



PARISH COURTS OF JAMAICA – CRIMINAL DIVISION
(APRIL 1, 2025 – JUNE 30, 2025)

Court Metrics	April - June Highlights				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Case Disposal Rates (%)	49.49	49.91	51.56	49.74	58.28
Case Clearance Rates (%)	105.99	112.79	107.18	118.66	111.61
Trial Date Certainty Rates (%)	91	86	80	86	83
Courtroom Utilization Rates (%)	66.30	65.84	63.91	65.11	59.62

Prepared by the Court Statistics and Data Division with the support of the ICT Department, Supreme Court of Jamaica, Kings Street Kingston.

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Chief Justice's Message Second Quarter Criminal Parish Court 2025

This report confirms the high standard of performance of the Parish Courts. However, there must now be greater granular analysis of the performance of each court to see whether each court is performing at its optimum. The clearance rate of 105.99% with a hearing date certainty of 91% is to be commended. The court room utilization of 66.30% suggests that there is time available, generally, for more cases to be addressed in any given day.

It must be noted that the overall trial date certainty was 91% - a 5% improvement over the same period last year. This is indeed a very positive development and is closer to the 95% hearing date certainty standard desired by the Chief Justice. Ten (10) of thirteen parish courts met the international standard on this metric (minimum of 92%).

While the overall net backlog is under 3% it is the case that the overall gross backlog is well over the international standard of 10%. Among the cases making up this high gross backlog are unexecuted bench warrants. Many unexecuted bench warrants mean that there are quite likely many unexecuted writs of distringas and capias. The consequence is that there are quite likely persons who should be convicted out and about with no fear of apprehension. This creates a culture of impunity and may well be contributing to the commission of crime. The unexecuted writs of distringas and capias mean that there are significant uncollected amounts of money due to the government from persons who bailed the defendants for whom the warrants have been issued. This matter needs to be addressed so that there is proper enforcement of the laws of Jamaica. This is one of the audit areas that the Parish Courts have not addressed adequately over the years.

This report indicates that the average time for case disposition is approximately 16.2 months. This confirms the appropriateness of the decision to reduce the time standard to 20 months, down from 24, this year. The report also says that 76.44% of cases were resolved within 12 months. It would be helpful to know the case types that are not resolved in 12 months and why. This would assist in determining whether there is something inherent in these cases that take them over the 12 months. Further analysis would reveal the courts where this is happening. The point being made is that there is some work to be done before it can be said that the Parish Courts are at optimum efficiency.

Appropriate case management software would undoubtedly improve operational efficiency. This has to be the next important development in the courts. The paper based system has to be eliminated so that the people of Jamaica can begin to reap the benefits of digital technology.

The overall conclusion is that there is room for faster service delivery despite the excellent performance of the Parish Courts. The judges, staff, and stakeholders all contributed to the maintenance of this high standard of performance. I wish to thank them all.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bryan Sykes, OJ, CD
Chief Justice of Jamaica

Executive Summary

This statistical report for the second quarter of 2025 is for the criminal division of the parish courts. The criminal division of the parish courts has already achieved one of its main key strategic targets, that of reducing the overall net case backlog rate to less than 5%, as it continues to sustain exceptionally high case clearance rates. From all available statistical accounts, the criminal division of the parish courts is now among the most efficient in the Caribbean and Latin American region in the timely delivery of justice. It is now critical that the criminal division of the parish courts strive to reduce the overall average time taken to dispose of cases and in so eventually reduce the net case backlog rate to the point that it can be classified as a whole as being backlog free.

The aggregate new case count in the Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025 was 5,672, an increase of 9.22% when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The Corporate Area Parish Court - Criminal Division with 1,168 new cases or 20.59% of the total sample, followed by the St. Catherine and Westmoreland Parish Courts with 728 cases or 12.83% and 613 cases or 10.81% respectively, account for the three largest proportions of the new criminal cases filed in the period. Taken together, the three parishes with the highest new case count account for 44.23% of the new cases filed in the second quarter of 2025, not dissimilar to the previous year. The Parish Courts of St. Thomas, Hanover and Trelawny accounted for the lowest shares of the aggregate new cases filed in the period, each with under 5.0% of the total new caseload.

The overall average disposal rate for cases originating in the second quarter of 2025 was 49.49%, which is a decline of 0.42 percentage points when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The Hanover Parish Court leads the way with a disposal rate of 68.47%, thereby resolving new cases the fastest in the period. The St. James and St. Thomas

Parish Courts ranked next with case disposal rates of 65.45% and 58.16% respectively, continuing western dominance on this metric.

The case clearance rate provides a measure of the number of cases disposed (regardless of date/year of initiation) for every new case filed in a particular period. This is a productivity index as many of the disposed cases, which are included in its computation, would have originated before the period of focus and is a more instructive statistic on case activity than the case disposal rate. The overall case clearance rate for the second quarter of 2025 was 105.99%, a decline of 6.80 percentage points when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The result suggests that for every 100 new criminal cases that were filed in the Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025, roughly 106 cases were disposed. Ten (10) of the 13 Parish Courts satisfied the international standard of between 90% and 110% in the second quarter of 2025. The best performing court on this measure was the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division with an impressive rate of 138.01%, while the St. Thomas Parish Court with 118.37% and the Trelawny Parish Court with 115.71% rounded off the top three performers on this key metric.

One highly important measure, which is of keen interest to the leadership of the courts and the policy makers, is the case congestion rate. This is a measure of how well a court is doing in managing its pending caseload, relative to its rates of disposition and clearance and the implied state of resources. The higher the case congestion rate of a court, the more burdensome the caseload and the longer it will take to dispose of cases, again within the context of the existing rates of disposition and clearance and the implied state of resources. The overall case congestion rate recorded for the criminal division of the Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025 was 305.07%, which is a deterioration of 50.79 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The Parish Courts of Hanover, St. James and

St. Catherine continue to be among the least congested court at the end of the quarter. The case of St. James is of special interest in this regard given its relatively large caseload. There is a long run negative association between the case clearance rate and the case congestion rate, therefore, sustained increases in the case clearance rate will cause the case congestion rate to fall.

Another essential measure, which is an important cornerstone in the drive to bring Jamaica among the best performing court systems in the world is the trial date certainty rate. This provides a measurement of the likelihood that dates set for trial will proceed as scheduled (without adjournment for future dates). The perfect rate of 100% would suggest that all dates set for trial proceed as scheduled in the relevant period. The criminal division of the Parish Courts recorded an overall trial date certainty rate of 91% in the second quarter of 2025, roughly 5 percentage points more when compared to the same as the corresponding period in 2024. The Parish Courts of St. James, Manchester, St. Ann, Portland, St. Elizabeth and Corporate Area Criminal Division were the leaders on this metric. The proportion of allocated court time that is utilized for hearings in each parish court bears some long run correlation with the case clearance rate, the case congestion rate and overall court performance. The courtroom utilization rate provides a solid measurement of the proportion of time allocated for court hearings, which are utilized throughout the period in each court. The overall courtroom utilization rate across the parish courts in the period was 66.30%, an increase of 0.46 percentage points when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The Parish Courts of St. Catherine, Westmoreland and Corporate Area Criminal Division were the leaders on this metric during the quarter.

On the matter of caseload distribution in the individual parishes, the data show that in many instances the outstation courts in the respective parishes are carrying a notable share of the

caseload. The overall average number of new cases heard in the outstations in the second quarter of 2025 is approximately 36.70%, while roughly 63.30% of cases were heard at the main Parish Court locations. While outstation court activity in parishes such as St. James and the Corporate Area account for less than 10% of total activity, there are several parishes where outstations are extensively utilized, accounting for over 30% of total case activity. This includes the Parish Courts of Trelawny, St. Elizabeth, Hanover and St. Ann, among others. The evidence continues to suggest that there is the potential in many parishes for outstations to be utilized to a greater degree to ease the caseload carriage in the main courts, thus potentially enhancing case clearance and disposal rates by reducing the case congestion.

The largest proportion of cases disposed in the second quarter of 2025 was by way of guilty pleas, accounting for 24.32% of the cases disposed. This was followed by cases dismissed, which was responsible for 21% of the cases disposed. It is of note that guilty verdicts accounted for roughly 6.46% of the matters disposed, while not guilty verdicts accounted for 16.85% of the total sample. Mediated settlements (of various forms) accounted for roughly 15.48% of the cases disposed during the quarter. The combined 30.78% of the cases disposed by way of guilty outcomes represent the estimated criminal conviction rate in the parish courts for the quarter. Further analysis of the data suggests that for the cases originating over at least over the past roughly 8 years, which are disposed, roughly 36.36% were resolved within 90 days, 56.64% within six months and 76.44% within a year.

In terms of the distribution of case types, the report highlights that the largest proportion of the criminal cases filed in the Parish Courts were indictments with approximately 43.59% of all matters. This is followed by summary matters with roughly 28.81% and Lay Magistrates' sittings which accounted for 13.45%. Summary matters had an overall conviction rate of

39.07% in the quarter, while indictments had a conviction rate of 23.09% across the Parish Courts.

An important delay factor, which affects the efficiency with which cases move towards disposition is the incidence of adjournments in the Parish Courts. The data suggests that the dominant reasons for adjournments for the quarter were for files to be completed (9.21%), warrants issued due to the non-appearance of defendants (8.34%), for disclosure (7.15%), and adjournments for referral to mediation (5.52%), rounding off the top four incidences. Also featuring prominently on the lists of reasons for adjournment across the Parish Courts during the quarter were adjournments to facilitate restitution, adjournment at the request of the Crown, medical reports unavailable, and psychiatric evaluation to be done. This probability distribution for the reasons for adjournment was broadly similar to that of the past few years. The three most frequent criminal charges filed in the Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025 were assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property. The majority of charges filed during the quarter involved accused males, accounting for roughly 82.85%, with females accounting for 17.15%. The dominant age group of persons charged in period were the 27-36 and 37-50 age groups, accounting for 32.27% and 27.27% respectively of the total sample.

One of the most decisive and instructive findings from this quarterly report comes from the analysis of the distribution of times to disposition in the Parish Courts. The report reveals that on average, the criminal division of the Parish Courts took roughly 16.2 months to dispose of cases in the second quarter of 2025. The courts which had the shortest times to disposition for cases resolved are the Parish Courts of Hanover (109 days), St. James (126 days) and Manchester (148 days).

Using the method of exponential smoothing, the report forecasts that in the third quarter of 2025, 5,258 new criminal cases will be filed in the criminal division of the Parish Courts, while 5,440 are expected to be disposed or become inactive during the period. The overall forecasted case clearance rate for the third quarter of 2025 in the criminal division of the Parish Courts is, therefore, roughly 103.45%. The Parish Courts of Corporate Area Criminal Division, St. Catherine and Trelawny are forecasted to register the highest case clearance rates in the second 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 i: Key Performance Metrics of High-Performing Courts

Parameter	Minimum Annual Required Standard
Case Disposal Rate	$\geq 75\%$
Case Clearance Rate	$\geq 100\%$
Case Congestion Rate	$\leq 115\%$
Trial Date Certainty Rate	$\geq 85\%$
Net Case Backlog Rate	$\leq 5\%$
Gross Case Backlog Rate	$\leq 10\%$
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

Guaranteeing the reliability and validity of the data used to produce the periodic statistical reports for the Jamaican Courts is of utmost importance as we seek to produce a data driven enterprise for policymaking and operational decisions. As a result, a robust and verifiable system of data production has been created in both the parish courts and the Supreme Court. At the parish courts, a data capture system for criminal matters, called the CISS (Case Information Statistical System) has been operational in all courts for the past 8 years. This system captures a wide range of data on the progression of criminal cases from initiation to disposition and is manned by at least one dedicated Data Entry Officer in each court. The Data Entry Officers update the system on a daily basis so that the data produced is as close as possible to real time. The electronic data sheets for each parish court are then validated and backed up to the network at the end of each month and the data submitted to a centralized, secure medium for processing by the Statistics Unit at the Supreme Court. A robust data validation mechanism is in place to periodically sample criminal case files in all parish courts on a quarterly basis. A representative sample of case files are taken in each case and crosschecked against the electronic data to detect and eliminate errors of omission and commission.

Monthly statistical data is processed using the data submissions, culminating in Quarterly Reports and eventually the Annual Report of this nature. All Quarterly and Annual Parish Court reports 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 that are 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. It should also be noted that there have been progressive improvements in the strength of the data collection mechanism in some courts such as the Clarendon Parish Court, which have positive measurement outcomes.

Chapter 1.0: Criminal Case Activity Statistics in the Parish Courts for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

This chapter provides an assessment of criminal case activity in the parish courts for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. This includes analysis of the criminal caseload, rates of case disposal, clearance and congestion as well as cases statuses in the various courts over the period, assessments of courtroom utilization rates, case file integrity rates, trial date certainty rates and forecasts of the core case activity outcomes for the upcoming quarters of 2025. This chapter also explores the common methods of disposition, reasons for court delay, leading charges and case types across the parish courts and associated conviction rates.

Table 1.01: Aggregate case statistics for each parish court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of new cases filed	Number of inactive cases	Number of disposed cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case disposal Rate (%)
Hanover	203	3	136	64	68.47
St. Catherine	728	20	390	318	56.32
Westmoreland	613	36	232	345	43.72
St. Mary	265	7	120	138	47.92
Clarendon	354	24	120	210	40.68
Portland	267	13	109	145	45.69
St. Elizabeth	257	2	129	126	50.97
Corporate Area Criminal	1168	168	369	631	45.98
St. Thomas	196	4	110	82	58.16
St. James	576	53	324	199	65.45
St. Ann	422	68	126	228	45.97
Trelawny	210	11	75	124	40.95
Manchester	413	17	141	255	38.26
Total	5672	426	2381	2865	-
Average/Weighted Average	436.31	32.77	183.15	220.38	49.49
Standard deviation	278.73	45.30	108.12	149.93	9.53
Skewness	1.68	2.55	1.18	1.84	0.86

Note: The case disposal rate for the Browns Town outstation for the second quarter of 2025 is 24.51%

The table above shows the aggregate case statistics for each parish court for the second quarter of 2025. A total of 5,672 new criminal cases were filed across the parish courts while 2,807 of these cases were either disposed or became inactive during the period, resulting in a weighted average case disposal rate of 49.49%. In the corresponding period in 2024, 5,193 cases were filed, while 2,592 cases were either disposed or became inactive which resulted in a weighted average disposal rate of 49.91%, which is 0.42 percentage points more than the rate for the second quarter of 2025. This comparison reveals that there was an increase of 479 cases or a 9.22% increase in the number of new cases filed and an increase of 215 cases or an 8.29% increase in the number of new cases disposed or became inactive when

compared to the second quarter of 2024. Of the thirteen parish courts listed above, ten (10) Parish Courts recorded an increase in the number of new cases filed, while three (3) recorded a decrease. The parish courts which recorded a decline in the number of new cases filed were the Clarendon Parish Court, decreasing by 17.67%, the Trelawny Parish Court, which decreased by 6.67% and the St. Catherine Parish Court, which decreased by 4.21%. Among the parish courts with the largest improvement in new cases filed were the Portland Parish Court, increasing by 40.53%, the St. Mary Parish Court, which increased by 38.74% and the Hanover Parish Court, which experienced an increase of 36.24%.

The Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division with 1,168 cases or 20.59% of the new cases filed, the St. Catherine Parish Court with 728 cases or 12.83% and the Westmoreland Parish Court with 613 or 10.81% accounted for the three largest shares of new cases filed in the second quarter of 2025. These three parish courts with the largest share of new cases filed, cumulatively accounted for 44.23% of the total sample of new criminal cases filed in the second quarter of 2025. On the other end, the parish courts of St. Thomas with 196 cases or 3.46% of the sample of new cases, Hanover with 203 cases or 3.58% and Trelawny with 210 cases or 3.70% accounted for the lowest shares of new cases filed in the second quarter of 2025. The best performing courts in relation to case disposal rates for the second quarter of 2025 were the Hanover (68.47%), St. James (65.45%) and St. Thomas (58.16%) Parish Courts. The bottom three courts on this measure were the Manchester (38.26%), Clarendon (40.68%) and Trelawny (40.95%) parish courts. The skewness of the number of new cases filed, the number of cases disposed, and the active pending new caseload are all positive, which is an indication that the larger proportion of the courts fell below the overall average case count in each of these data series. The overall skewness of the case disposal rates is a low positive

figure, which indicates that a large proportion of courts had disposal rates which were clustered around the overall average rate for the quarter.

Refer to Table 1.03 for a graphical comparison of the Case Disposal Rates across all Parish Courts for the second quarter of 2024 and 2025.

Table 1.02a: Aggregate case statistics for each parish court as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of new cases filed in quarter	Number of Disposed cases in Apr. 1- Jun. 30, 2025	Number of Inactive cases in Apr. 1- Jun. 30, 2025	Grand total number of inactive cases (2016- Jun. 2025)	Grand total number of disposed cases (2016- Jun. 2025)	Grand Active Pending Caseload b/f Apr. 1, 2025	Case Clearance Rate (%)	Case Congestion Rate (%)
Hanover	203	197	5	288	7496	81	99.51	140.59
St. Catherine	728	757	52	3500	27706	839	111.13	193.70
Westmoreland	613	458	54	1398	14160	567	83.52	230.47
St. Mary	265	233	8	428	8090	239	90.94	209.13
Clarendon	354	312	43	1927	14505	542	100.28	252.39
Portland	267	275	28	798	9374	483	113.48	247.52
St. Elizabeth	257	195	4	895	8398	655	77.43	458.29
Corporate Area Criminal	1168	1385	227	20184	66764	5493	138.01	413.21
St. Thomas	196	214	18	652	7160	476	118.37	289.66
St. James	576	507	72	2946	20308	477	100.52	181.87
St. Ann	422	324	95	4797	13211	1061	99.29	353.94
Trelawny	210	208	35	912	7618	459	115.71	275.31
Manchester	413	268	38	2057	11984	1297	74.09	558.82
Total	5672	5333	679	40782	216774	12669	-	-
Average/Weighted Average	436.31	410.23	52.23	3137.08	16674.92	974.54	105.99	305.07
Standard deviation	278.73	334.20	58.90	5293.53	16179.11	1394.77	17.87	121.30
Skewness	1.68	2.43	2.44	3.22	2.86	3.28	0.26	1.02

Note 1: The figures are computed for the period since the use of the CISS system commenced in August 2016. Not all courts commenced at the same time, so the exact times vary but are long enough to make statistically significant inferences.

Note 2: The grand total number of active cases from 2016 to the quarter ended June 30, 2025, for all parish courts combined = 13,164

Note 3: The case clearance rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for the second quarter of 2025 is 75.49% and the case congestion rate is 1080.52%.

The table above is an extension of table 1.01. Among the critical performance measures reported in this table is the case congestion rate across the parish courts. This provides a measure of manageability of a court's existing caseload. In particular, it provides an indication of the caseload burden relative to existing resources and the pace of case clearance. As an empirical measurement of case carriage load, the case congestion rate is more meaningful over longer period, typically a year or more; hence, the quarterly results are to be interpreted in a guarded way.

The weighted average case congestion rate among the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025 was 305.07%, an indication that the parish courts (criminal division) as a whole are carrying roughly three times the caseload that their current rate of clearance and implied state of resources justifies. This result represents a 50.79 percentage points increase when compared to the second quarter of 2024. The Manchester Parish Court (558.82%) and the parish courts of St. Elizabeth (458.29%), Corporate Area Criminal (413.21%) and St. Ann (353.94%) were the courts with the highest case congestion rates in the second quarter of 2025. The St. Thomas (289.66%) and Trelawny (275.31%) Parish Courts rounded off the top 6 most case congested courts at the end of the second quarter of 2025. The parish courts of St. Ann, St. Thomas, Manchester, Trelawny and Corporate Area-Criminal Division were also among the most congested courts in the comparative second quarter of 2024. The parish courts of Hanover (140.59%), St. James (181.87%), and St. Catherine (193.70%) performed best on this measure. As with previous reports, variations in caseload and resources do not appear to be a major factor explaining the variances in performance on this measure as some of the courts ranking on either ends of the scale are the larger courts in the island and

resource endowment do not vary in a statistically way among the courts. The case congestion rate is a more meaningful measurement over a full year.

