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Introduction

On July 01st, 2016, an upgraded Parish Court data capture sheet for Criminal matters was launched in the Parish Courts. The aim of this data capture platform is to create a robust and comprehensive mechanism for capturing data on the progression of criminal matters in the Parish Courts. This data will afford the Court system the opportunity to monitor the efficiency with which criminal matters move through the Justice system and to align resources accordingly. The country's policy making apparatus also benefits from the opportunity to pursue systemic changes which are necessary redress institutional and social deficiencies. This report outlines descriptive statistics on criminal case handling for the month of September, 2017 for the Parish Courts of St. James, Portland, St. Thomas, Clarendon, Brown's Town, Manchester, St. Catherine, St. Ann, Trelawny, Westmoreland, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, Hanover and the Corporate Area Criminal Court.

The Corporate Area Criminal Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
393	153	240	38.93%

For the month of September, the Corporate Area Criminal Court had 393 new cases of which 153 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 127 were disposed and 26 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 38.93%. There were 240 cases that originated in the month still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 259. When compared to the month of August 2017, there is a 16.02% decrease in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 5.72 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since the beginning of January are accounted for, August ended with a gross total number of 1,446 cases

still active and a case clearance rate of 271.57%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 5% (72cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more disposed cases than active matters at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 272 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
727	236	491	32.46%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 727 new charges were entered at the Corporate Area Criminal Court of which 236 or 31.46% were disposed of and 491 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 16% (141 charges) in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. Unlike the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September increased by 1.13 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of January are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September is 2,753; an increase of roughly 12% when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August (295). The gross

clearance rate for charges as at the end of September, 2017 was 183.44%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 183 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this court is 393:727 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.84 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	52	7.2
	Indictments	300	41.3
	Petty Sessions	108	16.3
	Summary	252	34.7
	Traffic	5	.7
	Total	727	100.0

Of the 727 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September 2017, 300 or approximately 41% were Indictments, followed by Summary matters with 252 or 34.7% and Petty Session with 108 or 16.3%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 52 or 7.2% and Traffic with 5 or 1% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types in the previous month saw Summary matters, Indictments and Petty Sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	88	12.1
Armed with an offensive weapon	70	9.6
Unlawful wounding	68	9.4
Disorderly conduct	26	3.6
Malicious destruction of property	24	3.3
Possession of ganja	24	3.3
Breach of the Copyright act	22	3

A wide range of criminal offences was entered before the Corporate Area Criminal Court during the month of September 2017. however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 12.1% of the offences, armed with an offensive weapon with 9.6%, unlawful wounding with 9.4%, disorderly conduct with 3.6%, malicious destruction of property with 3.3%, possession of ganja with 3.3% and breach of the Copyright Act with 3% of the total number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017. As was the case for the month of August, 2017, armed with and offensive weapon, unlawful wounding and assault occasioning actual bodily harm remain among the top three offences.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	31.0%	5.8%
Smoking in a public place	7.1%	1.9%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	6.0%	1.9%

Of all 184 charges disposed of during the month of September 2017, the majority; 57 or 31% was from the offence category, 'armed with an offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 5.8% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'smoking in a public place' with 13 or 7.1% of all charges followed by 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' with 11 or 6.0%. The corresponding inactive charges were 1.9% and 1.9% respectively. For the previous month the list was comprised of armed with armed with an offensive weapon, exposing goods for sale and disorderly conduct.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	31	17.13

Guilty verdict	3	1.66
Guilty Plea	138	76.24
Not guilty	1	0.55
Transferred	8	4.42
Total	181	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea was the most common method of case disposition for the month of September 2017, with 138 or 76.24% of total disposal methods. The next leading method of disposal was dismissals with 31 or 17.13%, these were followed by transferred with 8 or 4.42% and guilty verdict with 3 or 1.66%. In the previous month, guilty plea accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	76	15.5
Unlawful wounding	61	12.4
Malicious destruction of property	22	4.5
Possession of ganja	18	3.7
Disorderly conduct	17	3.5
Dealing in ganja	16	3.3
Obtaining money by means of false pretenses	15	3.1

At the end of September, the category of charges that had the largest proportion remaining active was assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 76 or 15.5%, followed by unlawful wounding with 61 or 12.4%. Malicious destruction of property with 22 or 4.5% of all active charges, possession of ganja with 18 or 3.7%, disorderly conduct with 17 or 3.5%, dealing in ganja with 16 or 3.3% and obtaining money by means of false pretenses with 15 or 3.1% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning actual bodily harm, unlawful wounding, disorderly conduct and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at September 28, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges

occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

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

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	1058	12.89
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	742	9.04
Unlawful wounding	569	6.93
Disorderly conduct	332	4.04
Littering	296	3.61
Malicious destruction of property	273	3.33
Armed with an offensive weapon	258	3.14
Exposing goods for sale	223	2.72
Possession of ganja	193	2.35
Resisting arrest	169	2.06

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

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at September, 2017. At the top of the list is

armed with an offensive weapon with a decisive lead of 1058 mentions or 12.89% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 742 mentions, accounting for 9.04% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 569 or 6.93%, disorderly conduct with 332 mentions or 4.04% of total and littering with 296 or 3.61%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 28, 2017.

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

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	23	4.63
Rape	23	4.63
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	22	4.43
Unlawful wounding	17	3.42
Wounding with intent	16	3.22

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

5.64% of the matters mentioned at the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at September 30, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in

this interval were led by assault occasioning actual bodily harm which accounted for 23 or 4.63% of the total. This was followed by rape with 23 or 4.63% and sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 22 mentions or 4.43% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

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

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Forgery	27	25.71
Murder	9	8.57
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	7	6.67
Conspiracy to defraud	7	6.67
Attempted murder	7	6.67

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

0.01% of the matters mentioned at the Corporate Area Criminal Court as at September, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by forgery which accounted for 27 or 25.71% of the total. This was followed by murder with 9 or 8.57% and sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 7

mentions or 6.67% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	8	63	787.50%
Fishing without a license	1	7	700.00%
Exposing goods for sale	1	7	700.00%
Breach of the Copyright act	3	19	633.33%
Breaches of the customs act	1	4	400.00%

The above table shows the top mentioned charge with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017 at the Corporate Area Criminal Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with a rate of 787%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 7.8 disposed charges. In other words, there were 787% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned

in the month of September 2017. This is followed by fishing without a license with 700%, exposing goods for sale with 700%, breach of the Copyright act with 633%, and breaches of the customs act with 400%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this court was 67.15% suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were different to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September increased by 14.39 percentage points.

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

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Abusive and calumnious language	8	2	25.00%
Taking steps preparatory to export ganja	4	1	25.00%
Robbery with aggravation	4	1	25.00%
Obstructing police	4	1	25.00%
Unlawful wounding	54	12	22.22%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges, which have low clearance rates, is 'abusive and calumnious language' with 8 active matters or a 25% clearance rate, which resulted from 2 of these matters being disposed. Also of note is taking steps preparatory to export ganja with 4 active matters or a 25% clearance rate. Robbery with aggravation 4 (25%),

obstructing police (25%) and unlawful wounding (22.22%) rounds out the top five. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
95	19	80%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 95 trial dates set for the month of September, 2017 at the Corporate Area Criminal Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 100% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

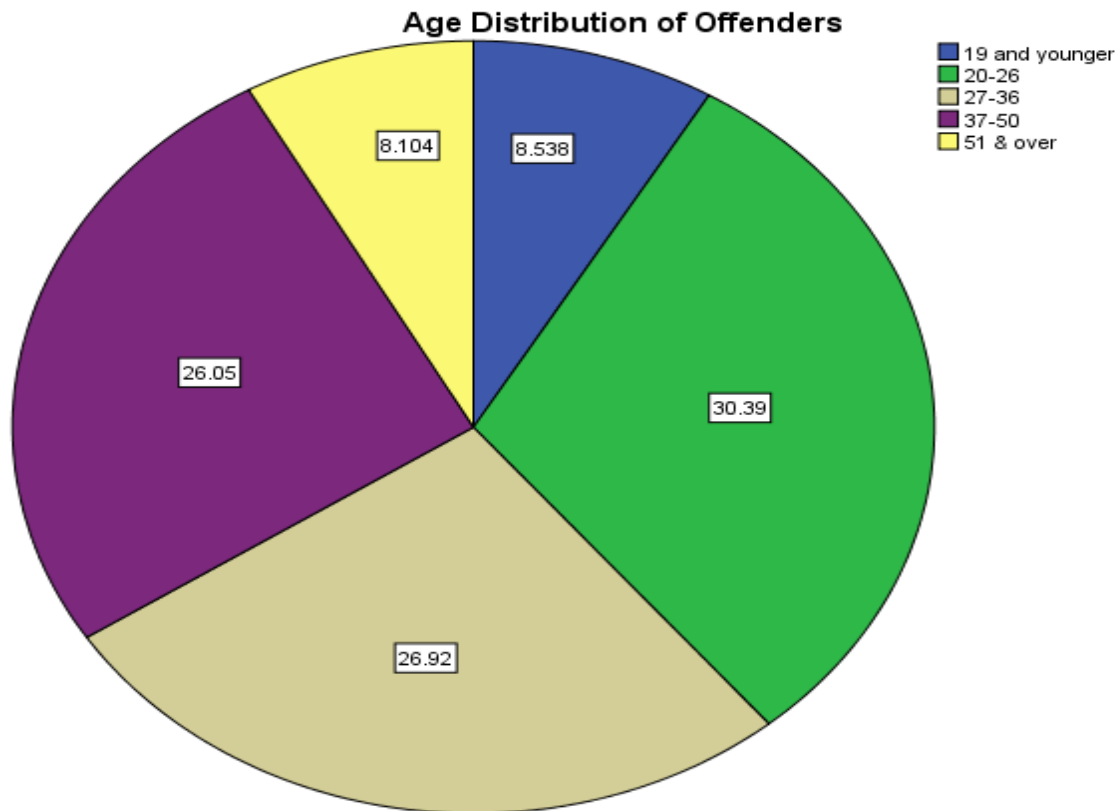
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	233	44.13
Sentencing	92	17.42
Disclosure	37	7.01

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017 at the Corporate Area Criminal Court. It is shown that 'continuance' with 233 matters or 44.13% was the most common reason for adjournment in the month. This was followed by sentencing with 92 or 17.42% and disclosure with 37 or 7.01% completes the top three reasons for adjournments recorded. In the month of August, 2017, continuance accounted for the primary reason for adjournment.

