



**MINNESOTA
JUDICIAL BRANCH**
STRATEGY PERFORMANCE & PROJECTS OFFICE

Performance Measures Key Results and Measures Annual Report

September 2024



Strategic
Planning



Project
Management



Evaluation
and Analysis



Change
Management



Data Quality



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1. 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 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 16th annual report that contains key results and measures for the core judicial branch goals. This report contains current data along with trends, as available.

The contents of this report are organized into four sections:

1. [Executive Summary](#)
2. [Using Performance Measures for Administration](#)
3. [Review of Key Results and Measures](#)
4. [Appendix](#)

The executive summary first discusses the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Major Criminal active pending caseload. This is followed by a review of results that are positive and possible areas of concern. A summary of how performance measures are being used by court administration follows the executive summary. The results in this report present a barometer of the work of the branch, including an overall picture of how the courts are doing now and over the last several years.

Definitions of terms and more details of the data are included in the [Appendix](#).

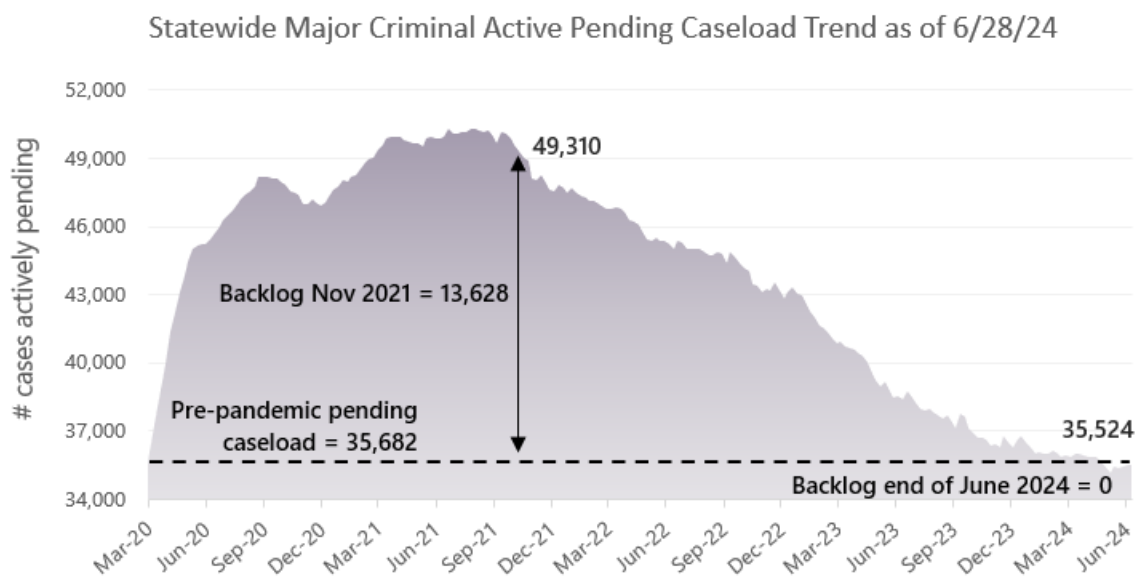


1.1. Backlog of Major Criminal Active Pending Cases

Due to public health precautions during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of pending major criminal cases (felony and gross misdemeanor) increased nearly 40% by the fall of 2021. This backlog was defined as the number of pending major criminal cases exceeding the level that was pending when the pandemic began in March 2020.

In response, the Minnesota Judicial Council, the administrative policy-making authority for the Judicial Branch, adopted an aggressive backlog reduction goal that started in November 2021, and secured federal and state legislative funding to utilize senior judges, expand criminal case calendars, and organize special case resolution events to reduce this backlog of major criminal cases.

In May 2024, Minnesota district courts officially reduced the pending major criminal caseload to pre-pandemic levels, helping ensure timely access to justice and a high-functioning court system in Minnesota.





1.2. Positive Performance Measure Results by Goal

1.2.1 Access to Justice

The measure for this goal is the Access and Fairness Survey, which was conducted August through November 2023.

- Statewide, overall access ratings improved for both in-person and remote local court customer survey participants, marking the first increase in overall ratings since 2008. (See the section [Access and Fairness Survey](#).)

1.2.2 Timeliness

This goal area has several measures to determine if courts are handling cases in a timely manner: clearance rates, time to disposition, age of pending cases, length of time to permanency, time to adoption, and Court of Appeals and Supreme Court cases within time standards.

- The statewide clearance rate for all case groups combined was 100% in FY24, meeting the goal of 100% or higher. This rate has remained at or above 100% for the past four fiscal years. (See the section [Clearance Rates](#).)
- Due to consistently high clearance rates, the number of statewide active pending cases has decreased in most major case groups over the past five fiscal years. Notably, the pending major criminal caseload dropped by 22% in FY24 compared to FY20. (See the section [Clearance Rates](#).)
- Statewide dissolution cases (with or without children) and domestic abuse cases met their disposition timing objectives at the 90th, 97th, and 99th percentiles in FY24. (See the section [Time to Disposition](#).)
- The percentage of cases with timing objectives (excluding minor criminal) pending beyond the 99th percentile has been decreasing statewide (a lower percentage is better). By the end of FY24, 11% of these cases exceeded the 99th percentile, down from 20% in FY21. (See the section [Age of Pending Cases](#).)
- In FY24, the Court of Appeals far exceeded the timing objectives by disposing of more than 75% of civil (89%), juvenile protection (100%), and juvenile delinquency (95%) cases within 290 days of filing. It also surpassed the 365-day objective (goal of 90%) across all case categories except criminal. (See the section [Court of Appeals Dispositions Within Time Standards](#).)



1.2.3 Fairness and Equity

Measures for this goal area include juror representativeness, statements from the Access and Fairness Survey, and race data collection rates.

- Statewide, overall fairness ratings increased markedly among remote respondents, resulting in the highest statewide average fairness rating. (See the section [Access and Fairness Survey](#).)
- Among all racial groups, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, and multiracial jurors who reported for jury service statewide in FY24 most closely matched their proportion in the adult population. Similarly, the gender distribution of jurors in FY24 closely aligned with their representation in the adult population. (See the section [Jury Pools](#).)
- In FY24, the minimum goal of collecting race information for 80% of closed cases was surpassed statewide for major criminal and minor criminal cases. Additionally, race data collection rates for major criminal cases met the 80% minimum goal in all districts, with three districts reaching or exceeding the 'strive-for' goal of 90%. (See the section [Race Data Collection](#).)

1.2.4 Quality Court Workplace Environment

The measures for this goal area are Separation Rates and results of the Quality Court Workplace survey.

- While there have been periodic increases in the overall separation rate (including resignations, retirements, dismissals, and layoffs) over the years, the separation rate has been on a downward trend in the past two fiscal years. (See the section [Separation Rates](#).)



1.3. Possible Areas of Concern by Goal

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

1.3.1 Timeliness

- In FY24, 19% of major criminal cases were disposed beyond one year, compared to the goal of 1% or lower. Time to disposition results can be affected by efforts to address older cases, so in areas where courts are focusing on clearing aging caseloads, results may appear higher. (See the section [Time to Disposition](#).)
- Statewide, timing objectives for the age of pending cases were not met (using the same objectives as those for time to disposition). By the end of FY24, the percentage of cases pending beyond their respective time objectives exceeded 1% in all case types, while the goal is to keep this figure at 1% or lower. (See the section [Age of Pending Cases](#).)
- In FY24, the objectives of having 99% of children reach permanency within 18 months and 60% of children reach adoption within 24 months of removal from the home were not met either statewide or by any individual district. (See the section [Length of Time to Permanency and Adoption](#).)

1.3.2 Fairness and Equity

- Statewide, overall fairness ratings decreased among in-person respondents, resulting in the first statewide fairness rating in the "doing okay" category. (See the section [Access and Fairness Survey](#).)
- Statewide, Black or African American and Hispanic jurors who reported for jury service in FY24 were underrepresented relative to their proportion in the adult population. (See the section [Jury Pools](#).)
- Statewide, the minimum goal of collecting race information for 80% of closed cases was not achieved for juvenile delinquency, juvenile petty and traffic, or juvenile CHIPS cases. This decline corresponds with significant changes in the collection process due to the shift to remote hearings. (See the section [Race Data Collection](#).)



2. Using Performance Measures for Administration

- Reviews of performance measure results are presented twice per year to the Judicial Council. The most recent written reports were submitted in April 2024 and oral reports will be given in September 2024.
- Reviewing performance measure results has become routine at bench meetings and within court administration.

2.1. District Courts Review Results

In November 2021, the Judicial Council set an ambitious backlog reduction goal for each district to lower the number of pending major criminal cases to pre-pandemic levels. The reviews of performance measure results by districts from the April 2024 written reports were focused on specific strategies either planned to meet the backlog goal or already implemented if the goal had been achieved. The statewide goal was ultimately reached in May 2024.

Some specific examples of these reviews include:

- The 1st District achieved its major criminal backlog goal through a plan that combined district-wide and county-specific strategies. These included holding in-person hearings, settlement conferences, and jury trials; increasing the number of major criminal calendars and cases per calendar; maintaining ongoing collaboration and communication regarding backlog statistics and solutions; and implementing county-specific measures, such as sharing hearing officers across counties and hiring a staff member to write pre-sentence investigations.
- The 2nd District met its major criminal backlog goal by implementing increased date-certain trial scheduling, allocating additional judicial resources to trials, organizing case resolution events, and holding regular strategic planning meetings with justice partners. These meetings focused on identifying cases ready for early resolution.
- In the 3rd District, nine out of 11 counties had eliminated their major criminal backlog. The district planned to continue using additional trial calendars, holding multiple trials simultaneously, and prioritizing the resolution of the oldest pending cases.
- The 4th District strategized to continue collaborating with justice partners to proactively review cases eligible for dismissal, assess changes to the calendar structure to allocate more time to jurisdictions facing significant case backlogs, and utilize senior judges to ensure adequate judicial availability for criminal trials each week. Additionally, they aimed to maintain the practice of scheduling trials by the third court hearing (except for criminal cases in restorative court or a pending rule 20) and to have a Juvenile Division judge assist the Criminal Division one week each month to handle trials.



- In the 5th District, thirteen out of fifteen counties had met their major criminal backlog goal. Efforts and resources were focused on the remaining counties that had not yet achieved the goal, including freeing up district judge time for major criminal cases by having senior judges handle consolidated eviction and conciliation calendars, as well as hearing misdemeanor cases twice a month.
- In the 6th District, two of the four counties had cleared their major criminal backlog. Strategies for the remaining counties included organizing a case resolution event, scheduling trials further out, sending trial notifications to justice partners, sharing outstanding case details with both justice partners and the judge, and providing weekly backlog updates every Monday.
- The 7th District met its major criminal backlog goal by implementing several strategies, such as organizing case resolution days, using senior judges to oversee master calendars or preside over misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor jury trials, scheduling in-person criminal hearings to encourage settlement discussions, and hiring a district trial court staff attorney to assist with onboarding and mentoring new law clerks, as well as supporting judges with trials, research, and order preparation during law clerk vacancies.
- The 8th District eliminated its major criminal backlog through close collaboration between court administration, judges, and justice partners. Key actions included adjusting calendars to prioritize criminal cases, reviewing aging cases with prosecutors and public defenders, prioritizing major criminal jury trials, closely scrutinizing continuance requests, reallocating judicial officer resources across county lines to support backlog reduction, using senior judges for master calendar coverage, and organizing case resolution events.
- The 9th District achieved its major criminal backlog reduction goal by deploying temporary referees and staff to manage minor civil and family calendars, and senior judges to handle regular court business, allowing judges to concentrate on the major criminal backlog. They also increased the number of major criminal calendars and trial blocks, organized case resolution events, held regular meetings with justice partners to collaborate on backlog reduction, and aimed for a clearance rate exceeding 100% for major criminal cases.
- In the 10th District, six of the eight counties had successfully reduced their major criminal backlog. For the remaining counties, planned strategies included ongoing communication among judges and court administration regarding pending cases and prioritization. Additionally, Anoka County established specialized judge teams to handle felony and gross misdemeanor cases separately and added a hearing officer in early 2024, which created more calendar time for higher-level cases.



3. Review of Key Results and Measures

3.1. Access to Justice

Judicial Branch Policy 505: The Minnesota Judicial Branch will be open, affordable and understandable to ensure access to justice.

Do participants perceive the courts to be accessible?

3.1.1 Access and Fairness Survey

- District courts conducted the latest Access and Fairness Survey from August 2023 through November 2023. Previous surveys were completed in 2008, 2013, and 2019.
- Statewide, overall access ratings improved for both in-person and remote local court customer survey participants, marking the first increase in overall ratings since 2008.

The 2023 survey introduced a major methodological change by adding an online version to gather feedback from a new customer base: remote hearing participants. As displayed in Table 1, the majority of responses in 2023 (73%) came from remote hearing participants.

Table 1. Number of local Court Customer Responses by Venue

Venue of Data Collection	Number of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
Remote hearing data collection	8,161	73%
In-person data collection	3,002	27%
Total, all methods	11,163	100%

Access [ratings](#) increased slightly in 2023, rising to 4.3 among both in-person and remote respondents (see Table 2). This is the first increase in the overall access rating since 2008.

Table 2. Statewide Average Access Rating by Survey Year

Rating ¹	2008	2013	2019	2023 In-Person	2023 Remote	2023 Total
Average Access Rating	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3

For more details on the survey methodology and results, including district-specific findings, please refer to the full [2023 District Court Access and Fairness Survey](#) report.

¹ Ratings 4.1 or higher indicate the court is doing a good job; 3.5 to 4.0 indicate the court is doing okay; and 3.4 or lower indicate the court needs improvement.



3.2. Timeliness

Judicial Branch Policy 505: 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?