The results on the overall case clearance rate for the second quarter of 2025 provide interesting insights into the court-wide progress being made on this measure. The overall weighted average case clearance rate of 105.99%, which is a decrease of 6.80 percentage points when compared to the corresponding second quarter of 2024 and the performance meets the international standard of 90%-110%. This overall case clearance rate of 105.99% suggests that for every 100 new cases filed, roughly 106 cases were disposed. Ten (10) parish courts met or exceeded the international standards of 90%-110%. The parish courts of Corporate Area Criminal (138.01%), St. Thomas (118.37%), Trelawny (115.71%), Portland (113.48%) and St. Catherine (111.13%) were the leading parish courts on this measure. The parish courts of Manchester (74.09%), St. Elizabeth (77.43%) and Westmoreland (83.52%) had the lowest criminal case clearance rates for the quarter. Seven (7) parish courts recorded an increase in clearance rates when compared to second quarter of 2024, while six (6) parish courts recorded a decrease in clearance rates when compared to second quarter of 2024. The St. Thomas and Westmoreland parish courts saw the largest gains, with 58.94 and 9.01 percentage points improvement respectively. The St. Elizabeth and St. Mary parish courts saw the largest decline, with 118.16 and 88.12 percentage points decline respectively. The data in the table above were positively skewed to various degrees, indicating that for the most part, proportionately more of the scores in that data set fell below their respective series means.

Refer to Table 1.03 for further comparison of the case clearance rates and the case congestion rates across all parish courts for the second quarter of 2024 and 2025.

Table 1.02b: Percentile rank on selected performance metrics for the criminal division of the parish courts for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Percentile Rank - Case Disposal rate (%)	Percentile Rank - Case Clearance Rate (%)
Hanover	100	42
St. Catherine	75	67
Westmoreland	25	17
St. Mary	58	25
Clarendon	8	50
Portland	33	75
St. Elizabeth	67	8
Corporate Area Criminal	50	100
St. Thomas	83	92
St. James	92	58
St. Ann	42	33
Trelawny	17	83
Manchester	0	0

The table above provides the percentile ranks of the case disposal and case clearance rates for the second quarter of 2025. The percentile rank gives an indication of where particular courts falls on a metric relative to the other courts. The parish courts of Hanover (100%), St. James (92%) and St. Thomas (83%) had the highest percentile ranks on case disposal rate for the second quarter of 2025, an indication that they performed better than the vast proportion of the courts on this measure. The percentile ranks of 100% for the Hanover Parish Court for example, means that they performed better than all the courts on case disposal rate in the quarter, while the St. James Parish Court performed better than 92% of the parish courts and the St. Thomas Parish Court performed better than 83% of all the parish courts on this measurement. The parish courts of Manchester, Clarendon and Trelawny had the lowest percentile rank on case disposal rate for the quarter. In terms of case clearance rates, the parish courts of Corporate Area Criminal (100%), St. Thomas (92%) and Trelawny (83%) had the highest percentile ranks, while the parish courts of Manchester, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland had the lowest.

Table 1.02c: 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	184	178	5	99.56
Manchester	383	223	29	65.93
St. Mary	218	217	7	102.57
St. James	523	477	64	103.56
St. Catherine	674	692	64	112.12
Portland	229	221	26	107.39
St. Ann	378	320	82	106.47
St. Elizabeth	230	193	11	88.73
	1189	1133	284	119.19
Criminal				
Westmoreland	519	404	57	88.83
St. Thomas	179	163	15	99.95
Clarendon	357	320	35	99.55
Trelawny	195	184	34	111.69
Total/Weighted Average	5258	4726	714	103.45

Note: The forecasted case clearance rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for the third quarter of 2025 is 84.85%

The above table forecasts core case activity for the criminal 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 rates for the criminal division of the parish courts for the third quarter of 2025 is 103.45%, which would be 2.54 percentage points lower than that of the second quarter of 2025. Ten (10) 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 Corporate Area Parish Court – Criminal Division with 119.19%, the St. Catherine Parish Court with 112.12% and the Trelawny Parish Court with 111.69%.

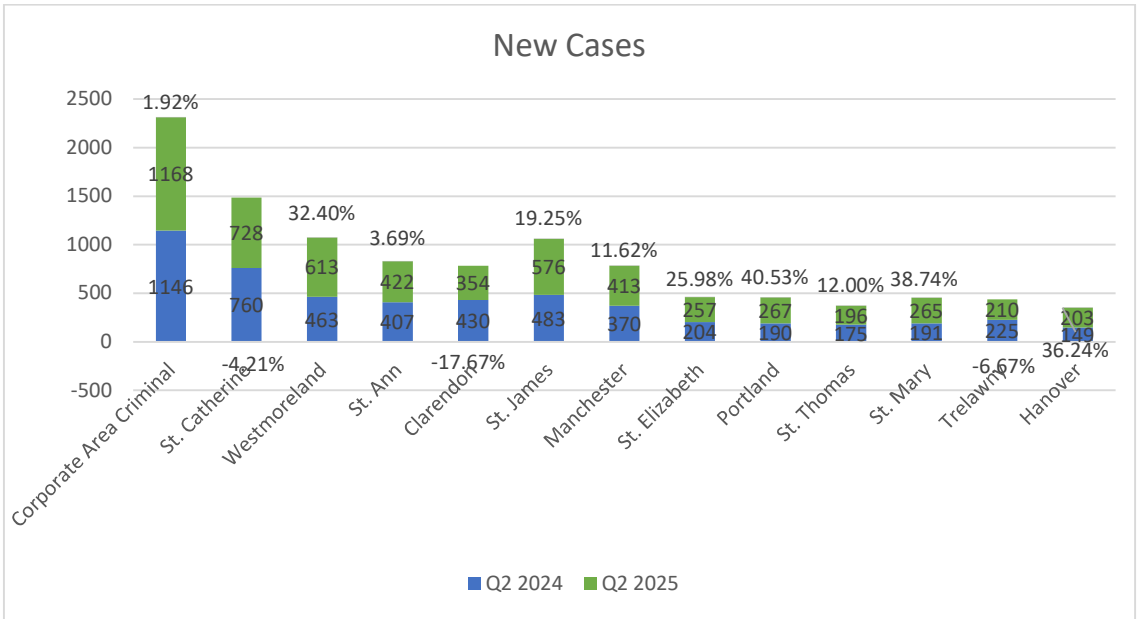
Table 1.02d: Sampling distribution of new cases filed per 10,000 population in the criminal division of the parish courts in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of new cases filed	Population size in parish	Case per 10,000 population
Hanover	203	69,533	29
St. Catherine	728	516,218	14
Westmoreland	613	144,103	43
St. Mary	265	113,615	23
Clarendon	354	245,103	14
Portland	267	81,744	33
St. Elizabeth	257	150,205	17
Corporate Area Criminal	1168	662,426	18
St. Thomas	196	93,902	21
St. James	576	183,811	31
St. Ann	422	172,362	24
Trelawny	210	75,164	28
Manchester	413	189,797	22
Total	5672	2697983	21

The above table provides an outline of the number of new criminal cases filed per 10,000 population in the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. The population sizes used are based on the last published 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 adjudication in criminal matters in the various parishes. It is seen that the parish of Westmoreland, which is midrange in population size, and among the parishes with a larger caseload, registered the largest number of new criminal cases filed per 10,000 population in the second quarter of 2025. Portland, which is among the parishes with a smaller population size and caseloads, was second on this measurement. St. James, which is among the parishes with a higher caseload and population sizes, followed. Equally interesting is the result that the St. Catherine Parish Court, which is among the parishes with a higher

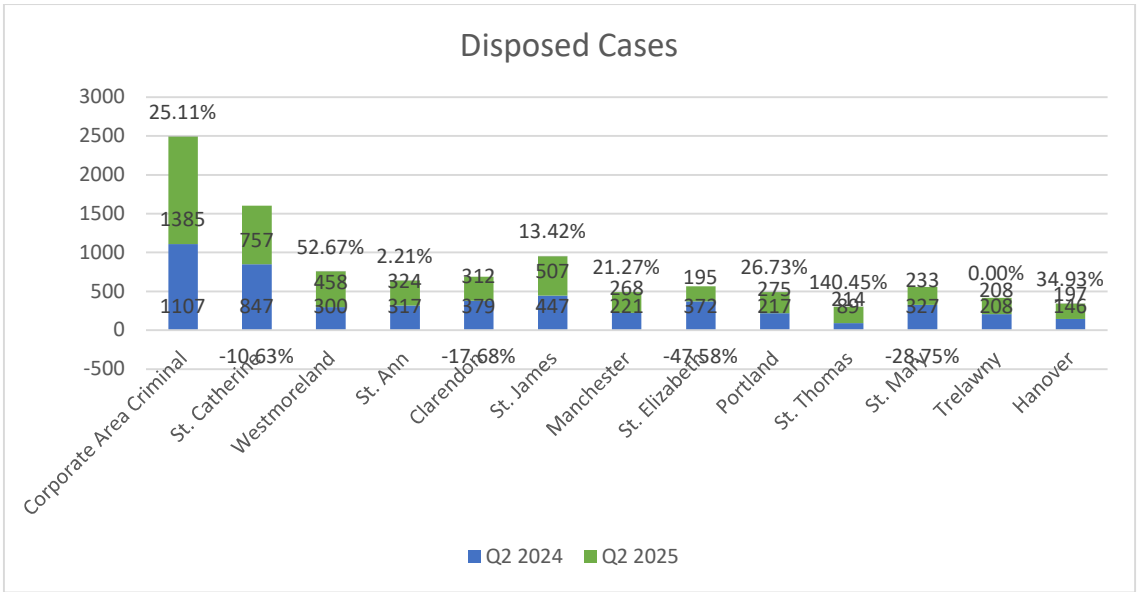
quarterly caseload and population size, and Clarendon, which is among the parishes with a modest quarterly caseload and higher population size had the joint smallest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population in the quarter. St. Elizabeth had the second lowest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population for the quarter, followed by Corporate Area Criminal.

Chart 1.01a: Summary of changes in the number of new cases filed in the second quarters of 2024 and 2025



The above chart provides a breakdown of the changes in the number of new cases filed in the second quarter of 2024 and 2025. It is seen that there has been a decrease in new cases filed over the comparative period three (3) parish courts and an increase in ten (10). Among the parish courts with the largest rise in new cases filed were the Portland Parish Court increasing by 40.53% and the St. Mary Parish Court, which increased by 38.74%. Among the parish courts with the largest decline in new cases filed were the Clarendon parish court which fell by 17.67% and the Trelawny Parish Court fell by 6.67%.

Chart 1.01b: Summary of changes in the number of cases disposed in the second quarters of 2024 and 2025



The above graph provides a breakdown of the changes in the number of cases disposed in the second quarter of 2024 and 2025. It is seen that there has been a decrease in cases resolved over the comparative period in four (4) parish courts and an increase in the cases resolved in eight (8) parish courts. Among the parish courts with the largest rise in cases resolved were the St. Thomas Parish Court increasing by 140.45% and the Westmoreland Parish Court, which increased by 52.67%. Among the parish courts with the largest decline in cases resolved were the St. Elizabeth parish court fell by 47.58% and the St. Mary Parish court fell by 28.75%.

Table 1.02e: Sampling distribution of the Indices of Judge Productivity for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of Judges	New criminal cases per Judges	Active pending caseload per Judge at the beginning of Q1 2025	Active caseload per Judge at the end of Q1 2025	Cases disposed per Judge
Hanover	2	101.50	40.50	41.00	98.50
St. Catherine	5	145.60	167.80	151.60	151.40
Westmoreland	3	204.33	189.00	222.67	152.67
St. Mary	3	88.33	79.67	87.67	77.67
Clarendon	3	118.00	180.67	180.33	104.00
Portland	2	133.50	241.50	223.50	137.50
St. Elizabeth	3	85.67	218.33	237.67	65.00
Corporate Area Criminal	9	129.78	610.33	561.00	153.89
St. Thomas	2	98.00	238.00	220.00	107.00
St. James	5	115.20	95.40	94.80	101.40
St. Ann	3	140.67	353.67	354.67	108.00
Trelawny	3	70.00	153.00	142.00	69.33
Manchester	3	137.67	432.33	468.00	89.33
Total/Weighted Average	46	123.30	275.41	268.02	115.93

The above table provides a distribution of the new cases filed per judge, the cases disposed per judge and the caseload per judge in the criminal division of the parish courts for the second quarter of 2025. The data reveals that the overall weighted average number of new criminal cases filed per judge in the second quarter of 2025 is roughly 123 cases. The parish courts of Westmoreland (204 cases), St. Catherine (146 cases) and St. Ann (141 cases) had the three largest number of new cases filed per judge during the quarter. On the contrary, the parish courts Trelawny (70 cases), St. Elizabeth (86 cases) and the St. Mary (88 cases) had the lowest number of new cases filed per judge in the quarters. In terms of cases disposed per judge, the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division disposed the most cases per judge in the quarter with 154 cases, followed by the Westmoreland Parish Court with 153 cases and the St. Catherine Parish Court with 151 cases disposed per judge. The three courts with the smallest number of cases disposed per judge were the St. Elizabeth Parish Court and the

Trelawny Parish Court with 65 and 69 disposed cases per judge respectively and the St. Mary Parish Court with 78 disposed cases per judge. The overall number of criminal cases disposed per judge was 116 cases. The most crucial of the indicators is the active caseload per judge at the end of the quarter. The data shows that the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division had the highest caseload per judge at the end of the quarter with 561 cases, followed by the Manchester Parish Court with 468 cases and the St. Ann Parish Court with 355 cases per judge. On the lower end, the parish courts of Hanover and St. Mary with 41 and 88 cases per judge respectively, had the lowest active criminal caseload per judge at the end of the quarter, followed by the St. James Parish Court with 95 active criminal cases per judge. The overall average active criminal caseload per judge at the end of the quarter is 268 cases. The active caseload is a proxy for the existing demand for judicial services in the respective courts and the anecdotal evidence suggests that some courts with a higher caseload per judge are generally more hard pressed to sustain high productivity rates.

Table 1.03: Aggregate summary case statistics for each parish court for the second quarter of 2024 and 2025

Parish Court	Case Disposal Rate (%) Q2 2025	Case Disposal Rate (%) Q2 2024	Change in case disposal rate (%)	Case Clearance Rate (%) Q2 2025	Case Clearance Rate (%) Q2 2024	Change in case clearance rate (%)	Case Congestion Rate (%) Q2 2025	Case Congestion Rate (%) Q2 2024	Change in case congestion rate (%)
Hanover	68.47	59.73	8.74	99.51	99.33	0.18	140.59	158.78	-18.19
St. Catherine	56.32	56.45	-0.13	111.13	124.74	-13.61	193.70	202.11	-8.41
Westmoreland	43.72	46.44	-2.72	83.52	74.51	9.01	230.47	226.09	4.38
St. Mary	47.92	39.27	8.65	90.94	179.06	-88.12	209.13	159.94	49.19
Clarendon	40.68	48.6	-7.92	100.28	98.6	1.68	252.39	206.37	46.02
Portland	45.69	40	5.69	113.48	125.79	-12.31	247.52	284.94	-37.42
St. Elizabeth	50.97	30.39	20.58	77.43	195.59	-118.16	458.29	NA	NA
Corporate Area Criminal	45.98	55.76	-9.78	138.01	130.63	7.38	413.21	319.24	93.97
St. Thomas	58.16	34.29	23.87	118.37	59.43	58.94	289.66	457.69	-168.03
St. James	65.45	59.63	5.82	100.52	101.45	-0.93	181.87	190.82	-8.95
St. Ann	45.97	38.08	7.89	99.29	103.93	-4.64	353.94	355.08	-1.14
Trelawny	40.95	46.67	-5.72	115.71	113.33	2.38	275.31	273.33	1.98
Manchester	38.26	51.35	-13.09	74.09	65.68	8.41	558.82	520.99	37.83
Average /Weighted Average	49.49	49.91	-0.42	105.99	112.79	-6.80	305.07	254.28	50.79
Standard Deviation	9.53	9.72		17.87	39.79		121.30	116.13	
Skewness	0.86	-0.14		0.26	0.82		1.02	1.05	

The table above provides a comparison of the case disposal rate, the case clearance rate and the case congestion rate for the second quarter of 2025 and 2024. The weighted average case disposal rate for the second quarter of 2025, was 49.49%, which was a 0.42 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2024, which had a weighted average rate of 49.91%. The overall case clearance rate of 105.99% for the second quarter of 2025 was 6.80 percentage points less than the 112.79% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The overall case congestion rate for the second quarter of 2025 deteriorated, changing from 254.28% in the second quarter of 2024, to 305.07% in the second quarter of 2025, a

50.79 percentage point increase. Ceteris paribus, there should be a roughly inverse linear association between the case clearance rates and the case congestion rate. This is more pronounced in the long run than in the short or medium terms.

Chart 1.2.01: Aggregate summary of case activity metrics for the second quarters of 2024 and 2025

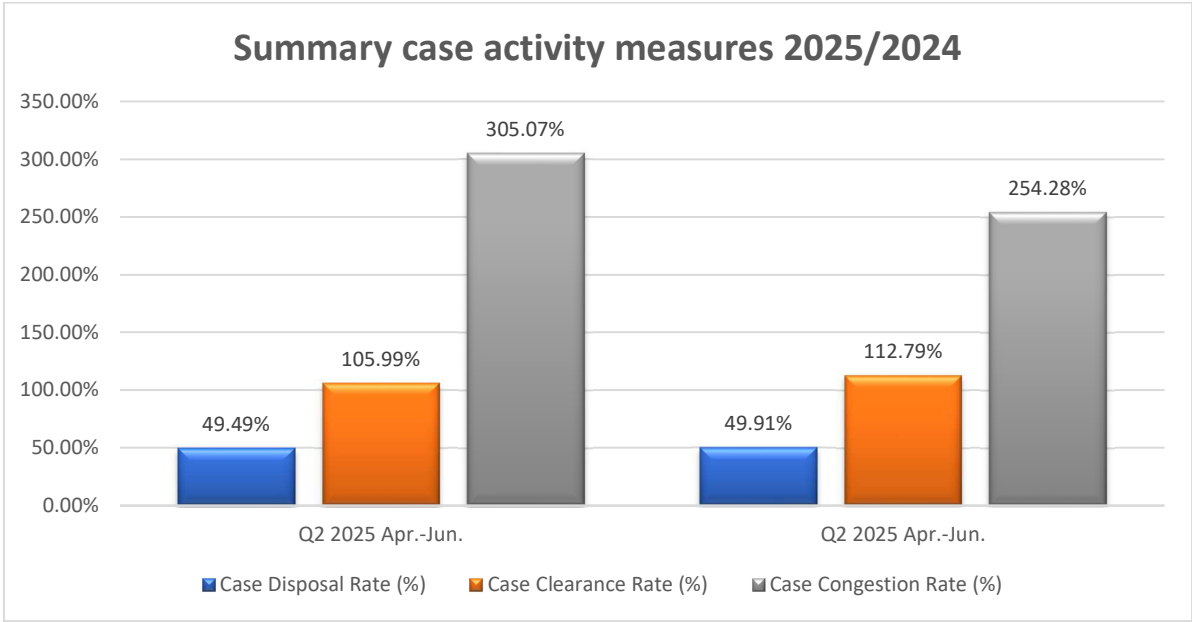


Chart 1.2.02a: Comparison of case disposal rates across the parish courts for the second quarters of 2024 and 2025

