
PERFORMANCE MEASURES
KEY RESULTS AND MEASURES
2ND ANNUAL REPORT

Presented to the Minnesota Judicial Council

August, 2010



**MINNESOTA
JUDICIAL
BRANCH**

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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 second annual report that contains results for all 14 Key Results and Measures of Judicial Council [Policy 505](#), [505a](#) and [505b](#) which were passed in October 2005, revised in July and August 2006 and in September 2009. The first report, completed in January 2009 contained baseline information. 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 describes new measures and then discusses results that are positive, followed by possible areas of concern and finishes with a consideration of what next steps the Judicial Council wants to take. The results 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 as of May 2010 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 court 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 2009 and trends comparing to FY07 and FY08. Juror information comes from the jury management system and includes jurors from calendar year 2009 compared to 2000 census figures.

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 cases, 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 for Last Brief to Submission (55 days) and Submission to Disposition (90 days, Juvenile Protection is 60 days).

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 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

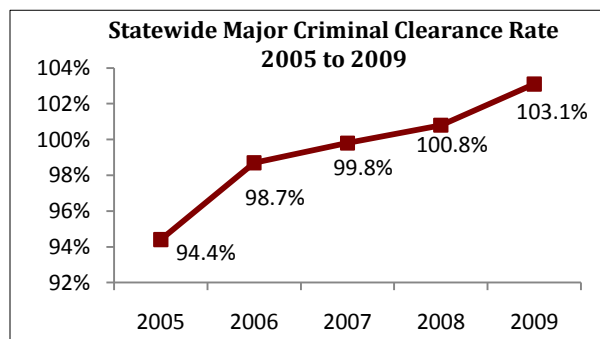
Access to Justice

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

- ◆ Districts reviewed results from the last survey and are making adjustments to respond to issues raised from the survey including:
 - Changing citations to “Respond By” dates to reduce the number of walk-ins in order to decrease wait time at arraignments.
 - Frequent meetings of Juvenile Court judges to work together to find ways to bring child protection cases into time standards.
 - Judicial and court administration review of pending cases to keep them from falling through the cracks.
 - The public website was overhauled to focus on user needs and interests including designing a common district template. Posters direct court users to public access computers and to the website.
- ◆ Planning for a new round of Access and Fairness surveys will be done in FY2011 (July 2010 – June 2011).

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.

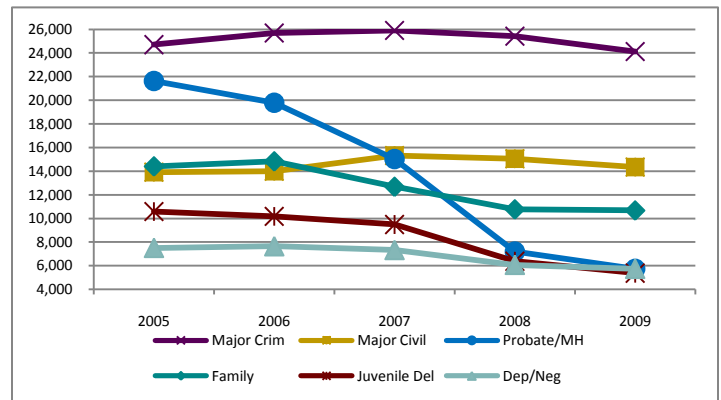


- ◆ Nine of ten judicial districts disposed of as many Major Criminal cases in calendar year 2009 as were filed (Clearance Rate of 100% or higher) and the statewide Clearance Rate for these cases has improved each year since 2005.

- ◆ Other case groups with increasing Clearance Rates over the past few years include Major Civil, Probate/Mental Health, Dependency/Neglect, and Juvenile Delinquency cases. Excluding Minor Criminal Cases, the overall clearance rate in 2009 is 101.6%. Dependency/Neglect Clearance Rates have improved from 89% in 2005 to 107% in 2009.
- ◆ Six districts exhibit an overall clearance rate in 2009 of 100% or higher for all cases combined (including Minor Criminal) with the 3rd District having the highest at 103%.

Statewide Pending Caseload 2005-2009

- ◆ Since Clearance Rates are generally above 100% and case filings are mostly flat or declining, the number of pending cases is also declining. The number of cases pending has decreased from 2005 to 2009 in all major case groups except Major Civil (+3%). The most dramatic decline is for Probate/Mental Health cases which had a 73% decline in number of cases pending from 2005 to 2009.



- ◆ This is the first year for reporting Backlog Index. The minimum goal for this index is 1.0 for non-criminal cases, and should be below 1.0 for criminal cases. All major case groups have a backlog index for 2009 that is .44 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. The Backlog Index for Probate/Mental Health cases has declined from 1.16 in 2005 to .43 in 2009.

WCL Case Type	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2009 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Civil	24	98.6
Dissolutions	24	98.8
Domestic Abuse	4	99.0
Minor Criminal	9	98.2
Total All Cases		97.7

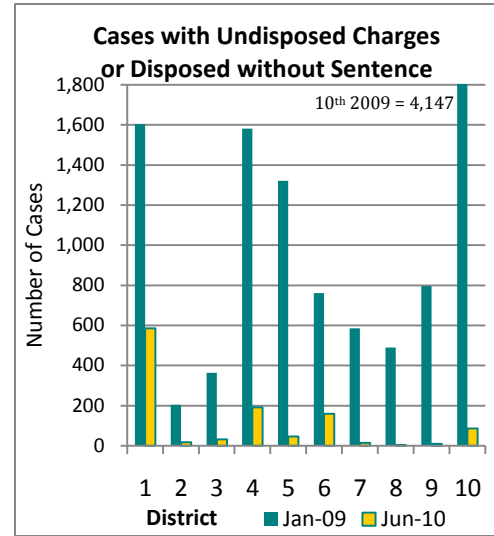
- ◆ For Time to Disposition Statewide, nearly 98% of all cases with timing objectives disposed in MNCIS in 2009 were disposed within the 99th percentile. (Time objectives set by the Judicial Council are noted in [Policy 505a](#) in the data details section.) Over 98% of Major Civil, Dissolution, Domestic Abuse and Minor Criminal cases were disposed within the 99th percentile objective.

- ◆ Time to Disposition for Major Criminal and Juvenile cases has improved from 2007 to 2009. The percent of cases beyond the 99th percentile for Major Criminal was 9.7% in 2007, 8.4% in 2008 and 7.8% in 2009. The percent of Juvenile Delinquency cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective was 7.7% in 2007, 6.5% in 2008 and 5.0% in 2009.
- ◆ Another new measure is Length of Time to Permanency. Over half of all permanencies reached for children in 2009 were through Protective Supervision or Trial Home Visit. Of these permanencies, 86% were achieved before the child was out of home for 12 months or less.
- ◆ All (100%) Court of Appeals cases met the timing objective for Submission to Disposition. The objective is 90 days, except for Juvenile Delinquency which is 60 days.
- ◆ The Supreme Court is generally meeting its time standards, especially for the time from Filing of PFR (Petition for Further Review) to Disposition of PFR where the standard for most case types is 50 days at the 50th percentile and 60 days at the 90th percentile.

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 began in July 2007 to identify and resolve data quality issues. A project to identify and investigate criminal cases with charges not disposed or disposed without a required sentence showed a reduction in cases with possible data quality issues from 11,800 in Jan 2009 down to approximately 1,100 in June 2010.
- ◆ Data quality reports are available on CourtNet for cases which may have issues that preclude the case from appearing on the Length of Time to Permanency Report.



Fairness and Equity

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

Race	2000 Census*	2009 Jurors
White	93.6%	92.5%
Black	2.6%	2.6%
American Indian	1.0%	1.0%
Asian/Pac Island	1.2%	2.2%
Other	.6%	1.1%
Multiple Races	1.0%	.7%
Total Statewide		42,869

*Ages 18-70, citizens, not institutionalized, speak English '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 5% of employees left the Branch in FY 2009 with nearly all of the departures being resignations and retirements.
- ◆ Planning for the next Quality Court Workplace survey should be done in 2010 and conducted in Spring 2011.

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.

- ◆ The first coordinated review of timeliness and Access and Fairness performance measure results by districts/appellate courts was conducted in early 2010 and each location submitted a written summary of the findings from the review (available in the [Data Details](#) section).
- ◆ Reviews noted that some of the tactical strategies to be implemented to improve timing measures and lack of satisfaction expressed in the Access and Fairness survey about the time it takes to complete business include:
 - Changes in calendaring practices
 - Extra review of pending caseload reports, correction of any errors
 - Judges and court administration staff identify “problem” cases and take appropriate action
 - Working to control continuances
 - More aggressive monitoring and processing of child protection and pre-trial criminal appeals in the Supreme Court

POSSIBLE AREAS OF CONCERN

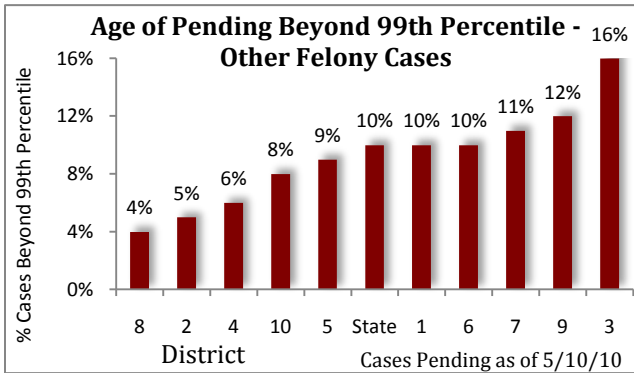
The measures in this section show possible areas of concern, and do not necessarily reflect poor performance.

Timeliness

- ◆ Minor Criminal Clearance Rates have been below 100% in the past four of five years resulting in the number of pending cases increasing by 6% from 2005-2009.

- ◆ In 2009, 8% of Major Criminal cases and 5% of Juvenile Delinquency cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective (12 mos. for Major Criminal, 6 mos. for Juv Delinquency). Only 53% of Major Criminal cases are disposed at the 90th percentile objective of four months. Almost one-third of the serious felony dispositions in 2009 (29%), occurred beyond the 12 month objective for these cases.

WCL Case Type	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2009 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Criminal	12	92.2
Juvenile Delinquency	6	95.0
Total All Cases		97.7



- ◆ There are large differences among districts for Age of Pending cases in the Other Felony case group beyond the 99th percentile of the timing objectives (as of 5/10/10) – from 4% up to 16%.

- ◆ The Major Criminal Backlog Index is .44 statewide, but is .50 or higher in four districts. The 10th District has the highest backlog index in Major Criminal and individual county index numbers in the district are as high as .71. This means that it took nearly nine months to dispose of the number of Major Criminal cases pending at the beginning of 2009.
- ◆ One-fourth of all children reaching permanency on a CHIPS case in 2009 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 2009 did so after being out of home for more than 12 months.

Using Performance Measures for Administration

- ◆ The results of the first coordinated review of performance measures by all districts and appellate courts indicate that lack of resources – judicial, court administration, public defender – is mentioned most frequently as a reason for timing measures that exceeded the objectives.

NEXT STEPS

This is the second comprehensive report to the Judicial Council of the Key Results of Performance Measures. Policy 505 states that “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.”

In order to continue the work of monitoring results, there are several possible directions that the Judicial Council can consider:

- ◆ Continue to have districts/appellate courts review timing results on an on-going basis, but conduct the more formal, coordinated review once per year rather than twice per year. This review should take place in early 2011 as soon as YE2010 data is available.
- ◆ Make tools available to the bench and court administration in districts and counties to review timing data regularly on an as-needed basis.
 - In-person or WebEx sessions to review and analyze local performance measure results which would include technical help in running reports and compiling information along with assistance in working through results to identify positive areas as well as possible items of concern.
 - Improve the user-friendly nature of gathering district and county timing measures.
- ◆ Include results of the district/appellate courts review in the next annual Performance Measures report which should be completed in late Spring 2011. The Key Results and Measures: Priority Measures for Implementation are then to be reviewed and updated for FY2012-FY2013.
- ◆ Based on previous recommendations from the Court Operations Policy and Strategy (COPS) committee, have the State Court Administrator appoint a work group of judges, district and court administration staff to plan for the next round of Access and Fairness surveys. Complete the planning in FY2011 (by June 2011) and conduct the surveys in FY2012 (by June 2012) or sooner if possible.

The process could be extended rather than having all courthouses conduct the survey within six months as in 2008. Locations that want updated results sooner could do the survey before others – perhaps on a rotating schedule or on an as-needed basis.

- ◆ Have the State Court Administrator appoint a work group of judges, human resources contacts, education and organizational development staff and court administration staff to plan for and implement the second Quality Court Workplace survey. Planning should begin in 2010 and the survey conducted in Spring 2011 with reporting and survey follow-up continuing throughout 2011. (Results would not be available for the 2011 Annual Performance Measure report.)
- ◆ Confirm that CJI teams are responsible for reviewing the results from the Length of Time to Permanency measure and to develop action plans accordingly.

REVIEW OF KEY RESULTS AND MEASURES

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

- ◆ When the Access and Fairness Survey was conducted statewide in 2008, over 80% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with 7 of the 10 statements in the Access section.
- ◆ Three statements regarding timeliness and the website scored lower than the other seven statements.
- ◆ Planning for the next round of the survey should be done during FY2011 in order to conduct the survey in FY2012.

The Access and Fairness Survey conducted in Minnesota 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.

A sample of the results from the Access section of the survey is included in this section, and the [Excellence](#) and [Fairness](#) sections also contain results from the survey. Complete results of the 2008 survey are posted on CourtNet.

Statewide, about nine out of ten respondents indicated they agree or strongly agree with the following statements:

- Finding the courthouse was easy (90%)
- I easily found the courtroom or office I needed (90%)
- I was treated with courtesy and respect (89%)

Three statements had fewer than eight out of ten respondents who indicated they agree or strongly agree with the statements:

- The court's hours of operation made it easy for me to do business (77%)
- I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time (71%)
- I viewed the Court's website and found it useful (58%)

The responses from the 10 Access Section statements were combined to calculate an overall index score to summarize the data. The index score is placed on a scale from 0-100 and scores were calculated for various demographic groups. The demographic groups with the highest scores were:

- Attorneys representing a client (87)
- Jurors or Potential Jurors (87)
- Respondents in Small courts¹ (86)

¹ Responses from court customers in counties categorized as Small in the 2008/2 WCL data.

The lowest access index scores belong to the following demographic groups:

- Witnesses (78)
- Black or African American respondents (78)
- Multi-Racial respondents (78)

Responding to Performance Measure Results

Each district reviewed results of the Access and Fairness Survey, along with timeliness measures, and reported results of the review. Copies of the reviews are available in the [appendix](#). Nearly all districts noted that the lowest levels of agreement on the survey were for respondents being able to get court business done in a reasonable amount of time and attributed these scores to lower levels of resources – for the courts and for other justice partners.

Examples of responses to the issue of how much time it takes for court users to complete their business inside and outside of the courtroom include the 4th District, “Due to budget cuts and limited staffing, the wait time to see a Hearing Officer has increased from 0-60 minutes in 2008 to 60-120 minutes in 2009. Scheduling for contested payable offenses that are not settled in the Hearing Office can be scheduled up to five months out.” In the 7th District, “There are several competing factors which the court has minimal control over such as public defender readiness, prosecuting attorney availability, probation agency availability for assessments, etc.”

“In the district’s attempt to deal with a shortage of judges, public defenders and prosecutors, we schedule volume calendars for one common morning and afternoon start time. Calendars are typically very large resulting in some of the litigants having to wait for their cases to be heard.”

First District

Some of the changes made in response to survey results in the 4th District included relocating a Self Help representative to the front filing counter for family cases. Although lines are long, it helps expedite filing since people don’t start in one line and then get referred to Self Help. Also, in the 4th District Juvenile Court, judges “meet frequently to discuss the top 20 out of compliance child protection cases, and work together to find ways to get these cases back into compliance.”

The 6th District has moved to using “Respond By” dates on citations rather than having law enforcement personnel distribute real court dates for those with payable offenses. The plan is to reduce the number of “walk-ins” at arraignments which are unpredictable in number, increase wait times, and require extra staff handling to prepare files for court.

The 3rd District was not able to make changes to improve court user satisfaction. “Unfortunately, we have further reduced access to court users since the survey was conducted. As a result of our drastic staffing reduction in FY08, we have closed the public service counters and telephones for the equivalent of ½ day per week.”

In response to the survey results about websites, the Court Information Office within the State Court Administrator’s Office undertook extensive efforts to overhaul the public website in 2009 to refocus it on user needs and interests, including designing a common template for district websites. Each courthouse now has a public access computer and posters were created to direct users to the public website for help with court related issues. In 2009, www.mncourts.gov received more than 4.5 million visits which is four times the number recorded four years earlier.

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 96% of the number of cases filed in 2009. If Minor Criminal cases are excluded, courts disposed of 102% of the number of cases filed.
- ◆ The 2009 statewide overall clearance rate (96%) is the same as in 2005, and has declined since 2006.
- ◆ Clearance rates for Major Criminal cases for the past five years have steadily increased from 94% in 2005 to 103% in 2009. The increasing clearance rate has resulted in a decrease of active pending Major Criminal cases.

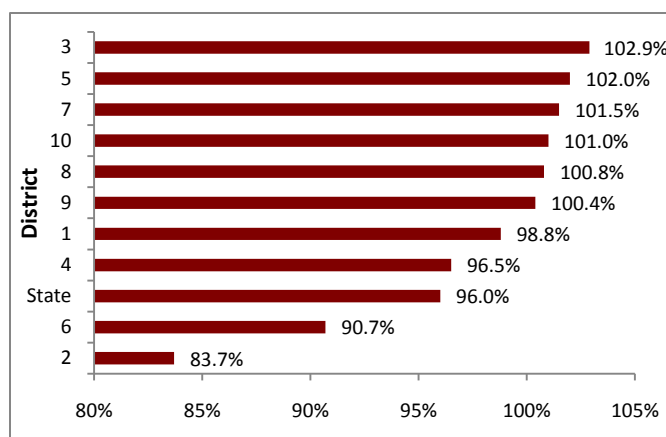
Figure 2.1: Statewide Clearance Rates 2007-2009

Case Group	Clearance Rates		
	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	100%	101%	103%
Major Civil	96%	97%	100%
Probate/MH	107%	113%	110%
Family	101%	102%	100%
Juvenile	99%	103%	105%
Minor Civil	97%	99%	100%
Minor Criminal	99%	93%	95%
State	99%	95%	96%

The 2009 clearance rate (Clearance Rate = Number of dispositions divided by number of filings times 100) is higher than in 2008, but lower than in 2007. The overall rate is below 100% each year from 2005-2009 with variation from year to year and among case types as indicated in the charts below.

In 2009, 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 (138%) (See [appendix](#)). Minor Criminal cases have the lowest clearance rate in 2009 at 95% with Other Traffic cases (91%) having the lowest rate within that group.

Figure 2.2: 2009 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 101.6% excluding Minor Criminal. These Minor Criminal cases may be impacted by staffing shortages as this case type tends to be staff intensive and lower priority to other case groups. Additionally, decreases in judicial resources could impact the resolution of these cases.

The 2009 Clearance Rate by district for all cases ranges from just under 84% in the 2nd District to 103% in the 3rd District. See the appendix for statewide clearance rates for all case types in 2009 and for 2005 to 2009 [district trends](#) by case groups.

Figure 2.3: Statewide Clearance Rates 2005-2009 - By Case Group

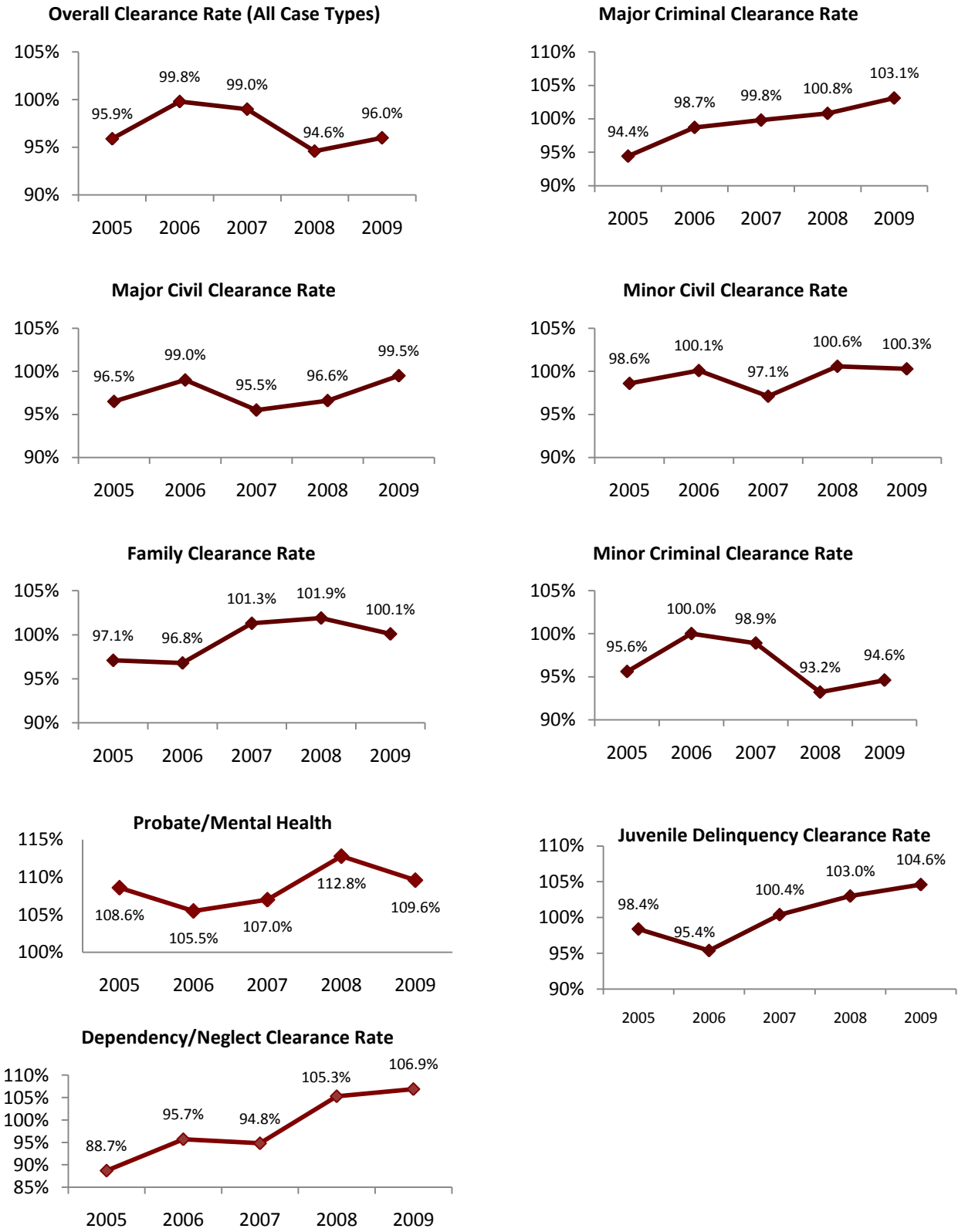


Figure 2.4: Overall Clearance Rates By District 2007- 2009

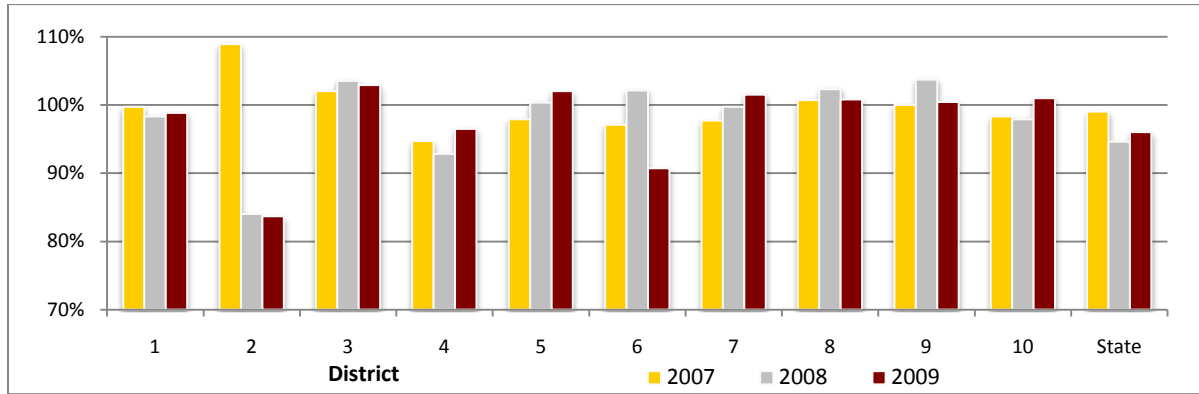


Figure 2.5: Statewide Pending Caseload Major Cases 2005- 2009

David Steelman writes that “[I]deally, a court 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...”²

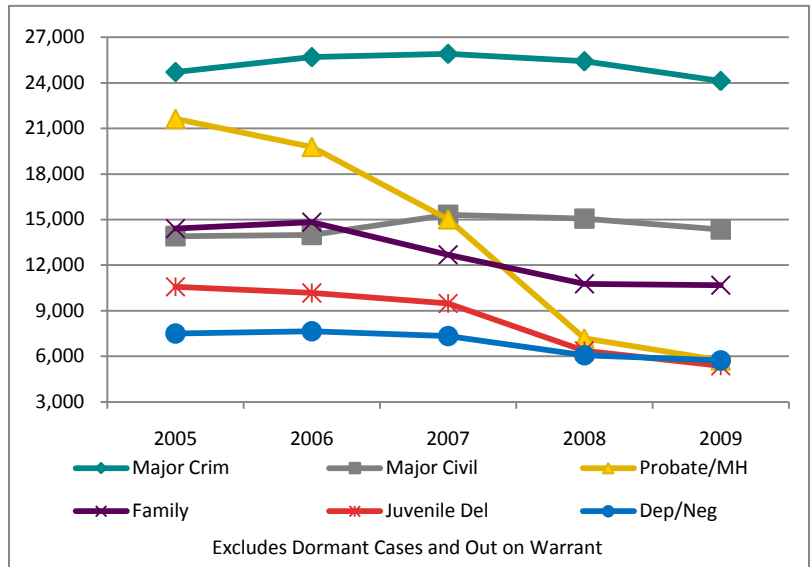


Figure 2.5 shows that the number of cases pending in the major case groups from 2005 to 2009 has increased in only one major case category – Major Civil (+3%). The number of Major Criminal, Probate, Family, Juvenile Delinquency and Dependency/Neglect pending cases has decreased during this time period as the filing numbers decreased and clearance rates increased.

A backlog index is another way to analyze the magnitude of cases pending in Minnesota’s District Courts. Information about backlog begins on [page 27](#).

² Steelman, David C., Caseflow Management (Williamsburg: National Center for State Courts, 2000), p. 132.

