
PERFORMANCE MEASURES
KEY RESULTS AND MEASURES
ANNUAL REPORT

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JUDICIAL
BRANCH

Prepared by State Court Administrator's Office
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is the policy of the Minnesota Judicial Branch to establish core performance goals and to monitor key results that measure progress toward meeting these goals in order to ensure accountability of the branch, improve overall operations of the court, and enhance the public's trust and confidence in the judiciary. The six core judicial branch goals are:

Access to Justice

Timeliness

Integrity and Accountability

Excellence

Fairness and Equity

Quality Court Workplace Environment

This is the third annual report that contains results for the Key Results and Measures of Judicial Council [Policy 505](#), [505a](#) and [505b](#) which were passed in October 2005, revised in July and August 2006, September 2009 and June 2011. This report contains current data along with trends as available.

The contents of this report are organized into four sections –

1. Executive Summary;
2. Review of Key Results and Measures;
3. Using Performance Measures for Administration and
4. Data Details (Appendix).

The executive summary first provides notes about the details of the data and then discusses results that are positive, followed by possible areas of concern and finishes with a brief summary of how performance measure results are being used for court administration. The results in this report present a barometer of the work of the Branch – an overall picture of how the courts are doing at this point in time and trends over the recent past.

ANALYSIS NOTES

The data in this document come from several sources. The results of timing measures for district courts come from MNJAD (Minnesota Judicial Analytical Database, or data warehouse) reports and the data represents both what exists at a point-in-time and trends over the past months and years. Data changes each week as new and updated information is loaded into the data warehouse from MNCIS. All years noted in the timing area are calendar years, unless otherwise noted.

The [Trial Court Reports](#) (MNJAD reports) for Clearance Rates, Time to Disposition, Age of Pending Cases and Length of Time to Permanency are available to judges and staff on CourtNet (the intranet of the Minnesota Judicial Branch). Readers of this report are encouraged to look at the data in the report as well as seek additional information using the MNJAD reports. Also, please review the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch.

Court of Appeals and Supreme Court timing information is reported from MACS (Minnesota Appellate Court System case management system) and reflects calendar year figures.

Separation rate data is reported from the Human Resources Division of SCAO and is for Fiscal Year 2011 and trends back to FY07. Juror information comes from the jury management system and includes jurors from fiscal year 2011 compared to results of the 2009 American Community Survey (replaces the previous long-form census).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Definitions of measures used in this report include:

Timeliness Measures

Clearance Rate – Number of dispositions for a specified period of time divided by the number of filings (multiplied times 100). A Clearance Rate of 100% indicates a court is ‘keeping up’ with cases filed.

Time to Disposition – Assesses the length of time it takes to process cases compared to the Judicial Council objectives for timely case processing. The measure is reported as a percentage of cases that has met the timing objectives for when 90% of cases should be disposed, at the 97th percentile and at the 99th percentile. Cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile are considered to have not met timing objectives.

Age of Pending – Shows the percent of currently pending cases that are within the timing objectives for timely case processing. Cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective can be considered as one measure of court backlog.

Backlog Index – Number of cases of a given case type pending at the beginning of the year, divided by the total number of cases of the given type disposed during that year. The index represents the part of a year it took to dispose of the cases pending at the beginning of the year if no new cases were filed. The goal for Civil cases is to be at 1.0 or lower. Criminal cases should be below 1.0.

Length of Time to Permanency – Assesses whether or not timely permanency decisions are being made for children. Reports the number of children for whom permanency was achieved on a CHIPS or Permanency case, by type of permanency, and the length of time the child was out of home prior to the permanency order/disposition date for time periods of up to 6 months, up to 12 months, 15 months, 18 months, 24 months and over 24 months.

Court of Appeals Dispositions within Time Standards – Reports the number and percent of cases with timing objectives that met the objectives of disposing of 75% of cases within 290 days of filing and disposing of 90% of cases within 365 days of filing.

Supreme Court Timing Standards – Reports the number of days to accomplish an event for the case that is at the 50% mark of all cases that are placed in numeric order by the number of days to accomplish the event, and at the 90th percentile.

Quality Court Workplace Environment

Turn-over Rate - Also called Separation Rate. Number of FTEs who leave the branch during the fiscal year divided by the average number of FTEs employed in a location during that fiscal year (multiplied times 100). Rate excludes Judges, Law Clerks, Bar Exam Monitors and Limited/Temporary Appointments.

POSITIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURE RESULTS BY GOAL

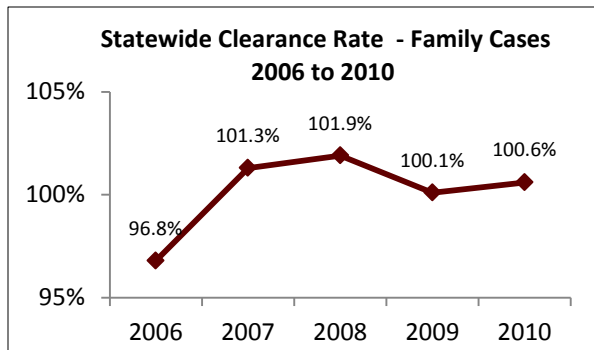
Access to Justice

The measure for this goal is the Access and Fairness Survey.

- ◆ The next Access and Fairness surveys will be conducted in FY12-FY13 as per Judicial Council Policy 505b.

Timeliness

This goal area has several measures to determine if courts are handling cases in a timely manner – Clearance Rates, Time to Disposition, Age of Pending Cases, Backlog Index, Length of Time to Permanency, and Court of Appeals and Supreme Court cases within Time Standards.

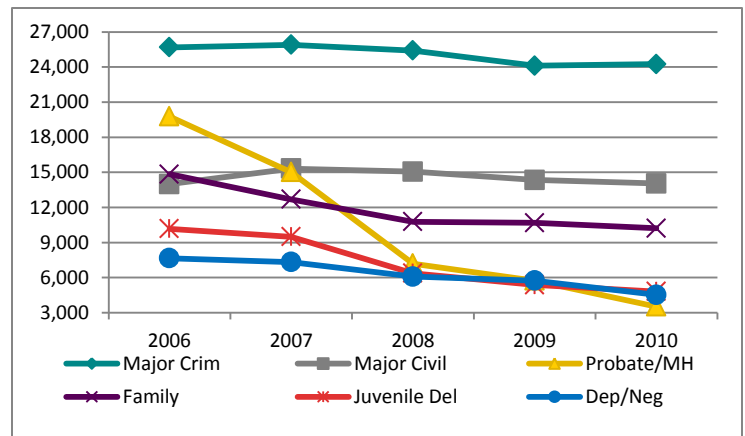


- ◆ Eight of ten judicial districts disposed of nearly as many Family cases in calendar year 2010 as were filed (Clearance Rate of 99% or higher) and the statewide Clearance Rate for these cases has remained at or above 100% since 2007.

- ◆ Other case groups with increasing Clearance Rates over the past few years include Probate/Mental Health and Minor Civil cases. Excluding Minor Criminal Cases, the overall clearance rate in 2010 is 100.7%. Juvenile Delinquency Clearance Rates have improved from 95% in 2006 to 101% in 2010.
- ◆ Half of the districts exhibit an overall clearance rate in 2010 of 99% or higher for all cases combined (including Minor Criminal) and two other districts have overall Clearance Rates above 90%. The 5th District has the highest overall Clearance Rate at 102%.

Statewide Pending Caseload 2006-2010

- ◆ Since Clearance Rates are generally at about 100% and case filings are flat or declining, the number of pending cases is also declining. The number of cases pending has decreased from 2006 to 2010 in all major case groups except Major Criminal (+1%). The most dramatic decline is for Probate/Mental Health cases which had an 84% decline in number of cases pending from 2006 to 2010.



- ◆ The minimum goal for the Backlog Index is 1.0 for non-criminal cases, and should be below 1.0 for criminal cases (lower numbers are better). All major case groups have a backlog index for 2010 that is at .43 or less. This means that it took less than half a year to dispose of the number of cases that were pending at the beginning of the year. All case areas showed consistent or improved Backlog Index results from 2009 to 2010.

WCL Case Type	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2010 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Civil	24	98.8
Dissolutions	24	99.1
Domestic Abuse	4	99.4
Minor Criminal	9	98.2
Total All Cases		97.7

- ◆ For Time to Disposition, statewide, nearly 98% of all cases with timing objectives disposed in MNCIS in 2010 were disposed within the 99th percentile. (Time objectives set by the Judicial Council are noted in [Policy 505a](#) in the data details section.) Over 98% of Major Civil, Dissolution, Domestic Abuse and Minor Criminal cases were disposed within the 99th percentile objective.

- ◆ Time to Disposition for all case categories remained consistent or improved from 2009 to 2010. There are even greater improvements from 2007 to 2010. The percent of cases beyond the 99th percentile for Major Criminal was 9.7% in 2007, and is now 8.1% in 2010. The percent of Juvenile Delinquency cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective was 7.7% in 2007 and has declined to 4.7% in 2010.
- ◆ Statewide, the results for Time to Disposition for all Dissolution and Domestic Abuse cases surpasses the timing objectives with less than 1% of cases being disposed beyond the 99th percentile.
- ◆ About one in five (20%) of all permanencies reached for children in 2010 were through Trial Home Visit. Of these permanencies, 92% were achieved before the child was out of home for 12 months or less and 98% were done by 18 months. (Objectives are 90% at 12 months and 99% at 18 months).
- ◆ All Court of Appeals cases, except in the criminal category, met the timing objective of disposing of 90% of cases within 365 days of filing. Overall, 92% of cases disposed in 2010 met the 365 day objective.

Integrity and Accountability

The goal in this area is to ensure that the electronic record system is accurate, complete and timely.

- ◆ The Data Quality program has been operating for four years. A recent successful project of the program was the development and implementation of a process to pass nearly 4,000 records to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension that had been affected by a Tyler (MNCIS) system defect, requiring little or no local court staff resources.
- ◆ There are now 20 different Court Data Files which are created weekly to help courts identify cases with potential data quality issues. Several districts noted the importance of these files in helping them maintain the integrity of the court record.

Excellence

The goal in this area is to achieve excellence in the resolution of cases by making decisions that are fair, reasoned, understandable, and that resolve the controversy at issue. The results of the Access and Fairness survey question, “Do participants understand the orders given by the Court?”, showed that 85% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

- ◆ The next Access and Fairness surveys will be conducted in FY12-FY13 per Judicial Council Policy 505b.

Fairness and Equity

Measures for this goal area include juror representativeness and statements from the Access and Fairness survey.

Race	2009 ACS*	FY2011 Jurors
White	92.1%	91.6%
Black	3.5%	3.1%
American Indian	1.1%	1.0%
Asian/Pac Island	2.2%	2.5%
Other & 2+ Races	1.2%	1.7%
Total Statewide		42,229

*Census: Ages 18-70, citizens, not institutionalized, speak English at home or 'well' or 'very well'

- ◆ Nearly all jurors complete the race information on questionnaires, and those who report to court are similar racially and ethnically compared to the population of the communities in Minnesota.

Quality Court Workplace

This goal area measures Separation Rates and the Quality Court Workplace survey.

- ◆ Just over 6% of employees left the Branch in FY 2011 with nearly all of the departures being resignations and retirements.

POSSIBLE AREAS OF CONCERN

The measures in this section show possible areas of concern, but do not necessarily reflect poor performance.

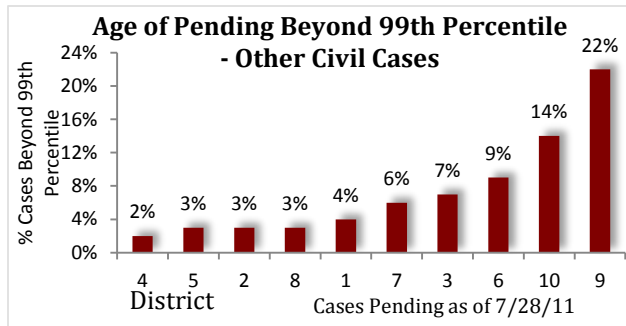
Timeliness

- ◆ The greatest area of concern for timely processing of cases is Major Criminal. The most often-mentioned reason for delays is lack of resources: judicial vacancies, public defender shortages and other justice partner staff reductions.
 - One step that has been taken to address effects of budget cuts is a series of meetings between District Chief Judges and Chief Public Defenders to address scheduling and other ideas to resolve issues within existing financial constraints.

- ◆ In 2010, 7.8% of Major Criminal cases and 5.0% of Juvenile Delinquency cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective (objective is 12 mos. for Major Criminal, 6 mos. for Juv. Delinquency).

WCL Case Type	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2010 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Criminal	12	92.2
Juvenile Del.	6	95.0
Total All Cases		97.7

- ◆ Only 53% of Major Criminal cases are disposed at the 90th percentile objective of four months.
- ◆ Minor Criminal Clearance Rates have been below 100% for the past four years. Because minor criminal cases are a large percentage of all cases pending and disposed, overall Clearance Rates have declined from just under 100% in 2006 (99.8%) to 92.4% in 2010.



- ◆ There are large differences among districts for Age of Pending cases in the Other Civil case group beyond the 99th percentile of the timing objectives (as of 7/28/11) – from 2% up to 22%. The objective is to dispose of Civil cases within 24 months.

- ◆ The Major Criminal Backlog Index is .44 statewide, but is .50 or higher in four districts. The 3rd District has the highest backlog index in Major Criminal and individual county index numbers in the district are as high as .82. This means that it took nearly ten months to dispose of the number of Major Criminal cases pending at the beginning of 2010. If no new cases were filed, it would take ten months to clear the backlog. Basically, increasing index numbers reflect increasing backlogs.
- ◆ One-fourth (26%) of all children reaching permanency on a CHIPS case in 2010 did so after being out of home longer than 12 months; 37% of children who reached permanency on a Permanency case (TPR or Non-TPR) in 2010 did so after being out of home for more than 12 months.

USING PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR ADMINISTRATION

After publication of the first annual Performance Measure report, the Judicial Council asked that all districts and appellate courts review results on an on-going basis.

- ◆ Reviews of Performance Measure results have been shared with the Judicial Council in August 2010 (annual report presentation), December 2010 and March 2011. The last review included a written summary of findings from each court and these reviews are available in the [Data Details](#) section.
- ◆ Policy 505b now requires that results be reported to the Judicial Council in March (written report) and September (oral report) of each year.
- ◆ Reviews in early 2011 noted some of the work being done to review performance measures as well as tactical strategies implemented to improve results:
 - Increased use of in-court updating
 - Balancing judicial resources among counties in multi-county districts
 - Greater use of Early Neutral Evaluation
 - Review of and changes to continuance policies
 - Close monitoring of data quality reports and clean-up of problem cases
 - Stronger collaboration among partners on CJI teams. As noted by the 5th District, "All agencies are aware and more involved in the timelines and in helping to meet the objectives."
 - Use of volunteer referees for conciliation (minor civil) cases
 - Increased use of e-charging
 - Special or re-designed calendars to improve efficiency and service.
- ◆ Work continues to assist the bench and court administration in districts and counties to review timing data regularly.
 - Several training sessions were conducted in late 2010 and early 2011 with various audiences providing in-depth instructions for how to access and use Case Statistics as well as Caseflow Management/Performance Measure reports. More sessions will be conducted in late 2011.
 - Customized consultation about specific data quality issues has allowed counties and districts to identify problem areas and devise strategies for fixing cases.
 - Specific training has been done with CJI staff for how to run the Length of Time to Permanency report as well as how to analyze the results. Consultation is also provided for steps to take to improve the results.

The entire bench is updated on performance measures monthly and takes a genuine interest in improving their performance. Trainings have occurred over the last year for the judges on how to more efficiently handle the unique issues encountered on these cases. Our CJI team has been working on the permanency action plan that has brought to light many holes in our system that are being fixed. Many additional changes will be made in the upcoming year as a result of the CJI action plan.

4th District

- All Case Statistics and Caseflow Management reports, as well as data quality reports, have been rewritten in a new format that allows users to drill through summary results to get to the details of the cases included in those summary numbers. The example below shows the details of the 38 Other Gross Misdemeanor cases that are pending beyond the 12 months objective, including the number of continuances on each case.

Pre-Disposition Age of Pending Report
As of 08/04/2011

WCL Group/ WCL Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			98th Percentile			Beyond		
	Cases	%	Avg Days Pend	Cases	%	Cum %	Avg Days Pend	Cases	%		Cum %	Avg Days Pend
Major Civil Totals:	1,280	90%	110	88	6%	96%	444	22	2%	98%	645	31
	Objective: 4 Months			Objective: 6 Months			Objective: 12 Months					
Felony DWI	25	51%	49	6	12%	63%	148	9	18%	82%	264	9
	Objective: 4 Months			Objective: 6 Months			Objective: 12 Months					
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	443	52%	54	126	19%	67%	149	92	11%	78%	250	184
	Objective: 4 Months			Objective: 6 Months			Objective: 12 Months					
Other Felony	629	54%	52	221	14%	68%	150	330	21%	90%	260	168
	Objective: 4 Months			Objective: 6 Months			Objective: 12 Months					
Other Gross Misdemeanor	376	56%	53	112	17%	72%	150	150	22%	94%	247	38

38 Cases pending beyond 99th percentile. Details below on drill-through.

WCL Type	Case Type	Case Number	Filed Date	Days Pending	Continuances	Dormant?	Judge Number	Judge Name
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R082083	6/25/2008	1135	3	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R091733	4/7/2009	849	6	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	Gross Misdemeanor	3000873	2/22/2008	754	4	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R093539	7/28/2009	734	3	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R10214	1/19/2010	562	3	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R094505	10/19/2009	561	2	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R10670	2/19/2010	523	5	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R101131	3/29/2010	483	1	No		
Other Gross Misdemeanor	CrimTraf Mandatory	R101128	3/29/2010	480	0	No		

- ◆ Performance Measures are becoming a more regular part of doing business in district courts. Several districts are reviewing results at bench meetings and court administrator meetings. All districts mentioned increasing collaboration with criminal justice partners, the local bar, CJI teams and others. And, most districts are using some or all available reports for various aspects of data monitoring.
- ◆ A sub-group of JAD (Judicial District Administrators and SCAO Directors Group) has been formed and is beginning work to make 'stoplight' reports more accessible, easier to use, and available at all times. This sub-group is also working to bring more consistency to the twice per year reporting of Performance Measure results to the Judicial Council, as well as clarifying the roles of court administration in the case management review process.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

The Minnesota Judicial Branch will be open, affordable and understandable to ensure access to justice.

Do participants perceive the courts to be accessible?

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS SURVEY

- ◆ The next round of the survey will be conducted during FY2012 – FY2013.

The Access and Fairness Survey conducted statewide in 2008 was adapted from the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) CourTools Access and Fairness Survey. A total of 7,769 surveys were completed by court customers over a period of six months, between January and June 2008. The survey contained fifteen questions, divided into two sections: (1) Access and (2) Fairness. There were also demographic questions that respondents were asked to complete, so their responses could be categorized.

Complete results of the 2008 survey are posted on [CourtNet](#) and in the first Performance Measures Annual Report on the [public web site](#).

TIMELINESS

The Minnesota Judicial Branch will resolve cases and controversies in a timely and expeditious way without unnecessary delays.

Are trial courts handling cases in a timely manner?

CLEARANCE RATES

- ◆ District courts disposed of 94% of the number of cases filed in 2010. If Minor Criminal cases are excluded, courts disposed of 101% of the number of cases filed.
- ◆ The 2010 statewide overall clearance rate (94%) has declined compared to 2008 and 2007.
- ◆ Clearance rates for Major Criminal cases dropped from 103% in 2009 to 99% in 2010. The number of pending cases increased very slightly from 2009 to 2010 which reverses declines seen in the past few years.

Figure 2.1: Statewide Clearance Rates 2008-2010

Case Group	Clearance Rates		
	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	101%	103%	99%
Major Civil	97%	100%	99%
Probate/MH	113%	110%	110%
Family	102%	100%	101%
Juvenile	103%	105%	100%
Minor Civil	99%	100%	101%
Minor Criminal	93%	95%	92%
State	95%	96%	94%

The 2010 clearance rate (Clearance Rate = Number of dispositions divided by number of filings times 100) is lower than the previous three years. The overall rate is below 100% each year from 2006-2010 with variation from year to year but the trend is downward. (See Figure 2.1 for 2008-2010 and Figure 2.3 for 2006-2010.)

In 2010, Probate/Mental Health cases have the highest clearance rate among case groups at 110% with Guardianship/Conservatorship cases showing the highest rate within that group (148%) (See [appendix](#)). Minor Criminal cases have the lowest clearance rate in 2010 at 92% with Parking cases (84%) having the lowest rate within that group.

Figure 2.2: 2010 Overall Clearance Rates By District

The high proportion of all cases that are Minor Criminal has a significant impact on the overall clearance rate. The overall rate is 100.7% when Minor Criminal cases are excluded.

The 2010 Clearance Rate by district for all cases ranges from just under 87% in the 2nd and 6th Districts to 102% in the 5th District. See the appendix for statewide clearance rates for all case types in 2010 and for 2006 to 2010 [district trends](#) by case groups.

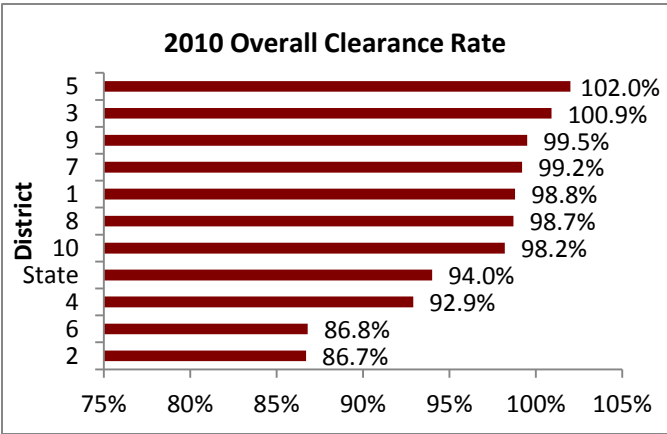
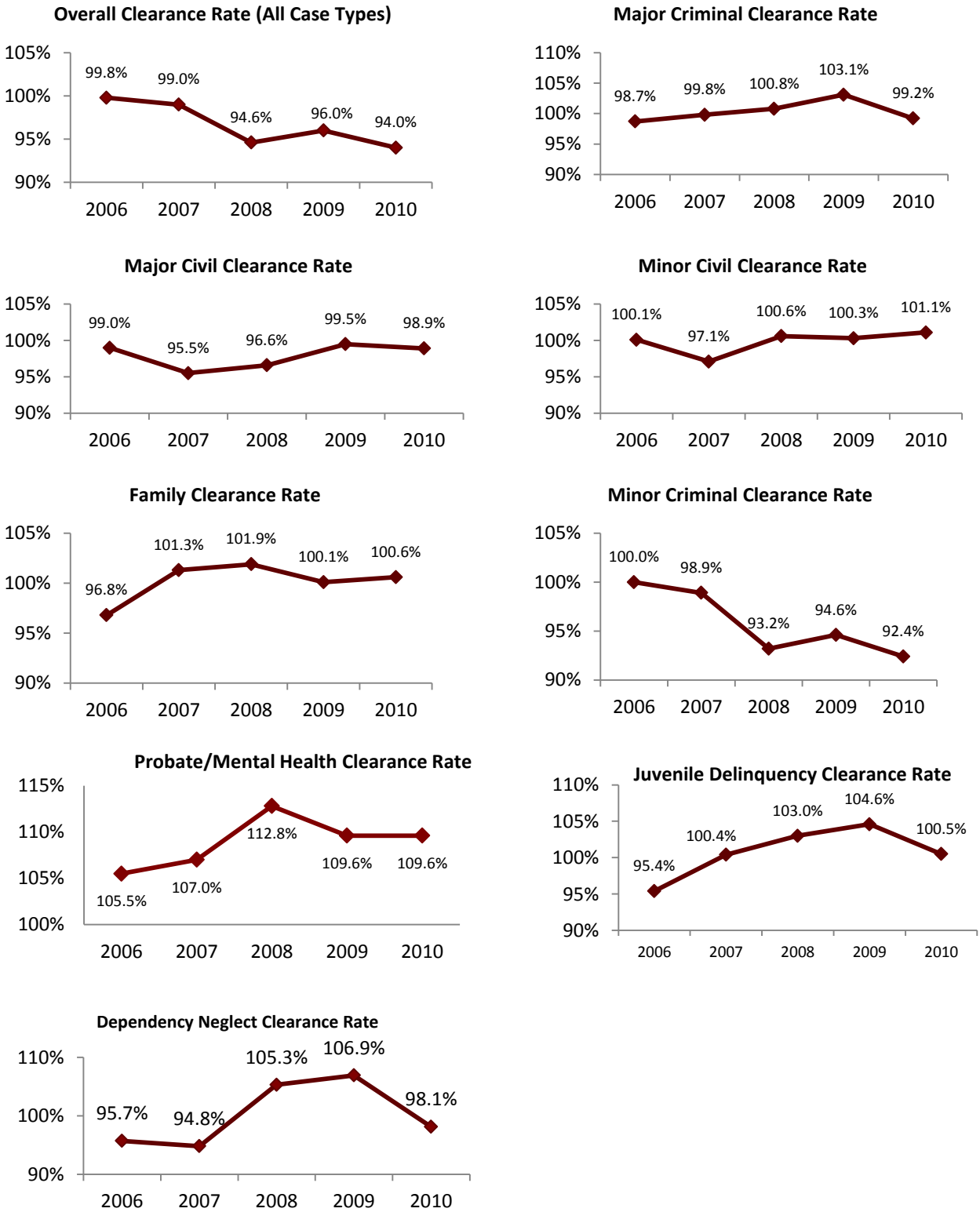


Figure 2.3: Statewide Clearance Rates 2006-2010 - By Case Group



The National Center for State Courts consultant, David Steelman, writes that “[I] should generate a clearance ratio of 1.0 or higher each year. [100%] If a court’s clearance ratio is continually less than 1.0 over an extended period, the court will develop a larger number of pending cases. As the pending caseload grows, delays will almost certainly follow...”¹

Figure 2.4: Overall Clearance Rates By District 2008- 2010

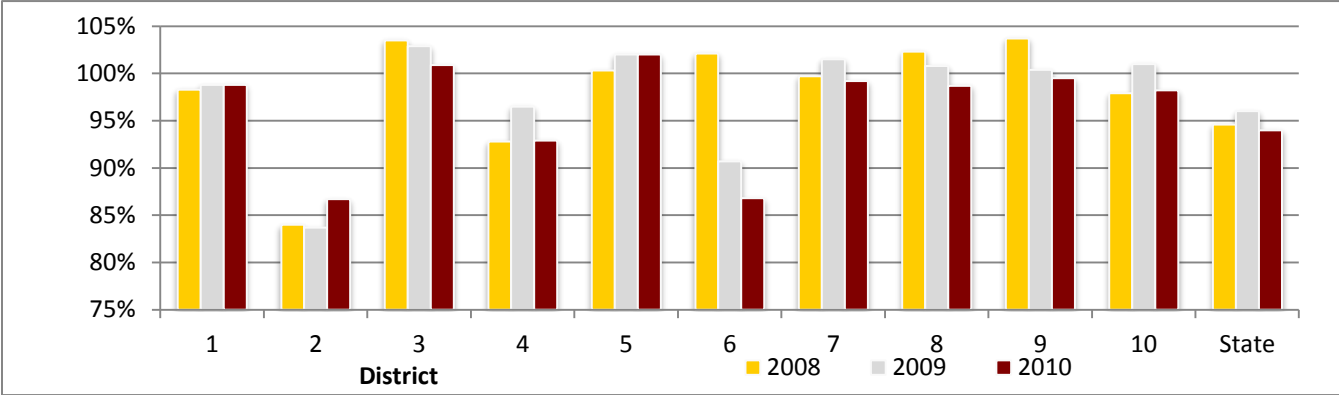
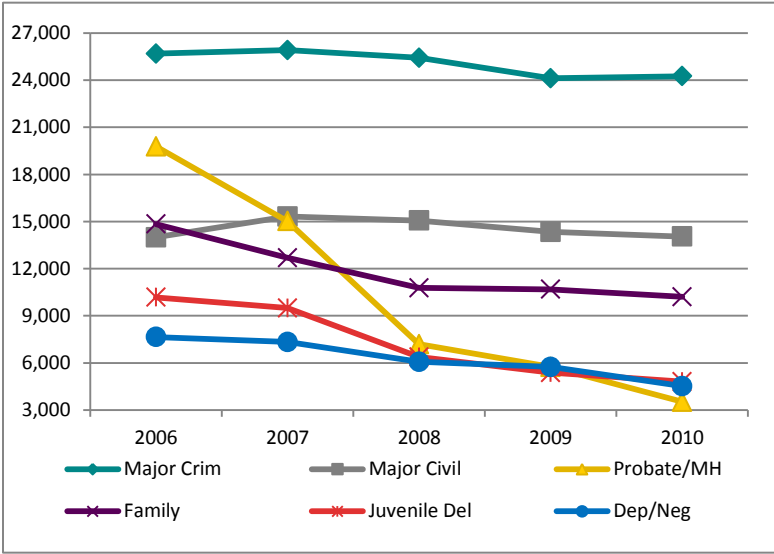


Figure 2.5: Statewide Pending Caseload Major Cases 2006- 2010

Figure 2.5 shows that the number of cases pending in the major case groups from 2006 to 2010 has decreased in all categories except in Major Criminal which increased less than 1% from 2009 to 2010.

The number of Major Civil, Probate, Family, Juvenile Delinquency and Dependency/Neglect pending cases has decreased during this time period as the filing numbers decreased and most clearance rates stayed flat or increased.



Excludes Dormant Cases and Out on Warrant

“...we uncovered a few...counties that had many cases still listed as pending...that had been closed several years ago. Court Administrators and staff are...conducting a thorough review of the MNJAD Pre-Disposition Pending Caseload Report and cleaning up data entry errors. In... two weeks... approximately 50 civil cases that were not properly closed years ago have been corrected.”

5th District

A backlog index is another way to analyze the magnitude of cases pending in Minnesota’s District Courts. Information about backlog begins on [page 26](#).

¹ Steelman, David C., Caseflow Management (Williamsburg: National Center for State Courts, 2000), p. 132.

TIME TO DISPOSITION

- ◆ Statewide, nearly 98% of all cases disposed in MNCIS in 2010 were disposed within the 99th percentile of the time objective. Conversely, just over 2% of all cases were disposed later than the objective.
- ◆ Eight percent (8%) of Major Criminal cases were disposed beyond the 12 month objective in 2010. Only 53% of Major Criminal cases met the 90th percentile objective of 4 months.
- ◆ Twenty-seven percent (27%) of all cases disposed in 2010 with a jury trial were disposed beyond the 99th percentile time objective. However, jury trials represent only 1.6% of all major criminal and major civil case type dispositions in 2010.
- ◆ Use of overall statewide averages masks the large variation in Time to Disposition by District and by County.