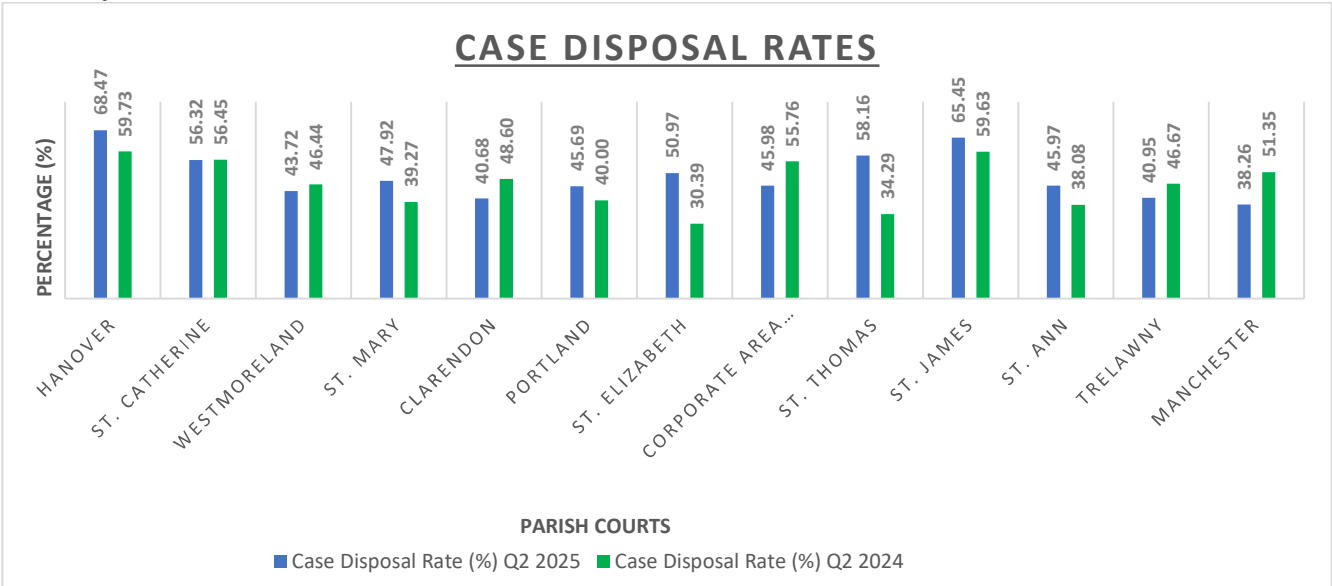


Chart 1.2.02b: Comparison of case clearance rates across the parish courts for the second quarters of 2024 and 2025

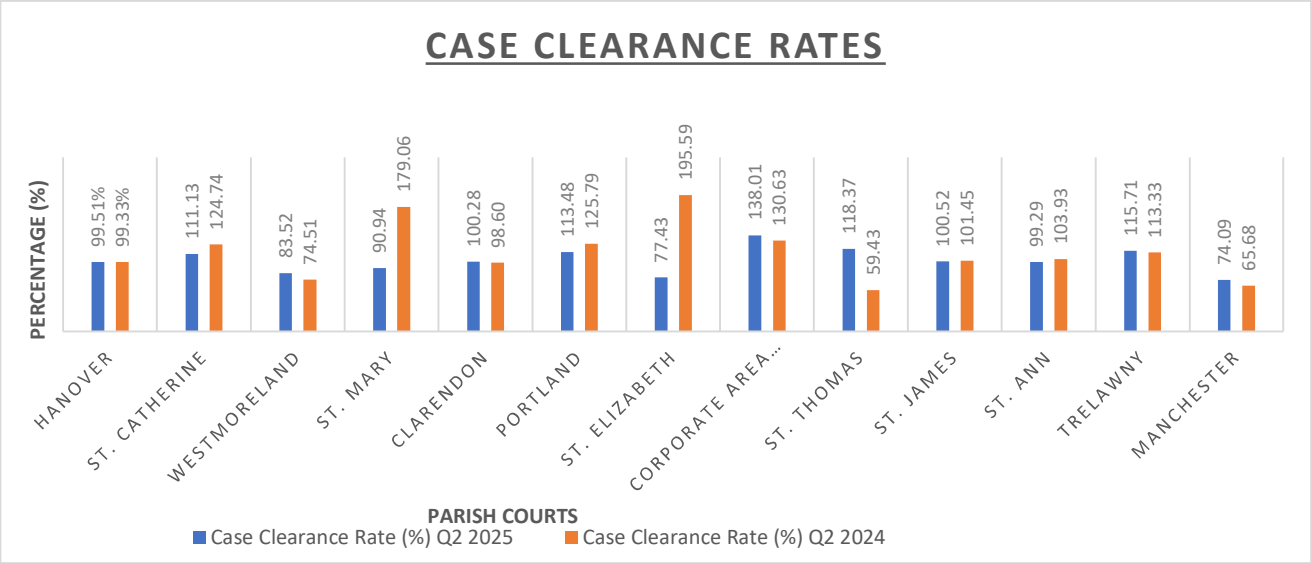


Chart 1.2.02c: Comparison of case congestion rate across the parish courts for the second quarters of 2024 and 2025

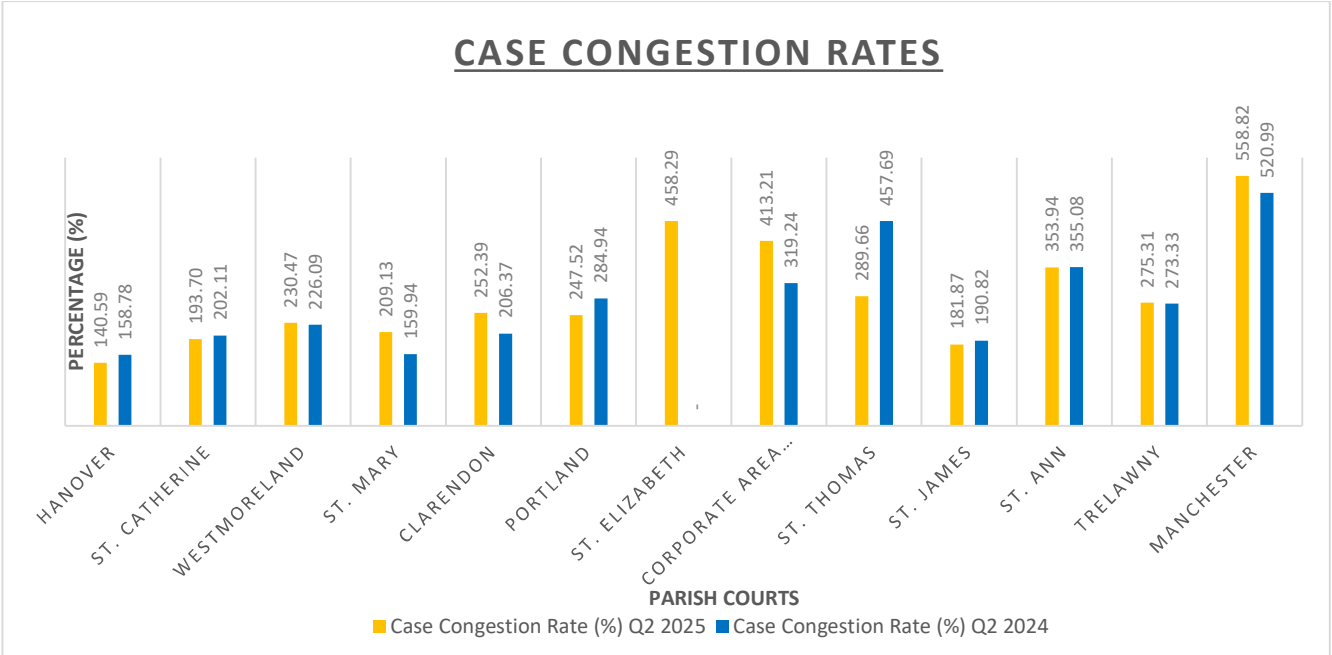


Table 1.04a: Sampling distribution of mention court activity for cases disposed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Overall number of cases disposed	Number of cases disposed in 1 case management date	Number of cases disposed in 2 management dates	Number of cases disposed in 3 management dates	Number of cases disposed in 4 management dates	Number of cases disposed in 5 management dates	Number of cases disposed in 6-10 management dates	Number of cases disposed in more than 10 management dates
Hanover	197	25	21	7	3	3	2	0
St. Catherine	757	352	155	83	43	22	63	18
Westmoreland	458	207	76	53	33	23	43	13
St. Mary	233	41	25	22	15	4	17	2
Clarendon	312	134	65	41	28	16	28	5
Portland	275	88	69	29	29	16	28	13
Corporate Area Criminal	1385	511	435	85	75	55	130	91
St. Thomas	214	98	45	31	17	9	12	2
St. James	507	282	69	43	48	27	25	0
St. Ann	324	155	58	19	15	6	16	0
Trelawny	208	49	32	16	7	9	14	6
Manchester	268	144	61	30	17	7	11	0
Mean	428.17	173.83	92.58	38.25	27.50	16.42	32.42	12.50
Median	293.50	139.00	63.00	30.50	22.50	12.50	21.00	3.50
Skewness	2.34	1.32	2.95	1.01	1.19	1.85	2.33	3.12
Standard Deviation	342.46	144.46	113.26	24.77	20.23	14.51	34.79	25.47
Total	5138	2086	1111	459	330	197	389	150

The above sampling distribution provides critical insights into case management date activity for a representative sample of criminal cases disposed across the parish courts over the second quarter of 2025. In general, the fewer the number of case management dates per case, the more efficient the case flow progression. A maximum of five case management dates per case is considered to be desirable based on international best practices. It is noted that 8.10% of the sample of 5,138 cases disposed during the period were resolved on their first appearance before the court. A further 40.60% of the sample of cases disposed were resolved at first appearance, while 21.62% were resolved after two appearances and 8.93% after three appearances. Cumulatively, roughly 89.51% of the cases sampled were resolved in five or less case management dates, inclusive of those resolved on first appearance before the courts. This is an impressive outcome by any measure. Although there are some variances across the parish courts, the overall outcomes were consistently observed for all courts. In other words, the vast majority of the cases sampled were disposed in five or less case management appearance in all courts and matters disposed on first appearance before the court or within the first few appearances accounted for the largest share of the activity across the courts. These outcomes are not surprising given the consistently high case clearance rates in the parish courts in the last few years. These collective results augur well for the probability of relatively quick and efficient resolution of criminal cases across the parish courts.

Table 1.04b: Summary of cases heard during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of cases heard in the quarter	Share of cases heard in the quarter (%)
Clarendon	851	6.90
Corporate Area-Criminal Division	3707	30.04
Hanover	280	2.27
Manchester	679	5.50
Portland	612	4.96
St. Ann	857	6.94
St. Catherine	1353	10.96
St. Elizabeth	357	2.89
St. James	897	7.27
St. Mary	472	3.82
St. Thomas	466	3.78
Trelawny	610	4.94
Westmoreland	1200	9.72
Total/Weighted Average	12341	100.00

The table above provides a summary of the criminal cases heard during the second quarter of 2025 at the parish courts. From a sample of 12,341 cases heard, it is seen that the Corporate Area Criminal court accounted for the highest share of cases heard with 3,707 cases heard or 30.04% of the sample, followed by the St. Catherine Parish Court with 1,353 cases heard or 10.96% and the Westmoreland parish court with 1,200 cases or 9.72% of the sample. Cumulatively, the top three courts account for roughly 50.72% of the cases sampled. On the lower end, the parish courts of Hanover with 280 cases or 2.27%, St. Elizabeth with 357 or 2.89% and St. Thomas with 466 or 3.78% of the sample, accounted for the lowest share of cases heard in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 1.05a: Comparison of the trial certainty rates for the second quarter of 2024 and 2025

Parish Court	Trial certainty rate (%) Q2 2025	Trial certainty rate (%) Q2 2024	Change in the trial certainty rate (%)
Westmoreland	74	75	-1
Clarendon	93	95	-2
St. Ann	97	100	-3
Portland	97	82	15
St. James	99	99	0
Manchester	98	100	-2
St. Catherine	67	88	-21
St. Elizabeth	97	NA	NA
Trelawny	84	66	18
St. Mary	96	84	12
St. Thomas	95	85	10
Corporate Area Criminal	97	95	2
Hanover	94	63	31
Total/Average	91	86	5

Note 1: The trial date certainty rate for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 100%

Note 2: Q2 represents the second quarter i.e. April-June

The trial date certainty rate provides a measure of the extent to which dates, which are set for trial, proceed on schedule without being delayed to start at some future date. The overall trial date certainty rate for the second quarter of 2025 was 91%, a 5-percentage points improvement when compared to the corresponding second quarter of 2024. Ten (10) of the parish courts met the prescribed international performance standard of a rate between 92% and 100% in the quarter. Leading the way are the parish courts of St. James with 99%, Manchester with an estimated trial certainty rate of 98%, followed by St. Ann, Portland, St. Elizabeth and Corporate Area Criminal with 97% each. The St. Mary Parish had an estimated trial certainty rate of 96%, followed by St. Thomas with 95%, Hanover with 94% and Clarendon with 93%. The Trelawny Parish Court-Criminal Division fell just short of the international standard with a trial certainty rate of 84%, but this was still a promising result. The minimum-targeted court-wide trial date

certainty rate which has been set out by the Honourable Chief Justice for the judiciary is 95%. This is consistent with the push to significantly enhance the efficiency of the court system and hence the timely delivery of justice to the Jamaican citizenry. The attainment of this minimum threshold rate will assist in sustaining the current net case backlog rate of less than 5%.

Table 1.05b: Percentile Rank on trial date certainty rate for the criminal division of the parish courts in the second quarter of 2024 and 2025

Parish Court	Percentile Rank – Trial Date Certainty Rate Q2 2025 (%)	Percentile Rank – Trial Date Certainty Rate Q2 2024 (%)
Westmoreland	8	18
Clarendon	25	64
St. Ann	58	91
Portland	58	27
St. James	100	82
Manchester	92	91
St. Catherine	0	55
St. Elizabeth	58	NA
Trelawny	17	9
St. Mary	50	36
St. Thomas	42	45
Corporate Area Criminal	58	64
Hanover	33	0

The above table provides a summary of the percentile rank of the various parish courts with regards to their performances on the trial date certainty rates for the second quarter of 2024 and 2025. The results present a mixed picture across both years for most courts in terms of the relative performances on this measurement. Some courts experienced gains in the ranking and several others experienced declines, while some courts remained the same. There were, however, no dramatic changes in ranking for any court over the comparable period.

Table 1.05c: Average duration from first trial date set to date of disposal of case for matters resolved by trial in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average duration of trial
Clarendon	463.46
Corporate Area	576.34
Hanover	205.38
Manchester	139.90
Portland	235.67
St. Ann	275.49
St. Catherine	285.37
St. James	131.06
St. Mary	223.64
St. Thomas	61.31
Trelawny	227.68
Westmoreland	514.59
Weighted average	401.67
Standard Deviation	159.43

The above table summarizes the average durations between first trial date set and the date of case disposal for trial matters resolved in the second quarter of 2025 across the various parish courts. The data shows an overall weighted average interval between the first trial date set and the disposition of such cases in the quarter is 402 days or roughly 13.4 months, with a standard deviation of roughly 159 days or 5.3 months. The St. Thomas and St. James Parish Courts had the lowest times between first trial dates set and disposal of cases with roughly 61 days and 131 days respectively, reflective of more ideal standards when compared to most other courts. The Corporate Area and Westmoreland Parish Courts with average interval times of roughly 576 days or 19.2 months and 515 days or roughly 17.2 months respectively had the worst ranks on this measurement for the quarter. Lengthy time intervals between the first trial date and the date of case disposition are symptoms of case management problems, case readiness and possibly even scheduling and calendar management issues in the particular court.

Table 1.05d: 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 (in days)	Average time between first court appearance and trial (in days)	Average time between trial and disposition (in days)
Clarendon	5.74	231.49	463.46
Corporate Area-Criminal Division	7.63	488.36	576.34
Hanover	15.54	62.88	205.38
Manchester	9.30	195.23	139.90
Portland	8.14	247.44	235.67
St. Ann	8.77	426.06	275.49
St. Catherine	4.39	234.11	285.37
St. James	5.83	366.16	131.06
St. Mary	4.81	115.31	223.64
St. Thomas	6.78	304.79	61.31
Trelawny	4.91	211.83	227.68
Westmoreland	5.86	494.45	514.59
Weighted average	6.91	372.53	401.67
Standard Deviation	3.05	138.29	159.43

Note 1: The average time between filing a case and the first court appearance for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 12.70 days.

Note 2: The average time between the first appearance and first trial date for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 353.85 days.

Note 3: The average duration between the first trial date set and the date of disposition for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q2 2025 is 296.80 days.

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 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 criminal case and the first court appearance is approximately 7 days, while the overall average time between first appearance of a criminal matter in the parish courts and

the first trial date is, however, much longer at roughly 12.4 months or 373 days. The average duration between the first trial date set and the date of disposition is roughly 13.4 months or 402 days. These findings indicate that there may be imprecisions in the science of scheduling trial dates which may at times face long delays after a first date set is postponed. Since roughly less than a quarter of criminal 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 criminal cases but are nonetheless critical for monitoring case activity.

Table 1.05e: 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	851	214	25.15
Corporate Area-Criminal Division	3507	646	18.42
Hanover	280	51	18.21
Manchester	679	130	19.15
Portland	612	68	11.11
St. Ann	857	198	23.10
St. Catherine	1353	333	24.61
St. Elizabeth	357	37	10.36
St. James	897	142	15.83
St. Mary	472	79	16.74
St. Thomas	466	64	13.73
Trelawny	610	161	26.39
Westmoreland	1200	125	10.42
Total/Weighted Average	12341	2248	18.22

Note 1: The Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann had 9.46% of cases heard proceed to trial in Q2 2025

Note 2: Calculations for the Corporate Area Court-Criminal Division were done using data available from sheets in which a trial date was listed from 2017 onwards, hence, the total number of cases heard may differ from the number of cases heard listed in table 1.04b.

The above table provides a summary of number of cases heard in the second quarter of 2025 in the criminal divisions of the parish courts which had trial dates set, whether in the current quarter, from the previous quarter or a future date. Using a sampling distribution, it is seen that of 12,341 criminal cases heard across the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025, 2,248 cases or 18.22% had a trial date set. The parish courts of St. Elizabeth (10.36%), Westmoreland (10.42%) and Portland (11.11%) had the lowest proportion of cases proceeding to trial, while the parish courts of Trelawny (26.39%), Clarendon (25.15%) and St. Catherine (24.61%) had the highest proportions.

Table 1.06a: 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 Criminal Court	75.31	141.67	1.33	29.89	NA	1.18
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	66.30	131.34	6.93	28.36	87.26	1.04
Standard Deviation	8.55	14.84	6.27	3.89	0.00	0.07
Skewness	-0.35	-1.16	0.67	-0.49	0.00	1.53

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 66.30%, which is an indication that on average roughly 66% of the available hours for court hearings were utilized across the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. This result is roughly 0.46 percentage points above the figure for the corresponding period in 2024. The parish courts recording the highest courtroom utilization rates for the quarter are the St. Catherine and Westmoreland Parish Courts with 76.82% and 76.43% respectively, followed by the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division with 75.31% 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. 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 negative skewness of the data suggests that proportionately more of the sample are close to 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 1.06b: Percentile Rank on Courtroom utilization rate for the criminal division of the parish courts in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Percentile rank Q2 2025 (%)	Percentile rank Q2 2024 (%)
St. Catherine	100	73
Westmoreland	91	0
Trelawny	73	55
St. Thomas	18	9
St. Mary	64	100
St. James	9	36
Corporate Area Criminal Court	82	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 St. Catherine Parish Court performed better than all courts in the second quarter of 2025, while the St. Mary Parish Court performed better than all courts in the second quarter of 2024. The Westmoreland Parish Court had the lowest courtroom utilization rate in the second quarter of 2024 and the Hanover Parish Court with the lowest rate in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 1.07: Types of matters for each Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Indictment	Summary Matters	Lay Magistrates Sittings	Committal Proceedings	Tax	Miscellaneous	LRF	Traffic	NS	Total
Corporate Area Criminal	1097	604	168	321	-	-	-	14	-	2204
St. Catherine	628	268	145	191	7	-	18	-	-	1257
Manchester	258	117	213	63	-	-	8	-	-	659
St. James	325	281	168	64	13	-	-	-	-	851
St. Ann	207	201	114	75	-	-	8	-	-	605
Westmoreland	392	366	119	97	1	-	-	-	-	975
Clarendon	277	167	56	97	-	-	-	-	-	597
Portland	119	265	24	11	-	-	9	-	-	428
St. Mary	191	90	67	145	-	-	-	-	-	493
Trelawny	131	58	52	60	-	-	11	-	-	312
Hanover	129	60	61	25	-	-	8	-	-	283
St. Thomas	138	122	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	318
St. Elizabeth	197	103	46	52	-	-	-	-	-	398
Total	4089	2702	1262	1230	21	0	62	14	0	9380
Percentage	43.59	28.81	13.45	13.11	0.22	0.00	0.60	0.15	0.00	100

***Total number of observations = 9,380**LRF means Law Reform Fraudulent Transaction,**

*****NS means not stated**

The above table provides a breakdown of the different types of new charges filed in each parish court for the second quarter of 2025. For the quarter, 9,380 charges were filed across the parish courts, an increase of approximately 1,443 charges or a 18.18% increase when compared to the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The largest proportions of these charges were filed in the Corporate Area Court – Criminal Division (2,204), the St. Catherine Parish Court (1,257), the Westmoreland Parish Court with (975) and the St. James Parish Court with 851 charges. The largest share of the charges were Indictments (43.59%); followed by summary matters (28.81%),

Lay Magistrates' matters (13.45%) and committal proceedings with 13.11% of the total sample. The Corporate Area Court-Criminal Division accounted for the largest proportion of Indictments filed, followed by the parish courts of St. Catherine, Westmoreland and St. James. The Corporate Area Parish Court – Criminal Division accounted for the largest share of summary matters filed, followed by the Westmoreland Parish Court and the St. James Parish Court. The largest proportion of Lay Magistrates' matters was filed at the Manchester Parish Court, followed by the parish courts of Corporate Area– Criminal Division and St. James. The Corporate Area Court – Criminal Division, followed by the St. Catherine Parish Court and the St. Mary Parish Court accounted for the largest individual shares of Committal Proceedings in the quarter. As for criminal matters, which are traffic related, the only incidences of these in the quarter were in the Corporate Area Parish Court – Criminal Division.

