



PARISH COURTS OF JAMAICA – CIVIL DIVISION

(APRIL 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025)

Court Metrics	April - June Highlights				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Gross Case Clearance Rate (%)	112.26	125.47	138.77	188.97	115.85
Trial Date Certainty Rate (%)	89.65	85.24	91.42	13.89	9.18
Average Time to Disposition	12.30	19.14	18.12	19.54	11.70
	months	months	months	months	months

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CHIEF JUSTICE'S MESSAGE, CIVIL COURT SECOND QUARTER 2025

This is the second report of the calendar year 2025 after the reduction of time standard from 24 months to 18 months for civil cases in the Parish Courts. The net case backlog at the 18 month time standard is 5.29% (the required is $\leq 5\%$). The gross backlog at the same time standard is 22.14% (required $\leq 10\%$). The Parish Courts of Trelawny, St Thomas, St Catherine, St Mary, and Clarendon using the 18 month time standard are already at $\leq 2\%$.

The trial date certainty for this period was 89.65%. The average time to disposition was 12.30 months (369 days).

The analysis of the data collected since 2016 has indicated that once a court achieves backlog reduction (net and gross backlog at $\leq 5\%$ and $\leq 10\%$ respectively) based on the time standard (whatever it may be), thereafter, for the court to maintain that status it has to adhere to seven key performance metrics to keep the backlog-free status while delivering significant customer value. These metrics are (i) case disposal rate of $\geq 75\%$; (ii) case clearance rate $\geq 100\%$; (iii) case congestion rate $\leq 115\%$; (iv) trial date certainty rate of $\geq 85\%$; (v) net case backlog of $\geq 5\%$; (vi) gross backlog $\leq 10\%$; and (vii) average number of case management conference ≤ 3 . This means that the courts that have met the net and gross backlog criteria should now shift their operations to maintain that status and consider how they can improve stakeholder value further. It is by this kind of analysis and strategic management that we improve the performance of our courts. This will be the focus for the rest of this calendar year.

I end by thanking all judges, staff, and stakeholders for their work and support as we continue on the journey of becoming a world-class judiciary.

Executive summary

The Honourable Chief Justice has outlined the following strategic objectives for the court system: a court-wide case clearance rate of 130%, a trial date certainty rate of 85%, and an overall net case backlog rate of under 5%. The results presented in this second quarter report (covering April 1 to June 30, 2025) indicate that the Civil Division of the Parish Courts is on track to meet these targets.

Regarding gross case clearance rates, the Civil Division of the Parish Courts recorded 112.26% during the report period. This represents a decrease of 13.21 percentage points compared to the same period in 2024 and exceeds the international standard for this metric. Eleven (11) parish courts surpassed the 90% mark for case clearance rates during the second quarter of 2025. The trial date certainty rate for the Civil Division of the Parish Courts stood at 89.65%, meeting the required standard. The average time to dispose a civil case in the quarter was approximately 369 days (12.30 months). The St. Elizabeth (5.04 months), Manchester (5.49 months), and Trelawny (5.75 months) Parish Courts had the lowest average times to disposition. The backlog rate remains a key metric in this report. As of the end of the second quarter of 2025, the estimated gross case backlog rate for cases older than 24 months in the Civil Division of the Parish Courts was 19.85%, meaning approximately 19.85% of combined active and inactive cases were over two years old. This is above the targeted value of 10%. However, when inactive cases are excluded, the net case backlog rate for active cases was approximately 3.90%, which meets the required annual standard of $\leq 5\%$. The Trelawny, St. Thomas, St. Catherine, St. Mary and

Clarendon Parish Courts performed best in this regard, each with less than 2.0% of active civil cases in backlog.

As of the end of the second quarter of 2025, the estimated gross case backlog rate for cases older than 18 months in the Civil Division of the Parish Courts was 22.14%, meaning approximately 22.14% of combined active and inactive cases were over 18 months old. This is above the targeted value of 10%. However, when inactive cases are excluded, the net case backlog rate for active cases was approximately 5.29%, which slightly exceeds the required annual standard of $\leq 5\%$. The Trelawny, St. Thomas St. Catherine, St. Mary, and Clarendon Parish Courts performed best in this regard, each with less than 2.0% of active civil cases in backlog.

Several factors influenced case progression in the second quarter of 2025, with the leading causes of adjournment being no returns, the absence of defendants, plaintiffs or both parties, ongoing discussions, and referrals to mediation. The five primary methods of case disposition during the quarter were by being struck out, settlement, consent judgment, default judgment, and withdrawal. The Civil Division of the Parish Courts continues to demonstrate strong performance, having already achieved the target of reducing the overall net case backlog rate to under 5%. As of the end of the second quarter of 2025, the division is well positioned to make noteworthy progress toward meeting the overall quantitative targets. The Judiciary of Jamaica remains on a steady path towards becoming a world-class institution that leverages innovation and technology to deliver efficient services and timely judgments in an environment where all stakeholders are valued.

See below aggregate case activity summary:

Table i: Aggregate case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate Gross Disposal rate (%)	Approximate Gross Clearance rate (%)	Approximate Gross trial date certainty rate (%)	Overall average time to disposition (months)
4053	960	4550	23.69	112.26	89.65	12.30

Note: For the Corporate Area Civil Court, the gross case disposal rate was calculated only using the new big claims filed in the quarter

Forecast:

Using the method of exponential smoothing, it is forecast that in the third quarter of 2025, 3,864 new civil cases will be filed in the civil division of the parish courts, while 4,488 cases are expected to be disposed or become inactive. The overall forecasted case clearance rate for the third quarter of 2025 in the civil division of the parish courts is therefore 116.16%. The parish courts of St. Mary, Corporate Area and Manchester are expected to register the highest case clearance rates in the third quarter of 2025.

With over eight years of extensive data on case activity in the parish courts of Jamaica, Lagrange multiplier techniques were applied to determine the minimum requirements that a highly successful court must meet in order to satisfy an efficiency threshold for the sustainable containment of case backlog and to provide optimal service to the public. The minimum annual required standards for each key parameter are summarized in the table below:

Table ii: Key Performance Metrics of High-Performing Courts

Parameter	Minimum Annual Required Standard
Case Disposal Rate	>=75%
Case Clearance Rate	>=100%
Case Congestion Rate	<=115%
Trial Date Certainty Rate	>=85%
Net Case Backlog Rate	<=5%
Gross Case Backlog Rate	<=10%
Average Number of Mentions	<=3

If any court or jurisdiction can consistently achieve these rates, it will attain a high level of efficiency and service excellence, characteristic of high performing courts.

Methodology

To create a data-driven enterprise for policymaking and operational decisions, the Judiciary of Jamaica ensures the reliability and validity of the data used to produce the periodic Court Statistics Reports is maintained to be of paramount importance. Consequently, a robust and verifiable system of data production has been established in both the parish courts and the Supreme Court.

In the parish courts, a data capture system for civil matters, known as the Case Information Statistical System (CISS), has been operational in all courts for the past eight years. This system captures a comprehensive range of data on the progression of cases from initiation to disposition and is managed by at least one dedicated Data Entry/Statistical Officer in each court. These officers update the system daily to ensure that the data produced, is as close to real-time as possible. The electronic data sheets for each parish court are then validated and backed up to the network at the end of each month, with the data submitted to a centralized, secure medium for processing by the Statistics and Data Division at the Supreme Court.

A comprehensive data validation mechanism is in place to periodically sample case files in all parish courts on a quarterly basis. In each instance, a representative sample of case files is taken and cross-checked against the electronic data to detect and eliminate errors of omission and commission. Monthly statistical data is processed using these submissions, culminating in Quarterly Reports and eventually the Annual Report. All Quarterly and Annual Parish Court Statistics Reports produced are published on the website of the Supreme Court; however, interim data required by stakeholders may be requested through the Office of the Chief Justice.

Disclaimer

The numbers reflected in the case activity summaries in the annual statistics report may vary slightly from those quoted in the individual quarterly reports throughout the year due to occasional constraints with timely access to all records and other mitigating factors. Methodological adjustments may also result in slight variations in comparative figures across periods. Note, progressive improvements in the strength of the data collection mechanism in some courts have positively impacted measurement outcomes.

Introduction

This report provides an overview of case activity in the Civil Division of the Parish Courts of Jamaica for the second quarter of 2025, ending on June 30, 2025. It covers key areas such as the number of new cases filed, cases disposed of, and inactive cases during the period, alongside the most common causes of action and applications. Additionally, the report examines the number of reissue dates, the leading methods of case disposition, and reasons for adjournments. It also addresses the various enforcement actions taken, such as judgment summonses, warrants of levy, and warrants of attachment, noting how these cases are reactivated and their outcomes.

Crucial efficiency indicators, including case clearance and disposal rates, trial date certainty, case congestion, and courtroom utilization, are calculated to measure court performance, where data is available. These metrics serve as important benchmarks for evaluating the courts, both individually and comparatively. The report is divided into three sections: the first summarizes case flow and demographics, the second focuses on delay factors, dispositions, and performance metrics, and the third highlights enforcement-related activities.

For several courts, the data is based on population estimates derived from representative samples, ensuring reliability and data integrity. However, one limitation is that data collection timelines differ between courts, affecting comparability at this stage. In some instances, scientific sampling methods are used to fill data gaps. The report concludes with cumulative case activity summaries for the Civil Courts for the second quarter of 2025.

Chapter 1.0: The Corporate Area Court – Civil Division

1.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Corporate Area Court – Civil Division for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 1.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	521	58.87
Disposed	186	21.02
Inactive	178	20.11
Total	885	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 885 new big claims cases filed at the Corporate Area Civil Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 521 or 58.87% cases were still active, 186 were disposed and 178 were inactive at the end of the quarter. These results produce an estimated gross case disposal rate of 41.13% for big claims for the quarter, which is 4.36 percentage points above the estimated disposal rate recorded for big claims in the corresponding second quarter of 2024.

Table 1.02: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	229	24.08
Damages for Negligence	184	19.35
Recovery of Possession	174	18.30
Rent Owing, Continuing and Recovery of Possession	63	6.62
Monies Owing	49	5.15
Sub-total	699	73.50

Total sample size of causes of action = 951

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action for cases entered in the quarter at the Corporate Area Civil Court was breach of contract with 229 or roughly 24.08% of the sample. Damages for negligence and recovery of possession with 184 or 19.35% and 174 or 18.30% respectively rank next. The top five causes of action were rounded off by rent owing, continuing and recovery of possession with 63 or 6.62% and monies owing with 49 or 5.15% of the sample. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 73.50% of the total sample of 951 causes of action.

Table 1.03: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	627	64.60
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	343	35.40
Total	970*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 885 cases**

The majority of a sample of 970 matters entered in the second quarter of 2025 were entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 627 or 64.60% of the sample, followed by courtroom 2 with 343 or 35.40% of the sample.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 1.04: Distribution of plaintiffs in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	335	43.91
Female	293	38.40
Registered Company	131	17.17
Trading As	4	0.52
Total	763	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 763 matters entered in the second quarter of 2025 at the Corporate Area Civil Court, males accounted for the highest proportion of plaintiffs with 335 or 43.91% of the sample. Females accounted for 293 or 38.40% and registered companies accounted for 131 or 17.17% of the sample. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 4 or 0.52% of the sample.

Table 1.05: Distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	379	51.22
Female	273	36.89
Registered Company	85	11.49
Trading As	3	0.41
Total	740	100.00

There were 740 records on the gender of defendants for new matters entered in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 379 or 51.22% of the sample, followed by females with 273 or 36.89%. Registered companies accounted for 85 or 11.49% of

the sample. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 3 or 0.41% of the sample.

1.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the third ended September 30, 2024

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, which were completed in the quarter, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 1.06: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	278	47.60
Default Judgment Date	160	27.40
Trial	123	21.06
Hearing of Application	11	1.88
Part-Heard Date	11	1.88
Final Judgment Date	1	0.17
Total	584	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 584 matters that went to court during the second quarter of 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, final judgment, mention, part heard, trial or similar procedural date. The largest proportion, 278 or 47.60% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 160 or 27.40%, which were adjourned for default judgment dates. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments in this sample were adjournments for trial dates with 123 or 21.06% of the sample. It is of note that 11 or 1.88% of the matters in this

sample were adjourned part heard. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned at the mention stage and that there is a notable incidence of adjournments for default judgments to be entered. The result on the high incidence of adjournments for mention court hearings is not however an abnormal outcome given that mention court hearings are fundamental and intrinsic to the case flow process in the civil courts.

Table 1.07: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Defendant Absent	132	31.21
Hearing of Application	16	3.78
Notice of Adjournment	3	0.71
Document/Disclosure	1	0.24
Judgment Reserved	1	0.24
Sub-total	153	36.17

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 423

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 423 incidences of adjournments and continuances in the second quarter of 2025. Adjournments due to the absence of defendants accounted for 132 or 31.21% of the sample and adjournments for the hearing of an application accounted for 16 or 3.78% of the sample. Notice of adjournments accounted for 3 or 0.71%, adjournments for disclosure and for the reservation of judgments accounted for 0.24% each of the sample.

Table 1.08: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	102
Average Incidence	1.02

Corresponding to 100 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 102 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 100 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.02 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 10 reissue incidences.

Table 1.09: Sampling distribution on the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	359	47.74
Consent	184	24.47
Withdrawal	61	8.11
Transferred	46	6.12
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	38	5.05
Sub-total	688	91.49

NB there were 752 matters were disposed

A total of 752 matters were disposed at the Corporate Area Civil Court during the second quarter of 2025. The above table details the top five methods of disposition, which account for 688 or 91.49% of the total sample. The list is led by matters struck out with 359 or 47.74% of the disposals, followed by matters disposed by consent with 184 or 24.47% and withdrawals with 61 or 8.11%. Matters disposed by being transferred and Notices of Discontinuance (NOD) round off the top five methods with 46 or 6.12% and 38 or 5.05% respectively of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 1.10: Sampling distribution of case outcomes for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Outcome	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Judgment in Favour of Plaintiff	68	100
Total	68	100

The above table summarizes the distribution of a sample of case outcomes in the second quarter of 2025 at the Corporate Area Civil Court. Judgements in favor of the plaintiff accounts for 100% of the sample. This probability distribution provides important insights into the results of cases and the likelihood of matters being awarded in favor of the various party types, which may be involved in a case.

Table 1.11: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross case disposal rate (%)
885	364	1193	134.80	41.13

The above table shows 885 new big claims cases filed at the Corporate Area Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 186 of these cases were disposed and 178 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 41.13%, a 4.36 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 693 cases were disposed, and 500 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 134.80%, which exceeds the international standard on this metric, and is a 0.07 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

The estimated net case disposal rate for the quarter is 26.31%, which is 0.92 percentage points below the net disposal rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net case clearance rate is 98.02%, which is roughly 2.60 percentage points below the rate recorded in 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 1.12a: Descriptive Statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive Statistics (days)

Number of observations	369
Mean	265.9973
Median	133.0000
Mode	126.00
Std. Deviation	339.32409
Skewness	3.448
Std. Error of Skewness	.127
Range	2515.00
Minimum	3.00
Maximum	2518.00

The above table outlines summary data on 369 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Corporate Area Court – Civil Division. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 266 days or approximately 8.9 months, while the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 126 days. The standard deviation of roughly 339 days is an indication that there is a wide variation in the distribution of the scores, while the positive skewness is seen as an indication that there were markedly more scores in the data set which fall below the overall average time. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 2,518 days or roughly 7 years old, while the minimum time taken was 3 days.

Table 1.12b: Descriptive Statistics on the time between reissue and disposal of matters resolved in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive Statistics (days)

Number of observations	51
Mean	327.6078
Median	280.0000
Mode	245.00
Std. Deviation	348.20058
Skewness	4.771
Std. Error of Skewness	.333
Range	2421.00
Minimum	20.00
Maximum	2441.00

The above table outlines summary data on the time between the reissue and disposal of a sample of 51 matters at the Corporate Area Civil Court. The average time between the reissue date and date of disposition is 328 days or roughly 10.9 months. The standard deviation suggests that there was a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores and the positive skewness suggests that the larger proportion of the scores in this data series fell below the overall average. A sample of 129 reissued matters in an inactive state at the end of the quarter reveals an average age in that status of approximately 136 days.

Table 1.13a: Descriptive Statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	3710
Mean	766.7555
Median	704.0000
Mode	747.00
Std. Deviation	605.33877
Skewness	1.483
Std. Error of Skewness	.040
Range	4941.00
Minimum	4.00
Maximum	4945.00

The above data is based on a sample of 3,710 active civil matters as of the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The average age of these matters was roughly 767 days or roughly 26 months, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 747 days. The standard deviation of roughly 605 days suggests that there is some dispersion in the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were proportionately more scores in the data set which fell below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 4,945 days old or roughly 13.7 years, while the minimum time is 4 days.

Table 1.13b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	70
Mean	358.6429
Median	284.0000
Mode	368.00
Std. Deviation	402.39951
Skewness	3.954
Std. Error of Skewness	.287
Range	2472.00
Minimum	45.00
Maximum	2517.00

The above table outlines summary data on the average age of a sample of 70 active reissued matters at the Corporate Area Civil Court as at the end of the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The average age of these matters was roughly 359 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 368 days, and the median age was 284 days. The standard deviation indicates that there was a large variation among the individual scores, with the positive skewness indicating that a larger proportion of the ages were below the overall series average. The highest age in the data set was 2,517 days and the lowest was 45 days. Cases which are reissued for a specific date are considered as active as distinct from cases reissued on application (R.I.A) which are classified as inactive cases.

Chapter 2.0: Clarendon Parish Court – Civil Division

2.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Clarendon Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 2.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	235	82.75
Disposed	49	17.25
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	284	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 284 new cases filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 235 cases or 82.75% of these cases were still active, while 49 were disposed. These results produce an estimated net case disposal rate of 17.25%, which is 4.42 percentage points below the net disposal rate recorded in the previous second quarter of 2024.

Table 2.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	284	84.02
Small Claim	54	15.98
Total	338	100.00

The above table represents a sampling distribution of 338 civil claims filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of which 284 or 84.02% were big claims, while 54 or 15.98% were small claims.

Table 2.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Clarendon parish court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	177	52.52
Damages for Negligence	44	13.06
Recovery of Possession	26	7.72
Trespass	18	5.34
Breach of Termination and Redundancy Payment Act	10	2.97
Sub-total	275	81.60

Total sample size of causes of action= 337

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action for cases filed in the quarter at the Clarendon Parish Court was breach of contract with 177 or approximately 52.52% of the sample. Damages for negligence with 44 or 13.06% and recovery of possession with 26 or 7.72% rank next. Trespass with 18 or 5.34% and breach of Termination and Redundancy Payment Act with 2.97% of the sample rounds off the causes of action in this representative sample.

Table 2.04: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	248	73.37
Chapelton Outstation	47	13.91
Lionel Town Outstation	34	10.06
Frankfield Outstation	9	2.66
Total	338*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 284 cases**

The majority of a sample of 338 new matters filed in the quarter were entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 248 or 73.37% of the total sample. The Chapelton Outstation accounted for 47 or 13.91% of the cases filed. The Lionel Town outstation

accounted for 34 or 10.06% and the Frankfield outstation accounted for 9 or 2.66% of the new cases heard.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 2.05: Distribution of plaintiffs in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	152	44.97
Male	152	44.97
Trading As	27	7.99
Registered Company	7	2.07
Total	338	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 338 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Clarendon Parish Court, males and females accounted for the highest proportion of the sample with 152 or 44.97% each of the sample. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for 27 or 7.99% of the sample and registered companies accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 2.07% of the sample.

