



PARISH COURTS OF JAMAICA – CRIMINAL DIVISION
(JULY 1, 2025 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2025)

Court Metrics	July - September Highlights				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Case Disposal Rates (%)	45.48	44.15	51.48	45.15	54.65
Case Clearance Rates (%)	107.36	94.83	100.46	109.42	98.81
Trial Date Certainty Rates (%)	85	88	89	89	83
Courtroom Utilization Rates (%)	68.68	67.48	67.97	62.36	56.03

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Chief Justice's Message Third Quarter Criminal Parish Court 2025

This quarter's report confirms that the Criminal Division of the Parish Courts have maintained their high performance standard without any indication that the quality of the adjudicative service has been compromised. Thus, confirming that there is no inevitable negative relationship between efficiency and high quality adjudicative services. The average time to disposition was 21.8 months. This supports the decision to reduce the time standard for criminal cases from 24 months to 20 months.

The data also show that the most frequently filed charges are (a) assault occasioning bodily harm; (b) unlawful wounding; and (c) malicious destruction of property. These cases tend not to require significant forensic evidence. The medical reports utilized in these prosecutions are secured from health care providers in the parish where the offence is alleged to have been committed. The unavailability of medical reports (170 instances or 1.42%) accounted for some adjournments. This suggests that faster availability of these reports may well reduce the number and percentage of adjournments thereby leading to faster disposition of these types of cases.

It is also the case that the reduced time standard of 20 months, down from 24 months, has not seen any spike in cases going over into backlog. The overall net backlog rate for cases using the 24 month time standard is 2.16% and using the 20 month time standard, the net backlog is 2.27%. The gross backlog (24 month time standard) is 15.98% and with a 20 month time standard the gross backlog rate is 16.46%. From this data, the net backlog is under 5%, the international norm. In fact, the net backlog of the Parish Courts is under 3%.

Now that the courts have achieved what is called the steady state of equilibrium regarding the clearance rates and net backlog, attention must now be focused on reducing and ultimately eliminating the gross backlog of cases. A significant part of the gross backlog is

unexecuted bench warrants. At least one Parish Court (St Mary) has begun to address the gross backlog of cases in vigorous manner with significant success. The issue of unexecuted warrants is important because it is directly connected to the rule of law and the capacity of the state to enforce its laws across the entire domestic space. 2026 will see the implementation of a concerted drive across all Parish Courts to address this important issue. That there should be a high incidence of unexecuted bench warrants in the gross backlog rate is not surprising given that the leading cause of adjournments (818 instances or 6.84%) in this quarter was the defendant not appearing on the given state after being granted bail.

This next observation is not derived from any data in this report. It relates to complex fraud cases, usually at the Kingston and St Andrew Criminal Courts. These cases need special attention because they consume significant judicial time and seem to be taking far too long to be disposed of. The manner of handling them is under review so that judicial time is utilized efficiently. Experience has indicated that they are not receiving the kind of rigour needed at case management. Too many issues are unresolved prior and are being addressed at the trial. To address this issue, a manual that provides guidance in these types of cases is being developed. The expectation is that the prosecution and defence will adhere to the principles and practices that will be enunciated.

It only remains for me to express my appreciation to the hard working judges, staff, and stakeholders who have contributed to making the Parish Courts among the most efficient in this region.

Executive Summary

This statistical report for the third 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 third quarter of 2025 was 5,367, an increase of 10.93% when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The Corporate Area Parish Court - Criminal Division with 1,230 new cases or 22.92% of the total sample, followed by the St. Catherine and Westmoreland Parish Courts with 697 cases or 12.99% and 568 cases or 10.58% 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 46.49% of the new cases filed in the third quarter of 2025, not dissimilar to the previous year. The Parish Courts of Hanover, St. Mary and St. Thomas 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 third quarter of 2025 was 45.48%, which is an increase of 1.33 percentage points when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The St. James Parish Court leads the way with a disposal rate of 61.92%,

thereby resolving new cases the fastest in the period. The Hanover and Portland Parish Courts ranked next with case disposal rates of 58.18% and 54% 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 third quarter of 2025 was 107.36%, an increase of 12.53 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 third quarter of 2025, roughly 107 cases were disposed. Nine (9) of the 13 Parish Courts satisfied the international standard of between 90% and 110% in the third quarter of 2025. The best performing court on this measure was the St. Catherine Parish Court with an impressive rate of 180.06%, while the Portland Parish Court with 126.67% and the Trelawny Parish Court with 114.87% 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 third quarter of 2025 was 321.61%, which is an improvement of 8.49 percentage points when

compared to the third quarter of 2024. The Parish Courts of St. Catherine, Hanover and Portland continue to be among the least congested court at the end of the quarter. The case of St. Catherine 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 85% in the third quarter of 2025, roughly 3 percentage points less when compared to the same as the corresponding period in 2024. The Parish Courts of Portland, Manchester, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas, St. Ann and St. James 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 68.68%, an increase of 1.20 percentage points when compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. The Parish Courts of Corporate Area Criminal Division, Manchester and St. Catherine 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 third quarter of 2025 is approximately 28.99%, while roughly 71.01% 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, Hanover, Manchester 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 third quarter of 2025 was by way of being dismissed, accounting for 26.01% of the cases disposed. This was followed by cases disposed by way of guilty pleas, which was responsible for 22.73% of the cases disposed. It is of note that guilty verdicts accounted for roughly 6.09% of the matters disposed, while not guilty verdicts accounted for 16.50% of the total sample. Mediated settlements (of various forms) accounted for roughly 13.34% of the cases disposed during the quarter. The combined 28.82% 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 9 years, which are disposed, roughly 36.12% were resolved within 90 days, 56.44% within six months and 76.12% 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 47.20% of all matters. This is followed by summary matters with roughly 27.65% and Lay Magistrates'

sittings which accounted for 12.22%. Summary matters had an overall conviction rate of 53.20% in the quarter, while indictments had a conviction rate of 14.71% 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 warrants issued due to the non-appearance of defendants (6.84%), for files to be completed (6.77%), for disclosure (5.61%), and adjournments for referral to mediation (4.46%), 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 third 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 81.80%, with females accounting for 18.20%. The dominant age group of persons charged in period were the 27-36 and 37-50 age groups, accounting for 32.53% and 26.62% 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 21.8 months to dispose cases in the third quarter of 2025. The courts which had the shortest times to disposition for cases resolved are the Parish Courts of Hanover (68 days), St. Elizabeth (107 days) and St. James (118 days).

Using the method of exponential smoothing, the report forecasts that in the third quarter of 2025, 5,216 new criminal cases will be filed in the criminal division of the Parish Courts, while 5,665 are expected to be disposed or become inactive during the period. The overall forecasted case clearance rate for the fourth quarter of 2025 in the criminal division of the Parish Courts is, therefore, roughly 108.60%. The Parish Courts of St. Catherine, Portland and Corporate Area Criminal Division are forecasted to register the highest case clearance rates in the third quarter of 2025.

With over nine 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.

Technical Note:

The Parish Courts that have been strategically targeting older matters for disposition, continue to record strong reductions in aged backlog and higher clearance rates. However, this strategic focus produces a temporary statistical effect: the resolution of very old cases increases the average time to disposition for the affected quarter, even as backlog is declining. This effect is expected to persist until the oldest matters are cleared, after which disposal times will normalize and more accurately reflect routine case-processing performance. In the long term, this approach supports improved stability in case-processing times, reduced congestion, and sustained operational efficiency.

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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

This chapter provides an assessment of criminal case activity in the parish courts for the third quarter ended September 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 third quarter ended September 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	165	2	94	69	58.18
St. Catherine	697	8	343	346	50.36
Westmoreland	568	23	203	342	39.79
St. Mary	189	1	77	111	41.27
Clarendon	397	24	119	254	36.02
Portland	300	24	138	138	54.00
St. Elizabeth	265	2	116	147	44.53
Corporate Area Criminal	1230	154	387	689	43.98
St. Thomas	189	12	66	111	41.27
St. James	407	53	199	155	61.92
St. Ann	340	39	107	194	42.94
Trelawny	269	22	106	141	47.58
Manchester	351	17	105	229	34.76
Total	5367	381	2060	2926	-
Average/Weighted Average	412.85	29.31	158.46	225.08	45.48
Standard deviation	288.52	40.36	100.54	163.65	8.23
Skewness	2.16	2.80	1.57	2.12	0.67

Note: The case disposal rate for the Browns Town outstation for the third quarter of 2025 is 34.25%

The table above shows the aggregate case statistics for each parish court for the third quarter of 2025. A total of 5,367 new criminal cases were filed across the parish courts, 2,441 cases were either disposed or became inactive, resulting in a weighted average case disposal rate of 45.48%. In the corresponding period, of 2024, 4,838 cases were filed, while 2,136 cases were either disposed or became inactive which resulted in a weighted average disposal rate of 44.15%, which is 1.33 percentage points lower than the rate for the third quarter of 2025. This comparison reveals that there was an increase of 529 cases or 10.93% in the number of new cases filed and an increase of 305 cases or 14.28% in the number of cases disposed or became inactive when compared to the third quarter of 2024. Of the thirteen parish courts listed above, four (4) Parish Courts recorded a decrease in the number of new cases filed, while nine (9) recorded an increase in the number of new cases filed. Among the parish courts with the largest decline in new cases filed were the Hanover Parish Court, decreasing by 11.76%, the St. Ann Parish Court, which decreased by 8.11% and the Clarendon Parish Court, which decreased by 2.70%. Among the parish courts with the largest increase in new cases filed were the Trelawny Parish Court, increasing by 89.44%, the Portland Parish Court, which increased by 70.45% and the St. Elizabeth Parish Court, which experienced an increase of 27.40%.

The Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division with 1,230 cases or 22.92% of the new cases filed, the St. Catherine Parish Court with 697 cases or 12.99% and the Westmoreland Parish Court with 568 or 10.58% accounted for the three largest shares of new cases filed in the third quarter of 2025. These three parish courts with the largest share of new cases filed, cumulatively accounted for 46.49% of the total sample of new criminal cases filed in the third quarter of 2025. On the other end, the parish courts of Hanover with 165 cases or 3.07% of the new cases, St. Thomas and St. Mary with 189 cases or 3.52% each accounted for the

lowest shares of new cases filed in the third quarter of 2025. The best performing courts in relation to case disposal rates for the third quarter of 2025 were the St. James (61.92%), Hanover (58.18%), and Portland (54%) parish courts. The bottom three courts on this measure were the Manchester (34.76%), Clarendon (36.02%) and Westmoreland (39.79%) 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 negative 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 third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of 2024 and 2025.

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

Parish Court	Number of new cases filed in quarter	Number of Disposed cases in Jul. 1- Sept. 30, 2025	Number of Inactive cases in Jul. 1- Sept. 30, 2025	Grand total number of inactive cases (2016- Sept. 2025)	Grand total number of disposed cases (2016- Sept. 2025)	Grand Active Pending Caseload b/f Jul. 1, 2025	Case Clearance Rate (%)	Case Congestion Rate (%)
Hanover	165	143	3	288	7638	87	88.48	172.60
St. Catherine	697	1215	40	3066	28878	932	180.06	129.80
Westmoreland	568	413	55	1433	14574	706	82.39	272.22
St. Mary	189	213	3	406	8306	291	114.29	222.22
Clarendon	397	265	39	1952	14774	557	76.57	313.82
Portland	300	346	34	714	9734	447	126.67	196.58
St. Elizabeth	265	179	5	886	8359	703	69.43	526.09
Corporate Area Criminal	1230	1014	217	20182	67804	5605	100.08	555.24
St. Thomas	189	150	25	673	7310	432	92.59	354.86
St. James	407	355	71	2995	20670	493	104.67	211.27
St. Ann	340	287	59	4833	13513	1083	101.76	411.27
Trelawny	269	260	49	1357	7877	404	114.87	217.80
Manchester	351	269	53	2128	12602	1424	91.74	551.24
Total	5367	5109	653	40913	222039	13164	-	-
Average/Weighted Average	412.85	393.00	50.23	3147.15	17079.92	1012.62	107.36	321.61
Standard deviation	288.52	332.39	54.76	5279.76	16446.08	1424.29	28.10	149.46
Skewness	2.16	1.99	2.59	3.25	2.83	3.23	1.75	0.62

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 September 30, 2025, for all parish courts combined = 13,410

Note 3: The case clearance rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for the third quarter of 2025 is 102.74% and the case congestion rate is 1108.00%.

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 third quarter of 2025 was 321.61%, an indication that the parish courts (criminal division) as a whole are carrying over three times the caseload that their current rate of clearance and implied state of resources justifies. This result represents an 8.49 percentage points decrease when compared to the third quarter of 2024. The Corporate Area Court- Criminal Division (555.24%) and the parish courts of Manchester (551.24%), St. Elizabeth (526.09%) and St. Ann (411.27%) were the courts with the highest case congestion rates in the third quarter of 2025. The St. Thomas (354.86%) and Clarendon (313.82%) parish courts rounded off the top 6 most case congested courts in the third quarter of 2025. The parish courts of St. Ann, St. Thomas, St. Elizabeth, Manchester and Corporate Area-Criminal Division were also among the most congested courts in the comparative third quarter of 2024. The parish courts of St. Catherine (129.80%), Hanover (172.60%), and Portland (196.58%) 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 third quarter of 2025 provide interesting insights into the court-wide progress being made on this measure. The overall weighted average case clearance rate of 107.36%, which is an increase of 12.53 percentage points when compared to the corresponding third quarter of 2024, and the performance meets the

international standard of 90%-110. This overall case clearance rate of 107.36% suggests that for every 100 new cases filed, roughly 107 cases were disposed. Nine (9) parish courts met or exceeded the international standards of 90%-110%. The parish courts of St. Catherine (180.06%), Portland (126.67%), Trelawny (114.87%), St. Mary (114.29%), and St. James (104.67%) were the leading parish courts on this measure. The parish courts of St. Elizabeth (69.43%) and Clarendon (76.57%) had the lowest criminal case clearance rates for the quarter. Seven (7) parish courts recorded an increase in clearance rates when compared to third quarter of 2024, while six (6) parish courts recorded a decrease in clearance rates when compared to third quarter of 2024. The St. Catherine and Manchester parish courts saw the largest gains, with 68.23 and 62.92 percentage points improvement respectively. The St. Elizabeth and Clarendon parish courts saw the largest decline, with 39.70 and 13.87 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 third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of 2024 and 2025.

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

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

The table above provides the percentile ranks of the case disposal and case clearance rates for the third 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 St. St. James (100%), Hanover (92%) and Portland (83%) had the highest percentile ranks on case disposal rate for the third 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 St. James Parish Court for example, means that they performed better than all the courts on case disposal rate in the quarter, while the Hanover parish court performed better than 92% of the parish courts and the Portland parish court performed better than 83% of all the parish courts on this measurement. The parish courts of Manchester, Clarendon and Westmoreland had the lowest percentile rank on case disposal rate for the quarter. In terms of case clearance rates, the parish courts of St. Catherine (100%), Portland (92%) and Trelawny (83%) had the highest percentile ranks, while the parish courts of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Westmoreland had the lowest.

Table 1.02c: Forecasted case activity statistics for the fourth quarter of 2025 [October 01 - December 31, 2025]

Parish Court	Forecasted number of new cases	Forecasted number of disposed cases	Forecasted number of inactive cases	Forecasted case clearance rate (%)
Hanover	173	174	5	103.03
Manchester	363	256	40	81.73
St. Mary	201	215	6	109.56
St. James	482	446	67	106.51
St. Catherine	674	903	57	142.41
Portland	258	272	30	117.42
St. Ann	357	317	70	108.57
St. Elizabeth	240	185	6	79.36
Corporate Area Criminal	1181	1112	268	116.88
Westmoreland	530	410	55	87.56
St. Thomas	176	160	18	101.28
Clarendon	355	298	37	94.44
Trelawny	227	219	39	113.95
Total/Weighted Average	5216	4968	697	108.60

Note: The forecasted case clearance rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for the fourth quarter of 2025 is 91.12%

The above table forecasts core case activity for the criminal division of each parish court and overall for the fourth quarter of 2025. The forecasts are generated using the method of exponential smoothing which uses weighted averages from past observations with weights decaying exponentially as the observations get older. See further explanation of the mathematical science behind the method of exponential smoothing in the glossary of terms.

The above data shows that the overall forecasted case clearance rate for the criminal division of the parish courts for the fourth quarter of 2025 is 108.60%, which would be 1.24 percentage points higher than that of the third quarter of 2025. Ten (10) parish courts are forecasted to satisfy the international standard on case clearance rate of 90% or more in the fourth quarter of 2025, led by the St. Catherine Parish Court with 142.41%, the Portland Parish Court with 117.41% and the Corporate Area Parish Court – Criminal Division with 116.88%.