Case Demographic

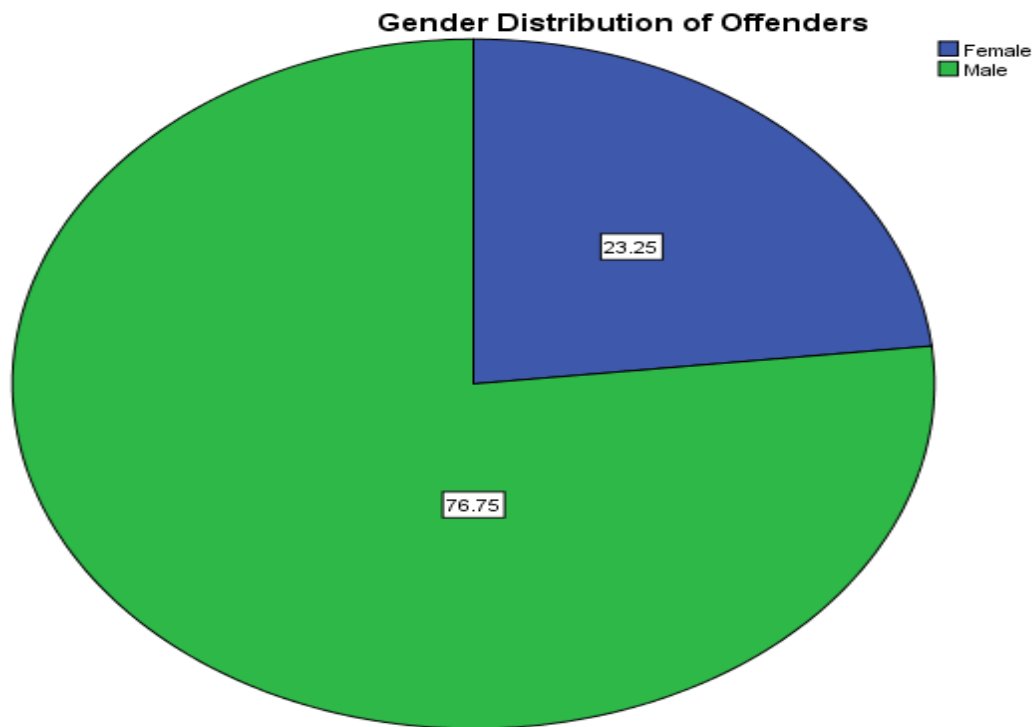
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of September, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 30.39% were from the 20-26 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 27-36 age groups with 26.92%, the 37-50 with 26.05% and the youngest age cohorts 19 years and younger accounting for 8.53%. The oldest age cohort in the distribution accounted for the lowest proportions with the 51 and over category

accounting for 8.10% of total offenders. In the month of August, the dominant age group for offenders was between 20 and 26 years old with roughly 27% of all offenders, followed by the 27-36 with 26%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 77% of the total while females accounted for

approximately 23%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 76% to 24% male to female ratio.

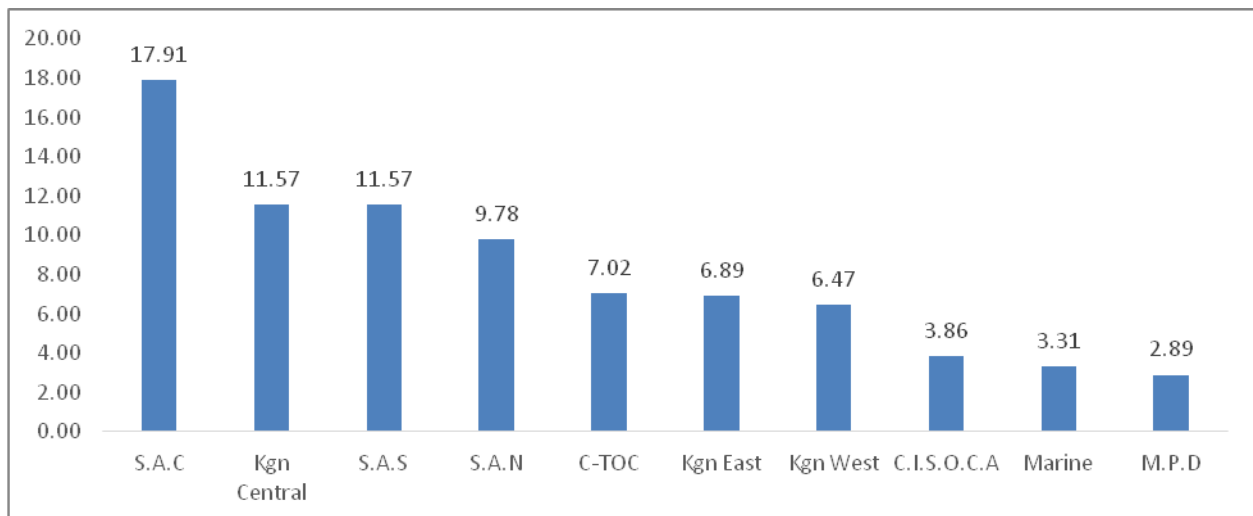
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	57	59.38%	39	40.63%	96	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	68	95.77%	3	4.23%	71	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	34	51.52%	32	48.48%	66	100.00%
Obtaining money by means of false pretenses	15	36.59%	26	63.41%	41	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	18	56.25%	14	43.75%	32	100.00%
Possession of ganja	18	75.00%	6	25.00%	24	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	16	69.57%	7	30.43%	23	100.00%
Breach of the Copyright act	22	100.00%		0.00%	22	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	14	70.00%	6	30.00%	20	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Corporate Area Criminal Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 96 mentioned matters, 59% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was armed with an offensive weapon with 71 matters, the majority of which, roughly 96% were committed by males.

Unlawful wounding with 66 matters, 52% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed, like the month of August males have dominated most offence categories in the month of September. Females were however the major contributors to the offence category Obtaining money by means of false pretenses (63.41%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes at the Corporate Area Criminal Court using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 726 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 17.91%, which were brought before the Court were reported in S.A.C. This was followed by the Kingston Central which accounts for 11.57% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the S.A.S

Police with 11.57%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics		
Bail		
N	Valid	545
	Missing	182
Mean		\$37,293.58
Std. Error of Mean		\$1,949.028
Median		\$30,000.00
Mode		\$30,000
Std. Deviation		\$45,500.506
Variance		2070296006.47
		6
Skewness		3.918
Std. Error of Skewness		.105
Range		\$297,000
Minimum		\$3,000
Maximum		\$300,000
Sum		\$20,325,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Corporate Area Criminal Court for the month of September, 2017 was roughly \$37,293; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$30,000. The maximum figure was \$300,000 and the minimum \$3,000. A relatively

large standard deviation of approximately \$45,500 indicates large variations in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness value of 3.91 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was highly skewed; meaning most of the bail amounts were at the lower end of the scale.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics		
Last Appearance		
N	Valid	3096
	Missing	5965
Mean		55.10
Median		48.00
Mode		28
Std. Deviation		27.359
Variance		748.524
Skewness		1.874
Std. Error of Skewness		.044
Range		252
Minimum		1
Maximum		253
Sum		170597

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

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance at the Corporate Area Criminal Court is roughly 55 days with a relatively low standard deviation of approximately 27 days. This low standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 27 days. This further

implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does not vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 1 day and the maximum value 253 days. The positive skewness of 1.87 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately moderately skewed; most of the scores were low.

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

Statistics		
Active Charges		
N	Valid	5714
	Missing	3347
Mean		102.29
Median		81.00
Mode		1
Std. Deviation		77.575
Variance		6017.884
Skewness		.731
Std. Error of Skewness		.032
Range		295
Minimum		1
Maximum		296
Sum		584511

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

The above table shows the average length of all charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of the gross charges remaining active as at the end of the month of August, the average age of the charges is roughly 102 days with a median of 81 days and a most frequently

occurring figure (mode) of 1 day. The highest age for a charge as at the end of September 2017 was 261 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 78 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 78 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics			
Descriptive Statistics		Bail Days	Custody Days
N	Valid	6107	1772
	Missing	2954	7289
Mean		180.00	147.66
Median		177.00	147.00
Mode		226	215
Std. Deviation		80.713	109.584
Variance		6514.605	12008.700
Skewness		.622	1.210
Std. Error of Skewness		.031	.058
Range		1338	1018
Minimum		9	1
Maximum		1347	1019
Sum		1099278	261645

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

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 180 days with a standard deviation of roughly 81 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and are therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the

end of September 2017 was 1347 days with a minimum of 9 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 226 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of September was 1019 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 215 days.

The St. James Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Activity Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
336	166	170	49.40%

For the month of September 2017, the St James Parish Court had a total of 336 new cases of which 166 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 154 were disposed and 12 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 49.40%. There were 170 cases that originated in the month of September which were still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 124. When compared to the month of August 2017, there is a 23.98% increase in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 4.84 percentage points when compared to the month of September. When cases originating since the beginning of August 2016 are accounted for, September 2017 ended with a gross total number

of 764 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 318.06%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately %14 (94 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more disposed cases than active matters at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 318 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of charges	Number of disposed charges	Active Pending Load for charges	Disposal Rate for charges
455	191	266	41.97%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017 a total of 455 new charges were entered at the St James Court of which 191 or 41.97% were disposed of and 266 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 21% (80 charges) in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September decreased by 3.48% percentage points. When charges originating from the month of August 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September 2017 is 1,694 an increase of roughly 14% (202 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August. The gross

clearance rate for charges as at the end of September 2017 was 170.43%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 170 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September 2017 at this court is 336:455 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.35 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Case Types		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	10	2.2
	Indictments	91	20.0
	Miscellaneous	33	7.3
	Petty Sessions	51	11.2
	Summary	270	59.3
	Total	455	100.0

Of the 455 charges for the month of September, 2017, the majority, 270 or 59.3% were Summary, followed by Indictments with 91 or 20% and Petty Sessions with 51 or 11.2%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Miscellaneous matters with 33 or 7.3% and Committal Proceedings with 10 or 2.2% made the lowest contribution to the total number of charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types in the previous month saw Summary matters, Indictments and Petty Sessions matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order.