TIME TO DISPOSITION

- ◆ Statewide, 98% of all cases disposed in MNCIS in 2009 were disposed within the 99th percentile of the time objective. Conversely, 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 2009. Only 53% of Major Criminal cases met the 90th percentile objective of 4 months.
- ◆ Over one-fourth (27%) of all cases disposed in 2009 with a jury trial, were disposed beyond the 99th percentile time objective. However, jury trials represent only 1.3% of all major case type dispositions in 2009.
- ◆ 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 2009

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	31,049	53.4	6	10,021	70.6	12	12,521	92.2	4,551	7.8	58,142	157
Major Civil	12	40,937	92.3	18	2,102	97.0	24	712	98.6	602	1.4	44,353	125
Dissolutions	12	15,639	91.3	18	942	96.9	24	332	98.8	207	1.2	17,120	134
Domestic Abuse	2	11,180	97.5	3	110	98.5	4	55	99.0	118	1.0	11,463	14
Juvenile Del	3	15,316	80.6	5	2,258	92.5	6	478	95.0	956	5.0	19,008	62
Minor Criminal	3	436,232	87.4	6	43,330	96.1	9	10,951	98.2	8,741	1.8	499,254	50
Grand Total		550,353	84.8		58,763	93.8		25,049	97.7	15,175	2.3	649,340	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 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, 25% of the serious felony dispositions in 2009 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 2009 by District. The greatest variation among districts is in Major Criminal with the 3rd District disposing 13.2% of Major Criminal cases beyond the 99th percentile objective down to the 8th District disposing of 2.5% beyond the 99th percentile.

Figure 2.7: Time To Disposition 2009 By Case Group By District

Major Crim. Time To Disp. 2009				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
3	42.0	59.1	86.8	13.2
10	33.9	52.2	87.5	12.5
1	46.2	64.6	89.3	10.7
7	43.5	62.8	89.5	10.5
9	59.0	75.6	93.1	6.9
5	56.3	75.2	93.9	6.1
6	62.3	77.7	94.2	5.8
2	60.1	79.6	95.1	4.9
4	70.4	84.7	97.0	3.0
8	62.9	80.9	97.5	2.5
State	53.4	70.6	92.2	7.8

Major Civil Time to Disp. 2009				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
2	88.6	93.4	96.3	3.7
7	91.4	96.8	98.2	1.8
6	90.5	95.9	98.3	1.7
1	93.2	97.1	98.4	1.6
3	91.6	96.4	98.4	1.6
5	92.8	96.7	98.5	1.5
9	92.4	97.1	98.6	1.4
10	90.7	96.8	98.8	1.2
8	93.8	98.0	99.3	0.7
4	94.7	98.9	99.8	0.2
State	92.3	97.0	98.6	1.4

Dissolution Time to Disp. 2009				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
10	87.1	94.5	97.5	2.5
3	90.9	96.4	98.6	1.4
2	89.6	96.6	98.8	1.2
1	93.3	97.9	98.9	1.1
9	92.1	96.8	99.0	1.0
6	92.8	97.2	99.0	1.0
4	92.8	97.7	99.3	0.7
7	91.1	97.5	99.3	0.7
5	94.8	97.9	99.3	0.7
8	94.3	98.5	99.8	0.2
State	91.3	96.9	98.8	1.2

Dom. Abuse Time to Disp. 2009				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
1	93.7	95.1	95.8	4.2
6	95.8	97.4	98.3	1.7
9	96.6	97.5	98.4	1.6
5	97.7	98.9	99.2	0.8
10	96.5	98.4	99.3	0.7
3	98.9	99.3	99.6	0.4
2	98.4	99.5	99.7	0.3
8	99.1	99.4	99.7	0.3
4	99.7	99.9	99.9	0.1
7	98.1	99.2	100.0	0.0
State	97.5	98.5	99.0	1.0

Juv. Del. Time to Disposition 2009				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
3	68.7	87.1	93.0	7.0
7	73.2	90.2	93.1	6.9
9	77.7	91.2	94.1	5.9
2	83.7	93.4	94.5	5.5
4	78.0	91.9	94.7	5.3
6	81.9	93.1	95.6	4.4
10	84.3	93.9	95.7	4.3
8	81.9	92.7	96.0	4.0
5	84.1	93.6	96.2	3.8
1	86.6	94.6	96.3	3.7
State	80.6	92.5	95.0	5.0

Minor Crim. Time to Disp. 2009				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
10	85.3	94.1	97.0	3.0
2	66.0	92.4	97.1	2.9
4	71.1	92.8	97.7	2.3
3	90.0	96.6	98.5	1.5
5	92.6	97.2	98.5	1.5
1	92.2	97.3	98.7	1.3
7	90.7	97.1	98.8	1.2
9	93.0	97.9	99.0	1.0
6	94.8	98.5	99.3	0.7
8	94.1	98.4	99.4	0.6
State	87.4	96.1	98.2	1.8

Minor Criminal excludes ViBES data

While statewide numbers tend to even out many variances, district and county level information show more variation. As an example, during the review of Performance Measure results of Time to Disposition, the 1st District noted that there are large variations among different counties. One county took an average of 73 days to dispose of Major Civil cases while another took three times as long (241 days).

Figure 2.8: Personal Injury Cases Time to Disposition 2009 by District

For another example, about four percent (3.7%) of personal injury cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective of 24 months (2 years) statewide in 2009. But, there are many differences among districts ranging from the 4th District having 0% of personal injury cases disposed beyond the objective (with 40% of statewide personal injury dispositions for the year) to the 2nd District having 12% of these cases disposed after 24 months.

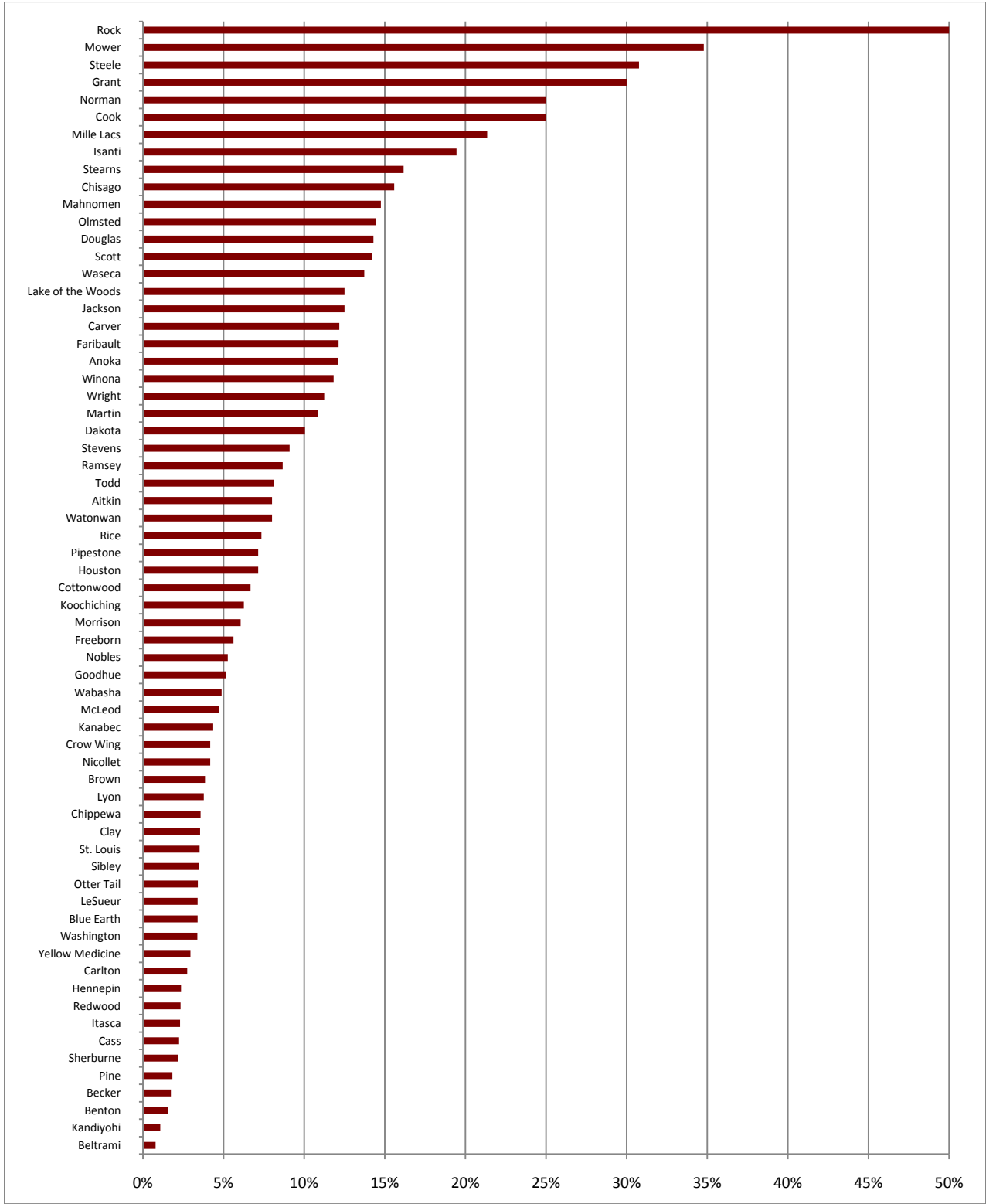
District	>99th % (24 mo.)	Total Cases Disposed
2	12.1%	535
3	8.9%	179
6	6.6%	182
5	6.5%	92
9	5.8%	137
7	5.2%	173
1	2.1%	390
10	1.9%	432
8	1.7%	59
4	0.0%	1,458
State	3.7%	3,637

Figure 2.9 illustrates county variation in time to disposition for 5th Degree Assault cases. It shows that the percent of cases disposed in 2009 beyond the 9 month objective (99th percentile) ranges from 0% to 50%.

Rock County has the highest percent of 5th Degree Assault cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile, but it had only 4 of the cases disposed in 2009 (see [appendix](#) for number of cases disposed by county). This situation is an example where caution should be used in looking at county results. MNJAD reports contain this disclaimer to remind users of the problems of using small numbers of cases:

The Judicial Council recognizes that these timing objectives may not be meaningful at a level below that of the Judicial District when there are only a small number of cases.

Figure 2.9: 5th Degree Assault Dispositions Beyond the 99th Objective 2009 By County



The [appendix](#) contains the total number of dispositions by county for 5th Degree Assault in 2009. If a county is not listed, 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](#)).

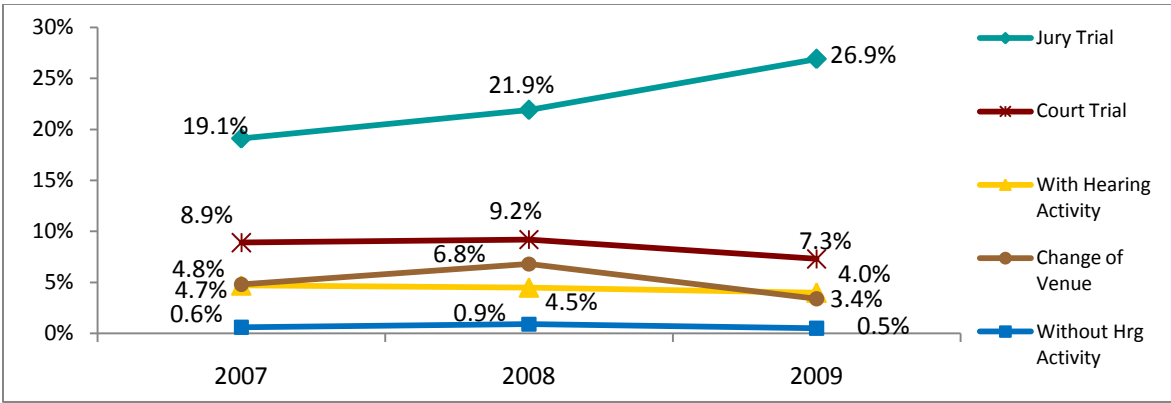
Over one-fourth (26.9%) of the 3,125 cases disposed (of all types that have timing objectives) in MNCIS in 2009 with a jury trial went beyond the 99th percentile. The differences among case groups are shown in Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10: Percent Cases Disposed With Jury Trial Beyond 99th Percentile 2009

Case Group	% Cases Disposed Beyond 99 th Percentile	Total Cases Disposed with Jury Trial (less than 1% of all cases)
Major Criminal	26.2%	1,611
Major Civil	13.8%	347
Juvenile Delinquency	45.5%	11
Minor Criminal	31.7%	1,156
Total	26.9%	3,125

In contrast, 4% of cases disposed (in all case types) with only hearing activity and no trial (301,552 cases) went beyond the 99th percentile and only .5% of cases without any hearing activity (335,332) went beyond the 99th percentile.

Figure 2.11: Statewide Percent Cases Disposed Beyond 99th Percentile by Disposition Activity Type - 2007-2009



Only dispositions recorded in MNCIS are included in Figure 2.11. In 2007, approximately 75% of all non minor criminal cases are included, about 98% in 2008, and 100% in 2009 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 in May were beyond the 99th percentile objective for completing the case. (Timing objectives are those used for Time to Disposition.)
- ◆ Within districts, the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile ranges from 2% in the 8th District to 15% in the 5th District.
- ◆ Condemnation (30%) and Serious Felony (19%) cases have the greatest percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile.

Figure 2.12: Statewide Age of Pending (MNCIS Cases) As Of 5/6/2010

Case Group	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases
Major Criminal	59%	13%	72%	19%	91%	9%	23,786
Major Civil	85%	7%	92%	3%	95%	5%	14,162
Dissolutions	90%	7%	96%	2%	99%	1%	5,784
Dom. Abuse	77%	6%	83%	2%	85%	15%	369
Major Juvenile	77%	11%	89%	2%	91%	9%	2,922
Minor Criminal*	77%	11%	88%	5%	92%	8%	63,781
State Total	74%	11%	85%	7%	93%	7%	110,804

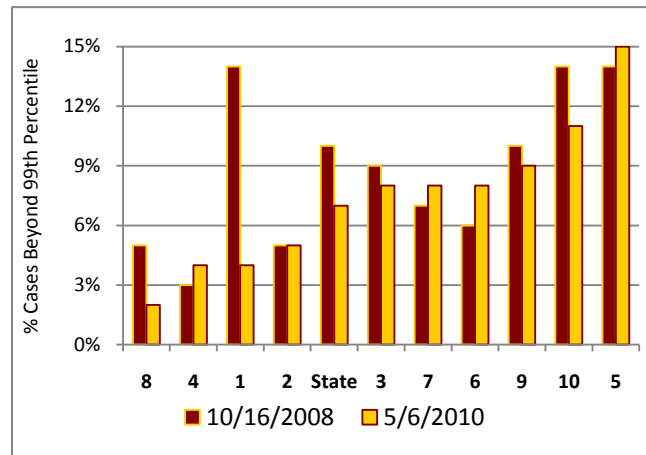
While the statewide average for all case types pending over the 99th percentile is 7% of cases, there is variation among case groups from Dissolution cases at 1% to 15% of Domestic Abuse cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective of 4 months. Juvenile delinquency and major criminal cases also have a higher percentage of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objectives (9%). (See [appendix](#) for complete statewide Age of Pending.)

*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 5/6/2010.

When comparing the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile from 10/16/08 to 5/6/10 the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Districts show increased overall age of pending, the 2nd is mostly flat and the 1st, 3rd, 8th, 9th and 10th Districts have a lower percent beyond the 99th percentile. The 1st District has the greatest decline going from 14% pending beyond the 99th percentile to 4%.



**Excludes ViBES cases

Responding to Performance Measure Results

The 5th District has the highest percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile because, as noted in their review of results, “It is likely there are old cases appearing on the Age of Pending cases report that were not properly reported as closed. ... Court Administrators will be asked to review this particular report and correct errors.”

An example of the variation found in the same measure is shown in age of pending Major Criminal Other Felony cases. Statewide, there are 10% of Other Felony cases pending beyond the 99th percentile. But, district results range from 4% of these cases pending beyond the 12 month objective in the 8th District to 16% in the 3rd District. Within the 3rd District, the county results vary on Other Felony cases pending beyond the 12 month objective from 1% of cases in Mower County to nearly one-third (31%) in Steele County.

Figure 2.14: Other Felony Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile (12 months) By District (as of 5/6/2010)

District	% over 99 th Percentile	# of Pending Cases
3	16%	1,655
9	12%	979
7	11%	1,547
6	10%	754
1	10%	1,395
State	10%	12,147
5	9%	667
10	8%	2,123
4	6%	1,859
2	5%	842
8	4%	326

3rd District Counties	% over 99 th Percentile	# of Pending Cases
Steele	31%	195
Winona	21%	295
Dodge	20%	41
Olmsted	19%	500
Waseca	13%	46
Fillmore	10%	20
Houston	7%	45
Freeborn	5%	149
Rice	5%	176
Wabasha	2%	51
Mower	1%	137
District Total	16%	1,655

Statewide, the percent of Other Felony cases pending beyond the 12 month objective range, by county, from 100% 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.

“Following a review of the case pending report and a wholesale correction effort, no “red lights” exist for Age of Pending Over the 99th Percentile as of April 1, 2010.”

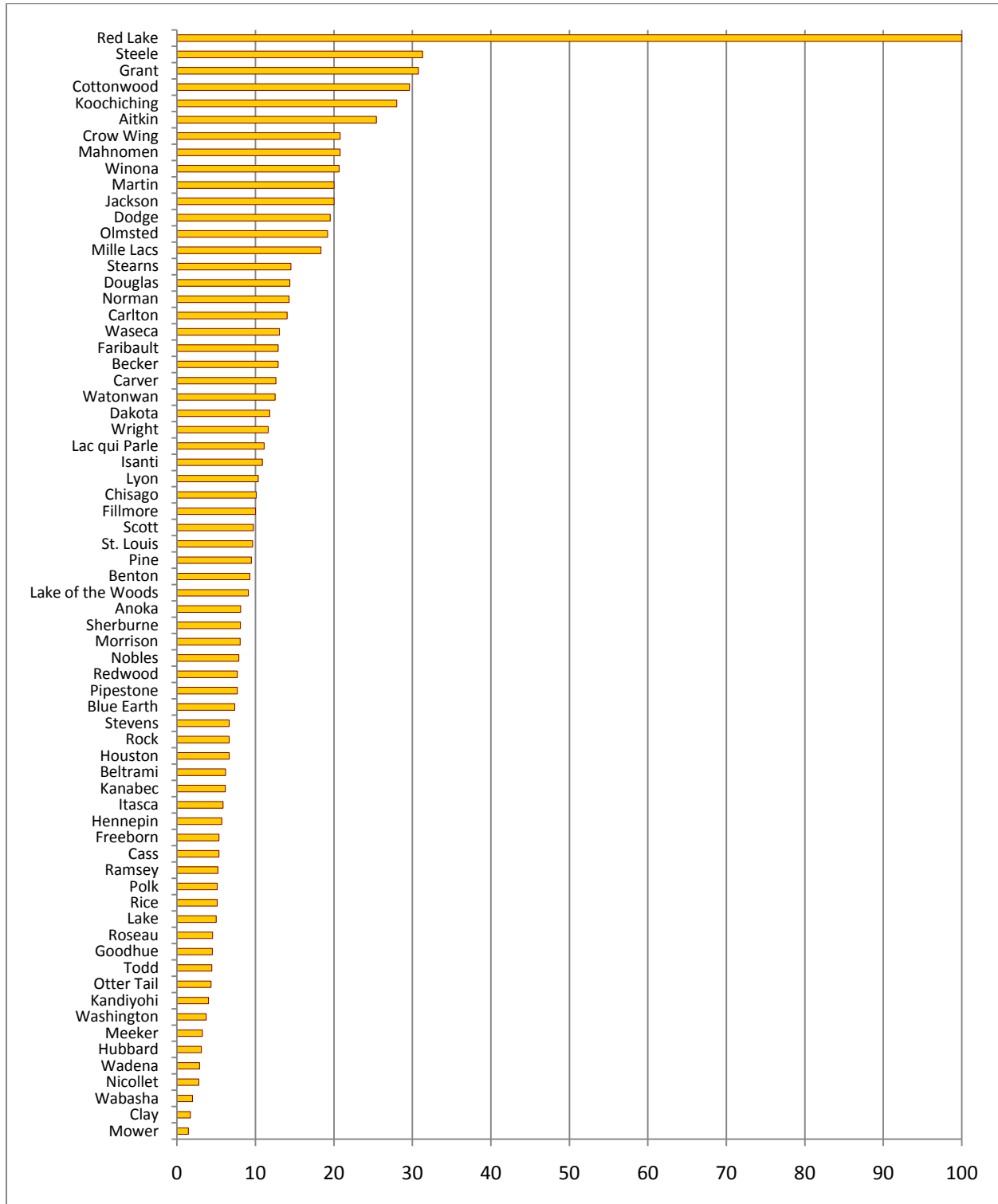
First District

Responding to Performance Measure Results

The variation in age of pending cases may be a result of data quality issues in MNCIS such as incorrect data entry of dispositions and dates. Data quality reports are available for districts and counties to identify dispositions/dates that may not have been recorded correctly.

The 1st District found that case dispositions were not updated or were improperly entered during transition from TCIS to MNCIS which resulted in many cases being shown as pending. In addition to an extensive data quality effort, “...the district as a whole and each individual county is setting all aged pending cases (over the 99th percentile) on the trial, hearing or paper review.”

Figure 2.15: Percent of Other Felony Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile (12 months) By County (As of 5-6-2010)



If a county is not listed, no cases are pending beyond the 99th percentile. [Appendix](#) contains total number of Other Felony cases pending by county and average number of days cases beyond the 99th percentile have been pending as of 5/6/2010.

BACKLOG INDEX

- ◆ All Backlog Index scores are far below 1.0. 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 2005 to 2009 (.36 to .44) while the Probate/Mental Health Backlog Index has declined over 60% 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.

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

David Steelman

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.”³ 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 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.

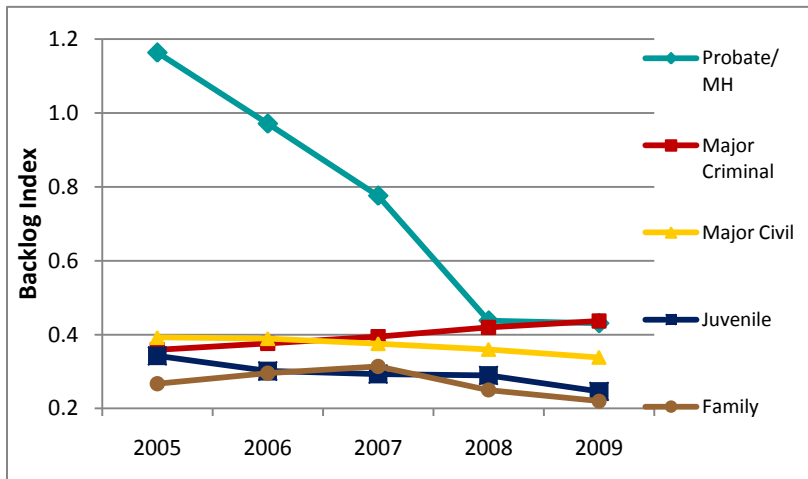
For example, if a county had 500 pending Other Felony cases at the beginning of the year and disposed of 1,000 Other Felony cases that year, it would have a backlog index of .5. This means that the court “turned over” or disposed of the equivalent of the pending caseload within six months (.5 equals a half-year). “A backlog index of 1.0 means that the court disposed of the equivalent of the pending caseload in one year.”⁴ 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 situation, however, is not reflected in the data statewide in 2009 as noted in Figure 2.16.

³ Steelman, David C., Caseflow Management (Williamsburg: National Center for State Courts, 2000), p. 93.

⁴ Ibid.

Figure 2.16: Backlog Index of Major Case Types Statewide 2005-2009



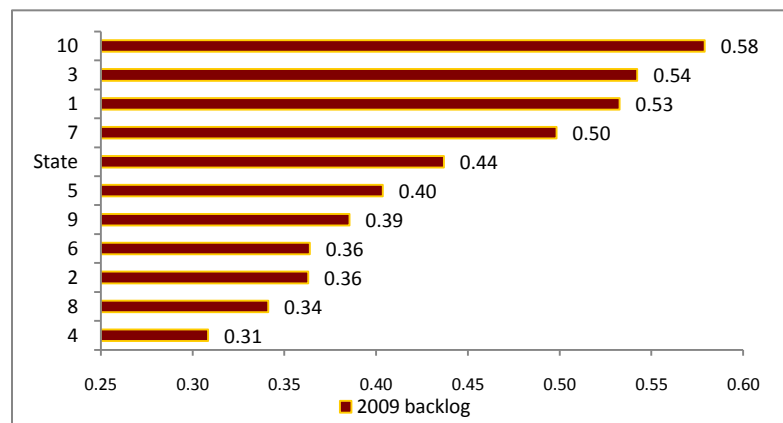
The data in figure 2.16 indicates courts statewide now have a higher backlog index for Major Criminal cases than for Major Civil cases although both are less than .5.

The backlog index has been declining for all major case groups in the past five years, except in Major Criminal. The Probate/Mental Health area has decreased the most from 1.16 in 2005 to .43 in 2009 while Major Criminal had a backlog index of .36 in 2005 rising to .44 in 2009.

As with other measures, the Major Criminal backlog index varies by district and counties within districts. District backlog index data for 2005-2009 is available in the [appendix](#).

Figure 2.17: 2009 Backlog Index for Major Criminal Cases By District

Figure 2.17 shows the Major Criminal backlog index for 2009 as low as .31 in the 4th District to a high of .58 in the 10th District. This means that the 4th District was able to process the number of cases pending at the beginning of 2009 in under four months (.31 of a year) while the 10th processed an equivalent number of cases as those pending at the beginning of 2009 in about seven months (.58 of a year).



10th District Counties	2009 Backlog in Major Criminal
Wright	.71
Pine	.69
Isanti	.68
Chisago	.62
Kanabec	.60
Anoka	.57
Sherburne	.51
Washington	.48
District Total	.58

As in other measures, there is variation by county within a district. Major Criminal cases in the 10th District range from a backlog index of .48 in Washington County to .71 in Wright County. These numbers show that Wright County took nearly nine months to dispose of the number of Major Criminal cases pending at the beginning of 2009.

Responding to Performance Measure Results

The review of Backlog Index as part of the Performance Measures Results completed by the 10th District indicated the higher Backlog Index number in Major Criminal, especially Serious Felonies, were attributed to public defender shortages and judicial vacancies (backlog Index in 2009 for the 10th District for Serious Felonies was 1.01, rising as high as 1.37 in Wright County). Although no systemic data quality or business practice issues were identified as contributing to a higher backlog index by the 10th District, they report that some counties are now reviewing calendars to see if improvements can be made.

“Our only “red light” [for the backlog index] was in serious felonies. Public defender shortages and judicial vacancies have contributed to this.”

Tenth District

LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY

- ◆ Just over three-fourths (76%) of children who reached permanency on a CHIPS case in 2009 did so after being out of home for 12 months or fewer (across cases).
- ◆ Just under two-thirds (63%) 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 new 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.

... CJJ 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.

Phase one of the data quality review process of the Length of Time to Permanency report as designated by the Council (Policy 703) - began in February 2010 and Phase Two made the report available to court staff and judges on CourtNet in April 2010.

Training was provided to MNCIS users to make sure the data accurately and thoroughly reflected all activity on the case. Data files with possible errors are available on CourtNet for court administration to use for local data quality work.

The final ‘phase’ of the report data quality process is to allow it to be available to the public upon request. As of the writing of this report, this final release has not happened, but is expected to be done soon.

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.

Figure 2.18: Length of Time for Children to Reach Permanency in 2009 By District

Figure 2.18 shows that, statewide, 76% of children on a CHIPS case who reached permanency in 2009 did so after being out of home a total of 12 months or less (1,493 children out of 1,952 total) while 63% of the children on a Permanency case reaching permanency in 2009 did so by 12 months (588 children out of 932 total) (see [appendix](#) for county listings of 2009 CHIPS and Permanency cases).

