
PERFORMANCE MEASURES
KEY RESULTS AND MEASURES
ANNUAL REPORT

October, 2015



**MINNESOTA
JUDICIAL
BRANCH**

Prepared by State Court Administrator's Office
Court Services Division, Research & Evaluation

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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 seventh annual report that contains results for the Core Judicial Branch Goals - Key Results and Measures. This report contains current data along with trends, as available. Much of the data is reported by calendar year, except a few measures which are reported by fiscal year (FY).

The contents of this report are organized into four sections –

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

The executive summary 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 by 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 over the last several years.

Definitions of terms and more details of the data are included in the appendix.

POSITIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURE RESULTS BY GOAL

Access to Justice

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

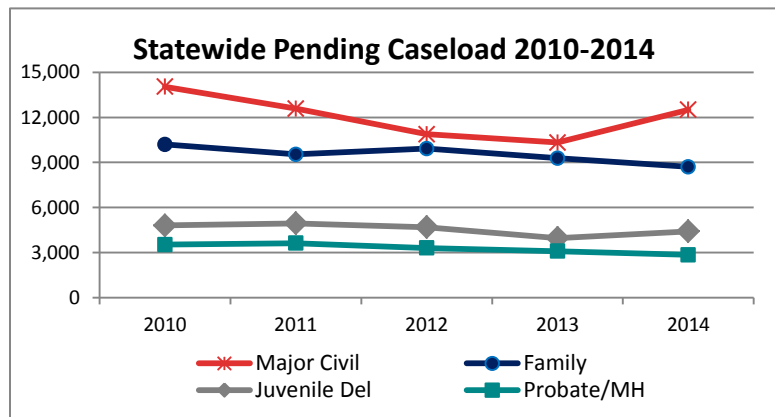
- ◆ The Court of Appeals and Supreme Court conducted their first Access and Fairness Survey in September 2015. Results are expected in November 2015.
- ◆ The next round of district Access and Fairness Surveys will be conducted in fiscal year 2018.

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, Length of Time to Permanency, Time to Adoption, and Court of Appeals and Supreme Court cases within Time Standards.

- ◆ Major Criminal, Family, Probate/Mental Health and Minor civil case categories had a Clearance Rate of 100% or more statewide in 2014 (100% means a court disposed of the same number of cases as were filed).

- ◆ The high Clearance Rates combined with mostly flat or declining case filings (except for CHIPS/Permanency) have resulted in lower pending case numbers in Major Civil, Family, Juvenile Delinquency and Probate/Mental Health case categories in 2014 compared to 2010.

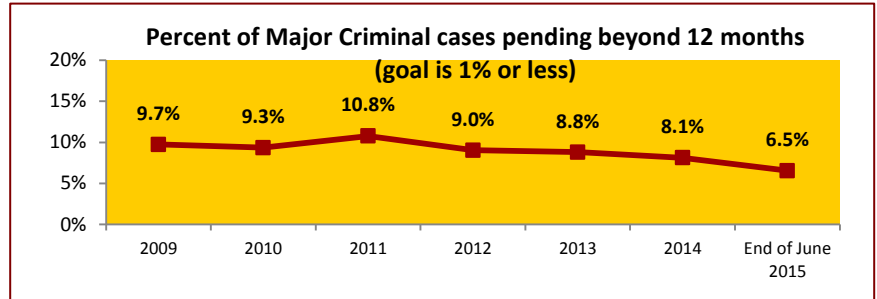


WCL Case Category	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2014 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Civil	24	99.0%
Dissolutions	24	99.5%
Domestic Abuse	4	99.5%
Minor Criminal	9	98.1%
Total All Cases		97.7%

- ◆ Statewide Time to Disposition results in 2014 are near or above the timing objectives for cases being disposed in four of the six case categories that have time objectives. Over 98% of Major Civil, Dissolutions with or without Child, Domestic Abuse and Minor Criminal cases were disposed within the 99th percentile objective.

Timeliness, continued

- ◆ Seven districts show steady or improved overall results in Age of Pending cases beyond the 99th percentile. Major Criminal Age of Pending cases improved to having 6.5% of cases pending beyond the one year objective (as of 7/2/15) which is the best result since 2009 when this measure first started using MNCIS data.



- ◆ Eight districts had 57% or more of children reach adoption in FY2015 within 24 months of removal from the home. (Goal = 60%) The state average of 57% is the highest number of children reaching permanency by 18 months over the past five fiscal years.

Permanency Type	% of FY15 Perms	% with Perm by 18 mo	Total Children
Trial Home Visit	25%	97%	851
Protective Supervision	16%	94%	561
Reunified	5%	94%	167

Supervision (94%) and Reunified (94%). (Goal is 99%)

- ◆ Over nine in ten of permanencies reached by children in FY15 occurred within 18 months for children with a permanency of Trial Home Visit (97%), Protective

- ◆ All Court of Appeals cases, except in the criminal category, met the timing objective of disposing of 75% of cases within 290 days of filing and 90% of cases within 365 days of filing. Overall, 73% of cases disposed in 2014 met the 290 day objective and 91% of cases disposed in 2014 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.

- ◆ As part of eCourtMN, resources and reports to assist court administration staff with Document Security were developed in the past year. Also, eight point-to-point integrations passing conviction data to justice partners are now monitored on a regular basis by the data quality staff.

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 for the Access and Fairness Survey statement used to measure excellence, “As I leave the court, I know what to do next about my case” had 84% of respondents who were in front of a judge agree or strongly agree.

Fairness and Equity

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

- ◆ Almost all of the nearly 44,000 jurors who reported for service in 2014, returned the questionnaire and completed the race information are similar racially, ethnically and by gender compared to the population of the communities in Minnesota.
- ◆ The gender of jurors who reported to court is also very similar to the population of Minnesota.
- ◆ The next District Court Access & Fairness Survey will be conducted in fiscal year 2018.

Race	2010 ACS*	2014 Jurors
White	89.6%	89.4%
Black	3.4%	3.1%
Asian/Pac Island	2.3%	2.9%
Hispanic	2.1%	1.8%
American Indian	1.0%	1.1%
Other & 2+ Races	1.7%	1.8%
Total Statewide		43,945

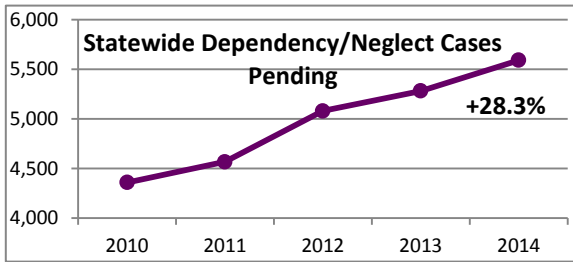
*American Comm. Survey: Ages 18-70, citizens, not institutionalized, speak English at home or 'well' or 'very well'

POSSIBLE AREAS OF CONCERN

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

Timeliness

- ◆ Dependency/Neglect cases may be considered to be an area of concern. The Clearance Rate for these cases has been below 100% since 2010 and was at 97.7% at the end of 2014.



- ◆ There is a 'backlog' of CHIPS/Permanency cases/children building as is shown in the 28% increase of this case type pending from 2010 to 2014. Compounding the pending cases, filings have increased 18% from fiscal year 2014 to fiscal year 2015.

◆ The goal of having 99% of children reach permanency by 18 months was not met in fiscal year 2015. At 90%, this result is the lowest it has been over the past five fiscal years.

- ◆ The goal of having 60% of children reach adoption within 24 months of being out-of-home was nearly met with a state average of 57%. This figure is the best it has been in five fiscal years. However, two districts had fewer than 30% of children reach adoption within the time objective of 24 months.
- ◆ Major Criminal and Juvenile Delinquency cases also have some measures that may be of concern. Although the Clearance Rate for Major Criminal cases was above 100% in 2014, the number of pending cases has still increased 8% since 2010.
- ◆ Statewide, nine percent (8.8%) of Juvenile Delinquency cases pending at the end of FY2015 (7/2/2015) were open beyond the 6-month objective.

WCL Case Type	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2014 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Crim.	12	90.0%
Juvenile Del.	6	94.6%
Total All Cases		97.3%

- ◆ In 2014, 10% of Major Criminal cases and 5% of Juvenile Delinquency cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective (objective is 12 months for Major Criminal, 6 months for Juvenile Delinquency). Five districts had more than 10% of Major Criminal cases disposed in 2014 that were beyond the 12-month objective.

USING PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR ADMINISTRATION

- ◆ Reviews of performance measure results are reported twice per year to the Judicial Council. The most recent written reports were submitted in March 2015 and oral reports are to be given in October 2015.
- ◆ Reviewing results of performance measures is now routine at bench meetings and within court administration.

DISTRICT/APPELLATE COURTS REVIEW OF RESULTS

“Lack of attorneys leads to more continuances and complex cases involving multiple agencies create difficulty for scheduling cases in a timely manner.”

9th District

The reviews of performance measure results by districts at the March, 2015 Judicial Council meeting concentrated on Major Criminal timing results with discussions about contributing factors, ideas for improvement and any discussions with justice partners.

Shortages of judicial and justice partner resources are mentioned by several districts as a factor in Major Criminal cases not being disposed within the one year objective.

Examples of Plans to Address Issues and Effectively Use Resources

Using reports, especially pending reports, is mentioned by most districts as one tool to assist in managing caseflow. Adjustments in calendar scheduling were also mentioned frequently as a way to process cases more efficiently. Also, ongoing discussions among judges and with justice partners are mentioned as being necessary to improve and maintain positive performance measure results.

Specific examples include:

- The 1st District concentrated on a ‘global review’ of case assignment and scheduling. The bench decided to pursue a monthly assignment system. Each county was asked to develop a local calendaring plan with a report back in early summer, 2015.
- The 4th District worked closely with the bench and all justice partners to restructure calendars for felony cases, consolidating two teams into one Felony Team. A ‘Best Practices’ guide was developed and circulated. Preliminary results show improvement, especially in Clearance Rates.
- “Unprecedented” staff turnover required the 5th District to closely review case processing and data quality for Juvenile Delinquency cases. The focus has been on reviewing the lists of pending cases and correcting any errors.

“One issue that we have discussed many times is the delay to resolution of Felony cases as a result of BCA testing. If this issue could be resolved, it would be much easier to process felony cases more quickly.”
4th District

- Changes in felony calendaring practices, increased collaboration and resolution of previously dormant DWI cases have led to improved results in the 2nd District. Judges assigned to criminal cases provide coverage for trials to ensure speedy trial demands are met while allowing colleagues to proceed with backlogged cases. Also, blocked scheduling in the suburban office has shown improved time to disposition for gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor cases.

A manager was assigned to oversee performance measures for the district. Attention on aging cases has allowed judges to better determine why a case may be lagging and allows the judge to initiate action to move it along more quickly.

6th District

- The 6th District worked directly with the Chief Public Defender to stop tagging Duluth misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor cases to felony cases. This strategy is intended to provide a shorter disposition time on cases as well as saving court administration staff time.
 - The 7th District reviews timing measure reports each month, by county, and research is done for each case that is past the timing objective. However, local justice partners, law enforcement, probation agents, and attorneys are not always available leading to delays.
- A Felony Pretrial Settlement Pilot began in Anoka County. While not totally attributable to the pilot, the county was able to achieve a Clearance Rate of 105%. The pilot is being expanded so more cases will go through the settlement case processes.

