

PARISH COURTS OF JAMAICA

July, 2017

**MONTHLY
STATISTICAL REPORT
JULY, 2017**

**Prepared by the Statistics Unit with the support of the Information
Technology Unit**

**Supreme Court
Jamaica**

Table of Contents

Introduction 3

The Corporate Area Criminal Court 5

The St. James Parish Court..... 28

The Clarendon Parish Court 51

The Trelawny Parish Court..... 73

The Westmoreland Parish Court..... 95

The St. Elizabeth Parish Court 117

The St. Mary Parish Court 140

The Hanover Parish Court 163

The St. Catherine Parish Court..... 185

The Manchester Parish Court 208

The Portland Parish Court..... 230

The St. Thomas Parish Court..... 253

The St. Ann’s Bay Court..... 273

The Brown’s Town Court..... 293

Summary.....313

Introduction

On July 01st, 2016, an upgraded data capture system for criminal matters was launched in the parish courts. The aim of this data capture platform is to create a robust and comprehensive mechanism for capturing data on the progression of criminal matters in the parish courts. This data will afford the Court system the opportunity to monitor the efficiency with which criminal matters move through the Justice system and to align resources accordingly. The country's policy making apparatus will also benefit from the opportunity to pursue systemic changes which are necessary to redress institutional and social deficiencies. This report provides statistics on criminal case handling for all parish courts for month of July, 2017, marking a year since the upgraded system was first introduced to the parish courts.

Over the years there has been much concern regarding the number of cases in the Parish Courts. This has been referred to from time to time as a "backlog" of over 400,000 cases. The reality is that cases are being disposed of but there are also many new cases entering into the system as a result of criminal activity and increased litigation in our courts.

In May, 2016 a statistician was employed to the Supreme Court, facilitated by the Justice Undertakings for Social Transformation (JUST) programme. As a result a Statistics Unit was established at the Supreme Court with the aim of establishing a data capture mechanism which will ultimately enable the courts to give an accurate count of the number of cases in our Parish

Courts. Members of the court staff across the parishes have worked diligently along with the statistician and staff assigned to the courts by the Ministry of Justice to collect and input data so as to provide information to the public. I commend them for the work accomplished thus far. There is much more to be done to enable the court to provide additional information, especially regarding the work being done in the Civil Courts of the Parish Courts and the Family Courts. That process has commenced. However digitization of all records in our court system is our ultimate objective. This can only be achieved with provision of adequate resources.

I welcome the publication of this statistical report for month of July, 2017, and look forward to receiving the necessary support in order to sustain the work of the Statistics Unit.

Zailia R. McCalla, O.J.

Chief Justice of Jamaica

The Corporate Area Criminal Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017 for the Corporate Area Criminal Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
692	386	306	55.78%

For the month of July, the Corporate Area Criminal Court had a total of 692 new cases of which 386 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 316 were disposed and 70 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 55.78%. There were 306 cases which originated in the month still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 292. When compared to the month of June 2017, there is a 17.88% increase in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by a 6.04 percentage points

when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of January are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 1,290 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 246.66%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 15% (166 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more disposed cases than active matters at the end of June and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 247 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
1034	490	544	47.38%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 1034 new charges were entered at the Corporate Area Criminal Court of which 490 or 47.38% were disposed of and 544 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 3% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of June increased by 8.26 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of January are accounted for, the gross number of

charges remaining active at the end of July is 2,141; an increase of roughly 14% when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June (310). The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of July, 2017 was 174.12%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 174 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this court is 692:1034 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.49 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Case Types		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not Stated	1	.1
	Committal Proceedings	53	5.1
	Indictments	356	34.4
	Petty Session Summary	25	2.4
	Petty Sessions	115	11.1
	Summary	474	45.8
	Traffic	10	1.0
	Total	1034	100.0

Of the 1034 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July 2017, 474 or approximately 46% were summary matters, followed by indictments with 356 or 34.4% and petty session with 115 or 11.1%. On the lower end of the spectrum, committal proceedings

with 53 or 5.1%, petty session summary with 25 or 2.4% and traffic with 10 or 1% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types in the previous month saw indictments, summary matters and petty sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Petty session summary matters experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 55%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Armed with an offensive weapon	121	11.7
Breach of the corruption prevention act	105	10.2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	79	7.7
Unlawful wounding	58	5.6
Exposing goods for sale	42	4.1
Disorderly conduct	34	3.3
Malicious destruction of property	32	3.1

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Corporate Area Criminal Court during the month of July, 2017; however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; armed with an offensive weapon which accounted for 11.7% of the offences, breach of the corruption prevention act with 10.2%, assault occasioning bodily harm

with 7.7%, unlawful wounding with 5.6%, exposing goods for sale with 4.1%, disorderly conduct with 3.3% and malicious destruction of property with 3.1% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July 2017. As was the case for the month of June, 2017, armed with and offensive weapon and assault occasioning actual bodily harm remain among the top three offences.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	24.4%	17.5%
Breach of the corruption prevention act	22.6%	0.0%
Exposing goods for sale	8.9%	4.1%

Of all 393 charges disposed of during the month of July 2017, the majority; 96 or 24.4% was from the offence category, 'armed with an offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 17.5% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'breach of the corruption prevention act' with 89 or 22.6% of all charges followed by 'exposing goods for sale' with 35 or 8.9%. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 4.1% respectively. For the

previous month the list was comprised of armed with armed with an offensive weapon, exposing goods for sale and disorderly conduct.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	25	6.54
Guilty verdict	20	5.24
Guilty Plea	326	85.34
Not guilty verdict	3	0.79
Transferred	8	2.09
Total	382	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea was the most common method of case disposition for the month of July, 2017, with 326 or 85.34% of total disposal methods. The next leading method of disposal was dismissed with 25 or 6.54%, these were followed by guilty verdict with 20 or 5.24%, transferred with 8 or 2.09% and not guilty verdict with 3 or 0.79%. In the previous month, guilty verdict accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	69	12.7
Unlawful wounding	46	8.5
Malicious destruction of property	25	4.6
Simple larceny	22	4.1
Disorderly conduct	21	3.9
Resisting arrest	20	3.7
Prevention of the corruption prevention act	16	2.9

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 69 or 12.7%, followed by unlawful wounding with 46 or 8.5%. Malicious destruction of property with 25 or 4.6% of all active charges, simple larceny with 22 or 4.1%, disorderly conduct with 21 or 3.9%, resisting arrest with 20 or 3.7% and prevention of the corruption prevention act with 16 or 2.9% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning actual bodily harm, unlawful wounding, simple larceny and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at July 28, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 28, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	887	13.16
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	594	8.81
Unlawful wounding	440	6.53
Disorderly conduct	268	3.98
Littering	259	3.84
Malicious destruction of property	211	3.13
Exposing goods for sale	198	2.94
Breach of the corruption prevention act	154	2.29
Possession of ganja	151	2.24
Simple larceny	139	2.06

The data in the table covers the period of January 3, 2017 to July 28, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at July 28, 2017. At the top of the list is armed with an offensive weapon with a decisive lead of 887 mentions or 13.16% of total

mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 594 mentions, accounting for 8.81% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 440 or 6.53%, disorderly conduct with 268 mentions or 3.98% of total and littering with 259 or 3.84%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 28, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 28, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Rape	16	5.13
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	14	4.49
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	13	4.17
Robbery with aggravation	13	4.17
Malicious destruction of property	10	3.21

The data in the table covers the period of January 3, 2017 to July 28, 2017

4.38% of the matters mentioned at the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at July 28, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention

in this interval were led by rape which accounted for 16 or 5.13% of the total. This was followed by sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 14 or 4.49% and assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 13 mentions or 4.17% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0c: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 28, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Forgery	26	36.62
Conspiracy to defraud	7	9.86
Murder	6	8.45
Robbery with aggravation	5	7.04
Uttering forged documents	4	5.63

The data in the table covers the period of January 3, 2017 to July 28, 2017

1% of the matters mentioned at the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at July 28, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by forgery which accounted for 26 or 36.62% of the total. This

was followed by conspiracy to defraud with 7 or 9.86% and murder with 6 mentions or 8.45% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	6	83	1383.33%
Breach of the corruption prevention act	12	90	750.00%
Exposing goods for sale	3	21	700.00%
Breach of The Main Road Act	1	4	400.00%
Smoking in a public place	2	6	300.00%

The above table shows the top mentioned charge with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017 at the Corporate Area Criminal Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with a rate of 1383%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 13.8 disposed

charges. In other words there were 1383% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. This is followed by breach of the corruption prevention act with 750%, exposing goods for sale with 700%, breach of the main road act with 400%, and smoking in a public place with 300%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this court was 100.23% suggesting that taken as a whole there were equal amounts of active and disposed charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were different to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July increased by 7.04 percentage points.

Table 9b.0: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Obstructing police	5	1	20.00%
Threat	6	1	16.67%
Assault	8	1	12.50%
Breach of the customs act	8	1	12.50%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	35	4	11.43%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'obstructing police' with 5 active matters or a 20.00% clearance rate, which resulted from 1 of these matters being disposed. Also of note is threat with 6 active matters or a 16.67% clearance rate. Assault (12.50%), breach of the customs act (12.50%) and assault occasioning

actual bodily harm (11.43%) rounds out the top five. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
74	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 74 trial dates set for the month of July, 2017 at the Corporate Area Criminal Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 100% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

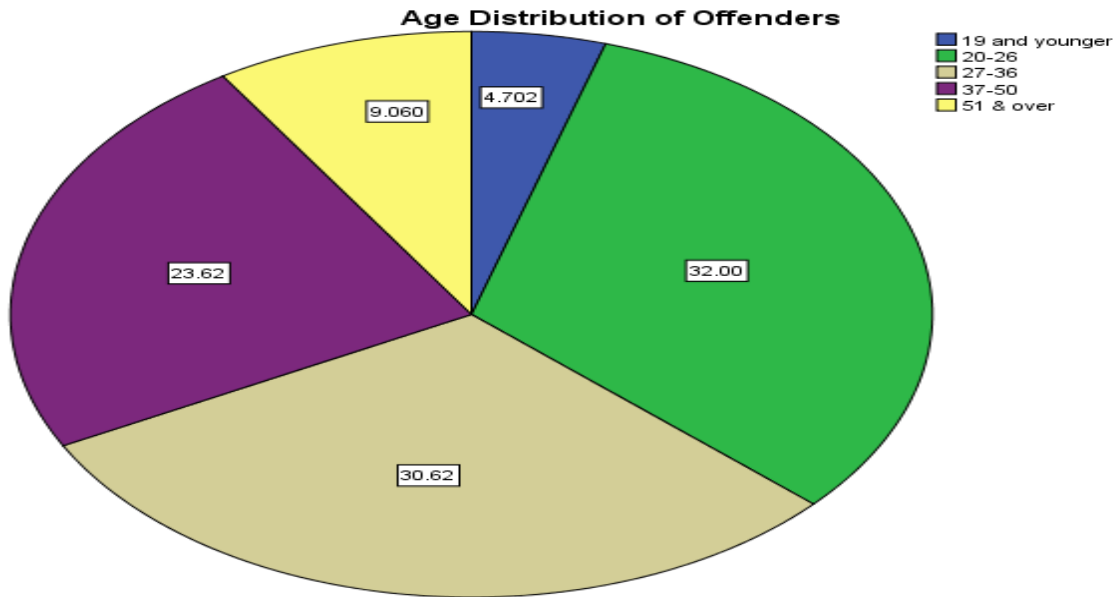
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	357	59.70
Sentencing	70	11.71
Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) warrant	61	10.20

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017 at the Corporate Area Criminal Court. It is shown that ‘continuance’ with 357 matters or 59.70% was the most common reason for adjournment in the month. This was followed by sentencing with 70 or 11.71% and DNA warrant with 61 or 10.20% completes the top three reasons for adjournments recorded. In the month of June, 2017, continuance accounted for the primary reason for adjournment.

Case Demographic

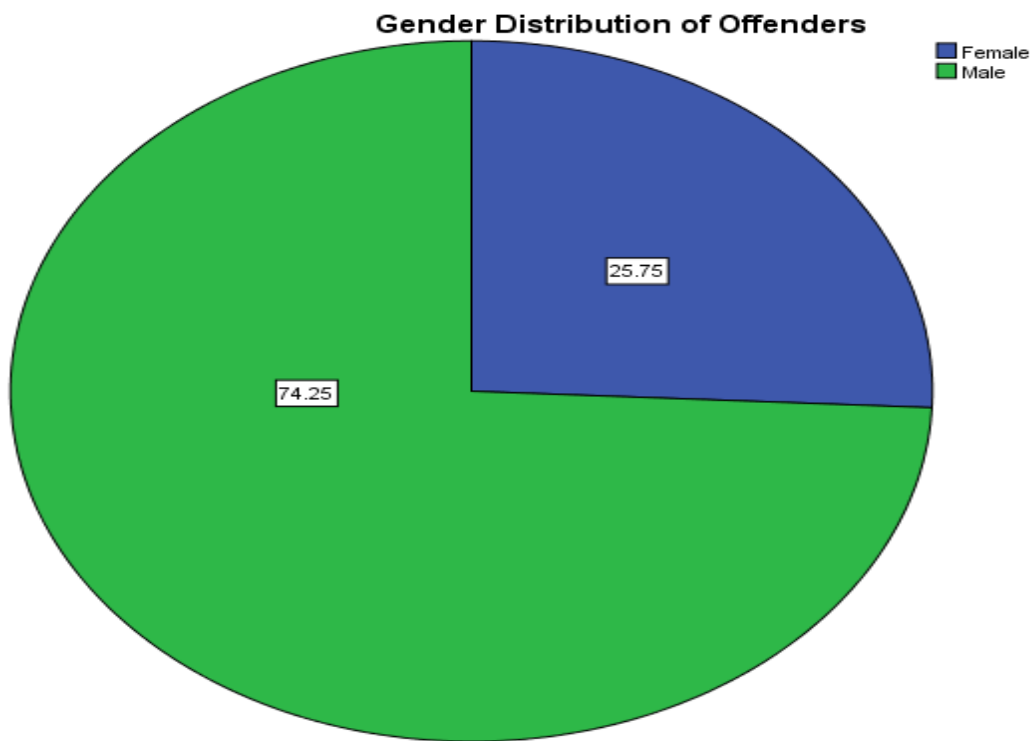
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 32.00% were from the 20-26 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 27-36 age groups with 30.62%, the 37-54 with 23.62% and the oldest age cohorts 51 years and older accounting for 9.06%. The youngest age cohort in the distribution accounted for the lowest proportions with the 19 and younger category accounting for 4.70% of total offenders. In the month of June the dominant age group for

offenders was between 27 and 36 years old with roughly 33% of all offenders, followed by the 20-26 with 25%.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 74% of the total while females accounted for approximately 26%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 75% to 25% male to female ratio.

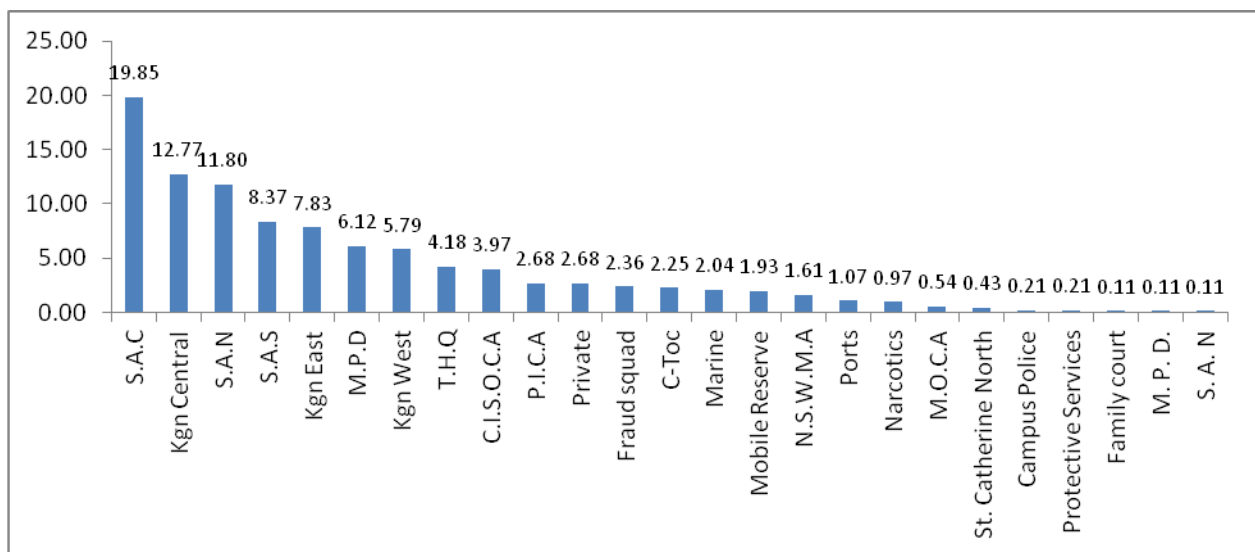
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Armed with an offensive weapon	108	93.10%	5	4.31%	116	100.00%
Breach of the corruption prevention act	24	22.86%	81	77.14%	105	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	27	61.36%	13	29.55%	44	100.00%
Exposing goods for sale	35	83.33%	5	11.90%	42	100.00%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	31	73.81%	11	26.19%	42	100.00%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	18	47.37%	16	42.11%	38	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	20	58.82%	13	38.24%	34	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	19	59.38%	10	31.25%	32	100.00%
Simple larceny	20	76.92%	4	15.38%	26	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Corporate Area Criminal Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence –armed with an offensive weapon with a total of 116 mentioned matters, 93% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was breach of the corruption prevention act with 105 matters, the majority of which, roughly 77% were committed by females. Unlawful wounding with 44 matters, 61% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences

committed is similar to the trend previously observed, like the month of June males have dominated most offence categories in the month of July. Females were however the major contributors to the offence category breach of the corruption prevention act (77%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes at the Corporate Area Criminal Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 932 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 19.85%, which were brought before the Court were reported in S.A.C . This was followed by the Kingston Central Police which accounts for 12.77% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the S.A.N Police with 11.80%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$34,135.62
Std. Error of Mean	\$1,618.143
Median	\$20,000.00
Mode	\$10,000
Std. Deviation	\$41,915.848
Variance	1756938296.59
	5
Skewness	4.804
Std. Error of Skewness	.094
Range	\$395,000
Minimum	\$5,000
Maximum	\$400,000
Sum	\$22,905,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Corporate Area Criminal Court for the month of July, 2017 was roughly \$34,135; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$10,000. The maximum figure was \$400,000 and the minimum \$5,000. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$41,915 indicates large variations in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness value of 4.80 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was highly skewed; meaning most of the bail amounts were at the lower end of the scale.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	40.15
Median	34.00
Mode	20
Std. Deviation	23.153
Variance	536.044
Skewness	1.964
Std. Error of Skewness	.048
Range	181
Minimum	1
Maximum	182
Sum	104147

The data in the table covers the period of January 3, 2017 to July 28, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance at the Corporate Area Criminal Court is roughly 40 days with a relatively low standard deviation of approximately 23 days. This low standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 23 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does not vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 1 day and the maximum value 182 days. The positive skewness of 1.96 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately moderately skewed; most of the scores were low.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	79.60
Median	64.00
Mode	1
Std. Deviation	60.687
Variance	3682.932
Skewness	.653
Std. Error of Skewness	.037
Range	224
Minimum	1
Maximum	225
Sum	356863

The data in the table covers the period of January 3, 2017 to July 28, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the gross charges remaining active as at the end of the month of July, the average age of the charges is roughly 80 days with a median of 64 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 1 day. The highest age for a charge as at the end of July 2017 was 225 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 61 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 61 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	136.98	119.27
Median	141.00	127.00
Mode	155	144
Std. Deviation	65.587	92.828
Variance	4301.690	8617.010
Skewness	1.373	2.360
Std. Error of Skewness	.035	.071
Range	1267	947
Minimum	9	1
Maximum	1276	948
Sum	665044	141577

The data in the table covers the period of January 3, 2017 to July 28, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 137 days with a standard deviation of roughly 66 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and are therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July 2017 was 1276 days with a minimum of 9 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 155 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of July was 948 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 144 days.

The St. James Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017 for the St. James Parish Court.

Case and Offence Activity Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
249	101	148	40.56%

For the month of July 2017, the St James Parish Court had a total of 249 new cases of which 101 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 79 were disposed and 22 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 40.56%. There were 148 cases that originated in the month of July which were still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 145. When compared to the month of June 2017, there is a 20.28% increase in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by a 10.61 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of August

are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 686 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 277.11%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 0.4% (3 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more disposed cases than active matters at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 277 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of charges	Number of disposed charges	Active Pending Load for charges	Disposal Rate for charges
319	114	205	35.73%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017 a total of 319 new charges were entered at the St James Court of which 114 or 35.73% were disposed of and 205 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 9% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July increased by 13.45% percentage points. When charges originating from the month of August are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 1,460 an increase of roughly 0.5% when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June (8). The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of

July, 2017 was 151.85%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 152 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this court is 249:319 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.28 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Case Types		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	16	5.0
	Indictments	71	22.3
	Miscellaneous	4	1.3
	Petty Sessions	39	12.2
	Summary	189	61.2
	Total	319	100.0

Of the 319 charges for the month of July, 2017, the majority, 189 or 61.2% were summary, followed by indictments with 71 or 22.3% and petty sessions with 39 or 12.2%. On the lower end of the spectrum, committal proceedings with 16 or 5% and miscellaneous matters with 4 or 1.3% made the lowest contribution to the total number of charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types in the previous month saw summary matters, indictments and petty sessions matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that

order. Miscellaneous cases experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 64%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Exposing goods for sale	43	13.5
Possession of offensive weapon	41	12.9
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	24	7.5
Urinating in a public place	19	6
Possession of Ganja	16	5
Threat	16	5
Dealing in Ganja	15	4.7

There were a wide range of offences entered before the St James Criminal Court during the month of July, 2017 however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; exposing goods for sale which accounted for 13.5% of the offences, possession of offensive weapon with 12.9%, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 7.5%, urinating in a public place with 6%, possession of ganja with 5%, threat with 5% and dealing in ganja with 4.7% of

the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017. As was the case for the month of June, 2017, possession of an offensive weapon and assault occasioning actual bodily harm remain among the top three offences in the Parish of St. James.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage Disposed (%)	Percentage Inactive (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	31.9%	26.1%
Exposing goods for sale	26.4%	0.0%
Possession of Ganja	9.9%	0.0%

Of all charges disposed of for the month of July, 2017, the majority, 29 or 31.9% were from the offence category, 'possession of an offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 26.1% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was exposing good for sale which accounted for 24 or 26.4% of disposals. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive cases. Next in the most disposed category was 'possession of ganja' with 9 or 9.9% of all disposed charges. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges. For the previous

month this list was comprised of possession of an offensive weapon, exposing goods for sale and possession of ganja.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Guilty plea	77	90.58
Not guilty	8	9.42
Total	85	100.0

The above table shows that from the data available, guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July, 2017 with 77 or 90.58% of total disposal methods. This is followed by not guilty verdict with 8 or 9.42%. In the previous month, guilty plea accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Active Caseload	% of Total Active Cases
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	19	9.3
Exposing goods for sale	19	9.3
Threat	16	7.8
Unlawful wounding	11	5.4
Dealing in Ganja	7	3.4
False Declaration	7	3.4

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of matters remaining active was assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 19 or 9.3%, followed by exposing goods for sale with 19 or 9.3% and threat with 16 or 7.8%. Unlawful wounding with 11 or 5.4%, dealing in ganja with 7 or 3.4% and false declaration with 7 or 3.4% completed the list of the six charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning actual bodily harm and exposing goods for sale, among the top six charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequency with which matters are mentioned for the month as well the trial certainty, the clearance rate the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the St. James Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Possession of Offensive Weapon	615	14.96
Larceny as a servant	489	11.89
Threat	245	5.96
Exposing Goods for Sale	224	5.45
Unlawful Wounding	183	4.45
Assault occasioning actual Bodily Harm	158	3.84
Possession of ganja	156	3.79
Dealing in Ganja	131	3.19
Malicious Destruction of Property	119	2.89
Possession of identity information	91	2.21

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St James Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is possession of offensive weapon with a decisive lead of 615 mentions or 14.96% of total

mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – larceny as a servant with 489 mentions, accounting for 11.89% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 245 or 5.96%, exposing goods for sale with 224 mentions or 5.45% of total and unlawful wounding with 183 or 4.45%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful Wounding	11	10.48
Assault occasioning bodily harm	11	10.48
Malicious Destruction of Property	7	6.67
Possession of ganja	5	4.76
Exposing Goods for Sale	4	3.81

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

2.47% of the matters mentioned at the St. James Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by unlawful wounding which accounted for 11 or 10.48% of the total.

This was followed by assault occasioning bodily harm with 11 or 10.48%, malicious destruction of property with 7 or 6.67, possession of ganja with 5 or 4.76% and exposing goods for sale with 4 mentions or 3.81% of the total, rounding off the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0c: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Dealing in Cocaine	3	10.00%
Murder	3	10.00%
Possession of Cocaine	3	10.00%
Possession of Offensive Weapon	3	10.00%
Attempting to Export Cocaine	2	6.67%

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.70% of the matters mentioned at the St. James Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by dealing in cocaine which accounted for 3 or 10% of the total.

This was followed by murder with 3 or 10% and possession of cocaine with 3 or 10% rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times.

Table 9a.0 Highest Clearance Rate by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Possession of Offensive Weapon	3	16	533.33%
Urinating in a public place	5	14	280.00%
Possession of ganja	6	7	116.67%
Dealing in Ganja	6	7	116.67%

The above table shows the three mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017 at the St James Parish Court. The clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges for the period. The charge with the highest clearance rate for the month was possession of offensive weapon with 533%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there

were 5.3 disposed charges. In other words there were 533% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. This was followed by urinating in a public with 280%, possession of ganja 116.67% and dealing in ganja with 116.67%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017 at this court was 51.39% suggesting that taken as a whole there were more active than disposed charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table different to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July decreased by 15.12 percentage points.

Table 9b.0: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning actual Bodily Harm	10	3	30.00%
Offensive Weapon	7	2	28.57%
Indecent language	4	1	25.00%
Unlawful Wounding	6	1	16.67%
Breach of the Copyright Act	2	0	0.00%

As shown in the above table, among the charges with the low clearance rates were assault occasioning actual bodily harm with a clearance rate of 30% or 10 active cases at the end of the month. Also of note were offensive weapon, indecent language, unlawful wounding and breach of the copyright act with rates of 28.57%, 25%, 16.67% and 0.0%.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
NA	NA	NA

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. No trial credibility data was available for the month of July at the date of preparing this report.

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

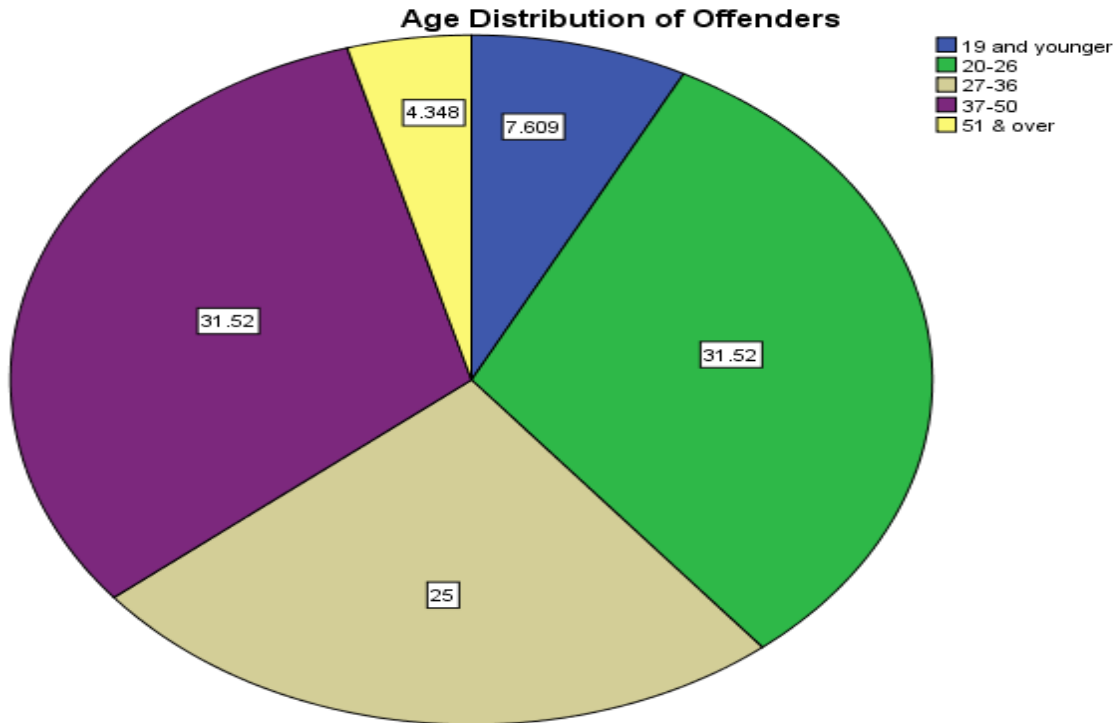
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Sentencing	74	64.91
warrant to issue	21	18.42

No evidence offered	8	7.02
---------------------	---	------

Reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of Case flow management. The above table highlights the common reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017 at the St James Parish Court. It is shown that 74 matters or 64.91% of all adjournment of charges was due to sentencing, 21 or 18.42% of total adjournments was as a result of a warrant to issue. No evidence offered with 8 mentions or 7.02% of total charges rounds off the reasons for adjournment for this court. In the month of May 2017, warrant to issue accounted for the primary reason for adjournment.