Table 2.06: Distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	216	64.48
Female	104	31.04
Trading As	15	4.48
Total	335	100.00

There were 335 records on the gender of defendants for new matters entered in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 216 or 64.48% of the sample, followed by females with 104 or 31.04% of the sample. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 15 or 4.48% of the sample.

2.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 2.07: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	142	37.47
Trial	136	35.88
Default Judgment Date	70	18.47
Part-Heard Date	27	7.12
Hearing of Application	4	1.06
Total	379	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 379 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a judgment, mention, part heard, trial date or similar procedural dates. The highest proportion, 142 or 37.47% of the sample, were adjourned for mention dates. Rounding off the incidences of procedural adjournments were matters adjourned for a trial date with 136 or 35.88%, matters adjourned for a default judgment date with 70 or 18.47% and matters adjournment for a part heard date with 7.12% of the sample.

Table 2.08: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Return/Re-Issued	68	15.67
Defendant Absent	61	14.06
Parties in Discussion	27	6.22
Both Parties Absent	21	4.84
New Date	21	4.84
Sub-total	198	45.62

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 434

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 434 incidences of adjournments and continuances in the second quarter of 2025. Adjournments for no return or for re-issue accounted for 68 or 15.67% of the sample and the absence of defendants accounted for 61 or 14.06% of the sample. Parties in discussion accounted for 27 or 6.22%, the absence of both parties and adjournments for a new date to be set accounted for 21 or 4.84% each of the sample.

Table 2.09: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	47
Average Incidence	1.2

Corresponding to 37 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 47 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 37 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.2 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had approximately 12 reissue incidences.

Table 2.10: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	165	52.88
Consent	42	13.46
Settlement	31	9.94
Final Judgment	14	4.49
Default Judgment	13	4.17
Sub-total	265	84.94

NB: there were 312 matters were disposed

A total of 312 civil matters were disposed of at the Clarendon Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. The above table details the top five methods of disposition, which account for 265 or 84.94% of the total sample. The list is led by matters struck out with 165 or 52.88% and matters disposed of by consent with 42 or 13.46% of the sample. Matters disposed by settlements with 31 or 9.94% of the sample ranked next, followed by matters disposed by final judgments with 14 or 4.49%. Default judgments round off the top methods of disposition with 4.17% of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 2.11: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty rate for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Sample of trial dates set	Number of trial dates adjourned	Trial date certainty rate (%)
48	3	93.75

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 48 trial dates were set in the quarter, of which 3 were adjourned. This results in an estimated trial date certainty rate of 93.75%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an

approximately 94% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment and is 18.28 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

Table 2.12: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross clearance rate (%)	Approximate net case disposal rate (%)
284	49	266	93.66	17.25

The above table shows 284 new big claims cases filed at the Clarendon Parish Court during the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 265 cases were disposed, and 1 case became inactive during the quarter, several of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 93.66%, which meets the international standard on this metric, and is a 10.42 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

The net case disposal rate is 17.25%, a 4.42 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net case clearance rate is 93.31%, which is approximately 6.27 percentage points below the rate recorded in 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 2.13: Descriptive Statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	142
Mean	249.3521
Median	124.5000
Mode	39.00
Std. Deviation	282.36075
Skewness	1.984
Std. Error of Skewness	.203
Range	1414.00
Minimum	14.00
Maximum	1428.00

The above table outlines sample data on 142 civil matters disposed of in the second quarter of 2025 at the Clarendon Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 249 days or 8.3 months. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 39 days and the median time was 124.50 days. The standard deviation of approximately 282 days is an indication that there is a large variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness suggests that a higher proportion of the scores in the data set fell below the overall average time to disposition. The oldest matter disposed of in the sample was 1,428 days or approximately 4 years old, while the minimum time taken was 14 days.

Table 2.14a: Descriptive Statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	514
Mean	424.7374
Median	266.0000
Mode	56.00
Std. Deviation	412.89492
Skewness	1.123
Std. Error of Skewness	.108
Range	1572.00
Minimum	10.00
Maximum	1582.00

The above data is based on a sample of 514 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 425 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 56 days and the median age in the distribution was 266 days. The standard deviation of approximately 413 days suggests that there is some variation in the individual scores around the average, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were more scores in the data set which fell below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 1,582 days old or approximately 4.4 years, while the minimum time taken is 10 days.

Table 2.14b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	125
Mean	398.8960
Median	301.0000
Mode	301.00
Std. Deviation	333.51921
Skewness	.989
Std. Error of Skewness	.217
Range	1446.00
Minimum	10.00
Maximum	1456.00

The above table outlines summary data on the average age of a sample of 125 active reissued matters at the Clarendon Civil Court as at the end of the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 399 days, while the most frequently occurring age and the median age were both 301 days. The standard deviation indicates that there was some dispersion in the individual scores, with the positive skewness indicating that a larger proportion of the ages were below the average. The highest age in the data set was 1,456 days and the lowest was 10 days. Cases which are reissued for a specific date are considered as active as distinct from cases reissued on application (R.I.A) which are classified as inactive cases.

Chapter 3.0: St. Catherine Parish Court –Civil Division

3.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. Catherine Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 3.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	637	89.47
Disposed	73	10.25
Inactive	2	0.28
Total	712	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 712 new cases filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 637 cases or 89.47% of these cases were still active, while 73 were disposed and 2 rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 10.53%, which is 9.33 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

Table 3.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	805	90.35
Small Claim	85	9.54
POCA	1	0.11
Total	891	100.00

The above table shows that from a sample of 891 claims filed in the second quarter of 2025, 805 or 90.35% were big claims, 85 or 9.54% were small claims and 0.11% were Proceeds of Crime (POCA) claims.

Table 3.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Catherine Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	300	33.78
Damages for Negligence	142	15.99
Recovery of Possession	117	13.18
Rent Owing and Continuing	67	7.55
Rent Owing, Continuing and Recovery of Possession	50	5.63
Sub-total	676	76.13

Total sample size of causes of action= 888

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table details a sample of 888 causes of action entered before the St. Catherine Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. The leading cause of action shown in this sample was breach of contract with 300 or approximately 33.78% of the sample, damages for negligence with 142 or 15.99% and recovery of possession with 117 or 13.18%, which rounds off the top three. The top five causes of action are rounded off by rent owing and continuing with 67 or 7.55% and rent owing, continuing and recovery of possession with 50 or 5.63% of the sample. The causes of action which are listed above, account for 76.13% of the total sample of causes of action.

Table 3.04: Sampling distribution of types of service for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bailiff	111	68.94
District Constable	30	18.63
Personal	20	12.42
Total	161	100.00

The types of service as used in the above table refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the bailiff accounted for the majority of the sample with 111 or 68.94% of the sample, service by a district constable accounted for 30 or 18.63% and personal service accounted for 20 or 12.42% of the sample.

Table 3.05: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	710	79.95
Linstead Outstation	72	8.11
Courtroom #6 (main courthouse)	57	6.42
Old Harbour Outstation	47	5.29
Courtroom #5 (main courthouse)	1	0.11
Portmore Outstation	1	0.11
Total	888*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 709 cases**

The majority of the sample of 888 new claims filed in the second quarter was entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 710 or 79.95% of the total sample. The 72 or 8.11% that were entered in the Linstead Outstation followed this, followed by the courtroom 6 at the main courthouse which accounted for 57 or 6.42% of the claims.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 3.06: Distribution of plaintiffs in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	391	44.13
Male	341	38.49
Registered Company	154	17.38
Total	886	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the 886 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025, females accounted for the highest proportion of the sample with 391 or 44.13%, followed by males with 341 or 38.49% and registered companies with 154 or 17.38% of the sample.

Table 3.07: Distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	472	53.94
Female	375	42.86
Registered Company	28	3.20
Total	875	100.00

There were 875 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 472 or 53.94% of the total sample, followed by females with 375 or 42.86%. Registered companies account for the remaining proportion with 28 or 3.20% of the total sample.

3.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 3.08: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Trial	292	36.87
Mention Date	221	27.90
Default Judgment Date	165	20.83
Part-Heard Date	108	13.64
Hearing of Application	6	0.76
Total	792	100.00

The above table shows the sampling distribution of 792 matters that went to court during the second quarter of 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard, or trial date or similar procedural date. The highest proportion of the sample, 292 or 36.87% were adjourned for a trial date and 221 or 27.90% were adjourned for a mention date. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments were 165 or 20.83% of matters, which were adjourned for a default judgment date. Matters adjournment for part heard dates accounted for 108 or 13.64% of the sample.

Table 3.09: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Return/Re-Issued	302	27.68
Defendant Absent	120	11.00
Both Parties Absent	86	7.88
Plaintiffs absent	50	4.58
Parties in Discussion	42	3.85
Sub-total	600	55.00

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled= 1,091

The above table details a sample of 1,091 adjournments or continuances heard in the quarter, the top five of which are enumerated in the above table. Adjournments for no return/for reissue with 302 or 27.68% of the total sample, adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 120 or 11% and the absence of both parties with 86 or 7.88% and adjournments due to absence of plaintiffs with 50 or 4.58% round off the top reasons for adjournment for the quarter. Adjournments due to parties in discussion with 42 or 3.85% complete the list. The top 5 reasons for adjournment account for 55% of the total sample.

Table 3.10: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	28
Average Incidence	1.4

Corresponding to 20 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance of cases in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 28 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 20 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.4 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had approximately 14 reissue incidences.

Table 3.11: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	411	42.20
Consent	144	14.78
Settlement	111	11.40
Default Judgment	110	11.29
Trial	45	4.62
Sub-total	821	84.29

NB: There were 974 matters disposed

The above table details the sampling distribution of the five leading methods of disposition using a sample of 974 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2025. The list is led by matters struck out with 411 or 42.20% of the disposals, followed matters disposed by consent with 144 or 14.78%, matters disposed by settlements with 111 or 11.40% and matters disposed by default judgment with 110 or 11.29%. Matters disposed by trial account for 45 or 4.62% of the sample. The top 5 methods of disposition listed account for 84.29% of the sample.

Table 3.12: Sampling distribution of Trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
152	12	92.11

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 152 trial dates were set in the quarter shows that 12 were adjourned. This results in a trial date certainty rate of 92.11%, suggesting that during the quarter, there was an approximately 92% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. This rate meets the prescribed international benchmark of between 90% and 100%.

Table 3.13: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Estimated gross Case clearance rate (%)	Estimated gross Case disposal rate (%)
712	75	760	106.74	10.53

The above table shows 712 new cases filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 73 of these cases were disposed and 2 cases became inactive, leading to a gross case disposal rate of 10.53%, which is 9.33 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 747 cases were disposed, and 13 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to a gross case clearance rate of 106.74%, which meets the international standard for the case clearance rate and is 38.95 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 10.28%, which is 9.31 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net clearance for the quarter is 105.21%, which is 34.31 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 3.14a: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	697
Mean	595.6442
Median	320.0000
Mode	320.00
Std. Deviation	714.37445
Skewness	1.951
Std. Error of Skewness	.093
Range	3635.00
Minimum	7.00
Maximum	3642.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 697 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the St. Catherine Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 599 days or 20 months, which is approximately 36 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2024. The most frequently occurring time to disposition and the median time were both 320 days. The standard deviation of 714 days is an indication that there is a large amount of dispersion of the scores around the overall mean. The positive skewness suggests that a larger proportion of the scores are below around the overall average time to disposal. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 3,642 days or approximately 10.1 years old, while the youngest was 7 days.

Table 3.14b: Descriptive Statistics on the time between reissue and disposal of matters resolved in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive Statistics (days)

Number of observations	71
Mean	1211.7465
Median	1184.0000
Mode	1184.00
Std. Deviation	640.68976
Skewness	1.046
Std. Error of Skewness	.285
Range	3298.00
Minimum	21.00
Maximum	3319.00

The above table outlines summary data on the time between the reissue and disposal of a sample of 71 matters at the St. Catherine Parish Court. The average time between the reissue date and date of disposition is 1,212 days or approximately 3.4 years. The standard deviation suggests that there was some amount of variation in the distribution of the scores and the positive skewness suggests that the larger proportion of the scores in this data series are below the overall average.

Table 3.15a: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	1387
Mean	626.6352
Median	361.0000
Mode	298.00
Std. Deviation	706.50235
Skewness	2.165
Std. Error of Skewness	.066
Range	6310.00
Minimum	3.00
Maximum	6313.00

The above data is based on a sample of 1,387 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 627 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 298 days. The standard deviation of approximately 707 days suggests that there is a large dispersion in the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set which fell below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 6,313 days old or approximately 17.5 years, while the minimum time taken is 3 days.

Table 3.15b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	66
Mean	926.2273
Median	1207.0000
Mode	46.00
Std. Deviation	636.93414
Skewness	-.324
Std. Error of Skewness	.295
Range	1813.00
Minimum	11.00
Maximum	1824.00

The above table outlines summary data on the average age of a sample of 66 active reissued matters at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at the end of the second ended June 30, 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 926 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 46 days, and the median age was 1,207 days. The standard deviation indicates that there was some dispersion in the individual scores, with the negative skewness indicating that a larger proportion of the ages were close to the overall average. The highest age in the data set was 1,824 days and the lowest was 2 days. Cases which are reissued for a specific date are considered as active as distinct from cases reissued on application (R.I.A) which are classified as inactive cases.

Chapter 4.0: Trelawny Parish Court –Civil Division

4.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Trelawny Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 4.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	131	87.33
Disposed	19	12.67
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	150	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 150 new cases filed at the Trelawny Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 131 or 87.33% of these cases were active, and 19 or 12.67% were disposed at the end of the quarter. This produces a estimated net case disposal rate of 12.67% for the quarter, a 2.86 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 4.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	142	87.12
Small Claim	21	12.88
Total	163	100.00

The above table represents a sampling distribution of 163 civil claims filed at the Trelawny Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of which 142 or 87.12% were big claims, while 21 or 12.88% were small claims.

Table 4.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Trelawny Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Balance on Principal Interest	52	32.50
Recovery of Possession	22	13.75
Return of cash	11	6.88
Arrears of rent	9	5.63
Money Owing	9	5.63
Sub-total	103	64.38

Total sample size of causes of action = 160

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, among the leading causes of action in the quarter were balance on principal interest with 52 or 32.50% and recovery of possession with 22 or 13.75% of the sample. Return of cash with 11 or 6.88% and arrears of rent and money owing with 9 or 5.63% each of the sample close out the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 64.38% of all the total sample of 160 causes of action.

Table 4.04: Sampling distribution of types of service for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Personal	116	92.06
Bailiff	10	7.94
Total	126	100.00

Types of service refer to the formal way in which defendants whom a claim is made against are summoned to court. In the table above, personal service accounted for the majority of the sample with 116 or 92.06% of the sample. Service by the bailiff with 10 or 7.94% accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample.

Table 4.05: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Falmouth Outstation	129	79.14
Ulster Spring Outstation	19	11.66
Clarks Town Outstation	15	9.20
Total	163*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 150 cases**

The majority of the sample of 163 new matters filed in 79.14% of the accommodations was entered in the Falmouth outstation. The 19 or 11.66% of the matters that were entered in the Ulster Spring Outstation followed this, while court sittings at the Clarks Town Outstation ranked next with 15 or 9.20% of the accommodations.

Table 4.06: Distribution of applications filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Application	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Application for Court Order	163	100
Total	163	100

A sample of 163 applications filed during the second quarter of 2025 revealed that applications for court order accounted for 100% of the sample.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 4.07: Distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Registered Company	56	44.09
Female	44	34.65
Male	27	21.26
Total	127	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 127 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Trelawny Parish Court, registered companies accounted for the highest proportion

of plaintiffs with 56 or 44.09%, followed by females with 44 or 34.65%. Males accounted for the remaining 27 or 21.26% of the sample.

Table 4.08: Distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	49	52.13
Female	43	45.74
Registered Company	2	2.13
Total	94	100.00

There were 94 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 49 or 52.13% of the sample, followed by females with 43 or 45.74%. Registered companies accounted for the remaining 2 or 2.13% of the sample.

4.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 4.09: Distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	73	48.34
Part-Heard Date	29	19.21
Trial	29	19.21
Default Judgment Date	20	13.25
Total	151	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 151 matters that were heard during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard, trial or similar procedural date. The largest proportion, 73 or 48.34% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 29 or 19.21%, which were adjourned for trial dates and part heard dates. Matters adjourned for default judgment dates with 20 or 13.25% ranked next. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for mention dates which is expected in civil and most other case types.

Table 4.10: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Re-issue	78	36.97
Defendant Absent	29	13.74
Both Parties Absent	18	8.53
Plaintiff Absent	10	4.74
New date	3	1.42
Sub-total	138	65.40

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 211

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 211 incidence of adjournments heard in the second quarter of 2025. Adjournments for reissue with 78 or 36.97% of the sample, adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 29 or 13.74%, the absence of both parties with 18 or 8.53% and the absence of plaintiffs with 10 or 4.74% of the sample feature prominently on the list. Adjournments for a new date to be set with 3 or 1.42% of the sample close out the list. The top five reasons for adjournments, which are listed above, account for 65.40% of the entire sample.

Table 4.11: Sampling distribution of the leading incidence of reissued matters for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	92
Average Incidence	1.1

Corresponds to 83 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 92 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 83 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.1 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had approximately 11 reissue incidences.

Table 4.12: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	61	39.10
Consent	30	19.23
Default judgment	17	10.90
Settlement	12	7.69
Final Judgment	9	5.77
Sub-total	129	82.69

NB: There were 156 matters disposed

The above table details the sampling distribution of the leading methods of disposition using a sample of 156 matters disposed of during the second quarter of 2025. The list is led by matters struck out with 61 or 39.10% of the dispositions, followed by matters disposed by consent with 30 or 19.23% and matters disposed by default judgment with 17 or 10.90% of the sample. Settlements account for 12 or 7.69% of the sample and final judgments account for 9 or 5.77% of the sample. The top five methods of dispositions enumerated above accounted for 82.69% of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 4.13: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
18	3	83.33

Another important performance metric is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 18 trial dates set in the quarter revealed that 3 were adjourned. This results in an overall estimated trial date certainty rate of 83.33% which suggests that during the quarter there was approximately an 83% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. This outcome falls

below the prescribed international benchmark of between 90% and 100% and is 5.24 percentage points below the figure registered in the corresponding period in 2024.

Table 4.14: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Estimated Gross Case clearance rate (%)	Estimated net case disposal rate (%)
150	19	149	99.33	12.67

The above table shows 150 new cases filed at the Trelawny Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. An approximate gross figure of 143 cases was disposed and 6 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to a gross case clearance rate of 99.33%, which meets the international standard for the case clearance rate and is 51.95 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

The estimated net case disposal rate is 12.67%, which is 2.86 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance for the quarter is 95.33%, which is 25.06 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 4.15a: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	118
Mean	172.5847
Median	91.0000
Mode	63.00
Std. Deviation	228.66877
Skewness	4.318
Std. Error of Skewness	.223
Range	1902.00
Minimum	1.00
Maximum	1903.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 118 civil cases disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Trelawny Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of this sample of cases is approximately 173 days or 5.8 months. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 63 days and the median time was 91 days. The high standard deviation of approximately 229 days suggests that the times taken to disposition were spread out over a large range of values and the positive skewness is an indication that a greater proportion of times to disposition fell below the overall average time. The oldest case disposed in the quarter was 1,903 days or approximately 5.3 years old, while minimum time taken to disposed cases was 1 day.

