
PERFORMANCE MEASURES

KEY RESULTS AND MEASURES

ANNUAL REPORT

September, 2012



**MINNESOTA
JUDICIAL
BRANCH**

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Access to Justice

Timeliness

Integrity and Accountability

Excellence

Fairness and Equity

Quality Court Workplace Environment

This is the fourth annual report that contains results for the Key Results and Measures of Judicial Council [Policy 505](#), [505a](#) and [505b](#) which were passed in October 2005 and revised in 2006, 2009, 2010 and 2011. This report contains current data along with trends, as available.

The contents of this report are organized into four sections –

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

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

ANALYSIS NOTES

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

The [Trial Court Reports](#) (MNJAD reports) for Clearance Rates, Time to Disposition, Age of Pending Cases and Length of Time to Permanency are available to judges and staff on CourtNet (the intranet of the Minnesota Judicial Branch). The Clearance Rates, Time to Disposition and Age of Pending Cases reports are now available in the original tabular format as well as in the color-coded "[stoplight report](#)" format. Readers of this report are encouraged to look at the data in this report as well as seek additional information using the MNJAD and stoplight 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 are reported from the Human Resources Division of SCAO and reflect Fiscal Year 2012 and include trends back to FY07. Juror information comes from the jury management system and includes jurors from calendar year 2011 compared to results of the 2010 American Community Survey (replaces the previous long-form census).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Definitions of measures used in this report include:

Timeliness Measures

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

Time to Disposition – Assesses the length of time it takes to process cases compared to the Judicial Council objectives for timely case processing. The measure is reported as a percentage of cases 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. Data as of the end of each quarter is archived for trend reporting. Cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective can be considered as one measure of court backlog.

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 and provides information about a court’s ability to “keep up” with old cases. The goal for Civil (non-criminal) cases is to be at 1.0 or lower. Criminal cases should be below 1.0.

Length of Time to Permanency – Assesses whether or not timely permanency decisions are being made for children. Reports the number of children for whom permanency was achieved on a CHIPS or Permanency case, by type of permanency, and the length of time the child was out of home prior to the permanency order/disposition date for time periods of up to 6 months, up to 12 months, 15 months, 18 months, 24 months and over 24 months. The goal is to achieve permanency by 18 months for 99% of all children.

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

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

Quality Court Workplace Environment

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

POSITIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURE RESULTS BY GOAL

Access to Justice

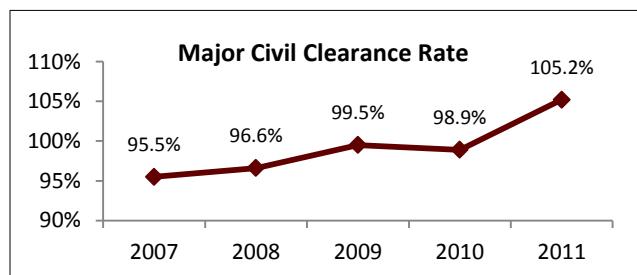
The measure for this goal is the Access and Fairness Survey.

- ◆ The next round of the survey will be conducted in all courts during late 2012 and early 2013 with statewide results available in mid-2013.

Timeliness

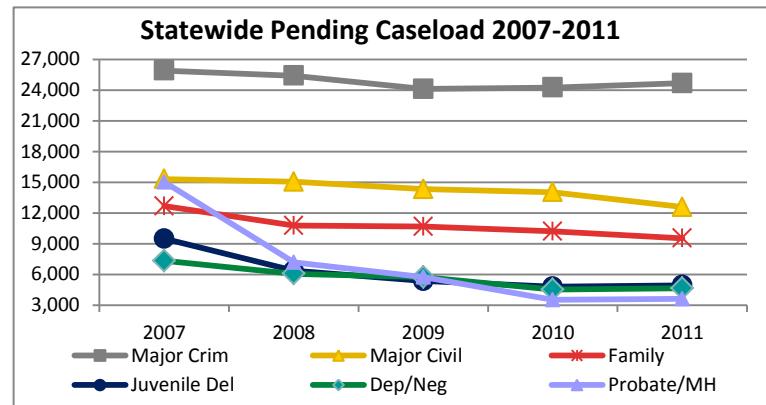
This goal area has several measures to determine if courts are handling cases in a timely manner – Clearance Rates, Time to Disposition, Age of Pending Cases, Backlog Index, Length of Time to Permanency, and Court of Appeals and Supreme Court cases within Time Standards.

- ◆ Except for Dependency/Neglect cases, all case categories had a clearance rate of at least 99% statewide in 2011 (100% means a court disposed of the same number of cases as were filed).



- ◆ All judicial districts disposed of more Major Civil cases in calendar year 2011 than were filed (Clearance Rate of 100% or higher) and the statewide Clearance Rate has improved by 10% since 2007.

- ◆ Clearance Rates continue to be strong for Family, Major Criminal, Minor Civil and Juvenile Delinquency cases with rates being 99% or above. Excluding Minor Criminal Cases, the overall clearance rate in 2011 is 100.1%. (Due to the high volume of Minor Criminal cases, including them in statewide totals produces large fluctuations in the overall Clearance Rate.)
- ◆ Seven of the districts achieved an overall clearance rate in 2011 of 98% or higher for all cases combined (including Minor Criminal) and all districts have overall Clearance Rates over 93%.
- ◆ The high Clearance Rates combined with mostly flat case filings has caused the number of pending cases to decline. The number of cases pending has decreased from 2007 to 2011 in all major case groups. The largest decline is for Probate/Mental Health cases which had a 76% decrease in number of cases pending from 2007 to 2011.



WCL Case Type	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2011 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Civil	24	98.2
Dissolutions	24	99.1
Domestic Abuse	4	99.4
Minor Criminal	9	98.3
Total All Cases		97.7

◆ Statewide Time to Disposition results in 2011 are near or above the timing objectives for cases being disposed in four of the six case categories that have time objectives. (Time objectives set by the Judicial Council are noted in [Policy 505a](#) in the data details section.) Over 98% of Major Civil, Dissolutions with and without Child, Domestic Abuse and Minor Criminal cases were disposed within the 99th percentile objective.

- ◆ Statewide Time to Disposition results for all case categories remained consistent or improved from 2007 to 2011. The greatest improvements during that timeframe in the percent of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile time objectives are for Family cases (47% improvement), Delinquency (38%) and Major Criminal (25%).
- ◆ Eight of ten districts show consistent or improving numbers of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile for all case types combined.
- ◆ The minimum goal for the Backlog Index is 1.0 for non-criminal cases, and should be below 1.0 for criminal cases (lower numbers are better). All major case groups have a backlog index for 2011 that is at .45 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. Minor Civil cases have the lowest backlog index in 2011 at .11.
- ◆ Over one-fifth (21%) of all permanencies reached for children in 2011 were through Trial Home Visit. Of these permanencies, 89% were achieved before the child was out of home for 12 months or less and 97% were done by 18 months. (Objectives are 90% at 12 months and 99% at 18 months).
- ◆ All Court of Appeals cases, except in the criminal category, met the timing objective of disposing of 75% of cases within 290 days of filing and 90% of cases within 365 days of filing. Overall, 79% of cases disposed in 2011 met the 290 day objective and 95% of cases disposed in 2011 met the 365 day objective.

Permanency Type	% of 2011 Permanencies	Perm in up to 6 mo	Cum to 12 mo	Cum to 18 mo	Total Children
Trial Home Visit	21%	31%	89%	97%	671

Integrity and Accountability

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

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

Excellence

The goal in this area is to achieve excellence in the resolution of cases by making decisions that are fair, reasoned, understandable, and that resolve the controversy at issue.

- ◆ The next round of the Access and Fairness survey will be conducted during late 2012 and early 2013 with statewide results available in mid-2013.

Fairness and Equity

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

- ◆ 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.

Race	2010 ACS*	2011 Jurors
White	89.6%	90.2%
Black	3.4%	3.0%
Asian/Pac Island	2.3%	2.4%
Hispanic	2.1%	1.7%
American Indian	1.0%	1.0%
Other & 2+ Races	1.7%	1.8%
Total Statewide		43,629

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

Quality Court Workplace

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

- ◆ Just under 8% (7.7%) of employees left the Branch in 2011 with 85% all of the departures being resignations and retirements.
- ◆ Discussions regarding conducting the next QCW survey are underway with the Judicial Council. Results will be available before the end of fiscal year 2013.

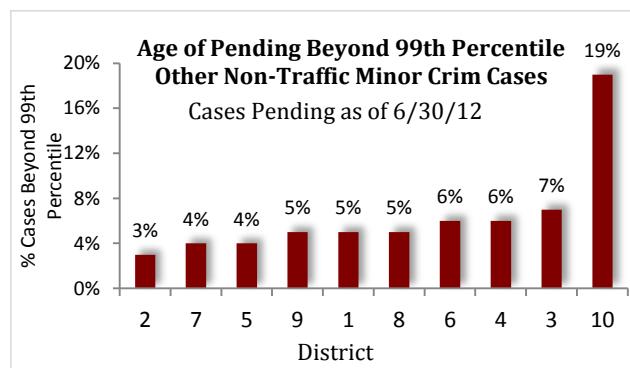
POSSIBLE AREAS OF CONCERN

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

Timeliness

- ◆ The greatest area of concern for timely processing of cases continues to be Major Criminal. The most often-mentioned reason for delays is lack of resources: judicial vacancies, public defender shortages and other justice partner staff reductions.
- ◆ In 2011, 7.3% of Major Criminal cases and 4.8% of Juvenile Delinquency cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective (objective is 12 mos. for Major Criminal, 6 mos. for Juv. Delinquency).
- ◆ Only 52% of Major Criminal cases are disposed at the 90th percentile objective of four months.
- ◆ Clearance Rates for Dependency/Neglect cases have declined the last two years. The rate is 95.6% for 2011.

WCL Case Type	99 th Percentile Objective (Months)	2011 % Cases Disposed at 99 th Percentile
Major Criminal	12	92.7
Juvenile Del.	6	95.2
Total All Cases		97.7



- ◆ Statewide figures for large volume case categories can mask differences by location and case type. For instance, while the statewide minor criminal cases past the 99th percentile objective is 6%, there are large differences among districts for Age of Pending cases in the Other Non-Traffic case group beyond the 99th percentile (as of 6/30/12) – from 3% up to 19%. The objective is to dispose of 99% of these cases within 9 months.

- ◆ The Minor Criminal Backlog Index is the highest of all case groups at .45 for 2011 statewide. However, it is above .50 in two districts. The 4th District has the highest backlog index in Minor Criminal and the index for Other Non-Traffic cases is 1.17. This means that the number of cases disposed in 2011 was smaller than the number of these cases that were pending at the beginning of the year. Basically, higher index numbers reflect larger backlogs. (Numbers in Hennepin may reflect methods for counting ViBES case activities that changed in 2010.)
- ◆ Nearly one-fourth of all children reaching permanency on a CHIPS or Permanency case in 2011 did so after being out of home longer than 12 months (76% reached permanency by 12 months) while 92% reached permanency by 18 months. The goal is that 90% reach permanency by 12 months and 99% by 18 months.

USING PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR ADMINISTRATION

Reporting to the Judicial Council on results of Performance Measures is done twice per year.

A written report is submitted in the spring and an oral update is provided in the fall. The written reports from April 2012 are available [here](#).

- ◆ The written reports from April 2012 noted some of the work being done to review performance measures as well as tactical strategies implemented to improve results:
 - The 1st District looked at timing measures compared to numbers of hearings, number of judge days assigned and percent of judge need filled to help understand variances in performance between counties in a district. The district determined that more detailed analysis is needed about the type of activity and when it occurs in the life of a case.
 - Continuing shortage of Public Defender resources and Source Code cases are contributing to criminal case processing delays in many districts.
 - Several districts mentioned expanded use of Early Neutral Evaluation and ICMCs (Initial Case Management Conference) although it is too early to see if performance measure results change.
 - Meetings have been held with County Attorneys to find ways to improve the length of time cases are pending.
 - The 4th District is reviewing current business processes and analysis of new, more efficient methods as eFiling is implemented.
 - The 5th District noted that it is implementing Children's Justice Initiative (CJI) strategies for improving outcomes for CHIPS and Permanency matters.
 - The 7th District is developing a new calendar system and working with stakeholders to develop a strategic plan for dealing with a high percentage of major criminal cases pending.
 - Data cleanup is occurring in several locations and case areas where many cases are pending beyond their time objective.
 - Performance Measures are a standing agenda item on 9th District Judges' Meetings and Court Administrator meetings. District staff works with individual counties on data clean-up.
 - The 10th District noted that it is implementing a new civil block assignment system expected to improve civil results.

"Our district has one report with a "red light" and this is the Length of Time to Permanency (LOTP) report. ... The following is a review of what the District did...to provide better service to...families."

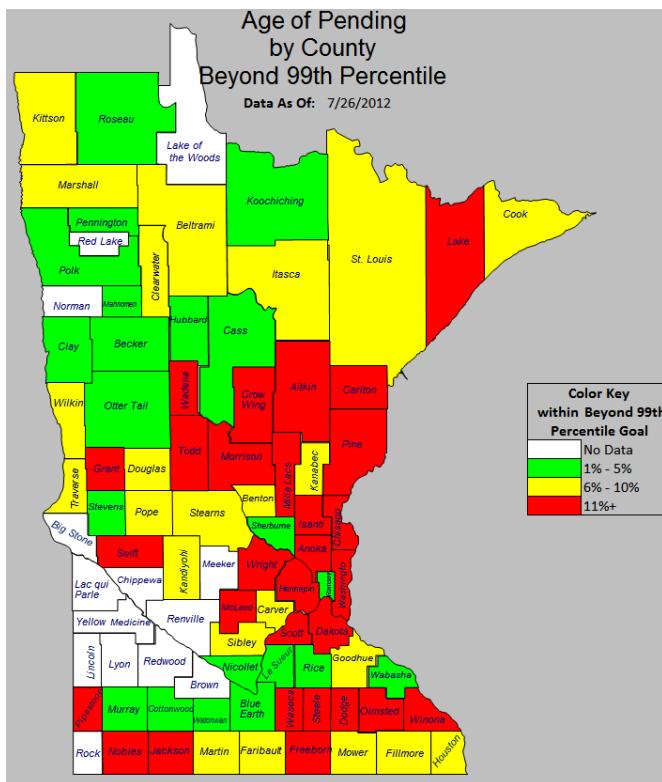
- Cleaned up incorrect data
- Judges received results of LOTP report to understand why practice changes were necessary
- Judges agreed to a unified approach to holding social services accountable
- Judges receive and review a monthly pending report
- Judges and court administration have quarterly meetings to review the LOTP report and consider system barriers

2nd District

Work continues to assist the bench and court administration in districts and counties to review timing data regularly.

- Interactive stoplight reports are now available on-line and were used for the first time to prepare the April reports to the Council. These reports can be run at any time and are available to all judges and court administration staff. An example of a map that can be produced with the report is shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Example of Age of Pending Stoplight Report Results



- Customized consultation about specific data quality issues has allowed counties and districts to identify problem areas and devise strategies for fixing cases.
- CJI and data quality staff have done specific training with court administration staff on how to run the Length of Time to Permanency report, how to analyze the results and developing data cleanup plans as needed. Consultation is also provided by CJI managers for how CJI teams can improve outcomes for children.
- ♦ Performance Measures have become a regular part of doing business in district courts. Several districts are reviewing results at bench meetings and court administrator meetings. All districts mentioned increasing collaboration with criminal justice partners, the local bar, CJI teams and others. Most districts are using some or all available reports for various aspects of data monitoring.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

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

Do participants perceive the courts to be accessible?

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS SURVEY

- ◆ The next round of the survey will be conducted during late 2012 and early 2013 with statewide results available in mid-2013.

Planning for the 2012-2013 Access and Fairness Survey process is underway. Surveys will be conducted statewide in all court locations, including CPC users over the next eight months.

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

There were 10 questions in the Access section of the survey, and the statements with the highest numbers of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed were:

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

Three statements had fewer than eight in ten respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with them:

- 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%)

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

TIMELINESS

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

Are trial courts handling cases in a timely manner?

CLEARANCE RATES

- ◆ District courts disposed of 106% of the number of cases filed in 2011. If Minor Criminal cases are excluded, courts disposed of 101% of the number of cases filed.
- ◆ The 2011 statewide overall clearance rate, excluding minor criminal (101%), is the highest it has been in the past five years.
- ◆ Clearance rates for Probate/Mental Health cases have declined to 99% after being well above 100% over the past few years.

Figure 2.1: Statewide Clearance Rates 2008-2011

Case Group	Clearance Rates				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Crim	99%	101%	103%	99%	100%
Major Civil	96%	97%	100%	99%	105%
Prob/MH	107%	113%	110%	110%	99%
Family	101%	102%	100%	101%	101%
Juvenile	99%	103%	105%	100%	99%
Minor Civil	97%	99%	100%	101%	99%
Minor Crim	99%	93%	95%	92%	107%
State	99%	95%	96%	94%	106%

The 2011 clearance rate is much higher (better) than the previous five years. This improved rate is driven by the Minor Criminal area, especially parking, which had a clearance rate of 127%. There were a very high number of dispositions on parking cases in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties during three months in early 2011 leading to high Clearance Rates. (ViBES data reporting shifted to the data warehouse during this time.) Data for early 2012 indicates a return to Clearance Rates for Minor Criminal that are similar to previous years.

In 2011, the overall clearance rate, excluding Minor Criminal cases, is 100.1%. Major Civil cases have the highest clearance rate, following Minor Criminal, at 105% with Condemnation cases showing the highest rate within that group (136%) (see [appendix](#)). Dependency/Neglect cases have the lowest clearance rate in 2011 at 96% with Permanency-TPR cases having the lowest rate within that group (94%).

Figure 2.2: 2011 Overall Clearance Rates by District

The 2011 Clearance Rate by district for all cases ranges from 93% in the 6th District to just over 113% in the 2nd. These numbers show improvement from 2010 when the range was from just under 87% up to 102%. See the appendix for 2007 to 2011 [district trends](#) by case groups and see Figure 2.3 for statewide trends by case group.