Miscellaneous experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 450%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	59	13
Exposing goods for sale	34	7.5
Threat	28	6.2
Assault occasioning bodily harm	25	5.5
Unlawful wounding	25	5.5
Dealing in ganja	17	3.7
Possession of ganja	17	3.7

There were a wide range of offences entered before the St James Criminal Court during the month of September, 2017 however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; possession of offensive weapon for sale which accounted for 13% of the offences, exposing goods with 7.5%, threat with 6.2%, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 5.5%, unlawful wounding with 5.5%, dealing in ganja with 3.7% and possession of ganja with 3.7% of the total

number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017. As was the case for the month of August, 2017, possession of an offensive weapon, threat and exposing goods for sale remain among the top three offences in the Parish of St. James.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage Disposed (%)	Percentage Inactive (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	27.6%	15.8%
Exposing goods for sale	17.6%	0.0%
Armed with an offensive weapon	5.3%	21.1%

Of all charges disposed of for the month of September, 2017, the majority, 47 or 27.6% were from the offence category, 'possession of an offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 15.8% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence exposing goods for sale which accounted for 30 or 17.6% of disposals. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive cases. Next in the most disposed category was 'armed with an offensive weapon' with 9 or 5.3% of all disposed charges. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges. For the previous

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

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Guilty plea	136	96.45
Not guilty	5	3.54
Total	141	100.0

The above table shows that from the data available, guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September, 2017 with 136 or 96.45% of total disposal methods. This is followed by not guilty verdict with 5 or 3.54%. In the previous month, guilty plea accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Active Caseload	% of Total Active Cases
Threat	27	10.2
Unlawful wounding	23	8.6
Assault occasioning bodily harm	21	7.9
Dealing in ganja	11	4.1
Possession of ganja	11	4.1
Engaging in a transaction that includes criminal property	10	3.8

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of matters remaining active was threat with 27 or 10.2%, followed by unlawful wounding with 23 or 8.6% and assault occasioning actual bodily harm wounding with intent with 21 or 7.9%. Dealing in ganja with 11 or 4.1%, possession of ganja with 11 or 4.1% and engaging in a transaction that includes criminal property 10 or 3.8% completed the list of the six charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning actual bodily harm, wounding with intent and unlawful wounding, among the top six charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

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

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

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Possession of Offensive Weapon	747	15.24
Larceny as a servant	489	9.98
Threat	297	6.06
Exposing Goods for Sale	280	5.71
Unlawful Wounding	220	4.49
Possession of ganja	182	3.71
Assault occasioning actual Bodily Harm	175	3.57
Dealing in Ganja	156	3.18
Malicious Destruction of Property	135	2.75
Possession of identity information	107	2.18

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St James Parish Court for as at September 28, 2017. At the top of the list is possession of offensive weapon with a decisive lead of 747 mentions or 15.24% of total mentions

in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – larceny as a servant with 489 mentions, accounting for 9.98% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 297 or 6.06%, exposing goods for sale with 280 mentions or 5.71% of total and unlawful wounding with 220 or 4.49%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 28, 2017.

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

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful Wounding	16	10.67
Assault occasioning bodily harm	13	8.67
Malicious Destruction of Property	9	6.00
Possession of ganja	7	4.67
Simple Larceny	6	4.00

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to September 28, 2017

2.94% of the matters mentioned at the St. James Parish Court as at September 28, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by unlawful wounding which accounted for 16 or 10.47% of the total. This was

followed by assault occasioning bodily harm with 13 or 8.67%, malicious destruction of property with 9 or 6%, possession of ganja with 7 or 4.67% and simple larceny with 6 mentions or 4% of the total, rounding off the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

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

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Murder	5	10.64%
Possession of Cocaine	4	8.51%
Dealing in Cocaine	4	8.51%
Attempting to Export Cocaine	3	6.38%
Possession of Offensive Weapon	3	6.38%

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to September 28, 2017

0.92% of the matters mentioned at the St. James Parish Court as at September 28, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by murder which accounted for 5 or 10.64% of the total. This was followed by possession of cocaine with 4 or 8.51% and dealing in cocaine with 4 or 8.51% rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times.

Table 9a. Highest Clearance Rate by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Exposing Goods for Sale	3	28	933.33%
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board license	1	6	600.00%
Possession of Offensive Weapon	8	31	387.50%
Operating as a barber without license	2	6	300.00%
Offensive Weapon	1	3	300.00%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017 at the St James Parish Court. The clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges for the period. The charge with the highest clearance rate for the month was exposing goods for sale with 933%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 9.3 disposed charges. In other words there were 933% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of September, 2017. This was followed by exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence with 600%, possession of offensive weapon with 388%,

operating a barber without license with 300% and offensive weapon with 300%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of September, 2017 at this court was 67.68% suggesting that taken as a whole there were more disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table different to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September decreased by 35.07 percentage points.

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

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Malicious Destruction of Property	4	1	25.00%
assault	5	1	20.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	16	3	18.75%
Unlawful Wounding	18	3	16.67%
Urinating in a public place	6	0	0.00%

As shown in the above table, among the charges with the low clearance rates were malicious destruction of property with a clearance rate of 25% or 4 active cases at the end of the month. Also of note were assault, assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and urinating in a public place with rates of 20%, 18.75%, 16.67% and 0.0%.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
2	2	100%

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

Most common reasons for adjournment

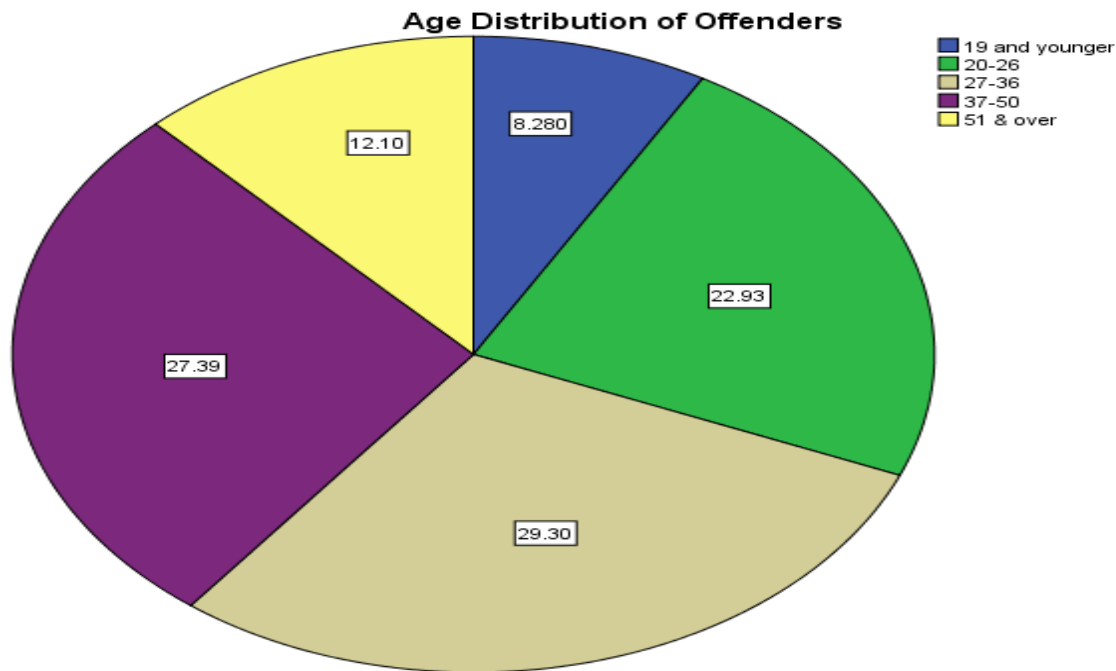
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Sentencing	134	71.66
Withdrawn	20	10.70
Warrant to issue	19	10.16

Reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of Case flow management. The above table highlights the common reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017 at the St James Parish Court. It is shown that 134 matters or 71.66% of all adjournment of charges was due to sentencing, 20 or 10.70% of total adjournments was as a result of a withdrawal. Warrant to issue with 19 mentions or 10.16% of total charges rounds off the reasons for adjournment for this court. In the month of August 2017, sentencing accounted for the primary reason for adjournment.

Case Demographics

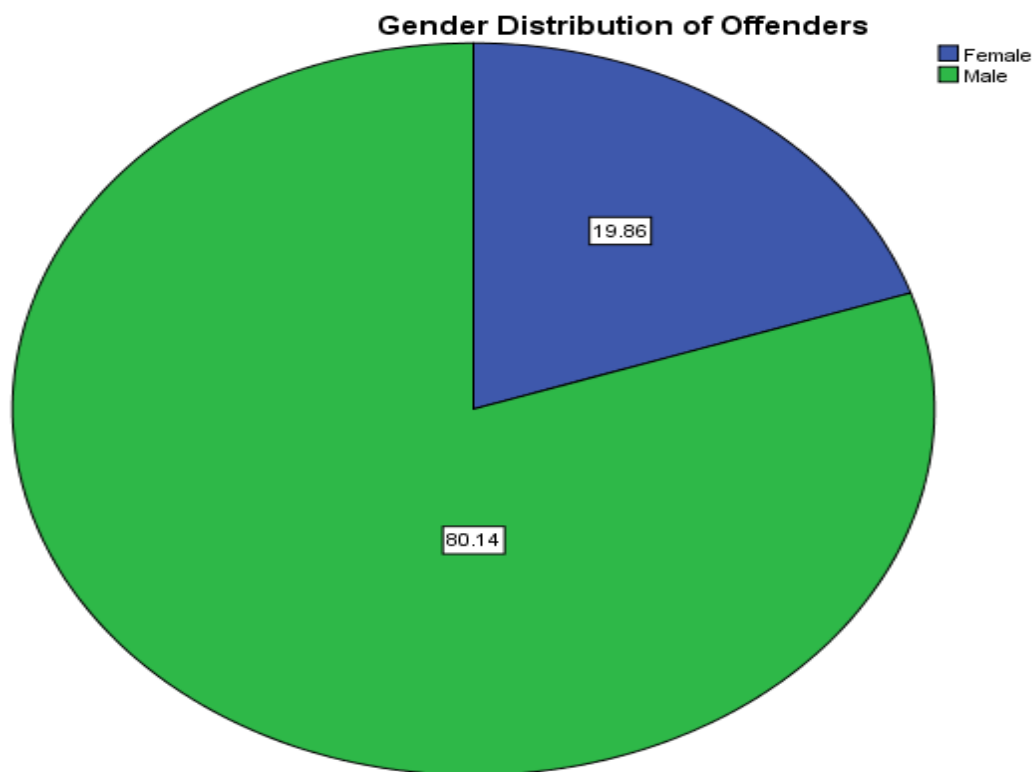
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders in the month of September, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available in the month of September, 2017, the largest proportion, 29.30% were from the 27-36 age groups. This category is followed by the 37-50 age groups with 27.39% of offenders, the 20-26 age groups with 22.93% and the 51 years and older age group with 12.10%. The youngest age cohort in the distribution 19 years and younger accounted for the lowest proportions accounting

for 8.28% of total offenders. In the month of August the dominant age group for offenders was between 27 and 36 years old with roughly 36% of all offenders, followed by the 20-26 with 24%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 80% of the total while females accounted for approximately 20%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 83% to 17% male to female ratio.