Table 4.15b: Descriptive Statistics on the time between reissue and disposal of matters resolved in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive Statistics (days)

Number of observations	56
Mean	95.1964
Median	63.0000
Mode	63.00
Std. Deviation	94.96974
Skewness	3.729
Std. Error of Skewness	.319
Range	558.00
Minimum	19.00
Maximum	577.00

The above table outlines summary data on the time between the reissue and disposal of a sample of 56 matters at the Trelawny Parish Court. The average time between the reissue date and date of disposition is 95 days or roughly 3.2 months. The standard deviation suggests that there was a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores and the positive skewness suggests that the majority of the scores in this data series fell below the overall average.

Table 4.16a: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	203
Mean	410.9704
Median	179.0000
Mode	48.00
Std. Deviation	524.76443
Skewness	2.087
Std. Error of Skewness	.171
Range	2514.00
Minimum	20.00
Maximum	2534.00

The above data is computed using 203 active cases at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these cases was approximately 411 days (1.1 years), while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 48 days. The standard deviation of approximately 525 days suggests that there is a large amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the mean, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were more scores in the data set which fall below the overall mean. The oldest active case in this sample is 2,534 days (7 years old), while the youngest is 20 days.

Table 4.16b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	72
Mean	100.0694
Median	55.5000
Mode	48.00
Std. Deviation	136.05388
Skewness	3.404
Std. Error of Skewness	.283
Range	770.00
Minimum	20.00
Maximum	790.00

The above table outlines summary data on the time average age of a sample of 72 active reissued matters at the Trelawny Parish Court as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The average age of these matters was roughly 100 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 48 days, and the median age was 55.50 days. The high standard deviation indicates that there was a large amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series mean, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were proportionately more scores in the data set, which fall below the overall average age of cases. The highest age in the data set was 790 days and the lowest was 20 days.

Chapter 5.0: St. Ann Parish Court –Civil Division

5.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. Ann Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 5.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	320	80.20
Disposed	77	19.30
Inactive	2	0.50
Total	399	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 399 new cases filed at the St. Ann Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 320 cases or 80.20% of these cases were still active, 77 were disposed and 2 were rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 19.80%, which is a 2.77 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 5.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claims	430	85.15
Small Claims	73	14.46
POCA	2	0.40
Total	505	100.00

The above table shows that from 505 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2025, the majority of which were big claims with 430 or 85.15%, while 73 or 14.46% were small claims and 2 or 0.40% were Proceeds of Crime (POCA) claims.

Table 5.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Ann Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	94	18.88
Recovery of Possession	87	17.47
Money Owing	73	14.66
Rent Owing and continuing	52	10.44
Damages for Negligence	32	6.43
Sub-total	338	67.87

Total sample size of causes of action (N) = 498

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table uses a sample of 498 matters, from which the leading causes of action filed in the second quarter of 2025 was breach of contract with 94 or approximately 18.88% of the sample and recovery of possession with 87 or 17.47% of the sample. Money owing with 73 or 14.66% of the sample ranks next. Rent owing and continuing with 52 or 10.44% and damages for negligence with 32 or 6.43% of the total sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 67.87% of the sample of causes of action.

Table 5.04: Sampling distribution of types of service filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
District Constable	37	46.84
Bailiff	24	30.38
Personal	18	22.78
Total	79	100.00

The types of service as used in the above table refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the district constable accounted for the highest proportion of the sample with 37 or 46.84% of the sample. Service by the bailiff accounted for 24 or 30.38% and personal service with 18 or 22.78% of the sample rank next.

Table 5.05: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	105	45.26
Claremont Outstation	58	25.00
Church Hall	44	18.97
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	25	10.78
Total	232*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 191 cases**

The highest proportion of a sample of 232 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 were entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, accounting for 105 or 45.26% of the total sample. The Claremont Outstation accounted for 58 or 25%, Church Hall accounted for 44 or 18.97% and courtroom 2 at the main courthouse accounted for 25 or 10.78% of the accommodations.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 5.06: Distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	249	50.00
Female	196	39.36
Registered Company	53	10.64
Total	498	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 498 new matters filed in the quarter, males accounted for the highest proportion of the sample with 249 or 50%, followed by females with 196 or 39.36% and registered companies with 53 or 10.64% of the total sample.

Table 5.07: Distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	298	59.60
Female	144	28.80
Registered Company	53	10.60
Trading As	5	1.00
Total	500	100.00

There were 500 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 298 or 59.60% of the total sample, followed by females with 144 or 28.80%. Registered companies accounted for 53 or 10.60% of the total sample and individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 5 or 1% of the sample.

5.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 5.08: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	274	40.41
Trial	140	20.65
Part-Heard Date	132	19.47
Default Judgment Date	96	14.16
Final Judgment Date	26	3.83
Hearing of Application	10	1.47
Total	678	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 678 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard dates and similar procedural dates. Adjournments for mention dates accounted for 274 or 40.41% of the sample, followed by 140 or 20.65%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Matters disposed for part heard dates accounted for 132 or 19.47% and matters adjourned for a default judgment date account for 96 or 14.16% of the total sample. As with most other courts, this data decisively suggests that there is a greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention date, though this is not an unsurprising result given that mention court stings are intrinsic to the progression of civil and other cases.

Table 5.09: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Defendant Absent	147	18.94
No Return/Re-Issued	110	14.18
pending settlement	25	3.22
Judge Absent/Ill	24	3.09
Attorney Absent	23	2.96
Sub-total	329	42.40

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 776

The above table details a sample of 776 reasons for adjournment or continuances for matters that went to court in the second quarter of 2025, the top five of which are enumerated in the above table. Adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 147 or 18.94% of the sample, adjournments for no return/for re-issue with 110 or 14.18% and pending settlements with 25 or 3.22% of the sample rounds off the top three reasons for adjournment for the quarter in this sample. The list is completed by adjournments due to the absence or illness of the judge with 24 or 3.09% and the absence of attorneys with 23 or 2.96% of the sample. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above, account for 42.40% of the total sample of adjournments and continuances.

Table 5.10: Sampling distribution of the leading incidence of reissued matters for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	69
Average Incidence	1.2

Corresponds to 58 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 69 incidences of reissue, corresponding to

58 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.2 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had approximately 12 reissue incidences.

Table 5.11: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	149	34.41
Consent	96	22.17
Settlement	42	9.70
Default Judgment	39	9.01
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	32	7.39
Sub-total	358	82.68

NB: There were 433 matters disposed

A sample of 433 matters disposed of during the second quarter of 2025 revealed that 149 or 34.41% of matters were struck out, 96 or 22.17% were disposed by consent and 42 or 9.70% of the sample were disposed by settlements. Matters disposed by default judgment with 39 or 9.01% and Notice of Discontinuance (NOD) with 32 or 7.39% of the total sample of disposals complete the top five for the quarter. The top five methods of disposition enumerated above, account for 82.68% of the total sample of dispositions. This data provides insights into the overall distribution of the methods of disposition in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 5.12: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
33	0	100

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 33 trial dates set in the quarter revealed that none were adjourned. This results in an overall trial

date certainty rate of 100%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an approximately 100% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. This meets the prescribed international benchmark of between 90% and 100%.

Table 5.13: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of date of case initiation)	Approximate gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross case disposal rate (%)
399	79	367	91.98	19.80

The above table shows 399 new cases filed at the St. Ann Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 77 cases were disposed, and 2 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 19.80%, a decrease of 2.77 percentage points compared to the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 355 cases was disposed, and 12 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 91.98%, which meets the international standard for this metric and represents an 8.59 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 19.40%, an increase of 7.10 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 89.42%, an increase of 13.37 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 5.14: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive Statistics (in days)

Number of observations	249
Mean	359.8153
Median	120.0000
Mode	56.00
Std. Deviation	540.52224
Skewness	3.215
Std. Error of Skewness	.154
Range	3752.00
Minimum	7.00
Maximum	3759.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 249 civil matters disposed of in the second quarter of 2025 at the St. Ann Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 360 days or 12 months, which is approximately 44 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2024. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 56 days. The standard deviation of 541 days is an indication that there is a wide variation in the distribution of the scores, while the positive skewness suggests that there were proportionately more scores in the data set that fell below the overall average scores. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 3,759 days or approximately 10.4 years old, while the minimum time taken was 7 days.

Table 5.15a: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	1671
Mean	662.7307
Median	509.0000
Mode	89.00
Std. Deviation	651.36741
Skewness	1.935
Std. Error of Skewness	.060
Range	5125.00
Minimum	5.00
Maximum	5130.00

The above data is based on a sample of 1,671 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 663 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 89 days. The standard deviation of approximately 651 days suggests that there is a large amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series average, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were proportionately more scores in the data set, which fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter is 5,130 days old or approximately 14.3 years, while the minimum age is 5 days.

Table 5.15b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	115
Mean	491.9130
Median	438.0000
Mode	447.00
Std. Deviation	667.73098
Skewness	3.349
Std. Error of Skewness	.226
Range	4125.00
Minimum	5.00
Maximum	4130.00

The above table outlines summary data on the time average age of a sample of 115 active reissued matters at the St. Ann Parish Court as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The average age of these matters was roughly 492 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 447 days, and the median age was 438 days. The high standard deviation indicates that there was a large amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series mean, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were proportionately more scores in the data set, which fell below the overall average age of cases. The highest age in the data set was 4,130 days and the lowest was 5 days.

5.3: Browns Town Outstation –Civil Division

5.3.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Brown's Town outstation in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 5.3.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	61	82.43
Disposed	13	17.57
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	74	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 74 new cases filed at Brown's Town Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 61 cases or 82.43% of these cases were still active and 13 were disposed. These results produce an estimated net disposal rate of 17.57% for the quarter, which is an 11.40 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 5.3.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claims	62	71.26
Small Claims	25	28.74
Total	87	100.00

The above table shows that of the 87 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2025, the majority of which were big claims with 62 or 71.26%, while 25 or 28.74 were small claims.

Table 5.3.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Browns Town Outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Money Owing	20	23.81
Breach of Contract	18	21.43
Damages to property	6	7.14
Damages for Negligence	5	5.95
Recovery of Possession	4	4.76
Sub-total	53	63.10

Total sample size of causes of action (N) = 84

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table uses a sample of 84 matters, from which the leading causes of action filed in the second quarter of 2025 was money owing with 20 or approximately 23.81% of the sample and breach of contract with 18 or 21.43% of the sample. Damages to property with 6 or 7.14% of the sample rank next. Damages for negligence with 5 or 5.95% and recovery of possession with 4 or 4.76% of the total sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 63.10% of the sample of causes of action.

Table 5.3.04: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	87	100
Total	87*	100

***Note: Corresponds to 74 cases**

All of a sample of 87 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 were entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 5.3.05: Distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	55	63.22
Female	32	36.78
Total	87	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 87 new matters filed in the quarter, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 55 or 63.22% of the sample, followed by females with 32 or 36.78% of the total sample.

Table 5.3.06: Distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	60	68.97
Female	24	27.59
Trading As	2	2.30
Registered Company	1	1.15
Total	87	100.00

There were 87 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 60 or 68.97% of the total sample, followed by females with 24 or 27.59%. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for 2 or 2.30% and registered companies accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 1.15%.

5.3.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 5.3.07: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	75	44.12
Trial	45	26.47
Default Judgment Date	27	15.88
Part-Heard Date	17	10.00
Final Judgment Date	5	2.94
Hearing of Application	1	0.59
Total	170	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 170 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard dates and similar procedural dates. Adjournments for mention dates accounted for 75 or 44.12% of the sample, followed by 45 or 26.47%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Matters adjourned for default judgment dates with 27 or 15.88% and matters adjourned for a part-heard date account for 17 or 10% of the total sample. As with most other courts, this data decisively suggests that there is a greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention date, though this is

not an unsurprising result given that mention court stings are intrinsic to the progression of civil and other cases.

Table 5.3.08: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournments	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Defendant Absent	29	17.68
Judge Absent/Ill	23	14.02
Referred to Mediation	10	6.10
Pending Settlement	5	3.05
Both parties absent	4	2.44
Sub-total	71	43.29

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 164

The above table details a sample of 164 reasons for adjournment or continuances for matters that went to court in the second quarter of 2025, the top five of which are enumerated in the above table. Adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 29 or 17.68% of the sample, adjournments due to the absence of the judge with 23 or 14.02% and referrals to mediation with 10 or 6.10% of the sample rounds off the top reasons for adjournment for the quarter in this sample. The list is completed by pending settlements with 5 or 3.05% and the absence of both parties with 4 or 2.44% of the sample. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above, account for 43.29% of the total sample of adjournments and continuances.

Table 5.3.09: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consent	21	31.82
struck out	17	25.76
Default Judgment	8	12.12
Settlement	6	9.09
Non Suited	4	6.06
Sub-total	56	84.85

NB: There were 66 matters disposed

A sample of 66 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2025 revealed that 21 or 31.82% of matters disposed by consent and 17 or 25.76% were struck out. Matters disposed by default judgments with 8 or 12.12% rank next. Matters disposed by settlements with 6 or 9.09% and non-suited with 4 or 6.06% of the total sample of disposals complete the top five for the quarter. The top five methods of disposition enumerated above, account for 84.85% of the total sample of dispositions. This data provides insights into the overall distribution of the methods of disposition in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 5.3.10: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate net Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate net case disposal rate (%)
74	13	62	83.78	17.57

The above table shows 74 new cases filed at the Brown's Town Outstation during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 13 cases were disposed, leading to an estimated net case disposal rate of 17.57%, an increase of 11.40 percentage points compared to the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 62 cases was disposed during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated net case clearance rate of 83.78%, which falls below the international standard for this metric and represents a 43.04 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 5.3.11.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	44
Mean	318.0909
Median	120.0000
Mode	120.00
Std. Deviation	468.32491
Skewness	1.973
Std. Error of Skewness	.357
Range	1793.00
Minimum	7.00
Maximum	1800.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 44 civil matters disposed of in the second quarter of 2025 at the Brown's Town Outstation. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 318 days or 10.6 months. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition and the median time were both 120 days. The standard deviation of approximately 468 days is an indication that there is a large amount variation in the distribution of the scores, while the positive skewness suggests that there were more scores in the data set that fell below the overall average scores. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 1,800 days or approximately 5 years old, while the minimum time taken was 7 days.

Table 5.3.12.0: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	998
Mean	659.1042
Median	572.0000
Mode	89.00
Std. Deviation	513.41755
Skewness	.654
Std. Error of Skewness	.077
Range	1985.00
Minimum	17.00
Maximum	2002.00

The above data is based on a sample of 998 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 659 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 89 days. The standard deviation of approximately 513 days suggests that there is some amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series average, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were more scores in the data set, which fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter is 2,002 days old or approximately 5.6 years, while the minimum age is 17 days.

Chapter 6.0: Westmoreland Parish Court –Civil Division

6.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 6.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	133	81.60
Disposed	30	18.40
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	163	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 163 new cases filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 163 cases or 81.60% of these cases were still active, while 30 or 15.26% were disposed. These results produce an estimated net disposal rate of 18.40%, which is a 2.89 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 6.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	181	90.50
Small Claim	19	9.50
Total	200	100.00

The above table shows the sampling distribution of 200 new claims filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025, the majority of 181 or 90.50% were big claims, while 19 or 9.50% were small claims.

Table 6.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Westmoreland Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Recovery of Possession	45	23.56
Breach of Contract	36	18.85
Monies Owing	24	12.57
Specific Performance	11	5.76
Rent Due and owing	10	5.24
Sub-total	126	65.97

Total sample size of causes of action = 191

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action filed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Westmoreland Parish Court was recovery of possession with 45 or approximately 23.56% of the sample. Breach of contract with 36 or 18.85%, monies owing with 24 or 12.57%, specific performance with 11 or 5.76% and rent due and owing with 10 or 5.24% round off the list. These five leading causes of action account for 65.97% of the sample of 191 causes of action.

Table 6.04: Sampling distribution of types of service in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bailiff	123	63.73
Personal	70	36.27
Total	193	100.00

Types of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the bailiff accounted for 123 or 63.73% and personal service accounted for 70 or 36.27% of the sample.

Table 6.05: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	55	46.61
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	34	28.81
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	15	12.71
Whithorn Outstation	14	11.86
Total	118*	100.00

***Note: Corresponds to 95 cases**

The highest proportion of the sample of 118 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 was entered in courtroom number 3 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 55 or 46.61% of the sample. The 34 or 28.81% that were entered in courtroom 1 at the main courthouse followed this. Sittings in courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse accounted for 15 or 12.71% and sittings at the outstation in Whithorn accounted for the remaining 11.86% of the sample.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 6.06: Distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	116	60.10
Female	67	34.72
Registered Company	8	4.15
Trading As	2	1.04
Total	193	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 193 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Westmoreland Parish Court, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 116 or 60.10%, followed by females with 67 or 34.72%. Registered companies accounted for 8 or 4.15% and individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for the remaining 1.04% of the sample.

Table 6.07: Distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	122	61.62
Female	71	35.86
Trading As	4	2.02
Registered Company	1	0.51
Total	198	100.00

There were 198 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. As with the claimants, the majority of defendants were male with 122 or 61.62% of the sample, followed by females with 71 or 35.86%. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for 4 or 2.02% and registered companies accounted for the remaining 0.51% of the sample.%.

6.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 6.08: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	127	51.84
Trial	81	33.06
Part-Heard Date	32	13.06
Hearing of Application	5	2.04
Total	245	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 245 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, a final judgment, mention, part heard, trial date or similar procedural adjournment. The majority, 127 or 51.84%, were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 81 or 33.06%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Rounding off the top incidences of procedural adjournments were 32 or 13.06% of matters, which were adjourned for part heard dates and 5 or 2.04% which were adjourned for the hearing of an application date. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for trial or mention court hearings. This is, however, not an

unusual outcome given that mention court hearings are central to the case flow process in the civil courts.

Table 6.09: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournments	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Return/Re-Issued	59	51.75
Default Judgment	7	6.14
Referred to Mediation	7	6.14
At Counsel's Request	5	4.39
Parties in Discussion	5	4.39
Sub-total	83	72.81

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 114

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 114 incidences of adjournments for matters heard in the second quarter of 2025. Adjournments for no return or for reissue account for the majority of the sample with 59 or 51.75%, while adjournments for default judgments and referrals to mediation rank next with 7 or 6.14% each of the sample. Adjournment at counsel's request and for parties in discussion accounted for 5 or 4.39% each of the sample completes the top five reasons for adjournment for the quarter. The top five reasons for adjournment enumerated above account for 72.81% of the total sample of adjournments and continuances heard in the quarter.

Table 6.10: Sampling distribution of the leading incidence of reissued matters for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	41
Average Incidence	1.5

Corresponds to 28 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 41 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 28 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.5 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had approximately 15 reissue incidences.