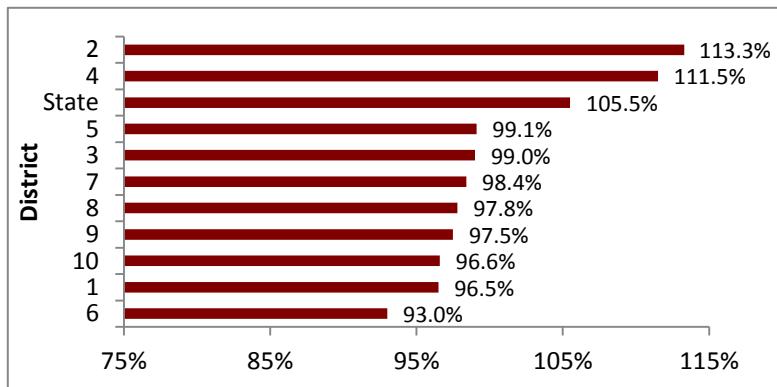
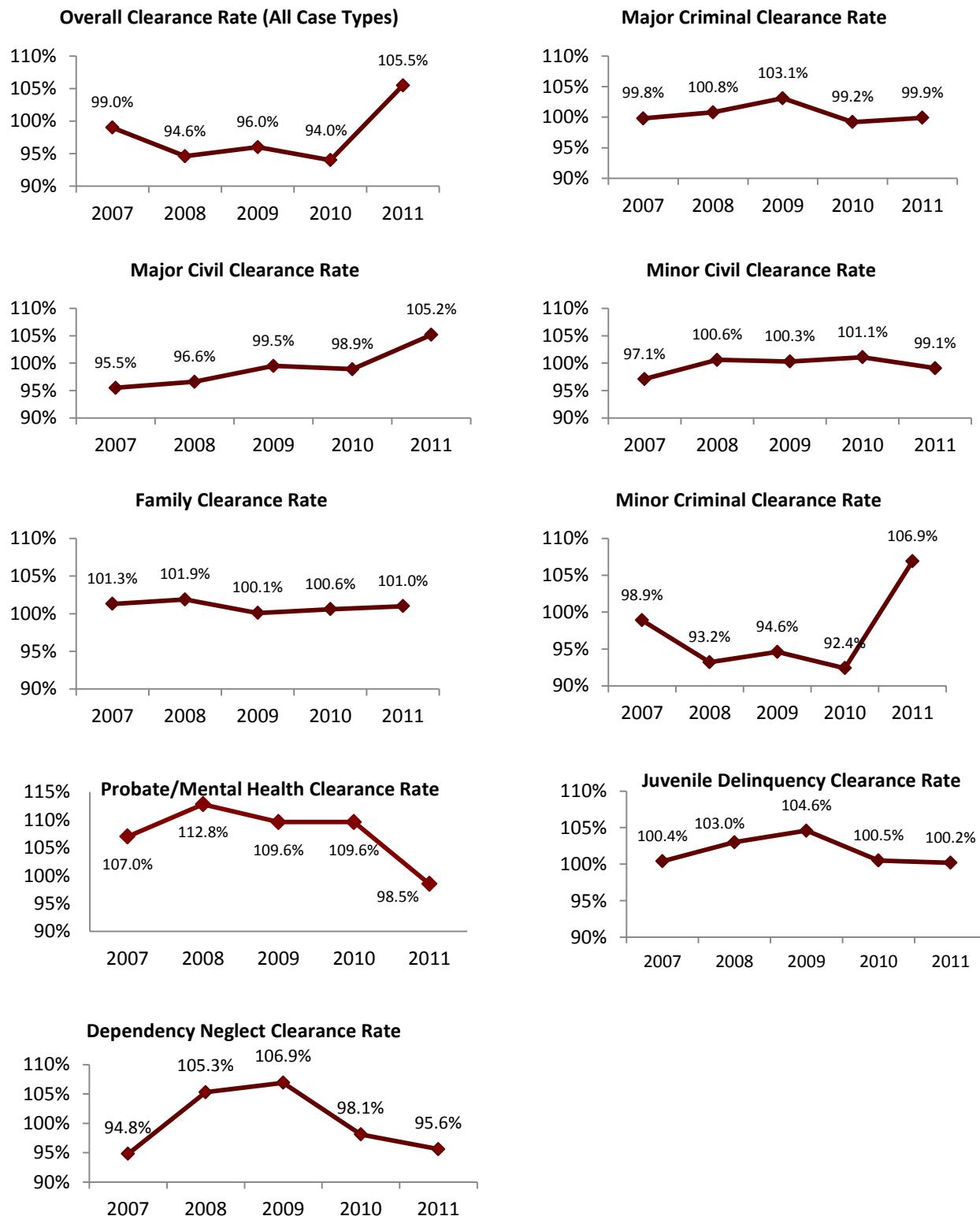


Figure 2.3: Statewide Clearance Rates 2007-2011 – By Case Group

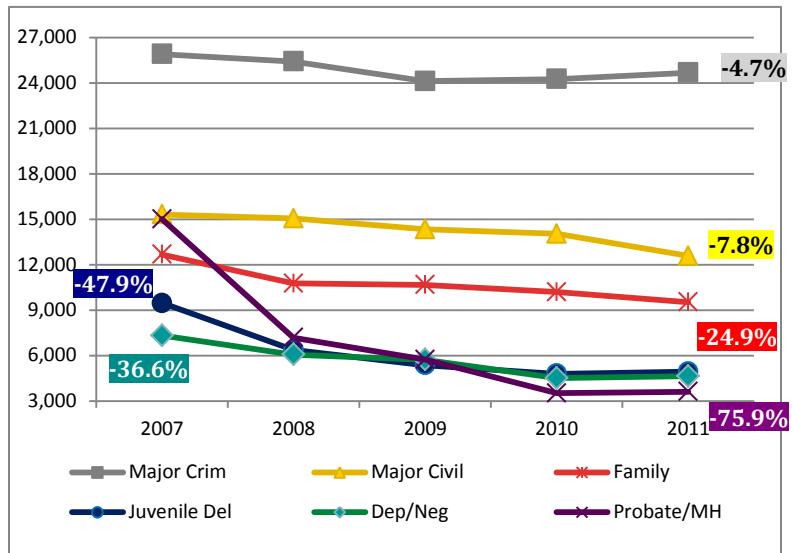


The National Center for State Courts consultant, David Steelman, writes that "If a court's clearance ratio is continually less than 1.0 (100%) over an extended period, the court will develop a larger number of pending cases. As the pending caseload grows, delays will almost certainly follow."¹

Figure 2.4: Statewide Active Pending Caseload, Major Cases 2007- 2011

Figure 2.4 shows that the number of cases pending in the major case groups from 2007 to 2011 has declined in all categories. The range of decline in the number of cases pending is from 5% in Major Criminal to 76% in Probate/Mental Health.

Pending cases declined in Major Civil and Family in the past year, but increased slightly in Major Criminal, Juvenile Delinquency, Dependency/Neglect and Probate/Mental Health.



Excludes Dormant Cases and Out on Warrant

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

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

TIME TO DISPOSITION

- ◆ Statewide, nearly 98% of all cases disposed in MNCIS in 2011 were disposed within the 99th percentile of the time objective. Conversely, just over 2% of all cases were disposed later than the objective.
- ◆ Seven percent (7%) of Major Criminal cases were disposed beyond the 12 month objective in 2011 which is a 3% improvement compared to five years ago (10% in 2007). However, only 52% of Major Criminal cases disposed in 2011 met the 90th percentile objective of 4 months.
- ◆ Use of overall statewide averages masks the large variation in Time to Disposition by District and by County.

Figure 2.5: Statewide Time to Disposition Cases Disposed in MNCIS in 2011

WCL Case Group	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	29,030	52.2	6	10,129	70.4	12	12,408	92.7	4,041	7.3	55,608	156
Major Civil	12	39,313	92.7	18	1,777	96.9	24	574	98.2	748	1.8	42,412	132
Dissolutions	12	16,097	92.7	18	873	97.7	24	242	99.1	154	.9	17,366	121
Domestic Abuse	2	10,698	98.1	3	97	99.0	4	45	99.4	63	.6	10,903	10
Juvenile Del	3	13,449	80.5	5	2,017	92.6	6	432	95.2	801	4.8	16,699	62
Minor Criminal	3	386,944	87.8	6	36,203	96.0	9	9,854	98.3	7,643	1.7	440,644	50
Grand Total		495,531	84.9		51,096	93.7		23,555	97.7	13,450	2.3	583,632	68

Objectives are in months

Only cases disposed in MNCIS are included (100% of Major Case types; approx. 31% of Minor Criminal disposed cases, rest in ViBES)

Minor Criminal case counts are cases, rather than charges as on other case statistics reports

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

The [appendix](#) contains data on statewide time to disposition by case type as well as district level time to disposition by case group. The Major Criminal category has the highest percent of cases disposed past the 99th percentile objective (7%). Within Major Criminal, 27% of the serious felony dispositions in 2011 occurred beyond the 99th percentile objective of 12 months. The percent of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile time objective improved for Major Criminal cases in 2011 (7.3%) compared to 2010 (8.1%).

Other case categories with 10% or more of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile include Condemnation (20%), Felony DWI (11%), Other Felony (10%) and Delinquency Felony (10%). Six case categories exceed the 99th percentile goal (Conciliation Appeal, Harassment, Dissolution without Child, Domestic Abuse, Other Traffic, and Juvenile Traffic).

The following charts, Figure 2.6, show Time to Disposition by Case Group for 2011 by District. The greatest variation among districts is in Major Criminal with the 3rd District disposing of 12.7% of Major Criminal cases beyond the 99th percentile objective (compared to 15.2% in 2010) down to the 2nd and 8th Districts disposing of 3.4% of Major Criminal cases beyond the 99th percentile.

Figure 2.6: Time To Disposition 2011 By Case Group By District

Major Crim. Time To Disp. 2011				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
3	45.1%	64.0%	87.3%	12.7%
10	36.1%	56.5%	90.1%	9.9%
7	42.8%	61.9%	90.2%	9.8%
1	46.4%	65.8%	91.6%	8.4%
5	53.5%	71.1%	92.5%	7.5%
9	54.1%	72.9%	92.5%	7.5%
6	56.1%	74.3%	93.8%	6.2%
4	64.6%	80.3%	96.1%	3.9%
2	64.1%	81.3%	96.6%	3.4%
8	60.3%	79.6%	96.6%	3.4%
State	52.2%	70.4%	92.7%	7.3%

Major Civil Time to Disp. 2011				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
10	88.1%	93.5%	95.8%	4.2%
5	89.8%	95.1%	96.7%	3.3%
9	92.3%	95.7%	97.0%	3.0%
6	93.0%	96.7%	98.0%	2.0%
3	92.8%	96.9%	98.5%	1.5%
7	93.2%	97.1%	98.6%	1.4%
2	92.2%	97.3%	98.9%	1.1%
8	94.4%	98.1%	99.1%	0.9%
1	94.8%	98.3%	99.2%	0.8%
4	94.9%	98.6%	99.5%	0.5%
State	92.7%	96.9%	98.2%	1.8%

Dissolution Time to Disp. 2011				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
10	89.5%	95.8%	98.1%	1.9%
6	93.0%	97.0%	98.3%	1.7%
9	91.8%	97.2%	98.9%	1.1%
3	91.3%	97.2%	98.9%	1.1%
5	93.6%	98.1%	99.4%	0.6%
2	94.5%	98.5%	99.4%	0.6%
1	93.7%	98.3%	99.5%	0.5%
7	93.5%	98.6%	99.5%	0.5%
4	94.4%	98.8%	99.6%	0.4%
8	93.0%	98.6%	99.8%	0.2%
State	92.7%	97.7%	99.1%	0.9%

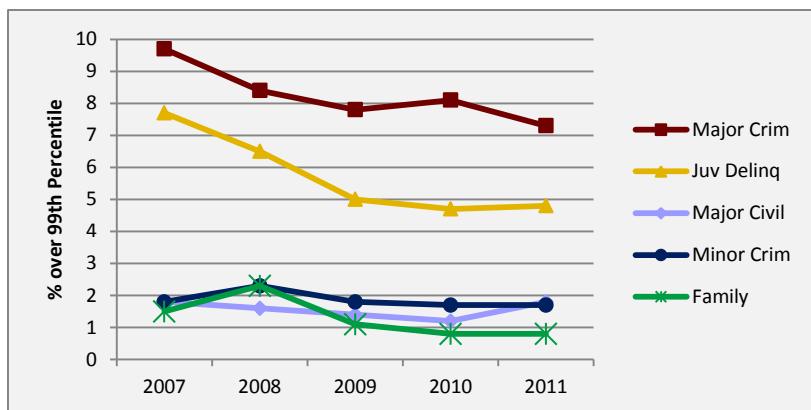
Dom. Abuse Time to Disp. 2011				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
6	96.3%	97.7%	98.4%	1.6%
9	96.6%	97.9%	98.8%	1.2%
7	98.4%	98.9%	99.0%	1.0%
1	97.8%	98.7%	99.2%	0.8%
3	98.6%	99.0%	99.3%	0.7%
10	96.3%	98.4%	99.4%	0.6%
5	98.6%	99.5%	99.5%	0.5%
8	99.1%	99.4%	99.7%	0.3%
2	98.4%	99.4%	99.8%	0.2%
4	99.5%	99.9%	99.9%	0.1%
State	98.1%	99.0%	99.4%	0.6%

Minor Crim.* Time to Disp. 2011				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
2	58.1%	87.0%	95.0%	5.0%
4	72.2%	91.1%	96.5%	3.5%
6	86.6%	94.4%	97.0%	3.0%
10	87.3%	95.9%	98.0%	2.0%
3	90.2%	96.3%	98.3%	1.7%
5	94.3%	97.9%	98.8%	1.2%
7	92.7%	97.7%	98.9%	1.1%
9	92.7%	97.8%	99.1%	0.9%
1	92.7%	97.9%	99.3%	0.7%
8	94.7%	98.7%	99.5%	0.5%
State	87.8%	96.0%	98.3%	1.7%

Juv. Del. Time to Disposition 2011				
District	90th %	97th Cum %	99th Cum %	> 99th %
8	80.2%	89.7%	93.0%	7.0%
3	70.9%	89.3%	93.2%	6.8%
9	77.9%	90.4%	93.7%	6.3%
5	81.1%	91.3%	94.2%	5.8%
4	75.4%	91.3%	94.3%	5.7%
7	76.5%	91.1%	94.9%	5.1%
10	82.6%	93.9%	95.7%	4.3%
1	84.8%	94.3%	96.1%	3.9%
6	83.4%	94.3%	96.2%	3.8%
2	89.2%	96.2%	97.7%	2.3%
State	80.5%	92.6%	95.2%	4.8%

*Excludes dispositions in ViBES

Figure 2.7: Percent of Cases Disposed Statewide Beyond 99th Percentile 2007- 2011 by Case Category



Minor Criminal dispositions from ViBES excluded.

The trends for the percent of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile time objective by case category are steady or improving over the past five years. The greatest improvements from 2007 to 2011 are Family (.8% in 2011 down from 1.5% in 2007), Delinquency (4.8% from 7.7%) and Major Criminal (7.3% down from 9.7%).

Figure 2.8: 5th Degree Assault Cases Time to Disposition 2011 by District

While statewide numbers tend to even out many variances, district and county level information shows more variation. For example, statewide, nearly seven percent (6.8%) of 5th Degree Assault cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective of 9 months in 2011. But, there are many differences among districts ranging from the 4th District with 3% of 5th Degree Assault cases disposed beyond the objective (this district has 26% of statewide 5th Degree Assault dispositions for the year) to the 3rd District recording nearly 16% of these cases disposed after 9 months.

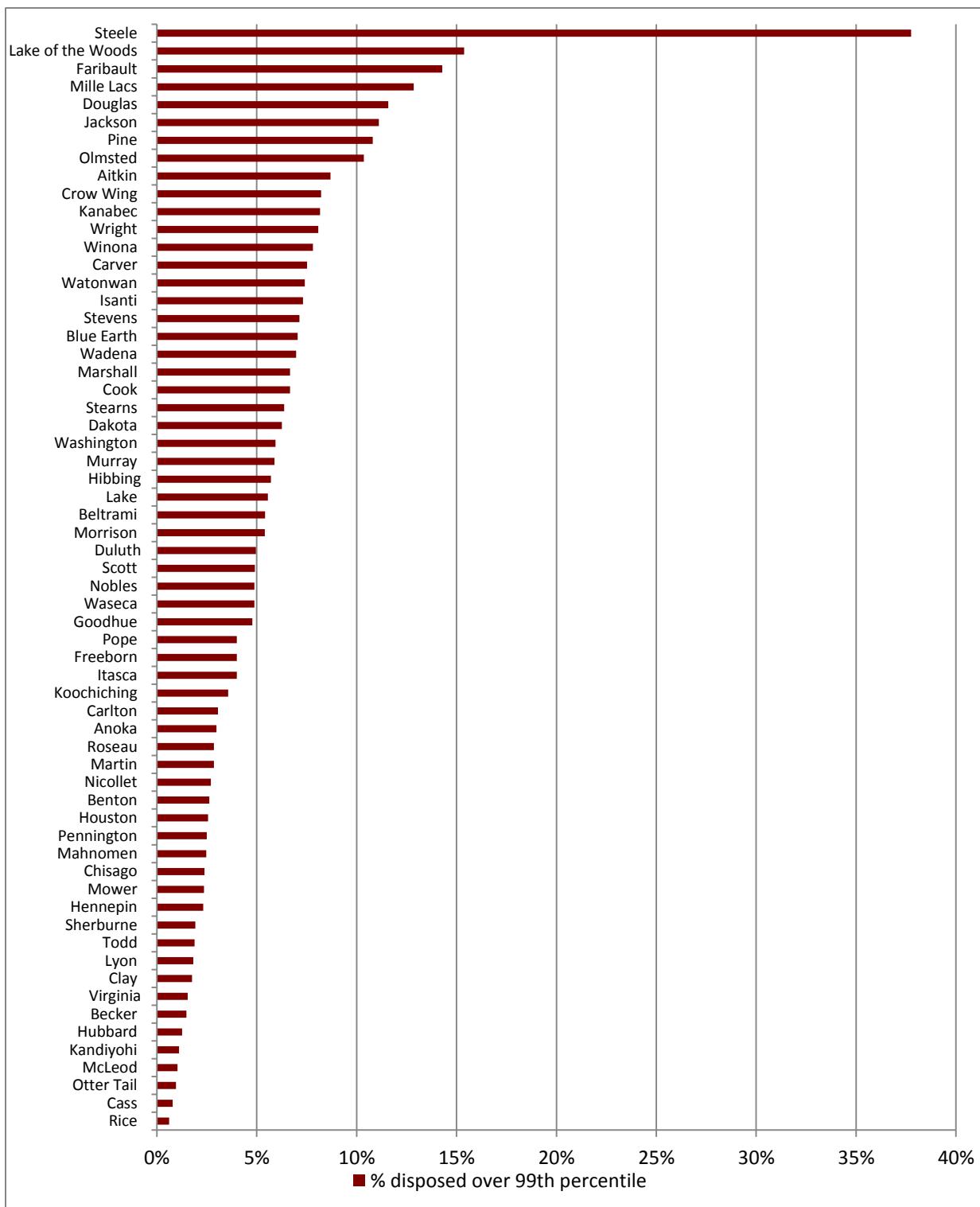
District	>99th % (9 mo.)	Total Cases Disposed
3	15.7%	903
10	8.5%	1,790
7	7.9%	944
6	7.8%	689
1	7.6%	1,151
2	6.7%	1,157
5	6.4%	562
9	4.5%	889
8	4.5%	291
4	3.2%	2,902
State	6.8%	11,278

Figure 2.9 illustrates county variation in time to disposition for the WCL type of Other Gross Misdemeanor cases. It shows that the percent of cases disposed in 2011 beyond the 12 month objective (99th percentile) ranges from 0% to 38%.

Steele County has the highest percent of Other Gross Misdemeanor cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile, disposing 37 of 98 cases after 12 months (see [appendix](#) for number of cases disposed by county). This number of dispositions compares to Kittson County which disposed of three (3) Other Gross Misdemeanor cases in 2011 and Hennepin County with 3,956 dispositions.

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

Figure 2.9: Other Gross Misdemeanor Case Dispositions Beyond the 99th Percentile Objective 2011 by County



The [appendix](#) contains the total number of dispositions by county for Other Gross Misdemeanor cases in 2011. If a county is not shown on this chart, no cases were disposed beyond the 99th percentile objective.