3.2.1 Filing Trends

In order to put the timing measures into context, Table 3 shows filing trends over the past five years. Overall FY24 filing counts increased 3% year-over-year from FY23, largely due to an increase in minor criminal and minor civil filings. Overall FY24 filings decreased 2% compared to FY20. The only increases, by category, from FY20 to FY24 were minor civil (+14%), major probate (+9%), and major civil (+5%). Juvenile cases (delinquency and CHIPS/permanency) had the largest five-year decrease (-23%).

Filing counts represent the number of children on CHIPS/ permanency cases, the number of charges on minor criminal cases, and the number of cases for all other case categories.

Table 3. Statewide Filings Trends Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

Case Category	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	% Change FY23 to FY24	% Change FY20 to FY24
Serious Felony	1,490	1,550	1,563	1,501	1,491	-1%	0%
Felony DWI	649	678	720	811	734	-9%	13%
Other Felony	35,111	34,411	34,193	32,532	30,466	-6%	-13%
Gross Misdemeanor DWI	13,011	11,541	13,317	13,652	13,264	-3%	2%
Other Gross Misdemeanor	17,284	15,362	15,102	14,776	14,861	1%	-14%
Major Criminal Total	67,545	63,542	64,895	63,272	60,816	-4%	-10%
Personal Injury	2,345	2,109	1,854	1,786	1,846	3%	-21%
Contract	8,852	6,786	6,942	7,255	6,563	-10%	-26%
Wrongful Death	104	105	112	101	91	-10%	-13%
Malpractice	96	103	93	93	92	-1%	-4%
Property Damage	190	146	194	137	153	12%	-19%
Condemnation	119	100	162	125	133	6%	12%
Conciliation Appeal	417	383	514	568	555	-2%	33%
Harassment	11,294	12,047	13,361	13,798	15,074	9%	33%
Employment	339	290	302	275	333	21%	-2%
Other Civil	7,329	6,206	6,557	7,360	7,836	6%	7%
Major Civil Total	31,085	28,275	30,091	31,498	32,676	4%	5%
Trust	337	366	279	313	300	-4%	-11%
Supervised Administration	265	275	303	272	322	18%	22%
Unsupervised Administration	3,007	3,656	3,898	3,771	3,710	-2%	23%
Special Administration	261	328	371	348	359	3%	38%



Case Category	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	% Change FY23 to FY24	% Change FY20 to FY24
Informal Probate	3,514	4,001	4,110	3,923	3,639	-7%	4%
Estate/Other Probate	1,076	1,120	1,301	1,158	1,152	-1%	7%
Guardianship/Conservatorship	2,757	2,906	2,873	2,839	2,949	4%	7%
Commitment	4,496	5,034	4,865	4,821	4,660	-3%	4%
Major Probate Total	15,713	17,686	18,000	17,445	17,091	-2%	9%
Dissolution with Child	6,796	7,099	6,428	6,252	6,335	1%	-7%
Dissolution without Child	7,057	7,392	7,187	7,049	7,464	6%	6%
Support	8,260	7,094	7,111	6,646	6,740	1%	-18%
Adoption	1,547	1,570	1,653	1,483	1,859	25%	20%
Other Family	2,941	2,826	3,189	3,491	3,409	-2%	16%
Domestic Abuse	10,094	10,010	9,871	10,070	9,691	-4%	-4%
Major Family Total	36,695	35,991	35,439	34,991	35,498	1%	-3%
Delinquency Felony	3,705	2,950	3,001	3,620	3,288	-9%	-11%
Delinquency Gross Misdemeanor	1,435	883	999	1,138	1,139	0%	-21%
Delinquency Misdemeanor	8,752	5,456	5,682	6,860	6,864	0%	-22%
Status Offense	2,562	1,105	1,320	1,439	1,194	-17%	-53%
Dependency/Neglect	5,480	4,505	4,304	4,269	4,324	1%	-21%
Permanency - TPR	2,443	1,903	1,682	1,554	1,464	-6%	-40%
Permanency - Non TPR	1,076	987	927	908	874	-4%	-19%
Truancy	1,104	647	1,149	1,257	1,474	17%	34%
Runaway	123	104	77	73	38	-48%	-69%
Major Juvenile Total	26,680	18,540	19,141	21,118	20,659	-2%	-23%
Unlawful Detainer	13,642	2,331	14,942	25,327	23,269	-8%	71%
Implied Consent	3,344	3,024	3,396	3,318	3,383	2%	1%
Transcript Judgment	20,368	14,053	19,739	21,773	21,684	0%	6%
Default Judgment	25,793	20,341	19,281	18,034	19,701	9%	-24%
Conciliation	45,702	40,267	41,115	40,991	56,138	37%	23%
Minor Civil Total	108,849	80,016	98,473	109,443	124,175	13%	14%
5th Degree Assault	12,544	11,515	11,350	11,337	11,334	0%	-10%
Other Non-Traffic	101,999	82,519	72,292	73,265	69,353	-5%	-32%
Misdemeanor DWI	17,048	14,155	15,953	18,417	19,247	5%	13%
Other Traffic	454,572	395,879	398,338	431,556	484,057	12%	6%
Juvenile Traffic	4,884	4,801	4,809	5,124	5,907	15%	21%
Parking	245,547	214,719	218,698	255,280	222,722	-13%	-9%
Minor Criminal Total	836,594	723,588	721,440	794,979	812,620	2%	-3%
Grand Total	1,123,161	967,638	987,479	1,072,746	1,103,535	3%	-2%



3.2.2 Clearance Rates

- The statewide clearance rate for all case groups combined reached 100% in FY24, meeting the goal of 100% or higher.
- Major criminal cases had the highest clearance rate in FY24 at 105% while minor civil cases had the lowest clearance rate at 95%.

A clearance rate of 100% indicates a court is 'keeping up' with cases filed. A clearance rate under 100% indicates a possible growing backlog.

Clearance rates compare all cases disposed within a year to all cases filed during that same year, regardless of when the disposed cases were originally filed. As a result, clearance rates can exceed 100%.

In FY24, clearance rates of 100% or above were maintained for major criminal, probate/ mental health, and minor criminal case groups. Clearance rate results improved in FY24 over FY23 in major civil and probate/ mental health. The statewide clearance rate for all case groups combined has been at or above 100% for the past four fiscal years. See Table 4 for the five-year trend in statewide clearance rate results by case group.

Table 4. Statewide Clearance Rates Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

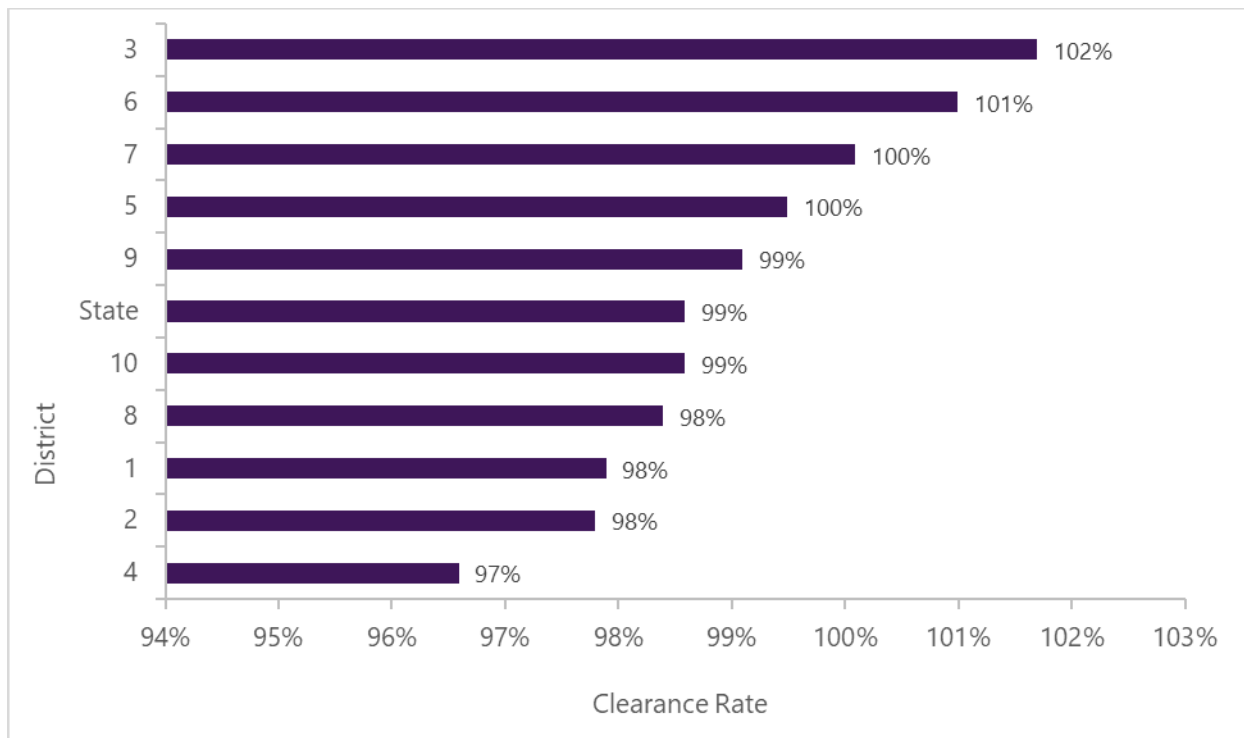
Case Group	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Major Criminal	80%	85%	105%	110%	105%
Major Civil	97%	103%	101%	97%	98%
Probate/Mental Health	96%	100%	99%	99%	100%
Family	101%	100%	100%	101%	99%
Juvenile (delinquency and CHIPS/permanency)	93%	124%	102%	101%	99%
Minor Civil	97%	99%	100%	103%	95%
Minor Criminal	96%	103%	101%	101%	101%
State	95%	102%	101%	101%	100%



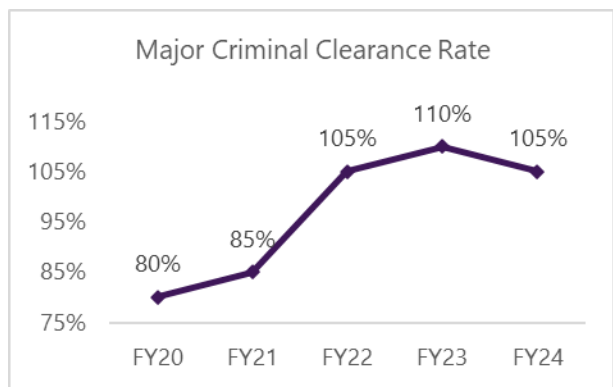
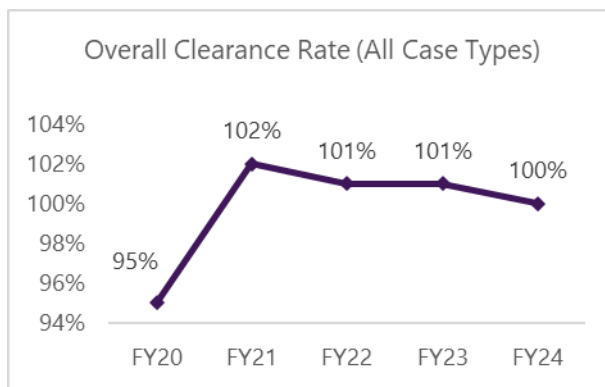
Figure 1 illustrates that four out of ten districts achieved overall clearance rates of 100% or higher in FY24, excluding minor criminal cases. By district, clearance rates were within 5% of each other and ranged from 97% in the 4th District to 102% in the 3rd District.

Figure 1. Overall (Excluding Minor Criminal) Clearance Rates by District, Fiscal Year 2024

Data table reference for Figure 1 can be found in the [Appendix](#).



The following graphs show statewide clearance rates by case group for the past five fiscal years. The five-year trends for juvenile delinquency and CHIPS/permanency exclude truancy and runaway cases.