Table 6.11: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consent	45	28.30
Struck Out	29	18.24
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	27	16.98
Oral Admission	19	11.95
Final Judgment	11	6.92
Sub-total	131	82.39

NB: There were 159 matters disposed

A total of 159 civil matters were disposed of at the Westmoreland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. The above table details the top five methods of disposal, which account for 82.39% of the total sample. The list is led by matters disposed by consent with 45 or 28.30% of the disposals, followed by matters struck out with 29 or 18.24% of the sample and Notice of Discontinuance (NOD) with 27 or 16.98% of the sample. Matters disposed by oral admissions with 19 or 11.95% and final judgments with 11 or 6.92% round off the top five methods dispositions.

Table 6.12: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
33	1	96.97

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 33 trial dates were set in the quarter; of which 1 was adjourned. This results in an overall trial date certainty rate of 96.97%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an estimated 97% chance that a date set for a trial would proceed without adjournment.

Table 6.13: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross case clearance rate (%)	Approximate net case disposal rate (%)
163	30	145	88.96	18.40

The above table shows 163 new cases filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. A gross figure of 130 cases was disposed, and 15 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 88.96%, which falls below the international standard for this metric and is 1.57 percentage points below the second quarter of 2024 rate.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 18.40%, which is 2.89 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 79.75%, which is 0.61 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 6.14: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	90
Mean	306.9778
Median	176.0000
Mode	273.00
Std. Deviation	344.16729
Skewness	1.774
Std. Error of Skewness	.254
Range	1291.00
Minimum	2.00
Maximum	1293.00

The above table outlines summary data on 90 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Westmoreland Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 307 days or 10.2 months, which is approximately 140 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2024. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 273 days. The standard deviation is an indication that there is a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores around the mean time and the positive skewness is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set fell below the mean. The oldest

matter disposed in the quarter was 1,293 days or approximately 3.6 years, while the minimum time taken was just 2 days.

Table 6.15a: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	425
Mean	728.8941
Median	357.0000
Mode	26.00
Std. Deviation	755.81662
Skewness	.864
Std. Error of Skewness	.118
Range	2282.00
Minimum	19.00
Maximum	2301.00

The above data is based on a sample of 425 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 729 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 26 days. The standard deviation of approximately 756 days suggests that there is a large dispersion of the individual scores around the average. The positive skewness seen is an indication that more scores in the scores in the data set fell below the mean. The oldest age of active cases was 2,301 days or 6.4 years, and the youngest time is 19 days.

Table 6.15b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	41
Mean	318.6829
Median	236.0000
Mode	26.00 ^a
Std. Deviation	324.15162
Skewness	1.523
Std. Error of Skewness	.369
Range	1064.00
Minimum	26.00
Maximum	1090.00

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

The above table outlines summary data on the average age of a sample of 41 active reissued matters at the Westmoreland Parish Court as at the end of the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 319 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 26 days and the median age was 236 days. The standard deviation indicates that there was a large amount of dispersion in the individual scores, with the positive skewness indicating that a larger proportion of the ages were below the average. The highest age in the data set was 1,090 days and the lowest was 26 days. Cases which are reissued for a specific date are considered as active as distinct from cases reissued on application (R.I.A) which are classified as inactive cases.

Chapter 7.0: St. Mary Parish Court –Civil Division

7.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. Mary Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 7.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	110	67.07
Disposed	54	32.93
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	164	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 164 new civil cases filed at the St. Mary Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 110 or 67.07% were still active and 54 or 32.93% were disposed. These results produce an estimated net disposal rate of 32.93% for the quarter, which is a 5.01 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 7.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	146	82.02
Small Claim	32	17.98
Total	178	100.00

The above table shows that of the 178 new claims filed in the quarter, the majority were big claims, which accounted for 146 or 82.02% of the total sample, while 32 or 17.98% were small claims.

Table 7.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Mary Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	45	26.01
Recovery of Possession	32	18.50
Monies Owing	25	14.45
Negligence	21	12.14
Cattle Trespass	10	5.78
Sub-total	133	76.88

Total sample size of causes of action = 173

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The data in the above table is computed using a sample of 173 causes of action. As shown in the above table, the leading causes of action for the quarter at the St. Mary Parish Court were breach of contract with 45 or approximately 26.01% of the sample and recovery of possession with 32 or 18.50% of the total sample of causes of action. Monies owing with 25 or 14.45%, negligence with 21 or 12.14% and cattle trespass with 10 or 5.78% rank next.

Table 7.04: Sampling distribution of types of service filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Personal	125	71.02
Bailiff	51	28.98
Total	176	100.00

The types of service as used above refer to the formal way in which defendants whom a claim is made against are summoned to court. In the table above, personal service accounted for the majority of the sample with 125 or 71.02% of the sample, with service by the bailiff accounting for 51 or 28.98% of the sample.

Table 7.05: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	113	64.20
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	28	15.91
Annotto Bay Outstation	16	9.09
Richmond Outstation	15	8.52
Gayle Outstation	4	2.27
Total	176*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 161 cases**

The above data is computed using a sample of 176 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of this sample was entered into courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 113 or 64.20% of the sample. Sittings at courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse with 28 or 15.91% of the sample and sittings at the Annotto Bay Outstation with 16 or 9.09% and the Richmond outstation with 15 or 8.52% of the sample rounds off the top accommodations.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 7.06: Distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	90	50.85
Female	80	45.20
Registered Company	7	3.95
Total	177	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 177 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 at the St. Mary Parish Court-Civil Division, males accounted for the highest proportion of plaintiffs with 90 or 50.85%, followed by females with 80 or 45.20%. Registered companies with 3.95% accounted for the lowest proportion of the sample.

Table 7.07: Distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	115	64.97
Female	57	32.20
Registered Company	5	2.82
Total	177	100.00

There were 177 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were males with 115 or 64.97%, followed by females with 57 or 32.20% of the sample. Registered companies accounted for the remaining 2.82% of the sample.

7.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 7.08: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Trial	53	58.24
Mention Date	28	30.77
Default Judgment Date	9	9.89
Hearing of Application	1	1.10
Total	91	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 91 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, final judgment, mention, part heard, trial or similar procedural date. The majority, 53 or 58.24% were adjourned for trial dates, followed by 28 or 30.77%, which were adjourned for mention dates. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments were 9 or 9.89% of the matters which were adjourned for default judgment dates. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention hearing and that a notable proportion of the adjournments are for default judgments. The high frequency of adjournments

associated with default judgments is not unusual as this stage is intrinsic to case management and case preparation and to the overall case process flow.

Table 7.09: Sampling distribution of the leading incidence of reissued matters for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	11
Average Incidence	1.1

Corresponds to 10 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 11 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 10 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.1 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had approximately 11 reissue incidences.

Table 7.10: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	71	25.72
Consent	63	22.83
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	31	11.23
Settlement	29	10.51
Final Judgment	28	10.14
Sub-total	222	80.43

NB: There were 276 matters disposed

The above table details the leading methods of disposition for a sample of 276 civil matters disposed at the St. Mary Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. Matters struck out with 71 or 25.72%, matters disposed by consent with 63 or 22.83% and Notices of Discontinuance (NOD) with 31 or 11.23% are the leading methods of disposition in the sample. Matters disposed

by settlements with 29 or 10.51% of the sample rank next followed by final judgment with 28 or 10.14% of the sample. The listed methods of disposition account for 80.43% of the total sample of matters disposed of during the quarter.

Table 7.11: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of trial dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
32	3	90.63

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 32 trial dates were set in the second quarter of 2025 shows that 3 were adjourned. This results in an estimated trial date certainty rate of 90.63%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an approximately 91% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment.

Table 7.12: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate combined number disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of date of case initiation)	Approximate net case clearance rate (%)	Approximate net case disposal rate (%)
164	54	241	146.95	32.93

The above table shows 164 new cases filed at the St. Mary Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 54 of these cases were disposed, leading to an estimated net case disposal rate of 32.93%, an increase of 5.01 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 241 cases were disposed, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated net case clearance rate of 146.95%, which exceeds the international standard for this metric, and is 127.08 percentage points less than the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 7.13: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	188
Mean	483.8457
Median	82.0000
Mode	21.00
Std. Deviation	755.53702
Skewness	1.652
Std. Error of Skewness	.177
Range	2865.00
Minimum	1.00
Maximum	2866.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 188 civil matters disposed of in the second quarter of 2025 at the St. Mary Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 484 days (16.1 months), which is approximately 963 less days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2024. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 21 days and the median time to disposition was 82 days. The standard deviation of approximately 756 days is an indication that there is a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness observed is an indication that the larger proportion of the scores in this data series fall below the overall mean. The oldest matter disposed of in the quarter was 2,866 days or approximately 8 years, while the youngest was 1 day.

Table 7.14: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	244
Mean	748.4139
Median	503.5000
Mode	84.00
Std. Deviation	855.87392
Skewness	1.909
Std. Error of Skewness	.156
Range	4323.00
Minimum	24.00
Maximum	4347.00

The above data is computed using 244 active cases at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these cases was approximately 748 days (2.1 years), while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 84 days. The standard deviation of approximately 856 days suggests that there is a large dispersion of the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that most of the scores in the data set fall below the mean. The oldest active case in this sample was 4,347 days (12.1 years), while the youngest was 24 days.

Chapter 8.0: Portland Parish Court –Civil Division

8.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics at the Portland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025.

Table 8.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	63	90.00
Disposed	7	10.00
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	70	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 70 new civil cases filed at the Portland Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 63 or 90% were still active and 7 or 10% were disposed. These results produce an estimated net case disposal rate of 10% for the quarter, which is 14.59 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

Table 8.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	96	97.96
Small Claim	2	2.04
Total	98	100.00

The above table shows that from the 98 new claims filed in the quarter, the majority of which 96 or 97.96% were big claims, while 2 or 2.04% were small claims.

Table 8.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Portland Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Recovery of Possession	19	19.59
Breach of Contract	18	18.56
Breach of Contract / Special Damages and continuing	15	15.46
Recovery of Possession / Rent Owing & Continuing	10	10.31
Breach of Contract - Monies Owing	6	6.19
Sub-total	68	70.10

Total sample size of causes of action = 97

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. Using a sample of 97 matters filed, the data reveals that the leading causes of action filed were recovery of possession with 19 or approximately 19.59% of the total sample, breach of contract with 18 or 18.56%, and breach of contract, special damages and continuing with 15 or 15.46% followed. Recovery of possession, rent owing and continuing with 10 or 10.31% and breach of contract-monies owing with 6 or 6.19% round off the top five causes of action for the quarter. The top causes of action, which are listed above, account for 70.10% of the sample.

Table 8.04: Sampling distribution of types of cases filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Personal	70	71.43
Bailiff	28	28.57
Total	98	100.00

Types of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, personal service accounted for the majority with 70 or 71.43% of the sample, while service by the bailiff accounted for 28 or 28.57%.

Table 8.05: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	36	67.92
Buff Bay Outstation	8	15.09
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	5	9.43
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	4	7.55
Total	53*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 40 cases**

The majority of the sample of 53 new matters filed in the quarter was entered into courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 36 or 67.92% of the sample of accommodations. The 8 or 15.09% that were entered in the Buff Bay outstation followed this, while the 5 matters that entered in courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse rank next. Sittings in courtroom number 3 at the main courthouse account for 4 or 7.55% of the accommodations.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 8.06: Distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	42	42.86
Female	40	40.82
Registered Company	16	16.33
Total	98	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 98 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025, males accounted for the highest proportion with 42 or 42.86%, followed by females with 40 or 40.82%. Registered companies with 16 or 16.33% account for the remaining proportion of the sample.

Table 8.07: Distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	58	59.18
Female	34	34.69
Registered Company	6	6.12
Total	98	100.00

There were 98 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 58 or 59.18% of the sample, followed by females with 34 or 34.69% of the sample and registered companies with 6 or 6.12%.

8.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 8.08: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Case Management Date	147	55.06
Trial	51	19.10
Part-Heard Date	40	14.98
Default Judgment Date	28	10.49
Hearing of Application	1	0.37
Total	267	100.00

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 267 matters that were heard during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default, mention, part heard, trial or other similar procedural date. The majority, 147 or 55.06% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 51 or 19.10%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Adjournments for part heard dates with 40 or 14.98% and for default judgment dates with 28 or 10.49% rank next. This data provides insights into the distribution of the stages of adjournment during the quarter at the Portland Parish Court.

Table 8.09: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consent	27	31.03
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	16	18.39
Settlement	13	14.94
Struck Out	13	14.94
Default Judgment	6	6.90
Sub-total	75	86.21

NB: There were 87 matters disposed

A total of 87 civil matters were disposed at the Portland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. The distribution is led by matters disposed by consent with 27 or 31.03% of the sample, followed by matters disposed by Notice of Discontinuance (NOD) with 16 or 18.39%. Matters disposed by being struck out and settlements with 13 or 14.94% each and by default judgments with 6 or 6.90% complete the top 5 methods of disposition for the quarter. The top 5 methods of dispositions enumerated above account for 86.21% of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 8.10: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
22	10	54.55

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for trial will proceed without adjournment. Using a sample of 22 trial dates set in the quarter, it is seen that 10 were adjourned for reasons other than procedural factors. This results in an overall trial date certainty rate of 54.55% which suggests that during the quarter there was approximately a 55% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment.

Table 8.11: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of date of case initiation)	Approximate Net Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate net Case disposal rate (%)
70	7	61	87.14	10

The above table shows 70 new cases filed at the Portland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 7 of these cases were disposed, leading to an estimated net case disposal rate of 10%, a decrease of 14.59 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 61 cases was disposed during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated net case clearance rate of 87.14%, which falls below the international standard for this metric, and is 135.81 percentage points less than the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 8.12: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	63
Mean	331.4286
Median	190.0000
Mode	455.00
Std. Deviation	348.38094
Skewness	1.924
Std. Error of Skewness	.302
Range	1605.00
Minimum	5.00
Maximum	1610.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 63 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Portland Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 331 days (11 months), which is approximately 87 less days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2024. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 455 days and the median time to disposition was 190 days. The standard deviation of approximately 348 days is an indication that there is a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness observed is an indication that the larger proportion of the scores in this data series fall below the overall mean. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 1,610 days or approximately 4.5 years old, while the youngest was 5 days.

Table 8.13: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	354
Mean	637.0282
Median	282.5000
Mode	56.00
Std. Deviation	794.93320
Skewness	2.078
Std. Error of Skewness	.130
Range	4825.00
Minimum	12.00
Maximum	4837.00

The above data is computed using 354 active cases at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these cases was approximately 637 days (1.8 years), while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 56 days (1.9 months). The standard deviation of approximately 795 days suggests that there is a large dispersion of the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that most of the scores in the data set fall below the mean. The oldest active case in this sample was 4,837 days (13.4 years), while the youngest was 12 days.

Chapter 9.0: St. Thomas Parish Court – Civil Division

9.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. Thomas Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 9.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	118	65.56
Disposed	28	15.56
Inactive	34	18.89
Total	180	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 180 new cases was filed at the St. Thomas Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 118 cases or 65.56% of these cases were still active, while 28 were disposed and 34 rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 34.44%, which is an 8.37 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 9.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	159	75.71
Small Claim	51	24.29
Total	210	100.00

The above table shows that from a sample of 210 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2025, the majority of which 159 or 75.71% were big claims, while 51 or 24.29% were small claims.

Table 9.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Thomas parish court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	80	38.10
Recovery of Possession	22	10.48
Defamation of Character	13	6.19
Damages for Negligence	10	4.76
Rent Owing and Continuing	10	4.76
Sub-total	135	64.29

Total sample size of causes of action= 210

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action filed in the second quarter of 2025 at the St. Thomas Parish Court was breach of contract with 80 or approximately 38.10% of the sample. Recovery of possession with 22 or 10.48%, defamation of character with 13 or 6.19% rank next. Damages for negligence and rent owing and continuing with 10 or 4.76% each of the sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 64.29% of all the total sample of 210 causes of action.

Table 9.04: Sampling distribution of the types of service for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
District Constable	44	60.27
Bailiff	29	39.73
Total	73	100.00

Types of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the district constable accounted for the majority with 44 or 60.27% of the sample, followed by service by the bailiff with 29 or 39.73% of the sample.

Table 9.05: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	94	46.08
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	66	32.35
Yallahs Outstation	44	21.57
Total	204*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 175 cases**

The highest proportion of a sample of 204 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025 was entered in courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 94 or 46.08% of the sample, while sittings at courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse accounted for 66 or 32.35% of the sample and sittings at Yallahs Outstation accounted for 44 or 21.57% of the sample.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 9.06: Distribution of plaintiffs in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	110	52.40
Female	88	41.90
Registered Company	9	4.30
Trading As	3	1.40
Total	210	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 210 new matters filed in second quarter of 2025 at the St. Thomas Parish Court, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 110 or 52.40%, followed by females with 88 or 41.90%. Registered companies accounted for 9 or 4.30% and Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for 3 or 1.40% of the sample.

Table 9.07: Distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	139	66.51
Female	66	31.58
Trading As	3	1.44
Registered Company	1	0.48
Total	209	100.00

There were 209 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 139 or 66.51% of the sample, followed by females with 66 or 31.58% of the sample. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for 3 or 1.44% and registered companies accounted for 1 or 0.48% of the sample.

9.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 9.08: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	81	36.99
Trial	65	29.68
Default Judgment Date	39	17.81
Part-Heard Date	34	15.53
Total	219	100.00

The above table is computed based on a sample of 219 cases adjourned during the second quarter of 2025. The highest proportion, 81 or 36.99%, were adjourned for mention date, followed by 65 or 29.68% which were adjourned for a trial date. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments were 39 or 17.81% of matters, which were adjourned for default judgment dates. Matters adjourned for a part heard with 34 or 15.53% of the sample rank next.

Table 9.09: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Defendant Absent	40	18.18
Referred to Mediation	18	8.18
Both Parties Absent	7	3.18
Not Reached	5	2.27
Plaintiff Absent	5	2.27
Sub-total	75	34.09

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 220

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 220 incidences of adjournments in the second quarter of 2025. Adjournments due to absence of defendants with 40 or 18.18% of the sample, referrals to mediation with 18 or 8.18% and adjournments due to absence of both parties with 7 or 3.18% rounds off the top three. Not reached and the absence of plaintiffs with 5 or 2.27% each of the sample round off this list. The listed reasons for adjournment account for 34.09% of the total sample of adjournments.

Table 9.10: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	35
Average Incidence	1.0

Corresponding to 35 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 35 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 35 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had approximately 10 reissue incidences.

Table 9.11: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Oral Admission	46	26.74
Consent	40	23.26
Default Judgment	26	15.12
Struck Out	23	13.37
Settlement	16	9.30
Sub-total	151	87.79

NB: there were 172 matters were disposed

The above table details the top five methods of disposal computed from a sample of 172 matters.

The list is led by oral admissions with 46 or 26.74% of the sample. Disposals by consent and by default judgments with 40 or 23.26% and 26 or 15.12% respectively rank next. Matters struck out with 23 or 13.37% and matters disposed by settlements with 16 or 9.30% round off the list. The listed methods of disposition account for approximately 87.79% of the sample.