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

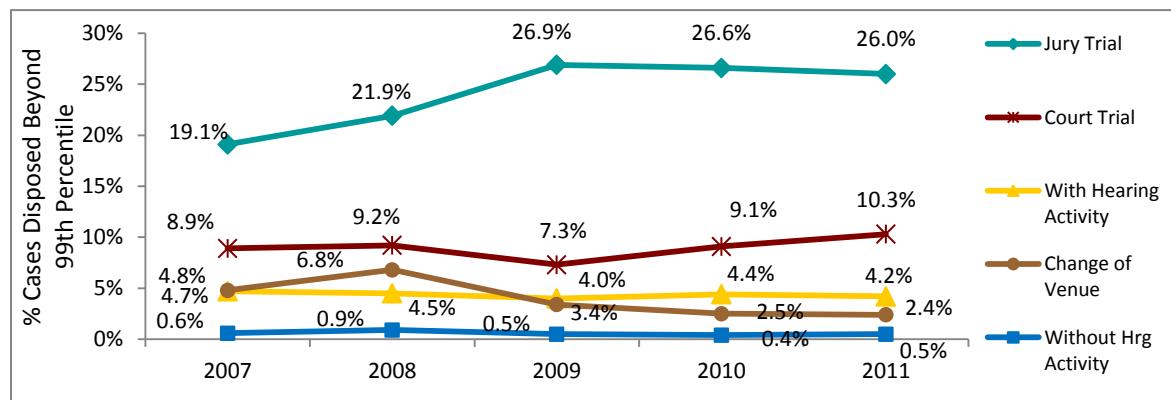
Over a quarter (26%) of the 2,512 cases disposed (of all case types that have timing objectives) in 2011 with a jury trial were disposed beyond the 99th percentile. The differences among case groups are shown in Figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10: Percent Cases Disposed With Jury Trial Beyond 99th Percentile 2011

Case Group	% Cases Disposed Beyond 99 th Percentile	Total Cases Disposed with Jury Trial (.2% of all cases)
Major Criminal	27.8%	1,365
Major Civil	10.5%	353
Juvenile Delinquency	100.0%	4
Minor Criminal	29.2%	790
Total	26.0%	2,512

In contrast, just over 4% of cases disposed (of all cases that have timing objectives) with only hearing activity and no trial (257,853 total cases disposed with this activity) were disposed beyond the 99th percentile and only .5% of cases without any hearing activity (315,729 total dispositions) beyond the 99th percentile.

Figure 2.11: Statewide Percent Cases Disposed in MNCIS Beyond 99th Percentile by Disposition Activity Type - 2007-2011



Only dispositions recorded in MNCIS are included in Figure 2.11 (no dispositions done in TCIS or ViBES are included). In 2007, approximately 75% of all Non Minor Criminal cases are included, about 98% in 2008, and 100% in years thereafter except for Minor Criminal cases disposed in ViBES in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.

AGE OF PENDING CASES

- ◆ Six percent (6%) of active pending cases statewide at the end of June 2012 were pending beyond the 99th percentile objective for completing the case (Timing objectives are those used for Time to Disposition.).
- ◆ Among districts, the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile ranges from 3% in the 2nd and 8th Districts to 11% in the 10th District.
- ◆ Statewide, three case categories have over 20% of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile time objective: Misdemeanor DWI (27%), Conciliation Appeal (25%) and Gross Misdemeanor DWI (21%). The DWI cases are likely impacted by the Intoxilyzer Source Code issue ([Consolidated Source Code](#) case information).

Figure 2.12: Statewide Age of Pending (MNCIS Cases) As Of 6/30/2012

Case Group	90th Percentile	Cum 97 th Percentile	Cum 99 th Percentile	Over 99 th Percentile	Total Active Cases Pending
Major Crim	57%	71%	89%	11%	24,527
Major Civil	87%	94%	96%	4%	11,734
Dissolutions	91%	97%	99%	1%	4,950
Dom. Abuse	78%	83%	88%	12%	314
Juv Delinq	77%	89%	92%	8%	2,605
Minor Crim*	80%	91%	94%	6%	64,166
State Total	76%	87%	94%	6%	108,296

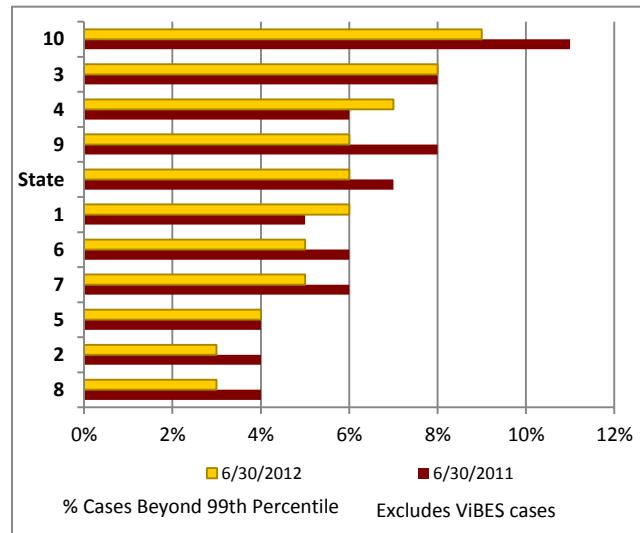
*Excludes ViBES cases

While the statewide average for all case types pending over the 99th percentile is 6% of cases, there is variation among case categories from Dissolution cases at 1% up to 12% of Domestic Abuse cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective of 12 months. Major Criminal cases also have a higher percentage of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objectives (11%). (see [appendix](#) for complete statewide Age of Pending data as of 6/30/2012)

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 Age of Pending reports for each district as of 6/30/2012.

When comparing the percent of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile from 6/30/11 to 6/30/12, eight districts show steady or decreased overall age of pending cases beyond the 99th percentile and two districts have small increases (1st and 4th Districts). The 9th and 10th Districts had two percent fewer cases pending beyond the 99th percentile on 6/30/12 compared to 6/30/11.



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

An example of variation is shown in the Age of Pending of Other Non-Traffic cases. Statewide, 8% of the cases in this WCL group are pending beyond the 99th percentile (as of 6/30/2012). But, district results range from 3% of these cases pending beyond the 9 month objective in the 2nd District to 19% in the 10th District. Within the 10th District, the county results vary on these cases pending beyond 9 months from 0% of cases in Sherburne to 30% in Anoka County where over 56% of the district's cases are pending.

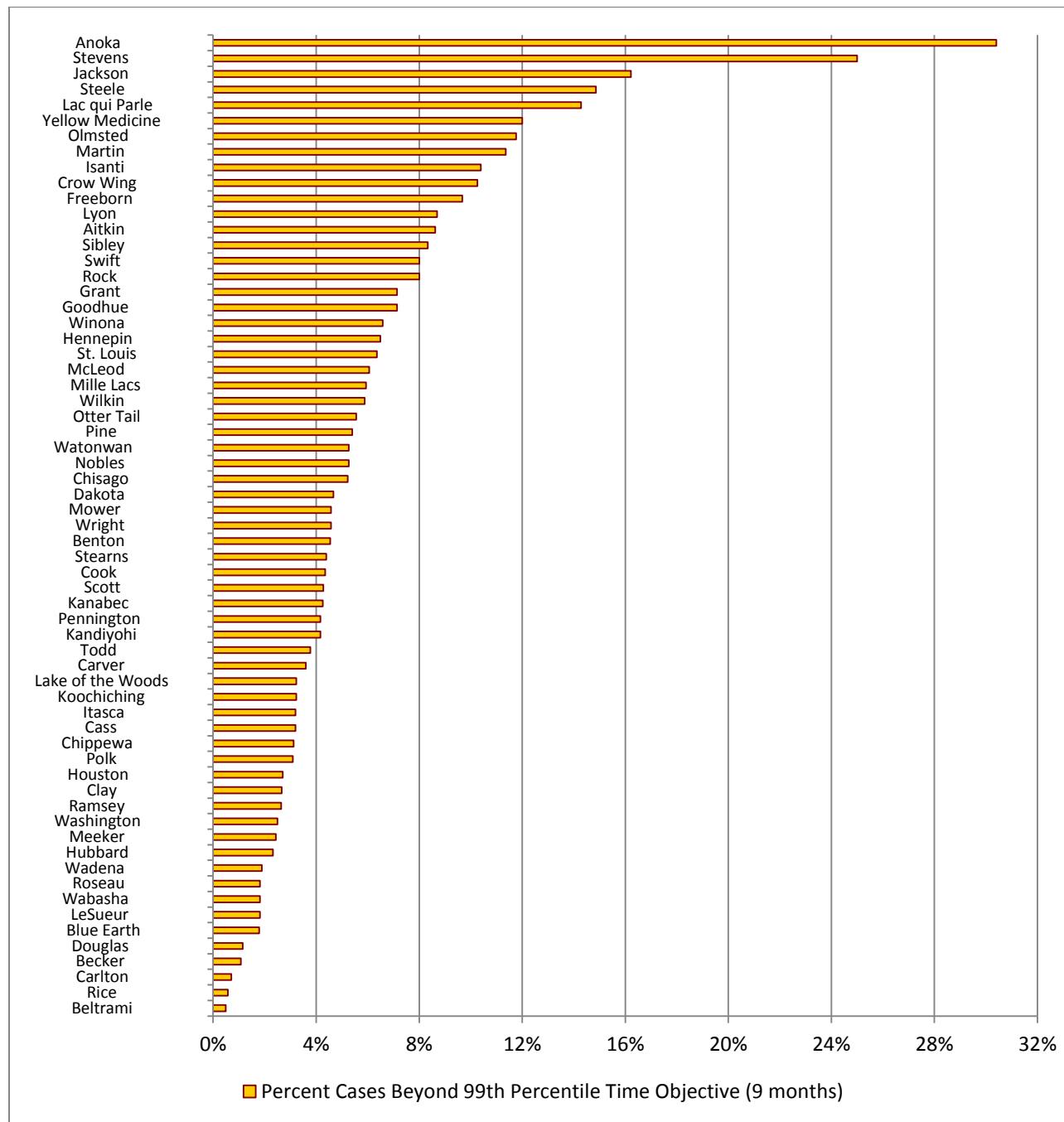
Figure 2.14: Other Non-Traffic Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile (9 months) By District (as of 6/30/2012)

District	% over 99th Percentile	Tot # of Pending Cases
10	19%	3,791
State	8%	17,536
3	7%	1,240
4	6%	3,745
6	6%	1,177
8	5%	341
1	5%	2,271
9	5%	1,220
5	4%	663
7	4%	1,574
2	3%	1,514

10th District Counties	% over 99th Percentile	Tot # of Pending Cases
Anoka	30%	2148
Isanti	10%	77
Pine	5%	74
Chisago	5%	134
Wright	5%	328
Kanabec	4%	47
Washington	3%	800
Sherburne	0%	183

Statewide, by county, the percent of Other Non-Traffic cases pending beyond the 9-month objective ranges from 30% to 0% as shown in Figure 2.15. The [appendix](#) contains information about the number of cases pending in each location and the average number of days each case that is beyond the 99th percentile has been pending.

Figure 2.15: Percent of Other Non-Traffic Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile (9 months) By County (As of 6-30-2012)



The Other Non-Traffic case category includes misdemeanor charges for prostitution, theft, trespass, insurance fraud and many others. If a county is not listed above, no cases were pending beyond the 99th percentile on 6/30/2012. The [Appendix](#) contains total number of Other Non-Traffic cases pending by county and average number of days cases beyond the 99th percentile have been pending as of 6/30/2012.

BACKLOG INDEX

- ◆ All Backlog Index scores are below .5. The lower the index score, the better, as the maximum index score should be 1.0.
- ◆ The Major Criminal and Probate/Mental Health Backlog Index scores are the only categories that have risen from 2010 to 2011 while the Major and Minor Civil Index scores show fairly large declines in the last year.
- ◆ As with other timing measures, results vary by district and by counties within districts.

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

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

The 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 – how long it would take to dispose of ‘the backlog’.

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

“A backlog index of 1.0 means that the court disposed of the equivalent of the pending caseload in one year.”³ The minimum goal for a civil (non-criminal) backlog index is 1.0 or less which would mean disposing the number of cases that are in ‘backlog’ at the beginning of the year, without regard to the number of newly filed cases. Criminal cases should be disposed more quickly, so the backlog index should be lower for criminal cases than civil cases.

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

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

David Steelman

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

³ Ibid.

Figure 2.16: Backlog Index by Case Type Statewide 2007-2011

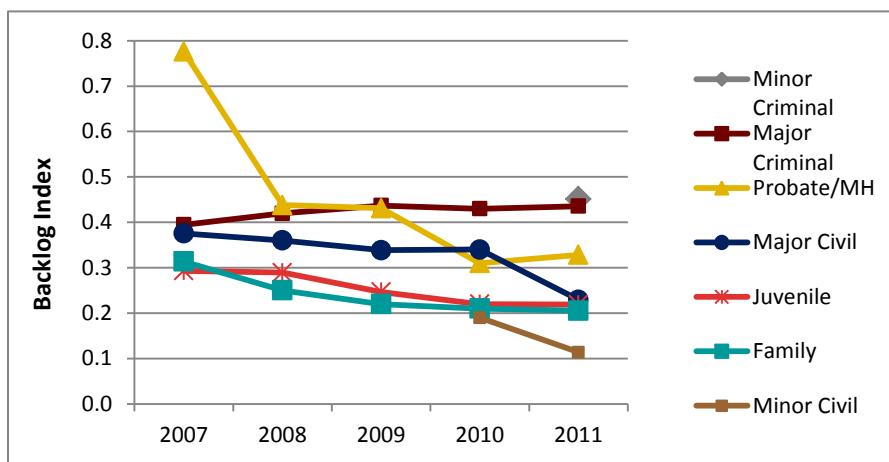


Figure 2.16 shows that the highest backlog index scores statewide are for Minor and Major Criminal, although they are less than .5 (.45 and .44 respectively).

The backlog index has been declining for most major case groups in the past five years. Exceptions to the decline in 2011 are Major Criminal and Probate. The Minor Civil data is available

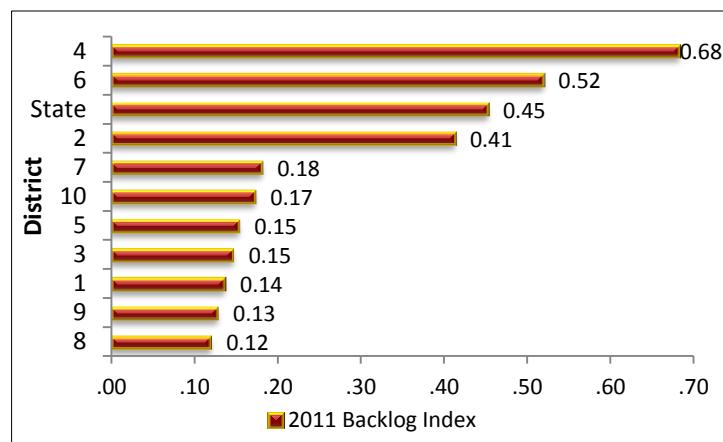
only since 2010, and Minor Criminal data is only available for 2011 (ViBES data is now being included programmatically in pending and disposition counts). Minor Civil has the lowest backlog index at .11. District backlog index data for 2007-2011 is available in the [appendix](#).

Figure 2.17: 2011 Backlog Index for Minor Criminal Cases By District

Figure 2.17 shows the Minor Criminal backlog index for 2011 as low as .12 in the 8th District to a high of .68 in the 4th District. This means that the 8th District was able to dispose of the number of cases pending at the beginning of 2011 in under 1½ months (.12 of a year) while the 4th District needed over 8 months to dispose of an equivalent number of cases as those pending at the beginning of 2011 (.68 of a year).

The large backlog index in the 4th is concentrated in Other Non-Traffic and Parking as shown in the chart below.

However, cases that are in MNCIS (due to court activity) show a backlog index of .42 compared to the overall .68, while the ViBES only cases (no court activity) have a backlog index of .73. Because Parking tickets have such high volume, removing them brings the ViBES Minor Criminal (no court activity cases) backlog index down to .34.



4th District, WCL Case Categories	2011 Backlog in Minor Criminal Cases
Other Non-Traffic	1.17
Parking	1.03
Misdemeanor DWI	0.26
5th Degree Assault	0.25
Other Traffic	0.20
Juvenile Traffic	0.16
Minor Crim Total	0.68

The number of pending parking and other citation cases will likely be changing during the transition to CPC and when the ViBES to MNCIS project is complete.

LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY

- ◆ Just over three-fourths (76%) of children who reached permanency in 2011 did so after being out of home for 12 months or less (across all types of CHIPS/Permanency cases).
- ◆ Just over six in ten children (61%) who reached permanency on one of the Permanency case types did so in 12 months (TPR (old case type), Permanency-TPR, and Permanency-Non-TPR).
- ◆ There is a 10% improvement in the percent of children with a TPR or non-TPR permanency reaching permanency within 12 months from 51% in 2008 (first year results are available) to 61% in 2011.

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

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

Judicial Policy 601

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

Many counties and districts have had hands-on training for accurate recording of events in MNCIS for CHIPS and Permanency cases. The Length of Time to Permanency report drill-through feature provides cases to review to see why some are taking longer than others.

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

The Judicial Council also set an objective that 60% of all children who are under State Guardianship should reach adoption with 24 months. The data quality review period is nearly complete for the Time to Adoption for Children under State Guardianship report (Length of Time to Adoption), so results are currently available for review by judges or court administration staff.

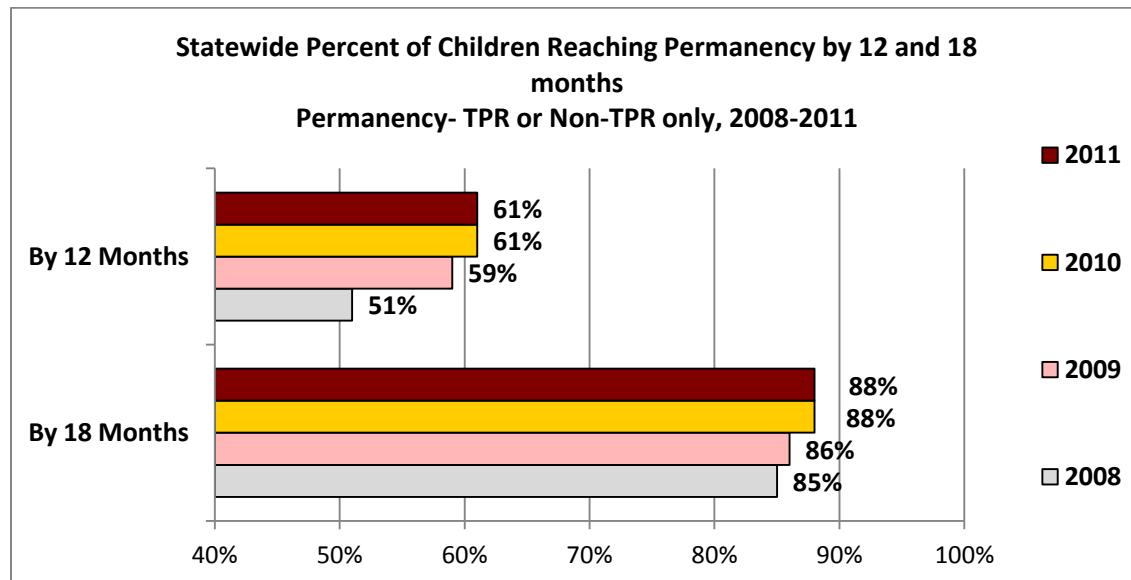
Figure 2.18: Length of Time for Children to Reach Permanency in 2011 by District

Figure 2.18 shows that, statewide, 76% of children who reached permanency in 2011 did so after being out of home a total of 12 months or less (2,343 children out of 3,093 total). The goal is to have 90% of children reaching permanency by 12 months and 99% by 18 months. See the [appendix](#) for county listings of the number of and timing of 2011 CHIPS and Permanency cases reaching permanency by 12 and 18 months' time.

There is variation among districts for the percent of children reaching permanency within 12 months as shown in Figure 2.18. The range is from 61% in the 6th District to 83% reaching permanency within 12

months in the 3rd District. There are also over 500 more permanencies recorded in 2011 compared to 2010. This large increase is likely influenced by the data quality work to make all CHIPS/Permanency cases in MNCIS more thorough and accurate.