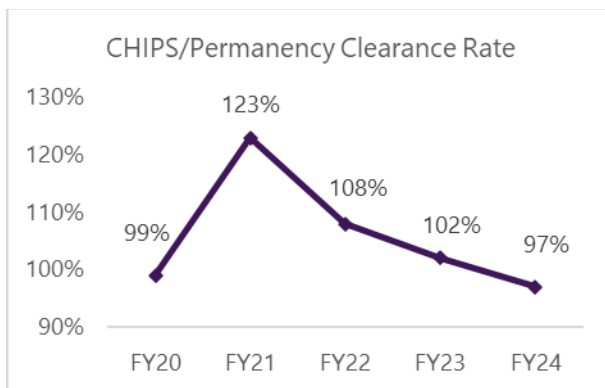
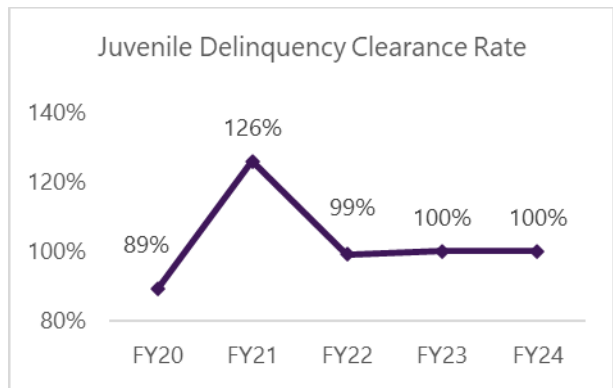
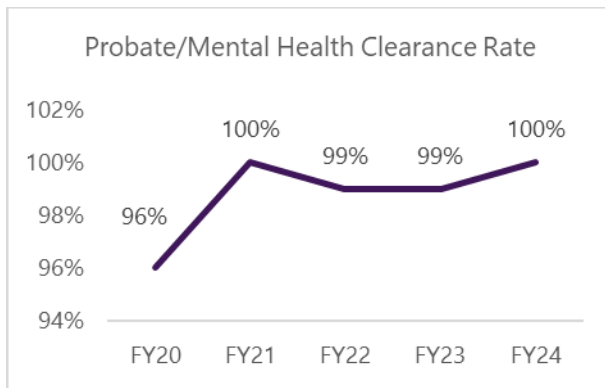
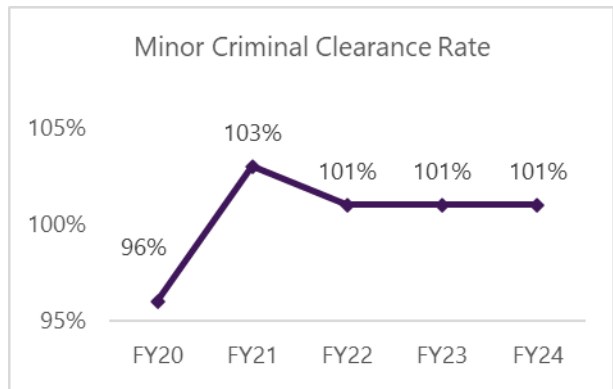
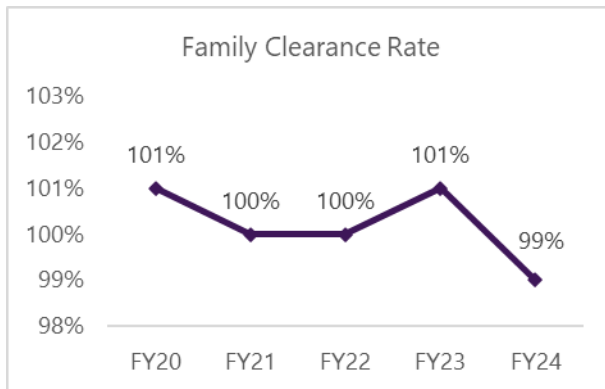
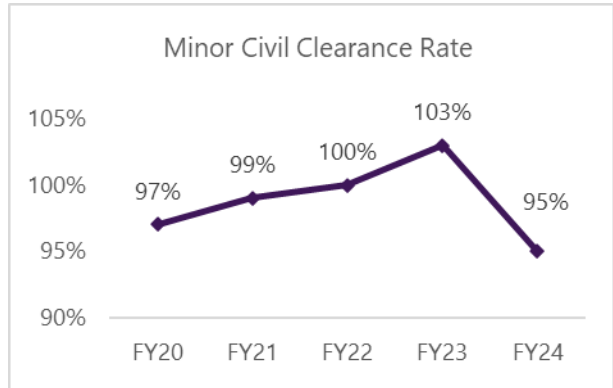
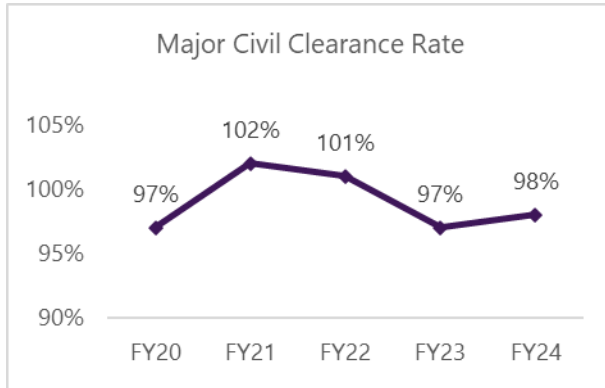
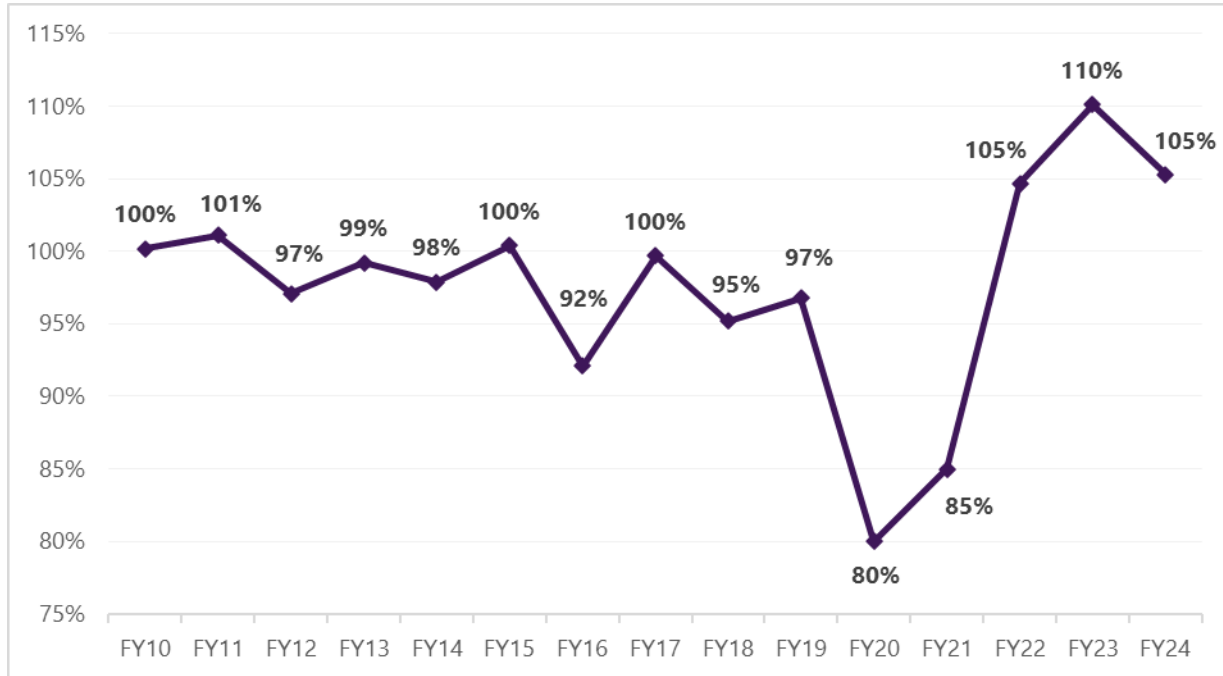




Figure 2 displays major criminal clearance rates over the past 15 years. These rates fluctuated between FY10 and FY19, then dropped significantly in FY20 and FY21 due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since FY22, following the implementation of a statewide goal to reduce the major criminal backlog, clearance rates have consistently remained above 100%.

Figure 2. Statewide Major Criminal Clearance Rates, Fiscal Year 2010 - Fiscal Year 2024

Data table reference for Figure 2 can be found in the [Appendix](#).





Over the past five fiscal years, the number of active pending cases have declined in most major case groups. The active pending caseload excludes dormant cases and cases out on warrant. Figures 3 and 4 show that from FY20 to FY24, pending cases decreased 37% in juvenile delinquency, 27% in CHIPS/permanency, 22% in major criminal, and 1% in family. The significant decrease in pending major criminal cases after FY22 was driven by a statewide goal aimed at reducing the backlog of pending felony and gross misdemeanor cases to pre-pandemic levels.

Since FY20, the pending caseload rose 5% in major civil and 11% in probate/mental health. The rise in pending major civil cases following FY22 was primarily due to a significant increase in product liability filings.

Data table reference for Figures 3 and 4 can be found in the [Appendix](#).

Figure 3. Statewide Active Pending Caseload (excludes dormant and out on warrant), Major Criminal, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

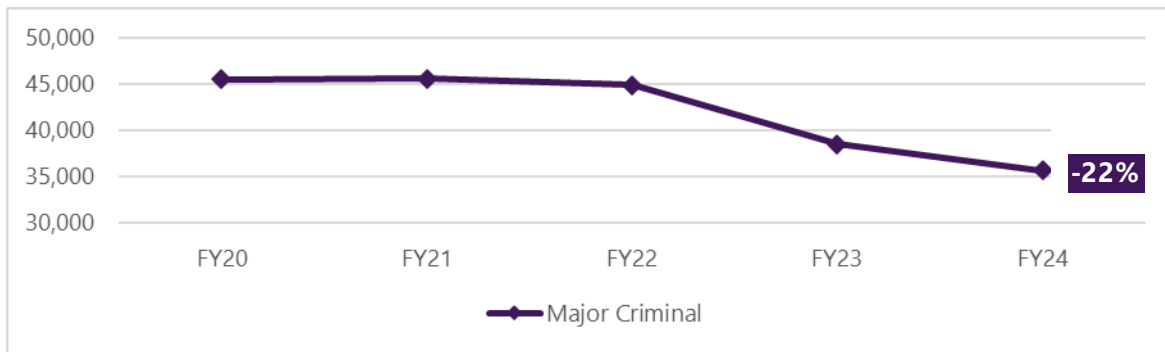
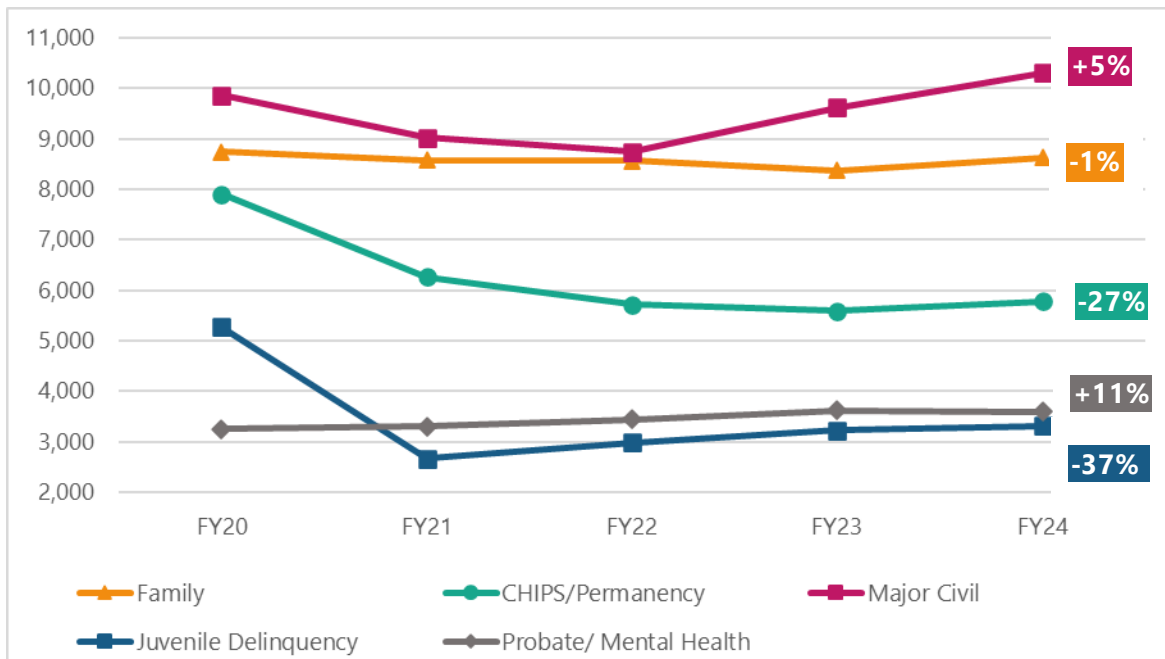


Figure 4. Statewide Active Pending Caseload, Major Cases, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024





3.2.3 Time to Disposition

- Statewide, 95% of all cases disposed in FY24 were disposed within the 99th percentile time objective (for cases with timing objectives).
- Dissolution cases (with or without children) and domestic abuse cases achieved their timing objectives at the 90th, 97th, and 99th percentiles in FY24.
- Major criminal cases had the highest percentage of dispositions beyond the 99th percentile time objective at 19%, compared to the goal of 1% or lower.

The time to disposition measure assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases, from filing to disposition. This measure accounts for (subtracts out) periods during which cases are dormant. Time to disposition results can be affected by efforts to address older cases. In areas where courts are focusing on clearing out aging caseloads, time to disposition results may appear higher as older pending cases reach disposition, even though the goal is 1% or lower beyond the 99th percentile.

Dissolution cases (with or without children) and domestic abuse cases met their respective timing objectives in FY24. In major civil cases, timing objectives were met at the 90th and 97th percentiles and nearly achieved at the 99th percentile. However, 2% of cases exceeded the 99th percentile objective, whereas the goal is to keep this percentage at 1% or lower. Major criminal had the highest percentage of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile time objective among the major case groups at 19%, followed by juvenile delinquency at 13%. Statewide time to disposition results for FY24 are shown in Table 5. Objectives (Obj) are specified in months, and minor criminal counts are cases rather than charges as on other case statistics reports.

Table 5. Statewide Time to Disposition Cases Disposed, Fiscal Year 2024

Case Group	90th Percentile (Goal = Dispose 90% of Cases)			97th Percentile (Goal = dispose 97% of cases)			99th Percentile (Goal = dispose 99% of cases)			Beyond 99th		Total	
	Obj	Cases	%	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Obj	Cases	Cum %	Cases	%	Cases	Avg Days
Major Criminal	4	21,890	34%	6	10,821	51%	12	19,416	81%	11,932	19%	64,059	233
Major Civil	12	29,818	93%	18	1,167	97%	24	470	98%	488	2%	31,943	98
Dissolutions	12	12,598	92%	18	693	97%	24	287	99%	169	1%	13,747	124
Domestic Abuse	2	9,210	95%	3	246	98%	4	115	99%	121	1%	9,692	15
Juvenile Delinquency	3	7,167	64%	5	2,028	82%	6	540	87%	1,418	13%	11,153	95
Minor Criminal	3	413,014	84%	6	43,311	93%	9	15,792	96%	19,370	4%	491,487	72
State Total		493,697	79%		58,266	89%		36,620	95%	33,498	5%	622,081	91



Table 6 shows the percentage of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile by district and case group in FY24. The goal is to keep this percentage at 1% or lower.