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 Supreme Court and Court of Appeals conducted the Access and Fairness Survey for the first time in September, 2015. Results are expected in November, 2015.
- ◆ The next district court Access and Fairness Survey will be conducted in fiscal year 2018. Two previous rounds of the survey were completed in 2008 and 2013.

Complete results of the 2013 survey are available on CourtNet.

The highest levels of agreement in the 2013 Access section of the survey are:

- Finding the courthouse was easy (90% agree/strongly agree)
- I easily found the courtroom or office I needed (90%)
- I was treated with courtesy and respect (88%)
- I felt safe in the courthouse (87%)

The two statements with the lowest levels of agreement, and the lowest mean scores in the Access section, are still within the “Doing OK” range of the National Center for State Courts framework¹.

- I found the court’s web site useful (71% agree/strongly agree; mean of 3.9).
 - A screening question preceded this statement to exclude those who had not viewed the web site prior to being in court the day of the survey.
- I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time. (73% agree/strongly agree; mean of 3.9)

The Access Index² score provides a composite measure of responses to all ten statements in the Access section of the survey on a scale from 0 to 100. The statewide 2013 Access Index score is 84. The largest variations in Access Index scores are by individual county/court locations. The scores range from 96 to 71.

¹ The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) framework for mean scores is: **Greater than 4.0 = Doing a good job; Between 3.5 to 4.0 = Doing OK; Less than 3.5 = Needs improvement.**

² Index scores are an overall score for a grouping of statements; also referred to as index categories or sections. They can be calculated at the county, district or other levels. If there are 5 statements in a section with responses on a 1-5 point scale, the index is calculated by summing the means (average) for each question in the section which brings the total maximum score to 25 (5 questions x 5 points maximum each). This score is then multiplied by 4 to place it on a 100-point scale. For a grouping of 10 statements, the total maximum score is 50, so the multiplier is 2.

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

- ◆ The Clearance Rate for all case types combined is 96% (Goal = 100%) in 2014.
- ◆ Five case categories have a Clearance Rate of 98% or higher – Major Criminal, Probate/Mental Health, Juvenile Delinquency, Family and Minor Civil.
- ◆ Major Civil and Minor Criminal cases have Clearance Rates below 98% (Major Civil – 94%; Minor Criminal – 95%).

Figure 2.1: Statewide Clearance Rates 2010-2014

Case Group	Clearance Rates				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Major Crim	99%	100%	99%	96%	101%
Major Civil	99%	105%	104%	101%	94%
Prob/MH	110%	99%	99%	100%	100%
Family	101%	101%	99%	101%	101%
Juvenile	100%	99%	99%	101%	98%
Minor Civil	101%	99%	101%	99%	100%
Minor Crim	92%	107%	98%	111%	95%
State	94%	106%	99%	109%	96%

The 2014 Clearance Rate results, by case group, are mixed compared to 2013, and the overall rate is the lowest it has been since 2010.

The Clearance Rate for Major Civil is lower than in the past five years, with Contract cases being the lowest within the group at 79%. The increase in Civil filings in June, 2014 (because of a change to Rule 5.04) which were not all disposed by December, 2014 is a likely reason for the unusually low Major Civil Clearance Rate.

Figure 2.2: Overall (Excludes Minor Criminal) Clearance Rates 2014 by District

Figure 2.2 shows that the 2014 Clearance Rates, excluding Minor Criminal cases, by district ranges from 98% in the 6th District to 101% in the 5th District.

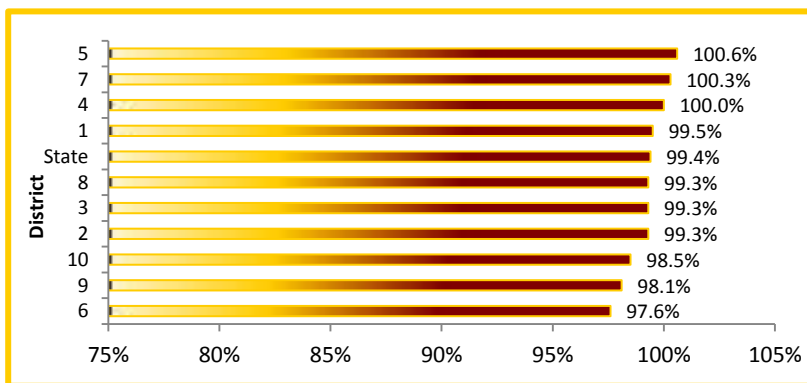
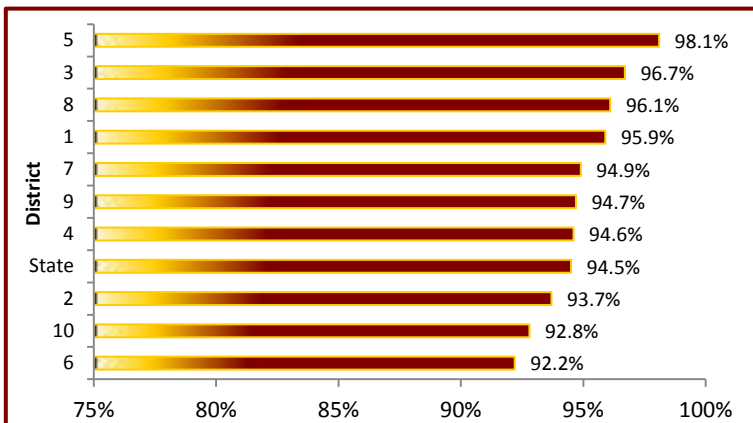


Figure 2.3: Minor Criminal Clearance Rates 2014 by District (charges, not cases)



Minor Criminal clearance rates are shown separately, in Figure 2.3, due to the high variability of rates based on the large numbers of parking and traffic charges in the largest districts, as well as preparing for and transitioning to MNCIS from ViBES. (Minor Criminal Clearance Rates are calculated using charges rather than cases as in other timing measures.)

The Clearance Rates by District are lower for Minor Criminal charges than other case categories—from 92% up to 98%.

Statewide, the lowest Clearance Rate within Minor Criminal charges is for Other Traffic at 92.5% for 2014. The highest rate is 104.8% for Misdemeanor DWI charges.

Major Criminal clearance rates declined in 2013 to the rate that existed ten years before that (2004) as shown in Figure 2.4, but increased to over 100% in 2014. The highest clearance rate for major criminal cases was in 2009 at 103.1% and the lowest rate in the past 15 years is 94.4% in 2005. The trend of Major Criminal Clearance Rates below 100% over the past 15 years indicates that a backlog of cases may be building. The increasing number of pending Major Criminal cases is discussed on page 15.

Figure 2.4: Statewide Major Criminal Clearance Rates - 2000-2014 (15 Years)

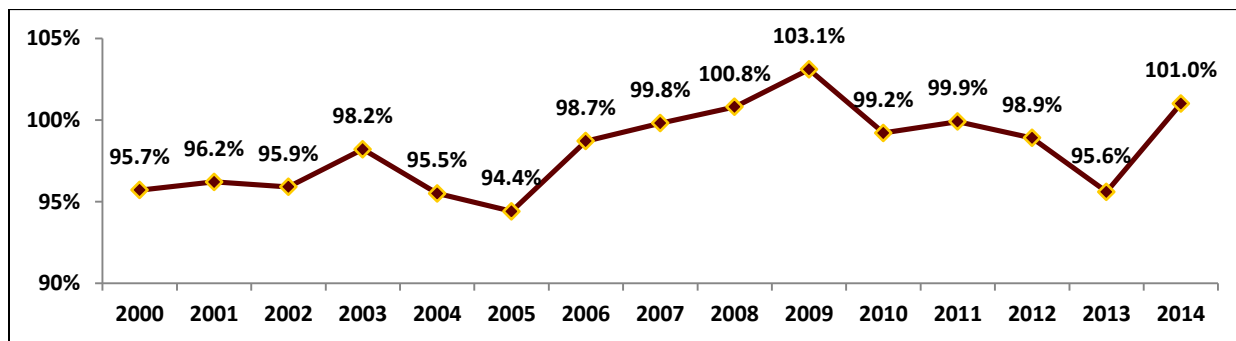
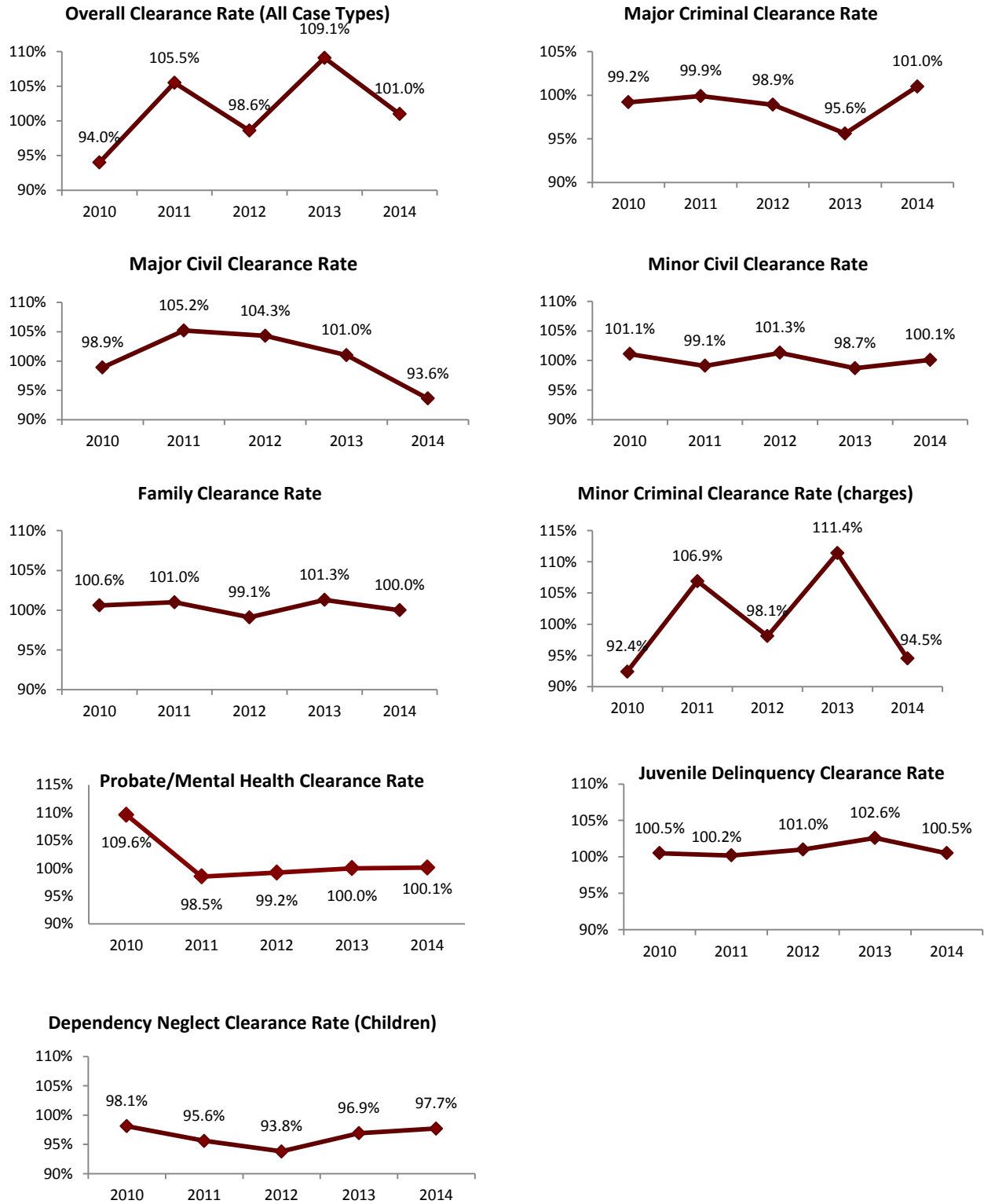


Figure 2.5: Statewide Clearance Rates 2010-2014 – By Case Group



If Clearance Rates do not consistently stay close to 100% or above, the number of pending cases will increase as dispositions lag behind filings.