Table 9.12: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty rate for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Sample of trial dates set	Number of trial dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty rate (%)
28	3	89.29

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 28 trial dates were set in the quarter shows that 3 were adjourned. This results in an estimated trial date certainty rate of 89.29%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an estimated 89% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment and is 4.04 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

Table 9.13: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross case disposal rate (%)
180	62	198	110.00	34.44

The above table shows 180 new cases filed at the St. Thomas Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 28 cases were disposed and 34 became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 34.44%, an increase of 8.37 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2024. A gross figure of 154 cases was disposed, and 44 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 110%, which meets below the international standard for this metric, and represents an increase of 32.27 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 19.18%, a 7.82 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 105.48%, a 42.98 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 9.14: Descriptive Statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	120
Mean	202.8917
Median	129.5000
Mode	28.00
Std. Deviation	246.33082
Skewness	4.886
Std. Error of Skewness	.221
Range	2199.00
Minimum	14.00
Maximum	2213.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 120 civil matters disposed in second quarter of 2025 at the St. Thomas Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 203 days or 6.8 months, which is approximately 368 less days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2024. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 28 days. There is a standard deviation of approximately 246 days is an indication that there is a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness suggests that there were proportionately more scores falling below the overall average time taken to dispose of the cases. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 2,213 days or approximately 6.1 years old, while the minimum time taken was 14 days.

Table 9.15: Descriptive Statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	321
Mean	440.5016
Median	237.0000
Mode	663.00
Std. Deviation	551.30410
Skewness	2.395
Std. Error of Skewness	.136
Range	3726.00
Minimum	11.00
Maximum	3737.00

The above data is based on a sample of 321 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 441 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 663 days or 1.8 years. The high standard deviation of approximately 551 days suggests that there is wide dispersion in the individual scores in the data set, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 3,737 days or 10.4 years, while the youngest case was 11 days.

Chapter 10.0: St. James Parish Court –Civil Division

10.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. James Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 10.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	259	76.18
Disposed	70	20.59
Inactive	11	3.24
Total	340	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 340 new cases filed at the St. James Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 259 cases or 76.18% of these cases were still active, 70 were disposed and 11 were rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 23.82% for the quarter, which is an 8.77 percentage points deterioration when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 10.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	266	70.74
Small Claim	110	29.26
Total	376	100.00

The above table shows that from 376 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2025, the majority of which were big claims with 266 or 70.74%, while 110 or 29.26% were small claims.

Table 10.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. James Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	113	30.13
Recovery of Possession	59	15.73
Rent Owing and Continuing	44	11.73
Rent Owing, Continuing and Recovery of Possession	32	8.53
Damages for Negligence	30	8.00
Sub-total	278	74.13

Total sample size of causes of action = 375

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table uses a sample of 375 matters, from which the leading causes of action filed in the second quarter of 2025 were breach of contract with 113 or approximately 30.13% of the sample and recovery of possession with 59 or 15.73% of the sample. Rent owing and continuing with 44 or 11.73% of the sample rank next. Rent owing, continuing and recovery of possession with 32 or 8.53% and damages for negligence with 30 or 8% of the total sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 74.13% of the sample causes of action.

Table 10.04: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cambridge Outstation	114	37.87
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	94	31.23
Courtroom #4 (main courthouse)	55	18.27
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	38	12.62
Total	301*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 274 cases**

The highest proportion of a sample of 301 matters entered in the second quarter of 2025 were entered in the outstation in Cambridge, which accounted for 114 or 37.87% of the sample.

Sittings at courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse had 94 matters entered or 31.23% of the sample, followed by courtroom number 4 at the main courthouse with 55 or 18.27%.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 10.05: Distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	180	48.13
Female	131	35.03
Registered Company	63	16.84
Total	374	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 374 new matters filed in second quarter of 2025 at the St. James Parish Court, males accounted for the highest proportion of the sample with 180 or 48.13%, followed by females with 131 or 35.03%. Registered companies had the lowest proportion with 16.84% of the sample.

Table 10.06: Distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	208	55.91
Female	121	32.53
Registered Company	43	11.56
Total	372	100.00

There were 372 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 208 or 55.91% of the total sample, followed by females with 121 or 32.53%. Registered companies accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 11.56%.

10.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 10.07: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	101	37.13
Trial	100	36.76
Default Judgment Date	33	12.13
Part-Heard Date	30	11.03
Hearing of Application	8	2.94
Total	272	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 272 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard dates and similar procedural dates. Adjournments for mention dates accounted for 101 or 37.13% of the sample, followed by 100 or 36.76%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Matters disposed for default judgment dates accounted for 33 or 12.13% and matters adjourned for a part heard date account for 30 or 11.03% of the total sample. As with most other courts, this data decisively suggests that there is a greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention date, though this is not an unsurprising result given that mention court stings are intrinsic to the progression of civil and other cases.

Table 10.08: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Referred to mediation	28	25.93
Both Parties Absent	21	19.44
Defendant Absent	9	8.33
Attorney Absent	5	4.63
No Return/Re-Issued	5	4.63
Sub-total	68	62.96

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 108

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 108 incidences of adjournments in the second quarter of 2025. Referrals to mediation with 28 or 25.93% of the sample, adjournments due to the absence of both parties with 21 or 19.44% and the absence of defendants with 9 or 8.33% rounds off the top three. The absence of attorneys and adjournments for no return or for re-issue with 5 or 4.63% each of the sample round off this list. The listed reasons for adjournment account for 62.96% of the total sample of adjournments.

Table 10.09: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	84
Average Incidence	1.1

Corresponding to 70 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 84 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 70 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.1 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 11 reissue incidences.

Table 10.10: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	93	26.72
Consent	62	17.82
Withdrawal	49	14.08
Oral Admission	44	12.64
Default Judgment	38	10.92
Sub-total	286	82.18

NB: There were 348 matters disposed

A sample of 348 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2025 revealed that 93 or 26.72% of matters were disposed by being struck out and 62 or 17.82% were disposed by consent. Withdrawals with 49 or 14.08% and oral admissions with 44 or 12.64% rank next. Matters disposed by default judgment with 38 or 10.92% of the total sample of disposals complete the top five for the quarter. The top five methods of disposition enumerated above account for 82.18% of the total sample of dispositions. This data provides insights into the overall distribution of the methods of disposition in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 10.11: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
46	10	78.26

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 46 trial dates were set in the quarter shows that 10 were adjourned. This results in an estimated trial date certainty rate of 78.26%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an estimated 78% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment.

Table 10.12: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of date of case initiation)	Approximate Gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate Gross Case disposal rate (%)
340	81	419	123.24	23.82

The above table shows 340 new cases filed at the St. James Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 70 cases were disposed and 11 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 23.82%, which is 8.77 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 279 cases was disposed, and 140 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 123.24%, which exceeds the international standard for this metric and is 17.34 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 21.28%, which is 5.34 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 84.80%, a 12.01 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 10.13: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	175
Mean	281.0114
Median	80.0000
Mode	130.00
Std. Deviation	544.27109
Skewness	3.329
Std. Error of Skewness	.184
Range	2831.00
Minimum	1.00
Maximum	2832.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 175 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the St. James Parish court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 281 days or 9.4 months. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 130 days and the median time was 80 days. The standard deviation of approximately 544 days is an indication that there is a wide variation in the distribution of the scores, while the positive skewness suggests that there were more scores in the data set that fell below the overall average scores. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 2,832 days or approximately 7.9 years old, while the minimum time taken was 1 day.

Table 10.14: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	725
Mean	479.2345
Median	276.0000
Mode	119.00
Std. Deviation	501.83546
Skewness	1.586
Std. Error of Skewness	.091
Range	2342.00
Minimum	3.00
Maximum	2345.00

The above data is based on a sample of 725 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was approximately 479 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 119 days. The standard deviation of approximately 502 days suggests that there is a large amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series average, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were more scores in the data set, which fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter is 2,345 days old or approximately 6.5 years, while the minimum age is 3 days.

Chapter 11.0: St. Elizabeth Parish Court – Civil Division

11.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. Elizabeth Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 11.01: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	227	81.36
Disposed	52	18.64
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	279	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 279 new cases filed at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 227 or 81.36% of cases were still active, 52 were disposed at the end of the quarter. These results produce an estimated net disposal rate of 18.64% for the quarter, which is a 40.71 percentage points deterioration when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 11.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	182	63.64
Small Claim	101	35.31
POCA	3	1.05
Total	286	100.00

The above table shows that from 286 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2025, the majority of which were big claims with 182 or 63.64%, while 101 or 35.31% were small claims and 3 or 1.05% were Proceeds of crime (POCA) claims.

Table 11.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Goods Sold and Delivered	41	14.64
Monies Owing	37	13.21
Breach of Contract	27	9.64
Monies Loaned	25	8.93
Refund of Money	24	8.57
Sub-total	154	55.00

Total sample size of causes of action= 280

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table uses a sample of 280 matters, from which the leading causes of action filed in the second quarter of 2025 were goods sold and delivered with 41 or roughly 14.64% of the sample and monies owing with 37 or 13.21% of the sample. Breach of contract with 27 or 9.64% and monies loaned with 25 or 8.93% of the sample ranks next. Refund of money with 24 or 8.57% of the total sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 55% of the sample of causes of action.

Table 11.04: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Santa Cruz Outstation (Courtroom 2)	104	36.36
Santa Cruz Outstation (Courtroom 1)	83	29.02
Courtroom 1 (Main Courthouse)	69	24.13
Balacava Outstation (Courtroom 1)	30	10.49
Total	286*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 279 cases**

The highest proportion of a sample of 286 matters entered in the second quarter of 2025 were entered in courtroom 2 at the Santa Cruz Outstation, which accounted for 104 or 36.36% of the sample. Sittings at courtroom 1 at the Santa Cruz Outstation had 83 matters entered or 29.02% of the sample and sittings at courtroom 1 at the main courthouse accounted for 69 or 24.13% of the sample.

11.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, which were completed in the quarter, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 11.05: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Return day/New (first before court)	116	25.72
Case Management	78	17.29
Part Heard	65	14.41
Mention	57	12.64
Judgment Summons	51	11.31
Trial	48	10.64
Default Judgement	17	3.77
Reissue date	15	3.33
Ruling	4	0.89
Total	451	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 451 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard dates and similar procedural dates. Adjournments for return dates accounted for 116 or 25.72% of the sample, followed by 78 or 17.29%, which were adjourned for case management dates. Matters adjourned for part heard dates accounted for 65 or 14.41% and matters adjourned for a mention date account for 57 or 12.64% of the total sample. As with most other courts, this data decisively suggests that there is a greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention date, though this is not an unsurprising result given that mention court stings are intrinsic to the progression of civil and other cases.

Table 11.06: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Re-issued	44	10.14
Defendant Absent	35	8.06
Plaintiff Absent	24	5.53
Referred to Mediation	21	4.84
Attorney Absent	20	4.61
Sub-total	144	33.18

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 434

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 434 incidences of adjournments heard in the second quarter of 2025. Adjournments for re-issue with 44 or 10.14% of the sample and the absence of defendants with 35 or 8.06% round off the top incidences in the sample. the absence of plaintiffs with 24 or 5.53% and adjournments due to referrals to mediation with 21 or 4.84% rank next. The list is completed by adjournments due to the absence of attorneys with 20 or 4.61% of the sample. The top reasons for adjournments listed above account for 33.18% of the total sample of adjournments.

Table 11.07: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	49
Average Incidence	1.04

Corresponding to 47 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 49 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 47 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.04 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 10 reissue incidences.

Table 11.08: Sampling distribution on the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck out	94	39.33
Final Judgement	37	15.48
Oral admission	29	12.13
Consent	23	9.62
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	17	7.11
Sub-total	200	83.68

NB there were 239 matters were disposed

A total of 239 matters were disposed at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. The above table details the top five methods of disposition, which account for 200 or 83.68% of the total sample. The list is led by matters struck out with 94 or 39.33% of the disposals, followed by matters disposed by final judgment with 37 or 15.48% and oral admissions with 29 or 12.13% and matters disposed by consent with 23 or 9.62%. Matters disposed by Notices of Discontinuance (NOD) round off the top five methods with 17 or 7.11% of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 11.09: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
78	8	89.74

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 78 trial dates were set in the quarter shows that 8 were adjourned. This results in an estimated trial date certainty rate of 89.74%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an estimated 90% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment.

Table 11.10: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of date of case initiation)	Approximate Gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate net Case disposal rate (%)
279	52	312	111.83	18.64

The above table shows 280 new cases filed at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. An approximate gross figure of 309 cases were disposed, and 3 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 111.83%, which meets the international standard for this metric.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 18.64%, a 40.71 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 110.75%, a 6.23 percentage points increase when compared to second quarter of 2024. The

net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 11.11: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	113
Mean	151.0973
Median	91.0000
Mode	28.00
Std. Deviation	186.79869
Skewness	3.293
Std. Error of Skewness	.227
Range	1258.00
Minimum	7.00
Maximum	1265.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 113 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 151 days or 5 months. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 28 days. There is high standard deviation of 187 days, which is an indication that there is a large dispersion of the scores around the overall mean. The positive skewness suggests that a larger proportion of the scores are below around the overall average time to disposal. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 1,265 days or roughly 3.5 years old, while the youngest was 7 days.

Table 11.12: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Descriptive statistics (in days)

Number of observations	2479
Mean	1290.0496
Median	1307.0000
Mode	1125.00
Std. Deviation	628.04499
Skewness	.013
Std. Error of Skewness	.049
Range	4097.00
Minimum	18.00
Maximum	4115.00

The above data is based on a sample of 2,479 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was roughly 1,290 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 1125 days. The standard deviation of roughly 628 days suggests that there is a small dispersion in the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set were close to the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 4,115 days old or roughly 11.4 years, while the minimum time taken is 18 days.

Chapter 12: Manchester Parish Court – Civil Division

12.1: Case Activity Summary

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Manchester Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025.

Table 12.01 Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	295	92.19
Disposed	25	7.81
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	320	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 320 new cases filed at the Manchester Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, 295 cases or 92.19% of these cases were still active, while 25 were disposed at the end of the quarter. These results produce an estimated net case disposal rate of 7.81%, which is a 47.21 percentage points deterioration when compared to the second quarter of 2024.

Table 12.02: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	342	91.20
Small Claim	33	8.80
Total	375	100.00

The above table shows that from a sample of 375 claims filed in the second quarter of 2025, 342 or 91.20% were big claims and 33 or 8.80% were small claims.

Table 12.03: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Recovery of Possession	66	19.41
Breach of Contract	58	17.06
Arrears of Rent & Continuing	27	7.94
Damages for Negligence	25	7.35
Money Owed	23	6.76
Sub-total	199	58.53

Total sample size of causes of action= 340

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table details a sample of 340 causes of action entered before the Manchester Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. The leading cause of action shown in this sample was recovery of possession with 66 or roughly 19.41% of the sample, breach of contract with 58 or 17.06% and arrears of rent and continuing with 27 or 7.94%, which rounds off the top three. The top five causes of action are rounded off by damages for negligence with 25 or 7.35% and money owed with 23 or 6.76% of the sample. The causes of action which are listed above, account for 58.53% of the total sample of causes of action.

Table 12.04: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	239	70.29
Christiana Outstation	35	10.29
Spalding Outstation	29	8.53
Porus Outstation	24	7.06
Cottage Outstation	7	2.06
Cross Keys Outstation	6	1.76
Total	340*	100.00

***Note: Corresponding to 286 cases**

The majority of the sample of 340 new claims filed in the second quarter was entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 239 or 70.29% of the total

sample. The 35 or 10.29% that entered the Christiana outstation followed this. The Spalding outstation accounted for 29 or 8.53% of the claims.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 12.05: Distribution of plaintiffs in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	188	55.79
Female	132	39.17
Registered Company	16	4.75
Trading As	1	0.30
Total	337	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the 337 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 188 or 55.79%, followed by females with 132 or 39.17% and registered companies with 16 or 4.75% of the sample. Individuals trading under a business name (“trading as”) accounted for the remaining 0.30% of the sample.

Table 12.06: Distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	231	68.14
Female	101	29.79
Registered Company	7	2.06
Total	339	100.00

There were 339 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2025. The majority of defendants were male with 231 or 68.14% of the total sample, followed by females with 101 or 29.79%. Registered companies account for the remaining proportion with 7 or 2.06% of the total sample.

12.2: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, which were completed in the quarter, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 12.07: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	214	41.47
Default Judgment Date	213	41.28
Trial	61	11.82
Part-Heard Date	24	4.65
Hearing of Application	3	0.58
Final Judgment Date	1	0.19
Total	516	100.00

The above table shows the sampling distribution of 516 matters that went to court during the second quarter of 2025, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard, or trial date or similar procedural date. The highest proportion of the sample, 214 or 41.47% were adjourned for a mention date and 213 or 41.28% were adjourned for a default judgment date. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments were 61 or 11.82% of matters, which were adjourned for a trial date. Matters adjournment for part heard dates accounted for 24 or 4.65% of the sample.

Table 12.08: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Both Parties Absent	149	23.99
Defendant Absent	116	18.68
No Return/Re-Issued	80	12.88
Plaintiff Absent	25	4.03
Pending Settlement	23	3.70
Sub-total	393	63.29

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 621

The above table details a sample of 621 adjournments or continuances heard in the quarter, the top five of which are enumerated in the above table. Adjournments due to the absence of both parties with 149 or 23.99% of the total sample, adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 116 or 18.68% and for no return/for reissue with 80 or 12.88% and adjournments due to the absence of plaintiffs with 25 or 4.03% round off the top reasons for adjournment for the quarter. Pending settlements with 23 or 3.70% complete the list. The top 5 reasons for adjournment account for 63.29% of the total sample.

Table 12.09: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	55
Average Incidence	1.2

Corresponding to 47 cases

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance of cases in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 55 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 47 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.2 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 12 reissue incidences.

Table 12.10 Sampling distribution on the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	141	49.47
Consent	42	14.74
Default Judgment	33	11.58
Oral Admission	23	8.07
Withdrawal	23	8.07
Sub-total	262	91.93

NB there were 285 matters were disposed

The above table details the sampling distribution of the five leading methods of disposition using a sample of 285 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2025. The list is led by matters struck out with 141 or 49.47% of the disposals, followed matters disposed by consent with 42 or 14.74% and matters disposed by default judgments with 33 or 11.58%. Oral admissions and withdrawals account for 23 or 8.07% each of the sample. The top 5 methods of disposition listed account for 91.93% of the sample.

Table 12.11: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
22	0	100

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 22 trial dates were set in the quarter shows that none were adjourned. This results in a trial date certainty rate of 100%, suggesting that during the quarter, there was a roughly 100% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. This rate meets the prescribed international benchmark of between 90% and 100%.

Table 12.12: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of date of case initiation)	Approximate net Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate net Case disposal rate (%)
320	25	307	95.94	7.81

The above table shows 320 new cases filed at the Manchester Parish Court during the second quarter of 2025. At the end of the quarter, a total of 25 of these cases were disposed leading to a net case disposal rate of 7.81%, which is 47.21 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. An approximate gross figure of 307 cases was disposed during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2025. This led to an estimated net case clearance rate of 95.94%, which meets the international standard for the case clearance rate and is 24.82 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 12.13: Descriptive Statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	152
Mean	164.6513
Median	119.0000
Mode	91.00
Std. Deviation	137.88565
Skewness	1.717
Std. Error of Skewness	.197
Range	747.00
Minimum	1.00
Maximum	748.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 152 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Manchester Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 165 days or 5.5 months. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 91 days. There is moderate standard deviation of 138 days, which is an indication that there is some dispersion of the scores around the overall mean. The positive skewness suggests that a larger proportion of the scores are below around the overall average time to disposal. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 748 days or roughly 2.1 years old, while the youngest was 1 day.