While 76% of all children reached permanency by 12 months and 92% by 18 months, those who were part of a Permanency TPR or Non-TPR case (likely in addition to a CHIPS case), did not achieve permanency as quickly. Figure 2.19 shows that 61% percent of children on a TPR or Non-TPR Permanency case reached permanency by 12 months and 88% did so by 18 months. These results indicate improvement from year to year except for being flat from 2010 to 2011.

Figure 2.19: Length of Time for Children with TPR or Non-TPR Permanency Case to Reach Permanency, Statewide, 2008 to 2011

As may be expected, the time for children to reach permanency varies by type of permanency achieved. Figure 2.20 shows that by 12 months of being out of home, 89% of children reaching permanency via a Trial Home Visit did so while only 41% of children with Long-Term Foster Care achieved permanency by 12 months. Eleven percent (11%) of children reaching a permanency of Long-Term Foster Care in 2011 needed over 24 months to achieve permanency and 6% of children who became State Wards for Adoption took longer than 24 months.

Figure 2.20: Length of Time To Permanency Statewide 2011 CHIPS Cases By Perm Type

Permanency Type*	% of All Perms	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	22%	444	35%	150	88%	37	94%	9	95%	21	98%	11	100%	672
Trial Home Visit	21%	384	31%	187	89%	38	95%	11	97%	18	99%	4	100%	671
Reunified	4%	33	3%	56	72%	17	86%	7	92%	7	98%	3	100%	123
State Ward for Adoption	12%	61	5%	168	60%	73	79%	33	87%	27	94%	22	100%	383
Non State Ward for Adoption	1%	6	1%	6	63%	6	95%	1	100%	0	100%	0	100%	19
Transfer of Custody	17%	111	9%	251	69%	80	84%	41	91%	38	99%	7	100%	527
Long-Term Foster Care	3%	11	1%	33	41%	23	62%	13	74%	16	89%	12	100%	108
Foster Care for a Specified Time Dismissed w/o Permanency Order	1%	2	0%	12	67%	2	76%	2	86%	2	95%	1	100%	21
Term of Jurisdiction w/o Perm Order	4%	69	5%	40	88%	6	93%	7	98%	0	98%	2	100%	124
Total	100%	1254	41%	1089	76%	344	87%	163	92%	161	97%	82	100%	3093
Timing Objectives		50%		90%		99%								

*Permanency types include those that are now obsolete.

About 20% of all children reaching permanency in 2011 had only a Termination of Jurisdiction as the last permanency type entered. A large majority of these cases may have data entry issues which could be reviewed to show more accurately the type of permanency achieved for each child.

COURT OF APPEALS DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ♦ In 2011, the Court of Appeals exceeded its goal by disposing of 79% of its cases within 290 days (goal is 75%). This is an improvement compared to 2010 when 69% were disposed within 290 days, and compared to 2009, when 53% of cases were disposed within 290 days.
- ♦ The Court of Appeals also exceeded the goal by disposing of 95% of its cases within 365 days (goal is 90%) in 2011. This result has improved since 2010 when 92% of cases were disposed within 365 days, and an improvement over 2009, when 79% of cases were disposed within one year.

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

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

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Disposed Within 290 Days of Filing From Filing to Disposition Goal = 75% of Cases						
Civil	2009		2010		2011	
	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective
General Civil	888	58%	815	75%	725	89%
Unemployment	227	62%	341	77%	329	87%
Family	230	71%	223	95%	243	96%
Other	105	98%	82	100%	91	100%
Total Civil	1,450	64%	1,461	80%	1,388	90%
Criminal						
Criminal	877	32%	691	45%	677	53%
Juvenile Protection						
Protection	62	100%	42	100%	50	100%
Juv. Delinquency						
Delinquency	43	42%	25	76%	17	94%
Total Cases	2,432	53%	2,219	69%	2,132	79%

The court disposed of 79% of its cases within 290 days in 2011. This is a significant improvement over 2010, when 69% of cases were disposed within 290 days, and further improvement over 2009 when 53% of cases were disposed in that timeframe. The 2009 results were due to a pre-existing backlog and because of various delays in criminal cases, including court reporters’ need for more time to prepare transcripts, and public defenders’ frequent requests for extension of deadlines.

While only 53% of Criminal cases were disposed within 290 days in 2011, the court exceeded the 75% goal for all other categories.

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

Court of Appeals Percentage of Cases Disposed Within 365 Days of Filing From Filing to Disposition Goal = 90% of Cases						
Civil	2009		2010		2011	
	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective
General Civil	888	91%	815	98%	725	99%
Unemployment	227	94%	341	99%	329	100%
Family	230	91%	223	100%	243	100%
Other	105	100%	82	100%	91	100%
Total Civil	1,450	92%	1,461	98%	1,388	100%
Criminal						
Criminal	877	55%	691	78%	677	85%
Juvenile Protection						
Protection	62	100%	42	100%	50	100%
Juv. Delinquency						
Delinquency	43	91%	25	100%	17	100%
Total Cases	2,432	79%	2,219	92%	2,132	95%

In 2011, the court disposed of 95% of its cases within 365 days, surpassing the goal of 90% as well as showing an improvement over 2010 (92%) and 2009 (79%). Criminal cases did not meet the goal in 2011 (85% disposed within 365 days), but the Court exceeded the goal in all other case types, and improved compared to 2010.

The Court has effectively eliminated a backlog that peaked in 2007. Timeliness in criminal appeals is expected to continue to improve, although many relevant factors are largely outside the court's control.

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS WITHIN TIME STANDARDS

- ◆ The Supreme Court meets most timing objectives Filing of PFR to Disposition of PFR.
- ◆ The number of days from submission of oral argument to circulation of majority standard and submission to disposition have increased at the 90th percentile in 2011 compared to 2010 for Murder, Civil and Professional Reg. cases.

The Supreme Court approved timing objectives in March, 2007 and the Judicial Council adopted 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 Disp with Dissent, and Final Processing, and the court monitors progress of cases on that basis, MACS is not programmed to provide statistics for cases with and without dissents separately.

Figure 2.23: Number of Days Elapsed at 50th Percentile of Supreme Court Cases '07-'11

Minnesota Supreme Court Time Standards (Days)																
50th Percentile																
Event	Mandatory/Original (Non-PFRs)								Discretionary							
	Murder 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	
2011									47	71	47	531	19	14	40	7
2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	66	46	592	18	10	39	17
2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	60	47	728	23	15	41	10
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	63	43	543	29	14	41	8
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47	71	47	587	32	26	42	12
Submission (oral arg) to Circulation of Majority Standard	50		40		15		10		60		--	--	20		30	
2011	55	21	47	23	28	51	--	--	77	71	--	--	--	--	--	--
2010	59	37	42	26	53	48	--	--	80	66	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	63	40	57	23	37	59	--	11	71	60	--	--	--	--	67	3
2008	38	41	23	28	28	54	--	7	50	63	--	--	--	--	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	
2011	114	21	79	23	77	51	--	--	184	71	--	--	--	--	--	--
2010	121	37	36	26	98	48	--	--	169	66	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	129	40	35	23	70	59	15**	11	176	60	--	--	--	--	223	3
2008	79	41	2	28	65	54	13**	7	112	63	--	--	--	--	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

To report the points of measurement, MACS, the Supreme Court case management system, calculates the number of days a case took for particular events 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 that event took to accomplish and the days at case number 50 is then recorded as the 50th percentile number of days and the days at case number 90 is recorded as the 90th percentile number of days.

Figure 2.24: Number of Days Elapsed at 90th Percentile of Supreme Court Cases '07- '11

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	Wrts	Num of Cases	Review Granted	Num of Cases	Review Denied	Num of Cases	Child Prot.	Num of Cases	Crim. Pre-trial	Num of Cases	Crim. Pre-trial	Num of Cases
Filing of PFR to Disposition of PFR Standard	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60		60		20		40			
2011	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	71	56	531	25	14	44	7		
2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	66	56	592	26	10	43	7		
2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	60	57	728	34	15	54	10		
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	63	55	543	36	14	60	8		
2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	71	56	587	40	26	54	12		
Submission (oral arg.) to Circulation of Majority Standard	125		90		40		20		125		--	--	20		45			
2011	191	21	219	23	78	51	--	--	161	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2010	110	37	105	26	64	48	--	--	138	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2009	96	40	95	23	75	59	--	11	141	60	--	--	--	--	67	3		
2008	62	41	56	28	37	54	--	7	98	63	--	--	--	--	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			
2011	273	21	247	21	141	51	--	--	324	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2010	225	37	142	26	129	48	--	--	288	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2009	198	40	164	23	127	59	55**	11	302	60	--	--	--	--	223	3		
2008	136	41	99	28	92	54	25**	7	183	63	--	--	--	--	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

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 five years and has been instrumental in leading several significant data quality efforts.
- ◆ Many districts noted that their use of data quality reports and trainings on data quality have resulted in improved performance measure results.
- ◆ Several automated data quality reports have been made available recently to assist court staff with assessing the accuracy of the court records.
- ◆ Over 6,000 cases were affected by one or more Tyler (MNCIS) system defects that have been cleaned up by the Data Quality program and have now been successfully passed to the BCA, DNR and DVS.

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

One of the services provided by the Data Quality Program has been making Court Data Files available to courts to use to find data for possible updating or correction. These lists of cases and information about them had been manually produced and available via a SharePoint site. These reports became available via automated subscriptions in early 2012 and they deal with various components of Adult Criminal, Juvenile and CHIPS cases.

Additional manual reports that will be converted to automated reports include cases with a disposition date that is prior to the filing date, juvenile cases with a missing confidential status and criminal cases with invalid statute and level combinations.

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

*Judicial Council Policy 505
Core Judicial Branch Goals*

An example of a recent data quality initiative was a focus on cases where an Interim Disposition was used, but a Probation Component was not complete in MNCIS which could cause problematic criminal history records. There were 27,000 Adult Criminal cases with this issue, which has been reduced to 1,400 cases with work underway to address the 5,000 Juvenile cases with similar issues.

The data quality group also coordinated the manual clean-up of over 6,000 cases that a Tyler (MNCIS) defect caused cases to not be properly sent to DVS (Driver and Vehicle Services of the Department of Public Safety), BCA (Bureau of Criminal Apprehension) and DNR (Department of Natural Resources).



"With assistance from SCAO staff, the 5th District participated in an extensive data quality review of CHIPS and Permanency case types to insure all placements were being reported accurately."

5th District



The Length of Time to Permanency (LOTP) report is an important. Ongoing efforts to support the improvement of data quality of CHIPS and Permanency cases have resulted in more children being appropriately represented on the LOTP report. These efforts include the development and weekly posting of CHIPS Data Quality Reports and Court Data Files for local courts to use in monitoring their data, and technical assistance with local courts to help them develop the ability to review and improve CHIPS data.

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

EXCELLENCE

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

Do participants understand the orders given by the Court?

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS SURVEY

- ◆ The next round of the survey will be conducted during late 2012 and early 2013 with statewide results available in mid-2013.

The measure for the Excellence goal is the final statement in the Fairness section of the Access and Fairness survey conducted in 2008 - "As I leave the court, I know what to do next in my case." The Fairness Section of the survey was targeted to respondents who answered "Yes" to the question "Did you appear in front of a judicial officer today?" Overall, eighty-five percent (85%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement.

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

FAIRNESS AND EQUITY

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

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

ACCESS AND FAIRNESS SURVEY

- ◆ When the Access and Fairness Survey was conducted in 2008, at least 80% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with all fairness section statements.
- ◆ Responses varied by demographic groups and locations, specifically role and race of respondents, as well as by county size⁴ and response rate.
- ◆ The next round of the survey will be conducted during late 2012 and early 2013 with statewide results available in mid-2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ County size categories from the 2nd quarter 2008 judicial WCL (Small, Medium, Large)

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

Are jurors representative of our communities?

JURY POOLS

- ◆ The jurors who report to court are similar racially and ethnically compared to the population of the communities in Minnesota.
- ◆ Nearly all jurors complete the race and Hispanic/Latino ethnicity information on questionnaires. Data collected for ethnicity has improved from missing 12% in 2007 to missing only 1% in 2011.
- ◆ There are slightly more female jurors and slightly fewer male jurors than are in communities in Minnesota.

Demographics of jurors based on returned questionnaires come from the jury management system. The chart below compares the racial breakdown of the population as reported in the 2010 American Community Survey to the jurors who reported for service in calendar year 2011, returned their questionnaires, and reported their race.

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

Figure 5.1: 2011 Juror Racial Comparison with 2010 American Community Survey Estimates

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other & 2+ Races		Total *
	2010 ACS	CY11 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY11 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY11 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY11 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY11 Jurors	2010 ACS	CY11 Jurors	CY11 Jurors
Minnesota	89.6%	90.2%	3.4%	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	2.4%	1.7%	1.8%	43,629
Anoka	90.4%	90.7 %	3.4%	2.4 %	1.9%	1.7%	.5%	.9%	2.4%	2.6%	1.3%	1.7%	1,154
Carver-Scott	92.9%	94.2%	1.4%	.5%	.9%	.8%	.7%	.9%	3.2%	2.6%	.9%	1.0%	1,329
Dakota	88.5%	91.4%	2.3%	1.8%	2.9%	1.9%	.3%	.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.8%	2.0%	1,787
Hennepin	82.4%	81.2%	8.1%	7.9%	2.6%	2.4%	.7%	1.0%	3.5%	4.2%	2.7%	3.3%	8,304
Olmsted	90.9%	91.2%	2.6%	1.4%	2.0%	2.2%	0%	.7%	3.3%	2.7%	1.2%	1.8%	1,472
Ramsey	80.0%	80.1%	7.8%	6.9%	3.7%	3.1%	.7%	.7%	5.6%	6.4%	2.2%	2.8%	6,265
St. Louis	93.1%	96.5%	.9%	.3%	1.4%	.8%	2.3%	1.0%	.4%	0.4%	1.8%	1.0%	2,912
Stearns-Benton	94.0%	97.7%	3.4%	.6%	.6%	.7%	.2%	.2%	1.6%	.4%	.2%	.4%	2,527
Washington	92.0%	92.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%	.3%	.5%	2.9%	2.4%	1.2%	1.4%	1,320

* Total Jurors with and without race reported.

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

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

Of the counties or areas that are large enough to meet the demographic criteria, White jurors are very slightly over-represented compared to the population in Carver-Scott, Dakota, St. Louis and Stearns-Benton Counties as well as the state as a whole. White jurors are very slightly under-represented in Hennepin County. Hennepin and Ramsey Counties have more Asian/Pacific Islander and Multi-racial/Other jurors than in the population.

Statewide, only 1% of jurors had missing race information for 2011. The calculation for percent of jurors by race excludes those who did not report race⁶. There is very little variation on missing race among districts (.1% to 2.2%) as shown in the [appendix](#). The percent of jurors with missing race has improved dramatically since 2007 when a district had 60% of jurors with missing race data. Hispanic ethnicity is asked separately on the juror questionnaire. Three percent of all jurors (3.3%) did not answer the ethnicity question – (Hispanic/Latino) - which is an improvement compared to 8% of Hispanic/Latino missing data in 2008 and 12% in 2007.

Figure 5.2: Comparison of 2011 Jurors' Gender to Census Results

There are slightly more female jurors than are in communities across the state with some variation by location as shown in Figure 5.2. Statewide, the overrepresentation of females is less than 1%. Carver-Scott, St. Louis and Stearns-Benton Counties have the largest difference between the census and female jurors in areas for which census information is available. Hennepin, Olmsted and Ramsey Counties have a very slight underrepresentation of female jurors/ overrepresentation of males compared to the census estimates.

	% Female		% Male	
	2010 ACS	2011 Jurors	2010 ACS	2011 Jurors
Minnesota	50.4%	51.2%	49.6%	48.8%
Anoka	51.0%	52.1%	49.0%	47.9%
Carver-Scott	50.9%	53.5%	49.1%	46.5%
Dakota	50.7%	52.0%	49.3%	48.0%
Hennepin	51.0%	50.1%	49.0%	49.9%
Olmsted	53.0%	52.7%	47.0%	47.3%
Ramsey	51.9%	51.5%	48.1%	48.5%
St Louis	48.8%	51.6%	51.2%	48.4%
Stearns-Benton	48.2%	52.0%	51.8%	48.0%
Washington	50.6%	52.3%	49.4%	47.7%

⁶ Percent of race for jurors is calculated by subtracting out those who did not complete the race question so it equals the number of jurors by race divided by the total *number of jurors who completed the race section*.

QUALITY COURT WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT

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

What are our turnover rates?

SEPARATION RATES

- ◆ The separation rates of staff for FY12 by location range from under 2% in the 7th District to nearly 12% in MJC with 8% statewide.
- ◆ Retirements and resignations together comprise 85% of all separations in FY12. There have been no layoffs in the branch since FY09.
- ◆ The total Branch separation rate for FY12 is higher than all fiscal years since FY08.

Figure 6.1: Separation Rates for FY2012

District/ MJC	FY2012 (July 2011-June 2012)									
	Retirement		Resignation*		Dismissal**		Layoff		Total Separations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	7.0	3.2%	4.25	2.0%	2.0	0.9%	0	0%	13.25	6.1%
2	6.0	3.0%	10.0	4.9%	4.0	2.0%	0	0%	20.0	9.8%
3	3.5	2.4%	3.0	2.1%	1.0	0.7%	0	0%	7.5	5.2%
4	16.25	3.6%	26.0	5.8%	8.0	1.8%	0	0%	50.25	11.2%
5	7.5	7.1%	1.0	0.9%	0.0	0.0%	0	0%	8.5	8.0%
6	3.0	3.2%	1.0	1.1%	1.0	1.1%	0	0%	5.0	5.4%
7	2.0	1.3%	0.75	0.5%	0.0	0.0%	0	0%	2.75	1.8%
8	0.0	0.0%	1.8	3.0%	1.0	1.7%	0	0%	2.8	4.7%
9	3.0	2.2%	1.0	0.7%	1.0	0.7%	0	0%	5.0	3.7%
10	6.6	2.5%	5.0	1.9%	2.0	0.7%	0	0%	13.6	5.1%
MJC***	18.5	6.4%	11.5	4.0%	4.0	1.4%	0	0%	34.0	11.7%
Total	73.35	3.5%	65.3	3.1%	24.0	1.1%	0	0%	162.65	7.7%

= number of FTEs separated by type; % = percent of avg # of FTEs in a location during the FY 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 (excluding classifications above)

*Resignation includes Term Without Rights, Death, End of Disability Leave, Resignations, and Separation - Other

** Dismissal figures include Gross Misconduct and Dismissal

*** MJC includes SCAO, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board, Board of Law Examiners, Continuing Legal Education

Voluntary separations, retirements and resignations, account for 85% of the FTEs leaving the Branch in FY2012, with Dismissals accounting for 15% of the separations. The retirements/resignations comprise a smaller percentage of separations than in the previous fiscal year (85% in FY12; 90% in FY11) while dismissals are a larger share (15% in FY12; 8% in FY11). The variation by location in total separation percent ranges from 1.8% in the 7th District to 11.7% at MJC.