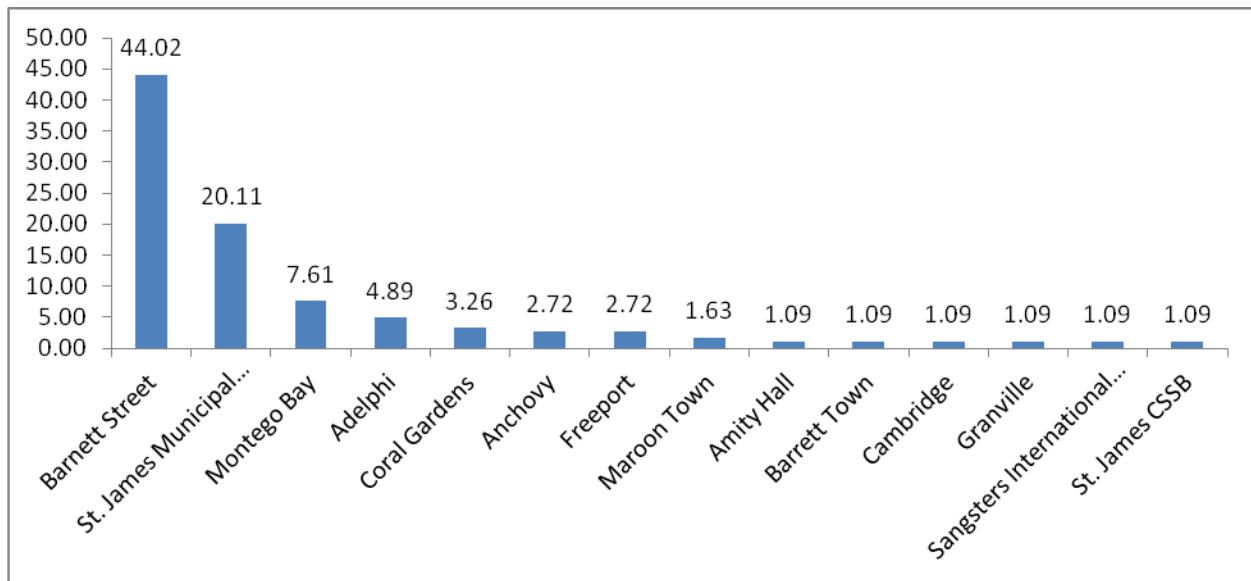
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Charges

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Possession of Offensive Weapon	36	92.31%	3	7.69%	39	100.00%
Exposing Goods for Sale	18	58.06%	13	41.94%	31	100.00%
Threat	21	75.00%	7	25.00%	28	100.00%
Unlawful Wounding	17	80.95%	4	19.05%	21	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	73.68%	5	26.32%	19	100.00%
Murder	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%
Dealing in Ganja	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	8	100.00%
Operating as a barber without license	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%
Failure to produce fishing ID Card	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	7	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned charges and the corresponding gender ratios at the St James Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for overwhelmingly more mentioned charges. At the top is charge mentioned is possession of offensive weapon with 39 charges, 92.31% of which were committed by males. The next leading charge was exposing goods for sale with 31, 58% of which were committed by males. Threat with 28, 75% of which were committed by males rounds off the gender distribution of the top three mentioned charges. Exposing goods for sale ranks as the charge mentioned with the highest incidence of female involvement at 41.94%. The dominance

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

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. James using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 184 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 44.02%, which were brought before the St. James Parish Court were reported in Barnett Street. This was followed by the St. James Municipal Cooperation which accounts for 20.11% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Montego Bay Police Station with 7.61%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Table 13.0: Bail Payment Statistics

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$39,931.03
Std. Error of Mean	\$1,417.415
Median	\$40,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$17,067.942
Variance	291314655.172
Skewness	.805
Std. Error of Skewness	.201
Range	\$90,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$100,000
Sum	\$5,790,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St James Parish Court for the month of September, 2017 was \$39,931; however the most frequently occurring figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$100,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A relatively small standard deviation of approximately \$17,067 indicates a narrow variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 0.805 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was normally distributed. This means that the majority of the bail amounts were similar to the mean.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	55.12
Median	38.00
Mode	89
Std. Deviation	47.652
Variance	2270.692
Skewness	1.142
Std. Error of Skewness	.063
Range	313
Minimum	2
Maximum	315
Sum	83062

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the St. James Parish Court is roughly 55 days with a high standard deviation of approximately 48 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 48 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 315 days. The positive skewness value of 1.14 indicates that the distribution of the scores is moderately skewed. This means that the majority of the scores were low.

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

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	133.94
Median	106.00
Mode	213
Std. Deviation	106.079
Variance	11252.760
Skewness	.691
Std. Error of Skewness	.043
Range	444
Minimum	1
Maximum	445
Sum	428063

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of all the charges remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 134 days with a median of 106 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 213 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of September 2017 was roughly 445 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 106 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active cases vary from the mean by an average of 106 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	220.77	231.26
Median	224.00	221.00
Mode	197	221
Std. Deviation	117.197	110.111
Variance	13735.158	12124.427
Skewness	.015	-.314
Std. Error of Skewness	.055	.524
Range	520	401
Minimum	8	8
Maximum	528	409
Sum	431607	4394

The data in the table covers the period of August 9, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those offenders granted bail was approximately 221 days with a standard deviation of roughly 117 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September was 528 days with a minimum of 8 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 197 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of September was 409 days with a minimum of 8 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 221 days.

The Clarendon Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
162	36	126	22.22%

For the month of September the Clarendon Parish Court had a total of 162 new cases of which 36 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 33 were disposed and 3 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 22.22%. There were 126 cases which originated in the month of September, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 126. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 2.40% decrease in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 0.67 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since the

beginning of August, 2016 are accounted for, September 2017 ended with a gross total number of 1,996 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 55.51%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 6.11% (115 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of September 2017. The case clearance rate suggests that there are far more active matters than disposed at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 56 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
229	50	179	21.83%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 229 new charges were entered at the Clarendon Court of which 50 or 21.83% were disposed of and 179 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 4% (9 charges) in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. As with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of August decreased by 0.43 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of August, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September, 2017 is 2,507 an increase of roughly 10%

(226 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of August 2017 was 54.89%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 55 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September 2017 at this Court is 162:229 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.41 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Not Stated	5	2.2
	Committal Proceedings	20	8.7
	Indictments	107	46.7
	Petty Sessions	22	9.6
	Summary	75	32.8
	Total	229	100.0

Of the 229 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September, 2017, 107 or approximately 47% were Indictments, followed by Summary matters with 75 or 32.8% and Petty Sessions with 22 or 9.6%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 20 or 8.7% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types of the previous month saw Indictments, Summary matters and Petty Sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Petty

Sessions experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 40%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	41	17.9
Unlawful wounding	12	5.2
Malicious destruction of property	11	4.8
Unlawful Wounding	10	4.4
Abstracting electricity	9	3.9
Possession Of Ganja	9	3.9
Armed with an offensive weapon	8	3.5

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Clarendon Parish Court during the month of September 2017; however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 17.9% of the offences, unlawful wounding with 5.2%, malicious destruction of property with 4.8%, unlawful wounding with 4.4%, abstracting electricity with 3.9%, possession of ganja with 3.9% and armed with an offensive weapon with 3.5% of the total number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017.

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

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Possession of Ganja	12.8%	33.0%
Armed with an offensive weapon	10.6%	0.0%
Dealing in ganja	8.5%	0.0%

Of all 47 charges disposed of during the month of September, 2017 the majority; 6 or 12.8% was from the offence category, 'possession of ganja'. This category also accounted for 33% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'armed with an offensive weapon' with 5 or 10.6% of all charges followed by 'dealing in ganja' with 4 or 8.5% of all disposals for the month. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 0% respectively. For the previous

month, armed with an offensive weapon, exposing spirits for sale without a licence and possession of ganja accounted for the highest proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	1	2.04
Guilty plea	33	67.34
Not guilty verdict	15	30.61
Total	49	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September 2017, with 33 or roughly 67% of total disposal methods. The second method of disposal was not guilty verdict with 15 or 30.61% of all methods of disposal for the month and dismissed with 1 or 2.04% %. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	37	20.7
Unlawful wounding	10	5.6
Malicious destruction of property	8	4.5
Abstracting electricity	7	3.9
Simple Larceny	7	3.9
Threat	7	3.9
Illegal possession of firearm	6	3.4

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm with 37 or 20.7%, followed by unlawful wounding with 10 or 5.6%. Malicious destruction of property with 8 or 4.5% of all active charges, abstracting electricity with 7 or 3.9%, simple larceny with 7 or 3.9%, threat with 7 or 3.9% and illegal possession of firearm with 6 or 3.4% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, threat and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the Clarendon Parish Court as at September 29, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	559	12.73
Unlawful wounding	370	8.43
Armed with an offensive weapon	364	8.29
Threat	234	5.33
Malicious destruction of property	182	4.14
Exposing goods for sale	181	4.12
Possession of ganja	163	3.71
Illegal possession of firearm	119	2.71
Dealing in ganja	112	2.55
Exposing spirits for sale without a licence	107	2.44

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Clarendon Parish Court for as at September 29, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 559 mentions or 12.73% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge –unlawful wounding with 370 mentions, accounting for 8.43% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Armed

with an offensive weapon with 364 or 8.29%, threat with 234 mentions or 5.33% of total and malicious destruction of property with 182 or 4.14%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 29, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

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

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to September 29, 2017

0.38% of the matters mentioned at the Clarendon Parish Court as at September 29, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by illegal possession of firearm which accounted for 3 or 17.65% of the total. This was followed by attempted larceny with 3 or 17.65% and illegal possession of ammunition

with 2 mentions or 11.76% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	2	6	300.00%
Disorderly conduct	1	2	200.00%
Exposing spirits for sale without a licence	1	2	200.00%
Possession of ganja	3	4	133.33%
Exposing goods for sale	1	1	100.00%

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

in the month of September, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- disorderly conduct with 200% more disposed than active charges. This charge was followed by – exposing spirits for sale without a license with 200%, possession of ganja with 133.33% and exposing goods for sale with 100%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this Court was 29.27% suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were mostly different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September decreased by approximately 9.83 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Unlawful wounding	12	4	33.33%
Threat	5	1	20.00%
Simple Larceny	6	1	16.67%
Larceny by trick	1	0	0.00%
Incest	3	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is ‘unlawful wounding’ with 12 active matters or a 33% clearance rate, which resulted from 4 of these matters being disposed. Also of note are, threat, simple larceny, larceny by trick and

incest with 5, 6, 1 and 3 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 20%, 16.67%, 0% and 0%. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