Table 12.14: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025**Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	1118
Mean	417.7200
Median	503.0000
Mode	577.00
Std. Deviation	237.99222
Skewness	-.258
Std. Error of Skewness	.073
Range	873.00
Minimum	7.00
Maximum	880.00

The above data is based on a sample of 1,118 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The average age of these matters was roughly 418 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 577 days. The standard deviation of roughly 238 days suggests that there is a small dispersion in the individual scores, while the negative skewness seen is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set were close to the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 880 days old or roughly 2.4 years, while the minimum time taken is 7 days.

Performance Summaries-Other Parish Court

Table 13.01: Key Performance Indicators for the Civil Divisions of the Hanover Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Gross Case Clearance Rate (%)	Net Case Clearance Rate (%)	Gross Case Disposal Rate (%)	Net Case Disposal Rate (%)	Trial Date Certainty Rate (%)
Hanover PC	NA	123.36	NA	58.88	NA

The summary of key performance metrics for the Hanover Parish Court shows that the civil division of the Hanover Parish Court recorded an estimated net clearance rate of 123.36% and an estimated net disposal rate of 58.88% for the quarter.

Aggregate data summaries – all Parish Courts

Table 13.02: Aggregate case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Approximate number of new cases	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate Gross Clearance rate (%)
4053	4550	112.26

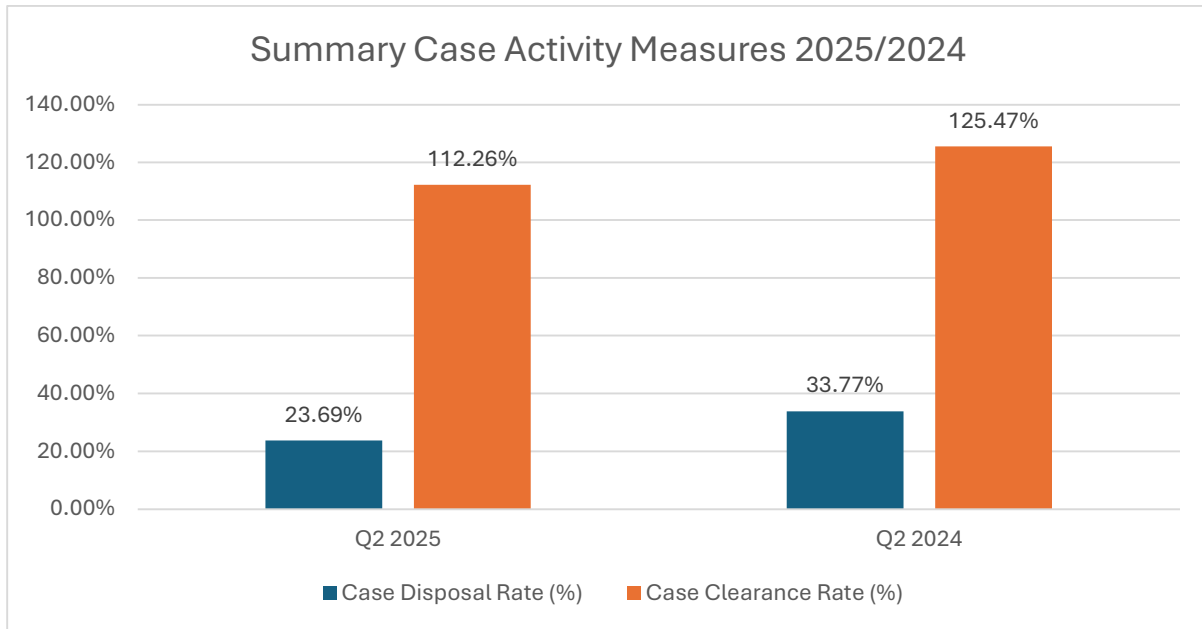
The above table provides a summary of aggregate case activity across the civil division of the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. It shows that a total of 4,053 new cases were filed over the quarter, while 4,550 became inactive or were disposed, leading to an estimated gross clearance rate of 112.26%. This is a 13.21 percentage points decrease when compared to the corresponding period in 2024.

Table 13.03: Aggregate summary case statistics for each parish court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Gross Case Disposal Rate (%) Q2 2025	Gross Case Disposal Rate (%) Q2 2024	Change in the Gross Case Disposal Rate (%)	Gross Case Clearance Rate (%) Q2 2025	Gross Case Clearance Rate (%) Q2 2024	Change in the Gross Case Clearance Rate (%)
St. Thomas	34.44	26.07	8.37	110	77.73	32.27
Corporate Area- Civil	41.13	36.77	4.36	134.8	134.73	0.07
St. Elizabeth	NA	NA	NA	111.83	NA	NA
Hanover	NA	69.92	NA	NA	105.69	NA
Manchester	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Portland	NA	25.81	NA	NA	225.81	NA
St. Ann	19.8	22.57	-2.77	91.98	100.57	-8.59
St. Catherine	10.53	19.86	-9.33	106.74	145.72	-38.98
St. Mary	NA	NA	NA	NA	275.32	NA
Trelawny	NA	25.64	NA	99.33	151.28	-51.95
St. James	23.82	32.59	-8.77	123.24	140.58	-17.34
Clarendon	NA	23.27	-NA	93.66	104.08	-10.42
Westmoreland	NA	16.84	NA	88.96	90.53	-1.57
Average /Weighted Average	23.69	33.77	-10.08	112.26	125.47	-13.21
Standard Deviation	12.07	15.18		15.23	60.16	
Skewness	0.05	2.39		0.70	1.39	

The table above provides a comparison of the gross case disposal rate and the gross case clearance rate for the second quarter of 2025 and 2024. The weighted average gross case disposal rate for the second quarter of 2025 is 23.69%, which is a 10.08 percentage points decrease when compared to the second quarter of 2024 weighted average rate of 33.77%. The gross case clearance rate of 112.26% for the second quarter of 2025 is 13.21 percentage points below the 125.47% recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

Chart 13.04: Aggregate summary of case activity metrics for the second quarters of 2024 and 2025



The above graph provides a summary of the progression of the overall case disposal and case clearance for the second quarters of 2025 and 2024. It is seen that there has been a decrease in the gross case disposal rate and in the gross case clearance rate over the comparative period. The case clearance rate moved from 125.47% in the second quarter of 2024 to 112.26% in the second quarter of 2025. The case disposal rate moved from 33.77% in the second quarter of 2024 to 23.69% in the second quarter of 2025, a decrease of 10.08 percentage points.

Chart 13.05a: Comparison of case disposal rates across the parish courts for the second quarters of 2024 and 2025

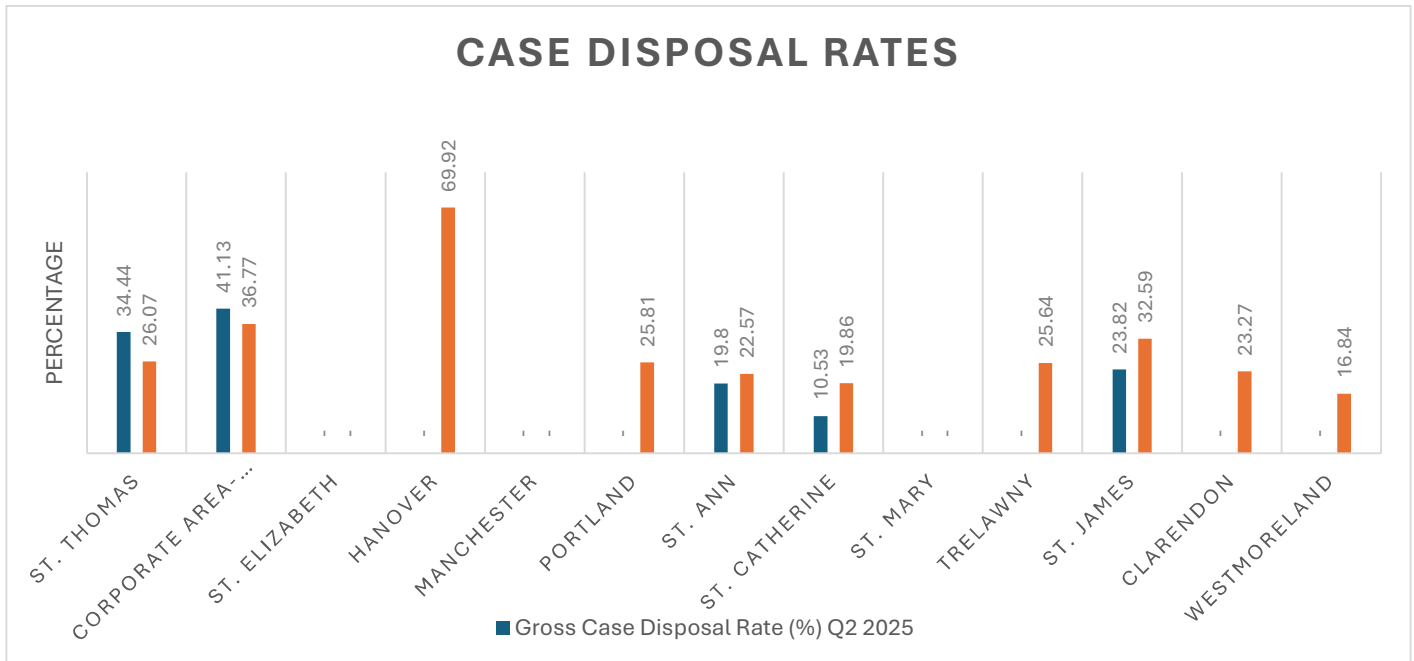


Chart 13.05b: Comparison of case clearance rates across the parish courts for the second quarters of 2024 and 2025

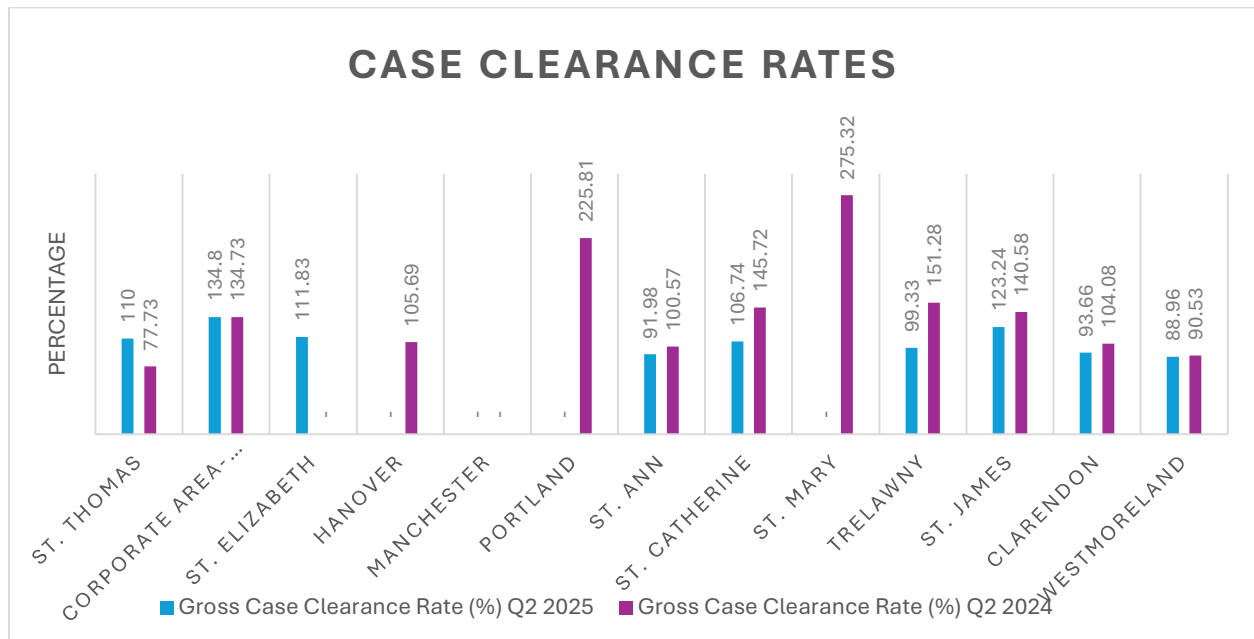


Table 13.06: Sampling distribution of claims filed during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Big Claims	Small Claims	POCA	Miscellaneous	Total
Corporate area	970	-	-	-	970
Portland	96	2	-	-	98
St. Ann	430	73	2	-	505
St. Catherine	805	85	1	-	891
St. Elizabeth	182	101	3	-	286
St. Mary	146	32	-	-	178
St. Thomas	159	51	-	-	210
Trelawny	142	21	-	-	163
Westmoreland	181	19	-	-	200
St. James	266	110	-	-	376
Clarendon	284	54	-	-	338
Manchester	342	33	-	-	375
Total	4003	581	6	0	4590

The above table provides an overall summary of the claims files across the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. The sample of 4,590 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2025 reveals that 4,003 or 87.21% were big claims, while 12.66% were small claims and 0.13% were POCA matters. The Corporate Area Court-Civil Division, the St. Catherine Parish Court, and the St. Ann Parish Court account for the largest share of new complaints filed in the quarter. The Corporate Area Court-Civil Division, the St. Catherine, and the St. Ann Parish Courts account for the largest share of big claims filed in the quarter, while the St. James, St. Elizabeth and the St. Catherine Parish Court account for the largest shares of small claims filed.

Table 13.07: Forecasted case activity statistics for the third quarter of 2025 [July 01 - September 30, 2025]

Parish Court	Forecasted number of new cases	Forecasted number of disposed cases	Forecasted number of inactive cases	Forecasted case clearance rate (%)
Hanover	102	116	0	113.85
Manchester	404	391	131	129.06
St. Mary	163	270	0	165.79
St. James	358	237	140	105.17
St. Catherine	641	697	20	111.83
Portland	70	63	1	91.49
St. Ann	359	342	20	100.87
St. Elizabeth	262	271	4	105.07
Corporate Area Civil	783	632	437	136.60
Westmoreland	164	141	15	95.13
St. Thomas	172	134	53	108.19
Clarendon	261	243	4	94.81
Trelawny	125	115	11	101.18
Total/Weighted Average	3864	3651	837	116.16

Note: The forecasted case clearance rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for the third quarter of 2025 is 83.20%.

The above table forecasts core case activity for the civil division of each parish court and overall for the third quarter of 2025. The forecasts are generated using the method of exponential smoothing which uses weighted averages from past observations with weights decaying exponentially as the observations get older. See further explanation of the mathematical science behind the method of exponential smoothing in the glossary of terms. The above data shows that the overall forecasted case clearance rate for the civil division of the parish courts for the third quarter of 2025 is 116.16%, which would be 3.9 percentage points higher than that of the second quarter of 2025. All thirteen (13) parish courts are forecasted to satisfy the international standard on case clearance rate of 90% or more in the third quarter of 2025, led by the St. Mary Parish

Court with 165.79%, the Corporate Area Parish Court-Civil Division with 136.60% and the Manchester Parish Court with 129.06%.

Table 13.08: Sampling distribution of new cases filed per 10,000 in the civil division of the parish courts in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of new cases filed	Population size in parish	Case per 10,000 population
Hanover	107	69,533	15
St. Catherine	712	516,218	14
Westmoreland	163	144,103	11
St. Mary	164	113,615	14
Clarendon	284	245,103	12
Portland	70	81,744	9
St. Elizabeth	279	150,205	19
Corporate Area Civil	885	662,426	13
St. Thomas	180	93,902	19
St. James	340	183,811	18
St. Ann	399	172,362	23
Trelawny	150	75,164	20
Manchester	320	189,797	17
Total	4053	2697983	15

The above table provides an outline of the number of new civil cases filed per 10,000 population in the parish courts (civil division) in the second quarter of 2025. The population sizes used are based on the last national population census in 2011 and therefore the data does not have full current value. Nevertheless, this kind of data provides interesting insights into the demand for civil adjudication in the various parishes. It is seen that the parish of St. Ann, which is among the courts with the larger caseloads and midrange population size, registered the largest number of new civil cases filed per 10,000 population in the second quarter of 2025. Trelawny, which is among the courts with the smaller caseloads and population size, ranked second. Equally interesting is the result that the parish of Portland had the smallest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population in the quarter and is among the parishes with a smaller population size

and the parish with the smallest caseload in the quarter. The Westmoreland Parish Court recorded the second lowest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population, followed by the Clarendon Parish Court.

Table 13.09: Sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring reasons for adjournment for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournment	Count	Percentage (%)
Defendant Absent	691	14.29
No Return/Re-Issued	675	13.96
Both Parties Absent	338	6.99
Plaintiff absent	143	2.96
Re-issued	118	2.44
Referred to Mediation	116	2.40
Parties in Discussion	94	1.94
Pending Settlement	73	1.51
For Judgment	54	1.12
Attorney Absent	53	1.10
Sub-total	2355	48.71

(Sample size of reasons for adjournments/continuance =4,835)

Note: DNA means that the accused 'did not appear'

***Referral to mediation encompasses referrals to Probation and to the Dispute Resolution Foundation**

The above table is derived using a sample of 4,835 reasons for adjournments/continuance for matters heard in the second quarter of 2025 across all of the parish courts (civil division). The largest proportion (14.29%) was due to the absence of defendants. Adjournments for no return/for reissue with 13.96% and the absence of both parties with 6.99% round out the top three reasons for adjournment across the parish courts. The absence of plaintiffs with 2.96% and matters reissued with 2.44% round off the top five reasons for adjournment for the quarter. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above account for 48.71% of the total sample of adjournments.