Figure 2.6: Statewide Time To Disposition Cases Disposed in MNCIS in 2010

WCL Case Group	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	29,151	52.5	6	9,827	70.2	12	12,039	91.9	4,520	8.1	55,537	160
Major Civil	12	38,704	93.0	18	1,836	97.4	24	591	98.8	498	1.2	41,629	122
Dissolutions	12	16,183	92.1	18	924	97.4	24	293	99.1	165	.9	17,565	125
Domestic Abuse	2	11,245	97.9	3	126	99.0	4	49	99.4	69	.6	11,489	10
Juvenile Del	3	14,383	80.7	5	2,156	92.8	6	440	95.3	837	4.7	17,816	64
Minor Criminal	3	426,765	88.3	6	37,007	96.0	9	10,867	98.2	8,456	1.8	483,095	50
Grand Total		536,431	85.5		51,876	93.8		24,279	97.7	14,545	2.3	627,131	66

Objectives are in months
 Only cases disposed in MNCIS are included (100% of Major Case types; approx. 35% of Minor Criminal disposed cases, rest in ViBES)
 Minor Criminal case counts are cases, rather than charges as on other case statistics reports

The Time to Disposition measure assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court’s performance with state objectives for timely case processing. This measure takes into account (subtracts out) periods during which cases are dormant.

The [appendix](#) contains data on statewide time to disposition by case type as well as district level time to disposition by case group. There is variation among districts, by case type and by type of disposition.

Within the Major Criminal category, 27% of the serious felony dispositions in 2010 occurred beyond the 99th percentile objective of 12 months (See [appendix](#) for details). In contrast, 4% of the Gross Misdemeanor DWI dispositions occurred beyond the 12 month objective.

The following charts show Time to Disposition by Case Group for 2010 by District. The greatest variation among districts is in Major Criminal with the 3rd District disposing of 15.2% of Major Criminal cases beyond the 99th percentile objective down to the 8th District disposing of 2.3% beyond the 99th percentile.

Figure 2.7: Time To Disposition 2010 By Case Group By District

Major Crim. Time To Disp. 2010				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
3	40.3%	58.4%	84.8%	15.2%
1	45.0%	63.5%	88.0%	12.0%
10	37.1%	56.5%	89.3%	10.7%
7	43.6%	63.5%	89.4%	10.6%
6	58.1%	76.5%	92.9%	7.1%
9	57.1%	75.1%	93.4%	6.6%
5	53.3%	72.3%	93.5%	6.5%
2	63.6%	80.1%	95.4%	4.6%
4	67.2%	81.8%	96.4%	3.6%
8	61.3%	79.4%	97.7%	2.3%
State	52.5%	70.2%	91.9%	8.1%

Major Civil Time to Disp. 2010				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
6	91.0%	95.6%	97.6%	2.4%
9	92.1%	96.6%	98.1%	1.9%
10	90.9%	96.1%	98.2%	1.8%
5	93.6%	97.2%	98.3%	1.7%
1	94.6%	97.8%	98.7%	1.3%
7	92.6%	97.2%	98.8%	1.2%
3	93.1%	97.1%	98.9%	1.1%
2	92.2%	97.6%	99.1%	0.9%
4	94.3%	98.6%	99.5%	0.5%
8	93.8%	97.7%	99.5%	0.5%
State	93.0%	97.4%	98.8%	1.2%

Dissolution Time to Disp. 2010				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
10	87.4%	94.8%	97.8%	2.2%
6	92.0%	96.8%	98.3%	1.7%
3	90.9%	96.8%	99.0%	1.0%
1	93.3%	97.8%	99.1%	0.9%
2	92.8%	97.8%	99.2%	0.8%
7	92.4%	98.0%	99.3%	0.7%
9	93.3%	97.8%	99.3%	0.7%
4	94.3%	98.7%	99.7%	0.3%
5	95.2%	98.9%	99.9%	0.1%
8	95.0%	98.4%	100.0%	0.0%
State	92.1%	97.4%	99.1%	0.9%

Dom. Abuse Time to Disp. 2010				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
1	97.0%	98.2%	98.8%	1.2%
9	95.9%	97.8%	98.9%	1.1%
5	97.0%	98.5%	99.0%	1.0%
3	98.2%	98.6%	99.1%	0.9%
6	97.8%	99.0%	99.1%	0.9%
2	97.9%	99.3%	99.4%	0.6%
10	96.7%	98.7%	99.4%	0.6%
7	98.0%	98.9%	99.7%	0.3%
4	99.5%	99.9%	99.9%	0.1%
8	98.3%	99.4%	100.0%	0.0%
State	97.9%	99.0%	99.4%	0.6%

Juv. Del. Time to Disposition 2010				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
3	69.3%	86.8%	92.0%	8.0%
7	75.0%	91.5%	94.1%	5.9%
4	74.3%	90.9%	94.5%	5.5%
5	81.0%	92.2%	94.6%	5.4%
6	84.9%	94.5%	95.4%	4.6%
1	85.6%	94.0%	95.5%	4.5%
9	79.9%	92.5%	95.7%	4.3%
2	89.7%	96.1%	96.8%	3.2%
8	82.1%	95.5%	97.0%	3.0%
10	86.5%	95.6%	97.5%	2.5%
State	80.7%	92.8%	95.3%	4.7%

Minor Crim. Time to Disp. 2010				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
2	60.4%	83.8%	94.0%	6.0%
4	69.1%	90.1%	96.2%	3.8%
10	87.3%	95.1%	97.5%	2.5%
3	90.8%	96.9%	98.7%	1.3%
1	92.9%	97.6%	98.9%	1.1%
5	93.9%	98.0%	99.0%	1.0%
7	93.2%	97.7%	99.0%	1.0%
6	92.6%	98.1%	99.2%	0.8%
9	93.1%	98.1%	99.2%	0.8%
8	94.9%	98.8%	99.5%	0.5%
State	88.3%	96.0%	98.2%	1.8%

Minor Criminal Time to Disposition excludes ViBES data.

Figure 2.8: 5th Degree Assault Cases Time to Disposition 2010 by District

While statewide numbers tend to even out many variances, district and county level information show more variation. For example, nearly seven percent (6.6%) of 5th Degree Assault cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective of 9 months statewide in 2010. But, there are many differences among districts ranging from the 4th and 8th Districts with less than 3% of 5th Degree Assault cases disposed beyond the objective (these districts together have 30% of statewide 5th Degree Assault dispositions for the year) to the 3rd District recording over 11% of these cases disposed after 9 months.

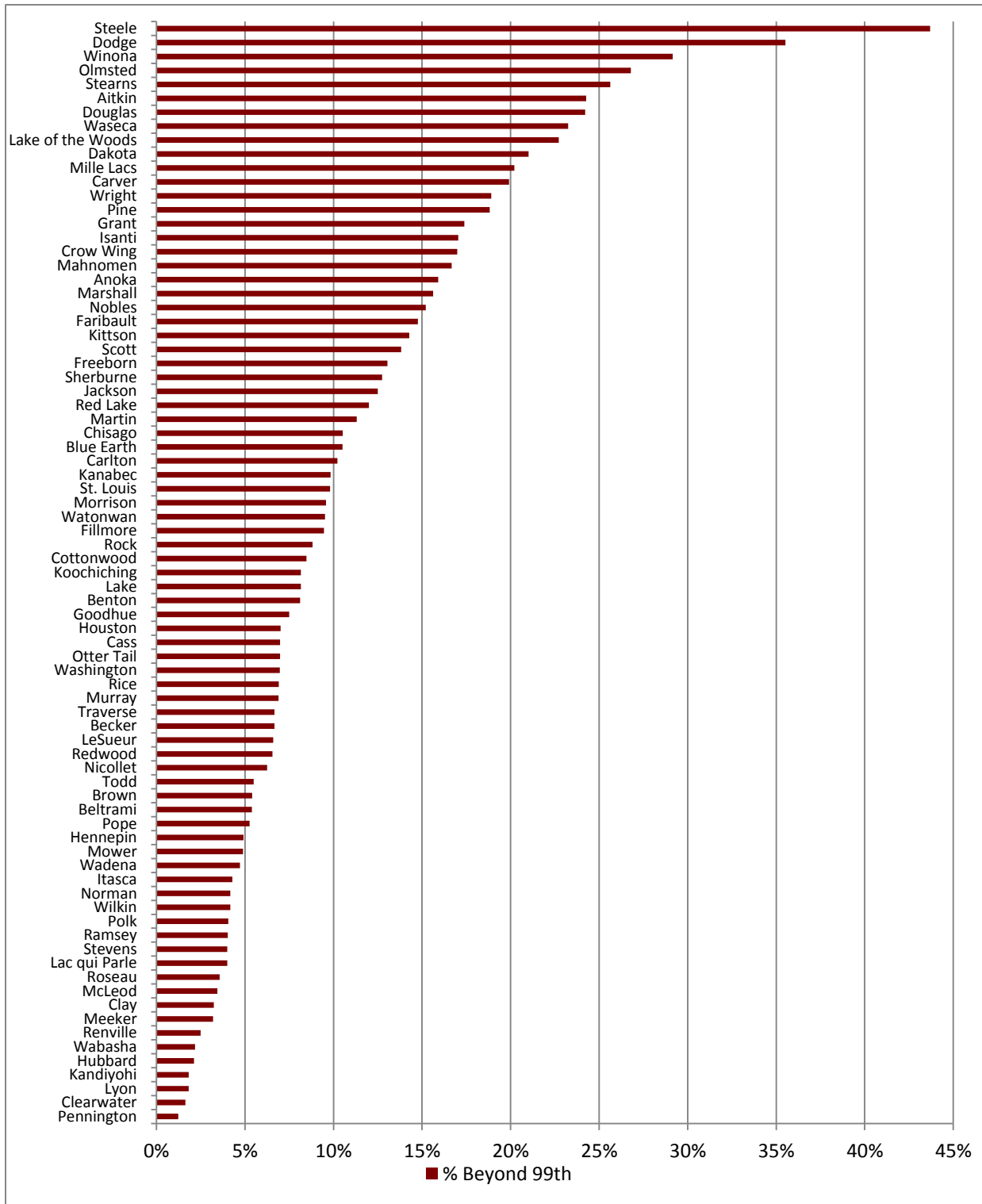
District	>99th % (9 mo.)	Total Cases Disposed
3	11.4%	857
7	10.5%	963
2	9.4%	1132
1	9.0%	1239
10	8.4%	1,906
5	8.3%	533
6	4.4%	662
9	3.2%	820
8	2.8%	288
4	2.7%	3276
State	6.6%	11,676

Figure 2.9 illustrates county variation in time to disposition for the WCL type of Other Felony cases. (Generally, Other Felony cases include all felonies except Murder, Sex Crimes and Felony DWI.) It shows that the percent of cases disposed in 2010 beyond the 12 month objective (99th percentile) ranges from 0% to 44%.

Steele County has the highest percent of Other Felony cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile, disposing 206 cases in 2010 (see [appendix](#) for number of cases disposed by county). This number of dispositions compares to Kittson County which disposed of seven (7) Other Felony cases in 2010 and Hennepin County with 4,947 dispositions.

This variation in number of cases by county illustrates that with small numbers, the percentage may appear distorted, but there are still cases beyond the timing objectives to be monitored and acted upon.

Figure 2.9: Other Felony Case Dispositions Beyond the 99th Percentile Objective 2010
By County



The [appendix](#) contains the total number of dispositions by county for Other Felony cases in 2010. If a county is not shown on this chart, no cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective.

As would be expected, there are also differences in time to disposition based on the type of activity that closed the case (see [appendix](#)).

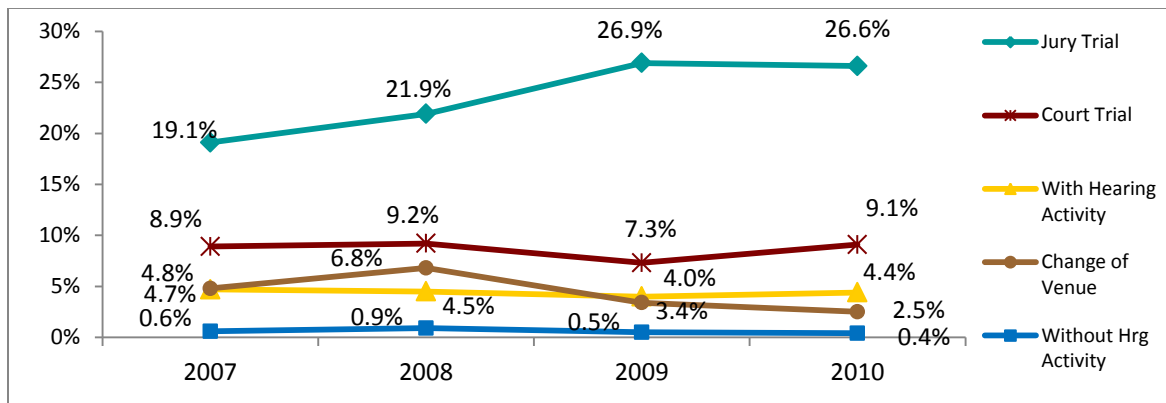
Over a quarter (27%) of the 2,388 cases disposed (of all case types that have timing objectives) in MNCIS in 2010 with a jury trial went beyond the 99th percentile. The differences among case groups are shown in Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10: Percent Cases Disposed With Jury Trial Beyond 99th Percentile 2010

Case Group	% Cases Disposed Beyond 99 th Percentile	Total Cases Disposed with Jury Trial (less than ½ % of all cases)
Major Criminal	28.8%	1,212
Major Civil	11.9%	337
Juvenile Delinquency	44.4%	9
Minor Criminal	29.3%	830
Total	26.6%	2,388

In contrast, just over 4% of cases disposed (in all case types) with only hearing activity and no trial (272,377 cases) went beyond the 99th percentile and only .4% of cases without any hearing activity (344,086) went beyond the 99th percentile.

Figure 2.11: Statewide Percent Cases Disposed in MNCIS Beyond 99th Percentile by Disposition Activity Type - 2007-2010



Only dispositions recorded in MNCIS are included in Figure 2.11 (no dispositions done in TCIS or ViBES are included). In 2007, approximately 75% of all non minor criminal cases are included, about 98% in 2008, and 100% in 2009 and 2010 except for Minor Criminal cases processed in ViBES in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.

AGE OF PENDING CASES

- ◆ Seven percent (7%) of active pending cases statewide at the end of June 2011 were pending beyond the 99th percentile objective for completing the case (Timing objectives are those used for Time to Disposition.).
- ◆ Among districts, the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile ranges from 4% in the 2nd, 5th and 8th Districts to 11% in the 10th District.
- ◆ Statewide, Misdemeanor DWI and Condemnation cases have the greatest percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile (24% and 23% respectively). Misdemeanor DWI cases are likely impacted by the Intoxilyzer Source Code issue (link to [Consolidated Source Code](#) case information).

Figure 2.12: Statewide Age of Pending (MNCIS Cases) As Of 6/30/2011

Case Group	90th Percentile	Cum 97th Percentile	Cum 99th Percentile	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	57%	71%	89%	11%	23,391
Major Civil	85%	92%	95%	5%	13,226
Dissolutions	91%	97%	99%	1%	5,377
Dom. Abuse	85%	90%	92%	8%	326
Major Juvenile	78%	89%	92%	8%	2,590
Minor Crim*	78%	89%	94%	6%	61,658
State Total	75%	86%	93%	7%	106,568

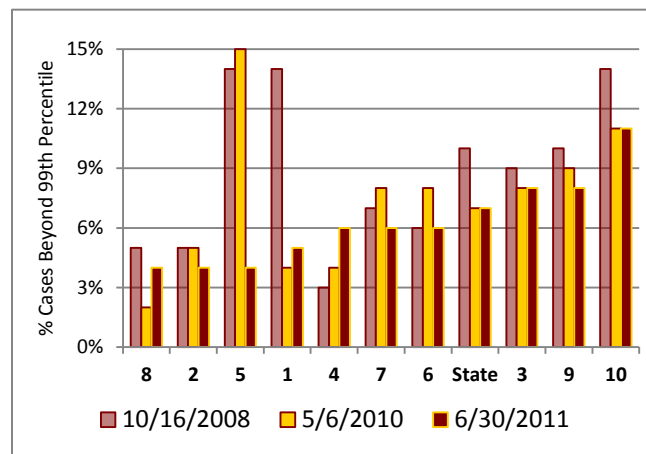
While the statewide average for all case types pending over the 99th percentile is 7% of cases, there is variation among case groups from Dissolution cases at 1% up to 11% of Major Criminal cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective of 12 months. Juvenile Delinquency and Domestic Abuse cases also have a higher percentage of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objectives (8%) (See [appendix](#) for complete statewide Age of Pending as of 6/30/2011.).

*Excludes ViBES cases

Figure 2.13: Age of Pending Beyond 99th Percentile All Case Types

There are differences among districts in the overall age of pending cases as shown in Figure 2.13**. The [appendix](#) contains complete Age of Pending reports for each district as of 6/30/2011.

When comparing the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile from 10/16/08 to 6/30/11 eight districts and the statewide total show decreased overall age of pending and an increase in only one district (4th 3% in '08, 6% in '11). The 1st District has the greatest decline going from 14% pending beyond the 99th percentile to 4% in 2010 to 5% in 2011.



**Excludes ViBES cases

Responding to Performance Measure Results

The 1st District shows the greatest decline in percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile between 2008 and 2010. In their report for 2010 results, they attribute this decline to "...a major data quality audit. ... We reviewed all cases aged over the 99th percentile to determine if we had any data quality error and if found, corrected them. Cases legitimately aged beyond the 99th percentile were either set for hearing or trial or the attorney of record was contacted to determine the next appropriate action on the case. We have started moving this review down to the 97th and 90th percentile."

Within each statewide result, there is a lot of variation found among districts and among the counties within the districts.

An example of the variation found in the same measure is shown in the Age of Pending of Other Civil cases. Statewide, there are 7% of Other Civil cases pending beyond the 99th percentile. But, district results range from 2% of these cases pending beyond the 24 month objective in the 4th District to 22% in the 9th District. Within the 9th District, the county results vary on Other Civil cases pending beyond 24 months from 0% of cases in several counties to 40% in Crow Wing County.

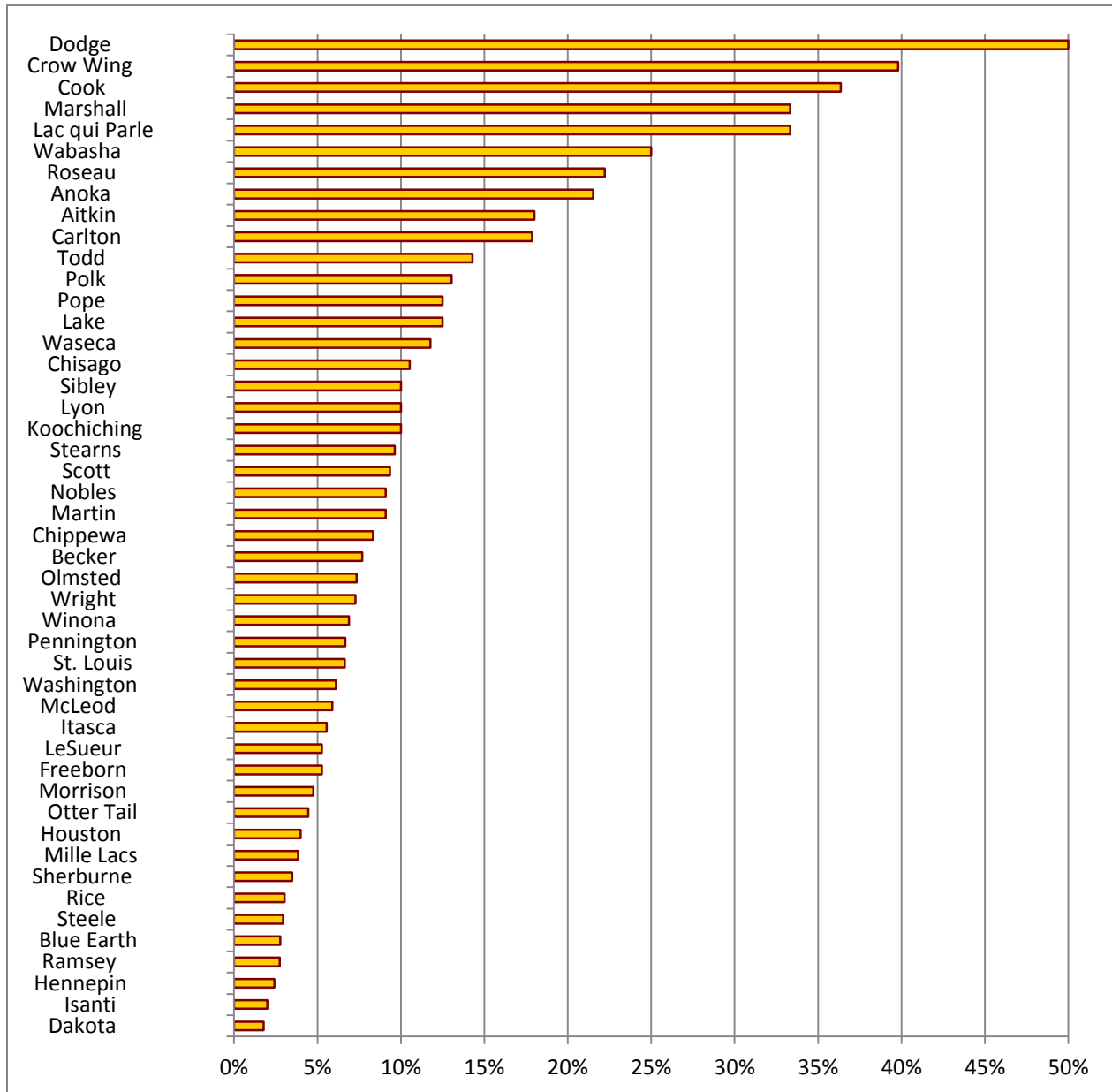
Figure 2.14: Other Civil Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile (24 months) By District (as of 7/28/2011)

District	% over 99 th Percentile	# of Pending Cases
9	22%	482
10	14%	1198
6	9%	289
State	7%	5648
3	7%	270
7	6%	345
1	4%	524
8	3%	86
2	3%	732
5	3%	148
4	2%	1574

9 th District Counties	% over 99 th Percentile	# of Pending Cases
Crow Wing	39.8%	206
Marshall	33.3%	9
Roseau	22.2%	9
Aitkin	18.0%	50
Polk	13.0%	23
Koochiching	10.0%	10
Pennington	6.7%	15
Itasca	5.6%	54
Beltrami	0.0%	23
Cass	0.0%	30
Clearwater	0.0%	9
Hubbard	0.0%	29
Kittson	0.0%	4
Lake of the Woods	0.0%	3
Mahnomen	0.0%	3
Norman	0.0%	1
Red Lake	0.0%	4

Statewide, by county, the percent of Other Civil cases pending beyond the 24 month objective range from 50% to 0% as shown in Figure 2.15. The [appendix](#) contains information about the number of cases pending in each location and the average number of days each case that is beyond the 99th percentile has been pending.

Figure 2.15: Percent of Other Civil Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile (24 months) By County (As of 7-28-2011)



The Other Civil case category includes condemnation, forfeiture, torrens, mortgage foreclosures and others such as the case type of MNCIS Civil Other. If a county is not listed, no cases are pending beyond the 99th percentile. [Appendix](#) contains total number of Other Civil cases pending by county and average number of days cases beyond the 99th percentile have been pending as of 7/28/2011.

BACKLOG INDEX

- ◆ All Backlog Index scores are below .5. The lower the index score, the better, as the maximum index score should be 1.0.
- ◆ The Major Criminal Backlog Index is the only category that has risen from 2006 to 2010 (.38 to .43) while the Probate/Mental Health Backlog Index has declined nearly 70% in that time.
- ◆ As with other timing measures, results vary by district and by counties within districts.

There are several ways to assess court backlog. Within the Age of Pending analysis, those cases that are past the time objective of the 99th percentile are considered to be “delayed” or “backlogged”. Clearance Rates also provide a measure of how well a court is “keeping up” with the incoming caseload as it compares the number of cases disposed during a time period with the total number of cases filed during that same period. “Backlog” has also been used to describe the time it takes to get a trial scheduled.

Another useful measure is the Backlog Index “which is one of the quickest and most reliable indicators of court wide performance relating to case-processing times. It measures the pending caseload against the court’s capacity to dispose of the caseload during a given time period.”² The specific measurement is the number of cases of a given case type pending at the beginning of the year, divided by the total number of cases of that case type disposed during the year.

“...the backlog index... is one of the ... most reliable indicators of courtwide performance relating to case-processing times.”

David Steelman

The major difference between clearance rates and backlog index is that clearance rates compare dispositions to filings (keeping up with ‘new’ work) while the backlog index compares dispositions to previously pending cases (taking care of ‘old’ work). In other words, the backlog index represents the part of a year it would take to dispose of the cases pending at the beginning of the year if no new cases were filed.

For example, if a county had 500 pending Other Felony cases at the beginning of the year and disposed of 1,000 Other Felony cases that year, it would have a backlog index of .5. This means that the court “turned over” or disposed of the equivalent of the pending caseload within six months (.5 equals a half-year).

“A backlog index of 1.0 means that the court disposed of the equivalent of the pending caseload in one year.”³ The minimum goal for a civil backlog index is 1.0 or less. Criminal cases should be disposed more quickly, so the backlog index should be lower for criminal cases than civil cases.

This index is less useful as a current operational measure of productivity but more useful as a trend measure over time. It can show the case areas that need focused attention, regardless of current filing numbers.

² Steelman, David C., Caseflow Management (Williamsburg: National Center for State Courts, 2000), p. 93.

³ Ibid.

Figure 2.16: Backlog Index of By Case Type Statewide 2006-2010

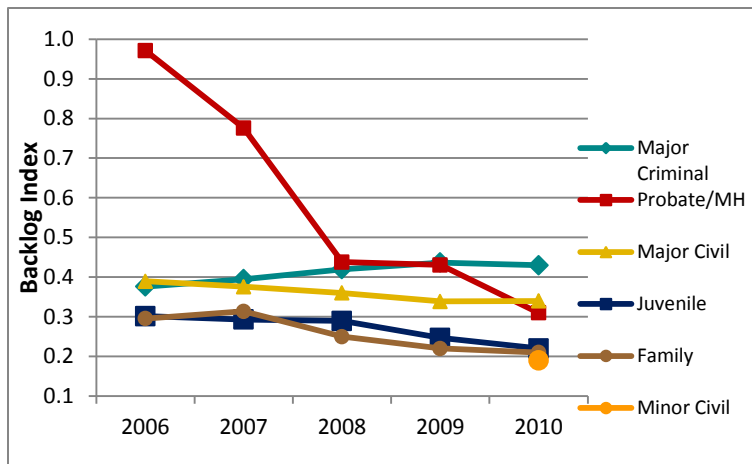


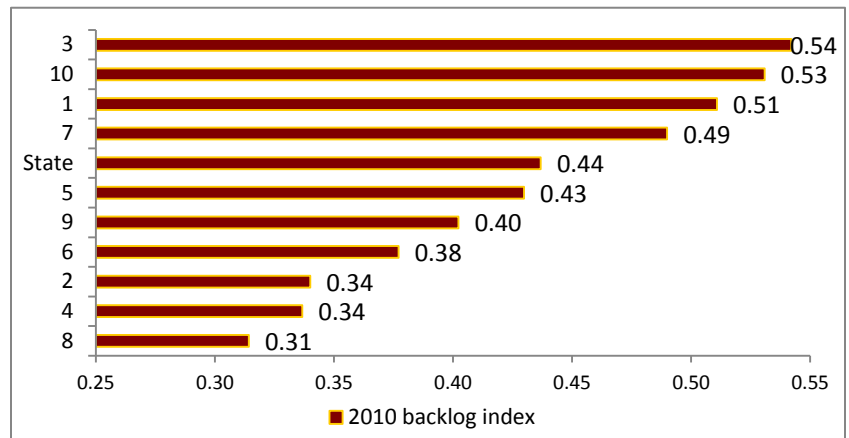
Figure 2.16 shows that the highest backlog index statewide is for Major Criminal although it is less than .5 (.43).

The backlog index has been declining for all major case groups in the past five years, except in Major Criminal. The Minor Civil data was not available in the past but it now has the lowest backlog index at .19. Probate/Mental Health area has decreased the most from .97 in 2006 to .31 in 2010 while Major Criminal had a backlog index of .38 in 2006 rising to .43 in 2010.

As with other measures, the Major Criminal backlog index varies by district and counties within districts. District backlog index data for 2006-2010 is available in the [appendix](#).

Figure 2.17: 2010 Backlog Index for Major Criminal Cases By District

Figure 2.17 shows the Major Criminal backlog index for 2010 as low as .31 in the 8th District to a high of .54 in the 3rd District. This means that the 8th District was able to dispose of the number of cases pending at the beginning of 2010 in under four months (.31 of a year) while the 3rd disposed an equivalent number of cases as those pending at the beginning of 2010 in about six and ½ months (.54 of a year).



3rd District	2010 Backlog in Major Crim
Steele	.82
Winona	.67
Waseca	.64
Olmsted	.59
Freeborn	.56
Dodge	.44
Rice	.43
Houston	.37
Mower	.35
Wabasha	.35
Fillmore	.33
District Total	.54

As in other measures, there is variation by county within a district. Major Criminal cases in the 3rd District range from a backlog index of .33 in Fillmore County to .82 in Steele County. These numbers show that Steele County took nearly ten months to dispose of the number of Major Criminal cases pending at the beginning of 2010 while Fillmore County took about four months to dispose of the Major Criminal ‘backlog.’

LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY

- ◆ Just under three-fourths (74%) of children who reached permanency on a CHIPS case in 2010 did so after being out of home for 12 months or fewer (across all types of CHIPS cases).
- ◆ Just under two-thirds (62%) of children who reached permanency on one of the Permanency case types reached permanency within 12 months (TPR (old case type), Permanency-TPR, Permanency-Non-TPR).
- ◆ The Length of Time to Permanency report on CourtNet allows districts and counties to analyze local data for children who have reached permanency after being placed out of home.

“It is the policy of the Judicial Branch that juvenile protection cases be expedited in conformance with state and federal requirements with the goal of serving the best interests of children by providing safe, stable, and permanent homes for abused and neglected children.

... CJI judges accept shared responsibility for monitoring and improving performance on federal and judicial branch child welfare measures and are encouraged to develop and implement local plans to improve such performance.”

Judicial Policy 601

The Judicial Council approved adding the Length of Time to Permanency measure to the Key Results and Measures in September 2009. A report was developed to provide these results to all judges and administration staff with responsibility for CHIPS and Permanency cases and it was approved by the Council in November 2009.

The report was made available to court staff and judges in April of 2010 and the final phase of the data quality process was completed in December 2010.

Because of the complexity of these cases, training continues to be provided to CJI teams and other MNCIS users to make sure the data accurately and thoroughly reflects all activity on the case. Data files with possible errors are available on [CourtNet](#) for court administration to use for local data quality work.

Since one of the goals of the Children’s Justice Initiative (CJI) is for children removed from a custodial parent to have permanency and stability in their living situation, the Length of Time to Permanency report was developed to assist courts in determining the length of time it takes, over the lives of children, to provide permanency to those who are removed from home.

The Judicial Council also set an objective that 60% of all children who are State Wards should reach adoption with 24 months. Programming has begun on this report and should be ready for the process of review and data quality checks before the end of fiscal year 2012.

Figure 2.18: Length of Time for Children to Reach Permanency in 2010 By District

Figure 2.18 shows that, statewide, 74% of children on a CHIPS case who reached permanency in 2010 did so after being out of home a total of 12 months or less (1,753 children out of 2,371 total) while 62% of the children on a Permanency case reached permanency in 2010 did so by 12 months (559 children out of 901 total) (see [appendix](#) for county listings of 2010 CHIPS and Permanency cases reaching permanency by 12 months).