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

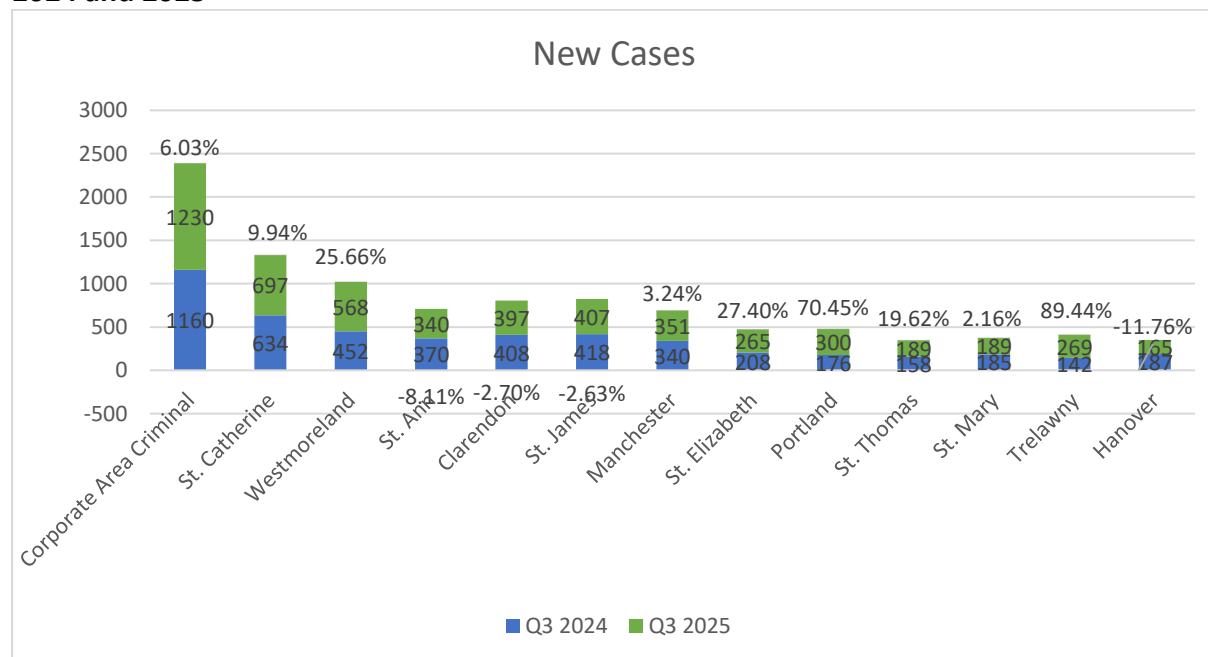
Parish Court	Number of new cases filed	Population¹ size in parish	Case per 10,000 population
Hanover	165	69780	24
St. Catherine	697	542763	13
Westmoreland	568	146205	39
St. Mary	189	116497	16
Clarendon	397	258643	15
Portland	300	84972	35
St. Elizabeth	265	153201	17
Corporate Area Criminal	1230	672904	18
St. Thomas	189	94485	20
St. James	407	188656	22
St. Ann	340	175310	19
Trelawny	269	77427	35
Manchester	351	193694	18
Total	5367	2774538	19

The above table provides an outline of the number of new criminal cases filed per 10,000 population in the parish courts in the third quarter of 2025. The population sizes used are based on the last published national population census in 2022 and therefore, the data and represents the most recent current value. 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 among the parishes with mid-range population sizes, and bigger caseloads, registered the largest number of new criminal cases filed per 10,000 population in the third quarter of 2025. Trelawny, which is among the parishes with a smaller population size and caseload and Portland, which is among the parishes with a smaller population size and caseload, followed. Equally interesting is the result that the St. Catherine Parish Court, which is among the parishes with the larger quarterly caseload and population

¹ **Source:** Parish population totals are derived from the 2022 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and released in October 2025.

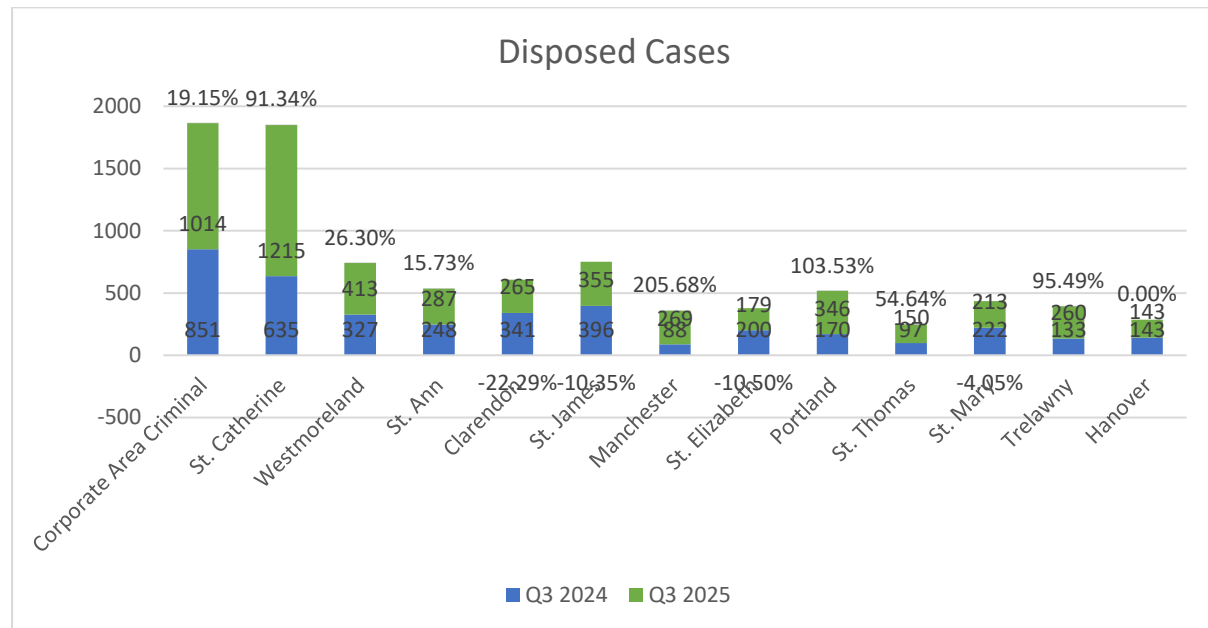
size, had the smallest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population in the quarter. The Clarendon parish court had the second lowest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population for the quarter, followed by St. Mary.

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



The above chart provides a breakdown of the changes in the number of new cases filed in the third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of 2024 and 2025. A decrease was recorded in new cases filed over the comparative period for four (4) parish courts and an increase in nine (9). Among the parish courts with the largest rise in new cases filed were the Trelawny Parish Court increasing by 89.44% and the Portland Parish Court, which increased by 70.45%. The Hanover parish court fell by 11.76% and the St. Ann Parish court fell by 8.11%.

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



The above graph provides a breakdown of the changes in the number of cases disposed of in the third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of third quarter of 2024 and 2025. A decrease in cases resolved over the comparative period was recorded in four (4) parish courts and an increase in the cases resolved in eight (8) parish courts. The Clarendon Parish Court fell by 22.29%, the St. Elizabeth Parish Court fell by 10.50% and the St. James Parish Court fell by 10.35%. The Manchester parish court increased by 205.68%, the Portland Parish court increased by 103.53% and the Trelawny increased by 95.49%.

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

Parish Court	Number of Judges	New criminal cases per Judges	Active pending caseload per Judge at the beginning of Q3 2025	Active caseload per Judge at the end of Q3 2025	Cases disposed per Judge
Hanover	2	82.50	43.50	53.00	71.50
St. Catherine	5	139.40	186.40	74.80	243.00
Westmoreland	3	189.33	235.33	268.67	137.67
St. Mary	3	63.00	97.00	88.00	71.00
Clarendon	3	132.33	185.67	216.67	88.33
Portland	2	150.00	223.50	183.50	173.00
St. Elizabeth	3	88.33	234.33	261.33	59.67
Corporate Area Criminal	9	136.67	622.78	622.67	112.67
St. Thomas	2	94.50	216.00	223.00	75.00
St. James	5	81.40	98.60	94.80	71.00
St. Ann	3	113.33	361.00	359.00	95.67
Trelawny	3	89.67	134.67	121.33	86.67
Manchester	3	117.00	474.67	484.33	89.67
Total/Weighted Average	46	116.67	286.17	277.59	111.07

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 third quarter of 2025. The data reveals that the overall weighted average number of new criminal cases filed per judge in the third quarter of 2025 is roughly 117 cases. The parish courts of Westmoreland (189 cases), Portland (150 cases) and St. Catherine (139 cases) had the three largest number of new cases filed per judge during the quarter. On the contrary, the parish courts St. Mary (63 cases), St. James (81 cases) and the Hanover Parish Court (83 cases) had the lowest number of new cases filed per judge in the quarter. In terms of cases disposed per judge, the St. Catherine Parish Court disposed of the most cases per judge in the quarter with 243 cases, followed by the Portland Parish Court with 173 cases and the Westmoreland Parish Court with 138 cases disposed per judge. The three courts with the smallest number of cases disposed per judge were the St. Elizabeth Parish Court with 60 disposed cases per judge, the

St. Mary and St. James Parish Courts each with 71 disposed cases per judge. The overall number of criminal cases disposed per judge was 111 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 623 cases, followed by the Manchester Parish Court with 484 cases and the St. Ann Parish Court with 359 cases per judge. On the lower end, the parish courts of Hanover and St. Catherine with 53 and 75 cases per judge respectively, had the lowest active criminal caseload per judge at the end of the quarter, followed by the St. Mary Parish Court with 88 active criminal cases per judge. The overall average active criminal caseload per judge at the end of the quarter is 278 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 third quarter of 2024 and 2025

Parish Court	Case Disposal Rate (%) Q3 2025	Case Disposal Rate (%) Q3 2024	Change in case disposal rate (%)	Case Clearance Rate (%) Q3 2025	Case Clearance Rate (%) Q3 2024	Change in case clearance rate (%)	Case Congestion Rate (%) Q3 2025	Case Congestion Rate (%) Q3 2024	Change in case congestion rate (%)
Hanover	58.18	54.01	4.17	88.48	78.07	10.41	172.60	180.82	-8.22
St. Catherine	50.36	47.63	2.73	180.06	111.83	68.23	129.80	270.52	-140.72
Westmoreland	39.79	45.8	-6.01	82.39	89.38	-6.99	272.22	218.81	53.41
St. Mary	41.27	37.84	3.43	114.29	123.78	-9.49	222.22	213.54	8.68
Clarendon	36.02	42.65	-6.63	76.57	90.44	-13.87	313.82	253.12	60.70
Portland	54.00	31.82	22.18	126.67	109.09	17.58	196.58	307.29	-110.71
St. Elizabeth	44.53	66.83	-22.30	69.43	109.13	-39.70	526.09	436.12	89.97
Corporate Area Criminal	43.98	51.72	-7.74	100.08	99.14	0.94	555.24	384.87	170.37
St. Thomas	41.27	23.42	17.85	92.59	68.35	24.24	354.86	473.15	-118.29
St. James	61.92	54.55	7.37	104.67	106.94	-2.27	211.27	198.66	12.61
St. Ann	42.94	34.32	8.62	101.76	92.16	9.60	411.27	380.35	30.92
Trelawny	47.58	30.28	17.30	114.87	118.31	-3.44	217.80	351.19	-133.39
Manchester	34.76	15.29	19.47	91.74	28.82	62.92	551.24	1391.84	-840.60
Average /Weighted Average	45.48	44.15	1.33	107.36	94.83	12.53	321.61	330.10	-8.49
Standard Deviation	8.23	14.22		28.10	25.24		149.46	315.57	
Skewness	0.67	-0.10		1.75	-1.52		0.62	3.06	

The table above provides a comparison of the case disposal rate, the case clearance rate and the case congestion rate for the third quarter of 2024 and 2025. A 1.33 percentage points increase was recorded for the weighted average case disposal rate for the third quarter of 2025 (45.48%), when compared to the third quarter of 2024. The overall case clearance rate of 107.36% for the third quarter of 2025 was 12.53 percentage points more the 94.83% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The overall case congestion rate for the third quarter of 2025 improved, changing from 330.10% in the third quarter of 2024, to 321.61% in the third quarter of 2025, an 8.49 percentage point decrease. 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 third quarters of 2024 and 2025

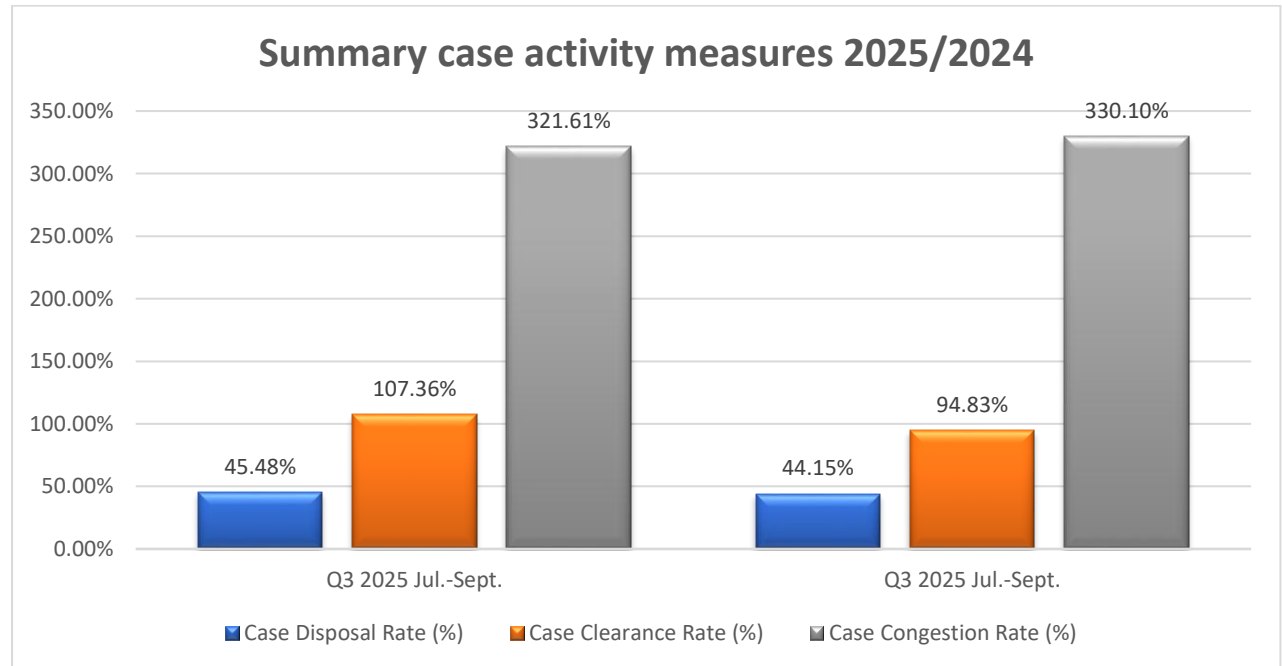


Chart 1.2.02a: Comparison of case disposal rates across the parish courts for the third quarters of 2024 and 2025

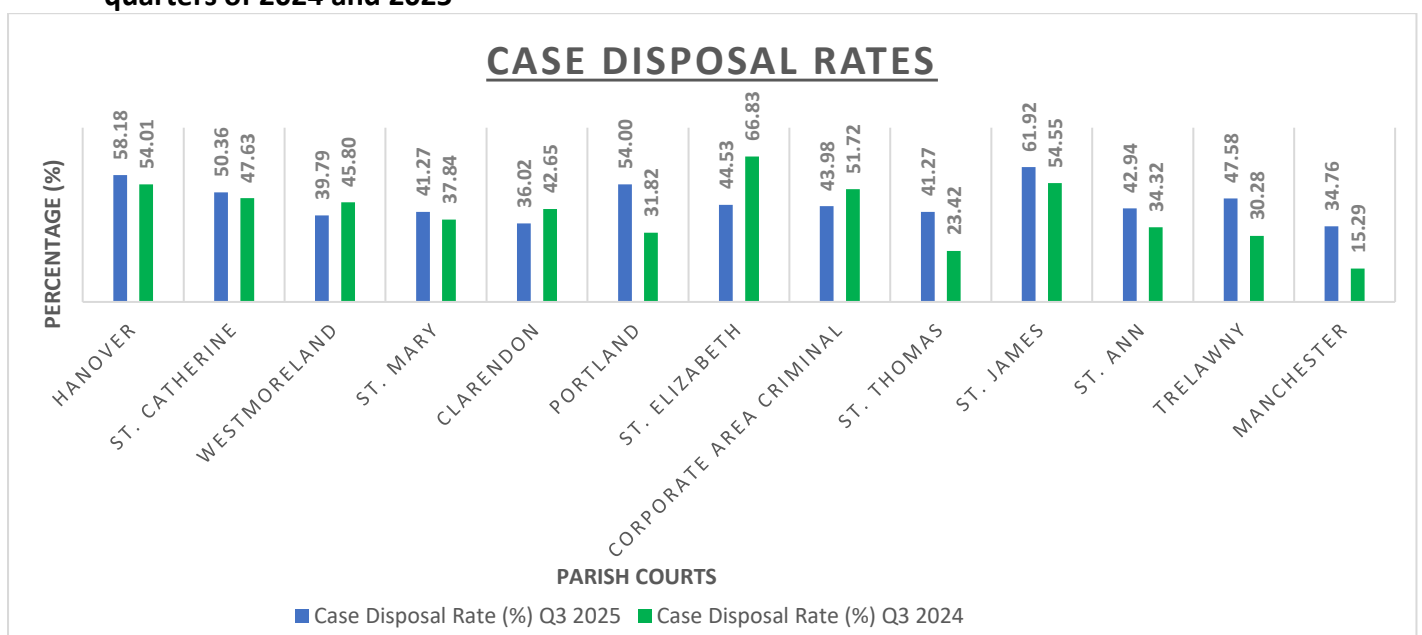


Chart 1.2.02b: Comparison of case clearance rates across the parish courts for the third quarters of 2024 and 2025

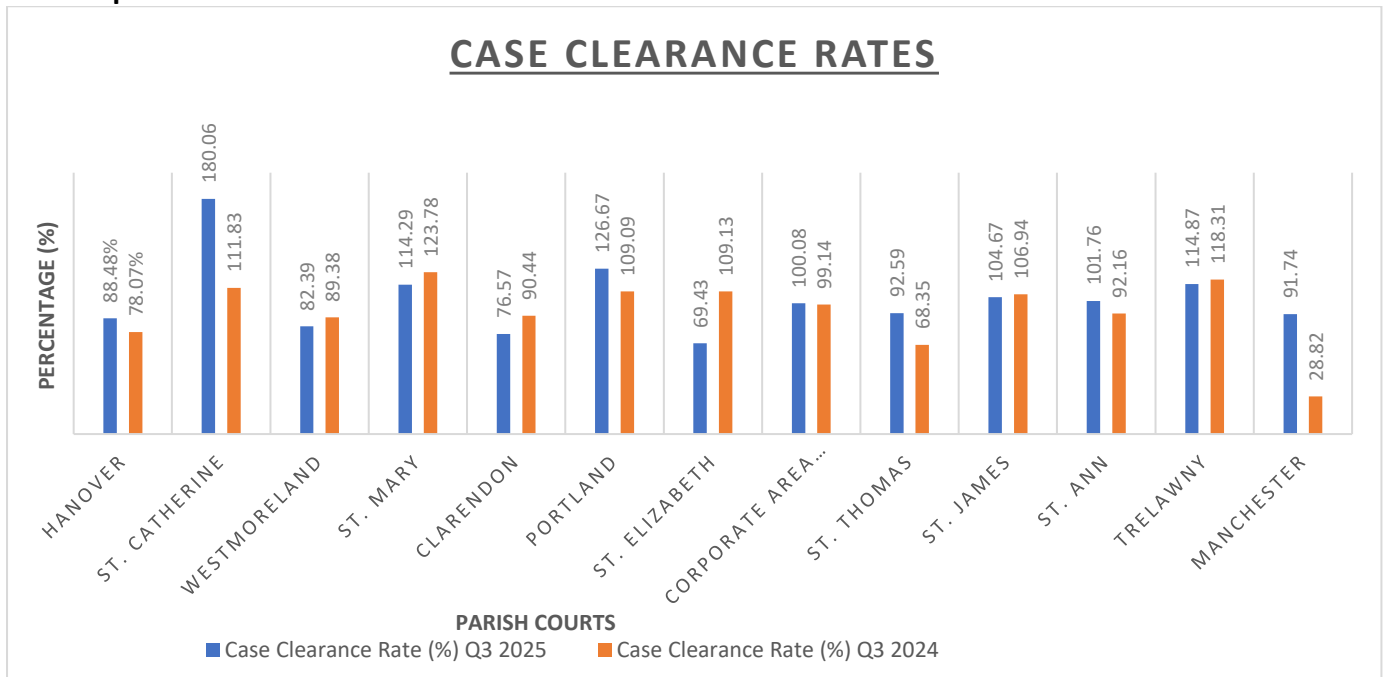


Chart 1.2.02c: Comparison of case congestion rate across the parish courts for the third quarters of 2024 and 2025