Case Demographics

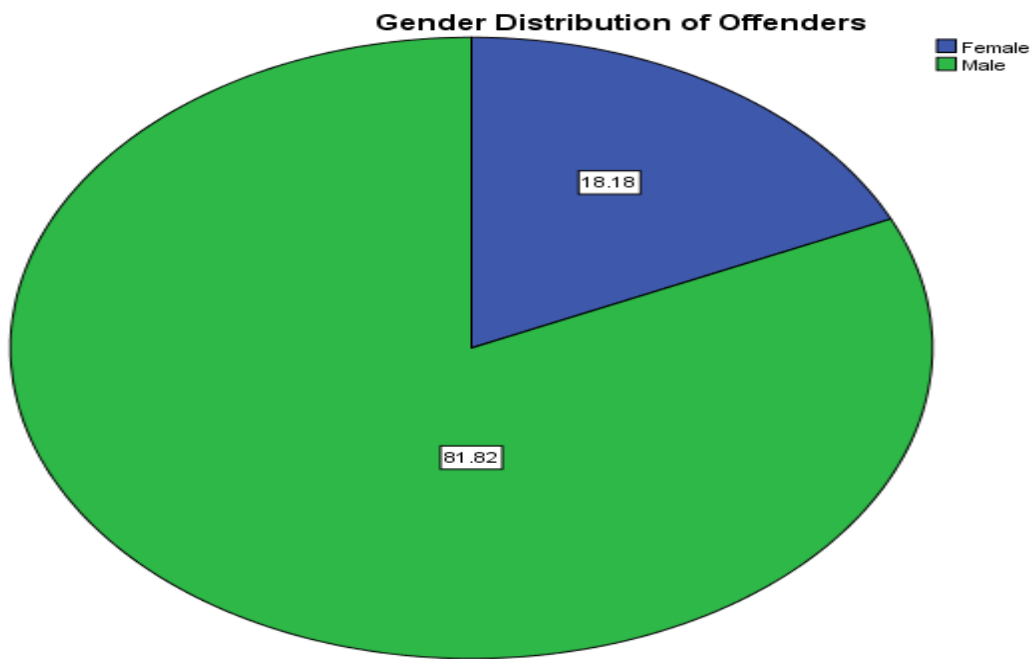
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders in the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available in the month of July, 2017, the largest proportion, 31.52% were from the 20-26 age groups. This category is followed by the 37-50 age groups also with 31.52% of offenders and the 27-36 age groups with 25% and the 19 years and younger age group with 7.60%. The oldest age cohort in the distribution 51 and over accounted for the lowest proportions accounting for

4.34% of total offenders. In the month of June the dominant age group for offenders was between 20 and 26 years old with roughly 42% of all offenders, followed by the 27-36 with 35%.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 82% of the total while females accounted for approximately 18%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 83% to 17% male to female ratio.

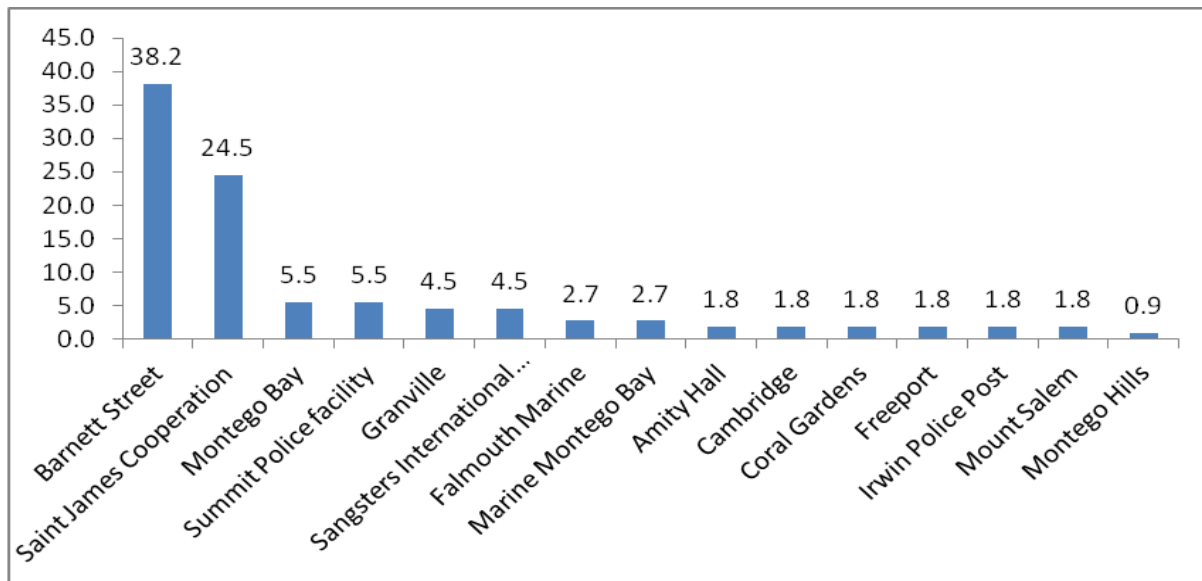
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Charges

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Exposing Goods for Sale	25	80.65%	6	19.35%	31	100.00%
Possession of Offensive Weapon	18	94.74%	1	5.26%	19	100.00%
Urinating in a public place	18	94.74%	1	5.26%	19	100.00%
Assault occasioning actual Bodily Harm	11	84.62%	2	15.38%	13	100.00%
Dealing in Ganja	8	61.54%	5	38.46%	13	100.00%
Possession of ganja	8	61.54%	5	38.46%	13	100.00%
Threat	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	12	100.00%
Offensive Weapon	9	100.00%		0.00%	9	100.00%
Unlawful Wounding	6	85.71%	1	14.29%	7	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned charges and the corresponding gender ratios at the St James Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for overwhelmingly more mentioned charges. At the top is charge mentioned is exposing goods for sale with 31 charges, 81% of which were committed by males. The next leading charge was possession of offensive weapon with 19, 94.71% of which were committed by females. Urinating in a public with 19, 94.74% of which were committed by males rounds off the gender distribution of the top three mentioned charges. Dealing in ganja ranks as the charge mentioned with the highest incidence of female involvement at 38.46%. The

dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed, like the month of July males have dominated most offence categories in the month of June.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. James using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 110 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 38%, which were brought before the St. James Parish Court were reported in Barnett Street. This was followed by the St. James Cooperation which accounts for 24.5% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Montego Bay with 5.5%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Table 13.0: Bail Payment Statistics

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$47,371.79
Std. Error of Mean	\$2,811.843
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$24,833.528
Variance	616704129.204
Skewness	2.016
Std. Error of Skewness	.272
Range	\$140,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$150,000
Sum	\$3,695,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St James Parish Court for the month of July, 2017 was \$47,371; however the most frequently occurring figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$150,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A relatively small standard deviation of approximately \$24,833 indicates a narrow variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 2.016 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was moderately skewed. This means that the majority of the bail amounts were low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	43.18
Median	27.00
Mode	27
Std. Deviation	39.076
Variance	1526.956
Skewness	2.324
Std. Error of Skewness	.069
Range	349
Minimum	4
Maximum	353
Sum	54752

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the St. James Parish Court is roughly 43 days with a high standard deviation of approximately 39 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 39 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 4 day and the maximum value 353 days. The positive skewness value of 2.32 indicates that the distribution of the scores is moderately skewed. This means that the majority of the scores were low.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	116.18
Median	97.00
Mode	151
Std. Deviation	86.913
Variance	7553.804
Skewness	.807
Std. Error of Skewness	.047
Range	444
Minimum	1
Maximum	445
Sum	317530

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of all the charges remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 116 days with a median of 97 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 151 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of July 2017 was roughly 445 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 87 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active cases vary from the mean by an average of 87 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	201.48	199.94
Median	196.00	159.00
Mode	135	159
Std. Deviation	93.882	96.523
Variance	8813.852	9316.644
Skewness	.038	.227
Std. Error of Skewness	.064	.536
Range	450	345
Minimum	16	14
Maximum	466	359
Sum	297189	3599

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those offenders granted bail was approximately 201 days with a standard deviation of roughly 94 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July was 466 days with a minimum of 16 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 189 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of July was 359 days with a minimum of 14 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 159 days.

The Clarendon Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July, 2017 for the Clarendon Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
209	71	209	33.97

For the month of July the Clarendon Parish Court had a total of 209 new cases of which 71 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 66 were disposed and 5 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 33.97%. There were 209 cases which originated in the month of July, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 161. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 17.06% decrease in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 2.14 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of

August are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 1,777 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 56.10%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 8.35% (137 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of July. The case clearance rate suggests that there are far more active matters than disposed at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 56 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
291	97	194	33.33%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 291 new charges were entered at the Clarendon Court of which 97 or 33.33% were disposed of and 194 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 15% (50 charges) in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. As with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July decreased by 3.91 percentage point. When charges originating from the month of August are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 1,996 an increase of roughly 14% (248 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June. The gross clearance rate for

charges as at the end of July 2017 was 56.76%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 57 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July 2017 at this Court is 209:291 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.39 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not Stated	2	.7
	Committal Proceedings	23	7.9
	Indictments	105	36.1
	Petty Sessions	64	21.9
	Summary	97	33.3
	Total	291	100.0

Of the 291 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July, 2017, 105 or approximately 36% were indictments, followed by summary matters with 97 or 33.3% and petty sessions with 64 or 21.9%. On the lower end of the spectrum, committal proceedings with 23 or 7.9% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types of the previous month saw summary matters, indictments and petty sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that

order. Summary matters experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 45%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	46	15.8
Armed with an offensive weapon	31	10.7
Unlawful wounding	23	7.9
Failure To file Annual Return for 2001	17	5.8
Threat	16	5.5
Malicious destruction of property	15	5.2
Possession of Ganja	15	5.2

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Clarendon Parish Court during the month of July 2017; however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 15.8% of the offences, armed with an offensive weapon with 10.7%, unlawful wounding with 7.9%, failure to file annual return for 2001 with 5.8%, threat with 5.5%, malicious destruction of property with 5.2% and possession of ganja with 5.2% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017.

In the month of June 2017, armed with an offensive weapon, assault occasioning bodily harm and unlawful wounding constituted the top three offences in the Parish of Clarendon. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of July were somewhat similar to those recorded in June.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	22.0%	16.7%
Possession of Ganja	12.1%	0.0%
Smoking ganja	9.9%	0.0%

Of all 91 charges disposed of during the month of July, 2017 the majority; 20 or 22% was from the offence category, 'armed with an offensive weapon'. This category also accounted for 16.7% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'possession of ganja' with 11 or 12.1% of all charges followed by 'smoking ganja' with 9 or 9.9% of all disposals for the period. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 0% respectively. For the

previous month, armed with an offensive weapon, possession of ganja and disorderly conduct accounted for the highest proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	5	5.50
Guilty plea	74	81.32
Not guilty verdict	12	13.18
Total	91	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July 2017, with 74 or roughly 81% of total disposal methods. The second method of disposal was not guilty verdict with 12 or 13.18% of all methods of disposal for the period and dismissed with 5 or 5.50% %. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	40	20.7
Unlawful wounding	18	9.3
Failure To file Annual Return for 2001	17	8.8
Threat	14	7.3
Malicious destruction of property	12	6.2
Armed with an offensive weapon	9	4.7
Resisting Arrest	9	4.7

At the end of June, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm with 40 or 20.7%, followed by unlawful wounding with 18 or 9.3%. Failure to file annual return for 2001 with 18 or 9.3%, threat with 14 or 7.3% of all active charges, malicious destruction of property with 12 or 6.2%, armed with an offensive weapon with 9 or 4.7% and resisting arrest with 9 or 4.7% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the Clarendon Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	483	12.31
Armed with an offensive weapon	335	8.54
Unlawful wounding	319	8.13
Threat	209	5.33
Exposing goods for sale	171	4.36
Malicious destruction of property	159	4.05
Possession of ganja	146	3.72
Illegal possession of firearm	109	2.78
Dealing in ganja	99	2.52
Exposing spirits for sale without a licence	98	2.50

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Clarendon Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 483 mentions or 12.31% of total

mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with 335 mentions, accounting for 8.54% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 319 or 8.13%, threat with 209 mentions or 5.33% of total and exposing goods for sale with 171 or 4.36%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Attempted larceny	3	17.65
Illegal possession of firearm	3	17.65
Illegal possession of ammunition	2	11.76
Wounding with intent	2	11.76
Murder	2	11.76

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.43% of the matters mentioned at the Clarendon Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by attempt larceny which accounted for 3 or 17.65% of the total. This

was followed by illegal possession of firearm with 3 or 17.65% and illegal possession of ammunition with 2 mentions or 11.76% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Possession of ganja	3	12	400.00%
Dealing in ganja	3	8	266.67%
Smoking Ganja	2	5	250.00%
Exposing spirits for sale without a licence	1	2	200.00%
Receiving stolen property	1	2	200.00%

The above table shows the four mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017 at the Clarendon Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – possession of ganja with a rate of 400%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 4 disposed charges. In other words

there were 400% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- dealing in ganja with 266.67% more disposed than active charges. This charge was followed by – smoking ganja with 250%, exposing spirits for sale without licence with 200% and receiving stolen property with 200%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this Court was 48.33% suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were mostly different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July decreased by approximately 4.9 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Malicious destruction of property	10	3	30.00%
Unlawful wounding	15	4	26.67%
Illegal possession of firearm	4	1	25.00%
Threat	9	2	22.22%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	28	6	21.43%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is ‘malicious destruction of property’ with 10 active matters or a 30% clearance rate,

which resulted from 3 of these matters being disposed. Also of note are, unlawful wounding, illegal possession of firearm, threat and malicious destruction of property with 15, 4 ,9 and 28 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 26.67%, 25%, 22.22% and 21.43%. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
7	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 7 trial date set for the month of July 2017 at the Clarendon Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 100% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

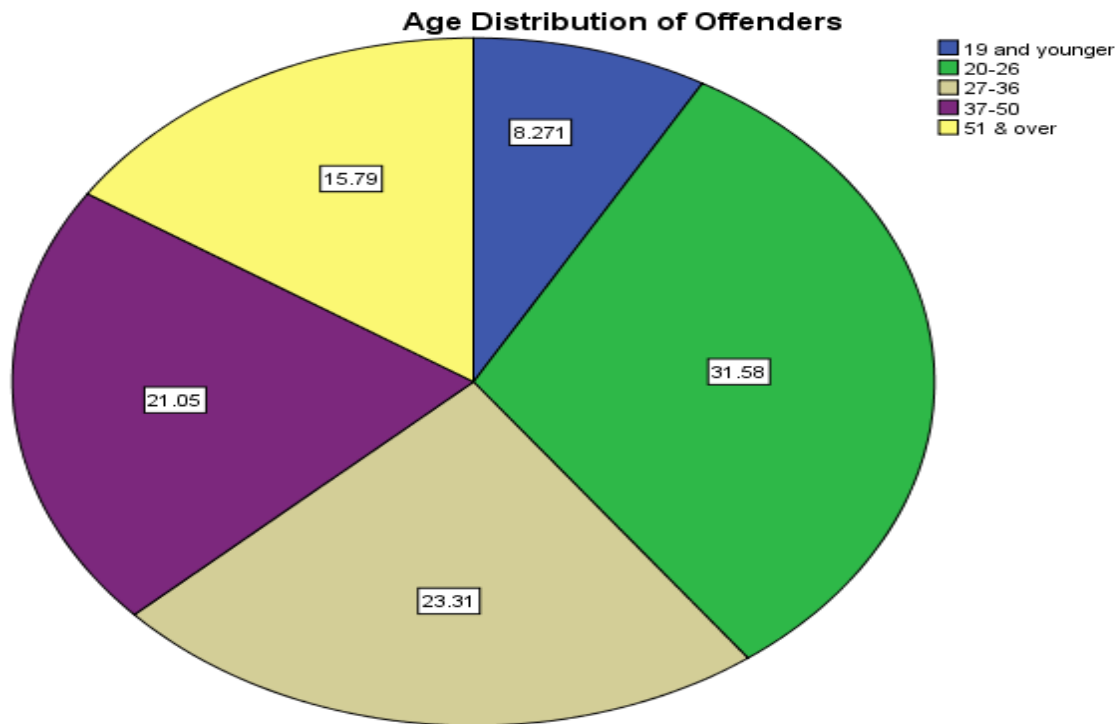
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	27	39.71
Disclosure	9	13.24
Subpoena complainant	6	8.82

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017 at the Clarendon Parish Court. It is shown that ‘continuance’ with 27 matters or 40% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 9 or 13.24% of total adjournments was as a result of ‘disclosure’ and another 6 or 8.82% was as a result of subpoena complainant.

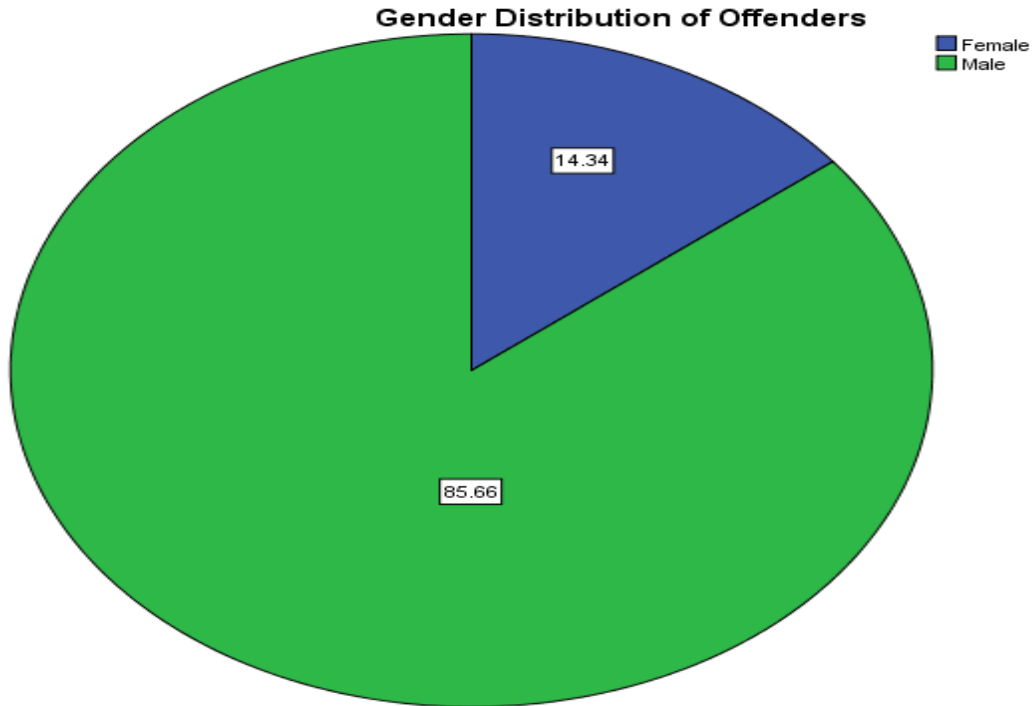
Case Demographic

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 32% were from the 20-26 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 27-36 age groups with 23.31%, the 37-50 with 21.05% and the 51 years and over with 15.79%. The youngest age group 19 years and younger accounted for the lowest proportion with 8.27%. In the month of June the dominant age group for offenders was between 20 and 26 years old with roughly 41% and 27-36 year olds with 26%.

Chart 2.0: Gender Distribution of Offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 86% of the total while females accounted for approximately 14%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 77% to 23% male to female ratio.

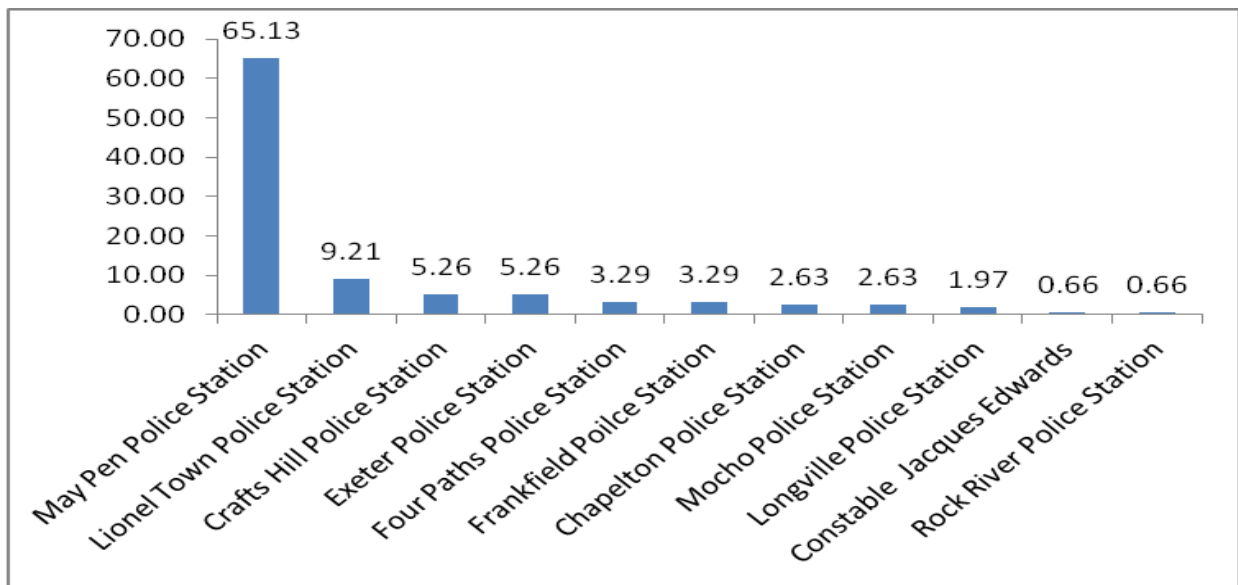
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	25	73.53%	9	26.47%	34	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	25	92.59%	2	7.41%	27	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	17	94.44%	1	5.56%	18	100.00%
Possession of ganja	14	93.33%	1	6.67%	15	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	12	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	11	100.00%	0	0.00%	11	100.00%
Threat	10	90.91%	1	9.09%	11	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	5	55.56%	4	44.44%	9	100.00%
trafficking ganja	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Clarendon Parish Court for the month of July 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – assault occasioning bodily harm with a total of 34 mentioned matters, 74% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was armed with an offensive weapon with 27 matters, 93% of which were committed by males. Unlawful wounding with 18 matters, 94% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three

mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of June where males have dominated most offence categories. Females were however significant offenders of disorderly conduct (44.44%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of Criminal Offences by the Police Station of Origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Clarendon using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 152 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 65.13%, which were brought before the Clarendon Parish Court were reported in May Pen. This was followed by the Lionel Town Police Station which accounts for 9.21% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Crafts Hill Police Station with 5.26%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$56,230.22
Std. Error of Mean	\$5,326.334
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$62,796.551
Variance	3943406761.54
	7
Skewness	3.408
Std. Error of Skewness	.206
Range	\$290,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$300,000
Sum	\$7,816,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Clarendon Parish Court for the month of July 2017 was roughly \$56,230; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$300,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$62,796 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the month. The negative skewness measure of 3.40 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was approximately highly positively skewed, the majority of the bail amounts being low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	154.73
Median	144.00
Mode	67
Std. Deviation	97.342
Variance	9475.423
Skewness	.350
Std. Error of Skewness	.062
Range	353
Minimum	3
Maximum	356
Sum	239360

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance at the Clarendon Parish Court is roughly 155 days with a relatively low standard deviation of approximately 97 days. This standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 97 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does not vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and the maximum value 356 days. The positive skewness of 0.350 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately normally distributed; with the majority of the bail amounts being similar in value to the mean.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	165.15
Median	162.00
Mode	253
Std. Deviation	104.300
Variance	10878.399
Skewness	.303
Std. Error of Skewness	.048
Range	563
Minimum	1
Maximum	564
Sum	425767

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the gross charges remaining active as at the end of the month of July the average age of the charges is roughly 165 days with a median of 162 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 253 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of July 2017 was roughly 564 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 104 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 104 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	201.64	252.73
Median	214.00	245.00
Mode	252	245
Std. Deviation	114.441	99.081
Variance	13096.730	9817.106
Skewness	-.205	-.573
Std. Error of Skewness	.076	.153
Range	558	450
Minimum	4	16
Maximum	562	466
Sum	208902	63688

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those offenders granted bail was approximately 202 days with a standard deviation of roughly 114 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a constant range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July 2017 was 562 days with a minimum of 4 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 252 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of July was 466 days with a minimum of 16 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 245 days.

The Trelawny Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017 for the Trelawny Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
171	54	117	31.57%

For the month of July, the Trelawny Parish Court had a total of 171 new cases of which 54 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 54 were disposed and 0 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 31.57%. There were 117 cases which originated in the month still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 71. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 33.59% increase in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 12.96 percentage point when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since September are

accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 448 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 130.80%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 28% (97 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 131 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
250	71	179	28.40%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 250 new charges were entered at the Trelawny Court of which 71 or 28.40% were disposed of and 179 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 34% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July decreased by 13.53 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of September are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 560, an increase of roughly 28% (122 charges)

when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of July, 2017 was 119.64%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 120 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court is 171:250 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.46 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	23	9.2
	Indictments	60	24.0
	Miscellaneous	2	.8
	Petty Sessions	45	18.0
	Summary	117	46.8
	Total	250	100.0

Of the 250 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July 2017, 117 or approximately 47% were summary matters, followed by indictments with 60 or 24% and petty sessions with 45 or 18%. On the lower end of the spectrum, committal proceedings with 23 or 9.2% and miscellaneous with 2 or 0.8%; made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types were similar to that of the previous month which saw indictments and summary matters accounting for the

largest proportion of cases, in that order. Petty sessions experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 125%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Offensive Weapon	54	21.6
Unlawful wounding	25	10
Threat	19	7.6
Possession of ganja	14	5.6
Dealing in ganja	13	5.2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	12	4.8
Smoking in a Public Place	8	3.2

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Trelawny Parish Court during the month of July, 2017; however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; offensive weapon which accounted for 21.6% of the offences, unlawful wounding with 10%, threat with 7.6%, possession of ganja with 5.6%, dealing in ganja with 5.2%, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 4.8% and smoking in a public place with 3.2% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July 2017.

As was the case for the month of June, 2017, offensive weapon remains among the top three offences in the Parish of Trelawny. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of June were somewhat different to those recorded in June.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Offensive Weapon	49.3%	0.0%
Possession of ganja	12.7%	0.0%
Dealing in ganja	11.3%	0.0%

Of all charges disposed of during the month of July 2017, the majority; 35 or 49.3% was from the offence category, ‘offensive weapon’. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was ‘possession of offensive weapon’ with 9 or 12.7% of all charges followed by ‘dealing in ganja’ with 8 or 11.3% of all disposals for the period. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% respectively. For the previous month, possession of offensive weapon, offensive weapon and dealing in ganja accounted for a high proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Dismissed	41	57.74
Guilty verdict	16	22.53
Guilty plea	14	19.71
Total	71	100.0

The above table shows that ‘dismissed’ was the most common method of case disposition for the month of July, 2017, with 41 or 57.74% of total disposal methods. The next leading method of disposal was guilty verdict with 16 or 22.53%, this was followed by guilty plea with 14 or 19.71%. In the previous month, guilty plea accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Unlawful wounding	25	14
Offensive Weapon	19	10.6
Threat	18	10.1
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	10	5.6
Smoking in a Public Place	8	4.5
Malicious destruction of property	7	3.9
Kidnapping	6	3.4

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was unlawful wounding with 25 or 14%, followed by offensive weapon with 19 or 10.6%. Threat with 18 or 10.1% of all active charges, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 10 or 5.6%, smoking in a public place with 8 or 4.5%, malicious destruction of property with 7 or 3.9% and kidnapping with 6 or 3.4% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, malicious destruction of property, offensive weapon and unlawful wounding remained among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the Trelawny Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Unlawful wounding	169	11
Possession of offensive weapon	139	9
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	128	8
Offensive Weapon	106	7
Threat	81	5
Malicious destruction of property	75	5
Possession of ganja	70	5
Dealing in ganja	64	4
Assault occasioning bodily harm	54	4
Disorderly conduct	42	3

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Trelawny Parish Court as at July 30, 2017. At the top of the list is unlawful wounding with 169 mentions or 11% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – possession of offensive weapon with 139 mentions, accounting for 9% of the total number of mentions in the stated period. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm

with 128 or 8%, offensive weapon with 106 mentions or 7% and threat with 81 or 5%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mention as at June, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
School Breaking	2	66.33
House breaking and larceny	1	33.33

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.19% of the matters mentioned at the Trelawny Parish Court as at July 31 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were lead by school breaking which accounted for 2 or 66.33% of the total. This was followed by house breaking and larceny with 1 or 33.33%.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Possession of ganja	3	7	233.33%
Dealing in ganja	3	6	200.00%
Offensive Weapon	13	20	153.85%
Disorderly conduct	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the top mentioned charge with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017 at the Trelawny Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – possession of ganja with a rate of 233%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 2.3 disposed charges. In other words there were 233% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. This is followed by dealing in ganja with 200%, offensive weapon with 154% and disorderly conduct with 100%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this court was 37.72% suggesting that taken as a whole there were far less

disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The overall clearance rates for July decreased by approximately 55.54 percentage points.

Table 9b.0: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	5	1	20.00%
Unlawful wounding	12	1	8.33%
Threat	15	1	6.67%
House breaking with intent	1	0	0.00%
Arson	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is ‘assault occasioning actual bodily harm’ with 5 active matters or a 20% clearance rate, which resulted from 1 of these matters being disposed. Also of note is unlawful wounding with 12 active matters or a 8.33% clearance rate. Threat (6.67%), house breaking with intent (0%) and arson (0%) all with 15, 1 and 1 active matters respectively round out the top five. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
4	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 4 trial date set for the month of July, 2017 at the Trelawny Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 100% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

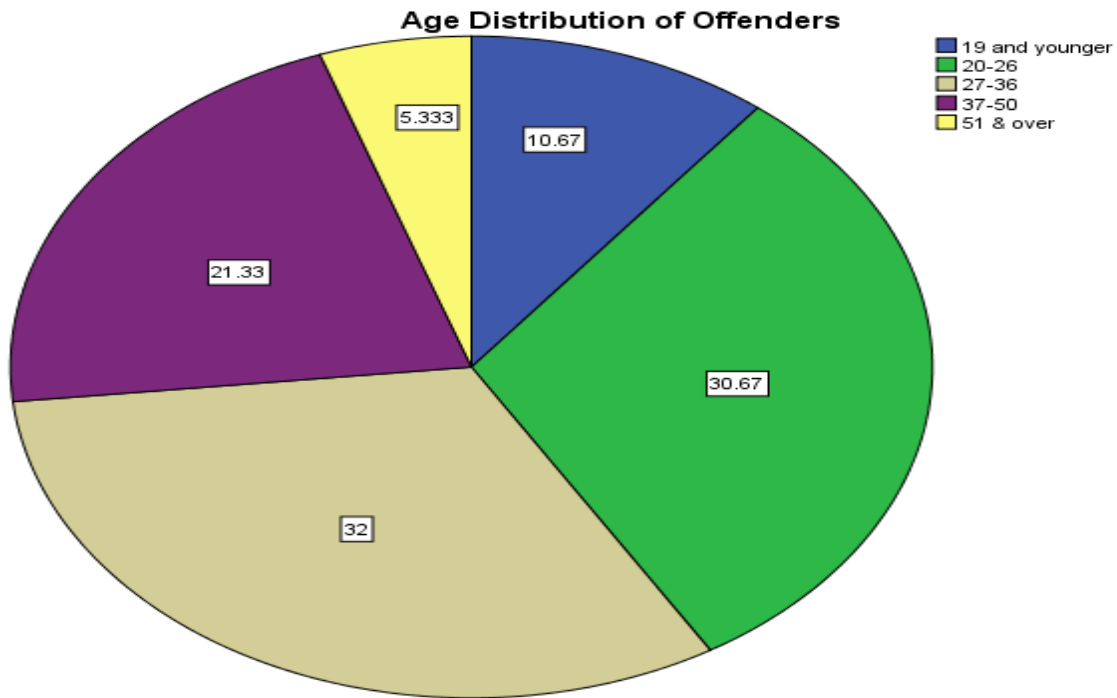
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	54	52.94
Dismissed	29	28.43
No evidence offered	9	8.82

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common listed reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017 at the Trelawny Parish Court. It is shown that 54 or 52.94% of matters were adjourned by 'continuance', another 29 or 28.43% were accounted for by 'dismissed' and 9 or 8.82% were 'no evidence offered'.