Almost all districts disposed fewer than 5% of minor criminal cases beyond nine months. There were variations among districts in juvenile delinquency cases: the 2nd District disposed 6% of cases beyond the six-month timing objective, while the 3rd District disposed 20% beyond this objective. For major criminal cases, the percentage disposed beyond 12 months ranged from 12% in the 8th District to 23% in the 10th District.

Statewide, dissolution cases (with or without children) and domestic abuse cases were disposed within the 99th percentile objective. Several districts performed better than the timing objectives for dissolution and domestic abuse cases. No districts met the timing guidelines for major criminal, juvenile delinquency, or minor criminal cases.

Table 6. Percentage of Cases Disposed Beyond the 99th Percentile, Fiscal Year 2024, by District and Case Group

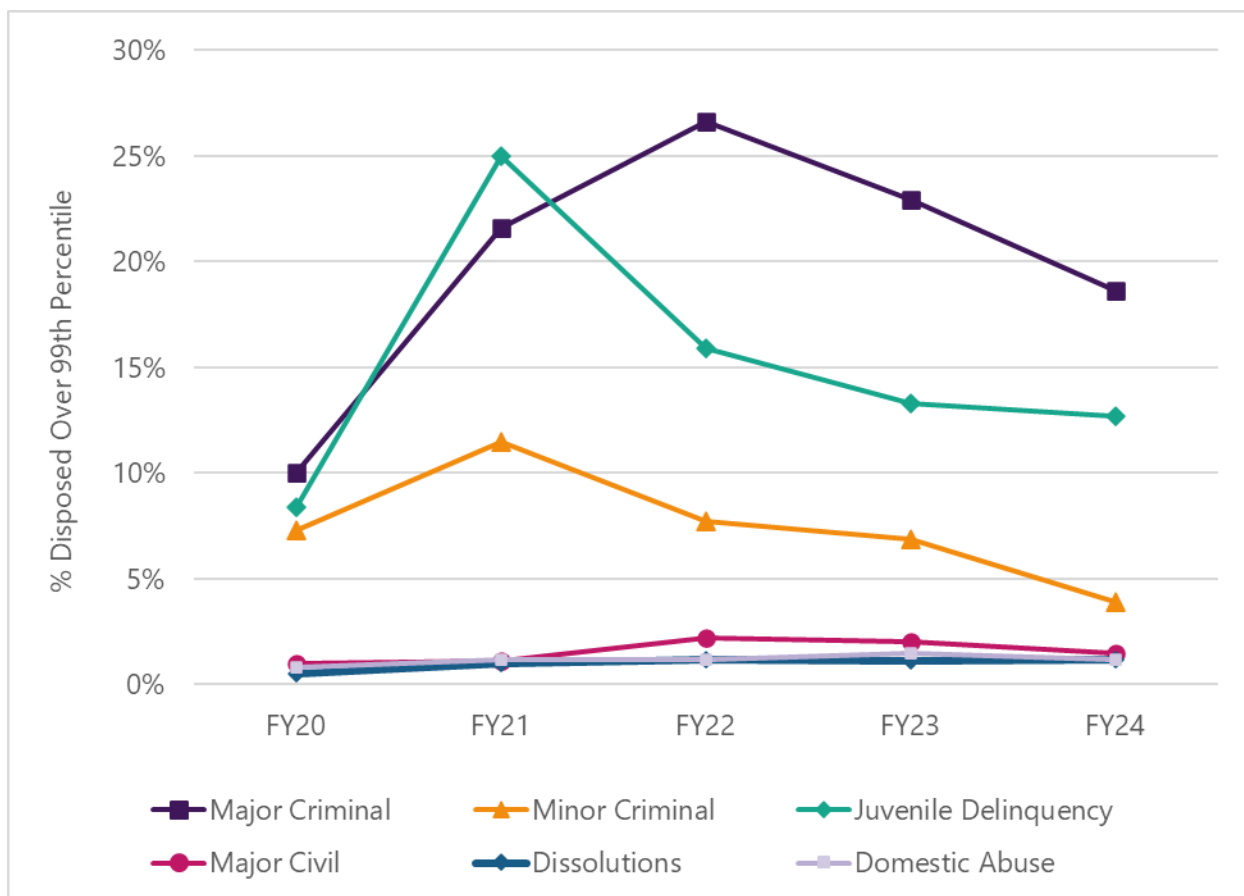
District	Major Criminal	Major Civil	Dissolutions	Dom Abuse	Juvenile Delinquency	Minor Criminal
1	18%	1%	1%	1%	9%	3%
2	16%	2%	1%	1%	6%	5%
3	21%	2%	2%	1%	20%	3%
4	18%	2%	0.3%	2%	11%	4%
5	15%	1%	1%	2%	12%	2%
6	18%	1%	1%	1%	17%	5%
7	19%	2%	1%	0.4%	14%	3%
8	12%	2%	1%	0.4%	17%	2%
9	16%	2%	1%	2%	13%	4%
10	23%	2%	2%	1%	14%	6%
Total	19%	2%	1%	1%	13%	4%



Figure 5 illustrates that the percentage of major criminal cases disposed beyond 12 months has consistently decreased over the past two fiscal years. In FY22, 27% of major criminal cases exceeded the 12-month disposal period, an all-time high (where a lower percentage is preferable), compared to 19% in FY24. The percentage of minor criminal and juvenile delinquency cases disposed beyond nine months and six months, respectively, has been declining since FY22. Time to disposition results for dissolution and domestic abuse cases have remained consistent over the past five years. Similarly, 2% or fewer of all major civil cases have been disposed beyond 24 months each year since FY20.

Figure 5. Percent of Cases Disposed Statewide Beyond 99th Percentile, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024, by Case Group

Data table reference for Figure 5 can be found in the [Appendix](#).





3.2.4 Age of Pending Cases

- Statewide, timing objectives for the age of pending cases were not met in FY24, with the same objectives applied as those used for time to disposition.
- Among districts, the percentage of all pending cases (excluding minor criminal) beyond the 99th percentile ranged from 7% in the 8th District to 14% in the 3rd District (lower is better).

As displayed in Table 7, statewide results for cases pending beyond the 99th percentile at the end of June 2024 ranged from 2% for dissolution cases to 17% for minor criminal cases. The goal is to keep the percentage of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile timing objectives at 1% or lower.

Table 7. Statewide Age of Pending Cases as of 6/28/2024

Case Group	90th Percentile	Cum 97 th Percentile	Cum 99 th Percentile	Beyond 99th Percentile	Total Active Cases Pending
Major Criminal	48%	62%	86%	14%	35,507
Major Civil	77%	91%	95%	5%	10,265
Dissolutions	88%	95%	98%	2%	4,601
Domestic Abuse	78%	84%	88%	12%	359
Juvenile Delinquency	66%	81%	85%	15%	3,099
Minor Criminal	68%	78%	83%	17%	104,137

Statewide results for major criminal and juvenile delinquency cases pending beyond their respective timing objectives have been declining since peaking at the end of FY21 (a lower percentage is better). Figure 6 illustrates the 10-year trend of major criminal and juvenile delinquency cases pending beyond the 99th percentile time objective.

Data table reference for Figure 6 can be found in the [Appendix](#).

Figure 6. Trend of Statewide Percent of Major Criminal and Juvenile Delinquency Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile Time Objective (12 Months for Major Crim; 6 Months for Juv Delinq)

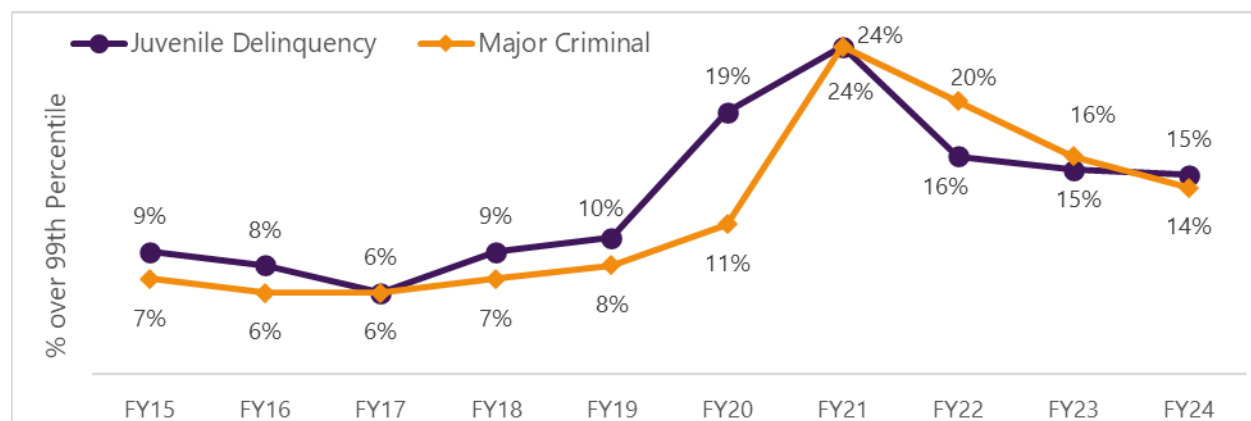


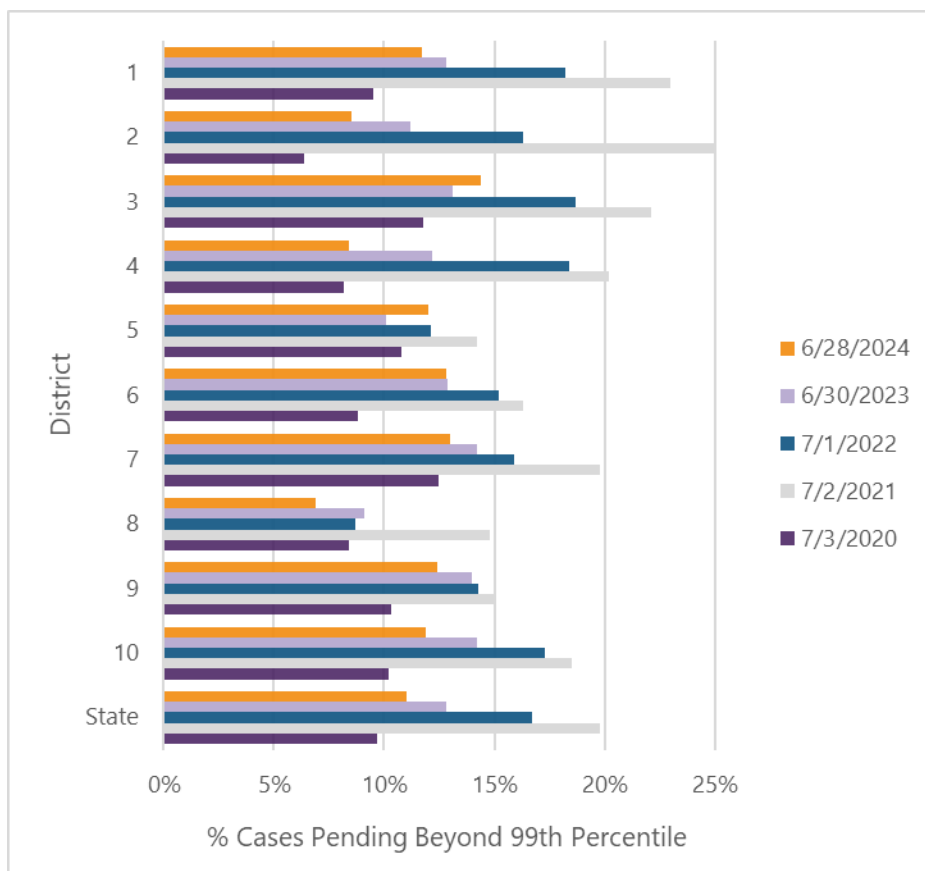


Figure 7 shows that the percentage of overall cases (excluding minor criminal) pending beyond their 99th percentile timing objectives has been decreasing statewide (a lower percentage is better). At the end of FY21, 20% of cases with timing objectives (excluding minor criminal) exceeded the 99th percentile, but by the end of FY24, this number had dropped to 11%.

Nearly all districts showed improvement in the overall age of pending cases (excluding minor criminal) by the end of FY24 compared to FY23. At the end of FY24, the percentage of cases pending beyond the 99th percentile timing objectives ranged from 7% in the 8th District to 14% in the 3rd District.