Figure 6.2: Total Separation Rates by District for FY08 to FY12

District/ MJC	FY12 %	FY11 %	FY10 %	FY09 %	FY08 %
1	6.1%	4.4%	3.2%	5.4%	7.7%
2	9.8%	7.1%	2.3%	4.7%	10.2%
3	5.2%	6.6%	1.4%	4.9%	16.3%
4	11.2%	8.4%	4.6%	5.4%	9.2%
5	8.0%	1.8%	7.7%	.8%	8.7%
6	5.4%	9.3%	7.7%	11.2%	7.2%
7	1.8%	4.8%	2.6%	6.4%	3.2%
8	4.7%	7.9%	1.5%	8.1%	4.2%
9	3.7%	7.8%	4.0%	5.1%	4.9%
10	5.1%	5.5%	4.9%	4.6%	8.5%
MJC	11.7%	3.9%	2.3%	4.2%	6.7%
Total	7.7%	6.2%	3.8%	5.2%	8.2%

There are many different ways to calculate turnover rates (or separation rates.) So, not all numbers are exactly comparable, especially those that report figures by month instead of annually. The annual separation rate of 7.7% for the Branch is roughly estimated at .6% per month. This compares to a rough average of 3% per month for all industries across the U.S. in 2011 and early 2012.

The total separation rate has increased to 7.7% in FY12 from 6.2% in FY11 and even lower rates in FY09 and FY10.

Figure 6.3: Statewide Separation Rates by Type for FY08 to FY12

The trends by type of separation from the branch have remained fairly steady over the past five fiscal years; however, retirements and dismissals increased in FY12 compared to FY11.

Separation Type	FY12 %	FY11 %	FY10 %	FY09 %	FY08 %
Retirement	3.5%	2.5%	1.4%	2.3%	2.6%
Resignation	3.1%	3.1%	1.5%	2.4%	4.3%
Dismissal	1.1%	.5%	.9%	.3%	1.0%
Layoff	0%	0%	0%	.3%	.3%
Total	7.7%	6.2%	3.8%	5.2%	8.2%

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.
- ◆ Discussions regarding conducting the next QCW survey are underway with the Judicial Council. Results will be available before the end of fiscal year 2013.

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. Results from the survey are available on [CourtNet](#).

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.

USING PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR ADMINISTRATION

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

The Key Results and Measures, Priority Measures for Implementation plan was updated for FY2012-FY2013 to include direction to review timing and survey measures and report any actions taken based on the results to the Judicial Council two times each year. This reporting includes a written review due in March of each year and an oral review in September.

DISTRICT/APPELLATE COURTS REVIEW OF RESULTS

For the Spring 2012 written reviews, each district received a template with statewide results included to use to summarize their district results and compare them to the statewide figures. Online stoplight reports were available for the first time for this review. These stoplight reports provide current and trend data for Age of Pending Cases, Time to Disposition and Clearance Rates and show county-level results in data form and with green, yellow or red lights in tabular and map formats. These online reports allow users to see at a glance where problems might exist.

Included in the template was a place to provide narrative feedback from districts and appellate courts based on findings of their reviews. These [completed forms](#) are available on CourtNet.

Red Lights

Statewide, at the end of 2011 results show only two measures with “red lights,” Age of Pending for Major Criminal cases, and Length of Time to Permanency for children on Permanency TPR or non-TPR cases. Several districts also had red lights in these same two areas, but few others. Most districts noted improvements compared to 2010 or consistently positive results.

“Minor Civil cases declined in their clearance rate in 2011 ... and did not meet the 100% objective as they did in 2010 ... because many Implied Consent cases were unresolved due to the source code issue.”

4th District

Shortage of Resources and Source Code Cases

The continuing shortage of district public defense resources has had an impact on major criminal case dispositions.

1st District

Shortages of judicial resources, public defenders and other justice partner staff reductions were mentioned less frequently in reports of 2011 results than in 2010. However, these shortages and vacancies due to judicial retirements, in addition to the ongoing appellate review of source code cases are still a concern.

Judicial Resources, Business Practices and Data Quality Changes

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

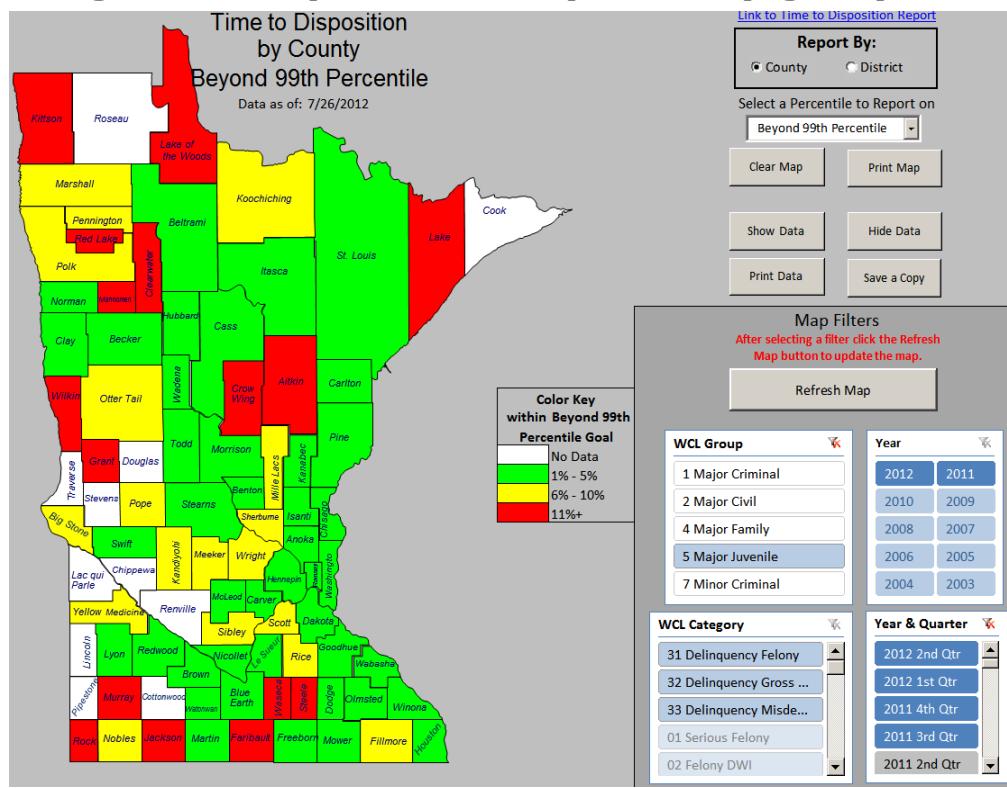
- The 2nd District studied cases on the Length of Time to Permanency report since it was the one area in the district with a red light. Older cases were given a great deal of scrutiny by judges and staff to better understand the data in the 2011 report. Several improvement efforts were implemented including cleaning up incorrect data, training for judges and court staff to understand the importance of managing these cases and ongoing review of pending reports. Results are showing improvement after these efforts; as much as a 34% improvement in moving children to permanency in 0-6 months.
- The 3rd District moved judicial resources within the district and utilized retired judges which have “helped us to generally remain above water with the exception of major criminal.” There has also been close collaboration with prosecutors in Steele County to deal with the large percent of cases pending past the timing objectives.
- The 4th District is “in the process of becoming a paperless or paper-on-demand court”, as well as utilizing e-filing in Civil and Family court. These initiatives necessitate reviews of business processes which have brought “new, more efficient methods” into these courts.
- The 5th District reviewed Juvenile Delinquency cases that were pending beyond the 99th percentile. Some of the cases have been closed, some were set for hearings in the next two months and the remaining are being reviewed for reporting accuracy.
- The 6th District reviewed Minor Criminal cases since the time to disposition results were not as high as the state average. These results may have been impacted by continuing cleanup activity in the district.
- The 9th District has performance measures as a standing agenda item on District Judges’ and Court Administrator meetings. District staff is also working with individual counties on data clean-up.
- The Anoka Bench approved a new civil block assignment system which was to go into effect July 1 and civil numbers were expected to improve as a result.

Figure 7.1: Example of Time to Disposition Stoplight Report**On-going Review**

Several districts report that they have implemented on-going review of results and the underlying data.

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

All Trial Court Reports include the ability to “drill-through” to individual case names and numbers to assist with finding causes for particular results. Three reports are also available in a “stoplight report” version as shown in Figure 7.1



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 (plus statewide)
Clearance Rates – Tabular and Stoplight Version	Summary or drill-through to details	Monthly or Annually	District, County or Court
Time to Disposition – Tabular and Stoplight Version	Summary or drill-through to details	Calendar year or any rolling 12 months	District, County or Court
Age of Pending – Tabular and Stoplight Version	Summary (Details available via Pending Caseload Report)	Current as of most recent warehouse load (loads weekly); quarterly archived data available by request	District, County, Court or Judge
Length of Time to Permanency	Summary or drill-through to details	Any month or year combination	District, County, Court or Judge

DATA DETAILS (APPENDIX)

JUDICIAL COUNCIL POLICIES 505, 505A, 505B

Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy

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

Supersedes:

Core Judicial Branch Goals

I. POLICY STATEMENT

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

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

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

II. IMPLEMENTATION AUTHORITY

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

III. EXECUTIVE LIMITATION

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

Related Documents:

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

505a. TIMING OBJECTIVES FOR CASE DISPOSITIONS

Adopted by the Judicial Council on July 22, 2006⁷

Amended by the Judicial Council on August 19, 2010

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

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

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

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

⁹ Results not yet available



Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy

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

Supersedes:

Key Results and Measures: FY 2012-FY 2013

Priority Measures for Implementation

I. Goal 1: Access to Justice

Do participants perceive the courts to be accessible?

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

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

II. Goal 2: Timeliness

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Goal 3: Integrity and Accountability

Is the electronic record system accurate, complete and timely?

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

IV. Goal 4: Excellence

Do participants understand the orders given by the Court?

- *Conduct Access and Fairness Survey.*

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

V. Goal 5: Fairness and Equity

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

- *Conduct Access and Fairness Survey.*

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

Are jurors representative of our communities?

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

VI. Goal 6: Quality Court Workplace Environment

Do employees and judicial officers express satisfaction in their positions?

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

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

What are our turn-over rates?

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

VII. Reporting of Key Results and Measures

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

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

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

STATEWIDE CLEARANCE RATES FOR 2011

WCL Category	Clearance Rate	Beginning Pending	Filings	Dispositions	Ending Pending
Serious Felony	104.2 %	1,563	1,276	1,329	1,510
Felony DWI	99.7 %	527	730	728	529
Other Felony	98.5 %	23,442	25,962	25,582	23,823
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	99.3 %	9,108	13,652	13,555	9,205
Other Gross Misdemeanor	102.7 %	11,243	14,059	14,444	10,858
Major Criminal Total:	99.9 %	45,883	55,679	55,638	45,925
Personal Injury	102.5 %	4,618	3,339	3,424	4,533
Contract	109.3 %	4,683	9,982	10,911	3,754
Wrongful Death	113.5 %	165	178	202	141
Malpractice	100.9 %	103	106	107	102
Property Damage	86.5 %	143	377	326	194
Condemnation	135.7 %	190	112	152	150
Conciliation Appeal	106.3 %	404	697	741	360
Harassment	99.3 %	229	9,915	9,845	300
Employment	103.5 %	218	375	388	205
Other Civil	107.2 %	6,602	15,258	16,355	5,504
Major Civil Total:	105.2 %	17,355	40,339	42,451	15,243
Trust	102.3 %	491	432	442	481
Supervised Administration	99.4 %	789	538	535	792
Unsupervised Administration	97.7 %	539	2,950	2,882	606
Special Administration	89.8 %	163	226	203	186
Informal Probate	98.4 %	227	3,235	3,182	279
Estate/Other Probate	96.5 %	252	950	917	285
Guardianship/Conservatorship	98.4 %	772	2,671	2,627	811
Commitment	100.0 %	253	4,110	4,109	254
Major Probate Total:	98.6 %	3,486	15,112	14,897	3,694
Dissolution with Child	104.0 %	3,918	8,846	9,197	3,565
Dissolution without Child	101.3 %	1,771	8,075	8,178	1,666
Support	101.8 %	3,226	15,391	15,669	2,944
Adoption	99.3 %	275	1,500	1,489	286
Other Family	94.9 %	1,174	3,550	3,368	1,353
Other Juvenile	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Domestic Abuse	99.6 %	235	10,959	10,918	275
Major Family Total:	101.0 %	10,600	48,321	48,819	10,090
Delinquency Felony	100.5 %	1,304	4,059	4,078	1,285
Delinquency Gross Misdemeanor	102.5 %	430	1,491	1,529	392
Delinquency Misdemeanor	99.8 %	2,223	11,120	11,099	2,244
Status Offense	97.8 %	3,159	17,157	16,784	3,531
Dependency/Neglect	95.0 %	3,184	4,587	4,356	3,414
Term. of Parental Rights	0.0%	24	0	6	18
Permanency	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Permanency - TPR	94.4 %	414	1,145	1,081	478
Permanency - Non TPR	100.3 %	198	773	775	196

CHIPS - Delinquency Under 10	0.0%	7	0	0	7
Truancy	101.9 %	541	1,918	1,955	505
Runaway	103.5 %	108	400	414	94
Major Juvenile Total:	98.7 %	11,592	42,650	42,077	12,164
Unlawful Detainer	100.0 %	796	22,437	22,444	793
Implied Consent	89.2 %	3,843	4,749	4,234	4,358
Transcript Judgment	96.4 %	155	24,459	23,569	619
Default Judgment	99.5 %	783	34,237	34,060	958
Conciliation	100.5 %	10,234	53,072	53,350	9,955
Minor Civil Total:	99.1 %	15,811	138,954	137,657	16,683
5th Degree Assault	101.6 %	7,483	13,109	13,321	7,271
Other Non-Traffic	101.1 %	108,936	128,092	129,519	107,505
Misdemeanor DWI	94.8 %	11,788	27,158	25,754	13,192
Other Traffic	97.7 %	237,249	759,829	742,401	254,661
Juvenile Traffic	97.4 %	3,747	9,385	9,145	3,991
Parking	127.0 %	429,004	406,375	516,126	319,250
Minor Criminal Total:	106.9 %	798,207	1,343,948	1,436,266	705,870
Grand Total:	105.5 %	902,934	1,685,003	1,777,805	809,669

CLEARANCE RATES BY DISTRICT 2007 - 2011

District 1 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	98.8%	95.3%	105.1%	106.2%	94.6%
Major Civil	94.8%	97.6%	105.8%	99.8%	99.7%
Probate/MH	111.2%	124.9%	112.1%	181.3%	98.2%
Family	97.0%	111.4%	100.9%	102.3%	100.9%
Juvenile	93.0%	100.6%	100.9%	100.4%	97.9%
Minor Civil	98.2%	99.4%	102.3%	100.4%	100.0%
Minor Criminal	100.4%	97.4%	97.4%	97.1%	95.7%
Total	99.7%	98.3%	98.8%	98.8%	96.5%

District 2 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	103.7%	87.1%	103.5%	96.0%	108.5%
Major Civil	87.3%	89.7%	94.9%	100.3%	105.0%
Probate/MH	106.0%	108.9%	105.8%	96.4%	99.7%
Family	105.1%	96.3%	101.2%	101.4%	101.9%
Juvenile	86.4%	97.4%	119.0%	97.3%	98.2%
Minor Civil	90.5%	101.3%	103.5%	101.4%	99.1%
Minor Criminal	110.7%	82.4%	81.2%	85.1%	114.8%
Total	108.9%	84.0%	83.7%	86.7%	113.3%

District 3 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	104.8%	107.0%	102.4%	101.2%	105.0%
Major Civil	97.9%	99.1%	102.6%	100.2%	103.4%
Probate/MH	104.0%	103.9%	101.2%	101.7%	97.1%
Family	104.3%	100.8%	98.8%	103.4%	102.0%
Juvenile	98.6%	104.7%	100.4%	102.2%	97.9%
Minor Civil	99.4%	97.4%	101.3%	102.8%	100.8%
Minor Criminal	102.2%	103.9%	103.7%	100.4%	97.8%
Total	102.0%	103.5%	102.9%	100.9%	99.0%

District 4 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	91.5%	100.0%	99.7%	96.9%	97.5%
Major Civil	98.2%	91.6%	95.3%	96.7%	111.1%
Probate/MH	99.4%	106.3%	110.0%	99.2%	99.4%
Family	103.6%	101.1%	100.9%	99.0%	100.4%
Juvenile	112.3%	104.2%	111.5%	97.8%	96.8%
Minor Civil	99.1%	100.3%	99.8%	102.8%	96.5%
Minor Criminal	93.9%	91.8%	95.8%	91.9%	113.3%
Total	94.7%	92.8%	96.5%	92.9%	111.5%

District 5 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	102.2%	104.8%	101.8%	102.3%	96.2%
Major Civil	98.4%	101.0%	101.8%	97.9%	105.5%
Probate/MH	104.3%	105.8%	111.3%	114.6%	102.8%
Family	98.5%	100.1%	99.4%	98.8%	101.3%
Juvenile	93.8%	102.6%	101.4%	100.0%	100.9%
Minor Civil	98.1%	101.2%	99.4%	101.7%	97.7%
Minor Criminal	97.6%	99.6%	102.4%	102.2%	98.8%
Total	97.9%	100.3%	102.0%	102.0%	99.1%

District 6 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	100.3%	104.2%	97.6%	97.1%	96.7%
Major Civil	102.2%	101.4%	99.3%	94.6%	103.4%
Probate/MH	135.0%	124.6%	101.1%	101.4%	100.9%
Family	104.7%	101.3%	99.9%	102.2%	98.8%
Juvenile	97.0%	101.8%	96.9%	104.3%	95.1%
Minor Civil	93.5%	109.4%	93.3%	100.2%	98.5%
Minor Criminal	96.5%	101.6%	88.0%	80.4%	90.1%
Total	97.1%	102.1%	90.7%	86.8%	93.0%

District 7 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	99.0%	105.0%	106.0%	98.0%	100.5%
Major Civil	96.1%	104.9%	102.8%	101.3%	101.5%
Probate/MH	120.6%	122.3%	103.6%	110.7%	97.7%
Family	99.8%	101.9%	98.3%	101.5%	100.8%
Juvenile	93.7%	103.8%	100.1%	100.1%	100.5%
Minor Civil	96.2%	100.9%	100.6%	102.6%	101.4%
Minor Criminal	97.5%	97.9%	101.4%	98.8%	97.1%
Total	97.7%	99.7%	101.5%	99.2%	98.4%

District 8 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	104.3%	99.7%	101.4%	98.6%	96.5%
Major Civil	98.9%	103.8%	101.8%	100.8%	102.4%
Probate/MH	121.1%	108.9%	105.2%	98.6%	97.5%
Family	100.4%	100.6%	100.2%	97.4%	102.6%
Juvenile	100.9%	104.8%	98.0%	98.1%	105.0%
Minor Civil	99.1%	99.8%	101.6%	98.3%	100.3%
Minor Criminal	100.1%	102.5%	100.6%	98.8%	96.5%
Total	100.7%	102.3%	100.8%	98.7%	97.8%

District 9 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	102.8%	108.1%	102.6%	97.3%	102.5%
Major Civil	96.8%	96.3%	101.6%	101.7%	99.5%
Probate/MH	100.5%	131.4%	105.1%	99.3%	95.5%
Family	97.9%	101.6%	101.2%	100.7%	98.7%
Juvenile	98.3%	107.7%	100.0%	101.5%	103.1%
Minor Civil	99.0%	98.6%	98.3%	100.2%	101.0%
Minor Criminal	100.3%	103.5%	100.4%	99.2%	95.8%
Total	100.0%	103.7%	100.4%	99.5%	97.5%

District 10 Clearance Rates

Case Group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Major Criminal	104.6%	102.8%	108.6%	100.1%	101.0%
Major Civil	91.6%	100.7%	100.3%	99.8%	106.8%
Probate/MH	98.1%	107.3%	128.0%	97.9%	96.9%
Family	99.7%	100.8%	99.9%	99.7%	102.6%
Juvenile	94.6%	105.5%	104.5%	100.9%	99.3%
Minor Civil	96.7%	99.4%	99.7%	100.5%	99.9%
Minor Criminal	98.4%	96.3%	100.4%	97.3%	94.7%
Total	98.3%	97.9%	101.0%	98.2%	96.6%

TIME TO DISPOSITION STATEWIDE 2011

This statewide report of 2011 dispositions includes dispositions entered in MNCIS (regardless of system where case was filed) but excludes dispositions in ViBES.