Case Demographic

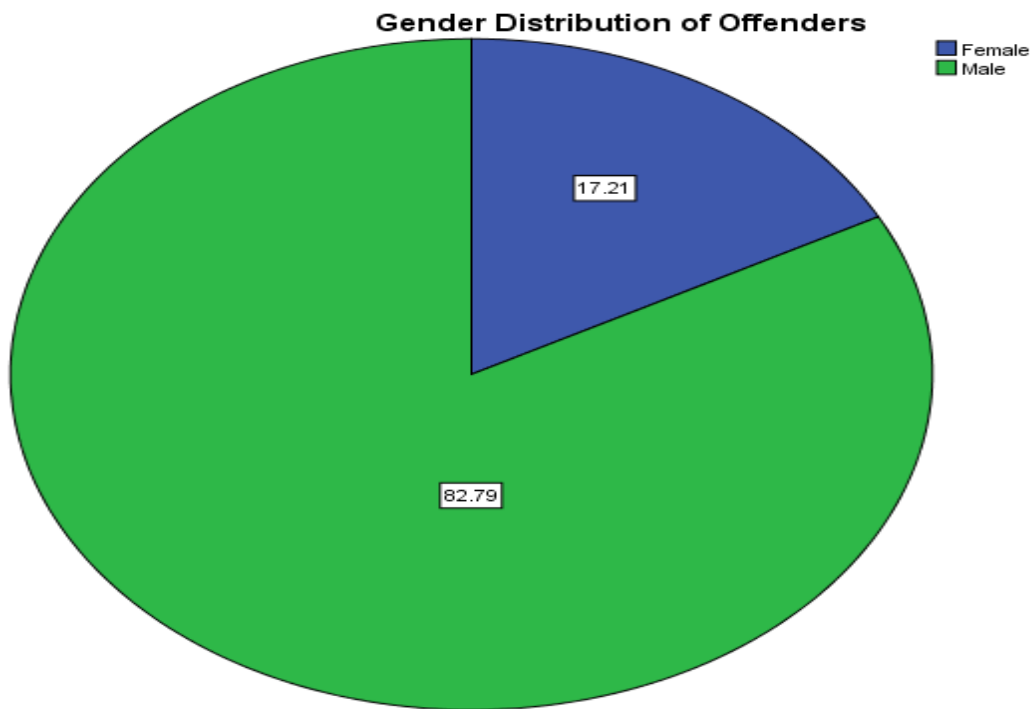
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 32% were from the 27-36 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 20-26 age groups with 30.67%, the 37-50 with 21.33% and the 19 and younger with 10.67%. The oldest age cohort in the distribution accounted for the lowest proportions with the 51 and older category accounting for 5.33% of total offenders.

In the month of June the dominant age group for offenders was between 37 and 50 years old with roughly 32% of all offenders, followed by the 20-26 with approximately 31%.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 83% of the total while females accounted for approximately 17%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 82% to 18% male to female ratio.

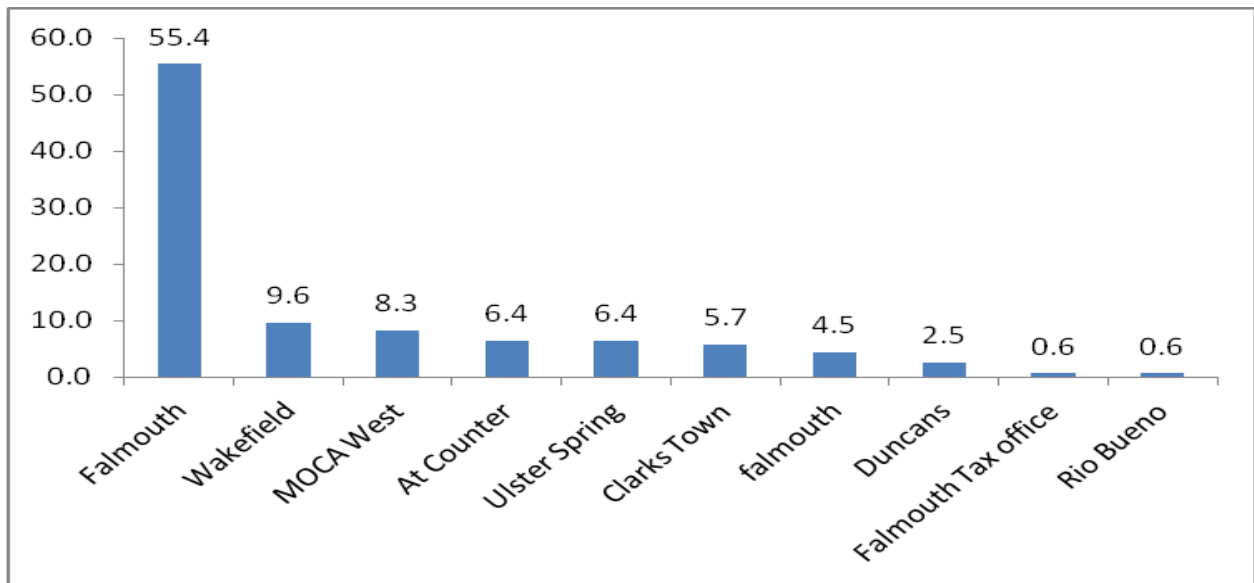
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Offensive Weapon	31	93.94%	2	6.06%	33	100.00%
Threat	12	75.00%	4	25.00%	16	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	10	76.92%	3	23.08%	13	100.00%
Possession of ganja	9	90.00%	1	10.00%	10	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	9	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	6	100.00%
Kidnapping	6	100.00%		0.00%	6	100.00%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	6	100.00%		0.00%	6	100.00%
Smoking in a Public Place	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Trelawny Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – offensive weapon with a total of 33 mentioned matters, 94% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was threat with 16 matters, the majority of which, roughly 75% were committed by males. Unlawful wounding with 13 matters; 77% of which were committed by males rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the

month of June where males have dominated most offence categories. Females were however involved in the offence category threat (25%) and smoking in public (25%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Trelawny using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 157 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 55.4%, which were brought before the Trelawny Parish Court were reported in Falmouth. This was followed by the Wakefield Police Station which accounts for 9.6% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the MOCA West with 8.3%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$52,903.23
Std. Error of Mean	\$26,346.302
Median	\$10,000.00
Mode	\$5,000
Std. Deviation	\$146,690.003
Variance	21517956989.2
	47
Skewness	3.674
Std. Error of Skewness	.421
Range	\$595,000
Minimum	\$5,000
Maximum	\$600,000
Sum	\$1,640,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Trelawny Parish Court for the month of July, 2017 was roughly \$52,903; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$5,000. The maximum figure was \$600,000 and the minimum \$5000. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$146,690 indicates large variations in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness value of 3.67 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was highly positively skewed. Most of the scores were low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	34.58
Median	28.00
Mode	14 ^a
Std. Deviation	25.346
Variance	642.432
Skewness	3.034
Std. Error of Skewness	.098
Range	266
Minimum	6
Maximum	272
Sum	21683

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the Trelawny Parish Court is roughly 35 days with a high standard deviation of approximately 25 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 25 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 6 days and the maximum value 272 days. The positive skewness value of 3.03 indicates that the distribution of the scores is positively highly skewed. This means that the majority of the scores were low.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	99.51
Median	82.00
Mode	28
Std. Deviation	76.170
Variance	5801.858
Skewness	1.005
Std. Error of Skewness	.078
Range	401
Minimum	1
Maximum	402
Sum	96625

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the gross charges remaining active as at the end of the month of July, the average age of the charges is roughly 100 days with a median of 82 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 28 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of July 2017 was roughly 402 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 76 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 76 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	128.48	122.83
Median	126.00	120.00
Mode	44	109 ^a
Std. Deviation	69.653	62.057
Variance	4851.576	3851.029
Skewness	.710	.128
Std. Error of Skewness	.128	.398
Range	318	255
Minimum	2	16
Maximum	320	271
Sum	46639	4299

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 128 days with a standard deviation of roughly 70 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and are therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July 2017 was 320 days with a minimum of 2 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 44 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before court as at the end of July was 271 days with a minimum of 16 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 109 days.

The Westmoreland Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017 for the Westmorland Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
163	75	88	46.01%

For the month of July, the Westmoreland Parish Court had a total of 163 new cases of which 75 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 67 were disposed and 8 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 46.01%. There were 88 cases which originated in the month of July, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 88. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 13.19% increase in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by 7.13 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of

October are accounted for, June ended with a gross total number of 408 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 303.43%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 1% (5 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active as at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 303 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
219	100	119	45.66%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 219 new charges were entered at the Westmoreland Parish Court of which 100 or 45.66% were disposed of and 119 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 12% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. As with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July increased by 10.28 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of October are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 487, a growth of roughly 11% (49

charges) when compared to the total active charges as at the end of June. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of July, 2017 was 270.73%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 271 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court is 163:219 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.34 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Case Types	Frequency	Percent
Committal Proceedings	16	7.3
Indictments	59	26.9
Valid Petty Sessions	48	21.9
Summary	96	43.8
Total	219	100.0

Of the 219 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July, 2017, the majority, 96 or approximately 44% were summary matters, followed by indictments with 59 or 27%, petty sessions with 48 or 21.9%. On the lower end of the spectrum, committal proceedings with 16 or 7.3% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types were very similar to that of the previous month which saw indictments and summary matters accounting for the largest

proportion of cases, in that order. Summary matters experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 96%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Threat	30	13.7
Possession of offensive weapon	28	12.8
Assault occasioning bodily harm	25	11.4
Unlawful wounding	16	7.3
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence	12	5.5
Possession of ganja	10	4.6
Dealing in ganja	8	3.7

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Westmoreland Parish Court during the month of July, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; threat with which accounted for 13.7% of the offences, possession of an offensive weapon with 12.8%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 11.4%, unlawful wounding with 7.3%, exposing goods for sale without Jamaica Tourism Board Licence with 5.5%, possession of ganja with 4.6% and dealing in ganja with 3.7% of the total number of offences filed for the month.

As was the case for the month of June, 2017, assault occasioning bodily harm, threat and possession of offensive weapon remain among the top three offences in the Parish of Westmoreland. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of July were similar to those recorded in June.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	22.2%	50.0%
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence	12.2%	0.0%
Possession of ganja	10%	0.0%

Of the 90 charges disposed of for the month the majority, 20 or 22.2% was from the offence category, 'possession of offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 50% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was 'exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence' with 11 or 12.2% of all charges. This was followed by 'possession of ganja' with 9 or 10% of all disposals for the period. There corresponding inactive charges

were 0% and 0% respectively. The top three charges in the month of June were possession of offensive weapon, dealing in ganja and assault occasioning bodily harm.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	18	18.2
Guilty verdict	74	74.7
Guilty plea	1	1.0
Mediated settlement	1	1.0
Not guilty verdict	5	5.1
Total	99	100.0

The above table shows that guilty verdict accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July with 74 or roughly 75% of total disposal methods. The next method of disposal was dismissed with 18 or 18%, not guilty verdict with 5 or 5%, guilty plea with 1 or 1% and mediated settlement with 1 or 1% of all methods of disposal for the period. In the previous month, guilty verdict accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Threat	29	24.4
Assault occasioning bodily harm	21	17.6
Unlawful wounding	10	8.4
Malicious destruction of property	5	4.2
Assault	4	3.4
Murder	4	3.4
Wounding with intent	4	3.4

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was threat with 29 or 24.4%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 21 or 17.6%, followed by unlawful wounding with 10 or 8.4%. Malicious destruction of property with 5 or 4.2%, assault with 4 or 3.4%, murder with 4 or 3.4% and wounding with intent with 4 or 3.4% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property and threat among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trail certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the Westmoreland Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31st, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	338	15
Unlawful wounding	242	11
Threat	201	9
Possession of offensive weapon	187	8
Malicious destruction of property	133	6
Possession of ganja	104	5
Dealing in ganja	90	4
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence	56	3
Possession of Identity Information	43	2
Assault at common law	40	2

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Westmoreland Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 338 mentions or 15% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 242

mentions, accounting for 11% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 201 or 9%, possession of offensive weapon with 187 mentions or 8% and malicious destruction of property with 133 or 6%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31st, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Murder	6	33
Simple larceny	2	11
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1	6
Unlawful wounding	1	6
Wounding with intent	1	6

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.80% of the matters mentioned at the Westmoreland Parish Court as at July 31 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by murder which accounted for 6 or 33% of the total. This was followed by simple larceny with 2 or 11% and assault occasioning bodily harm with 1 or 6% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Possession of ganja	1	11	1100.00%
Dealing in ganja	1	9	900.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	2	15	750.00%
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence	1	6	600.00%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July 2017 at the Westmoreland Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – possession of ganja with a rate of 1100%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 11 disposed charges. In other words there were 1100% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- dealing in ganja with 900% disposed to active charges. These charges were followed by – possession of offensive weapon with 750% and exposing goods for sale without a

Jamaica Tourist Board licence with 600%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this Court was 72.82% suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were similar to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July decreased by 14.78 percentage points.

Table 9b.0: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Unlawful wounding	10	5	50.00%
Assault at common law	3	1	33.33%
Assault	4	1	25.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	17	3	17.65%
Threat	25	2	8.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is unlawful wounding with 10 active matters or a 50% clearance rate, which resulted from 5 of these matters being disposed. Also of note is assault at common law with 3 active or 33.33% clearance rate, assault with 4 or 25%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 17 or 17.65%, and threat with 25 or 8%. All the charges had disposed cases numbering 1, 1, 3 and 2 respectively for the month.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
2	1	50%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 2 trial dates set for the month of July, 2017 at the Westmoreland Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 50% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

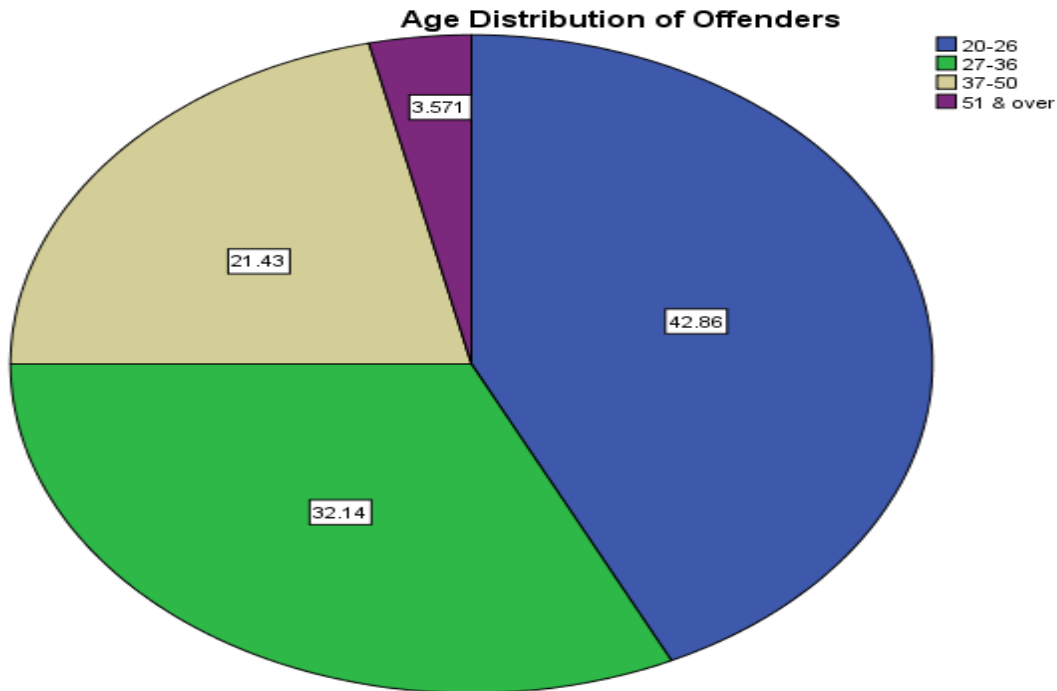
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
No evidence offered	12	21.43
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) war	9	16.07
Disclosure	6	10.71

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017 at the Westmoreland Parish Court. It is shown that ‘no evidence offered’ with 12 matters or 21.43% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; another 9 or 16.07% of adjournments was as a result of a ‘defendant not appearing’. The top three was rounded off by disclosure with 6 or 10.71%.

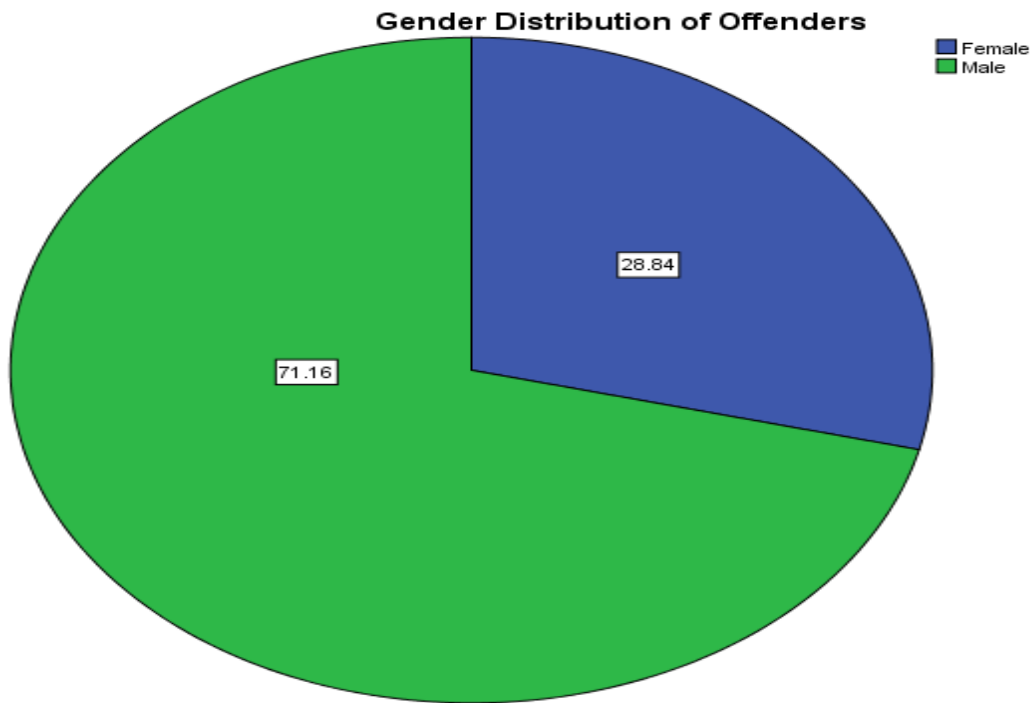
Case Demographic

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 42.86% were from the 20-26 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 27-36 age group categories with 32.14% and the 37-50 year olds with 21.43%. The oldest age cohort, 51 years and older accounted for the lowest proportions with 3.57% of total offenders. In the month of June the dominant age group for offenders was between 20 and 26 years old with roughly 33% of all offenders, followed by the 27-36 years old with approximately 25%.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 71% of the total while females accounted for approximately 29%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 75% to 25% male to female ratio.

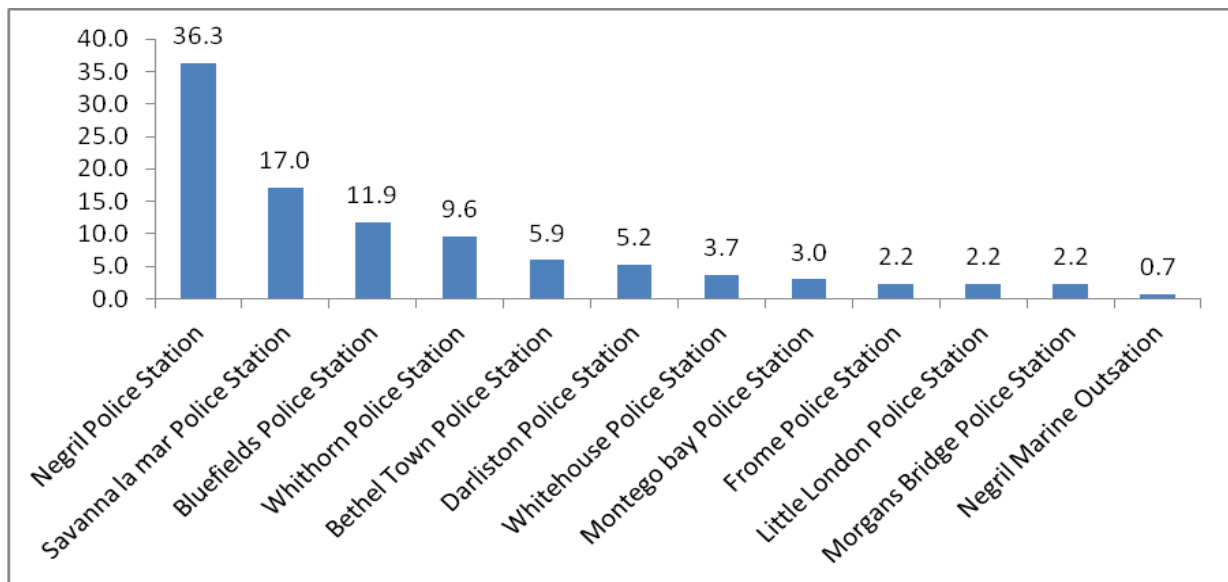
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Threat	14	58.33%	10	41.67%	24	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	70.00%	6	30.00%	20	100.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	14	82.35%	3	17.65%	17	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	8	53.33%	7	46.67%	15	100.00%
Possession of ganja	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	12	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	8	80.00%	2	20.00%	10	100.00%
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence	7	100.00%		0.00%	7	100.00%
Assault	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	5	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – threat with a total of 24 mentioned matters, 58.33% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was assault occasioning bodily harm with 20 matters, the majority of which, roughly 70% were committed by males. Possession of offensive weapon, 82.35% of which was committed by males; rounds off the top three

mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed, like in the month of June males have dominated all offence categories. Females were however significant offenders of unlawful wounding (46.67%) and threat (41.67%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Westmoreland using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 135 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 36.3%, which were brought before the Westmoreland Parish Court were reported at the Negril Police Station. This was followed by the Savanna- La-Mar Police Station which accounts for 17% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Bluefields Town Police Station with

11.9%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$266,666.67
Std. Error of Mean	\$33,333.333
Median	\$300,000.00
Mode	\$300,000
Std. Deviation	\$57,735.027
Variance	3333333333.33
	3
Skewness	-1.732
Std. Error of Skewness	1.225
Range	\$100,000
Minimum	\$200,000
Maximum	\$300,000
Sum	\$800,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the month of July, 2017 was roughly \$266,666; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$300,000. The maximum figure was \$300,000 and the minimum \$200,000. A relatively small standard deviation of approximately \$57,735 indicates a narrow variation in the bail figures for the month. The negative skewness measure of -1.73 shows that the distribution of

bail amounts was moderately negatively skewed. This means that the majority of the bail amounts were high.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	32.57
Median	25.00
Mode	6
Std. Deviation	30.125
Variance	907.535
Skewness	2.108
Std. Error of Skewness	.107
Range	155
Minimum	3
Maximum	158
Sum	16905

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance at the Westmoreland Parish Court is roughly 33 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 30 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 30 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and the

maximum value 158 days. The positive skewness of 2.10 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately moderately skewed. Most of the scores are low.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	86.35
Median	70.00
Mode	41
Std. Deviation	64.603
Variance	4173.600
Skewness	.933
Std. Error of Skewness	.069
Range	299
Minimum	1
Maximum	300
Sum	110011

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the gross changes remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 86 days with a median of 70 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 41 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of July was roughly 300 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 65 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 65 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	153.71	129.51
Median	151.00	109.00
Mode	30	109
Std. Deviation	81.447	83.097
Variance	6633.579	6905.044
Skewness	.000	.289
Std. Error of Skewness	.076	.192
Range	327	283
Minimum	1	3
Maximum	328	286
Sum	158780	20722

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those person granted bail was approximately 154 days with a standard deviation of roughly 81 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary modestly around the mean and are therefore within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as of the end of July 2017 was 328 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 30 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of July was 286 days with a minimum of 3 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 109 days.

The St. Elizabeth Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017 for the St. Elizabeth Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
84	16	68	19.04%

For the month of July the St. Elizabeth Parish Court had a total of 84 new cases of which 16 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 13 were disposed and 3 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 19%. There were 68 cases which originated in the month of July 2017, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 81. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 22.22% decrease in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 5.96 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of

November are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 399 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 134.08%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 3% when compared to the gross active figure at the end of May. The case clearance rate suggests that there are slightly more matters active than disposed at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 134 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
124	20	104	16.12

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 124 new charges were entered at the St Elizabeth Court of which 20 or 16% were disposed of and 104 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 26% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Like with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July decreased by 8.88 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of November are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 509, a growth of roughly 12% (56 charges) when

compared to the total active charges as at the end of June. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of July, 2017 was 103.34%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 103 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court is 84:124 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.47 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Case Types		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	17	13.7
	Indictments	59	47.6
	Petty Sessions	13	10.5
	RM Summary	27	21.8
	Tax Cases	8	6.5
	Total	124	100.0

Of the 124 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July 2017, 59 or approximately 48% were indictments, followed by RM summary matters with 27 or 21.8% and committal proceedings with 17 or 13.7%. On the lower end of the spectrum, petty sessions with 13 or 10.5% and tax cases with 8 or 6.5% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types were very similar

to that of the previous month which saw indictments and RM summary matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Traffic case experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 100%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	19	15.3
Unlawful wounding	13	10.5
Threat	7	5.6
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	5	4
Armed with an offensive weapon	4	3.2
Illegal possession of ammunition	4	3.2
Malicious destruction of property	4	3.2

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Elizabeth Parish Court during the month of July, 2017; however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 15.3% of the offences, unlawful wounding with 10.5, threat with 5.6%, sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 4%, armed with an offensive weapon with 3.2%, illegal possession of ammunition with 3.2%

and malicious destruction of property with 3.2 % of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017. In the month of June 2017, illegal taking of National Water Commission water, threat and assault occasioning bodily harm made up the top three offences in the Parish of St. Elizabeth.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	23.5%	33.33%
Unlawful wounding	17.6%	0.0%
Armed with an offensive weapon	11.8%	33.33%

Of all charges disposed of during the month of July 2017, the majority; 4 or 23.5% was from the offence category, ‘assault occasioning bodily harm’. This category accounted for 33.33% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was ‘unlawful wounding’ with 3 or 17.6% of all charges followed by ‘armed with an offensive weapon’ with 2 or 11.8% of all disposals for the month. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 33.33% respectively. For the previous month, the charges of illegal taking of National Water Commission Water,

assault occasioning bodily harm and illegal possession of firearm accounted for the highest proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Guilty plea	9	52.94
Not guilty verdict	8	47.06
Total	17	100.0

The above table shows that the guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July 2017, with 9 or roughly 52.94% of total disposals and 8 or 47.06% were disposed of by the not guilty verdict. In the previous month the guilty plea also accounted for the largest proportion of disposals.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	13.5
Unlawful wounding	10	9.6
Threat	6	5.8
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	5	4.8
Illegal possession of ammunition	4	3.8
House breaking and larceny	3	2.9
Malicious destruction of property	3	2.9

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm with 14 or 13.5%, followed by unlawful wounding with 10 or 9.6%. Threat with 6 or 5.8%, sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 5 or 4.8% of all active charges, illegal possession of ammunition with 4 or 3.8%, house breaking and larceny with 3 or 2.9% and malicious destruction of property with 3 or 2.9% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, threat and unlawful wounding among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the St. Elizabeth Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	180	14.20
Threat	144	11.36
Unlawful wounding	126	9.94
Malicious destruction of property	82	6.47
Armed with an offensive weapon	73	5.76
Possession of ganja	40	3.15
Dealing in ganja	34	2.68
Simple larceny	28	2.21
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	27	2.13
Illegal possession of firearm	23	1.81

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St Elizabeth Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 180 mentions or 14.20% of total

mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – threat with 144 mentions, accounting for 11.36% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 126 or 9.94%, malicious destruction of property with 82 mentions or 6.47% of total and armed with an offensive weapon with 73 or 5.76%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Possession of forged documents	16	24.62
Unlawful wounding	10	15.38
Wounding with intent	6	9.23
Assault occasioning bodily harm	4	6.15
Illegal possession of firearm	4	6.15
Illegal possession of ammunition	4	6.15
Trafficking a child	3	4.62
Shooting with intent	2	3.08

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

4.84% of the matters mentioned at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top charges with a mention

frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by possession of forged documents which accounted for 16 or 24.62% of the total. This was followed by unlawful wounding with 10 or 15.38% and wounding with intent with 6 mentions or 9.23% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0c: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Larceny of cattle	3	37.5
Unauthorized access to computer	2	25
Assault at common law	1	12.5
Simple larceny	1	12.5
House breaking and larceny	1	12.5

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.59% of the matters mentioned at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of

mention in this range were led by larceny of cattle which accounted for 3 or 37.50% of the total. This was followed by unauthorized access to computer with 2 or 25%.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	1	3	300.00%
Dealing in ganja	1	2	200.00%
Possession of ganja	2	3	150.00%
Receiving stolen property	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the three mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017 at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the month. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with a rate of 300%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 3 disposed charges. In other words there were 300% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were

mentioned in the month of July, 2017. The next highest clearance rates for mentioned charges were accounted for by the charges- dealing in ganja with 200%, possession of ganja with 150%, and receiving stolen property with 100% more disposed than active charges. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for month of July 2017 at this court was 21.84% suggesting that taken as a whole there were far more active than disposed charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July decreased by 29.71 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning bodily harm	13	5	38.46%
Unlawful wounding	6	2	33.33%
Malicious destruction of property	3	1	33.33%
Threat to a crown witness	1	0	0.00%
Failure to file Annual Return for 2011	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is assault occasioning bodily harm with 13 active matters or a 38.46% clearance rate, which resulted from 5 of these matters being disposed. Rounding off the top five are: unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property, threat to a crown witness and failure to file

annual return for 2011 with clearance rates of 33%, 333%, 0% and 0% respectively. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjournd	Trial date certainty
25	1	96%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 25 trial dates set for the month of July 2017 at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 96% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

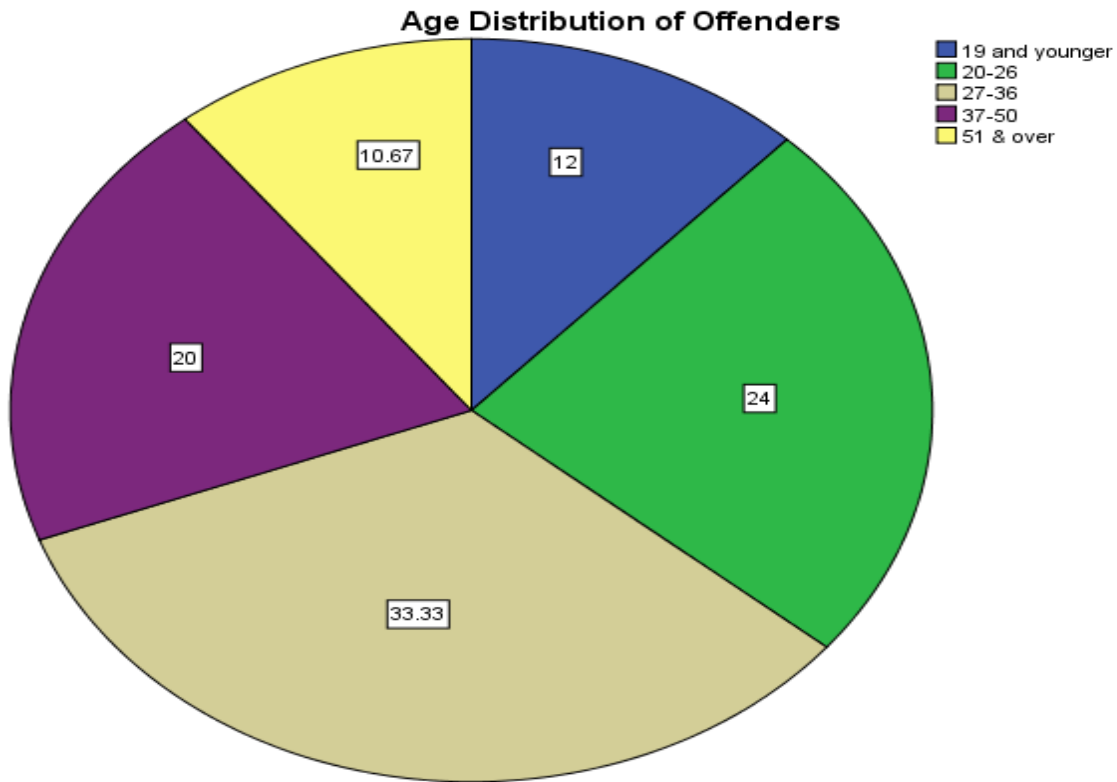
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	33	33.33%
Bail application	25	25.25%

Fingerprint outstanding	13	13.13%
-------------------------	----	--------

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July 2017 at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court. It is shown that 'continuance' with 33 matters or 33.33% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 25 or 25.25% of adjournments was as a result of 'bail application'. The top three was rounded off by 'fingerprint outstanding' with 13 or 13.13%.