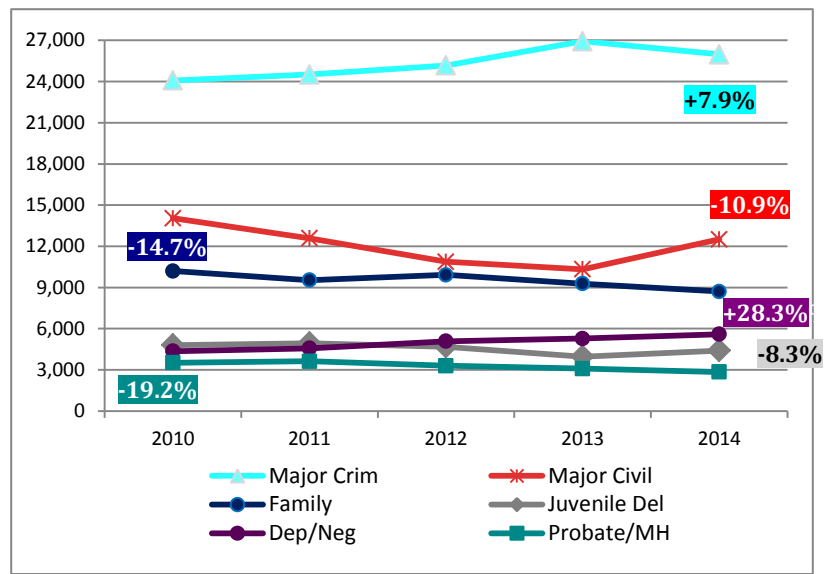
Figure 2.6: Statewide Active Pending Caseload, Major Cases 2010- 2014

Figure 2.6 shows that the number of cases pending in the major case groups from 2010 to 2014 has declined in Major Civil, Family, Juvenile Delinquency and Probate/ Mental Health

Increased numbers of cases/children are pending in Major Criminal cases (+7.9% from 2010-2014) and Dependency/Neglect pending results have increased 28.3% from 2010 to 2014.

Within the Dependency/Neglect category, the largest percent increase in pending numbers for the past five years is for Permanency-TPR (+81) followed by Dependency/Neglect (+47%).

In Major Criminal, there is a decrease in the number of cases pending during the past five years for Serious Felony (-6%), Felony DWI (-3%) and Gross Misdemeanor DWI (-8%). The increase in Major Criminal pending cases comes from Other Felony (+17%) and Other Gross Misdemeanor (+5%).



Excludes Dormant Cases and Out on Warrant

TIME TO DISPOSITION

- ◆ Statewide, 97% of all cases disposed in MNCIS in 2014 were disposed within the 99th percentile of the time objective. Therefore, about 3% of all cases were disposed later than the objective.
- ◆ Ten percent (10%) of Major Criminal cases were disposed beyond the 12 month objective in 2014 compared to 9% in 2013 and 8% in 2012. An increase in this number is not positive but can be a result of disposing of older, 'backlogged' cases.
- ◆ Dissolutions (with or without child) and Domestic Abuse cases meet or exceed the timing objectives at the 99th percentile in 2014.

The Time to Disposition measure assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. This measure takes into account (subtracts out) periods during which cases are dormant.

Figure 2.7: Statewide Time to Disposition Cases Disposed in MNCIS in 2014

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	26,496	46.6	6	10,395	64.9	12	14,319	90.0	5,661	10.0	56,871	174
Major Civil	12	32,172	93.5	18	1,444	97.7	24	452	99.0	356	1.0	34,424	113
Dissolutions	12	14,829	93.9	18	696	98.3	24	192	99.5	80	.5	15,797	109
Domestic Abuse	2	10,403	98.2	3	91	99.1	4	44	99.5	51	.5	10,589	9
Juvenile Del	3	11,787	80.2	5	1,719	91.8	6	398	94.6	801	5.4	14,705	62
Minor Criminal	3	336,619	86.5	6	35,111	95.5	9	10,353	98.1	7,290	1.9	389,373	53
State Total		432,306	82.9		49,456	92.3		25,758	97.3	14,239	2.7	521,759	71

Objectives are in months; Minor Criminal counts are cases, rather than charges as on other case statistics reports

Only cases disposed in MNCIS are included (100% of Major Case types; approx. 58% of Minor Criminal disposed cases, rest in ViBES in 4th)

In 2014, the Major Criminal category has the highest percent of cases disposed past the 99th percentile objective (10.0%). Within Major Criminal, 29% of the serious felony dispositions in 2014 occurred after 12 months. The percent of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile time objective rose for Major Criminal cases in 2014 (10.0%) compared to 2013 (8.7%) and 2012 (8.3%).

The higher percent of Major Criminal cases disposed past one year is reflected in the Age of Pending cases (discussed later). The results for Age of Pending cases have improved since many older cases have been disposed. The high Clearance Rate (101%) for Major Criminal cases in 2014 also shows that older cases were disposed. So, the less positive results for Major Criminal Time to Disposition may not necessarily be a sign of delayed case processing.

Figure 2.8 below shows Time to Disposition by Case Group, by District, for 2014. The greatest variation among districts is in Major Criminal with the 1st District disposing of 13.8% of Major Criminal cases beyond the 99th percentile objective down to the 8th District disposing of 5.0% of Major Criminal cases beyond the 99th percentile.

Statewide, Major Civil, Family, and Minor Criminal cases were disposed within the 99th percentile objective. (Hennepin and Ramsey ViBES dispositions are excluded for the statewide total.)

Figure 2.8: % Cases Disposed Beyond the 99th Percentile Objective in 2014 by Case Group, By District

% of Cases Disposed Beyond the 99th Percentile					
District	Major Criminal	Major Civil	Family	Juvenile Delinq.	Minor Criminal
1	13.8%	0.8%	0.6%	6.9%	1.4%
2	5.1%	1.3%	0.5%	1.8%	4.7%*
3	10.4%	0.8%	0.6%	8.7%	1.2%
4	9.5%	0.5%	0.2%	5.4%	5.4%*
5	8.1%	1.3%	0.6%	5.6%	1.0%
6	10.5%	1.5%	1.0%	4.9%	1.9%
7	12.2%	1.5%	0.7%	5.2%	1.1%
8	5.0%	0.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.5%
9	8.4%	2.6%	0.4%	5.8%	1.1%
10	11.5%	0.8%	0.6%	6.0%	1.7%
Total	10.0%	1.0%	0.5%	5.4%	1.9%*

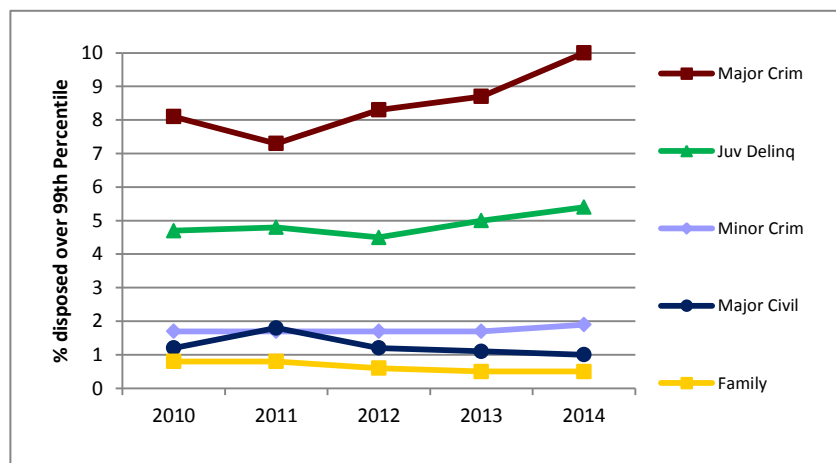
*Excludes cases disposed in ViBES in 2nd and 4th Districts. This exclusion makes the percent of cases over the 99th percentile larger that it would be if ViBES cases were included.

Figure 2.9: Percent of Cases Disposed Statewide Beyond 99th Percentile 2010- 2014 by Case Category

Major Civil and Family cases have improved with a smaller percentage of cases being disposed beyond the time objective in 2014 compared to 2010. Minor Criminal is mostly flat except for a small increase (goal is 1% or lower) in cases disposed beyond the objective in 2014.

Major Criminal (10.0%) and Juvenile Delinquency (5.5%) cases disposed beyond the timing goal

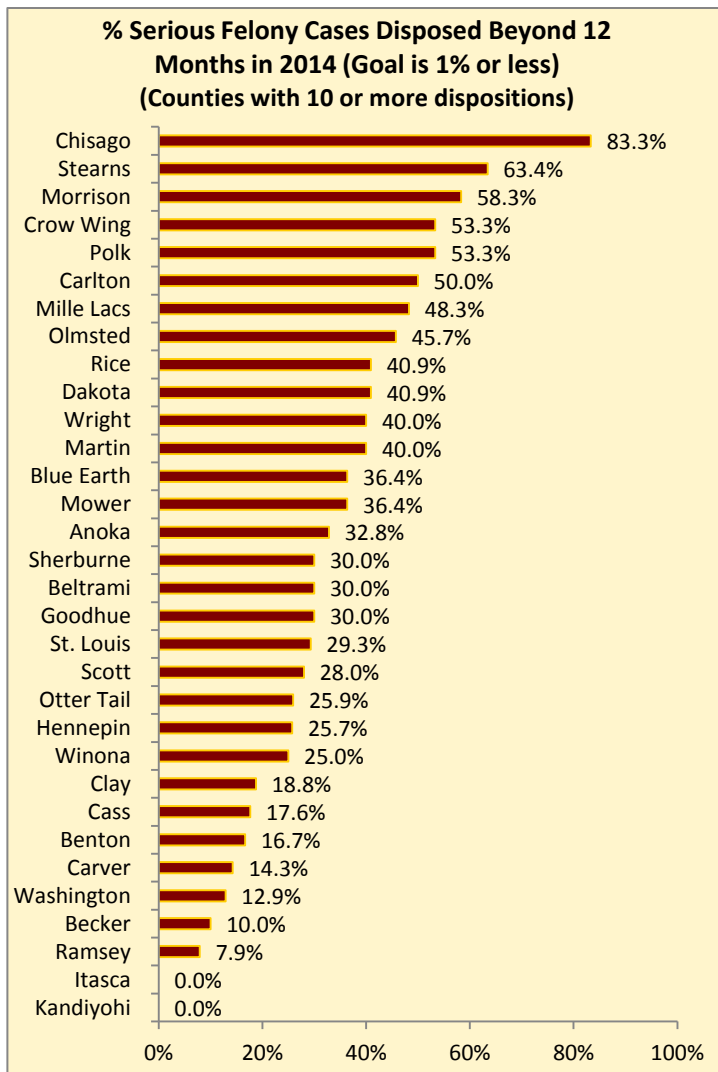
have risen in the last five years. While the Time to Disposition figures are beyond the objectives for several case categories, it can be seen as positive since 'old' cases have been disposed. In correlation, the Age of Pending Cases results are improved in those same areas.