Offence Types

Table 1.08.01: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the Hanover Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	49	17.44
Unlawful wounding	41	14.59
Threat	37	13.17
Malicious destruction of property	21	7.47
Possession of an offensive weapon	19	6.76
Sub-total	167	59.43

Number of observations sampled (N): 281

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Hanover Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 49 or 17.44% and unlawful wounding with 41 or 14.59% of the total sample of charges are the most frequently occurring charges. Threat with 37 or 13.17% followed this, while malicious destruction of property with 21 or 7.47% and possession of an offensive weapon with 19 or 6.76% of the total sample rounds off the top five. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 59.43% of the total sample of 281 charges filed in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the Hanover Parish Court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property, threat and possession of identity information.

Table 1.08.02: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the Manchester Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	88	13.35
Exposing goods for sale	81	12.29
Unlawful wounding	64	9.71
Threat	43	6.53
Malicious destruction of property	42	6.37
Sub-total	318	48.25

Number of observations sampled (N): 659

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Manchester Parish Court for the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 88 or 13.35% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Exposing goods for sale with 81 or 12.29% and unlawful wounding with 64 or 9.71% rank next. The top five is rounded off by threat with 43 or 6.53% and malicious destruction of property with 42 or 6.37% of the sample charges. The five charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 48.25% of the total sample of 659 charges filed at the Manchester Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the Manchester Parish Court included threat, malicious destruction of property, assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and exposing goods for sale.

Table 1.08.03: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the Portland Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Possession of an offensive weapon	55	12.88
Assault occasioning bodily harm	49	11.48
Unlawful wounding	32	7.49
Malicious destruction of property	24	5.62
Possession of ganja	24	5.62
Sub-total	184	43.09

Number of observations sampled (N): 427

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Portland Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that possession of an offensive weapon with 55 or 12.88% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 49 or 11.48% and unlawful wounding with 32 or 7.49% ranked next. The top five is rounded off by malicious destruction of property and possession of ganja with 24 or 5.62% each of the sample of charges. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 43.09% of the total sample of 427 charges filed in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the Portland parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, threat, illegal entry and possession of an offensive weapon.

Table 1.08.04: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the St. Ann Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Threat	92	15.33
Assault occasioning bodily harm	73	12.17
Unlawful wounding	51	8.50
Littering	34	5.67
Possession of ganja	24	4.00
Sub-total	274	45.67

Number of observations sampled (N): 600

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Ann Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that threat with 92 or 15.33% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 73 or 12.17% and unlawful wounding with 51 or 8.50% followed this. Littering with 34 or 5.67% and possession of ganja with 24 or 4% of the total sample rounds off the top charges. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 45.67% of the total sample of 600 charges filed in the quarter at the St. Ann Parish Court. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the St. Ann parish court included threat, assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property, and littering in a public place. From a sample of 598 charges, it is seen that the leading charges recorded in the second quarter of 2025 at the Brown's Town Outstation included assault occasioning bodily harm with 87 or 14.55% of the charges, unlawful wounding with 59 or 9.87% and malicious destruction of property with 41 or 6.86%. Larceny as a servant with 29 or 4.85% and threat with 4.68% of the sample followed.

Table 1.08.05: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	194	15.43
Unlawful wounding	112	8.91
Malicious destruction of property	105	8.35
Assault at common law	62	4.93
Toll Evasion	50	3.98
Sub-total	523	41.61

Number of observations sampled (N): 1,257

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault

occasioning bodily harm with 194 or 15.43% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 112 or 8.91%, malicious destruction of property with 105 or 8.35% and assault at common law with 62 or 4.93% followed this. Toll evasion with 50 or 3.98% of the total sample of charges filed round off the top five. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 41.61% of the total sample of 1,257 charges filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the St. Catherine parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, smoking in a public place, threat, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property.

Table 1.08.06: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	73	18.39
Unlawful wounding	50	12.59
Malicious destruction of property	30	7.56
Threat	23	5.79
Possession of an offensive weapon	17	4.28
Sub-total	193	48.61

Number of observations sampled (N): 397

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court in second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 73 or 18.39% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 50 or 12.59% malicious destruction of property with 30 or 7.56% followed this. The top five is rounded off by threat with 23 or 5.79% and possession of an offensive weapon with 17 or 4.28% of the total sample. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 48.61% of the sample of 397 charges filed in quarter at the St. James Parish Court.

Table 1.08.07: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the St. James Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	89	10.40
Smoking in a Public Place	87	10.16
Possession of offensive weapon	78	9.11
Unlawful wounding	75	8.76
Disorderly Conduct	41	4.79
Sub-total	370	43.22

Number of observations sampled (N): 856

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges at the St. James Parish Court in second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 89 or 10.40% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Smoking in a public place with 87 or 10.16% and possession of offensive weapon with 78 or 9.11% followed this. The top five is rounded off by unlawful wounding with 75 or 8.76% and disorderly conduct with 41 or 4.79% of the total sample. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 43.22% of the sample of 856 charges filed in quarter at the St. James Parish Court. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the St. James parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, possession of offensive weapon, unlawful wounding, threat and possession of ganja.

Table 1.08.08: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the St. Mary Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	66	13.75
Unlawful Wounding	40	8.33
Possession of Ganja	28	5.83
Malicious destruction of property	26	5.42
Threat	25	5.21
Sub-total	185	38.54

Number of observations sampled (N): 480

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Mary Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 66 or 13.75% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 40 or 8.33% and possession of ganja with 28 or 5.83% followed this. The top five is rounded off by malicious destruction of property with 26 or 5.42% and threat with 25 or 5.21% of the sample. The charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 38.54% of the total sample of 480 charges filed at the St. Mary Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the St. Mary parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, possession of ganja, dealing in ganja and malicious destruction of property.

Table 1.08.09: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the St. Thomas Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	44	13.84
Unlawful Wounding	27	8.49
Possession of an offensive weapon	25	7.86
Smoking in a Public Place	23	7.23
Malicious destruction of property	21	6.60
Sub-total	140	44.03

Number of observations sampled (N): 318

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Thomas Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown assault occasioning bodily harm with 44 or 13.84% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 27 or 8.49%, possession of an offensive weapon with 25 or 7.86% and smoking in a public place with 23 or 7.23% followed this. The top five is rounded off by malicious destruction of property with 21 or 6.60% of the total sample of charges. The five

charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 44.03% of the sample of 318 charges filed in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the St. Thomas parish court included possession of offensive weapon, unlawful wounding, assault occasioning bodily harm, threat and malicious destruction of property.

Table 1.08.10: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the Trelawny Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	47	15.06
Unlawful wounding	36	11.54
Possession of an offensive Weapon	21	6.73
Malicious destruction of property	16	5.13
Smoking in a Public Place	16	5.13
Sub-total	136	43.59

Number of observations sampled (N): 312

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Trelawny Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown assault occasioning bodily harm with 47 or 15.06% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 36 or 11.54% and possession of an offensive weapon with 21 or 6.73% followed this. Malicious destruction of property and smoking in a Public Place with 16 or 5.13% each of the total sample of charges round of the top five charges filed in the quarter. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 43.59% of the total sample of 312 charges filed at the Trelawny Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the Trelawny parish court included unlawful wounding, assault occasioning bodily harm, malicious destruction of property, possession of offensive weapon, and disorderly conduct.

Table 1.08.11: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	148	15.18
Unlawful Wounding	107	10.97
Possession of an Offensive weapon	106	10.87
Malicious destruction of property	55	5.64
Illegal Trading of endangered species	49	5.03
Sub-total	465	47.69

Number of observations sampled (N): 975

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 148 or 15.18% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 107 or 10.97% and possession of an offensive weapon with 106 or 10.87% and malicious destruction of property with 55 or 5.64% followed this. Illegal trading of endangered species with 49 or 5.03% of the sample rank next. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 47.69% of the total sample of 975 charges filed in the quarter at the Westmoreland Parish Court. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the Westmoreland parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, threat, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property and possession of identity information.

Table 1.08.12: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the Clarendon Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	87	14.55
Unlawful wounding	59	9.87
Malicious destruction of property	41	6.86
Larceny as a servant	29	4.85
Threat	28	4.68
Sub-total	244	40.80

Number of observations sampled (N): 598

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 87 or 14.55% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 59 or 9.87% and malicious destruction of property with 41 or 6.86% followed this. The top five is rounded off by larceny as a servant with 29 or 4.85% and threat with 28 or 4.68%. The charges quoted above account for an estimated 40.80% of the sample of 598 charges filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the Clarendon parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, being armed with an offensive weapon, larceny as a servant and malicious destruction of property.

Table 1.08.13: Distribution of the most frequently occurring charges filed at the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	222	10.07
Unlawful wounding	145	6.58
Littering	111	5.04
Malicious destruction of property	101	4.58
Possession of an offensive weapon	84	3.81
Sub-total	663	30.08

Number of observations sampled (N): 2,204

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division for the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 222 or 10.07% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 145 or 6.58% and littering with 111 or 5.04% followed this. The top five is rounded off by malicious destruction of property with

101 or 4.58% and possession of an offensive weapon with 84 or 3.81% of the charges. The five charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 30.08% of the total sample of 2,204 charges at filed at the Corporate Area Parish Court –Criminal Division in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the second quarter of 2024 in the Corporate Area parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, exposing goods for sale, littering and armed with an offensive weapon.

Table 1.09: Conviction rate for summary and indictment matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of case	Number of disposed matters	Number of guilty verdicts	Number of guilty pleas	Aggregate number of guilty outcomes	Estimated conviction rate (%)
Summary	3929	276	1259	1535	39.07
Indictment	2664	137	478	615	23.09

The above table shows the estimated conviction rate for summary and indictment matters heard across all parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. Summary matters heard in the quarter include charges such as possession of an offensive weapon, possession of ganja, exposing goods for sale and dealing in ganja. The estimated conviction rate for the quarter for summary matters was 39.07%, which is 20.54 percentage points below the conviction rate of 59.61% recorded for the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The estimated conviction rate for indictment matters was significantly lower at 23.09% for the quarter, a rate which is approximately 6.24 percentage points above the 16.85% recorded in the second quarter of 2024. Indictment matters heard in the quarter included charges such as assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property and simple larceny.

Table 1.10: Sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring charges across the parish courts for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Charge	Frequency	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1229	13.12
Unlawful wounding	839	8.96
Malicious destruction of property	536	5.72
Possession of offensive weapon	516	5.51
Threat	414	4.42
Assault at common law	250	2.67
Disorderly conduct	250	2.67
Simple larceny	242	2.58
Possession of ganja	236	2.52
Dealing in ganja	203	2.17
Sub-total	4715	50.35

Number of observations sampled (N): 9,364

The above table shows the distribution of the ten most commonly occurring charges across all parish courts for the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 1,229 or 13.12% of the total number of charges sampled is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 839 or 8.96% and malicious destruction of property with 536 or 5.72% followed this. The top five is rounded off by possession of offensive weapon with 516 or 5.51% and threat with 414 or 4.42% of the total sample of charges filed in the quarter. These ten most frequently occurring types of charges account for approximately 50.35% of the total sample of charges filed in the quarter.

Table 1.11: Conviction rate for leading occurring charges heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Type of Offence	Number of disposed matters	Number of guilty verdicts	Number of guilty pleas	Aggregate number of guilty outcomes	Estimated conviction rate (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	448	88	313	401	89.51
Possession of ganja	217	33	137	170	78.34
Disorderly conduct	209	38	105	143	68.42
Dealing in ganja	191	23	103	126	65.97
Simple larceny	204	16	45	61	29.90
Malicious destruction of property	464	10	39	49	10.56
Assault at common law	215	7	9	16	7.44
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1079	14	64	78	7.23
Unlawful wounding	761	17	35	52	6.83
Threat	473	8	22	30	6.34

The above table shows the estimated conviction rate for the ten (10) leading charges across all parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that possession of offensive weapon had the highest estimated conviction rate on the list with 89.51%. Possession of ganja with 78.34% and disorderly conduct with 68.42% followed this. The top conviction rates on the list in the quarter are rounded off by dealing in ganja with an estimated conviction rate of 65.97%. Exposing goods for sale recorded the highest estimated conviction rate in the corresponding second quarter of 2024 with 90.37%, followed by armed with an offensive weapon with an estimated conviction rate of 88.56%.

Table 1.12: Sampling distribution of the average age of active charges for each parish court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average age of active charges (days)
Clarendon	42
Trelawny	43
Portland	43
St. Mary	37
Hanover	28
Westmoreland	41
St. Catherine	34
St. Ann	42
St. James	33
St. Thomas	42
Corporate Area Criminal	44
Manchester	38
St. Elizabeth	47
Overall Average	39.54
Standard Deviation	5.29
Skewness	-0.91

The above table shows the average age of active charges originating in the second quarter of 2025, for charges originating in said quarter. The overall average age of active matters originating in the quarter was approximately 40 days or roughly 1.3 months, roughly 1 day less than the average recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The parish courts of Hanover, St. James and St. Catherine have the lowest averages on the list. On the contrary, the highest averages were observed in the parish courts of St. Elizabeth, Corporate Area Criminal, Trelawny and Portland. The standard deviation of the scores was, however, relatively low (5 days), an indication that the individual values for the parish courts were on average close to the overall mean. The negative skewness indicates that most of the individual times to disposition in the data set were clustered around the overall series average. There is an intuitive correlation between case clearance rates and the average age of cases in the long run, but it does not necessarily manifest empirically in

the short run. This means that in the long run, courts with higher clearance rates will in general have a lower case backlog and a lower average age of active cases. Courts which manage to maintain a case clearance rate of between 90% and 110% long enough will eventually eliminate their case backlog, a feat that is quite conceivable with improved case progression management in the respective courts. In such cases, the average time taken to dispose of cases will experience a natural decline, tapering off at a modest, tolerable rate, improving the efficiency of the courts and the enhancing the timely delivery of justice.

Table 1.13: Average age of charges disposed for matters originating in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average age of disposed charges (days)
Clarendon	35
Trelawny	24
Portland	30
St. Mary	24
Hanover	24
Westmoreland	32
St. Catherine	26
St. Ann	32
St. James	30
St. Thomas	36
Corporate Area Criminal	35
Manchester	32
St. Elizabeth	38
Overall Average	30.62
Standard Deviation	4.84
Skewness	-0.20

The above table shows that the average time taken to dispose of criminal cases filed in the Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025 is approximately 31 days. This is roughly the same time taken to dispose of cases originating in the second quarter of 2024. The standard deviation of the

scores was relatively low (5 days), an indication that the individual values for the parish courts were on average close to the overall mean. The negative skewness, however, indicates that proportionately more of the scores of the individual times to disposition in the data set were close to the overall series average. The scores ranged from a low of roughly 24 days at the Trelawny, St. Mary and Hanover Parish Courts to a high of 38 days for the St. Elizabeth Parish Court.

Table 1.14a: Sampling distribution of the times to disposition as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parishes	Time interval in days						730 days and over	Sample size (n)
	0-89 days	90-179 days	180-269 days	270-364 days	365-547 days	548-729 days		
Corporate Area	21449	11733	7115	5042	6148	3719	7653	62859
Criminal	(34.1%)	(18.7%)	(11.3%)	(8.0%)	(9.8%)	(5.9%)	(12.2%)	(100%)
St. Catherine	8407	5596	3346	2124	2265	1138	2586	25462
	(33.0%)	(22.0%)	(13.1%)	(8.3%)	(8.9%)	(4.5%)	(10.2%)	(100%)
St. James	6755	3458	1911	1320	1480	769	2179	17872
	(37.8%)	(19.3%)	(10.7%)	(7.4%)	(8.3%)	(4.3%)	(12.2%)	(100%)
Manchester	4160	2800	1866	1363	1630	1020	1511	14350
	(29.0%)	(19.5%)	(13.0%)	(9.5%)	(11.4%)	(7.1%)	(10.5%)	(100%)
Westmoreland	7092	2381	1324	718	683	278	314	12790
	(55.4%)	(18.6%)	(10.4%)	(5.6%)	(5.3%)	(2.2%)	(2.5%)	(100%)
St. Ann	4126	2909	1738	1299	1760	990	1770	14592
	(28.3%)	(19.9%)	(11.9%)	(8.9%)	(12.1%)	(6.8%)	(12.1%)	(100%)
Clarendon	6100	3469	1815	1086	1287	491	617	14865
	(41.0%)	(23.3%)	(12.2%)	(7.3%)	(8.7%)	(3.3%)	(4.2%)	(100%)
St. Thomas	2420	1732	1077	834	810	381	710	7964
	(30.4%)	(21.7%)	(13.5%)	(10.5%)	(10.2%)	(4.8%)	(8.9%)	(100%)
Portland	3627	2399	1101	694	738	393	575	9527
	(38.1%)	(25.2%)	(11.6%)	(7.3%)	(7.7%)	(4.1%)	(6.0%)	(100%)
St. Mary	4289	2056	1288	756	708	296	942	10335
	(41.5%)	19.9%)	(12.5%)	(7.3%)	(6.9%)	(2.9%)	(9.1%)	(100%)
Trelawny	2572	1335	889	631	817	412	743	7399
	(34.8%)	(18.0%)	(12.0%)	(8.5%)	(11.0%)	(5.6%)	(10.0%)	(100%)
Hanover	3631	1445	683	368	284	150	205	6766
	(53.7%)	(21.4%)	(10.1%)	(5.4%)	(4.2%)	(2.2%)	(3.0%)	(100%)
St. Elizabeth	2728	1833	1035	693	738	353	569	7949
	(34.3%)	(23.1%)	13.0%	(8.7%)	(9.3%)	(4.4%)	(7.2%)	(100%)
% of Total	36.36	20.28	11.84	7.96	9.10	4.88	9.58	-
Average	5950.46	3318.92	1937.54	1302.15	1488.31	799.23	1567.23	16363.85
Standard Deviation	5021.19	2768.21	1697.47	1212.28	1505.40	933.47	1970.79	14905.28
Skewness	2.79	2.70	2.74	2.81	2.81	2.92	2.80	2.91

Number of charges sampled (N) = 212,730

Note: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the previous 8.8 years

The above table shows the breakdown of the times to disposition for matters filed in the respective parish courts for at least 106 consecutive months (8.8 years) over the period September 2016 to June 2025. The results shown suggest decisively that a significant proportion of the charges disposed in the period took less than 90 days, accounting for roughly 36.36% of the disposals. The Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division along with the parish courts of St. Catherine, Westmoreland and St. James are among the courts accounting for the larger proportions of cases disposed within 90 days. This trend is broadly similar to that seen over the past 24 months. Cumulatively, 76.44% of the matters disposed over the period took less than a year, a continued positive indicator of the potential effectiveness of the courts in sustaining 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 six years. From the data set, the parish courts of Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division, St. Catherine and St. Ann had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that roughly 9.58% of the matters disposed over the period took over 730 days or over 2 years. The parish courts of Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division, St. Catherine and St. James 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 range from weak positive to moderate positive, which is an indication that for disposed cases, the distributions of the times taken do not vary dramatically across the courts. The difference, however, is the proportion of cases disposed, relative to the caseload, which as shown earlier, indicates that some courts are performing much better.