For this report, protective supervision and trial home visits are included as permanencies. In 2009, statewide 53% of all children reaching permanency on a CHIPS case did so by these two types of permanency. Another 27% of children had their case dismissed or jurisdiction terminated as the permanency of record.

District	CHIPS Cases		Permanency Cases	
	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children
1	82%	156	74%	64
2	67%	50	70%	45
3	83%	101	67%	34
4	84%	400	61%	187
5	70%	126	74%	32
6	72%	108	77%	67
7	76%	143	63%	52
8	77%	44	74%	23
9	70%	176	42%	32
10	72%	189	50%	52
State	76%	1493	63%	588

Data for permanencies reached in 2009 (data as of 5/20/10).

Overall, the permanency types achieved most frequently in 2009 for children on a Permanency case are Transfer of Permanent Legal and Physical Custody (38%) and State Ward for Adoption (37%).

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 67% in the 2nd District to 84% reaching permanency within 12 months in the 4th District. For children on a Permanency case, the percent reaching permanency within 12 months varies from 42% in the 9th District to 77% in the 6th District.

Figure 2.19: Length of Time To Permanency Statewide 2009 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
Protective Supervision	343	59%	139	83%	46	91%	26	96%	20	99%	6	100%	580
Trial Home Visit	254	56%	152	90%	26	96%	3	97%	12	99%	3	100%	450
Term. of Jurisdiction w/o Perm. Order	103	26%	141	62%	53	75%	46	87%	29	94%	24	100%	396
Transfer of Custody	31	22%	76	75%	17	87%	11	95%	6	99%	1	100%	142
Dismissed w/o Perm. Order	80	56%	28	76%	14	86%	5	89%	4	92%	11	100%	142
State Ward for Adoption	17	17%	42	58%	17	75%	15	89%	10	99%	1	100%	102
Reunified	17	20%	38	65%	4	70%	8	80%	10	92%	7	100%	84
Long-Term Foster Care	10	17%	20	52%	13	74%	4	81%	8	95%	3	100%	58
Foster Care for a Specified Time	1	20%	2	60%	0	60%	0	60%	0	60%	2	100%	5
Total	856	44%	638	76%	190	86%	118	92%	99	97%	58	100%	1959

*Permanency types include those that are now obsolete.

As may be expected, the length of time for children to reach permanency varies by type of permanency achieved. Figure 2.19 shows that by 12 months of being out of home, 90% of children with a Trial Home Visit reached permanency while only 52% of children with Long-Term Foster Care achieved permanency by 12 months. Eight percent (8%) of children reaching permanency on a CHIPS case in 2009 needed over 24 months to achieve permanency for cases that were dismissed without a permanency order and for those reunified.

The Length of Time to Permanency report is available on CourtNet. One of the features of the report is the ability to drill-through any summary number to see the children and cases that make up that number, as shown in Figure 2.20. This feature allows for closer review of cases to analyze business practices and to be sure information is being entered properly in MNCIS.

Figure 2.20: Example of Length of Time To Permanency Report Output and Drill-through Results

Permanency Type	Returned Home or Reached Permanency in 0-6 Months		Cum % Thru 6 Months
	# of Children	% in Current Time Period	
Mower County			
Protective Supervision Following Removal from the Care of the Parent	6	0.6%	60%

Total Placement Days	Birth Date	Race	Party ID	ICWA	Case Number
0	4/2/2010	White	1612	No	50JV11
112	5/17/2006	Other	1612	No	50JV11
112	4/22/2005	Other	1612	No	50JV11
3	5/21/2008	Other	1612	No	50JV01
3	5/18/2007	Other	1612	No	50JV01
3	6/5/2005	Other	1612	No	50JV01

COURT OF APPEALS DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ◆ Nearly 90% of juvenile protection cases in 2009 met the 55 day goal for Last Brief to Submission. Although other cases types are not meeting the ABA standard, most cases are heard about three months after the last brief.
- ◆ All (100%) cases disposed by the Court of Appeals in 2009 met the timing objective for Submission to Disposition of 60 days for Juvenile Delinquency cases and 90 days for all other case types.
- ◆ The number of cases handled in 2009 (more than 2,500, including abbreviated adversarial cases) increased about 14% from 2007.

The timing objectives for the Court of Appeals were approved in August, 2007. For the category of Last Brief to Submission, the court adopted the ABA standard of 55 days. Although the court has not yet met the ABA standard of 55 days from Last Brief to Submission, most cases are now heard about three months after the last brief, and 86% of the juvenile protection cases are heard within 55 days.

Figure 2.21: Percent of Court of Appeals Cases Within Last Brief to Submission Time Objective

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Within Last Brief to Submission Timing Objectives											
		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
		Cases	w/in Obj	Cases	w/in Obj	Cases	w/in Obj	Cases	w/in Obj	Cases	w/in Obj
Civil											
	Civil	731	11.6%	779	9.9%	718	13.0%	869	8.8%	889	8.7%
	Econ. Security	245	0.0%	204	3.4%	216	1.8%	228	0.0%	228	4.7%
	Family	232	15.6%	248	10.8%	221	16.2%	222	11.6%	231	20.6%
	Other	104	n/a	95	n/a	109	0.0%	94	33.3%	106	0.0%
	Total Civil	1312		1326		1264		1413		1454	
Criminal											
	Criminal	736	5.4%	787	6.6%	707	6.2%	800	2.7%	878	4.5%
Adoption/ Juv. Prot.											
	Protection	71	73.5%	56	89.5%	77	90.5%	55	81.8%	63	86.0%
Juv. Delin.											
	Delinquency	60	0.0%	15	16.7%	5	100.0%	3	0.0%	5	0.0%
Total Cases		2154		2184		2053		2270		2400	
	Number of cases										
	Last Brief to Submission (Goal = 55 days)										
	% of cases within time objective										

An increasing percent of Family cases is meeting the 55 day goal for last brief to submission while a smaller percent of Criminal cases meet the 55 day goal than in 2005.

The backlog of cases with briefs awaiting scheduling has decreased from more than 700 cases in 2007 to about 200 cases at the end of 2009.

Figure 2.22: Percent of Court of Appeals Cases Within Submission to Disposition Time Objective

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Within Submission to Disposition Timing Objectives										
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	#	90 Days Obj	#	90 Days Obj	#	90 Days Obj	#	90 Days Obj	#	90 Days Obj
Civil	Cases	Obj	Cases	Obj	Cases	Obj	Cases	Obj	Cases	Obj
Civil	731	99.4%	779	99.4%	718	100.0%	869	99.7%	889	99.7%
Econ. Security	245	100.0%	204	100.0%	216	100.0%	228	100.0%	228	100.0%
Family	232	100.0%	248	99.5%	221	100.0%	222	100.0%	231	100.0%
Other	104		95		109	100.0%	94		106	100.0%
Total Civil	1312		1326		1264		1413		1454	
Criminal										
Criminal	736	100.0%	787	99.8%	707	100.0%	800	100.0%	878	100.0%
Adoption/ Juv. Prot.										
Protection	71	98.0%	56	100.0%	77	100.0%	54	100.0%	63	100.0%
Juv. Delin.										
Delinquency	35	100.0%	15	100.0%	5	100.0%	3	100.0%	5	100.0%
Total Cases	2154		2184		2053		2270		2400	
Number of cases										
Submission to Disposition (Goal = 90 days, Juv Prot = 60 days)										
% of cases within time objective										

All cases met the time objective for Submission to Disposition in 2009 and all cases have met this objective at least 98% of the time since 2005.

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ◆ The Supreme Court is generally meeting its time standards.
- ◆ Child Protection and Professional Regulation cases are not meeting timing objectives for the majority of events during the life of the case.

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 2007-2009

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	
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	
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	
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 2007-2009

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	
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	
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	
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 areas that are not consistently meeting objectives include child protection and criminal pretrial at both the 50th and 90th percentile for filing of PFR to disposition of PFR. There is no overall objective for submission to disposition (with or without dissent), but the professional regulation cases are not meeting the objectives set for cases with dissent, especially at the 90th percentile. Although the number of days taken for different events remains fairly consistent from year to year, there are several increased in 2009 figures compared to 2007 and 2008.

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 three years and has been instrumental in leading several significant projects.
- ◆ Over 18,000 convictions which had not been properly certified to DVS from 2003-2008 were reviewed and updated to correct the records at DVS.
- ◆ The number of criminal cases with charges not disposed, or without proper sentences, has decreased by 90% from January 2009 to June 2010.

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

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 determines when to move issues to COAW or other groups to pursue required business practices in order to achieve the necessary level of data quality.

Since the inception of the program, there have been many major data quality efforts. In 2008 an evaluation indicated 18,300 convictions had not been properly certified to the Department of Vehicle Services (DVS) between 2003 and 2008. The data had not passed due to technical complications during the transition to MNCIS as well as data processing errors. The Data Quality staff coordinated work with DVS, ITD and court staff to establish customized programming to prepare special data passes, communicated procedures and lists of cases for local review and manually processed 5,100 cases with the most serious charges.

Part of the process for any newly created report in the Branch includes conducting a review process to meet the goals of Policy 703 to assure that “sufficient accuracy and integrity have been demonstrated.” During the initial review period of the [Length of Time to Permanency](#) report, the Data Quality team discovered areas where data entry was not accurate or was incomplete which then led to results on the report that were not complete. The team partnered with CJI Managers to conduct seven CHIPS MNCIS Data Quality Trainings by WebEx and in-person at specific locations by request.

Figure 3.1: Example of Court Data Files on CourtNet for Data Quality Purposes

To help courts identify problematic MNCIS cases that would result in a case not being included as it should on the Length of Time to Permanency Report, the Data Quality team provides Court Data Files on CourtNet. Each 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.

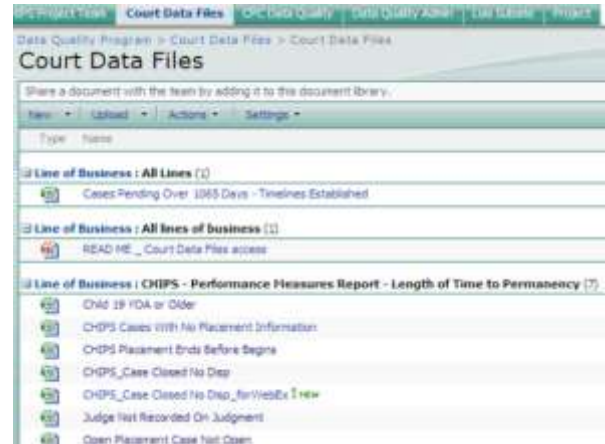
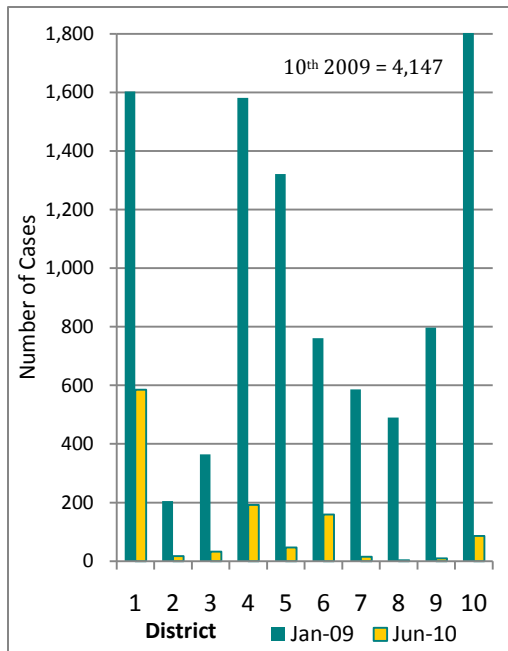


Figure 3.2: Number of Criminal Cases With Charges Not Disposed or Disposed Without a Required Sentence by District 2009-2010



The Data Quality Program staff also provides continuous monitoring of criminal cases to ensure proper dispositions are entered in MNCIS. Reports have been created that district court staff can use to find the cases with charges missing a final disposition or cases where all the charges are disposed but not all dispositions requiring a sentence have one. The reports allow for users to “drill-through” to retrieve case numbers from the summary counts. The detailed information can then be used to update the case.

There has been measurable progress toward updating criminal cases needing charges to be disposed and/or sentences added. The number of cases with possible data quality issues has decreased over 90% in 18 months from about 11,800 in January 2009 down to approximately 1,100 in June 2010.

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

- ◆ When the survey was conducted statewide in 2008, the mean score for the excellence statement was 4.2, the highest in the Fairness section and among the highest in the survey.
- ◆ Plans for the next survey will be made during FY2011 in order to conduct surveys in FY2012.

In the Fairness section of the Access and Fairness survey conducted in 2008, the final statement was, “As I leave the court, I know what to do next in my case.” 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?” Overall, eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

There is some variation in this question by role and location. The mean scores for the following roles and locations were the highest for this statement:

- Attorney representing a client (4.5)
- Law enforcement (4.4)
- District 1 (4.3)

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

- Role of Respondent
 - Victim (4.0)
 - Friend/Family of participant (4.0)
 - Witness (4.0)

Responding to Performance Measure Results

The positive results for this statement on the Access and Fairness surveys were noted in the district reviews of Performance Measure results. For example, the 7th District noted, “In response to the Access and Fairness Survey, debriefs were held in all ten counties of the Seventh Judicial District. No specific changes were implemented as a result of the survey results.”

The survey results show that 88% of all respondents agree/strongly agree that as they leave court, they know what to do next about their case.

2nd District

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 size⁵ and response rate.

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 Courts⁶ (86)

The higher scores for small courts are reinforced in the review of Performance Measure Results in the 5th District. With several small courts in the district, all district scores were higher than the statewide average in the Fairness section (and the Access section). Specifically, the responses to the survey statement "I was treated with respect" are higher in all racial/ethnic groups in the district compared to the statewide average scores.

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)

⁵ County size categories from the 2008/2 WCL (Small, Medium, Large)

⁶ 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 information on questionnaires, but about 8% do not complete the Hispanic/Latino ethnicity information.
- ◆ 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 in the last decennial census to the jurors who report for service, return their questionnaires, and report their race. The census information uses as many criteria as possible to try to match the characteristics of people eligible to serve on juries. Only larger locations and the state as a whole can be reported by race using these specific criteria (see [appendix](#) for all county-level juror data).

Figure 5.1: 2009 Juror Racial Comparison With 2000 Census

	White		Black		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other		2+ Races		Total*
	2000 Census	2009 Jurors	2000 Census	2009 Jurors	2000 Census	2009 Jurors	2000 Census	2009 Jurors	2000 Census	2009 Jurors	2000 Census	2009 Jurors	2009 Jurors
Minnesota	93.6%	92.5%	2.6%	2.6%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	2.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	42,869
Anoka	95.8%	94.5%	0.8%	1.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	2.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1,042
Carver-Scott	97.3%	95.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.1%	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	983
Dakota	95.0%	93.5%	1.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	2,575
Hennepin	88.1%	84.2%	6.9%	7.6%	0.9%	1.1%	2.0%	4.2%	0.6%	2.3%	1.5%	0.6%	7,776
Ramsey	87.3%	84.9%	6.0%	5.6%	0.9%	0.5%	2.9%	6.1%	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	5,810
St. Louis	96.0%	97.0%	0.7%	0.4%	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	2,406
Washington	96.3%	93.7%	1.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	2.7%	0.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%	1,830

* 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: 2000 Census Public Use Microdata 5% Sample

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)

Statewide, only 1% of jurors had missing race information in 2009. The calculation for percent of jurors by race excludes those who did not report race⁷. There is slight variation on missing race among districts (0% to 3%) as shown in the [appendix](#). Hispanic/Latino ethnicity is asked separately from race

⁷ 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).

on the juror questionnaires. Statewide, the percent of Hispanic/Latino jurors who report for service is the same as the population in the community – 1.7% of all jurors who returned a questionnaire compared to 1.4% of the statewide population in 2000 as shown in Figure 5.2.

About eight percent of all jurors (8.2%) did not identify themselves as being Hispanic/Latino or not which is a reduction in missing information in 2007 when 12% was missing. There is a lot of variation in the percent of jurors not reporting Hispanic/Latino ethnicity among districts as shown in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.2: Hispanic Jurors And Census

	Hispanic/Latino	
	2000 Census	2009 Jurors
Minnesota	1.4%	1.7%
Anoka	0.8%	0.8%
Carver-Scott	1.1%	1.2%
Dakota	2.0%	2.4%
Hennepin	1.6%	2.1%
Ramsey	3.0%	2.8%
St. Louis	0.7%	0.9%
Washington	1.3%	2.5%

Figure 5.3: % Missing Juror Hispanic Data 2009

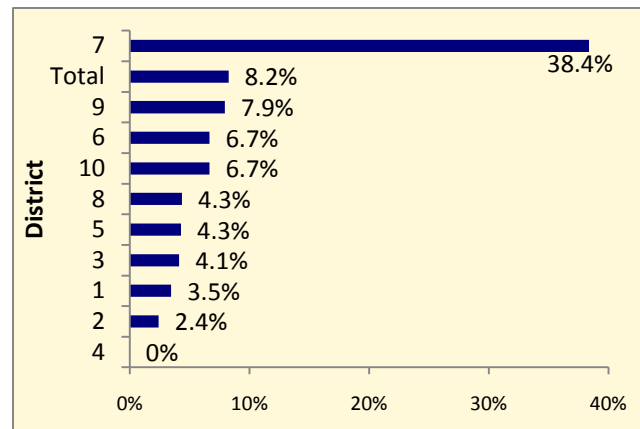


Figure 5.4: Comparison of 2009 Jurors' Gender With 2000 Census

	% Female		% Male	
	2000 Census	2009 Jurors	2000 Census	2009 Jurors
Minnesota	50.2%	51.5%	49.8%	48.5%
Anoka	49.3%	52.3%	50.7%	47.7%
Carver-Scott	49.8%	51.3%	50.2%	48.7%
Dakota	50.8%	51.2%	49.2%	48.8%
Hennepin	50.2%	49.9%	49.8%	50.1%
Ramsey	52.1%	53.5%	47.9%	46.5%
St. Louis	50.7%	52.3%	49.3%	47.7%
Washington	50.5%	53.7%	49.5%	46.3%

There are slightly more female jurors than are represented in communities across the state with some variation by location as shown in Figure 5.4. Statewide, there are 1.3% more females and fewer males among jurors than in the census. Washington County has the largest difference between the census and juror gender (3.2%) in areas for which census information is available.

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 for FY 09 by location range from .8% in the 5th District to 11% in the 6th District with 5% statewide.
- ◆ Retirements and resignations together comprise nine in ten of all separations in FY09.
- ◆ The total Branch separation rate for FY09 is lower than either FY08 or FY07.

Figure 6.1: Separation Rates for FY2009

FY2009										
District/ MJC	Retirement		Resignation		Dismissal		Layoff		Total Separations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	4.5	2.0%	6.6	2.9%	1.0	.4%		.0%	12.1	5.4%
2	3.0	1.4%	6.0	2.8%	1.0	.5%		.0%	10.0	4.7%
3	4.0	2.7%	2.5	1.7%	.8	.5%		.0%	7.3	4.9%
4	9.1	1.9%	15.5	3.2%	1.0	.2%		.0%	25.6	5.4%
5	1.0	.8%	0.0	.0%		.0%		.0%	1.0	.8%
6	8.9	8.3%	2.0	1.9%	1.0	.9%		.0%	11.9	11.2%
7	5.9	3.3%	2.3	1.3%		.0%	3.0	1.7%	11.2	6.4%
8	2.0	2.7%	1.0	1.3%		.0%	3.0	4.0%	6.0	8.1%
9	4.0	2.6%	2.8	1.8%	1.0	.7%		.0%	7.8	5.1%
10	5.0	1.8%	6.8	2.5%	1.0	.4%		.0%	12.8	4.6%
MJC	4.0	1.3%	8.5	2.9%		.0%		.0%	12.5	4.2%
Total	51.3	2.3%	53.9	2.4%	6.8	.3%	6.0	.3%	118.0	5.2%

= 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 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 nearly 90% of the FTEs leaving the Branch in FY2009, with Dismissals and Layoffs accounting for approximately 5% each. While representing a small percentage of separations, all locations except the 5th District and MJC experienced dismissals or layoffs. The variation in total separation percent ranges from .8% in the 5th District to 11.2% in the 6th District.

Figure 6.2: Total Separation Rates by District for FY07 to FY09

District/MJC	FY09 %	FY08 %	FY07 %
1	5.4%	7.7%	8.4%
2	4.7%	10.2%	9.4%
3	4.9%	16.3%	5.5%
4	5.4%	9.2%	9.7%
5	.8%	8.7%	0.9%
6	11.2%	7.2%	9.5%
7	6.4%	3.2%	4.4%
8	8.1%	4.2%	0.0%
9	5.1%	4.9%	3.6%
10	4.6%	8.5%	9.8%
MJC	4.2%	6.7%	4.3%
Total	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 the rates of other sectors across the country. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that federal, state and local government turnover rates were approximately 16% in 2009, while the total for the United States private sector is 41%. These U.S. 2009 separation rates are lower than in previous years, similar to the pattern in the Judicial Branch the past three fiscal years.

The total separation rate has declined to 5.2% in FY09 from 8.2% in 08 and 7.1% in 07.

Figure 6.3: Statewide Separation Rates by Type for FY07 to FY09

The trends for type of separation from the branch have remained fairly steady over the past three fiscal years. The most variation in statewide percentages among separation types is for resignations which declined by nearly 2% from FY08 to FY09. This may be attributed to the weak job market and generally poor economy leading to people being cautious.

Dismissals have also declined slightly, generally due to fewer probationary dismissals. As hiring volume is down, there are fewer probationary employees who do not pass probation.

Separation Type	FY09 %	FY08 %	FY07 %
Retirement	2.3%	2.6%	1.9%
Resignation	2.4%	4.3%	4.2%
Dismissal	.3%	1.0%	.9%
Layoff	.3%	.3%	.1%
Total	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
- ◆ Based on results, most employees and judges/justices understood how their job contributes to the Branch mission.
- ◆ Over 80% of employees agreed that their supervisor was available when they needed help.

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.

The HR/EOD Committee Recommendations were:

Employee Survey:

The HR/EOD Committee asked the QCW action planning team to work with JAD to develop steps for addressing the employee areas of focus. Committee members endorsed investigating locations with the highest results and learning from those groups. The committee also noted that the Branch was already beginning to address the workload prioritization issues through work with the ASD committee by soliciting suggestions from judges and employees statewide on cost savings, efficiencies, and prioritization of case types.

Judge Survey:

The HR/EOD Committee suggested organizing a focus group of judges to discuss the focus areas of workload and leadership. The intention was to include counties/districts that had both high and low levels of disagreement in the focus areas to learn from others' strengths, as well as to better

understand the answers to the questions in the workload and leadership area so follow-up efforts could be targeted more appropriately.

Each district had a representative on the QCW employee survey team that developed the statewide action plan. As a result of that plan, several activities have been initiated and/or completed.

Accomplishments toward meeting goals of the action plan include:

1. Developed education and resources to assist with stress management:
 - a. Developed a Statewide Wellness webpage with sections that include Physical Health & Ergonomics, Work life Balance & Stress Management, Employee Assistance Program.
 - b. Conducted two Stress Management ITV sessions, one on reducing personal stress and one on managing employees with mental health concerns.
 - c. Integrated sessions in Evening Dialogue sessions at the Statewide Managers' Meeting to address employee transition, stress and performance.
2. Developed education and resources to promote performance accountability:
 - a. Performance goals for manager's and supervisor's performance appraisals have been developed and are being included to promote effective management-staff interaction and performance.
 - b. Created education on performance goals development which is being delivered regionally upon request.
 - c. Developed education on performance management fundamentals which is being delivered via WebEx sessions.
 - d. Initiated a statewide workgroup to develop measureable goals at the management, staff and team levels for new initiatives.
3. Implemented educational programming to create greater efficiencies in the workplace:
 - a. Created and delivered a blended learning series on project management
 - b. Created and delivered seminars on Process Mapping
 - c. Created and delivered meeting management education
 - d. Developed educational training and online resources for managing e-mail and shared documents for greater efficiencies
 - e. Integrated sessions in Evening Dialogue sessions at the Statewide Managers' Meeting to assist staff with using Court Data and MNJAD reports for management

In addition:

- The 4th District is implementing education about supervisory recognition practices and is beginning a study to develop methods for performance rating calibration.
- The 2nd District has implemented an entire performance management series for their supervisors from goal development to Motivational Management.
- The 3rd, 6th, and 9th Districts are developing team goals or goals that cut across all staff levels to support key initiatives.

As part of the 2009 Judicial Weighted Caseload study, workload issues were addressed as part of the Delphi process. Almost 50 judges from all districts participated in the Delphi sessions. The Delphi process provides a forum for judges to review and comment on current practice and to identify case

type areas where more time is needed to provide high quality justice. Changes recommended by the judges at the Delphi sessions were incorporated into the final study results, which were accepted by the Judicial Council in February 2010.

USING PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR ADMINISTRATION

- ◆ The first coordinated review of Timeliness and Access and Fairness performance measure results by districts/appellate courts was conducted in early 2010 and each location submitted a written summary of the findings from the review.
- ◆ Lack of resources – Judicial, Court Administration and Public Defender – was the reason mentioned most frequently for timing measures that exceeded the objectives.
- ◆ Some of the tactical strategies implemented based on results include changes in calendaring, extra review of pending caseload reports, and having judges and court administration staff identify “problem” cases and take appropriate action.

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 first review of results was conducted from January to March 2010.

DISTRICT/APPELLATE COURTS REVIEW OF RESULTS

At the request of members of the COPS committee, results of timing measures and Access and Fairness survey results were summarized at a high level with clear indications of where problems might be occurring. (The Quality Court Workplace survey results were reviewed through an independent process.) They also requested that as much of the information as possible be put on one sheet of paper.

Each district received a summary of results with trend data for their location of Age of Pending Cases, Time to Disposition and Backlog Index along with trends for filings, dispositions and pending cases. A summary by district was also created for results of the Access and Fairness Survey.

The design of the summaries was in the form of a ‘dashboard’ 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. Districts with multiple counties were provided a template that could be filled in to compare county level results.

“There are many red lights throughout the District. One of the largest contributors is lack of resources - ... The District is judged at 94% of need. ...the District is staffed at 96% of lowest norm need. ...the largest county in the district only has 42% of its PD (Public Defender) need.”

Third District

Red Lights

Statewide, results show a few timing measures with “red lights”, especially for Serious Felony cases including Age of Pending and Backlog Index. Juvenile Delinquency cases also had a red light for Age of Pending cases and the Access and Fairness survey results had red lights for several demographic groups for the survey question “I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time.”

Shortage of Resources

The most commonly mentioned reason for red lights in timing measures was a lack of resources: judicial vacancies, fewer court administration staff and public defender shortages. For instance, the 2nd District notes that only 67% of Access and Fairness survey respondents agreed that they could get court business done in a timely manner. “This response can be attributed to increased filings at a time when the Second District has reduced its staffing level to 88% of the implied need. Waiting times at counters have increased, and there are more calendar delays and cancellations due to staffing shortages.”