Table 13.10a: Sampling distribution of the times to disposition as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parishes	Time interval in days							Sample size (n)
	0-89 days	90-179 days	180-269 days	270-364 days	365 -547 days	548-729 days	730 days and over	
Corporate Area Civil	5250 (30.8%)	4084 (23.9%)	2030 (11.9%)	1494 (8.8%)	1652 (9.7%)	843 (4.9%)	1712 (10.0%)	17065 (100%)
St. Catherine	3195 (17.5%)	2655 (14.5%)	1693 (9.2%)	1327 (7.2%)	1961 (10.7%)	1486 (8.1%)	5991 (32.7%)	18308 (100%)
St. James	1037 (44.0%)	434 (18.4%)	197 (8.4%)	134 (5.7%)	189 (8.0%)	99 (4.2%)	268 (11.4%)	2358 (100%)
Clarendon	726 (35.2%)	562 (27.3%)	331 (16.1%)	153 (7.4%)	151 (7.3%)	95 (4.6%)	42 (2.0%)	2060 (100%)
Westmoreland	1283 (52.0%)	512 (20.8%)	235 (9.5%)	147 (6.0%)	157 (6.4%)	65 (2.6%)	68 (2.8%)	2467 (100%)
St. Ann	2094 (31.6%)	1363 (20.6%)	695 (10.5%)	501 (7.6%)	628 (9.5%)	347 (5.2%)	993 (15.0%)	6621 (100%)
St. Thomas	896 (34.1%)	599 (22.8%)	291 (11.1%)	188 (7.2%)	208 (7.9%)	125 (4.8%)	319 (12.1%)	2626 (100%)
Portland	555 (25.2%)	379 (17.2%)	214 (9.7%)	165 (7.5%)	297 (13.5%)	129 (5.9%)	466 (21.1%)	2205 (100%)
St. Mary	2095 (46.8%)	640 (14.3%)	262 (5.9%)	172 (3.8%)	222 (5.0%)	119 (2.7%)	967 (21.6%)	4477 (100%)
Trelawny	1208 (52.6%)	456 (19.9%)	184 (8.0%)	123 (5.4%)	137 (6.0%)	74 (3.2%)	113 (4.9%)	2295 (100%)
Manchester	360 (39.7%)	311 (34.3%)	163 (18.0%)	48 (5.3%)	20 (2.2%)	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	907 (100%)
St. Elizabeth	1607 (43.0%)	961 (25.7%)	387 (10.3%)	233 (6.2%)	222 (5.9%)	130 (3.5%)	200 (5.3%)	3740 (100%)
% of Total	31.18	19.89	10.26	7.19	8.97	5.40	17.11	-
Average	1692.17	1079.67	556.83	390.42	487.00	292.83	928.50	5427.42
Standard Deviation	1372.26	1148.29	629.74	490.06	636.42	437.15	1674.64	5912.40
Skewness	1.81	2.11	1.91	1.88	1.89	2.33	2.94	1.81

Number of charges sampled (N) = 65,129

Note: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the last 90 months across the parish courts

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court as at June 30, 2025. For each parish court, the estimates cover case activity for at least a 90-month period. The results shown suggest decisively that a significant proportion of the

charges disposed in the period took less than 90 days, accounting for roughly 31.18% of the disposals. The Corporate Area Parish Court-Civil Division along with the parish courts of St. Catherine, St. Mary and St. Ann are among the courts accounting for the larger proportions of cases disposed under 90 days. Cumulatively 68.52% of the matters disposed over the period took less than a year, a positive indicator of the potential effectiveness of the courts in increasing overall productivity and realizing the objective of becoming the best in the Caribbean region in three years and among the best in the world in 3-5 years. From the data set, the parish courts (civil division) of St. Catherine, Corporate Area, and St. Ann had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that roughly 17.11% of the matters disposed over the period took over 730 days or over 2 years. The parish courts civil division of the St. Catherine, Corporate Area, and St. Ann had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than 2 years. The skewness of the times taken by the respective parish courts to dispose of matters in this sample are all relatively high, indicating that in each case a larger proportion of the scores fell below the applicable series mean.

Table 13.10b: Descriptive statistics on the time to disposition for cases disposed as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parishes	Time to disposition (days)							
	Average	Mode	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum	Sample size (N)
Corporate Area Civil	297.00	119	154	387.05	3.26	1	4446	17065
St. Catherine	578.93	28	395	558.38	1.40	1	4854	18308
St. James	272.88	28	112	391.32	2.68	1	3577	2358
Clarendon	191.35	63	128	187.46	2.09	1	1428	2060
Westmoreland	163.09	28	84	221.28	3.55	1	1903	2467
St. Ann	397.36	63	161	601.53	3.18	1	5929	6621
St. Thomas	354.84	28	140	604.04	3.63	1	3471	2626
Portland	495.47	63	245	644.33	2.40	2	4515	2205
St. Mary	461.33	28	101	690.38	1.63	1	3845	4477
Trelawny	186.22	28	78	289.92	3.60	1	2710	2295
Manchester	127.59	91	91	101.92	2.01	1	787	907
St. Elizabeth	206.28	28	100	307.18	4.43	1	3971	3740
Total/Weighted Average	386.04	49.58	149.08	415.40	2.82	1.08	3453.00	5427.42
Standard Deviation	146.42	30.65	90.01	198.96	0.93	0.29	1501.75	5912.40
Skewness	0.53	1.30	2.19	-0.06	0.01	3.46	-0.36	1.81

Number of charges sampled (N) = 65,129

Note: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the last 90 months across the parish courts

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court as at June 30, 2025. For each parish court, the estimates cover case activity for at least a 90-month period. The output produces an estimated overall weighted average time taken to dispose of matters in the parish courts (Civil Division) of approximately 386 days. The skewness of these times to disposition is a positive figure, suggesting that most of these times fell below the overall mean. For matters disposed in the period, the parish courts of Manchester (128 days), Westmoreland (163 days) and Trelawny (186 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose cases over the period. The parish courts of St. Catherine (579 days), Portland (495 days) and St.

Mary (461 days) demonstrate the highest times to disposition for matters disposed over the period of analysis. The average variation among the times to disposition across the parish courts is shown to be modest, as conferred by the standard deviation of 146.42 days. The minimum time taken to dispose of matters across all parish courts was 1 day; however, the average maximum times are substantially larger. These results are both a reflection of the relative complexity of cases entering open court over the period as well as the relative strength of case management across the various parish courts. The maximum times to disposition in the sample ranged from a low of 787 days (26.2 months/2.2 years) in the Manchester Parish Court, to a high of 5,929 days (197.6 months/16.5 years) in the St. Ann Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a low negative value, which is an indication that a larger proportion of the maximum times to disposition were close to the series mean. The sample size used to compute these descriptive data was a substantial and representative 65,129 matters.

Table 13.11a: Sampling distribution of the times to disposition in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parishes	Time interval in days							Sample size (n)
	0-89 days	90-179 days	180-269 days	270-364 days	365 -547 days	548-729 days	730 days and over	
Corporate Area Civil	62 (16.8%)	170 (46.1%)	42 (11.4%)	25 (6.8%)	23 (6.2%)	17 (4.6%)	30 (8.1%)	369 (100%)
St. Catherine	162 (23.2%)	89 (12.8%)	61 (8.8%)	70 (10.0%)	68 (9.8%)	59 (8.5%)	188 (27.0%)	697 (100%)
St. James	93 (53.1%)	31 (17.7%)	17 (9.7%)	3 (1.7%)	8 (4.6%)	1 (0.6%)	22 (12.6%)	175 (100%)
Clarendon	53 (37.3%)	29 (20.4%)	19 (13.4%)	15 (10.6%)	7 (4.9%)	4 (2.8%)	15 (10.6%)	142 (100%)
Westmoreland	27 (30.0%)	19 (21.1%)	7 (7.8%)	15 (16.7%)	8 (8.9%)	4 (4.4%)	10 (11.1%)	90 (100%)
St. Ann	93 (37.3%)	44 (17.7%)	24 (9.6%)	25 1(0.0%)	9 (3.6%)	12 (4.8%)	42 (16.9%)	249 (100%)
St. Thomas	43 (35.8%)	22 (18.3%)	26 (21.7%)	12 (10.0%)	8 (6.7%)	8 (6.7%)	1 (0.8%)	120 (100%)
Portland	15 (23.8%)	9 (14.3%)	14 (22.2%)	4 (6.3%)	10 (15.9%)	5 (7.9%)	6 (9.5%)	63 (100%)
St. Mary	99 (52.7%)	17 (9.0%)	5 (2.7%)	14 (7.4%)	8 (4.3%)	6 (3.2%)	39 (20.7%)	188 (100%)
Trelawny	57 (48.3%)	22 (18.6%)	17 (14.4%)	10 (8.5%)	3 (2.5%)	7 (5.9%)	2 (1.7%)	118 (100%)
Manchester	41 (27.0%)	60 (39.5%)	25 (16.4%)	11 (7.2%)	12 (7.9%)	2 (1.3%)	1 (0.7%)	152 (100%)
St. Elizabeth	54 (47.8%)	30 (26.5%)	12 (10.6%)	5 (4.4%)	7 (6.2%)	3 (2.7%)	2 (1.8%)	113 (100%)
% of Total	32.27	21.89	10.86	8.44	6.91	5.17	14.46	-
Average	66.58	45.17	22.42	17.42	14.25	10.67	29.83	206.33
Standard Deviation	39.82	45.00	15.62	18.02	17.59	15.86	51.96	174.64
Skewness	1.22	2.29	1.54	2.57	3.06	3.01	2.99	2.36

Number of charges sampled (N) = 2,476

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The results shown suggest that 32.27% of the charges disposed in the period took less than 90 days. The St. Catherine parish court along with

the parish courts of St. Mary, St. James and St. Ann are among the courts accounting for the larger proportions of cases disposed under 90 days. Cumulatively, 73.46% of the matters disposed over the period took less than a year. From the data set, the parish courts (civil division) of St. Catherine, Corporate Area Civil and St. Ann had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that approximately 14.46% of the matters disposed over the period took over 730 days or over 2 years. The parish courts civil division of the St. Catherine, St. Ann and St. Mary had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than 2 years. The skewness of the times taken by the respective parish courts to dispose of matters in this sample are mostly relatively high, indicating that in each case a larger proportion of the scores fell below the applicable series mean.

Table 13.11b: Descriptive statistics on the time to disposition for cases disposed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parishes	Time to disposition (days)							
	Average	Mode	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum	Sample size (N)
Corporate Area Civil Division	266.00	126	133	339.32	3.45	3	2518	369
St. Catherine	595.64	320	320	714.37	1.95	7	3642	697
St. James	281.01	130	80	544.27	3.33	1	2832	175
Clarendon	249.35	39	124.50	282.36	1.98	14	1428	142
Westmoreland	306.98	273	176	344.17	1.77	2	1293	90
St. Ann	359.82	56	120	540.52	3.21	7	3759	249
St. Thomas	202.89	28	129.50	246.33	4.89	14	2213	120
Portland	331.43	455	190	348.38	1.92	5	1610	63
St. Mary	483.85	21	82	755.54	1.65	1	2866	188
Trelawny	172.58	63	91	228.67	4.32	1	1903	118
Manchester	164.65	91	119	137.89	1.72	1	748	152
St. Elizabeth	151.10	28	91	186.80	3.29	7	1265	113
Total/Weighted Average	369.05	145.64	142.27	407.44	2.74	5.09	2255.64	214.82
Standard Deviation	133.47	139.56	66.85	203.33	1.11	4.77	966.86	174.64
Skewness	1.15	1.42	2.06	0.76	0.64	1.01	0.35	2.36

Number of charges sampled (N) = 2,476

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The output produces an estimated overall weighted average time taken to dispose of matters in the parish courts (Civil Division) of approximately 369 days. The skewness of these times to disposition is a positive 1.15, suggesting that most of the scores were below the overall mean. For matters disposed in the period, the parish courts of St. Elizabeth (151 days), Manchester (165 days) and Trelawny (173 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose cases over the period. The parish courts of St. Catherine (596 days), St. Mary (484 days) and St. Ann (360 days) demonstrate the highest times to disposition

for matters disposed over the period of analysis. The average variation among the times to disposition across the parish courts is shown to be modest, as conferred by the standard deviation of 133.47 days. The average minimum time taken to dispose of matters across all parish courts was 5.09 days; however, the average maximum times are substantially larger. These results are both a reflection of the relative complexity of cases entering open court over the period as well as the relative strength of case management across the various parish courts. The maximum times to disposition in the sample ranged from a low of 748 days (24.9 months/2.1 years) in the Manchester Parish Court, to a high of 3,759 days (125.3 months/10.4 years) in the St. Ann Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a positive 0.35, which is an indication that most of the maximum times to disposition were clustered around the series mean. The sample size used to compute these descriptive data was a substantial and representative 2,476 matters.

Table 13.11c: Sampling distribution of the methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Struck Out	Consent	Settlement	Default Judgment	Oral Admission	Withdrawal	Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	Other	Total
St. Catherine	411	144	111	110	17	44	33	104	974
Corporate Area Civil	359	184	13	26	21	61	38	50	752
Westmoreland	29	45	9	8	19	10	27	12	159
Clarendon	165	42	31	13	12	13	7	29	312
Trelawny	61	30	12	17	9	8	-	19	156
Portland	13	27	13	6	-	1	16	11	87
St. Mary	71	63	29	27	8	13	31	34	276
St. Thomas	23	40	16	26	46	13	2	6	172
St. Ann	149	96	42	39	15	16	32	44	433
St. James	93	62	18	38	44	49	17	27	348
St. Elizabeth	94	23	14	16	29	4	17	42	239
Manchester	141	42	15	33	23	23	2	6	285
Total	1609	798	323	359	243	255	222	384	4193
Percentage of total	38.37	19.03	7.70	8.56	5.80	6.08	5.29	9.16	-

Number of charges sampled (N): 4,193

The above table shows a sampling distribution of the methods of disposition across all parish courts-civil division for the second quarter of 2025. From the sample, it is observed that the highest proportion of matters disposed during the quarter were by being struck out with 38.37% of the sample, followed by matters disposed by consent with 19.03%, dispositions grouped under the category, “other methods” with 9.16% and dispositions by default judgments with 8.56% of the sample. Settlements with 7.70% and withdrawals with 6.08% rank next. Oral admissions with 6.08% and Notices of Discontinuance (NOD) with 5.29% account for the remaining disposals in the quarter.

Table 13.12a: Net and gross civil case backlog as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025 for cases over 24 months

Paris Court	Net Case Backlog Rate (%)	Gross Case Backlog Rate (%)
Clarendon	1.48	14.10
Corporate Area	4.07	30.11
Manchester	2.51	NA
Portland	2.37	13.89
St. Ann	3.58	27.12
St. Catherine	1.14	3.76
St. Elizabeth	18.39	25.50
St. James	2.60	20.44
St. Mary	1.39	2.14
St. Thomas	0.83	23.68
Trelawny	0.63	25.14
Westmoreland	2.46	16.64
Weighted Average	3.90	19.85
Standard Deviation	4.82	9.28

Note: The net backlog for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 11.38% and the gross backlog is 26.80%.

The net and gross case backlog rates provide one of the most decisive indicators of court performance as they are strongly influenced by most of the other critical court performance metrics such as the case clearance, case disposal, trial and hearing date certainty rates and are also directly correlated with the case congestion rate. The estimated gross case backlog rate provides a measurement of the proportion of cases filed for a given period (of over two years) which are either active or inactive (i.e. are unresolved) and are over two years old at the date of reporting. The closely related estimated net case backlog rate is the proportion of all cases filed for a given period (of over two years) which are still active and exceeding two years old at the time of reporting. The estimated net case backlog rate therefore excludes inactive cases which are unresolved. Based on international best practices an estimated gross case backlog rate of under 10% is desirable, while an estimated net case backlog rate of under 5% is prescribed. The

results revealed a net case backlog rate (weighted average) for cases over 24 months in the parish courts of 3.90% (with a standard deviation of 4.82%), which satisfies the international standard. The estimated gross case backlog rate also stands at 19.85% (with a standard deviation of 9.28%), an indication that there are a large number of inactive unresolved cases in the parish courts. This rate is 9.85 percentage points higher than the prescribed rate of 10%, but can be improved to meet this standard with the application of more aggressive case management practices and reduction in the incidence of delays in the civil courts. The sample set is large and representative of the current direction of the court system. The parish courts of Trelawny with an estimated net backlog rate of 0.63%, St. Thomas and St. Catherine with an estimated net backlog rate of 0.83% and 1.14% respectively have the lowest (best) estimated net case backlog rate in the time series, while the parish courts of St. Elizabeth (18.39%), Corporate Area (4.07%) and St. Ann (3.58%) have the highest rates. As for the estimated gross backlog rate, the parish courts of St. Mary (2.14%) and St. Catherine (3.76%) have the lowest (best) estimated gross backlog rates in the series, while the parish courts of Corporate Area-Civil Division (30.11%), St. Ann (27.12%) and St. Elizabeth (25.50%) have the highest rates.

Table 13.12b: Net and gross civil case backlog as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025 for cases over 18 months

Paris Court	Net Case Backlog Rate (%)	Gross Case Backlog Rate (%)
Clarendon	1.98	16.12
Corporate Area	5.77	33.12
Manchester	16.03	NA
Portland	3.20	14.83
St. Ann	4.68	30.07
St. Catherine	1.52	4.27
St. Elizabeth	20.85	27.97
St. James	3.23	27.42
St. Mary	1.68	2.43
St. Thomas	1.46	25.99
Trelawny	0.83	27.45
Westmoreland	2.86	18.64
Weighted Average	5.29	22.14
Standard Deviation	6.36	10.38

Note: The net backlog for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 15.73% and the gross backlog is 33.39%.

The net and gross case backlog rates provide one of the most decisive indicators of court performance as they are strongly influenced by most of the other critical court performance metrics such as the case clearance, case disposal, trial and hearing date certainty rates and are also directly correlated with the case congestion rate. The estimated gross case backlog rate provides a measurement of the proportion of cases filed for a given period (of over two years) which are either active or inactive (i.e. are unresolved) and are over two years old at the date of reporting. The closely related estimated net case backlog rate is the proportion of all cases filed for a given period (of over two years) which are still active and exceeding two years old at the time of reporting. The estimated net case backlog rate therefore excludes inactive cases which are unresolved. Based on international best practices an estimated gross case backlog rate of under 10% is desirable, while an estimated net case backlog rate of under 5% is prescribed. The

results revealed a net case backlog rate (weighted average) for cases over 18 months in the parish courts of 5.29% (with a standard deviation of 6.36%), which slightly exceeds the international standard. The estimated gross case backlog rate also stands at 22.14% (with a standard deviation of 10.38%), an indication that there are a large number of inactive unresolved cases in the parish courts. This rate is 12.14 percentage points higher than the prescribed rate of 10%, but can be improved to meet this standard with the application of more aggressive case management practices and reduction in the incidence of delays in the civil courts. The sample set is large and representative of the current direction of the court system. The parish courts of Trelawny with an estimated net backlog rate of 0.83%, St. Thomas and St. Catherine with an estimated net backlog rate of 1.46% and 1.52% respectively have the lowest (best) estimated net case backlog rate in the time series, while the parish courts of St. Elizabeth (20.85%), Manchester (16.03%) and Corporate Area-Civil Division (5.77%) have the highest rates. As for the estimated gross backlog rate, the parish courts of St. Mary (2.43%) and St. Catherine (4.27%) have the lowest (best) estimated gross backlog rates in the series, while the parish courts of Corporate Area-Civil Division (33.12%), St. Ann (30.07%) and St. Elizabeth (27.97%) have the highest rates.

Trial court activity summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Table 13.13a: Time interval between major events for cases that had a trial date in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average time between filing and first court appearance	Average time between first court appearance and trial	Average time between trial and disposition
Clarendon	53.73	230.67	361.58
Manchester	65.90	225.16	112.27
Portland	49.17	633.88	418.38
St. Ann	92.19	442.00	515.16
St. Catherine	76.30	512.18	481.62
St. James	50.17	445.69	348.46
St. Mary	48.28	148.41	234.15
St. Thomas	43.00	260.49	239.92
Trelawny	51.26	294.21	231.95
Westmoreland	35.52	150.63	199.17
Weighted Average	64.96	393.38	403.14
Standard Deviation	16.91	164.45	131.40

Tracking the times between the occurrence of major hearing events along the case flow continuum is important to establishing precise points of possible delay in case progression. The above table provides a summary of the average times between filing a case and the first court appearance. The average time between the first court appearance and the first date of trial and the average duration between the first trial date and disposition. Overall, it is seen that the average time between filing a civil case, and the first court appearance is approximately 2.2 months, while the overall average time between first appearance of a civil matter in the parish courts and the first trial date is, however, much longer at approximately 13.1 months or 393 days. The average duration between the first trial date set and the date of disposition is approximately

13.4 months or 403 days. These findings indicate that there may be imprecisions in the science of scheduling trial dates which may at times face lengthy delays after a first date set is postponed.