In addition to differences in district results, there is even more variation when looking at Time to Disposition by county. Figure 2.10, below, illustrates county variation in time to disposition for Serious Felony cases in 2014. It shows that the percent of cases disposed beyond the 12-month objective (99th percentile) ranges from 0% to 83%.

Figure 2.10: Percent of Serious Felony Cases Disposed Statewide Beyond 12 Months

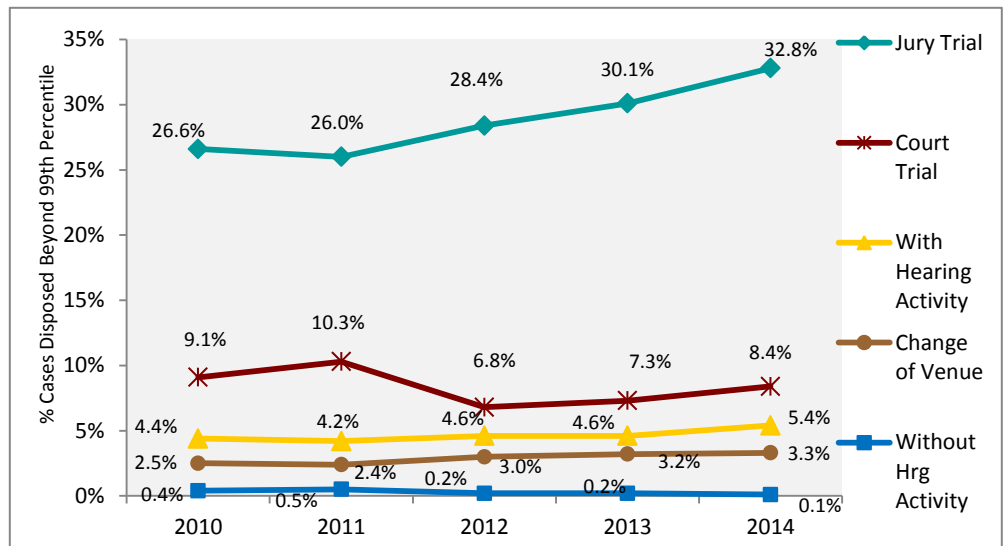
Chisago (83%), Stearns (63%), and Morrison (58%) Counties have more than 55% of Serious Felony cases disposed in 2014 beyond the 99th percentile goal. A small number of dispositions can produce large variations in percent of those that were disposed beyond the timing objective. Numbers of Serious Felony dispositions in 2014 vary from Becker, Goodhue and Martin Counties with 10 dispositions (minimum to be included in analysis) to Hennepin County with 202 Serious Felony dispositions.



County	Total Serious Felony Dispositions, 2014
Chisago	12
Stearns	41
Morrison	12
Polk	15
Crow Wing	15
Carlton	12
Mille Lacs	29
Olmsted	35
Dakota	66
Rice	22
Martin	10
Wright	35
Mower	11
Blue Earth	11
Anoka	64
Goodhue	10
Beltrami	20
Sherburne	20
St. Louis	58
Scott	25
Otter Tail	27
Hennepin	202
Winona	20
Clay	16
Cass	17
Benton	12
Carver	14
Washington	31
Becker	10
Ramsey	101
Itasca	13
Kandiyohi	16

Figure 2.11: Statewide Percent of Cases with Timing Objectives Disposed Beyond 99th Percentile by Disposition Activity Type - 2010-2014

One-third (32.8%) of the 2,644 cases disposed (of all case types that have timing objectives, combined) in 2014 with a jury trial, were disposed beyond the 99th percentile. Of the cases disposed with a Court Trial, 8.4% were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective.



These figures exclude Minor Criminal cases disposed in ViBES in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.

The proportion of all cases disposed (of those with a timing objective) that have a jury trial has stayed consistent the past five years. In 2010, .3% of all cases disposed had a jury trial, and .4% were disposed with a jury trial in 2014. With all cases combined, there is not much change in percent of cases with a jury trial from 2010 to 2014. However, there is a slightly higher percent of Major Criminal cases disposed with a jury trial in 2014 (2.9% of Major Criminal dispositions) compared to 2010 (2.2% disposed with jury trial).

As the percent of Major Criminal cases with jury trials has increased slightly the past five years, those disposed past the one year time objective has increased from 27% of 2010 cases disposed beyond the goal to 33% in 2014. These numbers seem to indicate that Major Criminal cases with jury trials are taking longer than they did in 2010.

AGE OF PENDING CASES

- ◆ Timing objectives for Age of Pending cases are being met for Dissolution cases. (Timing objectives are the same as those used for Time to Disposition.)
- ◆ Five percent (4.9%) of active pending cases, statewide, among case categories with timing objectives, at the end of June 2015, were pending beyond the 99th percentile objective for completing the case.
- ◆ Among districts, the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile ranges from 2% in the 8th District to 9% in the 4th District. (Results are distorted negatively for the 2nd and 4th Districts due to exclusion of dispositions done in ViBES.).

Figure 2.12: Statewide Age of Pending (MNCIS Cases) As Of 7/2/2015

Case Group	90th Percentile	Cum 97th Percentile	Cum 99th Percentile	Over 99th Percentile	Total Active Cases Pending
Major Crim	60.8%	75.1%	93.5%	6.5%	24,966
Major Civil	84.4%	95.2%	97.3%	2.7%	11,397
Dissolutions	91.6%	97.2%	99.1%	.9%	4,352
Dom. Abuse	64.4%	70.9%	75.0%	25.0%	416
Juv Delinq	76.7%	88.5%	91.2%	8.8%	3,085
Minor Crim*	78.0%	90.4%	95.4%	4.6%	65,712
State Total	75.2%	87.6%	95.1%	4.9%	109,928

*Excludes ViBES cases

While the statewide average for all case types pending over the 99th percentile is 5% of cases, there is variation among case categories from Dissolution cases at 1% up to 25% of Domestic Abuse cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective of 4 months, likely due to the small number of cases pending.

Seven percent (6.5%) of Major Criminal cases were pending beyond the 99th percentile objective at the end of June 2015, which is a decrease (improvement)

compared to 8% as of the end of June 2014 and 9% at the end of June 2013. The improved Clearance Rate along with a longer Time to Disposition leads to fewer Major Criminal cases pending beyond 12 months.

Figure 2.13: Statewide Percent of Major Criminal Cases Pending Beyond 12 Months

Results of Major Criminal Age of Pending cases have improved over the past several years (lower number is better). Major Criminal timing measures have been a focus of the past nearly two years – and older pending cases have been reduced during that time as shown in Figure 2.13.

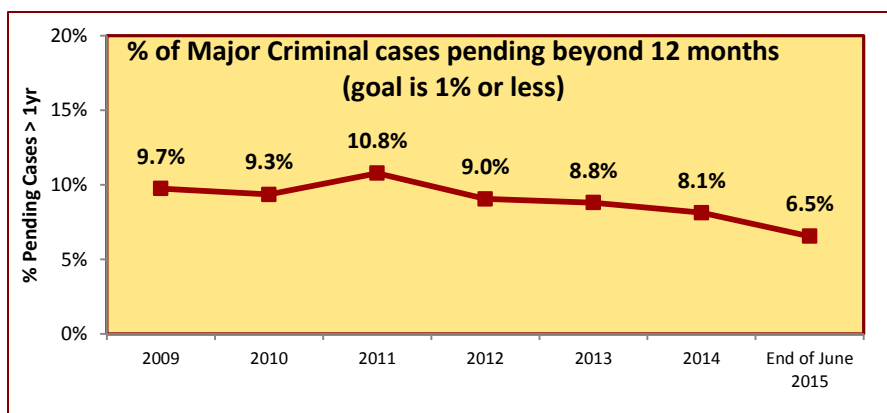
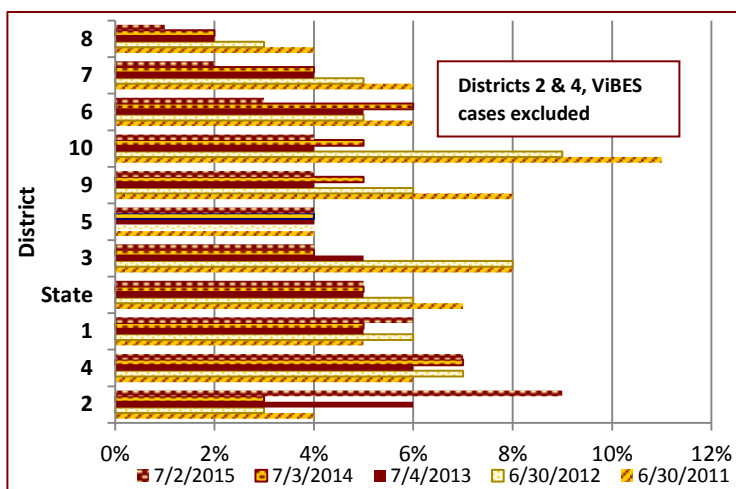


Figure 2.14: Age of Pending Cases Beyond 99th Percentile, All Case Types, by District

There are differences among districts in the overall age of pending cases as shown in Figure 2.14.

When comparing the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile from mid-2011 to mid-2015, eight districts show steady or improved overall age of pending cases beyond the 99th percentile. The greatest decrease (improvement) is in the 10th District (4% in FY15, 11% in FY11).



The transition from ViBES to MNCIS has contributed to the larger percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile in the 2nd District.

Within statewide results, there is a lot of variation found among districts and among counties. An example of variation is shown in the Age of Pending of Other Non Traffic cases. Statewide, 7.4% of the cases in this WCL group are pending beyond the 99th percentile (as of 7/2/2015). But, district results range from 2.7% of these cases pending beyond the 9-month objective in the 8th District to 12.6% in the 2nd District.

An additional example of local variation is shown in the 1st District. Overall, the district's percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile is just slightly higher than the state average (7.6% in the 1st, 7.4% statewide). But, within the district, the county results vary on these cases pending beyond 9 months from 1.3% of cases in Carver County to 10.1% in Dakota County. (Smaller numbers of cases pending overall can lead greater variations in percentages pending beyond the 99th percentile.)