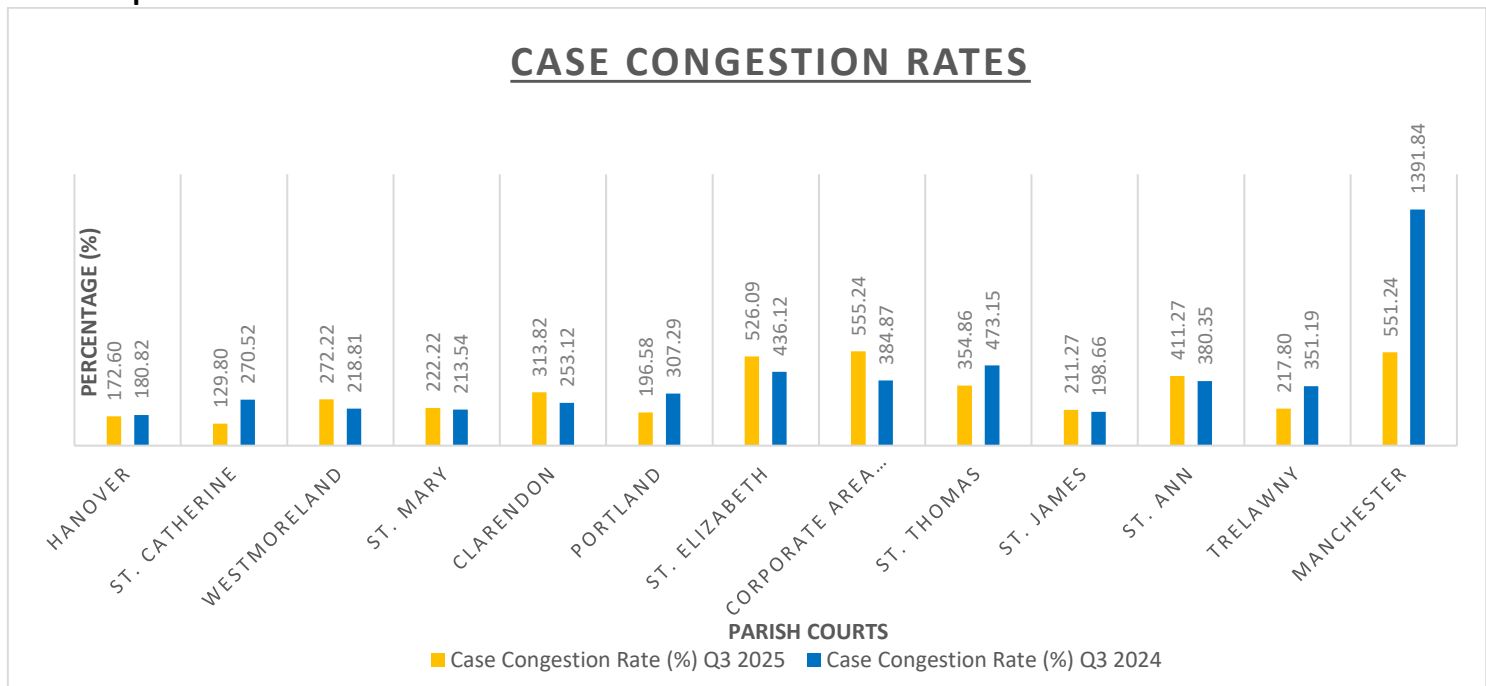


Table 1.04a: Sampling distribution of mention court activity for cases disposed of in the third quarter ended September 30, 2025

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	143	17	13	8	3	1	1	-
St. Catherine	1215	778	164	95	61	34	79	21
Westmoreland	413	196	79	43	32	11	34	14
St. Mary	213	44	34	23	12	9	29	2
Clarendon	265	100	65	28	19	21	32	6
Portland	346	151	58	45	12	13	27	12
Corporate Area Criminal	1014	357	357	69	71	32	85	61
St. Thomas	150	67	25	14	16	10	17	3
St. James	355	178	61	32	23	18	29	-
St. Ann	287	143	57	24	11	8	11	2
Trelawny	260	39	19	16	19	12	27	8
Manchester	269	112	68	37	28	16	14	1
Mean	410.83	181.83	83.33	36.17	25.58	15.42	32.08	13.00
Median	278.00	127.50	59.50	30.00	19.00	12.50	28.00	7.00
Skewness	1.89	2.45	2.57	1.39	1.48	0.87	1.36	2.49
Standard Deviation	340.61	208.92	94.75	24.79	20.54	9.67	25.30	17.09
Total	4930	2182	1000	434	307	185	385	130

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 third 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 was seen that 6.23% of the sample of 4,930 cases disposed during the period were resolved on their first appearance before the court. A further 44.26% of the sample of cases disposed were resolved after 1 case management date, while 20.28% were resolved after 2 case management dates and 8.80% after 3 case management dates. Cumulatively, roughly 89.55% 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parish Court	Number of cases heard in the quarter	Share of cases heard in the quarter (%)
Clarendon	866	6.81
Corporate Area-Criminal Division	3451	27.13
Hanover	243	1.91
Manchester	810	6.37
Portland	726	5.71
St. Ann	743	5.84
St. Catherine	2024	15.91
St. Elizabeth	356	2.80
St. James	738	5.80
St. Mary	452	3.55
St. Thomas	417	3.28
Trelawny	669	5.26
Westmoreland	1227	9.64
Total/Weighted Average	12722	100.00

The table above provides a summary of the criminal cases heard during the third quarter of 2025 at the parish courts. From a sample of 12,722 cases heard, it is seen that the Corporate Area Criminal court accounted for the highest share of cases heard with 3,451 cases heard or 27.13% of the sample, followed by the St. Catherine Parish Court with 2,024 cases heard or 15.91% and the Westmoreland parish court with 1,227 cases or 9.64% of the sample. Cumulatively, the top three courts account for roughly 52.68% of the cases sampled. On the lower end, the parish courts of Hanover with 243 cases or 1.91%, St. Elizabeth with 356 or 2.80% and St. Thomas with 417 or 3.28% of the sample, accounted for the lowest share of cases heard in the third quarter of 2025.

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

Parish Court	Trial certainty rate (%) Q3 2025	Trial certainty rate (%) Q3 2024	Change in the trial certainty rate (%)
Westmoreland	44	36	8
Clarendon	89	79	10
St. Ann	98	100	-2
Portland	100	98	2
St. James	95	100	-5
Manchester	100	100	0
St. Catherine	74	97	-23
St. Elizabeth	100	80	20
Trelawny	78	82	-4
St. Mary	85	86	-1
St. Thomas	100	100	0
Corporate Area Criminal	91	99	-8
Hanover	52	73	-21
Total/Average	85	88	-3

Note 1: The trial date certainty rate for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q3 2025 is 100%

Note 2: Q3 represents the third quarter i.e. July-September

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 third quarter of 2025 was 85%, roughly 3 percentage point less than the rate recorded in the corresponding quarter in 2024. Seven (7) 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 Portland, Manchester, St. Elizabeth and St. Thomas with a trial date certainty rate of 100% each, St. Ann Parish Court with with 98%, St. James with 95%, and the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division with 91%. The Clarendon Parish Court fell just short of the international standard with a trial certainty rate of 89%, but this was still a promising result. The minimum-targeted court-wide trial date certainty rate 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 depress the overall criminal case backlog in the Jamaican court system below 5%.

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

Parish Court	Percentile Rank – Trial Date Certainty Rate Q3 2025 (%)	Percentile Rank – Trial Date Certainty Rate Q3 2024 (%)
Westmoreland	0	0
Clarendon	42	17
St. Ann	67	75
Portland	75	58
St. James	58	75
Manchester	75	75
St. Catherine	17	50
St. Elizabeth	75	25
Trelawny	25	33
St. Mary	33	42
St. Thomas	75	75
Corporate Area Criminal	50	67
Hanover	8	8

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 third 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average duration of trial
Clarendon	431.56
Corporate Area	422.22
Hanover	89.25
Manchester	129.72
Portland	750.04
St. Ann	400.17
St. Catherine	1035.95
St. James	197.93
St. Mary	379.26
St. Thomas	443.46
Trelawny	174.55
Westmoreland	353.64
Weighted average	558.01
Standard Deviation	268.70

The above table summarizes the average durations between first trial date set and the date of case disposal for trial matters resolved in the third 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 558 days or roughly 18.6 months, with a standard deviation of roughly 269 days or 9 months. The Hanover and Manchester parish courts had the lowest times between first trial dates set and disposal of cases with roughly 89 days and 130 days respectively, reflective of more ideal standards when compared to most other courts. The St. Catherine and Portland parish courts with average interval times of roughly 1036 days or 34.5 months and 750 days or roughly 25 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 third quarter ended September 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	4.99	255.62	431.56
Corporate Area-Criminal Division	5.90	497.58	422.22
Hanover	14.07	69.19	89.25
Manchester	8.62	264.96	129.72
Portland	9.55	288.00	750.04
St. Ann	10.32	315.23	400.17
St. Catherine	5.25	227.23	1035.95
St. James	4.32	959.04	197.93
St. Mary	4.19	126.09	379.26
St. Thomas	8.09	294.51	443.46
Trelawny	4.41	204.04	174.55
Westmoreland	6.66	576.38	353.64
Weighted average	6.04	450.65	558.01
Standard Deviation	3.03	239.76	268.70

Note 1: The average time between filing a case and the first court appearance for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q3 2025 is 10.71 days.

Note 2: The average time between the first appearance and first trial date for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q3 2025 is 376.60 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 Q3 2025 is 358.40 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 6 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 15 months or 451 days. The average duration between the first trial date set and the date of disposition is roughly 18.6 months or 558 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 third quarter ended September 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	866	141	16.28
Corporate Area-Criminal Division	3251	619	19.04
Hanover	243	58	23.87
Manchester	810	158	19.51
Portland	726	77	10.61
St. Ann	743	173	23.28
St. Catherine	2024	419	20.70
St. Elizabeth	356	18	5.06
St. James	738	152	20.60
St. Mary	452	83	18.36
St. Thomas	417	67	16.07
Trelawny	669	152	22.72
Westmoreland	1227	95	7.74
Total/Weighted Average	12522	2212	17.66

Note 1: The Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann had 10.82% of cases heard proceed to trial in Q3 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 third 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 12,522 criminal cases heard across the parish courts in the third quarter of 2025, 2,212 cases or 17.66% had a trial date set. The parish courts of St. Elizabeth (5.06%), Westmoreland (7.74%) and Portland (10.61%) had the lowest proportion of cases proceeding to trial, while the parish courts of Hanover (23.87%), St. Ann (23.28%) and Trelawny (22.72%) had the highest proportions.

Table 1.06a: Distribution of courtroom utilization rates across the Parish Courts of Jamaica for the third quarter ended September 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	78.41	133.33	7.22	27.88	76.74	1.00
Westmoreland	72.22	145.00	11.33	33.62	NA	NA
Trelawny	67.16	122.00	7.67	27.10	NA	1.00
St. Thomas	60.34	111.11	18.33	21.11	NA	NA
St. Mary	72.70	143.33	10.00	27.76	NA	1.00
St. James	56.66	112.50	2.78	27.57	NA	1.00
Corporate Area Criminal Court	80.88	205.00	3.33	30.65	78.13	1.23
St. Ann	68.57	128.06	4.17	27.16	78.78	1.00
Portland	56.08	112.78	4.72	25.61	NA	1.00
Hanover	55.50	113.33	1.11	28.26	NA	1.00
Clarendon	75.87	223.33	17.78	42.92	80.42	1.00
Manchester	79.73	150.00	18.33	30.80	NA	NA
Overall Averages	68.68	141.65	8.90	29.20	78.52	1.03
Standard Deviation	9.51	36.71	6.30	5.28	1.53	0.08
Skewness	-0.26	1.52	0.58	1.53	0.23	3.00

Note: The courtroom utilization rate for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for Q3 2025 is 69.41%

The above table details the courtroom utilization rate for the various parish courts in the third 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 third quarter of 2025. The overall average courtroom utilization rate across the parish courts in the quarter was 68.68%, which is an indication that on average roughly 69% of the available hours for court hearings were utilized across the parish courts in the third quarter of 2025. This result is roughly 1.20 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 Corporate Area Criminal Division and Manchester parish courts with 80.88% and 79.73% respectively, followed by the St. Catherine Parish Court with 78.41% and the Clarendon Parish Court with 75.87%. The Hanover Parish Court and Portland Parish Court with 55.50% and 56.08% respectively, had the lowest rates, while the St. James Parish Court with 56.66% had the next lowest rate. It is quite commendable that all parish courts exceeded a courtroom utilization rate of 50% for the quarter. The standard deviation of the courtroom utilization rates was relatively low, suggesting that on average the rates for the individual courts did not vary widely from the overall mean. The positive skewness of the data suggests that proportionately more of the sample are below the overall mean.

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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parish Court	Percentile rank Q3 2025 (%)	Percentile rank Q3 2024 (%)
St. Catherine	82	91
Westmoreland	55	45
Trelawny	36	73
St. Thomas	27	36
St. Mary	64	100
St. James	18	55
Corporate Area Criminal Court	100	55
St. Ann	45	0
Portland	9	18
Hanover	0	9
Clarendon	73	27
Manchester	91	82

Note: Q3 represents the third quarter i.e. July-September

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 third quarter of 2024 and 2025. The results present a relatively consistent picture across both years for most courts in terms of the performances on this measurement. Some courts experienced gains in the ranking, several others experienced declines, and some courts retained the same ranking. The Corporate Area Parish Court – Criminal Division performed better than all courts in the third quarter of 2025 and the St. Mary Parish Court performed better than all courts in the third quarter of 2024. The Hanover Parish Court had the lowest courtroom utilization rate in the third quarter of 2025 and the St. Ann Parish Court with the lowest rate in the third quarter of 2024.

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

Parish Court	Indictment	Summary Matters	Lay Magistrates Sittings	Committal Proceedings	Tax	Miscellaneous	LRF	Traffic	NS	Total
Corporate Area Criminal	1347	638	143	280	-	-	-	7	-	2415
St. Catherine	695	335	166	163	10	-	6	-	-	1375
Manchester	277	114	114	63	-	-	14	-	-	582
St. James	281	150	133	27	10	21	-	-	-	622
St. Ann	196	151	115	69	-	-	1	1	-	533
Westmoreland	354	248	108	117	-	-	-	-	-	827
Clarendon	269	221	56	62	-	-	-	-	-	608
Portland	186	208	39	14	-	-	12	-	-	459
St. Mary	118	81	26	88	-	-	-	-	-	313
Trelawny	135	123	59	30	-	-	18	-	-	365
Hanover	95	42	55	27	-	-	14	-	-	233
St. Thomas	119	74	56	54	-	-	2	-	-	305
St. Elizabeth	209	123	38	62	-	-	-	-	-	432
Total	4281	2508	1108	1056	20	21	67	8	0	9069
Percentage	47.20	27.65	12.22	11.64	0.22	0.23	0.74	0.09	0	100

***Total number of observations = 9,069**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 third quarter of 2025. For the quarter, 9,069 charges were filed across the parish courts, an increase of approximately 708 charges or an 8.47% increase when compared to the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The largest proportions of these charges were filed in the Corporate Area Court – Criminal Division (2,415), the St. Catherine Parish Court (1,375), the Westmoreland Parish Court with (827) and the St. James Parish Court with 622 charges. The

largest share of the charges were Indictments (47.20%); followed by summary matters (27.65%), Lay Magistrates' matters (12.22%) and committal proceedings with 11.64% 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 St. Catherine Parish Court and the Westmoreland Parish Court. The largest proportion of Lay Magistrates' matters was filed at the St. Catherine 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 Westmoreland 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 and the St. Ann Parish Court.

Offence Types

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	29	12.45
Threat	26	11.16
Unlawful wounding	24	10.30
Malicious destruction of property	13	5.58
Assault at common law	11	4.72
Sub-total	103	44.21

Number of observations sampled (N): 233

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Hanover Parish Court for the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 29 or 12.45%, threat with 26 or 11.16% and unlawful wounding with 24 or 10.30% of the total sample of charges are the most frequently occurring charges. Malicious destruction of property with 13 or 5.58% followed this, while assault at common law with 11 or 4.72% of the total sample rounds off the top five. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 44.21% of the total sample of 233 charges filed in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the Hanover Parish Court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property, possession of identity information and assault at common law.

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	78	13.40
Unlawful wounding	56	9.62
Malicious destruction of property	36	6.19
Exposing goods for sale	31	5.33
Threat	26	4.47
Sub-total	227	39.00

Number of observations sampled (N): 582

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Manchester Parish Court for the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 78 or 13.40% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 56 or 9.62%, malicious destruction of property with 36 or 6.19% and exposing goods for sale with 31 or 5.33% rank next. The top five is rounded off by threat with 26 or 4.47% of the sample charges. The five charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 39% of the total sample of 582 charges filed at the Manchester Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the Manchester Parish Court included unauthorized possession of ammunition, possession of offensive weapon, 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	51	11.14
Possession of an offensive weapon	47	10.26
Smoking in a Public Place	46	10.04
Unlawful wounding	35	7.64
Threat	23	5.02
Sub-total	202	44.10

Number of observations sampled (N): 458

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Portland Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 51 or 11.14% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Possession of an offensive weapon with 47 or 10.26% and smoking in a public place with 46 or 10.04% ranked next. The top five is rounded off by unlawful wounding with 35 or 7.64% and threat with 23 or 5.02% of the sample of charges. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 44.10% of the total sample of 458 charges filed in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the Portland parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, threat, possession of prohibited weapon and malicious destruction of property.