Business Practice and Data Quality Changes

Districts and Appellate Courts also noted that business practice and/or data quality issues are sometimes contributing to case management timing measures below objectives and to lower results in the Access and Fairness survey. Examples include:

- The 5th District reported that there were case categories with red lights for Age of Pending cases, but that Time to Disposition results are positive, so it is likely that there are old cases that have not been properly reported as closed. Court Administrators will be asked to review the Age of Pending cases report and correct any errors.
- The 4th District believes that the use of master calendars for Major Criminal cases may be contributing to backlog, so will implement a case blocking pilot for all criminal case types in September 2010. For any data quality issues at case initiation, the continued implementation of e-charging will have a positive effect.
- The 10th District has made calendar changes and some “culture” shifts in a number of counties with more emphasis on oldest cases and controlling continuances.
- The Supreme Court Commissioner’s office has implemented changes in processing of PFRs that have expedited objectives (child protection and pre-trial criminal appeals). These changes “provide for more aggressive monitoring and processing of these case types” which has already produced positive results.

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 individual county has its own unique personality and challenges. Many of the backlogs are systems relations of the various stakeholders within the county. The counties that work cooperatively together...easily address issues and concerns with the various stakeholders for speedy resolution.” The Age of Pending cases report provided this district with data that was consistent with anecdotal feedback from judges and administrators.

“There are some differences [among counties] in case types and timeliness measures. . . This has led to good discussions as to what some counties are doing differently than others when one is performing better.”
Tenth District

ASD Implications

Two districts specifically mentioned that the resource demands for implementing ASD efforts has meant less ability to process cases in a timely manner. The lowest staffing norms may lead to not enough staff to do the business of the court, but the longer term results could be improved due to the changes such as e-citations, e-charging, and all aspects of the Minnesota Court Payment Center (CPC).

The 6th District anticipates that the changes made for ASD will allow for calendar changes to put more focus on Serious Felony and Other Felony cases.

On-going Review

Several districts reported that one of the responses for which they would implement changes identified from this first review of performance measure results was to increase identification and review of cases past the timing objectives. For instance:

- The 9th District presented the measures to the District Judges Bench Meeting and Court Administrator meeting where they were asked to review and identify problem cases on the Age of Pending cases report.
- Each Judicial team in the 7th District is responsible to manage their pending caseload report and they “check with attorneys or set hearings regarding the status of particular cases to ensure the case is not lost in the system.”
- The 3rd District discussed the performance measure results at the District Executive Committee and “...Judges and Court Administrators in each county will be asked to review their county-specific data and to work directly with justice partners and/or criminal justice workgroups to make modifications at the county level.”

Continuous review of timing measures can be accomplished using the Trial Court Reports (MNJAD reports) on CourtNet. 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	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

NEXT STEPS FOR REVIEWING AND USING PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The compilation of Access and Fairness survey and timing measures results and the subsequent review and reporting by districts and appellate courts spanned across approximately six months. This first round of reviews was conducted using guidelines and suggestions from COPS. Now that the initial review is complete with the results included in this report, there may be some changes that could make the process more efficient and effective. Changes could include:

- ◆ Conduct on-going review of Performance Measures, but conduct the more formal, comprehensive review once per year, as soon as year-end data is available.
- ◆ Make tools available to the bench and court administration in districts and counties to review timing data regularly on an as-needed basis.
 - In-person or WebEx sessions to review and analyze local performance measure results which would include technical help in running and compiling information along with assistance in working through results to identify positive areas as well as possible items of concern.
 - Improve the user-friendly nature of gathering district and county timing measures.
- ◆ Confirm that CJI teams are responsible for reviewing the results from the Length of Time to Permanency measure and to develop action plans accordingly.
- ◆ Consider timelines for conducting the next Access and Fairness survey. Planning is to be done in FY2011 (July 2010 – June 2011) and implementing the survey is to be in FY2012 (July 2011 – June 2012). A less onerous process could be designed for having the survey conducted statewide (as opposed to within a six-month time as in 2008). Locations that want updated results sooner could do the survey before others – perhaps on a rotating schedule or on an as-needed basis.
- ◆ Consider planning for the next Quality Court Workplace survey in 2010 to be conducted in early 2011.

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, 2006⁸

The Timing Objectives for Case Dispositions 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	90% in 4 months
Felony, Gross Misdemeanor	97% in 6 months
	99% in 12 months
Major Civil	90% in 12 months
Personal Injury, Contract, Property Damage, Harassment, Other Civil	97% in 18 months
	99% in 24 months
Major Family	90% in 2 months
Domestic Violence (Orders for Protection)	97% in 3 months
	99% in 4 months
Dissolution	90% in 12 months
	97% in 18 months
	99% in 24 months
Major Juvenile	90% in 3 months
Delinquency: Felony, Gross Misdemeanor, Misdemeanor	97% in 5 months
	99% in 6 months
Minor Criminal	90% in 3 months
5th Deg. Assault, Non-Traffic Misd or Petty, Misd DWI, Other Traffic	97% in 6 months
	99% in 9 months

⁸These timing objectives were formerly established by the Conference of Chief Judges, with the exception of Minor Criminal.



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
Supersedes:	

Key Results and Measures: FY 2010-FY 2011

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.*

Review results from Access and Fairness Surveys conducted January – June 2008 and report to Judicial Council by district on efforts and initiatives conducted in response. Reports should be made by the end of FY 2010.

In FY 2011, begin planning for conducting Access and Fairness Surveys in FY 2012.

II. Goal 2: Timeliness

Are trial courts handling 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.*

Districts are to review these timing measures and report actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times each year.

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

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

The Court of Appeals should review these timing measures and report actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times 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 each year.

III. Goal 3: Integrity and Accountability

Is the electronic record system accurate, complete and timely?

- *Review of the Data Quality initiative, results to date and plans for future measurements will be reported in the annual report described in section VII.*

IV. Goal 4: Excellence

Do participants understand the orders given by the Court?

- *Conduct Access and Fairness Survey.*

Review results from Access and Fairness Surveys conducted January – June 2008 and report to Judicial Council by district on efforts and initiatives conducted in response. Reports should be made by the end of FY 2010.

In FY 2011, begin planning for conducting Access and Fairness Surveys in FY 2012.

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.*

Review results from Access and Fairness Surveys conducted January – June 2008 and report to Judicial Council by district on efforts and initiatives conducted in response. Reports should be made by the end of FY 2010.

In FY 2011, begin planning for conducting Access and Fairness Surveys in FY 2012.

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.*

Review results from the Quality Court Workplace Survey conducted in September 2008 and report on action plans developed and progress toward meeting goals of the plans.

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 next report should be available in late Spring, 2010.

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES RESULTS

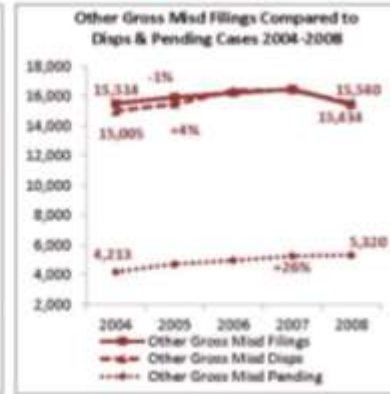
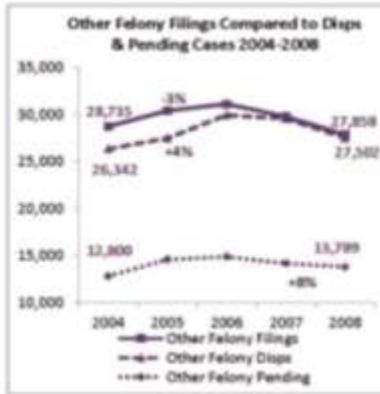
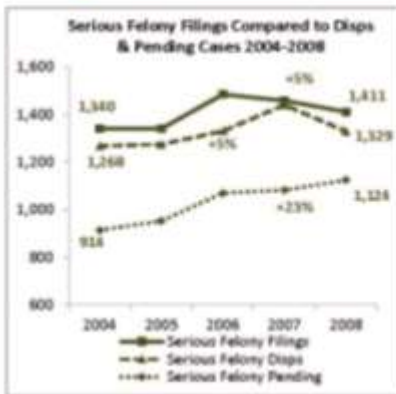
Statewide Timeliness Performance Measures - Major Criminal Cases

WCL Case Group	Age of Pending Cases			10/15/09 AOP > 99th Percent	Time to Disp** CY2007, CY2008			2008 TTD > 99th Percent	Backlog Index 2004, 2008			
	Over 99th Percentile 10/16/08	Over 99th Percentile 10/15/09	Change*		Over 99th Percentile YE 2007	Over 99th Percentile YE 2008	Change*		Backlog Index 2004	Backlog Index 2008	Change*	2008 Backlog Index
Serious Felony	16%	19%	3%	●	29%	24%	-5%	●	0.67	0.81	0.14	●
Other Felony	10%	10%	0%	●	14%	12%	-2%	●	0.43	0.52	0.08	●
Gr Misd DWI	5%	7%	2%	●	4%	4%	0%	●	0.22	0.32	0.11	●
Other Gr Misd	5%	6%	1%	●	6%	5%	-1%	●	0.24	0.34	0.10	●
Major Crim Total	9%	9%	0%	●	10%	8%	-1%	●	0.33	0.42	0.09	●

Age of Pending, Time to Disp
 ● = 0% - 5% cases beyond 99th percentile
 ● = 6% - 10% over 99th percentile
 ● = 11% or more over 99th percentile

** shows improvement in trend
 **Dispositions represent only those processed in
 MNCIS Approx. 50% of all disps in 2007, 90% in 2008.

Backlog Index
 ● = .0 - .49
 ● = .50 - .75
 ● = .76 or higher



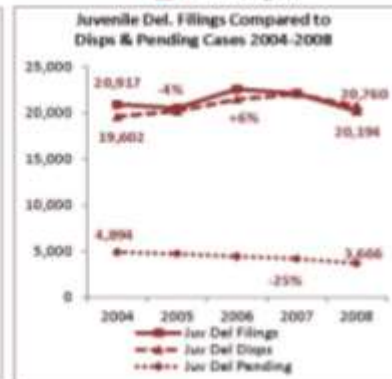
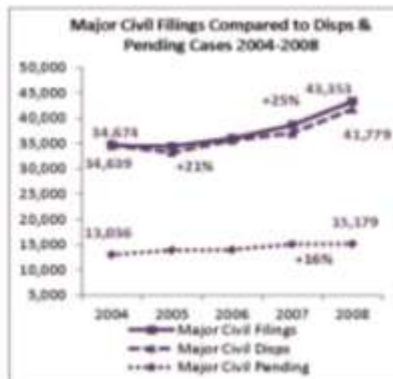
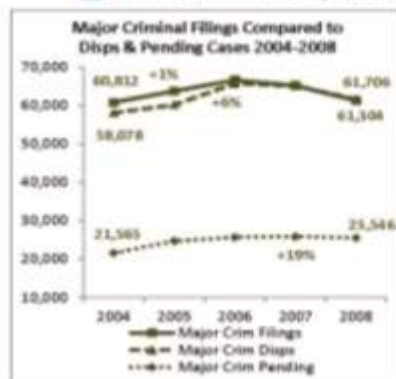
Statewide Timeliness Performance Measures - All Case Types With Timing Standards

WCL Case Group	Age of Pending Cases			10/15/09 AOP > 99th Percent	Time to Disp** CY2007, CY2008			2008 TTD > 99th Percent	Backlog Index 2004, 2008			
	Over 99th Percentile 10/16/08	Over 99th Percentile 10/15/09	Change*		Over 99th Percentile YE 2007	Over 99th Percentile YE 2008	Change*		Backlog Index 2004	Backlog Index 2008	Change*	2008 Backlog Index
Major Crim	9%	9%	0%	●	10%	8%	-1%	●	0.33	0.42	0.09	●
Major Civil	7%	5%	-2%	●	2%	2%	0%	●	0.39	0.36	-0.03	●
Family	5%	4%	-1%	●	2%	2%	1%	●	0.22	0.25	0.02	●
Juvenile Del	13%	13%	0%	●	0%	7%	-1%	●	0.30	0.20	-0.10	●
Minor Crim	10%	9%	-1%	●	2%	2%	1%	●	N/A	N/A	N/A	
State Total	10%	8%	-2%	●	3%	3%	0%	●	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Age of Pending, Time to Disp
 ● = 0% - 5% cases beyond 99th percentile
 ● = 6% - 10% over 99th percentile
 ● = 11% or more over 99th percentile

** shows improvement in trend
 **Dispositions represent only those processed in
 MNCIS Approx. 50% of all disps in 2007, 90% in 2008.

Backlog Index
 ● = .0 - .49
 ● = .50 - .75
 ● = .76 or higher



Statewide Access and Fairness Survey Measures

Group of Survey Respondents	Access Section				Fairness Section			
	Access Index	Access Index	Q5* % Agree-ment	Q5* % Agree/ St Agree	Fairness Index	Fairness Index	Q15* % Agree-ment	Q15* % Agree/ St Agree
All Respondents	82.8	82.8	71%	71%	82.9	82.9	86%	86%
First Time Visitors	82.1	82.1	74%	74%	83.2	83.2	87%	87%
Regular Visitors	86.1	86.1	72%	72%	86.9	86.9	91%	91%
Friend/Family	81.4	81.4	67%	67%	80.5	80.5	81%	81%
Party/ Participant	82.1	82.1	79%	79%	82.5	82.5	85%	85%
Attorneys	87.3	87.3	76%	76%	89.4	89.4	95%	95%

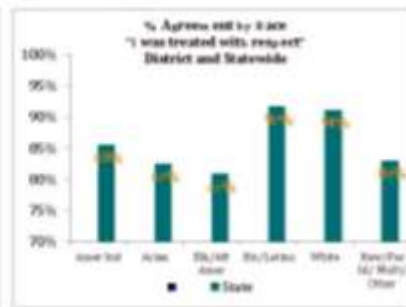
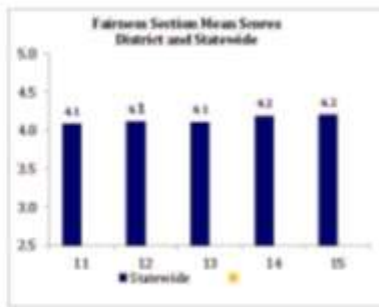
Group of Survey Respondents	Access Section				Fairness Section			
	Access Index	Access Index	Q5* % Agree-ment	Q5* % Agree/ St Agree	Fairness Index	Fairness Index	Q15* % Agree-ment	Q15* % Agree/ St Agree
Amer. Indian	80.6	80.6	69%	69%	79.7	79.7	80%	80%
Blk/ Afr. Amer.	78.3	78.3	64%	64%	78.8	78.8	78%	78%
White	84.0	84.0	72%	72%	84.0	84.0	89%	89%
Jave. De/ling	80.5	80.5	64%	64%	80.3	80.3	84%	84%
Criminal	82.5	82.5	67%	67%	82.6	82.6	86%	86%
Divorce, Child Sup, Custody	82.6	82.6	72%	72%	84.0	84.0	86%	86%

Access and Fairness Index Categories

- - Index score of 80 and above
- - Index score of 70-79
- - Index score of less than 70

Percentage Agreement Categories (Q5 and Q15)

- - Percentage Agreement of 80% or above
- - Percentage Agreement of 70-79%
- - Percentage Agreement of 70% or less



* Q5 reads: I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time.
 * Q15 reads: As I leave court, I know what to do next about my case.

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

Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy 505(b)

Districts, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court are to review survey and timing measures results and report actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times each year.

Please use the following summary of results for your district/court and provide a brief explanation of what the review revealed and any efforts or initiatives conducted in response to results.

District One Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

As a whole, the First District “green lighted” the Access and Fairness Sections of the Survey. The responses to Q 15: were also green for both Access and Fairness measure in both the group types and racial breakdowns.

In the “Access Section”, the only “red lights” are associated to Question 5: I was able to get court business done in a reasonable amount of time. This response was recorded from regular visitors and parties/participants. First time visitors, friends/family and attorneys had a more favorable “amber” response.

In the district’s attempt to deal with a shortage of judges, public defenders and prosecutors, we schedule volume calendars for one common morning and afternoon start time. Calendars are typically very large resulting in some of the litigants having to wait for their cases to be heard.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

Results vary by racial group but all groups fall in the “red light” category. Again looking at Question 5, Access Section, respondents visiting courts in divorce, child support and custody matter and American Indians had the most negative feeling about the time it took to get their case heard. Whites had the highest albeit “red” response.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

The information suggests that court users would like a time certain for getting their cases set. Historically we have not scheduled cases in this manner because it is less productive from a court perspective.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Individual counties do not vary significantly.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

At this point, we have not initiated any changes as a result of this survey information.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

In this initial report, all but Major Civil cases were “red lighted”. Following a review of the case pending report and a wholesale correction effort, no “red lights” exist for Age of Pending Over the 99th Percentile as of April 1, 2010.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

In the transition from TCIS to MNCIS case dispositions were not updated or were improperly entered on the MNCIS. This resulted in many cases being shown as pending. In addition to this data quality improvement effort, the district as a whole and each individual county is setting all aged pending cases (over the 99th percentile) on the trial, hearing or paper review.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Improvement or degradation of current result varies from case type to case type in the district from the October 16, 2008 to October 15, 2009 report. Since the data quality improvement program, all case types have significantly improved.

	10/15/2008	10/15/2009	4/1/2010
Major Criminal	11%	14%	10%
Major Civil	8	8	5
Family	14	11	2
Juvenile Delinquency	22	28	9
Minor Criminal	16	13	9
District Total	14%	13%	7%

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

With the corrected data, the First District information is almost identical the statewide averages. If the statewide averages are recalculated using the corrected First District data, the district may fall behind the state as a whole.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

There is some variation between counties in the First District but not any significant differences.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

As noted earlier, the first action the district took was to do a date quality audit to determine the true nature of the age of cases pending in the district. Once that was accomplished, each court administrator with their local judge teams reviewed the active pending cases over the 99th percentile and either set them on for trial or hearing or contacted the attorney of record to determine the next appropriate action on the case. Once this review is complete, the district plans to do another sweep of the pending cases expanding the parameters to all cases in the 99th and 97th percentile. Eventually we will do this whole review of all cases at the 90th percentile and do it on a quarterly basis.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

In this initial report, only Major Criminal cases were “red lighted”. Following a review of the case pending report and a wholesale correction effort, no “red lights” exist for Time to Disposition Over the 99th Percentile as of April 1, 2010.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

In the transition from TCIS to MNCIS case dispositions were not updated or were improperly entered on the MNCIS. This resulted in many cases being shown as pending. In addition to this data quality improvement effort, the district as a whole and each individual county is setting all aged pending cases (over the 99th percentile) on the trial, hearing or paper review.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Improvement or degradation of current result varies from case type to case type in the district from the October 16, 2008 to October 15, 2009 report. Since the data quality improvement program, all case types have significantly improved.

	10/15/2008	10/15/2009	4/1/2010
Major Criminal	8%	11%	10.6%
Major Civil	5	2	1.6
Family	6	9	2.2
Juvenile	8	6	3.7
Minor Criminal	2	3	1.3
District Total	2%	3%	1.9%

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

With the corrected data, the First District information is almost identical the statewide averages. If the statewide averages are recalculated using the corrected First District data, the district may fall behind the state as a whole.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Case Type	Least Time (days)	Most Time (days)	District Average (days)
Major Criminal	102 (Sibley)	221 (Carver)	179
Major Civil	73 (Carver)	241 (McLeod)	122
Family	63 (Dakota)	218 (McLeod)	85

Juvenile	33 (Dakota)	95 (McLeod)	50
Minor Criminal	33 (Carver)	68 (Sibley)	44

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

We plan on a systemic review of comparative practices across the district to determine what is causing the wide differences between the least and most time to disposition by case type.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

The First Judicial District has no “red light” indicators for this measure.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

In the transition from TCIS to MNCIS case dispositions were not updated or were improperly entered on the MNCIS. This resulted in many cases being shown as pending. In addition to this data quality improvement effort, the district as a whole and each individual county is setting all aged pending cases (over the 99th percentile) on the trial, hearing or paper review.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

The current results are better in all case types than the previous ones.

Backlog Index	
BI 2004	BI2008
0.33	0.12
0.41	-0.07
0.27	0.05
0.15	0.05
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

The First Judicial District compares favorably to the statewide Backlog Index in all case types.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Individual counties do not vary significantly.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

As noted earlier, the first action the district took was to do a date quality audit to determine the true nature of the age of cases pending in the district. Once that was accomplished, each court administrator with their local judge teams reviewed the active pending cases over the 99th percentile and either set them on for trial or hearing or contacted the attorney of record to determine the next appropriate action on the case. Once this review is complete, the district plans to do another sweep of the pending cases expanding the parameters to all cases in the 99th and 97th percentile. Eventually we will do this whole review of all cases at the 90th percentile and do it on a quarterly basis. All will have an impact on the Backlog Index.

District Two Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

ACCESS

The Second District’s overall access index score is 81.8. However, there is a “red light” for question #5, referring to the amount of time it takes for court business. Only 66.9% of all respondents agree/strongly agree that they were able to get court business done in a reasonable amount of time. This response can be attributed to increased filings at a time when the Second District has reduced its staffing level to 88% of the implied need. Waiting times at counters have increased, and there are more calendar delays and cancellations due to staffing shortages.

FAIRNESS

There are no “red lights” in the fairness section of the survey. Second District’s overall index score for fairness is 81.9. The key measure identified by the branch in question #15 also scored high. The survey results show that 88% of all respondents agree/strongly agree that as they leave court, they know what to do next about their case.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

ACCESS

The only group that varies substantially on the overall access index score is juvenile delinquency, with an index score of 75.1. However, responses for question #5 show much lower scores for juvenile delinquency and criminal cases. Only 42% of respondents appearing for juvenile delinquency cases, and 56% for criminal cases, agree/strongly agree that they were able to get court business done in a reasonable amount of time. In addition, there is a significant difference between the Second District and statewide response to the question: “I was treated with respect.” Statewide survey results show only 81% of black/African American respondents agreed/strongly agreed that they were treated with respect. In the Second District 92% respondents in the same racial group agreed/strongly agreed.

FAIRNESS

Overall fairness index scores show no significant differences between racial group, type of participant or type of case involved. However, specific responses for question #15, “As I leave court, I know what to do next about my case”, show slightly higher levels of agreement for regular visitors (97%), attorneys (94%), and for criminal (95%) and divorce/child support/custody (100%) case groups.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

ACCESS

Only 42% of Juvenile Court respondents agree/strongly agree that they were able to get court business done in a reasonable amount of time. During the Judicial WCL Delphi Sessions, judges statewide expressed a need for additional time for felony and gross misdemeanor juvenile delinquency cases. Criminal case results are a little more difficult to assess because it includes a wide range of case types. However, the majority of respondents came from arraignment sessions where up to 70 cases may be scheduled. Due to the size of these calendars, defendants may experience a long wait before their case is called.

FAIRNESS

There are no red or yellow flags for the fairness overall index scores or for question #15, “As I leave court, I know what to do next about my case.” Second District’s overall index score for fairness section is 81.9

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Not applicable.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

ACCESS

As a result of the Judicial Weighted Caseload Delphi sessions, the Judicial Council approved a significant increase in the time allotted for juvenile delinquency cases. Additional judicial resources could have a positive effect on court users.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

The Second District shows a “red light” for juvenile delinquency cases but has improved by 5% in this area since 2008. Filings have not increased, but the complexity of cases, particularly in the area of serious felony and Extended Jurisdiction Juvenile cases, continues to grow as staffing resources continue to decline. Another contributing factor to the pending caseload in juvenile is the complicated manner in which juvenile cases are managed in this District. The Second District manages the “youth” not the individual cases. This requires staff to pay particular attention to all pending cases related to the youth. Due to the volume of active cases a juvenile can have at any time, staff sometimes misses cases and they continue to age even if they have been disposed. There has been a lot of training on this in 2009, and improvement is demonstrated by this effort.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

None at this time.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

The major civil case group shows a significant decrease (-14%) in the age of pending. Many pending asbestos cases were changed from an active status to a dormant status, which contributed to the decline in age of pending. During the same period, major criminal cases grew by 2%, and minor criminal cases grew by 5%.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

On average, the Second District's age of pending is lower than the statewide results. One exception is juvenile delinquency cases which have a higher average age pending than statewide.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Not applicable.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

As stated previously, the judicial Delphi study doubled the amount of judge time needed for juvenile delinquency cases. The Juvenile Division has also implemented new technology integrations with other agencies to improve efficiencies, capitalizing on the MNCIS messaging capabilities to send information back and forth in real-time.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any "red lights"? What might be contributing to these results?

No

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

No

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Number and age of major civil pending cases decreased substantially.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

The Second District shows a lower percentage of cases exceeding the 99th percentile than the statewide in all case groupings except for minor criminal. The statewide percentage for minor criminal cases is 2% in relation to the Second District percentage of 4%.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Not applicable.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

There is nothing specific planned at this time.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

There are no “red lights” for backlog indexes in the Second District.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

The higher backlogs in major civil cases in 2008 are due to the substantial increase in asbestos case filings. These cases take a long time to resolve. In 2008, asbestos cases were changed to “pending dormant.” The 2008 backlog index of .58 reflects the large increase in these cases. Since the cases were switched to “pending dormant”, there has been a sharp decrease in The age of pending cases index.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Backlog indexes for all case groups have remained relatively the same except for major civil cases explained in the previous question.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Second District’s backlog index is lower in all case groups except for major civil cases.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Not applicable.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

The Civil Division has updated their pending files to reflect a more accurate count.

District Three Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes. Our first time visitors, family/friend, and parties/participants are in the red on being able to get their business done in a reasonable amount of time.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

We have red light responses for getting business done in a reasonable time from African Americans, those in juvenile delinquency and those in the criminal area. All other respondent categories were yellow, so overall we are not getting business done in a reasonable time.

All of our fairness responses are green.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

Our results are indicative of what was happening at the time the survey was issued. Keep in mind that this was done during the same fiscal year that we reduced our personnel level by approximately 20%. We were also under-judged during this time period.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Responses are consistent throughout the District.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

Unfortunately, we have further reduced access to court users since the survey was conducted. As a result of our drastic staffing reduction in FY08 we have closed the public service counters and telephones for the equivalent of ½ day per week. Wabasha County does not hold court on Thursdays. It is expected that if further staffing reductions occur, that service hours and courtroom calendars will be further reduced.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes, there are many red lights throughout the District. One of the largest contributors is lack of resources. With the current judge WCL data, the District as judged at 94% of need. With the current staff WCL data, the District is staffed at 96% of lowest norm need. With the current Public Defender data, they are staffed at 56% of need.

Although the Chief Judge issues an ‘equalization order’ in an attempt to equitably distribute judicial resources throughout the district, it remains difficult to meet the caseload need in a timely manner due to being collectively under-judged.

Additionally, we have shifted court administration work and personnel throughout the district in an attempt to equalize the workload among the staff. We have also recently reassigned personnel throughout the district to permanently move staff resources where there is more of a staffing need. Again, it is difficult to meet the caseload need in a timely manner due to being collectively understaffed at the lowest norm level.