For this report, protective supervision and trial home visits are included as permanencies. In 2010, statewide, 44% of all children reaching permanency on a CHIPS case did so by these two types of permanency. Another 45% of children had their case dismissed or jurisdiction terminated as the permanency of record.

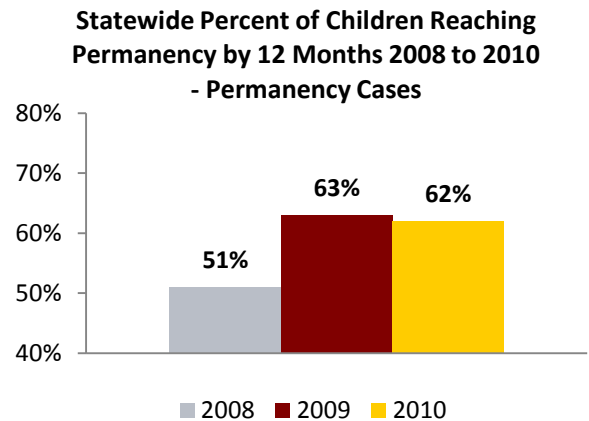
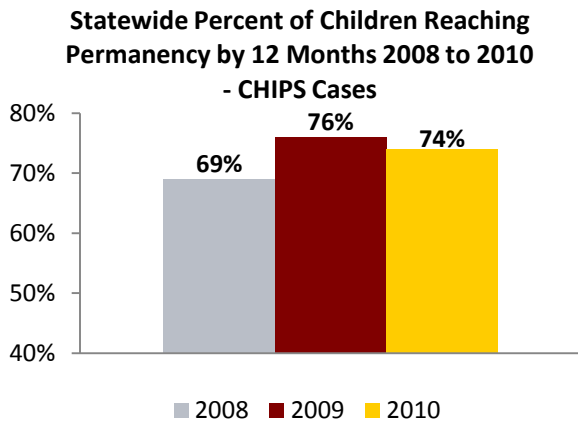
Overall, the permanency types achieved most frequently in 2010 for children on a Permanency case are Transfer of Permanent Legal and Physical Custody (42%) and State Ward for Adoption (34%).

There is variation among districts for the percent of children reaching permanency within 12 months as shown in Figure 2.18. For CHIPS cases, the range is from 48% in the 2nd District to over 80% reaching permanency within 12 months in the 1st, 3rd and 4th Districts. For children on a Permanency case, the percent reaching permanency within 12 months varies from 46% in the 2nd District to over 70% in the 3rd and 4th Districts.

Figure 2.19 shows that the percent of children reaching permanency by 12 months improved from 2008 to 2009, but declined slightly in 2010 for both CHIPS cases and Permanency cases.

Figure 2.19: Length of Time for Children to Reach Permanency Statewide 2008 to 2010

Dis.	CHIPS Cases		Permanency Cases	
	Cum % thru 12 months	Tot Num Children Reaching Perm	Cum % thru 12 months	Tot Num Children Reaching Perm
1	82%	221	69%	74
2	48%	105	46%	54
3	82%	164	74%	54
4	81%	493	71%	266
5	76%	187	61%	36
6	63%	291	49%	117
7	77%	237	61%	82
8	76%	102	66%	44
9	79%	272	66%	76
10	64%	299	48%	98
State	74%	2371	62%	901



As may be expected, the length of time for children to reach permanency varies by type of permanency achieved. Figure 2.20 shows that by 12 months of being out of home, 92% of children with a Trial Home Visit reached permanency while only 48% of children with Long-Term Foster Care and 50% of children who are State Wards for Adoption achieved permanency by 12 months. Nine percent (9%) of children reaching a permanency of long-term foster care on a CHIPS case 2010 needed over 24 months to achieve permanency and 8% of children with reunified permanency took longer than 24 months.

Figure 2.20: Length of Time To Permanency Statewide 2010 CHIPS Cases By Perm Type

Permanency Type*	Up to 6 months		Cum to 12 mo		Cum to 15 mo		Cum to 18 mo		Cum to 24 mo		Cum >24 mo		Total Children
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
Term. of Jurisdiction w/o Perm. Order	151	15%	429	59%	158	75%	116	86%	93	96%	43	100%	990
Protective Supervision	341	60%	152	87%	24	92%	19	95%	19	98%	9	100%	564
Trial Home Visit	247	53%	182	92%	19	96%	10	98%	5	99%	5	100%	468
Transfer of Custody	28	31%	46	81%	10	92%	2	95%	5	100%	0	100%	91
Dismissed w/o Perm. Order	56	64%	21	88%	3	91%	3	94%	1	95%	4	100%	88
Reunified	15	19%	34	63%	18	86%	4	91%	1	92%	6	100%	78
State Ward for Adoption	8	14%	20	50%	9	66%	9	82%	10	100%	0	100%	56
Long-Term Foster Care	1	4%	10	48%	6	74%	3	87%	1	91%	2	100%	23
Non State Ward for Adoption	0	0%	6	86%	1	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	7
Foster Care for a Specified Time	5	83%	1	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	0	100%	6
Total	852	36%	901	74%	248	84%	166	91%	135	97%	69	100%	2371

Timing Objectives **50%** **90%** **99%**

*Permanency types include those that are now obsolete.

There are expectations that counties and districts will see improvements in results for CHIPS and Permanency cases as most have had hands-on training for accurate recording of events in MNCIS. The Length of Time to Permanency report drill-through feature provides cases to review to see why some are taking longer than others. Several districts mentioned renewed discussions with local Department of Human Service officials and County Attorney’s offices.

Our CJI team has been working on the permanency action plan that has brought to light many holes in our system that are being fixed. Many additional changes will be made in the upcoming year as a result of the CJI action plan.
4th District

COURT OF APPEALS DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ◆ The Court of Appeals established two performance measures and standards in March 2011, modifying those approved in 2007.
- ◆ In 2010, the Court of Appeals disposed of 69% of its cases within 290 days (goal is 75%). This is an improvement compared to 2009, when 55% of cases were disposed within 290 days.
- ◆ The Court of Appeals disposed of 92% of its cases within 365 days (goal is 90%) in 2010. This result is better than in 2009, when 79% of cases were disposed within one year.

The original timing objectives for the Court of Appeals were approved in August 2007, and updated in March 2011. The Court has adopted the ABA measure of 'case clearance', which measures cases from beginning (filing) to end (disposition). The goals are to have 75% of cases disposed within 290 days of filing and 90% disposed within 365 days of filing.

Figure 2.21: Percent of Court of Appeals Cases Disposed Within 290 Days of Filing

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Disposed Within 290 Days of Filing				
From Filing to Disposition Goal = 75% of Cases				
		2009		2010
		% of cases meeting objective		% of cases meeting objective
Civil	# Cases		# Cases	
General Civil	888	58.0%	841	75.9%
Unemployment	227	62.1%	352	77.0%
Family	230	70.7%	232	94.8%
Other	105	98.1%	85	99.1%
Total Civil	1,450	63.6%	1,510	80.3%
Criminal				
Criminal	877	32.4%	727	45.9%
Juvenile Protection				
Protection	62	100%	42	100%
Juv. Delinquency				
Delinquency	4	50.0%	26	76.9%
Total Cases	2,331	54.5%	2,263	69.3%

The court disposed of 69% of its cases within 290 days in 2010, but this is a significant improvement over 2009, when 55% of cases were disposed within 290 days. The 2009 results were due to a pre-existing backlog and because of various delays in criminal cases, including court reporters' need for more time to prepare transcripts, and public defenders' frequent requests for extension of deadlines.

While only 46% of Criminal cases were disposed within 290 days, the court exceeded the 75% goal for juvenile protection (100%), family (95%), civil (76%) and juvenile delinquency (77%).

Figure 2.22: Percent of Court of Appeals Cases Disposed Within 365 Days of Filing

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Disposed Within 365 Days of Filing				
From Filing to Disposition Goal = 90% of Cases				
		2009		2010
	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective
Civil				
General Civil	888	91.0%	841	97.6%
Unemployment	227	94.3%	352	98.9%
Family	230	91.3%	232	100%
Other	105	99.5%	85	100%
Total Civil	1,450	92.2%	1,510	98.4%
Criminal				
Criminal	877	54.8%	727	78.5%
Juvenile Protection				
Protection	62	100%	42	100%
Juv. Delinquency				
Delinquency	4	100.0%	26	100%
Total Cases	2,331	80.8%	2,263	92.0%

In 2010, the court disposed of 92% of its cases within 365 days, surpassing the goal of 90% as well as showing an improvement over 2009 (81%). Criminal cases did not meet the goal in 2010 (79% disposed within 365 days), but the Court exceeded the goal in all other case types, and improved compared to 2009.

The court expects its timeliness statistics to improve slightly in 2011.

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ◆ The Supreme Court is generally meeting its time standards.
- ◆ The event category that meets most objectives is Filing of PFR to Disposition of PFR.
- ◆ The events that go beyond the objectives most often are Submission (oral argument) to Circulation of Majority Standard and Submission to Disposition with or without Dissent.

The Supreme Court approved timing objectives in March, 2007 and the Judicial Council approved them in August, 2007. The time allocated to each function is considered as aspirational but achievable. The categories are taken generally from the ABA standards and the points of measurement conform to the ABA use of the 50th percentile and the 90th percentile for state supreme courts.

Although separate time standards were adopted for Circulation of Majority to Dissent; Submission to Disposition with Dissent, and Final Processing, and the court monitors progress of cases on that basis, currently MACS is not programmed to provide statistics for cases with and without dissents separately.

Figure 2.23: Number of Days Elapsed at 50th Percentile of Supreme Court Cases '07-'10

Minnesota Supreme Court Time Standards (Days)																
50th Percentile																
Event	Mandatory/Original (Non-PFRs)								Discretionary							
	Mur-der I	Num of Cases	Civil*	Num Of Cases	Prof. Reg.	Num of Cases	Writs	Num of Cases	Review Granted	Num of Cases	Review Denied	Num of Cases	Child Prot.	Num of Cases	Crim Pre-trial	Num of Cases
Filing of PFR to Disp of PFR Standard	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50		50		20		30	
2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	66	46	592	18	10	39	17
2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	60	47	728	23	15	41	10
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	63	43	543	29	14	41	8
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	71	47	587	32	26	42	12
Submission (oral arg.) to Circulation of Majority Standard	50		40		15		10		60		--	--	20		30	
2010	59	37	42	26	53	48	--	--	80	66	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	63	40	57	23	37	59	--	11	71	60	--	--	--	0	67^	3
2008	38	41	23	28	28	54	--	7	50	63	--	--	--	0	29	1
2007	34	44	34	37	20	46	--	6	57	71	--	--	27	6	29	5
Submission to Disposition without/with Dissent Standard	90/105		75/105		50/60		30/40		90/105		--	--	30/40		45/60	
2010	121	37	36	26	98	48	--	--	169	66	--	--	--	0	--	--
2009	129	40	35	23	70	59	15**	11	176	60	--	--	--	0	223^	3
2008	79	41	2	28	65	54	13**	7	112	63	--	--	--	0	79	1
2007	73	44	49	37	50	46	12**	6	129	71	--	--	77	6	79	5

* Tax Court and Workers' Compensation Cases

** Days from filing to disposition.

^ Average for all cases

To report the points of measurement, MACS, the Supreme Court case management system, calculates the number of days at the 50th percentile and 90th percentile of all of the cases handled of a particular type and by event. This means that if there were 100 cases of a certain type, the number of days to accomplish an event (i.e. filing of PFR to disposition of PFR) would be put in numeric order by number of days and the days at case number 50 is then recorded as the 50th percentile number of days and the days at case number 90 is recorded as the 90th percentile number of days.

Figure 2.24: Number of Days Elapsed at 90th Percentile of Supreme Court Cases '07- '10

Minnesota Supreme Court Time Standards (Days)																
90th Percentile																
Event	Mandatory/Original (Non-PFRs)								Discretionary							
	Mur-der I	Num of Cases	Civil*	Num of Cases	Prof. Reg.	Num of Cases	Writs	Num of Cases	Review Granted	Num of Cases	Review Denied	Num of Cases	Child Prot.	Num of Cases	Crim. Pre-trial	Num of Cases
Filing of PFR to Disposition of PFR Standard	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60		60		20		40	
2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	66	56	592	26	10	43	7
2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	60	57	728	34	15	54	10
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	63	55	543	36	14	60	8
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	71	56	587	40	26	54	12
Submission (oral arg.) to Circulation of Majority Standard	125		90		40		20		125		--	--	20		45	
2010	110	37	105	26	64	48	--	--	138	66	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	96	40	95	23	75	59	--	11	141	60	--	--	--	0	67 [^]	3
2008	62	41	56	28	37	54	--	7	98	63	--	--	--	0	29	1
2007	77	44	98	37	28	46	--	6	113	71	--	--	86	6	41	5
Submission to Disposition without/with Dissent Standard	170/200		110/140		60/90		35/45		160/190		--	--	40/40		65/90	
2010	225	37	142	26	129	48	--	--	288	66	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	198	40	164	23	127	59	55 ^{**}	11	302	60	--	--	--	0	223 [^]	3
2008	136	41	99	28	92	54	25 ^{**}	7	183	63	--	--	--	0	79	1
2007	134	44	136	37	225	46	39 ^{**}	6	225	71	--	--	183	6	122	5

* Tax Court and Workers' Compensation Cases

** Days from *filing* to disposition.

[^] Average for all cases.

In general, the Supreme Court is meeting its time objectives. The annual trends are mixed where some areas have shown improved timeliness while other areas have more days than the previous years. Improvements are seen in the time of filing to disposition of PFR. This may be due to a return to more usual numbers of PFRs after a large increase in 2009.

Some of the areas that are not meeting objectives include all phases of Professional Regulation cases and Submission to Disposition with/without Dissent at the 50th and 90th Percentile.

INTEGRITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Minnesota Judicial Branch will ensure the integrity and accountability of its performance by maintaining a record system that is accurate, complete and timely.

Is the electronic record system accurate, complete and timely?

DATA QUALITY PROGRAM

- ◆ The Data Quality program has been functioning for four years and has been instrumental in leading several significant data quality efforts.
- ◆ Several additional Data Quality tools were developed in the last year to assist court staff with assessing the accuracy of the court records
- ◆ The Data Quality Program successfully passed nearly 4,000 records to the BCA that were affected by a Tyler (MNCIS) system defect.
- ◆ Many districts noted that their use of data quality reports and trainings on data quality have lead directly to improved performance measure results.

Mission: The Data Quality Program was created in July 2007 to define data quality standards, identify data quality issues and determine when it is necessary to develop standard business practices to be implemented statewide. The Data Quality Steering Committee provides leadership for the program by setting priorities for focusing efforts, determining acceptable levels of data quality in particular areas, ensuring resources are prioritized to implement solutions, and determining when to move issues to COAW or other groups to pursue required business practices in order to achieve the necessary level of data quality.

Court data and reports that are accessible shall be reasonably accurate, and resources shall be dedicated to conduct quality assurance in a timely manner. Reports shall not be used or disclosed ...until sufficient accuracy and integrity have been demonstrated.
Judicial Branch Policy 703

The Data Quality Program continues to make headway in helping to ensure the integrity of the courts' records. A defect in the Tyler case management system (MNCIS) was recently discovered and had been in existence since 2004. Tyler was able to fix the defect in January, 2011 but there were nearly 4,000 cases that did not pass via integration to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). The Data Quality Unit successfully developed and carried out a process to pass these cases to the BCA with very little local staff involvement. While local courts were informed fully throughout the process, the court staff only needed to review a limited number of cases.

The Length of Time to Permanency (LOTP) report is an important performance measure report approved by the Judicial Council. Inaccurate or missing data can result in cases not properly appearing on the report. Ongoing efforts to support the improvement of data quality of CHIPS and Permanency cases have resulted in 15% more children appropriately represented on the LOTP report. These efforts include the development and weekly posting of CHIPS Data Quality Reports and Court Data Files for local courts to use in monitoring their data, and technical assistance with local courts to help them develop the ability to self monitor selected CHIPS data and recognize data issues.

The Data Quality Program continues to develop monitoring reports as well as creating weekly court data files to help courts identify cases with potential data quality issues. There are now 20 different files available such as cases with a disposition date that is before the file date, CHIPS placement end date is before the begin date and criminal cases with invalid statute and level combination. Each Court Data File has thorough documentation including a description of the file, why it is important, direct links to resources such as Court Administration Processes (CAPs) and customized information about why a case may be included in the file and what can be done to fix the case.

● ● ●

“...the district uses multiple resources, such as the Data Quality SharePoint site ... to improve data quality.”

2nd District

● ● ●

An example of a very successful Court Data File is one that identifies Juvenile Delinquency cases with an inappropriate case security. In the nine months this file has been available to court staff, the number of cases identified with an inappropriate case security dropped from 1,099 cases to virtually none.

Several Court Data Files were recently developed to address several potential conflict issues with Criminal Court Dispositions and Court Decisions for felonies, gross misdemeanors, and targeted misdemeanors. The three types of potential data conflicts include:

1. Disposition is recorded as a “Conviction” but the Court Decision is “Continued”
2. Court Decision of “Stay of Imposition” also contains a “Commit to Commissioner” as a Sentence Component
3. Disposition is “Stayed” by Court Decision is not “Continued.”

In the six weeks these files have been available, court staff have reduced the volume of cases collectively on these reports by nearly 30%, from approximately 1,190 to 850 cases.

All of the reports, tools, data files and other resources of the Data Quality Program are available on [CourtNet](#). The Data Quality staff is also available for consultation.

EXCELLENCE

The Minnesota Judicial Branch will achieve excellence in the resolution of cases by making decisions that are fair, reasoned, understandable, and that resolve the controversy at issue.

Do participants understand the orders given by the Court?

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS SURVEY

- ◆ The next Access and Fairness survey will be conducted in FY2012 to FY2013.

The measure for the Excellence goal is the final statement in the Fairness section of the Access and Fairness survey - "As I leave the court, I know what to do next in my case." The Fairness Section of the survey was targeted to respondents who answered "Yes" to the question "Did you appear in front of a judicial officer today?" Overall, eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

Results from the first Access and Fairness survey are available on [CourtNet](#) and on the [Public Web Site](#).

FAIRNESS AND EQUITY

The Minnesota Judicial Branch will provide due process and equal protection of the law, and will ensure that individuals called for jury duty are representative of the population from which the jury is drawn.

Do participants perceive they were treated fairly, listened to and are they satisfied with the Court's decision?

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS SURVEY

- ◆ When the Access and Fairness Survey was conducted in 2008, at least 80% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with all fairness section statements.
- ◆ Responses varied by demographic groups and locations, specifically role and race of respondents, as well as by county size⁴ and response rate.
- ◆ The next Access and Fairness survey will be conducted in FY2012 to FY2013.

The Fairness Section of the Access and Fairness survey was targeted to respondents who answered "Yes" to the question of "Did you appear in front of a judicial officer today?"

Statewide, at least eight in ten (80%) respondents agreed or strongly agreed with all statements in the fairness section. The statements with the highest percentage of agreement were:

- As I leave the court, I know what to do next about my case (85%)
- I was treated the same as everyone else (84%)

An index score was calculated to put all questions in the Fairness section together on a scale of 0-100. There was wider variation in index scores by respondents in various demographic groups, ranging from 89 to 79. The highest index scores belonged to the following demographic groups:

- Attorneys representing a client (89)
- Law enforcement/probation/social service staff (87)
- Respondents in Small Courts⁵ (86)

The demographic groups with the lowest fairness index scores statewide were:

- Locations with response rates of less than 50% (79)
- Asian or Native Hawaiian or Pac Islander respondents (79)
- Victims (79)

Complete results from the first Access and Fairness survey are available on [CourtNet](#) and on the [Public Web Site](#).

⁴ County size categories from the 2008/2 WCL (Small, Medium, Large)

⁵ Responses from court customers in counties categorized as Small in the 2008/2 WCL.

Are jurors representative of our communities?

JURY POOLS

- ◆ The jurors who report to court are similar racially and ethnically compared to the population of the communities in Minnesota.
- ◆ Nearly all jurors complete the race and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity information on questionnaires. Data collected for ethnicity has improved from missing 12% in 2007 to missing only 4% in FY2011.
- ◆ There are slightly more female jurors and slightly fewer male jurors than are in communities in Minnesota.

Demographics of jurors based on returned questionnaires come from the jury management system. The chart below compares the racial breakdown of the population as reported in the 2009 American Community Survey to the jurors who report for service, return their questionnaires, and report their race.

The decennial census no longer collects the detailed information that is needed to match as many criteria as possible to the characteristics of people eligible to serve on juries. Instead, the American Community Survey is conducted annually on a portion of the population to collect much of the information that used to be on the 'long form' census. Only larger locations and the state as a whole can be reported by race using the specific criteria that closely resemble those eligible for jury service (see [appendix](#) for all county-level juror data).

Figure 5.1: FY2011 Juror Racial Comparison With 2009 American Community Survey

	White		Black		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other & 2+ Races		Total* Jurors
	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors	
Minnesota	92.1%	91.6%	3.5%	3.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.2%	2.5%	1.2%	1.7%	42,229
Anoka	92.2%	94.2 %	3.1%	2.0%	.9%	.6%	2.9%	2.1%	.9%	1.1%	1,259
Carver-Scott	93.5%	95.1%	1.7%	.5%	.4%	.7%	3.0%	2.7%	1.4%	.3%	1,213
Dakota	91.7%	91.8%	3.5%	2.5%	.6%	.4%	3.0%	3.3%	1.2%	2.0%	1,904
Hennepin	85.7%	82.4%	8.2%	8.6%	.9%	.9%	3.5%	4.7%	1.8%	3.4%	8,186
Ramsey	84.9%	83.2%	8.1%	6.8%	.9%	.7%	4.9%	6.7%	1.3%	2.6%	5,807
St. Louis	96.4%	97.5%	.6%	.3%	1.8%	1.2%	.5%	0.1%	1.0%	.9%	2,353
Washington	93.2%	93.5%	2.6%	1.8%	.1%	.8%	3.1%	2.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1,211

* Total Jurors with and without race reported.

Population ages 18 to 70, not institutionalized, citizens, speak English at home or speak English "very well" or "well"

Source: 2009 American Community Survey micro data compiled by Minnesota State Demographic Center

Reported Jurors = All jurors who report for service and return questionnaire (may or may not be in voir dire)

(Source: JURY+ Next Generation reports)

Of the counties or areas that are large enough to meet the demographic criteria, White jurors are very slightly over-represented compared to the population in Anoka and St. Louis counties. White jurors are very slightly under-represented in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. Ramsey County has more Asian/Pacific Islander jurors than in the population and fewer Black jurors than in the population.

Statewide, only 1% of jurors had missing race information during FY2011. The calculation for percent of jurors by race excludes those who did not report race⁶. There is very little variation on missing race among districts (.1% to 2.2%) as shown in the [appendix](#).

Figure 5.2: Hispanic Jurors And Census

	Hispanic/Latino	
	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors
Minnesota	1.8%	1.8%
Anoka	1.6%	1.3%
Carver-Scott	1.1%	.5%
Dakota	2.7%	2.5%
Hennepin	1.9%	2.6%
Ramsey	3.3%	3.0%
St. Louis	.7%	0.7%
Washington	1.8%	1.7%

Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is asked separately from race on the juror questionnaires. Statewide, the percent of Hispanic/Latino jurors who report for service is very similar to the population in the community. Just under 2% (1.7%) of all jurors who returned a questionnaire compared to 1.8% of the statewide population in 2009 identifies as Hispanic/Latino. This is shown in Figure 5.2.

About four percent of all jurors (3.7%) did not identify themselves as being Hispanic/Latino or not which is an improvement in missing information from 8% in 2008 and 12% in 2007.

Figure 5.3: Comparison of FY2011 Jurors' Gender With Census

There are slightly more female jurors than are represented in communities across the state with some variation by location as shown in Figure 5.3. Statewide, there are 1.5% more females and fewer males among jurors than in the census. Carver and Scott Counties together have the largest difference between the census and juror gender (3.2%) in areas for which census information is available.

	% Female		% Male	
	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors	2009 ACS	FY11 Jurors
Minnesota	50.1%	51.6%	49.9%	48.4%
Anoka	49.8%	52.7%	50.2%	47.3%
Carver-Scott	49.3%	52.5%	50.7%	47.5%
Dakota	50.1%	50.8%	49.9%	49.2%
Hennepin	50.5%	50.0%	49.5%	50.0%
Ramsey	52.0%	52.1%	48.0%	47.9%
St. Louis	50.3%	52.0%	49.7%	48.0%
Washington	49.8%	52.5%	50.2%	47.5%

⁶ Percent of race for jurors is calculated by subtracting out those who did not complete the race question so it equals the number of jurors by race divided by the total *number of jurors who completed the race section*. Because of so much missing data, the Hispanic/Latino ethnicity percent is calculated by dividing the number of jurors who selected Hispanic/Latino by the total number of *all jurors* (not just the number who completed the race section).

QUALITY COURT WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT

The Minnesota Judicial Branch will ensure that judicial officers, court personnel and jurors are qualified to perform their duties and have the materials, motivation, direction, sense of mission, and commitment to do quality work.

What are our turnover rates?

SEPARATION RATES

- ◆ The separation rates of staff for FY 11 by location range from 1.8% in the 5th District to just under 10% in the 6th District with 6% statewide.
- ◆ Retirements and resignations together comprise 90% of all separations in FY11.
- ◆ The total Branch separation rate for FY11 is slightly higher than either FY09 or FY10.

Figure 6.1: Separation Rates for FY2011

FY2011										
District/ MJC	Retirement		Resignation		Dismissal		Layoff		Total Separations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	1.7	.8%	7.0	3.2%	1.0	.5%		0%	9.7	4.4%
2	6.0	2.9%	6.0	2.9%	3.0	1.4%		0%	15.0	7.1%
3	6.0	4.1%	3.6	2.5%		0%		0%	9.6	6.6%
4	14.0	3.0%	22.0	4.7%	3.0	.6%		0%	39.0	8.4%
5		0%	2.0	1.8%		0%		0%	2.0	1.8%
6	3.9	4.1%	3.0	3.1%	1.0	1.0%	1.0	1.0%	8.9	9.3%
7	4.0	2.6%	2.5	1.6%	1.0	.6%		0%	7.5	4.8%
8	3.9	6.3%	1.0	1.6%		0%		0%	4.9	7.9%
9	5.3	3.9%	4.5	3.3%	1.0	.7%		0%	10.8	7.8%
10	5.0	3.9%	8.9	3.3%	1.0	.4%		0%	15.0	5.5%
MJC	4.0	1.9%	8.0	2.6%		0%		0%	12.0	3.9%
Total	53.8	2.5%	68.5	3.1%	11.0	.5%	1.0	0%	134.2	6.2%

= number of FTEs separated by type

% = percent of average number of FTEs in a location during the fiscal year who separated from the branch

Excludes Judges, Law Clerks, Bar Exam Monitors, GAL and Limited/Temporary Appointments

Average FTE calculated by taking average of beginning and ending fiscal year FTE counts as reported by Finance (excluding classifications above)

Resignation figures include Term Without Rights, Death, End of Disability Leave, Resignations, and Separation - Other

Dismissal figures include Gross Misconduct and Dismissal

Retirements and resignations account for 90% of the FTEs leaving the Branch in FY2011, with Dismissals accounting for approximately 8%. The variation in total separation percent ranges from 1.8% in the 5th District to 9.3% in the 6th District.

Figure 6.2: Total Separation Rates by District for FY07 to FY11

District/ MJC	FY11 %	FY10 %	FY09 %	FY08 %	FY07 %
1	4.4%	3.2%	5.4%	7.7%	8.4%
2	7.1%	2.3%	4.7%	10.2%	9.4%
3	6.6%	1.4%	4.9%	16.3%	5.5%
4	8.4%	4.6%	5.4%	9.2%	9.7%
5	1.8%	7.7%	.8%	8.7%	0.9%
6	9.3%	7.7%	11.2%	7.2%	9.5%
7	4.8%	2.6%	6.4%	3.2%	4.4%
8	7.9%	1.5%	8.1%	4.2%	0.0%
9	7.8%	4.0%	5.1%	4.9%	3.6%
10	5.5%	4.9%	4.6%	8.5%	9.8%
MJC	3.9%	2.3%	4.2%	6.7%	4.3%
Total	6.2%	3.8%	5.2%	8.2%	7.1%

There are many different ways to calculate turnover or separation rates so not all numbers are exactly comparable, especially those that report figures by month instead of annually. But, the percent of employees leaving the branch is far below national averages.

The total separation rate has increased to 6.2% in FY11 from 3.8% in FY10 and 5.2% in FY09.

Figure 6.3: Statewide Separation Rates by Type for FY07 to FY11

The trends for type of separation from the branch have remained fairly steady over the past five fiscal years. The most variation in statewide percentages among separation types is for resignations which increased by nearly 2% from FY10 to FY11. Retirements also increased over the past fiscal year while Dismissals declined slightly.

Separation Type	FY11 %	FY10 %	FY09 %	FY08 %	FY07 %
Retirement	2.5%	1.4%	2.3%	2.6%	1.9%
Resignation	3.1%	1.5%	2.4%	4.3%	4.2%
Dismissal	.5%	.9%	.3%	1.0%	.9%
Layoff	0%	0%	.3%	.3%	.1%
Total	6.2%	3.8%	5.2%	8.2%	7.1%

Do employees and judicial officers express satisfaction in their positions?

QUALITY COURT WORKPLACE SURVEY RESULTS

- ◆ Over 2,200 survey responses were received from employees and justices/judges when the Quality Court Workplace (QCW) survey was conducted in September 2008

The Quality Court Workplace Survey was conducted September 8 – 24, 2008. The employee version of the survey had 2,036 responses and the judge/justice version received 213 responses.

The Priority Measure for the Quality Court Workplace Environment goal, in the review process, was to internally review the results of the QCW survey within a district/office (e.g. MJC) and report on action plans developed and progress toward meeting the goals of the plan.

Responding to Performance Measure Results

The Judicial Council asked the HR/EOD Committee to review the results from the Quality Court Workplace Survey (QCW) in detail and choose one or two areas for statewide focus. The Committee discussed the survey results and decided to focus on the areas with lowest mean scores and highest levels of disagreement as follows:

Employee Survey:

Ability to keep up with workload without feeling overwhelmed.

Management and supervisory follow up on employee suggestions for improvements and regular and useful meetings with supervisor.

Judge Survey:

Ability to keep up with workload without feeling overwhelmed.

Leadership structure of the Branch meets the needs of my court.

USING PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR ADMINISTRATION

- ◆ Reviews of performance measure results have been reported regularly to the Judicial Council in writing and orally.
- ◆ Judicial vacancies, lack of Public Defender and other justice partner resources, and the Intoxilyzer Source Code issue are mentioned most frequently for timing measures that exceeded the objectives.
- ◆ Some of the tactical strategies implemented based on results are district-specific plans for reviewing and handling of continuances; greater use of reports by judges and court administration; and several actions related to CHIPS cases including staff training on data quality and case management system issues, reviewing Permanency Action Plans, and increased collaboration with social service and county attorney partners.

When the Key Results and Measures, Priority Measures for Implementation plan was updated for FY2010-FY2011, appellate courts and districts were directed to review timing and survey measures and report any actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times each year. The FY2012-FY2013 Key Results and Measures continues reviews with a written review due in March of each year and an oral review in September.