Case Demographic

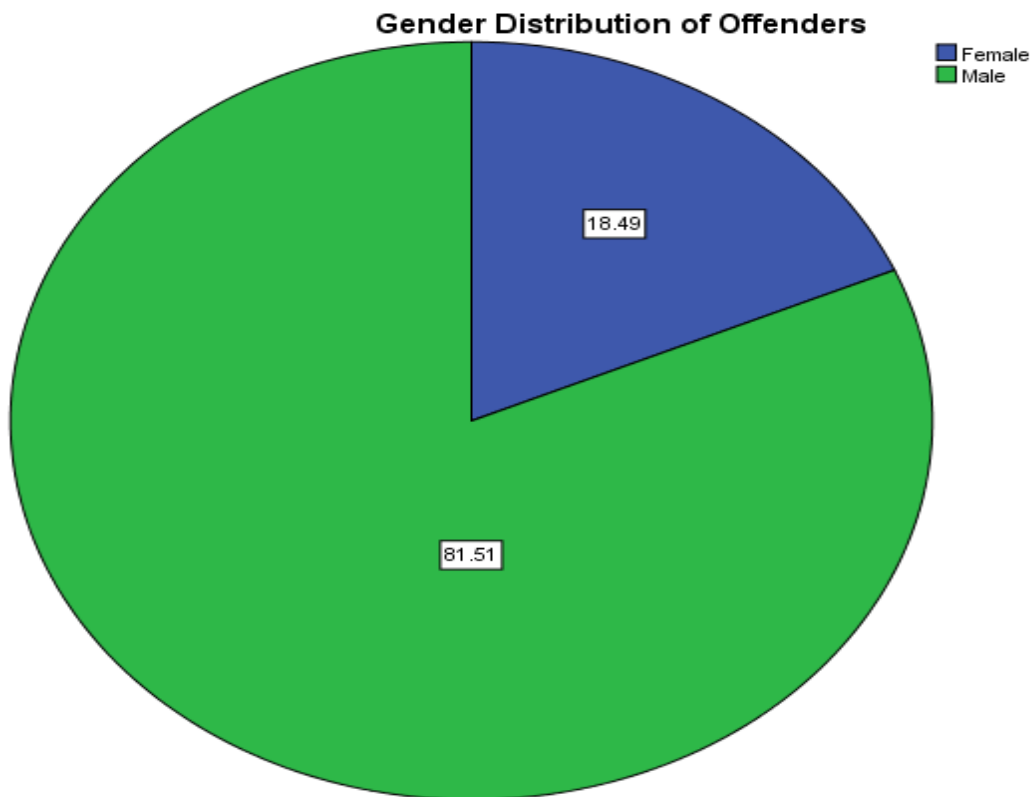
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July 2017; the largest proportion, 33.33% were from the 27-36 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 20-26 age groups with 24%, 37-50 with 20% and the 19 and younger year olds with 12%. The oldest age cohort 51 years and older accounted for the lowest proportion with 10.67%. In the month of June the dominant age group for offenders was

between 20 and 27 years old with approximately 36% of all offenders, followed by the 37-50 with 32%.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 82% of the total while females accounted for approximately 18%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 84% to 16% male to female ratio.

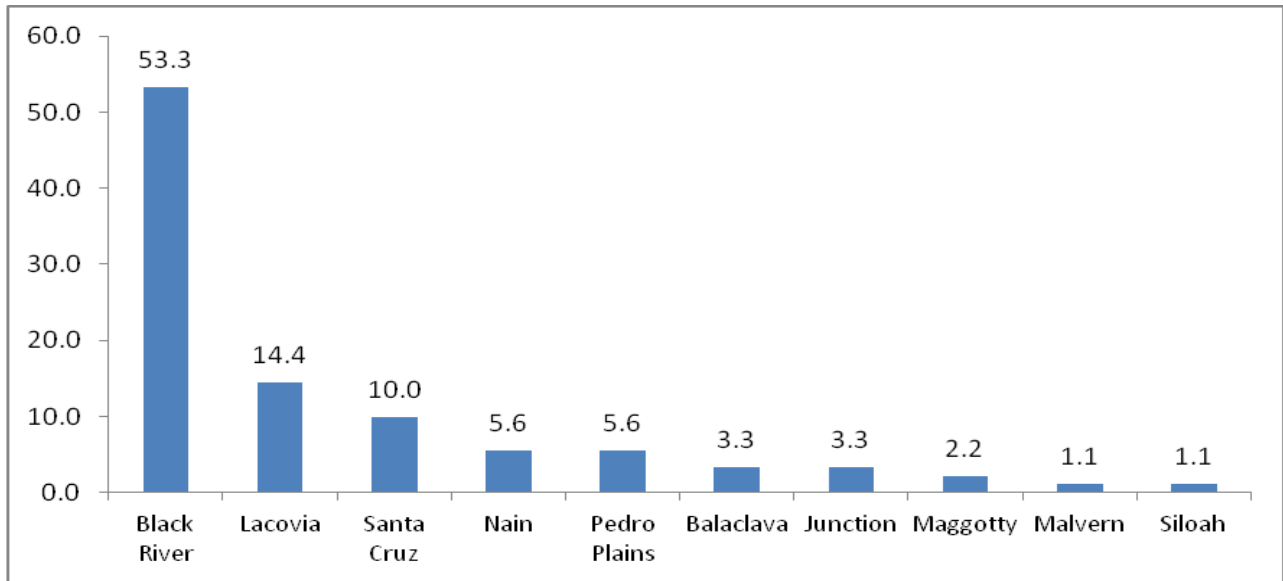
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	13	72.22%	5	27.78%	18	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	5	62.50%	3	37.50%	8	100.00%
Threat	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	6	100.00%
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	5	100.00%		0.00%	5	100.00%
Possession of ganja	5	100.00%		0.00%	5	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	4	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	4	100.00%		0.00%	4	100.00%
No Jamaica Tourist Board Insurance	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	3	100.00%
Simple larceny	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	3	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court for the month of July 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – assault occasioning bodily harm with a total of 18 mentioned matters, 72% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful wounding with 8 matters; 62.50% were committed by males. Threat with 6, 66.67% of which was committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of June. Females

were however significant offenders of malicious destruction of property (50%) and unlawful wounding (37.50%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. Elizabeth using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 90 records indicate that for the month of July 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 53.30%, which were brought before the St. Elizabeth Parish Court, were reported in Black River. This was followed by the Lacovia Police Station which accounts for 14.40% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Santa Cruz Police Station with 10%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$162,241.38
Std. Error of Mean	\$27,617.694
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$210,330.092
Variance	44238747731.3
	97
Skewness	1.878
Std. Error of Skewness	.314
Range	\$790,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$800,000
Sum	\$9,410,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court for the month of July 2017 was roughly \$162,241; however the most frequently occurring figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$800,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$210,330 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 1.87 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was moderately skewed with the majority of the bail amounts being at the low end of the scale.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	34.53
Median	21.00
Mode	7
Std. Deviation	32.583
Variance	1061.626
Skewness	1.821
Std. Error of Skewness	.102
Range	203
Minimum	4
Maximum	207
Sum	19958

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the St. Elizabeth Parish Court is roughly 35 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 33 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 33 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 4 days and the maximum value 207 days. The positive skewness of 1.82 indicates that the distribution of the scores is moderately positively skewed; slightly more of the scores are at the low end of the scale.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	92.76
Median	77.00
Mode	35
Std. Deviation	66.243
Variance	4388.174
Skewness	.644
Std. Error of Skewness	.080
Range	312
Minimum	1
Maximum	313
Sum	85714

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of all the charges remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 93 days with a median of 77 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 35 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of July was roughly 313 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 66 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 66 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	165.28	105.05
Median	172.00	107.00
Mode	154	107 ^a
Std. Deviation	74.249	62.253
Variance	5512.895	3875.403
Skewness	.274	.486
Std. Error of Skewness	.117	.277
Range	523	273
Minimum	13	3
Maximum	536	276
Sum	72228	7879

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 165 days with a standard deviation of roughly 74 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July, 2017 was 536 days with a minimum of 13 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 154 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before court as at the end of July was 276 days with a minimum of 3 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 107 days.

The St. Mary Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July, 2017 for the St. Mary Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
138	64	74	46.37%

For the month of July, 2017 the St. Mary Parish Court had a total of 138 new cases of which 64 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 43 were disposed and 21 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 46.37%. There were 74 cases which originated in the month of July, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 48. When compared to the month of June, 2017 there is a 122.5% decrease in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by a 24.50 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of

October are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 413 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 201.45%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 4% (19 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 201 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
197	76	121	38.57%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017 a total of 197 new charges were entered at the St Mary Court of which 76 or 38.57% were disposed of and 121 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 105% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July increased by 15.66 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of October are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 558, an increase of roughly 12% (59 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June. The gross clearance rate for charges as

at the end of July, 2017 was 152.33%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 152 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court is 138:197 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.42 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	24	12.2
	Indictments	68	34.5
	Petty Sessions	40	20.3
	Summary	47	23.9
	Tax Cases	18	9.1
	Total	197	100.0

Of the 197 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July, 2017 the majority, 68 or approximately 35% were indictments, followed by summary matters with 47 or 23.9% and petty sessions with 40 or 20.3%. On the lower end of the spectrum committal proceedings with 24 or 12.2% and tax cases with 18 or 9.1% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. Tax cases experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 400%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Threat	24	12.2
Unlawful wounding	18	9.1
Assault occasioning bodily harm	17	8.6
Possession of ganja	14	7.1
Dealing in ganja	13	6.6
Abstracting electricity	11	5.6
Malicious destruction of property	8	4.1

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Mary Parish Court during the month of July, 2017 however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; threat which accounted for 12.2% of the offences, unlawful wounding with 9.1%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 8.6%, possession of ganja with 7.1%, dealing in ganja with 6.6%, abstracting electricity with 5.6% and malicious destruction of property with 4.1% of the total number of offences filed for the month.

As was the case for the month of June, 2017, threat, unlawful wounding and assault occasioning bodily harm among the top three offences in the Parish of St. Mary. The top seven

criminal offences in the Parish for the month of July were somewhat similar to those recorded in June.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Possession of ganja	14.5%	0.0%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	12.7%	0.0%
Abstracting electricity	10.9%	0.0%

Of the 55 charges disposed of for the month of July, 2017 the majority, 8 or 14.5% was from the offence category, ‘possession of ganja’. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was ‘assault occasioning bodily harm’ with 7 or 12.7% of all charges and ‘abstracting electricity’ with 6 or 10.9% of all disposals for the period. There were no corresponding inactive charges respectively. For the previous month the list was comprised of assault occasioning bodily harm, malicious destruction of property and assaulting a female.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	17	30.91
Guilty plea	31	56.36
Mediated settlement	7	12.73
Total	55	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July, 2017 with 31 or roughly 56% of total disposal methods. The second most common method of disposal was dismissed with 17 or 30.91%. Mediated settlement with 7 or 12.73% rounds off all the methods of disposal for the period. In the previous month, dismissed accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Unlawful wounding	12	9.9
Assault occasioning bodily harm	10	8.3
Dealing in ganja	8	6.6
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	8	6.6
Possession of ganja	6	5
Abstracting electricity	5	4.1
Malicious destruction of property	4	3.3

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was unlawful wounding with 12 or 9.9%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 10 or 8.3%, followed by dealing in ganja with 8 or 6.6%, sexual intercourse with person under 16 with 8 or 6.6%. These charges are followed by possession of ganja with 6 or 5% and abstracting electricity with 5 or 4.1% all active charges. Malicious destruction of property with 4 or 3.3% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw unlawful wounding, assault occasioning bodily harm and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the St. Mary Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Abstracting electricity	201	12.89
Unlawful wounding	195	12.51
Threat	173	11.10
Assault occasioning bodily harm	157	10.07
Possession of ganja	66	4.23
Malicious destruction of property	54	3.46
Dealing in ganja	49	3.14
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	46	2.95
Simple larceny	34	2.18
Disorderly conduct	30	1.92

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St Mary Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is abstracting electricity with a lead of 201 mentions or 12.89% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 195 mentions, accounting for 12.51% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 173 or

11.10%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 157 mentions or 10.07% of total and possession of ganja with 66 or 4.23%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful wounding	18	11.46
Abstracting electricity	16	10.19
Assault occasioning bodily harm	13	8.28
Robbery with aggravation	8	5.10
Possession of ganja	7	4.46

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to July 31, 2017

9.05% of the matters mentioned at the St. Mary Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by unlawful wounding which accounted for 18 or 11.46% of the total. This was followed by abstracting electricity with 16 or 10.19% and assault occasioning bodily harm with 13 mentions or 8.28% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0c: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Abstracting electricity	2	11.11
Malicious destruction of property	2	11.11
Wounding with intent	2	11.11

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to July 31, 2017

1.04% of the matters mentioned at the St. Mary Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The top three charges were accounted for by abstracting electricity (11.11%), malicious destruction of property (11.11%) and wounding with intent (11.11%).

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Threat	4	22	550.00%
Possession of ganja	3	5	166.67%
Disorderly conduct	2	3	150.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	2	3	150.00%
Abstracting electricity	5	6	120.00%

The above table shows the four mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017 at the St. Mary Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – threat with a rate of 550%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were roughly 5.5 disposed charges. In other words there were 550% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- possession of ganja with 166.67%, disorderly conduct with 150%, armed with an offensive weapon with 150% and abstracting electricity with 120% more disposed than active

charges. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court was 64.08% 18.75% suggesting that taken as a whole there were more active than disposed charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were mostly different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July increased by approximately 45.33 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Dealing in ganja	4	3	75.00%
Malicious destruction of property	4	3	75.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	8	5	62.50%
Unlawful wounding	10	5	50.00%
Failure to pay NHT Contributions 2011 2012 2013 2014	2	1	50.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'dealing in ganja' with 4 active matters or 75.0% clearance rate, which resulted from 3 of these matters being disposed; this is followed by malicious destruction of property with 75.0%. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 62.50%; unlawful wounding with 50% and failure to pay NHT contributions 2011-2014 with 50%, rounds off the top five. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
12	4	67%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 12 trial dates set for the month of July, 2017 at the St. Mary Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 67% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

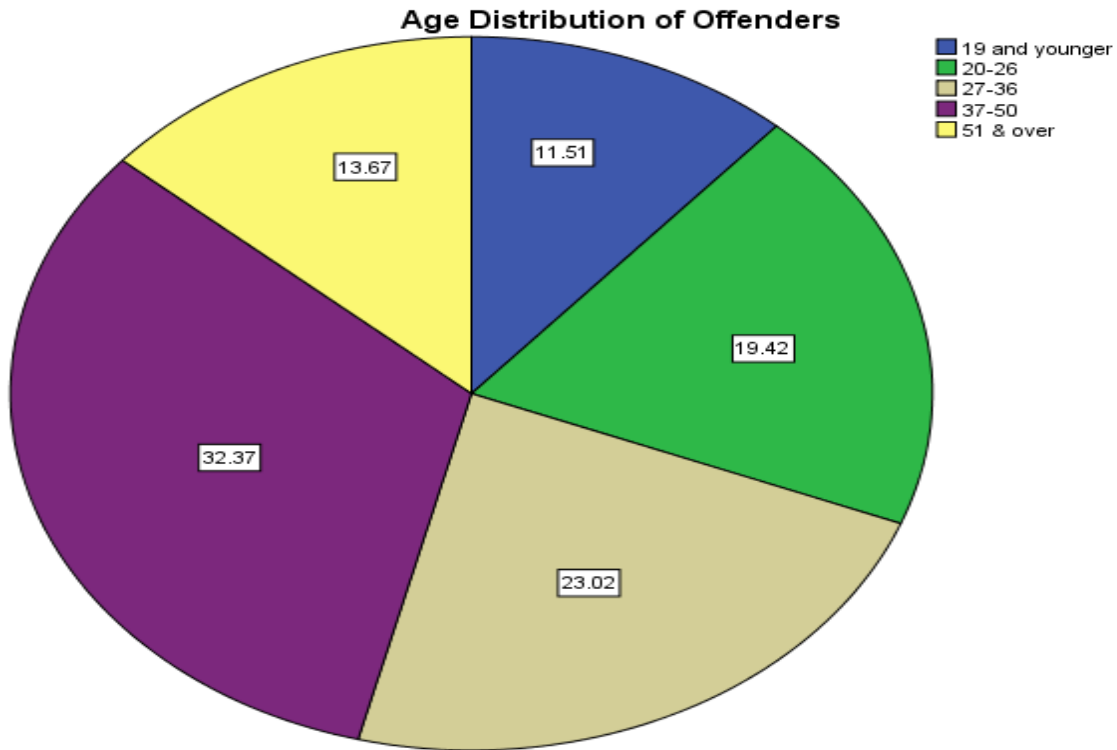
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
No evidence offered	16	23.88%
Transferred	11	16.42%
Sentencing	10	14.93%

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017 at the St. Mary Parish Court. It is shown that ‘no evidence offered’ with 16 matters or 23.88% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 11 or 16.42% of adjournments was as a result of a transfer. The top three was rounded off by sentencing with 10 or 14.93%.

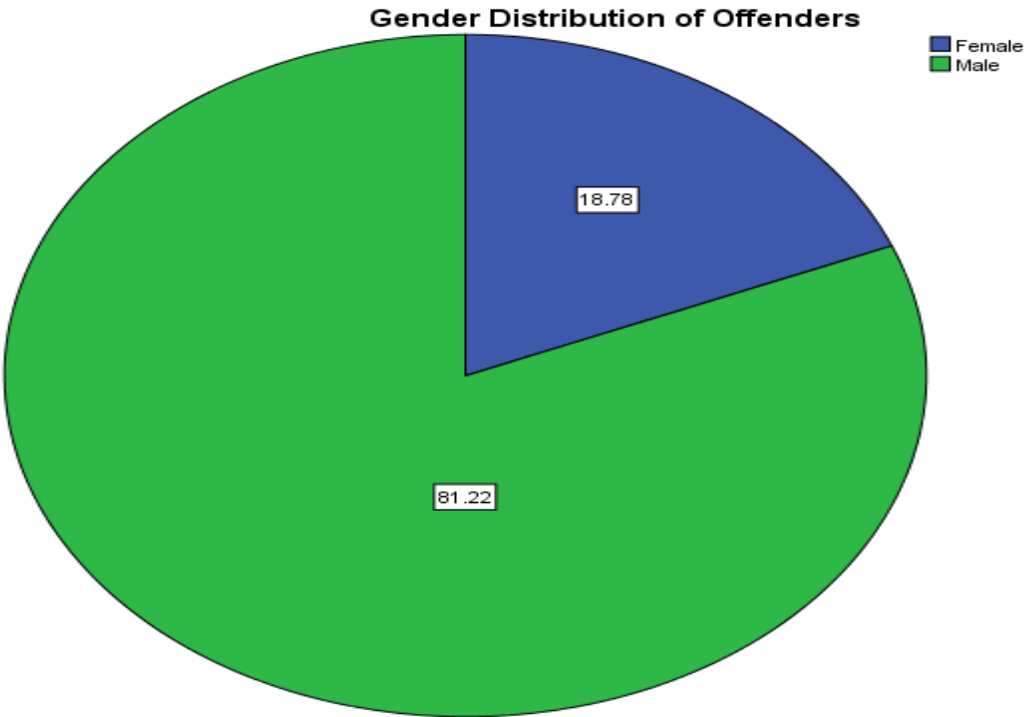
Case Demographic

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 32.37% were between the ages of 37 and 50 years old. This category is followed by the 27-36 age group categories with 23.02%, the 20-26 age groups with 19.42% and the oldest age cohort 51 years and older with 13.67%. The youngest age group 19 years and younger in the distribution accounted for the lowest proportions with 11.51%. In the month of June the dominant age groups for offenders were between 20 and 26 years old with 37% and 37 and 50 with 28% of all offenders.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 81% of the total while females accounted for approximately 19%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 86% to 14% male to female ratio.

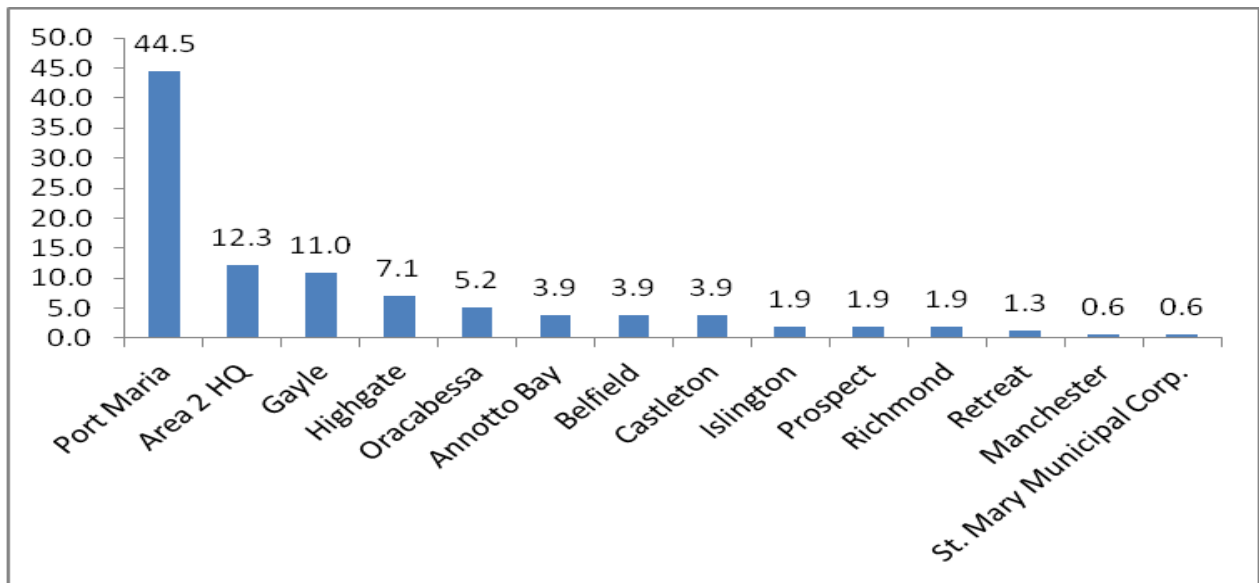
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Threat	24	92.31%	2	7.69%	26	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	13	86.67%	2	13.33%	15	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	10	76.92%	3	23.08%	13	100.00%
Abstracting electricity	5	45.45%	6	54.55%	11	100.00%
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	8	100.00%		0.00%	8	100.00%
Possession of ganja	8	100.00%		0.00%	8	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	5	71.43%	2	28.57%	7	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	7	100.00%		0.00%	7	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	5	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Mary Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – threat with a total of 24 mentioned matters, 92.31% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful wounding with 15 matters, the majority of which, roughly 87% were committed by males. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 13; 77% of which were committed by males rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the

month of June where males have dominated all offence categories. Females were however noticeable offenders in the offence ‘abstracting electricity’ (54.55%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. Mary using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 155 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 44.5%, which were brought before the St. Mary Parish Court were reported in Port Maria. This was followed by the Area 2 HQ which accounts for 12.3% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Gayle Police Station with 11.0%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the period month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$78,429.75
Std. Error of Mean	\$9,983.291
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$109,816.197
Variance	12059597107.4
	38
Skewness	3.144
Std. Error of Skewness	.220
Range	\$490,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$500,000
Sum	\$9,490,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St. Mary Parish Court for the month of July, 2017 was roughly \$78,429; however the most frequently occurring figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$500,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$109,816 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 3.14 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was highly skewed with the majority of the distribution being low bail amounts.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	33.66
Median	32.50
Mode	11
Std. Deviation	24.525
Variance	601.460
Skewness	.991
Std. Error of Skewness	.098
Range	136
Minimum	3
Maximum	139
Sum	20868

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the St. Mary Parish Court is roughly 34 days with a relatively moderate standard deviation of approximately 25 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 25 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 1 day and the maximum value 139 days. The positive skewness of 0.99 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately normally distributed; most of the scores are similar to mean.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	101.91
Median	88.00
Mode	56
Std. Deviation	75.208
Variance	5656.242
Skewness	.722
Std. Error of Skewness	.071
Range	364
Minimum	1
Maximum	365
Sum	121982

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the charges remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 102 days with a median of 88 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 56 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of July was roughly 365 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 75 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active cases vary from the mean by an average of 75 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	177.57	52.43
Median	171.00	22.00
Mode	121 ^a	2
Std. Deviation	92.671	71.863
Variance	8587.988	5164.265
Skewness	.063	2.081
Std. Error of Skewness	.071	.140
Range	456	333
Minimum	4	1
Maximum	460	334
Sum	209001	15780

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 178 days with a standard deviation of roughly 93 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a relatively narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July 2017 was 460 days with a minimum of 4 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 121 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of July was 334 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 2 days.

The Hanover Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017 for the Hanover Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
103	32	71	31.06%

For the month of July, the Hanover Parish Court had a total of 103 new cases of which 32 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 32 were disposed and 0 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 31.06%. There were 71 cases which originated in the month of July, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 72. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 11.95% increase in the number of new cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by a 9.33 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since October are

accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 331 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 151.66%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 12% (35 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more disposed than active matters at the end of June and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 152 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
144	45	99	31.25%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 144 new charges were entered at the Hanover Parish Court of which 45 or 31.25% were disposed of and 99 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 31% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. As with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July increased by 8.53 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of October are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 398, a growth of roughly 19% (63 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June. The gross clearance rate for charges as

at the end of July, 2017 was 132.91%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 133 were disposed.

Collectively, these results suggest that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court was 103:144 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.39 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	6	4.2
	Indictments	87	60.4
	Petty Sessions	19	13.2
	RM Summary	32	22.2
	Total	144	100.0

Of the 144 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July, 2017, the majority, 87 or approximately 60% were indictments, followed by RM summary matters with 32 or 22.2%, petty sessions with 19 or 13.2% and committal proceedings with 6 or 4.2% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types were very similar to that of the previous month which saw indictments and petty sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order.

Indictments experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 112%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	26	18.1
Unlawful wounding	24	16.7
Malicious destruction of property	11	7.6
Armed with an offensive weapon	9	6.3
Threat	9	6.3
Dealing in ganja	8	5.6
Possession of ganja	8	5.6

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Hanover Parish Court during the month of July, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning actual bodily harm which accounted for 18.1% of the offences, with unlawful wounding 16.7%, malicious destruction of property with 7.6%, armed with an offensive weapon with 6.3%, dealing in ganja with 5.6%, indecent and possession of ganja with 5.6% of the total number of offences filed for the month.