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

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

Most common reasons for adjournment

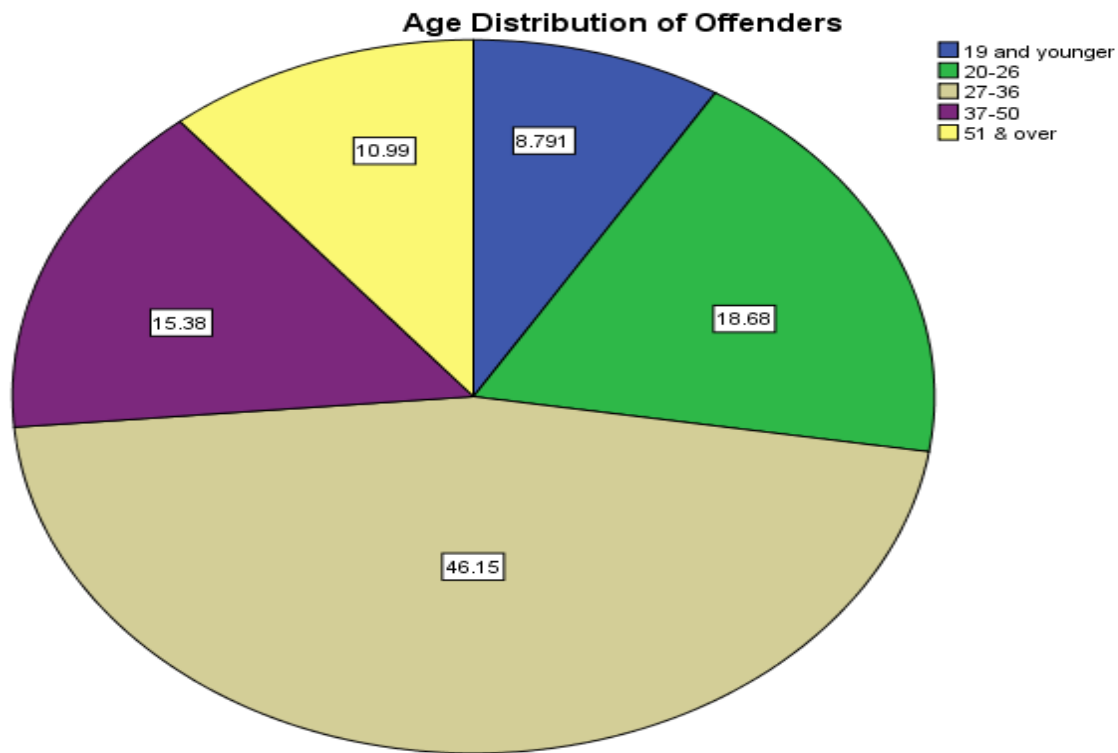
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	16	25.81
Judge sitting in other jurisdiction	12	19.35
Transferred	8	12.90

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017 at the Clarendon Parish Court. It is shown that ‘continuance’ with 16 matters or 25.81% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 12 or 19.35% of total adjournments was as a result of ‘judge sitting in other jurisdiction’ and another 8 or 12.90% was as a result of a transferred.

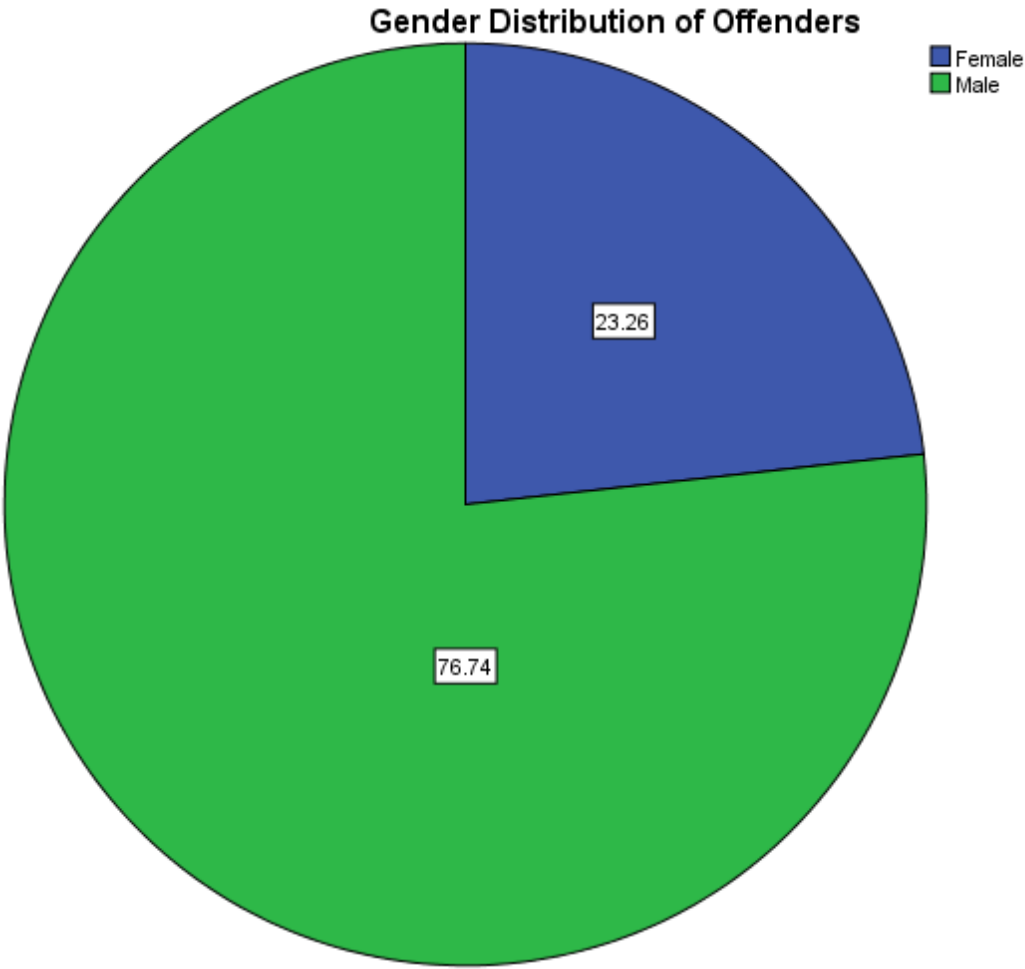
Case Demographic

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



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 46% were from the 27-36 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 20-26 age groups with 18.68%, the 37-50 age groups with 15.38% and the oldest age group 51 years and older with 10.99%. The youngest age cohorts 19 and younger accounted for the lowest proportion with 8.79%. In the month of August the dominant age groups for offenders was between 27 and 36 years old with roughly 41% and 20-26 year olds with 27%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 77% of the total while females accounted for approximately 23%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 81% to 19% male to female ratio.

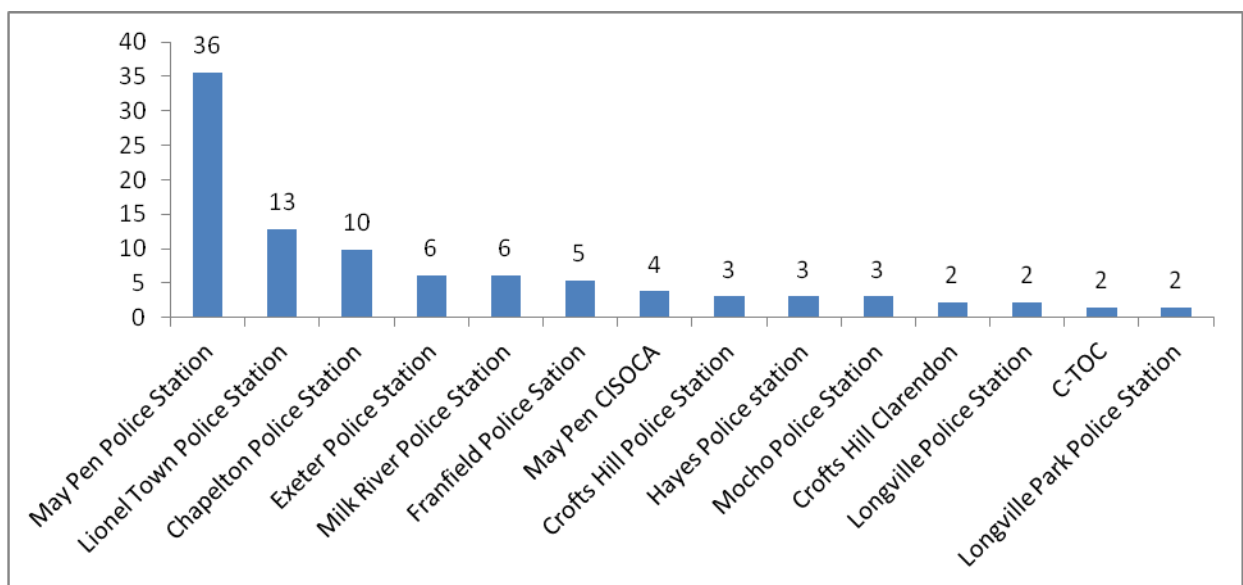
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	24	72.73%	9	27.27%	33	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	12	75.00%	4	25.00%	16	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	9	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%
Simple Larceny	7	100.00%	0	0.00%	7	100.00%
Possession of ganja	5	71.43%	2	28.57%	7	100.00%
Threat	5	83.33%	1	16.67%	6	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	3	60.00%	2	40.00%	5	100.00%
Wounding with intent	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Clarendon Parish Court for the month of September 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – assault occasioning bodily harm with a total of 33 mentioned matters, 73% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful with 16 matters, 75% of which were committed by males. Malicious destruction of property with 9 matters, 78% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like

the month of August where males have dominated most offence categories. Females were however significant offenders of dealing in ganja (40%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Clarendon using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 132 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 36%, which were brought before the Clarendon Parish Court were reported in May Pen. This was followed by the Lionel Town Police Station which accounts for 13% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Chapelton Police Station with 10%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics		
Bail		
N	Valid	95
	Missing	134
Mean		\$47,526.32
Std. Error of Mean		\$1,602.898
Median		\$50,000.00
Mode		\$50,000
Std. Deviation		\$15,623.116
Variance		244081746.920
Skewness		.261
Std. Error of Skewness		.247
Range		\$95,000
Minimum		\$5,000
Maximum		\$100,000
Sum		\$4,515,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Clarendon Parish Court for the month of September 2017 was roughly \$47,526; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$100,000 and the minimum \$5,000. A relatively small standard deviation of approximately \$15,623 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 0.261 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was approximately normally distributed, the majority of the bail amounts were similar to the mean.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics		
Last Appearance		
N	Valid	1778
	Missing	2636
Mean		188.60
Median		171.00
Mode		104
Std. Deviation		113.080
Variance		12787.093
Skewness		.257
Std. Error of Skewness		.058
Range		416
Minimum		2
Maximum		418
Sum		335327

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance at the Clarendon Parish Court is roughly 189 days with a relatively low standard deviation of approximately 113 days. This standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 113 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does not vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 418 days. The positive skewness of 0.257 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately normally distributed; with the majority of the bail amounts being similar in value to the mean.