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Threat	80	15.15
Assault occasioning bodily harm	56	10.61
Unlawful wounding	44	8.33
Possession of ganja	25	4.73
Littering in a public place	24	4.55
Sub-total	229	43.37

Number of observations sampled (N): 528

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Ann Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that threat with 80 or 15.15% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 56 or 10.61% and unlawful wounding with 44 or 8.33% followed this. Possession of ganja with 25 or 4.73% and littering in a public place with 24 or 4.55% of the total sample rounds of the top charges. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 43.37% of the total sample of 528 charges filed in the quarter at the St. Ann Parish Court. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the St. Ann parish court included threat, assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property, and littering. From a sample of 107 charges, it is seen that the leading charges recorded in the third quarter of 2025 at the Brown's Town Outstation included threat with 26 or 24.30% of the charges, unlawful wounding with 17 or 15.89% and assault occasioning bodily harm with 11 or 10.28%. Conspiracy to unauthorized use of an access device with 10 or 9.35% and Malicious destruction of property with 4.67% 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	185	13.45
Unlawful wounding	106	7.71
Simple larceny	84	6.11
Malicious destruction of property	82	5.96
Assault at common law	46	3.35
Sub-total	503	36.58

Number of observations sampled (N): 1375

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 185 or 13.45% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 106 or 7.71%, simple larceny with 84 or 6.11% and malicious destruction of property with 82 or 5.96% followed this. Assault at common law with 46 or 3.35% of the total sample of charges filed round off the top five. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 36.58% of the total sample of 1,375 charges filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the St. Catherine parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, threat, possession of offensive weapon, 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	70	16.51
Unlawful wounding	58	13.68
Malicious destruction of property	33	7.78
Possession of ganja	19	4.48
Possession of offensive weapon	18	4.25
Sub-total	198	46.70

Number of observations sampled (N): 424

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 70 or 16.51% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 58 or 13.68% and malicious destruction of property with 33 or 7.78% followed this. The top five is rounded off by possession of ganja with 19 or 4.48% and possession of offensive weapon with 18 or 4.25% of the sample. The charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 46.70% of the total sample of 424 charges filed at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the St. Elizabeth parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, no food handlers permit, possession of offensive weapon, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property.

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	76	12.22
Threat	44	7.07
Unlawful Wounding	42	6.75
Possession of an offensive weapon	42	6.75
Malicious destruction of property	38	6.11
Sub-total	242	38.91

Number of observations sampled (N): 622

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges at the St. James Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 76 or 12.22% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Threat with 44 or 7.07% and unlawful wounding and possession of an offensive weapon with 42 or 6.75% each followed this. The top five is rounded off by malicious destruction of

property with 38 or 6.11% of the total sample. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 38.91% of the sample of 622 charges filed in quarter at the St. James Parish Court. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the St. James parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, possession of offensive weapon, unlawful wounding, threat and simple larceny.

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	33	10.54
Unlawful Wounding	29	9.27
Threat	21	6.71
Possession of Ganja	16	5.11
Dealing In Ganja	15	4.79
Sub-total	114	36.42

Number of observations sampled (N): 313

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Mary Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 33 or 10.54% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 29 or 9.27% and threat with 21 or 6.71% followed this. The top five is rounded off by possession of ganja with 16 or 5.11% and dealing in ganja with 15 or 4.79% of the sample. The charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 36.42% of the total sample of 313 charges filed at the St. Mary Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the St. Mary parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, threat, shooting with intent 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unlawful Wounding	36	12.63
Assault occasioning bodily harm	30	10.53
Threat	24	8.42
Malicious destruction of property	21	7.37
Rape	13	4.56
Sub-total	124	43.51

Number of observations sampled (N): 285

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the St. Thomas Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown unlawful wounding with 36 or 12.63% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 30 or 10.53%, threat with 24 or 8.42% and malicious destruction of property with 21 or 7.37% followed this. The top five is rounded off by rape with 13 or 4.56% of the total sample of charges. The five charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 43.51% of the sample of 285 charges filed in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the St. Thomas parish court included malicious destruction of property, unlawful wounding, assault occasioning bodily harm, assault at common law and threat.

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unlawful wounding	46	12.60
Assault occasioning bodily harm	45	12.33
Possession of an offensive weapon	43	11.78
Smoking in a Public Place	21	5.75
Disorderly Conduct	15	4.11
Sub-total	170	46.58

Number of observations sampled (N): 365

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Trelawny Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown unlawful wounding with 46 or 12.60% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 45 or 12.33% and possession of an offensive weapon with 43 or 11.78% followed this. Smoking in a public place with 21 or 5.75% and disorderly conduct with 15 or 4.11% of the total sample of charges round of the top five charges filed in the quarter. The five charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 46.58% of the total sample of 365 charges filed at the Trelawny Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the Trelawny parish court included unlawful wounding, assault occasioning bodily harm, possession of an offensive weapon, disorderly conduct, and revisiting arrest.

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	136	16.44
Unlawful Wounding	77	9.31
Possession of an offensive weapon	63	7.62
Exposing goods for sale	47	5.68
Malicious destruction of property	46	5.56
Sub-total	369	44.62

Number of observations sampled (N): 827

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 136 or 16.44% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 77 or 9.31% and possession of offensive weapon with 63 or 7.62% followed this. Exposing goods for sale with 47 or 5.68% and malicious destruction of

property with 46 or 5.56% of the sample rank next. The five charges quoted above account for an estimated 44.62% of the total sample of 827 charges filed in the quarter at the Westmoreland Parish Court. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the Westmoreland parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, threat, unlawful wounding, possession of identity information and possession of offensive weapon.

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

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	95	15.45
Unlawful wounding	66	10.73
Malicious destruction of property	37	6.02
Threat	36	5.85
Smoking in a Public Place	22	3.58
Sub-total	256	41.63

Number of observations sampled (N): 615

The above table shows the sampling distribution of the five (5) most commonly occurring charges filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 95 or 15.45% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 66 or 10.73% and malicious destruction of property with 37 or 6.02% followed this. The top five is rounded off by threat with 36 or 5.85% and smoking in a public place with 22 or 3.58%. The charges quoted above account for an estimated 41.63% of the sample of 615 charges filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the Clarendon parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, being armed with an offensive weapon, smoking in a public place 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Offence	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	318	13.17
Unlawful wounding	165	6.83
Malicious destruction of property	136	5.63
Littering	97	4.02
Possession of an offensive weapon	94	3.89
Sub-total	810	33.54

Number of observations sampled (N): 2,415

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 third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 318 or 13.17% of the total sample of charges is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 165 or 6.83% and malicious destruction of property with 136 or 5.63% followed this. The top five is rounded off by littering with 97 or 4.02% and possession of an offensive weapon with 94 or 3.89% of the charges. The five charges quoted above accounts for an estimated 33.54% of the total sample of 2,415 charges at filed at the Corporate Area Parish Court –Criminal Division in the quarter. The top five most frequently occurring charges recorded in the third quarter of 2024 in the Corporate Area parish court included assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property, littering and disorderly conduct.

Table 1.09: Conviction rate for summary and indictment matters heard in the third quarter ended September 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	2498	218	1111	1329	53.20
Indictment	3432	130	375	505	14.71

The above table shows the estimated conviction rate for summary and indictment matters heard across all parish courts in the third 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 53.20%, which is 5.64 percentage points below the conviction rate of 58.84% recorded for the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The estimated conviction rate for indictment matters was significantly lower at 14.71% for the quarter, a rate which is approximately 1.89 percentage points below the 16.60% recorded in the third 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Charge	Frequency	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1206	13.34
Unlawful wounding	784	8.67
Malicious destruction of property	504	5.57
Possession of offensive weapon	421	4.66
Threat	408	4.51
Disorderly conduct	244	2.70
Simple larceny	242	2.68
Possession of ganja	242	2.68
Assault at common law	238	2.63
Dealing in ganja	206	2.28
Sub-total	4495	49.71

Number of observations sampled (N): 9,042

The above table shows the distribution of the ten most commonly occurring charges across all parish courts for the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that assault occasioning bodily harm with 1,206 or 13.34% of the total number of charges sampled is the most frequently occurring charge. Unlawful wounding with 784 or 8.67% and malicious destruction of property with 504 or 5.57% followed this. The top five is rounded off by possession of an offensive weapon with 421 or 4.66% and threat with 408 or 4.51% of the total sample of charges filed in the quarter. These ten most frequently occurring types of charges account for approximately 49.71% of the total sample of charges filed in the quarter.

Table 1.11: Conviction rate for leading occurring charges heard in the third quarter ended September 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	451	62	276	338	74.94
Possession of ganja	215	26	132	158	73.49
Dealing in ganja	185	18	100	118	63.78
Disorderly conduct	195	32	89	121	62.05
Simple larceny	193	25	25	50	25.91
Assault at common law	216	12	12	24	11.11
Malicious destruction of property	420	8	36	44	10.48
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1039	17	56	73	7.03
Unlawful wounding	685	15	32	47	6.86
Threat	602	5	19	24	3.99

The above table shows the estimated conviction rate for the ten (10) leading charges across all parish courts in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that possession of an offensive weapon had the highest estimated conviction rate on the list with 74.94%. Possession of ganja with 73.49% and dealing in ganja with 63.78% followed this. The top conviction rates on the list in the quarter are rounded off disorderly conduct with an estimated conviction rate of 62.05%. Possession of an offensive weapon recorded the highest estimated conviction rate in the corresponding third quarter of 2024 with 88.51%, followed by disorderly conduct with an estimated conviction rate of 70.16%.

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

Parish Court	Average age of active charges (days)
Clarendon	45
Trelawny	38
Portland	39
St. Mary	35
Hanover	32
Westmoreland	39
St. Catherine	43
St. Ann	38
St. James	38
St. Thomas	41
Corporate Area Criminal	43
Manchester	43
St. Elizabeth	33
Overall Average	39.00
Standard Deviation	4.00
Skewness	-0.32

The above table shows the average age of active charges originating in the third quarter of 2025, for charges originating in said quarter. The overall average age of active matters originating in the quarter was approximately 39 days or roughly 1.3 months, roughly 8 more day than the average recorded in the third quarter of 2024. The parish courts of Hanover, St. Elizabeth and St. Mary have the lowest averages on the list. On the contrary, the highest averages were observed in the parish courts of Clarendon, St. Catherine, Corporate Area Criminal and Manchester. The standard deviation of the scores was, however, relatively low (4 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parish Court	Average age of disposed charges (days)
Clarendon	38
Trelawny	31
Portland	38
St. Mary	30
Hanover	26
Westmoreland	30
St. Catherine	30
St. Ann	25
St. James	24
St. Thomas	57
Corporate Area Criminal	29
Manchester	42
St. Elizabeth	25
Overall Average	32.69
Standard Deviation	9.18
Skewness	1.72

The above table shows that the average time taken to dispose of criminal cases filed in the Parish Courts in the third quarter of 2024 is approximately 33 days. This is roughly 2 more days than the time taken to dispose cases originating in the third quarter of 2024. The standard deviation of the scores was relatively low (9 days), an indication that the individual values for the parish courts

were on average close to the overall mean. The positive skewness, however, indicates that proportionately more of the scores of the individual times to disposition in the data set were below the overall series average. The scores ranged from a low of roughly 24 days at the St. James Parish Court to a high of 57 days for the St. Thomas Parish Court.

Table 1.14a: Sampling distribution of the times to disposition as at the third quarter ended September 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	21673	11968	7262	5124	6288	3769	7990	64074
Criminal	(33.8%)	(18.7%)	(11.3%)	(8.0%)	(9.8%)	(5.9%)	(12.5%)	(100%)
St. Catherine	8661	5752	3438	2190	2325	1185	3272	26823
	(32.3%)	(21.4%)	(12.8%)	(8.2%)	(8.7%)	(4.4%)	(12.2%)	(100.0%)
St. James	6920	3544	1952	1326	1480	769	2187	18178
	(38.1%)	(19.5%)	(10.7%)	(7.3%)	(8.1%)	(4.2%)	(12.0%)	(100%)
Manchester	4733	3284	2142	1523	1833	1125	1709	16349
	(28.9%)	(20.1%)	(13.1%)	(9.3%)	(11.2%)	(6.9%)	(10.5%)	(100%)
Westmoreland	7218	2516	1360	763	709	288	318	13172
	(54.8%)	(19.1%)	(10.3%)	(5.8%)	(5.4%)	(2.2%)	(2.4%)	(100%)
St. Ann	4254	2992	1767	1316	1774	1003	1814	14920
	(28.5%)	(20.1%)	(11.8%)	(8.8%)	(11.9%)	(6.7%)	(12.2%)	(100%)
Clarendon	6234	3538	1843	1101	1316	500	639	15171
	(41.1%)	(23.3%)	(12.1%)	(7.3%)	(8.7%)	(3.3%)	(4.2%)	(100%)
St. Thomas	2461	1772	1092	846	839	392	717	8119
	(30.3%)	(21.8%)	(13.4%)	(10.4%)	(10.3%)	(4.8%)	(8.8%)	(100%)
Portland	3728	2497	1126	709	750	396	705	9911
	(37.6%)	(25.2%)	(11.4%)	(7.2%)	(7.6%)	(4.0%)	(7.1%)	(100%)
St. Mary	4426	2151	1300	764	722	299	991	10653
	(41.5%)	(20.2%)	(12.2%)	(7.2%)	(6.8%)	(2.8%)	(9.3%)	(100%)
Trelawny	2651	1374	915	662	857	475	761	7695
	(34.5%)	(17.9%)	(11.9%)	(8.6%)	(11.1%)	(6.2%)	(9.9%)	(100%)
Hanover	3710	1473	687	368	284	151	205	6878
	(53.9%)	(21.4%)	(10.0%)	(5.4%)	(4.1%)	(2.2%)	(3.0%)	(100%)
St. Elizabeth	2799	1848	1039	696	740	354	573	8049
	(34.8%)	(23.0%)	(12.9%)	(8.6%)	(9.2%)	(4.4%)	(7.1%)	(100%)
% of Total	36.12	20.32	11.78	7.90	9.05	4.87	9.95	-
Average	6112.92	3439.15	1994.08	1337.54	1532.08	823.54	1683.15	16922.46
Standard Deviation	5053.60	2816.27	1736.14	1233.51	1541.44	947.03	2084.93	15207.13
Skewness	2.76	2.66	2.69	2.76	2.78	2.86	2.65	2.86

Number of charges sampled (N) = 219,992

Note 1: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the previous 9 years

The above table shows the breakdown of the times to disposition for matters filed in the respective parish courts for at least 109 consecutive months (9 years) over the period September 2016 to September 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 36.12% 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, 76.12% 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 Manchester had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that roughly 9.95% of the matters disposed over the period took over 730 days or over 2 years. The parish courts of Corporate Area-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 third quarter ended September 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	223 (18.7%)	219 (18.4%)	145 (12.2%)	83 (7.0%)	138 (11.6%)	57 (4.8%)	326 (27.4%)	1191 (100%)
St. Catherine	254 (18.9%)	154 (11.5%)	90 (6.7%)	66 (4.9%)	59 (4.4%)	47 (3.5%)	674 (50.1%)	1344 (100%)
St. James	161 (54.4%)	85 (28.7%)	36 (12.2%)	6 (2.0%)	0 0	0 0	8 (2.7%)	296 (100%)
Manchester	99 (37.4%)	94 (35.5%)	39 (14.7%)	16 (6.0%)	10 (3.8%)	4 (1.5%)	3 (1.1%)	265 (100%)
Westmoreland	125 (33.4%)	133 (35.6%)	38 (10.2%)	38 (10.2%)	26 (7.0%)	10 (2.7%)	4 (1.1%)	374 (100%)
St. Ann	124 (39.4%)	77 (24.4%)	27 (8.6%)	18 (5.7%)	14 (4.4%)	12 (3.8%)	43 (13.7%)	315 (100%)
Clarendon	130 (43.3%)	68 (22.7%)	29 (9.7%)	13 (4.3%)	29 (9.7%)	9 (3.0%)	22 (7.3%)	300 (100%)
St. Thomas	39 (26.0%)	34 (22.7%)	17 (11.3%)	14 (9.3%)	28 (18.7%)	11 (7.3%)	7 (4.7%)	150 (100%)
Portland	98 (26.6%)	94 (25.5%)	28 (7.6%)	16 (4.3%)	11 (3.0%)	3 (0.8%)	118 (32.1%)	368 (100%)
St. Mary	135 (43.4%)	94 (30.2%)	12 (3.9%)	8 (2.6%)	10 (3.2%)	3 (1.0%)	49 (15.8%)	311 (100%)
Trelawny	79 (27.0%)	39 (13.3%)	27 (9.2%)	31 (10.6%)	39 (13.3%)	61 (20.8%)	17 (5.8%)	293 (100%)
Hanover	79 (70.5%)	28 (25.0%)	4 (3.6%)	0 0	0 0	1 (0.9%)	0 0	112 (100%)
St. Elizabeth	67 (76.1%)	14 (15.9%)	1 (1.1%)	1 (1.1%)	0 0	1 (1.1%)	4 (4.5%)	88 (100%)
% of Total	29.83	20.95	9.12	5.73	6.73	4.05	23.58	-
Average	124.08	87.15	37.92	23.85	28.00	16.85	98.08	415.92
Standard Deviation	60.59	56.69	38.97	25.10	37.27	22.31	194.64	389.83
Skewness	0.97	0.98	2.08	1.54	2.43	1.39	2.63	1.95

Number of charges sampled (N) = 5,407

The table above shows the breakdown of the time disposition for matters disposed parish courts in the quarter ended September 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 29.83% of the disposals. The St. Catherine Parish Court along with the parish courts of Corporate Area -Criminal Division, St. James and St. Mary are among the courts accounting for the larger proportions of cases disposed under 90 days. Cumulatively, 65.63% 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 St. Catherine, Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division, and Portland had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that roughly 23.58% of the matters disposed over the period took over 730 days or over 2 years. The parish courts of St. Catherine, Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division and Portland had the largest proportion of their disposed matters in the quarter 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 of, 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parishes	Time to disposition (days)							
	Average	Mode	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum	Sample size (N)
Corporate Area Criminal	331.97	1	163	458.05	2.91	1	3278	64074
St. Catherine	347.82	28	158	529.43	3.15	1	7091	26823
St. James	401.63	28	135	963.60	6.73	1	17100	18178
Manchester	307.02	63	182	350.96	3.07	1	9044	16349
Westmoreland	147.29	28	76.5	192.04	3.01	1	2555	13172
St. Ann	336.41	28	187	421.23	3.22	1	8875	14920
Clarendon	201.72	63	117	254.97	3.62	1	3824	15171
St. Thomas	277.38	63	168	319.19	2.49	1	3104	8119
Portland	269.50	63	126	451.27	4.00	1	3634	9911
St. Mary	288.81	14	119	495.04	3.46	1	5684	10653
Trelawny	291.99	28	161	351.44	2.52	1	4231	7695
Hanover	154.11	28	77	253.98	10.07	1	9333	6878
St. Elizabeth	244.76	28	141	292.68	2.50	1	2223	8049
Average/Weighted Average	301.00	35.62	139.27	410.30	3.90	1.00	6152.00	16922.46
Standard Deviation	74.75	20.56	35.63	195.13	2.15	0.00	4165.66	15207.13
Skewness	-0.42	0.31	-0.59	2.00	2.42	0.00	1.63	2.86

Number of charges sampled (N) = 219,992

Note 1: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the previous 9 years

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a large sample of matters disposed for each parish court as at September 30, 2025. For each parish court, the estimates cover case activity for at least a 109-month period over September 2016 – September 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 301 days (10 months). The skewness of these times to disposition is a low negative 0.42, suggesting a cluster of scores around the overall

mean. For matters disposed of in the period, the parish courts of Westmoreland (147 days), Hanover (154 days) and Clarendon (202 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose of cases over the period. The parish courts of St. James (402 days), St. Catherine (348 days) and St. Ann (336 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 (74.75), 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 (227.5 months/19 years) in the St. James Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a positive 1.63, 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 219,992 matters.