Table 1.14b: Sampling distribution of the times to disposition for matters completed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parishes	Time interval in days							
	0-89 days	90-179 days	180-269 days	270-364 days	365-547 days	548-729 days	730 days and over	Sample size (n)
Corporate Area Criminal	369 (17.5%)	188 (8.9%)	183 (8.7%)	128 (6.1%)	188 (8.9%)	104 (4.9%)	947 (44.9%)	2107 (100%)
St. Catherine	336 (36.1%)	178 (19.1%)	120 (12.9%)	93 (10.0%)	88 (9.5%)	50 (5.4%)	66 (7.1%)	931 (100%)
St. James	229 (56.3%)	74 (18.2%)	76 (18.7%)	11 (2.7%)	9 (2.2%)	2 (0.5%)	6 (1.5%)	407 (100%)
Manchester	121 (57.1%)	43 (20.3%)	17 (8.0%)	10 (4.7%)	3 (1.4%)	16 (7.5%)	2 (0.9%)	212 (100%)
Westmoreland	194 (47.1%)	74 (18.0%)	67 (16.3%)	32 (7.8%)	23 (5.6%)	11 (2.7%)	11 (2.7%)	412 (100%)
St. Ann	148 (37.9%)	89 (22.8%)	40 (10.3%)	21 (5.4%)	12 (3.1%)	62 (15.9%)	18 (4.6%)	390 (100%)
Clarendon	116 (35.4%)	76 (23.2%)	52 (15.9%)	26 (7.9%)	28 (8.5%)	8 (2.4%)	22 (6.7%)	328 (100%)
St. Thomas	99 (39.1%)	28 (11.1%)	35 (13.8%)	46 (18.2%)	31 (12.3%)	12 (4.7%)	2 (0.8%)	253 (100%)
Portland	140 (45.6%)	78 (25.4%)	39 (12.7%)	19 (6.2%)	12 (3.9%)	4 (1.3%)	15 (4.9%)	307 (100%)
St. Mary	135 (52.1%)	42 (16.2%)	16 (6.2%)	7 (2.7%)	26 (10.0%)	2 (0.8%)	31 (12.0%)	259 (100%)
Trelawny	69 (33.0%)	31 (14.8%)	20 (9.6%)	23 (11.0%)	42 (20.1%)	5 (2.4%)	19 (9.1%)	209 (100%)
Hanover	88 (63.3%)	21 (15.1%)	28 (20.1%)	0 0	1 (0.7%)	0 0	1 (0.7%)	139 (100%)
St. Elizabeth	80 (67.8%)	15 (12.7%)	10 (8.5%)	3 (2.5%)	1 (0.8%)	3 (2.5%)	6 (5.1%)	118 (100%)
% of Total	34.98	15.43	11.58	6.90	7.64	4.59	18.87	100.00
Average	163.38	72.08	54.08	32.23	35.69	21.46	88.15	467.08
Standard Deviation	95.15	54.96	49.17	37.59	51.33	31.38	258.63	533.26
Skewness	1.35	1.32	1.81	1.86	2.55	1.93	3.58	2.84

Number of charges sampled (N) = 6,072

The table above shows the breakdown of the time disposition for matters disposed parish courts in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The results shown suggest decisively that a significant

proportion of the charges disposed in the period took less than 90 days, accounting for roughly 34.98% of the disposals. The Corporate Area Court -Criminal Division along with the parish courts of St. Catherine, St. James and Westmoreland are among the courts accounting for the larger proportions of cases disposed under 90 days. Cumulatively, 68.89% 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 six years. From the data set, the parish courts of Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division, St. Catherine and St. Ann had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that roughly 18.87% of the matters disposed over the period took over 730 days or over 2 years. The parish courts of Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division, St. Catherine and St. Mary had the largest proportion of their disposed matters in the year taking more than 2 years. The skewness of the times taken by the respective parish courts to dispose of matters in this sample range from weak positive to moderate positive, which is an indication that for disposed cases, the distributions of the time taken do not vary dramatically across the courts. The difference, however, is the proportion of cases disposed, relative to the caseload, which as shown earlier, indicates that some courts are performing much better.

Table 1.15a: 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 Criminal	323.46	1	161	436.38	2.83	1	3278	62859
St. Catherine	300.05	28	154	422.00	3.35	1	7091	25462
St. James	406.48	66	139	970.81	6.68	1	17100	17872
Manchester	308.38	63	182	350.64	3.19	1	9044	14350
Westmoreland	146.47	28	76	192.97	3.03	1	2555	12790
St. Ann	336.01	28	189	416.51	3.26	1	8875	14592
Clarendon	201.18	63	117	253.61	3.65	1	3824	14865
St. Thomas	276.75	63	168	318.31	2.48	1	3104	7964
Portland	241.11	63	124	355.97	3.77	1	3145	9527
St. Mary	286.68	14	119	491.74	3.64	1	6737	10335
Trelawny	289.97	28	158	350.55	2.42	1	3722	7399
Hanover	155.54	35	77	255.66	10.02	1	9333	6766
St. Elizabeth	246.35	28	143	293.07	2.50	1	2223	7949
Average/Weighted Average	291.68	39.08	139.00	392.94	3.91	1.00	6156.23	16363.85
Standard Deviation	72.70	21.84	35.59	192.73	2.13	0.00	4215.76	14905.28
Skewness	-0.20	-0.03	-0.57	2.46	2.41	0.00	1.54	2.91

Number of charges sampled (N) = 212,730

Note 1: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the previous 8.8 years.

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a large 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 106-month period over September 2016 – June 2025 for most parish courts and it should be noted that these descriptive statistics are for matters disposed over that sample period. The output produces an estimated weighted average time taken to dispose of matters in the parish courts (Criminal Division) of approximately 292 days (9.7 months). The skewness of these times to disposition is a negative 0.20, suggesting that most of scores are close to the overall mean. For

matters disposed in the period, the parish courts of Westmoreland (146 days), Hanover (156 days) and Clarendon (201 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose of cases over the period. The parish courts of St. James (406 days), St. Ann (336 days) and Corporate Area Criminal (323 days) demonstrate the highest times to disposition for matters disposed over the period. The average variation among the times to disposition across the parish courts is, however, wide as shown by the moderately high standard deviation (72.70), suggesting inconsistencies in performances on this measure. An interesting finding is that the minimum time taken to dispose of matters across all parish courts was 1 day; however, the maximum times are substantially larger, in some cases several years. This result continues to be 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 2,223 days (74.1 months/6.2 years) in the St. Elizabeth parish court to a high of 17,100 days (570 months/47.5 years) in the St. James Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a positive 1.54, which is an indication that most of the maximum times to disposition were below the overall series mean. The sample size used to compute these descriptive data was a substantial 212,730 matters.

Table 1.15b: Descriptive statistics on the time to disposition for matters completed 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 Criminal	980.97	934	537	998.93	0.88	1	3005	2107
St. Catherine	260.33	28	158	313.52	2.31	1	2010	931
St. James	125.71	202	79	171.42	6.12	1	2030	407
Manchester	148.28	28	63	192.47	2.16	1	910	212
Westmoreland	181.21	238	99	232.76	3.29	3	1350	412
St. Ann	255.50	657	150	293.92	1.75	1	1564	390
Clarendon	260.38	56	147	395.22	3.29	1	2197	328
St. Thomas	216.21	89	175	186.08	1.62	1	1183	253
Portland	241.36	56	105	541.76	4.64	5	3145	307
St. Mary	289.10	14	87	491.09	2.72	1	3050	259
Trelawny	333.41	469	189	522.09	4.65	1	3722	209
Hanover	108.66	269	64	166.01	7.14	3	1742	139
St. Elizabeth	151.14	14	51	311.52	4.02	1	1877	118
Average/Weighted Average	487.13	234.92	146.46	370.52	3.43	1.62	2137.31	467.08
Standard Deviation	223.14	287.59	125.91	231.14	1.83	1.26	853.10	533.26
Skewness	3.03	1.56	2.81	1.81	0.69	2.05	0.47	2.84

Number of charges sampled (N) = 6,072

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 weighted average time taken to dispose of matters in the parish courts (Criminal Division) of approximately 487 days or 16.2 months. The skewness of these times to disposition is a positive 3.03, suggesting that a large proportion of these times were below to the overall mean. For matters disposed in the quarter, the parish courts of Hanover (109 days), St. James (126 days) and Manchester (148 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose of cases in the quarter. The parish courts of

Corporate Area Criminal (981 days), Trelawny (333 days) and St. Mary (289 days) demonstrate the highest times to disposition for matters resolved during the quarter. The average variation among the times to disposition across the parish courts is, however, wide as shown by the moderately high standard deviation (223 days), suggesting inconsistencies in performances on this measure. The average minimum time taken to dispose of matters across all parish courts was 1.62 days; however, the maximum times are substantially larger, in some cases several years. This result continues to be 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 910 days (30.3 months/2.5 years) in the Manchester parish court to a high of 3,722 days (124.1 months/10.3 years) in the Trelawny Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a positive 0.47 which is an indication that proportionately more of the maximum times to disposition were close to the overall series mean. The sample size used to compute these descriptive data was a substantial 6,072 matters cases which were resolved during the second quarter of 2025.

Table 1.15c: Net and gross criminal case backlog as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, for cases over 24 months

Parish Court	Net Backlog (%)	Gross Backlog (%)
Clarendon	0.36	11.23
Corporate area	4.10	24.27
Hanover	0.09	4.13
Manchester	2.89	16.21
Portland	1.03	8.26
St. Ann	2.95	25.22
St. Catherine	0.54	10.90
St. Elizabeth	4.64	13.38
St. James	0.66	12.37
St. Mary	0.51	5.47
St. Thomas	2.09	9.45
Trelawny	0.32	10.34
Westmoreland	0.06	7.57
Weighted Average	2.23	16.28
Standard Deviation	1.59	6.41

Note: The net backlog for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for the second quarter of 2025 is 9.95% and the gross backlog is 31.507%

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 are quite outstanding, revealing a net case backlog rate for cases over 24 months old (weighted average) in the criminal division of the parish courts is 2.23% (with a standard deviation of 1.59%) which is satisfies than the international standard. The estimated gross case backlog rate also stands at 16.28% (with a standard deviation of 6.41%), an indication that there are a large number of inactive unresolved criminal cases in the parish courts. This rate is 6.28 percentage points higher than the prescribed rate of 10% but seemingly has the potential to meet this standard relatively soon with the application of more aggressive case management practices and reduction in the incidence of delays in the criminal courts. The sample set is large and representative of the current direction of the court system. The parish courts of Westmoreland with an estimated net backlog rate of 0.06%, Hanover with 0.09% and Trelawny with an estimated net case backlog rate of 0.32% have the lowest (best) estimated net case backlog rate in the time series, while the parish courts St. Elizabeth (4.64%), Corporate Area Criminal (4.10%) and St. Ann (2.95%) have the highest rates. As for the estimated gross backlog rate, the parish courts of Hanover (4.13%), St. Mary (5.47%) and Westmoreland (7.57%) have the lowest (best) estimated gross backlog rates in the series, while the parish courts of St. Ann (25.22%), Corporate Area Criminal Court (24.27%) and Manchester (16.21%) have the highest rates. Taken together, these are quite impressive returns for the criminal court system in Jamaica and augur well for future prospects.

Table 1.15d: Net and gross criminal case backlog as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, for cases over 20 months

Parish Court	Net Backlog (%)	Gross Backlog (%)
Clarendon	0.48	11.52
Corporate area	4.20	25.03
Hanover	0.11	4.18
Manchester	3.38	16.83
Portland	1.13	8.43
St. Ann	4.70	26.34
St. Catherine	0.65	11.47
St. Elizabeth	4.94	13.81
St. James	0.69	12.61
St. Mary	0.53	5.60
St. Thomas	2.20	9.74
Trelawny	0.45	10.83
Westmoreland	0.14	7.92
Weighted Average	2.46	16.84
Standard Deviation	1.84	6.68

Note: The net backlog for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for the second quarter of 2025 is 10.55% and the gross backlog is 32.58%.

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 are quite outstanding, revealing a net case backlog rate for cases over 20 months old (weighted average) in the criminal division of the parish courts is 2.46% (with a standard deviation of 1.84%) which is satisfies than the international standard. The estimated gross case backlog rate also stands at 16.84% (with a standard deviation of 6.68%), an indication that there are a large number of inactive unresolved criminal cases in the parish courts. This rate is 6.84 percentage points higher than the prescribed rate of 10% but seemingly has the potential to meet this standard relatively soon with the application of more aggressive case management practices and reduction in the incidence of delays in the criminal courts. The sample set is large and representative of the current direction of the court system. The parish courts of Hanover with an estimated net backlog rate of 0.11%, Westmoreland with 0.14% and Trelawny with an estimated net case backlog rate of 0.45% have the lowest (best) estimated net case backlog rate in the time series, while the parish courts St. Elizabeth (4.94%), St. Ann (4.70%) and Corporate Area Criminal (4.20%) have the highest rates. As for the estimated gross backlog rate, the parish courts of Hanover (4.18%), St. Mary (5.60%) and Westmoreland (7.92%) have the lowest (best) estimated gross backlog rates in the series, while the parish courts of St. Ann (26.34%), Corporate Area Criminal Court (25.03%) and Manchester (16.83%) have the highest rates. Taken together, these are quite impressive returns for the criminal court system in Jamaica and augur well for future prospects.

Table 1.16: Distribution of methods of disposition for matters set for trial during the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage
Not guilty	394	28.14
Dismissed	390	27.86
Guilty Plea	304	21.71
Not Guilty Plea - Mediated Settlement	183	13.07
Guilty	77	5.50
Committed to Circuit	36	2.57
Transferred	16	1.14
Total	1400	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 not guilty verdicts with 394 or 28.14% of the cases disposed, matters disposed by being dismissed with 390 or 27.86% and disposals by way of guilty pleas with 304 or 21.71% account for the three leading methods of disposition in the sample for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025.

Methods of Disposal and Conviction Rate

Table 1.17: Sampling distribution of the methods of disposition for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Guilty Plea	Dismissed	Not Guilty Verdict	Transferred	Mediated Settlement	Guilty Verdict	Committed to Circuit Court	Total
St. Catherine	251	349	31	119	492	10	142	1394
Corporate Area Criminal	789	940	314	87	270	1	209	2610
Westmoreland	207	120	189	1	89	-	87	693
St. James	-	-	232	6	2	363	144	747
Manchester	83	51	117	14	30	61	38	394
Clarendon	156	16	72	47	96	3	58	448
Trelawny	81	77	54	-	30	7	40	289
Hanover	55	17	71	-	95	6	44	288
Portland	60	-	72	8	41	46	64	291
St. Mary	44	91	115	-	6	48	73	377
St. Thomas	125	-	109	58	66	4	18	380
St. Ann	122	16	50	16	40	2	65	311
St. Elizabeth	101	114	11	-	63	-	17	306
Total	2074	1791	1437	356	1320	551	999	8528
Percentage of total	24.32	21.00	16.85	4.17	15.48	6.46	11.71	-

Total sample size: 8,528

The above table shows a sampling distribution of the methods of disposition across all parish courts for the second quarter of 2025. From the sample, it is observed that the largest proportion of matters disposed during the quarter were by way of a guilty plea with 24.32% of the sample, followed by matters dismissed with 21% and not guilty verdicts with 16.85%. Mediated settlements with 15.48%, matters committed to Circuit Court with 11.71%, guilty verdicts with 6.46% and matters transferred to another court with 4.17% account for the remaining disposals in the quarter. The combined 30.78% of the cases disposed by way of guilty outcomes represent

the estimated criminal conviction rate in the parish courts for the quarter. This represents a decrease of 0.68 percentage points when compared to the corresponding period in 2024.

Common Reasons for Adjournment

Table 1.18.01: Sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring reasons for adjournment for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournment	Count	Percentage (%)
File to be completed	1041	9.21
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) warrant issued	942	8.34
Disclosure	808	7.15
Referred to Mediation	624	5.52
Adjournment request - crown	307	2.72
Medical report unavailable	266	2.35
Re-issue application	212	1.88
Psychiatric evaluation to be done	205	1.81
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) warrant issued Stayed	197	1.74
Statement outstanding	160	1.42
Sub-total	4762	42.15

(Sample size of reasons for adjournments/continuance = 11,297)

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 11,297 reasons for adjournments/continuance for matters heard in the across all parish courts. The largest proportion (9.21%) was for files to be completed. Adjournments due to the nonappearance of the accused, leading to the issuing of warrants with 8.34% and adjournments for disclosure with 7.15% account for the top three reasons for adjournment across the parish courts for the quarter. Adjournments due to referrals to mediation with 5.52% and adjournments at the request of the crown with 2.72%, round of the top five reasons for adjournment in this period. Four (4) of the top five reasons for adjournment

were also featured in the top five for the second quarter of 2024. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above account for 42.15% of the total sample of adjournments.

The case file integrity rate:

One factor, which has a significant bearing on the progression of cases through the court system, is the case file integrity rate. A case file is considered to have met the standards of integrity if at the point of a court hearing requiring the use of said file; it is complete, accurate, available and correctly listed for court. Hence reasons for adjournment such as file incomplete, file not ready for court, matter wrongly listed and matter not before the court have an adverse impact on the case file integrity rate of the courts. In the second quarter of 2025, the case file integrity rate for criminal matters across the parish courts was 90.08%, as 9.92% of the total incidence of adjournments was due to the indicated factors, which impair the case file integrity rate. Of these factors, file to be completed accounts for 9.21% of the total incidence of adjournments/continuance and is the greatest contributor, adversely affecting the case file integrity rate. This rate is below the prescribed international standard of 98%-100%. This is an area in which major operational interventions need to be undertaken across the parish courts to improve the availability, completeness, accuracy and correct scheduling of case files for court.

Table 1.18.02: Summary of case management date activity for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average number of mentions per case	Standard Deviation of Mentions Per Case	Skewness of mentions per case	Maximum Mention Court Frequency	Minimum Mention Court Frequency
Clarendon	3.70	3.02	2.77	33	1
Corporate Area	8.49	11.36	2.63	113	1
Hanover	2.02	1.31	1.79	7	1
Manchester	2.32	1.84	3.21	21	1
Portland	3.81	3.70	2.59	30	1
St. Ann	3.49	3.86	2.43	25	1
St. Catherine	3.17	2.82	2.59	29	1
St. James	2.62	1.86	1.85	18	1
St. Mary	3.35	2.56	1.82	18	1
St. Thomas	3.24	2.48	1.97	20	1
Trelawny	4.10	3.50	2.23	30	1
Westmoreland	5.23	6.79	2.88	40	1
Weighted Average	5.52	-	-	32.00	1.00
Standard Deviation	1.70	-	-	26.92	0.00
Skewness	2.11	-	-	2.84	0.00

The above table summarises the number of case management dates per case leading towards disposition in the criminal division of the parish courts for matters heard in the second quarter of 2025. The overall average number of case management dates per case is 5.52 (i.e. between 5 and 6) with a standard deviation of 1.7 across the courts sampled and a skewness of 2.11. Together, these results suggest that the average number of appearances per case is above the prescribed international standard of a maximum of 5 mentions per case, that a larger proportion of cases have less than the overall average number of case management dates and that there isn't 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 Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal

Division, the Westmoreland and the Trelawny Parish Courts, while the Hanover, Manchester and St. James Parish Courts were among those with the lowest case management dates per case. In terms of cases disposed, the average case management dates for all cases resolved across all the parish courts combined in the second quarter of 2025 was 4.14 with a standard deviation of 1.17.

Chapter 2.0: Case Demographics and Courtroom Activity

This chapter examines case demographics including age and gender distribution of offenders as well as a sample estimate of the geographical distribution of charges based on the police station where matters are reported. This section also examines the distribution of new cases heard in the quarter by the respective courtrooms and outstations in each parish.