Figure 7. Trends in District Age of Pending Cases Past 99th Percentile, All Case Groups except Minor Criminal

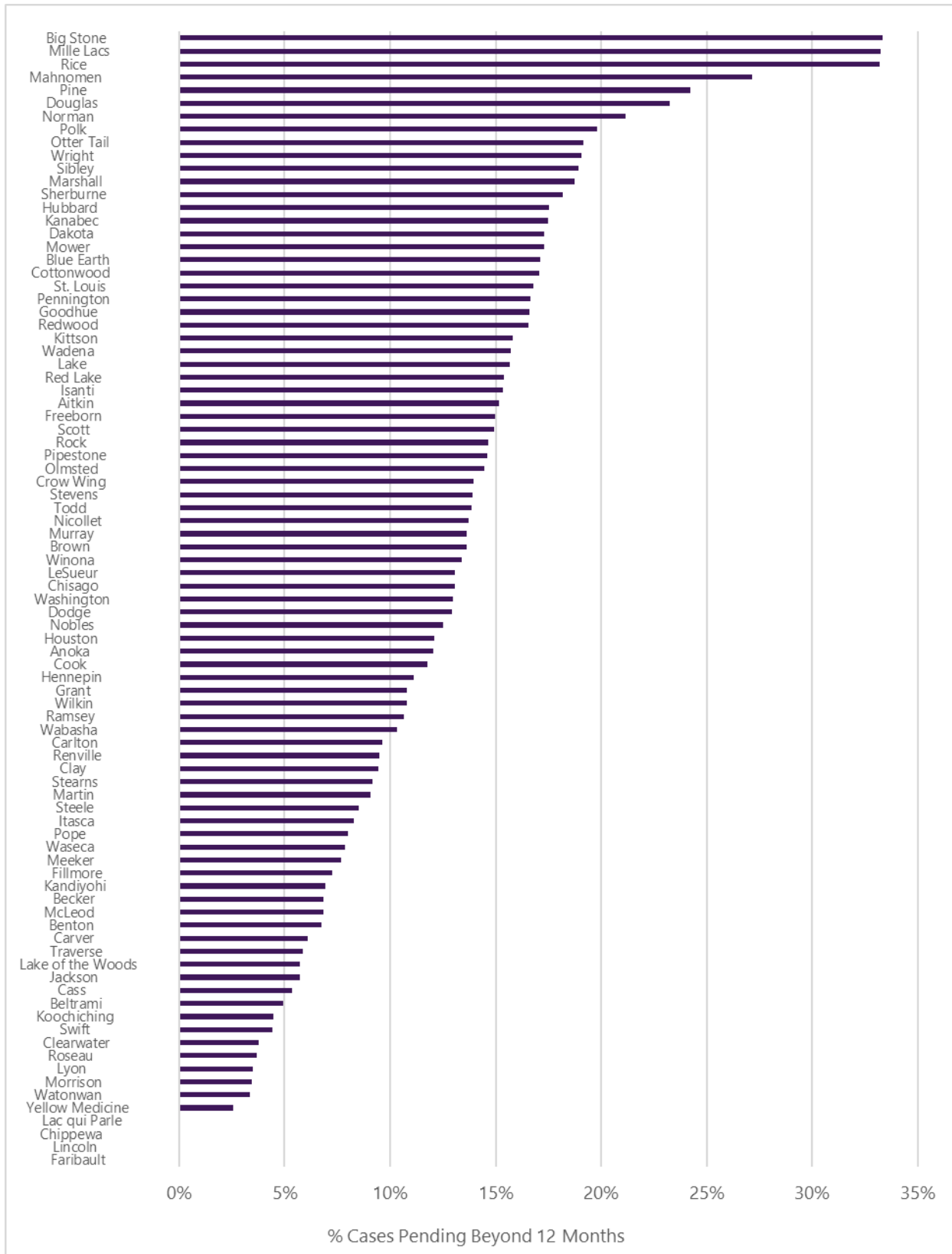
Data table reference for Figure 7 can be found in the [Appendix](#).



Within statewide and district results, there is a lot of variation among counties. An example of this variation can be seen in Figure 8, which displays the percentage of major criminal cases pending beyond 12 months as of June 28, 2024, by county. Statewide, 14% of major criminal cases were pending for more than one year at the end of FY24, with county figures ranging from 0% to 33%. Hennepin County had the highest number of these pending cases, with over 7,000 major criminal cases pending and 11% of them exceeding one year.



Figure 8. Percent of Major Criminal Cases Pending beyond 12 months as of 6/28/2024, by County





3.2.5 Length of Time to Permanency and Adoption

- In FY24, 73% of children reached permanency within 18 months or less after being placed out of home across all CHIPS/Permanency cases. The goal is to reach 99% within this timeframe.
- The objective of having 60% of children reach adoption within 24 months of removal from the home is considered an 'aspirational goal'. In FY24, 43% of children statewide were adopted within 24 months. District outcomes varied, with adoption rates within this timeframe ranging from 29% to 59%.

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

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

Judicial Council Policy 601

One of the goals of the Children's Justice Initiative (CJI) is for children removed from a custodial parent to have permanency and stability in their living situation. The length of time to permanency and time to adoption reports 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.

Table 8 illustrates that statewide, the goals of having 50% of children reach permanency within six months, 90% within 12 months, and 99% within 18 months were not met during FY24. Statewide, 73% of the 2,950 children that reached permanency did so after being out of home for 18 months or less.

Districts varied in their rates of children reaching permanency by the final timing objective (99% within 18 months). Outcomes ranged from 55% in the 6th District to 86% in the 8th District. In FY24, the total number of children who reached permanency statewide was 2,950. The 4th District had the highest number of children reaching permanency at 534, while the 2nd District had the lowest at 44.

**Table 8. Length of Time for Children to Reach Permanency in Fiscal Year 2024, by District**

District	% Reaching Permanency by 6 Months (Goal is 50%)	Cumulative % Reaching Permanency by 12 Months (Goal is 90%)	Cumulative % Reaching Permanency by 18 Months (Goal is 99%)	Total # Reaching Permanency
1	24%	54%	75%	232
2	15%	36%	63%	44
3	23%	53%	81%	278
4	19%	32%	57%	534
5	25%	63%	85%	260
6	7%	32%	55%	231
7	20%	51%	75%	370
8	22%	62%	86%	166
9	27%	54%	81%	351
10	22%	53%	82%	364
State	21%	48%	73%	2,950

In May 2022, the Minnesota Judicial Council updated [Judicial Council Policy 505.1](#) to revise the definition of “permanency order” for performance measures. Trial home visits and protective supervision with the custodial parent are no longer classified as permanency. These revisions were based on a recommendation from the CJJ Lead Judges Workgroup to make the definition more consistent with the permanency dispositions found in Minn. Stat. § 260C.515.

Table 9 displays the five-year trend in outcomes for children reaching permanency within 18 months. Revisions to the permanency order definition to no longer consider trial home visits and protective supervision with the custodial parent as permanency are reflected in FY2022-2024 results, while FY2020-2021 are based on the previous definition.

Neither the state nor any individual district met the goal of 99% of children achieving permanency within 18 months over the past five years. In FY24, the statewide result of 73% of children reaching permanency within 18 months is similar to the previous fiscal year.



Table 9. Five Year Trend, Percentage of Children Reaching Permanency within 18 months, by District

District	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
1	90%	74%	74%	79%	75%
2	64%	59%	59%	62%	63%
3	94%	84%	80%	83%	81%
4	61%	57%	54%	59%	57%
5	90%	89%	78%	85%	85%
6	76%	59%	47%	54%	55%
7	86%	80%	79%	77%	75%
8	93%	95%	85%	82%	86%
9	91%	88%	76%	74%	81%
10	87%	81%	74%	74%	82%
State	81%	75%	70%	73%	73%
# Children	4,132	4,136	3,576	3,197	2,950

There has been a consistent downward trend in the number of children with a CHIPS or permanency case filed over the past five fiscal years. Filings decreased 26% from FY20 to FY24.

Table 10. CHIPS/Permanency Case filings, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

Fiscal Year	Number of Children with CHIPS/Permanency Filing
FY20	8,999
FY21	7,395
FY22	6,913
FY23	6,731
FY24	6,662

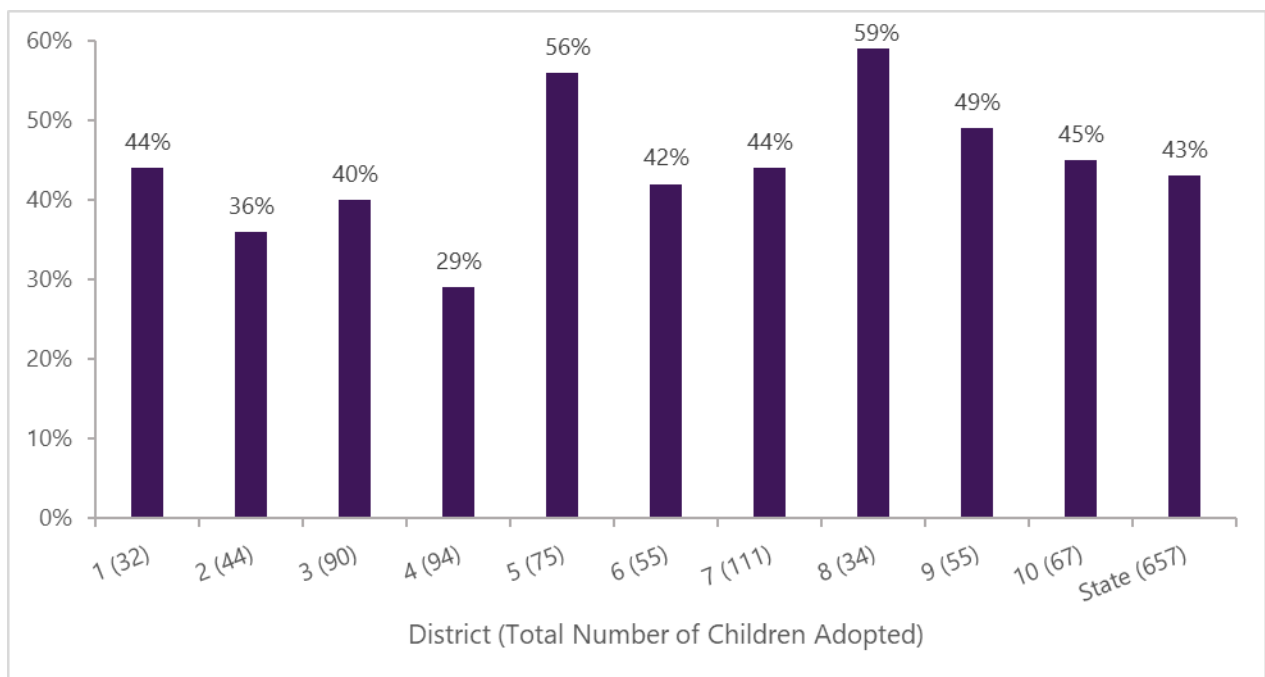


The Judicial Council set an aspirational objective that 60% of all children who are under state guardianship should reach adoption within 24 months from the original removal from the home. This measure starts when a child is removed from the home to being under state guardianship, and then the time it takes from the guardianship order to adoption. The two sets of time are added together to get the total length of time to adoption.

As shown in Figure 9, 43% of the 657 children under state guardianship who were adopted in FY24 reached adoption within 24 months of being removed from home, compared to the goal of 60%. No districts met the goal, although the 5th and 8th Districts were less than 5% from achieving it. District outcomes varied widely, ranging from 29% in the 4th District to 59% in the 8th District.

Figure 9. Percentage of Children Reaching Adoption in FY2024 within 24 Months of Removal from Home (Goal is 60%)

Data table reference for Figure 9 can be found in the [Appendix](#).



The 43% of children adopted within 24 months of being out of home in FY24 was an improvement from FY23 (higher numbers generally are better). Over the past five fiscal years, the number of children who reached adoption has decreased by more than 30%. Table 11 provides a five-year trend of outcomes for children under state guardianship who were adopted within 24 months.



Table 11. Percentage of Children Adopted by 24 Months, Statewide, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

Year Adoption Finalized	% Adopted by 24 Months (Goal is 60%)	Total Number of Children Reaching Adoption
FY2020	47%	950
FY2021	38%	989
FY2022	33%	985
FY2023	35%	949
FY2024	43%	657

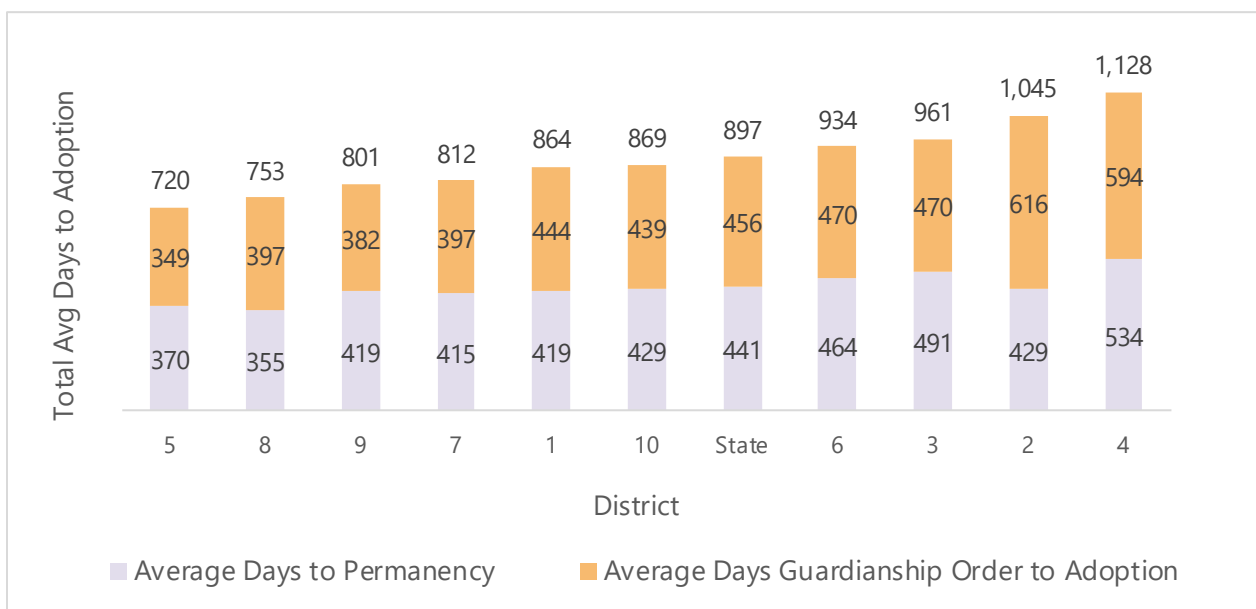
The automated Time to Adoption for Children Under State Guardianship report shows details for each child with the time to adoption broken into the time from removal from home to the guardianship order and then the time from guardianship order to adoption order. Figure 10 shows that there was variation among districts in these two phases in FY24.

The 5th District had an average number of days per child to reach adoption that met the 24-month time objective of 730 days. The 4th District had the highest average number of days per child to reach adoption, at 1,128 days. Lower numbers are generally a more positive result.