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

Statistics		
Active Charges		
N	Valid	2961
	Missing	1453
Mean		200.60
Median		201.00
Mode		320
Std. Deviation		122.457
Variance		14995.739
Skewness		.140
Std. Error of Skewness		.045
Range		630
Minimum		1
Maximum		631
Sum		593966

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of the gross charges remaining active as at the end of the month of September the average age of the charges is roughly 201 days with a median of 201 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 320 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of September 2017 was roughly 631 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 122 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 122 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics			
Descriptive Statistics		Bail Days	Custody Days
N	Valid	1267	290
	Missing	3147	4124
Mean		228.28	284.67
Median		234.00	312.00
Mode		314	312
Std. Deviation		134.716	129.323
Variance		18148.526	16724.456
Skewness		.078	-.565
Std. Error of Skewness		.069	.143
Range		624	514
Minimum		9	19
Maximum		633	533
Sum		289231	82555

The data in the table covers the period of August 8, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those offenders granted bail was approximately 228 days with a standard deviation of roughly 135 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a constant range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September 2017 was 633 days with a minimum of 9 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 314 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of September was 533 days with a minimum of 19 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 312 days.

The Trelawny Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
119	37	82	31.09%

For the month of August, the Trelawny Parish Court had a total of 119 new cases of which 25 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 37 were disposed and 0 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 31.09%. There were 82 cases which originated in the month still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 82. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 16.67% increase in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by a 6.59 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since

September 2016 are accounted for, September 2017 ended with a gross total number of 527 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 138.14%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 10% (48 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 138 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
189	67	122	35.44%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 189 new charges were entered at the Trelawny Court of which 67 or 35.44% were disposed of and 122 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 31% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September increased by 14.61 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of September 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September 2017 is 689, an increase of roughly 11%

(68charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of September, 2017 was 128.88%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 129 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court is 119:189 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.31 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	15	7.9
	Indictments	70	37.0
	Law Reform Fraudulent	4	2.2
	Petty Sessions	23	12.2
	Summary	77	40.7
	Total	189	100.0

Of the 189 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September 2017, 77 or approximately 41% were Summary Matters, followed by Indictments with 70 or 37% and Petty Sessions with 23 or 12.2%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 15 or 7.9% and Law Reform Fraudulent with 4 or 2.2% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types was

similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments and Summary matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Law Reform Fraudulent experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 100%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Offensive Weapon	30	15.9
Unlawful wounding	18	9.5
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	17	9
Malicious destruction of property	10	5.3
Threat	9	4.8
Dealing in ganja	6	3.2
Possession of ganja	6	3.2

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Trelawny Parish Court during the month of September, 2017; however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; offensive weapon which accounted for 15.9% of the offences, unlawful wounding with 9.5%, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 9%, malicious destruction of property with 5.3%, threat with 4.8%, dealing with ganja with 3.2%, and possession of ganja with 3.2% of the total number of offences filed for the month of September 2017.

As was the case for the month of August, 2017, unlawful wounding and assault occasioning actual bodily harm remain among the top three offences in the Parish of Trelawny. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of September were somewhat different to those recorded in August.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Offensive Weapon	32.8%	0.0%
Dealing in ganja	7.5%	0.0%
Possession of ganja	7.5%	0.0%

Of all charges disposed of during the month of September 2017, the majority; 22 or 32.3% was from the offence category, 'offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was 'dealing in ganja' with 5 or 7.5% of all charges followed by 'possession of ganja' with 5 or 7.5% of all disposals for the month. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% respectively. For the previous month, offensive weapon,

assault occasioning actual bodily harm and unlawful wounding accounted for a high proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Dismissed	50	72.46
Guilty verdict	14	20.28
Guilty plea	5	7.24
Total	69	100.0

The above table shows that 'dismissed' was the most common method of case disposition for the month of September, 2017, with 50 or 72.46% of total disposal methods. The next leading method of disposal was guilty verdict with 14 or 20.28% and guilty plea with 5 or 7.24%. In the previous month, dismissed accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	14	11.5
Unlawful wounding	14	11.5
Malicious destruction of property	9	7.4
Threat	9	7.4
Offensive Weapon	8	6.6
Grievous sexual assault	4	3.3
Indecent assault	4	3.3

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 14 or 11.5%, followed by unlawful wounding with 14 or 11.5%. Malicious destruction of property with 9 or 7.4% of all active charges, threat with 9 or 7.4%, offensive weapon with 8 or 6.6%, grievous sexual assault with 4 or 3.3% and indecent assault with 4 or 3.3% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, malicious destruction of property, threat and unlawful wounding remained among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

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

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Unlawful wounding	205	11.06
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	162	8.74
Offensive Weapon	148	7.99
Possession of offensive weapon	144	7.77
Threat	104	5.61
Malicious destruction of property	103	5.56
Possession of ganja	78	4.21
Dealing in ganja	72	3.89
Assault occasioning bodily harm	54	2.91
Assault at common law	47	2.54

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Trelawny Parish Court as at September 29, 2017. At the top of the list is unlawful wounding with 205 mentions or 11.06% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This

is followed by the charge – assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 162 mentions, accounting for 8.74% of the total number of mentions in the stated period. Offensive weapon with 148 or 7.99%, possession of offensive weapon with 144 mentions or 7.77% and threat with 104 or 5.61%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 29, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful wounding	4	57.14
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2	28.57
Assault occasioning bodily harm	1	14.29

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to September 29, 2017

0.37% of the matters mentioned at the Trelawny Parish Court as at September 29 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by unlawful wounding which accounted for 4 or 57.14% of the total. This was

followed by assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 2 or 28.57% and assault occasioning bodily harm with 1 or 14.29%.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Offensive Weapon	2	12	600.00%
Dealing in ganja	1	4	400.00%
Possession of ganja	1	4	400.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	2	4	200.00%
Indecent language	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the top mentioned charge with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017 at the Trelawny Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the month. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – offensive weapon with a rate of 600%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 12 disposed charges. In other words there were 600% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of

September, 2017. This is followed by dealing in ganja with 400% and possession of ganja with 400%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this court was 58.54% 36.61% suggesting that taken as a whole there were far less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The overall clearance rates for September increased by approximately 21.93 percentage points.

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

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	12	4	33.33%
Unlawful wounding	10	3	30.00%
Possession of identity information	3	0	0.00%
Possession of cocaine	1	0	0.00%
Assaulting a constable	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' with 12 active matters or a 33.33% clearance rate, which resulted from 4 of these matters being disposed. Also of note is unlawful wounding with 10 active matters or a 30% clearance rate. Possession of identity (0.0%), possession of cocaine with (0%) and assaulting a constable (0%) all with 3, 1 and 1 active matters respectively round out the top five. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

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

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. On the production date of this report no data was available on trial credibility.

Most common reasons for adjournment

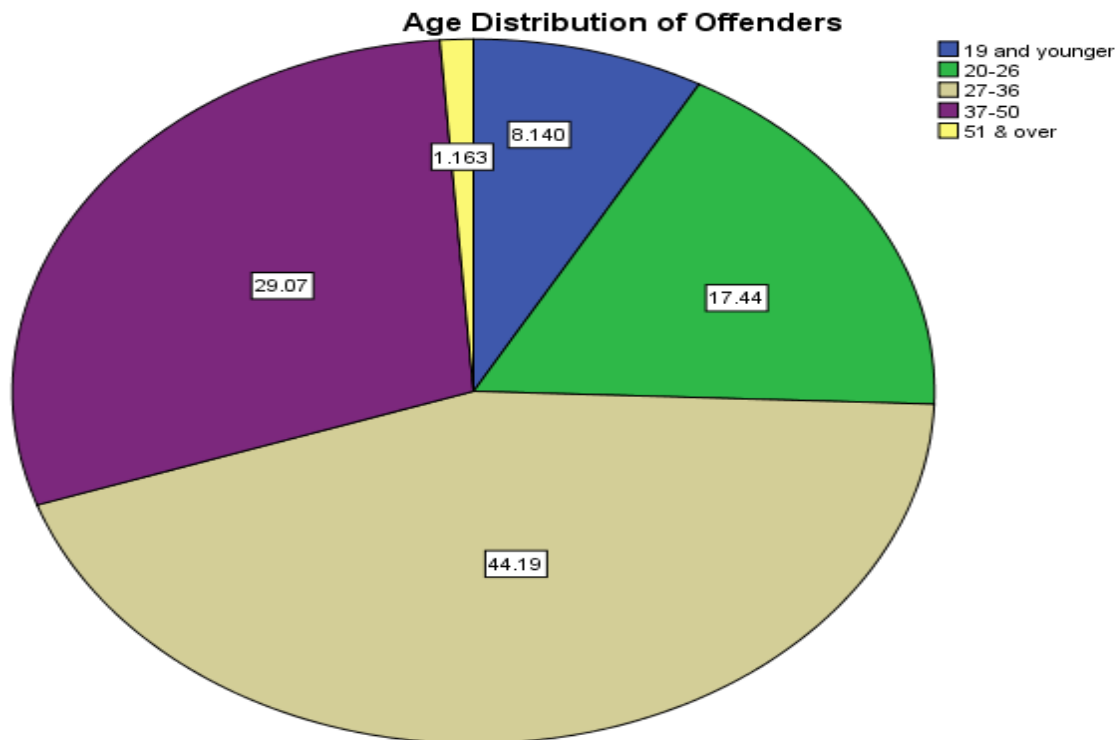
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Dismissed	49	43.75
Continuance	27	24.11
No evidence offered	16	14.29

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common listed reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017 at the Trelawny Parish Court. It is shown that 49 or 43.75% of matters were adjourned by dismissals; another 27 or 24.11% were accounted for by 'continuance' and 16 or 14.29% were 'no evidence offered'.