WCL Case Category	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Serious Felony	4	221	16.6%	6	220	33.2%	12	531	73.1%	357	26.9%	1,329	294
Felony DWI	4	277	38.0%	6	169	61.3%	12	203	89.1%	79	10.9%	728	197
Other Felony	4	11,136	43.5%	6	4,986	63.0%	12	6,948	90.2%	2,507	9.8%	25,577	181
Gross Misd DWI	4	8,481	62.6%	6	2,414	80.5%	12	2,165	96.4%	481	3.6%	13,541	122
Other Gross Misd	4	8,915	61.8%	6	2,340	78.0%	12	2,561	95.7%	617	4.3%	14,433	128
Major Criminal Total:		29,030	52.2%		10,129	70.4%		12,408	92.7%	4,041	7.3%	55,608	156
Personal Injury	12	2,653	77.5%	18	503	92.2%	24	140	96.3%	128	3.7%	3,424	331
Contract	12	10,162	93.1%	18	460	97.4%	24	156	98.8%	132	1.2%	10,910	134
Wrongful Death	12	146	72.3%	18	31	87.6%	24	8	91.6%	17	8.4%	202	271
Malpractice	12	54	50.5%	18	30	78.5%	24	15	92.5%	8	7.5%	107	412
Property Damage	12	281	86.2%	18	34	96.6%	24	5	98.2%	6	1.8%	326	175
Condemnation	12	94	61.8%	18	22	76.3%	24	6	80.3%	30	19.7%	152	483
Conciliation Appeal	12	667	90.0%	18	53	97.2%	24	15	99.2%	6	0.8%	741	197
Harassment	12	9,795	99.9%	18	7	99.9%	24	3	100.0%	3	0.0%	9,808	10
Employment	12	328	84.5%	18	48	96.9%	24	6	98.5%	6	1.5%	388	199
Other Civil	12	15,133	92.5%	18	589	96.1%	24	220	97.5%	412	2.5%	16,354	149
Major Civil Total:		39,313	92.7%		1,777	96.9%		574	98.2%	748	1.8%	42,412	132
Dissolution w/Child	12	8,253	89.8%	18	639	96.7%	24	194	98.8%	109	1.2%	9,195	158
Dissolution w/o Child	12	7,844	96.0%	18	234	98.9%	24	48	99.4%	45	0.6%	8,171	80
Domestic Abuse	2	10,698	98.1%	3	97	99.0%	4	45	99.4%	63	0.6%	10,903	10
Major Family Total:		26,795	94.8%		970	98.2%		287	99.2%	217	0.8%	28,269	78
Delinquency Felony	3	2,766	67.9%	5	729	85.7%	6	193	90.5%	388	9.5%	4,076	86
Delinq Gross Misd	3	1,171	76.6%	5	209	90.3%	6	42	93.0%	107	7.0%	1,529	70
Delinquency Misd	3	9,512	85.7%	5	1,079	95.5%	6	197	97.2%	306	2.8%	11,094	51
Major Juvenile Total:		13,449	80.5%		2,017	92.6%		432	95.2%	801	4.8%	16,699	62
5th Degree Assault	3	6,164	54.7%	6	3,152	82.6%	9	1,191	93.2%	771	6.8%	11,278	111
Other Non-Traffic	3	67,779	76.3%	6	13,477	91.4%	9	4,113	96.1%	3,493	3.9%	88,862	77
Misdemeanor DWI	3	11,264	71.9%	6	2,992	91.0%	9	821	96.2%	595	3.8%	15,672	82
Other Traffic	3	296,732	92.9%	6	16,332	98.0%	9	3,695	99.1%	2,747	0.9%	319,506	39
Juvenile Traffic	3	5,005	94.0%	6	250	98.7%	9	34	99.3%	37	0.7%	5,326	40
Minor Criminal Total:		386,944	87.8%		36,203	96.0%		9,854	98.3%	7,643	1.7%	440,644	50
Grand Total		495,531	84.9		51,096	93.7		23,555	97.7	13,450	2.3	583,632	68

TIME TO DISPOSITION BY DISTRICT 2011

1st District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	2,949	46.4	6	1,230	65.8	12	1,641	91.6	535	8.4	6,355	168
Major Civil	12	4,532	94.8	18	170	98.3	24	40	99.2	39	.8	4,781	110
Dissolutions	12	2,416	93.7	18	118	98.3	24	33	99.5	12	.5	2,579	97
Domestic Abuse	2	1,313	97.8	3	12	98.7	4	7	99.2	11	1.2	1,343	12
Juvenile	3	2,104	84.8	5	235	94.3	6	44	96.1	97	4.5	2,480	75
Minor Criminal	3	81,621	92.7	6	4,585	97.9	9	1,176	99.3	657	1.1	88,039	44
Grand Total		94,935	89.9		6,350	95.9		2,941	98.7	1,351	1.3	105,577	58

2nd District-Time to Disposition 2011 – 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	3,650	64.1	6	978	81.3	12	871	96.6	196	3.4	5,695	121
Major Civil	12	3,784	92.2	18	211	97.3	24	65	98.9	46	1.1	4,106	147
Dissolutions	12	1,347	94.5	18	58	98.5	24	13	99.4	8	0.6	1,426	118
Domestic Abuse	2	1,385	98.4	3	14	99.4	4	5	99.8	3	0.2	1,407	7
Juvenile	3	1,940	89.2	5	153	96.2	6	34	97.7	49	2.3	2,176	48
Minor Criminal	3	9,021	58.1	6	4,486	87.0	9	1,238	95.0	772	5.0	15,517	101
Grand Total		21,127	69.7		5,900	89.1		2,226	96.5	1,074	3.5	30,327	104

3rd District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	2,303	45.1	6	967	64.0	12	1,188	87.3	649	12.7	5,107	185
Major Civil	12	3,057	92.8	18	136	96.9	24	52	98.5	49	1.5	3,294	97
Dissolutions	12	1,441	91.3	18	93	97.2	24	27	98.9	17	1.0	1,579	127
Domestic Abuse	2	757	98.6	3	3	99.0	4	3	99.3	5	.7	768	8
Juvenile	3	871	70.9	5	226	89.3	6	49	93.2	83	6.8	1,229	74
Minor Criminal	3	39,091	90.2	6	2,631	96.3	9	872	98.3	738	1.7	43,332	46
Grand Total		47,521	85.9		4,056	93.3		2,191	97.2	1,541	2.8	65,309	64

4th District-Time to Disposition 2011- Includes all dispositions in MNCIS, but no Minor Criminal cases disposed in ViBES

WCL Case Type	90th Percentile			97th Percentile			99th Percentile			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	7,788	64.6	6	1,893	80.3	12	1,900	96.1	474	3.9	12,055	123
Major Civil	12	10,858	94.9	18	420	98.6	24	97	99.5	61	.5	11,436	138
Dissolutions	12	3,391	94.4	18	156	98.8	24	31	99.6	13	.4	3,591	105
Domestic Abuse	2	2,692	99.5	3	10	99.9	4	2	99.9	2	.1	2,706	7
Juvenile	3	2,334	75.4	5	494	91.3	6	94	94.3	175	5.7	3,097	71
Minor Criminal	3	33,146	72.2	6	8,695	91.1	9	2,494	96.5	1,594	3.5	45,929	78
Grand Total		60,209	76.4		11,668	91.2		4,618	97.1	2,319	2.9	78,814	92

5th District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	1,557	53.5	6	510	71.1	12	623	92.5	218	7.5	2,908	157
Major Civil	12	1,911	89.8	18	111	95.1	24	35	96.7	70	3.3	2,127	129
Dissolutions	12	791	93.6	18	38	98.1	24	11	99.4	5	.6	845	100
Domestic Abuse	2	582	98.6	3	5	99.5	4	0	99.5	3	.5	590	7
Juvenile	3	1,042	81.1	5	131	91.3	6	38	94.2	74	5.8	1,285	67
Minor Criminal	3	30,814	94.3	6	1,182	97.9	9	281	98.8	389	1.2	32,666	38
Grand Total		36,697	90.8		1,977	95.7		988	98.1	759	1.9	40,421	53

6th District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	1,817	56.1	6	590	74.3	12	632	93.8	200	6.2	3,239	145
Major Civil	12	2,454	93.0	18	100	96.7	24	34	98.0	52	2.0	2,640	102
Dissolutions	12	815	93.0	18	35	97.0	24	11	98.3	15	1.7	876	116
Domestic Abuse	2	598	96.3	3	9	97.7	4	4	98.4	10	1.6	621	16
Juvenile	3	664	83.4	5	87	94.3	6	15	96.2	30	3.8	796	54
Minor Criminal	3	25,288	86.6	6	2,269	94.4	9	762	97.0	867	3.0	29,186	54
Grand Total		31,636	84.7		3,090	93.0		1458	96.9	1,174	3.1	37,358	66

7th District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	2,464	42.8	6	1,099	61.9	12	1,634	90.2	563	9.8	5,760	183
Major Civil	12	2,872	93.2	18	122	97.1	24	46	98.6	42	1.4	3,082	101
Dissolutions	12	1,433	93.5	18	78	98.6	24	15	99.5	7	.5	1,533	117
Domestic Abuse	2	856	98.4	3	4	98.9	4	1	99.0	9	1.0	870	9
Juvenile	3	1,046	76.5	5	199	91.1	6	52	94.9	70	5.1	1,367	66
Minor Criminal	3	43,549	92.7	6	2,368	97.7	9	579	98.9	498	1.1	46,994	41
Grand Total		52,220	87.6		3,870	94.1		2,327	98.0	1,189	2.0	59,606	60

8th District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	991	60.3	6	317	79.6	12	280	96.6	56	3.4	1,644	125
Major Civil	12	970	94.4	18	38	98.1	24	11	99.1	9	.9	1,028	89
Dissolutions	12	467	93.0	18	28	98.6	24	6	99.8	1	.2	502	111
Domestic Abuse	2	348	99.1	3	1	99.4	4	1	99.7	1	.3	351	6
Juvenile	3	311	80.2	5	37	89.7	6	13	93.0	27	7.0	388	64
Minor Criminal	3	14,790	94.7	6	636	98.7	9	118	99.5	81	.5	15,625	34
Grand Total		17,877	91.5		1,057	96.9		429	99.1	175	.9	19,538	47

9th District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	2,629	54.1	6	911	72.9	12	954	92.5	363	7.5	4,857	156
Major Civil	12	2,955	92.3	18	107	95.7	24	43	97.0	95	3.0	3,200	142
Dissolutions	12	1,006	91.8	18	59	97.2	24	19	98.9	12	1.1	1,096	142
Domestic Abuse	2	917	96.6	3	12	97.9	4	9	98.8	11	1.2	949	13
Juvenile	3	1,144	77.9	5	183	90.4	6	48	93.7	93	6.3	1,468	67
Minor Criminal	3	33,895	92.7	6	1,856	97.8	9	494	99.1	323	.9	36,568	36
Grand Total		42,546	88.4		3,128	94.9		1,567	98.1	897	1.9	48,138	58

10th District-Time to Disposition 2011

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	2,882	36.1	6	1,634	56.5	12	2,685	90.1	787	9.9	7,988	194
Major Civil	12	5,920	88.1	18	362	93.5	24	151	95.8	285	4.2	6,718	172
Dissolutions	12	2,989	89.5	18	210	95.8	24	76	98.1	64	1.9	3,339	160
Domestic Abuse	2	1,250	96.3	3	27	98.4	4	13	99.4	8	.6	1,298	15
Juvenile	3	1,993	82.6	5	272	93.9	6	45	95.7	103	4.3	2,413	61
Minor Criminal	3	75,729	87.3	6	7,495	95.9	9	1,840	98.0	1,724	2.0	86,788	55
Grand Total		90,763	83.6		10,000	92.8		4,810	97.3	2,971	2.7	108,544	75

TIME TO DISPOSITION BY ACTIVITY TYPE STATEWIDE 2011

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 Hrg Activity (64.8% of '11 Disps)											
Major Criminal	963	94.0	11	95.6	13	97.4	18	2.6	89	705	.2%
Major Civil	18,540	96.3	386	98.3	88	98.8	234	1.2	86	19,248	6%
Major Family	12,551	99.2	73	99.8	10	99.9	16	0.1	26	12,650	4%
Major Juvenile	796	94.3	17	96.3	7	97.2	24	2.8	32	844	.3%
Minor Criminal	275,066	97.4	5,237	99.3	821	99.6	1,158	0.4	31	282,282	89%
State Total	307,616	97.4	5,724	99.2	939	99.5	1,450	0.5	33	315,729	100%
With Hrg Activity (34.3% of '11 Disps)											
Major Criminal	28,155	52.8	9,834	71.3	11,746	93.3	3,578	6.7	152	53,313	21%
Major Civil	19,993	91.3	1,113	96.4	369	98.1	423	1.9	159	21,898	8%
Major Family	13,802	93.4	654	97.8	190	99.1	135	0.9	106	14,781	6%
Major Juvenile	11,109	80.9	1,667	93.0	337	95.4	626	4.6	62	13,739	5%
Minor Criminal	110,182	71.5	29,557	90.7	8,417	96.1	5,966	3.9	83	154,122	60%
State Total	183,241	71.1	42,825	87.7	21,059	95.8	10,728	4.2	104	257,853	100%
Court Trial (.5% of '11 Disps)											
Major Criminal	87	12.4	33	27.1	99	71.1	65	28.9	300	225	4%
Major Civil	560	70.7	116	85.4	62	93.2	54	6.8	314	792	14%
Major Family	397	50.3	240	80.6	87	91.6	66	8.4	389	790	14%
Major Juvenile	107	27.3	140	63.0	45	74.5	100	25.5	149	392	7%
Minor Criminal	1,517	45.2	1,134	78.9	419	91.4	288	8.6	131	3,358	60%
State Total	2,609	46.9	1,663	76.9	712	89.7	573	10.3	202	5,557	100%
Jury Trial (.2% of '11 Disps)											
Major Criminal	184	13.5	251	31.9	550	72.2	380	27.8	302	1,365	54%
Major Civil	99	28.0	162	73.9	55	89.5	37	10.5	487	353	14%
Major Juvenile	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	280	4	0%
Minor Criminal	93	11.8	270	45.9	196	70.8	231	29.2	229	790	31%
State Total	376	15.0	683	42.2	801	74.0	652	26.0	305	2,512	100%
Change of Venue (.2% of '11 Disps)											
Major Criminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0%
Major Civil	122	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	47	122	6%
Major Family	45	93.8	3	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	68	48	2%
Major Juvenile	1,436	83.5	194	94.8	43	97.3	47	2.7	52	1,720	87%
Minor Criminal	88	94.6	5	100.0	0	100.0	0	0.0	36	93	5%
State Total	1,691	85.3	202	95.5	43	97.6	47	2.4	51	1,983	100%

Includes all dispositions from MNCIS, excludes dispositions in ViBES.

NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS PER COUNTY IN 2011, OTHER GROSS MISD CASES

County	# Dispositions Other Gross Misd Cases 2011	County	# Dispositions Other Gross Misd Cases 2011
Aitkin	69	Martin	35
Anoka	839	McLeod	97
Becker	135	Meeker	28
Beltrami	166	Mille Lacs	140
Benton	76	Morrison	74
Big Stone	8	Mower	85
Blue Earth	156	Murray	17
Brown	46	Nicollet	37
Carlton	98	Nobles	41
Carver	133	Norman	7
Cass	127	Olmsted	386
Chippewa	35	Otter Tail	105
Chisago	84	Pennington	40
Clay	171	Pine	74
Clearwater	36	Pipestone	14
Cook	15	Polk	84
Cottonwood	22	Pope	25
Crow Wing	231	Red Lake	9
Dakota	863	Redwood	65
Dodge	30	Renville	44
Douglas	95	Rice	162
Faribault	35	Rock	12
Fillmore	21	Roseau	35
Freeborn	75	St. Louis Duluth	323
Goodhue	209	St. Louis Hibbing	105
Grant	9	St. Louis Virginia	130
Hennepin	3,956	Scott	285
Houston	39	Sherburne	156
Hubbard	79	Sibley	42
Isanti	82	Stearns	361
Itasca	125	Steele	98
Jackson	9	Stevens	14
Kanabec	49	Swift	39
Kandiyohi	90	Todd	53
Kittson	3	Traverse	12
Koochiching	28	Wabasha	43
Lac qui Parle	5	Wadena	43
Lake	18	Waseca	41
Lake of the Woods	13	Washington	488
LeSueur	29	Watowwan	27
Lincoln	7	Wilkin	6
Lyon	55	Winona	128
Mahnomen	81	Wright	260
Marshall	15	Yellow Medicine	37

AGE OF PENDING STATEWIDE (AS OF 6-30-12)

Excludes cases pending in ViBES.