The statewide average number of days from removal from the home to guardianship order (441 average days to permanency) comprised 49% of the total time to adoption, and 51% was the time from the guardianship order to adoption (456 days).

Figure 10. Average Number Days to Adoption, by Phase, by District, Fiscal Year 2024

Data table reference for Figure 10 can be found in the [Appendix](#).





3.2.6 Court of Appeals Dispositions Within Time Standards

The Court of Appeals (COA) has adopted the American Bar Association measure of “case clearance,” which measures cases from beginning (filing) to end (disposition). The goals are to have 75% of cases disposed within 290 days of filing and 90% disposed within 365 days of filing for all case types.

- In FY2024, the Court of Appeals again satisfied the 290-day ABA standard, despite an increased caseload. In addition, the COA far exceeded the standard for civil cases (89% disposed of in 290 days); juvenile protection (100%); and juvenile delinquency (95%).
- Criminal cases tend to take longer from filing to disposition because of the longer deadline to file criminal transcripts. In FY2024, the court disposed of 53% of criminal cases in 290 days. Although criminal cases take longer on the front end, once cases are ready for scheduling (the briefs, addenda, and transcripts have all been filed), criminal and civil cases are disposed of in about the same amount of time: an average of 135 days for civil cases and 134 days for criminal cases.

Table 12. Percentage of Court of Appeals Cases Disposed Within 290 Days of Filing, Fiscal Year 2022 – Fiscal Year 2024 (Goal is 75% of Cases)

	FY2024		FY2023		FY2022	
	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective
Total Civil	983	89%	933	94%	950	93%
General Civil	615	84%	573	92%	539	90%
Unemployment	42	86%	80	92%	122	94%
Family	236	97%	207	99%	201	99%
Other	90	100%	73	99%	88	100%
Total Criminal	677	53%	689	60%	543	66%
Total Juvenile Protection	68	100%	68	100%	87	100%
Total Juvenile Delinquency	21	95%	16	100%	17	88%
Total Cases²	1,749	75%	1,706	81%	1,597	84%

² For purposes of calculating case clearance rates, later-filed related cases, which are consolidated for decision purposes, are not included in this total. As a result, the actual number of cases disposed by the court is higher than the “Total Cases” shown.



- The Court of Appeals disposed of 94% of all cases within 365 days of case filing, exceeding the ABA standard of disposing of 90% of cases within that time period. The court far exceeded the standard for civil (98%), juvenile-protection (100%), and juvenile-delinquency (100%) cases. For criminal cases, the court was able to dispose of 88% of cases within 365 days, despite the longer criminal-transcript timelines.

Table 13 Percentage of Court of Appeals Cases Disposed Within 365 Days of Filing, Fiscal Year 2022 – Fiscal Year 2024 (Goal is 90% of Cases)

	FY2024		FY2023		FY2022	
	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective	# Cases	% of cases meeting objective
Total Civil	983	98%	933	99%	950	99%
General Civil	615	97%	573	99%	539	98%
Unemployment	42	100%	80	100%	122	100%
Family	236	100%	207	100%	201	100%
Other	90	100%	73	100%	88	100%
Total Criminal	677	88%	689	93%	543	95%
Total Juvenile Protection	68	100%	68	100%	87	100%
Total Juvenile Delinquency	21	100%	16	100%	17	94%
Total Cases³	1,749	94%	1,706	97%	1,597	98%

³ For purposes of calculating case clearance rates, later-filed related cases, which are consolidated for decision purposes, are not included in this total. As a result, the actual number of cases disposed by the court is higher than the “Total Cases” shown.



3.2.7 Supreme Court Dispositions Within Time Standards

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

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

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

Data shown in Table 10 on the next page identifies the court's performance based on three factors: (1) the case type or jurisdiction (discretionary; expedited); (2) the case-processing event (PFR to disposition; submission to circulation; submission to disposition); and (3) the timing objective to complete the event ("Days" in the table).

- "Cases Submitted July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024 (FY2024)" represents the cases on the court's oral or non-oral calendar during that period of time.
- "PFR filing" represents all petitions for review filed from July 1, 2023 - June 30, 2024 (FY 2024)
- "Days" in the table represents the court's goal – number of days – to complete the event.
- "Cases" in the table represents the number of cases that met the timing objective (number of days) in the time period.
- "%" in the table represents the percentage of cases within the time period that met or did not meet the objective (number of days).
- "Total/Avg" represents the total number of cases submitted or PFRs filed in the time period that completed the specific case-processing event by August 16, 2024, and the average number of days to do so.



Table 14. Supreme Court Time Standards, Cases Submitted July 1, 2023 – June 30, 2024 (Fiscal Year 2024)

Case Type: Event	75 th Percentile			95 th Percentile			Beyond 95 th Percentile		Total/Avg	
	Days	Cases	%	Days	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	Avg
All case types: submission to circulation of majority	45	50	51%	75	77	79%	21	21%	98	57
All case types: submission to disposition	120	38	48%	180	65	82%	14	18%	79	131
Discretionary: PFR filing to disposition	50	133	26%	60	233	45%	288	55%	521	63
Expedited (TPR, Adoption): PFR filing to disposition	25	26	96%	25	26	96%	1	4%	27	25
Expedited (TPR, Adoption): submission to circulation of majority	20	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expedited (TPR, Adoption): submission to disposition	45	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



3.3. Integrity and Accountability

Judicial Branch Policy 505: 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?

Minnesota Judicial Branch Policies [505.2 – Key Results and Measures](#) and [505.3 Data Quality and Integrity](#) establish Data Quality as a key performance measure. To support these policies, a formal Data Quality Team was created in 2010. This team is part of the Court Research Office in the State Court Administrator’s Office. The ongoing operational activities of the Data Quality Team prioritize appropriate record transparency, accurate performance measures, and crucial Minnesota Court Information System (MNCIS) record updates.

For FY24, the Data Quality Team continued to ensure appropriate access to court documents to justice partners and the public. The team reviews two document security data queries six times each weekday and two agency integrations each week resulting in approximately 3,120 monitoring instances in FY24. The Data Quality Team uses the resulting data to identify and analyze local and statewide trends to find their root causes. In collaboration with operational staff, other state court administration divisions, and statewide district court teams, the Data Quality Team addresses these root causes through direct communication, educational materials, and process updates.

Crucial business processes also received specific support from the Data Quality Team. In FY24, the primary tool for this was the Data Quality Portal, an internal business intelligence dashboard that the Data Quality Team maintains. Through this tool, 42 data quality reports are available to staff. These reports display MNCIS data associated with important case processes, such as criminal and delinquency disposition updates and CHIPS updates. The data quality reports often also support accuracy in other MJB performance measures, such as time to disposition in criminal and delinquency cases and length of time to permanency in CHIPS cases. During the past fiscal year, the Data Quality Team also strategically developed four new data quality reports and increased the scope of six current data quality reports. Historical data from these reports is also available for trend analysis over time and by location. The Data Quality Team is in open communication with internal users to continuously improve the functionality and usability of the Data Quality Portal.

As required by operational policy, the Data Quality Team worked with a statewide committee to establish a Court Administration Processes (CAPs) Compliance Monitoring Plan. The FY24 Plan identified 16 significant data entry points in nine CAPs. The Data Quality Team analyzed the MNCIS data associated with these significant entry points. For FY24, the speed at which staff addressed data quality issues was the primary metric; and notably, this metric improved for all



significant entry points over FY24. The Data Quality Team published their findings, analyses, and recommendations in four CAPs Compliance Reports throughout the fiscal year and presented each of these reports to three statewide committees. Report findings catalyzed updates to business processes and five educational outreach visits to staff. As in past years, the FY24 CAPs Compliance Monitoring Plan and Reports promote accountability and communication between the Data Quality Team and operational staff.

Throughout FY24, the Data Quality Team worked diligently to ensure the integrity and accountability of the Minnesota Judicial Branch performance by maintaining a record system that is accurate, complete, and timely. Additional descriptions of the work of the Data Quality Team are available by request on an on-going basis.



3.4. Excellence

Judicial Branch Policy 505: 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?

3.4.1 Access and Fairness Survey

- District courts conducted their latest Access and Fairness Survey from August 2023 through November 2023. Previous surveys were completed in 2008, 2013, and 2019.
- Statewide average ratings for the statement "I know what to do next about my case" improved in 2023 among remote local court customer survey participants but declined among in-person participants.

The statement "I know what to do next about my case" is used to measure progress toward the goal of Excellence. Average ratings for this statement fell within the "doing a good job" category for both in-person and remote respondents. However, compared to previous survey years, the ratings decreased from 4.2 to 4.1 among in-person respondents, while they increased from 4.2 to 4.3 among remote respondents (see Table 16).

Table 15. Statewide Average Rating by Survey Year

Statement	2008	2013	2019	2023 In-Person	2023 Remote
I know what to do next about my case.	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3

For more details on the survey methodology and results, including district-specific findings, please refer to the full [2023 District Court Access and Fairness Survey](#) report.



3.5. Fairness and Equity

Judicial Branch Policy 505: 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?

3.5.1 Access and Fairness Survey

- District courts conducted their latest Access and Fairness Survey from August 2023 through November 2023. Previous surveys were completed in 2008, 2013, and 2019.
- Statewide, overall fairness ratings increased among remote respondents but decreased among in-person respondents, resulting in the first statewide fairness rating in the "doing okay" category.

While fairness ratings among remote respondents increased markedly to 4.3, ratings among in-person respondents decreased to 4.0. This is the first statewide fairness rating in the “doing okay” category (see Table 17).

Table 16. Statewide Average Fairness Rating by Survey Year

Rating	2008	2013	2019	2023 In-Person	2023 Remote	2023 Total
Average Fairness Rating	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2

For more details on the survey methodology and results, including district-specific findings, please refer to the full [2023 District Court Access and Fairness Survey](#) report.



Are jurors representative of our communities?

3.5.2 Jury Pools

- Of all racial groups, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, and multiracial jurors who reported for jury service statewide in FY24 most closely mirror their share in the adult population. Black or African American and Hispanic jurors who reported for jury service in FY24 are under-represented compared to their share in the adult population, statewide and to varying degrees at the district level.
- The statewide gender of jurors who reported for jury service in FY24 is similar to their share in the adult population.

Jurors are asked to report their race, ethnicity, and gender on the Juror Questionnaire, which is sent to all summoned jurors to determine qualification for jury service. This demographic reporting is optional, so the share of jurors without this information is noted throughout this section. Demographics are tracked in and reported out of the statewide jury management system.

Juror demographics are compared to adult population demographics from the most recent Census Population Estimates⁴. Census Population Estimates are released annually; the most recent estimates reflect the population on July 1, 2023. Due to limitations in available age disaggregations, the adult population figures used here reflect the population age 20 and older, not age 18 and older. This comparison does not account for the fact that not all adult residents meet the qualifications for jury service⁵. However, reliable data on the jury-eligible population are not available.

Table 18 shows the total number of residents who reported for jury service in FY24. Jurors who report for service were already found to be qualified and available for jury service based on their responses on the Juror Questionnaire; most but not all jurors who report will be involved in a further selection process (voir dire) for service on a specific case.

Table 17. Number of Jurors who Reported for Service in Fiscal Year 2024

	Minnesota	1st District	2nd District	3rd District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District	8th District	9th District	10th District
Jurors	50,508	5,619	8,201	4,401	10,288	2,098	3,421	5,403	1,464	3,037	6,276

⁴ Census Population Estimates are available on the Census Bureau’s website at this URL: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>.

⁵ The qualifications for jury service are listed on the Minnesota Judicial Branch public website at this URL: <https://www.mncourts.gov/Jurors.aspx>, and include: U.S. citizenship, English language skills, and the restoration of civil rights among those previously convicted of a felony, among other qualifications.



Table 19 shows juror race and ethnicity data compared to adult population estimates. Statewide, race and ethnicity data were unspecified for just 1.5% of jurors; those jurors are not included in these percentages.

Results vary by district, but statewide, the representation of American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, and multiracial jurors who reported for jury service most closely match their representation in the adult population. In all districts, white, non-Hispanic jurors are over-represented compared to their representation in the adult population. Corresponding under-representation of Black or African American and Hispanic jurors is seen statewide and to varying degrees at the district level.

Table 18. Fiscal Year 2024 Juror Race and Ethnicity Compared to 2023 Adult Population

	American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black or African American		Hispanic ⁶		Multiracial		White	
	2023 Adult Pop.	FY24 Jurors	2023 Adult Pop.	FY24 Jurors	2023 Adult Pop.	FY24 Jurors	2023 Adult Pop.	FY24 Jurors	2023 Adult Pop.	FY24 Jurors	2023 Adult Pop.	FY24 Jurors
Minnesota	0.9%	0.9%	5.1%	4.5%	6.4%	3.4%	5.2%	3.2%	1.6%	2.0%	80.7%	86.0%
1st District	0.4%	0.5%	4.9%	2.7%	5.5%	3.1%	6.2%	4.1%	1.4%	1.9%	81.5%	87.8%
2nd District	0.5%	0.6%	13.7%	13.0%	11.4%	7.1%	7.1%	4.7%	2.2%	2.6%	65.1%	72.1%
3rd District	0.3%	0.4%	3.7%	1.8%	3.9%	1.9%	5.7%	3.7%	1.1%	1.2%	85.2%	90.9%
4th District	0.6%	0.4%	7.2%	6.1%	12.1%	6.4%	6.4%	4.2%	2.1%	2.4%	71.5%	80.4%
5th District	0.6%	1.0%	2.3%	1.3%	2.3%	0.6%	7.1%	3.1%	1.0%	1.0%	86.7%	93.0%
6th District	2.4%	2.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	1.6%	0.9%	1.7%	2.3%	91.8%	93.5%
7th District	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.5%	3.6%	0.9%	3.2%	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	89.5%	94.7%
8th District	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	1.6%	0.2%	6.7%	2.6%	0.9%	1.0%	88.8%	94.7%
9th District	4.8%	4.2%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	2.1%	1.3%	1.5%	2.3%	90.1%	91.6%
10th District	0.6%	0.7%	4.6%	3.4%	5.1%	2.4%	4.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%	84.2%	89.5%

⁶ All groups other than Hispanic are non-Hispanic; Hispanic individuals may be of any race.