Table 1.15b: Descriptive statistics on the time to disposition for matters completed in the third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parishes	Time to disposition (days)							
	Average	Mode	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum	Sample size (N)
Corporate Area Criminal	776.92	76	278	1012.97	1.39	2	3105	1191
St. Catherine	1241.69	24	759	1167.77	0.41	3	4239	1344
St. James	118.10	4	74.5	181.60	4.53	1	1355	296
Manchester	151.12	182	117	139.57	2.64	5	938	265
Westmoreland	172.17	126	126	155.56	1.72	2	771	374
St. Ann	360.58	91	94	604.22	2.25	1	2743	315
Clarendon	233.13	28	117.5	329.68	2.91	1	2268	300
St. Thomas	318.67	63	191.5	363.48	2.75	9	1777	150
Portland	934.93	109	154	1251.23	0.98	1	3634	368
St. Mary	378.29	126	98	695.20	2.41	1	3118	311
Trelawny	326.19	551	281	292.80	1.95	2	2223	293
Hanover	67.59	28	45	72.17	3.23	1	552	112
St. Elizabeth	107.14	63	45.5	229.08	4.15	1	1456	88
Average/Weighted Average	654.55	113.15	183.15	499.64	2.41	2.31	2167.62	415.92
Standard Deviation	361.50	140.85	188.87	410.21	1.17	2.32	1153.22	389.83
Skewness	1.44	2.84	2.69	0.90	0.19	2.39	0.27	1.95

Number of charges sampled (N) = 5,407

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court in the quarter ended September 30, 2025. The output produces an estimated weighted average time taken to dispose of matters in the parish courts (Criminal Division) of approximately 655 days or 21.8 months. The skewness of these times to disposition is a positive 1.44, suggesting that a large proportion of these times were below the overall mean. For matters disposed in the quarter, the parish courts of Hanover (68 days), St. Elizabeth (107 days) and St. James (118 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose cases in the quarter. The parish courts of St.

Catherine (1242 days), Portland (934 days) and Corporate Area Criminal (777 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 (362), suggesting inconsistencies in performances on this measure. The average minimum time taken to dispose of matters across all parish courts was 2.31 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 552 days (18.4 months/1.5 years) in the Hanover parish court to a high of 4,239 days (141.3 months/11.8 years) in the St. Catherine Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a positive 0.27 which is an indication that proportionately more of the maximum times to disposition were clustered the overall series mean. The sample size used to compute these descriptive data was a substantial 5,407 matters cases which were resolved during the third quarter of 2025.

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

Parish Court	Net Backlog (%)	Gross Backlog (%)
Clarendon	0.37	11.11
Corporate area	4.05	24.26
Hanover	0.11	4.08
Manchester	2.57	15.75
Portland	1.00	7.06
St. Ann	3.00	25.35
St. Catherine	0.37	9.37
St. Elizabeth	4.65	13.37
St. James	0.67	12.35
St. Mary	0.39	5.06
St. Thomas	2.08	9.43
Trelawny	0.24	10.24
Westmoreland	0.09	7.55
Weighted Average	2.16	15.98
Standard Deviation	1.59	6.56

Note: The net backlog for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for the third quarter of 2025 is 10.12% and the gross backlog is 31.73%

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 2.16% (with a standard deviation of 1.59%) which is satisfies than the international standard. The estimated gross case backlog rate also stands at 15.98% (with a standard deviation of 6.56%), an indication that there are a large number of inactive unresolved criminal cases in the parish courts. This rate is 5.98 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 0.09%, Hanover with 0.11% and Trelawny with an estimated net case backlog rate of 0.24% have the lowest (best) estimated net case backlog rate in the time series, while the parish courts St. Elizabeth (4.65%), Corporate Area Criminal (4.05%) and St. Ann (3%) have the highest rates. As for the estimated gross backlog rate, the parish courts of Hanover (4.08%), St. Mary (5.06%) and Portland (7.06%) have the lowest (best) estimated gross backlog rates in the series, while the parish courts of St. Ann (25.35%), Corporate Area Criminal Court (24.26%) and Manchester (15.75%) 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025 for cases over 20 months

Parish Court	Net Backlog (%)	Gross Backlog (%)
Clarendon	0.50	11.46
Corporate area	4.14	24.93
Hanover	0.11	4.19
Manchester	2.89	16.24
Portland	1.10	7.19
St. Ann	3.11	26.30
St. Catherine	0.42	9.78
St. Elizabeth	4.92	13.76
St. James	0.69	12.53
St. Mary	0.46	5.17
St. Thomas	2.19	9.72
Trelawny	0.47	10.76
Westmoreland	0.20	7.86
Weighted Average	2.27	16.46
Standard Deviation	1.64	6.78

Note: The net backlog for the Browns Town Outstation in St. Ann for the third quarter of 2025 is 10.42% and the gross backlog is 32.37%

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 2.27% (with a standard deviation of 1.64%) which is satisfies than the international standard. The estimated gross case backlog rate also stands at 16.46% (with a standard deviation of 6.78%), an indication that there are a large number of inactive unresolved criminal cases in the parish courts. This rate is 6.46 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 0.20% and St. Catherine with an estimated net case backlog rate of 0.42% have the lowest (best) estimated net case backlog rate in the time series, while the parish courts St. Elizabeth (4.92%), Corporate Area Criminal (4.14%) and St. Ann (3.11%) have the highest rates. As for the estimated gross backlog rate, the parish courts of Hanover (4.19%), St. Mary (5.17%) and Portland (7.19%) have the lowest (best) estimated gross backlog rates in the series, while the parish courts of St. Ann (26.30%), Corporate Area Criminal Court (24.93%) and Manchester (16.24%) 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage
Dismissed	315	33.51
not guilty	299	31.81
Guilty Plea	91	9.68
Guilty	82	8.72
Not Guilty Plea - Mediated Settlement	82	8.72
Committed to Circuit	50	5.32
Transferred	21	2.23
Total	940	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 being dismissed with 315 or 33.51% of the cases disposed, matters resolved by way of not guilty verdicts with 299 or 31.81% and disposals by way of guilty pleas with 91 or 9.68% account for the three leading methods of disposition in the sample for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025.

Methods of Disposal and Conviction Rate

Table 1.17: Sampling distribution of the methods of disposition for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parish Court	Guilty Plea	Dismissed	Not Guilty Verdict	Transferred	Mediated Settlement	Guilty Verdict	Committed to Circuit Court	Total
St. Catherine	226	1000	19	204	357	13	120	1939
Corporate Area Criminal	605	537	142	57	275	1	135	1752
Westmoreland	213	124	149	10	82	-	59	637
St. James	-	7	178	3	-	255	71	514
Manchester	53	55	124	6	41	70	52	401
Clarendon	154	23	135	39	2	28	45	426
Trelawny	101	27	177	5	25	17	48	400
Hanover	51	20	34	13	59	1	26	204
Portland	33	2	80	-	25	77	80	297
St. Mary	50	115	120	-	7	2	85	379
St. Thomas	63	2	63	23	57	4	19	231
St. Ann	107	21	52	3	13	2	79	277
St. Elizabeth	99	75	1	-	87	-	2	264
Total	1755	2008	1274	363	1030	470	821	7721
Percentage of total	22.73	26.01	16.50	4.70	13.34	6.09	10.63	-

Total sample size: 7,721

The above table shows a sampling distribution of the methods of disposition across all parish courts for the third quarter of 2025. From the sample, it is observed that the largest proportion of matters disposed of during the quarter were by way of being dismissed with 26.01% of the sample, followed by matters disposed by way of a guilty plea with 22.73% and matters disposed by not guilty verdicts with 16.50%. Mediated settlements with 13.34%, matters committed to Circuit Court with 10.63%, guilty verdicts with 6.09% and matters transferred to another court with 4.70% account for the remaining disposals in the quarter. The combined 28.82% of the cases

disposed of by way of guilty outcomes represent the estimated criminal conviction rate in the parish courts for the quarter. This represents a decrease of 1.59 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Reasons for Adjournment	Count	Percentage (%)
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) warrant issued	818	6.84
File to be completed	810	6.77
Disclosure	671	5.61
Referred to Mediation	534	4.46
Adjournment request - crown	483	4.04
Re-issue application	322	2.69
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) warrant issued Execution Stayed	242	2.02
Subpoena investigating officer	209	1.75
Psychiatric evaluation to be done	186	1.55
Medical report unavailable	170	1.42
Sub-total	4445	37.16

(Sample size of reasons for adjournments/continuance = 11,962)

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 11,962 reasons for adjournments/continuance for matters heard in the across all parish courts. The largest proportion (6.84%) was adjournments due to the nonappearance of the accused, leading to the issuing of warrants. Adjournments due to incomplete files with 6.77% and adjournments for disclosure with 5.61% account for the top three reasons for adjournment across the parish courts for the quarter. Adjournments due to referrals to mediation with 4.46% and adjournments at the request of the crown with 4.04%, round of the top five reasons for adjournment in this period. All five (5) of the top five reasons

for adjournment were also featured in the top five for the third quarter of 2024. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above account for 37.16% 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 third quarter of 2025, the case file integrity rate for criminal matters across the parish courts was 92.66%, as 7.34% 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 6.77% 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 third quarter ended September 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	3.92	3.05	1.56	21	1
Corporate Area	7.22	10.62	3.34	114	1
Hanover	1.93	1.12	1.32	6	1
Manchester	2.81	1.91	1.58	15	1
Portland	3.81	4.10	2.90	32	1
St. Ann	2.64	2.50	3.02	27	1
St. Catherine	2.88	2.95	3.37	32	1
St. James	2.87	2.18	2.16	21	1
St. Mary	4.01	3.17	1.78	22	1
St. Thomas	3.33	2.63	2.14	25	1
Trelawny	4.64	4.00	1.83	31	1
Westmoreland	4.93	6.59	3.03	38	1
Weighted Average	4.90	-	-	32.00	1.00
Standard Deviation	1.40	-	-	27.21	0.00
Skewness	1.38	-	-	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 third quarter of 2025. The overall average number of case management dates per case is 4.90 (i.e. between 5 and 6) with a standard deviation of 1.40 across the courts sampled and a skewness of 1.38. 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 third quarter of 2025 are the Corporate Area Parish Court-Criminal Division,

the Westmoreland and the Trelawny parish courts, while the Hanover, St. Ann and Manchester 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 third quarter of 2025 was 3.20 with a standard deviation of 1.01.

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 2.01: Sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring charges by gender for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025

	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	961	79.88	242	20.12	1203	100
Unlawful wounding	633	81.26	146	18.74	779	100
Malicious destruction of property	405	80.52	98	19.48	503	100
Possession of offensive weapon	399	94.77	22	5.23	421	100
Threat	318	78.71	86	21.29	404	100
Disorderly conduct	174	71.31	70	28.69	244	100
Simple larceny	159	65.70	83	34.30	242	100
Possession of ganja	202	83.47	40	16.53	242	100
Assault at common law	218	91.60	20	8.40	238	100
Dealing in ganja	167	81.07	39	18.93	206	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) = 9,014**

The above table provides a sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring charges by gender in the third quarter ended September 30, 2025. Based on the data shown in chart 2.02, 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 possession of ganja, unlawful wounding, dealing in ganja and malicious destruction of property for which over 80% of the persons charged were male. More particularly, it is seen that possession of offensive weapon

with 94.77% and assault at common law with 91.60% of the persons charged being male had the most significant incidence of persons charged being male for the quarter. Disorderly conduct, simple larceny, and threat 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 third 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	433	152	18	76.23	39.26
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	12	4	0	2.11	33.33
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	8	1	2	1.41	37.50
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	36	7	0	6.34	19.44
Whithorn Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	3	0	0	0.53	NA
Whithorn Outstation	76	39	3	13.38	55.26
Total/Weighted Average	568	203	23	100	39.79

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 third 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 433 (76.23%) and 76 (13.38%) cases respectively. Sittings at the Lay Magistrates' court at the main courthouse with 36 cases or 6.34% rank next. The number of cases heard in courtroom one (433 cases), increased by 89 cases or 25.87% above the 344 cases recorded in the similar third quarter of 2024. The case disposal rate decreased by 3.18 percentage points moving down to 39.26% compared to the 42.44% reported in the third quarter of 2024. In terms of cases disposed, sittings in courtroom number 1 with 152 cases accounted for the highest absolute share of cases disposed and had the second highest disposal rate of 39.26%. The outstation in Whithorn rank next with 39 disposed cases and recorded the highest disposal rate of 55.26%, which is 10.97 percentage points below the 66.23% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The single outstation in Westmoreland accounted for 13.91% of the total sample of new cases heard, a decrease of 3.87 percentage points when compared to the 17.78% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The main courthouse accounted for the remaining 86.09%, an increase of 3.87 percentage points when compared to the 82.22% recorded in 2024.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	1078	373	148	87.64	48.33
Courtroom #6 (main courthouse)	85	1	2	6.91	3.53
Courtroom #8 (main courthouse)	1	0	0	0.08	NA
Gun Court	12	0	0	0.98	NA
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	53	13	4	4.31	32.08
Night Court	1	0	0	0.08	NA
Total/Weighted Average	1230	387	154	100.00	43.98

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 third quarter ended September 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 1,078 cases or 87.64% of the total sample. Sittings in courtroom 6 at the main courthouse with 85 cases or roughly 6.91% follows this and Lay Magistrates’ sittings at the main courthouse with 53 cases or 4.31%, 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 third quarter of 2025 with 373 cases and the highest disposal rate of 48.33%. When compared to the corresponding third quarter of 2024, courtroom number two also accounted for the largest absolute share of cases disposed with 325 cases and had a disposal rate of 55.18%. This represents an increase of 48 cases disposed or a 14.77% increase and 6.85 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 third quarter of 2025.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Adelphi	14	8	4	3.47	85.71
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	373	181	45	92.56	60.59
Cambridge Outstation	16	9	4	3.97	81.25
Total/Weighted Average	403	198	53	100	62.28

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 the movement of cases filed in the third quarter ended September 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 373 cases or 92.56% of the total sample, a decrease of 43 cases or an 10.34% decrease below the 416 cases recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. This was followed by the Cambridge outstation with 16 cases or 3.97% of the total sample and Adelphi with 14 or 3.47% of the sample. Adelphi also had the highest disposal rate of 85.71%, followed by the Cambridge Outstation with a disposal rate of 81.25%. The main courthouse in Montego Bay accounts for 92.56% of the new cases heard in the third

quarter of 2025, 6.96 percentage points below the 99.52% recorded in corresponding third quarter of 2024. The remaining 7.44% was accounted for by the outstations.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (Main Courthouse)	86	33	0	12.34	38.37
Courtroom #3 (Main Courthouse)	14	5	0	2.01	35.71
Courtroom #4 (Main Courthouse)	338	174	2	48.49	52.07
Courtroom #6 (Main Courthouse)	9	6	0	1.29	66.67
Lay Magistrates' (main courthouse)	23	4	1	3.30	21.74
Linstead Outstation (Courtroom #1)	115	61	2	16.50	54.78
Linstead Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	9	1	1	1.29	22.22
Old Harbour Outstation	74	50	1	10.62	68.92
Old Harbour Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	6	2	0	0.86	33.33
Portmore Outstation (Children's Court)	23	7	1	3.30	34.78
Total/Weighted Average	697	343	8	100.00	50.36

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 third quarter ended September 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 1 at the outstation in Linstead account for the largest share of new cases

heard in the quarter with 48.49% and 16.50% of the cases respectively. Courtroom 1 at the main courthouse with 12.34% 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 174 cases, and had the fourth highest disposal rate of 52.07%, which is an increase of 2.07 percentage points above the 50% recorded in the comparable third quarter of 2024. Sittings at the Old Harbour Outstation had the highest disposal rate of 68.92%, followed by sittings at courtroom 6 at the main courthouse with a disposal rate of 66.67% and sittings in courtroom 1 at the Linstead outstation with a disposal rate of 54.78%. The main courthouse in Spanish Town accounts for 67.43% of the total sample of new cases heard in the third quarter of 2025, a decrease of 9.09 percentage points below the 76.52% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The outstations combined accounted for the remaining 32.57%.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Children's Court (main courthouse)	8	2	0	4.42	25.00
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	129	58	5	71.27	48.84
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	10	0	5	5.52	50.00
Yallahs Outstation	28	6	1	15.47	25.00
Yallahs Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	6	0	1	3.31	16.67
Total/Weighted Average	181	66	12	100.00	43.09