DISTRICT/APPELLATE COURTS REVIEW OF RESULTS

For the March 2011 written reviews, each district received a summary of results and some trend data for their location with Age of Pending Cases, Time to Disposition, Backlog Index and Length of Time to Permanency measures. The design of the summaries is in the form of a 'stoplight' report that uses green, yellow and red lights to see at a glance where problems might exist.

Possible questions to consider when reviewing the data were included along with links to Trial Court Reports on CourtNet where individual county data could be gathered. The [statewide summary](#) of results is available in the Appendix.

There was also a form to gather narrative feedback from districts and appellate courts based on findings of their reviews. These [completed forms](#) are available in the Appendix.

Red Lights

Statewide, at the end of 2010, results show a few timing measures with "red lights", especially for Major Criminal cases, mostly in Age of Pending and Time to Disposition. Juvenile Delinquency and Minor Criminal cases had a yellow light for Age of Pending cases. Most districts noted improvements in 2010 compared to 2009 in nearly all areas except Major Criminal.

*THE LIMITED RESOURCES
OF OUR PARTNERING
AGENCIES DIRECTLY
IMPACTS OUR ABILITY TO
RESOLVE CASES.*

4TH DISTRICT

Shortage of Resources

The most commonly mentioned reason for red lights in timing measures was a lack of resources: judicial vacancies, public defender shortages and other justice partner staff reductions. For instance, the 4th District notes that "The Hennepin County Public Defender's Office has 28 attorney vacancies, Probation has reduced staff by more than 11 positions and Court Administration had a large number of vacancies/medical leave."

Business Practice and Data Quality Changes

Districts and Appellate Courts also noted that business practice and/or data quality issues have sometimes contributed to timing measures being below objectives, in the past or currently. Examples include:

- The 1st District conducted a thorough audit of the Age of Pending Report of all cases that were beyond the 99th percentile objective. They are now moving to review cases over the 97th and 90th percentiles. For the past year, one county has implemented a “continuance judge” concept that funnels requests through a small group of judges which promotes consistency and greater compliance with this stricter review.
- The 2nd District found data quality issues in the clerk’s office with CHIPS cases and is in the process of analyzing data to remedy the issues recently identified.
- The 5th District has made several changes to ensure they are making all efforts to achieve permanency in CHIPS matters in a timely manner. They had special training for court Administrators and staff highlighting key points including data quality. Users now check the Court Data Files regularly to make sure there are fewer CHIPS cases with problems.
- The CPC was mentioned by several districts along with e-citations, e-charging and other initiatives as saving staff time which can now be used in other areas. The 7th District had a fairly early transition to CPC, and reports that minor criminal data shows the district is meeting standards with the new business processes.
- The Supreme Court Commissioner’s office has implemented changes in processing of Child Protection and Pre-trial Criminal Appeals PFRs. “In part due to these refinements, the outcomes have improved and are at or very near targets.”

“CPC should free up time for staff and with this extra time, more care can be given to the management of cases.”

5th District

“...the payables list changes have opened up calendar time for non-criminal matters which further contributes to reductions in the age of pending caseloads for other case categories.”

3rd District

“The major criminal volume in (one) county is an area of concern as the clearance rate is 84.5%. ... Discussions are occurring as to how to provide assistance to (that) county to improve the clearance rates in the major criminal area.”

7th District

Multi-county Districts

Districts with multiple counties reported more similarities among counties than differences. However, a few districts mentioned county differences that had an impact on timing results, such as the 7th District which reported that each county has its own unique legal culture making it difficult to implement district-wide caseload management practices.

Conversely, the 5th District notes that having smaller counties in the districts provides a benefit due to the close working relationships among judges, law enforcement and attorneys in each location.

On-going Review

Several districts reported that one of the areas where they would implement changes identified based on first review of performance measure results was to increase identification and review of cases past the timing objectives. For instance:

- The 9th District has instituted review of performance measure results as a standing agenda item at bench meetings and court administration meetings.
- The 6th District plans to create a SharePoint site for CJJ Lead Judges and others where they can review quarterly reports and track progress toward goals.
- The 4th District planned to implement in early 2011 an internal performance dashboard for staff and judicial officers to inform them of how everyone is doing on a monthly basis and provide information about how improvements can be made.
- A sub-group of JAD is working with districts to bring more consistency to reporting of performance measure reviews at the Judicial Council. They are also discussing creation of a best practices guide for the reports that court administration should use and the frequency with which they should be reviewed. To assist with future reporting to the Judicial Council, the performance measure reports (MNJAD reports) listed in the following chart are being updated to automatically provide the “stoplight” functionality.

Continuous review of timing measures can be accomplished using the Trial Court Reports (MNJAD reports) on [CourtNet](#). All Trial Court Reports now include the ability to “drill-through” to individual case names and numbers to assist with finding causes for particular results.

The following chart lists the reports for four of the timeliness measures:

Performance Measure Report Title (MNJAD Reports)	Summary or Details	Date Availability	Locations/Breakdowns Available (in addition to statewide)
Clearance Rates	Summary	Monthly or Annually	District, County or Court
Time to Disposition	Summary or drill-through to details	Calendar year or any rolling 12 months	District, County or Court
Age of Pending	Summary (Details available via Pending Caseload Report)	Current as of most recent warehouse load only (loads weekly)	District, County, Court or Judge
Length of Time to Permanency	Summary or drill-through to details	Any month or year combination	District, County, Court or Judge

DATA DETAILS (APPENDIX)

JUDICIAL COUNCIL POLICIES 505, 505A, 505B

Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy

Policy Source:	Judicial Council
Policy Number:	505
Category:	Court Operations
Title:	Core Judicial Branch Goals
Effective Date:	October 21, 2005
Revision Date(s):	July 21, 2006
Supersedes:	

Core Judicial Branch Goals

I. POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Minnesota Judicial Branch to establish core performance goals and to monitor key results that measure progress toward meeting these goals in order to ensure accountability of the branch, improve overall operations of the court, and enhance the public's trust and confidence in the judiciary. The six core judicial branch goals are:

1. **Access to Justice:** The Minnesota Judicial Branch will be open, affordable and understandable to ensure access to justice.
2. **Timeliness:** The Minnesota Judicial Branch will resolve cases and controversies in a timely and expeditious way without unnecessary delays.
3. **Integrity and Accountability:** The Minnesota Judicial Branch will ensure the integrity and accountability of its performance by maintaining a record system that is accurate, complete and timely.

4. **Excellence:** The Minnesota Judicial Branch will achieve excellence in the resolution of cases by making decisions that are fair, reasoned, understandable, and that resolve the controversy at issue.
5. **Fairness and Equity:** The Minnesota Judicial Branch will provide due process and equal protection of the law, and will ensure that individuals called for jury duty are representative of the population from which the jury is drawn.
6. **Quality Court Workplace Environment:** The Minnesota Judicial Branch will ensure that judicial officers, court personnel and jurors are qualified to perform their duties and have the materials, motivation, direction, sense of mission, and commitment to do quality work.

II. IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY

Implementation of this policy shall be the responsibility of the State Court Administrator and the chief judges of the respective judicial districts and appellate courts.

III. EXECUTIVE LIMITATION

The State Court Administrator and the chief judges of the respective judicial districts and appellate courts will develop a plan for identifying key results, and collecting and reporting data that measure performance in meeting these results. This plan will be presented to the Judicial Council for approval before the beginning of each biennium.

Related Documents:

See documents 5.05a and 5.05b, which define the key results and measures for the Core Judicial Branch Goals.

505a. TIMING OBJECTIVES FOR CASE DISPOSITIONS

Adopted by the Judicial Council on July 22, 2006⁷

Amended by the Judicial Council on August 19, 2010

The Timing Objectives for Case Dispositions and Permanency Orders⁸ by Judicial District are as follows:

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Percentage of Cases to be Disposed of Within Set Time</u>
Major Criminal Felony, Gross Misdemeanor	90% in 4 months 97% in 6 months 99% in 12 months
Major Civil Personal Injury, Contract, Property Damage, Harassment, Other Civil	90% in 12 months 97% in 18 months 99% in 24 months
Major Family Domestic Violence (Orders for Protection)	90% in 2 months 97% in 3 months 99% in 4 months
Length of Time to State Ward Adoptions ⁹	60% in 24 months
Dissolution	90% in 12 months 97% in 18 months 99% in 24 months
Major Juvenile Delinquency: Felony, Gross Misdemeanor, Misdemeanor	90% in 3 months 97% in 5 months 99% in 6 months
Length of Time to Permanency Order	50% in 6 months 90% in 12 months 99% in 18 months
Minor Criminal 5th Deg. Assault, Non-Traffic Misd or Petty, Misd. DWI, Other Traffic	90% in 3 months 97% in 6 months 99% in 9 months

⁷These timing objectives were formerly established by the Conference of Chief Judges, with the exception of Minor Criminal.

⁸“Permanency orders” means an order for one of the following: protective supervision with a parent after the child was removed from the parent, trial home visit, reunification, transfer of permanent legal and physical custody to a relative, termination of parental rights, or long-term foster care.

⁹ Results not yet available



Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy

Policy Source:	Minnesota Judicial Council
Policy Number:	505b
Category:	Court Operations
Title:	Key Results and Measures Priority Measures for Implementation
Effective Date:	October 21, 2005
Revision Date(s):	July 21, 2006; August 25, 2006, September 18, 2009 August 19, 2010; June 24, 2011
Supersedes:	

Key Results and Measures: FY 2012-FY 2013

Priority Measures for Implementation

I. Goal 1: Access to Justice

Do participants perceive the courts to be accessible?

- *Conduct Access and Fairness Survey and report results by county.*

Implement the next Access and Fairness Survey during FY12-FY13. The last statewide Access and Fairness surveys were conducted January – June 2008.

II. Goal 2: Timeliness

Do the trial courts hear and decide cases in a timely manner?

- *Clearance rates reported by district, county and/or court house.*
- *Time to disposition reported by district, county and/or court house using timing objectives approved by the Judicial Council.*
- *Age of pending reported by district, county and/or court house using timing objectives approved by the Judicial Council.*
- *Backlog index reported by district, county and/or court house.*
- *Length of time to permanency for children placed out-of-home reported by district, county and/or court house.*
- *Length of time to finalize adoption for children under the guardianship of the Commissioner of Human Services reported by district, county, and/or court house. (when available)*

Districts are to review these timing measures and report actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times per year. One report should be written and the other verbal. Written reports are to be submitted in March of each year. Verbal reports are to be provided in September of each year.

Does the Court of Appeals hear and decide cases in a timely manner?

- *Percent of dispositions using timing objectives approved by the Judicial Council.*

The Court of Appeals should review these timing measures and report actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times per year. One report should be written and the other verbal. Written reports are to be submitted in March of each year. Verbal reports are to be provided in September of each year.

Does the Supreme Court hear and decide cases in a timely manner?

- *Percent of dispositions within time standards set by the Supreme Court.*

The Supreme Court should review these timing measures and report actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times per year. One report should be written and the other verbal. Written reports are to be submitted in March of each year. Verbal reports are to be provided in September of each year.

III. Goal 3: Integrity and Accountability

Is the electronic record system accurate, complete and timely?

- *Review of the Data Quality program and results.*

IV. Goal 4: Excellence

Do participants understand the orders given by the Court?

- *Conduct Access and Fairness Survey.*

Implement the next Access and Fairness Survey during FY12-FY13. The last statewide Access and Fairness surveys were conducted January – June 2008.

V. Goal 5: Fairness and Equity

Do participants perceive they were treated fairly, listened to and are they satisfied with the Court's decision?

- *Conduct Access and Fairness Survey.*

Implement the next Access and Fairness Survey during FY12-FY13. The last statewide Access and Fairness surveys were conducted January – June 2008.

Are jurors representative of our communities?

- *Race and gender breakdowns of jury pools compared to population data available by county using jury management system and Census data.*

VI. Goal 6: Quality Court Workplace Environment

Do employees and judicial officers express satisfaction in their positions?

- *Conduct Court Employee Satisfaction Survey and report results by county or clusters of counties for small counties.*

The Judicial Council postponed future implementation of the Quality Court Workplace survey in September 2010. No specific date has been set to resume planning for this survey.

What are our turn-over rates?

- *Percent of employees who leave the courts each year reported by district.*

VII. Reporting of Key Results and Measures

An annual report will be produced that measures progress toward meeting these six goals in order to ensure accountability of the branch, improve overall operations of the court, and enhance the public's trust and confidence in the judiciary.

The first annual report was finalized in January, 2009. The second annual report was presented in August 2010 and the third annual report will be presented to the Council in Summer 2011.

Districts and Appellate Courts should report results and action plans developed based on results two times per year. Written reports shall be submitted in March and verbal reports shall be given in September.

SUMMARY OF STATEWIDE PERFORMANCE MEASURES RESULTS 2010

Statewide Timeliness Performance Measures Results - Major Criminal Cases

WCL Case Group	Age of Pending Cases							Pending Caseload			Backlog Index				
	At 90th Percentile 12/31/09	Cum 97th Percentile 12/31/09	Over 99th Percentile 12/31/09	At 90th Percentile 12/30/10	Cum 97th Percentile 12/30/10	Over 99th Percentile 12/30/10	Change* Over 99th '09-'10	12/30/10 AOP > 99th Percent	Pending Caseload YE 2009	Pending Caseload YE 2010	Change	Backlog Index 2009	Backlog Index 2010	Change*	2010 Backlog Index
Serious Felony	36%	52%	19%	37%	54%	17%	-2%		1,096	1,050	-46	0.79	0.78	-0.01	
Felony DWI	44%	66%	11%	46%	64%	14%	3%		458	412	-46	0.53	0.60	0.06	
Other Felony	50%	67%	11%	53%	70%	8%	-2%		12,262	12,632	370	0.50	0.49	-0.02	
Gr Misd DWI	63%	76%	8%	55%	69%	14%	6%		5,110	5,212	102	0.36	0.37	0.02	
Other Gr Misd	61%	76%	7%	64%	79%	5%	-2%		5,174	4,960	-214	0.36	0.36	0.00	
Maj Crim Total	55%	70%	10%	55%	71%	9%	0%		24,099	24,266	167	0.44	0.43	0.00	

Age of Pending, Time to Disp

- = 0% - 5% cases beyond 99th percentile
- = 6% - 10% over 99th percentile
- = 11% or more over 99th percentile

Backlog Index

- = .0 - .49
- = .50 - .75
- = .76 or higher

Time to Disposition**

WCL Case Group	At 90th Percentile 12/31/09	Cum 97th Percentile 12/31/09	Over 99th Percentile 12/31/09	At 90th Percentile 12/30/10	Cum 97th Percentile 12/30/10	Over 99th Percentile 12/30/10	Change* Over 99th '09-'10	12/30/10 TTD > 99th Percent
Serious Felony	18%	36%	25%	17%	36%	27%	3%	
Felony DWI	44%	65%	10%	37%	62%	11%	1%	
Other Felony	44%	63%	10%	43%	63%	11%	0%	
Gr Misd DWI	66%	81%	5%	66%	81%	4%	-1%	
Other Gr Misd	61%	78%	5%	60%	77%	5%	1%	
Maj Crim Total	53%	71%	8%	52%	70%	8%	0%	

* "-" (negative sign) shows improvement in trend

** Includes only case categories with timing objectives. All major criminal, all major civil, family (dissolutions and dom abuse only), juvenile (del only), all minor criminal

Statewide Timeliness Performance Measures Results - All Case Groups

WCL Case Group	Age of Pending Cases**							Pending Caseload			Backlog Index				
	At 90th Percentile 12/31/09	Cum 97th Percentile 12/31/09	Over 99th Percentile 12/31/09	At 90th Percentile 12/30/10	Cum 97th Percentile 12/30/10	Over 99th Percentile 12/30/10	Change* Over 99th '09-'10	12/30/10 AOP > 99th Percent	Pending Caseload YE 2009	Pending Caseload YE 2010	Change	Backlog Index 2009	Backlog Index 2010	Change*	2010 Backlog Index
Major Crim	55%	70%	10%	55%	71%	9%	0%		24,099	24,266	167	0.44	0.43	0.00	
Major Civil	84%	91%	5%	85%	91%	5%	0%		14,275	14,204	-71	0.34	0.34	0.01	
Family	86%	93%	4%	89%	95%	3%	-1%		10,577	10,444	-133	0.22	0.21	-0.01	
Juvenile	73%	84%	13%	75%	87%	9%	-4%		10,206	10,086	-120	0.24	0.23	-0.01	
Minor Crim ¹	70%	85%	10%	73%	87%	8%	-2%		87,899	89,074	1175	0.15	0.16	0.01	

Age of Pending, Time to Disp

- = 0% - 5% cases beyond 99th percentile
- = 6% - 10% over 99th percentile
- = 11% or more over 99th percentile

Backlog Index

- = .0 - .49
- = .50 - .75
- = .76 or higher

Time to Disposition**

WCL Case Group	At 90th Percentile 12/31/09	Cum 97th Percentile 12/31/09	Over 99th Percentile 12/31/09	At 90th Percentile 12/30/10	Cum 97th Percentile 12/30/10	Over 99th Percentile 12/30/10	Change* Over 99th '09-'10	12/30/10 TTD > 99th Percent
Major Criminal	53%	71%	8%	52%	70%	8%	0%	
Major Civil	92%	97%	1%	93%	97%	1%	0%	
Family	94%	98%	1%	94%	98%	1%	0%	
Juvenile	81%	92%	5%	81%	93%	5%	0%	
Minor Crim ¹	87%	96%	2%	88%	96%	2%	0%	

* "-" (negative sign) shows improvement in trend

¹ Does not include cases pending in or disposed in VIBES;

Pending Caseload, Backlog Index exclude Hennepin and Ramsey Counties

** Includes only case categories with timing objectives. All major criminal, all major civil, family (dissolutions and dom abuse only), juvenile (del only), all minor criminal

Statewide Performance Measures Results - Length of Time to Permanency

	Length of Time to Permanency January-December 2009			Length of Time to Permanency January-December 2010				
	At 50th Percentile 6 Months	At 90th Percentile 12 Months	At 99th Percentile 18 Months	At 50th Percentile 6 Months	At 90th Percentile 12 Months	At 99th Percentile 18 Months	Change * 2009 - 2010 at 99th	> 99th Percentile 2010
All CHIPS Cases, Dismissed or Term of Jur without Perm Order	20%	59%	85%	20%	62%	88%	3%	
All CHIPS Cases, All Permanency Order Types (excludes those without order)	45%	79%	93%	48%	84%	95%	2%	
Permanency Cases (TPR and others), All Permanency Order Types	15%	59%	86%	18%	63%	89%	3%	
Total	35%	70%	90%	36%	74%	91%	1%	

Time to Permanency
 = 94% or higher at 99th percentile
 = 89%-93% at 99th percentile
 = less than 89% at 99th percentile

* "-" shows decline in trend

DISTRICT/APPELLATE COURT REVIEW OF RESULTS

Establish Core Performance Goals and Monitor Key Results

Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy 505

It is the policy of the Minnesota Judicial Branch to establish core performance goals and to monitor key results that measure progress toward meeting these goals in order to ensure accountability of the branch, improve overall operations of the court, and enhance the public's trust and confidence in the judiciary.

Implementation of this policy shall be the responsibility of the State Court Administrator and the Chief Judges of the respective judicial districts and appellate courts.

The State Court Administrator, Chief Judges and Chief Justice of the respective judicial districts and appellate courts will develop a plan for identifying key results, and collecting and reporting data that measure performance in meeting these results. This plan will be presented to the Judicial Council for approval before the beginning of each biennium.

Review of Results of Key Performance Measures

Districts, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court are to review Performance Measure results and report actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council four times each year.

Please use results for your district to provide a brief explanation of what the review revealed, describe any efforts or initiatives conducted in response to results, and share any outcomes from changes made.

The written reports presented to the Judicial Council in March 2011 are below:

First District

Age of Pending Cases

Red Light Case Types and Counties

Since the initial report was prepared (where all but Major Civil were "red lighted"), the First district has made significant progress improving the Age of Pending Cases performance measure. As of February 24, 2011, district averages for major civil, family and minor criminal are all in the "green light" category meaning that less than five percent of the cases have aged beyond the 99th percentile of the applicable case processing time objectives. Juvenile cases types have improved but remain "amber" meaning between 6% and 10% of the cases have aged over the 99th percentile. Major Criminal cases remain at 11% aged over the 99th percentile and "red lighted"

Comparison of Current to January, 2009

	January 2009	Current	Statewide
Major Criminal	11%	11%	10%
Major Civil	8%	3%	5%
Family	14%	1%	2%
Juvenile Delinquency	28%	10%	10%
Minor Criminal	13%	4%	8%

The only case types and counties showing an increase in Age of Pending from the beginning of 2009 to the present are:

Major Criminal	LeSueur County	2% to 7%
	Scott County	5% to 16%
	Sibley County	3% to 4%
Major Civil	Scott County	2% to 4%
Juvenile Delinquency	Carver County	0% to 2%
	McLeod County	38% to 38%

All counties improved in both the family and minor criminal cases.

Comparison to Statewide Averages

As noted above, in all case types except major criminal, the First Judicial District is under or at the statewide average for Age of Pending. In the Major Criminal category, Dakota, Scott and Carver County cases, driven by Felony DWI filings have pushed the averages up over the past year. "Source Code" cases may have had a significant effect on this measure.

Variation Between Counties in the District

There are some variations between the counties of the district. As noted above, DWI "Source Code" cases have produced significantly larger percentages of pending greater than the 99th percentile in Dakota and Scott Counties which (because they are the two largest counties in the district with over 65% of the caseload) have drive the district average over the statewide average.

The only other significant anomaly appears in McLeod County in both Family and Juvenile cases. In the family area 3 of 39 cases are beyond the 99th percentile. In juvenile cases, 9 of 24 cases exceed the 99th

percentile. Seven of these cases are felony delinquency cases and 2 are gross misdemeanor delinquency cases.

These are the only significant variations in between counties in the district.

Planned Improvement

As noted earlier, we undertook a major data quality audit when the performance measures were originally adopted and reports were initially generated. We reviewed all cases aged over the 99th percentile to determine if we had any data quality error and if found, corrected them. Cases legitimately aged beyond the 99th percentile were either set for hearing or trial or the attorney of record was contacted to determine the next appropriate action on the case. We have started moving this review down to the 95th and 90th percentile.

Several counties of the First District have either started an Early Neutral Evaluation (ENE) program or are contemplating one in the coming year. One event that has complicated the timely processing of major criminal cases in the district is the statewide assignment of “source code” cases to a First Judicial judge.

Time to Disposition

Red Light Case Types and Counties

The only district-wide case type falling into the “red light”, more than 10% of the disposed cases beyond the 99th percentile, is Major Criminal. This was predominantly lead by Dakota County with 15.4% and Carver County with 13.7% of the Major Criminal case dispositions over the 99th percentile. One explanation for this high number maybe the clean-up effort that was made to get rid of aged cases and to correct disposition reporting errors with the conversion to MNCIS from TCIS. As mentioned earlier, we have started moving this review down to the 95th and 90th percentile which could be influencing our counts. With respect to other indicators, only Sibley County Major Civil and Juvenile are in the “red light” category.

All other Age to Disposition measures fall mainly in the “green” category with a few 6 of the 35 measures showing “amber”.

Comparison of Current to January, 2009

	January 2009	Current	Statewide
Major Criminal	10.7%	11.90%	8.1%
Major Civil	1.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Family	2.5%	1.0%	0.8%
Juvenile Delinquency	4.4%	4.8%	4.8%
Minor Criminal	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%

Case types and counties showing an increase in Time to Disposition from the beginning of 2009 to the present are:

Major Criminal	Dakota County	12.3 to 15.4%
	Goodhue County	3.7% to 4.4%

	LeSueur County	1.2% to 6.2%
	McLeod County	1.7% to 2.2%
Major Civil	Dakota County	0.4% to 0.8 %
	Goodhue County	1.4% to 1.6%
	LeSueur County	1.0% to 1.4%
	Scott County	0.6% to 0.8%
Family	LeSueur County	0.7% to 1.4%
Juvenile Delinquency	Goodhue County	4.6% to 4.9%
	LeSueur County	2.3% to 5.9%
	Scott County	8.6% to 10.6%
	Sibley County	4.2% to 11.3%

All counties improved in minor criminal cases.

Comparison to Statewide Averages

As noted above, Major Criminal, Major Civil and Family are over the statewide average for Age of Pending. In the Major Criminal category, Dakota and Scott County cases, driven by DWI filing have pushed the averages up over the past year.

Planned Improvement

As noted earlier, we undertook a major data quality audit when the performance measures were originally adopted and reports were initially generated. We reviewed all cases aged over the 99th percentile to determine if we had any data quality error and if found, corrected them. Cases legitimately aged beyond the 99th percentile were either set for hearing or trial or the attorney of record was contacted to determine the next appropriate action on the case. We have started moving this review down to the 95th and 90th percentile.

Several counties of the First District have either started an Early Neutral Evaluation (ENE) program or are contemplating one in the coming year. One event that has complicated the timely processing of major criminal cases in the district is the statewide assignment of “source code” cases to a First Judicial judge.

Backlog Index

First Judicial District Backlog Indices for 2008 and 2009 are contained in the attached spreadsheet. The only case type exceeding a backlog index greater than .50 is Major Criminal which registered 0.53 in 2009 and 0.51 in 2010. All other case type backlog indexes are below 0.50. The First District is very close to the statewide average backlog indices with the exception of Major Criminal and Major Civil case types. We had anticipated that these indices will fall based on the stark decrease in pending caseload seen in the 2010/4 Pending Caseload report. This did happen and we are review potential reasons for this stagnant or some time increased number. (see attached document with spreadsheet of this information)

Length of Time to Permanency

On average, the district is not meeting Time to Permanency Time Objectives. Individually, some counties are doing extremely well in meeting 100% of the 18 month time objective (McLeod and Sibley Counties). Other counties are just off the mark at 93%-96% of the cases at the 18 month objective (Goodhue County at 93%; Carver and Dakota Counties at 96%). Two counties fall very short of the mark registering 70% and 80% of the 18 month objective (Scott and LeSueur Counties respectively). As this is a relatively new time objective and performance measure, the district has yet to begin an in-depth review of the reasons for the delays. Priority will be given to insuring the data is first correct. We follow up with meeting with CJI judges in the respective counties and the State Court Administration Office staff to determine what can be done to improve performance.

Overview of Overall Performance

With the exception of Major Criminal and Juvenile case “Time to Disposition” measures, the district continues to make progress towards meeting all performance measures. As pending caseloads continue to decline, greater efforts can be made at achieving the other goals. I should be noted that criminal caseloads continue to be a problem.

Several internal and external factors contribute to increases in our time to disposition statistics in the Major Criminal area. **Shortages of judges** caused by judicial vacancies and lack of authorized positions (creation of new positions) have been a chronic problem in the First District. In recent months **reductions in public defender staffing** in the district has caused delays in handling calendars. Recent implementation of **in court updating of court records** has increased the efficiency of court administration work processing but it has slowed of court hearings as judge, attorneys and staff learn the new process. These changes come to court administration staff that is significantly **below the most efficient norm**. Judge Abrams has been assigned statewide jurisdiction over “**Source Code**” cases without any corresponding offset for the non First District time spent on these cases. Some of these impacts are unique to the First District. Others exist but they are the new norm for all courts in the state and not unique to the First District.

As noted earlier in this report, there are only a limited number of significant differences between counties in the district. In those counties, direct correlations can be draw between the judicial and justice system resources available to hear matters and the delays that have occurred. Additional efforts are being made to balance the judicial time available between counties in an effort to equalize the relative need of all counties of the district.

The First District has implemented **Early Neutral Evaluators (ENE)** programs in Dakota, Scott and Carver Counties. Early reviews of these programs point to success in reducing family court disposition times. For the past year, Dakota County has gone to a “**continuance judge**” concept that funnels requests through a small group of judges promoting consistency and greater compliance with a stricter review of these requests. This spring, Dakota County will pilot test a **pro bono attorney conciliation court referee program** with the Lindquist and Vennum law firm. The district is also **exploring** the development of a **family court referee program**. In anticipation of budget reductions, the district has been involved in a yearlong **Resource Management Planning Committee (RMPC)** effort to identify and implement efficiencies both on the bench and in the court administrator’s office in the state. Like other districts, we are looking at expanding the use of **ITV** to reduce judge travel time

and maximize court time. The district is looking to expand the **MNCIS document scanning** pilot program in Dakota County to all other counties in the district.

These are some of the efforts underway or in the planning phase for development and implementation in the coming month. We think all of them have or potentially will have either a direct or indirect impact on the improving the First Judicial District's performance over the coming year.

Second District

Age of Pending Cases

There are no “red lights” this quarter in any of the areas. Overall, this area is pretty stable compared to the 2009 data. All areas, with the exception of Juvenile, have 5% or less that are beyond the 99th percentile.

For Minor Criminal cases, it is hard to determine whether we are meeting the objectives because the report does not include ViBES data.

Have there been any changes in business practices, data quality or other areas that have shown an impact on the trends for Age of Pending cases?

There have been no changes that have a direct impact. However, the district reviews MNJAD and MNCIS data reports regularly to identify potential problems. In addition, the district uses multiple resources, such as the Data Quality SharePoint site and local reports to improve data quality.

Time to Disposition

There are no “red lights” this quarter and all cases, except for Minor Criminal and Serious Felony have 5% or less beyond the 99th percentile. Minor Criminal does not include ViBES, so we do not know the true percentage for all Minor Criminal cases.

When examining Major Criminal cases, there is only one “red light” and this for the Serious Felony cases. The number of filings has decreased in 2010, yet cases are taking longer to dispose compared to 2009. The longer disposition time may be attributed to the complexity of these cases. In addition, there were two judge vacancies last quarter and these vacancies may have caused a delay in resolving cases. Although 20% of the cases were beyond the 99th percentile, this is still lower than the statewide percentage (27%).

There have been no changes that have a direct impact. However, the district reviews MNJAD and MNCIS data reports regularly to identify potential problems. In addition, the district uses multiple resources, such as the Data Quality SharePoint site and local reports to improve data quality.

Backlog Index

There are two criminal case types with index numbers between .50 and .75: Serious Felony and Felony DWI. There are no index numbers .76 and higher. Overall, our pending cases have decreased with the exception of Juvenile. However, the juvenile cases still have an appropriate backlog index of .19.

There have been no changes that have a direct impact. However, the district reviews MNJAD and MNCIS data reports regularly to identify potential problems. In addition, the district uses multiple resources, such as the Data Quality SharePoint site and local reports to improve data quality.

Length of Time to Permanency

Are children reaching permanency within timing objectives?

No, but significant improvement since 2009

Data quality issues in the clerk's office, practices of RCCHSD and RCAO delay some cases from reaching permanency timely, limited stakeholder availability, judicial oversight hampered by limited rotation.

What might be contributing to any differences for CHIPS cases compared to children on Permanency case types? Are there differences in CHIPS cases based on type of permanency achieved? (i.e. Are children on CHIPS cases that are dismissed or have a termination of jurisdiction taking longer to achieve permanency than children with other type of permanency orders?)

The District cannot affirmatively answer this question at this time as it is in the process of analyzing its data to remedy the data quality issues recently identified. When this exercise is complete the District will be in a better position to determine whether or not there are differences between how these case types proceed through the system.

There have not been any recent changes in the way cases are managed in this District, however, based on the outcomes of our data analysis, it may be that practice changes are in order. The CHIPS Petitions with Out of Home Placement report was recently shared with the CJI team. It is expected that this report will be reviewed regularly for accuracy as well as utilized to identify business practice issues that may be interfering with achieving timely permanency for children.