Table 20 shows juror gender data compared to adult population estimates. Statewide, gender data were missing from just 1.2% of jurors; those jurors are not included in these percentages. The statewide gender of jurors who reported for jury service in FY24 is similar to their share in the adult population, with slight variations by district.

Table 19. Fiscal Year 2024 Juror Gender Compared to 2023 Adult Population

	Female 2023 Adult Population	Female FY24 Jurors	Male 2023 Adult Population	Male FY24 Jurors
Minnesota	50.2%	50.6%	49.8%	49.4%
1st District	50.5%	49.9%	49.5%	50.1%
2nd District	51.6%	50.8%	48.4%	49.2%
3rd District	50.3%	50.8%	49.7%	49.2%
4th District	50.7%	51.8%	49.3%	48.2%
5th District	49.7%	48.4%	50.3%	51.6%
6th District	49.5%	49.7%	50.5%	50.3%
7th District	49.6%	51.2%	50.4%	48.8%
8th District	49.1%	50.7%	50.9%	49.3%
9th District	49.5%	48.6%	50.5%	51.4%
10th District	49.7%	50.6%	50.3%	49.4%



Does the Branch have sufficient race data to assist in analyzing whether persons are treated fairly regardless of race or ethnicity?

3.5.3 Race Data Collection

- The minimum goal of having 80% of closed cases with race information recorded was exceeded statewide for major criminal and minor criminal cases; however, the 'strive-for' goal of 90% of closed cases with race data was not met statewide for any case type.
- The goal of 80% of closed cases with race data was not met statewide for juvenile delinquency, juvenile petty and traffic, or juvenile CHIPS case types. District results ranged from 36% of juvenile petty and traffic cases to 96% juvenile delinquency cases.

Minnesota Judicial Branch Policy 505.2 contains the following language related to race data collection:

"Each judicial district shall maintain race data collection rates of at least 80% and striving for collection rates of at least 90% on the following case types: Major Criminal, Minor Criminal, Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Petty and Traffic, and Juvenile CHIPS. Race data collection rates are available on an on-going basis to judges and court staff via reports on CourtNet." (See [Appendix](#) for examples of race data collection forms.)

The reports on CourtNet that show race data collection rates focus on self-reported race data for criminal, juvenile delinquency, and juvenile protection cases. Defendants complete a Race Census Form, which can be either electronic or paper. This information is collected at a court hearing. In juvenile protection matters, the parent or guardian completes the form on behalf of the child/children.

Figure 11 shows that 80% or more major criminal and minor criminal cases were closed with race data reported statewide in FY24, achieving the minimum goal. The 'strive-for' goal of 90% of closed cases with race data was not met in any case group. Further, the minimum goal of collecting race data for 80% of closed cases was not met in juvenile delinquency, juvenile petty and traffic, or juvenile CHIPS. Race data collection rates ranged between 57% and 68% across these case types in FY24.



Figure 11. Race Data Collection Rates on Closed Cases, Statewide, Fiscal Year 2024

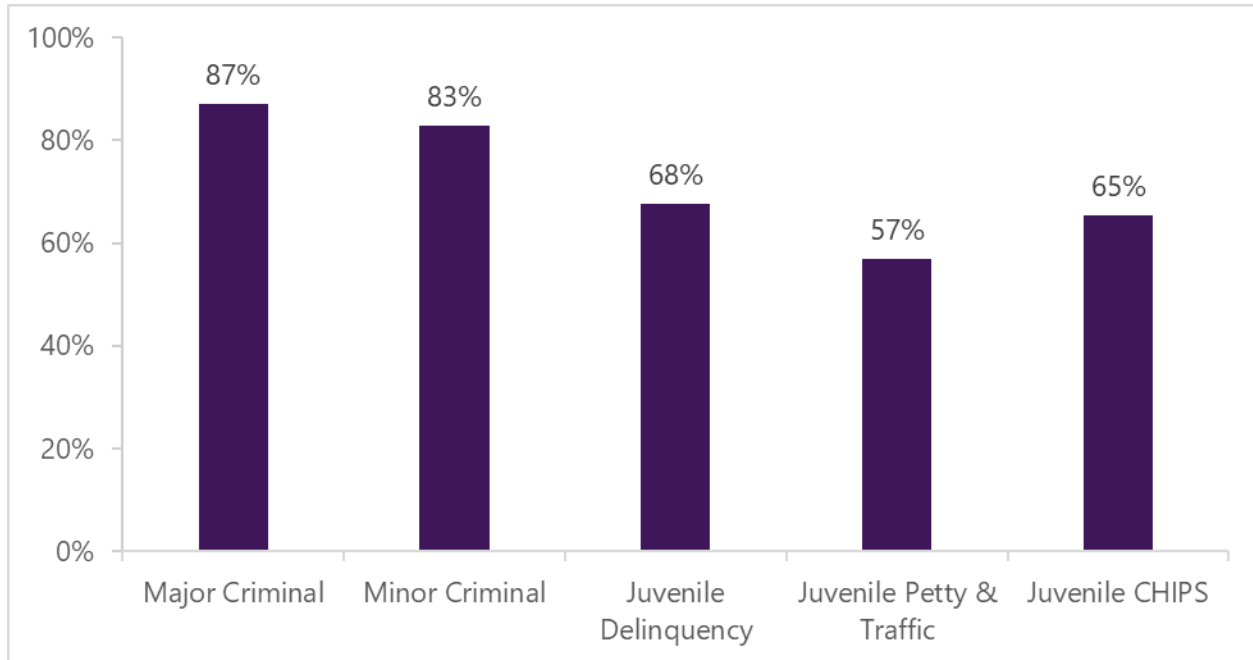


Table 21 shows the percentage of closed cases with race data, by case type, for the last five fiscal years. Race data collection rates in FY24 have decreased compared to FY20 but have shown year-over-year improvement from FY23 in minor criminal and juvenile petty and traffic cases. However, since FY21, race data collection rates for juvenile delinquency, juvenile petty and traffic, and juvenile CHIPS have remained below the minimum goal of 80%. This decline corresponds with significant changes in the collection process due to the shift to remote hearings.

Table 20. Race Data Collection Rates on Closed Cases, Statewide, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

Case Type	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024
Major Criminal	94%	90%	88%	88%	87%
Minor Criminal	93%	84%	82%	81%	83%
Juvenile Delinquency	92%	76%	71%	70%	68%
Juvenile Petty & Traffic	85%	55%	50%	51%	57%
Juvenile CHIPS	88%	79%	69%	65%	65%



In FY24, race data collection rates for major criminal cases were at or above 80% across all districts, with three districts meeting or exceeding the 'strive-for' goal of 90%.

Race data collection rates varied across districts for all other case types. Results ranged from 36% of juvenile petty and traffic cases closed with race data in the 7th District to 96% of juvenile delinquency cases closed with race information in the 4th District (see Table 22).

Table 21. Race Data Collection Rates, Closed Cases, by District, Fiscal Year 2024

District	Major Criminal	Minor Criminal	Juvenile Delinquency	Juvenile Petty & Traffic	Juvenile CHIPS
1	91%	85%	87%	64%	82%
2	90%	72%	78%	75%	58%
3	89%	79%	61%	43%	62%
4	92%	94%	96%	93%	88%
5	83%	72%	61%	39%	75%
6	84%	79%	62%	56%	56%
7	87%	71%	52%	36%	48%
8	84%	67%	68%	59%	72%
9	86%	69%	54%	48%	54%
10	80%	78%	55%	39%	56%
State	87%	83%	68%	57%	65%



3.6. Quality Court Workplace Environment

Judicial Branch Policy 505: 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?

3.6.1 Separation Rates

- The rate of staff leaving the Branch (separation rate) in FY24, by district/ Minnesota Judicial Center (MJC), ranged from 5.5% in the 8th District to 18.4% in the 9th District.
- The total Branch separation rate for FY24 (10.5%) decreased from FY23 (11.9%).

Table 22. Separation Rates by District and Minnesota Judicial Center, Fiscal Year 2024

District/ MJC	Retirement		Resignation ⁷		Dismissal ⁸		Layoff		Total Separations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	5.6	2.3%	10.8	4.5%	2.0	0.8%	0	0%	18.4	7.7%
2	2.0	0.9%	18.4	8.4%	2.0	0.9%	0	0%	22.4	10.2%
3	6.0	3.3%	13.0	7.1%	0.0	0.0%	0	0%	19.0	10.3%
4	14.0	2.7%	46.5	9.0%	7.0	1.3%	0	0%	67.5	13.0%
5	5.0	3.9%	5.0	3.9%	0.0	0.0%	0	0%	10.0	7.7%
6	3.0	2.5%	12.8	10.8%	2.0	1.7%	0	0%	17.8	15.1%
7	7.0	3.5%	11.0	5.5%	4.0	2.0%	0	0%	22.0	11.0%
8	1.0	1.4%	2.0	2.7%	1.0	1.4%	0	0%	4.0	5.5%
9	10.8	6.2%	19.3	11.1%	2.0	1.2%	0	0%	32.1	18.4%
10	7.0	2.1%	20.5	6.2%	4.0	1.2%	0	0%	31.5	9.6%
MJC ⁹	16.0	3.2%	17.6	3.5%	3.0	0.6%	0	0%	36.6	7.3%
Total	77.4	2.9%	176.7	6.6%	27.0	1.0%	0	0%	281.1	10.5%

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

Average FTE (not shown) calculated by taking avg of beginning and ending fiscal year FTE counts (excluding judges, law clerks, bar exam monitors, guardian ad litem, and limited/temporary appointments)

⁷ Resignation includes Term Without Rights, Death, End of Disability Leave, Resignations, and Separation - Other

⁸ Dismissal figures include Gross Misconduct and Dismissal

⁹ MJC includes SCAO, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board, Board of Law Examiners, Continuing Legal Ed



In FY24, the total number of full-time equivalents (FTEs) who separated from the Branch was 281.1, reflecting an 11% decrease from FY23's total of 314.3. The variation by location in the total number of FTEs who separated ranged from 4.0 in the 8th District to 67.5 in the 4th District.

Voluntary separations, comprised of retirements and resignations, accounted for 90% of all FTEs leaving the Branch in FY24, while dismissals accounted for the remaining 10%. Refer to Table 24 for separation rates by district and MJC in FY24. All figures exclude judges, law clerks, bar exam monitors, guardian ad litem, and limited/temporary appointments.

The total Branch separation rate has declined over the past two fiscal years, after peaking in FY22. Apart from the 7th and 9th Districts, separation rates in FY24 decreased from the previous fiscal year. Table 25 presents the five-year trend of separation rates by district and MJC.

There are many 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 10.5% for the Branch was roughly estimated at 0.9% per month, compared to [U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics](#) figures for State and Local government employees (excluding education) of 1.3% separations in June 2024.

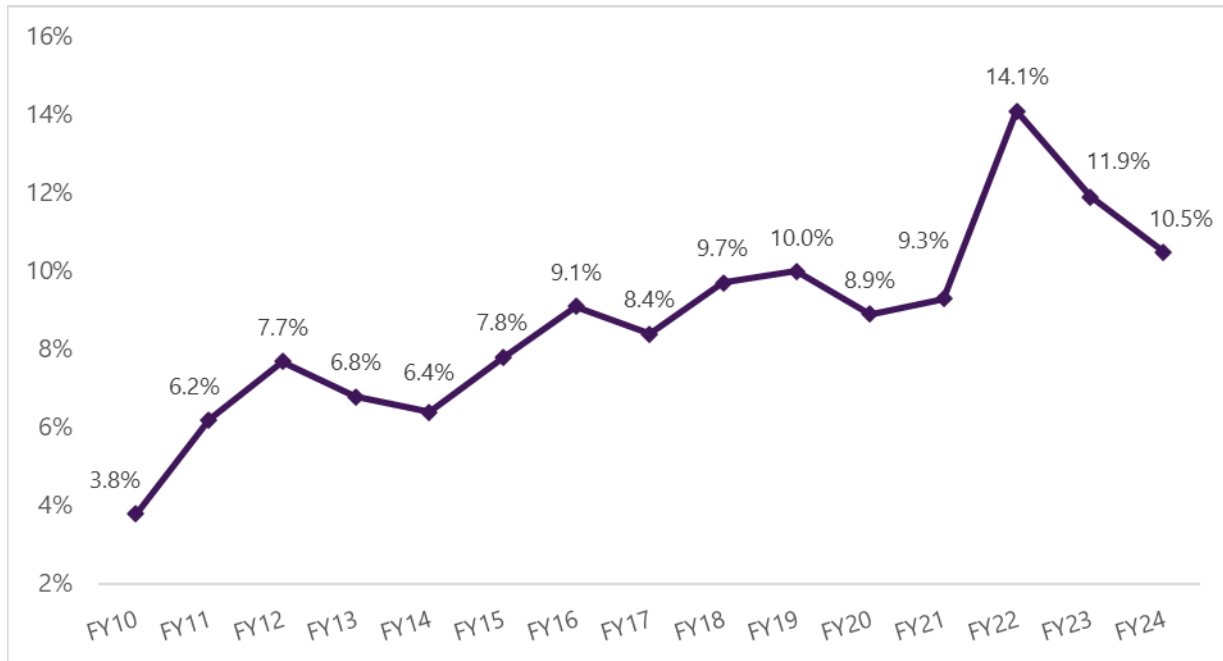
Table 23. Total Separation Rates by District and Minnesota Judicial Center, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

District/MJC	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
1	11.9%	10.2%	13.8%	12.7%	7.7%
2	12.2%	11.9%	12.9%	11.6%	10.2%
3	5.2%	10.3%	9.0%	12.4%	10.3%
4	9.5%	8.6%	17.1%	13.6%	13.0%
5	10.0%	11.5%	12.8%	7.9%	7.7%
6	9.4%	5.9%	17.8%	17.0%	15.1%
7	9.0%	11.6%	12.8%	8.3%	11.0%
8	4.5%	9.7%	8.0%	5.9%	5.5%
9	7.7%	7.7%	16.7%	18.0%	18.4%
10	9.8%	8.1%	15.5%	12.7%	9.6%
MJC	6.8%	8.8%	12.1%	9.3%	7.3%
Total	8.9%	9.3%	14.1%	11.9%	10.5%
Total # Separations	224.8	229.9	356.3	314.3	281.1



Figure 12 illustrates the trend in statewide separation rates. Over the past 15 years, the overall separation rate has experienced periodic increases. However, following a sharp rise in FY22, it has been trending downward.