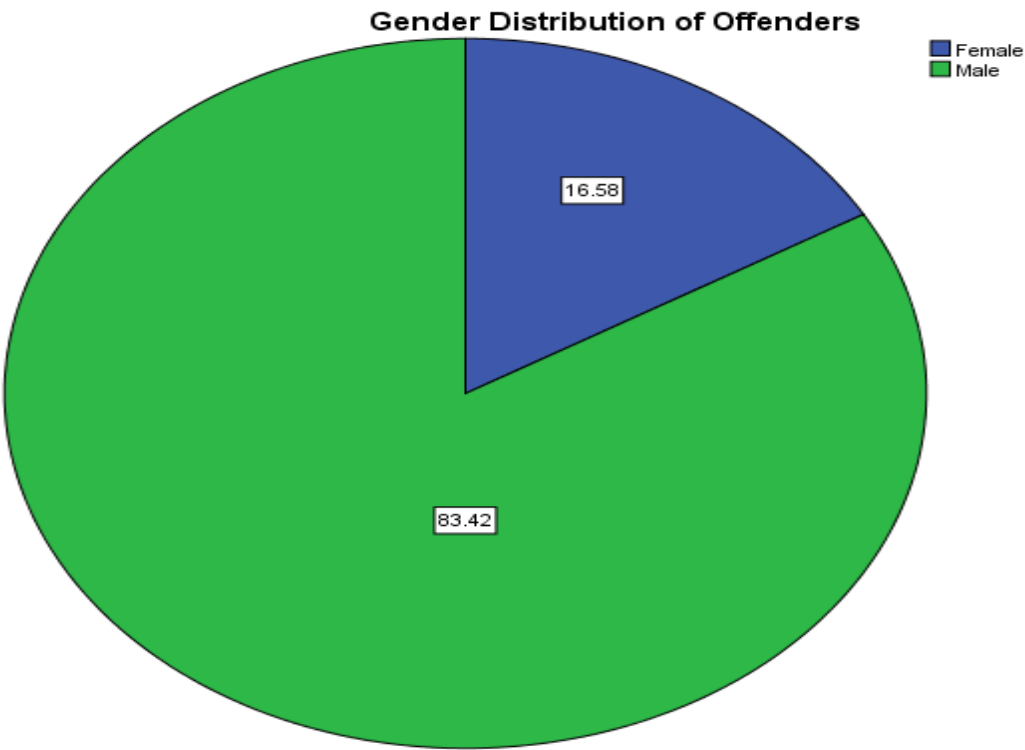
Case Demographic

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



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 44% were from the 27-36 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 37-50 age groups with 29.07%, the 20-26 with 17.44% and the 19 and younger with 8.14%. The oldest age cohort in the distribution accounted for the lowest proportions with the 51 and older category accounting for 1.16% of total offenders. In the month of August, the dominant age group for offenders was between 27 and 36 years old with roughly 33% of all offenders, followed by the 20-26 with approximately 23%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 83% of the total while females accounted for approximately 17%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 86% to 14% male to female ratio.

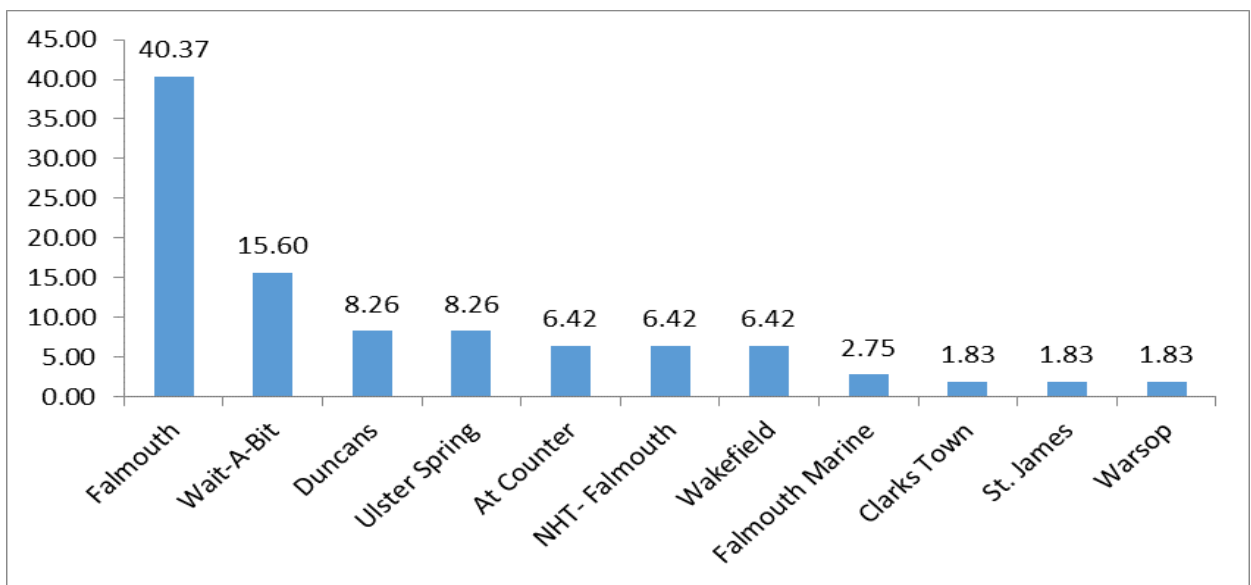
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	13	81.25%	3	18.75%	16	100.00%
Offensive Weapon	13	92.86%	1	7.14%	14	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	9	69.23%	4	30.77%	13	100.00%
Threat	7	87.50%	1	12.50%	8	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	6	100.00%	0	0.00%	6	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	5	100.00%
Possession of ganja	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	5	100.00%
Trafficking ganja	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Trelawny Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – assault occasioning actual bodily harm with a total of 16 mentioned matters, 81.25% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was offensive weapon with 14 matters, the majority of which, roughly 93% were committed by males. Unlawful wounding with 13 matters; 69% of which were committed by males rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend

previously observed like the month of August where males have dominated most offence categories. Females were however involved in the offence category unlawful wounding (30.77%) and trafficking ganja (25%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Trelawny using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 109 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters 40.37%, which were brought before the Trelawny Parish Court were reported in Falmouth. This was followed by the Wait-A-Bit Police Station which accounts for 15.60% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Duncan’s Police Station with 8.26%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$148,333.33
Std. Error of Mean	\$32,702.361
Median	\$150,000.00
Mode	\$100,000 ^a
Std. Deviation	\$80,104.099
Variance	6416666666.667
Skewness	-.100
Std. Error of Skewness	.845
Range	\$210,000
Minimum	\$40,000
Maximum	\$250,000
Sum	\$890,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Trelawny Parish Court for the month of September, 2017 was roughly \$148,333; however, the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$100,000. The maximum figure was \$250,000 and the minimum \$40,000. A relatively small standard deviation of approximately \$80,104 indicates small variations in the bail figures for the month. The negative skewness value of -0.10 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was approximately normally distributed. Most of the score were similar to the mean.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	39.83
Median	28.00
Mode	14
Std. Deviation	34.562
Variance	1194.522
Skewness	1.946
Std. Error of Skewness	.088
Range	293
Minimum	3
Maximum	296
Sum	31024

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the Trelawny Parish Court is roughly 40 days with a high standard deviation of approximately 30 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 35 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and the maximum value 296 days. The positive skewness value of 1.94 indicates that the distribution of the scores is positively moderately skewed. This means that the majority of the scores were low.

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

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	113.41
Median	92.00
Mode	14
Std. Deviation	87.188
Variance	7601.804
Skewness	.997
Std. Error of Skewness	.070
Range	401
Minimum	1
Maximum	402
Sum	137907

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of the gross charges remaining active as at the end of the month of September, the average age of the charges is roughly 113 days with a median of 92 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 14 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of September 2017 was roughly 402 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 87 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 87 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	153.38	134.16
Median	154.50	120.00
Mode	101	32 ^a
Std. Deviation	84.439	76.334
Variance	7129.968	5826.848
Skewness	.450	.492
Std. Error of Skewness	.111	.340
Range	363	296
Minimum	14	32
Maximum	377	328
Sum	73620	6574

The data in the table covers the period of September 26, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 153 days with a standard deviation of roughly 84 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and are therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September 2017 was 377 days with a minimum of 14 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 101 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before court as at the end of September was 328 days with a minimum of 32 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 32 days.

Westmoreland Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
116	55	61	47.41%

For the month of September, the Westmoreland Parish Court had a total of 116 new cases of which 55 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 43 were disposed and 12 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 47.41%. There were 61 cases which originated in the month of September, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 119. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 43.41% decrease in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by 5.46 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since the

beginning of October, 2016 are accounted for, September, 2017 ended with a gross total number of 401 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 400.50%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately -2% (-8 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active as at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 401 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
203	90	113	44.33%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 203 new charges were entered at the Westmoreland Parish Court of which 90 or 44.33% were disposed of and 113 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 27% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. As with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September increased by 7.06 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of October, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September is 517, a growth of roughly 1% (4

charges) when compared to the total active charges as at the end of August. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of September, 2017 was 346.03%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 346 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court is 116:203 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.75 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	23	11.3
	Indictments	66	32.5
	Petty Sessions	29	14.3
	Summary	70	34.5
	Tax Cases	15	7.4
	Total	203	100.0

Of the 203 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September, 2017, the majority, 70 or approximately 35% were Summary matters, followed by Indictments with 66 or 32.5%, Petty Sessions with 29 or 14.3%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 23 or 11.3% and Tax Cases with 15 or 7.4% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types

were very similar to that of the previous month which saw Summary matters and Indictments accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Tax Cases experienced the most pronounced movement, recording an increase of approximately 100%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Offensive Weapon	35	17.2
Assault occasioning bodily harm	23	11.3
Threat	17	8.4
Unlawful wounding	15	7.4
Malicious destruction of property	11	5.4
Possession of ganja	9	4.4
Dealing in ganja	7	3.4

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Westmoreland Parish Court during the month of September, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; offensive weapon with which accounted for 17.2% of the offences, assault occasioning bodily harm with 11.3%, threat with 8.4%, unlawful wounding with 7.4%, malicious

destruction of property with 5.4%, possession of ganja with 4.4% and dealing in ganja with 3.4% of the total number of offences filed for the month.

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

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Offensive Weapon	34.3%	0.0%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	10.4%	8.7%
Dealing in ganja	6.0%	0.0%

Of the 67 charges disposed of for the month the majority, 23 or 34.3% was from the offence category, 'offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 0.0% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'assault occasioning bodily harm' with 7 or 10.4% of all charges. This was followed by 'dealing in ganja' with 4 or 6.0% of all disposals for the month.