In the month of June, 2017, threat, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and malicious destruction of property were among the top three offences in the Parish of Hanover. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of July were somewhat similar to those recorded in June.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	31.1%	0.0%
Armed with an offensive weapon	15.6%	0.0%
Unlawful wounding	13.3%	0.0%

Of the 45 charges disposed of for the month of July, 2017, the majority, 14 or 20% was from the offence category, 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm'. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was 'armed with an offensive weapon' with 7 or 15.6% of all charges followed by 'unlawful wounding' with 6 or 13.3% of all disposals for the month. There were no corresponding inactive charges respectively. For the

previous month, armed with an offensive weapon, possession of ganja and assault occasioning actual bodily harm accounted for the highest proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	1	2.41
Guilty verdict	21	51.23
Not guilty	19	46.36
Total	41	100.0

The above table shows that guilty verdict accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July, 2017, with 21 or roughly 51% of total disposal methods, another 46.36% were disposed by the not guilty verdict and 2.41% were dismissed. In the previous month, guilty verdict also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Unlawful wounding	18	18.2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	12	12.1
Malicious destruction of property	10	10.1
Threat	7	7.1
Dealing in ganja	4	4
Fail to File Annual Return 2015 NHT	4	4
Possession of ganja	4	4

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was unlawful wounding with 18 or 18.2%, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 12 or 12.2%, malicious destruction of property with 10 or 10.1%, threat with 7 or 7.1%, dealing with ganja with 4 or 4%, fail to file annual returns 2015 NHT with 4 or 4% and possession of ganja with 4 or 4% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw threat, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property and assault occasioning bodily harm among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the Hanover Parish Court as at July 26, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at July 26, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Unlawful wounding	131	11.45
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	114	9.97
Threat	95	8.30
Possession of ganja	74	6.47
Malicious destruction of property	70	6.12
Armed with an offensive weapon	62	5.42
Dealing in ganja	58	5.07
Assault occasioning bodily harm	45	3.93
Indecent language	31	2.71
Possession of identity information	23	2.01

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to July 26, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Hanover Parish Court as at July 26, 2017. At the top of the list is unlawful wounding with 131 mentions or 11.45% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times.

This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 114 mentions, accounting for 9.97% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 95 or 8.30%, possession of ganja with 74 mentions or 6.47% of total and malicious destruction of property with 70 or 6.12%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at June 26, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at July 26, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Murder	4	40
Rape	3	30
Illegal possession of a weapon/ammunition	1	10
Wounding with intent	1	10
Shooting with intent	1	10

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to July 26, 2017

0.86% of the matters mentioned at the Hanover Parish Court as at July 26, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top four charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by murder which accounted for 4 or 40% of the total. This was followed

by rape with 3 or 30% and illegal possession of a weapon/ammunition with 1 mentions or 10% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	2	7	350.00%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	9	11	122.22%
Dealing in ganja	4	4	100.00%
Possession of ganja	4	4	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the four mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017 at the Hanover Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive with a rate of 350%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 3.5 disposed charges. In other words there were 350% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were

mentioned in the month. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 122% more disposed than active charges, dealing in ganja with 100%, possession of ganja with 100% and disorderly conduct with 100% rounds off the top five. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court was 49.43% suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were not similar to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July decreased by approximately 30 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Malicious destruction of property	8	3	37.50%
Threat	8	3	37.50%
Unlawful wounding	17	4	23.53%
Conspiracy to export ganja	3	0	0.00%
Simple larceny	3	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'malicious destruction of property' with 8 active matters or a 37.50% clearance rate, which resulted from 3 of these matters being disposed. Rounding off the top five are: threat, unlawful wounding, conspiracy to export ganja and simple larceny with clearance rates of 37.50%, 23.53%, 0% and 0% respectively. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
8	5	38%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely

adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 8 trial date set for the month of July, 2017 at the Hanover Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 38% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

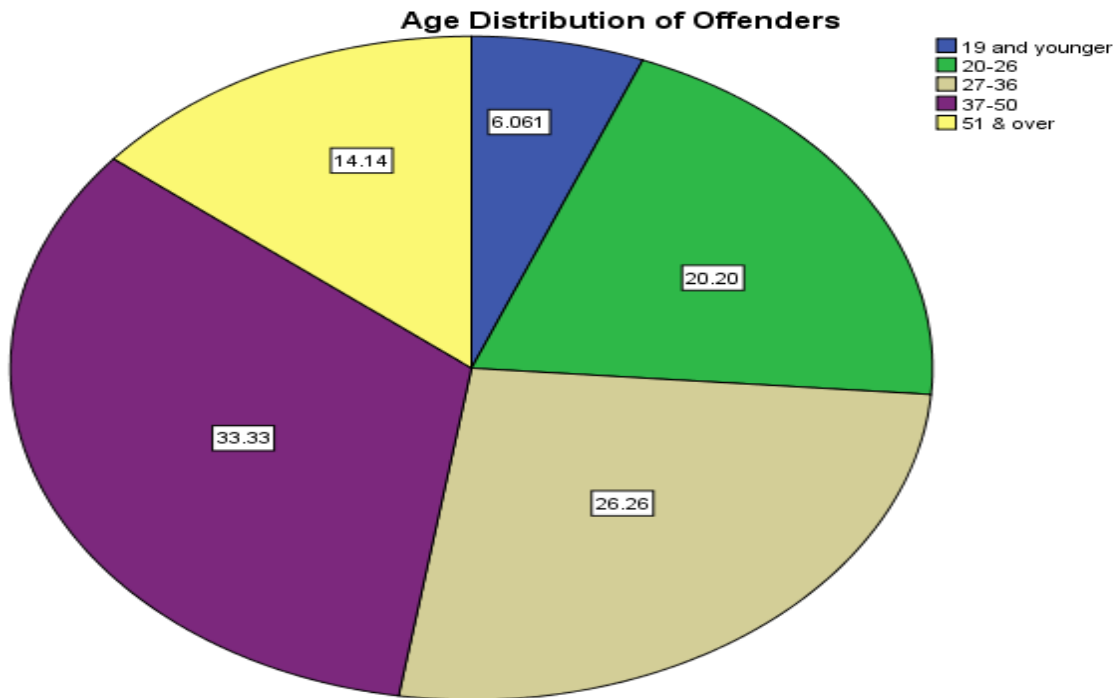
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	29	34.94%
No evidence offered	19	22.89%
Subpoena investigating officer	8	9.64%

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July 2017 at the Hanover Parish Court. It is shown that ‘continuance’ with 29 matters or 34.94% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 19 or 22.89% of adjournments was as a result of ‘no evidence offered’. The top three was rounded off by ‘subpoena investigating officer’ with 8 or 9.64%.

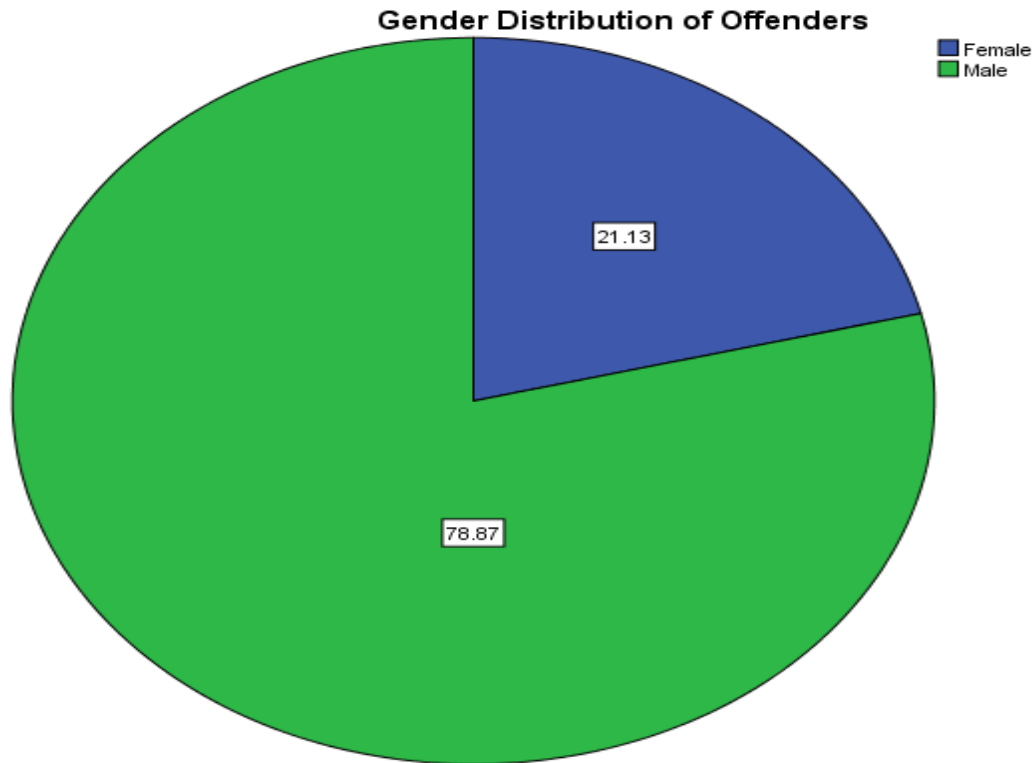
Case Demographic

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 33.33% were from the 37-50 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 27-36 age groups with 26.26%, the 20-26 age group with 20.20% and the 51 years and over with 14.14%. The youngest age group 19 years and younger accounted for the lowest proportion with 6.06%. In the month of June the dominant age group for offenders was between 37 and 50 years old with roughly 34% of all offenders, followed by the 27-36 with approximately 31%.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 79% of the total while females accounted for approximately 21%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 79% to 21% male to female ratio.

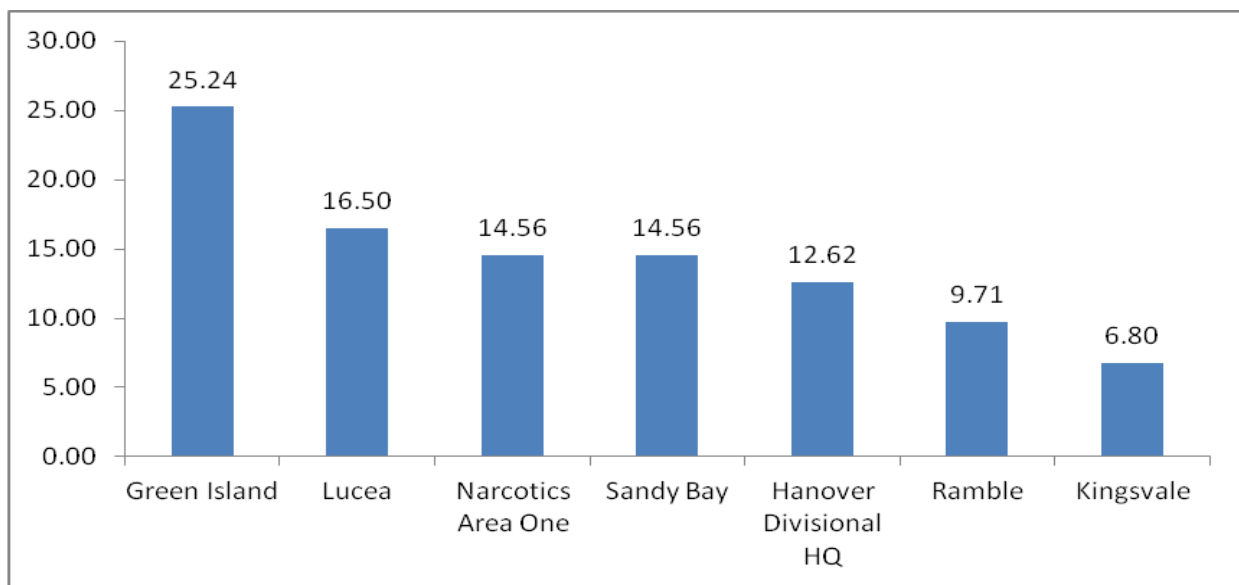
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1 Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Unlawful wounding	19	90.48%	2	9.52%	21	100.00%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	13	65.00%	7	35.00%	20	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	9	81.82%	2	18.18%	11	100.00%
Threat	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	9	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	9	100.00%
Possession of ganja	7	87.50%	1	12.50%	8	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	7	87.50%	1	12.50%	8	100.00%
Fail to File Annual Return 2015 NHT	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	100.00%
Trafficking ganja	3	100.00%		0.00%	3	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Hanover Parish Court for the month of July. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – unlawful wounding with a total of 21 mentioned matters, 90% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 20 matters, 65% of which were committed by males. Malicious destruction of property with 11, 81.82% of which were committed by males; rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend

previously observed like the month of June where males have dominated most offence categories. Females were however significant offenders of the charge ‘assault occasioning actual bodily harm’ (35%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Hanover using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 83 records indicate that for the month of July 2017, the majority of criminal matters, 25.24%, which were brought before the Hanover Parish Court, were reported in Green Island. This was followed by the Lucea Police Station which accounts for 16.50% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Narcotics Area One with 14.56%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$55,416.67
Std. Error of Mean	\$10,325.357
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$35,768.087
Variance	1279356060.60
	6
Skewness	1.700
Std. Error of Skewness	.637
Range	\$140,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$150,000
Sum	\$665,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Hanover Parish Court for the month of July, 2017 was roughly \$55,416; however the most frequently occurring figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$150,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A relatively small standard deviation of approximately \$35,768 indicates a narrow variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 1.70 shows that, generally most of the bail amounts were low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	35.69
Median	25.00
Mode	5
Std. Deviation	39.491
Variance	1559.572
Skewness	2.150
Std. Error of Skewness	.118
Range	198
Minimum	3
Maximum	201
Sum	15239

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to July 26, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the Hanover Parish Court is roughly 36 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 40 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 40 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and the maximum value 201 days. The moderate positive skewness value of 2.150 indicates that most of the scores were low.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	78.56
Median	62.00
Mode	62
Std. Deviation	63.744
Variance	4063.282
Skewness	1.069
Std. Error of Skewness	.090
Range	271
Minimum	1
Maximum	272
Sum	58213

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to July 26, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 79 days with a median of 62 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 62 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of July was roughly 272 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 64 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 64 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	140.87	178.71
Median	129.00	162.00
Mode	92	153
Std. Deviation	70.376	56.661
Variance	4952.786	3210.445
Skewness	.487	-.361
Std. Error of Skewness	.100	.398
Range	475	194
Minimum	16	56
Maximum	491	250
Sum	84098	6255

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to July 26, 2017

The above table shows that the average numbers of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 141 days with a standard deviation of roughly 70 days; which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean, and are therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July 2017 was 491 days with a minimum of 16 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 92 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of June was 250 days with a minimum of 56 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 153 days.

The St. Catherine Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the period of July 01st to 31st, 2017 for the St. Catherine Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
389	199	190	51.16%

For the month of July, 2017 the St. Catherine Parish Court had a total of 389 new cases filed, of which 199 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 168 were disposed and 31 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a disposal rate of 51.16%. There were 190 cases which originated in the month of July, 2017 which were still active at the end of the month, a marginal decline when compared to the month of June, 2017.

The balance brought forward of active cases at the beginning of July, 2017 was at the St. Catherine Parish Court was 1018. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a roughly 10% decrease in the number of new cases for July, 2017, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased sharply by 5.33% percentage points when

compared to the month of June, 2017. When cases originating since the beginning of September, 2016 are accounted for, June, 2017 ended with a gross total number of 1039 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 314.81%. This constitutes an increase in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 2.06 percent, when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June, 2017. The case clearance rate suggests that there were significantly more matters disposed than active at the end of July, 2017, judging from matters originating since September, 2016. In particular for every 100 active cases there are roughly 315 disposed cases, when matters originating since September, 2016 are accounted for. By any measure, this is quite a commendable clearance rate.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
565	265	300	46.90%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 565 new charges were entered at the St. Catherine Court of which 265 or 46.90% were disposed of and 300 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 11.58% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June, 2017. Unlike the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of June decreased by 4.32 percentage

points. When charges originating from the month of August are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of June, 2017 is 1632, a marginal increase of roughly 4.48% (70 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June, 2017. The clearance rate for charges at the end of June, was 282.11%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 282 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court is 389:565 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.43 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types for the month of July, 2017

Type of case	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Committal Proceedings	41	7.3
Indictments	177	31.5
Petty Sessions	117	20.8
Summary matters	211	37.6
Tax Cases	16	2.8
Total	562	100.0

Data on the case types was available for 562 of 565 charges brought before the St. Catherine Parish Court for the month of July, 2017, 211 or approximately 37.6% were Summary matters, followed by Indictments with 177 or 31.5% and Petty Sessions with 117 or 20.8%. On the lower

end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 41 or 7.3% and tax cases with 16 or 2.8% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types was quite similar to that of the previous month which saw Summary matters, Indictments and Petty Sessions matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Possession of offensive weapon	62	10.97
Assault occasioning bodily harm	62	10.97
Exposing goods for sale	32	5.66
Abstracting electricity	21	3.72
Unlawful wounding	38	6.73
Threat	30	5.31
Malicious destruction of property	23	4.07

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Catherine Parish Court during the month of June, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were possession of an offensive weapon and assault occasioning bodily harm each of which accounted for 10.97% each of the total number of offences, unlawful wounding with 6.73%, exposing goods for sale with 5.66%, threats with 5.31%, malicious destruction of property with

4.07% and abstracting electricity with 3.72% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017.

As was the case for the month of June, 2017, assault occasioning bodily harm and possession of offensive weapon remains among the top three offences in the Parish of St. Catherine. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of June are also broadly similar to those for the previous six month.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges for matters originating in the month of July, 2017

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	22.86	9.3
Exposing good for sale	11.43	0.00
Abstracting electricity	7.62	0.00
Assault occasioning bodily harm	7.14	3.7
Smoking in a public place	5.23	1.9

Of all 210 charges originating in the month of July, 2017 which was disposed, the majority, 48 or roughly 22.86% was from the offence category, 'possession of offensive weapon'. This

category also accounted for 5 or 9.3% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was ‘exposing goods for sale’ with 24 or 11.43%, followed by ‘abstracting electricity’ with 16 or 7.62%, ‘assault occasioning bodily harm ’ with 15 or 7.14% and ‘smoking in a public place’ with 11 or 1.9% of all disposals for the period. The corresponding proportions of the 55 charges originating in the month which became inactive were 0% each for abstracting electricity and assault occasioning bodily harm and 3.70% and 1.90% for assault occasioning bodily harm and smoking in a public place. The distributions of the dominant charges which were disposed and became inactive in the previous four months are markedly similar.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal matters originating in the month of July, 2017

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Dismissed	10	4.57
Guilty plea	168	76.71
Mediated settlement	39	17.81
Transferred	2	0.91

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of June, with 168 or roughly 76.71% of all disposal methods. The

second most common method of disposal was ‘mediated settlements’ with 39 or 17.81% of the total. This was followed by matters dismissed and matters transferred with 4.51% and 0.91% respectively of the disposal methods. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Charges with the highest incidence of active statuses of those originating in the month of July, 2017.

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	39	13.0
Unlawful wounding	28	9.40
Threat	28	9.40
Malicious destruction of property	14	4.70
Resisting arrest	12	4.06
Disorderly conduct	11	3.70
Obstructing police	10	2.63

Among the charges originating in the month of July, 2017, the category which accounted for the largest proportion of charges remaining active at the end of the month was assault occasioning bodily harm, each with 39 or 13% of the total, followed by threat and unlawful wounding, each with 28 or 9.40%. Malicious destruction of property with 14 or 4.70% of all active charges,

resisting arrest with 12 or 4.06%, disorderly conduct with 11 or 3.70% and obstructing police with 10 or 2.63% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw four of these top seven charges, among those originating in the previous month which was still active at the end.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trail certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the St. Catherine Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0A: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5
--------	-----------	---------------------------------

		times (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	1091	18.22
Assault occasioning bodily harm	488	8.15
Unlawful wounding	349	5.83
Threat	317	5.58
Exposing goods for sale	312	5.21
Abstracting electricity	235	3.93
Malicious destruction of property	205	3.42
Possession of ganja	150	2.51
Illegal possession of firearm	151	2.52

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at the month of July, 2017. At the top of the list is possession of offensive weapon with a 1091 mentions or 18.22% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning bodily harm with 488 mentions, accounting for 8.15% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval as at the end of the month. Unlawful wounding with 349 or 5.83%, threat with 317 mentions or 5.58% of total and exposing goods for sale with 312 or 5.21%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at the end of July, 2017.

Charges mentioned with a frequency of between 0 and 5 times for the month of July, 2017 account for 95.99% of the total number of charges mentioned.

Table 8.0B: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful wounding	17	0.27
Sexual intercourse with persons under 16 years	12	0.19
House breaking and larceny	14	0.22
Malicious destruction of property	8	0.13
Possession of ganja	9	0.14

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to July 31, 2017

3.64% of the matters mentioned at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were lead by unlawful wounding which accounted for 17 or 0.27% of the total. This was followed by house breaking and larceny with 14 or 0.22% and possession of ganja with 9 mentions or 0.14% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0C: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful making device or data available for the commission of an offence	4	0.06

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.06% of the matters mentioned at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top two charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were lead by unlawful making device or data available for the commission of an offence which accounted for 4 mentions.

Table 9.0A: Clearance rates by charge for the month of July 31, 2017

Charge	Active Charges	Disposed Charges	Clearance Rate
Exposing good for sale	1	28	2800.00%
Illegal possession of firearm	1	8	800.00%
Possession if an offensive weapon	9	53	588.00%
Dealing in ganja	1	6	387.50%
Abstracting electricity	5	16	320.00%

The table 9.0A shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017, at the St. Catherine Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge– exposing goods for sale with a rate of 2800%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 28 disposed charges. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- illegal possession of a firearm with 800% more disposed than active charges. These charges were followed by – possession of an offensive weapon with 588%, dealing in ganja with 387.50% and abstracting electricity with 320%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of June, 2017, at this Court was 88.96%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were more active than disposed charges. This represents a roughly 11% decline when compared to the previous month.

Table 9.0B: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges for the month of June, 2017

Charge	Active Charges	Disposed Charges	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning bodily harm	39	17	43.59
Unlawful wounding	28	10	35.71

Resisting arrest	12	3	25.00
Obstructing police	10	0	0.00
Threat	28	2	7.14

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have relatively low clearance rates is ‘assault occasioning bodily harm’ with 39 active matters or a 43.59% clearance rate, which resulted from 17 cases being disposed. Also of note is resisting arrest, unlawful wounding, obstructing police and threat, all with clearance rates of well fewer than 50%.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty for the month of July, 2017

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
102	2	98%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 102 trial dates were set for the month of July, 2017, two of which were adjourned, thereby yielding a trial date certainty of 98%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017

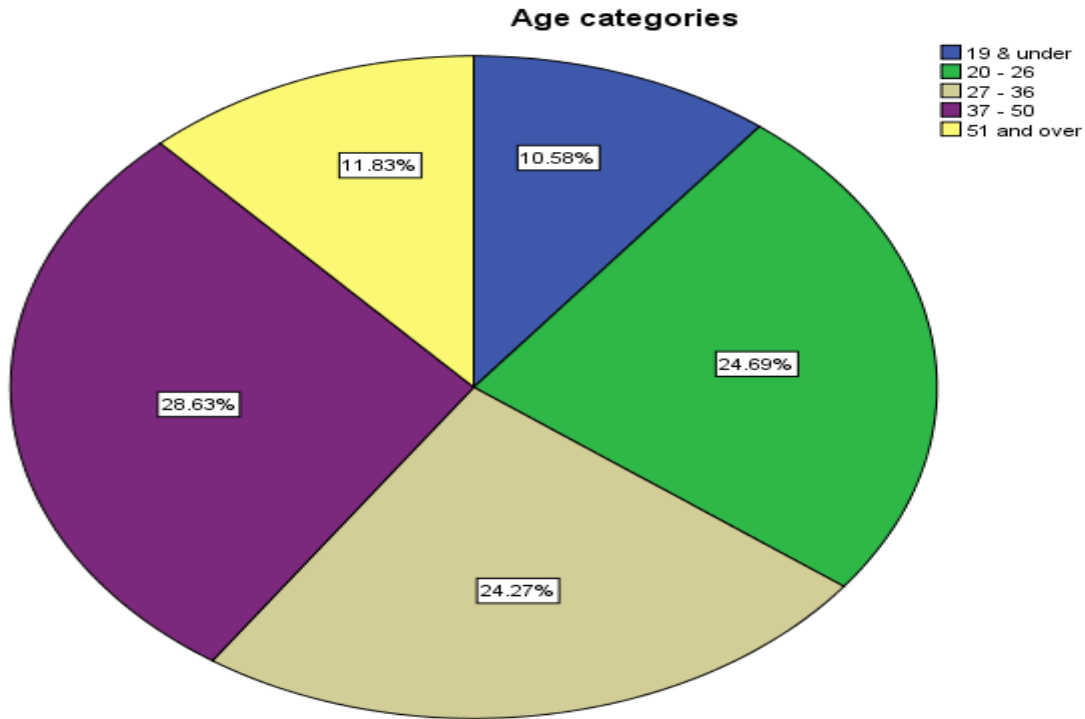
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
File to be completed	45	20.01
Transferred cases	31	13.84
Subpoena investigating officer	29	12.95
Subpoena crown witness	26	3.35
DNA warrant issued	27	7.39

Available data points on adjournments (N) =224

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for matters originating in the month of July, 2017, at the St. Catherine Parish Court. It is shown that 'file to be completed' with 45 or 33.80% of all available data on adjournments, constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 31 or 13.84% of total adjournments was as a result of cases transferred. The top three was rounded off by 'subpoena of investigating officer' with 21 or 12.95%.

Case Demographics

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 28.63% were from the 37 – 50 age group category. This is followed by the 20 - 26 and 27-36 age categories with 24.69% and 24.27% respectively. The 51 and over category with 11.83% and the 19 and under age group with 10.58% accounted for the lowest proportions of the total number of offenders. This age distribution is generally similar to that of the previous two months.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017

The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017, were male accounting for roughly 82.66% of the total while females accounted for approximately 17.34%. Males have consistently accounted for the lion’s share offences in the St. Catherine Parish Court, reminiscent of an island-wide trend.

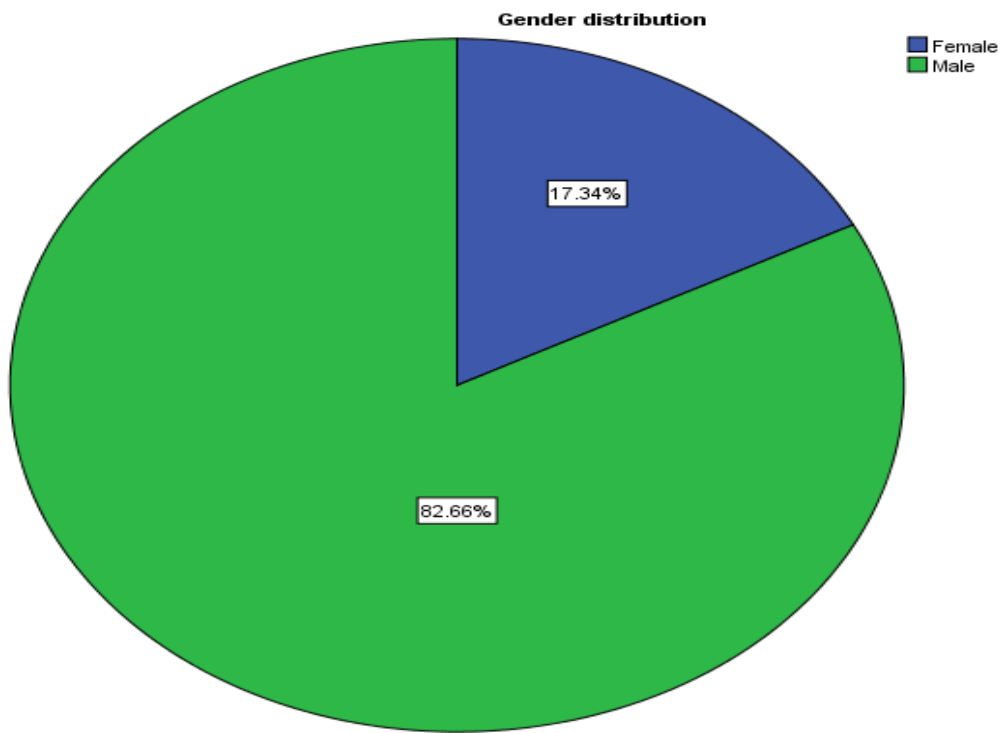


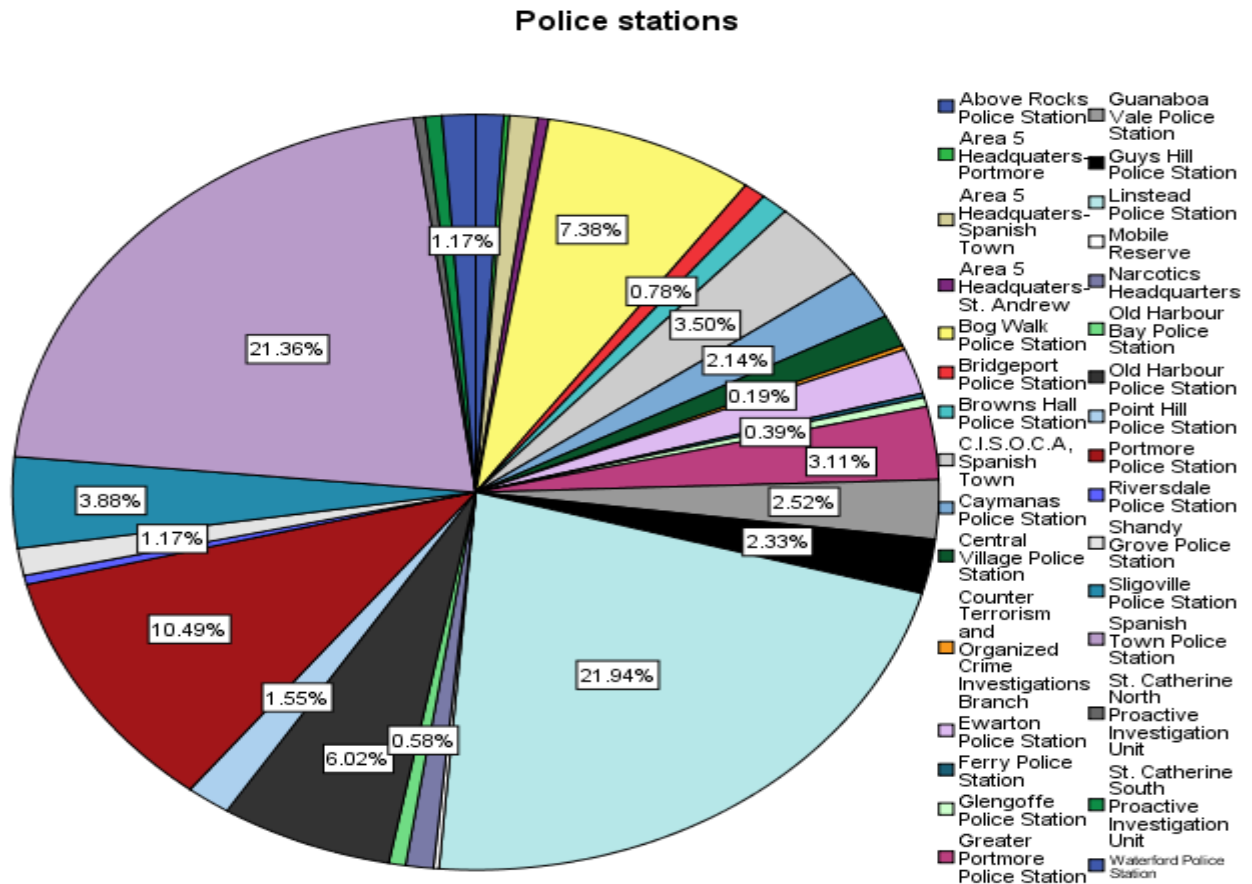
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences for the month of July, 2017

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Possession of offensive weapon	59	95.16	3	4.84	62	100.00%

Assault occasioning bodily harm	45	80.36	11	19.64	56	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	30	78.95	8	21.05	38	100.00%
Threat	23	76.67	7	23.33	30	100.00%
Exposing goods for sale	19	65.52	10	34.48	29	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	20	86.96	3	13.04	23	100.00%
Abstracting electricity	17	80.95	4	19.09	21	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	12	60.00	8	40.00	20	100.00%
Unlawful gaming	13	68.42	6	31.50	19	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Catherine Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence - possession of an offensive weapon with a total of 62 mentioned matters, 95.16% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was assault occasioning bodily harm with 56 matters; roughly 80% were committed by males and approximately 20% by females. Unlawful wounding with 38 offences, roughly 79% of which were committed by males and 21% by females, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously for the various offence categories.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. Catherine using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 610 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 21.94%, which were brought before the St. Catherine Parish Courts, were reported in Linstead Police Station. This slightly ahead of the Spanish Town Police Station which accounts for 21.36% of total matters

reported and the Portmore Police Station with 10.49%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Number of observations	39
Mean	\$210,769.23
Median	\$200,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$154,649.597
Variance	23916497975.7
	09
Skewness	.541
Std. Error of Skewness	.378
Range	\$585,000
Minimum	\$15,000
Maximum	\$600,000

Table 13.0 shows that the average bail amount at the St. Catherine Parish Court for the month of July, 2017, was roughly \$210,769.23; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$600,000 and the minimum \$15,000. A relatively large standard deviation of \$154,649.58 indicates a wide variation in the bail figures for the period. There is a modest skewness of 0.541 which suggests that for the scores are roughly evenly distributed around the mean.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance as at July 31, 2017

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	41.00
Median	28.00
Mode	15.00
Std. Deviation	19.435
Skewness	0.14
Std. Error of Skewness	.055
Range	198
Minimum	3
Maximum	201

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the St. Catherine Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 is 41 days with a moderately high standard deviation of approximately 19 days. This moderate standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was

19 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 varies notably. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and the maximum value 201 days. The modest positive skewness of 0.14 indicates that the distribution of the scores is slightly positively skewed and hence a marginally larger proportion of the scores are less than the mean.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Number of observations	1634
Mean	98.5374
Median	80.0000
Mode	28.00
Std. Deviation	72.46750
Skewness	.919
Std. Error of Skewness	.045
Minimum	.00
Maximum	294.00

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows descriptive statistics on the average age of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that for the charges remaining active at the end of the month, computing from cases originating since September 2016, the average age of the charges

is 98 days with a median of 80 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 28 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of June, 2017 was 294 days or about a year and the lowest was 0. The standard deviation of approximately 72 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 72 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics as at the end of July, 2017

Descriptive Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Custody days	Bail days
Number of observations	754	1434
Mean	125.3236	139.4240
Median	103.0000	139.0000
Mode	87.00	140.00 ^a
Std. Deviation	82.16474	69.51597
Skewness	.440	1.990
Minimum	2	2
Maximum	304.00	306.00

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 139 days with a standard deviation of roughly 70 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days varies widely around the mean. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July, 2017 was 306 days with a minimum of 2 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 140 days. The

maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of July, 2017 was 304 days with a minimum of 2 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 87 days.