All Measures

Overall, our results have remained stable from 2009 to 2010 and we are meeting our objectives across most of the case types.

The Second District is meeting the performance objectives as well, if not better than the statewide numbers. The only exception is Minor Criminal, but this report does not include ViBES data. One possible explanation is that the Second District is proactive with regard to timeliness and data quality.

Third District

Age of Pending Cases

Overall our volume of cases beyond the 99th percentile has remained fairly constant with the exception of Minor Criminal cases. In Minor Criminal, across the district we have a total of 46 more cases beyond the 99th percentile than the last report. There has also been a slight increase in cases beyond the 99th percentile in Major Family. We've had minor reductions in the volume of cases beyond the 99th percentile in Major Civil, Major Criminal and Major Juvenile.

Lack of judicial resources negatively impacted our numbers. We had unfilled vacancies this quarter. Although one vacancy was filled in December, another one occurred in January; it is unclear at this time when we will be back to our full complement of judges. Lack of PD resources resulted in calendars being focused in other areas which had a positive impact on caseloads in non-criminal case types. Additionally, the payables list changes have opened up calendar time for non-criminal matters which further contributes to reductions in the age of pending caseloads for other case categories.

The combination of lack of PD resources in Olmsted and lack of judicial resources has had a detrimental impact on our age of pending caseload. We continue to suggest that the Chief PD examine how she can utilize non-Olmsted PDs in Olmsted to bring their cases back in line. To date we have been unsuccessful in anything other than discussion, i.e., no temporary reassignment of attorneys to reduce the backlog of cases in Olmsted.

Time to Disposition

We have seen a sizeable increase in cases beyond the 99th percentile in two counties. Major Family and Major Juvenile cases are up slightly. District-wide we've seen a decrease in the number of days it takes to dispose of Minor Criminal cases. Major Civil cases beyond the 99th percentile are down slightly as well.

Lack of PD resources negatively impacted our ability to timely dispose of cases in several counties. Lack of judicial resources combined with holidays in November and December, and judge conference attendance in December also contribute to our lack of timely dispositions.

The combination of lack of PD resources in Olmsted and lack of judicial resources has had a detrimental impact on our age of pending caseload. We continue to suggest that the Chief PD examine how she can utilize non-Olmsted PDs in Olmsted to bring their cases back in line. To date we have been unsuccessful in anything other than discussion, i.e., no temporary reassignment of attorneys.

Clearance Rate

There are no case groups across the District with overall clearance rates below 98%. Additionally, all counties have overall clearance rates that range from 94% - 128%.

We have not conducted any major clean-up activities that would impact clearance rates.

Backlog Index

Our Major Criminal backlog index is in the worst shape at 2.6. This is up from .87 in the last report. Serious felonies are off the charts at 4.18; other felonies, gross misdemeanor DWI and other gross misdemeanors are all high as well. Major civil is at .77, Major Family is at .63, Major Juvenile is at .89 and Minor Criminal is at .80.

Our only 'favorable' backlog index case types are Major Probate at .49 and Minor Civil at .40.

Judicial resource issues due to vacancies, holidays and the judges' conference are contributing factors to our increasing numbers. Lack of PD resources is also negatively impacting our backlog index. Utilizing volunteer referees in several counties helps us keep minor civil numbers at an acceptable level.

The District's overall number of dispositions was down substantially which resulted in much higher backlog index figures.

Length of Time to Permanency

We have shown improvement in Length of Time to Permanency since the last Council report. Five of our eleven counties had no cases that exceeded the timing objectives, compared to only three counties at the last reporting period.

All six counties that had at least one matter beyond the timing objectives in this report have shown improvement from their prior report. Additionally, there were no matters beyond the 99th percentile this period, only three matters beyond the 90th percentile and only 4 matters beyond the 50th percentile. Lastly, in this rating period only 7 children were involved in the matters that went beyond the timing objectives.

The Third District has recently had a number of days of training with Judy Nord. Personnel that work with CHIPs cases learned a lot. Each county is reviewing new MNCIS reports as well. In many counties court personnel meet with members of the County Attorney's Office and DHS to identify cases that need attention in this area.

All Measures

Our overall clearance rates remain strong: our district-wide average clearance rate is 103%. However, the age of our pending inventory and the time it takes us to dispose of cases is increasing, most notably in the criminal area. These figures are consistent with our insufficient public defender staffing levels. In addition to being under-judged by nearly 4 judges, we have encountered judicial vacancies which further impact our ability to process cases timely.

Additionally, because of the source code litigation we have a sizeable number of cases that are beyond the timing objectives. In one county alone we have 25-30 gross misdemeanor and/or implied consent cases.

We have the impression that public defender resources are scarcer in the Third District than elsewhere in the state. Being the most under-judge district in the state also contributes to our results lacking in comparison to other districts.

Additionally, in a number of our counties we believe that court culture plays a vital role in our inability to move cases quickly. Some of this will change as players change. For example, in one county there is a newly elected County Attorney. The new County Attorney has made many changes and is much more amenable to early case settlement discussions and making reasonable offers earlier in the process. It is hoped that this will have an impact on overall delay.

Olmsted County's criminal numbers are in worse shape than other counties. As noted above, the public defender resources in Olmsted are far worse than the resource levels in other counties within the district. We continue to approach the Chief PD in hopes of getting her to move non-Olmsted attorneys into Olmsted County on at least a temporary basis. To date, the Chief PD has not made these reassignments.

E-charging has been implemented in a number of counties. It is hoped that technological advancements like this will help streamline and shorten the time to disposition in criminal matters.

Some counties are working with their county partners re: adult felony diversion programs and juvenile diversion programs. District-wide there have been discussions about the District's continuance policy.

Regardless of the improvements we try to make, our biggest impediment to the quality and timely disposition of cases is resources, both judicial branch resources and public defender resources. Our numbers look surprisingly good in comparison to the last quarter. This leads us to believe that quality is suffering in order to push the numbers. One county routinely handles 25 Rule 5 hearings in 90 minutes. Most, if not all, judges in the Third would argue that this is not the type of justice that we want to administer or think is appropriate.

Fourth District

Age of Pending Cases

Juvenile	<p>Yes. Juvenile Delinquency is not meeting the Age of Pending 90th, 97th, or 99th percentile objectives. While we are not meeting objectives, Hennepin's performance is in line with the rest of the state in this category.</p> <p>Juvenile Court went down a judge in August of this year, increasing everyone's caseload. The court has also experienced a lot of transition over the past year with new staff and judicial officers coming to the court. All of our partnering agencies are short on resources: CA, PD, probation, etc. All of these agencies are down staff, thus resulting in difficulty in scheduling hearings on already packed calendars. Many alternatives to detention are pursued by the court to track children down before issuance of a warrant, which increases the amount of time it takes to get to disposition. Examples are utilization of community coaches and the court outreach worker. Another contributing factor to delay in this area is felony sex offense cases where judges are imposing a stay of imposition. Because state law only allows a 6-month stay of adjudication on such cases, judges are intentionally delaying disposition to allow the child to complete a full year of treatment before the case is adjudicated. They believe it is impossible to know if the child is progressing through treatment in only a 6-month period and thus have insufficient information to adjudicate the child.</p>
Civil	No, all groups meet the time standards.
Family	<p>Family cases meet the Age of Pending Cases guideline set by the State at 24 months (99th percentile). Family cases are doing better than the Age of Pending Cases guidelines set by the State at twelve months (90th percentile) and eighteen months (97th percentile).</p> <p>Fourth District family cases do better than family cases in the rest of the state at meeting the Age of Pending Cases guidelines.</p>
Criminal	The Other Gross Misdemeanor category is meeting the 99 th percentile objective. The Serious Felony and Gross Misdemeanor DWI categories are not meeting the objective. Contributions to these results are noted below.

Juvenile	<p>Recent changes were implemented on 2/1/11 that will improve our stats: eliminating the reset and subpoena process and instead having the court outreach worker attempt personal service; setting trial and pre-trial at arraignment; setting trial within 60 days of arraignment; and, a new continuance policy. Court administration has created an internal performance dashboard that will be rolled out in March for staff and judicial officers. The dashboard will inform them of how we are doing on a monthly basis and instruct on how we can improve our numbers. The presiding judge will receive a report on every judges' caseload and will intervene as appropriate. Lastly, our Hennepin County JDAI team meets frequently to discuss improvements that can be made to make our system as a whole more efficient and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.</p>
Civil	No, all groups meet the time standards. E-filing has begun in Civil cases and although

	the number of new cases e-filed has been small – there has not been any ill effect on our performance measures.
Family	<p>Family Age of Pending statistics are reported at monthly family bench meetings and meeting the guidelines set by the state is a division priority.</p> <p>Family Court continues to work with business partners to create services for litigants that help resolve cases. Those services include unbundled legal representation, financial and social early neutral evaluation, on-site mediation and special calendars/services directed at never married parents.</p>
Criminal	<p>Complicated case types and limited resources may be contributing to the number of age of pending cases in the Serious Felony category. We had a number of judicial officer vacancies in the third quarter of 2010 and brought in Senior Judges to assist. This created inefficiencies because attorneys were appearing before multiple judges throughout the life of their case and no one judge was invested in the case. The Hennepin County Public Defender's Office has 28 attorney vacancies, Probation has reduced staff by more than 11 positions and Court Administration had a large number of vacancies/medical leaves. The limited resources of our partnering agencies directly impacts our ability to resolve cases.</p> <p>The increase in age of pending in the Gross Misdemeanor DWI category is likely due to the items noted above as well as the pending Source Code litigation and the delays in getting fluid results analyzed and back from the lab.</p>

Time to Disposition

Juvenile	<p>Yes. Juvenile Delinquency is not meeting the Time to Disposition 90th, 97th, or 99th percentile objectives. While we are not meeting objectives, Hennepin's performance is in line with the rest of the state in this category.</p> <p>What might be contributing to these results?</p> <p>Juvenile Court went down a judge in August of this year, increasing everyone's caseload. The court has also experienced a lot of transition over the past year with new staff and judicial officers coming to the court. All of our partnering agencies are short on resources: CA, PD, probation, etc. All of these agencies are down staff, thus resulting in difficulty in scheduling hearings on already packed calendars. Many alternatives to detention are pursued by the court to track children down before issuance of a warrant, which increases the amount of time it takes to get to disposition. Examples are utilization of community coaches and the court outreach worker. Another contributing factor to delay in this area is felony sex offense cases where judges are imposing a stay of imposition. Because state law only allows a 6-month stay of adjudication on such cases, judges are intentionally delaying disposition to allow the child to complete a full year of treatment before the case is adjudicated. They believe it is impossible to know if the child is progressing through treatment in only a 6-month period and thus have insufficient information to adjudicate the child.</p>
Civil	No, all groups meet the time standards
Family	<p>Family Dissolution with Child cases meet the Time to Disposition guidelines.</p> <p>Family Dissolution without Child cases and Domestic Abuse cases are doing better than the Time to Disposition guidelines.</p>

	Fourth District family cases do better than family cases in the rest of the state at meeting the Time to Disposition guidelines.
Criminal	Our time to disposition performance measures are very good. We are experiencing problems in the Serious Felony category. Possible contributions to these problems are listed below.

Juvenile	Recent changes were implemented on 2/1/11 that will improve our stats: eliminating the reset and subpoena process and instead having the court outreach worker attempt personal service; setting trial and pre-trial at arraignment; setting trial within 60 days of arraignment; and, a new continuance policy. Court administration has created an internal performance dashboard that will be rolled out in March for staff and judicial officers. The dashboard will inform them of how we are doing on a monthly basis and instruct on how we can improve our numbers. The presiding judge will receive a report on every judges' caseload and will intervene as appropriate. Lastly, our Hennepin County JDAI team meets frequently to discuss improvements that can be made to make our system as a whole more efficient and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.
Civil	No
Family	Family Court continues to work with business partners to create services for litigants that help resolve cases. Those services include unbundled legal representation, financial and social early neutral evaluation, on-site mediation and special calendars/services directed at never married parents.
Criminal	Complicated case types and limited resources may be contributing to the number of age of pending cases in the Serious Felony category. We had a number of judicial officer vacancies in the third quarter of 2010 and brought in Senior Judges to assist. This created inefficiencies because attorneys were appearing before multiple judges throughout the life of their case and no one judge was invested in the case. The Hennepin County Public Defender's Office has 28 attorney vacancies, Probation has reduced staff by more than 11 positions and Court Administration had a large number of vacancies/medical leaves. The limited resources of our partnering agencies directly impacts our ability to resolve cases.

Backlog Index

Juvenile	No. Our Backlog Index in 2010 was .16. Case filings and the number of pending cases are down which is likely contributing to this result.
Civil	For both Major and Minor Civil, the Backlog Index is less than .5 in all caseloads. We are "green" for all. Trends show a slight increase (.04) for Major Civil and (.11) for Minor Civil. The outstanding decision on the Source Code issue for Implied Consents explains why Minor Civil cases are not being completed.
Probate/Mental Health	No, our Backlog Index is .5, this is a slight decrease (.08).

Family	<p>The index number for Major Family is .19, better than the rest of the state (.22) and an improvement over 2009.</p> <p>An increase in overall family filings in 2010 impacted the court's ability to reduce the size of its backlog more than .01.</p>
Criminal	<p>Yes, Serious Felonies are at .67. We do not have case groups that fall in the .76 or higher category.</p>

Juvenile	<p>Recent changes were implemented on 2/1/11 that will improve our stats: eliminating the reset and subpoena process and instead having the court outreach worker attempt personal service; setting trial and pre-trial at arraignment; setting trial within 60 days of arraignment; and, a new continuance policy. Court administration has created an internal performance dashboard that will be rolled out in March for staff and judicial officers. The dashboard will inform them of how we are doing on a monthly basis and instruct on how we can improve our numbers. The presiding judge will receive a report on every judges' caseload and will intervene as appropriate. Lastly, our Hennepin County JDAI team meets frequently to discuss improvements that can be made to make our system as a whole more efficient and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future.</p>
Civil	None
Probate/ Mental Health	None
Family	<p>Family Court continues to work with business partners to create services for litigants that help resolve cases. Those services include unbundled legal representation, financial and social early neutral evaluation, on-site mediation and special calendars/services directed at never married parents.</p>
Criminal	<p>Complicated case types and limited resources may be contributing to the number of age of pending cases in the Serious Felony category. We had a number of judicial officer vacancies in the third quarter of 2010 and brought in Senior Judges to assist. This created inefficiencies because attorneys were appearing before multiple judges throughout the life of their case and no one judge was invested in the case. The Hennepin County Public Defender's Office has 28 attorney vacancies, Probation has reduced staff by more than 11 positions and Court Administration had a large number of vacancies/medical leaves. The limited resources of our partnering agencies directly impacts our ability to resolve cases.</p>

Length of Time to Permanency

In most areas we are meeting timing objectives, although we do have one yellow light. This falls in the category of All Permanency Cases- All Resolutions. The main contributing factor to this yellow light is our case type of Permanency- Non-TPR. These cases are extremely complex and a number of factors could be causing delay, including:

- the desire to give mom more time to meet case plan;
- delays in establishment of kinship;
- delays in home study;
- paternity determination;
- delays from DHS for either foster care certification or adoptive home certification;
- staffing reductions in all partnering agencies;

- many participants in these cases which makes scheduling extremely complex; and,
- the lack of a prospective adoptive home also makes the judicial officer reluctant to rush to permanency.

A TOP 20 Out of Compliance report is generated quarterly and reviewed by all our partnering agencies. Our mediation pilot on CHIPS cases has also been expanded. The entire bench is updated on performance measures monthly and takes a genuine interest in improving their performance. Trainings have occurred over the last year for the judges on how to more efficiently handle the unique issues encountered on these cases. Our CJI team has been working on the permanency action plan that has brought to light many holes in our system that are being fixed. Many additional changes will be made in the upcoming year as a result of the CJI action plan. There have been some changes in personnel and approaches to their work in the Dept. of Human Services and County Attorney’s office that will likely lead to further improvements in our Child Protection processes.

All Measures

<p>Juvenile</p>	<p>Juvenile Delinquency Age of Pending: The percentage of cases over the 99th percentile is the same as last year. While we have had fewer case filings in 2010, one full-time judge and other resources have also been removed from juvenile making caseloads for judges increase, which is likely why we have not improved from last year.</p> <p>Time to Disposition: The percentage of cases over the 99th percentile has increased from 3% to 5% in the last year. This is likely again due to the decrease in resources assigned to this court.</p> <p>Backlog Index: The percentage of cases over the 99th percentile is the same as last year.</p> <p>Workload Rate: Our workload rate has fallen from 94% in 2009 to 84% in 2010. This is likely again due to the decrease in resources assigned to this court.</p> <p>CHIPS Time to Permanency (looking at the state report layout): Across the board in all categories we have made significant improvements in our time to permanency numbers from 2009 to 2010. There are a number of possible explanations: judges and staff are presented with CHIPS reports on a weekly basis and trained to monitor them; all judges are aware of timing guidelines and strive to achieve them; a TOP 20 Out of Compliance report is generated quarterly and reviewed by all our partnering agencies; and, the expansion of our mediation program could also be a factor. The entire bench is updated on performance measures monthly and takes a genuine interest in improving their performance. Trainings that have occurred over the last year for the judges on how to more efficiently handle the unique issues encountered on these cases. Lastly, our CJI team has been working on the permanency action plan which has brought to light many holes in our system that are currently being addressed.</p>
<p>Civil</p>	<p>Major Civil: Overall, our results are the same or similar in all categories. We</p>

	<p>continue to go down in Workload Rate (from 68% for 2009 to 67% for 2010). The same explanation provided in December 2010 applies today. Many complex cases have moved in and out of dormant status and impact our Backlog Index and Workload Rate. These include Medtronic cases filed between 2008 and today, 35W cases, PremPro-Wyeth cases and Avandia-GlaxoSmith cases. In addition, the new calendar plan has impacted how Civil judges manage their cases around their Criminal assignments, with priority given to Criminal cases.</p> <p>Minor Civil: Overall, we're green in every category. We are slightly worse in Backlog and Workload, mostly due to the Implied Consent cases. We are now better than the rest of the state in Clearance Rates for Minor Civil, due to becoming caught up in Judgments and Conciliation Court cases (now 7 weeks from filing to hearing). Slightly lower filings are allowing available staff to become current.</p>
Probate/ Mental Health	Overall, we're in the green for the two categories where there are standards. We have improved slightly over 2009, but are no longer better than the rest of the state in Clearance Rates.
Family	Family cases meet or do better than called for in the all performance measure guidelines. Fourth District family cases do better than family cases in the rest of state in all performance measure categories. Age of Pending and Time to Disposition results are similar to 2009 in spite of an increase in case filings. The Backlog Index improved.
Criminal	Current results are about the same as in 2009 with the exception of Age of Pending Gross Misdemeanor DWIs. Pending Source Code litigation and delays in fluid analysis results are likely contributing to the increase in the age of pending Gross Misdemeanor DWI cases.

Civil	No major differences between the district and the state.
Probate/ Mental Health	Probate: Probate is now below the rest of the state in Clearance Rates. It appears that there has been a large increase in this category for Guardian/Conservator cases--97% for Fourth District and 159% for the rest of the state. This is likely due to clean up efforts to ramp up for using the CAMPER system. The Fourth District started this process earlier than most other districts. It also appears that we are significantly behind in clearance rates for Special Administration cases (41% for 4 th District and 90% for the State). For context, it should be noted that there were only 17 SA cases filed in 2010 and after review, several have now been closed and our clearance rate should be closer to 80%. There are several legitimate reasons why these cases cannot be closed for a period of time, so the clearance rate for this case type does not concern us.
Family	Family Court continues to work with business partners to create services for litigants that help resolve cases. Those services include unbundled legal representation, financial and social early neutral evaluation, on-site mediation and special calendars/services directed at never married parents.
Criminal	We generally have more positive results when compared to the statewide average. Our ability to specialize by case type and the way we block Criminal cases may contribute to our efficiencies.

Juvenile	<p>Juvenile Delinquency Changes:</p> <p>Changes that were implemented on 2/1/11 that will improve our stats: eliminating the reset and subpoena process and instead having the court outreach worker attempt personal service; setting trial and pre-trial at arraignment; setting trial within 60 days of arraignment; and, a new continuance policy. Court administration has created an internal performance dashboard that will be rolled out in March for staff and judicial officers. The dashboard will inform them of how we are doing on a monthly basis and instruct on how we can improve our numbers. The presiding judge will receive a report on every judges' caseload and will intervene as appropriate.</p> <p>Child Protection Changes:</p> <p>A TOP 20 Out of Compliance report is generated quarterly and reviewed by all our partnering agencies. Our mediation pilot on CHIPS cases has also been expanded. The entire bench is updated on performance measures monthly and takes a genuine interest in improving their performance. Trainings that have occurred over the last year for the judges on how to more efficiently handle the unique issues encountered on these cases. Our CJI team has been working on the permanency action plan that has brought to light many holes in our system that are being addressed. Many additional changes will be made in the upcoming year as a result of the CJI action plan. There have been some changes in personnel and approaches in the Dept. of Human Services and County Attorney's office that will likely lead to further improvements in our Child Protection processes.</p>
Civil	<p>We continue to monitor reports and do cleanup of cases where we can. There has been a change in 3 Civil blocks to new judges during the past 3 months. As these new judicial officers become familiar with their caseloads, if no further cuts are made to judicial officers and staff, results should improve.</p>
Probate/ Mental Health	<p>There has been a change in the two referees in Probate during the past 3 months. As these new judicial officers become familiar with their caseloads, if no further cuts are made to judicial officers and staff, results should improve.</p>
Family	<p>None</p>
Criminal	<p>The Criminal Blocking pilot was implemented. Preliminarily, we are seeing an increase in clearance rates in the suburban misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor area. It is possible that the implementation of the suburban Criminal Blocking Pilot in January and May of 2010 has contributed in a positive way to our performance measures. The suburban pilot has had time to stabilize and we have worked through the major issues with the suburban pilot. We just started the downtown Criminal Blocking pilot in September so we have not yet been able to work through all of the issues. We hope to see improvements in our Serious Felony category as the pilot becomes more stable.</p>

Fifth District

Age of Pending Cases

Yes, there are several case categories currently reflecting cases beyond the objectives. In the Civil and Juvenile case categories, we uncovered a few 5th District counties had many cases still listed as pending on the Pre-Disposition Pending Caseload reports that had been closed several years ago. In the major criminal area, Felony, Gross Misdemeanor and Misdemeanor DWI cases were delayed awaiting a decision in the Intoxilyzer Source Code issue.

Court Administrators & staff are in the process of conducting a thorough review of the MNJAD Pre-Dispositions Pending Caseload Reports and clean up data entry errors. In the first two weeks of February, approximately 50 Civil cases that were not closed properly years ago have been corrected. There should be vast improvement to 5th District statistics on the age of pending cases the next time performance measures are compiled.

Time to Disposition

The Time to Disposition statistics indicate whether cases that have been closed were disposed of in a timely manner. For disposed cases, the 5th District meets or exceeds the 97th percentile in Civil, Family and Minor Criminal cases and is close in the Juvenile area. Waiting for a decision in the Intoxilyzer Source Code issue has resulted in delays in disposing DWI related Major Criminal cases.

- In the Juvenile CHIPS area, we have had considerable training with Judy Nord, assisted by Lois Pirsig, in November 2010. The Court Data Files provide valuable information to which the employees now have access.
- Most of our CJI teams meet regularly and the collaborations created in the CJI teams have been very beneficial. All agencies are aware and more involved in the timelines and in helping to meet the objectives. It also has helped to bring the right people to the table and there is improved sharing of information.
- Having the MNJAD data quality files are available for court administrators to access and monitor these cases.

Backlog Index

5th District Backlog Index numbers are well below the .50 index and all have “green lights”.

Length of Time to Permanency

Children within our district are very close to reaching the benchmark 94% or higher at 99th percentile rate. Our statistics improved overall in that percentile from Jan – Dec 2009 to Jan – Dec 2010, specifically in those cases that did not move to permanency. There may be several factors that contribute to our results that did not meet the desired goal, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Timeline extensions given to parties to achieve case plan expectations, in order to facilitate reunification goals.

- b. Timelines exceeded as prosecuting authorities unsure if their permanency petitions will hold up at trial stage. (i.e. Children in OHP while mother is in CD treatment. Mother is “working her case plan” in the CHIPS case which may take longer than the allowed 6 to 12 months, but timelines required that permanency petition be filed.)
- c. Statutes require prosecuting authorities to file permanency petitions very early in the timeline in certain circumstances. For example, if a mother has had her parental rights terminated to previous child(ren), the prosecutor files a permanency (TPR) petition soon after the initial CHIPS petition is filed. If this mother now shows some potential as a parent, the prosecutor may have difficulty proving the TPR petition and the Court may allow additional time for this parent to prove they are capable.
- d. Timelines may be delayed if searching for relative placement for children.
 - In a CHIPS case, the timeline may be extended in order for the parent(s) to satisfactorily complete their case plan and be reunited with their children.
 - In a Permanency case, the scenarios listed above in 1b., 1c., and 1d. may impact the timelines. Also, an appeal may impact the timelines as well.

There may be significant differences depending on what type of permanency is achieved. This is case-specific and difficult to generalize in that some cases are dismissed well before the 6 or 12 month benchmark, yet some may be dismissed after the case plan completion has forced the case beyond the boundary of the timeline.

We have made several changes within our district in order to ensure that we are making efforts to achieve permanency and/or resolution in CHIPS matters in a timely manner. Our local CJI teams continue to meet and work through issues as they arise. Additionally, all court staff that work with CHIPS cases and Court Administrators attended a day-long training provided by Judy Nord in November 2010. This training highlighted several key points including Data Quality, which is sure to bring about more compliance and accuracy. Also, SCAO made the Court Data Files available via CourtNet, so users can check their files regularly to achieve fewer cases with problems. Users have also been instructed to utilize the Out of Home Placement report as a tool to verify their cases’ accuracy in reporting.

All Measures

Our results compared to 2009 are generally the same or a little worse. In the past few years, we have had to downsize our offices due to the staffing norms. The resulting reduced staffing numbers could be affecting the quality and timeliness of the case processing.

In some of our counties, we have “generalists” rather than “specialists” processing the cases. The generalists *may* have less expertise and confidence in the case processing than those who specialize. That could possibly affect some of the differences in between our district and the statewide averages.

One benefit our district may have over the state, is the knowledge the judge, lawyers, etc., have about the defendants/parties. Particularly in our smaller counties, the parties (and their families) are well known by the judges, law enforcement and other agencies. This often results in cases being combined

and/or heard together which can expedite processing as well as their understanding of the individual/parties personalities, etc..

Again some difference may be due to the knowledge the Judge and agencies have about the defendant/parties as well as the knowledge and expertise of the staff handling the cases.

- The focus CJI has given to the juvenile cases a whole has definitely helped tighten up these cases. It has resulted in successful practices being put into place, and more sharing and collaboration between the agencies.
- The increased number and availability of reports to monitor cases has also been beneficial.
- CPC should free up time for staff and with this extra time, more care can be given to the management of cases.
- Continued training of court administration regarding the usage and availability of reports will help them monitor cases.
- Education for the judges and their staff may be beneficial. They generally rely on court administration and/or the attorneys to monitor the cases and timelines. Their involvement in helping monitor the cases could be beneficial.

Sixth District

Age of Pending Cases

Major Criminal Pending Summary:

- 8% of all pending major criminal cases were beyond the 99th percentile a yellow light. This is an improvement over last year's 10% exceeding goal, and above the current statewide 9% average. The best report from another district was 3% in Ramsey County, so improvement is possible.
- The 90th and 97th percentile objectives were not met but performance was above the statewide average.

Noteworthy Major Criminal Details:

- District-wide, Gross Misdemeanor pending cases, including DWI cases, met the 99th percentile performance goals, a green light.
- Serious Felony pending cases reported 22% over the 99th percentile, and failed to meet standards at all 3 measures; a cause for concern. Data quality is good. A closer look at the pending Major Criminal cases revealed that some cases were being continued multiple times while waiting lab results from the BCA.

Pending Other Case Type Summary:

- Major Civil pending cases earned a yellow light at 10% exceeding the 99th percentile, compared to a statewide average 5%, so there is room to improve.
- Major Family pending cases earned a yellow light at 8% compared to a statewide average of 3%, so there is room to improve.
- Juvenile pending cases show a red light with 11% exceeding the 99th percentile. This was a concern. Improved data quality moved the cases > 99th percentile down to 4%: a green light.
Proposed Action: Data quality should be reviewed at the next quarterly report.
- Minor Criminal pending cases have a yellow light at 9% exceeding the 99th percentile. This compares to an 8% statewide average. Of note: in 2010 the number of cases pending increased by about 33%, compared to a statewide increase of about 1%. This seems unusual. There are lingering data quality issues related to a challenging conversion from TCIS to MNCIS. Because of the high volume of cases, progress is slow, but steady. It is important to complete this task.
Proposed Action: Review pending numbers monthly; drill down; detail in next quarterly report.
- Major Criminal: is the recent murder caseload a trend or a blip?
Proposed Action: Track monthly murder filings since January 2008, continue and report at quarter.
- New calendar adjustments in Duluth focused on Criminal cases. Monitoring these reports will verify incremental success.
- Minor Criminal Pending: is the increase in cases a trend? Filings have increased 6% district wide, 12% in Duluth, and 35% in Cook County. Some of this could be a result of e-citations or other CPC related business practice changes.
Proposed Action: Review pending numbers monthly; drill down; detail in next quarterly report.

Time to Disposition

Disposed Major Criminal Summary:

In the 6th District, in 2010, 7% of all disposed major criminal cases were beyond the 99th percentile- a yellow light. The 90th and 97th percentile objectives were not met. Compared with state averages, the 6th District's performance was above average for all 3 measures. District-wide, Gross Misdemeanor cases, including DWI cases, met the 99th percentile performance goals for a green light. Serious Felony cases failed to meet standards at all 3 measures.

Noteworthy Disposed Major Criminal Details:

- Serious Felonies: 30% of disposed cases exceeded the 99th percentile objective, as compared to a 27% state average. A review of continuances suggests that the oldest cases have a high continuance rate.
- Felony DWI: some of the cases over the 99th percentile were involved in DWI Specialty Courts, where cases are expected to take longer than average.
- Other Felony: Some notes:
 - In Carlton County, 28 of 159 cases exceeded the 99th percentile. A few data quality issues contributed to the number. Of note: Some of the oldest cases had multiple continuance requests- one case with 15.
 - In Duluth, of 91 cases over the 99th percentile:

17 had data quality issues; 5 were DWI Court or Drug Court cases, which are expected to take longer than others. There were multiple cases with multiple unspecified continuances, failures to appear at a hearing or numerous warrants. Some cases had significant time lapses (from 5 months to 15 months) between hearings. A few involved defendants who were incarcerated elsewhere while their case was in progress. A few continuance requests noted pending BCA Lab results. 7 cases were delayed because new charges were filed against a defendant or because attorneys were awaiting dispositions from their client's co-defendants.

Disposed Other Case Type Summary :

Excluding the case types above, all 2010 disposed case types showed green lights at the 99th percentile, which matches statewide performance. Most of the 90th and 97th percentile goals were also met, with the exception of Juvenile. Juvenile data quality issues described in the pending section above may be contributing to accuracy of this report. These are closed cases; district data quality efforts will address pending cases.