Figure 2.15: Other Non Traffic Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile (9 months) By District (As of 7/2/2015)

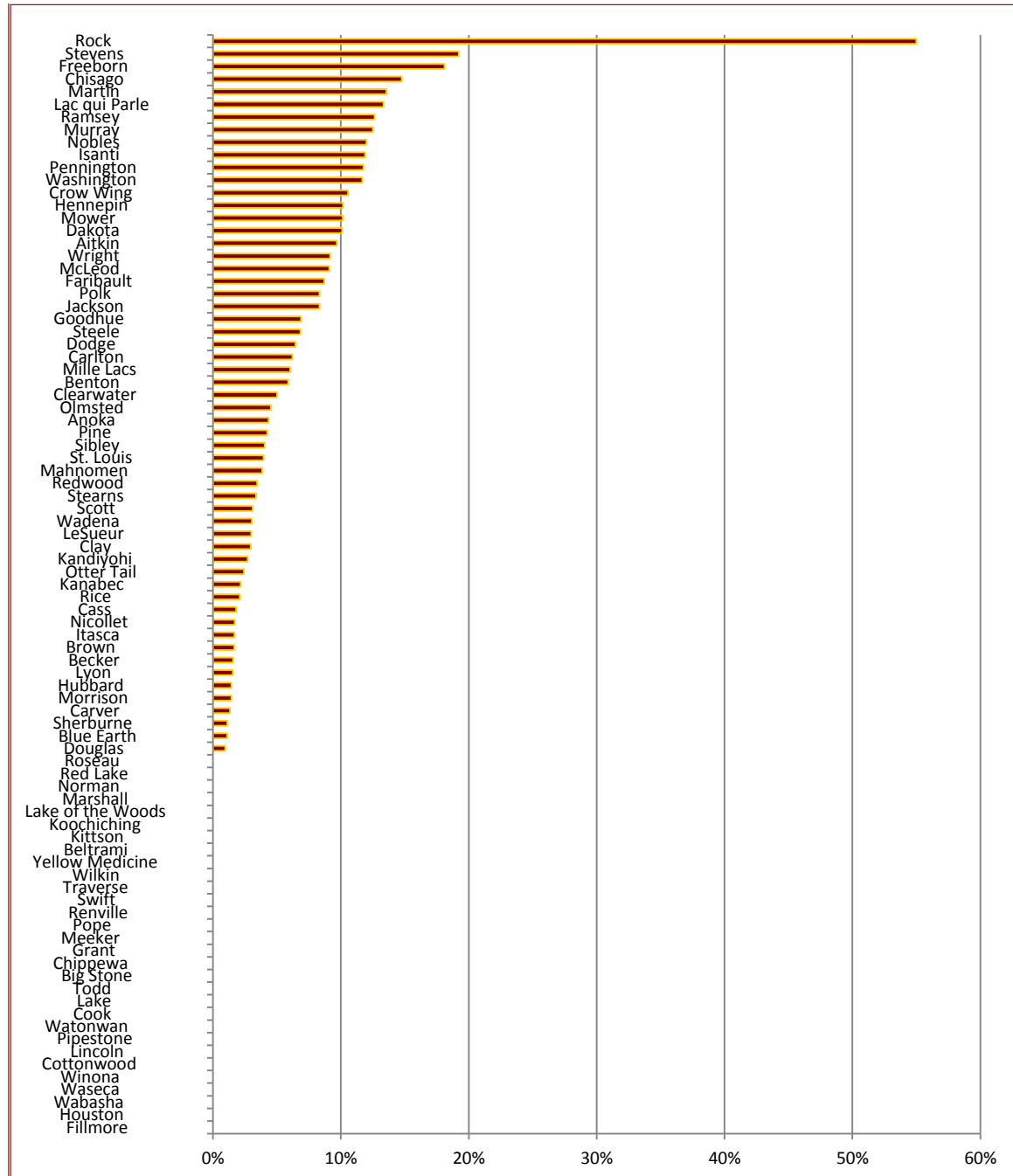
District	% over 99 th Percentile	Tot # of Pending Cases
2	12.6%	1,662
4	10.2%	3,938
1	7.6%	2,492
10	7.4%	3,528
State	7.4%	18,360
3	5.6%	1,255
5	5.3%	758
9	5.1%	1,334
6	4.0%	1,385
7	3.1%	1,638
8	2.7%	370

1 st District Counties	% over 99 th Percentile	Tot # of Pending Cases
Dakota	10.1%	1,396
McLeod	9.1%	121
Goodhue	6.9%	232
Sibley	4.1%	74
Scott	3.1%	451
LeSueur	3.0%	67
Carver	1.3%	151
1st District	7.6%	2,492

Across all counties, the percent of Other Non Traffic cases pending beyond the 9-month objective ranges from 55% to 0% as shown in Figure 2.16. As noted above, the percentages may appear distorted due to small numbers of cases in some counties. Thirty (30) courts have zero cases pending beyond the 99th percentile, and six of them have fewer than 10 cases pending.

The appendix contains information about the number of Other Non Traffic cases pending in each location and the portion of those cases that are pending beyond the 99th percentile. (as of 7/2/2015)

Figure 2.16: Percent of Other Non Traffic Cases Pending beyond 9 months (goal is 1%), By County (As of 7/2/2015)



LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY AND ADOPTION

- ◆ Seven of ten (70%) children who reached permanency during state fiscal year 2015 did so after being out of home for 12 months or less (across all types of CHIPS/ Permanency cases) compared to 72% in fiscal year 2015. Nine of ten (90%) children reached permanency by 18 months, compared to 93% the previous fiscal year. (Goals are 90% by 12 months, 99% in 18 months.)
- ◆ The objective of having 60% of children reach adoption within 24 months of removal from the home is considered an ‘aspirational goal’. In fiscal year 2015, 57% of children statewide were adopted within 24 months. District numbers range from 74% reaching adoption by 24 months to 28%.

“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 Council Policy 601

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 assists courts in determining the length of time it takes, over the lives of children, to provide permanency to those who are removed from home.

Figure 2.17: Length of Time for Children to Reach Permanency in FY 2015, by District

District	% reaching perm by 6 months	Cum % reaching perm by 12 months	Cum % reaching perm by 18 months	Total Number Children
1	44	81	93	258
2	33	59	80	290
3	39	80	96	307
4	33	60	87	633
5	37	73	91	265
6	28	60	88	329
7	33	71	91	422
8	38	72	92	156
9	43	79	94	458
10	33	77	93	344
State	36	70	90	3,462

Goal	50%	90%	99%
-------------	------------	------------	------------

Figure 2.17 shows that, statewide, the goals of having 50% of children reach permanency by 6 months, 90% by 12 months and 99% by 18 months are not being met.

There is variation among districts for the percent of children reaching permanency within 18 months. The range is from 80% in the 2nd District to 96% reaching permanency within 18 months in the 3rd District.

Figure 2.18: Five Year Trend, Children Reaching Permanency by 18 months

Over the past five fiscal years, the goal of 99% of children reaching permanency by 18 months has not been met by any individual district, the state, over the past five fiscal years and the statewide result for FY15 (90%) is the lowest of the five years.

% of children reaching permanency by 18 months (goal is 99%), Fiscal Year 2011 to Fiscal Year 2015					
District	FY15 %	FY14 %	FY13 %	FY12 %	FY11 %
1	93	98	96	92	93
2	80	96	89	86	86
3	96	95	96	96	94
4	87	92	88	94	95
5	91	94	92	90	93
6	88	85	91	88	88
7	91	94	95	96	94
8	92	93	98	94	93
9	94	90	89	93	95
10	93	96	94	94	86
State	90%	93%	92%	93%	92%

The results for FY15 may be related to the increasing numbers of children who have CHIPS or Permanency cases filed. The lowest number of filings in the past ten years was in 2010 (5,789). By 2014, filings increased 36% (7,853). There was an 11% increase from 2013 (7,056) to 2014 and the twelve months of filings ending in June, 2015 increased to 8,592, or over 2,800 more than in 2010.

Figure 2.19: Length of Time To Permanency Statewide, FY2015, By Permanency Type

As may be expected, the time for children to reach permanency varies by type of permanency achieved. Figure 2.19 shows that 97% of children reaching permanency via a Trial Home Visit did so within 18 months of being out of home compared to 77% reaching permanency within 18 months when Permanent Custody to Agency was ordered.

Also, 94% of children reaching permanency via Protective Supervision and Reunification did so by 18 months of being out of home.

Permanency Type*	% of All Perms	% with Perm. by 18 mo. (Goal 99%)	Tot. #
Trial Home Visit	25%	97%	851
State Ward for Adoption	18%	86%	627
Protective Supervision	16%	94%	561
Term of Juris. w/o Perm Order	15%	83%	521
Transfer of Custody	14%	89%	469
Dismissed w/o Perm Order	5%	92%	176
Reunified	5%	94%	167
Permanent Custody to Agency	2%	77%	71
Other	<1%	n/a	19
Total	100%	90%	

*Permanency types include those that are now obsolete.

Fifteen percent (15%) of all children reaching permanency in FY2015 had only a Termination of Jurisdiction as the last permanency type entered. A large majority of these cases may have had another permanency. For example, it is possible that many of these children were returned home and should be showing a MNCIS disposition of “reunified” rather than “termination of jurisdiction”. But, court staff cannot enter a reunified disposition if the only information stated in the court order is termination of jurisdiction.

Length of Time to Adoption

The Judicial Council set an objective that 60% of all children who are under State Guardianship should reach adoption with 24 months from removal from the home. Reports break the time it takes from removal from the home to being under state guardianship, and then the time it takes from the guardianship order to adoption.

Figure 2.20: Length of Time for Children to Reach Adoption in FY2015, by District

Over half (57%) of the 610 children adopted in FY2015 reached adoption within 24 months of removal from home (goal is 60%). Six districts exceed the goal, and three districts are between 50%-60%. The number of children adopted is not large in several districts, so percentages can be distorted by small numbers.

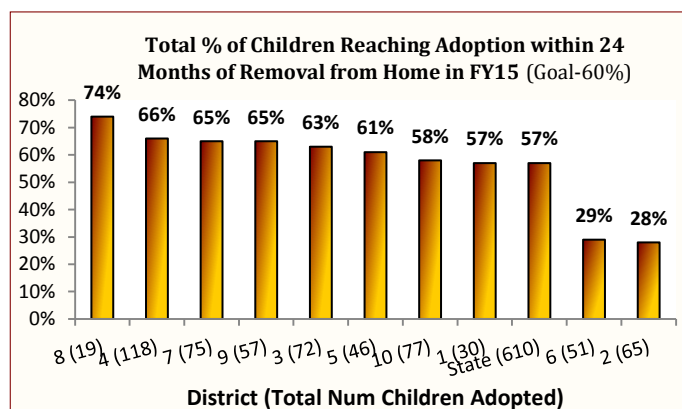


Figure 2.21: Length of Time to Adoption, Statewide, FY11-FY15

Year Adoption Finalized	% Adopted by 24 Months (Goal is 60%)	Total # Children Reaching Adoption
FY 2015	57%	610
FY 2014	55%	548
FY 2013	49%	483
FY 2012	54%	440
FY 2011	54%	588

These results are reported using data through 9/24/15. They are slightly different from previous Annual Performance Measure results due to intensive efforts that have been made to improve case processing, data entry and data quality.

The 57% of children reaching adoption by 24 months of being out of home in fiscal year 2015 is the best statewide result over the past five years as is shown in Figure 2.21

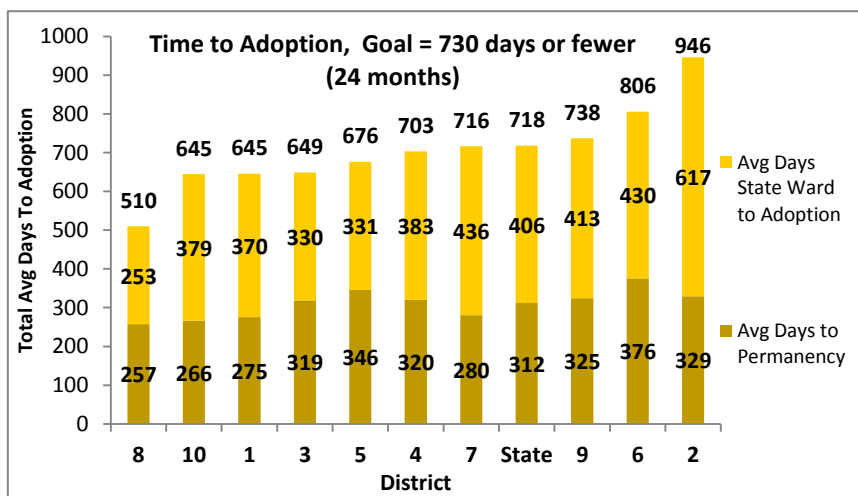
In addition, the number of children included in the reports has increased during this time. This increase is important since there are several data quality issues that can lead to children not getting included in the reports.