To further aggravate this situation, PD resources are dramatically lower than their need. PD need varies county-by-county, but the largest county in the district only has 42% of its PD need. With the entire district being staff with only 56% of its PD need, it is not difficult to see that our age of pending inventory figures will continue to erode in many areas.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

At this time it does not appear that there are data/quality issues. Per the District’s Administrative Policy #34, Court Administrators and their staff are regularly reviewing a variety of reports and monitoring the flow of cases; see chart below. Additionally, our MNCIS Coordinator frequently works with counties on an ad-hoc basis to ensure that reports are monitored and data quality issues are addressed timely. The following reports are to be reviewed by Court Administration:

REPORT	FREQUENCY	SOURCE
1. Case Event Review	Monthly	MNCIS
1. Report for Board on Judicial	Third Sat.	MNCIS
3. Cases Under Advisement	Monthly	MNCIS
4. Message Warehouse	Weekly	Web
5. Judicial Pending Assignment	Monthly	MNCIS
6. Cases without Future Hearings	Monthly	MNCIS
7. Cases without Activity	Quarterly	MNCIS
8. Unoccurred Hearings	Monthly	MNCIS
9. Juvenile Placements	Monthly	MNCIS
10. Juvenile Review	Monthly	MNCIS
11. Race Data	Monthly	MNJAD
12. ExPro Pending Cases	Monthly	MNCIS
13. ExPro Pending Orders	Monthly	MNCIS

The following reports are to be reviewed at the District level, but are available for review by Court Administration:

REPORT	FREQUENCY	SOURCE
1. Judicial Pending Assignment		MNCIS
2. ExPro Pending Cases		MNCIS
3. ExPro Pending Orders		MNCIS
4. Case Time Statistics		MNCIS-Release 12
5. Trial Court Statistics		MNCIS-Release 12

There are concerns about our ability to continue to monitor these reports in accordance with our established timing standards due to lack of resources. Obviously, failure to monitor these reports in a timely manner will result in data quality issue.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

There are differences among case groups. Ten of our eleven counties are green in the family area. Eight of our eleven are green in major civil. Only five counties are green in juvenile delinquency. Our criminal pending cases are in worse shape than before.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

We are worse than the statewide averages in age of pending for serious felony, other felony and total major criminal. We are better than the statewide averages in juvenile delinquency and minor criminal.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

There is consistency in the serious felony matters, but unfortunately the consistency is in the red. All but two counties are in the red for age of pending. Each county does much better in felony DWI and gross misdemeanor DWI for age of pending. Five of our eleven counties are in the green on other felony age of pending.

The Major Criminal Total category shows three green counties, three yellow counties and five red counties for the age of pending report.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Per discussion at our District Executive Committee, Judges and Court Administrators in each county will be asked to review their county-specific data and to work directly with justice partners and/or criminal justice workgroups to make modifications at the county level.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes. There are red lights throughout the District in the time to disposition category. Our primary contributing factor is lack of resources, i.e., 94% of judge need, 96% of lowest norm staffing need, and 56% of Public Defender need.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

Per the District’s Administrative Policy #34, Court Administrators and their staff are regularly reviewing a variety of reports and monitoring the flow of cases; see chart above in #2 for age of pending. Additionally, our MNCIS Coordinator frequently works with counties on an ad-hoc basis to ensure that reports are monitored and data quality issues are addressed timely. As a result, we do not believe there are data quality issues at this time. As noted above, we have concerns about our ability to monitor reports timely to avoid data quality issues.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Although we’re still in the red for serious felony matters, we’ve reduced our percentage of cases over the 99th percentile by 11%. We actually do pretty well in the other case types: other than major criminal, all areas are green except juvenile delinquency is yellow.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

We are worse than the statewide averages in time to disposition for serious felony, other felony, gross misdemeanor DWI, other gross misdemeanor and total major criminal. We are in the same 'color zone' with statewide averages for time to disposition in major civil, family, juvenile delinquency and minor criminal.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

All but two counties are in the red for time to disposition in serious felonies. Each county does much better in felony DWI and gross misdemeanor DWI for time to disposition. Only one county is in the green for time to disposition in other felony.

Although five counties are in the red in time to disposition for Major Criminal Total, two counties reduced their percentage of cases over the 99th percentile by over 20%.

All counties are green in Major Civil and Family. Most are doing well in Juvenile Delinquency; several counties reduced their caseload over the 99th percentile by 7, 8, 10 and 12%.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Per discussion at our District Executive Committee, Judges and Court Administrators in each county will be asked to review their county-specific data and to work directly with justice partners and/or criminal justice workgroups to make modifications at the county level.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any "red lights"? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes. Our only red light is serious felonies. Again, the primary contributing factor is lack of resources, i.e., 94% of judge need, 96% of lowest norm staffing need, and 56% of Public Defender need.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

Per the District's Administrative Policy #34, Court Administrators and their staff are regularly reviewing a variety of reports and monitoring the flow of cases; see chart above in #2 for age of pending. Additionally, our MNCIS Coordinator frequently works with counties on an ad-hoc basis to ensure that reports are monitored and data quality issues are addressed timely. As a result, we do not believe there are data quality issues at this time.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Our Major Criminal backlog has increased in each category. We've been able to reduce Major Civil, Family and Juvenile Delinquency, although not by large figures.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

We have a substantially higher percentage of cases in the serious felony backlog index than the statewide average. We exceed the statewide average backlog index in major criminal and juvenile delinquency. We have reduced our major civil backlog index which brings us below the statewide average. Our family backlog index is just slightly below the statewide average.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Although there are some differences between counties, there are no huge disparities.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Per discussion at our District Executive Committee, Judges and Court Administrators in each county will be asked to review their county-specific data and to work directly with justice partners and/or criminal justice workgroups to make modifications at the county level.

District Four Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Juvenile	Yes. Delinquency cases are not being resolved in a reasonable amount of time according to the respondents to the survey. Contributing factors are that professional parties don't seem to show up for hearings on time, which causes hearing start times to be delayed.
Civil/Mental Health	No red lights. This survey was only broken down for Conciliation Court and Housing Court by total scores for Access and Fairness, but not broken down for any other division or department related to Civil or Probate/Mental Health or with details by question or type of respondent. Without this detail, our responses are limited.
Criminal	Yes, there was a red light in response to question five, “I was able to get my Court business done in a reasonable about of time.” This may be due to our large mandatory ‘cattle call’ Criminal calendars. Due to budget cuts and limited staffing, court users have to wait for an average of 8 minutes to speak to a Criminal Divisions clerk. Also, due to budget cuts and limited staffing, the wait time to see a Hearing Officer has increased from 0-60 minutes in 2008 to 60-120 minutes in 2009. Scheduling for contested payable offenses that are not settled in the Hearing Office can be scheduled up to five months out.
Family Court	The 4 th District Access and Fairness Survey include a category for Divorce, and Child Support and Custody. Within this category, on question 5 “I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time” 69% agreed (70% and below is a red light). Contributing factors might include: on Wednesday afternoons public counters are closed; the Family Court filing counter reduced staffing levels and lines have increased; Self Help Center business has increased, increasing wait times; Family Court filings have increased substantially, and the vast majority of family court litigants are pro se.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

Juvenile	No.
Civil/Mental Health	No detail to answer this question.
Criminal	No, the results appear to be fairly consistent across case types and racial groups.
Family Court	The data provided does not break out family court responses by racial group.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

Juvenile	Hearings do not generally start on time or end on time. Court users often have to wait around to have their cases called. The perception from these parties is that nothing is happening and they are waiting around for no reason.
Civil/Mental Health	In 2008, Conciliation Court's index score for access was 77.6. A one-third cut to the calendar, due to budget cuts, may account for this negative perception of court timing (from filing to hearing) with reports of 21 weeks during the time of this survey. Housing

	Court's index score was 83.7 which would be "green".
Criminal	Yes, court users have the perception that they are not able to get their Court business done in a timely manner. We have large calendars and some processing delays due to limited staffing-not only in the Court but also among the public attorneys and probation office.
Family Court	The results outline a general sense of whether people are satisfied, but do not provide sufficient information to make any conclusions, or to understand what is causing the dissatisfaction or satisfaction. No changes or plans can be made based on such general results.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Juvenile	N/A
Civil/Mental Health	N/A
Criminal	N/A
Family	N/A

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

Juvenile	Yes. Performance measures are being reported to the Juvenile Court Bench on a monthly basis, so they know if we are meeting timelines. The Judges are working together to address the issues surrounding timelines. They meet frequently to discuss the top 20 out of compliance child protection cases, and work together to find ways to get these cases back into compliance. The court has reorganized its calendars in an attempt to resolve cases more efficiently. There have also been many JDAI changes that have attempted to streamline processes and resolve cases within timelines. The bench is currently working on ways to have hearings start promptly and how to make first appearances more productive (hopefully resolving more cases early in the process). They will soon be meeting with all of the attorneys to brainstorm solutions to these problems. Court administration is also more actively working our "Cases without Future Hearings" report to make sure that cases do not fall thru the cracks.
Civil/Mental Health	No. Without breakdowns in questions and respondents by division, it is difficult to make changes. We have added calendars in Conciliation Court and are now 14 weeks from filing to first appearance.
Criminal	Yes, we have reassigned staff to assist in those areas where the wait time is the longest. We are also implementing a case blocking pilot in the Criminal division. The blocking system should reduce the number of appearances to resolve a case or, at a minimum; the appearances should be more meaningful.
Family	We have made no changes in response to these results. To help us provide better services with limited resources, we have moved a Self Help representative to the front filing counter. Although the lines are still long at times, it helps expedite Filing since people do not start in that line and then get referred to Self Help.

B. Age of Pending Case

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Juvenile	No.
Civil/Mental Health	No.
Criminal	Yes, in the Serious Felony category only. Caseloads, complicated case types, and limited judicial and staff resources may be contributing to these results.
Family	There are no red lights, only green. Contributing green light factors may include the Family bench’s positive relationship with a variety of different business partners who provide services to litigants. Those services include: Social Early Neutral Evaluation (through Hennepin County Court Services-a division of Community Corrections); Financial Early Neutral Evaluation (private providers through the family bar); Unbundled Legal Services (private attorneys providing pro bono legal representation through the HCBA’s family law section); Self Help Center (through the 4 th Judicial District) and Moderated Settlement Conferences through the AAML.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

Juvenile	<p>Yes. On some Criminal Sexual Conduct cases our bench is in the practice delaying disposition on those cases in which they are planning on staying adjudication. Once a guilty plea is entered on the case, a disposition hearing date is set 6 months in the future. At the disposition hearing, a court decision of Adjudication Withheld is entered with a 90 day timeframe. This may be followed by a second 90 day stay. This practice is done to allow the court and probation to have oversight over the child for 1-year while treatment is completed, before making the ultimate decision to stay adjudication, thereby eliminating the registration requirement.</p> <p>The bench believes that the 1-year period is needed to determine whether or not the child is complying with his/her treatment plan, and whether or not they should have to register as a sex offender. This practice increases the amount of time it takes the court to dispose of delinquency cases. There is currently legislation moving thru the House and Senate to increase the stay of adjudication time period to 1 year rather than the 2 consecutive 90 day periods which if passed should eliminate the need for postponing disposition which obviously affects our clearance rates.</p>
Civil/Mental Health	N/A
Criminal	I don’t believe there are any significant data quality issues that are affecting criminal dispositions. In an effort to apply more consistent business practices, the Criminal division is implementing a block system. Our hope is that this results in early case management and more meaningful appearances.
Family	N/A

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Juvenile	Results are better than previous ones.
Civil/Mental Health	Better for civil.
Criminal	Results in the Criminal area remain positive with the exception of the Serious Felony category.
Family	No. Family court is very diligent in making sure the age of their pending caseload meets or closely meets state guidelines. Age of pending is reported at each monthly bench meeting and the presiding judge regularly seeks information so she can discuss older caseloads with assigned judicial officers.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Juvenile	9% better than state averages on delinquency cases.
Civil/Mental Health	Better for civil.
Criminal	Our results are more positive than the statewide averages.
Family	Family appears to have fewer cases in each aging group than statewide. In other words, we are doing better but only by about 1-5%. It bears noting that the survey data is somewhat dated now and does not necessarily reflect current outcomes given increased filings and 2009 Weighted Caseload Report.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Juvenile	N/A
Civil/Mental Health	N/A
Criminal	N/A
Family	N/A

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Juvenile	Yes. Performance measures are being reported to the Juvenile Court Bench on a monthly basis, so they know if we are meeting timelines. The Judges are working together to address the issues surrounding timelines. They meet frequently to discuss the top 20 out of compliance child protection cases, and work together to find ways to get these cases back into compliance. The court has reorganized its calendars in an attempt to resolve cases more efficiently. There have also been many JDAI changes that have attempted to streamline processes and resolve cases within timelines. The bench is currently working on ways to have hearings start promptly and how to make first appearances more productive (hopefully resolving more cases early in the process). They will soon be meeting with all of the attorneys to brainstorm solutions to these problems. Court administration is also more actively working our "Cases without Future Hearings" report to make sure that cases do not fall through the cracks.
Civil/Mental Health	No.

Criminal	Yes, we are implementing a case blocking pilot for all case types by September 13, 2010. We also have bi-weekly meetings with the Business Practices Unit to discuss data quality and enhanced training. The continued implementation of e-charging will improve data quality issues that may exist at the case initiation level.
Family	While we always strive to improve our court, the current budget situation will limit future initiatives. Nevertheless, the expansion of I-Can! and e-filing are improvements on the horizon.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Juvenile	No. However, there is a yellow light in the Juvenile Delinquency area. The only feedback I have is that 6 months is a short time to dispose of a felony level case, which is likely why we are in the yellow area. Our Judges know the timelines and strive to meet them.
Civil/Mental Health	No.
Criminal	Yes, in the Serious Felony category. Caseloads, complicated case types, and limited judicial and staff resources may be contributing to these results.
Family	There are no red lights, only green. Contributing green light factors may include the Family bench’s positive relationship with a variety of different business partners who provide services to litigants. Those services include: Social Early Neutral Evaluation (through Hennepin County Court Services a division of Community Corrections); Financial Early Neutral Evaluation (private providers through the family bar); Unbundled Legal Services (private attorneys providing pro bono legal representation through the HCBA’s family law section); Self Help Center (through the 4 th Judicial District) and Moderated Settlement Conferences through the AAML.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

Juvenile	<p>Yes. On some Criminal Sexual Conduct cases our bench is in the practice of delaying disposition on those cases in which they are planning on staying adjudication. Once a guilty plea is entered on the case, a disposition hearing date is set 6 months in the future. At the disposition hearing, a court decision of Adjudication Withheld is entered with a 90 day timeframe. This may be followed by a second 90 day stay. This practice is done to allow the court and probation to have oversight over the child for 1-year while treatment is completed, before making the ultimate decision to stay adjudication, thereby eliminating the registration requirement.</p> <p>The bench believes that the 1-year period is needed to determine whether or not the child is complying with his/her treatment plan, and whether or not they should have to register as a sex offender. This practice increases the amount of time it takes the court to dispose of delinquency cases. There is currently legislation moving thru the House and Senate to increase the stay of adjudication time period to 1 year rather than the 2 consecutive 90 day periods which if passed should eliminate the need for postponing disposition which obviously affects our clearance rates.</p>
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Civil/Mental Health	No.
Criminal	I don't believe there are any significant data quality issues that are affecting criminal dispositions. In an effort to apply more consistent business practices, the Criminal division is implementing a block system. Our hope is that this results in early case management and more meaningful appearances.
Family	No.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Juvenile	Better than previous years by 4%.
Civil/Mental Health	Better for Civil.
Criminal	Yes, we have a small increase in the time to disposition in the Serious Felony category. The remaining categories are fairly stable.
Family	The results appear to be the same.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Juvenile	Better by 1%.
Civil/Mental Health	Better for Civil.
Criminal	Our results are more positive than the statewide averages.
Family	Better by 2%.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Juvenile	N/A
Civil/Mental Health	N/A
Criminal	N/A
Family	N/A

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Juvenile	Yes. Performance measures are being reported to the Juvenile Court Bench on a monthly basis, so they know if we are meeting timelines. The Judges are working together to address the issues surrounding timelines. They meet frequently to discuss the top 20 out of compliance child protection cases, and work together to find ways to get these cases back into compliance. The court has reorganized its calendars in an attempt to resolve cases more efficiently. There have also been many JDAI changes that have attempted to streamline processes and resolve cases within timelines. The bench is currently working on ways to have hearings start promptly and how to make first appearances more productive (hopefully resolving more cases early in the process). They will soon be meeting with all of the attorneys to brainstorm solutions to these problems. Court administration is also more actively working our "Cases without Future Hearings" report to make sure that cases do not
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	fall thru the cracks.
Civil/Mental Health	No.
Criminal	In an effort to apply more consistent business practices, the Criminal division is implementing a block system. Our hope is that this results in early case management and more meaningful appearances.
Family	No.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Juvenile	No.
Civil/Mental Health	No.
Criminal	No.
Family	No, only green. I believe the results indicate that we have reduced our backlog by .03%. The backlog index is not a performance measure that SCAO has explained at the district level.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

Juvenile	No.
Civil/Mental Health	No.
Criminal	No.
Family	No.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Juvenile	Better by .39.
Civil/Mental Health	Better for Civil.
Criminal	There is a small difference between Serious Felonies and other case types. The backlog index has not changed significantly from previous years.
Family	There appears to be a .03% reduction from the previous year which seems to be better.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Juvenile	Better by .02
Civil/Mental Health	Better for Civil
Criminal	Our results are more positive than the statewide averages.
Family	The state’s backlog in Family court appears to have increased by 2%.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Juvenile	N/A
Civil/Mental Health	N/A
Criminal	N/A
Family	N/A

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Juvenile	It seems like we are doing pretty good in this area and the only way to improve is to dispose of cases quicker or to have fewer cases filed. As mentioned for the previous areas, we have made efforts to increase the speed at which we dispose of cases and will continue to monitor how we are doing.
Civil/Mental Health	No. We should note that we place a higher priority on major civil cases in the Civil division. While no statistics are collected for minor civil cases, we do not have adequate resources to achieve the same results with minor civil cases.
Criminal	The elimination of the master calendar should reduce our backlog in the Serious Felony category. Cases being assigned to specific judges should provide more oversight to the age of cases.
Family	No.

District Five Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

No, there are no red lights on the 5th District Access & Fairness survey results summary. Courts in the 5th District received scores higher than the statewide average in all 15 questions that were asked on the A & F survey.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

Results between racial group were fairly consistent with Black/African American responders rating slightly lower that they were able to get their court business done in a reasonable amount of time. There was high agreement by all groups that they were treated with respect in 5th District courts.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

No, there was agreement/strong agreement by 79% of all 5th District respondents that they were able to get their court business done in a reasonable amount of time.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Smaller courts tended to score higher in the area of access than larger courts.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

No, we have not made any significant changes.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes, there are a several case categories (Civil, Juvenile Delinquent, and Minor Criminal) with red lights. Since the Time to Disposition report indicates cases within these same categories are disposed in a timely manner, it appears a data quality issue may be skewing results. It is likely there are old cases appearing on the Age of Pending cases report that were not properly reported as closed.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

See response above.

3. **Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?**
Current results are about the same as previous ones.
4. **How do your district results compare to statewide averages?** On this report, are numbers are worse than statewide averages.
5. **How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?** To our knowledge, this report is not available by county. It's difficult to make a comparison.
6. **Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?** Court Administrators will be asked to review this particular report and correct errors.

C. Time to Disposition

1. **Are there any "red lights"? What might be contributing to these results?**
There are no red lights on the 5th District report
2. **Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?**
No.
3. **Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?**
Current results are about the same as previous years.
4. **How do your district results compare to statewide averages?**
The 5th District scores better in time to disposition reports than the statewide averages.
5. **How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?**
6. **Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?** No, other than the court administrator review noted in the previous section, we do not plan to implement any changes.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

No, all case categories have “green lights” in the Backlog Index report for the 5th District.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

No

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Current results are about the same as previous ones in the Backlog Index.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

5th District backlog scores are lower than statewide averages.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

To our knowledge, backlog index reports are not available by county for comparison.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results? No.

District Six Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

This District is generally green, with about the same rating as statewide, on the Access Index, but falls to red on question 5, below.

Q5 reads: I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time.

The survey was done in 2008, and I believe it occurred in the summer, just after significant staff attrition. Each time a re-organization of staff occurs after a reduction, it takes some time to recover from the change. We look forward to future data, but depending on timing and staff cuts, we may continue to have concerns.

On the Fairness Index, the Sixth District has no red lights.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

The lowest ratings on question 5 (reasonable time) on the Access Index were from:

African Amer. /Black respondents
 Juvenile Delinquency respondents;
 Friends and family; and
 Criminal respondents.

The lower ratings on Question 5 will be reported to the bench. A local JDAI project may produce helpful information about Juvenile Delinquency respondents.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

On any given day, a large number of visitors may be here for arraignments. It's possible that using a “Respond By” date on citations will reduce the number of “walk in” arraignments, which are currently unpredictable in number and require extra handling to prepare files for court.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Duluth rates the lowest on the Access questions. This is likely related to continuing attrition in that location. It may also relate to loss of courtroom bailiffs there, who assisted in guiding and directing court users as they moved through the building.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

We are investing most of our effort in ASD1 implementation projects in hopes of having more staff time available. Currently, however, the implementation tasks are increasing the workload on those trying to assist the public.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Serious Felonies have a red light. Reduced Public Defender availability has made scheduling more difficult.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

Some very old cases from MNCIS conversion remain on error lists in Duluth, but data quality is within reasonable parameters except for problems with DANCO reporting, which is a challenge because of its complexity.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Results for Other Felonies are worse. 2009 filings do not appear on these summary charts, but the 6th District had an 11% increase in Other Felony filings, which probably contributed to the increase in the age of cases..

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Except for Serious Felonies, District results are generally similar to the Statewide Average.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

We have been working to gather our own data by county, (see attached file) but have not yet completed the process. Assembling the data is a little more difficult than we anticipated. We look forward to tracking this kind of information over time.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

We anticipate that ASD1 changes will allow time to spend on these case types. Calendar changes may allow more focus on felonies.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Serious Felonies. See B-1 above.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

This does not appear to be the case.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Better today, but expect the numbers to get worse as these older pending cases are disposed.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Generally better today, but expect the numbers to get worse as the older pending cases move to disposition.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

See B.5, above.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

See B.6, above.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Serious Felonies. See answers above for remaining questions.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

District Seven Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

The only “red light” for the Seventh Judicial District was in reference to the group response of Black and African Americans where there was a 58% agreement rate to question 5. “I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time.” The correlating fairness section indicated that there were not enough respondents. The lack of participants in this category may have influenced the results posted. Less than two percent of the population who completed the form reported they were Black or African American, or other.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

The group responses of White respondents was the highest provided. The responses to question five have the rate reduced to a caution category. One interesting comparison is that American Indian responses for the Seventh Judicial District are in the “caution” category. In the Statewide Survey, the Access index is a “green light” and the answers to question five are a “red light.”

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

The Access Index shows that 75% of all participants can complete their business in a reasonable time. The district as a whole can improve in this area. There are several competing factors which the court has minimal control over such as public defender readiness, prosecuting attorney availability, probation agency availability for assessments etc. To date, the Seventh Judicial District has maintained all hours operation even though staff cuts have occurred.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

The Seventh Judicial District Access to Justice Score was identical to the statewide average of 82.8. All of the counties in the Seventh Judicial District scored above 80.0.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

In response to the Access and Fairness Surveys debriefs were held in all ten counties of the Seventh Judicial District. No specific changes were implemented as a result of the survey results.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Serious Felonies are difficult to gage in the current information. Criminal area is concern and the difficulty appears to be volume of work.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

The Seventh Judicial District has had two judges retire from Stearns County which may adversely affect the timing of cases in the Seventh Judicial District.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

The Seventh Judicial District Age of Pending of cases remains relatively constant in all counties of the district.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Major Criminal: Seventh Judicial District percentage is equal to the Statewide Average.

Major Civil: Seventh Judicial District percentage is below the Statewide Average.

Family: Seventh Judicial District percentage is below the Statewide Average.

Juvenile Del: Seventh Judicial District percentage is slightly below the Statewide Average.

Minor Criminal: Seventh Judicial District percentage is below the Statewide Average.

In summary, as a District it appears the Seventh Judicial District is doing better than the statewide averages. The Seventh Judicial District needs to remain diligent in our case management because many areas under review are in the "caution" area.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Mille Lacs has 15% of major criminal matters and 20% of minor criminal matters pending beyond the 99th Percentile as of 1/14/2010. Morrison County has 16% of minor criminal beyond the time frame. Stearns County also has 15% of the major criminal cases pending beyond the time frame. Cumulatively, 8% of the cases district wide beyond the 99th Percentile as of 1/14/2010.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Each judge or judge's clerk reviews their own individual case pending report. Each case is handled on a case by case basis factoring in all the case management principles that have established the Seventh Judicial District.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

The Serious Felony time to disposition remains a “red light” area. One reason this may be continuing is because serious felonies normally take longer to proceed to trial or disposition as there is more discovery which needs to occur and generally a potential for more contested hearings. The Seventh Judicial District Backlog has remained relatively constant since 2004.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

The decision to move to lowest staff norms has affected the counties in that the staff resources available to process cases in a timely fashion has been reduced. The ASD initiatives have increased staff and management involvement for Auto Assess, Collections Referral, IVR/IWR, Centralized Payables, Centralized Ticket entry. Each new initiative will eventually have a positive outcome to MN Judicial Branch. The transition period is difficult and time consuming for the precious personnel time available.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

The trends for the Seventh Judicial District appear relatively constant over the years. There appears to be a slight down turn in 2008.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

The Seventh Judicial District is not doing as well as the statewide averages in Major Criminal, Serious Felony or other Felony.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

County	Percentage
Becker	= 1.8 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Benton	= 3.2 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Clay	= .8 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Douglas	= 4.0 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Mille Lacs	= 4.1 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Morrison	= 4.0 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Otter Tail	= 2.4 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Stearns	= 2.9 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Todd	= 2.0 over 99 th Percentile all case types
Wadena	= 2.6 over 99 th Percentile all case types

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

The Seventh Judicial District has a calendar management plan that each individual judge team manages. Normally, oldest cases are assigned first for trial or disposition. Each individual case is managed to fit the needs of all parties involved. The workload of the District is divided based upon a rotation schedule based upon filings in each individual county. The various stakeholder relationships play a key role in the efficiency and effectiveness in each individual county.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

There are several “red lights” in the criminal area which are concerns. The district is doing well with Civil and Family areas. As criminal is the highest volume, there are so many mitigating factors that need to be considered. For example, Stearns County is currently down two judges which increased the caseload each judge is carrying. The caseload for Stearns, Douglas and Mille Lacs is substantial compared to the other counties in the district adding to the backlog in the respective counties.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

No business practices have been identified as issues affecting data quality.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

The trends in Civil and Family are good. There is concern for the Juvenile Area in half of the counties in the Seventh District. Much of this is probably because of practices/procedures established by each respective county. Serious Felonies and Other Felonies are areas of concern as well.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

The district backlog is similar to the statewide backlog.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Each individual county has its own unique personality and challenges. Many of the backlogs are systems relations of the various stakeholders within the County. The counties that work cooperatively together such as Benton and Becker easily address issues and concerns with the various stakeholders for speedy resolution.

Mille Lacs County tries many more jury trials than most of the counties in the District.

The volume of cases created in Stearns and Clay counties is over whelming compared to other counties in the district.

Wadena and Todd Counties are paired together creating judge availability issues.

The information provided in the Age of Pending reports is consistent with anecdotal feedback from judges and administrators regarding backlogs in the Seventh Judicial District.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Each county is responsible for the management of the records which pertain to the respective county. The Business Services Coordinator sends periodic reminders to staff to check various files.

Each Judicial team is responsible to manage their pending caseload report. Often the judges, law clerk or courtroom clerks will check with attorneys or set hearings regarding the status of particular cases to ensure the case is not lost in the system.

Resource allocation is a key factor in the Seventh Judicial District as we phase into the lowest staffing norms. The various new ASD I and ASD II recommendations will reduce the current staff available to do the business of the court. These changes may affect the timing of case processing even farther.

The Seventh Judicial District is currently waiting the appointment of two new judgeships in Stearns County which will provide much needed relief to the judges currently serving the Seventh Judicial District.