	90th Percentile		97th Percentile		99th Percentile		Beyond 99th Percentile		Total Cases Pending
	Cases	%	Cases	Cum %	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	
WCL Group/Category									
Serious Felony	395	40%	138	54%	277	83%	170	17%	980
Felony DWI	202	50%	54	64%	79	84%	66	16%	401
Other Felony	7414	56%	1963	71%	2697	92%	1094	8%	13168
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	2901	55%	607	66%	712	79%	1097	21%	5317
Other Gross Misd	3132	67%	654	81%	664	95%	211	5%	4661
Major Criminal Total	14044	57%	3416	71%	4429	89%	2638	11%	24527
Personal Injury	1965	87%	178	95%	53	97%	69	3%	2265
Contract	2665	91%	152	96%	57	98%	55	2%	2929
Wrongful Death	90	76%	18	92%	5	96%	5	4%	118
Property Damage	85	83%	10	93%	3	96%	4	4%	102
Condemnation	186	90%	16	98%	3	100%	1	0%	206
Conciliation Appeal	71	50%	17	62%	18	75%	35	25%	141
Harassment	304	94%	15	98%	5	100%	1	0%	325
Employment	312	97%	8	99%	2	100%	0	0%	322
Other Civil	176	88%	17	96%	6	99%	2	1%	201
Malpractice	4408	86%	294	92%	132	94%	291	6%	5125
Major Civil Total	10262	87%	725	94%	284	96%	463	4%	11734
Dissolution with Child	2964	90%	232	97%	63	99%	38	1%	3297
Dissolution without Child	1544	93%	80	98%	18	99%	11	1%	1653
Domestic Abuse	246	78%	16	83%	13	88%	39	12%	314
Major Family	4754	90%	328	97%	94	98%	88	2%	5264
Delinquency Felony	647	69%	144	85%	32	88%	113	12%	936
Delinquency Gross Misd	157	72%	40	91%	4	93%	16	7%	217
Delinquency Misd	1203	83%	134	92%	38	95%	77	5%	1452
Juvenile Delinq Total	2007	77%	318	89%	74	92%	206	8%	2605
5th Degree Assault	2048	63%	722	85%	261	93%	220	7%	3251
Other Non-Traffic	12421	71%	2709	86%	991	92%	1415	8%	17536
Misdemeanor DWI	2230	50%	736	66%	286	73%	1209	27%	4461
Other Traffic	34316	89%	2580	96%	762	98%	701	2%	38359
Juvenile Traffic	483	86%	37	93%	16	96%	23	4%	559
Minor Criminal Total	51498	80%	6784	91%	2316	94%	3568	6%	64166
Statewide Total	82565	76%	11571	87%	7197	94%	6963	6%	108,296

AGE OF PENDING BY DISTRICT (AS OF 6-30-2012)

District 1 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	44	16	60	21	81	19	115
Criminal	Felony DWI	39	8	47	31	78	22	49
	Other Felony	47	15	61	27	88	12	1703
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	47	11	58	15	74	26	803
	Other Gross Misd	57	16	73	21	95	5	701
Major	Personal Injury	89	8	96	1	97	3	273
Civil	Contract	93	4	98	2	99	1	455
	Wrongful Death	67	22	89	0	89	11	9
	Malpractice	78	11	89	0	89	11	9
	Property Damage	86	14	100	0	100	0	22
	Condemnation	71	0	71	7	79	21	28
	Conciliation Appeal	100	0	100	0	100	0	28
	Harassment	97	3	100	0	100	0	32
	Employment	89	0	89	6	94	6	18
	Other Civil	85	9	94	2	96	4	529
Major	Dissolution with Child	91	6	97	2	99	1	391
Family	Dissolution without Child	94	5	99	1	100	0	143
	Domestic Abuse	56	8	64	5	69	31	64
Major	Delinquency Felony	63	12	75	2	78	22	129
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	65	16	81	0	81	19	37
	Delinq Misdemeanor	73	16	89	5	94	6	211
Minor	5th Degree Assault	57	28	85	9	94	6	423
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	78	14	92	3	95	5	2271
	Misdemeanor DWI	44	14	57	7	64	36	792
	Other Traffic	94	4	98	1	99	1	8319
	Juvenile Traffic	87	6	93	2	95	5	112
District 1 Total		79	9	88	6	94	6	17666

District 2 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	66	15	80	16	97	3	61
Criminal	Felony DWI	77	23	100	0	100	0	26
	Other Felony	73	13	86	10	97	3	1043
	Gross Misd DWI	70	17	87	10	98	2	334
	Other Gross Misd	77	12	88	10	98	2	425
Major	Personal Injury	87	6	93	2	95	5	327
Civil	Contract	93	4	98	0	98	2	204
	Wrongful Death	89	11	100	0	100	0	9
	Malpractice	88	6	94	0	94	6	16
	Property Damage	83	17	100	0	100	0	12
	Condemnation	40	10	50	10	60	40	10
	Conciliation Appeal	97	3	100	0	100	0	61
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	7
	Employment	78	19	96	4	100	0	27
	Other Civil	89	5	93	4	97	3	520
Major	Dissolution with Child	93	6	98	1	99	1	242
Family	Dissolution without Child	95	5	100	0	100	0	149
	Domestic Abuse	83	6	89	3	92	8	36
Major	Delinquency Felony	74	18	92	3	95	5	39
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	94	6	100	0	100	0	16
	Delinquency Misd	84	10	94	1	95	5	178
Minor	5th Degree Assault	68	23	90	7	97	3	314
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	75	17	92	5	97	3	1514
	Misdemeanor DWI	65	25	90	7	97	3	329
	Other Traffic	71	22	93	5	98	2	1332
	Juvenile Traffic	99	1	100	0	100	0	96
District 2 Total (Excludes ViBES)		77	15	92	6	97	3	7327

District 3 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	32	11	43	24	66	34	110
Criminal	Felony DWI	38	14	51	19	70	30	37
	Other Felony	51	14	65	20	85	15	1416
	Gross Misd DWI	55	10	65	14	79	21	431
	Other Gross Misd	61	16	77	12	89	11	358
Major	Personal Injury	72	13	84	7	91	9	120
Civil	Contract	90	6	96	3	99	1	226
	Wrongful Death	85	8	92	8	100	0	13
	Malpractice	60	20	80	20	100	0	5
	Property Damage	93	7	100	0	100	0	14
	Condemnation	75	0	75	0	75	25	4
	Conciliation Appeal	91	9	100	0	100	0	11
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	6
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	8
	Other Civil	82	6	88	3	90	10	235
Major	Dissolution with Child	91	5	95	3	99	1	300
Family	Dissolution without Child	94	3	97	2	98	2	131
	Domestic Abuse	81	0	81	6	88	13	16
Major	Delinquency Felony	59	20	78	6	84	16	116
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	75	19	94	0	94	6	16
	Delinquency Misd	88	6	94	1	95	5	171
Minor	5th Degree Assault	50	22	72	12	84	16	317
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	74	14	88	5	93	7	1240
	Misdemeanor DWI	52	11	64	7	71	29	414
	Other Traffic	95	3	98	1	99	1	3992
	Juvenile Traffic	89	9	97	0	97	3	35
District 3 Total		77	9	86	6	92	8	9742

District 4 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	49	12	62	27	88	12	154
Criminal	Felony DWI	49	14	63	17	80	20	71
	Other Felony	62	15	77	17	94	6	2222
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	54	9	63	13	76	24	1244
	Other Gross Misd	71	13	84	12	96	4	1112
Major	Personal Injury	96	3	99	1	100	0	770
Civil	Contract	94	4	98	1	100	0	755
	Wrongful Death	83	13	96	4	100	0	23
	Malpractice	94	6	100	0	100	0	31
	Property Damage	96	4	100	0	100	0	98
	Condemnation	100	0	100	0	100	0	3
	Conciliation Appeal	97	2	99	1	100	0	112
	Harassment	97	3	100	0	100	0	113
	Employment	92	6	98	2	100	0	106
	Other Civil	93	3	96	1	98	2	1550
Major	Dissolution with Child	94	5	99	1	100	0	691
Family	Dissolution without Child	95	5	99	1	100	0	397
	Domestic Abuse	97	2	98	0	98	2	65
Major	Delinquency Felony	75	15	89	2	92	8	178
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	78	19	97	3	100	0	36
	Delinquency Misd	83	7	90	5	95	5	220
Minor	5th Degree Assault	69	20	89	5	94	6	626
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	70	16	86	8	94	6	3745
	Misdemeanor DWI	44	19	63	8	71	29	1054
	Other Traffic	72	18	90	6	96	4	4208
	Juvenile Traffic	92	6	97	1	99	1	72
District 4 Total (Excludes ViBES)		73	13	86	7	93	7	19656

District 5 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	37	17	54	31	85	15	54
Criminal	Felony DWI	70	10	80	15	95	5	20
	Other Felony	54	15	69	24	93	7	675
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	65	16	81	15	96	4	203
	Other Gross Misd	71	15	86	12	97	3	195
Major	Personal Injury	83	8	92	4	95	5	84
Civil	Contract	87	7	94	3	98	2	143
	Wrongful Death	67	0	67	22	89	11	9
	Malpractice	0	50	50	0	50	50	2
	Property Damage	90	10	100	0	100	0	10
	Condemnation	33	17	50	0	50	50	6
	Conciliation Appeal	88	0	88	13	100	0	8
	Harassment	90	10	100	0	100	0	21
	Employment	40	40	80	20	100	0	5
	Other Civil	85	6	91	8	98	2	160
Major	Dissolution with Child	90	6	96	2	98	2	156
Family	Dissolution without Child	90	6	96	4	100	0	67
	Domestic Abuse	75	6	81	0	81	19	16
Major	Delinquency Felony	72	18	90	3	93	7	61
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	64	29	93	7	100	0	14
	Delinquency Misd	80	12	93	2	95	5	97
Minor	5th Degree Assault	67	16	83	12	95	5	153
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	76	14	89	7	96	4	663
	Misdemeanor DWI	61	18	79	6	85	15	170
Criminal	Other Traffic	92	5	97	2	99	1	2585
	Juvenile Traffic	77	6	84	10	94	6	31
District 5 Total		80	9	89	7	97	3	5608

District 6 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	34	7	41	29	70	30	56
Criminal	Felony DWI	68	8	76	12	88	12	25
	Other Felony	63	14	77	15	92	8	851
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	63	12	75	10	85	15	239
	Other Gross Misd	63	12	75	18	93	7	257
Major	Personal Injury	75	15	90	7	97	3	137
Civil	Contract	75	12	88	6	93	7	169
	Wrongful Death	100	0	100	0	100	0	8
	Malpractice	92	8	100	0	100	0	13
	Property Damage	63	25	88	13	100	0	8
	Condemnation	33	33	67	0	67	33	9
	Conciliation Appeal	85	0	85	15	100	0	13
	Harassment	96	0	96	4	100	0	27
	Employment	67	33	100	0	100	0	3
	Other Civil	79	6	85	4	89	11	281
Major	Dissolution with Child	88	9	97	3	100	0	121
Family	Dissolution without Child	89	7	96	0	96	4	57
	Domestic Abuse	75	19	94	0	94	6	16
Major	Delinquency Felony	77	6	83	3	86	14	35
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	67	11	78	0	78	22	9
	Delinquency Misd	70	11	82	5	86	14	44
Minor	5th Degree Assault	61	19	80	13	93	7	286
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	73	15	88	6	94	6	1177
	Misdemeanor DWI	64	13	78	6	84	16	171
	Other Traffic	95	2	97	1	98	2	2597
	Juvenile Traffic	67	17	83	17	100	0	18
District 6 Total		79	9	88	6	95	5	6627

District 7 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	43	14	57	30	87	13	120
Criminal	Felony DWI	38	15	53	28	81	19	47
	Other Felony	53	16	70	23	93	7	1579
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	55	12	67	15	82	18	549
	Other Gross Misd	66	13	79	18	97	3	451
Major	Personal Injury	79	12	91	3	94	6	138
Civil	Contract	93	4	96	1	98	2	167
	Wrongful Death	80	20	100	0	100	0	15
	Malpractice	91	9	100	0	100	0	11
	Property Damage	91	0	91	0	91	9	11
	Condemnation	79	5	84	16	100	0	19
	Conciliation Appeal	94	6	100	0	100	0	17
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	23
	Employment	88	0	88	13	100	0	8
	Other Civil	85	7	92	3	95	5	368
Major	Dissolution with Child	90	8	98	1	99	1	320
Family	Dissolution without Child	93	5	98	2	99	1	161
	Domestic Abuse	90	0	90	5	95	5	20
Major	Delinquency Felony	63	21	85	7	92	8	71
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	45	35	80	5	85	15	20
	Delinquency Misd	79	13	92	3	95	5	135
Minor	5th Degree Assault	58	28	86	8	95	5	301
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	77	15	92	5	96	4	1574
	Misdemeanor DWI	50	19	69	6	75	25	357
	Other Traffic	94	5	99	1	100	0	3451
	Juvenile Traffic	79	12	91	6	97	3	34
District 7 Total		77	11	88	8	95	5	9967

District 8 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	27	15	42	48	91	9	33
Criminal	Felony DWI	70	0	70	20	90	10	10
	Other Felony	66	12	78	18	96	4	366
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	65	12	78	8	86	14	98
	Other Gross Misd	82	14	96	4	100	0	77
Major	Personal Injury	76	20	95	0	95	5	41
Civil	Contract	90	8	99	0	99	1	73
	Wrongful Death	50	50	100	0	100	0	2
	Malpractice	100	0	100	0	100	0	1
	Property Damage	100	0	100	0	100	0	2
	Condemnation	100	0	100	0	100	0	2
	Conciliation Appeal	88	13	100	0	100	0	8
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	8
	Employment	100	0	100	0	100	0	4
	Other Civil	91	5	96	3	99	1	74
Major	Dissolution with Child	93	6	99	1	100	0	80
Family	Dissolution without Child	98	2	100	0	100	0	46
	Domestic Abuse	71	14	86	14	100	0	7
Major	Delinquency Felony	94	3	97	0	97	3	33
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	100	0	100	0	100	0	3
	Delinquency Misd	96	0	96	0	96	4	23
Minor	5th Degree Assault	78	16	94	5	98	2	64
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	84	9	93	2	95	5	341
	Misdemeanor DWI	68	18	86	4	90	10	79
	Other Traffic	96	2	98	0	99	1	1168
	Juvenile Traffic	83	9	91	4	96	4	23
District 8 Total		86	7	93	5	97	3	2666

District 9 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	43	17	60	25	85	15	110
Criminal	Felony DWI	65	18	83	13	95	5	40
	Other Felony	60	16	76	17	93	7	1097
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	64	12	76	13	89	11	294
	Other Gross Misd	71	12	83	12	95	5	355
Major	Personal Injury	80	9	90	7	97	3	87
Civil	Contract	85	4	90	4	94	6	182
	Wrongful Death	56	22	78	0	78	22	9
	Malpractice	56	22	78	22	100	0	9
	Property Damage	86	14	100	0	100	0	7
	Condemnation	20	33	53	7	60	40	15
	Conciliation Appeal	82	12	94	0	94	6	17
	Harassment	91	6	97	3	100	0	32
	Employment	67	33	100	0	100	0	3
	Other Civil	68	8	76	4	79	21	456
Major	Dissolution with Child	88	7	95	1	96	4	188
Family	Dissolution without Child	93	3	96	1	96	4	137
	Domestic Abuse	77	8	85	8	92	8	26
Major	Delinquency Felony	68	13	81	5	86	14	125
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	79	17	96	0	96	4	24
	Delinquency Misd	92	3	94	1	95	5	154
Minor	5th Degree Assault	72	19	91	3	94	6	190
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	82	10	92	4	95	5	1220
	Misdemeanor DWI	58	10	68	6	74	26	235
	Other Traffic	92	4	97	1	98	2	2376
	Juvenile Traffic	79	17	96	0	96	4	24
District 9 Total		78	9	88	6	94	6	7412

District 10 Age of Pending Cases (As of 6-30-2012)								
Case Group	Case Category	90th Percentile	97th Percentile	Cum %	99th Percentile	Cum %	Over 99th Percentile	Total Cases Pending
Major	Serious Felony	28	16	44	38	81	19	167
Criminal	Felony DWI	42	14	57	25	82	18	76
	Other Felony	51	15	66	25	91	9	2216
	Gross Misdemeanor DWI	48	12	60	14	74	26	1122
	Other Gross Misd	66	17	82	15	97	3	730
Major	Personal Injury	80	13	93	3	96	4	288
Civil	Contract	92	5	97	1	98	2	555
	Wrongful Death	67	24	90	5	95	5	21
	Malpractice	80	0	80	0	80	20	5
	Property Damage	82	9	91	9	100	0	22
	Condemnation	36	13	49	24	73	27	45
	Conciliation Appeal	86	12	98	2	100	0	50
	Harassment	100	0	100	0	100	0	53
	Employment	84	11	95	0	95	5	19
	Other Civil	86	7	93	2	95	5	952
Major	Dissolution with Child	86	10	95	3	98	2	808
Family	Dissolution without Child	92	6	98	1	100	0	365
	Domestic Abuse	77	2	79	8	88	13	48
Major	Delinquency Felony	70	18	88	2	90	10	149
Juvenile	Delinquency Gross Misd	76	17	93	2	95	5	42
	Delinquency Misd	86	9	95	1	96	4	219
Minor	5th Degree Assault	63	22	85	7	93	7	577
Criminal	Other Non-Traffic	56	18	75	7	81	19	3791
	Misdemeanor DWI	48	16	63	4	68	32	860
	Other Traffic	88	7	95	2	97	3	8331
	Juvenile Traffic	82	6	88	4	91	9	114
District 10 Total		72	11	84	7	91	9	21625

NUMBER OF OTHER NON-TRAFFIC CASES PENDING AND AVG DAYS PENDING

District	County	Total Pending Cases	Avg # Days Pending for Cases Beyond 99th Percentile
1	Carver	139	320
1	Dakota	1285	430
1	Goodhue	168	409
1	LeSueur	55	292
1	McLeod	132	695
1	Scott	444	479
1	Sibley	48	343
2	Ramsey	1514	334
3	Dodge	25	n/a
3	Fillmore	23	n/a
3	Freeborn	93	388
3	Houston	37	330
3	Mower	131	419
3	Olmsted	306	530
3	Rice	174	316
3	Steele	175	389
3	Wabasha	55	282
3	Waseca	54	n/a
3	Winona	167	397
4	Hennepin	3745	438
5	Blue Earth	224	333
5	Brown	22	n/a
5	Cottonwood	25	n/a
5	Faribault	34	n/a
5	Jackson	37	357
5	Lincoln	1	n/a
5	Lyon	23	606
5	Martin	88	607
5	Murray	8	n/a
5	Nicollet	69	n/a
5	Nobles	38	756
5	Pipestone	10	n/a
5	Redwood	40	n/a
5	Rock	25	358
5	Watonwan	19	281
6	Carlton	142	297
6	Cook	23	282
6	Lake	21	409
6	St. Louis	991	n/a
7	Becker	93	598
7	Benton	22	351
7	Clay	225	360
7	Douglas	87	274
7	Mille Lacs	118	501

District	County	Total Pending Cases	Avg # Days Pending for Cases Beyond 99th Percentile
7	Morrison	46	n/a
7	Otter Tail	126	380
7	Stearns	751	393
7	Todd	53	1197
7	Wadena	53	367
8	Big Stone	16	n/a
8	Chippewa	32	304
8	Grant	14	283
8	Kandiyohi	96	1471
8	Lac qui Parle	14	1864
8	Meeker	41	273
8	Pope	18	n/a
8	Renville	15	n/a
8	Stevens	8	319
8	Swift	25	390
8	Traverse	20	n/a
8	Wilkin	17	336
8	Yellow Medicine	25	335
9	Aitkin	58	382
9	Beltrami	203	273
9	Cass	125	371
9	Clearwater	16	n/a
9	Crow Wing	312	642
9	Hubbard	43	310
9	Itasca	125	334
9	Kittson	1	n/a
9	Koochiching	31	329
9	Lake of the Woods	31	283
9	Mahnomen	44	n/a
9	Marshall	8	n/a
9	Norman	14	n/a
9	Pennington	48	327
9	Polk	97	373
9	Red Lake	9	n/a
9	Roseau	55	374
10	Anoka	2148	1784
10	Chisago	134	326
10	Isanti	77	403
10	Kanabec	47	298
10	Pine	74	406
10	Sherburne	183	n/a
10	Washington	800	364
10	Wright	328	520

Cases pending as of 6-30-2012

BACKLOG INDEX 2007-2011 MAJOR CASE CATEGORIES BY DISTRICT

District One Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	3,154	7,930	0.40	3,306	7,281	0.45	3,723	6,990	0.53	3,428	6,711	0.51	3,126	6,363	0.49
Maj Civ	1,702	4,915	0.35	1,882	5,640	0.33	1,905	5,995	0.32	1,546	5,486	0.28	1,523	4,787	0.32
Prob/MH	2,517	1,788	1.41	977	1,984	0.49	1,605	1,784	0.90	1414	2,691	0.53	197	1,500	0.13
Family	2,453	5,960	0.41	2,476	7,075	0.35	1,344	6,182	0.22	1284	6,325	0.20	1133	6,310	0.18
Juvenile	3,104	8,061	0.39	3,735	7,696	0.49	1,659	7,137	0.23	1484	6,637	0.22	1185	6,014	0.20

District Two Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	1,560	5,862	0.27	1,464	5,326	0.27	2,081	5,733	0.36	1,836	5,400	0.34	1,775	5,695	0.31
Maj Civ	2,120	3,991	0.53	2,508	4,363	0.57	1,826	4,443	0.41	1,793	4,247	0.42	1,626	4,107	0.40
Prob/MH	1,029	1,936	0.53	779	2,012	0.39	614	1,781	0.34	508	1,570	0.32	555	1,709	0.32
Family	2,003	4,644	0.43	1,032	4,954	0.21	1,168	5,240	0.22	1075	5,249	0.20	1009	5,231	0.19
Juvenile	1,295	3,735	0.35	1,241	4,165	0.30	1,394	4,285	0.33	619	3,320	0.19	697	3,385	0.21