The automated Time to Adoption for Children Under State Guardianship report shows details for each child with the time to adoption broken into the time from removal from home to the guardianship order and then the time from guardianship order to adoption order. Figure 2.22 below shows that there is variation among districts in these two phases.

Figure 2.22: Average Number Days to Adoption, by Phase, by District, FY2015

Seven districts have an average number of days per child to reach adoption below the 24 month time objective (730 days). (Lower numbers are generally a more positive result.)

The statewide average number of days from removal from the home to guardianship order (312 days) comprises 43.5% of the total time to adoption and 56.5% is the time from the guardianship order to adoption (406 days).



Jurisdictions can use these two categories of time to determine where efforts may be focused to improve the length of time to adoption.

COURT OF APPEALS DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ◆ In 2014, the Court of Appeals nearly met the goal of disposing 75% of cases within 290 days by disposing of 73% within that timeframe. This is a slight decrease from 2013 (78% within time objective) and 2012, when 74% of cases were disposed in 290 days.
- ◆ The Court of Appeals exceeded the goal of disposing 90% of cases within 365 days, by disposing of 91% of its cases within that time in 2014. This result continues the pattern of exceeding this goal in 2013 and 2012.

The Court of Appeals 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 for all cases.

Figure 2.23: Percent of Court of Appeals Cases Disposed Within 290 Days of Filing, 2012-2014

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Disposed Within 290 Days of Filing From Filing to Disposition Goal = 75% of Cases						
	2014		2013		2012	
	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective
Civil						
General Civil	772	88%	714	91%	742	85%
Unemployment	192	79%	241	91%	341	82%
Family	190	97%	215	97%	242	96%
Other	62	100%	93	97%	79	96%
Total Civil	1,216	88%	1,263	92%	1,404	87%
Criminal						
Criminal	856	50%	775	53%	753	49%
Juvenile Protection						
Protection	51	100%	61	100%	51	100%
Juv. Delinquency						
Delinquency	14	93%	26	100%	21	95%
Total Cases*	2,137	73%	2,125	78%	2,229	74%

* For purposes of calculating case clearance rates, later-filed related cases, which are consolidated for decision purposes, are not included. The actual total disposition numbers are higher than the numbers of cases disposed.

The court disposed of 73% of its cases within 290 days in 2014. This is a slight decline from 2013 when 78% of cases were disposed within 290 days. General Civil, Unemployment and Juvenile Delinquency cases had the largest declines from 2013 to 2014.

Over nine of ten (91%) cases were disposed within 365 days of filing. Only Criminal cases did not meet the goal of 90%.

Figure 2.24: Percent of Court of Appeals Cases Disposed Within 365 Days of Filing, 2012-2014

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Disposed Within 365 Days of Filing From Filing to Disposition Goal = 90% of Cases						
	2014		2013		2012	
	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective
Civil						
General Civil	772	97%	714	99%	742	98%
Unemployment	192	100%	241	100%	341	100%
Family	190	100%	215	100%	242	99%
Other	62	100%	93	100%	79	99%
Total Civil	1,216	98%	1,263	99%	1,404	98%
Criminal						
Criminal	856	80%	775	87%	753	80%
Juvenile Protection						
Protection	51	100%	61	100%	51	100%
Juv. Delinquency						
Delinquency	14	100%	26	100%	21	100%
Total Cases*	2,137	91%	2,125	95%	2,229	92%

* For purposes of calculating case clearance rates, later-filed related cases, which are consolidated for decision purposes, are not included. The actual total disposition numbers are higher than the numbers of cases disposed.

The following chart (Figure 2.25) shows the combined (all case types) percentage of cases meeting the timing objectives of disposing of cases with 290 days and within 365 days over the past five years. The goal to have 75% of cases disposed with 290 days was exceeded in two of the past five years and nearly met in two other years, and the 365 day goal was exceeded in all five years.

Figure 2.25: Overall Percent of Court of Appeals Cases Meeting Timing Objectives, 2010-2014

Percent of All Cases Disposed Within 290 Days (Goal is 75%) and Within 365 Days (Goal is 90%)		
Year Cases Disposed	290 Days	365 Days
2014	73%	91%
2013	78%	95%
2012	74%	92%
2011	79%	95%
2010	69%	92%

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ◆ The Supreme Court adopted revised timing objectives in January, 2015 that were effective April 1, 2015.
- ◆ The Supreme Court generally met the revised time standards for cases submitted to the court from January 1, 2015-August 10, 2015.

The Supreme Court first approved timing objectives, or case dispositional goals, in March, 2007. The case categories, case-processing points of measurement, and timing objectives to complete certain events in the life-cycle of an appeal, were taken generally from standards adopted by the American Bar Association in 1994. The adopted timing objectives were considered aspirational but achievable.

In 2014, the Supreme Court undertook a study of its timing objectives in light of recommendations by the National Center for State Courts for model time standards for appellate courts. The Supreme Court also considered the time standards adopted by other states' appellate courts.

Based on its study, the Supreme Court revised its timing objectives by reducing the number of case-processing events to which the standards apply, reducing the time allotted for disposition of an appeal, and reducing the percentage of cases (from 10% to 5%) that are not subject to a time standard ("Beyond 95th percentile" in the table). The Supreme Court adopted revised timing objectives in January 2015 that were effective April 1, 2015.

Data shown in Figure 2.26 on the next page identifies the court's performance based on three factors: (1) the case type or jurisdiction (original/mandatory; discretionary; expedited); (2) the case-processing event (PFR to disposition; submission to circulation; submission to disposition); and (3) the timing objective to complete the event ("Days" in the table).

Although the Supreme Court's revised time standards were effective April 1, 2015, Figure 2.26 below includes all cases submitted to the court from January 1, 2015 to August 30, 2015, whether or not a disposition has been entered.

"Cases" in the table represents the number of cases that met the timing objective in the time period.

"%" in the table represents the percentage of cases within the time period that met the stated timing objective.

"Total/Aver." represents the total number of cases in the time period and the average number of days to complete the event.

Figure 2.26: Supreme Court Timing Standards

Supreme Court Time Standards											
Performance Report: January 1, 2015-August 30, 2015											
Case Type: Event	75th Percentile			95th Percentile			Beyond 95th Percentile			Total/ Aver.	
	Days	Cases	%	Days	Cases	%	Days	Cases	%	Cases	Aver
<i>Mandatory/Original: submission to circulation of majority</i>	45	20	59%	75	27	79%	N/A	7	21%	34	44.6
<i>Mandatory/Original: submission to disposition</i>	120	24	71%	180	30	88%	N/A	4	12%	34	81
<i>Discretionary: PFR filing to disposition</i>	50	380	76%	60	479	96%	N/A	20	4%	499	38
<i>Discretionary: submission to circulation of majority</i>	45	4	19%	75	14	66%	N/A	7	33%	21	73.5
<i>Discretionary: submission to disposition</i>	120	8	38%	180	12	57%	N/A	9	43%	21	103
<i>Expedited (TPR, Adopt'n): PFR filing to disposition</i>	25	9	100	25	9	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	18
<i>Expedited (TPR, Adopt'n): submission to circulation of majority</i>	20	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Expedited (TPR, Adopt'n): submission to disposition</i>	45	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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 was created to define data quality standards, identify data quality issues and determine when it is necessary to develop standard business practices to be implemented statewide. A focus on safety, public interest, statute and rule implementation, and court information provides a foundation for the ongoing operational activities of the Data Quality Program.

"...It ... is the policy of the Minnesota Judicial Branch that to ensure accurate, complete and uniform access to court records, and to ensure compliance with all applicable laws for the access of court records, the Appellate Courts and District Courts shall comply with document security and classification procedures, provisions and Court Administration Processes (CAPs) as applicable."

*Judicial Council Policy 505.3
Data Quality and Integrity*

During the past year, a particular focus has been on increased access for justice partners to court documents across the state through Minnesota Government Access (New MGA). Many efforts took place to appropriately classify imaged documents to help ensure that justice partners have appropriate electronic access to needed documents.

- ◆ As part of eCourtMN, more Document Security Reports and Court Data Files were developed. The most recent report released for court staff use included the reduction of multiple reports into a single report. The final product resulted in a stream-lined Document Security Report that increased the efficiency of this process.

- ◆ Of significant importance is the monitoring of the agency Point-to-Point data integrations with justice partners. These integrations are the way conviction data is shared with other systems such as the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA), the National Instant Criminal Background Check (NICS), the Secretary of State, and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). There are eight data integrations that the program monitors on a regular basis to identify any possible failures of the automated system. On an as-needed basis, data quality staff will provide targeted staff training with local courts so that data will be entered in MNCIS correctly to ensure the automated integrations work as designed.

- ◆ Technical assistance for courts in the area of CHIPS data reporting is an integral part of the services provided to local courts. This involves in-depth analysis of courts' CHIPS data and development of customized materials that identify records that need to be addressed so that data is correct and consistent with rule. This technical assistance involves one-on-one coaching and training with local staff to assist in ensuring quality data.

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

"Quality is never an accident; it is always the result of high intention, sincere effort, intelligent direction and skillful execution; it represents the wise choice of many alternatives."

William A. Foster

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 most recent district court Access and Fairness Surveys were completed from January to April, 2013. Statewide, 4,710 court users submitted survey responses. The next survey should be completed in fiscal year 2018 (July 1, 2017-June 30, 2018) to meet the every four year schedule, alternating every two years with the Quality Court Workplace Survey.
- ◆ The statement used in district courts to measure the goal of Excellence had 84% of all respondents agree or strongly agree with the statement. This is the highest level of agreement within the Fairness section.

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 is targeted to respondents who answered “Yes” to the question “Did you appear in front of a judicial officer today?” Overall, eighty-four percent (84%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

There were some variations in responses to this question by different demographic breakdowns. The mean scores for the following roles, race/ethnicity and location were the highest for this statement (5 = strongly agree; 1 = strongly disagree):

- Attorney representing a client (4.5)
- District 1 (4.5)
- Multi-racial (4.4)
- White (4.3)

The mean scores for the following groups were the lowest for this statement:

- Juvenile Delinquency case type (4.0)
- District 6 (4.0)
- Victim (3.8)

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

- ◆ The Supreme Court and Court of Appeals conducted the Access and Fairness Survey for the first time in September, 2015. Results are expected in November, 2015.
- ◆ The most recent District Court Access and Fairness Surveys were completed from January to April, 2013. Statewide, 4,710 court users submitted survey responses. The next survey will be conducted in fiscal year 2018.
- ◆ The Fairness section of the Access & Fairness Survey had 78% or more respondents agree or strongly agree with each statement in this section.

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?" Complete results from the survey are available on CourtNet.

Statewide, over three-quarters (78%) or more of all 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 (84%)
- I was treated the same as everyone else (83%)

One statement in the Fairness section had fewer than eight in ten respondents agree/strongly agree.