The Manchester Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the period of July 1st to 31st, 2017, for the Manchester Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of new cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
252	91	161	36.11

For the month of July, the Manchester Parish Court had a total of 240 new cases of which 56 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 58 were disposed and 33 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 36.11% for matters originating in the month. There were 161 cases which originated in the month of July, 2017, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward of active cases since at the beginning of October, 2017 for the Manchester Parish Court is 856 cases. This count is derived from matters originating since October, 2016. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 5% increase in the number of new cases for July, 2017, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by 12.78 percentage points when compared to the previous month. When

cases originating since the end of September, 2016 are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 1006 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 95.63%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 17.52% when compared to the gross active figure at the end of July, 2017. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed that active when matters originating since October, 2017 are accounted for. In particular, over this period, for every 100 active cases, roughly 96 were disposed of.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
467	110	357	23.55%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 467 new charges were entered at the Manchester Parish Court of which 110 or 23.55% were either disposed or became inactive while remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 15% in the number of new charges, when compared to the month of June, 2017. The disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July, 2017 saw an increase of roughly four percentage points when compared to the previous month. When charges originating from the month of October, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at

the end of July, 2017 is 1683. The clearance rate for charges at the end of June, was 91.92%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 92 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of June at this Court is 252:467 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.68 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types for the month of July, 2017

Case Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Committal Proceedings	45	9.6
Indictments	173	37.0
Law Reform Fraudulent Transaction Special Provisions Act	7	1.5
Petty Sessions	107	22.9
Summary	126	27.0
Tax Cases	9	1.9
Total	467	100.0

Of the 467 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July, 2017, 173 or approximately 37% were Indictments, followed by Summary matters with 126 or 27.0. On the other end of the spectrum Committal Proceedings with 45 or 9.6% of the total, Tax Cases and cases falling under the law reform fraudulent special provisions act with 1.9% and 1.5%

respectively accounted for the smallest proportion of cases. The proportional distribution of case types was similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments, Summary matters and Petty Sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences for the month of July, 2017

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	53	11.3
Unlawful wounding	39	8.4
Exposing goods for sale	39	8.4
Malicious destruction of property	18	3.9
Conspiracy to defraud	16	3.4
Armed with an offensive weapon	16	3.4
Threat	15	3.2

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Manchester Parish Court during the month of July, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 11.3% of the offences, unlawful wounding and exposing goods for sale both with 8.4%, malicious destruction of property with 3.9%, conspiracy to defraud with 3.4%, armed with an offensive weapon with 3.4% and threat with 3.2% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of June were broadly similar to those recorded in the previous months of 2017.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges in the month of July, 2017

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Exposing goods for sale	27.3	18.2
Armed with an offensive weapon	18.2	3.0
No food handlers permit	7.8	0.0
Indecent language	7.8	6.1
Dealing in agricultural produce without a license	7.8	0.0

Of the charges originating in the month of July which were disposed of, the majority, 21 or 27.3% was from the offence category ‘exposing goods for sale’. This category also accounted for 18.2% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was armed with an offensive weapon with 14 or 18.2%, ‘no food handler’s permit’, indecent language and dealing in agricultural produce without a license, each with 6 or 7.8% of the disposals. The corresponding inactive charges were 3% and 0% for armed with offensive weapon and ‘no food handlers permit’ respectively and 6.1% and 0% for indecent language and dealing in agricultural produce without a license respectively. The distribution was somewhat similar in the previous months.

Most Common Method of Disposal for matters originating in the month of July, 2017

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Guilty plea	49	57.65
Dismissed	24	28.24
Guilty verdict	11	12.94
Transferred	1	1.18

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July, 2017, with 49 or roughly 57.65% of total disposal methods. The second most common method of disposal was matters dismissed with 24 or 28.24% while guilty verdict with 11 or 12.94% and matters transferred with 1.18% rounds off the methods of disposal for the month. In the previous month, Guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Table 7.0: Charges with the highest incidence of active statuses of those originating in the month of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	41	13.02
Unlawful wounding	34	10.79
Malicious destruction of propensity	18	5.71

Conspiracy to defraud	16	5.08
Threat	15	4.76
Exposing goods for sale	12	3.81
Receiving stolen property	11	3.49

Of all charges originating in the month of July, 2017 the category of charges which had the largest proportion of matters remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm with 41 or 13.02%, followed by unlawful wounding with 34 or 10.97% of the active charges. Malicious destruction of property with 18 or 5.71% of the active charges, conspiracy to defraud with 16 or 5.08%, threats with 15 or 4.76%, exposing goods for sale with 12 or 3.81% and receiving stolen property with 11 or 3.49% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters originating in the month of June which were still active at the end. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, threat, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this

objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the Manchester Parish Court as at June 30, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0A: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	306	10.30
Unlawful wounding	267	8.99
Exposing goods for sale	265	8.92
Threat	149	5.01
Malicious destruction of property	130	4.38
Armed with an offensive weapon	114	3.84
Disorderly conduct	94	3.16
Indecent language	83	2.79

Possession of ganja	82	2.76
Child care and protection	77	2.59

NB: The above table is computed for the period October 10, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Manchester Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 306 mentions or 10.30% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 267 mentions, accounting for 8.99% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Exposing goods for sale with 265 or 8.92%, threat with 149 mentions or 5.01% of total and malicious destruction of property with 130 or 4.38%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Charges mentioned with a frequency of between 0 and 5 times as at month of June 30, 2017 account for 91.95% of the total number of charges mentioned.

Table 8.0B: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
--------	-----------	---------------------------------

Illegal possession of a firearm	26	0.80
Conspiracy to extort	24	0.74
Extortion	24	0.74
Robbery with aggravation	22	0.68
Unlawful wounding	13	0.40
Assault occasioning bodily harm	11	0.34

NB: The above table is computed for the period October, 2016 to July, 2017

7.49% of the matters mentioned at the Manchester Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were lead by illegal possession of a firearm with 26 or 0.80% of the total. This was followed by conspiracy to extort and extortion, each with 0.74% of the total. Unlawful wounding with 13 or 0.40% and assault occasioning bodily harm with 11 mentions or 0.34% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0C: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Facilitating the commission of an offence	6	0.19

Murder	2	0.06
--------	---	------

NB: The above table is computed for the period October 10, 2016 to July 31, 2017

Approximately **0.56%** of the matters mentioned at the Manchester Parish Court as June 30, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top two charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were lead by the offence of facilitating the commission of an offence which accounted for 6 or 0.19% of the total. There were a total of seven charges falling into this category.

Table 9.0A: Clearance rates by charge for the month of July 31, 2017

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	1	15	1500%
Exposing goods for sale	12	27	225%
Abusive language	1	4	400%
Indecent language	6	8	133.33%
Disorderly conduct	7	7	100%

Table 9.0A shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017, at the Manchester Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a

particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with a rate of 1500%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 15 disposed charges. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- abusive language with a rate of 4 disposed charges to each than active charge. These charges were followed by – exposing goods for sale with a clearance rate of 225%, indecent language with a clearance rate of 133.33 and disorderly conduct with a clearance rate of 100%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court was 31.98%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were substantially less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The overall clearance rate for the Manchester Parish Court for the month of July, 2017, increased by approximately eight percentage points when compared to the previous month.

Table 9.0B: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning bodily harm	41	8	19.51%
Unlawful wounding	34	1	2.94%
Receipt of stolen property	11	0	0.00%
Conspiracy to defraud	16	0	0.00%
Threat	15	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017 which have low clearance rates is assault occasioning bodily harm with 41 active matters and a 19.51% clearance rate and unlawful wounding with 34 active matters and a clearance rate of 2.94%. Also of note is receipt of stolen property, conspiracy to defraud and threat, all with clearance rates of 0% for the month.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty for the month of July, 2017

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
39	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 39 trial dates were set for the month of July, 2017 and all were adhered to, yielding a trial credibility rate of 100%.

Most common reasons for adjournment for matters originating in the month of July, 2017

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017.

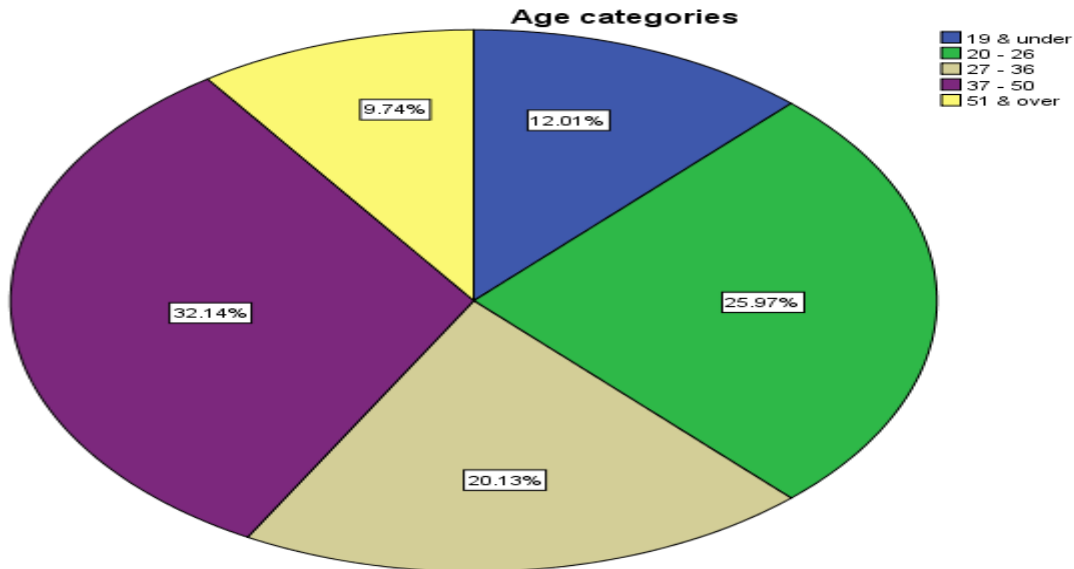
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Fingerprints outstanding	24	18.75
Medical report unavailable	21	16.40

Defendant not appearing (DNA warrant issued)	23	17.98
Withdrawn	12	4.29
Psychiatric report to be done	10	7.81

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top five most common reasons for adjournment for matters originating in the month of July, 2017, at the Manchester Parish Court. It is shown that 'finger-prints outstanding with 24 matters or 18.75% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 23 or 17.98% of total adjournments was as a result of 'defendant no appearing'. The top three was rounded off by 'medical report unavailable' with 21 or 16.40% of matters.

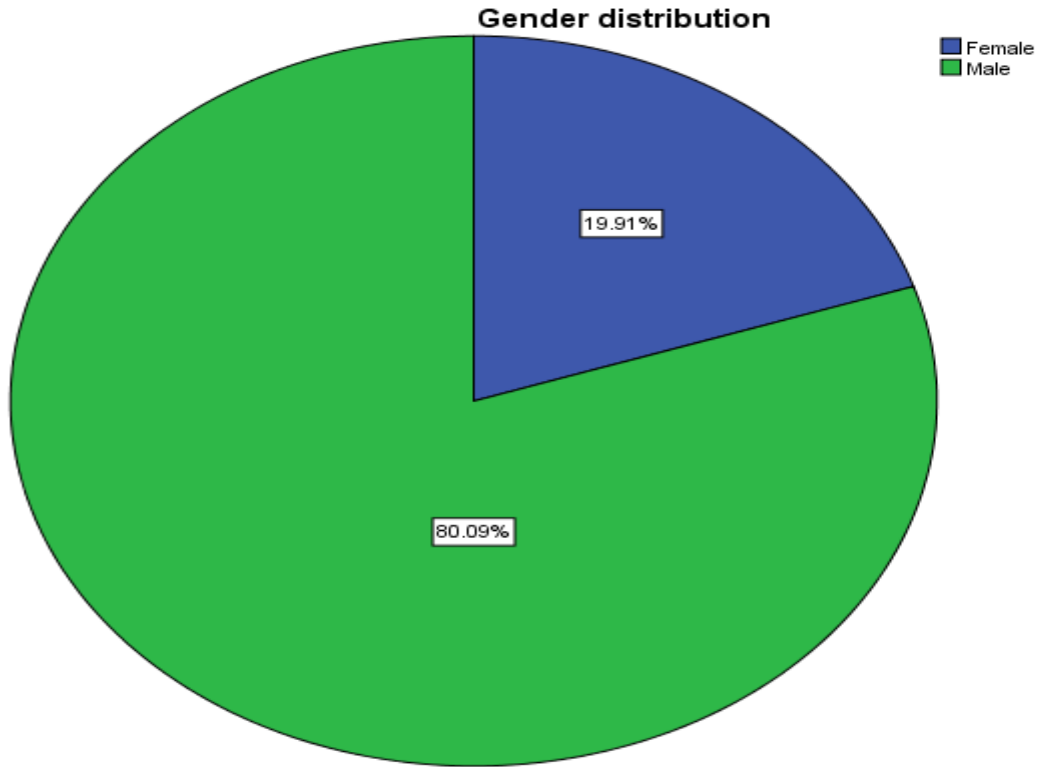
Case Demographics

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the period of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 32.14% was from the 37-50 age group category. This category is followed by the 20 - 26 and 27 - 36 age group categories with 25.97% and 20.13% respectively. The youngest and oldest age cohorts in the distribution again accounted for the lowest proportions of total offenders, 19 and younger with 12.01% and 51 and over with 9.74%. This distribution is broadly similar to the observations in the previous month.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the period July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 80.09% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 19.91%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of July is very similar to this breakdown for that of the previous month with males accounting for over 80% of all offenders brought before the court.

Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by mentioned offences for the month of July, 2017

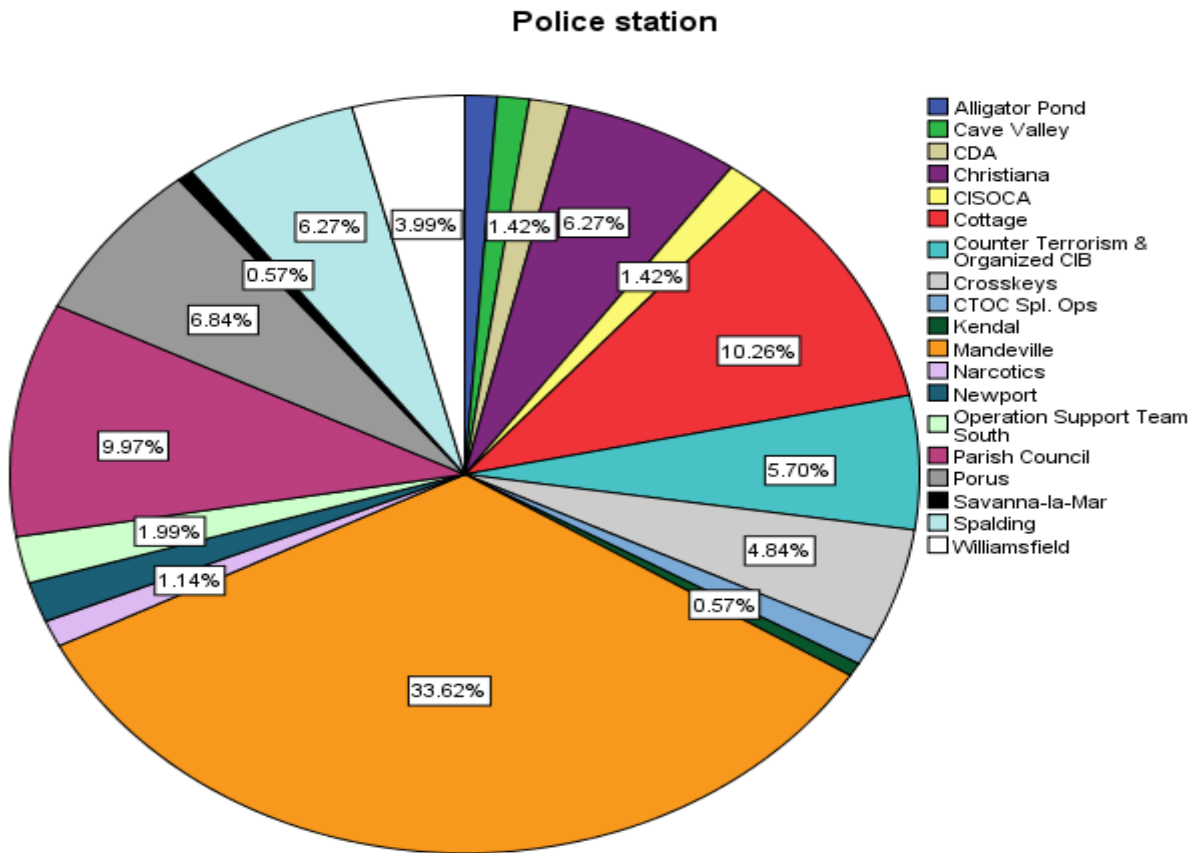
Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%

Statistical Report for July | 2017

Assault occasioning bodily harm	37	75.51	12	24.49	49	100.00%
Exposing goods for sale	30	76.92	9	23.08	39	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	30	85.71	5	14.29	35	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	17	94.44	1	5.56	18	100.00%
Conspiracy to defraud	16	100.00	0	0.00	16	100.00%
Threats	12	80.00	0	0.00	12	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	12	85.71	3	20.00	15	100.00%
Indecent language	12	85.71	2	14.29	14	100.00%
Receiving stolen property	11	100.00	0	0.00	11	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Manchester Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – assault occasioning with a total of 49 mentioned matters, the majority roughly 75.51% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was exposing goods for sale with 39 matters; roughly 77% were committed by males and roughly 23% by females. Unlawful wounding with 35 matters, roughly 86% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is very similar to the trend previously observed in the previous months where males dominated the majority of mentioned offences.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the Police Station of origin for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Manchester using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 432 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 33.62%, which were brought before the Manchester Parish courts, were reported in Mandeville. This was followed by the Cottage Police Station which accounts for 10.26% of total matters reported and the

Parish Council with 9.97%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Descriptive Statistics	
Mean	\$238,750.0000
Median	\$150,000.0000
Mode	\$150,000.00
Std. Deviation	\$230,109.85089
Skewness	1.922
Std. Error of Skewness	.472
Range	\$970,000.00
Minimum	\$30,000.00
Maximum	\$1000,000.00

Table 13.0 shows that the average bail amount at the Manchester Parish Court for the month of July, 2017 was \$238,750; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$150,000. The maximum figure was \$1000,000 and the minimum \$30,000. A standard deviation of approximately \$230,110 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the period. The positive skewness of 1.922 indicates that a somewhat larger proportion of the bail figures fell above the mean.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance as at July, 2017

Descriptive Statistics

Mean	63.45
Median	45.00
Mode	28.00
Std. Deviation	26.42
Skewness	1.32
Range	248
Minimum	2
Maximum	250

NB: The above table is computed for the period October 10, 2016 to July 30, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the Manchester Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 is roughly 63 days with a moderate standard deviation of approximately 26 days. This moderate standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 26 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of July, 2017 varies markedly around the mean. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 250 days. The moderate positive skewness of 1.32 indicates that slightly more of the scores fell below the mean.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days) as at July 31, 2017

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	1587
Mean	107.85
Median	94.00

Mode	6
Std. Deviation	82.153
Skewness	.705
Std. Error of Skewness	.061
Range	312
Minimum	3
Maximum	315

NB: The above table is computed for the period October10, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 108 days or just over three and a half months, with a median of 94 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 6 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of June, 2017 was roughly 315 days and the youngest age charge was 3 days. The standard deviation of 82.153 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of about 82 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics as at July 31, 2017

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics	Custody days	Bail days
Mean	122.00	129.00
Median	103.00	115.00
Mode	138	37
Std. Deviation	80.509	90.251
Skewness	.509	.353
Minimum	2	5
Maximum	292	260

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 129 days with a standard deviation of roughly 80 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary quite widely around the mean. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July, 2017 was 260 days with a minimum of 5 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 37 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of July, 2017 was 292 days with a minimum of 2 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 138 days.

The Portland Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the period of July 01st to July 31st, 2017 for the Portland Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
131	62	69	47.33%

For the month of July, 2017, the Portland Parish Court had a total of 131 new cases of which 62 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 55 were disposed and 7 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 47.33%. There were 69 cases which originated in the month of July, 2017, still active at the end of the month.

When cases originating since September, 2016 are accounted for, the balance brought forward of active cases at the beginning of July, 2017 is 497 cases. This count is taken from matters originating since August, 2016. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 10.27% decrease in the number of new cases for the month of July, 2017 while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased sharply by almost 22 percentage points when

compared to the month of June, 2017. When cases originating since the end of August, 2016 are accounted for, July, 2017 ended with a gross total number of 543 cases still active and a case clearance rate of exactly 100%. This constitutes an increase in gross active cases as at the end of the month of July of approximately 9.26 % when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June, 2017. The case clearance rate suggests that as at the end of July, 2017 the proportion of matters active and disposed since August, 2016 at the Portland Parish Court is exactly the same and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are also roughly 100 disposed cases. This reflects a commendably consistent progression which, if sustained, will markedly reduce any existing backlog. It is clear that the Portland Parish Court current has a relatively high annualized case disposal rate.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
200	62	138	31%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 200 new charges were entered at the Portland Parish Court of which 62 or 31% were either disposed or became in active and 138 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of 7.34% in the number of new charges filed, when compared to the month of June, 2017. The disposal rate

for charges originating in the month of July, 2017 was only fractionally better than that of the previous month. When charges originating from the month of August, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017 is 806. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of July, 2017 was roughly 100% indicating that for every 100 active charges, an equivalent number were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of June, 2017 at this Court is 131:200 which means that for every 100 cases there were 1 roughly 153 charges, representing a case inflation factor of 1.53.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types for the month of July, 2017

Case Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Committal Proceedings	16	8.0
Indictments	72	36.0
Petty Sessions	20	10.0
Summary matters	92	46.0
Total	200	100.0

Of the 200 individual charges brought before the Portland Parish Court for the month of July, 2017, 92 or 46% were Summary matters and 72 or 36% were Indictments. On the lower end of the spectrum, Petty Sessions with 20 or 10.0% of matters and Committal Proceedings with 16

or 8.0% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types were broadly similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments, Summary and Petty Session matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, with a slight change in order. Among the case types with the largest frequency, Indictments experienced and Summary matters experienced the most pronounced changes when compared to the previous month. Summary matters increased markedly while Indictments saw a sharp decline.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences for the month of July, 2017

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	42	21.0
Assault occasioning bodily harm	22	11.0
Possession of ganja	18	9.0
Dealing in ganja	15	7.5
Malicious destruction of property	14	7.0
Treat	13	6.5
Dealing in ganja	10	5.0

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Portland Parish Court during the month of July, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; armed with an offensive weapon which accounted for 21% of the offences,

assault occasioning bodily harm with 22 or 11%, possession of ganja with 9%, dealing in ganja with 7.5%, malicious destruction of property with 7%, threat with 6.5% and dealing in ganja with 5% each of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017.

As was the case for the month of June, 2017, assault occasioning bodily harm and armed with an offensive weapon remains among the top three offences brought before the Portland Parish Court. The distribution of the top seven charges as a whole has remained broadly consistent over several months for this parish court.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Charges originated in the month of July, 2017 which has the highest disposal frequency.

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	52.73%	71.43%
Possession of ganja	14.55%	0%
Dealing in ganja	12.73%	0%
Simple larceny	5.45%	0%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	3.64%	14.29%

Of the 55 charges disposed of for the month of July, 2017, the majority, 29 or 52.73% was from the offence category, ‘armed with an offensive weapon’. This charge also accounted for 71.43% of all inactive charges in the month. The next most disposed offence was ‘possession of ganja’ and ‘dealing in ganja’ with 12.73% and 5.45% respectively. Simple larceny and assault

occasioning bodily harm rounds off the top five disposed charges for the month. Assault occasioning bodily harm also accounted for 14.29% of all inactive charges for the month of July, 2017. The top five disposed charges for the month of July, 2017 were broadly similar to those for the previous two month.

Most Common Methods of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most common methods of disposal for matters originating in July, 2017

Methods of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Guilty outcomes	37	61.67
Dismissed	15	25.00
Guilty plea	6	10.00
Not guilty outcome	4	6.67
Total	60	100.00

Data on 60 charges originating in the month of July which were disposed suggests that 37 or 61.67% of these were a result of guilty outcomes. Matters dismissed with 15 or 25%, guilty pleas with 6 or 10% and not guilty outcomes with 4 or 6.67% rounds off the methods of disposition for the month of July, 2017.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Charges with the highest incidence of active statuses, of those originating in the month of July, 2017.

Charge	Count	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	20	14.49
Threat	13	9.42
Unlawful wounding	12	8.70
Malicious destruction of property	12	8.70
Armed with an offensive weapon	9	6.52
Assault at common law	9	6.52

At the end of July, 2017, 138 charges remained active, of those matters which originated in the month of July, 2017. Of this number, the largest proportion was accounted for by assault occasioning bodily harm with 20 or 14.49%, followed by threat with 13 or 9.42% of the active charges. Unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property each with 12 or 8.70% of the active charges and assault at common law and armed with an offensive weapon each with 9 or 6,52% of the active charges, completes the list of the six charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month of July, 2017. The previous month also saw threat, assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property among the most frequently occurring active charges.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the court system. To accomplish this

objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the Portland Parish Court as at June, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0A: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	254	15.14
Unlawful wounding	205	12.22
Armed with an offensive weapon	218	12.99
Threat	142	8.46
Malicious destruction of property	106	6.32
Assault at common law	57	3.40

Possession of ganja	54	3.22
Dealing in ganja	45	2.6
Praedial larceny	30	1.79

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top nine charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Portland Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 254 such matters mentioned, accounting for 15.14% of total number of mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with 218 mentions, accounting for 12.99% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 205 or 12.22%, threat with 142 mentions or 8.46% of total and malicious destruction of property with 106 or 6.32%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval.

Charges mentioned with a frequency of between 0 and 5 times as at month of July 31, 2017 accounts for 92.15% of the total number of charges mentioned.

Table 8.0B: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful wounding	25	1.37

Assault occasioning bodily harm	19	1.04
Malicious destruction of property	14	0.79

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

122 or 6.70% of the matters mentioned at the Portland Parish Court as at July 31, 2017, had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were lead by assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 25 or 1.37% of the total number of mentions. This was followed by assault occasioning bodily harm with 19 or 1.04% of the total and malicious destruction of property with 14 or 0.79%, rounding off the top three offences with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. These offences also featured prominently among those with a mention frequency of between 0 and 5 times and are also consistently among the most frequently occurring criminal offences before the Portland Parish Court.

Table 8.0C: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Obtaining money by false pretence	6	0.33

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

21 or 1.15% of the matters mentioned at the Portland Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. With a mention frequency of six times or 0.72% of total mentions, the above table enlists ‘obtaining money by false pretence’ as the charge with the highest frequency of occurrence in the range of 10 or more times. Among other charges which have at least 1 incidence of occurrence in this range are the charges - sexual intercourse with a person under 16 years old, illegal possession of a firearm, wounding with intent.