Table 1.19: Sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring charges by gender for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	949	77.34	278	22.66	1227	100
Unlawful wounding	672	80.48	163	19.52	835	100
Malicious destruction of property	415	77.57	120	22.43	535	100
Possession of offensive weapon	489	94.77	27	5.23	516	100
Threat	320	77.86	91	22.14	411	100
Assault at common law	224	89.60	26	10.40	250	100
Disorderly conduct	183	73.49	66	26.51	249	100
Simple larceny	200	83.33	40	16.67	240	100
Possession of ganja	191	80.93	45	19.07	236	100
Dealing in ganja	163	80.69	39	19.31	202	100

*****The gender of offenders was not available for every matter that was filed in the parish courts hence a sample is used. Sample size (N) = 9,334**

The above table provides a sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring charges by gender in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. Based on the data shown in chart 2.01, it is not surprising that males account for the dominant proportion of all these charges. Among the charges listed with the greatest imbalance in the gender distribution are simple larceny, possession of ganja, dealing in ganja, and unlawful wounding for which over 80% of the persons charged were male. More particularly, is seen that possession of an offensive weapon with

94.77% and assault at common law with 89.60% of the persons charged being male had the most significant incidence of persons charged being male for the quarter. Disorderly conduct, malicious destruction of property, and assault occasioning bodily harm saw the highest incidence of female involvement.

The below series of tables provide a sampling distribution of cases by assigned courtroom in the individual parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. These figures are derived from representative datasets from the respective courts and do not necessary add back to the total population of cases outlined in the first few tables of the report.

Table 2.02.01: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of Westmoreland for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	440	169	33	71.78	45.91
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	4	2	0	0.65	50.00
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	13	6	0	2.12	46.15
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	36	6	0	5.87	16.67
Whithorn Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	4	0	0	0.65	NA
Whithorn Outstation	116	49	3	18.92	44.83
Total/Weighted Average	613	232	36	100	43.72

Note: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of the movement of criminal cases filed in the second quarter of 2025 at the Westmoreland Parish Court. In particular, it compares the relative proportions of new cases filed, which are accounted for by the different courtrooms and

outstations in the parish and outlines the applicable disposal rates. The table separates Lay Magistrates' and night court cases heard in each of the relevant locations for ease of comparison. The data shows decisively that cases entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse and sittings at the Whithorn Outstation account for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 440 (71.78%) and 116 (18.92%) cases respectively. Sittings at the Lay Magistrates' court at the main courthouse with 36 cases or 5.87% rank next. The number of cases heard in courtroom one (440 cases), increased by 123 cases or 38.80% above the 317 cases recorded in the similar second quarter of 2024. The case disposal rate increased by 2.38 percentage points moving up to 45.91% compared to the 43.53% reported in the second quarter of 2024. In terms of cases disposed, sittings in courtroom number 1 with 169 cases accounted for the highest absolute share of cases disposed and had the third highest disposal rate of 45.91%. The outstation in Whithorn rank next with 49 disposed cases and recorded the fourth highest disposal rate of 44.83%, which is 19.82 percentage points below the 64.65% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The single outstation in Westmoreland accounted for 19.57% of the total sample of new cases heard, a decrease of 3.75 percentage points when compared to the 23.32% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The main courthouse accounted for the remaining 80.43%, an increase of 3.75 percentage points when compared to the 76.68% recorded in 2024.

Table 2.02.02: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Corporate Area for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	2	1	0	0.17	50.00
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	980	333	159	83.90	50.20
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	1	0	0	0.09	NA
Courtroom #6 (main courthouse)	90	4	0	7.71	4.44
Gun Court	26	1	0	2.23	3.85
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	69	30	9	5.91	56.52
Total/Weighted Average	1168	369	168	100.00	45.98

Note 1: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of the movement of cases filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, at the Corporate Area Court – Criminal Division. In particular, it compares the relative proportions of new cases filed, which are accounted for by the different courtrooms and outstations. Courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse accounted for the majority of new cases filed in the quarter with 980 cases or 83.90% of the total sample. Sittings at courtroom 6 at the main courthouse with 90 cases or roughly 7.71% follows this and Lay Magistrates' sittings at the main courthouse with 69 cases or 5.91%, rounding off the top three proportion of new cases filed in the quarter. Courtroom number two at the main courthouse accounts for the largest absolute share of cases disposed in the second quarter of 2025 with 333 cases and the second highest disposal rate of 50.20%. When compared to the corresponding second quarter of 2024, courtroom number two also accounted for the largest absolute share of cases disposed with 337 cases and had a disposal rate of 61.23%. This represents a decrease of 4 cases disposed or a 1.19% decrease and a 11.03 percentage points decrease in the disposal rate.

The main courthouse in Half-Way-Tree accounted for 100% of the total sample of new cases heard in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 2.02.03: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of St. James for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Adelphi	8	3	1	1.39	50.00
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	544	308	48	94.44	65.44
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	2	2	0	0.35	100.00
Cambridge Outstation	22	11	4	3.82	68.18
Total/Weighted Average	576	324	53	94.44	65.45

Note: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of the movement of cases filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, at the St. James Parish Court. In particular, it compares the relative proportions of new cases filed, which are accounted for by the different courtrooms and outstations in the parish and outlines the disposal rates of the various courtrooms and outstations. The sample shows that courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse in Montego Bay accounts for the majority of new cases heard with 544 cases or 94.44% of the total sample, an increase of 113 cases or a 26.22% increase above the 431 cases recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. This was followed by the Cambridge outstation with 22 cases or 3.82% of the total sample. Courtroom 3 at the main courthouse had the highest disposal rate of 100%, despite its relatively low numbers, followed by the Cambridge Outstation with a disposal rate of 68.18%. The main courthouse in Montego Bay accounts for 94.79% of the new cases heard in the second quarter of 2025, 5.21 percentage points below the 100% recorded in corresponding

second quarter of 2024. The remaining 5.21% was accounted for by Adelphi and the Cambridge outstation.

Table 2.02.04: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of St. Catherine for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (Main Courthouse)	59	27	4	8.10	52.54
Courtroom #2 (Main Courthouse)	155	99	4	21.29	66.45
Courtroom #3 (Main Courthouse)	1	1	0	0.14	100.00
Courtroom #4 (Main Courthouse)	266	143	5	36.54	55.64
Courtroom #6 (Main Courthouse)	1	1	0	0.14	100.00
Lay Magistrates' (Main Courthouse)	24	5	4	3.30	37.50
Linstead Outstation (Courtroom #1)	109	68	3	14.97	65.14
Linstead Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	6	1	0	0.82	16.67
Old Harbour Outstation	69	35	0	9.48	50.72
Old Harbour Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	1	1	0	0.14	100.00
Portmore Outstation (Children Court)	37	9	0	5.08	24.32
Total/Weighted Average	728	390	20	100.00	56.32

Note: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of the movement of cases filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, at the St. Catherine Parish Court. In particular, it compares the relative proportions of new cases filed, which are accounted for by the different courtrooms and outstations in the parish and outlines the applicable disposal rates. The table separates Lay Magistrates' and night court matters for the relevant locations for ease of comparisons. The data shows decisively that cases entered in courtroom number 4 at the main courthouse in Spanish Town and courtroom 2 at the main courthouse account for the largest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 36.54% and 21.29% of the cases respectively. Courtroom 1 at the outstation in Linstead with 14.97% of new cases filed ranks next. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom number 4 at the main courthouse accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with

143 cases and also had the sixth highest disposal rate of 55.64%. Sittings at courtroom 3 and 6 at the main courthouse, as well as Lay Magistrates' sittings at the Old Harbour Outstation each had a disposal rate of 100%, despite its relatively low numbers, followed by courtroom 2 at the main courthouse with a disposal rate of 66.45% and courtroom 1 at the Linstead Outstation with a disposal rate of 65.14%. The main courthouse in Spanish Town accounts for 69.51% of the total sample of new cases heard in the second quarter of 2025, a decrease of 5.36 percentage points below the 74.87% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The outstations combined accounted for the remaining 30.49%.

Table 2.02.05: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of St. Thomas for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Children's Court (main courthouse)	5	0	0	2.55	NA
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	90	53	1	45.92	60.00
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	66	40	3	33.67	65.15
Yallahs Outstation	33	17	0	16.84	51.52
Yallahs Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	2	0	0	1.02	NA
Total/Weighted Average	196	110	4	100.00	58.16

Note: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of the movement of cases filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, at the St. Thomas Parish Court. The data shows decisively that cases entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse and courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse account for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 45.92% and 33.67% respectively. Courtroom number 1 also accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 53 cases and the second highest disposal rate of 60%. When compared to the corresponding second quarter of 2024, this represents an increase of 26.32 percentage points above the disposal rate of 33.68% recorded. Sittings in courtroom 2 at the main courthouse with a disposal rate of 65.15% (compared to 59.52% in 2024) accounts for the highest disposal rate in the quarter. The main courthouse in Morant Bay accounted for 82.14% of the total new cases heard in the quarter, which is a decrease of 1.86 percentage points when compared to the 84% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The remaining 17.86% was accounted for

by the Yallahs outstation, an increase of 1.86 percentage points when compared to the 16% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024.

Table 2.02.06: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of Trelawny for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Clarks Town Outstation (Courtroom #1)	97	27	5	46.19	32.99
Clarks Town Outstation (Courtroom #2)	1	0	0	0.48	NA
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	2	0	1	0.95	50.00
Falmouth Outstation	42	20	0	20.00	47.62
Falmouth Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	6	2	0	2.86	33.33
Ulster Spring Outstation	58	23	5	27.62	48.28
Ulster Spring Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	4	3	0	1.90	75.00
Total/Weighted Average	210	75	11	100.00	40.95

Note: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of the movement of cases filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025, at the Trelawny Parish Court. The data shows decisively that cases entered in courtroom 1 at the Clarks Town Outstation accounts for the highest proportion of new cases heard in the quarter with 46.19% of the sample. The Ulster Spring Town Outstation and the Falmouth Outstation with 27.62% and 20% respectively, followed. Lay Magistrates' sittings at the Ulster Spring Outstation, despite its relatively low numbers, recorded the highest disposal rate of 75%, followed by sittings at courtroom 1 at the main courthouse and the Ulster Spring outstation with disposal rates of 50% and 48.28% respectively. The outstations in the parish account for 99.05% of the new cases heard in the second quarter of 2025, while the remaining 0.95% were accounted for by the main courthouse. In the corresponding second quarter of 2024,

the main courthouse accounted for 3.11% of the new cases heard, while the remaining 96.89% were accounted for by the outstations.

Table 2.02.07: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of St. Mary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Children's Court (main courthouse)	12	1	0	4.53	8.33
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	145	61	4	54.72	44.83
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	1	0	0	0.38	NA
Lay Magistrates' Court (main Courthouse)	27	12	0	10.19	44.44
Annotto Bay Outstation	36	25	0	13.58	69.44
Annotto Bay Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	2	0	0	0.75	NA
Gayle Outstation	7	5	0	2.64	71.43
Gayle Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	1	0	0	0.38	0.00
Richmond Outstation	33	16	3	12.45	57.58
Richmond Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	1	0	0	0.38	NA
Total/Weighted Average	265	120	7	100.00	47.92

Note 1: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of new cases filed, disposed and inactive across the various courtrooms and outstations in the parish of St. Mary in the second quarter of 2025. The data shows decisively that courtrooms number 1 at the main courthouse and the Annotto Bay Outstation account for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter, with 54.72% and 13.58% respectively of the total sample. Sittings at the Richmond Outstation with 12.45% and Lay Magistrates' sittings at the main courthouse with 10.19% rank next. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom number 1 in Port Maria accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 61 cases, roughly 22 more cases or a 56.41% increase when compared to the

corresponding second quarter of 2024 and had a case disposal rate of 44.83%. The Gayle outstation had the highest disposal rate of 71.43%, followed by sittings at the Annotto Bay outstation with a disposal rate of 69.44%. The outstations in the parish account for a combined 30.18% of the total sample of new cases heard in the second quarter of 2025, an increase of 3.33 percentage points above the 26.85% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. On the other hand, the main courthouse accounts for 69.82%, which is a decrease of 3.33 percentage points below the 73.15% recorded in 2024.

Table 2.02.08: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of Portland for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Buff Bay Outstation (Children's Court)	1	0	0	0.38	NA
Buff Bay Outstation	36	13	2	13.79	41.67
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	186	90	10	71.26	53.76
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	10	1	0	3.83	10.00
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	11	0	0	4.21	NA
Lay Magistrates' Court (main Courthouse)	13	1	0	4.98	7.69
Manchioneal Outstation	4	2	1	1.53	75.00
Total/Weighted Average	261	107	13	100.00	45.98

Note 1: There were 10 missing courtroom/Outstation entry therefore the number in this table may not equate to the table in 1.0.

Note 2: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of new cases filed, disposed and inactive across the various courtrooms and outstations in the parish of Portland in the second quarter of 2025. The data shows decisively that courtroom number 1 at the main court in Port Antonio accounts for the majority of new cases heard in the period, with 71.26% of the total sample. In the second

quarter of 2024, courtroom one also accounted for the majority of new cases heard with 63.64% of the sample of cases. The outstation in Buff Bay and Lay Magistrates' sittings at the main courthouse with 13.79% and 4.98% respectively of the total sample of the new cases heard in the period ranked next. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom number 1 in Port Antonio accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 90 cases, a 125% increase or 50 more cases compared to the 40 cases recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024; and had the second highest disposal rate of 53.76%. Sittings at the Manchioneal Outstation and the Buff Bay Outstation with disposal rates of 75% and 41.67% respectively ranked first and third on this measure. The outstations in Portland account for a combined 15.70% of the new cases heard, which is a decrease of 18.07 percentage points below the 33.77% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The main courthouse in Port Antonio accounts for the remaining 84.30%, which is an increase of 18.07 percentage above the 66.23% recorded in the second quarter of 2024.

Table 2.02.09: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of Hanover for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courtroom)	50	39	0	24.63	78.00
Courtroom #2 (main courtroom)	14	7	0	6.90	50.00
Green Island Outstation (Courtroom #1)	40	28	0	19.70	70.00
Green Island Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	6	3	0	2.96	50.00
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	13	6	0	6.40	46.15
Ramble Outstation (Courtroom #1)	6	2	2	2.96	66.67
Ramble Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	1	1	0	0.49	100.00
Sandy Bay Outstation (Courtroom #1)	53	47	1	26.11	90.57
Sandy Bay Outstation (Courtroom #2)	1	1	0	0.49	100.00
Sandy Bay Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	19	2	0	9.36	10.53
Total/Weighted Average	203	136	3	100.00	68.47

Note: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of new cases filed, disposed and inactive across the various courtrooms and outstations in the parish of Hanover in the second quarter of 2025. The data shows decisively that courtroom number 1 at the Sandy Bay Outstation accounts for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter, with 26.11% of the total sample and is 5.16 percentage points above the 20.95% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. Courtroom one at the main courthouse and courtroom 1 at the Green Island Outstation with 24.63% and 19.70% respectively rank next. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom number 1 at the Sandy Bay Outstation accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 47 cases, a 135% increase or 27 more cases than the 20 cases recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. Courtroom number 1 at the Sandy Bay Outstation also recorded the third highest

case disposal rate of 90.57%, which is an increase of 26.05 percentage points above the 64.52% reported in the comparative second quarter of 2024. Despite the relatively low absolute numbers, courtroom 2 at the outstation in Sandy Bay and Lay Magistrates' sittings at the Ramble Outstation recorded the highest disposal rate of 100% each. The outstations in the parish account for 62.07% of the new cases heard during the quarter, which is an increase of 16.79 percentage points above the 45.28% recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The main courthouse accounts for the remaining 37.93%, which is a decrease of 16.79 percentage points below the 54.72% when compared to 2024.

Table 2.02.10: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of St. Ann for the Second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
St. Ann's Bay and the Claremont outstation					
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	65	38	7	22.73	69.23
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	86	39	13	30.07	60.47
Claremont Outstation	24	15	1	8.39	66.67
Claremont Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	9	0	2	3.15	22.22
Browns Town					
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	69	14	4	24.13	26.09
Lay Magistrates' Court	33	0	7	11.54	21.21
Total/Weighted Average	286	106	34	100.00	48.95

Note 1: There were 177 missing courtroom/Outstation entry therefore the number in this table may not equate to the table in 1.0.

Note 2: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of new cases filed, disposed and inactive across the various courtrooms and outstations in the parish of St. Ann in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The data shows that courtroom 2 in St. Ann's Bay (the main courthouse) and courtroom 1 at the Brown's Town Outstation account for the largest shares of new cases heard in the quarter with 30.07% and 24.13% respectively of the total sample. When compared to the second quarter of 2024, the data shows that courtroom 2 in St. Ann's Bay (main courthouse) and courtroom 1 in the Brown's Town Outstation were also accounted for the two largest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 47.52% and 32.27% respectively of the total sample. In terms of cases disposed, the courtroom 2 in St. Ann's Bay (main courthouse) accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 39 cases and had a disposal rate of 60.47%. Sittings at courtroom 1 at the main courthouse had the highest disposal rates for the quarter with 69.23%. As a whole,

the Brown's Town court accounted for approximately 35.67% of the new cases filed in the parish of St. Ann in the second quarter of 2025, which is 5.47 percentage points below the 41.14% recorded in the corresponding second quarter of 2024. The St. Ann's Bay courthouse accounts for 52.79% of the new cases heard in the quarter and the Claremont outstation accounted for the remaining 11.54% of new cases.

Table 2.02.11: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of Clarendon for second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	147	52	7	41.53	40.14
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	45	8	2	12.71	22.22
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	19	5	1	5.37	31.58
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	17	4	3	4.80	41.18
Lionel Town Outstation	75	27	3	21.19	40.00
Chapelton Outstation	41	23	2	11.58	60.98
Frankfield Outstation	10	1	6	2.82	70.00
Total/Weighted Average	354	120	24	100.00	40.68

Note: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of new cases filed, disposed and inactive across the various courtrooms and outstations in the parish of Clarendon in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The available data shows decisively that courtroom number 1 in May Pen accounted for highest share of new cases heard in the quarter, with 41.53% of the total sample. The Lionel Town outstation account for the next highest shares of new cases heard in the quarter with 21.19% of the total sample. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 52 cases, a decrease of 37.35% or 31 cases less than the 83 disposed cases recorded for this courtroom in the second quarter of 2024 and had the fourth highest disposal rate of 40.14%. Sittings Frankfield Outstation with a disposal rate of 70% had the highest disposal rate, followed by sittings at the Chapelton Outstation with a disposal rate of 60.98%. The main courthouse in May Pen accounted for 64.41%

of cases heard in quarter, while the remaining 35.59% was accounted for by the outstations, which is a decrease of 1.39 percentage points more than the 36.98% recorded in 2024.

Table 2.02.12: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of Manchester for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Christiana Outstation	48	15	3	11.71	37.50
Christiana Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	23	3	1	5.61	17.39
Cottage Outstation	16	5	1	3.90	37.50
Cottage Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	1	0	0	0.24	NA
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	107	24	0	26.10	22.43
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	29	8	0	7.07	27.59
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	12	8	0	2.93	66.67
Cross Keys Outstation	10	4	0	2.44	40.00
Cross Keys Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	4	0	1	0.98	25.00
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	100	54	7	24.39	61.00
Porus Outstation	19	7	1	4.63	42.11
Porus Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	9	4	0	2.20	44.44
Spalding Outstation	30	8	2	7.32	33.33
Spalding Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	2	0	1	0.49	50.00
Total/Weighted Average	410	140	17	100	38.29

Note 1: There were 6 missing courtroom/Outstation entry therefore the number in this table may not equate to the table in 1.0.

Note 2: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of new cases filed, disposed and inactive across the various courtrooms and outstations in the parish of Manchester in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The data shows courtroom number one at the main courthouse accounted for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter, with 107 cases or 26.10% of the total sample. Lay Magistrates' sittings at the main courthouse and sittings at the Christiana Outstation account for the next highest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 24.39% and 11.71% respectively

of the total sample. In terms of the case disposal rate, sittings at courtroom 3 at the main courthouse recorded the highest disposal rate of 66.67%, followed by Lay Magistrates' sittings at the main courthouse with 61% and Lay Magistrates' sittings at the Spalding Outstation with 50%. The main courthouse in Mandeville accounts for 60.49% of the total sample of new cases heard during the second quarter of 2025, which is a decrease of 8.17 percentage point when compared to the 68.66% recorded in the second quarter of 2024. The remaining 39.51% was accounted for by the various outstations.