- The way my case was handled by the court was fair (78%)

Responses varied by demographic groups, especially by role of the survey respondent. The highest index scores are recorded for the following demographic groups (scores are from 0 to 100):

- Respondents with Small Claims/Conciliation cases (89)
- Attorneys representing a client (88)
- Respondents age 65 or older (88)

The demographic groups with the lowest Fairness Index scores statewide were:

- Respondents with Juvenile Delinquency cases (81); Specialty Court (81)
- Respondents age 18 or under; age 25-34 (80)
- Black or African American (78); "Other" race respondents (76)
- Victims (73); Friend/family of participant or party (79)

FAIRNESS AND EQUITY, CONTINUED*Are jurors representative of our communities?***JURY POOLS**

- ◆ The jurors who reported to court in 2014 were similar racially and ethnically compared to the population of the communities in Minnesota.
- ◆ Of the jurors who reported for service, statewide, Asian/Pacific Islander citizens are slightly overrepresented in the jury population compared to the population of Minnesota while all others are within .3% of the share of the population.
- ◆ The gender of jurors is nearly identical to the population of Minnesota.

Demographics of jurors based on returned questionnaires come from the automated jury management system. Figure 5.1 below compares the racial breakdown of the population as reported in the 2010 American Community Survey to the jurors who reported for service in calendar year 2014, returned their questionnaires, and reported their race. Statewide, only 1.3% of jurors had missing race data.

The results of the American Community Survey are shown for information purposes and are not the official figures used by jury managers.

Figure 5.1: 2014 Juror Race Comparison to 2010 American Community Survey Estimates

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other & 2+ Races		Total*
	2010 ACS	CY14 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY14 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY14 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY14 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY14 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY14 Jurors	CY14 Jurors
Minnesota	89.6%	89.4%	3.4%	3.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	2.3%	2.9%	1.7%	1.8%	43,945
Anoka	90.4%	91.8%	3.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	.5%	.6%	2.4%	2.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1,545
Carver-Scott	92.9%	93.1%	1.4%	.8%	.9%	1.9%	.7%	.7%	3.2%	2.3%	.9%	1.3%	1,166
Dakota	88.5%	87.9%	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	3.4%	.3%	.6%	3.2%	3.4%	2.8%	2.0%	2,183
Hennepin	82.4%	81.6%	8.1%	7.6%	2.6%	2.5%	.7%	.7%	3.5%	4.7%	2.7%	2.8%	8,877
Olmsted	90.9%	91.3%	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	0%	.4%	3.3%	3.0%	1.2%	1.4%	1,388
Ramsey	80.0%	77.1%	7.8%	7.4%	3.7%	3.2%	.7%	.9%	5.6%	8.6%	2.2%	2.9%	6,072
St. Louis	93.1%	95.8%	.9%	.2%	1.4%	.8%	2.3%	1.7%	.4%	.3%	1.8%	1.2%	2,172
Stearns-Benton	94.0%	97.3%	3.4%	.6%	.6%	.8%	.2%	.5%	1.6%	.6%	.2%	.5%	2,424
Washington	92.0%	89.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	.3%	.6%	2.9%	3.8%	1.2%	2.1%	1,133

* Total Jurors with and without race reported.

Source: 2010 American Community Survey micro data estimates compiled by Minnesota State Demographic Center
Population ages 18 to 70, not institutionalized, citizens, speak English at home or speak English "very well" or "well"

Reported Jurors = All jurors who report for service and return questionnaire (may or may not be in voir dire) (Source: JURY+ Next Generation Database; MJB Jury Reports)

Statewide, the jurors in calendar year 2014 are very similar to the people in Minnesota who are between 18-70 years old, not institutionalized, are citizens, and speak English at home or speak it "very well" or "well".

In the nine counties or areas that are large enough to report using the demographic criteria, five of the locations have a small overrepresentation of White jurors and four have slight overrepresentation of Asian/Pacific Island jurors. Three of nine locations have a small overrepresentation of Multi-Racial citizens. Black citizens are underrepresented in the juror figures in all of the nine locations except Dakota and Washington Counties.

County level juror data (available in the [appendix](#)) shows that the locations with the largest percentage by race are:

- White – Eight counties at 100% (down from 11 in 2013)
- Black – Hennepin with 7.6% of jurors in that jurisdiction, Ramsey with 7.4%
- Asian/Pacific Islander – Ramsey at 8.6% of jurors
- Hispanic – Kandiyohi with 4.0% of jurors, Watonwan with 3.8% of jurors
- Other and 2+ races – Mahnommen at 11.6% of jurors
- American Indian – Mahnommen with 33.1% of jurors in that county

Figure 5.2: Comparison of 2014 Jurors’ Gender to Census Results

There are slightly more female jurors than are in communities across the state with some variation by location as shown in Figure 5.2. Dakota, Stearns/Benton and St. Louis Counties have larger differences between the census and jurors in areas for which census information is available.

Hennepin and Olmsted Counties have a very slight overrepresentation of males compared to the census estimates, while Anoka, Dakota, St. Louis, Stearns/Benton and Washington Counties have a slight overrepresentation of females compared to census estimates.

	% Female		% Male	
	2010 ACS	2014 Jurors	2010 ACS	2014 Jurors
Minnesota	50.4%	51.0%	49.6%	49.0%
Anoka	51.0%	51.7%	49.0%	48.3%
Carver-Scott	50.9%	50.8%	49.1%	49.2%
Dakota	50.7%	52.2%	49.3%	47.8%
Hennepin	51.0%	49.6%	49.0%	50.4%
Olmsted	53.0%	52.0%	47.0%	48.0%
Ramsey	51.8%	51.3%	48.2%	48.7%
St Louis	48.8%	51.2%	51.2%	48.7%
Stearns-Benton	48.2%	51.3%	51.8%	48/7%
Washington	50.6%	51.6%	49.4%	48.4%

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 rate of staff who have left the branch (separation rate) in FY2015, by location, ranges from 5% in the 8th District to over 10% in the 4th District with a statewide separation rate of 7.8%.
- ◆ Retirements and resignations together comprise nearly 90% of all separations in FY2015 (88%).
- ◆ The total Branch separation rate for FY2015 (7.8%) is the highest in the past five fiscal years. The percent of separations due to retirement and resignation have increased more than dismissal or layoffs.

Figure 6.1: Separation Rates by District and MJC for FY2015

The total number of FTEs separated from the branch in FY15 (178.5) is one-third (33%) more people than in FY11 (134.2). The variation by location in total separation percent ranges from 5.1% in the 8th District to 10.4% in the 4th District.

Voluntary separations - retirements and resignations - account for 88% of the FTEs leaving the Branch in FY2015, with dismissals accounting for the remaining 12% of separations.

FY2015 (July 2014-June 2015)										
District/ MJC	Retirement		Resignation*		Dismissal**		Layoff		Total Separations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	6.0	2.7%	9.6	4.4%	3.0	1.4%	0	0%	18.6	8.5%
2	7.0	3.2%	8.0	3.6%	1.0	.5%	0	0%	16.0	7.2%
3	4.0	2.6%	5.0	3.2%	0	0%	0	0%	9.0	5.8%
4	18.0	4.0%	23.0	5.1%	6.0	1.3%	0	0%	47.0	10.4%
5	5.0	4.4%	1.0	.9%	1.0	0.9%	0	0%	7.0	6.1%
6	5.0	4.9%	2.0	1.9%	3.0	2.9%	0	0%	10.0	9.7%
7	5.5	3.3%	1.5	.9%	2.5	1.5%	0	0%	9.5	5.7%
8	3.0	5.1%	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0%	3.0	5.1%
9	4.0	2.6%	3.5	2.3%	1.5	1.0%	0	0%	9.0	5.9%
10	6.0	2.0%	13.8	4.6%	3.0	1.0%	0	0%	22.8	7.6%
MJC***	12.7	3.6%	13.0	3.7%	1.0	0.3%	0	0%	26.7	7.7%
Total	76.1	3.3%	80.4	3.5%	22.0	1.0%	0	0%	178.5	7.8%

= number of FTEs; % = percent of avg # of FTEs in a location during the Fiscal Year who separated from the branch
 All figures exclude Judges, Law Clerks, Bar Exam Monitors, and Limited/Temporary Appointments
 Average FTE calculated by taking avg of beginning and ending fiscal year FTE counts (excluding classifications above)
 *Resignation includes Term Without Rights, Death, End of Disability Leave, Resignations, and Separation - Other
 ** Dismissal figures include Gross Misconduct and Dismissal
 *** MJC includes SCAO, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board, Board of Law Examiners, Continuing Legal Education

Figure 6.2: Total Separation Rates by Location, FY2011 to FY2015

District/ MJC	FY15 %	FY14 %	FY13 %	FY12 %	FY11 %
1	8.5%	4.4%	4.0%	6.1%	4.4%
2	7.2%	8.6%	10.9%	9.8%	7.1%
3	5.8%	11.6%	3.9%	5.2%	6.6%
4	10.4%	5.2%	7.8%	11.2%	8.4%
5	6.1%	4.5%	3.8%	8.0%	1.8%
6	9.7%	8.6%	13.4%	5.4%	9.3%
7	5.7%	5.1%	2.6%	1.8%	4.8%
8	5.1%	5.0%	7.6%	4.7%	7.9%
9	5.9%	4.1%	4.2%	3.7%	7.8%
10	7.6%	8.6%	9.3%	5.1%	5.5%
MJC	7.7%	5.0%	5.6%	11.7%	3.9%
Total	7.8%	6.4%	6.8%	7.7%	6.2%

The statewide separation rate in FY2015 (7.8%) is higher than the previous four fiscal years. Two districts (1st and 7th) had the highest total separation rate in FY2015 compared to district rates over the past five fiscal years.

There are many different ways to calculate turnover rates (or separation rates.) So, not all numbers are exactly comparable, especially those that report figures by month instead of annually. The annual separation rate of 7.8% for the Branch is roughly estimated at .65% per month. This compares to U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics figures for Federal, State and Local government employees of 1.4% separations in July, 2015. The total separation rate of all of the private sector (total nonfarm) was 3.3% in July, 2015.³

Figure 6.3: Statewide Separation Rates by Type, FY2011 to FY2015

The percent of separations from Resignation and Retirement increased as a percent of total separations in FY2015 compared to FY2011, FY2013 and FY2014 as shown in Figure 6.3.

Separation Type	FY15 %	FY14 %	FY13 %	FY12 %	FY11 %
Retirement	3.3%	3.0%	3.1%	3.5%	2.5%
Resignation	3.5%	2.7%	2.7%	3.1%	3.1%
Dismissal	1.0%	.7%	.9%	1.1%	.5%
Layoff	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	7.8%	6.4%	6.8%	7.7%	6.2%

³ News Release from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Sept. 9, 2015, USDL-15-1757.

QUALITY COURT WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT, CONTINUED

Do employees and judicial officers express satisfaction in their positions?

QUALITY COURT WORKPLACE SURVEY RESULTS

- ◆ The most recent Quality Court Workplace (QCW) Survey was conducted in October 2012 and nearly 2,000 responses were received from employees and justices/judges.
- ◆ The next QCW Survey will be conducted in 2016, alternating every two years with the Access and Fairness Survey.
- ◆ In the results of the 2012 survey, the statement with the highest level of agreement among employees was: "I understand how my job contributes to the overall mission of the Minnesota Judicial Branch" (91% agree/strongly agree). The highest level of agreement among judges/justices was: "I am proud I work in my court" (99% agree/strongly agree).

The Quality Court Workplace Survey was conducted October 15 – 31, 2012. The employee version of the survey had 1,754 responses (68% response rate) and the judge/justice version received 225 responses (74% response rate). Complete results from the survey, including comments, are available on CourtNet.

RESULTS OF EMPLOYEE SURVEY

The highest statewide scores for employees include several specific statements as noted below.