E-citations have started in Mille Lacs County, City of Little Falls, City of Randall, City of Royalton, and City of Long Prairie.

E-citations are being planned for Otter Tail County, Wadena County and Clay County.

E-charging has will be implemented in Otter Tail County in April.

Stearns County has fully implemented centralized payables, auto assess, IVR/IWR, court payment center.

District Eight Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

There are some red lights, but one or two individuals in a small district/county can account for “red lights”. There is nothing alarming in the information that we received. Routine visitors are not always happy to be in a court setting so it is not surprising that they would not agree with the outcome. The same would hold true for the criminal parties who responded. Many of the attorneys in some of our smaller court locations are concerned about access and having courthouse hours reduced or closed entirely.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

None of the numbers are alarming although it would appear that there is some concern about access and being treated with respect and fairness by some cultures. We will monitor that.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

One area that everyone is dealing with is time. No one likes to wait and there is an effort to have court hearings held timely; however, sometimes that is not possible. I know in some locations matters can take longer but if the issues are resolved in one day it means people do not have to make repeated trips back to the courthouse and many of the users don't understand that unless they have been part of the system before.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

They all seem to be doing well and no one stands out as having major difficulties.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

At this time we have not. We will continue to monitor the Performance Measures and make adjustments if practices and performance measures change.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

None of any significance. Case numbers are so small that percentages are easily magnified.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

No

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

They are about the same, a little better for some counties and dropped in some counties. One or two cases in our District can result in the changes.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Our averages are better in most categories.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

They are pretty comparable, no glaring problems.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Not at this time.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

None that are alarming.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

None

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Some are better and some have dropped. There is nothing significant.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Our time to disposition rates are very good.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

There is nothing alarming between the counties.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

None.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

No.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

No.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Some counties are better than the previous year and some are worse but nothing alarming. We will continue to monitor.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

We are consistent with the statewide averages in some cases better and in a couple of areas just a small percentage lower.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Our counties are consistent when comparing data.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

No.

District Nine Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes – our regular visitors show red related to getting their business done in a reasonable amount of time. The results reflect the lack of resources in the judicial system.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

Those involved in juvenile delinquency and criminal matters show red responses for getting their business done in a reasonable amount of time.

American Indian, White, Friend and Family, Party and Participant and Attorneys are yellow in reasonable amount of time to complete business.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

The results reflect the lack of resources in the judicial system.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Responses are very much the same throughout the district in the Access section. An average of 83% feels they get their business done in a reasonable amount of time. There is more variation (span of 76% – 92%) on the county Fairness index scores.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

Because of the lowest norm and budget issues, we have been forced to not replace staff in counties when vacancies occur. Some counties are closing public service counters at certain times so remaining court staff can complete court work. If further staffing reductions occur, service hours and courtroom calendars will be further reduced.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes, there are many red lights throughout the district. Most red lights appear in the Major Criminal Cases – serious felony, other Felony, GR Misd DWI, other Gr Misd. One of the largest contributors is lack of resources – lack of judge resources, lack of public defender resources, and a reduction in court administration staff. Some of the percentages look high because they are only reflecting one or two cases in that county.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

At this time it does not appear that there are data/quality issues. The following reports are to be reviewed by Court Administration:

REPORT	FREQUENCY	SOURCE
1. Case Event Review	Monthly	MNCIS
2. Report for Board on Judicial Standards	Third Sat.	MNCIS
3. Cases Under Advisement	Monthly	MNCIS
4. Message Warehouse	Weekly	Web
5. Judicial Pending	Monthly	MNCIS
6. Cases without Future	Monthly	MNCIS
7. Cases without Activity	Quarterly	MNCIS
8. Unoccurred Hearings	Monthly	MNCIS
9. Juvenile Placements	Monthly	MNCIS
10. Juvenile Review	Monthly	MNCIS
11. Race Data	Monthly	MNJAD
12. ExPro Pending Cases	Monthly	MNCIS
13. ExPro Pending Orders	Monthly	MNCIS

The following reports are to be reviewed at the District level, but are available for review by Court Administration:

REPORT	FREQUENCY	SOURCE
1. Judicial Pending		MNCIS
2. ExPro Pending Cases		MNCIS
3. ExPro Pending Orders		MNCIS
4. Case Time Statistics		MNCIS-Release 12
5. Trial Court Statistics		MNCIS-Release 12

There are concerns about our ability to continue to monitor these reports in accordance with our established timing standards due to lack of resources. Obviously, failure to monitor these reports in a timely manner will result in data quality issue.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

In most areas the current results are better than the previous ones.

There are differences among the case types and counties.

Major Civil: 10/17 are Green

Major Family: 13/17 are Green

Major Juvenile: 13/17 are Green

Minor Criminal: 9/17 are Green; 7/17 are Yellow

Major Criminal: Shows the least green

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Major Civil cases are above the statewide average. Our averages are lower than the statewide averages in all major criminal case types except Gross Misdemeanor DWI.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Nine counties show the serious felony cases in the red. Each county does much better in felony DWI and gross misdemeanor DWI for age of pending.

The Major Criminal Total category shows nine green counties, two yellow counties and six red counties for the age of pending report.

In the Major Civil category, five counties are red, two counties are yellow and 10 counties are green. In the Family category, 13 counties are green, three counties are red and one county is yellow. In the Juvenile Delinquency category, 12 counties are green, three counties are red and one county is yellow. In the Minor Criminal category, nine counties are green, seven counties are yellow and one county is red.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

This information has been presented at the Ninth District Judges Bench Meeting and Court Administrator meeting. Judges and Court Administrators have been asked to review and identify problem cases regarding this report.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Yes. There are more red lights in the serious felony and juvenile delinquency category than any other case types in the district. The primary contributing factor is lack of resources.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

Not at this time.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Although we’re still in the red for serious felony and other felony matters, we’ve reduced our percentage of cases over the 99th percentile in other areas. Other cases types are green with the exception of major criminal and juvenile delinquency, which are in the yellow category.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

We do not meet the statewide averages in time to disposition for serious felony, other gross misdemeanor, and juvenile delinquency case types.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Ten counties are in the red for time to disposition in serious felonies. Each county does much better in felony DWI and gross misdemeanor DWI for time to disposition.

All counties are green in Major Civil and Family. Only eight counties are in the green for Juvenile Delinquency; the rest are yellow or red.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

This information has been presented at the Ninth District Judges Bench Meeting and Court Administrator meeting. Judges and Court Administrators have been asked to review and identify problem cases regarding this report.

Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

We have one red light in the serious felony case type. Again, this is due to lack of resources.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

Not at this time. Court Administration and District Administration review and monitor reports on a regular basis.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Our backlog index has decreased in the Major Civil, Family, and Juvenile Delinquency categories. It has increased in the Major Criminal category.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

We are doing better than the average in all case type categories.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

The results are consistent throughout the district.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

This information has been presented at the Ninth District Judges Bench Meeting and Court Administrator meeting. Judges and Court Administrators have been asked to review and identify problem cases regarding this report.

District Ten Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Access and Fairness Survey

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

There are red lights in response to Question 5, “I was able to get my court business done in a reasonable amount of time”. All respondents except attorneys were “red lights”. This can be attributed to the reduced staffing levels, fewer counter windows being opened, and congested calendars.

2. Do any results differ by racial group, type of participant or type of case involved? Which are higher? Lower?

In response to Question 5, Black/African Americans actually scored higher than any other group.

3. Do results suggest issues around court timing? Hours of operation? Are court users able to get work done in a timely manner?

I believe that calendars that schedule all parties to appear at the same starting time contributes to the perception that you are part of a “cattle call” and you could have long waits. We do have fewer staff at the windows and counters and we know waiting is longer.

4. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

Results are similar.

5. Have you made any changes in response to the survey results? If yes, please describe.

Not at this time.

B. Age of Pending Cases

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

We have red lights in Serious Felony and Other Felony. Judges feel the shortages in public defenders is contributing to this as they accommodate them. Also have red lights in Juv Del and Minor Crim. This had resulted in “District Total” being a red light.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting criminal dispositions?

There were some isolated corrections but not systemic problems with data quality.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Results were getting worse in several case types. Probably due to the fact that we had three judicial vacancies in the interim. Only improvements were in Family and Minor Crim.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Comparable.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

We did run the county reports and there are some differences in case types and timeliness measures but more similar than different. This has led to many constructive discussions as to the interpretation of these results.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Yes, calendar changes and some “culture” shifts are being implemented in a number of counties. More emphasis on oldest cases and controlling continuances.

C. Time to Disposition

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

We have red lights in Serious Felony , Other Felony, and Major Crim. Judges feel the shortages in public defenders is contributing to this as they accommodate them.

2. Are there any data quality/business practices issues affecting dispositions?

There were some isolated corrections but not systemic problems with data quality.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Results are better in all case types where we had red or yellow lights – which is good. In cases where we already had green lights, they all stayed the same.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Comparable.

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

We had some divergence among the counties and case types but more similarities than differences. This has led to some good discussions as to what some counties are doing differently than others when one is performing better.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Counties are looking at calendars.

D. Backlog Index

1. Are there any “red lights”? What might be contributing to these results?

Only red light was in Serious Felonies. Public defender shortages and judicial vacancies have contributed to this.

2. Are there any data quality/business practice issues affecting results?

There were some isolated corrections but not systemic problems with data quality.

3. Are current results better than previous ones? Worse? Are there differences among case groups?

Backlog indexes are deteriorating in every criminal case type. Juvenile Del only case type that significantly improved – probably due to filing decreases.

4. How do your district results compare to statewide averages?

Comparable

5. How do individual counties/courts within the district compare to each other?

More similar than different.

6. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Some counties are reviewing their calendars to see if improvements can be made.

Appeals Court Performance Measures Results Review Summary

The Court of Appeals continues to decide 100% of juvenile protection cases within 60 days of the oral arguments or nonoral conference.

The Court of Appeals continues to decide 100% of all other case types within 90 days of submission.

The backlog of briefed cases awaiting scheduling has shrunk from more than 700 cases in 2007 to about 200 cases at the end of 2009. Although the court has not yet met the ABA standard of 55 days from Last Brief to Submission, most cases are now heard about three months after the last brief, with almost all juvenile protection cases (86%) **heard within 55 days**.

The total number of cases handled has gone up, from about 2200 cases in 2007 to more than 2500 cases in 2009.

Supreme Court Performance Measures Results Review Summary

A. Percent of Supreme Court Cases Within 50th Percentile Time Objective

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

Reports created for the supreme court in MACS do not report based on percent of cases that meet the time objectives. Instead they report the number of days elapsed at the 50th and 90th percentiles for each objective. By this measure, the court is meeting some of the objectives and not meeting others.

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

Our reports differentiate only among four basic case categories (1st degree murder, civil, professional regulation, and writs). There are differences among these categories.

3. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

We have implemented changes in the commissioner's office processing of PFRs that have expedited objectives. These changes provide for more aggressive monitoring and processing of these case types (child protection and pre-trial criminal appeals). They are not reflected yet in annual statistics, but the short term numbers look better.

B. Percent of Supreme Court Cases Within 90th Percentile Time Objective

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

Same as for 50th percentile.

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

Same as for 50th percentile.

3. Have you made plans for or implemented any changes as a response to these results?

Same as for 50th percentile.

CLEARANCE RATES FOR CY 2009

Statewide Clearance Rates for 2009 based on data entry through 4/1/2010.

Case Type	Clearance Rate	Beginning Pending	Filings	Dispositions	Ending Pending
Serious Felony	98.1%	1,573	1,438	1,411	1,600
Felony DWI	97.0%	546	838	813	571
Other Felony	105.1%	24,397	25,046	26,313	23,130
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	101.2%	8,850	14,660	14,843	8,666
Other Gross Misdemeanor	102.6%	11,904	14,427	14,797	11,532
Major Criminal	103.1%	47,270	56,409	58,177	45,499
Personal Injury	93.6%	4,252	3,886	3,639	4,499
Contract	101.1%	4,637	10,436	10,551	4,522
Wrongful Death	91.5%	170	246	225	191
Malpractice	105.3%	121	113	119	115
Property Damage	108.8%	194	274	298	170
Condemnation	107.9%	200	229	247	182
Conciliation Appeal	97.1%	406	825	801	430
Harassment	100.0%	280	10,091	10,092	277
Employment	110.3%	218	359	396	181
Other Civil	99.4%	6,466	18,214	18,100	6,579
Major Civil	99.5%	16,944	44,673	44,468	17,146
Trust	97.2%	542	461	448	555
Supervised Administration	133.9%	1,238	644	862	1,020
Unsupervised Administration	106.7%	946	2,916	3,111	751
Special Administration	113.9%	186	194	221	159
Informal Probate	99.7%	341	3,391	3,380	351
Estate/Other Probate	98.8%	225	942	931	236
Guardianship/Conservatorship	137.8%	3,464	2,633	3,627	2,462
Commitment	101.5%	310	3,924	3,982	252
Major Probate	109.6%	7,252	15,105	16,562	5,786
Dissolution with Child	101.0%	4,039	8,858	8,946	3,949
Dissolution without Child	99.2%	1,805	8,257	8,189	1,872
Support	100.1%	3,602	15,452	15,467	3,583
Adoption	104.4%	409	1,774	1,852	331
Other Family	97.3%	1,127	3,088	3,004	1,211
Other Juvenile	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Domestic Abuse	100.4%	334	11,462	11,504	293
Major Family	100.1%	11,317	48,891	48,962	11,240
Delinquency Felony	107.7%	1,743	4,833	5,206	1,369
Delinquency Gross Misdemeanor	107.6%	578	1,755	1,888	445
Delinquency Misdemeanor	103.6%	2,720	11,529	11,945	2,301
Status Offense	104.3%	4,234	20,549	21,431	3,352
Dependency/Neglect	113.2%	4,052	3,863	4,373	3,542
Term. of Parental Rights	0.0%	844	0	382	462
Permanency	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Permanency - TPR	52.5%	5	1,216	639	582
Permanency - Non TPR	76.2%	3	795	606	192
CHIPS - Delinquency Under 10	0.0%	15	0	4	11
Truancy	116.9%	1,309	2,334	2,728	915
Runaway	117.1%	243	510	597	156
Major Juvenile	105.1%	15,746	47,384	49,799	13,327
Unlawful Detainer	100.1%	861	24,380	24,406	835
Implied Consent	91.8%	2,580	4,959	4,550	2,989
Transcript Judgment	97.0%	201	27,555	26,729	286
Default Judgment	101.1%	996	43,829	44,298	527
Conciliation**	102.0%	10,704	59,348	60,564	13,485

Minor Civil	100.3%	15,342	160,071	160,547	18,122
5th Degree Assault	101.6%	7,955	14,189	14,411	7,731
Other Non-Traffic	99.8%	70,392	156,805	156,546	68,611
Misdemeanor DWI	99.5%	10,546	30,136	29,979	10,700
Other Traffic	91.4%	143,398	852,359	778,908	152,614
Juvenile Traffic	104.8%	4,861	10,433	10,935	4,353
Parking	98.2%	9,080	448,730	440,699	8,075
Minor Criminal	94.6%	246,232	1,512,652	1,431,478	252,084
Statewide Total	96.0%	360,103	1,885,185	1,809,993	363,204
**Accurate conciliation counts are unavailable from 1/1/2004 to 3/21/2008 and are not in this report.					

CLEARANCE RATES BY DISTRICT 2005 - 2009

District 1 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	93.7%	98.0%	98.8%	95.3%	105.1%
Major Civil	102.9%	103.9%	94.8%	97.6%	105.8%
Probate/MH	95.3%	97.3%	111.2%	124.9%	112.1%
Family	96.0%	92.2%	97.0%	111.4%	100.9%
Juvenile	90.1%	92.3%	93.0%	100.6%	100.9%
Minor Civil	99.3%	104.8%	98.2%	99.4%	102.3%
Minor Criminal	104.2%	102.1%	100.4%	97.4%	97.4%
Total	102.5%	101.3%	99.7%	98.3%	98.8%

District 2 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	102.4%	98.6%	103.7%	87.1%	103.5%
Major Civil	90.5%	89.5%	87.3%	89.7%	94.9%
Probate/MH	126.1%	104.9%	106.0%	108.9%	105.8%
Family	100.0%	90.1%	105.1%	96.3%	101.2%
Juvenile	90.4%	86.2%	86.4%	97.4%	119.0%
Minor Civil	99.6%	96.7%	90.5%	101.3%	103.5%
Minor Criminal	85.1%	90.2%	110.7%	82.4%	81.2%
Total	86.5%	90.6%	108.9%	84.0%	83.7%

District 3 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	89.9%	93.0%	104.8%	107.0%	102.4%
Major Civil	96.8%	97.5%	97.9%	99.1%	102.6%
Probate/MH	98.8%	103.4%	104.0%	103.9%	101.2%
Family	96.4%	94.9%	104.3%	100.8%	98.8%
Juvenile	97.4%	91.9%	98.6%	104.7%	100.4%
Minor Civil	98.7%	101.1%	99.4%	97.4%	101.3%
Minor Criminal	103.7%	97.6%	102.2%	103.9%	103.7%
Total	101.8%	97.3%	102.0%	103.5%	102.9%

District 4 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	95.1%	95.7%	91.5%	100.0%	99.7%
Major Civil	95.5%	100.4%	98.2%	91.6%	95.3%
Probate/MH	119.0%	101.0%	99.4%	106.3%	110.0%
Family	97.2%	99.6%	103.6%	101.1%	100.9%
Juvenile	108.9%	103.1%	112.3%	104.2%	111.5%
Minor Civil	95.7%	101.8%	99.1%	100.3%	99.8%
Minor Criminal	96.6%	107.3%	93.9%	91.8%	95.8%
Total	96.9%	106.5%	94.7%	92.8%	96.5%

District 5 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	92.9%	96.4%	102.2%	104.8%	101.8%
Major Civil	97.0%	93.5%	98.4%	101.0%	101.8%
Probate/MH	90.8%	110.6%	104.3%	105.8%	111.3%
Family	97.4%	99.9%	98.5%	100.1%	99.4%
Juvenile	93.0%	95.6%	93.8%	102.6%	101.4%
Minor Civil	99.9%	98.5%	98.1%	101.2%	99.4%
Minor Criminal	95.6%	95.9%	97.6%	99.6%	102.4%
Total	95.5%	96.4%	97.9%	100.3%	102.0%

District 6 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	92.0%	105.3%	100.3%	104.2%	97.6%
Major Civil	96.1%	113.9%	102.2%	101.4%	99.3%
Probate/MH	110.8%	117.3%	135.0%	124.6%	101.1%
Family	93.2%	102.6%	104.7%	101.3%	9.9%
Juvenile	90.7%	102.2%	97.0%	101.8%	96.9%
Minor Civil	104.2%	94.0%	93.5%	109.4%	93.3%
Minor Criminal	85.8%	84.0%	96.5%	101.6%	88.0%
Total	86.8%	86.2%	97.1%	102.1%	90.7%

District 7 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	95.7%	101.5%	99.0%	105.0%	106.0%
Major Civil	99.0%	97.5%	96.1%	104.9%	102.8%
Probate/MH	104.1%	111.8%	120.6%	122.3%	103.6%
Family	98.4%	99.1%	99.8%	101.9%	98.3%
Juvenile	92.6%	92.5%	93.7%	103.8%	100.1%
Minor Civil	100.2%	99.4%	96.2%	100.9%	100.6%
Minor Criminal	105.2%	102.9%	97.5%	97.9%	101.4%
Total	103.1%	101.9%	97.7%	99.7%	101.5%

District 8 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	96.7%	101.9%	104.3%	99.7%	101.4%
Major Civil	96.7%	99.4%	98.9%	103.8%	101.8%
Probate/MH	99.7%	153.3%	121.1%	108.9%	105.2%
Family	100.3%	100.5%	100.4%	100.6%	100.2%
Juvenile	93.5%	97.9%	100.9%	104.8%	98.0%
Minor Civil	99.0%	100.9%	99.1%	99.8%	101.6%
Minor Criminal	91.7%	96.3%	100.1%	102.5%	100.6%
Total	93.1%	98.2%	100.7%	102.3%	100.8%

District 9 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	96.3%	97.8%	102.8%	108.1%	102.6%
Major Civil	100.2%	104.4%	96.8%	96.3%	101.6%
Probate/MH	120.0%	107.2%	100.5%	131.4%	105.1%
Family	95.9%	101.0%	97.9%	101.6%	101.2%
Juvenile	93.0%	88.6%	98.3%	107.7%	100.0%
Minor Civil	101.6%	99.9%	99.0%	98.6%	98.3%
Minor Criminal	107.7%	100.7%	100.3%	103.5%	100.4%
Total	105.0%	99.9%	100.0%	103.7%	100.4%

District 10 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Major Criminal	91.4%	102.8%	104.6%	102.8%	108.6%
Major Civil	94.3%	95.7%	91.6%	100.7%	100.3%
Probate/MH	97.3%	91.3%	98.1%	107.3%	128.0%
Family	96.8%	94.6%	99.7%	100.8%	99.9%
Juvenile	86.5%	92.7%	94.6%	105.5%	104.5%
Minor Civil	98.7%	98.2%	96.7%	99.4%	99.7%
Minor Criminal	100.1%	103.0%	98.4%	96.3%	100.4%
Total	98.6%	101.6%	98.3%	97.9%	101.0%

TIME TO DISPOSITION STATEWIDE 2009

This statewide report of 2009 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	249	17.7	6	264	36.4	12	551	75.5	345	24.5	1,409	285
Felony DWI	4	360	44.3	6	172	65.4	12	198	89.8	83	10.2	813	184
Other Felony	4	11,649	44.3	6	4,954	63.1	12	6,952	89.6	2,748	10.4	26,303	185
Gross Misd DWI	4	9,801	66.1	6	2,147	80.6	12	2,209	95.5	672	4.5	14,829	121
Other Gr Misd	4	8,990	60.8	6	2,484	77.6	12	2,611	95.2	703	4.8	14,788	131
Major Criminal		31,049	53.4		10,021	70.6		12,521	92.2	4,551	7.8	58,142	157
Personal Injury	12	2,845	78.2	18	525	92.7	24	134	96.3	133	3.7	3,637	291
Contract	12	9,494	90.1	18	620	95.9	24	247	98.3	181	1.7	10,542	151
Wrongful Death	12	174	77.3	18	29	90.2	24	12	95.6	10	4.4	225	242
Malpractice	12	60	50.4	18	40	84.0	24	12	94.1	7	5.9	119	377
Property Damage	12	253	84.9	18	28	94.3	24	12	98.3	5	1.7	298	211
Condemnation	12	196	79.7	18	21	88.2	24	9	91.9	20	8.1	246	269
Conciliation Appeal	12	751	93.8	18	35	98.1	24	11	99.5	4	0.5	801	181
Harassment	12	9,935	99.3	18	12	99.4	24	12	99.5	47	0.5	10,006	15
Employment	12	335	84.6	18	37	93.9	24	18	98.5	6	1.5	396	212
Other Civil	12	16,894	93.4	18	755	97.6	24	245	99.0	189	1.0	18,083	125
Major Civil		40,937	92.3		2,102	97.0		712	98.6	602	1.4	44,353	125
Dissolution with Child	12	7,845	87.8	18	683	95.4	24	243	98.1	168	1.9	8,939	177
Dissolution without Child	12	7,794	95.3	18	259	98.4	24	89	99.5	39	0.5	8,181	87
Domestic Abuse	2	11,180	97.5	3	110	98.5	4	55	99.0	118	1.0	11,463	14
Major Family		26,819	93.8		1,052	97.5		387	98.9	325	1.1	28,583	86
Delin Felony	3	3,604	69.3	5	916	86.9	6	222	91.2	460	8.8	5,202	84
Delin Gross Misd	3	1,463	77.7	5	266	91.8	6	53	94.6	102	5.4	1,884	64
Delin Misd	3	10,249	86.0	5	1,076	95.0	6	203	96.7	394	3.3	11,922	52
Major Juvenile		15,316	80.6		2,258	92.5		478	95.0	956	5.0	19,008	62
5th Deg Assault	3	6,830	56.1	6	3,348	83.6	9	1,186	93.3	815	6.7	12,179	108
Other Non-Traffic	3	79,379	78.6	6	13,919	92.4	9	4,126	96.5	3,530	3.5	100,954	72
Misd DWI	3	13,812	76.5	6	2,783	91.9	9	797	96.3	659	3.7	18,051	73
Other Traffic	3	329,217	91.3	6	22,822	97.7	9	4,788	99.0	3,666	1.0	360,493	40
Juvenile Traffic	3	6,994	92.3	6	458	98.4	9	54	99.1	71	0.9	7,577	47
Minor Criminal		436,232	87.4		43,330	96.1		10,951	98.2	8,741	1.8	499,254	50
Grand Total		550,353	84.8		58,763	93.8		25,049	97.7	15,175	2.3	649,340	66

TIME TO DISPOSITION BY DISTRICT 2009

1st District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	3,227	46.2	6	1,282	64.6	12	1,730	89.3	745	10.7	6,984	179
Major Civil	12	5,565	93.2	18	235	97.1	24	81	98.4	93	1.6	5,974	122
Dissolutions	12	2,301	93.3	18	113	97.9	24	25	98.9	26	1.1	2,465	110
Domestic Abuse	2	1,390	93.7	3	21	95.1	4	11	95.8	62	4.2	1,484	45
Juvenile	3	2,569	86.6	5	239	94.6	6	49	96.3	110	3.7	2,967	50
Minor Criminal	3	94,671	92.2	6	5,238	97.3	9	1,414	98.7	1,339	1.3	102,662	44
Grand Total		109,723	89.5		7,128	95.4		3,310	98.1	2,375	1.9	122,536	57

2nd District-Time to Disposition 2009 - 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	3,443	60.1	6	1,118	79.6	12	888	95.1	281	4.9	5,730	132
Major Civil	12	3,934	88.6	18	211	93.4	24	131	96.3	162	3.7	4,438	170
Dissolutions	12	1,341	89.6	18	105	96.6	24	33	98.8	18	1.2	1,497	154
Domestic Abuse	2	1,455	98.4	3	16	99.5	4	2	99.7	5	.3	1,478	7
Juvenile	3	1,735	83.7	5	202	93.4	6	23	94.5	113	5.5	2,073	61
Minor Criminal	3	16,414	66.0	6	6,562	92.4	9	1,157	97.1	726	2.9	24,859	81
Grand Total		28,322	70.7		8,214	91.2		2,234	96.7	1,305	3.3	40,075	97

3rd District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	2,146	42.0	6	874	59.1	12	1,420	86.8	674	13.2	5,114	198
Major Civil	12	3,149	91.6	18	166	96.4	24	67	98.4	56	1.6	3,438	100
Dissolutions	12	1,414	90.9	18	85	96.4	24	35	98.6	21	1.4	1,555	130
Domestic Abuse	2	890	98.9	3	4	99.3	4	2	99.6	4	.4	900	7
Juvenile	3	1,005	68.7	5	268	87.1	6	86	93.0	103	7.0	1,462	79
Minor Criminal	3	42,173	90.0	6	3,098	96.6	9	881	98.5	708	1.5	46,860	42
Grand Total		50,777	85.6		4,495	93.2		2,491	97.4	1,566	2.6	59,329	62