Note 1: There were 21 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 the movement of cases filed in the third quarter ended September 30, 2025 at the St. Thomas Parish Court. The data shows decisively that cases entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse and the Yallahs outstation account for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 71.27% and 15.47% respectively. Courtroom number 1 also accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 58 cases and the second highest disposal rate of 48.84%. When compared to the corresponding third quarter of 2024, this represents an increase of 14.59 percentage points above the disposal rate of 34.25% recorded. Sittings in courtroom 2 at the main courthouse with a disposal rate of 50% accounts for the highest disposal rate in the quarter. The main courthouse in Morant Bay accounted for 81.21% of the total new cases heard in the quarter, which is an increase of 6.85 percentage points when compared to the 74.36% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The remaining 18.79% was accounted for by the Yallahs outstation, a decrease of 6.85 percentage points when compared to the 25.64% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Clarks Town Outstation (Courtroom #1)	65	27	4	24.16	47.69
Clarks Town Outstation (Courtroom #2)	1	1	0	0.37	100.00
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	6	0	0	2.23	NA
Falmouth Outstation	127	50	14	47.21	50.39
Falmouth Outstation (Lay Magistrates'')	7	1	1	2.60	28.57
Ulster Spring Outstation	59	26	3	21.93	49.15
Ulster Spring Outstation (Lay Magistrates'')	1	1	0	0.37	100.00
Clarks Town Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	3	0	0	1.12	NA
Total/Weighted Average	269	106	22	100.00	47.58

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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025 at the Trelawny Parish Court. The data shows decisively that cases entered in Falmouth outstation accounts for the highest proportion of new cases heard in the quarter with 47.21% of the sample. Sittings at courtroom 1 at the Clarks Town outstation and the Ulster Spring outstation with 24.16% and 21.93% respectively, followed. Lay Magistrates' sittings at the Ulster Spring outstation and courtroom 2 at the Clarks Town Outstation recorded the highest disposal rate of 100% each, but had a relatively low number of cases, followed by sittings at the Falmouth outstation with a disposal rate of 50.39%. The outstations in the parish account for 97.77% of the new cases heard in the third quarter of 2025, while the remaining 2.23% were accounted for by the main courthouse. In the corresponding third quarter of 2024, the main courthouse accounted for 4.23% of the new cases heard, while the remaining 95.77% 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Children's Court (main courthouse)	4	2	0	2.12	50.00
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	112	51	1	59.26	46.43
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	1	0	0	0.53	NA
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	1	0	0	0.53	NA
Lay Magistrates' Court (main Courthouse)	15	4	0	7.94	26.67
Annotto Bay Outstation	22	10	0	11.64	45.45
Annotto Bay Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	2	0	0	1.06	NA
Gayle Outstation	12	1	0	6.35	8.33
Richmond Outstation	18	9	0	9.52	50.00
Richmond Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	2	0	0	1.06	NA
Total/Weighted Average	189	77	1	100.00	41.27

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 third 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 59.26% and 11.64% respectively of the total sample. Sittings at the Richmond outstation with 9.52% and sittings at the Lay Magistrates' court at the main courthouse with 7.94% rank next. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom number 1 in Port Maria accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 51 cases, roughly 19 more cases or a 59.38% increase when compared to the corresponding third quarter of 2024 and had a case disposal rate of 46.43%. The Richmond outstation had the highest disposal rate of 50%, and the Annotto Bay Outstation with a disposal

rate of 45.45% featured among the top 3 disposal rates for the quarter. The outstations in the parish account for a combined 29.63% of the total sample of new cases heard in the third quarter of 2025, a decrease of 0.10 percentage points below the 29.73% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. On the other hand, the main courthouse accounts for 70.37%, which is an increase of 0.10 percentage point above the 70.27% recorded in 2024.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Buff Bay Outstation (Children's Court)	2	0	0	0.67	NA
Buff Bay Outstation (Courtroom #1)	42	21	4	14.00	59.52
Buff Bay Outstation (Courtroom #2)	1	1	0	0.33	100.00
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	211	104	19	70.33	58.29
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	15	4	0	5.00	26.67
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	9	3	1	3.00	44.44
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	20	4	0	6.67	20.00
Total/Weighted Average	300	137	24	100.00	53.67

Note 1: There were 2 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 third 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 70.33% of the total sample. In the third quarter of 2024, courtroom one also accounted for the majority of new cases heard with 61.90% of the sample of cases. Sittings in Courtroom 1 at the Buff Bay Outstation and Lay Magistrates'

sittings at the main courthouse with 14% and 6.67% 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 104 cases, a 285.19% increase or 77 more cases compared to the 27 cases recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024; and had the third highest disposal rate of 58.29%. Sittings in courtroom 2 at the Buff Bay Outstation and sittings in courtroom 1 at the Buff Bay Outstation with disposal rates of 100% and 59.52% respectively ranked first and second on this measure. The outstations in Portland account for a combined 15% of the new cases heard, which is a decrease of 18.34 percentage points below the 33.34% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The main courthouse in Port Antonio accounts for the remaining 85%, which is an increase of 18.34 percentage above the 66.66% recorded in the third quarter of 2024.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	47	30	0	28.66	63.83
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	22	14	0	13.41	63.64
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	15	9	0	9.15	60.00
Ramble Outstation	7	7	0	4.27	100.00
Sandy Bay Outstation (Courtroom #1)	18	9	0	10.98	50.00
Sandy Bay Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	12	1	2	7.32	25.00
Green Island Outstation (courtroom #1)	25	16	0	15.24	64.00
Green Island Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	6	2	0	3.66	33.33
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	12	5	0	7.32	41.67
Total/Weighted Average	164	93	2	100.00	57.93

Note 1: There were 1 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 Hanover in the third quarter of 2025. The data shows decisively that courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse accounts for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter, with 28.66% of the total sample and is 7.23 percentage points more than the 21.43% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. Courtroom one at the Green Island Outstation and courtroom 2 at the main courthouse with 15.24% and 13.41% respectively rank next. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 30 cases, a 42.86% increase or 9 more cases than the 21 cases recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024.

Courtroom 1 at the main courthouse also recorded the third highest case disposal rate of 63.83%, which is an increase of 7.42 percentage points above the 56.41% reported in the comparative third quarter of 2024. Sittings at the Ramble Outstation and courtroom 1 at the outstation in Green Island recorded the highest disposal rate of 100% and 64% respectively. The outstations in the parish account for 41.47% of the new cases heard during the quarter, which is a decrease of 1.96 percentage points below the 43.43% recorded in the third quarter of 2024. The main courthouse accounts for the remaining 58.53%, which is an increase of 1.96 percentage points above the 56.57% when compared to 2024.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
St. Ann's Bay and the Claremont Outstation					
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	124	54	30	48.06	67.74
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	40	17	2	15.50	47.50
Claremont Outstation	17	13	0	6.59	76.47
Claremont Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	4	2	0	1.55	50.00
Browns Town					
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	62	19	6	24.03	40.32
Lay Magistrates' Court	11	0	0	4.26	NA
Total/Weighted Average	258	105	38	100.00	55.43

Note 1: There were 82 missing courtroom/Outstation entries 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025. The data shows that courtroom 1 in St. Ann's Bay (the main court) and courtroom 1 in the Brown's Town outstation account for the largest shares of new cases heard in the quarter with 48.06% and 24.03% respectively of the total sample. When compared to the third quarter of 2024, the data shows that courtroom 1 in St. Ann's Bay (main courthouse) and courtroom 1 in Brown's Town were also accounted for the two largest shares of new cases heard in the quarter with 39.93% and 21.53% respectively of the total sample. In terms of cases disposed, courtroom 1 at the main courthouse accounts for the highest absolute share of cases disposed with 54 cases and had a disposal rate of 67.74%. Sittings at the Claremont Outstation with a disposal rate of

76.47% accounted for the highest disposal rate for the quarter. As a whole, the Brown's Town court accounted for approximately 28.29% of the new cases filed in the parish of St. Ann in the third quarter of 2025, which is 0.88 percentage points below the 29.17% recorded in the corresponding third quarter of 2024. The St. Ann's Bay courthouse accounts for 63.57% of the new cases heard in the quarter and the other outstations accounted for the remaining 8.14% of new cases.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	183	66	5	46.68	38.80
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	35	8	1	8.93	25.71
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	21	6	0	5.36	28.57
Lionel Town Outstation	52	7	4	13.27	21.15
Chapelton Outstation	64	21	5	16.33	40.63
Frankfield Outstation	14	3	2	3.57	35.71
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	23	8	6	5.87	60.87
Total/Weighted Average	392	119	23	100.00	36.22

Note 1: There were 5 missing courtroom/Outstation entries 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 Clarendon in the third quarter ended September 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 46.68% of the total sample.

The Chapelton Outstation account for the next highest shares of new cases heard in the quarter with 16.33% 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 66 cases, an increase of 8.20% or 5 cases more than the 61 disposed cases recorded for this courtroom in the third quarter of 2024 and had the third highest disposal rate of 38.80%. Lay Magistrates' sittings at the main courthouse with a disposal rate of 60.87% had the highest disposal rate followed by the Chapelton outstation with a disposal rate of 40.63%. The main courthouse in May Pen accounted for 66.84% of cases heard in quarter, while the remaining 33.16% was accounted for by the outstations, which is a decrease of 6.30 percentage points less than the 39.46% recorded in 2024.

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

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	64	23	2	19.75	39.06
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	79	25	5	24.38	37.97
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	3	0	0	0.93	NA
Cottage Outstation	10	8	0	3.09	80.00
Cottage Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	3	1	0	0.93	33.33
Christiana Outstation	37	11	2	11.42	35.14
Christiana Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	11	6	0	3.40	54.55
Cross Keys Outstation	21	4	0	6.48	19.05
Cross Keys Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	2	1	0	0.62	50.00
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	47	15	4	14.51	40.43
Porus Outstation	20	7	0	6.17	35.00
Porus Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	1	0	0	0.31	NA
Spalding Outstation	22	2	3	6.79	22.73
Spalding Outstation (Lay Magistrates')	4	0	0	1.23	NA
Total/Weighted Average	324	103	16	100	36.73

Note 1: There were 28 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025. The data shows courtroom number two at the main courthouse accounted for the highest share of new cases heard in the quarter, with 79 cases or 24.38% of the total sample. Sittings at courtroom number one at the main courthouse and Lay Magistrates' sittings at the main courthouse account for the next highest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 19.75% and 14.51% respectively of the total sample. In terms of the case disposal rate, sittings at the Cottage Outstation recorded the highest disposal rate of 80%, followed by Lay Magistrates'

sittings at the Christiana Outstation with 54.55% and Lay Magistrates' sittings at the Cross Keys Outstation with 50%. The main courthouse in Mandeville accounts for 59.57% of the total sample of new cases heard during the third quarter of 2025, which is a decrease of 5.81 percentage point when compared to the 65.38% recorded in the third quarter of 2024. The remaining 40.43% 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Courtroom/Outstation	Number of new cases filed in Q3 2025	Number of new cases disposed of in Q3 2025	Number of inactive cases in Q3 2025	Proportion of new cases (%)	Case disposal rate (%)
Balaclava Outstation (Courtroom #1)	54	18	0	20.53	33.33
Balaclava Outstation (Courtroom #2)	2	0	0	0.76	NA
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	24	17	0	9.13	70.83
Lay Magistrates' Court (main courthouse)	3	0	0	1.14	NA
Santa Cruz Outstation (courtroom #1)	32	2	0	12.17	6.25
Santa Cruz Outstation (courtroom #2)	148	79	2	56.27	54.73
Total/ Weighted Average	263	116	2	100.00	44.87

Note 1: There were 2 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025. The data shows courtroom number two at the Santa Cruz Outstation accounted for the majority of new cases heard in the quarter, with 148 cases or 56.27% of the total sample. Sittings at courtroom 1 at the Balaclava Outstation and sittings at courtroom 1 at the Santa Cruz outstation account for the next highest share of new cases heard in the quarter with 20.53% and 12.17% 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 70.83%, followed by courtroom 2 at the Santa Cruz outstation with 54.73% and courtroom one at the Balaclava Outstation with 33.33%. The outstations in the parish accounts for 89.73% of the total sample of new cases heard during the third quarter of 2025, while the remaining 10.27% was accounted for by the main courthouse in Black River.

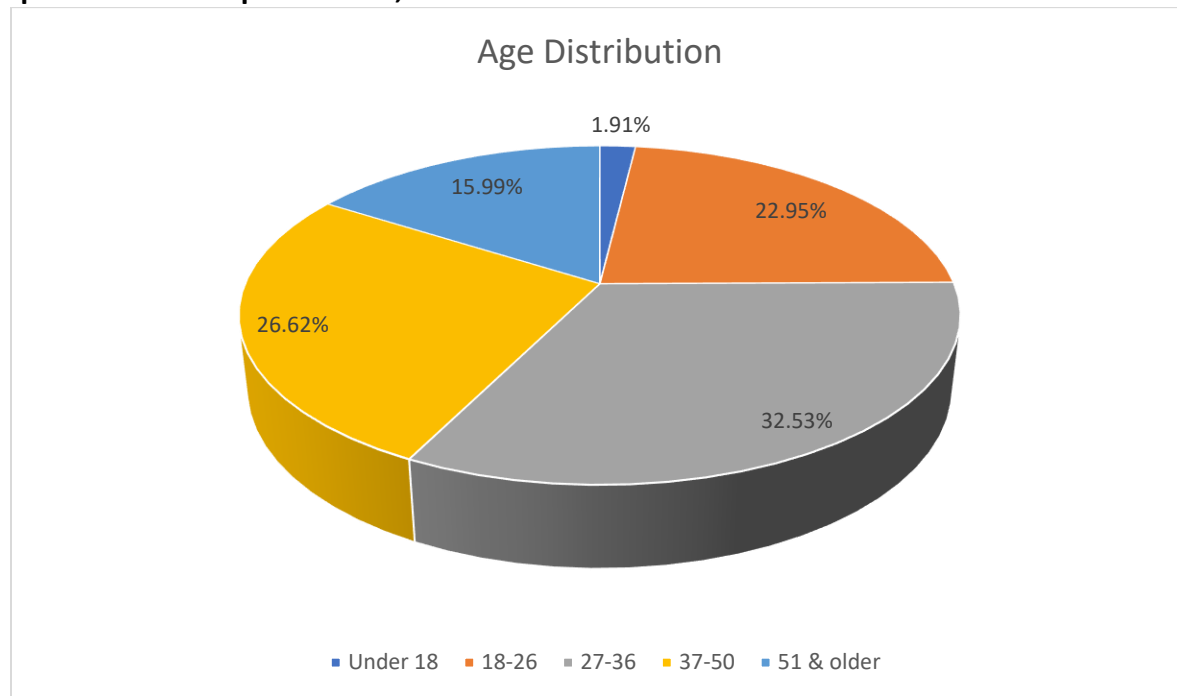
Table 2.02.14: proportion of cases heard at the main court and outstation across all parish courts for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025

Parish	Main Court Q3 2025 (%)	Outstation Q3 2025 (%)
Westmoreland	86.09	13.91
Corporate Area - Criminal Division	100	0
St James	92.56	7.44
St. Catherine	67.43	32.57
St. Thomas	81.21	18.79
Trelawny	2.23	97.77
St. Mary	70.37	29.63
Portland	85.00	15.00
Hanover	58.53	41.47
St. Ann	63.57	36.43
Clarendon	66.84	33.16
Manchester	59.57	40.43
St. Elizabeth	89.73	10.27
Simple Averages	71.01	28.99

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 71.01% of new cases filed were entered for initial hearing in the main courthouse locations, while 28.99% 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, St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland, in excess of 85% of the new cases filed were

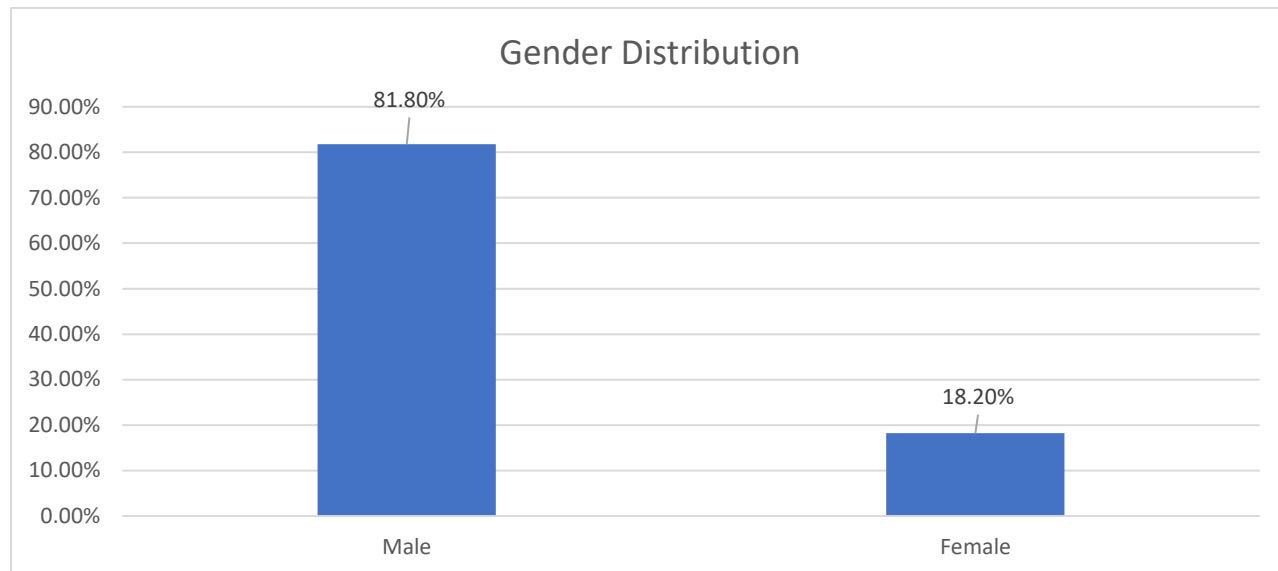
entered for initial hearing, with the usage being particularly acute in the Corporate Area Court Criminal Division and St. James Parish Court, which had 100% and 92.56% respectively of cases entered for initial hearing at the main courthouse. On the contrary, there are parishes where the level of outstation 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 third quarter ended September 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 third quarter ended September 30, 2025