Since less than a quarter of civil cases filed in the parish courts will proceed to trial, these findings may not have a dramatic impact on the overall time to disposition of civil cases.

Table 13.12b: Trial court activity summary during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of cases heard	Number of cases with a trial date set	Percentage of cases heard which had a trial date set
Clarendon	769	180	23.41
Portland	262	68	25.95
Manchester	815	86	10.55
St. Ann	1225	233	19.02
St. Catherine	2045	442	21.61
St. Elizabeth	543	78	14.36
St. James	814	156	19.16
St. Mary	418	76	18.18
St. Thomas	453	112	24.72
Trelawny	395	76	19.24
Westmoreland	408	92	22.55
Total/Weighted Average	8147	1599	19.63

The above table provides a summary of number of cases heard in the second quarter of 2025 in the civil divisions of the parish courts. Using a sampling distribution, it is seen that of 8,147 civil cases heard across the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025, 1,599 or 19.63% proceeded to trial. The parish courts of the Manchester (10.55%), St. Elizabeth (14.36%) and St. Mary (18.18%) had the lowest proportion of cases proceeding to trial, while the parish courts of Portland (25.95%), St. Thomas (24.72%) and Clarendon (23.41%) had the highest proportion.

Table 13.13c: Distribution of methods of disposition for matters set for trial during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consent	86	15.11
Struck Out	80	14.06
Settlement	70	12.30
Trial	69	12.13
Judgment	58	10.19
Default	51	8.96
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	43	7.56
Withdrawal	34	5.98
Non Suited	33	5.80
Transferred	20	3.51
Oral Admission	13	2.28
By Consent - Mediated Settlement	5	0.88
Other	4	0.70
Application For Plaintiff Denied	1	0.18
Application For Plaintiff Granted	1	0.18
Order	1	0.18
Total	569	100.00

The above table summarizes the common methods of disposition for a sample of cases proceeding to trial. It is seen that matters disposed by consent with 86 or 15.11%, matters struck out with 80 14.06% of the cases disposed and matters disposed by settlements with 70 or 12.30% each account for the three leading methods of disposition in the sample.

Table 13.13d: Summary of case management date activity for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average number of case management dates per case	Standard Deviation of case management dates Per Case	Skewness of case management dates per case	Maximum case management dates Frequency	Minimum case management dates Frequency
Clarendon	2.07	2.36	3.27	18	1
Corporate Area	2.25	2.75	4.31	37	1
Manchester	2.88	2.39	1.61	15	1
Portland	8.95	10.77	1.52	39	1
St. Ann	6.35	7.63	2.16	40	1
St. Catherine	4.23	4.11	1.64	24	1
St. James	3.26	4.12	2.48	21	1
St. Mary	3.92	4.88	2.64	28	1
St. Thomas	2.73	3.31	4.08	22	1
Trelawny	4.09	4.55	2.19	30	1
Westmoreland	4.29	5.46	2.50	27	1
Weighted Average	3.78	-	-	27.36	1.00
Standard Deviation	2.01	-	-	8.46	0.00
Skewness	1.61	-	-	0.27	0.00

The above table summarizes the number of appearances per case heard in the second quarter of 2025, which have at least one case management date. The overall average number of case management dates per 10 cases mentioned is 38, or approximately 4 dates per case with a standard deviation of 2.01 across the courts sampled and a skewness of 1.61. Together, these results suggest that the average number of case management dates per case is within the prescribed international standard, that a slightly larger proportion of cases have less than the overall average number of case management dates and that there is not on average a wide variation in the number of case management dates per case across the courts. Among the parish courts with the highest number of case management dates per cases for matters heard in the

second quarter of 2025 are the Portland (8.95), St. Ann (6.35) and Westmoreland (4.29) Parish Courts, while Clarendon (2.07), Corporate Area (2.25) and St. Thomas (2.73) were among the courts with the lowest mean case management dates.

Table 13.13e: Summary of the average court appearance frequency for cases disposed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average number of appearances per case	Standard Deviation
Clarendon	1.40	1.27
Corporate Area-Civil Division	2.41	2.86
Manchester	2.38	1.93
Portland	5.30	6.09
St. Ann	3.83	5.56
St. Catherine	4.05	4.30
St. James	2.91	3.84
St. Mary	2.75	3.07
St. Thomas	2.13	1.35
Trelawny	3.00	2.71
Westmoreland	3.70	5.20
Weighted Average	3.07	-

The above summary specifically addresses the number of case management dates per case for matters disposed in the second quarter of 2025. The overall average observed is approximately 31 dates for every 10 cases disposed, not dissimilar to the findings from the previous table which provided a descriptive summary of appearances for all cases disposed. The Clarendon, St. Thomas and Manchester Parish Courts were among those with the lowest number of case management dates per disposed case in the quarter, while the parish courts of Portland, St. Catherine and St. Ann were among the locations with the highest incidence.

Table 13.14a: Distribution of courtroom utilization rates across the Parish Courts of Jamaica for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average overall courtroom utilization rate (%)	Highest recorded courtroom utilization rate (%)	Lowest recorded courtroom utilization rate (%)	Standard deviation of the courtroom utilization rate (%)	Average courtroom utilization rate for Night Court sittings (%)	Average number of courtroom adjournments per day
St. Catherine	76.82	133.33	3.89	28.05	87.26	1.00
Westmoreland	76.43	141.11	1.67	35.67	NA	NA
Trelawny	73.54	143.33	14.33	27.80	NA	1.00
St. Thomas	59.44	100.00	18.33	19.76	NA	NA
St. Mary	72.02	150.00	10.28	28.40	NA	1.00
St. James	58.21	127.78	11.11	24.01	NA	1.14
Corporate Area Civil Court	98.41	148.33	41.67	23.98	NA	NA
St. Ann	62.99	130.56	2.78	27.88	NA	1.00
Portland	61.34	137.50	2.50	27.94	NA	1.00
Hanover	49.80	106.94	0.83	30.13	NA	1.00
Clarendon	64.80	125.00	14.17	28.67	NA	NA
Manchester	64.87	138.89	1.94	32.06	NA	NA
Overall Averages	68.22	131.90	10.29	27.86	87.26	1.02
Standard Deviation	12.47	15.38	11.57	4.05	0.00	0.05
Skewness	1.15	-1.06	1.99	-0.14	0.00	2.65

Note: The courtroom utilization rate for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 60.17%

The above table details the courtroom utilization rate for the various Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025. The courtroom utilization rate provides a measurement of the proportion of available hours for open court hearings in all courtrooms (including outstations) which are actually utilized. If the usage of any courtroom exceeds the available hours, then the utilization rate will exceed 100% and the rate will fall below 100% if less than the available hours are utilized. The prescribed international standard for the courtroom utilization rate is 100%, which means

that all hours allocated for court hearings in any court on any given day should be utilized. The data suggests that as a whole, the Parish Courts of Jamaica performed below this level in the second quarter of 2025. The overall average courtroom utilization rate across the Parish Courts in the quarter was 68.22%, which is an indication that approximately 68% of the available hours for court hearings were utilized across the Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025. The Parish Courts recording the highest courtroom utilization rates for the quarter are the Corporate Area Parish Court- Civil Division and St. Catherine Parish Court with 98.41% and 76.82% respectively, followed by the Westmoreland Parish Court with 76.43% and the Trelawny Parish Court with 73.54%. The Hanover Parish Court and St. James Parish Courts with 49.80% and 58.21% respectively, had the lowest rates, while the St. Thomas Parish Court with 59.44% had the next lowest rate. It is quite commendable and worth noting that all Parish Courts exceeded a courtroom utilization rate of 50% for the quarter. The standard deviation of the courtroom utilization rates was relatively low, suggesting that on average the rates for the individual courts did not vary widely from the overall mean. The positive skewness of the data suggests that proportionately more of the sample are clustered around the overall mean.

NB: The sample size of days used to compute the rates for each court were sufficiently large and representative, though not the same for all courts. The margin of error of the courtroom utilization rates is a reliable $\pm 2.5\%$.

Table 13.14b: Percentile Rank on Courtroom utilization across the Parish Courts in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Percentile rank Q2 2025 (%)	Percentile rank Q2 2024 (%)
St. Catherine	91	73
Westmoreland	82	0
Trelawny	73	55
St. Thomas	18	9
St. Mary	64	100
St. James	9	36
Corporate Area Civil Court	100	82
St. Ann	36	45
Portland	27	18
Hanover	0	27
Clarendon	45	91
Manchester	55	64

Note: Q2 represents the second quarter i.e. April-June

The above table provides a summary of the percentile rank of the various Parish Courts with regards to their performances on the courtroom utilization rates for the second quarter of 2024 and 2025. The results present a relatively consistent picture across both years for most courts in terms of the performances on this measurement. Some courts experienced gains in the ranking, several others experienced declines, and some courts retained the same ranking. The Corporate Area Civil Court performed better than all courts in the second quarter of 2025 and the St. Mary Parish Court performed better than all courts in the second quarter of 2024. The Hanover Parish Court had the lowest courtroom utilization rate in the second quarter of 2025, and the Westmoreland parish Court had the lowest courtroom utilization in the second quarter of 2024.

Table 13.15: Critical performance summaries for the civil division of the parish courts in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Approximate number of new cases	Approximate number of Disposed cases and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of quarter of origin)	Gross Disposal rate (%)	Net Disposal rate (%)	Gross Clearance rate (%)	Net Clearance (%)	Approximate trial date certainty rate (%)	Overall average time to disposition (months)
St. Thomas	180	62	198	34.44	19.18	110.00	105.48	89.29	6.76
Corporate Area-Civil	885	364	1193	41.13	26.31	134.80	98.02		8.87
St. Elizabeth	279	52	312		18.64	111.83	110.75	89.74	5.04
Hanover	107	63	132		58.88		123.36		
Manchester	320	25	307		7.81		95.94	100.00	5.49
Portland	70	7	61		10.00		87.14	54.55	11.05
St. Ann	399	79	367	19.80	19.40	91.98	89.42	100.00	11.99
St. Catherine	712	75	760	10.53	10.28	106.74	105.21	92.11	19.85
St. Mary	164	54	241		32.93		146.95	90.63	16.13
Trelawny	150	19	149		12.67	99.33	95.33	83.33	5.75
St. James	340	81	419	23.82	21.28	123.24	84.80	78.26	9.37
Clarendon	284	49	266		17.25	93.66	93.31	93.75	8.31
Westmoreland	163	30	145		18.40	88.96	79.75	96.97	10.23
Total/Weighted Average	4053	960	4550	23.69	19.16	112.26	99.74	89.65	12.30
Skewness	1.56	3.18	2.05	0.05	2.13	0.70	1.48	-1.95	1.15
Standard Deviation	239.27	90.28	308.57	12.07	13.28	15.23	18.05	12.91	4.45

Note 1: Corporate Area Court-Civil division clearance and disposal rates were calculated using only new big claims filed in the quarter.

Note 2: The net case disposal rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 17.57%

Note 3: The net case clearance rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 83.78%

Conclusion

The Civil Division of the Parish Courts sustained its remarkable performance trend in the second quarter of 2025, achieving outstanding results across most key metrics. A notable highlight of this period was an overall gross case clearance rate of 112.26%, exceeding international standards, although being lower than the corresponding period in 2024. This achievement contributed to a further reduction in the net case backlog rate for matters pending for at least two years, which stood at approximately 3.90%. Notably, this rate aligns closely with that of the Criminal Division, underscoring the consistent performance of both divisions in addressing case backlogs. The gross backlog rate for the Civil Division during the same period was 19.85%, also comparable to the Criminal Division's metrics. The Parish Courts of Corporate Area - Civil Division and St. Mary emerged as top performers across most critical indicators during this reporting period. Significantly, eleven parish courts exceeded 90% gross case clearance rate for civil cases, with the St. Mary, Corporate Area-Civil Division, Hanover and St. James performing the best on this measure. Despite these commendable achievements, there remains an urgent need to reduce the average case disposal time, which stood at 12.30 months for cases resolved during the quarter. Unnecessary adjournments continue to present a challenge, contributing to delays that must be addressed through strategic, court-driven interventions and operational reforms. It is important to acknowledge, however, that certain causes of delay, such as "No Return/Re-Issued," the absence of defendants, "parties in discussion," and the absence of both parties, fall outside the court's immediate control. Under the visionary and data-driven leadership of the Honourable Chief Justice of Jamaica, the courts are poised to meet and potentially exceed key quantitative targets, positioning Jamaica's judiciary among the best globally. The progress

recorded in the second quarter of 2025 establishes a strong foundation for achieving these strategic objectives, bringing the judiciary closer to delivering a world-class system of timely and effective justice for all stakeholders.

Glossary of Statistical Terms

Clearance rate: The ratio on incoming to outgoing cases or of new cases filed to cases disposed, regardless of when the disposed cases originated. For example, in a given Term 100 new cases were filed and 110 were disposed (including cases originating before that Term) the clearance rate is 110/100 or 110%.

Note: The clearance rate could therefore exceed 100% but the disposal rate has a maximum value of 100%.

A persistent case clearance rate of less than 100% will eventually lead to a backlog of cases in the Court system. The inferred international benchmark for case clearance rates is an average of 90%-110 annualized. This is a critical foundation to backlog prevention in the court systemⁱ.

Disposal rate: As distinct from clearance rate, the disposal rate is the proportion of new cases filed which have been disposed in a particular period. For example, if 100 new cases are filed in a particular Term and 80 of those cases were disposed in said Term, then the disposal rate is 80%.

Note: A persistent case clearance rate of less than 100% will eventually lead to a backlog of cases in the court systemⁱⁱ.

Trial/hearing date certainty: This is the proportion of dates set for trial or hearing which proceed without adjournment. For example, if 100 trial dates are set in a particular Term and 40 are adjourned, then the trial certainty rate would be 60%.

The international standard for this measure is between 92% and 100%.

Courtroom utilization rate: The proportion of courtrooms in full use on a daily basis or the proportion of hours utilized in a courtroom on a daily basis.

The international standard for this rate is 100%.

Case congestion rate: The ratio of pending cases to cases disposed in a given period. It is an indication of how fatigued a court is, given the existing state of resources and degree of efficiency. A case congestion rate of 150% for example, is an indication that given the resources currently at a court's disposal and its degree of efficiency, it is carrying 1.5 times its capacity.

Case File Integrity Rate: Measures the proportion of time that a case file is fully ready and available in a timely manner for a matter to proceed. Hence, any adjournment, which is due to the lack of readiness of a case file or related proceedings for court at the scheduled time, impairs the case file integrity rate.

The international benchmark for casefile integrity is 100%.

Standard deviation: This is a measure of how widely spread the scores in a data set are around the average value of that data set. The higher the standard deviation, the higher the variation of the raw scores in the data set, from the average score. A low standard deviation is an indication that the scores in a data set are clustered around the average.

Outlier: An outlier is a value that is either too small or too large, relative to the majority of scores/trend in a data set.

Skewness: This is a measure of the distribution of scores in a data set. It gives an idea of where the larger proportion of the scores in a data set can be found. Generally, if skewness is positive as revealed by a positive value for this measure, this suggests that a greater proportion of the scores in the data set are at the lower end. If the skewness is negative as revealed by a negative value for this measure, it generally suggests that a greater proportion of the scores are at the higher end. If the skewness measure is approximately 0, then there is an approximately equal distribution of scores on both the higher and lower ends of the average figure.

Range: This is a measure of the spread of values in a data set, calculated as the highest minus the lowest value. A larger range score may indicate a higher spread of values in a data set.

Case backlog: A case that is in the court system for more than two years without disposition. The gross backlog rate measures the proportion of all cases filed within a given period which remain unresolved for a period of over two years (both active and inactive cases).

The net backlog rate on the other hand measures the proportion of active cases filed in a given period which are unresolved for over two years.

Percentile Rank: This refers to the percentage of scores that are equal to or less than a given score. Percentile ranks, like percentages, fall on a continuum from 0 to 100. For example, a percentile rank of 45 indicates that 45% of the scores in a distribution of scores fall at or below the score at the 35th percentile.

Percentile ranks are useful when you want to quickly understand how a particular score compares to the other scores in a distribution of scores. For instance, knowing a court disposed 300 cases in a given period doesn't tell you much. You don't know how many case disposals were

possible, and even if you did, you wouldn't know how that court's score compared to the rest of the courts. If, however, you were told that the court scored at the 80th percentile, then you would know that this court did as well or better than 80% of the courts in case disposals.

Difference between percentage and percentile changes: The difference between percentage and percentage points, the latter is strictly used to compare two percentages, for example, if the clearance rate in 2018 was 89% and the clearance rate in 2019 is 100%, then the appropriate expression to compare these would be "an 11 percentage points increase". However, if we are comparing two absolute numbers, say, 1000 cases were disposed in 2018, and 1500 in 2019, then there would be a 50% increase in cases disposed.

Weighted Average: Weighted average is a calculation that takes into account the varying degrees of significance of the groups or numbers in a data set. In calculating a weighted average for a particular variable, the individual scores or averages for each group are multiplied by the weight or number of observations in each of those groups and summed. The outcome is then divided by the summation of the number of observations in all groups combined. For example, if we wish to calculate the weighted average clearance rate for the parish courts, the product of the clearance rate and number of cases for each court are computed, added, and then divided by the total number of cases across all the parish courts. This means that a court with a larger caseload has a greater impact on the case clearance rate than a smaller court.

A weighted average can be more accurate than a simple average in which all numbers in a data set are assigned an identical weight.

Continuance and Adjournment: In a general sense, any delay in the progression of a hearing in which a future date/time is set or anticipated for continuation is a form of adjournment.

However, in order to make a strict distinction between matters which are adjourned for procedural factors and those which are generally avoidable, court statistics utilizes the terms ‘continuance’ and ‘adjournment.’ Here, ‘continuance’ is used strictly to describe situations in which future dates are set due to procedural reasons and ‘adjournments’ is used to describe the circumstances in which future dates of appearance are set due to generally avoidable reasons.

For example, adjournments for another stage of hearing, say from a plea and case management hearing to a trial hearing or from the last date of trial to a sentencing date are classified as ‘continuance’ but delays for say, missing or incomplete files, due to outstanding medical reports or attorney absenteeism are classified as ‘adjournments’. Adjournments as defined in this document have an adverse effect on hearing date certainty rates, but continuances do not.

Exponential Smoothing: Exponential smoothing of time series data assigns exponentially decreasing weights for newest to oldest observations. In other words, the older the data, the less priority (“weight”) the data is given; newer data is seen as more relevant and is assigned more weight. Smoothing parameters (smoothing constants)— usually denoted by α — determine the weights for observations.

Exponential smoothing is usually used to make short term forecasts, as longer-term forecasts using this technique can be quite unreliable.

- Simple (single) exponential smoothing uses a weighted moving average with exponentially decreasing weights.
- Holt's trend-corrected double exponential smoothing is usually more reliable for handling data that shows trends, compared to the single procedure.

Triple exponential smoothing (also called the Multiplicative Holt-Winters) is usually more reliable

ⁱ Source :

<http://courts.mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resources/Documents/bestpractice/BestPracticeCaseAgeClearanceRates.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Source :

<http://courts.mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resources/Documents/bestpractice/BestPracticeCaseAgeClearanceRates.pdf>