Table 2.02.13: Aggregate case statistics for each courtroom and outstation in the Parish of St. Elizabeth for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q2 2025	Number of new cases disposed in Q2 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q2 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Balaclava Outstation (Courtroom #1)	35	21	0	13.83	60.00
Balaclava Outstation (Courtroom #2)	1	0	0	0.40	NA
Courtroom #1 (main courtroom)	59	43	0	23.32	72.88
Courtroom #2 (Lay Magistrates')	5	0	0	1.98	NA
Santa Cruz Outstation (courtroom #1)	28	1	0	11.07	3.57
Santa Cruz Outstation (courtroom #2)	125	63	2	49.41	52.00
Total/ Weighted Average	253	128	2	100.00	51.38

Note 1: There were 4 missing courtroom/Outstation entry therefore the number in this table may not equate to the table in 1.0.

Note 2: The dynamics of the movement of cases or matters between courtrooms relative to the case counting rules may result in variations from the results in table 1.0.

The above table summarizes the distribution of new cases filed, disposed and inactive across the various courtrooms and outstations in the parish of St. Elizabeth in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. The data shows courtroom number two at the Santa Cruz Outstation accounted for the highest proportion of new cases heard in the quarter, with 125 cases or 49.41% of the total sample. Sittings at courtroom 1 at the main courthouse and courtroom 1 at the Balaclava

Outstation account for the next highest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 23.32% and 13.83% respectively of the total sample. In terms of the case disposal rate, courtroom number one at the main courthouse recorded the highest disposal rate of 72.88%, followed by courtroom 1 at the Balaclava Outstation with 60% and courtroom 2 at the Santa Cruz Outstation with 52%. The outstations in the parish accounts for 74.71% of the total sample of new cases heard during the second quarter of 2025, while the remaining 25.29% was accounted for by the main courthouse in Black River.

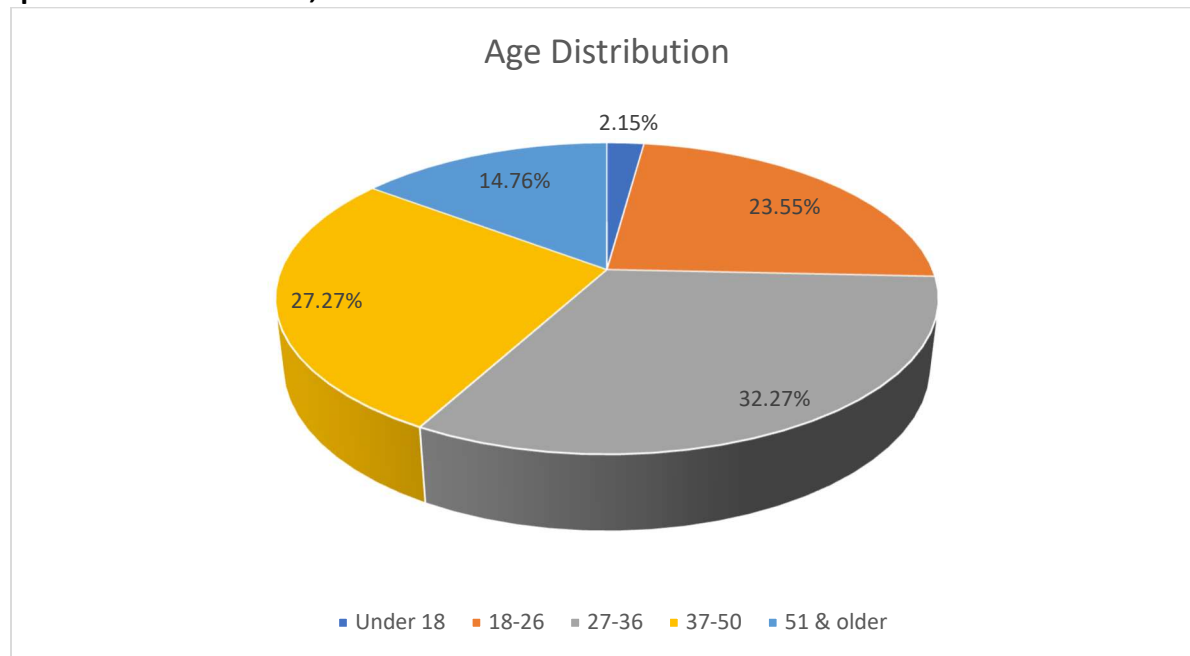
Table 2.02.14: proportion of cases heard at the main court and outstation across all parish courts for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

Parish	Main Court Q1 2025 (%)	Outstation Q1 2025 (%)
St. James	94.79	5.21
St. Catherine	69.51	30.49
Westmoreland	80.43	19.57
Hanover	37.93	62.07
St. Mary	69.82	30.18
Trelawny	0.95	99.05
St. Thomas	82.14	17.86
Manchester	60.49	39.51
Portland	84.3	15.7
St. Ann	52.79	47.21
Clarendon	64.41	35.59
Corporate Area	100	0
St. Elizabeth	25.29	74.71
Simple Averages	63.30	36.70

The above table provides a proxy summary of the distribution of the utilization of the main courthouse locations and combined outstation usage in the hearing of new criminal cases filed. It is seen that 63.30% of new cases filed were entered for initial hearing in the main courthouse locations, while 36.70% were allocated for outstations. There are significant variances in the extent of main courthouse and outstation usage for the hearing of criminal matters across the

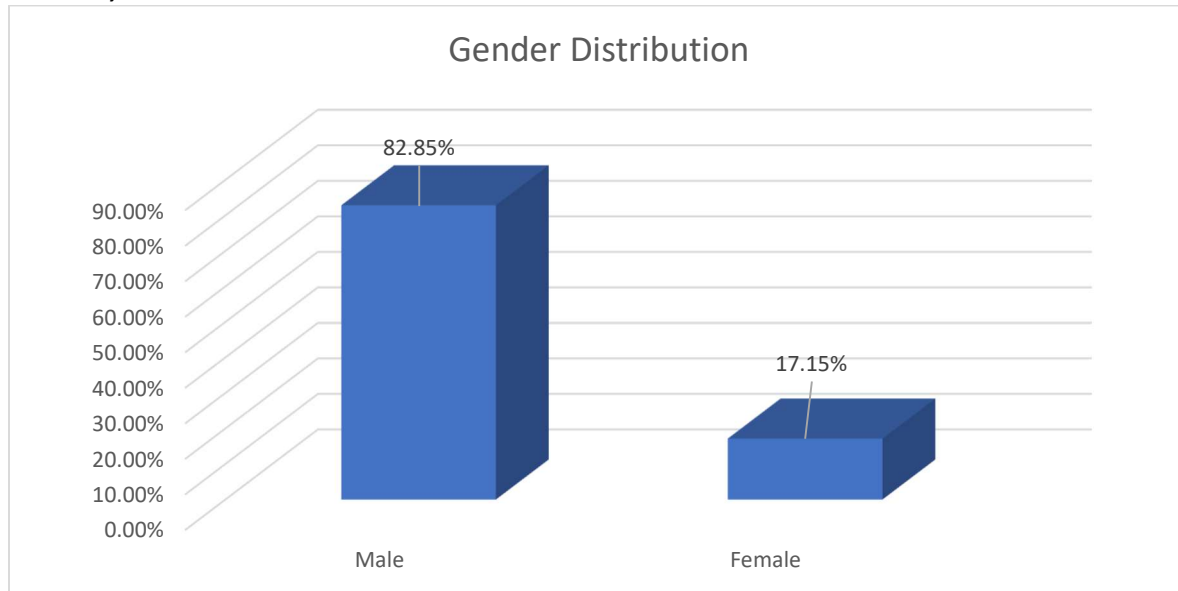
parishes. It is seen, for example, that in parishes such as Corporate Area (Kingston and St. Andrew), St. James, Portland and St. Thomas, in excess of 80% of the new cases filed were entered for initial hearing, with the usage being particularly acute in the Corporate Area Court Criminal Division, which had 100% of cases entered for initial hearing at the main courthouse. On the contrary, there are parishes where the level of outstation usage competes with or outruns the usage of the main courthouse in the hearing of criminal cases filed. Trelawny is a good example of courts with significant outstation usage, registering over 90% for initial hearing of new criminal cases filed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2025. There may be opportunities for greater utilization of outstations to carry the caseload in some parishes, but such precise determinations require further analyses of total 'demand and supply, in each location.

Chart 2.01: Aggregate age distribution of persons charged for all parish courts for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



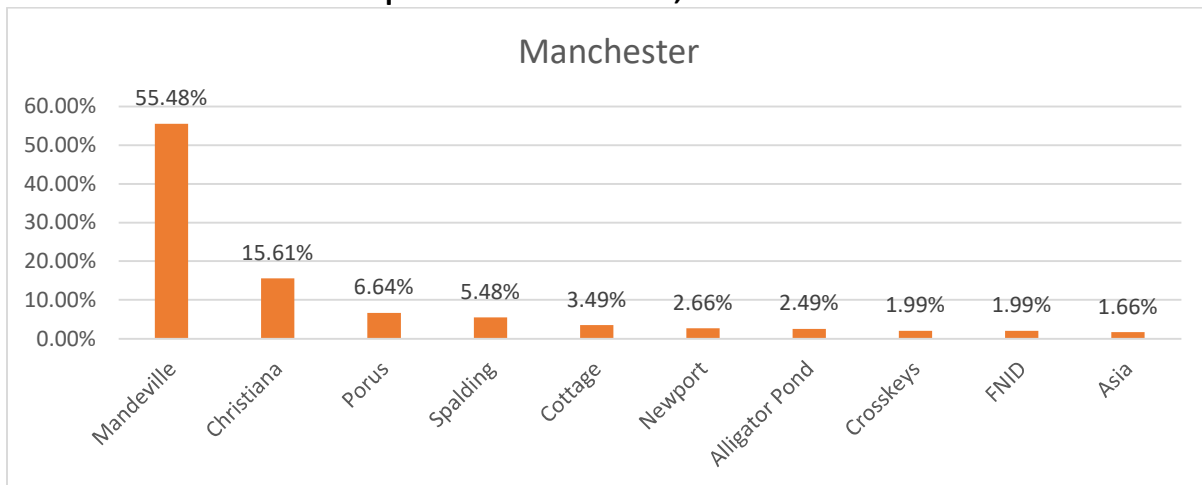
The above chart summarizes the age distribution of persons charged and brought before the criminal division of the parish courts in the second quarter of 2025. It is shown that the 27-36 age group with 32.27% accounted for the largest share of the persons charged, followed by the 37-50 age group with 27.27%. The lowest shares were attributed to the under 18 age group with 2.15% and 51 and over age group with 14.76%. The remaining proportion was accounted for by the 18-26 age group with 23.55% of the total sample.

Chart 2.02: Aggregate gender distribution of persons charged for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of persons charged for the second quarter of 2024 were male, accounting for roughly 82.85% of the total sample, while females accounted for approximately 17.15%. The gender distribution of persons charged during the second quarter of 2024 was broadly similar to the breakdown for the second quarter of 2024 which had a male to female ratio of approximately 81.47% to 18.53%.

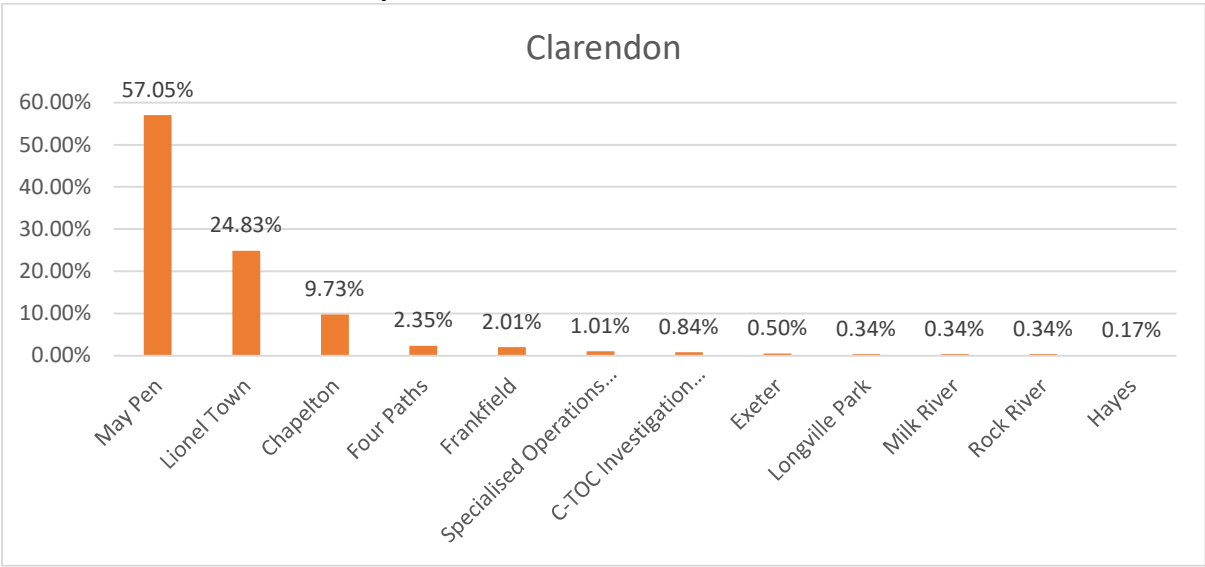
Chart 2.03.01: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Manchester Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



The above chart shows the distribution of charges at the Manchester Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 602 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025 the majority of charges, 55.48%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Mandeville Police Station. This was followed by the Christiana Police Station, which accounts for 15.61% of the total sample of matters reported. The Porus Police Station rounded off the top three with 6.64%. In the corresponding second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Mandeville Police Station, the Christiana Police Station, and the Spalding Police Station.

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

Chart 2.03.02: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Clarendon Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

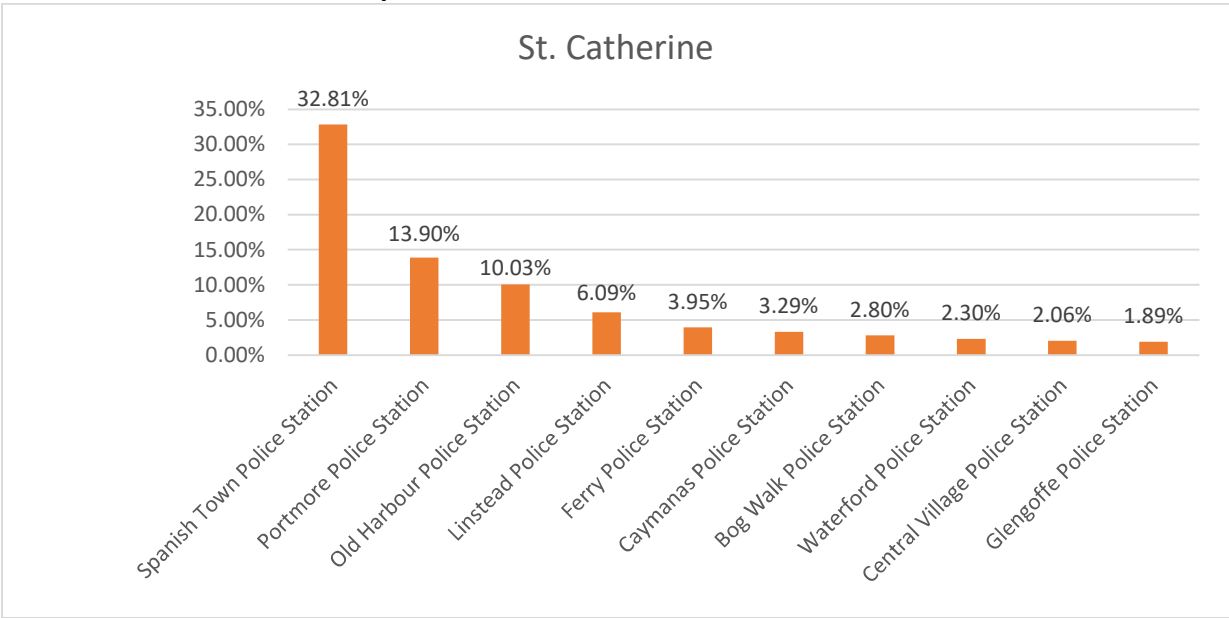


The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the Clarendon Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 596 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the majority of criminal matters, 57.05%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the May Pen Police Station. This was followed by the Lionel Town Police Station, which accounts for 24.83% of the total sample matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Chapelton Police Station with 9.73%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the May Pen Police Station, the Lionel Town Police Station and the Chapelton Police Station.

This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences

committed in the Parish.

Chart 2.03.03: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Catherine Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

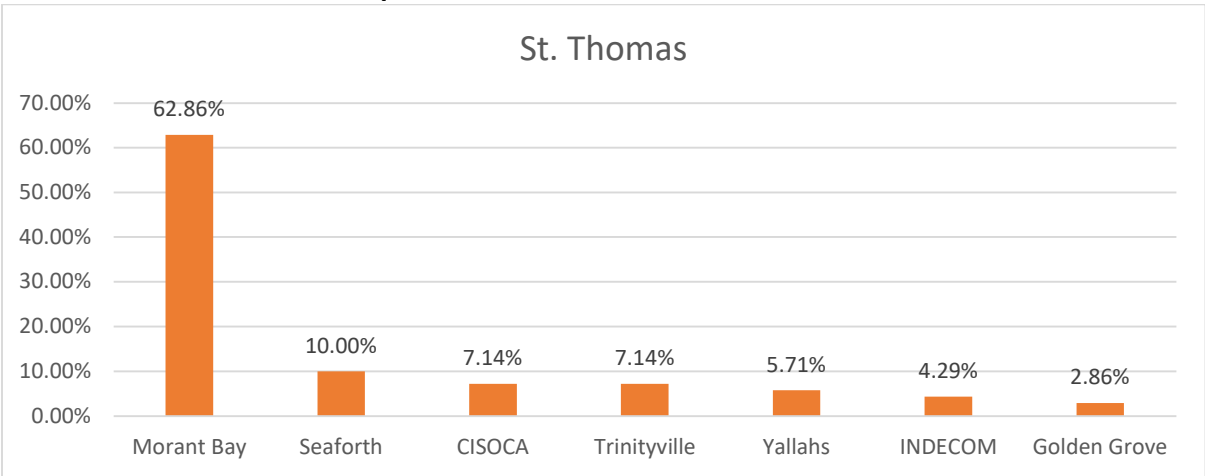


The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 1,216 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 32.81%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Spanish Town Police Station. This was followed by the Portmore Police Station which accounts for 13.90% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Old Harbour Police Station with

10.03%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Spanish Town Police Station, the Portmore and the Old Harbour Police Station.

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

Chart 2.03.04: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Thomas Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

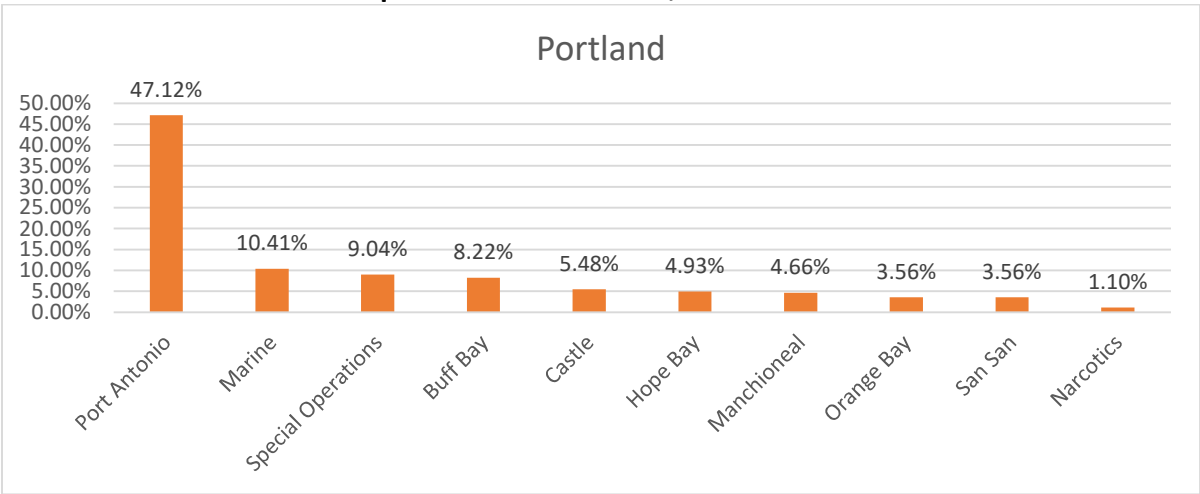


The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the St. Thomas Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 70 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the majority of criminal matters, 62.86%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Morant Bay Police Station. This was followed by the Seaforth Police Station which accounts for 10.00% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the CISOCA Police with 7.14%. In the previous second

quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Morant Bay Police Station, the Yallahs Police Station and the Port Morant Police Station.