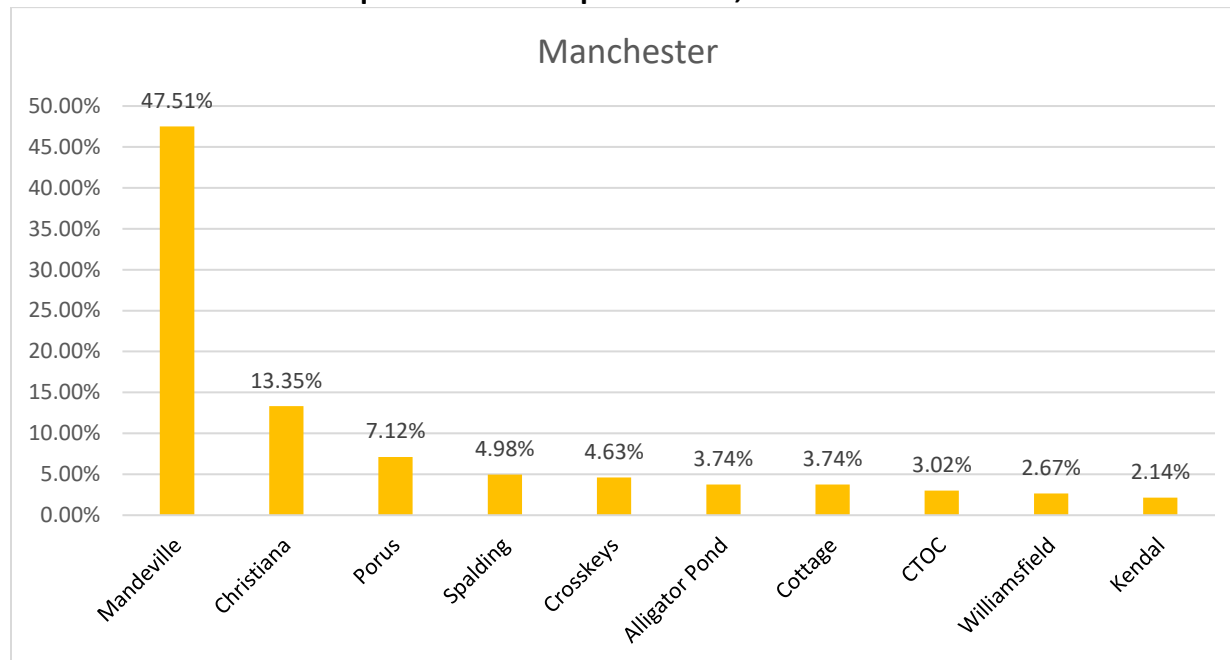
The above chart summarizes the age distribution of persons charged and brought before the criminal division of the parish courts in the third quarter of 2025. It is shown that the 27-36 age group with 32.53% accounted for the largest share of the persons charged, followed by the 37-50 age group with 26.62%. The lowest shares were attributed to the under 18 age group with 1.91% and 51 and over age group with 15.99%. The remaining proportion was accounted for by the 18-26 age group with 22.95% of the total sample.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of persons charged for the third quarter of 2025 were male, accounting for roughly 81.80% of the total sample, while females accounted for approximately 18.20%. The gender distribution of persons charged during the third quarter of 2025 was broadly similar to the breakdown for the third quarter of 2024 which had a male to female ratio of approximately 80.69% to 19.31%.

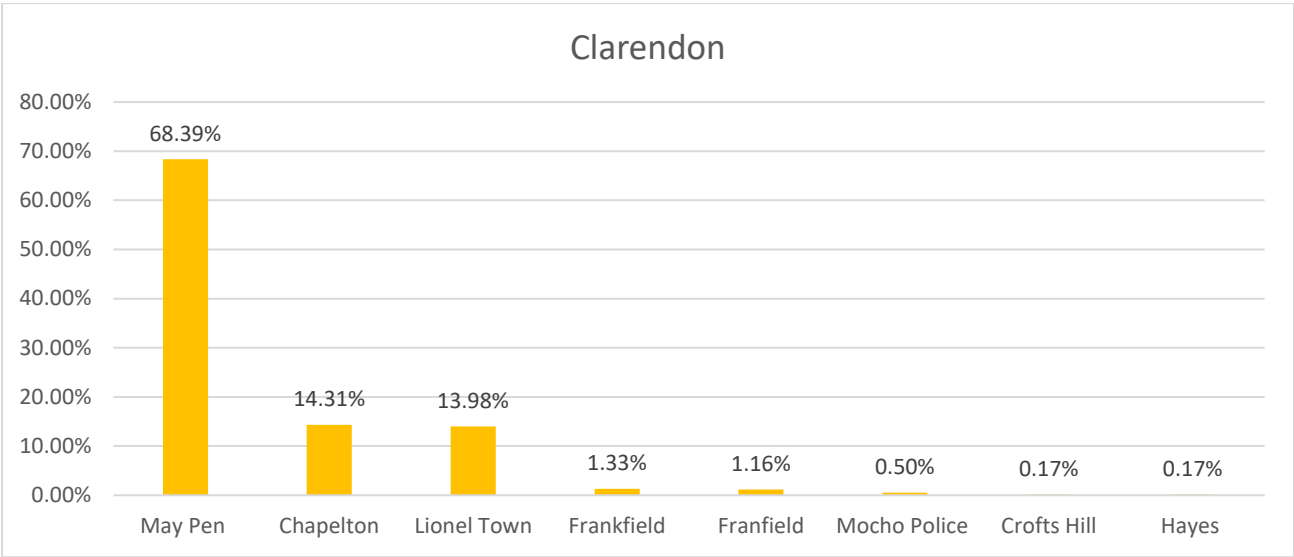
Chart 2.03.01: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Manchester Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 562 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the highest proportion of charges, 47.51%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Mandeville Police Station. This was followed by the Christiana Police Station, which accounts for 13.35% of the total sample of matters reported. The Porus Police Station rounded off the top three with 7.12%. In the corresponding third 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 offence committed in the Parish.

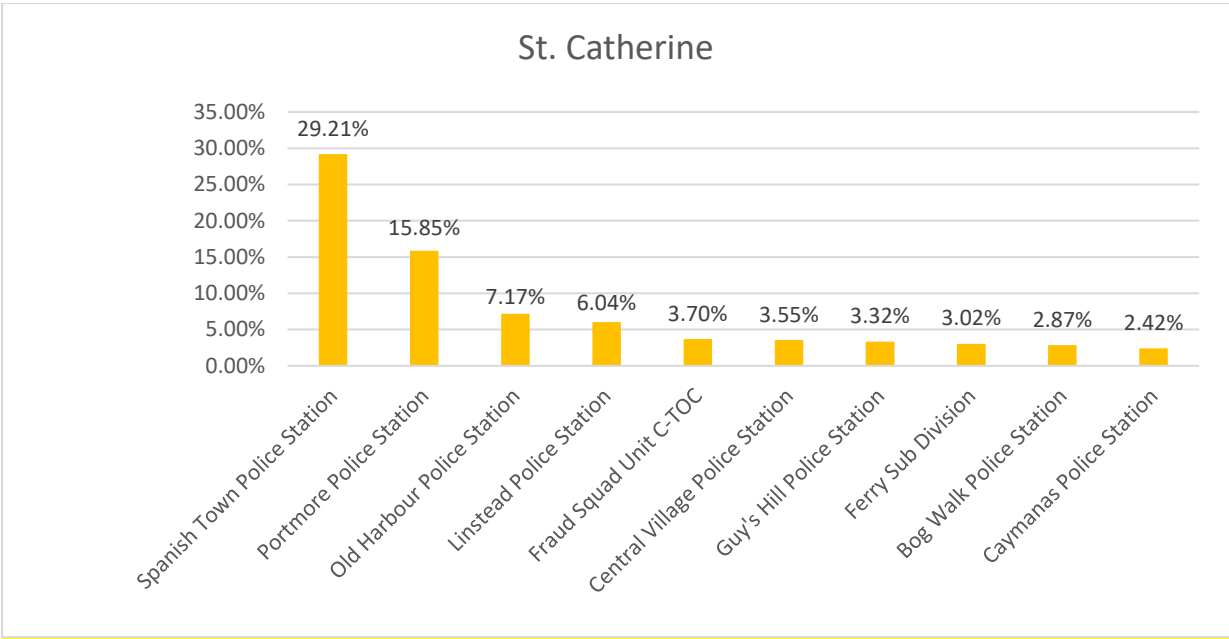
Chart 2.03.02: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Clarendon Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 601 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the majority of criminal matters, 68.39%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the May Pen Police Station. This was followed by the Chapelton Police Station which accounts for 14.31% of the total sample matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Lionel Town Police Station with 13.98%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the May Pen Police Station, the Lionel Town and the Chapelton police Stations.

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

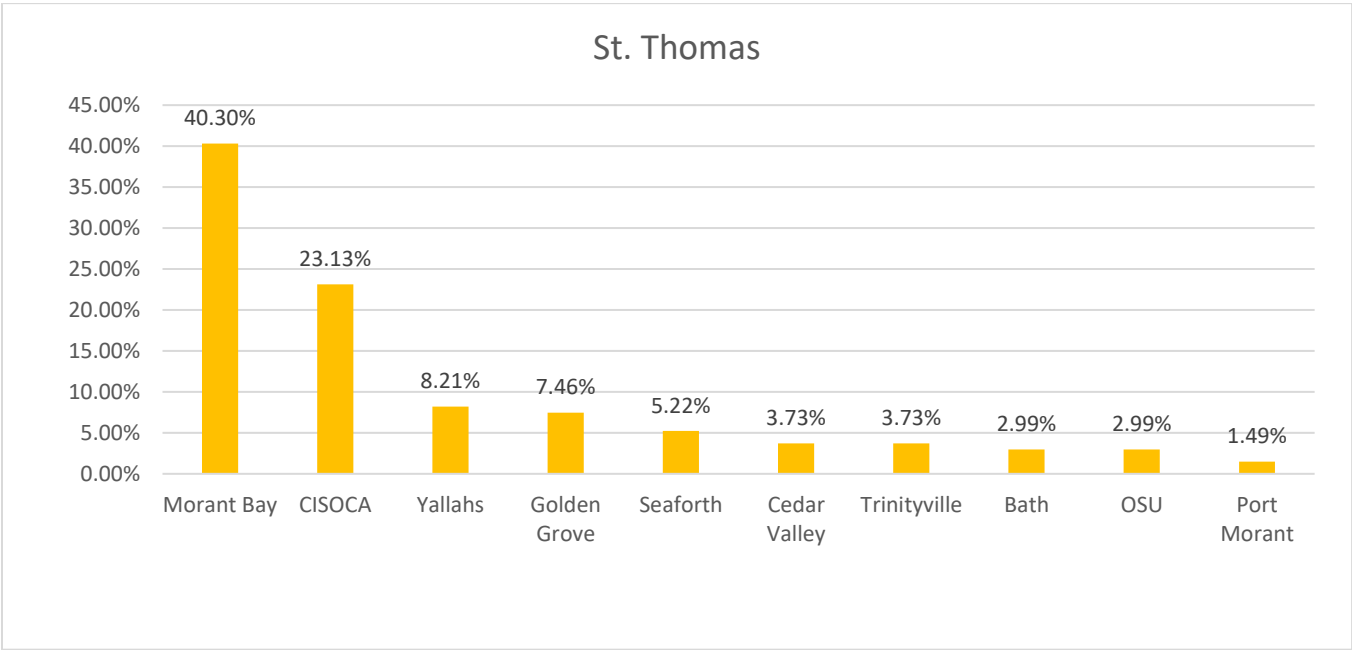
Chart 2.03.03: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Catherine Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 1,325 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 29.21%, 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 15.85% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by Old Harbour Police Station with 7.17%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Spanish Town Police Station, the Portmore and the Linstead Police Station.

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

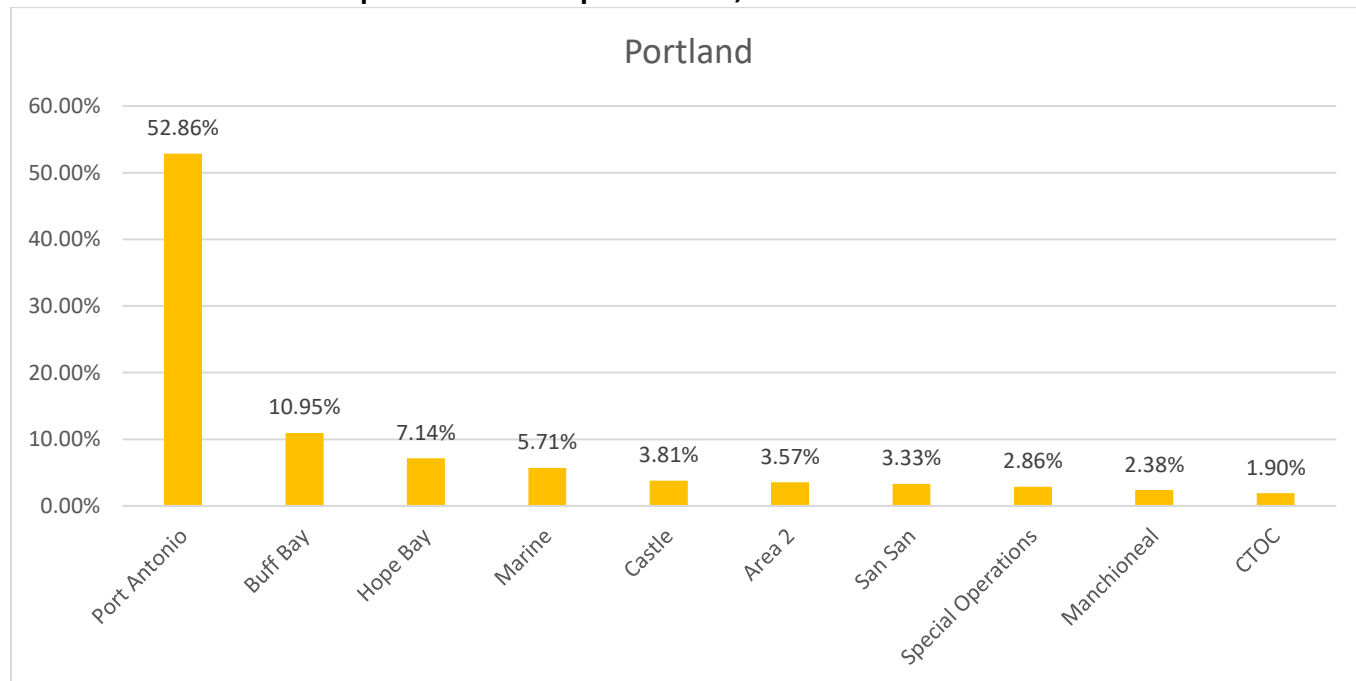
Chart 2.03.04: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Thomas Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 134 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the highest proportion of criminal matters, 40.30%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Morant Bay Police Station. This was followed by the CISOCA Police which accounts for 23.13% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Yallahs Police Station with 8.21%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Morant Bay Police Station, the Golden Grove Police Station and the Cedar Valley Police Station.

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

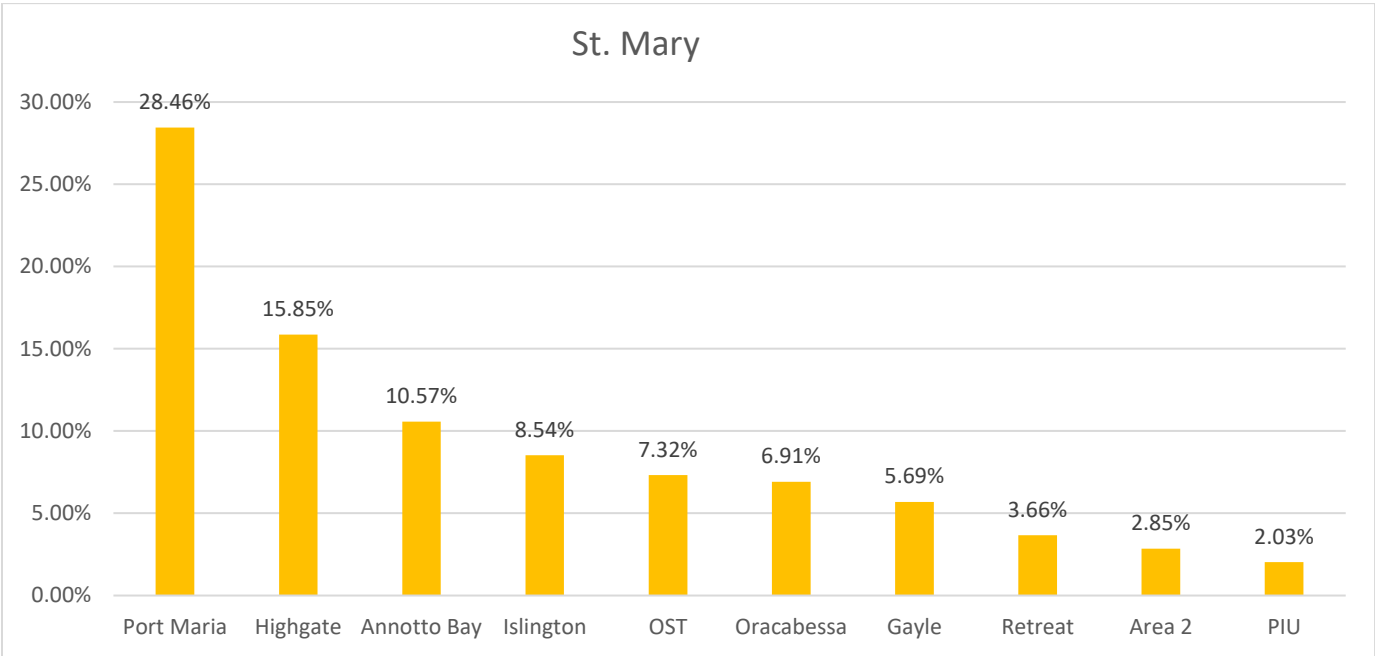
Chart 2.03.05: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Portland Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 420 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the majority of criminal matters, 52.86%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Port Antonio Police Station. This was followed by the Buff Bay Police Station, which accounts for 10.95% of the total sample matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Hope Bay Police Station with 7.14%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Port Antonio Police Station, the Buff Bay Police Station and the Castle Police Station.