4th District-Time to Disposition 2009- 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	8,988	70.4	6	1,813	84.7	12	1,576	97.0	381	3.0	12,758	110
Major Civil	12	11,227	94.7	18	500	98.9	24	101	99.8	28	.2	11,856	127
Dissolutions	12	3,398	92.8	18	179	97.7	24	60	99.3	26	.7	3,663	122
Domestic Abuse	2	2,630	99.7	3	4	99.9	4	1	99.9	2	.1	2,637	6
Juvenile	3	2,740	78.0	5	490	91.9	6	98	94.7	185	5.3	3,513	67
Minor Criminal	3	36,679	71.1	6	11,175	92.8	9	2,528	97.7	1,193	2.3	51,575	77
Grand Total		65,662			14,161	92.8		4,364	97.9	1,815	2.1	86,002	88

5th District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	1,793	56.3	6	602	75.2	12	595	93.9	193	6.1	3,183	150
Major Civil	12	2,069	92.8	18	87	96.7	24	40	98.5	34	1.5	2,230	94
Dissolutions	12	841	94.8	18	27	97.9	24	13	99.3	6	.7	887	101
Domestic Abuse	2	605	97.7	3	7	98.9	4	2	99.2	5	.8	619	12
Juvenile	3	1,227	84.1	5	138	93.6	6	38	96.2	56	3.8	1,459	56
Minor Criminal	3	35,207	92.6	6	1,759	97.2	9	476	98.5	584	1.5	38,026	38
Grand Total		41,742	90.0		2,620	95.6		1,164	98.1	878	1.9	46,404	50

6th District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	2,040	62.3	6	503	77.7	12	541	94.2	189	5.8	3,273	137
Major Civil	12	1,907	90.5	18	113	95.9	24	51	98.3	36	1.7	2,107	118
Dissolutions	12	833	92.8	18	40	97.2	24	16	99.0	9	1.0	898	125
Domestic Abuse	2	723	95.8	3	12	97.4	4	7	98.3	13	1.7	755	12
Juvenile	3	728	81.9	5	100	93.1	6	22	95.6	39	4.4	889	55
Minor Criminal	3	26,766	94.8	6	1,037	98.5	9	227	99.3	196	.7	28,226	29
Grand Total		32,997	91.3		1,805	96.3		864	98.7	482	1.3	36,148	47

7th District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	2,622	43.5	6	1,161	62.8	12	1,607	89.5	633	10.5	6,023	182
Major Civil	12	2,774	91.4	18	165	96.8	24	42	98.2	55	1.8	3,036	111
Dissolutions	12	1,335	91.1	18	93	97.5	24	27	99.3	10	.7	1,465	140
Domestic Abuse	2	857	98.1	3	10	99.2	4	7	100	0	0	874	8
Juvenile	3	1,093	73.2	5	255	90.2	6	43	93.1	103	6.9	1,494	73
Minor Criminal	3	50,989	90.7	6	3,582	97.1	9	966	98.8	691	1.2	56,228	39
Grand Total		59,670	86.3		5,266	93.9		2,692	97.8	1,492	2.2	69,120	57

8th District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	1,011	62.9	6	290	80.9	12	266	97.5	41	2.5	1,608	118
Major Civil	12	1,070	93.8	18	48	98.0	24	15	99.3	8	.7	1,141	91
Dissolutions	12	444	94.3	18	20	98.5	24	6	99.8	1	.2	471	103
Domestic Abuse	2	318	99.1	3	1	99.4	4	1	99.7	1	.3	321	6
Juvenile	3	406	91.9	5	54	92.7	6	16	96.0	20	4.0	496	61
Minor Criminal	3	17,506	94.1	6	808	98.4	9	171	99.4	118	.6	18,603	32
Grand Total		20,755	91.7		1,221	97.1		475	99.2	189	.8	22,640	43

9th District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	2,843	59.0	6	796	75.6	12	845	93.1	332	6.9	4,816	148
Major Civil	12	2,871	92.4	18	145	97.1	24	47	98.6	43	1.4	3,106	105
Dissolutions	12	1,057	92.1	18	54	96.8	24	25	99.0	12	1.0	1,148	142
Domestic Abuse	2	958	96.6	3	9	97.5	4	9	98.4	16	1.6	992	15
Juvenile	3	1,311	77.7	5	228	91.2	6	48	94.1	100	5.0	1,687	73
Minor Criminal	3	36,496	93.0	6	1,908	97.9	9	436	99.0	393	1.0	39,233	33
Grand Total		45,536	89.3		3,140	95.5		1,410	98.2	896	1.8	50,982	52

10th District-Time to Disposition 2009

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	2,936	33.9	6	1,582	52.2	12	3,053	87.5	1,082	12.5	8,653	209
Major Civil	12	6,371	90.7	18	432	96.8	24	137	98.8	87	1.2	7,027	138
Dissolutions	12	2,675	87.1	18	226	94.5	24	92	97.5	78	2.5	3,071	170
Domestic Abuse	2	1,354	96.5	3	26	98.4	4	13	99.3	10	.7	1,403	15
Juvenile	3	2,502	84.3	5	284	93.9	6	55	95.7	127	4.3	2,968	55
Minor Criminal	3	79,331	85.3	6	8,163	94.1	9	2,695	97.0	2,793	3.0	92,982	63
Grand Total		95,169	82.0		10,713	91.2		6,045	96.4	4,177	3.6	116,104	81

TIME TO DISPOSITION BY ACTIVITY TYPE STATEWIDE 2009

Closed By Activity Case Type	90th Percentile		97th Percentile		99th Percentile		Beyond 99th		Avg Days	Tot Cases Disposed	% of Total
	Cases	%	Cases	Cum %	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%			
Without Hearing Activity (23.1% of '09 Major Disps)											
Major Criminal	623	90.7	18	93.3	20	96.2	26	3.8	177	687	0%
Major Civil	18,998	95.5	448	97.8	209	98.9	228	1.1	88	19,882	6%
Major Family	13,052	98.7	84	99.3	36	99.6	50	0.4	35	13,222	4%
Major Juvenile	887	93.7	24	96.2	12	97.5	24	2.5	42	947	0%
Minor Criminal	292,755	97.4	5,592	99.3	810	99.5	1,437	0.5	29	300,594	90%
State Total	326,314	97.3	6,166	99.1	1,087	99.5	1,765	0.5	33	335,332	100%
With Hearing Activity (72.3% of '09 Major Disps)											
Major Criminal	30,154	54.3	9,658	71.6	11,740	92.8	4,025	7.2	152	55,577	18%
Major Civil	21,042	91.5	1,320	97.2	370	98.8	272	1.2	143	23,004	8%
Major Family	13,283	92.1	709	97.0	229	98.6	197	1.4	115	14,418	5%
Major Juvenile	12,604	81.3	1,812	93.0	356	95.3	727	4.7	61	15,499	5%
Minor Criminal	140,972	73.0	35,913	91.6	9,408	96.5	6,761	3.5	79	193,054	64%
State Total	218,055	72.3	49,412	88.7	22,103	96.0	11,982	4.0	98	301,552	100%
Court Trial (1.8% of '09 Major Disps)											
Major Criminal	31	11.7	51	30.9	105	70.6	78	29.4	324	265	4%
Major Civil	628	67.0	191	87.3	69	94.7	50	5.3	311	938	14%
Major Family	438	49.1	256	77.8	121	91.4	77	8.6	371	892	13%
Major Juvenile	183	31.7	200	66.4	67	78.0	127	22.0	142	577	8%
Minor Criminal	2,208	51.8	1,480	86.5	399	95.9	175	4.1	114	4,262	61%
State Total	3,488	50.3	2,178	81.7	761	92.7	507	7.3	184	6,934	100%
Jury Trial (1.3% of '09 Major Disps)											
Major Criminal	239	14.8	295	33.1	655	73.8	422	26.2	297	1,611	52%
Major Civil	94	27.1	141	67.7	64	86.2	48	13.8	511	347	11%
Major Juvenile	0	0.0	4	36.4	2	54.5	5	45.5	191	11	0%
Minor Criminal	117	10.1	340	39.5	333	68.3	366	31.7	246	1,156	37%
State Total	450	14.4	780	39.4	1,054	73.1	841	26.9	301	3,125	100%
Change of Venue (1.5% of '09 Major Disps)											
Major Criminal	4	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	46	4	0%
Major Civil	184	96.3	3	97.9	0	97.9	4	2.1	142	191	8%
Major Family	50	90.9	3	96.4	1	98.2	1	1.8	87	55	2%
Major Juvenile	1,647	83.2	218	94.2	41	96.3	73	3.7	53	1,979	84%
Minor Criminal	121	91.7	8	97.7	1	98.5	2	1.5	45	132	6%
State Total	2,006	85.0	232	94.8	43	96.6	80	3.4	60	2,361	100%

Includes all dispositions from MNCIS, excludes dispositions in ViBES.

 NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS PER COUNTY IN '09 FOR 5TH DEGREE ASSAULT

County	# Dispositions 5th Deg Assault 2009	County	# Dispositions 5th Deg Assault 2009
Aitkin	25	Marshall	10
Anoka	817	Martin	46
Becker	58	Meeker	24
Beltrami	127	Mille Lacs	89
Benton	65	Morrison	66
Big Stone	13	Mower	115
Blue Earth	207	Murray	17
Brown	26	Nicollet	48
Carlton	73	Nobles	57
Carver	115	Norman	8
Cass	134	Olmsted	312
Chippewa	28	Otter Tail	88
Chisago	77	Pennington	30
Clay	113	Pine	55
Clearwater	26	Pipestone	28
Cook	12	Polk	69
Cottonwood	30	Pope	13
Crow Wing	144	Ramsey	1,142
Dakota	617	Red Lake	7
Dodge	29	Redwood	43
Douglas	70	Renville	35
Faribault	33	Rice	109
Fillmore	23	Rock	4
Freeborn	89	Roseau	40
Goodhue	136	St. Louis	570
Grant	10	Scott	232
Hennepin	3,475	Sherburne	184
Houston	42	Sibley	29
Hubbard	41	Stearns	402
Isanti	72	Steele	65
Itasca	87	Stevens	11
Jackson	24	Swift	21
Kanabec	46	Todd	37
Kandiyohi	93	Traverse	14
Kittson	1	Wabasha	41
Koochiching	16	Wadena	29
Lac qui Parle	5	Waseca	51
Lake	16	Washington	415
Lake o' Woods	8	Watonwan	25
LeSueur	59	Wilkin	7
Lincoln	15	Winona	93
Lyon	53	Wright	169
McLeod	85	Yellow Medicine	34
Mahnomen	61		

AGE OF PENDING STATEWIDE

As of 5/6/2010, excludes ViBES data.

Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	41%	14%	54%	27%	81%	19%	1087
	Felony DWI	54%	11%	65%	22%	88%	12%	427
	Other Felony	56%	14%	70%	21%	90%	10%	12147
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	63%	12%	75%	16%	91%	9%	5079
	Other Gross Misdemeanor	66%	13%	78%	17%	95%	5%	5046
Major Civil	Personal Injury	84%	8%	92%	3%	95%	5%	2855
	Contract	87%	7%	94%	3%	97%	3%	3470
	Wrongful Death	65%	18%	83%	7%	90%	10%	137
	Malpractice	77%	17%	94%	3%	96%	4%	109
	Property Damage	85%	8%	93%	4%	97%	3%	144
	Condemnation	54%	12%	65%	5%	70%	30%	162
	Conciliation Appeal	92%	5%	97%	2%	99%	1%	404
	Harassment	86%	7%	94%	5%	99%	1%	281
	Employment	90%	8%	98%	0%	98%	2%	167
	Other Civil	84%	6%	91%	4%	94%	6%	6433
Family	Dissolution with Child	89%	8%	96%	2%	99%	1%	3932
	Dissolution without Child	92%	5%	97%	2%	99%	1%	1852
	Domestic Abuse	77%	6%	83%	2%	85%	15%	369
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	73%	12%	84%	3%	88%	12%	1067
	Delinquency Gross Misd	76%	13%	89%	2%	91%	9%	290
	Delinquency Misd	80%	11%	91%	2%	93%	7%	1565
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	60%	22%	81%	11%	92%	8%	3318
	Other Non-Traffic	64%	15%	79%	7%	87%	13%	17687
	Misdemeanor DWI	63%	15%	78%	8%	86%	14%	4081
	Other Traffic	85%	8%	93%	3%	96%	4%	38100
	Juvenile Traffic	87%	5%	92%	2%	94%	6%	595

AGE OF PENDING BY DISTRICT

District 1 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	47	14	61	23	84	16	93
	Felony DWI	57	10	67	18	86	14	49
	Other Felony	53	16	69	21	90	10	1395
	Gross Misd DWI	59	13	71	14	85	15	794
	Other Gross Misd	64	16	80	16	96	4	647
Major Civil	Personal Injury	94	4	98	1	99	1	279
	Contract	91	6	97	2	99	1	544
	Wrongful Death	90	10	100	0	100	0	10
	Malpractice	100	0	100	0	100	0	3
	Property Damage	95	0	95	5	100	0	20
	Condemnation	50	13	63	0	63	37	30
	Conciliation Appeal	95	2	98	2	100	0	42
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	25
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	14
	Other Civil	88	5	92	3	96	4	530
Family	Dissolution with Child	91	8	98	1	100	0	517
	Dissolution w/o Child	92	6	98	0	98	2	198
	Domestic Abuse	89	8	97	0	97	3	65
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	68	8	76	7	83	17	101
	Del Gross Misd	73	14	86	3	89	11	37
	Delinquency Misd	88	10	97	1	98	2	177
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	55	27	83	10	93	7	408
	Other Non-Traffic	77	13	91	5	95	5	1994
	Misdemeanor DWI	55	16	71	8	79	21	755
	Other Traffic	94	4	98	1	99	1	7941
	Juvenile Traffic	95	4	99	0	99	1	96
District 1 Total		82	8	90	5	96	4	16764

District 2 Age of Pending Cases (MNCIS Cases Only As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	47	6	53	40	92	8	53
	Felony DWI	75	6	81	16	97	3	32
	Other Felony	73	12	85	10	95	5	842
	Gross Misd DWI	69	10	79	17	97	3	384
	Other Gross Misd	69	10	79	18	97	3	603
Major Civil	Personal Injury	76	15	91	3	94	6	512
	Contract	87	8	95	3	98	2	312
	Wrongful Death	82	18	100	0	100	0	11
	Malpractice	100	0	100	0	100	0	11
	Property Damage	92	8	100	0	100	0	13
	Condemnation	86	14	100	0	100	0	7
	Conciliation Appeal	96	4	100	0	100	0	78
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	5
	Employment	91	4	96	0	96	4	23
	Other Civil	93	5	97	1	98	2	904
Family	Dissolution with Child	90	7	97	2	99	1	296
	Dissolution w/o Child	92	5	97	2	99	1	186
	Domestic Abuse	73	13	87	7	93	7	15
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	88	3	91	2	93	7	88
	Del Gross Misd	100	0	100	0	100	0	29
	Delinquency Misd	84	8	92	0	92	8	131
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	63	18	81	12	93	7	345
	Other Non-Traffic	57	24	81	12	93	7	2201
	Misdemeanor DWI	76	10	86	8	94	6	374
	Other Traffic	78	13	91	4	95	5	928
	Juvenile Traffic	88	7	95	3	98	2	129
District 2 Total		73	14	87	8	95	5	8512

District 3 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	28	13	41	32	73	27	154
	Felony DWI	46	14	60	27	87	13	63
	Other Felony	47	13	60	25	84	16	1655
	Gross Misd DWI	58	17	75	18	93	7	443
	Other Gross Misd	54	12	66	22	89	11	481
Major Civil	Personal Injury	78	10	88	5	93	7	155
	Contract	79	10	89	6	95	5	254
	Wrongful Death	67	0	67	0	67	33	6
	Malpractice	40	20	60	20	80	20	5
	Property Damage	64	27	91	9	100	0	11
	Condemnation	50	17	67	8	75	25	12
	Conciliation Appeal	72	17	89	11	100	0	18
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	22
	Employment	50	50	100	0	100	0	6
	Other Civil	85	9	95	4	98	2	274
Family	Dissolution with Child	85	12	97	3	99	1	356
	Dissolution w/o Child	89	7	96	3	99	1	161
	Domestic Abuse	74	4	78	4	83	17	23
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	57	30	87	4	91	9	141
	Del Gross Misd	72	19	92	6	97	3	36
	Delinquency Misd	78	9	87	4	91	9	155
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	50	21	71	16	87	13	306
	Other Non-Traffic	67	16	82	8	90	10	1365
	Misdemeanor DWI	61	16	77	10	87	13	396
	Other Traffic	90	6	96	2	98	2	3500
	Juvenile Traffic	88	6	94	0	94	6	34
District 3 Total		71	11	83	10	92	8	10032

District 4 Age of Pending Cases (MNCIS Cases Only As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	49	14	63	27	90	10	178
	Felony DWI	67	4	71	15	85	15	48
	Other Felony	63	13	76	18	94	6	1859
	Gross Misd DWI	77	8	86	13	99	1	738
	Other Gross Misd	70	14	84	13	97	3	1030
Major Civil	Personal Injury	95	4	99	1	100	0	915
	Contract	94	4	98	1	100	0	971
	Wrongful Death	76	21	98	2	100	0	42
	Malpractice	79	16	95	2	98	2	43
	Property Damage	90	10	100	0	100	0	30
	Condemnation	100	0	100	0	100	0	5
	Conciliation Appeal	97	2	99	0	99	1	107
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	37
	Employment	93	7	100	0	100	0	82
	Other Civil	92	5	97	2	99	1	1827
Family	Dissolution with Child	92	6	98	2	99	1	731
	Dissolution w/o Child	96	3	99	1	100	0	384
	Domestic Abuse	100	0	100	0	100	0	74
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	75	11	86	4	90	11	200
	Del Gross Misd	80	12	91	1	93	7	69
	Delinquency Misd	78	19	97	1	98	2	395
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	72	17	89	7	96	4	673
	Other Non-Traffic	70	18	87	7	94	6	3369
	Misdemeanor DWI	76	13	89	7	96	4	667
	Other Traffic	67	22	88	7	95	5	5745
	Juvenile Traffic	95	5	100	0	100	0	108
District 4 Total		75	14	89	7	96	4	20327

District 5 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	36	16	52	31	83	17	64
	Felony DWI	52	12	64	20	84	16	25
	Other Felony	57	12	69	21	91	9	667
	Gross Misd DWI	66	11	77	18	95	5	228
	Other Gross Misd	67	14	81	15	96	4	227
Major Civil	Personal Injury	84	5	89	7	96	4	75
	Contract	86	6	92	2	94	6	170
	Wrongful Death	22	11	33	33	67	33	9
	Malpractice	50	50	100	0	100	0	2
	Property Damage	100	0	100	0	100	0	4
	Condemnation	86	0	86	0	86	14	7
	Conciliation Appeal	63	25	88	13	100	0	8
	Harassment	67	13	79	13	92	8	24
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	6
	Other Civil	60	8	69	6	75	25	286
	Family	Dissolution with Child	91	7	99	1	100	0
Dissolution w/o Child		96	3	99	1	100	0	70
Domestic Abuse		43	4	48	4	52	48	23
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	67	9	76	2	78	22	99
	Del Gross Misd	67	13	80	0	80	20	15
	Delinquency Misd	73	6	79	4	84	16	97
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	54	21	75	11	87	13	134
	Other Non-Traffic	63	10	73	7	80	20	766
	Misdemeanor DWI	56	16	72	6	78	22	199
	Other Traffic	78	3	82	2	84	16	2076
	Juvenile Traffic	65	2	67	0	67	33	46
District 5 Total		70	8	78	8	85	15	5503

District 6 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	35	14	49	26	75	25	72
	Felony DWI	47	17	63	23	87	13	30
	Other Felony	57	15	72	18	90	10	754
	Gross Misd DWI	73	10	83	11	94	6	240
	Other Gross Misd	68	8	76	19	95	5	238
Major Civil	Personal Injury	75	11	86	7	94	6	154
	Contract	67	16	83	7	90	10	158
	Wrongful Death	20	40	60	10	70	30	10
	Malpractice	63	31	94	0	94	6	16
	Property Damage	82	0	82	18	100	0	11
	Condemnation	64	0	64	9	73	27	11
	Conciliation Appeal	68	11	79	11	89	11	19
	Harassment	65	13	78	22	100	0	46
	Employment	60	0	60	0	60	40	5
	Other Civil	75	10	85	5	90	10	323
Family	Dissolution with Child	84	7	91	5	96	4	151
	Dissolution w/o Child	83	10	92	3	96	4	92
	Domestic Abuse	53	7	60	3	63	37	30
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	75	9	84	0	84	16	56
	Del Gross Misd	38	25	63	13	75	25	8
	Delinquency Misd	63	12	75	0	75	25	51
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	64	23	86	9	95	5	198
	Other Non-Traffic	72	11	83	7	89	11	976
	Misdemeanor DWI	68	17	85	5	90	10	165
	Other Traffic	84	6	91	3	94	6	2348
	Juvenile Traffic	63	0	63	13	75	25	24
District 6 Total		74	10	84	7	92	8	6186

District 7 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	43	14	57	22	79	21	121
	Felony DWI	50	13	63	27	90	10	62
	Other Felony	52	14	65	23	89	11	1547
	Gross Misd DWI	64	12	77	15	92	8	590
	Other Gross Misd	62	13	75	18	93	7	552
Major Civil	Personal Injury	81	12	93	2	95	5	145
	Contract	85	10	95	2	97	3	188
	Wrongful Death	58	8	67	17	83	17	12
	Malpractice	80	20	100	0	100	0	10
	Property Damage	86	7	93	0	93	7	14
	Condemnation	67	0	67	0	67	33	6
	Conciliation Appeal	97	0	97	3	100	0	29
	Harassment	87	9	96	0	96	4	23
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	6
	Other Civil	84	7	91	5	96	4	373
Family	Dissolution with Child	90	7	97	3	99	1	385
	Dissolution w/o Child	97	3	99	0	99	1	158
	Domestic Abuse	61	6	67	0	67	33	18
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	71	14	85	3	88	12	124
	Del Gross Misd	63	19	81	4	85	15	27
	Delinquency Misd	86	7	94	2	96	4	148
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	53	28	81	11	92	8	350
	Other Non-Traffic	68	15	82	8	90	10	1480
	Misdemeanor DWI	65	12	77	9	86	14	359
	Other Traffic	87	5	92	2	94	6	2775
	Juvenile Traffic	79	12	91	0	91	9	33
District 7 Total		72	11	83	9	92	8	9535

District 8 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	56	12	67	19	86	14	43
	Felony DWI	80	0	80	0	80	20	5
	Other Felony	67	16	83	14	96	4	326
	Gross Misd DWI	74	13	87	10	97	3	91
	Other Gross Misd	76	18	94	6	100	0	79
Major Civil	Personal Injury	77	15	92	8	100	0	48
	Contract	82	14	96	4	100	0	84
	Wrongful Death	100	0	100	0	100	0	3
	Malpractice	80	20	100	0	100	0	5
	Property Damage	100	0	100	0	100	0	7
	Condemnation	57	14	71	0	71	29	7
	Conciliation Appeal	100	0	100	0	100	0	2
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	10
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	5
	Other Civil	92	1	93	4	98	2	90
Family	Dissolution with Child	93	7	100	0	100	0	85
	Dissolution w/o Child	94	6	100	0	100	0	35
	Domestic Abuse	67	22	89	11	100	0	9
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	96	4	100	0	100	0	24
	Del Gross Misd	86	14	100	0	100	0	7
	Delinquency Misd	94	0	94	3	97	3	32
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	60	32	91	7	98	2	57
	Other Non-Traffic	79	11	91	5	96	4	299
	Misdemeanor DWI	78	11	89	5	95	5	73
	Other Traffic	96	2	98	1	99	1	851
	Juvenile Traffic	92	8	100	0	100	0	12
District 8 Total		84	9	93	5	98	2	2289

District 9 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	41	16	56	27	83	17	133
	Felony DWI	53	12	65	26	91	9	43
	Other Felony	57	13	70	18	88	12	979
	Gross Misd DWI	64	11	75	13	88	12	359
	Other Gross Misd	66	12	78	15	92	8	374
Major Civil	Personal Injury	51	6	58	4	62	38	187
	Contract	78	7	85	3	88	12	118
	Wrongful Death	29	14	43	0	43	57	7
	Malpractice	75	25	100	0	100	0	4
	Property Damage	43	0	43	29	71	29	7
	Condemnation	62	12	73	4	77	23	26
	Conciliation Appeal	88	3	91	3	94	6	34
	Harassment	84	16	100	0	100	0	32
	Employment	50	50	100	0	100	0	2
	Other Civil	67	11	77	7	84	16	498
Family	Dissolution with Child	89	7	96	3	99	1	276
	Dissolution w/o Child	92	4	96	2	98	2	139
	Domestic Abuse	67	10	77	6	83	17	48
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	75	12	86	1	87	13	110
	Del Gross Misd	79	17	97	0	97	3	29
	Delinquency Misd	83	6	89	2	91	9	172
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	67	18	85	7	92	8	204
	Other Non-Traffic	74	13	88	6	94	6	1025
	Misdemeanor DWI	58	14	72	11	83	17	236
	Other Traffic	88	5	93	2	95	5	1973
	Juvenile Traffic	93	0	93	4	96	4	27
District 9 Total		73	10	83	8	91	9	7042

District 10 Age of Pending Cases (As of 5-6-2010)								
Case Group	Case Type	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major Criminal	Serious Felony	39	13	52	24	76	24	176
	Felony DWI	47	11	59	26	84	16	70
	Other Felony	51	16	67	25	92	8	2123
	Gross Misd DWI	55	12	67	19	86	14	1212
	Other Gross Misd	66	11	77	18	95	5	815
Major Civil	Personal Injury	84	9	93	4	97	3	385
	Contract	85	6	91	5	96	4	671
	Wrongful Death	70	22	93	7	100	0	27
	Malpractice	80	0	80	10	90	10	10
	Property Damage	81	15	96	0	96	4	27
	Condemnation	35	16	51	10	61	39	51
	Conciliation Appeal	91	7	99	0	99	1	67
	Harassment	89	7	96	4	100	0	57
	Employment	89	11	100	0	100	0	18
	Other Civil	81	7	88	4	92	8	1328
Family	Dissolution with Child	85	8	93	4	97	3	959
	Dissolution w/o Child	90	5	95	3	97	3	429
	Domestic Abuse	75	6	81	2	83	17	64
Juvenile	Delinquency Felony	78	5	83	4	87	13	124
	Del Gross Misd	73	12	85	0	85	15	33
	Delinquency Misd	79	8	87	2	89	11	207
Minor Criminal	5th Degree Assault	53	21	75	13	88	12	643
	Other Non-Traffic	49	12	62	7	69	31	4212
	Misdemeanor DWI	55	17	72	9	81	19	857
	Other Traffic	87	6	93	2	95	5	9963
	Juvenile Traffic	84	7	91	5	95	5	86
District 10 Total		72	10	81	7	89	11	24614

OTHER FELONY CASES PENDING

District	County	Total Pending Cases	Avg # Days Pending for Cases Beyond 99th Percentile
1	Carver	119	530
	Dakota	813	557
	Goodhue	111	1082
	LeSueur	45	0
	McLeod	50	0
	Scott	236	545
	Sibley	21	0
2	Ramsey	842	557
3	Dodge	41	486
	Fillmore	20	1324
	Freeborn	149	502
	Houston	45	392
	Mower	137	404
	Olmsted	500	548
	Rice	176	530
	Steele	195	524
	Wabasha	51	560
	Waseca	46	661
	Winona	295	484
4	Hennepin	1859	567
5	Blue Earth	271	523
	Brown	49	0
	Cottonwood	27	909
	Faribault	31	534
	Jackson	15	613
	Lincoln	2	0
	Lyon	29	438
	Martin	50	724
	Murray	8	0
	Nicollet	36	647
	Nobles	76	474
	Pipestone	13	1359
	Redwood	13	434
	Rock	15	773
	Watonwan	32	714
6	Carlton	114	495
	Cook	9	0
	Lake	20	778
	St. Louis	611	611
7	Becker	62	693
	Benton	97	510
	Clay	175	594
	Douglas	139	552
	Mille Lacs	196	602
	Morrison	87	546