Table 9.0A: Clearance rates by charge for the month of July, 2017

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	9	33	366.67%
Simple larceny	2	3	150%
Dealing in ganja	8	7	87.5%
Possession of ganja	10	8	80%
Praedial larceny	6	12	50%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017, at the Portland Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with a rate of 366.67%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were roughly 4 disposed. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- simple larceny with a clearance rate of 150%, suggesting that there were one and a half disposed charge, for every active charge of this type. These charges were followed by – dealing in ganja with 87.5%, possession of ganja with 80% and praedial larceny with 50%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017 at this court was roughly 45%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were substantially less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were mostly different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July decreased markedly, when compared to the previous month.

Table 9.0B: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Trafficking ganja	8	2	25%
Malicious destruction of property	12	2	16.67%
Assault at common law	9	1	11.11%
Unlawful wounding	9	1	11.11
Assault occasioning bodily harm	20	2	10%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is ‘trafficking ganja’ with 8 matters active and a clearance rate of 25%. Also of note are ‘assault occasioning bodily harm with 20 matters active and a clearance rate of 10% and ‘malicious destruction of property’ with 12 matters active or a 16.67% clearance rate. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty or July, 2017

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
7	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 7 trial dates was set for the month of July, 2017 and none were adjourned, yielding a good trial credibility rate of 1.0 or 100%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017.

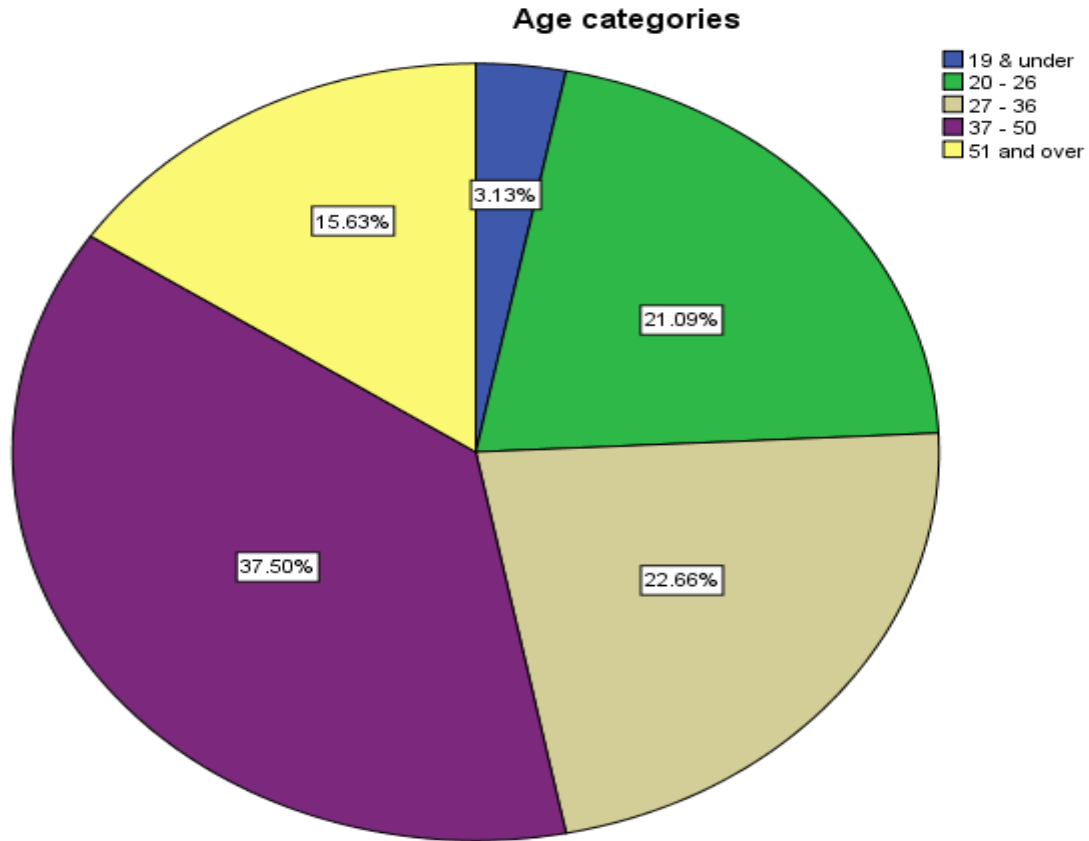
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of reasons for adjournment (%)
Matters withdrawn	7	38.89
Warrant to be issued	5	27.77
No evidence offered	4	22.22

Sample size (N) = 18

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. Using available data on 18 adjournments for matters originating in the month of July, 2017, the above table highlights the three common reasons for adjournment at the Portland Parish Court. It is shown that ‘matters withdrawn’ with 7 or 38.89% of this sample constitutes the most common reasons for adjournment, followed by warrant to be issued with 5 or 27.77% while the top three was rounded off by ‘no evidence offered’ with 4 or 22.22% of the sample.

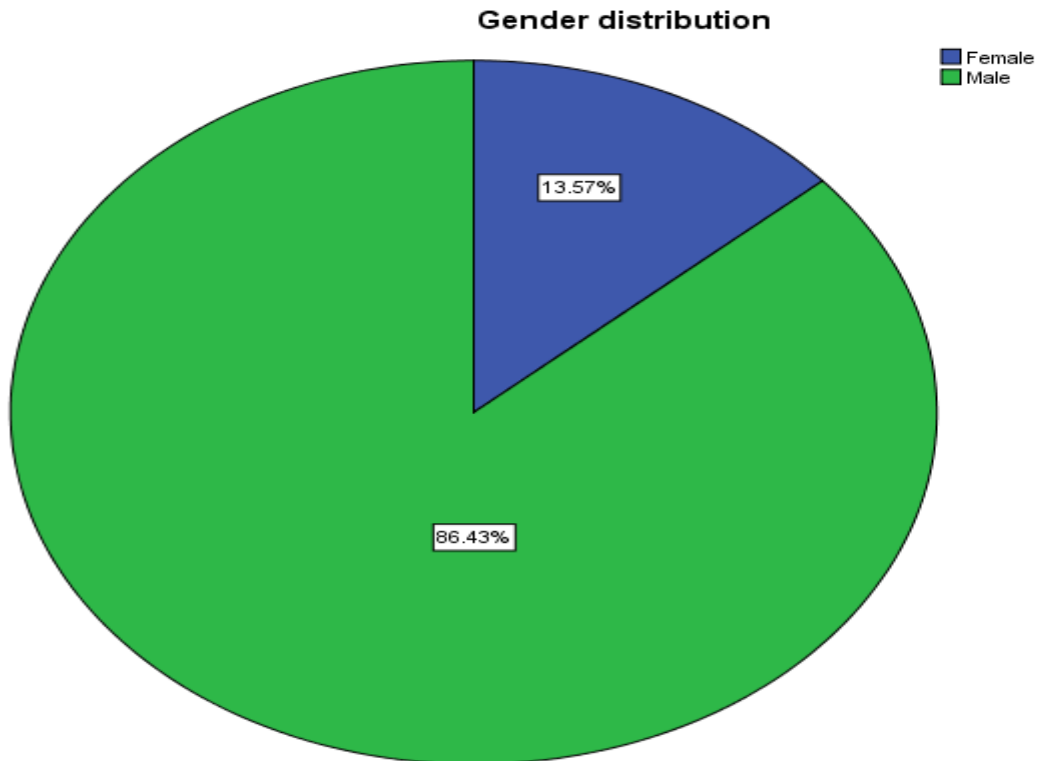
Case Demographics

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the period of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available for the month of July; the largest proportion, 37.5% were from the 37 - 47 age group category. This category is followed by the '27 - 36' and '37-50' age group categories with 22.66% and 21.09% respectively. The oldest and youngest age cohorts in the distribution again accounted for the lowest proportions of total offenders, with 3.13% and 15.63% respectively of the total. The age distribution for the month of July correlates greatly with the evidence from previous months.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the period July, 2017



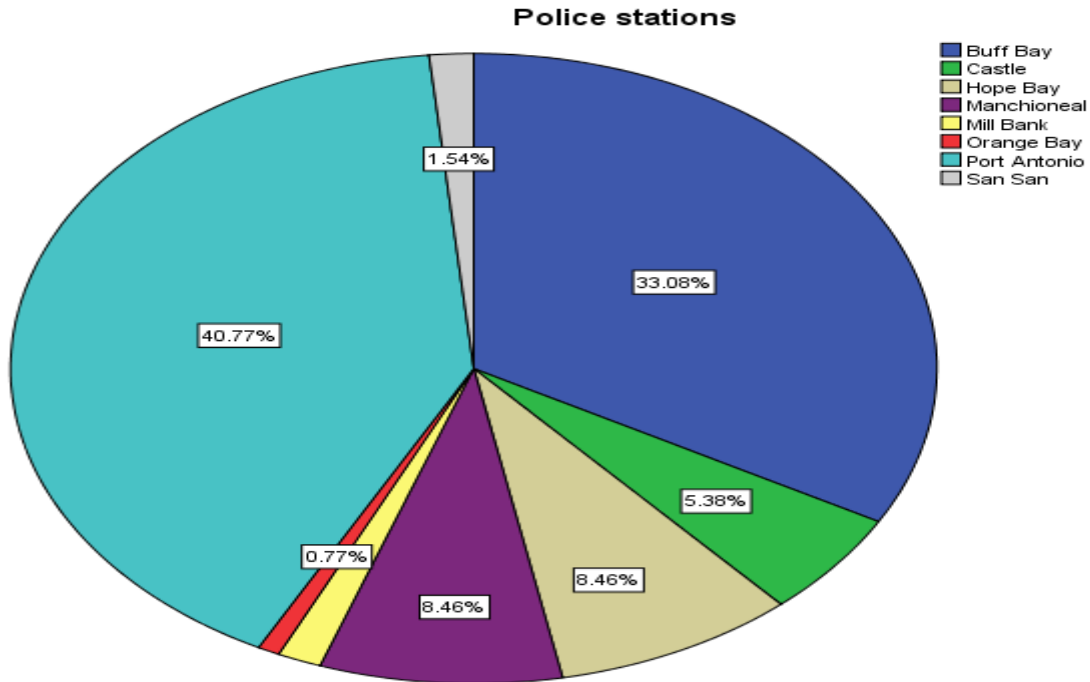
The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 86.43% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 13.57%. The gender distribution of offenders for the previous month is similar to this breakdown for the month of June, with over 85% of the offenders being male. In all previous months' reports, males have significantly outstripped females in the proportion of offences accounted for.

Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences for the month of July, 2017

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Armed with an offensive weapon	41	97.62	1	2.38	42	100.00
Assault occasioning bodily harm	20	90.91	2	9.09	22	100.00
Possession of ganja	14	77.78	4	22.32	18	100.00
Dealing in ganja	12	80.00	3	20.00	15	100.00
Malicious destruction of property	12	85.71	2	14.29	14	100.00
Threats	9	69.23	4	30.77	13	100.00
Unlawful wounding	9	90.00	1	10.00	10	100.00
Assault at common law	8	80.00	2	20.00	10	100.00
Trafficking ganja	8	80.00	2	20.00	10	100.00

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Portland Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority or most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – armed with an offensive weapon with a total of 41 mentioned matters, roughly 97.62% of which were committed by males and 2.38% by females. The next leading offence mentioned was assault occasioning bodily harm with 20 matters; 90.91% of which were committed by males. Possession of ganja with 14 matters, 77.78% of which are committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is quite similar to the trend previously observed in all previous reports.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Portland using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 130 records indicate that for the month of July, 2017, the majority of criminal matters, 40.77% of which were brought before the Portland Parish Court were reported at the Port Antonio Police Station. This was followed by the Buff Bay Police Station which accounts for 33.08% of total matters reported and the Manchioneal and Hope Bay Police Station with 8.46% each. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish and are broadly consistent with the distribution observed in the previous months.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Number of observations	131
Mean	\$26,717.56
Median	\$20,000.00
Mode	\$20,000
Std. Deviation	\$13,020.265
Skewness	.701
Std. Error of Skewness	.212
Range	\$40,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$50,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Portland Parish Court for matters originating in the month of July, 2017 was roughly \$26,717.56; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$20,000. The maximum figure was \$50,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A standard deviation of approximately \$13,020 indicates a wide variation in the bail figures for the period. The moderate positive skewness measure of 0.701 indicates that slightly larger proportion of the bail figures for the month was less than the mean score.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance as at July, 2017

Descriptive Statistics	
Number of observations	749
Mean	54.89
Median	46.00
Mode	34
Std. Deviation	33.373
Skewness	2.680
Std. Error of Skewness	.089
Minimum	19
Maximum	336

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for matters brought before the Portland Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 is roughly 55 days with a moderate standard deviation of approximately 33 days. This fairly high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was roughly 33 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences brought before the court as at July 31, 2017, varied dramatically. The minimum value in the range was 19 days and the maximum value 336 days. The positive skewness of 2.680 indicates that a decisively greater proportion of the scores fell below the mean.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days) as at July, 2017

Descriptive Statistics	
Number of observations	751
Mean	148.82
Median	117.00
Mode	34
Std. Deviation	112.844
Skewness	1.784
Std. Error of Skewness	.089
Range	756
Minimum	6
Maximum	762

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July, 2017. It is shown that of the 751 charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 149 days with a median of 117 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 34 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of June was roughly 762 days and the youngest aged charge was 6 days old. The standard deviation of approximately 113 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges

vary from the mean by that number of days. The skewness is moderately positive, suggesting that comparatively more of the scores are below the mean.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics as at the month of July, 2017

Descriptive Statistics	Custody days	Bail days
Number of observations	95	83
Mean	165.93	182.3340
Median	142.00	171.0000
Mode	112.00	113.00
Std. Deviation	86.5	91.96602
Skewness	.556	0.7539
Range	21.00	240.00
Minimum	36.00	14.00
Maximum	357.00	254.00

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail as at the end of July, 2017 was approximately 182 days with a standard deviation of roughly 171 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary widely from the mean and is therefore not within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those

on bail as at the end of July, 2017 was 254 days with a minimum of 14 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 113 days. As it regards custody statistics, the data suggests that the maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of July, 2017 was 357 days with a minimum of 36 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 122 days.

The St. Thomas Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017 for the St. Thomas Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
84	36	48	42.85%

For the month of July, the St. Thomas Parish Court had a total of 84 new cases of which 36 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 34 were disposed and 2 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 42.85%. There were 48 cases which originated in the month of July 2017, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 89. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 40.84% decrease in the number of new cases for July, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month also increased by a 5.53 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since August are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 467 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 179.44%. This constitutes an increase in gross active cases as at the end

of the month of approximately -6% (-31 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 179 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
115	46	69	40.00%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 115 new charges were entered at the St. Thomas Parish Court of which 46 or 40% were disposed of and 69 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 45% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July increased by 11.10 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of August are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July was 633. The clearance rate for charges at the end of July, 2017, was 146.92%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 147 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017, at this Court is 84:115 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.36 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	14	12.2
	Indictments	37	32.2
	Petty Sessions	9	7.8
	RM Summary	54	47.0
	Summary	1	.9
	Total	115	100.0

Of the 115 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July, 54 or approximately 47% were RM Summary matters, followed by Indictments with 37 or 32.2%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 14 or 12.2%, Petty Sessions with 9 or 7.8% and Summary Matters with 1 or 1% matters made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types is somewhat similar to the previous month which saw RM summary and Indictments matters

accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Summary Matters experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 100%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	14	12.2
Assault occasioning bodily harm	11	9.6
Possession of agricultural produce without receipt	8	7
Unlawful wounding	7	6.1
Armed with an offensive weapon	6	5.2
Assault at common law	6	5.2
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	6	5.2

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Thomas Parish Court during the month of July, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; possession of offensive weapon which accounted for 12.2% of the offences, assault occasioning bodily harm with 9.6%, possession of agricultural produce without receipt with 7%, unlawful wounding with 6.1%, armed with an offensive weapon with 5.2%, assault at common law with 5.2% and sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 5.2% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of July were similar to those recorded in June.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	30.0%	16.7%
Possession of agricultural produce without receipt	17.5%	0%
Armed with an offensive weapon	12.5%	0%

Of the 40 charges disposed of for the month of July, 2017, 12 or 30% was from the offence category 'possession of an offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 16.7% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was 'possession of agriculture produce without receipt' with 7 or 17.5% and 'armed with an offensive weapon' with 5 or 12.5% of all disposals for the period. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 0% respectively. For the previous month, the charges were armed with an offensive weapon, exposing goods for sale and possession of offensive weapon.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	5	12.5
Guilty verdict	2	5.0
Guilty plea	31	77.5
Transferred	2	5.0
Total	40	100.0

Table 6.0 shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July, 2017, with 31 or roughly 77.5% of total disposal methods. The second most common method of disposal was dismissed with 5 or 12.5% of all methods of disposal for the period. The top three was rounded off by guilty verdict with 2 or 5%. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	11	16.4
Assault at common law	6	9
Unlawful wounding	6	9
Malicious destruction of property	4	6
Larceny of goat	3	4.5
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	3	4.5

Threat	3	4.5
--------	---	-----

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm with 11 or 16.4%, followed by assault at common law with 6 or 9% of all charges. Unlawful wounding with 6 or 9% of all active charges, malicious destruction of property with 4 or 6%, larceny of goat with 3 or 4.5%, sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 5 or 4.5% and threat with 3 or 4.5% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, assault at common law and unlawful wounding among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trial certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the St. Thomas Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring

most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	221	11.98
Possession of offensive weapon	153	8.30
Unlawful wounding	153	8.30
Threat	98	5.31
Armed with an offensive weapon	74	4.01
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	73	3.96
Malicious destruction of property	71	3.85
Breach of The Copyright Act	58	3.15
Assault at common law	54	2.93
Possession of ganja	50	2.71

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St. Thomas Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 221 mentions or 11.98% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 153

mentions, accounting for 8.30% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Possession of offensive weapon with 153 or 8.30%, threat with 98 mentions or 5.31% of total and armed with an offensive weapon with 74 or 4.01%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Illegal possession of firearm	2	22.22
Unlawful wounding	1	11.11
Grievous sexual assault	1	11.11

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.48% of the matters mentioned at the St. Thomas Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by illegal possession of firearm which accounted for 2 or 22.22% of the total. This was followed by unlawful wounding with 1 or 11.11% and grievous sexual assault with 1 mentions or 11.11% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9.0a: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Possession of offensive weapon	1	13	1300.00%
Possession of agricultural produce without receipt	1	6	600.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	1	5	500.00%
Indecent language	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July, 2017, at the St. Thomas Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – possession of offensive weapon with a rate of 1300%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 13 disposed charges. In other words there were 1300% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- possession of agricultural produce without receipt with 600% more disposed than active charges. These charges were followed by

– armed with an offensive weapon with 500% and indecent language with 100%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of July at this Court was 75%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were very different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July increased by approximately 37%.

Table 9.0b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Malicious destruction of property	4	1	25.00%
Unlawful wounding	6	1	16.67%
Child care and protection	2	0	0.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	11	0	0.00%
Illegal possession of firearm	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is ‘malicious destruction of property’ with 4 active matters or 25% clearance rate. Also of note are ‘unlawful wounding’, ‘child care and protection’, ‘assault occasioning bodily harm’ and ‘illegal possession of firearm’ with 6, 2, 11 and 1 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 16.67%, 0.00%, 0.00% and 0.00%. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
7	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 7 trial dates were set for the month of July and all were adhered to, yielding very good trial credibility rate of 1.0 or 100%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

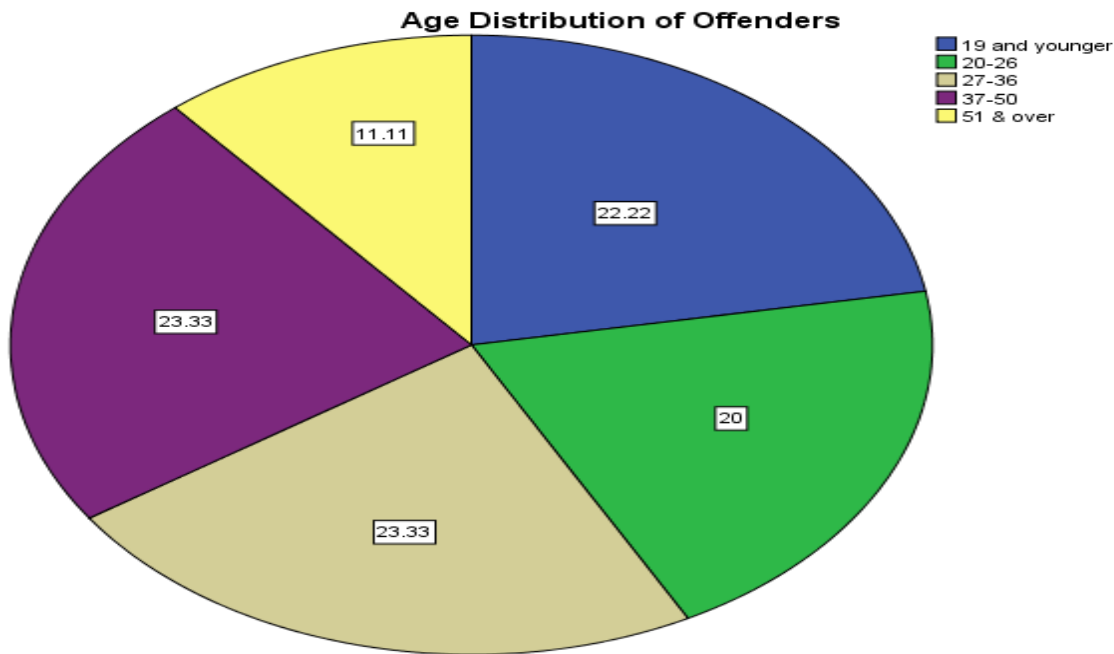
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) war	7	43.75
dismissed	2	12.5
Legal representative to be settle	2	12.5

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment

for the month of July, 2017, at the St. Thomas Parish Court. It is shown that ‘defendant not appearing (DNA)’ with 7 matters or 43.75% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment, followed by ‘dismissed’ with 2 or 12.5% of total adjournments and legal representative to be settled with 2 or 12.5%.

Case Demographics

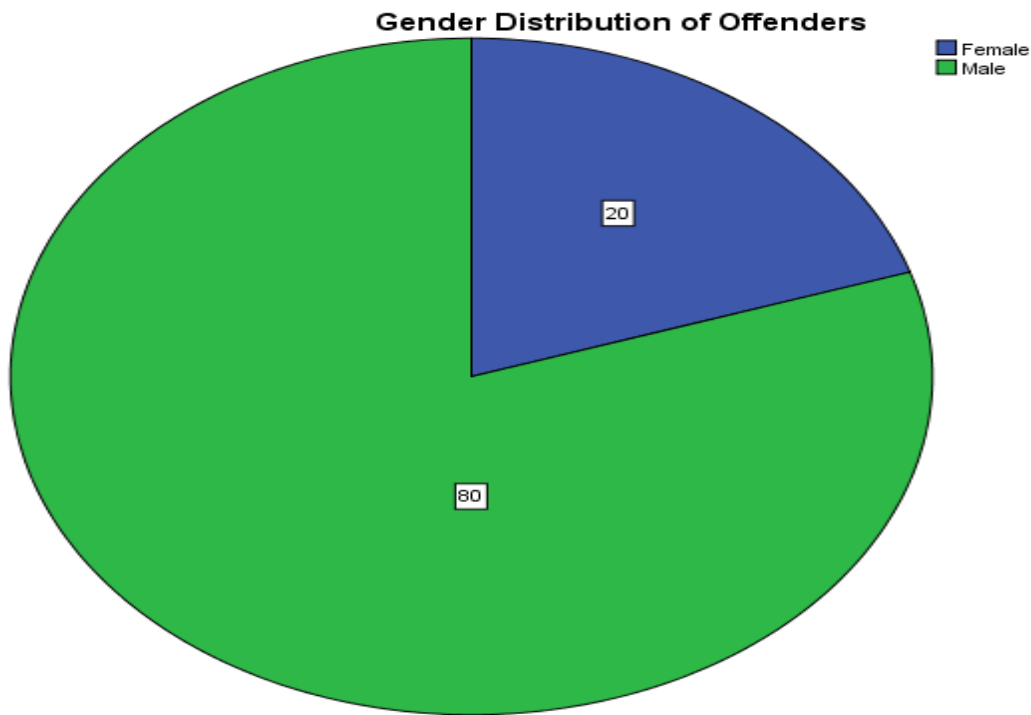
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of July, 2017; the largest proportion, 23.33% were from the 27-36 age

group categories. This category is followed by the 37-50 and 19 and younger age group categories with 23.33% and 22.22% respectively. The 20-26 age category and the oldest age category 51 years and older accounted for the lowest proportions of total offenders with 20% and 11.11% respectively. In the month of June the dominant age group for offenders was 20-26 with 42% of all offenders, followed by the 27-36 age categories with 29%.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017, were males account for roughly 80% of the total offenders while females accounted for

approximately 20%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 84% to 16% male to female ratio.

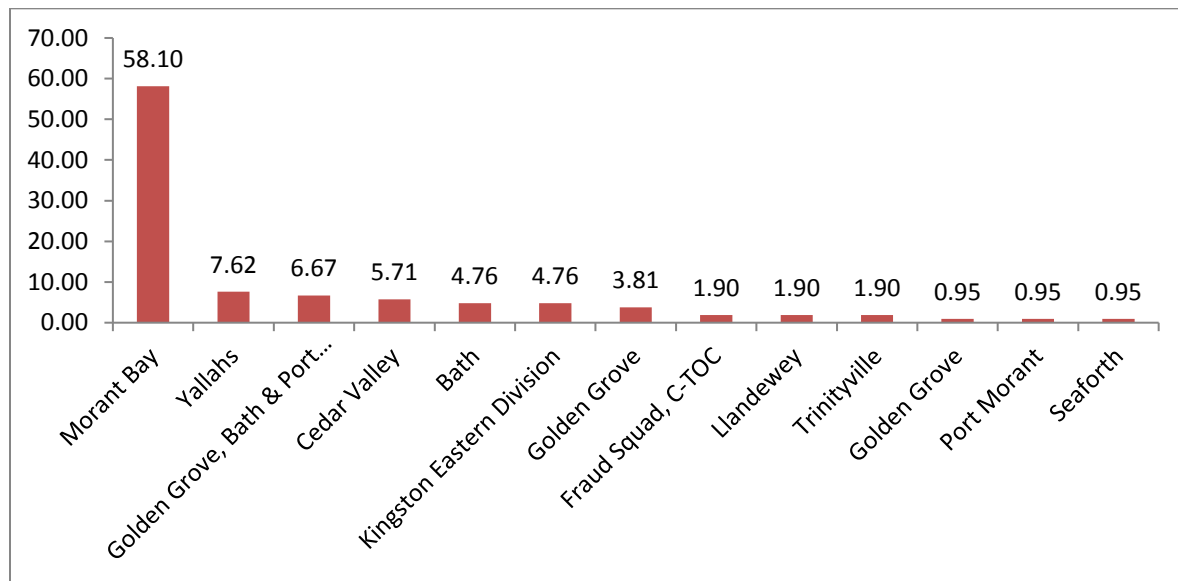
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Possession of offensive weapon	14	100.00%		0.00%	14	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	9	81.82%	2	18.18%	11	100.00%
Possession of agricultural produce without receipt	7	100.00%		0.00%	7	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	3	42.86%	4	57.14%	7	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	6	100.00%		0.00%	6	100.00%
Assault at common law	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	5	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	5	100.00%
Assembling for the purpose of unlawful gaming	4	100.00%		0.00%	4	100.00%
Possession of ganja	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Thomas Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence –possession of offensive weapon with a total of 14 mentioned matters, 100% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was assault occasioning

bodily harm with 11 matters; all 81.82% of which were committed by males. Possession of agricultural produce without receipt with 7 matters, 100% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is quite similar to the trend previously observed in the month of June.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish St. Thomas using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 105 records indicate that for the month of July, the majority of criminal matters, 58.10%, which were brought before the St. Thomas Parish Court, were reported in Morant Bay. This was followed by the Yallas Police Station which accounts for 7.62% of total matters reported and the Golden

Grove, Bath Police Station with 6.67%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$74,450.00
Std. Error of Mean	\$9,497.712
Median	\$40,000.00
Mode	\$20,000
Std. Deviation	\$94,977.124
Variance	9020654040.40
	4
Skewness	2.236
Std. Error of Skewness	.241
Range	\$390,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$400,000
Sum	\$7,445,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St. Thomas Parish Court for the month of July was roughly \$74,450; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$20,000. The maximum figure was \$400,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A standard deviation of

approximately \$94,977 indicates a wide variation in the bail figures for the month. The skewness measure of 2.23 shows that the bail amounts are moderately positively skewed. This means that majority of the bail amounts are low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	63.37
Median	55.00
Mode	67
Std. Deviation	38.791
Variance	1504.704
Skewness	1.656
Std. Error of Skewness	.090
Range	273
Minimum	6
Maximum	279
Sum	46321

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the St. Thomas Parish Court is roughly 63 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 39 days. This standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 39 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences in the

month of July, does not vary greatly. The minimum value in the range was 6 days and the maximum value 279 days. The positive skewness of 1.65 indicates that the distributions of the scores were moderately positively skewed. The majority of the scores were low.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	116.76
Median	94.00
Mode	91
Std. Deviation	82.509
Variance	6807.812
Skewness	.710
Std. Error of Skewness	.068
Range	340
Minimum	1
Maximum	341
Sum	151669

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 117 days with a median of 94 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 91 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of July was roughly 341 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 83 suggests that

on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 83 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	148.86	171.50
Median	142.50	165.00
Mode	261	111
Std. Deviation	75.183	76.145
Variance	5652.497	5798.109
Skewness	.177	.500
Std. Error of Skewness	.078	.145
Range	365	376
Minimum	10	35
Maximum	375	411
Sum	145292	48534

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 149 days with a standard deviation of roughly 75 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary widely from the mean and is therefore not within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July was 375 days with a minimum of 10 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 261 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for

those appearing before the court as at the end of July was 411 days with a minimum of 35 days.

The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 111 days.