- MNCIS has been updated to auto-close cases across all case type areas when judgments are entered. This may help decrease the number of cases that appear over the 99th percentile due to data quality issues.

Backlog Index

Major Criminal has the only Sixth District backlog index higher than .76. At .90, the district figure compares unfavorably with the statewide 78% average, so improvement is possible.

According to WCL, about 13% of serious felony cases were murder cases- perhaps an unusually high number that may have affected performance generally. See Serious Felony Pending, above.

Have there been any changes in business practices, data quality or other areas that have shown an impact on the trends in Backlog Index results? (i.e. pending cases list or number of dispositions has problems which results in a higher backlog index) See Serious Felony Pending, above.

Length of Time to Permanency

All CHIPs Cases Dismissed or Jurisdiction Terminated without Permanency Orders: N=154

85% of these children reached permanency by 18 months down from 94% in '09 (red light).

- A county level drill-down showed improved performance in Carlton County, from 80% to 96%, and steady performance on the Shore (100%).
- Duluth cases meeting the standard dropped from 96% to 89%, 18 additional children were out of home more than 18 months in 2010.
- Percentages meeting standards dropped on the Range. Because of the small number of cases – 2 exceeding the 99th percentile in 2009, and 11 cases in 2010, percentages are not meaningful- but 9 more children were out of home beyond 18 months in 2010 than in 2009.

All CHIPs with Permanency Orders (excludes those without order): 94% N= 146

94 % of these cases met standards, earning a green light.

Permanency Cases (TPR and others), All Permanency Order Types: 88% N=296

Overall, the 89% of the district's children are reaching permanency by month 18 on all cases with or without orders.

- A district-wide effort was made to clean up data quality issues on CHIPS and CHIPS Permanency cases. The effort was successful and processing errors have been corrected.
 - Court sites are regularly reviewing out of home placement reports, and data quality issues are resolved as they are brought to light.
 - The newly accurate data shows that timelines are not being met.
 - Calendar changes in the Duluth Court house may have had an impact on time available for CHIPS.
- Proposed Action:** Create SharePoint workspaces for CJI lead judges, CHIPS Focus Groups, and the Bench. Post reports at least quarterly. Encourage goal setting and tracking.

All Measures

- Overall, the Major Criminal Age of Pending improved by 2% and Juvenile improved by 8%. Major Civil got worse by a percentage, and Minor Criminal went down by three percentage points.

- Major Criminal Time to Disposition worsened by 1%, as did Juvenile. All other case types remained the same. Increased filings in Major Criminal, BCA Lab results wait time and Public Defender availability are contributing factors.
- The only area in Major Criminal where the 6th District lags behind by a significant percentage in Age of Pending and Time to Disposition is Serious Felony. We believe that an influx of murder cases could be the cause, and will monitor.
- In the All Case Groups area, Major Civil and Family cases require further study. Because of the data quality efforts in the criminal, juvenile and CHIPS areas, civil and family cases have not been as closely monitored. It's possible these numbers could be improved by simple review of the data.
Proposed Action: Report on civil/family data quality at next quarterly report.
- The Serious Felony performance issue is District-wide except for Cook and Lake Counties, where only 6 and 4 cases are pending.
- Duluth is the only site with a red light in Felony DWI, but they are also the only site in the District with a DWI Court.
- Hibbing received the most red lights in Major Criminal, and they also have the most Request for Continuance events documented.
- As mentioned before, a District-wide effort to clean up data quality issues in CHIPS and CHIPS Permanency cases was undertaken.
- More attention is being given to Juvenile Placement Reports.
- MNCIS Cases Without Activity Reports in all case types are being distributed monthly to all sites and efforts are underway to correct the cases on the report due to data quality issues.

Seventh District

Age of Pending Cases

Age of Pending Changes from 1/2010 to 2/2011: RED/YELLOW/GREEN LIGHT COMPARISON

- a. Serious Felonies: Six counties showed no change; three counties improved age of pending; one county worsened.
- b. Felony DWI: Six counties showed no change; three counties improved age of pending; one county worsened.
- c. Other Felony: Seven counties showed no change; one county improved age of pending; two counties worsened.
- d. GMD DWI: Five counties showed no change; two counties improved age of pending; three counties worsened.
- e. Other GMD: Four counties showed no change; five counties improved age of pending; one county worsened.
- f. Major Criminal: Seven counties showed no change; three counties worsened.
- g. Civil: Nine counties showed no change; one county improved age of pending.
- h. Family: Nine counties showed no change; one county improved age of pending.
- i. Juvenile: Nine counties showed no change; one county worsened in age of pending.
- j. Minor Criminal: Nine counties showed no change; one county worsened in age of pending.

The Seventh Judicial District has transitioned to the court payment center, centralized citation entry, ITV/IWR and auto assessment. The minor criminal activity shows the district is meeting the standards with the new business processes.

Time to Disposition

Time to Disposition Changes from 1/2010 to 2/2011 RED/YELLOW/GREEN LIGHT COMPARISON

- k. Serious Felonies: ten counties showed no change;
- l. Felony DWI: Seven counties showed no change; one county improved timing; two counties worsened.
- m. Other Felony: Seven counties showed no change; One county improved timing; two counties worsened.
- n. GMD DWI: Five counties showed no change; four counties improved timing; one county worsened.
- o. Other GMD: Eight counties showed no change; one county improved timing; one county worsened.
- p. Major Criminal: Nine counties showed no change; one county increased.
- q. Civil: All counties meet the standard.

- r. Family: All counties meet the standard.
- s. Juvenile: Five counties meet the standard; five counties are in the caution area
- t. Minor Criminal: All counties meet the standard.

The Seventh Judicial District has transitioned to the court payment center, centralized citation entry, ITV/IWR and auto assessment. The minor criminal activity shows the district is meeting the standards with the new business processes.

Backlog Index

Please refer to the February 25, 2011 Backlog Worksheet in the attached file. Overall, the Seventh Judicial District is relatively current within two weeks.

Local legal cultures often dictate how cases move through the system. Each county has unique characteristics which involve the relationships of the county attorney, public defender, private attorneys, probation, law enforcement and human services. Caseflow management is a county driven process. The Seventh Judicial District is working toward standardized processes or possible regionalization of functions.

The Seventh Judicial District completed the conversion process of the court payment center, citation entry, IVR/IWR and Auto Assessment on February 11, 2011.

Length of Time to Permanency

- a. Becker County has two protective supervision cases, one termination of jurisdiction case and one state ward case pending past 18 months. Becker County has one termination of jurisdiction case pending past 15 month.
- b. Benton County has two transfer of permanent and legal custody cases pending past 15 months.
- c. Clay County has five terminations of jurisdiction cases pending past 18 months. Clay County has one long-term foster care case past 15 months. There is also one pending state ward for adoption case past 18 months.
- d. Douglas County has one reunified case past 15 months, four cases of termination of jurisdiction without permanency past 18 months and one state ward case past 18 months.
- e. Mille Lacs County has two transfer of permanent legal custody pending past 18 months.
- f. Morrison County has one termination of jurisdiction case past 15 months and two state ward for adoption cases pending past 15 months.
- g. Otter Tail County has one case of long-term foster care which at 24 months.

- h. Stearns County has three cases of termination of jurisdiction without permanency past 18 months, one case of transfer of permanent legal custody over 18 months and one state ward for adoption case over 24 months.
- i. Todd County has no pending cases in this area.
- j. Wadena County has two cases of transfers of permanent legal custody past 15 months.

Each county in the Seventh Judicial District has a lead CJI Judge and team secretary.

Each county is currently reviewing CJI Permanency Action Plans.

Each county is responsible to review the out of home placement reports.

All Measures

District wide compared to statewide “Age of Pending” average:

1. Serious Felony: Seventh district is less than the statewide average but has improved.
2. Felony DWI: Seventh district is less than the statewide average and remains in the “red” zone.
3. Other Felony: Seventh district is equal to the statewide average but remains in the “yellow” zone.
4. GMD DWI: Seventh district is better than the statewide average but has entered the “red” zone.
5. GMD Other: Seventh district is equal to the statewide average in the “green” zone.
6. Maj Crim: Seventh district is the same as the statewide average but remains in the “yellow” zone.
7. Major Civil: Seventh district is slightly better than the statewide average and remains in the “green” zone.
8. Family: Seventh district is equal to the statewide average and remains in the “green” zone.
9. Juvenile: Seventh district is significantly better than the statewide average. The district remains in the “green” zone.
10. Minor Crim: Seventh district is slightly better than the statewide average and is in the “yellow” zone.

District wide compared to statewide “Time to Disposition” average:

- a. Serious Felony: Seventh district is slightly higher than to the statewide average.
- b. Felony DWI: Seventh district is slightly higher than the statewide average.
- c. Other Felony: Seventh district is less than the statewide average.
- d. GMD DWI: Seventh district is equal to the statewide average.
- e. GMD Other: Seventh district is slightly worse than the statewide average.
- f. Maj Crim: Seventh district is worse than the statewide average.
- g. Major Civil: Seventh district is worse than the statewide average.
- h. Family: Seventh district is equal to the statewide average.
- i. Juvenile: Seventh district is slightly worse than the statewide average.
- j. Minor Crim: Seventh district is slightly better than the statewide average.

Age of Pending Cases:

- a. Serious Felony: Six counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- b. Felony DWI: Eight counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- c. Other Felony: Four counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- d. GMD DWI: Six counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- e. GMD Other: Seven counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- f. Maj Crim: Five counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- g. Major Civil: Seven counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- h. Family: Eight counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- i. Juvenile: Nine counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- j. Minor Crim: Seven counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.

Time to Disposition:

- a. Serious Felony: Six counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- b. Felony DWI: Six counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- c. Other Felony: Seven counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- d. GMD DWI: Six counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- e. GMD Other: Five counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- f. Maj Crim: Seven counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- g. Major Civil: Six counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- h. Family: Ten counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- i. Juvenile: Nine counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.
- j. Minor Crim: Ten counties are equal to or better than the statewide average.

Comparisons between counties are difficult to make due to the differing practices of county attorneys. One county in particular has an extremely litigious county attorney's office that does not negotiate settlements in a meaningful way.

Centralized payables, the court payment center, IVR/IWR and auto assessment have all been implemented in the district. E-Charging has been implemented in Otter Tail and Clay Counties. E-Charging has begun the planning process and is anticipating going live in April 2011. E-citations are going live in Clay County in March 2011. Improvement plans will begin as we continue to monitor these measures.

Clearance Rate

- Becker: 97.8%
- Benton: 100.3%
- Clay: 96.8%
- Douglas: 97.6%
- Mille Lacs: 97.4%
- Morrison: 100.8%
- Otter Tail: 98.5%
- Stearns: 99.3%
- Todd: 104.3%

- Wadena: 100.5%
- District wide: 98.8%

All ten counties are over a 95% clearance rate. The major criminal volume in Mille Lacs County is an area of concern as the clearance rate is 84.5%. Across the district the clearance rates in the various juvenile areas need to be monitored as the clearance rates do not meet the standards; however, the number of cases involved is minimal.

Discussions are occurring as to how to provide assistance to Mille Lacs County to improve the clearance rates in the major criminal area.

Eighth District

Age of Pending Cases

The 8th District has a few instances where cases have gone over the timelines.

Time to Disposition

There are a few cases in the 8th District that have gone over the timing objectives. For the most part, timing objectives are being met in the felony DWI, other felony, gross misd. DWI and other gr. misd. and major criminal, major civil, family, juvenile and minor criminal cases. A few counties are over the objectives but the small number of cases can magnify and overstate the problem.

Nothing specific, but reductions in both the public defenders and court administration offices, there could be issues with scheduling matters. Dispositions may not be entered timely due to staff shortages in the court administrator's office.

Backlog Index

There does not seem to be a backlog issue in the 8th District.

Length of Time to Permanency

There are counties where the timing objectives have not been met. In reviewing these files, hearings are being held timely, the cases involve a number of children, relative searches for placement may contribute to delays. One case required forms to be translated and served in Honduras which caused delays.

No, all of the stakeholders have been diligent in moving these cases through the system in a timely manner. We are trying to identify relatives early in the process that might be a good placement but sometimes that is difficult. The cases that go over the timelines are difficult and time consuming.

All Measures

There has not been much change. Going forward, doing this comparison on a timely basis will assist in comparing from one time period to the next.

Our District results are the same or better than the statewide averages.

Not a lot of correlation between counties. Again the numbers are so low that one or two cases can cause a county to go over the 99th percentile.

As we become more familiar with the reports that are available to monitor cases, we will be able to identify areas of concern. We are currently in the process of setting up a training program for the managers to understand the Performance Measures better and how they apply county and district wide.

Ninth District

Age of Pending Cases

In the Major Criminal group, the age of pending cases over the 99th percentile have increased by 3%. The Major Civil cases have decreased by 4%, but are still in the red light category. Age of pending has also increased for Juvenile, Family and Minor Criminal.

Some of the factors affecting the age of the cases may include less judge time to hear cases, unavailability of public defender and/or prosecutor in some areas, less court administration staff to process cases. In addition, some counties may have only one case in a category (i.e. Serious Felony) that takes longer to process due to the factors mentioned above, causing the percentages to be higher.

Court administrators monitor a variety of reports on a weekly and monthly basis to ensure data quality. In addition, the District Office monitors reports such as the “Message Warehouse” for any errors that may delay the completion of the case or the passing of the information to other agencies. Again, the report monitoring may be delayed due to lack of resources.

Time to Disposition

There are no case types in the “red light” category for Time to Disposition stats. The district has stayed about the same between 2009 and 2010.

Backlog Index

The 2010 backlog index for serious felony cases is at .73, which is a small decrease from the 2009 data. The backlog index in Felony DWI’s has increased from .39 to .55. As a whole, the Major Criminal case type group shows a 2010 backlog index of .40.

The 2010 Major Criminal pending caseload has increased by 148 cases from 2009. Major Civil caseload has decreased by 110 cases. Family, Juvenile and Minor Criminal have remained fairly constant.

Length of Time to Permanency

All CHIPS Cases, Dismissed or Term of Jur without Perm Order

2009 –	25% in 6 months (50% is objective)
2010	35%
2009	46% in 12 months (90% is objective)
2010	72%
2009	76% in 18 months
2010	88%

All CHIPS Cases, All Permanency Order Types (excluding those without order)

2009 43% in 6 months (50% is objective)
2010 39%
2009 73% in 12 months (90% is objective)
2010 81%
2009 91% in 18 months
2010 95%

Permanency Cases (TPR and others)

2009 7% in 6 months (50% is objective)
2010 16%
2009 38% in 12 months (90% is objective)
2010 66%
2009 82% in 18 months
2010 93%

The 9th District has increased these statistics by 7% in 2010.

The CHIPS case types seem to take longer to resolve than the permanency case types.

The District Court Business Coordinator and SCAO Data Quality staff has worked with users in our district to insure data is entered correctly in the cases. We discovered some errors in one county and those errors have now been corrected.

All Measures

The most “red lights” in our district appear in the Major Criminal area.

Age of Pending (2010)

In Major Criminal cases groups, the 9th District is above the statewide average in all case types. The district is also below the statewide in Minor Criminal case groups and above the average Major Civil, Family and Juvenile case type groups.

Time to Disposition (2010)

In Major Criminal case groups, the 9th District is below the statewide average in all case types except Serious Felony. The district is comparable to the statewide averages for all other case type groups.

Backlog Index

The backlog index in all Major Criminal case types is below the statewide average. The same index for other case types is consistent with the statewide average.

Length of Time to Permanency

The 9th District is above the statewide average on these measures.

In Major Criminal case types, the red lights are consistent in the same counties – some larger, some smaller. Again, the delay is probably due to the lack of resources necessary in order to schedule the cases on a timely basis. The Juvenile case types reflect the most red and yellow stop lights, although the age of pending has decreased slightly between 2009 and 2010.

Many counties in the 9th share public defender resources, impacting the timely scheduling of court cases. Because of the geography of our district, judges are required to travel to various court locations. Because of these schedules, the same judge may not be in one county on a regular basis.

Performance measures have been discussed at the District Bench Meeting and Court Administrator meetings, and they will become standing agenda items at these meetings in the future. Judges and staff continue to work with available resources to adequately schedule cases through the court process.

Tenth District

Age of Pending Cases

Gross Misd DWI is our worst category; this is attributed to Source Code Litigation. Serious Felony is our second worst category; this is attributed to Public Defender resources.

Many counties have improved their numbers primarily by emphasizing disposing of the oldest cases. Some counties went up; some of this is due to the tyranny of small raw numbers that reflect larger percentage changes.

Time to Disposition

Our Major Criminal case types have a lot of red lights reflecting cases outside the timelines. As we clean up and dispose of old cases we expect that the Time to Disposition stats will lag as far as showing improvement. Juvenile is the only other area of concern at this time.

Data quality has not been an issue. Several counties have analyzed continuance practices and are taking steps to assure trial date certainty.

Backlog Index

This is the first report that we have generated backlog indexes by case type by counties. We are still evaluating what the index is telling us. Serious Felonies and Major Crim are of concern. Other Major Case types are excellent.

This is just now being discussed by our court administrators and our Judicial Resources Committee. Will comment orally at Council.

Length of Time to Permanency

These reports are being circulated to our CJI Lead Judges for review and comment. When looking at all case types our length of time to permanency is concerning at the early stages of the case – the 50% and 75% measure. Performance improves at the 99th Percentile. Numbers improve when only those case with an order is considered. So, things begin slowly but it appears we are trying hard to meet the permanency guidelines.

Waiting for input from CJI Lead Judges.

All Measures

Mixed. The good news is that we are using these reports and they are being discussed by judges and staff at various meetings. Major criminal case types remain a concern...some of the delays are caused by external factors such as public defender staffing, but we are also looking at internal operations.

We are three judges underjudged.

We can see trends in some counties but we also see fluctuations that cannot be explained except by the caseload being handled in that time period.

One county has done a thorough analysis of the continuances that were granted in major criminal cases—who requested, stated reason, length of continuance. They also mapped the number of appearances and the length of time between those appearances. They are using this information to restructure their case management system. Another county now produces a “stoplight” report for its judges (has a block assignment system).

Appeals Court Performance Measures Results Review Summary

Performance Measure No. 1: To dispose of 75 percent of cases within 290 days of filing.

1. Are there any results that do not meet objectives? What might be contributing to these results? Yes. In 2010, the court disposed of only 69% of its cases within 290 days. But this was a significant improvement over the prior year's performance of 53%. The court did not dispose of a higher percentage of cases within 290 days because of a pre-existing backlog and because of various delays in criminal cases, including court reporters' need for more time to prepare transcripts, longer briefing periods, and public defenders' frequent requests for extension of deadlines.

2. Are there differences among case groups (Criminal, Civil, Family, etc.)? Yes. The court disposed of only 45% of criminal cases within 290 days. But the court exceeded the 75% goal with respect to all other types of cases: juvenile protection (100%), family (95%), civil (80%), and juvenile delinquency (76%).

3. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results? What are the outcomes of any initiatives you've put into practice? The court is on course to further reduce its backlog of cases, which should improve the court's timeliness in 2011. The court is considering ways to avoid delays in criminal cases, although the lower rate of timeliness in such criminal cases is partially outside the court's control.

Performance Measure No. 2: To dispose of 90 percent of cases within 365 days of filing.

1. Are there any results that do not meet objectives? What might be contributing to these results? No. In 2010, the court disposed of 92% of its cases within 365 days. This was a significant improvement over the prior year's performance of 79%.

2. Are there differences among case groups (Criminal, Civil, Family, etc.)? Yes. The court disposed of only 78% of criminal cases within 365 days. But the court far exceeded the 90% goal with respect to all other types of cases: juvenile protection (100%), juvenile delinquency (100%), family (100%), and civil (98%).

3. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results? What are the outcomes of any initiatives you've put into practice? Please see the answer to this question with respect to Performance Measure No. 1, which is shown above.

Supreme Court Performance Measures Results Review Summary

Percent of Supreme Court Cases Within 50th Percentile Time Objective

Many results are at or close to targets. Several areas saw improvements, such as first degree murder and civil appeals at the 50th percentile. Professional regulation cases had an increase at the 50th percentile, but some improvement at the 90th percentile. Reasons are unknown.

Are there differences among types of cases (Murder I, Civil, Child Protection, etc.)?

Yes, differences in outcomes are reflected in chart. Some of the differences are caused by differences in the nature and complexity of the cases.

Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results? What are the outcomes of any initiatives you've put into practice?

We refined procedures for processing child protection and pretrial criminal PFRs. In part due to these refinements, the outcomes have improved and are at or very near targets for PFR dispositions on these case types.

Percent of Supreme Court Cases Within 90th Percentile Time Objective

Are there any results that do not meet objectives? What might be contributing to these results?

See above.

Are there differences among types of cases (Murder I, Civil, Child Protection, etc.)?

See above.

Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results? What are the outcomes of any initiatives you've put into practice?

See above.

STATEWIDE CLEARANCE RATES FOR 2010

Location / WCL Type	Clearance	Beginning Pending	Filings	Dispositions	Ending Pending
Statewide-Combined Jurisdiction					
Serious Felony	102.6 %	1,599	1,374	1,410	1,563
Felony DWI	105.8 %	569	727	769	527
Other Felony	98.6 %	23,096	25,504	25,148	23,451
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	96.8 %	8,667	14,159	13,711	9,114
Other Gross Misdemeanor	102.0 %	11,544	14,226	14,515	11,255
Major Criminal Total:	99.2 %	45,475	55,990	55,553	45,910
Personal Injury	96.5 %	4,499	3,585	3,461	4,623
Contract	98.0 %	4,504	10,213	10,009	4,707
Wrongful Death	110.4 %	186	193	213	166
Malpractice	111.9 %	115	101	113	103
Property Damage	113.3 %	170	203	230	143
Condemnation	93.9 %	183	147	138	192
Conciliation Appeal	103.1 %	430	782	806	406
Harassment	99.8 %	241	9,558	9,541	256
Employment	89.5 %	181	362	324	219
Other Civil	99.2 %	6,489	16,990	16,846	6,633
Major Civil Total:	98.9 %	16,998	42,134	41,681	17,448
Trust	106.2 %	534	388	412	509
Supervised Administration	115.9 %	875	508	589	794
Unsupervised Administration	100.6 %	577	2,797	2,815	560
Special Administration	92.6 %	151	202	187	166
Informal Probate	101.6 %	291	3,089	3,138	242
Estate/Other Probate	95.8 %	221	925	886	260
Guardianship/Conservatorship	148.1 %	2,113	2,725	4,035	798
Commitment	99.5 %	238	3,974	3,955	256
Major Probate Total:	109.6 %	5,000	14,608	16,017	3,585
Dissolution with Child	100.1 %	3,937	9,223	9,236	3,921
Dissolution without Child	100.9 %	1,853	8,261	8,337	1,778
Support	101.2 %	3,520	15,641	15,822	3,335
Adoption	102.6 %	314	1,511	1,550	275
Other Family	98.9 %	1,193	3,274	3,238	1,226
Other Juvenile	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Domestic Abuse	100.2 %	266	11,492	11,513	245
Major Family Total:	100.6 %	11,084	49,402	49,696	10,781
Delinquency Felony	100.9 %	1,345	4,567	4,606	1,306
Delinquency Gross Misdemeanor	100.6 %	439	1,703	1,714	428
Delinquency Misdemeanor	100.3 %	2,265	11,471	11,510	2,226
Status Offense	100.5 %	3,270	18,818	18,918	3,171
Dependency/Neglect	95.0 %	3,027	4,110	3,904	3,233
Term. of Parental Rights	0.0%	84	0	54	30
Permanency	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Permanency - TPR	104.3 %	483	1,011	1,054	439
Permanency - Non TPR	94.6 %	181	707	669	219

CHIPS - Delinquency Under 10	0.0%	9	0	2	7
Truancy	99.3 %	568	1,724	1,712	579
Runaway	100.7 %	112	458	461	109
Major Juvenile Total:	100.1 %	11,783	44,569	44,604	11,747
Unlawful Detainer	99.9 %	786	22,272	22,257	801
Implied Consent	81.4 %	2,983	4,770	3,881	3,872
Transcript Judgment	99.5 %	285	26,050	25,908	156
Default Judgment	99.4 %	524	41,436	41,175	785
Conciliation	105.4 %	13,234	54,574	57,533	10,274
Minor Civil Total:	101.1 %	17,812	149,102	150,754	15,888
5th Degree Assault	102.4 %	7,738	13,363	13,684	7,417
Other Non-Traffic	95.7 %	68,186	138,681	132,678	109,482
Misdemeanor DWI	96.3 %	10,737	27,614	26,602	11,748
Other Traffic	96.8 %	150,844	810,438	784,500	238,185
Juvenile Traffic	97.7 %	3,490	10,735	10,486	3,759
Parking	83.7 %	7,276	488,716	409,040	429,047
Minor Criminal Total:	92.4 %	248,271	1,489,547	1,376,990	799,638
Grand Total:	94.0 %	356,423	1,845,352	1,735,295	904,997

CLEARANCE RATES BY DISTRICT 2006 - 2010

District 1 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	98.0%	98.8%	95.3%	105.1%	106.2%
Major Civil	103.9%	94.8%	97.6%	105.8%	99.8%
Probate/MH	97.3%	111.2%	124.9%	112.1%	181.3%
Family	92.2%	97.0%	111.4%	100.9%	102.3%
Juvenile	92.3%	93.0%	100.6%	100.9%	100.4%
Minor Civil	104.8%	98.2%	99.4%	102.3%	100.4%
Minor Criminal	102.1%	100.4%	97.4%	97.4%	97.1%
Total	101.3%	99.7%	98.3%	98.8%	98.8%

District 2 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	98.6%	103.7%	87.1%	103.5%	96.0%
Major Civil	89.5%	87.3%	89.7%	94.9%	100.3%
Probate/MH	104.9%	106.0%	108.9%	105.8%	96.4%
Family	90.1%	105.1%	96.3%	101.2%	101.4%
Juvenile	86.2%	86.4%	97.4%	119.0%	97.3%
Minor Civil	96.7%	90.5%	101.3%	103.5%	101.4%
Minor Criminal	90.2%	110.7%	82.4%	81.2%	85.1%
Total	90.6%	108.9%	84.0%	83.7%	86.7%

District 3 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	93.0%	104.8%	107.0%	102.4%	101.2%
Major Civil	97.5%	97.9%	99.1%	102.6%	100.2%
Probate/MH	103.4%	104.0%	103.9%	101.2%	101.7%
Family	94.9%	104.3%	100.8%	98.8%	103.4%
Juvenile	91.9%	98.6%	104.7%	100.4%	102.2%
Minor Civil	101.1%	99.4%	97.4%	101.3%	102.8%
Minor Criminal	97.6%	102.2%	103.9%	103.7%	100.4%
Total	97.3%	102.0%	103.5%	102.9%	100.9%

District 4 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	95.7%	91.5%	100.0%	99.7%	96.9%
Major Civil	100.4%	98.2%	91.6%	95.3%	96.7%
Probate/MH	101.0%	99.4%	106.3%	110.0%	99.2%
Family	99.6%	103.6%	101.1%	100.9%	99.0%
Juvenile	103.1%	112.3%	104.2%	111.5%	97.8%
Minor Civil	101.8%	99.1%	100.3%	99.8%	102.8%
Minor Criminal	107.3%	93.9%	91.8%	95.8%	91.9%
Total	106.5%	94.7%	92.8%	96.5%	92.9%

District 5 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	96.4%	102.2%	104.8%	101.8%	102.3%
Major Civil	93.5%	98.4%	101.0%	101.8%	97.9%
Probate/MH	110.6%	104.3%	105.8%	111.3%	114.6%
Family	99.9%	98.5%	100.1%	99.4%	98.8%
Juvenile	95.6%	93.8%	102.6%	101.4%	100.0%
Minor Civil	98.5%	98.1%	101.2%	99.4%	101.7%
Minor Criminal	95.9%	97.6%	99.6%	102.4%	102.2%
Total	96.4%	97.9%	100.3%	102.0%	102.0%

District 6 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	105.3%	100.3%	104.2%	97.6%	97.1%
Major Civil	113.9%	102.2%	101.4%	99.3%	94.6%
Probate/MH	117.3%	135.0%	124.6%	101.1%	101.4%
Family	102.6%	104.7%	101.3%	99.9%	102.2%
Juvenile	102.2%	97.0%	101.8%	96.9%	104.3%
Minor Civil	94.0%	93.5%	109.4%	93.3%	100.2%
Minor Criminal	84.0%	96.5%	101.6%	88.0%	80.4%
Total	86.2%	97.1%	102.1%	90.7%	86.8%

District 7 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	101.5%	99.0%	105.0%	106.0%	98.0%
Major Civil	97.5%	96.1%	104.9%	102.8%	101.3%
Probate/MH	111.8%	120.6%	122.3%	103.6%	110.7%
Family	99.1%	99.8%	101.9%	98.3%	101.5%
Juvenile	92.5%	93.7%	103.8%	100.1%	100.1%
Minor Civil	99.4%	96.2%	100.9%	100.6%	102.6%
Minor Criminal	102.9%	97.5%	97.9%	101.4%	98.8%
Total	101.9%	97.7%	99.7%	101.5%	99.2%

District 8 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	101.9%	104.3%	99.7%	101.4%	98.6%
Major Civil	99.4%	98.9%	103.8%	101.8%	100.8%
Probate/MH	153.3%	121.1%	108.9%	105.2%	98.6%
Family	100.5%	100.4%	100.6%	100.2%	97.4%
Juvenile	97.9%	100.9%	104.8%	98.0%	98.1%
Minor Civil	100.9%	99.1%	99.8%	101.6%	98.3%
Minor Criminal	96.3%	100.1%	102.5%	100.6%	98.8%
Total	98.2%	100.7%	102.3%	100.8%	98.7%

District 9 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	97.8%	102.8%	108.1%	102.6%	97.3%
Major Civil	104.4%	96.8%	96.3%	101.6%	101.7%
Probate/MH	107.2%	100.5%	131.4%	105.1%	99.3%
Family	101.0%	97.9%	101.6%	101.2%	100.7%
Juvenile	88.6%	98.3%	107.7%	100.0%	101.5%
Minor Civil	99.9%	99.0%	98.6%	98.3%	100.2%
Minor Criminal	100.7%	100.3%	103.5%	100.4%	99.2%
Total	99.9%	100.0%	103.7%	100.4%	99.5%

District 10 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Major Criminal	102.8%	104.6%	102.8%	108.6%	100.1%
Major Civil	95.7%	91.6%	100.7%	100.3%	99.8%
Probate/MH	91.3%	98.1%	107.3%	128.0%	97.9%
Family	94.6%	99.7%	100.8%	99.9%	99.7%
Juvenile	92.7%	94.6%	105.5%	104.5%	100.9%
Minor Civil	98.2%	96.7%	99.4%	99.7%	100.5%
Minor Criminal	103.0%	98.4%	96.3%	100.4%	97.3%
Total	101.6%	98.3%	97.9%	101.0%	98.2%

TIME TO DISPOSITION STATEWIDE 2010

This statewide report of 2010 dispositions includes only dispositions entered in MNCIS (regardless of system where case was filed) but excludes dispositions in ViBES.