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

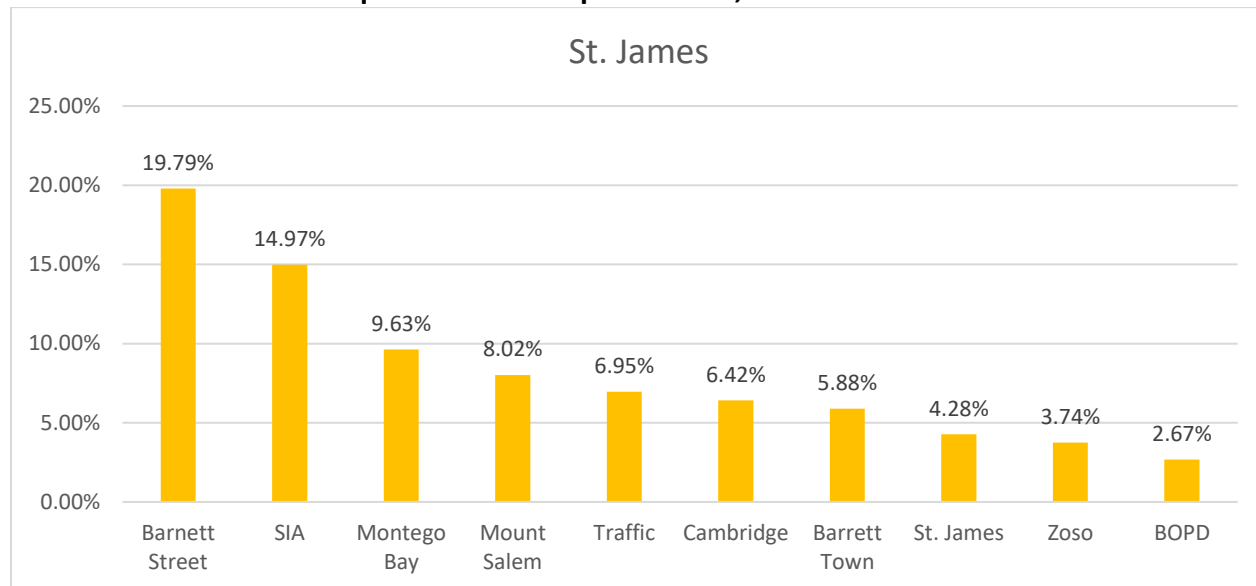
Chart 2.03.06: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Mary Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 246 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 28.46%, 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 15.85% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Annotto Bay Police Station with 10.57%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Port Maria Police Station, the Islington Police Station and the Annotto Bay Police Station.

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

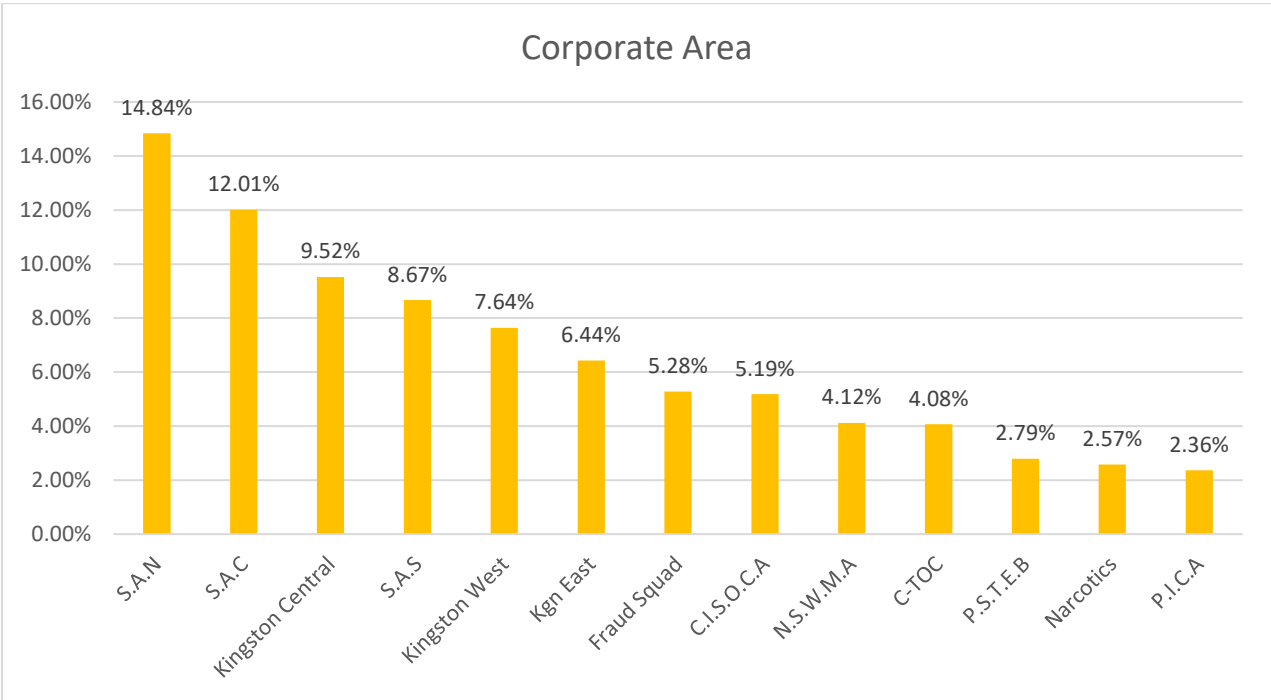
Chart 2.03.07: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. James Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 187 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 19.79%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Barnett Street Police Station. This was followed by the Sangster’s International Airport Police Station, which accounts for 14.97% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Montego Bay Police Station with 9.63%. In the previous third 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.

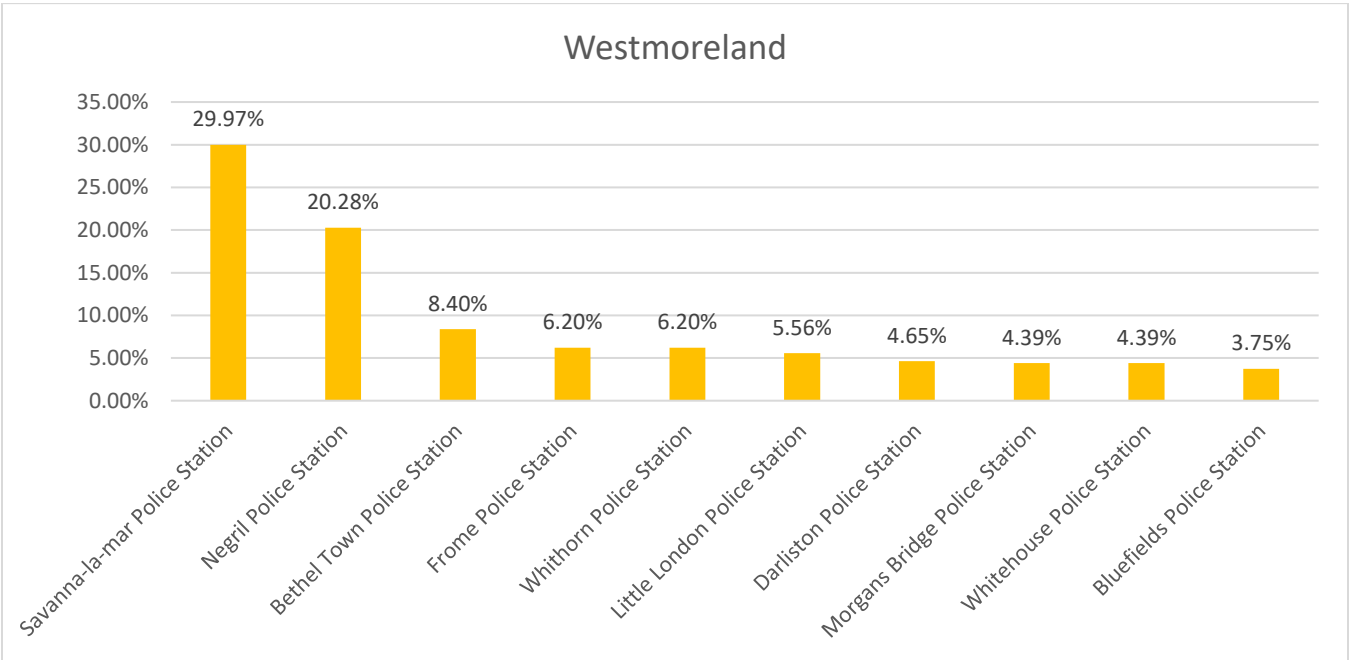
Chart 2.03.08: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Corporate Area Criminal Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



Court using the police Stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from 2,331 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the highest proportion of criminal matters, 14.84%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the St. Andrew North Police Station. This was followed by the St. Andrew Central Police Station which accounts for 12.01% of the sample matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Kingston Central Police Station with 9.52%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the St. Andrew South 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.

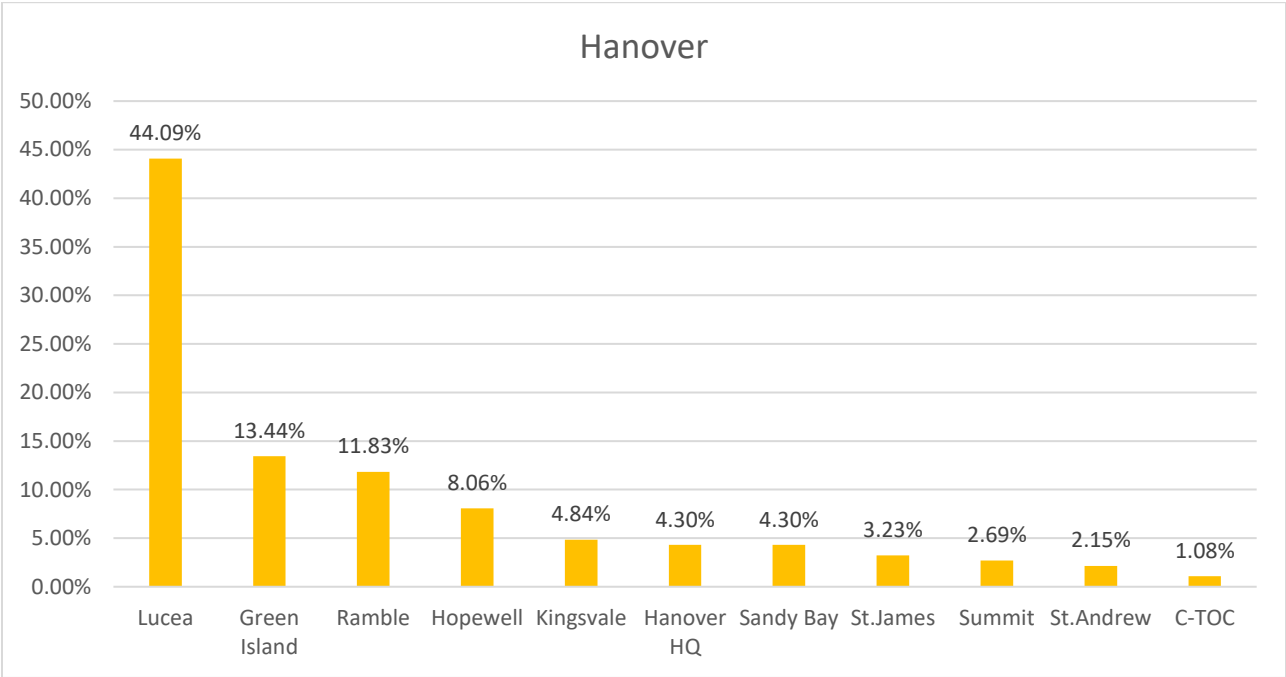
Chart 2.03.09: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 774 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 29.97%, 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 20.28% of the total sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Bethel Town Police Station with 8.40%. In the previous third 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.

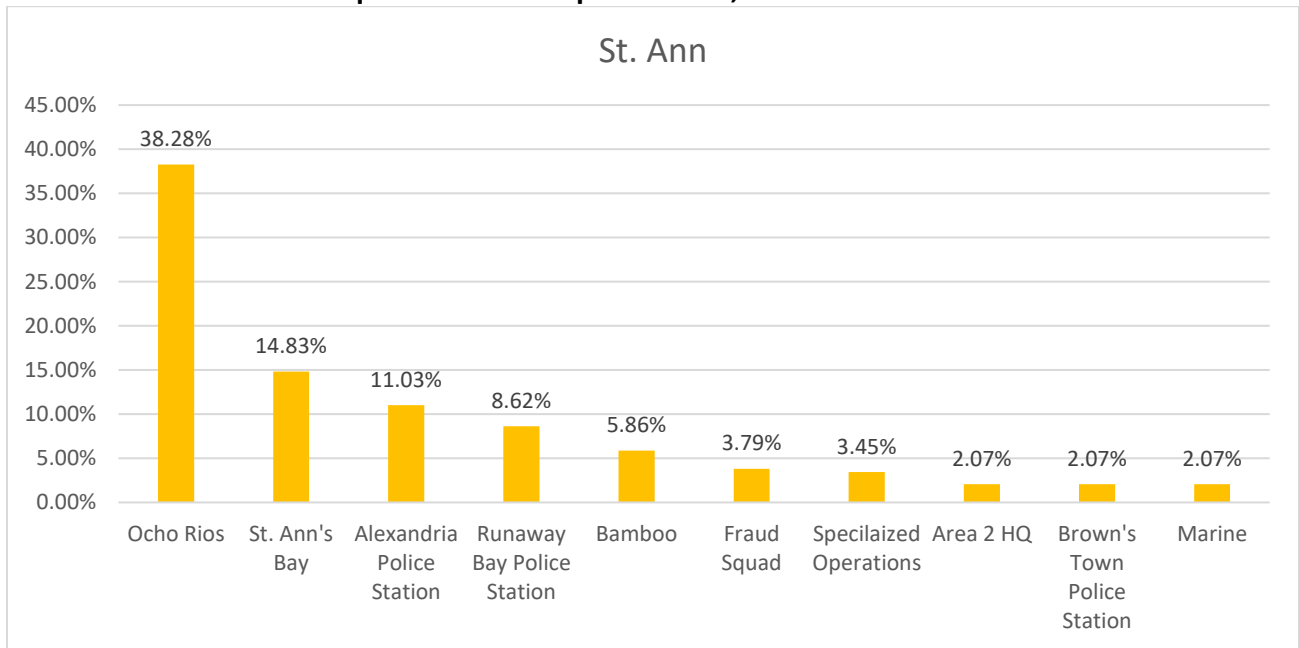
Chart 2.03.10: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the Hanover Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 186 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 44.09%, 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 13.44% of the sample of matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Ramble Police Station with 11.83%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Lucea Police Station, Green Island Police Station and the Sandy Bay Police Station.

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

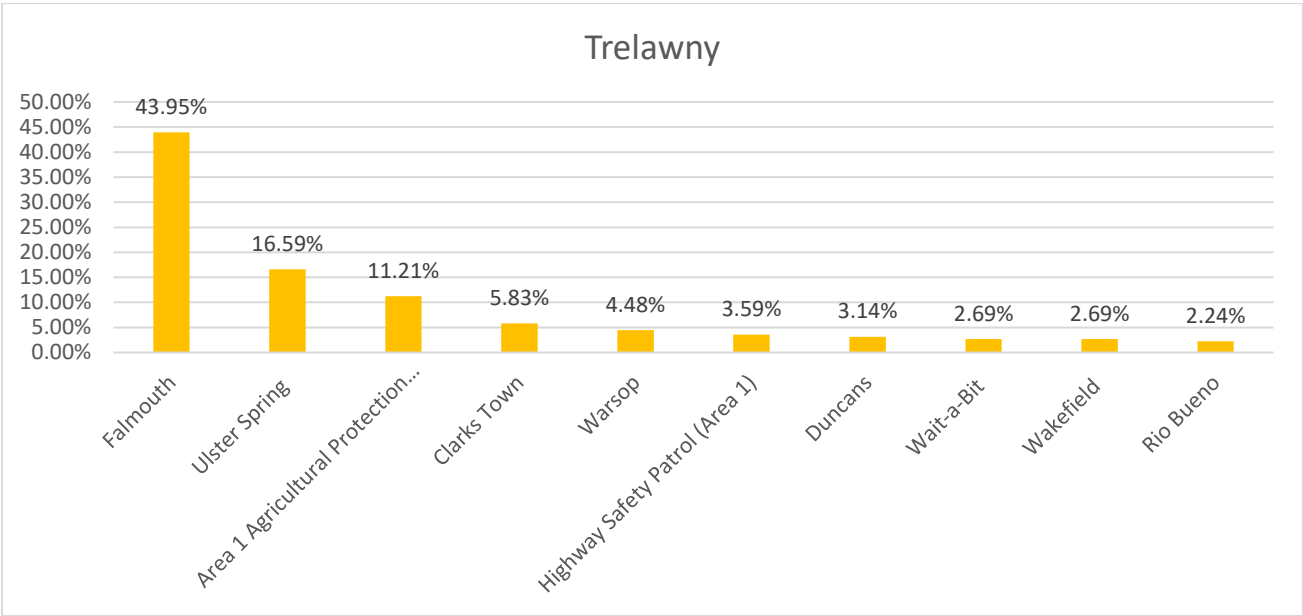
Chart 2.03.11: Distribution of criminal charges by the police station of origin at the St. Ann Parish Court for the third quarter ended September 30, 2025



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 290 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the largest proportion of criminal matters, 38.28%, which were brought before the Court, were reported in the Ocho Rios Police Station. This was followed by the St. Ann’s Bay Police Station which accounts for 14.83% of the total sample matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Alexandria Police Station with 11.03%. In the previous third 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 third quarter ended September 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 223 records indicate that for the third quarter of 2025, the highest proportion of charges, 43.95%, 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 16.59% of total sample of matters reported. The Area 1 Agricultural Protection Branch Police rounded off the top three with 11.21%. In the previous third quarter of 2024, the top three comprised of the Falmouth Police Station, Clarks Town Police Station and the Duncans Police Station.

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

Inferential Statistics and Conclusion

The third 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 third quarter of 2025 is that the criminal division of the Parish Courts as a whole recorded an overall case clearance rate of 107.36%, with nine (9) 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 2.16%, 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 0.30 percentage points to 15.98%, reflecting a general decrease in the inactive caseload in the criminal division of the Parish Courts.

The overall net case backlog rate for cases over 20 months old² in the courts is above 2% at 2.27%, with the Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Catherine 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 third quarter of 2025 was 16.46%. The overall time taken to dispose of

² 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

cases in the criminal division of the Parish Courts in the third quarter of 2025 is roughly 21.8 months, with the average time taken to dispose of cases in some Parish Courts such as Hanover and St. Elizabeth Parish Courts in the quarter being 5 months or more less than the overall average. As a whole roughly 65.63% of the cases disposed during the third quarter of 2025 took a year or less to be resolved. The overall trial date certainty rate recorded was 85%, which is still below the targeted minimum of 95%, but has improved cumulatively by over 2 percentage points when compared to the past five 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 third 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>