The St. Ann's Bay Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017, for the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
143	29	114	20.27%

For the month of July, the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court had a total of 143 new cases of which 29 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 22 were disposed and 7 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 20.27%. There were 114 cases which originated in the month of July, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 149. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 10.62% decrease in the number of new cases for July, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by 13.4 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of September are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 741 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 114.98%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately -2% (-16 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters active than disposed at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 115 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
233	45	188	19.31%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 233 new charges were entered at the St. Ann’s Bay Parish Court of which 45 or 19.31% were disposed of and 188 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 9% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Similar to the case disposal rate, the

disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July, increased by 14.61 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of September are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 1,105, a growth of roughly 3% (36 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June. The clearance rate for charges at the end of July, 2017 was 97.92%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 98 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017, at this Court is 143:233 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.62 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	31	13.3
	Indictments	48	20.6
	Petty Sessions	40	17.2
	RM Summary	114	48.9
	Total	233	100.0

Of the 233 individual charges brought before the court for the month of July, RM Summary matters accounted for 114 or 48.9%, followed by Indictments with 48 or 20.6% and Petty

Sessions with 40 or 17.2% of matters. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 31 or 13.3% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types was very similar to that of the previous month which saw RM Summary matters, Indictments and Petty Sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Indictments experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 30%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Threat	29	12.4
Breach of The Copyright Act	15	6.4
Robbery with aggravation	12	5.2
Unlawful wounding	12	5.2
Possession of offensive weapon	10	4.3
Illegal possession of firearm	9	3.9
Burglary	8	3.4

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Ann’s Bay Parish Court during the month of July, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences

were; threat which accounted for 12.4% of the offences, breach of the copyright act with 6.4%, robbery with aggravation with 5.2%, unlawful wounding with 5.2%, possession of offensive weapon with 4.3%, illegal possession of firearm with 3.9% and burglary with 3.4% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017.

As was the case for the month of July, 2017, threat and unlawful wounding remains among the top three offences in the Parish of St. Ann. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of July were somewhat similar to those recorded in June.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
No hair dresser license	11.8	0.0%
Unlawfully perform the function of a hairdresser without a license	11.8	0.0%
Application for Habeas Corpus	5.9	9.1%

Of all charges disposed of for the month of July, the majority, 4 or 11.8% was from the offence category 'no hair dresser license'. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was 'unlawfully performing the function of a hairdresser without a license' with 14 or 11.8% of all charges, followed by 'application of habeas corpus' with 2 or 5.9% of all disposals for the period. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 9.1% respectively respectively. For the previous month, the charges were application of habeas corpus, assault at common law and breach of protection order.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage total of disposal (%)
Guilty plea	28	90.32

Transferred	3	9.78
Total	31	100.00

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for most common method of disposal for the month of July, 2017, with 28 or 90.32% of total disposal methods. The remaining 3 or 9.78% were transferred. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage
Threat	25	13.3
Breach of The Copyright Act	15	8
Robbery with aggravation	12	6.4
Unlawful wounding	11	5.9
Possession of offensive weapon	10	5.3
Illegal possession of firearm	9	4.8
Burglary	8	4.3

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was threat with 25 or 13.3%, followed by breach of the copyright act with 15 or 8%. Robbery with aggravation with 12 or 6.4% of all active charges, unlawful wounding with

11 or 5.9, possession of an offensive weapon with 10 or 5.3%, illegal possession of firearm with 9 or 4.8% and burglary with 8 or 4.3% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw threat, illegal possession of firearm and unlawful wounding among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trail certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the St. Ann Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Threat	265	11.12
Unlawful wounding	194	8.14
Assault occasioning bodily harm	162	6.80
Breach of The Copyright Act	134	5.62
Possession of offensive weapon	112	4.70
Malicious destruction of property	67	2.81
Illegal possession of firearm	66	2.77
Possession of ganja	55	2.31
Robbery with aggravation	55	2.31
Larceny as a servant	53	2.22

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St. Ann Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is threat with a decisive lead of 265 mentions or 11.12% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 194 mentions, accounting for 8.146% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Assault

occasioning bodily harm with 162 or 6.80%, Breach of the Copyright Act with 134 mentions or 5.62% of total and possession of offensive weapon with 112 or 4.70%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Illegal possession of ammunition	7	17.07
Simple Larceny	5	12.20
Forgery	5	12.20
Illegal possession of firearm	4	9.76
Possession of Forged Access Device	3	7.32

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to July 31, 2017

1.69% of the matters mentioned at the St. Ann Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by illegal possession of ammunition which accounted for 7 or 17.07% of the total. This was followed by simple larceny with 5 or 12.20% and forgery with 5 mentions or 12.20% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0c: Matters with the most frequent mention as at July 31, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Simple Larceny	2	66.66%
Conspiracy to defraud	1	33.33%

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.12% of the matters mentioned at the St. Ann Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by simple larceny which accounted for 2 or 66.66% of the total. This was followed by conspiracy to defraud with 1 or 33.33%.

Table 9.0a: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Unlawfully perform the function of a hairdresser without a license	1	4	400.00%
No hair dresser license	2	4	200.00%
Application for Habeas Corpus	1	2	200.00%
Operating Place of Amusement without Licence	1	1	100.00%
Unlawfully perform the function of operating as a barber without a valid license	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of July 2017, at the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – 'unlawfully performing the function of a hairdresser without a license' with a rate of 400%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 4 disposed charges. In other words there were 400% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- no hair dresser licence with a rate of 200% more disposed than active charges. These charges were followed by – 'application for habeas corpus' with a rate of 200%, 'operating place of amusement without licence' with a rate of 100% and unlawfully perform the function of operating as a barber without a valid licence with a rate of 100%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of July, 2017, at this Court was 23.39% suggesting that taken as a whole there were far less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were all different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; the overall clearance rate for July increased by approximately 15.28 percentage point.

Table 9.0b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Murder	3	1	33.33%
Possession of offensive weapon	7	2	28.57%
Simple Larceny	7	1	14.29%
Threat	21	2	9.52%
Unlawful wounding	13	1	7.69%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is ‘murder’ with 3 active matters or a 33.33% clearance rate, which resulted from 1 of these matters being disposed. Also of note are ‘possession of offensive weapon’, ‘simple larceny’, ‘threat’ and ‘unlawful wounding’ with 7, 7, 21 and 13 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 28.57%, 14.29%, 9.52% and 7.69% respectively. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjournd	Trial Date Certainty
7	1	86%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 3 trial dates were set for the month of July and all were adhered to, yielding very good trial credibility rate of 0.86 or 86%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	62	49.60
Not before court	32	25.60
Withdrawn	7	5.60

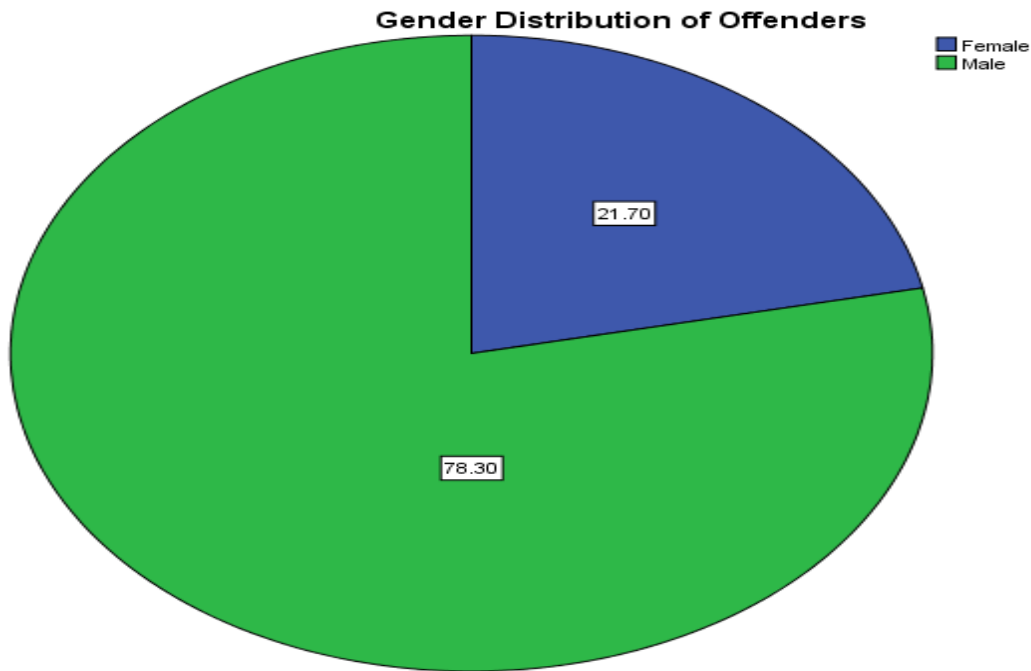
As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July at the St. Ann’s Bay Court. It is shown that ‘Continuance’ with 62 matters or 49.60% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 32 or 25.60% of total adjournments was as a result of ‘not before court’. The top three was rounded off by ‘withdrawn’ with 7 or 5.60%.

Case Demographics

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders for July, 2017

No age data was available at the date of preparing this report.

Chart 2.0: Gender Distribution of Offenders for July, 2017



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July were male, accounting for roughly 78% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 22%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was quite similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 78% to 22% male to female ratio.

Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Threat	18	78.26%	5	21.74%	23	100.00%
Breach of The Copyright Act	20	100.00%	0	0.00%	20	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	12	85.71%	2	14.29%	14	100.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	9	100.00%
Simple Larceny	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	8	100.00%
Robbery with aggravation	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%
Illegal possession of firearm	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	6	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	6	100.00%
No hair dresser license	1	16.67%	5	83.33%	6	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Ann’s Bay Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – threat with a total of 23 mentioned matters, 78% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was breach of the copyright act with 20 matters, 100% of which were committed by males. Rounding off the top three mentioned offences is unlawful wounding with 14 matters, 85.71% of which were committed by males. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of June where males have dominated all offence categories.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin

No data was available at the date of preparing this report.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of June, 2017

No data was available at the date of preparing this report.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	40.15
Median	34.00
Mode	20
Std. Deviation	23.153
Variance	536.044
Skewness	1.964
Std. Error of Skewness	.048
Range	181
Minimum	1
Maximum	182
Sum	104147

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the St. Ann’s Bay Parish Court is roughly 40 days with a moderately high standard deviation of approximately 23 days. This moderate standard deviation suggests that the average differences

between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 23 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences in the month of July, does vary moderately. The minimum value in the range was 1 day and the maximum value 182 days. The moderate positive skewness value of 1.96 indicates that the distribution of the scores is slightly skewed; most of the scores were low.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	79.60
Median	64.00
Mode	1
Std. Deviation	60.687
Variance	3682.932
Skewness	.653
Std. Error of Skewness	.037
Range	224
Minimum	1
Maximum	225
Sum	356863

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 80 days with a median of 64 days and a most frequently occurring figure

(mode) of 1 day. The highest age for a charge as of the end of July was roughly 225 days the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 61 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 61 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	136.75	119.27
Median	141.00	127.00
Mode	155	144
Std. Deviation	63.523	92.828
Variance	4035.189	8617.010
Skewness	.334	2.360
Std. Error of Skewness	.035	.071
Range	575	947
Minimum	9	1
Maximum	584	948
Sum	663768	141577

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 137 days with a standard deviation of roughly 64 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary modestly around the mean and is therefore within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of

July was 584 days with a minimum of 9 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 155 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of June was 948 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 144 days.

The Brown’s Town Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of July 2017, for the Brown’s Town Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
31	6	25	19.35%

For the month of July, the Brown’s Town Court had a total of 31 new cases of which 6 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically, 4 were disposed and 2 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 19.35%. There were 25 cases which originated in the month of July still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of July was 34. When compared to the month of June, 2017, there is a 14.39% decrease in the number of new

cases for July while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by approximately 2.28 percentage points when compared to the month of June. When cases originating since the beginning of September are accounted for, July ended with a gross total number of 244 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 128.69%. This constitutes a growth in the gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately a -5% (-14 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of June. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of July and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 129 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of July, 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
48	8	40	16.66%

The above table shows that for the month of July, 2017, a total of 48 new charges were entered at the Brown’s Town Court of which 8 or 16.66% were disposed of and 40 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 4% (2 charges) in the number of charges, when compared to the month of June. Unlike the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of July decreased by 3.33 percentage points.

When charges originating from the month of September are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of July is 313, a growth of roughly -2% (6 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of June. The clearance rate for charges as at the end of July was 96.49%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 96 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 at this Court is 31:48 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.54 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not Stated	5	10.4
	Indictments	18	37.5
	Petty Sessions	14	29.2
	Preliminary Examination	1	2.1
	Summary	10	20.8
	Total	48	100.0

Of the 48 individual charges brought before the Brown’s Town Parish Court for the month of July 2017, 18 or approximately 38% were indictments, followed by petty sessions with 14 or

29.2%, summary matters with 10 or 20.8% and preliminary examinations with 1 or 2.1%. The proportional distribution of case types is similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases. Indictments experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 25%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Threat	13	27.1
Assault at common law	4	8.3
House breaking and larceny	3	6.3
Unlawful wounding	3	6.3
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2	4.2
Breach of Bail Condition	2	4.2
Conspiracy to commit larceny	2	4.2

There were a wide range of criminal offences entered before the Brown’s Town Parish Court during the month of July, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; threat accounting for 27.1%, assault at common law with 8.3%, house breaking and larceny with 6.3%, unlawful wounding with 6.3%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 4.2%, breach of bail condition with 4.2% and conspiracy to commit larceny with 4.2% of the total number of offences filed for the month of July, 2017.

As was the case for the month of June, threat remains among the top three offences in Brown’s Town Parish Court.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Breach of Bail Condition	33.3%	0%
Assault at common law	16.7%	0%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	16.7%	0%

Of the 6 charges disposed of for the month of July 2017, the majority, 2 or 33.33% was from the offence category ‘breach of bail condition’. This category also accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was ‘assault at common law’ with 1 or 16.7% of all charges and 0% of all inactive charges. This was followed by the charge ‘assault occasioning bodily harm’ with 1 or 16.7% and 0% of all active sharges. For the previous month the charges on the list were simple larceny, assault at common law and dealing in ganja.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Dismissed	5	83.33
Guilty verdict	1	16.66
Total	6	100.0

The above table shows that dismissed accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of July, 2017, with 5 or 83.33% of total disposal methods. This is followed by guilty verdict with 1 or 16.66% of disposals.

Active Offence Load

Table 7.0: Most charges remaining active at the end of July, 2017

Charge	Count	Percentage (%)
Threat	11	31.4
Assault at common law	3	8.6
House breaking and larceny	3	8.6
Unlawful wounding	3	8.6
Conspiracy to commit larceny	2	5.7
Shop breaking and larceny	2	5.7
Uncontrollable child	2	5.7

At the end of July, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was threat with 11 or 31.4%, assault at common law followed with 3 or 8.6% of all active charges. House breaking and larceny with 3 or 8.6% of all active charges, unlawful wounding with 3 or 8.6%, conspiracy to commit larceny with 2 or 5.7%, shop breaking and larceny with 2 or 5.7% and uncontrollable child with 2 or 5.7% completes the list of the top seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw threat and unlawful wounding among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

In this subsection there is an examination of the measures which provide an indication of the efficiency with which criminal cases move through the Court system. To accomplish this objective, the frequencies with which matters are mentioned for the period as well as the trail certainty, clearance rates and the most common reasons for adjournment are explored.

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the Brown's Town Parish Court as at July 31, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charges	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Threat	207	28.40
Assault occasioning bodily harm	96	13.17
Unlawful wounding	73	10.01
Malicious destruction of property	26	3.57
Simple larceny	24	3.29
Uncontrollable child	24	3.29
Obtaining money by false pretenses	20	2.74
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	15	2.06
Possession of offensive weapon	14	1.92
Assault	13	1.78

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Brown’s Town Parish Court for as at July 31, 2017. At the top of the list is threat with a decisive lead of 207 mentions or 28.40% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning bodily harm with 96 mentions, accounting for 13.17% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 73 or 10.01%, malicious destruction of property with 26 mentions or

3.57% of total and simple larceny with 24 or 3.29%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at July 31, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at July 31, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Sacrilege	3	50.00
House breaking and larceny	2	33.33
Malicious destruction of property	1	16.67

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

0.81% of the matters mentioned at the Brown’s Town Parish Court as at July 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by sacrilege which accounted for 3 or 50% of the total. This was followed by house breaking and larceny with 2 or 33.33% and malicious destruction of property with 1 mentions or 16.67% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9.0a: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1	1	100.00%

Table 9.0a shows the four mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of June, at the Brown’s Town Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of lower than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – assault occasioning bodily harm with a rate of 100%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category there was 1 disposed charges. In other words there were 100% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of July, 2017. No other charge had a clearance rate greater than 100% for this month. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the period of July, at this Court was 30.77% suggesting that taken as a whole there were far less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were not similar to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for July increased by approximately 3 percentage points.

Table 9.0b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Illegal possession of firearm	2	1	50.00%
Assault at common law	3	1	33.33%
Threat	10	3	30.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is ‘illegal possession of firearm’ with 2 active matters or a 50% clearance rate. Also of note are ‘assault at common law’ and ‘threat’ with 3 and 10 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 33.33% and 30% respectively. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
NA	NA	NA

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. No trial dates were set for the month of July, 2017 at the Brown’s town Court at the date of the preparation of this report.

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	17	70.83
Re-issue application	3	12.50
Complainant absent	2	8.33

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of July, 2017, at the Brown’s Town Parish Court. It is shown that ‘continuance’ with 17 matters or 70.83% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 3 or 12.50% of total adjournments was a result of ‘re-issue application’. The top three was rounded off by ‘complainant absent’ with 2 or 8.33%.

Case Demographic

Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of July, 2017

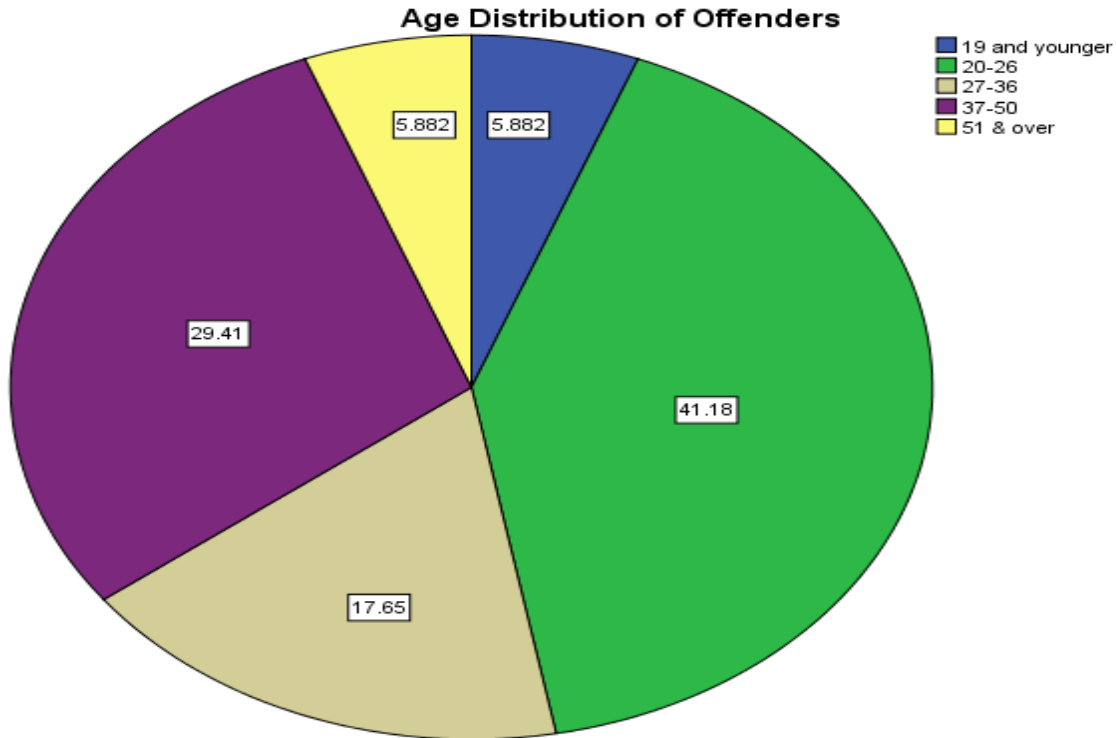


Chart 1.0 show that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available for the month of July; the largest proportion were the 20-26 age groups accounting for 41.18% of offenders. This category is followed by the 37-50 age groups with 29.41% and the 27-36 year olds with 17.65%. The smallest proportion of the distribution was made up by the youngest and oldest age categories, the 19 and younger category accounted for 5.88% while the 51 years and older accounted for 5.88%. In the month of June the dominant age for offenders were between the 37-50 age group categories which made up approximately 37% of offenders.

Chart 2.0: Gender distribution of offenders for the month of July, 2017

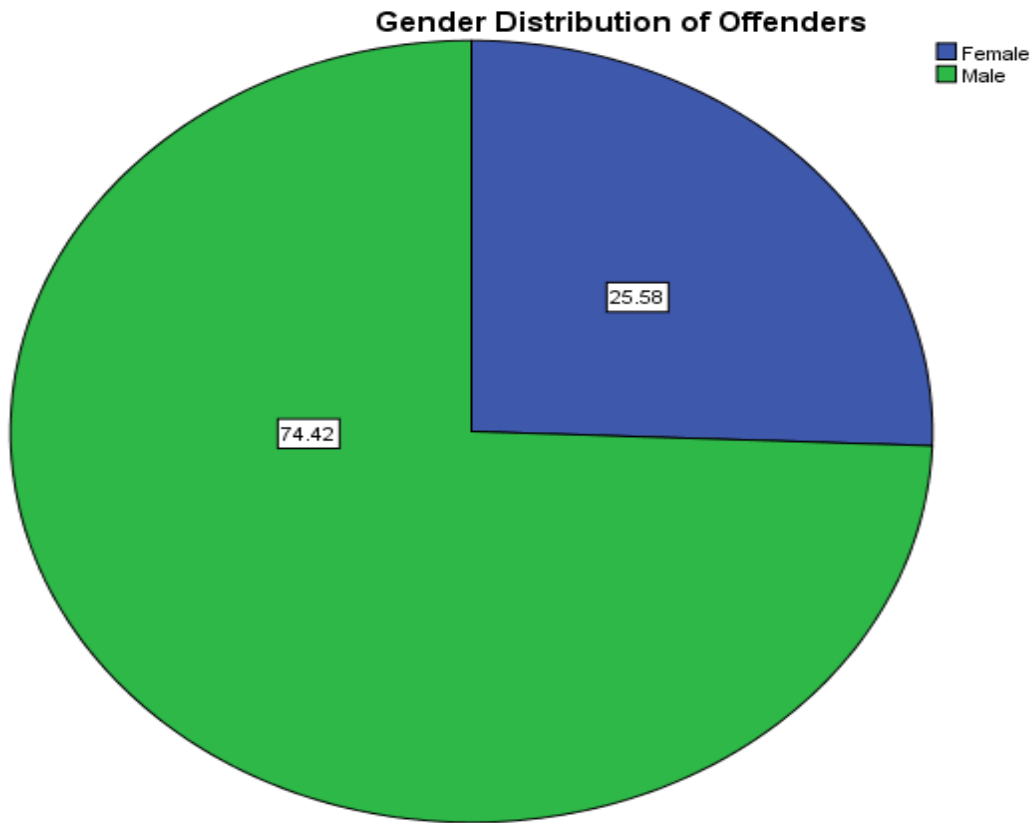


Chart 2.0 shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of July, 2017, were males account for roughly 74% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 26%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of June was similar to this breakdown for July with roughly 90% to 10% male to female ratio.

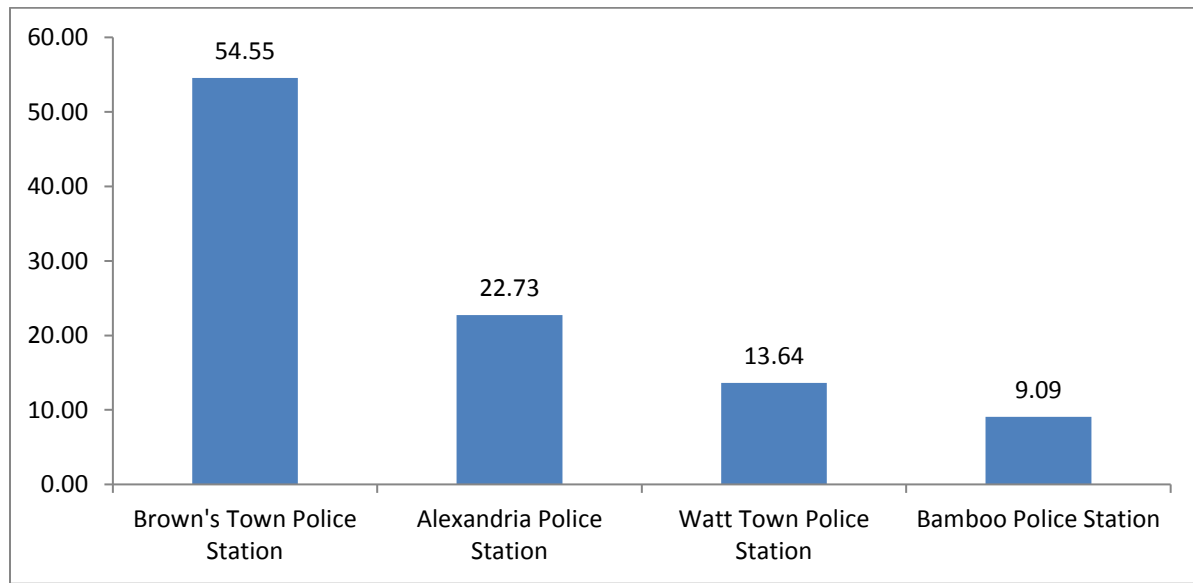
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Threat	9	69.23%	4	30.77%	13	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%
Assault at common law	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%
Illegal possession of firearm	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
Breach of Bail Condition	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
Possession of ganja	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
Abusive language	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	0	0.00%	1	100.00%	1	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Brown’s Town Parish Court for the month of July, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – threat with a total of 13 mentioned matters, roughly 70% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful wounding with 4 matters; 100% were committed by males. Assault at common law with a total of 4 mentioned matters, 100% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of June where males have dominated most offence categories.

Females were however significant offenders of the charges; possession of ganja (100%), abusive language (100%) and dealing in ganja (100%).

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the Brown’s Town area using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 22 records indicate that for the month of June, the majority of criminal matters approximately 55%, which were brought before the Brown’s Town Courts, were reported in Brown’s Town Police Station. This was followed by the Alexandria Police Station which accounts for approximately 23% of total matters reported and the Watt Town Police Station with 13.64%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of July, 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$177,500.00
Std. Error of Mean	\$124,256.120
Median	\$60,000.00
Mode	\$60,000
Std. Deviation	\$248,512.240
Variance	61758333333.3
	33
Skewness	1.991
Std. Error of Skewness	1.014
Range	\$510,000
Minimum	\$40,000
Maximum	\$550,000
Sum	\$710,000

The table 13.0 shows that the average bail amount at the Brown’s Town Parish Court for the month of July was roughly \$177,500; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$60,000. The maximum figure was \$550,000 and the minimum \$40,000. A standard deviation of approximately \$248,512 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the period. The positive moderate skewness measure of 1.99 indicates that the distribution of bail was moderately skewed. Most of the bail scores were low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	57.15
Median	41.00
Mode	24
Std. Deviation	44.035
Variance	1939.051
Skewness	1.366
Std. Error of Skewness	.140
Range	234
Minimum	4
Maximum	238
Sum	17373

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the Brown’s Town Parish Courts was roughly 57 days with a moderate standard deviation of approximately 44 days. This moderate standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 44 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences in as at the end of July 2017, varies moderately. The minimum value in the range was 4 days and the maximum value of 238 days. The moderate positive skewness of 1.36 indicates that the distribution of the scores were generally close to the mean.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days)

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	131.52
Median	119.00
Mode	56 ^a
Std. Deviation	88.575
Variance	7845.574
Skewness	.500
Std. Error of Skewness	.111
Range	302
Minimum	6
Maximum	308
Sum	63921

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of July. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 132 days with a median of 119 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 56 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of July was roughly 308 days and the youngest aged charge was 6 days. The standard deviation of approximately 89 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 89 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	187.97	130.54
Median	202.50	159.00
Mode	256 ^a	175
Std. Deviation	85.565	79.631
Variance	7321.391	6341.052
Skewness	.033	-.090
Std. Error of Skewness	.168	.285
Range	371	302
Minimum	28	1
Maximum	399	303
Sum	39473	9268

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to July 31, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 188 days with a standard deviation of roughly 86 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary moderately from the mean and is therefore within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of July was 399 days with a minimum of 28 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 256 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of July was 303 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 175 days.

Summary statistics

Table 1.0: Case Activity for July 2017

Parish Court	Total number of charges	Active charges	Disposed Charges	Total Number of Cases	Active Cases	Inactive Cases	Disposed Cases	Case Disposal Rate
Manchester	467	357	110	252	161	33	58	36.11
Clarendon	291	194	97	209	209	5	66	33.97
St. Catherine	565	300	265	389	190	31	168	51.16
St.Thomas	115	69	46	84	48	2	34	42.86
Portland	200	138	62	131	69	7	55	47.33
St. Mary	197	121	76	138	74	21	43	46.38
St. James	319	205	114	249	148	22	79	40.56
Corporate Area Criminal	1034	544	490	692	306	70	316	55.78
Westmoreland	219	119	100	163	88	8	67	46.01
Hanover	144	99	45	103	71		32	31.07
St. Elizabeth	124	104	20	84	68	3	13	19.05
St. Ann's Bay	233	188	45	143	114	7	22	20.28
Brown's Town	48	40	8	31	25	2	4	19.35
Trelawny	250	179	71	171	117		54	31.58
Average Case Disposal Rate								37.24
Total Load	4317	2944	1373	2705	1760	206	775	

For the month of July 2017, 2,705 cases were entered at the 14 courts covered in this report. The collective number of charges for the month was 4,317. Collectively, the data suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of July, 2017 in the Courts is 2,705:4,317 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.59 charges. The Corporate Area Criminal Court commanded the lion's share of the total number of cases and charges with 692 cases (25.58%) and 1034 charges (23.95%). The closest Parish Court to the Corporate Area Criminal Court was the St. Catherine Parish Court with 389 cases (14.38%) and 565 charges (13.08%). The court with the least number of cases and charges for the month was Brown's Town, the rates were 31 cases (1.14%) and 48 charges (1.11%). The most common types of cases traversing the Parish Courts were; Indictments, RM Summary, Petty Sessions and Committal Proceedings. The parishes with the top four best case disposal rates were the Corporate Area Criminal (55.78%), St. Catherine (51.16%), Portland (47.33%) and St. Mary (46.38%). On the other hand, St. Elizabeth (19.05%) and Brown's Town (19.35%) constitute the Parish Courts with the lowest case disposal rates.