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

Chart 2.03.05: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Portland Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

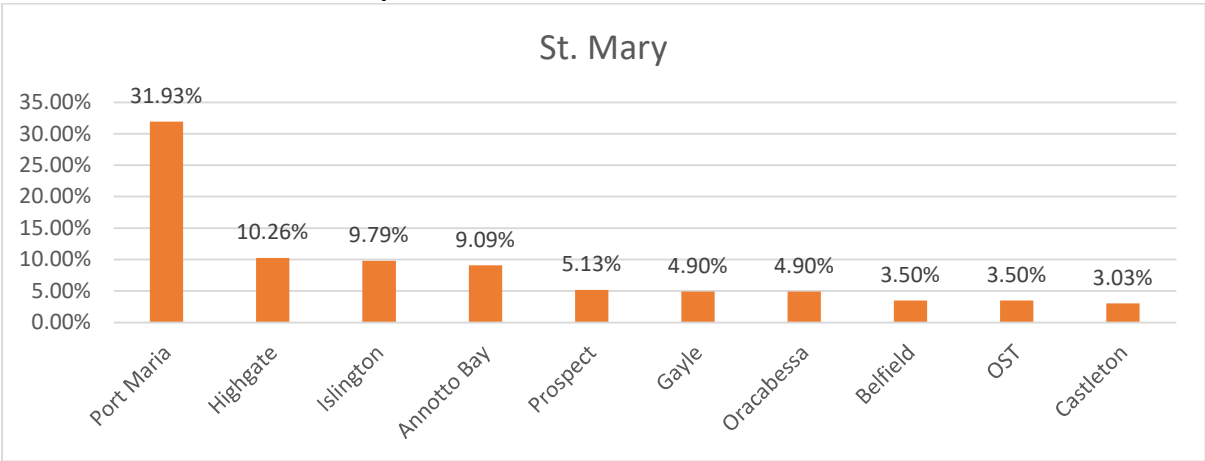


The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the Portland Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 365 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the highest proportion of criminal matters, 47.12%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Port Antonio Police Station. This was followed by the Marine Police, which accounts for 10.41% of the total sample matters reported.

The top three was rounded off by the Special Operations Police with 9.04%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Port Antonio Police Station, the Buff Bay Police Station and the Manchioneal Police Station.

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

Chart 2.03.06: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Mary Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

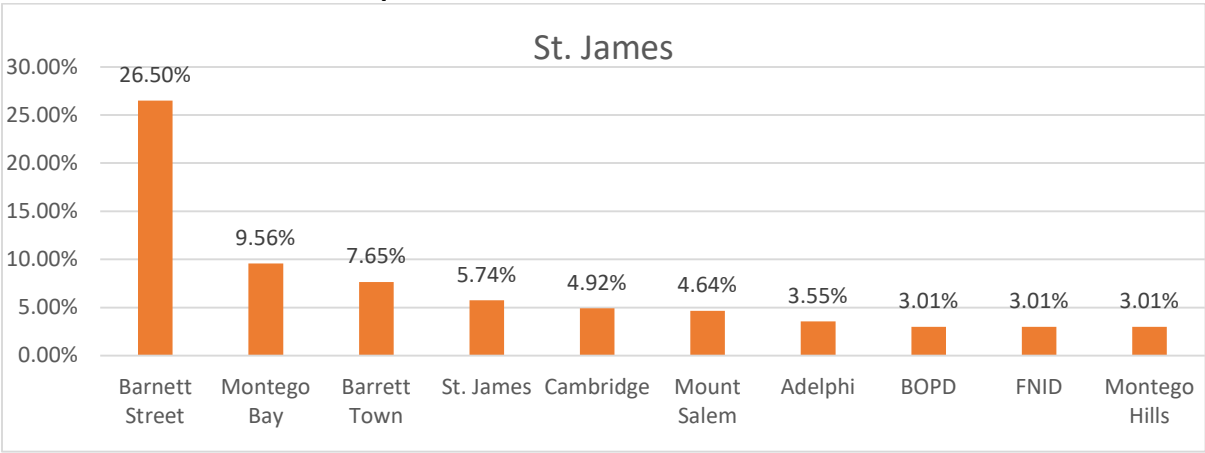


The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the St. Mary Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 429 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 31.93%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Port Maria Police Station. This was

followed by the Highgate Police Station which accounts for 10.26% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Islington Police Station with 9.79%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Port Maria Police Station, the Annotto Bay Police Station and the Oracabessa Police Station.

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

Chart 2.03.07: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. James Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025

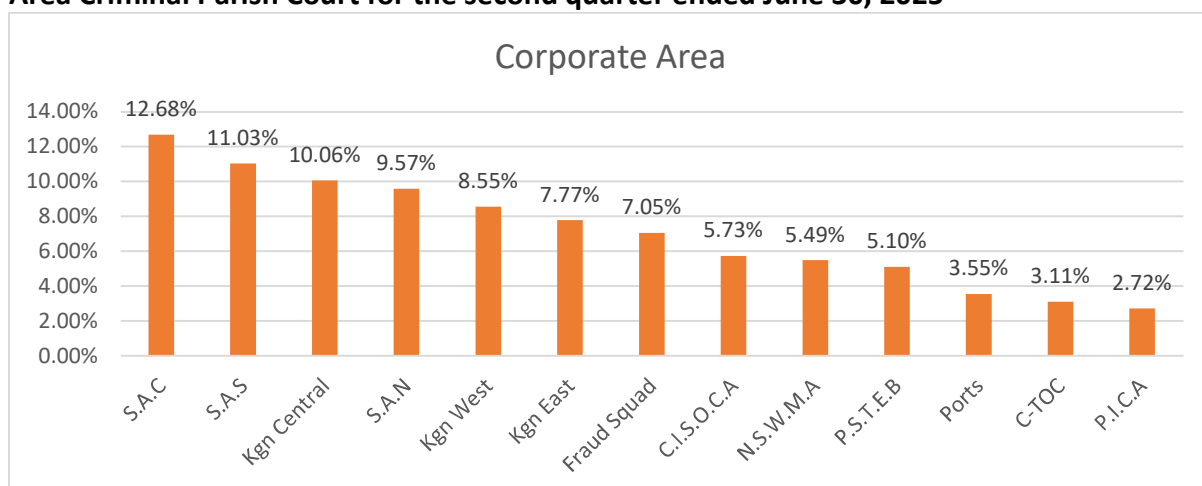


The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the St. James Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 366 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 26.50%,

which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Barnett Street Police Station. This was followed by the Montego Bay Police Station, which accounts for 13.36% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Barrett Town Police Station with 7.65%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Barnett Street Police Station, the Montego Bay Police station and the Sangster’s International Airport Police Station.

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

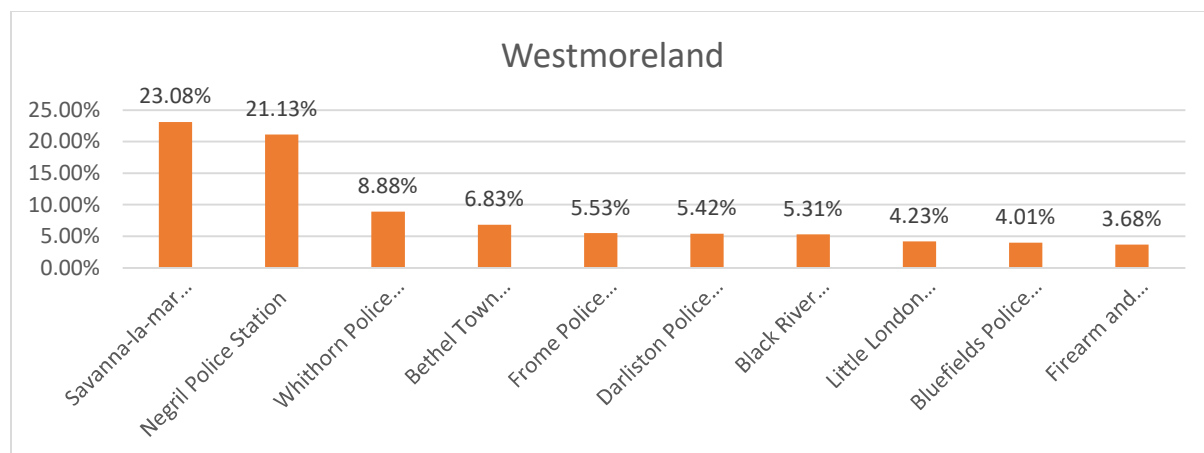
Chart 2.03.08: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Corporate Area Criminal Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the Corporate Area Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 2,058 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the highest proportion of criminal matters, 12.68%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the St. Andrew Central Police Station. This was followed by the St. Andrew South Police Station, which accounts for 11.03% of the sample matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Kingston Central Police Station with 10.06%. In the previous second quarter of 2025, the top three comprised of the St. Andrew North Police Station, the Kingston Central Police Station and the St. Andrew Central Police Station.

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

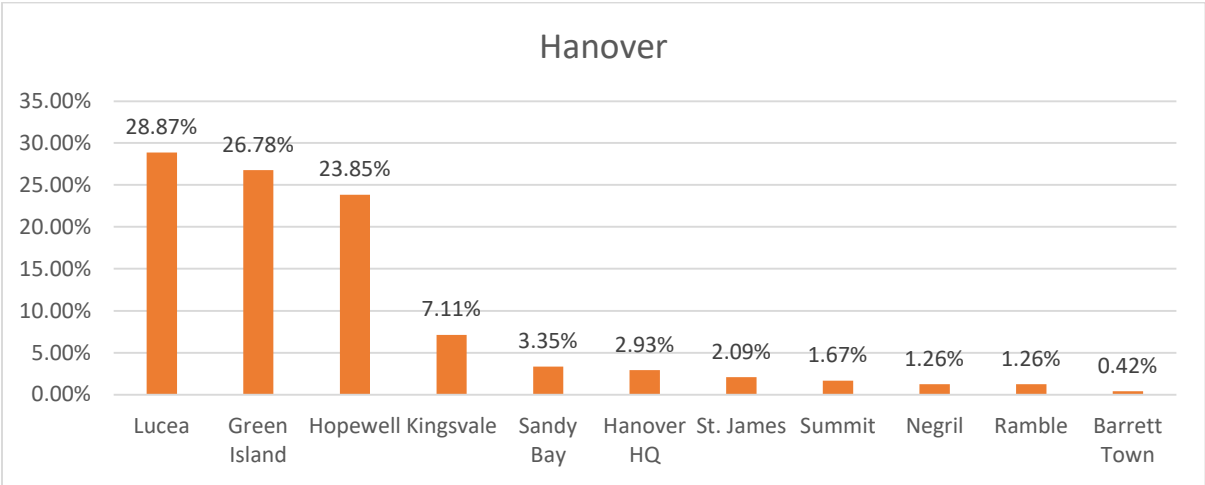
Chart 2.03.09: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 923 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 23.08%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Savanna-la-mar Police Station. This was followed by the Negril Police Station which accounts for 21.13% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Whithorn Police Station with 8.88%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Savanna-la-mar Police Station, the Negril Police Station and Bethel Town Police Station.

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

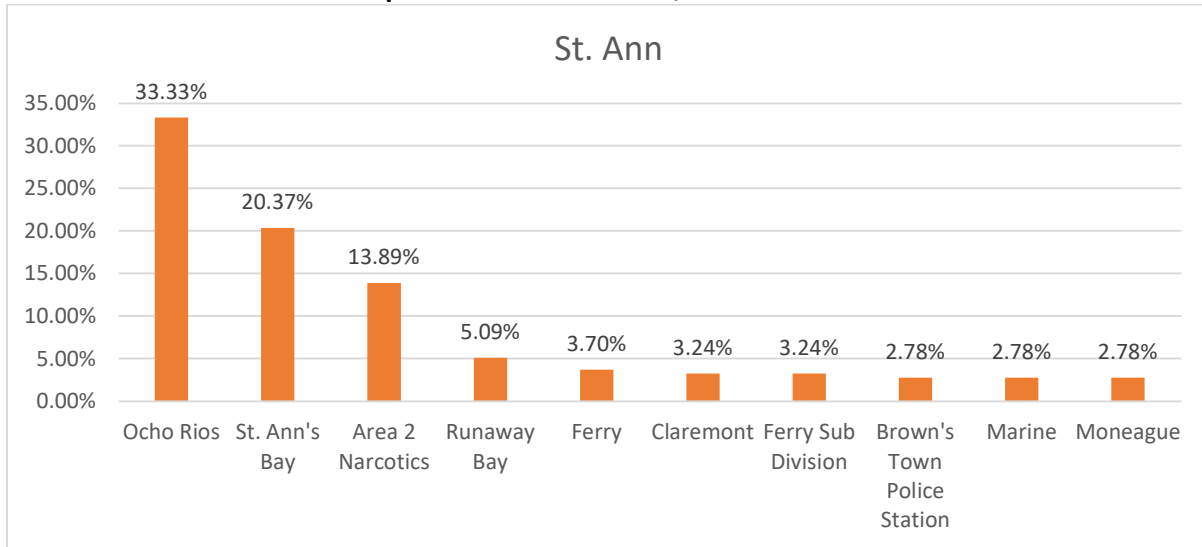
Chart 2.03.10: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Hanover Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the Hanover Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 239 records indicates that for the second quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 28.87%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Lucea Police Station. This was followed by the Green Island Police Station, which accounts for 26.78% of the sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Hopewell Police Station with 23.85%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Lucea Police Station, Hanover HQ and the Hopewell Police Station.

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

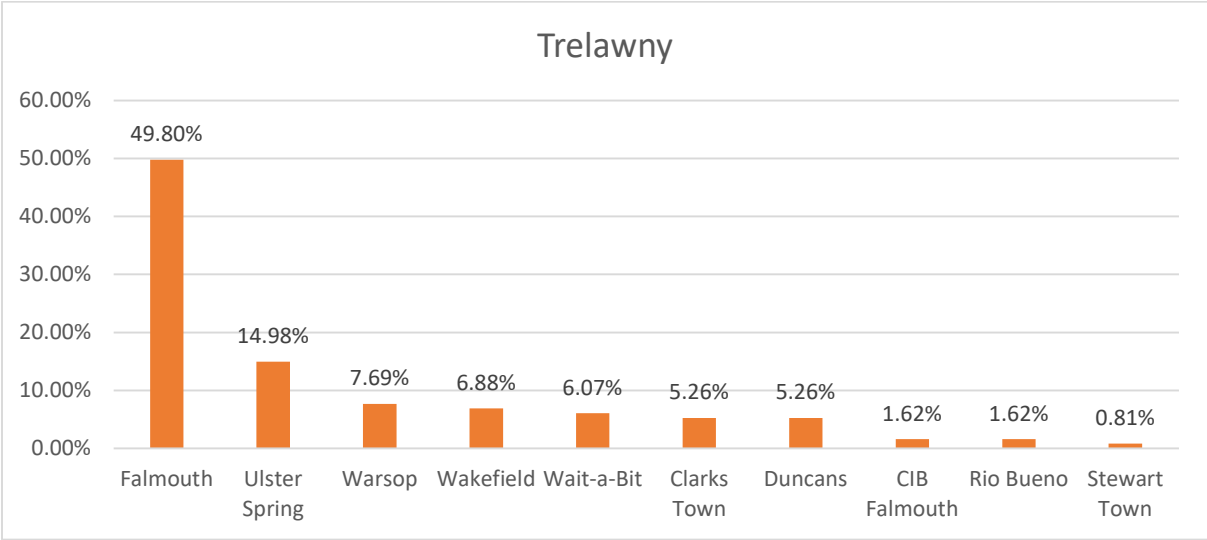
Chart 2.03.11: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Ann Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



The above chart shows the distribution of criminal charges filed at the St. Ann Parish Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 216 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 33.33%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Ocho Rios Police Station. This was followed by the St. Ann's Police Station which accounts for 20.37% of the total sample matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Area 2 Narcotics Police Station with 13.89%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Ocho Rios Police Station, the St. Ann's Bay Police Station and the Area 2 Narcotics Police.

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

Chart 2.03.12: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Trelawny Parish Court for the second quarter ended June 30, 2025



The above chart shows the distribution of charges field at the Trelawny Parish Court, using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 247 records indicate that for the second quarter of 2025, the highest proportion of charges, 49.80%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Falmouth Police Station. This was followed by the Ulster Spring Police Station, which accounts for 14.98% of total sample of matters reported. The Warsop Police station rounded off the top three with 7.69%. In the previous second quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Falmouth Police Station, Ulster Spring Police Station and the Clarks Town Police Station.

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

Inferential Statistics and Conclusion

The second quarter of 2025 represents the continuation of an impressive trend in the criminal division of the Parish Courts where a steady state equilibrium average case clearance rate of over 100% and net case backlog rate of a little above 2.0% has been sustainable achieved. With this kind of consistency in output, the criminal division of the Parish Courts is by all accounts among the top performing in the Caribbean and Latin American region at present. Among the key highlights from the quarterly statistical report for the second quarter of 2025 is that the criminal division of the Parish Courts as a whole recorded an overall case clearance rate of 105.99%, with ten (10) of the thirteen courts attaining or exceeding the international standard on this metric.

The overall net case backlog rate for cases over 24 months old in the courts is above 2% at 2.23%, with the Westmoreland, Hanover and Trelawny Parish Courts having near zero net backlog rates. The overall gross case backlog rate which takes into account inactive cases, decreased by 0.21 percentage points to 16.28%, reflecting a general increase in the inactive caseload in the criminal division of the Parish Courts.

The overall net case backlog rate for cases over 20 months old ¹ in the courts is above 2% at 2.46%, with the Hanover, Westmoreland and Trelawny Parish Courts having near zero net backlog rates. The overall gross case backlog rate for cases above 20 months which takes into account inactive cases for the second quarter of 2025 was 16.84%.

¹ Effective December 1, 2023

20 months is considered the maximum time that any criminal case should take to be disposed, regardless of complexity dynamics.

Hence, any unresolved criminal case that is over 20 months old is considered to be in a state of backlog

The overall time taken to dispose of cases in the criminal division of the Parish Courts in the second quarter of 2025 is roughly 16.2 months, with the average time taken to dispose of cases in some Parish Courts such as Hanover and St. James Parish Courts in the quarter being 5 months or more less than the overall average. As a whole roughly 68.89% of the cases disposed during the second quarter of 2025 took a year or less to be resolved. The overall trial date certainty rate recorded was 91%, which is still below the targeted minimum of 95%, but has improved cumulatively by over 2 percentage points when compared to the past four years.

These statistical highlights, among several others which are detailed in this report strongly suggest that the criminal division of the Parish Courts are on the right path of excellence. Among the main areas of concern are the persistence of the gross case backlog rate over 10%, which suggests that there is a relatively high incidence of inactive cases as a percentage of the total caseload, particularly for courts like the Corporate Area Court - Criminal Division and the St. Ann Parish Court. Additionally, the rate of case adjournments remains moderately high, which is one of the reasons that the trial date adjournments have failed to meet the desired target. Among these are adjournments due to files to be completed, adjournments due to the non-appearance of the accused and adjournments for mediation.

Inferential analysis the size of a court as measured by its caseload did not make a statistically significant difference to performance as measured by the case clearance rate during the second quarter of 2025. This was established using the Analysis of Variances (ANOVA) test which reveals an observed level of significance of greater than 5%, leading to a failure to reject the null hypothesis that court size made no difference to performance.

The Parish Courts of Hanover and Westmoreland have the enviable status of less than 0.40% of active cases in backlog, meaning that there is a close to zero probability that a case filed at this court will remain active for 20 months, an outstanding accomplishment which is worthy of acclaim. The Parish Courts of Jamaica, having demonstrated significant progress, are well-positioned to further contribute to Jamaica's Vision 2030 National Goal 2, "The Jamaican Society is Secure, Cohesive and Just," and the 2030 Global Agenda Goal 16, "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions."

Glossary of 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 for parabolic trends

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>