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Serious Felony	4	245	17.4	6	264	36.1	12	520	73	381	27	1,410	292
Felony DWI	4	285	37.1	6	193	62.2	12	206	88.9	85	11.1	769	192
Other Felony	4	10,918	43.4	6	4,809	62.5	12	6,681	89.1	2,736	10.9	25,144	189
Gross Misd DWI	4	9,041	66.0	6	2,091	81.2	12	2,044	96.1	532	3.9	13,708	119
Other Gr Misd	4	8,662	59.7	6	2,470	76.7	12	2,588	94.6	786	5.4	14,506	135
Major Criminal		29,151	52.5		9,827	70.2		12,039	91.9	4,520	8.1	55,537	160
Personal Injury	12	2,795	80.8	18	465	94.2	24	116	97.6	84	2.4	3,460	271
Contract	12	9,212	92.1	18	503	97.1	24	182	98.9	110	1.1	10,007	135
Wrongful Death	12	161	75.6	18	30	89.7	24	11	94.8	11	5.2	213	240
Malpractice	12	62	54.9	18	34	85	24	11	94.7	6	5.3	113	335
Property Damage	12	172	74.8	18	42	93	24	9	97	7	3	230	266
Condemnation	12	85	61.6	18	14	71.7	24	9	78.3	30	21.7	138	484
Conciliation Appeal	12	731	90.7	18	55	97.5	24	12	99	8	1	806	191
Harassment	12	9,484	99.9	18	7	100	24	1	100	2	0	9,494	10
Employment	12	281	86.7	18	33	96.9	24	7	99.1	3	0.9	324	192
Other Civil	12	15,721	93.3	18	653	97.2	24	233	98.6	237	1.4	16,844	134
Major Civil		38,704	93.0		1,836	97.4		591	98.8	498	1.2	41,629	122
Dissolution with Child	12	8,180	88.6	18	692	96.1	24	231	98.6	130	1.4	9,233	165
Dissolution without Child	12	8,003	96.1	18	232	98.8	24	62	99.6	35	0.4	8,332	81
Domestic Abuse	2	11,245	97.9	3	126	99	4	49	99.4	69	0.6	11,489	10
Major Family		27,428	94.4		1,050	98		342	99.2	234	0.8	29,054	80
Delin Felony	3	3,182	69.1	5	839	87.3	6	186	91.3	399	8.7	4,606	83
Delin Gross Misd	3	1,322	77.2	5	261	92.4	6	46	95.1	84	4.9	1,713	67
Delin Misd	3	9,879	85.9	5	1,056	95.1	6	208	96.9	354	3.1	11,497	55
Major Juvenile		14,383	80.7		2,156	92.8		440	95.3	837	4.7	17,816	64
5th Deg Assault	3	6,571	56.3	6	3,186	83.6	9	1,144	93.4	775	6.6	11,676	108
Other Non-Traffic	3	73,572	78.0	6	12,697	91.4	9	4,507	96.2	3,604	3.8	94,380	77
Misd DWI	3	12,105	75.4	6	2,631	91.8	9	779	96.7	534	3.3	16,049	77
Other Traffic	3	328,910	92.7	6	18,162	97.8	9	4,399	99	3,465	1	354,936	40
Juvenile Traffic	3	5,607	92.6	6	331	98.1	9	38	98.7	78	1.3	6,054	50
Minor Criminal		426,765	88.3		37,007	96		10,867	98.2	8,456	1.8	483,095	50
Grand Total		536,431	85.5		51,876	93.8		24,279	97.7	14,545	2.3	627,131	66

TIME TO DISPOSITION BY DISTRICT 2010

1st District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	3,018	45.0	6	1,241	63.5	12	1,646	88.0	805	12.0	6,710	192
Major Civil	12	5,184	94.6	18	175	97.8	24	51	98.7	71	1.3	5,481	109
Dissolutions	12	2,465	93.3	18	119	97.8	24	36	99.1	23	0.9	2,643	109
Domestic Abuse	2	1,369	97.0	3	17	98.2	4	8	98.8	17	1.2	1,411	22
Juvenile	3	2,386	85.6	5	234	94.0	6	42	95.5	124	4.5	2,786	75
Minor Criminal	3	92,837	92.9	6	4,721	97.6	9	1,282	98.9	1,111	1.1	99,951	44
Grand Total		107,259	90.1		6,507	95.6		3,065	98.2	2,151	1.8	118,982	58

2nd District-Time to Disposition 2010 - Includes all dispositions in MNCIS, but no Minor Criminal cases disposed in ViBES

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	3,437	63.6	6	887	80.1	12	828	95.4	248	4.6	5,400	126
Major Civil	12	3,915	92.2	18	226	97.6	24	64	99.1	40	0.9	4,245	152
Dissolutions	12	1,376	92.8	18	75	97.8	24	20	99.2	12	0.8	1,483	136
Domestic Abuse	2	1,366	97.9	3	19	99.3	4	2	99.4	8	0.6	1,395	7
Juvenile	3	1,588	89.7	5	113	96.1	6	12	96.8	57	3.2	1,770	47
Minor Criminal	3	9,258	60.4	6	3,597	83.8	9	1,565	94	917	6	15,337	103
Grand Total		20,940	70.7		4,917	87.3		2,491	95.7	1,282	4.3	29,630	108

3rd District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	2,088	40.3	6	942	58.4	12	1,367	84.8	790	15.2	5,187	202
Major Civil	12	3,343	93.1	18	145	97.1	24	65	98.9	39	1.1	3,592	86
Dissolutions	12	1,441	90.9	18	95	96.8	24	34	99.0	16	1.0	1,586	125
Domestic Abuse	2	924	98.2	3	4	98.6	4	5	99.1	8	.9	941	9
Juvenile	3	1,080	69.3	5	272	86.8	6	81	92.0	125	8.0	1,558	77
Minor Criminal	3	45,327	90.8	6	3,046	96.9	9	903	98.7	640	1.3	49,916	43
Grand Total		54,203	86.3		4,504	93.5		2,455	97.4	1,618	2.6	62,780	61

4th District-Time to Disposition 2010- Includes all dispositions in MNCIS, but no Minor Criminal cases disposed in ViBES

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	7,958	67.2	6	1,735	81.8	12	1,728	96.4	425	3.6	11,846	117
Major Civil	12	10,011	94.3	18	462	98.6	24	98	99.5	49	.5	10,620	137
Dissolutions	12	3,464	94.3	18	163	98.7	24	37	99.7	10	.3	3,674	104
Domestic Abuse	2	2,919	99.5	3	11	99.9	4	1	99.9	3	.1	2,934	6
Juvenile	3	2,422	74.3	5	542	90.9	6	117	94.5	178	5.5	3,259	71
Minor Criminal	3	33,653	69.1	6	10,223	90.1	9	2,968	96.2	1,851	3.8	48,695	84
Grand Total		60,427	74.6		13,136	90.8		4,949	96.9	2,516	3.1	81,028	93

5th District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	1,591	53.3	6	566	72.3	12	633	93.5	194	6.5	2,984	157
Major Civil	12	2,040	93.6	18	77	97.2	24	26	98.3	36	1.7	2,179	90
Dissolutions	12	829	95.2	18	32	98.9	24	9	99.9	1	.1	871	93
Domestic Abuse	2	589	97.0	3	9	98.5	4	3	99.0	6	1.0	607	9
Juvenile	3	1,026	81.0	5	151	92.2	6	31	94.6	68	5.4	1,266	59
Minor Criminal	3	34,311	93.9	6	1,516	98.0	9	331	99.0	381	1.0	36,540	34
Grand Total		40,386	90.9		2,341	96.1		1,034	98.5	686	1.5	44,447	47

6th District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	1,911	58.3	6	603	76.5	12	540	92.9	234	7.1	3,288	145
Major Civil	12	2,029	91.0	18	101	95.6	24	46	97.6	53	2.4	2,229	111
Dissolutions	12	778	92.0	18	41	96.8	24	13	98.3	14	1.7	846	127
Domestic Abuse	2	671	97.8	3	8	99.0	4	1	99.1	6	.9	686	10
Juvenile	3	722	84.9	5	81	94.5	6	8	95.4	39	4.6	850	58
Minor Criminal	3	25,581	92.6	6	1,528	98.1	9	291	99.2	234	.8	27,634	37
Grand Total		31,692	89.2		2,362	95.8		899	98.4	580	1.6	35,533	54

7th District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	2,471	43.6	6	1,130	63.5	12	1,468	89.4	599	10.6	5,668	181
Major Civil	12	2,749	92.6	18	139	97.2	24	47	98.8	35	1.2	2,970	102
Dissolutions	12	1,478	92.4	18	90	98.0	24	21	99.3	11	.7	1,600	135
Domestic Abuse	2	726	98.0	3	7	98.9	4	6	99.7	2	.3	741	7
Juvenile	3	1,204	75.0	5	265	91.5	6	42	94.1	95	5.9	1,606	70
Minor Criminal	3	51,377	93.2	6	2,494	97.7	9	713	99.0	565	1.0	55,149	37
Grand Total		60,005	88.6		4,125	94.7		2,297	98.1	1,307	1.9	67,734	55

8th District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	1,009	61.3	6	297	79.4	12	301	97.7	38	2.3	1,645	119
Major Civil	12	910	93.8	18	38	97.7	24	17	99.5	5	.5	970	94
Dissolutions	12	414	95.0	18	15	98.4	24	7	100	0	0	436	95
Domestic Abuse	2	357	98.3	3	4	99.4	4	2	100	0	0	363	7
Juvenile	3	380	82.1	5	62	95.5	6	7	97.0	14	3.0	463	54
Minor Criminal	3	16,531	94.9	6	675	98.8	9	119	99.5	94	.5	17,419	32
Grand Total		19,601	92.0		1,091	97.2		453	99.3	151	.7	21,296	43

9th District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	2,614	57.1	6	824	75.1	12	833	93.4	304	6.6	4,475	144
Major Civil	12	2,620	92.1	18	130	96.6	24	43	98.1	53	1.9	2,846	106
Dissolutions	12	1,100	93.3	18	53	97.8	24	18	99.3	8	.7	1,179	118
Domestic Abuse	2	925	95.9	3	19	97.8	4	10	98.9	11	1.1	965	13
Juvenile	3	1,305	79.9	5	207	92.5	6	51	95.7	71	4.3	1,634	63
Minor Criminal	3	35,556	93.1	6	1,884	98.1	9	429	99.2	302	.8	38,171	34
Grand Total		44,120	89.4		3,117	95.7		1,384	98.5	749	1.5	49,370	51

10th District-Time to Disposition 2010

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	3,054	37.1	6	1,602	56.5	12	2,695	89.3	883	10.7	8,234	202
Major Civil	12	5,903	90.7	18	343	96.1	24	134	98.2	117	1.8	6,497	143
Dissolutions	12	2,838	87.4	18	241	94.8	24	98	97.8	70	2.25	3,247	165
Domestic Abuse	2	1,399	96.7	3	28	98.7	4	11	99.4	8	.6	1,446	15
Juvenile	3	2,270	86.5	5	239	95.6	6	49	97.5	66	2.5	2,624	49
Minor Criminal	3	82,334	87.3	6	7,323	95.1	9	2,265	97.5	2,361	2.5	94,283	61
Grand Total		97,798	84.1		9,776	92.5		5,252	97.0	3,505	3.0	116,331	78

TIME TO DISPOSITION BY ACTIVITY TYPE STATEWIDE 2010

Closed By Activity Case Type	90th Percentile		97th Percentile Cum		99th Percentile Cum		Beyond 99th		Avg	Tot	% of
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Days	Cases Disposed	Total
Without Hrg Activity (54.9% of '10 Disps)											
Major Criminal	549	90.6	11	92.4	10	94.1	36	5.9	231	606	0%
Major Civil	18,247	97.1	381	99.1	88	99.6	73	0.4	72	18,789	5%
Major Family	13,294	98.8	86	99.5	27	99.7	44	0.3	34	13,451	4%
Major Juvenile	887	95.8	16	97.5	3	97.8	20	2.2	40	926	0%
Minor Criminal	303,278	97.7	5,392	99.5	584	99.7	1,060	0.3	30	310,314	90%
State Total	336,255	97.7	5,886	99.4	712	99.6	1,233	0.4	33	344,086	100%
With Hrg Activity (43.4% of '10 Disps)											
Major Criminal	28,408	53.1	9,574	71.0	11,439	92.4	4,052	7.6	155	53,473	20%
Major Civil	19,645	91.4	1,133	96.7	389	98.5	325	1.5	152	21,492	8%
Major Family	13,656	93.0	695	97.8	202	99.2	124	0.8	104	14,677	5%
Major Juvenile	11,794	80.9	1,807	93.3	342	95.6	640	4.4	63	14,583	5%
Minor Criminal	121,331	72.2	30,234	90.1	9,667	95.9	6,920	4.1	85	168,152	62%
State Total	194,834	71.5	43,443	87.5	22,039	95.6	12,061	4.4	104	272,377	100%
Court Trial (1.0% of '10 Disps)											
Major Criminal	27	11.1	40	27.5	94	66.0	83	34.0	244	346	6%
Major Civil	570	65.3	183	86.3	60	93.1	60	6.9	323	873	14%
Major Family	432	49.2	267	79.6	113	92.5	66	7.5	369	878	14%
Major Juvenile	161	31.4	167	63.9	59	75.4	126	24.6	168	513	8%
Minor Criminal	1,973	53.5	1,102	83.3	388	93.8	227	6.2	118	3,690	60%
State Total	3,163	51.0	1,759	79.4	714	90.9	562	9.1	196	6,198	100%
Jury Trial (.4% of '10 Disps)											
Major Criminal	166	13.7	202	30.4	495	71.2	349	28.8	316	1,212	51%
Major Civil	104	30.9	139	72.1	54	88.1	40	11.9	485	337	14%
Major Juvenile	0	0.0	2	22.2	3	55.6	4	44.4	184	9	0%
Minor Criminal	84	10.1	275	43.3	228	70.7	243	29.3	238	830	35%
State Total	354	14.8	618	40.7	780	73.4	636	26.6	312	2,388	100%
Change of Venue (.3% of '10 Disps)											
Major Criminal	1	50.0	0	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	141	2	0%
Major Civil	141	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	54	141	7%
Major Family	47	95.9	2	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	56	49	2%
Major Juvenile	1,541	86.3	164	95.5	33	97.4	47	2.6	52	1,785	85%
Minor Criminal	107	91.5	4	94.9	0	94.9	6	5.1	144	117	6%
State Total	1,837	87.7	170	95.8	34	97.5	53	2.5	57	2,094	100%

Includes all dispositions from MNCIS, excludes dispositions in ViBES.

 NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS PER COUNTY IN 2010 FOR OTHER FELONY CASES

County	# Dispositions Other Felony Cases 2010
Aitkin	103
Anoka	1339
Becker	165
Beltrami	241
Benton	259
Big Stone	21
Blue Earth	438
Brown	111
Carlton	274
Carver	241
Cass	186
Chippewa	59
Chisago	228
Clay	494
Clearwater	61
Cook	34
Cottonwood	59
Crow Wing	318
Dakota	1608
Dodge	76
Douglas	190
Faribault	88
Fillmore	74
Freeborn	184
Goodhue	280
Grant	23
Hennepin	4947
Houston	114
Hubbard	94
Isanti	176
Itasca	326
Jackson	48
Kanabec	122
Kandiyohi	275
Kittson	7
Koochiching	49
Lac qui Parle	25
Lake	49
Lake of the Woods	22
LeSueur	91
Lincoln	12
Lyon	110
McLeod	145
Mahnomen	144

County	# Dispositions Other Felony Cases 2010
Marshall	32
Martin	115
Meeker	94
Mille Lacs	287
Morrison	167
Mower	327
Murray	29
Nicollet	96
Nobles	138
Norman	24
Olmsted	709
Otter Tail	215
Pennington	81
Pine	186
Pipestone	28
Polk	271
Pope	38
Ramsey	2407
Red Lake	25
Redwood	61
Renville	80
Rice	347
Rock	34
Roseau	56
St. Louis	1265
Scott	485
Sherburne	298
Sibley	65
Stearns	784
Steele	206
Stevens	25
Swift	44
Todd	91
Traverse	30
Wabasha	92
Wadena	106
Waseca	86
Washington	760
Watsonwan	63
Wilkin	24
Winona	415
Wright	497
Yellow Medicine	51

AGE OF PENDING STATEWIDE (AS OF 6-30-11)

Excludes ViBES data.

WCL Group/ WCL Type	90th Percentile		97th Percentile		99th Percentile		Beyond 99th Percentile		Total Cases Pending
	Cases	%	Cases	Cum %	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	
Serious Felony	413	42%	134	55%	276	83%	166	17%	989
Felony DWI	201	50%	55	64%	78	83%	67	17%	401
Other Felony	6744	56%	1819	71%	2470	91%	1086	9%	12119
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	3002	57%	605	69%	682	82%	935	18%	5224
Other Gross Misd	3053	66%	659	80%	727	95%	219	5%	4658
Major Criminal Total	13413	57%	3272	71%	4233	89%	2473	11%	23391
Personal Injury	2216	86%	208	94%	65	97%	85	3%	2574
Contract	2994	87%	249	94%	79	97%	110	3%	3432
Wrongful Death	96	71%	16	83%	9	90%	14	10%	135
Malpractice	67	75%	13	90%	3	93%	6	7%	89
Property Damage	165	91%	13	98%	2	99%	2	1%	182
Condemnation	89	55%	21	67%	15	77%	38	23%	163
Conciliation Appeal	334	93%	15	97%	4	98%	7	2%	360
Harassment	240	89%	9	93%	6	95%	14	5%	269
Employment	200	93%	11	98%	3	99%	2	1%	216
Other Civil	4832	83%	342	89%	211	93%	421	7%	5806
Major Civil Total	11233	85%	897	92%	397	95%	699	5%	13226
Dissolution with Child	3213	89%	249	96%	81	99%	47	1%	3590
Dissolution without Child	1681	94%	60	97%	23	99%	23	1%	1787
Domestic Abuse	276	85%	17	90%	7	92%	26	8%	326
Major Family	5170	91%	326	96%	111	98%	96	2%	5703
Delinquency Felony	587	68%	126	83%	29	86%	117	14%	859
Delinquency Gross Misd	206	74%	32	85%	15	91%	26	9%	279
Delinquency Misd	1227	85%	127	93%	37	96%	61	4%	1452
Major Juvenile Total	2020	78%	285	89%	81	92%	204	8%	2590
5th Degree Assault	2021	63%	693	84%	272	92%	246	8%	3232
Other Non-Traffic	11267	67%	2516	82%	1173	89%	1757	11%	16713
Misdemeanor DWI	2208	53%	708	69%	267	76%	1019	24%	4202
Other Traffic	32296	87%	2755	95%	1091	98%	826	2%	36968
Juvenile Traffic	490	90%	29	96%	8	97%	16	3%	543
Minor Criminal Total	48282	78%	6701	89%	2811	94%	3864	6%	61658
Statewide Total	18423	86%	1508	93%	589	95%	999	5%	21519

AGE OF PENDING BY DISTRICT (AS OF 6-30-2011)

District 1 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	50	17	67	23	90	10	115
Criminal	Felony DWI	45	16	61	20	82	18	44
	Other Felony	53	14	68	22	90	10	1428
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	55	12	68	11	78	22	861
	Other Gross Misd	58	16	74	21	95	5	706
Major	Personal Injury	88	9	97	2	99	1	256
Civil	Contract	94	5	98	1	99	1	480
	Wrongful Death	83	11	94	6	100	0	18
	Malpractice	67	0	67	33	100	0	3
	Property Damage	81	15	96	4	100	0	27
	Condemnation	37	21	58	5	63	37	19
	Conciliation Appeal	94	6	100	0	100	0	32
	Harassment	85	15	100	0	100	0	27
	Employment	94	6	100	0	100	0	17
	Other Civil	91	4	95	1	96	4	551
Major	Dissolution with Child	89	8	97	3	100	0	456
Family	Dissolution without Child	96	3	99	1	100	0	171
	Domestic Abuse	86	6	92	0	92	8	51
Major	Delinquency Felony	64	14	77	2	79	21	111
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	67	8	75	8	83	17	36
	Delinq Misdemeanor	82	11	93	3	96	4	177
Minor	5th Degree Assault	54	30	84	11	95	5	407
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	79	13	91	5	96	4	2006
	Misdemeanor DWI	48	15	63	5	69	31	770
	Other Traffic	94	4	98	1	99	1	7387
	Juvenile Traffic	87	11	98	1	99	1	82
District 1 Total		80	9	89	6	95	5	16238

District 2 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	58	13	71	26	97	3	38
Criminal	Felony DWI	59	17	76	21	97	3	29
	Other Felony	69	13	81	16	97	3	799
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	71	15	86	12	98	2	348
	Other Gross Misd	65	16	82	14	96	4	407
Major	Personal Injury	84	6	90	2	92	8	387
Civil	Contract	92	5	97	2	98	2	264
	Wrongful Death	63	13	75	25	100	0	8
	Malpractice	76	18	94	0	94	6	17
	Property Damage	100	0	100	0	100	0	11
	Condemnation	60	20	80	10	90	10	10
	Conciliation Appeal	95	5	100	0	100	0	58
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	7
	Employment	90	7	97	0	97	3	29
	Other Civil	91	5	95	1	97	3	741
Major	Dissolution with Child	93	5	98	1	99	1	278
Family	Dissolution without Child	97	3	99	1	100	0	159
	Domestic Abuse	91	9	100	0	100	0	33
Major	Delinquency Felony	92	3	95	0	95	5	37
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	89	7	96	0	96	4	28
	Delinquency Misd	91	4	96	2	97	3	185
Minor	5th Degree Assault	64	24	88	7	94	6	348
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	67	19	86	8	94	6	1584
	Misdemeanor DWI	69	22	91	6	97	3	410
	Other Traffic	74	18	92	5	97	3	1351
	Juvenile Traffic	99	0	99	0	99	1	78
District 2 Total		76	14	90	7	96	4	7644

District 3 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	32	12	45	26	71	29	114
Criminal	Felony DWI	50	11	61	22	83	17	46
	Other Felony	45	15	60	24	84	16	1427
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	57	11	68	17	85	15	454
	Other Gross Misd	64	10	74	16	90	10	432
Major	Personal Injury	71	18	89	4	93	7	163
Civil	Contract	90	7	97	1	98	2	259
	Wrongful Death	64	36	100	0	100	0	11
	Malpractice	60	0	60	0	60	40	5
	Property Damage	64	18	82	9	91	9	11
	Condemnation	43	14	57	0	57	43	7
	Conciliation Appeal	90	3	93	3	97	3	30
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	9
	Employment	91	0	91	9	100	0	11
	Other Civil	81	4	85	8	93	7	279
Major	Dissolution with Child	87	9	96	3	99	1	337
Family	Dissolution without Child	94	4	99	0	99	1	141
	Domestic Abuse	80	13	93	0	93	7	15
Major	Delinquency Felony	75	14	89	3	92	8	102
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	74	11	84	0	84	16	19
	Delinquency Misd	84	12	96	1	97	3	124
Minor	5th Degree Assault	46	26	71	12	83	17	379
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	69	14	82	7	89	11	1274
	Misdemeanor DWI	47	21	68	9	77	23	418
	Other Traffic	91	5	97	2	99	1	3713
	Juvenile Traffic	95	3	98	0	98	3	40
District 3 Total		73	10	84	8	92	8	9820

District 4 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	51	11	62	24	86	14	148
Criminal	Felony DWI	59	16	75	9	84	16	81
	Other Felony	63	14	77	17	94	6	1940
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	57	10	67	14	81	19	976
	Other Gross Misd	69	14	83	13	96	4	1009
Major	Personal Injury	95	4	99	1	100	0	864
Civil	Contract	95	4	99	1	100	0	887
	Wrongful Death	74	6	81	3	84	16	31
	Malpractice	86	14	100	0	100	0	28
	Property Damage	100	0	100	0	100	0	82
	Condemnation	100	0	100	0	100	0	11
	Conciliation Appeal	97	3	100	0	100	0	100
	Harassment	99	1	100	0	100	0	72
	Employment	97	3	100	0	100	0	111
	Other Civil	91	4	96	2	98	2	1646
Major	Dissolution with Child	93	5	98	2	100	0	651
Family	Dissolution without Child	98	1	99	1	100	0	447
	Domestic Abuse	97	3	100	0	100	0	65
Major	Delinquency Felony	73	12	85	1	86	14	169
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	77	8	85	3	89	11	62
	Delinquency Misd	85	8	93	2	95	5	344
Minor	5th Degree Assault	75	15	90	7	97	3	641
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	71	18	88	7	96	4	3508
	Misdemeanor DWI	50	17	67	7	73	27	875
	Other Traffic	70	18	88	8	95	5	4294
	Juvenile Traffic	96	3	98	2	100	0	114
District 4 Total		74	13	87	7	94	6	19156

District 5 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	37	21	57	25	83	17	63
Criminal	Felony DWI	41	12	53	35	88	12	17
	Other Felony	58	13	71	21	92	8	683
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	72	9	82	11	92	8	222
	Other Gross Misd	66	14	80	14	94	6	161
Major	Personal Injury	76	14	90	7	98	2	83
Civil	Contract	64	31	95	3	98	2	236
	Wrongful Death	78	11	89	11	100	0	9
	Malpractice	50	25	75	0	75	25	4
	Property Damage	80	20	100	0	100	0	5
	Condemnation	57	29	86	14	100	0	7
	Conciliation Appeal	79	7	86	0	86	14	14
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	9
	Employment	80	20	100	0	100	0	10
	Other Civil	82	7	89	8	97	3	153
Major	Dissolution with Child	82	12	94	3	97	3	147
Family	Dissolution without Child	95	1	96	4	100	0	73
	Domestic Abuse	94	0	94	6	100	0	18
Major	Delinquency Felony	72	9	81	10	91	9	67
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	63	25	88	13	100	0	16
	Delinquency Misd	80	14	95	5	100	0	91
Minor	5th Degree Assault	76	16	91	4	96	4	115
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	79	13	91	4	95	5	656
	Misdemeanor DWI	58	19	77	6	83	17	163
Criminal	Other Traffic	95	3	98	1	98	2	1909
	Juvenile Traffic	86	0	86	0	86	14	29
District 5 Total		79	10	89	6	96	4	4960

District 6 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	35	8	43	38	81	19	74
Criminal	Felony DWI	50	14	64	23	86	14	22
	Other Felony	64	14	77	16	93	7	821
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	62	8	69	16	85	15	238
	Other Gross Misd	71	12	83	14	97	3	227
Major	Personal Injury	78	9	88	7	95	5	139
Civil	Contract	70	9	79	10	89	11	199
	Wrongful Death	56	11	67	0	67	33	9
	Malpractice	67	17	83	8	92	8	12
	Property Damage	89	0	89	0	89	11	9
	Condemnation	42	42	83	8	92	8	12
	Conciliation Appeal	73	9	82	0	82	18	11
	Harassment	62	0	62	17	79	21	29
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	2
	Other Civil	72	13	85	5	90	10	278
Major	Dissolution with Child	83	8	92	5	97	3	133
Family	Dissolution without Child	89	4	93	2	95	5	83
	Domestic Abuse	85	5	90	10	100	0	20
Major	Delinquency Felony	53	24	78	4	82	18	45
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	79	14	93	7	100	0	14
	Delinquency Misd	87	7	93	3	97	3	61
Minor	5th Degree Assault	61	25	86	9	95	5	238
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	64	14	79	12	91	9	1388
	Misdemeanor DWI	57	16	73	8	81	19	170
	Other Traffic	76	11	88	9	96	4	3941
	Juvenile Traffic	90	10	100	0	100	0	10
District 6 Total		71	12	83	10	94	6	8185

District 7 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	39	15	54	32	86	14	115
Criminal	Felony DWI	52	14	66	14	80	20	50
	Other Felony	51	16	68	22	90	10	1522
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	54	11	64	16	80	20	549
	Other Gross Misd	65	13	79	17	96	4	494
Major	Personal Injury	83	11	94	3	97	3	151
Civil	Contract	88	7	95	2	97	3	192
	Wrongful Death	56	33	89	11	100	0	9
	Malpractice	60	20	80	0	80	20	5
	Property Damage	83	17	100	0	100	0	12
	Condemnation	88	0	88	13	100	0	8
	Conciliation Appeal	96	0	96	4	100	0	26
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	17
	Employment	78	22	100	0	100	0	9
	Other Civil	81	9	90	4	95	5	335
Major	Dissolution with Child	92	6	98	1	99	1	344
Family	Dissolution without Child	96	4	100	0	100	0	153
	Domestic Abuse	72	11	83	0	83	17	18
Major	Delinquency Felony	73	14	88	2	90	10	83
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	84	0	84	4	88	12	25
	Delinquency Misd	85	12	97	1	98	2	91
Minor	5th Degree Assault	62	23	85	8	93	7	292
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	77	13	89	6	96	4	1282
	Misdemeanor DWI	49	17	66	7	73	27	312
	Other Traffic	95	4	99	1	99	1	2871
	Juvenile Traffic	88	8	96	4	100	0	26
District 7 Total		76	10	86	8	94	6	8991

District 8 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	41	10	51	36	87	13	39
Criminal	Felony DWI	75	13	88	0	88	13	8
	Other Felony	69	12	81	16	97	3	310
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	67	9	77	11	88	12	107
	Other Gross Misd	84	8	92	7	99	1	85
Major	Personal Injury	85	8	93	3	95	5	40
Civil	Contract	91	7	97	0	97	3	75
	Wrongful Death	100	0	100	0	100	0	5
	Malpractice	100	0	100	0	100	0	1
	Property Damage	25	75	100	0	100	0	4
	Condemnation	33	33	67	0	67	33	3
	Conciliation Appeal	100	0	100	0	100	0	7
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	5
	Employment	88	0	88	13	100	0	8
	Other Civil	89	4	93	4	96	4	81
Major	Dissolution with Child	90	9	99	1	100	0	91
Family	Dissolution without Child	93	5	98	0	98	3	40
	Domestic Abuse	71	0	71	0	71	29	7
Major	Delinquency Felony	62	8	69	4	73	27	26
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	100	0	100	0	100	0	4
	Delinquency Misd	78	9	87	4	91	9	23
Minor	5th Degree Assault	77	14	91	5	95	5	66
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	83	9	92	1	93	7	295
	Misdemeanor DWI	61	10	71	5	76	24	80
	Other Traffic	97	2	98	0	99	1	985
	Juvenile Traffic	92	8	100	0	100	0	12
District 8 Total		85	6	91	4	96	4	2407

District 9 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	41	12	53	26	79	21	107
Criminal	Felony DWI	53	5	58	21	79	21	38
	Other Felony	60	16	76	16	92	8	1010
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	65	12	77	7	84	16	387
	Other Gross Misd	68	14	82	12	94	6	348
Major	Personal Injury	77	11	89	8	97	3	97
Civil	Contract	87	5	92	2	94	6	175
	Wrongful Death	73	9	82	0	82	18	11
	Malpractice	83	17	100	0	100	0	6
	Property Damage	100	0	100	0	100	0	7
	Condemnation	53	12	65	12	76	24	17
	Conciliation Appeal	89	0	89	11	100	0	19
	Harassment	96	4	100	0	100	0	28
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	3
	Other Civil	65	8	73	7	80	20	512
Major	Dissolution with Child	89	7	96	3	99	1	247
Family	Dissolution without Child	88	7	94	2	96	4	122
	Domestic Abuse	80	10	90	3	93	7	30
Major	Delinquency Felony	57	20	78	6	83	17	103
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	71	16	87	5	92	8	38
	Delinquency Misd	83	8	91	5	96	4	145
Minor	5th Degree Assault	66	19	85	7	92	8	211
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	80	11	91	4	95	5	1001
	Misdemeanor DWI	59	15	74	4	78	22	256
	Other Traffic	91	5	95	2	97	3	2039
	Juvenile Traffic	90	6	97	0	97	3	31
District 9 Total		76	10	86	6	92	8	6988