District Three Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	3,514	5,990	0.59	3,220	5,711	0.56	2,774	5,115	0.54	2,813	5,189	0.54	2,742	5,107	0.54
Maj Civ	851	3,024	0.28	904	3,126	0.29	934	3,446	0.27	838	3,599	0.23	836	3,302	0.25
Prob/MH	399	1,615	0.25	323	1,578	0.20	266	1,413	0.19	190	1,294	0.15	165	1,294	0.13
Family	1,199	4,303	0.28	933	4,119	0.23	909	4,309	0.21	952	4,348	0.22	810	4,130	0.20
Juvenile	1,048	4,578	0.23	1,141	4,084	0.28	940	3,300	0.28	861	3,348	0.26	785	3,093	0.25

District Four Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	3,093	13,123	0.24	3,865	13,464	0.29	3,937	12,761	0.31	3,988	11,847	0.34	4,275	12,055	0.35
Maj Civ	3,032	9,096	0.33	3,232	10,682	0.30	4,028	11,874	0.34	4,038	10,621	0.38	4,046	11,447	0.35
Prob/MH	1,147	4,355	0.26	946	4,429	0.21	684	3,850	0.18	335	3,343	0.10	345	3,410	0.10
Family	2,570	10,332	0.25	2,318	9,966	0.23	2,238	10,850	0.21	2127	11,107	0.19	2238	10,757	0.21
Juvenile	4,185	17,834	0.23	2,689	14,472	0.19	2,241	13,862	0.16	1666	11,461	0.15	1915	11,025	0.17

Data Details

District Five Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	1,543	3,586	0.43	1,457	3,364	0.43	1,286	3,186	0.40	1,283	2,985	0.43	1,231	2,908	0.42
Maj Civ	615	1,841	0.33	642	2,036	0.32	620	2,234	0.28	525	2,183	0.24	574	2,137	0.27
Prob/MH	1,237	1,409	0.88	1,148	1,286	0.89	1,075	1,327	0.81	592	1,282	0.46	429	1,202	0.36
Family	465	2,659	0.17	468	2,685	0.17	460	2,763	0.17	438	2,702	0.16	456	2,630	0.17
Juvenile	929	3,266	0.28	1,120	3,370	0.33	1,038	2,933	0.35	747	2,585	0.29	728	2,709	0.27

District Six Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	1,291	3,309	0.39	1,272	3,406	0.37	1,191	3,273	0.36	1,240	3,288	0.38	1,318	3,239	0.41
Maj Civ	813	1,928	0.42	768	2,153	0.36	731	2,124	0.34	710	2,240	0.32	800	2,642	0.30
Prob/MH	1,056	1,443	0.73	638	1,180	0.54	395	810	0.49	358	807	0.44	334	816	0.41
Family	697	2,700	0.26	570	2,722	0.21	525	2,666	0.20	544	2,850	0.19	480	2,696	0.18
Juvenile	871	2,719	0.32	860	2,633	0.33	817	2,434	0.34	721	2,473	0.29	593	2,298	0.26

District Seven Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	3,209	6,846	0.47	3,220	6,308	0.51	3,001	6,023	0.50	2,777	5,668	0.49	2,855	5,760	0.50
Maj Civ	1,046	2,874	0.36	1,083	3,155	0.34	924	3,045	0.30	825	2,972	0.28	779	3,082	0.25
Prob/MH	2,446	1,839	1.33	919	1,869	0.49	575	1,421	0.40	422	1,505	0.28	277	1,343	0.21
Family	1,037	3,880	0.27	955	4,060	0.24	871	4,026	0.22	916	4,041	0.23	867	4,162	0.21
Juvenile	1,607	4,941	0.33	1,413	4,889	0.29	1,247	4,244	0.29	1079	4,099	0.26	970	3,606	0.27

District Eight Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	653	1,892	0.35	574	1,743	0.33	549	1,609	0.34	517	1,645	0.31	553	1,644	0.34
Maj Civ	303	1,231	0.25	317	1,040	0.30	279	1,151	0.24	249	970	0.26	241	1,029	0.23
Prob/MH	409	838	0.49	253	833	0.30	185	649	0.29	151	636	0.24	157	650	0.24
Family	238	1,360	0.18	229	1,363	0.17	219	1,403	0.16	216	1,434	0.15	248	1,464	0.17
Juvenile	405	1,811	0.22	364	1,581	0.23	296	1,300	0.23	311	1,317	0.24	326	1,072	0.30

District Nine Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	2,395	5,868	0.41	2,237	5,556	0.40	1,864	4,836	0.39	1,844	4,584	0.40	1,955	4,879	0.40
Maj Civ	929	2,667	0.35	941	2,980	0.32	1,046	3,123	0.33	968	2,862	0.34	831	3,216	0.26
Prob/MH	2,009	1,411	1.42	1,128	1,733	0.65	709	1,247	0.57	580	1,158	0.50	563	1,233	0.46
Family	985	3,594	0.27	861	3,876	0.22	799	3,818	0.21	750	3,831	0.20	720	3,684	0.20
Juvenile	1,715	4,550	0.38	1,388	4,444	0.31	1,097	3,980	0.28	1002	3,692	0.27	960	3,548	0.27

District Ten Backlog Index 2007-2011

	YE 06 Pend	CY 07 Disps	2007 Backlog Index	YE 07 Pend	CY 08 Disps	2008 Backlog Index	YE 08 Pend	YE 09 Disps	2009 Backlog Index	YE 09 Pend	YE 10 Disps	2010 Backlog Index	YE 10 Pend	YE 11 Disps	2011 Backlog Index
Maj Crim	5,267	10,637	0.50	5,165	9,275	0.56	5,011	8,654	0.58	4,372	8,236	0.53	4,401	8,002	0.55
Maj Civ	2,546	5,575	0.46	2,822	6,753	0.42	2,763	7,044	0.39	2,696	6,502	0.41	2,682	6,718	0.40
Prob/MH	2,112	1,889	1.12	1,168	2,025	0.58	1,022	2,301	0.44	380	1,733	0.22	395	1,761	0.22
Family	3,007	7,289	0.41	2,346	7,920	0.30	2,238	7,722	0.29	2213	7,809	0.28	2067	7,765	0.27
Juvenile	2,123	7,496	0.28	1,923	7,537	0.26	1,549	6,405	0.24	1107	5,680	0.19	1042	5,335	0.20

**LENGTH OF TIME TO PERMANENCY FOR CHILDREN REACHING PERMANENCY IN
2011 ON CHIPS AND PERMANENCY CASES BY COUNTY**

County	% thru 12 months	Cum % thru 18 months	Total Number of Children	County	% thru 12 months	Cum % thru 18 months	Total Number of Children
Aitkin	70%	100%	10	McLeod	81%	92%	26
Anoka	73%	89%	142	Meeker	38%	100%	8
Becker	77%	93%	30	Mille Lacs	86%	86%	14
Beltrami	64%	87%	92	Morrison	76%	100%	33
Benton	93%	100%	27	Mower	93%	98%	43
Big Stone	68%	100%	22	Murray	50%	100%	2
Blue Earth	74%	83%	66	Nicollet	67%	100%	15
Brown	75%	100%	24	Nobles	67%	80%	15
Carlton	75%	89%	64	Norman	75%	88%	8
Carver	84%	96%	25	Olmsted	80%	93%	75
Cass	79%	97%	29	Otter Tail	71%	93%	28
Chippewa	100%	100%	8	Pennington	87%	100%	15
Chisago	94%	94%	17	Pine	92%	96%	26
Clay	95%	97%	38	Pipestone	58%	92%	12
Clearwater	100%	100%	3	Polk	82%	95%	39
Cook	25%	50%	8	Pope	86%	100%	14
Cottonwood	33%	67%	6	Ramsey	67%	86%	237
Crow Wing	66%	97%	76	Red Lake	67%	83%	6
Dakota	76%	89%	171	Redwood	56%	88%	16
Dodge	100%	100%	5	Renville	80%	80%	5
Douglas	64%	91%	11	Rice	80%	96%	46
Faribault	76%	100%	21	Rock	71%	100%	7
Fillmore	100%	100%	4	Roseau	83%	100%	6
Freeborn	96%	100%	26	Scott	81%	94%	32
Goodhue	85%	85%	13	Sherburne	94%	94%	32
Grant	100%	100%	7	Sibley	57%	79%	14
Hennepin	79%	94%	581	St. Louis, Duluth	57%	87%	169
Houston	75%	92%	12	St. Louis, Hibbing	45%	76%	33
Hubbard	100%	100%	11	St. Louis, Virginia	67%	92%	24
Isanti	93%	100%	30	Stearns	88%	100%	83
Itasca	86%	100%	42	Steele	95%	100%	21
Jackson	64%	64%	11	Stevens	25%	100%	4
Kanabec	70%	100%	10	Swift	85%	92%	13
Kandiyohi	74%	78%	23	Todd	53%	93%	15
Kittson	67%	100%	3	Traverse	50%	100%	4
Koochiching	83%	92%	12	Wabasha	76%	100%	17
Lac qui Parle	0%	100%	1	Wadena	100%	100%	4
Lake	100%	100%	7	Waseca	100%	100%	10
Lake o' Woods	100%	100%	6	Washington	78%	96%	45
LeSueur	100%	100%	8	Watonwan	50%	88%	8
Lincoln	80%	100%	5	Wilkin	86%	100%	7
Lyon	100%	100%	40	Winona	45%	85%	20
Mahnomen	100%	100%	5	Wright	72%	92%	61
Marshall	100%	100%	1	Yellow Medicine	100%	100%	18
Martin	60%	70%	10	State Total	76%	92%	3093

Goal: 90% by 12 months; 99% by 18 months

Data for Permanencies occurring Jan-Dec 2011, any counties not listed had no children reaching permanency in 2011.

JUROR RACE AND GENDER BY COUNTY 2011

Percent of Jurors by Race by County for 2011

District	County	% White	% Black	% Asian	% Hispanic	% Am Indian	% Multi or Other Race	% With No Race Data
1	Carver	96.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.5%
1	Dakota	91.4%	1.8%	2.5%	1.9%	0.3%	2.0%	0.8%
1	Goodhue	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	1.7%	0.8%
1	LeSueur	98.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.6%	0.0%	3.8%
1	McLeod	97.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
1	Scott	93.4%	0.5%	3.1%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
1	Sibley	96.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	Dist 1 Total	93.5%	1.1%	2.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	1.0%
2	Dist 2 Total	80.1%	6.9%	6.4%	3.1%	0.7%	2.8%	1.9%
3	Dodge	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%
3	Fillmore	98.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.4%
3	Freeborn	96.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.5%
3	Houston	97.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%
3	Mower	94.3%	0.0%	0.4%	2.9%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%
3	Olmsted	91.2%	1.4%	2.7%	2.2%	0.7%	1.8%	0.8%
3	Rice	96.7%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	1.3%
3	Steele	95.7%	0.0%	0.8%	2.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
3	Wabasha	97.9%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Waseca	99.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
3	Winona	95.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.1%
	Dist 3 Total	94.5%	0.7%	1.4%	1.8%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%
4	Dist 4 Total	81.2%	7.9%	4.2%	2.4%	1.0%	3.3%	0.1%
5	Blue Earth	96.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%
5	Brown	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
5	Cottonwood	95.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%
5	Faribault	98.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
5	Jackson	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
5	Lincoln	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lyon	96.1%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
5	Martin	98.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
5	Murray	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
5	Nicollet	94.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%
5	Nobles	93.5%	0.6%	1.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%
5	Pipestone	95.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%
5	Redwood	92.4%	0.0%	1.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%	1.0%
5	Rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Watonwan	88.0%	0.5%	0.5%	6.6%	1.1%	3.3%	1.7%
	Dist 5 Total	95.5%	0.3%	0.6%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%
6	Carlton	95.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	2.0%	3.9%
6	Cook	93.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	1.1%	1.0%
6	Lake	98.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.8%
6	St. Louis - Duluth	96.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%

6	St. Louis - Hibbing	97.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%		1.7%
6	St. Louis - Virginia	97.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%		1.7%
	Dist 6 Total	96.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%		2.1%
7	Becker	92.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	5.9%	0.3%		0.9%
7	Benton	97.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%		1.0%
7	Clay	95.9%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%		1.5%
7	Douglas	95.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.2%		0.0%
7	Mille Lacs	96.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	2.5%	0.1%		0.8%
7	Morrison	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%	0.9%		2.1%
7	Otter Tail	96.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%		0.7%
7	Stearns	97.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%		1.1%
7	Todd	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%		2.1%
7	Wadena	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		1.7%
	Dist 7 Total	96.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%		1.1%
8	Big Stone	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
8	Chippewa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
8	Grant	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
8	Kandiyohi	94.2%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	1.0%	2.3%		1.0%
8	Lac Qui Parle	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		4.8%
8	Meeker	98.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%		1.7%
8	Pope	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Renville	97.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Stevens	98.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%		1.8%
8	Swift	98.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.6%
8	Traverse	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Wilkin	98.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
8	Yellow Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		n/a
	Dist 8 Total	97.2%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.8%		1.0%
9	Aitkin	97.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%		2.5%
9	Beltrami	88.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	9.2%	1.5%		2.9%
9	Cass	94.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	1.5%		2.0%
9	Clearwater	90.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.7%	2.1%		3.5%
9	Crow Wing	97.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%		2.4%
9	Hubbard	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%		0.7%
9	Itasca	97.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	1.2%		1.8%
9	Kittson	90.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%		3.0%
9	Koochiching	98.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%		3.8%
9	Lake of the Woods	98.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%		1.5%
9	Mahnomen	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.7%	6.5%		0.0%
9	Marshall	96.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.6%		0.8%
9	Norman	95.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%		4.0%
9	Pennington	90.9%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%		2.0%
9	Polk	94.5%	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%	0.5%	2.4%		2.2%
9	Red Lake	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		3.0%
9	Roseau	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		3.2%
	Dist 9 Total	94.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	3.1%	1.4%		2.2%
10	Anoka	90.7%	2.4%	2.6%	1.7%	0.9%	1.7%		1.0%
10	Chisago	97.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%		0.8%

10	Isanti	94.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.3%		1.3%
10	Kanabec	96.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%		0.7%
10	Pine	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%		1.8%
10	Sherburne	96.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%		0.8%
10	Washington	92.4%	1.4%	2.4%	1.8%	0.5%	1.4%		1.7%
10	Wright	96.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%		0.7%
	Dist 10 Total	94.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	0.8%	1.3%		1.2%
	Statewide	90.2%	3.0%	2.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.8%		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 43,110 jurors statewide in 2011 who reported race data.

Juror Gender for 2011**

District	County Name	% Female of Respondents	% Male of Respondents	% gender missing or UnK
1	Carver	53.8%	46.2%	1.5%
1	Dakota	52.0%	48.0%	0.2%
1	Goodhue	59.0%	41.0%	1.7%
1	LeSueur	52.6%	47.4%	2.5%
1	McLeod	54.0%	46.0%	1.2%
1	Scott	53.4%	46.6%	0.9%
1	Sibley	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%
Dist 1 Total		52.9%	47.1%	0.7%
2	Dist 2 Total	51.5%	48.5%	1.1%
3	Dodge	53.6%	46.4%	0.6%
3	Fillmore	52.5%	47.5%	0.5%
3	Freeborn	44.9%	55.1%	1.5%
3	Houston	46.9%	53.1%	2.0%
3	Mower	49.4%	50.6%	0.0%
3	Olmsted	52.7%	47.3%	0.4%
3	Rice	49.5%	50.5%	1.5%
3	Steele	47.5%	52.5%	0.6%
3	Wabasha	40.4%	59.6%	0.0%
3	Waseca	49.7%	50.3%	1.1%
3	Winona	46.4%	53.6%	1.4%
Dist 3 Total		50.2%	49.8%	0.0%
4	Dist 4 Total	50.1%	49.9%	0.0%
5	Blue Earth	50.8%	49.2%	1.8%
5	Brown	54.5%	45.5%	1.6%
5	Cottonwood	42.3%	57.7%	2.7%
5	Faribault	54.8%	45.2%	0.0%
5	Jackson	55.7%	44.3%	0.5%
5	Lincoln	48.5%	51.5%	1.5%
5	Lyon	59.1%	40.9%	0.6%
5	Martin	51.0%	49.0%	3.8%
5	Murray	40.0%	60.0%	3.8%
5	Nicollet	51.2%	48.8%	0.0%
5	Nobles	52.4%	47.6%	0.6%
5	Pipestone	48.5%	51.5%	0.0%
5	Redwood	54.9%	45.1%	0.5%
5	Rock	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Watonwan	56.4%	43.6%	1.1%
Dist 5 Total		52.7%	47.3%	0.0%
6	Carlton	51.7%	48.3%	3.3%
6	Cook	54.3%	45.7%	2.1%
6	Lake	56.5%	43.5%	2.8%
6	St. Louis - Duluth	51.9%	48.1%	2.2%
6	St. Louis - Hibbing	47.4%	52.6%	1.4%
6	St. Louis - Virginia	52.6%	47.4%	1.2%
Dist 6 Total		51.8%	48.2%	0.0%
7	Becker	53.0%	47.0%	1.2%
7	Benton	51.9%	48.1%	1.5%
7	Clay	51.4%	48.6%	1.2%
7	Douglas	47.7%	52.3%	0.0%
7	Mille Lacs	53.0%	47.0%	0.9%
7	Morrison	47.9%	52.1%	0.4%
7	Otter Tail	49.8%	50.2%	0.3%
7	Stearns	52.1%	47.9%	1.5%
7	Todd	42.7%	57.3%	1.0%

7	Wadena	54.9%	45.1%	1.7%
	Dist 7 Total	51.6%	48.4%	0.0%
8	Big Stone	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Chippewa	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Grant	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Kandiyohi	52.2%	47.8%	1.3%
8	Lac Qui Parle	45.0%	55.0%	4.8%
8	Meeker	43.1%	56.9%	2.5%
8	Pope	47.1%	52.9%	0.0%
8	Renville	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
8	Stevens	51.3%	48.8%	1.8%
8	Swift	51.8%	48.2%	1.2%
8	Traverse	46.7%	53.3%	0.0%
8	Wilkin	50.8%	49.2%	0.0%
8	Yellow Medicine	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Dist 8 Total	50.1%	49.9%	0.0%
9	Aitkin	58.6%	41.4%	3.0%
9	Beltrami	49.2%	50.8%	1.8%
9	Cass	52.0%	48.0%	1.0%
9	Clearwater	53.4%	46.6%	3.5%
9	Crow Wing	58.5%	41.5%	2.7%
9	Hubbard	51.5%	48.5%	0.7%
9	Itasca	54.2%	45.8%	2.5%
9	Kittson	46.9%	53.1%	3.0%
9	Koochiching	44.0%	56.0%	3.8%
9	Lake o' Woods	39.1%	60.9%	3.0%
9	Mahnomen	49.5%	50.5%	0.0%
9	Marshall	41.5%	58.5%	1.6%
9	Norman	50.0%	50.0%	4.0%
9	Pennington	45.9%	54.1%	1.0%
9	Polk	47.8%	52.2%	2.2%
9	Red Lake	32.3%	67.7%	6.1%
9	Roseau	37.7%	62.3%	2.6%
	Dist 9 Total	50.3%	49.7%	0.0%
10	Anoka	52.1%	47.9%	0.4%
10	Chisago	51.9%	48.1%	0.0%
10	Isanti	51.8%	48.2%	1.0%
10	Kanabec	51.8%	48.2%	0.7%
10	Pine	57.5%	42.5%	1.8%
10	Sherburne	51.4%	48.6%	0.1%
10	Washington	52.3%	47.7%	1.6%
10	Wright	52.0%	48.0%	0.6%
	Dist 10 Total	52.2%	47.8%	0.0%
	Statewide	51.2%	48.8%	1.0%

**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 43,629 questionnaires returned statewide, 43,207 had the gender section complete and are reported in this chart.