District	County	Total Pending Cases	Avg # Days Pending for Cases Beyond 99th Percentile
	Otter Tail	92	489
	Stearns	585	539
	Todd	45	916
	Wadena	69	687
8	Big Stone	5	0
	Chippewa	25	0
	Grant	13	434
	Kandiyohi	124	396
	Lac qui Parle	9	576
	Meeker	31	471
	Pope	22	0
	Renville	31	0
	Stevens	15	835
	Swift	17	0
	Traverse	12	0
	Wilkin	10	0
	Yellow Medicine	12	0
9	Aitkin	63	641
	Beltrami	113	445
	Cass	112	450
	Clearwater	18	0
	Crow Wing	202	730
	Hubbard	32	435
	Itasca	136	705
	Kittson	7	0
	Koochiching	25	547
	Lake o' Woods	11	517
	Mahnomen	77	460
	Marshall	11	0
	Norman	7	468
	Pennington	24	0
	Polk	117	741
	Red Lake	2	423
	Roseau	22	402
10	Anoka	813	564
	Chisago	109	743
	Isanti	101	467
	Kanabec	65	435
	Pine	116	593
	Sherburne	173	482
	Washington	402	453
	Wright	344	582

Cases pending as of 5/6/2010

BACKLOG INDEX 2005-2009 MAJOR CASE CATEGORIES BY DISTRICT

District One Backlog Index 2005-2009															
	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	2,661	7,253	0.37	3,034	7,818	0.39	3,154	7,930	0.40	3,306	7,281	0.45	3,723	6,990	0.53
Maj Civ	1,514	3,851	0.39	1,966	4,624	0.43	1,702	4,915	0.35	1,882	5,640	0.33	1,905	5,995	0.32
Prob/MH	3,057	1,403	2.18	3,012	1,558	1.93	2,517	1,788	1.41	977	1,984	0.49	1,605	1,784	0.90
Family	2,260	5,878	0.38	2,763	6,055	0.46	2,453	5,960	0.41	2,476	7,075	0.35	1,344	6,182	0.22
Juvenile	2,132	7,597	0.28	3,010	7,994	0.38	3,104	8,061	0.39	3,735	7,696	0.49	1,659	7,137	0.23

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

District Two Backlog Index 2005-2009															
	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	1,583	5,806	0.27	1,554	5,997	0.26	1,560	5,862	0.27	1,464	5,326	0.27	2,081	5,733	0.36
Maj Civ	1,382	3,505	0.39	1,710	3,772	0.45	2,120	3,991	0.53	2,508	4,363	0.57	1,826	4,443	0.41
Prob/MH	1,581	2,258	0.70	1,103	1,948	0.57	1,029	1,936	0.53	779	2,012	0.39	614	1,781	0.34
Family	1,473	4,865	0.30	1,455	4,454	0.33	2,003	4,644	0.43	1,032	4,954	0.21	1,168	5,240	0.22
Juvenile	1,175	4,233	0.28	1,221	4,108	0.30	1,295	3,735	0.35	1,241	4,165	0.30	1,394	4,285	0.33

District Three Backlog Index 2005-2009															
	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	2,497	4,936	0.51	3,016	5,325	0.57	3,514	5,990	0.59	3,220	5,711	0.56	2,774	5,115	0.54
Maj Civ	831	2,868	0.29	886	2,680	0.33	851	3,024	0.28	904	3,126	0.29	934	3,446	0.27
Prob/MH	781	1,408	0.55	680	1,549	0.44	399	1,615	0.25	323	1,578	0.20	266	1,413	0.19
Family	1,194	4,351	0.27	1,306	4,290	0.30	1,199	4,303	0.28	933	4,119	0.23	909	4,309	0.21
Juvenile	1,233	3,821	0.32	1,060	3,888	0.27	1,048	4,578	0.23	1,141	4,084	0.28	940	3,300	0.28

District Four Backlog Index 2005-2009

	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	2,922	12,393	0.24	2,983	13,697	0.22	3,093	13,123	0.24	3,865	13,464	0.29	3,937	12,761	0.31
Maj Civ	3,615	8,417	0.43	3,056	8,965	0.34	3,032	9,096	0.33	3,232	10,682	0.30	4,028	11,874	0.34
Prob/MH	2,229	4,983	0.45	1,361	4,394	0.31	1,147	4,355	0.26	946	4,429	0.21	684	3,850	0.18
Family	2,438	10,900	0.22	2,540	10,669	0.24	2,570	10,332	0.25	2,318	9,966	0.23	2,238	10,850	0.21
Juvenile	7,187	17,641	0.41	4,671	17,974	0.26	4,185	17,834	0.23	2,689	14,472	0.19	2,241	13,862	0.16

District Five Backlog Index 2005-2009

	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	1,288	3,095	0.42	1,460	3,513	0.42	1,543	3,586	0.43	1,457	3,364	0.43	1,286	3,186	0.40
Maj Civ	488	1,599	0.31	521	1,853	0.28	615	1,841	0.33	642	2,036	0.32	620	2,234	0.28
Prob/MH	2,019	1,162	1.74	1,579	1,352	1.17	1,237	1,409	0.88	1,148	1,286	0.89	1,075	1,327	0.81
Family	486	2,660	0.18	500	2,729	0.18	465	2,659	0.17	468	2,685	0.17	460	2,763	0.17
Juvenile	904	2,879	0.31	899	3,088	0.29	929	3,266	0.28	1,120	3,370	0.33	1,038	2,933	0.35

District Six Backlog Index 2005-2009

	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	1,189	3,332	0.36	1,480	3,785	0.39	1,291	3,309	0.39	1,272	3,406	0.37	1,191	3,273	0.36
Maj Civ	783	1,733	0.45	1,064	2,029	0.52	813	1,928	0.42	768	2,153	0.36	731	2,124	0.34
Prob/MH	1,921	986	1.95	1,233	1,096	1.13	1,056	1,443	0.73	638	1,180	0.54	395	810	0.49
Family	620	2,754	0.23	779	2,937	0.27	697	2,700	0.26	570	2,722	0.21	525	2,666	0.20
Juvenile	964	2,578	0.37	984	3,144	0.31	871	2,719	0.32	860	2,633	0.33	817	2,434	0.34

District Seven Backlog Index 2005-2009

	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	2,597	6,371	0.41	3,136	7,038	0.45	3,209	6,846	0.47	3,220	6,308	0.51	3,001	6,023	0.50
Maj Civ	957	2,978	0.32	977	3,022	0.32	1,046	2,874	0.36	1,083	3,155	0.34	924	3,045	0.30
Prob/MH	2,908	1,482	1.96	2,776	1,568	1.77	2,446	1,839	1.33	919	1,869	0.49	575	1,421	0.40
Family	995	4,427	0.22	1,070	4,371	0.24	1,037	3,880	0.27	955	4,060	0.24	871	4,026	0.22
Juvenile	1,431	4,609	0.31	1,463	4,776	0.31	1,607	4,941	0.33	1,413	4,889	0.29	1,247	4,244	0.29

District Eight Backlog Index 2005-2009

	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	576	1,947	0.30	648	2,048	0.32	653	1,892	0.35	574	1,743	0.33	549	1,609	0.34
Maj Civ	302	1,048	0.29	312	1,002	0.31	303	1,231	0.25	317	1,040	0.30	279	1,151	0.24
Prob/MH	1,035	767	1.35	812	1,094	0.74	409	838	0.49	253	833	0.30	185	649	0.29
Family	303	1,489	0.20	283	1,556	0.18	238	1,360	0.18	229	1,363	0.17	219	1,403	0.16
Juvenile	593	1,556	0.38	540	1,840	0.29	405	1,811	0.22	364	1,581	0.23	296	1,300	0.23

District Nine Backlog Index 2005-2009

	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	2,079	5,469	0.38	2,219	5,752	0.39	2,395	5,868	0.41	2,237	5,556	0.40	1,864	4,836	0.39
Maj Civ	1,077	2,478	0.43	1,061	2,711	0.39	929	2,667	0.35	941	2,980	0.32	1,046	3,123	0.33
Prob/MH	2,794	1,488	1.88	2,323	1,361	1.71	2,009	1,411	1.42	1,128	1,733	0.65	709	1,247	0.57
Family	941	3,544	0.27	1,046	3,956	0.26	985	3,594	0.27	861	3,876	0.22	799	3,818	0.21
Juvenile	1,577	4,587	0.34	1,599	4,497	0.36	1,715	4,550	0.38	1,388	4,444	0.31	1,097	3,980	0.28

District Ten Backlog Index 2005-2009

	YE 04 Pend	CY 05 Disps	2005 Backlog Index	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
Maj Crim	4,205	9,603	0.44	5,166	10,688	0.48	5,267	10,637	0.50	5,165	9,275	0.56	5,011	8,654	0.58
Maj Civ	2,096	4,771	0.44	2,360	5,054	0.47	2,546	5,575	0.46	2,822	6,753	0.42	2,763	7,044	0.39
Prob/MH	2,322	1,812	1.28	2,265	1,746	1.30	2,112	1,889	1.12	1,168	2,025	0.58	1,022	2,301	0.44
Family	2,388	8,138	0.29	2,645	7,678	0.34	3,007	7,289	0.41	2,346	7,920	0.30	2,238	7,722	0.29
Juvenile	1,916	6,342	0.30	2,282	7,521	0.30	2,123	7,496	0.28	1,923	7,537	0.26	1,549	6,405	0.24

**LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY FOR CHILDREN REACHING PERMANENCY IN
2009 ON CHIPS CASES BY COUNTY**

CHIPS Cases

District	County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children
1	Carver	92%	22
1	Dakota	84%	92
1	Goodhue	64%	9
1	LeSueur	100%	2
1	McLeod	71%	17
1	Scott	81%	13
1	Sibley	100%	4
2	Ramsey	66%	49
3	Dodge	100%	5
3	Fillmore	100%	2
3	Freeborn	100%	12
3	Houston	85%	11
3	Mower	100%	12
3	Olmsted	48%	11
3	Rice	100%	24
3	Steele	100%	11
3	Wabasha	60%	6
3	Waseca	33%	1
3	Winona	88%	7
4	Hennepin	82%	397
5	Blue Earth	79%	38
5	Brown	45%	9
5	Cottonwood	50%	4
5	Faribault	100%	8
5	Jackson	75%	3
5	Lincoln	100%	1
5	Lyon	50%	9
5	Martin	100%	17
5	Murray	100%	2
5	Nicollet	63%	10
5	Nobles	41%	7
5	Pipestone	100%	5
5	Redwood	100%	9
5	Rock	67%	2
5	Watonwan	67%	2
6	Carlton	67%	8
6	Lake	83%	5
6	St. Louis, Duluth	73%	82
6	St. Louis, Hibbing	38%	3
6	St. Louis, Virginia	79%	11
7	Becker	61%	17
7	Benton	89%	16
7	Clay	71%	15

District	County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children
7	Douglas	67%	2
7	Mille Lacs	92%	11
7	Morrison	90%	19
7	Otter Tail	100%	15
7	Stearns	71%	37
7	Todd	71%	10
7	Wadena	20%	1
8	Big Stone	75%	6
8	Chippewa	50%	1
8	Grant	100%	1
8	Kandiyohi	50%	6
8	Meeker	67%	4
8	Pope	100%	6
8	Renville	83%	5
8	Stevens	100%	1
8	Swift	80%	4
8	Traverse	100%	6
8	Wilkin	100%	2
8	Yellow Med	100%	2
9	Aitkin	64%	16
9	Beltrami	68%	26
9	Cass	91%	21
9	Clearwater	50%	2
9	Crow Wing	65%	24
9	Hubbard	91%	21
9	Itasca	80%	20
9	Kittson	75%	3
9	Koochiching	0%	0
9	Lake o' Woods	0%	0
9	Mahnomen	100%	2
9	Norman	50%	1
9	Pennington	33%	4
9	Polk	76%	28
9	Red Lake	0%	0
9	Roseau	82%	9
10	Anoka	65%	83
10	Chisago	75%	6
10	Isanti	100%	25
10	Kanabec	100%	7
10	Pine	79%	11
10	Sherburne	78%	18
10	Washington	88%	14
10	Wright	60%	24
State wide		76%	1,494

Data for Permanencies occurring Jan-Dec 2009 (as of 5/27/2010).

Any counties not listed had no children on CHIPS cases reaching permanency in 2009.

Permanency Cases

District	County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children	District	County	Cum % thru 12 months	Number of Children
1	Carver	67%	6	7	Becker	50%	3
1	Dakota	72%	36	7	Benton	33%	3
1	Goodhue	57%	4	7	Clay	38%	6
1	Le Sueur	100%	5	7	Douglas	80%	8
1	McLeod	100%	3	7	Mille Lacs	0%	0
1	Scott	67%	4	7	Morrison	80%	8
1	Sibley	100%	3	7	Otter Tail	100%	7
2	Ramsey	71%	46	7	Stearns	75%	12
3	Dodge	86%	6	7	Todd	100%	4
3	Fillmore	100%	4	7	Wadena	33%	1
3	Freeborn	86%	6	8	Big Stone	100%	4
3	Houston	22%	2	8	Grant	100%	1
3	Mower	50%	2	8	Kandiyohi	50%	1
3	Olmsted	83%	5	8	Meeker	88%	7
3	Rice	100%	2	8	Pope	80%	4
3	Steele	33%	1	8	Renville	75%	3
3	Wabasha	50%	2	8	Stevens	0%	0
3	Waseca	100%	1	8	Swift	75%	3
3	Winona	100%	2	8	Wilkin	0%	0
4	Hennepin	63%	190	9	Aitkin	67%	4
5	Blue Earth	67%	8	9	Beltrami	27%	4
5	Brown	100%	1	9	Cass	33%	2
5	Cottonwood	100%	2	9	Clearwater	0%	0
5	Faribault	100%	1	9	Crow Wing	33%	9
5	Jackson	0%	0	9	Hubbard	100%	1
5	Lincoln	100%	3	9	Itasca	17%	1
5	Lyon	75%	3	9	Lake o' Woods	100%	1
5	Martin	100%	3	9	Pennington	50%	1
5	Nicollet	50%	2	9	Polk	67%	8
5	Nobles	100%	3	9	Roseau	0%	0
5	Pipestone	67%	2	10	Anoka	40%	23
5	Redwood	100%	2	10	Chisago	0%	0
5	Rock	0%	0	10	Isanti	100%	1
5	Watonwan	100%	2	10	Pine	100%	6
6	Carlton	56%	9	10	Sherburne	67%	2
6	Cook	100%	1	10	Washington	79%	11
6	St. Louis-Dul	81%	44	10	Wright	47%	9
6	St. Louis-Hib	83%	10				
6	St. Louis-Vir	67%	2				
				Statewide		63%	586

Data for Permanencies occurring Jan-Dec 2009 (as of 5/27/2010).
 Any counties not listed had no children on Perm cases reaching permanency in 2009.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL POLICY 703

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 2009

Percent of Jurors by Race by County for 2009*

District	County	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Amer Indian	% Two or More Races	% Other Race	% With No Race Data
1	Carver	97.3%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%
1	Dakota	93.5%	1.7%	2.3%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
1	Goodhue	95.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
1	LeSueur	98.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	1.4%
1	McLeod	97.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%
1	Scott	95.0%	0.8%	2.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
1	Scott	95.0%	0.8%	2.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%
1	Sibley	98.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
	Dist 1 Total	94.8%	1.1%	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%
2	Dist 2 Total	84.9%	5.6%	6.1%	0.5%	1.4%	1.6%	2.2%
3	Dodge	97.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	2.5%
3	Fillmore	99.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%
3	Freeborn	98.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%
3	Houston	99.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
3	Mower	98.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
3	Olmsted	94.6%	1.2%	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.8%
3	Rice	97.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%
3	Steele	96.1%	1.0%	0.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
3	Wabasha	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
3	Waseca	98.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Winona	98.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
	Dist 3 Total	96.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
4	Dist 4 Total	84.2%	7.6%	4.2%	1.1%	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%
5	Blue Earth	97.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.6%	2.7%
5	Brown	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
5	Cottonwood	94.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	2.0%
5	Faribault	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Jackson							n/a
5	Lincoln	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
5	Lyon	94.6%	0.0%	0.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%
5	Martin	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
5	Murray	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
5	Nicollet	97.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.4%
5	Nobles	96.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	2.2%	5.5%
5	Pipestone	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Redwood	97.1%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.4%
5	Rock	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Watonwan	97.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.2%
	Dist 5 Total	97.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	2.1%
6	Carlton	93.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
6	Cook	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
6	Lake	99.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
6	St. Louis - Duluth	96.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	3.1%
6	St. Louis - Hibbing	98.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
6	St. Louis - Virginia	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Dist 6 Total	96.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	2.3%
7	Becker	90.8%	0.3%	0.0%	4.1%	4.8%	0.0%	1.0%
7	Benton	98.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%

7	Clay	98.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	2.7%
7	Douglas	99.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
7	Mille Lacs	97.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
7	Morrison	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%
7	Otter Tail	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%
7	Stearns	98.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
7	Todd	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%
7	Wadena	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Dist 7 Total	97.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%
8	Big Stone							n/a
8	Chippewa	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Grant	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Kandiyohi	96.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%
8	Lac Qui Parle							n/a
8	Meeker	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%
8	Pope	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Renville	97.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.5%
8	Stevens	98.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
8	Swift	99.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Traverse	96.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
8	Wilkin	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Yellow Medicine	94.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%
	Dist 8 Total	97.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
9	Aitkin	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.4%	1.9%
9	Beltrami	86.3%	0.0%	0.6%	12.0%	0.9%	0.3%	4.5%
9	Cass	91.6%	0.0%	0.6%	6.2%	1.7%	0.0%	2.2%
9	Clearwater	96.4%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
9	Crow Wing	95.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	1.9%	0.3%	3.0%
9	Hubbard	96.2%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
9	Itasca	95.8%	0.0%	0.3%	2.6%	0.8%	0.5%	2.8%
9	Kittson							n/a
9	Koochiching	98.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
9	Lake of the Woods							n/a
9	Mahnomen	62.7%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	5.6%	0.8%	6.7%
9	Marshall	96.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.4%	3.4%
9	Norman	95.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
9	Pennington	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	4.2%
9	Polk	96.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	1.1%	2.6%
9	Red Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
9	Roseau	98.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%
	Dist 9 Total	93.5%	0.1%	0.3%	4.5%	1.1%	0.5%	3.1%
10	Anoka	94.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
10	Chisago	98.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%
10	Isanti	96.4%	0.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.2%	1.3%	0.4%
10	Kanabec	98.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
10	Pine	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.4%	0.0%	3.2%
10	Sherburne	98.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%
10	Washington	93.7%	1.4%	2.7%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	0.9%
10	Wright	98.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Dist 10 Total	95.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%
	Statewide	92.5%	2.6%	2.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	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 42,362 jurors statewide in 2009 who reported race data.

Juror Hispanic Ethnicity for 2009**

District	County Name	% Hisp of All Jurors	% Hisp No Data or Unk
1	Carver	0.5%	2.7%
1	Dakota	2.4%	3.8%
1	Goodhue	0.8%	0.0%
1	LeSueur	0.9%	5.7%
1	McLeod	2.4%	2.1%
1	Scott	1.7%	3.0%
1	Scott	1.7%	3.0%
1	Sibley	1.1%	3.3%
	Dist 1 Total	2.0%	3.5%
2	Dist 2 Total	2.8%	2.4%
3	Dodge	2.5%	4.2%
3	Fillmore	0.6%	3.6%
3	Freeborn	2.3%	6.9%
3	Houston	0.0%	1.9%
3	Mower	1.1%	4.2%
3	Olmsted	1.3%	4.0%
3	Rice	2.2%	3.3%
3	Steele	2.3%	3.1%
3	Wabasha	0.0%	8.7%
3	Waseca	1.7%	5.8%
3	Winona	0.7%	4.2%
	Dist 3 Total	1.4%	4.1%
4	Dist 4 Total	2.1%	0.0%
5	Blue Earth	1.4%	6.8%
5	Brown	0.0%	2.0%
5	Cottonwood	3.9%	3.9%
5	Faribault	0.0%	0.0%
5	Jackson	n/a	n/a
5	Lincoln	0.0%	1.6%
5	Lyon	0.9%	6.2%
5	Martin	1.4%	4.2%
5	Murray	0.0%	1.1%
5	Nicollet	2.4%	2.8%
5	Nobles	6.2%	6.6%
5	Pipestone	0.0%	0.0%
5	Redwood	1.0%	3.4%
5	Rock	5.0%	15.0%
5	Watonwan	2.4%	1.8%
	Dist 5 Total	2.1%	4.3%
6	Carlton	1.1%	2.6%
6	Cook	0.0%	7.3%
6	Lake	0.9%	9.0%
6	St. Louis - Duluth	1.2%	7.2%
6	St. Louis - Hibbing	0.0%	6.6%
6	St. Louis - Virginia	0.4%	0.8%
	Dist 6 Total	0.9%	6.7%
7	Becker	1.0%	49.5%
7	Benton	0.7%	42.7%
7	Clay	1.8%	44.7%
7	Douglas	0.0%	48.6%
7	Mille Lacs	1.1%	38.9%
7	Morrison	0.0%	37.7%
7	Otter Tail	1.8%	41.7%
7	Stearns	0.9%	40.5%
7	Todd	0.0%	33.1%

Juror Gender for 2009***

% Female	% Male	% No Gender Data
50.5%	49.5%	1.3%
51.2%	48.8%	0.9%
48.3%	51.7%	0.0%
54.6%	45.4%	2.4%
53.4%	46.6%	0.9%
51.7%	48.3%	0.2%
51.7%	48.3%	0.2%
41.1%	58.9%	2.2%
51.3%	48.7%	0.8%
53.5%	46.5%	1.7%
53.0%	47.0%	3.4%
48.5%	51.5%	0.3%
48.7%	51.3%	1.3%
49.5%	50.5%	1.0%
51.0%	49.0%	0.4%
53.2%	46.8%	0.5%
48.9%	51.1%	0.1%
54.4%	45.6%	0.8%
45.0%	55.0%	4.8%
56.7%	43.3%	0.0%
52.6%	47.4%	0.5%
51.6%	48.4%	0.7%
49.9%	50.1%	0.0%
49.6%	50.4%	2.7%
58.2%	41.8%	1.0%
56.0%	44.0%	2.0%
66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
n/a	n/a	n/a
51.6%	48.4%	0.0%
48.7%	51.3%	0.0%
55.7%	44.3%	1.4%
49.4%	50.6%	0.0%
48.4%	51.6%	0.4%
52.1%	47.9%	3.1%
56.9%	43.1%	0.0%
49.8%	50.2%	1.0%
50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
48.8%	51.2%	0.0%
51.3%	48.7%	1.3%
47.9%	52.1%	1.1%
45.0%	55.0%	2.4%
55.9%	44.1%	0.0%
52.8%	47.2%	3.0%
52.3%	47.7%	0.8%
48.6%	51.4%	1.2%
52.0%	48.0%	2.2%
43.8%	56.2%	1.0%
53.8%	46.2%	1.2%
51.2%	48.8%	1.8%
53.9%	46.1%	0.6%
52.8%	47.2%	0.0%
55.2%	44.8%	1.0%
57.3%	42.7%	1.0%
51.3%	48.7%	0.3%
41.8%	58.2%	0.6%

7	Wadena	0.0%	1.6%	49.2%	50.8%	0.0%
	Dist 7 Total	3.7%	38.4%	51.8%	48.2%	0.7%
8	Big Stone	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Chippewa	0.0%	4.3%	34.8%	65.2%	0.0%
8	Grant	0.0%	3.8%	60.4%	39.6%	0.0%
8	Kandiyohi	5.0%	2.8%	49.5%	50.5%	0.6%
8	Lac Qui Parle	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Meeker	1.2%	3.0%	49.7%	50.3%	0.0%
8	Pope	0.9%	4.5%	57.3%	42.7%	0.9%
8	Renville	0.7%	5.1%	48.5%	51.5%	0.7%
8	Stevens	0.0%	6.2%	49.4%	50.6%	0.0%
8	Swift	0.0%	9.7%	50.0%	50.0%	0.9%
8	Traverse	1.2%	6.1%	50.0%	50.0%	4.9%
8	Wilkin	1.4%	2.9%	47.8%	52.2%	1.4%
8	Yellow Medicine	1.8%	1.8%	61.4%	38.6%	0.0%
	Dist 8 Total	1.9%	4.3%	50.9%	49.1%	0.8%
9	Aitkin	0.7%	9.3%	48.7%	51.3%	3.0%
9	Beltrami	5.3%	9.2%	54.3%	45.7%	5.3%
9	Cass	1.6%	6.0%	50.0%	50.0%	3.3%
9	Clearwater	0.0%	4.6%	41.0%	59.0%	4.6%
9	Crow Wing	0.3%	7.0%	50.0%	50.0%	3.6%
9	Hubbard	0.7%	6.7%	55.3%	44.7%	2.2%
9	Itasca	1.0%	7.7%	51.5%	48.5%	3.1%
9	Kittson	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Koochiching	1.6%	9.4%	50.8%	49.2%	1.6%
9	Lake of the Woods	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Mahnomen	0.7%	12.6%	49.2%	50.8%	6.7%
9	Marshall	2.7%	4.8%	54.9%	45.1%	3.4%
9	Norman	4.5%	9.1%	52.4%	47.6%	4.5%
9	Pennington	0.0%	9.9%	57.2%	42.8%	2.8%
9	Polk	2.1%	7.1%	48.2%	51.8%	2.6%
9	Red Lake	0.0%	11.0%	51.3%	48.7%	7.3%
9	Roseau	0.0%	7.4%	47.6%	52.4%	1.3%
	Dist 9 Total	1.6%	7.9%	50.9%	49.1%	3.6%
10	Anoka	0.8%	3.2%	52.3%	47.7%	0.7%
10	Chisago	2.1%	4.2%	50.3%	49.7%	1.1%
10	Isanti	1.3%	18.2%	50.4%	49.6%	1.1%
10	Kanabec	0.0%	16.4%	53.2%	46.8%	0.3%
10	Pine	0.4%	8.7%	50.6%	49.4%	2.9%
10	Sherburne	0.5%	6.7%	47.3%	52.7%	0.3%
10	Washington	2.5%	4.4%	53.7%	46.3%	1.1%
10	Wright	0.9%	5.6%	50.4%	49.6%	0.6%
	Dist 10 Total	1.3%	6.7%	51.7%	48.3%	0.9%
	Statewide	1.7%	8.2%	51.5%	48.5%	1.1%

** Percent of jurors with Hispanic ethnicity is calculated based on the total number of jurors who report for service and returned a questionnaire since 8% of jurors did not complete this yes/no question for Hispanic ethnicity. This differs from the calculation for percent by race because that excludes those who didn't pick a race. Statewide, the number of jurors by race has a total of 42,362 while the number used to determine percent with Hispanic ethnic is all 42,869 jurors who returned questionnaires.

***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 42,869 questionnaires returned statewide, 42,409 had the gender section complete and are reported in this chart.