Highest scoring statements (mean scores use a scale from 5 = strongly agree to 1 = strongly disagree):

- I understand how my job contributes to the overall mission of the MJB (91% agreement, 4.2 mean)
- I am skilled in communicating ... with those from diverse backgrounds (91% agreement, 4.2 mean)
- I am proud I work in my court (88% agreement, 4.2 mean)
- The people I work with can be relied upon when I need help (85% agreement, 4.2 mean)

These high scores point to strengths in identification with the mission of the Judicial Branch as well as a collegial work environment.

Some of the lower scores statewide from the employee survey were for the Supervision and Management area as well as statements related to Collaboration and Communications.

Two of the five statements with the lowest scores are in the Supervision & Management area:

- Managers and supervisors follow up on ... suggestions for improvements... (56% agreement, 3.5 mean)
- I have regular meetings with my supervisor that are useful and meaningful (62% agreement, 3.6 mean score)

RESULTS OF JUDGE/JUSTICE SURVEY

The top three statements with mean scores of 4.5 or above:

- I am proud I work in my court (99% agreement, 4.7 mean score)
- I enjoy coming to work (96% agreement, 4.5 mean score)
- I understand how my job contributes to the overall mission of the Minnesota Judicial Branch (93% agreement, 4.5 mean score)

The three statements with the lowest agreement levels and mean scores among judges/justices are:

- I am able to keep up with my workload without feeling overwhelmed (71% agreement, 3.7 mean score)
- The leadership structure of the Branch meets the needs of my court (62% agreement, 3.7 mean score)
- I am able to collaborate effectively with those outside my immediate county/division to improve our work (67% agreement, 3.7 mean score)

DATA DETAILS (APPENDIX)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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. A Clearance Rate under 100% indicates a possible growing backlog.

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 meeting the timing objectives for when 90% of cases should be disposed, at the 97th percentile and at the 99th percentile. Any more than 1% of 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. Data as of the end of each quarter is archived for trend reporting. Cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective can be considered as one measure of court backlog.

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. The goal is to achieve permanency by 18 months for 99% of all children.

Time to Adoption for Children under State Guardianship – Assesses whether or not adoptions occur within two years (24 months) of entering foster care for 60% of children reaching adoption. Reports the number of children for whom adoption was achieved, the length of time the child was out of home prior to being under state guardianship and the length of time from state guardianship to adoption. The combination of the two time periods equals Time to Adoption.

Court of Appeals Dispositions within Time Standards – Reports the number and percent of cases, by case area, 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

Turnover Rate - Also called Separation Rate. Number of Full Time Equivalents (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.

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 (Minnesota Court Information System). All years noted in the timing area represent calendar years, unless otherwise noted.

The Trial Court Reports (MNJAD reports) for Clearance Rates, Time to Disposition, Age of Pending Cases, Length of Time to Permanency and Time to Adoption for Children under State Guardianship are available to judges and staff on CourtNet (the intranet of the Minnesota Judicial Branch). The Clearance Rates, Time to Disposition and Age of Pending Cases reports are available in the original tabular format as well as in color-coded “stoplight report” format. Readers of this report are encouraged to look at the data in this report as well as seek additional information using MNJAD and stoplight reports.

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 rates are reported from the Human Resources and Development Division of the State Court Administrator’s Office (SCAO) and reflect Fiscal Year 2015 and include trends back to FY2010. Juror information comes from the jury management system and includes jurors from calendar year 2014 compared to results of the 2010 American Community Survey (replaces the previous long-form census).

OTHER NON TRAFFIC CASES PENDING BEYOND 9 MONTHS AS OF 7/2/2015

County	Percent of Cases Pending Beyond 9 Months	Total Cases Pending	County	Percent of Cases Pending Beyond 9 Months	Total Cases Pending
Aitkin	9.7%	93	Martin	13.6%	59
Anoka	4.4%	1609	McLeod	9.1%	121
Becker	1.6%	127	Meeker	0.0%	55
Beltrami	0.0%	216	Mille Lacs	6.0%	166
Benton	5.9%	34	Morrison	1.4%	69
Big Stone	0.0%	6	Mower	10.1%	148
Blue Earth	1.1%	270	Murray	12.5%	8
Brown	1.7%	60	Nicollet	1.7%	59
Carlton	6.2%	145	Nobles	12.0%	75
Carver	1.3%	151	Norman	0.0%	21
Cass	1.8%	110	Olmsted	4.5%	332
Chippewa	0.0%	35	Otter Tail	2.4%	165
Chisago	14.8%	122	Pennington	11.8%	51
Clay	2.9%	238	Pine	4.2%	118
Clearwater	5.0%	20	Pipestone	0.0%	23
Cook	0.0%	18	Polk	8.3%	96
Cottonwood	0.0%	11	Pope	0.0%	7
Crow Wing	10.6%	350	Ramsey	12.6%	1662
Dakota	10.1%	1396	Red Lake	0.0%	19
Dodge	6.5%	31	Redwood	3.4%	29
Douglas	1.0%	105	Renville	0.0%	25
Faribault	8.7%	23	Rice	2.1%	143
Fillmore	0.0%	44	Rock	55.0%	20
Freeborn	18.1%	138	Roseau	0.0%	32
Goodhue	6.9%	232	Scott	3.1%	451
Grant	0.0%	18	Sherburne	1.1%	178
Hennepin	10.2%	3938	Sibley	4.1%	74
Houston	0.0%	34	St. Louis	3.9%	1190
Hubbard	1.4%	69	Stearns	3.4%	623
Isanti	11.9%	84	Steele	6.8%	146
Itasca	1.7%	119	Stevens	19.2%	26
Jackson	8.3%	24	Swift	0.0%	15
Kanabec	2.2%	46	Todd	0.0%	45
Kandiyohi	2.7%	111	Traverse	0.0%	5
Kittson	0.0%	8	Wabasha	0.0%	63
Koochiching	0.0%	30	Wadena	3.0%	66
Lac qui Parle	13.3%	15	Waseca	0.0%	26
Lake	0.0%	32	Washington	11.7%	1131
Lake of the Woods	0.0%	38	Watsonwan	0.0%	26
LeSueur	3.0%	67	Wilkin	0.0%	20
Lincoln	0.0%	7	Winona	0.0%	150
Lyon	1.6%	64	Wright	9.2%	240
Mahnomen	3.8%	52	Yellow Medicine	0.0%	32
Marshall	0.0%	10	Statewide	7.4%	18,360

These figures exclude cases that are pending in ViBES.

JUROR RACE BY COUNTY 2014

District	County	% White	% Black	% Asian/ Pac Isl	% Hispanic	% Multi or Other Race	% Am Indian	TOTAL Jurors
1	Carver	94.6%	0.9%	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	427
1	Dakota	87.9%	2.6%	3.4%	3.4%	2.0%	0.6%	2,183
1	Goodhue	97.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	251
1	LeSueur	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100
1	McLeod	97.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.3%	0.8%	387
1	Scott	92.2%	0.7%	3.1%	2.0%	1.3%	0.7%	739
1	Sibley	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	115
1	Dist 1 Total	91.2%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	1.5%	0.7%	4,202
2	Dist 2 Total	77.1%	7.4%	8.6%	3.2%	2.9%	0.9%	6,072
3	Dodge	97.8%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	138
3	Fillmore	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	304
3	Freeborn	95.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	217
3	Houston	95.6%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	90
3	Mower	95.1%	0.3%	0.9%	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	350
3	Olmsted	91.3%	1.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.4%	1,388
3	Rice	95.8%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.2%	0.6%	517
3	Steele	95.6%	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%	1.2%	0.4%	561
3	Wabasha	97.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	224
3	Waseca	97.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	223
3	Winona	97.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	289
3	Dist 3 Total	94.8%	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	4,301
4	Dist 4 Total	81.6%	7.6%	4.7%	2.5%	2.8%	0.7%	8,877
5	Blue Earth	96.6%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	564
5	Brown	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	144
5	Cottonwood	98.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53
5	Faribault	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	111
5	Jackson	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	60
5	Lincoln	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34
5	Lyon	96.1%	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	0.8%	0.0%	124
5	Martin	98.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	194
5	Murray	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60
5	Nicollet	97.1%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	138
5	Nobles	95.8%	0.0%	0.8%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	121

District	County	% White	% Black	% Asian/ Pac Isl	% Hispanic	% Multi or Other Race	% Am Indian	TOTAL Jurors
5	Pipestone	96.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	54
5	Redwood	95.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	2.1%	241
5	Watowan	93.4%	0.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.9%	0.9%	105
5	Dist 5 Total	96.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%	2,003
6	Carlton	92.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	5.6%	279
6	Cook	90.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	4.8%	3.2%	65
6	Lake	95.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.6%	125
6	St Louis Duluth	95.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%	1.7%	1,575
6	St Louis Hibbing	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	2.0%	302
6	St Louis Virginia	96.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%	295
6	Dist 6 Total	95.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.3%	2.2%	2,641
7	Becker	95.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%	2.6%	274
7	Benton	98.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	163
7	Clay	93.9%	0.7%	0.3%	2.2%	1.9%	1.0%	676
7	Douglas	99.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	338
7	Mille Lacs	94.6%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%	2.2%	846
7	Morrison	98.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	389
7	Otter Tail	96.8%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.3%	608
7	Stearns	97.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	2,261
7	Todd	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	163
7	Wadena	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35
7	Dist 7 TOTAL	96.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	5,753
8	Big Stone	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59
8	Chippewa	97.2%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	219
8	Grant	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31
8	Kandiyohi	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.9%	0.0%	314
8	Lac Qui Parle	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45
8	Meeker	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	229
8	Pope	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	103
8	Renville	97.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	145
8	Stevens	98.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	87
8	Swift	96.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.6%	157
8	Traverse	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	82
8	Wilkin	93.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	32
8	Yellow Medicine	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	60
8	Dist 8 TOTAL	97.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1,563

District	County	% White	% Black	% Asian/ Pac Isl	% Hispanic	% Multi or Other Race	% Am Indian	TOTAL Jurors
9	Aitkin	98.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	240
9	Beltrami	86.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	2.4%	10.3%	509
9	Cass	89.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	1.6%	7.1%	183
9	Clearwater	92.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%	5.4%	187
9	Crow Wing	97.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	476
9	Hubbard	95.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	49
9	Itasca	95.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.5%	1.9%	265
9	Koochiching	95.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	2.3%	0.8%	268
9	Lake of the Woods	90.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	21
9	Mahnomen	52.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	11.6%	33.1%	124
9	Marshall	93.2%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%	1.4%	148
9	Norman	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	47
9	Pennington	94.6%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	2.7%	148
9	Polk	94.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2.4%	1.9%	1.0%	617
9	Red Lake	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	78
9	Roseau	94.7%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	2.0%	1.3%	149
9	Dist 9 Total	92.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	2.0%	4.1%	3,509
10	Anoka	91.8%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	0.6%	1,545
10	Chisago	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	170
10	Isanti	95.3%	1.0%	0.8%	1.8%	0.3%	0.8%	383
10	Kanabec	92.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.6%	1.5%	193
10	Pine	93.1%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	1.8%	2.3%	220
10	Sherburne	96.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	597
10	Washington	89.8%	1.8%	3.8%	1.9%	2.1%	0.6%	1,133
10	Wright	95.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%	783
10	Dist 10 Total	93.1%	1.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	5,024
	Statewide	89.4%	3.1%	2.9%	1.8%	1.8%	1.1%	43,945

* 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. One percent (1.3%) of jurors did not provide race information. Counties with no jurors in 2014 are excluded from these results.