Figure 12. Total Separation Rates Statewide, Fiscal Year 2010 – Fiscal Year 2024



As indicated in Table 25, the overall separation rate rose to 10.5% in FY24, up from 8.9% in FY20. The most significant increase in separation types over the past five years was in resignations.

Table 24. Statewide Separation Rates by Type, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

Separation Type	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Retirement	3.0%	3.7%	3.5%	2.4%	2.9%
Resignation	4.7%	4.9%	9.5%	8.1%	6.6%
Dismissal	1.2%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%
Layoff	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	8.9%	9.3%	14.1%	11.9%	10.5%



Do employees and judicial officers express satisfaction in their positions?

3.6.2 Quality Court Workplace Survey

- The most recent Quality Court Workplace (QCW) survey was conducted from January 22 to February 10, 2021, and over 2,300 responses were received from employees and judges/justices. Previous rounds of the survey were completed in 2008, 2012, and 2016.
- The QCW survey is conducted approximately every four years, alternating every two years with the Access and Fairness Survey. The upcoming QCW survey is included in the Minnesota Judicial Branch FY2025 Operational Plan and is scheduled to take place in FY2025.



4. Appendix

4.1. Definition of Terms

Dates

State Fiscal Year – All figures that are reported by year are reported using state fiscal year. For example, state fiscal year 2024 includes data from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. This number is also referred to as FY2024, FY24.

Access and Fairness Survey

Rating – Survey respondents answer the access and fairness statements on a standard five-point scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Responses are summarized by calculating the average, with strongly disagree equal to one through strongly agree equal to five. This results in individual statement ratings as well as an average access rating and an average fairness rating, when taking the average across all ten access statements and all six fairness statements, respectively. All ratings are therefore on a scale of one to five.

Timeliness Measures

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

Time to Disposition – Assesses the length of time it takes to process cases compared to the [Judicial Council objectives](#) for timely case processing. The measure is reported as a percentage of cases meeting the timing objectives for when 90% of cases should be disposed, at the 97th percentile and at the 99th percentile. Any more than 1% of cases disposed beyond the 99th percentile is 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. Results from the end of each quarter are archived for trend reporting. Cases pending beyond the 99th percentile objective can be considered as one measure of court backlog.

Length of Time to Permanency – Assesses whether timely permanency decisions are being made for children. Reports the number of children for whom permanency was achieved on a CHIPS or Permanency case, and the length of time the child was out of home prior to the permanency order/disposition date for time periods of up to 6 months, up to 12 months, 15 months, 18 months, 24 months and over 24 months. The goal is to achieve permanency by 18 months for 99% of all children.



Time to Adoption for Children under State Guardianship – Assesses whether adoptions occur within two years (24 months) of entering foster care for 60% of children reaching adoption. Reports the number of children for whom adoption was achieved, the length of time the child was out of home prior to being under state guardianship and the length of time from state guardianship to adoption. The combination of the two time periods equals Time to Adoption.

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

Supreme Court Timing Standards – Reports identify the court’s performance based on three factors: (1) the case type or jurisdiction (original/mandatory; discretionary; expedited); (2) the case-processing event (PFR to disposition; submission to circulation; submission to disposition); and (3) the timing objective to complete the event.

Quality Court Workplace Environment

Turnover Rate - Also called separation rate. Number of Full Time Equivalents (FTEs) who leave the branch during the fiscal year divided by the average number of FTEs employed in a location during that fiscal year (multiplied times 100). Rate excludes judges, law clerks, bar exam monitors and limited/temporary appointments.



4.2. Race Census Forms

Name _____ Case/File Number _____

RACE CENSUS FORM - CRIMINAL

The Minnesota Courts are collecting information on all people who appear in criminal, traffic and juvenile cases. Collecting this information will help the Court ensure that everyone is treated fairly and equally, regardless of his/her race or ethnicity.

Please answer **both** questions 1 and 2 below.

1. What is your race?

Mark an **X** by one or more races to indicate what race you consider yourself to be.

- ____ (I). American Indian or Alaska Native
- ____ (A). Asian
- ____ (B). Black or African American
- ____ (H). Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ____ (W). White
- ____ (O). Other: _____

2. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Mark the "NO" box if not Hispanic or Latino

- ____ (N). **NO**, Not Hispanic or Latino
- ____ (Y). **YES**, Hispanic or Latino

Have you answered **both** questions?

For definitions see the back of this form.

The information that you provide here will be compiled in a summarized form that will not identify you by name. Identifying information may, however, be subject to disclosure as required by the rules of public access to records of the judicial branch, or other laws or court rules.



Definitions:

Race Categories: *

American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Hmong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Black or African American: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, for example Somalia. Terms such as "Haitian" can be used in addition to "Black or African American."

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, or Mexico.

Ethnicity: *

Hispanic or Latino: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

* The United States Census Bureau has established these Race and Ethnicity categories



Name _____

Case/File Number _____

**RACE CENSUS FORM
CHIPS/TPR CASES**

The Minnesota Courts are collecting information on all people who appear in criminal, traffic and juvenile cases. Collecting this information will help the Court ensure that everyone is treated fairly, regardless of his/her race or ethnicity.

Please answer **both** questions 1 and 2 below regarding **each** child in this manner.

<p>1. What is the race of the child?</p> <p align="center">Indicate all races you consider your child to be.</p> <p>(I) American Indian or Alaska Native (A) Asian (B) Black or African American (H) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (W) White (O) Other: _____</p>	<p>2. Is the child Hispanic or Latino?</p> <p align="center">Mark the correct response regarding Hispanic or Latino</p> <p>(N) NO, Not Hispanic or Latino (Y) YES, Hispanic or Latino</p>
---	---

Child's Name List each child.	Race Circle response(s)	Hispanic
1.	I A B H W O*	Y / N
2.	I A B H W O*	Y / N
3.	I A B H W O*	Y / N
4.	I A B H W O*	Y / N
5.	I A B H W O*	Y / N
6.	I A B H W O*	Y / N

*Other: _____

Have you answered **both** questions for each child?

For definitions see the back of this form.

The information that you provide here will be compiled in a summarized form that will not identify you by name. Identifying information may, however, be subject to disclosure as required by the rules of public access to records of the judicial branch, or other laws or court rules.



Definitions:

Race Categories: *

American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.

Asian: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Hmong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Black or African American: A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, for example Somalia. Terms such as "Haitian" can be used in addition to "Black or African American."

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

White: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, North Africa, or Mexico.

Ethnicity: *

Hispanic or Latino: A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. The term, "Spanish origin," can be used in addition to "Hispanic or Latino."

* The United States Census Bureau has established these Race and Ethnicity categories



4.3. 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 represent both what exists at a point-in-time and trends over the past months and years.

Data changes each week as new and updated information is loaded into the data warehouse from MNCIS (Minnesota Court Information System). All years noted in the timing area represent fiscal years, unless otherwise noted.

Access and Fairness survey results are available to judges and staff on CourtNet (the intranet of the Minnesota Judicial Branch). Dashboards are available for the 2023 survey. These reports show results that can be customized by the user for location, demographics, and level of detail. Trend data is available for survey results from 2019, 2013, and 2008.

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

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

Separation rates are reported from the Human Resources and Development Division of the State Court Administrator's Office (SCAO) and reflect FY2024 and include trends back to FY2010. Juror information comes from the jury management system and includes jurors from FY2024 compared to results of the most recent Census Population Estimates (most recent estimates reflect the population on July 1, 2023).

Race data collection rates are obtained from on-demand reports on CourtNet, specifically, "Summary of Race Collection for Parties on Closed Cases with Percentages."

Results of past Quality Court Workplace surveys are also available to judges and staff on CourtNet. Several reports are available to see results by county, district or statewide; by employees or judges/justices; comparisons of employees and judges; and comparisons of results for 2021, 2016, 2012 and 2008.



4.4. Data Tables for Figures in Text

Data Table for Figure 1. Overall (Excluding Minor Criminal) Clearance Rates by District, Fiscal Year 2024

District	Overall (Excluding Minor Criminal) Clearance Rates FY2024 by District
1	98%
2	98%
3	102%
4	97%
5	100%
6	101%
7	100%
8	98%
9	99%
10	99%
State	99%

Data Table for Figure 2. Statewide Major Criminal Clearance Rates, Fiscal Year 2010 - Fiscal Year 2024

Fiscal Year	Major Criminal Clearance Rate
FY10	100%
FY11	101%
FY12	97%
FY13	99%
FY14	98%
FY15	100%
FY16	92%
FY17	100%
FY18	95%
FY19	97%
FY20	80%
FY21	85%
FY22	105%
FY23	110%
FY24	105%



Data Table for Figure 3. Statewide Active Pending Caseload (excludes dormant and out on warrant), Major Criminal, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

Fiscal Year	Major Criminal
FY20	45,517
FY21	45,614
FY22	44,896
FY23	38,480
FY24	35,654

Data Table for Figure 4. Statewide Active Pending Caseload, Major Cases, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024

Fiscal Year	Family	CHIPS/ Permanency	Major Civil	Juvenile Delinquency	Probate/ Mental Health
FY20	8,740	7,904	9,863	5,265	3,249
FY21	8,582	6,266	9,020	2,667	3,294
FY22	8,567	5,711	8,735	2,985	3,437
FY23	8,374	5,587	9,624	3,228	3,612
FY24	8,633	5,783	10,310	3,307	3,598

Data Table for Figure 5. Percent of Cases Disposed Statewide Beyond 99th Percentile, Fiscal Year 2020 – Fiscal Year 2024, by Case Group

Fiscal Year	Major Criminal	Minor Criminal	Juvenile Delinquency	Major Civil	Dissolutions	Domestic Abuse
FY20	10%	7%	8%	1%	1%	1%
FY21	22%	12%	25%	1%	1%	1%
FY22	27%	8%	16%	2%	1%	1%
FY23	23%	7%	13%	2%	1%	2%
FY24	19%	4%	13%	2%	1%	1%

Data Table for Figure 6. Trend of Statewide Percent of Major Criminal and Juvenile Delinquency Cases Pending Beyond 99th Percentile Time Objective (12 Months for Major Crim; 6 Months for Juv Delinq)

Fiscal Year	Juvenile Delinquency	Major Criminal
FY15	9%	7%
FY16	8%	6%
FY17	6%	6%



Fiscal Year	Juvenile Delinquency	Major Criminal
FY18	9%	7%
FY19	10%	8%
FY20	19%	11%
FY21	24%	24%
FY22	16%	20%
FY23	15%	16%
FY24	15%	14%

Data Table for Figure 7. Trends in District Age of Pending Cases Past 99th Percentile, All Case Groups except Minor Criminal

District	7/3/2020	7/2/2021	7/1/2022	6/30/2023	6/28/2024
1	10%	23%	18%	13%	12%
2	6%	25%	16%	11%	9%
3	12%	22%	19%	13%	14%
4	8%	20%	18%	12%	8%
5	11%	14%	12%	10%	12%
6	9%	16%	15%	13%	13%
7	13%	20%	16%	14%	13%
8	8%	15%	9%	9%	7%
9	10%	15%	14%	14%	12%
10	10%	19%	17%	14%	12%
State	10%	20%	17%	13%	11%

Data Table for Figure 9. Percentage of Children Reaching Adoption in FY2024 within 24 Months of Removal from Home (Goal is 60%)

District	Total number of children adopted	Percent
1	32	44%
2	44	36%
3	90	40%
4	94	29%
5	75	56%
6	55	42%
7	111	44%
8	34	59%
9	55	49%
10	67	45%
State	657	43%



Data Table for Figure 10. Average Number Days to Adoption, by Phase, by District, Fiscal Year 2024

District	Average Days to Permanency	Average Days Guardianship Order to Adoption	Total Average Days to Adoption
1	419	444	864
2	429	616	1,045
3	491	470	961
4	534	594	1,128
5	370	349	720
6	464	470	934
7	415	397	812
8	355	397	753
9	419	382	801
10	429	439	869
State	441	456	897

Data Table for Figure 11. Race Data Collection Rates on Closed Cases, Statewide, Fiscal Year 2024

Case Group	Race data collection rate
Major Criminal	87%
Minor Criminal	83%
Juvenile Delinquency	68%
Juvenile Petty & Traffic	57%
Juvenile CHIPS	65%

Data Table for Figure 12. Total Separation Rates Statewide, Fiscal Year 2010 – Fiscal Year 2024

Fiscal Year	Total Separation Rate
FY10	3.8%
FY11	6.2%
FY12	7.7%
FY13	6.8%
FY14	6.4%
FY15	7.8%
FY16	9.1%
FY17	8.4%
FY18	9.7%
FY19	10.0%



Fiscal Year	Total Separation Rate
FY20	8.9%
FY21	9.3%
FY22	14.1%
FY23	11.9%
FY24	10.5%