District 10 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2011)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	39	14	53	29	82	18	176
Criminal	Felony DWI	35	15	50	30	80	20	66
	Other Felony	48	18	66	24	90	10	2179
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	50	13	63	14	77	23	1082
	Other Gross Misd	64	15	80	17	97	3	789
Major	Personal Injury	81	11	92	3	95	5	394
Civil	Contract	82	7	89	4	93	7	665
	Wrongful Death	67	4	71	13	83	17	24
	Malpractice	75	13	88	13	100	0	8
	Property Damage	93	7	100	0	100	0	14
	Condemnation	52	6	58	12	70	30	69
	Conciliation Appeal	90	6	97	0	97	3	63
	Harassment	82	5	86	2	88	12	66
	Employment	81	6	88	6	94	6	16
	Other Civil	76	7	82	4	86	14	1230
Major	Dissolution with Child	88	7	95	3	98	2	906
Family	Dissolution without Child	90	5	95	3	97	3	398
	Domestic Abuse	74	1	75	4	80	20	69
Major	Delinquency Felony	64	21	84	3	88	12	116
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	59	22	81	11	92	8	37
	Delinquency Misd	83	7	90	2	92	8	211
Minor	5th Degree Assault	60	19	79	9	88	12	535
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	50	16	65	7	73	27	3719
	Misdemeanor DWI	51	14	65	7	71	29	748
	Other Traffic	90	6	96	1	97	3	8478
District 10 Total		72	10	82	7	89	11	22179

NUMBER OF OTHER CIVIL CASES PENDING AND AVG DAYS PENDING

District	County	Total Pending Cases	Avg # Days Pending for Cases Beyond 99th Percentile
1	Carver	50	n/a
1	Dakota	281	175
1	Goodhue	23	n/a
1	LeSueur	19	1077
1	McLeod	34	1071
1	Scott	107	576
1	Sibley	10	910
2	Ramsey	732	636
3	Dodge	10	259
3	Fillmore	14	n/a
3	Freeborn	19	159
3	Houston	25	254
3	Mower	17	n/a
3	Olmsted	68	479
3	Rice	33	176
3	Steele	34	278
3	Wabasha	4	652
3	Waseca	17	1358
3	Winona	29	426
4	Hennepin	1574	216
5	Blue Earth	36	231
5	Brown	7	n/a
5	Cottonwood	3	n/a
5	Faribault	17	n/a
5	Jackson	3	n/a
5	Lincoln	2	n/a
5	Lyon	10	196
5	Martin	11	321
5	Murray	5	n/a
5	Nicollet	24	n/a
5	Nobles	11	353
5	Pipestone	4	n/a
5	Redwood	7	n/a
5	Rock	4	n/a
5	Watowan	4	n/a
6	Carlton	28	1384
6	Cook	11	1658
6	Lake	24	673
6	St. Louis	226	263
7	Becker	39	342
7	Benton	14	n/a
7	Clay	30	n/a
7	Douglas	39	n/a
7	Mille Lacs	52	465

District	County	Total Pending Cases	Avg # Days Pending for Cases Beyond 99th Percentile
7	Morrison	21	451
7	Otter Tail	45	331
7	Stearns	83	525
7	Todd	21	446
7	Wadena	1	n/a
8	Big Stone	4	n/a
8	Chippewa	12	147
8	Grant	9	n/a
8	Kandiyohi	16	n/a
8	Lac qui Parle	3	783
8	Meeker	13	n/a
8	Pope	8	518
8	Renville	3	n/a
8	Stevens	4	n/a
8	Swift	6	n/a
8	Traverse	4	n/a
8	Wilkin	2	n/a
8	Yellow Medicine	2	n/a
9	Aitkin	50	645
9	Beltrami	23	n/a
9	Cass	30	n/a
9	Clearwater	9	n/a
9	Crow Wing	206	1473
9	Hubbard	29	n/a
9	Itasca	54	225
9	Kittson	4	n/a
9	Koochiching	10	816
9	Lake of the Woods	3	n/a
9	Mahnomen	3	n/a
9	Marshall	9	185
9	Norman	1	n/a
9	Pennington	15	158
9	Polk	23	538
9	Red Lake	4	n/a
9	Roseau	9	1003
10	Anoka	632	763
10	Chisago	38	652
10	Isanti	50	268
10	Kanabec	17	n/a
10	Pine	36	n/a
10	Sherburne	86	320
10	Washington	229	980
10	Wright	110	506

Cases pending as of 7-28-2011

BACKLOG INDEX 2006-2010 MAJOR CASE CATEGORIES BY DISTRICT

District One Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	3,034	7,818	0.39	3,154	7,930	0.40	3,306	7,281	0.45	3,723	6,990	0.53	3,428	6,711	0.51
Maj Civ	1,966	4,624	0.43	1,702	4,915	0.35	1,882	5,640	0.33	1,905	5,995	0.32	1,546	5,486	0.28
Prob/MH	3,012	1,558	1.93	2,517	1,788	1.41	977	1,984	0.49	1,605	1,784	0.90	1414	2,691	0.53
Family	2,763	6,055	0.46	2,453	5,960	0.41	2,476	7,075	0.35	1,344	6,182	0.22	1284	6,325	0.20
Juvenile	3,010	7,994	0.38	3,104	8,061	0.39	3,735	7,696	0.49	1,659	7,137	0.23	1484	6,637	0.22

District One missing pending and disposition data from Scott County Juvenile cases through April 2005.

District Two Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	1,554	5,997	0.26	1,560	5,862	0.27	1,464	5,326	0.27	2,081	5,733	0.36	1,836	5,400	0.34
Maj Civ	1,710	3,772	0.45	2,120	3,991	0.53	2,508	4,363	0.57	1,826	4,443	0.41	1,793	4,247	0.42
Prob/MH	1,103	1,948	0.57	1,029	1,936	0.53	779	2,012	0.39	614	1,781	0.34	508	1,570	0.32
Family	1,455	4,454	0.33	2,003	4,644	0.43	1,032	4,954	0.21	1,168	5,240	0.22	1075	5,249	0.20
Juvenile	1,221	4,108	0.30	1,295	3,735	0.35	1,241	4,165	0.30	1,394	4,285	0.33	619	3,320	0.19

District Three Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	3,016	5,325	0.57	3,514	5,990	0.59	3,220	5,711	0.56	2,774	5,115	0.54	2,813	5,189	0.54
Maj Civ	886	2,680	0.33	851	3,024	0.28	904	3,126	0.29	934	3,446	0.27	838	3,599	0.23
Prob/MH	680	1,549	0.44	399	1,615	0.25	323	1,578	0.20	266	1,413	0.19	190	1,294	0.15
Family	1,306	4,290	0.30	1,199	4,303	0.28	933	4,119	0.23	909	4,309	0.21	952	4,348	0.22
Juvenile	1,060	3,888	0.27	1,048	4,578	0.23	1,141	4,084	0.28	940	3,300	0.28	861	3,348	0.26

District Four Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Back- log Index
Maj Crim	2,983	13,697	0.22	3,093	13,123	0.24	3,865	13,464	0.29	3,937	12,761	0.31	3,988	11,847	0.34
Maj Civ	3,056	8,965	0.34	3,032	9,096	0.33	3,232	10,682	0.30	4,028	11,874	0.34	4,038	10,621	0.38
Prob/MH	1,361	4,394	0.31	1,147	4,355	0.26	946	4,429	0.21	684	3,850	0.18	335	3,343	0.10
Family	2,540	10,669	0.24	2,570	10,332	0.25	2,318	9,966	0.23	2,238	10,850	0.21	2127	11,107	0.19
Juvenile	4,671	17,974	0.26	4,185	17,834	0.23	2,689	14,472	0.19	2,241	13,862	0.16	1666	11,461	0.15

District Five Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	1,460	3,513	0.42	1,543	3,586	0.43	1,457	3,364	0.43	1,286	3,186	0.40	1,283	2,985	0.43
Maj Civ	521	1,853	0.28	615	1,841	0.33	642	2,036	0.32	620	2,234	0.28	525	2,183	0.24
Prob/MH	1,579	1,352	1.17	1,237	1,409	0.88	1,148	1,286	0.89	1,075	1,327	0.81	592	1,282	0.46
Family	500	2,729	0.18	465	2,659	0.17	468	2,685	0.17	460	2,763	0.17	438	2,702	0.16
Juvenile	899	3,088	0.29	929	3,266	0.28	1,120	3,370	0.33	1,038	2,933	0.35	747	2,585	0.29

District Six Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	1,480	3,785	0.39	1,291	3,309	0.39	1,272	3,406	0.37	1,191	3,273	0.36	1,240	3,288	0.38
Maj Civ	1,064	2,029	0.52	813	1,928	0.42	768	2,153	0.36	731	2,124	0.34	710	2,240	0.32
Prob/MH	1,233	1,096	1.13	1,056	1,443	0.73	638	1,180	0.54	395	810	0.49	358	807	0.44
Family	779	2,937	0.27	697	2,700	0.26	570	2,722	0.21	525	2,666	0.20	544	2,850	0.19
Juvenile	984	3,144	0.31	871	2,719	0.32	860	2,633	0.33	817	2,434	0.34	721	2,473	0.29

District Seven Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	3,136	7,038	0.45	3,209	6,846	0.47	3,220	6,308	0.51	3,001	6,023	0.50	2,777	5,668	0.49
Maj Civ	977	3,022	0.32	1,046	2,874	0.36	1,083	3,155	0.34	924	3,045	0.30	825	2,972	0.28
Prob/MH	2,776	1,568	1.77	2,446	1,839	1.33	919	1,869	0.49	575	1,421	0.40	422	1,505	0.28
Family	1,070	4,371	0.24	1,037	3,880	0.27	955	4,060	0.24	871	4,026	0.22	916	4,041	0.23
Juvenile	1,463	4,776	0.31	1,607	4,941	0.33	1,413	4,889	0.29	1,247	4,244	0.29	1079	4,099	0.26

District Eight Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	648	2,048	0.32	653	1,892	0.35	574	1,743	0.33	549	1,609	0.34	517	1,645	0.31
Maj Civ	312	1,002	0.31	303	1,231	0.25	317	1,040	0.30	279	1,151	0.24	249	970	0.26
Prob/MH	812	1,094	0.74	409	838	0.49	253	833	0.30	185	649	0.29	151	636	0.24
Family	283	1,556	0.18	238	1,360	0.18	229	1,363	0.17	219	1,403	0.16	216	1,434	0.15
Juvenile	540	1,840	0.29	405	1,811	0.22	364	1,581	0.23	296	1,300	0.23	311	1,317	0.24

District Nine Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	2,219	5,752	0.39	2,395	5,868	0.41	2,237	5,556	0.40	1,864	4,836	0.39	1,844	4,584	0.40
Maj Civ	1,061	2,711	0.39	929	2,667	0.35	941	2,980	0.32	1,046	3,123	0.33	968	2,862	0.34
Prob/MH	2,323	1,361	1.71	2,009	1,411	1.42	1,128	1,733	0.65	709	1,247	0.57	580	1,158	0.50
Family	1,046	3,956	0.26	985	3,594	0.27	861	3,876	0.22	799	3,818	0.21	750	3,831	0.20
Juvenile	1,599	4,497	0.36	1,715	4,550	0.38	1,388	4,444	0.31	1,097	3,980	0.28	1002	3,692	0.27

District Ten Backlog Index 2006-2010

	YE 05 Pend	CY 06 Disps	2006 Backlog Index	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	5,166	10,688	0.48	5,267	10,637	0.50	5,165	9,275	0.56	5,011	8,654	0.58	4,372	8,236	0.53
Maj Civ	2,360	5,054	0.47	2,546	5,575	0.46	2,822	6,753	0.42	2,763	7,044	0.39	2,696	6,502	0.41
Prob/MH	2,265	1,746	1.30	2,112	1,889	1.12	1,168	2,025	0.58	1,022	2,301	0.44	380	1,733	0.22
Family	2,645	7,678	0.34	3,007	7,289	0.41	2,346	7,920	0.30	2,238	7,722	0.29	2,213	7,809	0.28
Juvenile	2,282	7,521	0.30	2,123	7,496	0.28	1,923	7,537	0.26	1,549	6,405	0.24	1,107	5,680	0.19

**LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY FOR CHILDREN REACHING PERMANENCY IN
2010 ON CHIPS CASES BY COUNTY**

CHIPS Cases

County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children	County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children
Aitkin	75%	12	McLeod	94%	17
Anoka	55%	138	Meeker	100%	7
Becker	78%	32	Mille Lacs	100%	5
Beltrami	72%	57	Morrison	80%	25
Benton	71%	17	Mower	86%	22
Big Stone	85%	13	Nicollet	56%	18
Blue Earth	77%	43	Nobles	86%	14
Brown	60%	15	Norman	100%	1
Carlton	77%	44	Olmsted	78%	23
Carver	71%	24	Otter Tail	82%	28
Cass	89%	18	Pennington	31%	16
Chisago	100%	10	Pine	85%	27
Clay	63%	24	Pipestone	100%	8
Clearwater	78%	9	Polk	90%	21
Cook	50%	2	Pope	86%	14
Cottonwood	60%	5	Ramsey	48%	105
Crow Wing	80%	61	Red Lake	100%	4
Dakota	87%	109	Redwood	90%	10
Dodge	78%	9	Renville	75%	8
Douglas	42%	19	Rice	81%	27
Faribault	78%	9	Rock	60%	5
Fillmore	75%	4	Roseau	100%	4
Freeborn	79%	19	Scott	63%	30
Goodhue	75%	16	Sherburne	55%	29
Grant	75%	4	Sibley	90%	20
Hennepin	81%	493	St. Louis, Duluth	61%	187
Houston	81%	16	St. Louis, Hibbing	48%	29
Hubbard	91%	11	St. Louis, Virginia	65%	20
Isanti	90%	21	Stearns	81%	59
Itasca	89%	37	Steele	80%	15
Jackson	63%	8	Stevens	100%	4
Kanabec	100%	5	Swift	100%	6
Kandiyohi	59%	41	Todd	100%	21
Kittson	100%	11	Traverse	100%	1
Koochiching	43%	7	Wabasha	71%	7
Lac qui Parle	100%	3	Wadena	71%	7
Lake	67%	9	Waseca	100%	16
LeSueur	80%	5	Washington	76%	29
Lincoln	50%	4	Watsonwan	73%	11
Lyon	86%	22	Wilkin	100%	1
Mahnomen	100%	2	Winona	67%	6
Marshall	100%	1	Wright	50%	40
Martin	93%	15	State wide	74%	2,371

Data for Permanencies occurring Jan-Dec 2010
Any counties not listed had no children on
CHIPS cases reaching permanency in 2010.

**LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY FOR CHILDREN REACHING PERMANENCY IN
2010 ON PERMANENCY CASES BY COUNTY**

Permanency Cases

County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children	County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children
Aitkin	20%	5	Morrison	79%	19
Anoka	34%	47	Mower	100%	1
Becker	80%	10	Nicollet	20%	5
Beltrami	52%	23	Nobles	67%	3
Benton	0%	2	Olmsted	64%	11
Big Stone	50%	2	Otter Tail	33%	9
Blue Earth	56%	9	Pennington	100%	1
Brown	0%	1	Pine	83%	6
Carlton	50%	12	Polk	100%	2
Carver	57%	14	Pope	100%	2
Cass	100%	2	Ramsey	46%	54
Chisago	100%	6	Redwood	100%	1
Clay	58%	12	Renville	50%	4
Clearwater	100%	7	Rice	33%	3
Cook	100%	2	Rock	0%	2
Crow Wing	44%	18	Roseau	100%	3
Dakota	78%	32	Scott	53%	15
Dodge	100%	1	Sherburne	50%	8
Douglas	33%	3	Sibley	0%	1
Faribault	100%	2	St. Louis, Duluth	47%	86
Fillmore	75%	4	St. Louis, Hibbing	33%	3
Freeborn	50%	2	St. Louis, Virginia	50%	8
Goodhue	60%	5	Stearns	36%	14
Grant	0%	1	Steele	63%	8
Hennepin	71%	266	Swift	100%	3
Houston	80%	5	Todd	100%	6
Hubbard	100%	1	Traverse	100%	1
Isanti	0%	2	Wabasha	0%	1
Itasca	91%	11	Wadena	100%	3
Kandiyohi	61%	28	Waseca	100%	16
Lac qui Parle	100%	3	Washington	71%	21
Lake	67%	6	Watsonwan	100%	2
LeSueur	100%	1	Winona	50%	2
Lyon	90%	10	Wright	13%	8
Mahnomen	100%	2			
Marshall	100%	1	Statewide	62%	901
Martin	0%	1			
McLeod	100%	6			
Mille Lacs	50%	4			

Data is for permanencies occurring Jan-Dec 2010

Any counties not listed had no children on Perm cases reaching permanency in 2010.

 JUDICIAL COUNCIL POLICY 703 – ACCESS TO CASE RECORDS

Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy

Policy Source:	Minnesota Judicial Council
Policy Number:	703
Category:	Technology
Title:	Access to Case Records
Effective Date:	March 17, 2006
Revision Date(s):	
Supersedes:	

Access to Case Records

I. POLICY STATEMENT

It shall be the policy of the Minnesota Judicial Branch that case records and reports are accessible to the public and other government entities, in paper and electronic form and remotely, to the full extent allowed under the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch, for the purpose of promoting:

- a. full access to court information; and
- b. effective public policy decision-making.

Court data and reports that are accessible shall be reasonably accurate, and resources shall be dedicated to conduct quality assurance in a timely manner. The Judicial Council shall approve statistical and summary reports to be generated from the MNJAD data stores and used by the branch for identifiable business purposes and shall publish that list as an Addendum to this Policy. Reports shall not be used or disclosed, except for authorized testing purposes, until sufficient accuracy and integrity has been demonstrated. All summary reports shall include explanatory information, where necessary to prevent reports from being misunderstood.

II. IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY

Implementation of this policy shall be the responsibility of the State Court Administrator, acting as the Judicial Council's agent.

III. EXECUTIVE LIMITATIONS

In carrying out this implementation authority, the State Court Administrator shall consult with the Judicial Administrators, Directors Advisory Workgroup (JAD) and other justice agencies.

Generally, access should be provided in the most convenient and streamlined manner, while conforming to the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch.

The State Court Administrator shall establish a formal quality assurance program for all reports generated from MNCIS and MNJAD data stores to ensure that they are released with reasonable accuracy and integrity. The quality assurance process shall include a business practice change component and a process and timeframe. The State Court Administrator shall make the determination as to whether specific reports approved by the Judicial Council have sufficient accuracy and integrity to be released under this Policy.

Bulk data shall be released in conformance with the Rules of Public Access to Records of the Judicial Branch.

The State Court Administrator, with the assistance of the Judicial Districts, shall educate and train judges and court administration on this policy and the quality assurance process for MNJAD and MNCIS reports.

JUROR RACE, ETHNICITY AND GENDER BY COUNTY FY2011

Percent of Jurors by Race by County for FY 2011

District	County	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Amer Indian	% Two or More Races	% Other Race	% With No Race Data
1	Carver	96.4%	0.6%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	3.0%
1	Dakota	91.8%	2.5%	3.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	0.8%
1	Goodhue	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.2%
1	LeSueur	99.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
1	McLeod	97.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.7%
1	Scott	94.5%	0.5%	3.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%
1	Sibley	97.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Dist 1 Total	93.9%	1.5%	2.6%	0.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%
2	Dist 2 Total	83.2%	6.8%	6.7%	0.7%	0.8%	1.8%	2.0%
3	Dodge	97.8%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%
3	Fillmore	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	4.4%
3	Freeborn	99.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%
3	Houston	96.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
3	Mower	96.4%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%
3	Olmsted	93.3%	1.4%	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
3	Rice	96.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	2.3%
3	Steele	97.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
3	Wabasha	98.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
3	Waseca	97.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%
3	Winona	97.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
	Dist 3 Total	95.9%	0.8%	1.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%
4	Dist 4 Total	82.4%	8.6%	4.7%	0.9%	0.7%	2.7%	0.1%
5	Blue Earth	98.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
5	Brown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
5	Cottonwood	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Faribault	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
5	Jackson	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
5	Lincoln	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lyon	96.4%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
5	Martin	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%
5	Murray	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Nicollet	97.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
5	Nobles	97.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%
5	Pipestone	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Redwood	95.6%	0.0%	0.8%	2.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
5	Rock	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Watonwan	94.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
	Dist 5 Total	97.8%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%
6	Carlton	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%
6	Cook	94.2%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%
6	Lake	98.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%

6	St. Louis - Duluth	97.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.2%	0.6%	0.5%		2.4%
6	St. Louis - Hibbing	98.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%		1.6%
6	St. Louis - Virginia	98.1%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%		1.9%
	Dist 6 Total	97.4%	0.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%		2.2%
7	Becker	92.5%	0.3%	0.0%	6.1%	0.7%	0.3%		1.3%
7	Benton	97.9%	1.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%		0.7%
7	Clay	96.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.4%	1.1%		2.0%
7	Douglas	99.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%		1.7%
7	Mille Lacs	96.9%	0.2%	0.5%	2.1%	0.2%	0.0%		0.1%
7	Morrison	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.4%	0.4%		2.5%
7	Otter Tail	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%		0.6%
7	Stearns	98.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%		1.3%
7	Todd	97.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%		1.0%
7	Wadena	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		1.1%
	Dist 7 Total	97.6%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%		1.2%
8	Big Stone	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Chippewa	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%		6.5%
8	Grant	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Kandiyohi	96.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%		0.3%
8	Lac Qui Parle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
8	Meeker	99.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.7%
8	Pope	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
8	Renville	98.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		0.0%
8	Stevens	98.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%		0.9%
8	Swift	97.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%		1.4%
8	Traverse	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Wilkin	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Yellow Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
	Dist 8 Total	97.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%		0.7%
9	Aitkin	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%		2.9%
9	Beltrami	85.6%	0.0%	0.4%	12.2%	1.6%	0.2%		3.0%
9	Cass	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	1.2%	0.0%		0.4%
9	Clearwater	92.4%	0.0%	0.4%	5.0%	2.1%	0.0%		2.1%
9	Crow Wing	98.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%		1.3%
9	Hubbard	97.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%		1.0%
9	Itasca	96.5%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	1.1%		2.2%
9	Kittson	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
9	Koochiching	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%		0.0%
9	Lake of the Woods	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%		1.7%
9	Mahnomen	64.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	7.1%	0.0%		2.8%
9	Marshall	98.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%		0.0%
9	Norman	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
9	Pennington	97.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		2.2%
9	Polk	96.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%		2.3%
9	Red Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		3.0%
9	Roseau	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%		3.9%
	Dist 9 Total	94.6%	0.1%	0.2%	3.6%	1.0%	0.5%		1.9%

10	Anoka	94.2%	2.0%	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%		0.7%
10	Chisago	98.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%		0.9%
10	Isanti	97.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.2%		0.4%
10	Kanabec	98.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%		0.9%
10	Pine	98.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%		2.2%
10	Sherburne	97.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%		0.6%
10	Washington	93.5%	1.8%	2.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%		1.2%
10	Wright	97.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%		0.7%
	Dist 10 Total	95.8%	1.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%		0.9%
	Statewide	91.6%	3.1%	2.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.2%		1.2%

* Percent of each race is calculated based on the total number of responses to the race question. The number of non-respondents is not included in the calculation. There were 41,736 jurors statewide in FY 2011 who reported race data.

Juror Hispanic Ethnicity for FY 2011**

Juror Gender for FY 2011***

District	County Name	% Hisp of All Jurors	% Hisp No Data or Unk
1	Carver	0.0%	5.1%
1	Dakota	2.4%	2.6%
1	Goodhue	1.1%	4.2%
1	LeSueur	1.7%	6.6%
1	McLeod	1.4%	4.2%
1	Scott	0.7%	4.0%
1	Sibley	0.0%	0.0%
	Dist 1 Total	1.6%	3.5%
2	Dist 2 Total	3.0%	2.2%
3	Dodge	2.7%	3.3%
3	Fillmore	0.5%	7.1%
3	Freeborn	3.0%	2.7%
3	Houston	2.1%	2.1%
3	Mower	3.2%	4.0%
3	Olmsted	1.4%	3.5%
3	Rice	1.7%	4.9%
3	Steele	2.3%	3.6%
3	Wabasha	1.3%	4.0%
3	Waseca	1.6%	3.7%
3	Winona	0.8%	3.1%
	Dist 3 Total	1.8%	3.8%
4	Dist 4 Total	2.6%	0.0%
5	Blue Earth	0.7%	4.7%
5	Brown	1.5%	2.0%
5	Cottonwood	3.8%	7.7%
5	Faribault	0.0%	1.1%
5	Jackson	1.1%	3.7%
5	Lincoln	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lyon	1.5%	5.1%
5	Martin	0.0%	5.5%
5	Murray	n/a	n/a
5	Nicollet	1.8%	0.0%
5	Nobles	5.8%	7.7%
5	Pipestone	1.6%	0.0%
5	Redwood	2.0%	5.6%
5	Rock	4.3%	13.0%
5	Watonwan	6.7%	6.7%
	Dist 5 Total	1.8%	4.1%
6	Carlton	1.5%	5.9%
6	Cook	0.0%	2.9%
6	Lake	0.0%	3.0%
6	St. Louis - Duluth	0.8%	5.7%
6	St. Louis - Hibbing	0.0%	3.5%
6	St. Louis - Virginia	0.5%	4.2%
	Dist 6 Total	0.7%	5.2%
7	Becker	1.0%	5.7%
7	Benton	0.5%	7.0%
7	Clay	1.3%	6.9%
7	Douglas	1.3%	6.5%
7	Mille Lacs	0.5%	5.6%
7	Morrison	0.7%	7.5%
7	Otter Tail	0.9%	7.1%
7	Stearns	0.6%	8.8%
7	Todd	2.1%	9.4%
7	Wadena	0.0%	2.2%
	Dist 7 Total	0.8%	7.4%
8	Big Stone	3.3%	3.3%

% F of Respondents	% M of Respondents	% gender Missing or UnK
50.3%	49.7%	1.6%
50.8%	49.2%	0.5%
54.8%	45.2%	2.1%
51.3%	48.7%	1.7%
52.0%	48.0%	1.1%
53.4%	46.6%	0.7%
54.1%	45.9%	0.0%
51.6%	48.4%	0.8%
52.1%	47.9%	1.2%
54.6%	45.4%	0.5%
52.5%	47.5%	1.6%
51.8%	48.2%	2.3%
53.7%	46.3%	0.0%
48.6%	51.4%	0.0%
55.0%	45.0%	0.5%
49.6%	50.4%	1.3%
49.3%	50.7%	0.2%
51.4%	48.6%	1.3%
54.3%	45.7%	0.5%
47.4%	52.6%	1.2%
52.3%	47.7%	0.7%
50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
50.5%	49.5%	1.5%
57.0%	43.0%	1.0%
57.7%	42.3%	0.0%
58.1%	41.9%	0.0%
56.1%	43.9%	0.5%
43.8%	56.3%	3.0%
51.8%	48.2%	1.0%
55.8%	44.2%	5.5%
n/a	n/a	n/a
51.2%	48.8%	0.0%
46.5%	53.5%	2.9%
49.2%	50.8%	0.0%
52.8%	47.2%	0.4%
47.8%	52.2%	0.0%
57.3%	42.7%	1.9%
52.9%	47.1%	1.2%
53.3%	46.7%	0.7%
57.4%	42.6%	2.9%
51.5%	48.5%	1.5%
51.8%	48.2%	2.2%
52.6%	47.4%	1.6%
51.9%	48.1%	1.9%
52.2%	47.8%	2.0%
52.6%	47.4%	1.3%
50.8%	49.2%	1.4%
52.6%	47.4%	1.5%
45.2%	54.8%	0.9%
53.7%	46.3%	0.1%
47.7%	52.3%	0.7%
49.7%	50.3%	0.9%
52.2%	47.8%	1.7%
50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
57.1%	42.9%	0.0%
51.8%	48.2%	1.2%
60.0%	40.0%	0.0%

8	Chippewa	9.7%	0.0%	61.3%	38.7%	0.0%
8	Grant	0.0%	0.0%	63.3%	36.7%	0.0%
8	Kandiyohi	3.0%	2.7%	50.7%	49.3%	0.7%
8	Lac Qui Parle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Meeker	1.4%	5.6%	44.8%	55.2%	0.0%
8	Pope	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Renville	1.4%	2.1%	50.0%	50.0%	0.7%
8	Stevens	0.9%	4.5%	50.7%	49.3%	1.4%
8	Swift	1.4%	3.5%	53.2%	46.8%	0.7%
8	Traverse	0.0%	1.5%	44.6%	55.4%	0.0%
8	Wilkin	0.0%	0.0%	48.5%	51.5%	0.0%
8	Yellow Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Dist 8 Total	1.8%	3.2%	50.6%	49.4%	0.6%
9	Aitkin	0.6%	8.7%	54.4%	45.6%	1.7%
9	Beltrami	0.0%	7.5%	52.0%	48.0%	2.4%
9	Cass	0.8%	5.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.8%
9	Clearwater	0.8%	6.6%	55.7%	44.3%	2.5%
9	Crow Wing	0.6%	4.5%	55.2%	44.8%	1.1%
9	Hubbard	0.7%	5.1%	53.4%	46.6%	1.4%
9	Itasca	0.2%	7.7%	51.7%	48.3%	3.0%
9	Kittson	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Koochiching	0.0%	7.1%	45.0%	55.0%	4.8%
9	Lake o' Woods	0.0%	5.1%	47.4%	52.6%	3.4%
9	Mahnomen	0.0%	12.5%	57.1%	42.9%	2.8%
9	Marshall	1.9%	7.6%	53.8%	46.2%	1.0%
9	Norman	0.0%	11.1%	50.0%	50.0%	3.7%
9	Pennington	2.2%	8.7%	47.8%	52.2%	0.0%
9	Polk	2.3%	6.5%	49.7%	50.3%	2.9%
9	Red Lake	0.0%	9.1%	32.3%	67.7%	6.1%
9	Roseau	0.0%	11.7%	41.0%	59.0%	4.7%
	Dist 9 Total	0.7%	6.9%	51.7%	48.3%	2.3%
10	Anoka	1.3%	4.2%	52.7%	47.3%	0.6%
10	Chisago	1.4%	4.6%	49.3%	50.7%	0.0%
10	Isanti	0.7%	4.3%	51.4%	48.6%	0.2%
10	Kanabec	1.3%	4.7%	51.7%	48.3%	0.6%
10	Pine	0.6%	7.3%	54.3%	45.7%	2.8%
10	Sherburne	1.1%	3.2%	50.7%	49.3%	0.5%
10	Washington	1.7%	4.0%	52.5%	47.5%	1.0%
10	Wright	0.7%	4.3%	51.9%	48.1%	0.9%
	Dist 10 Total	1.2%	4.2%	52.0%	48.0%	0.7%
	Statewide	1.8%	3.7%	51.6%	48.4%	0.9%

** Percent of jurors with Hispanic ethnicity is calculated based on the total number of jurors who report for service. This differs from the calculation for percent by race because that excludes those who didn't pick a race.

***Percent of jurors who are female and are male is calculated based on the total number who completed that item on the questionnaire. Of the 42,229 questionnaires returned statewide, 41,828 had the gender section complete and are reported in this chart.