There corresponding inactive charges were 8.7% and 0.0% respectively. The top three charges in the month of August were exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board Licence, offensive weapon, and possession of offensive weapon.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	16	20.25
Guilty	4	5.06
Guilty plea	51	64.56
Not guilty	8	10.13
Total	79	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September with 51 or roughly 65% of total disposal methods. The next method of disposal was dismissed with 16 or 20.25%, not guilty verdict with 8 or 10.13% and guilty verdict with 4 or 5.06% of all methods of disposal for the month. In the previous month, guilty plea accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	12.4
Threat	13	11.5
Unlawful wounding	13	11.5
Malicious destruction of property	6	5.3
Murder	5	4.4
Offensive Weapon	5	4.4
Possession of ganja	5	4.4

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm with 14 or 12.4%, threat with 13 or 11.5%, followed by unlawful wounding with 13 or 11.5%. Malicious destruction of property with 6 or 5.3%, murder with 5 or 4.4%, offensive weapon with 5 or 4.4% and possession of ganja with 5 or 4.4% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding, malicious destruction of property and threat among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the Westmoreland Parish Court as at September 29, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	399	14.90
Unlawful wounding	276	10.31
Threat	242	9.04
Possession of offensive weapon	202	7.55
Malicious destruction of property	160	5.98
Possession of ganja	125	4.67
Dealing in ganja	106	3.96
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence	79	2.95
Offensive Weapon	63	2.35
Possession of Identity Information	46	1.72

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Westmoreland Parish Court for as at September 29, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 399 mentions or 14.90% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 276

mentions, accounting for 10.31% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 242 or 9.04%, possession of offensive weapon with 202 mentions or 7.55% and malicious destruction of property with 160 or 5.98%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 29, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Murder	12	25.53
Assault occasioning bodily harm	7	14.89
Unlawful wounding	3	6.38
Wounding with intent	3	6.38
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	3	6.38

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

1.72% of the matters mentioned at the Westmoreland Parish Court as at September 29 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by murder which accounted for 12 or 25.53% of the total. This was followed

by assault occasioning bodily harm with 7 or 14.89% and unlawful wounding with 3 or 6.38% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Offensive Weapon	4	20	500.00%
Possession of ganja	1	5	500.00%
Indecent language	1	2	200.00%
Simple larceny	1	1	100.00%
Resisting arrest	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September 2017 at the Westmoreland Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the month. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – offensive weapon with a rate of 500%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 5 disposed charges. In other words there were 500% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of

September, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- possession of ganja with 500% disposed to active charges. These charges were followed by – indecent language with 200%, simple larceny with 100% and using resisting arrest with 100%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month at this Court was 98.67% suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were similar to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September increased by 8.83 percentage points.

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

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Threat	14	4	28.57%
Fail to File Annual Return 2013 NHT	1	0	0.00%
Indecent assault	1	0	0.00%
Uttering forged documents	1	0	0.00%
Unlawful wounding	10	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is threat with 14 active matters or a 28.57% clearance rate, which resulted from 4 of these matters being disposed. Also of note is fail to file annual 2013 NHT with 1 active or 0.0% clearance rate, indecent assault with 1 or 0%, uttering forged documents with 1 or 0% and unlawful

wounding with 10 or 0%. All the charges had disposed cases numbering 0, 0, 0 and 0 respectively for the month.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
9	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 9 trial dates set for the month of September, 2017 at the Westmoreland Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 100% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

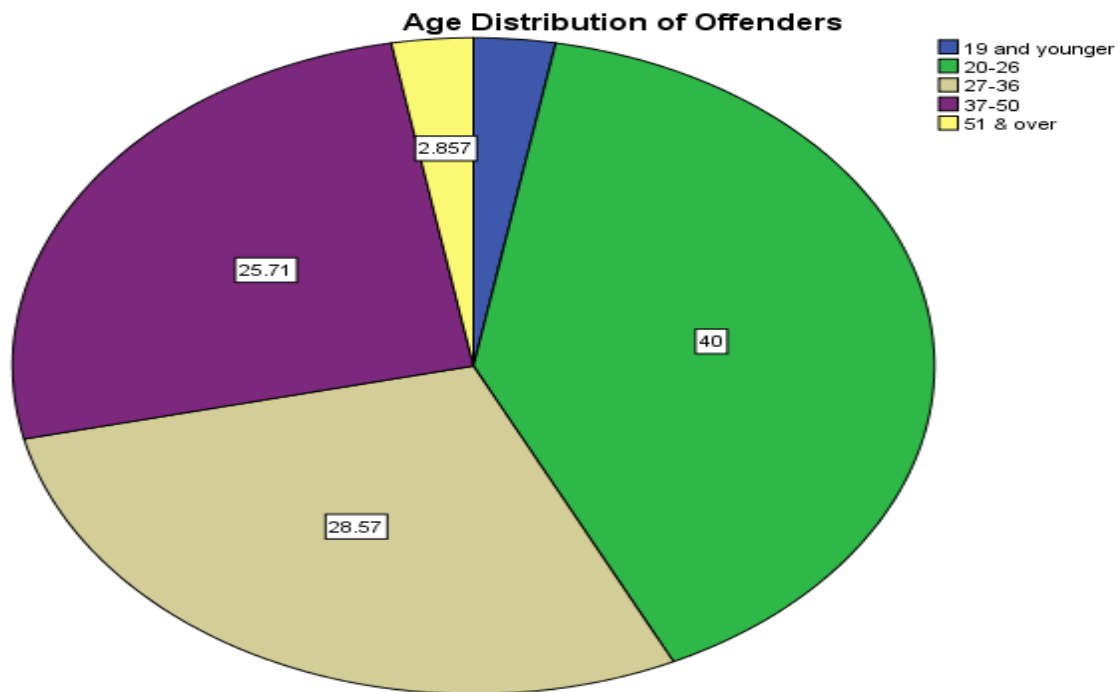
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) war	21	10.3
Fingerprint outstanding	16	7.9
Sentencing	11	5.4

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017 at the Westmoreland Parish Court. It is shown that 'defendant not appearing' with 21 matters or 10.30% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; another 16 or 7.9% of adjournments was as a result of a 'fingerprint outstanding'. The top three was rounded off by sentencing with 11 or 5.4%.

Demographic

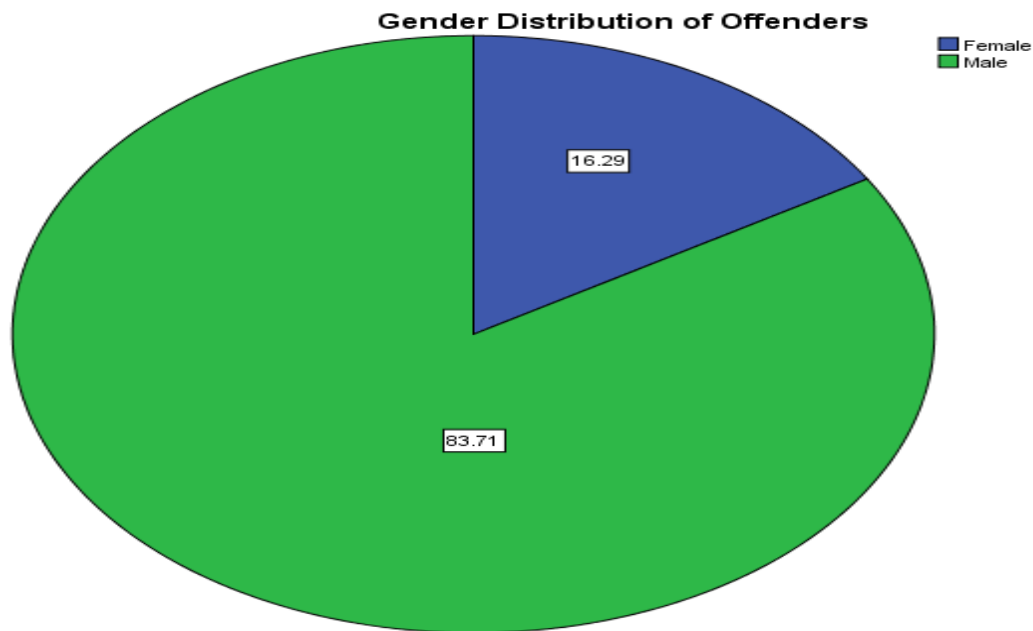
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of September, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 40% were from the 20-26 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 27-36 age group categories with 28.57% and the 37-50 age groups with 25.71%. The youngest and oldest age cohorts accounted for the lowest proportions, the 19 years and younger accounted for 2.85% while the oldest age category 51 years and older accounted for 2.85%. In the month of August the dominant age group for

offenders was between 37 and 50 years old with roughly 64% of all offenders, followed by the 27-36 years old with approximately 14%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 84% of the total while females accounted for approximately 16%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 88% to 12% male to female ratio.

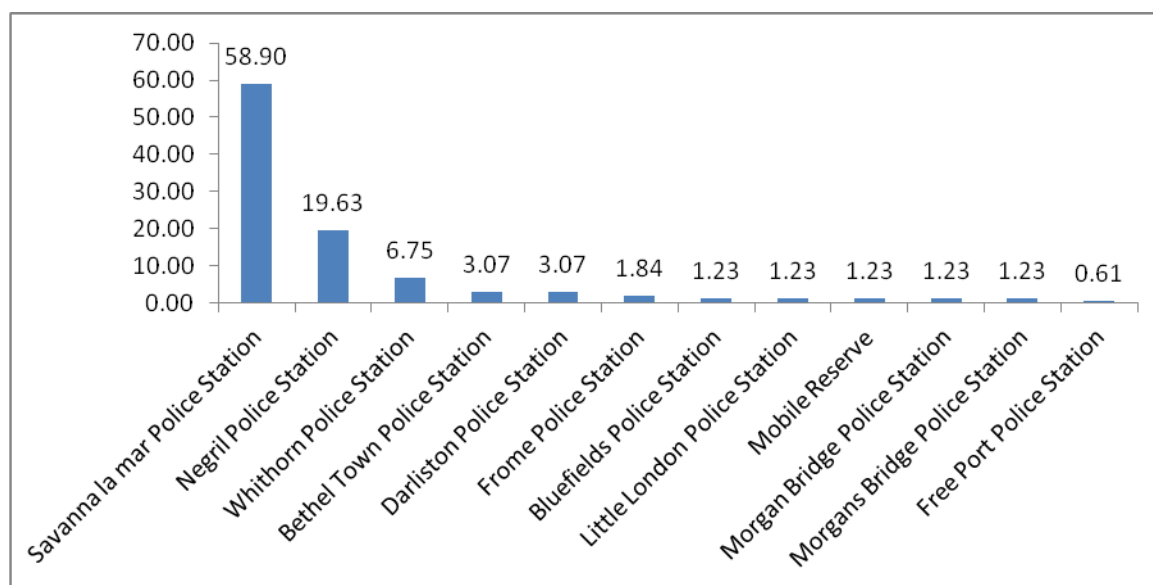
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Offensive Weapon	22	95.65%	1	4.35%	23	100.00%
Threat	13	72.22%	5	27.78%	18	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	9	56.25%	7	43.75%	16	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	9	90.00%	1	10.00%	10	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	9	100.00%
Possession of ganja	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	6	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	5	100.00%
Exposing goods for sale without a Jamaica Tourist Board licence	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%
Operating a furniture store without the required license from forestry department	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – offensive weapon with a total of 23 mentioned matters, 95.65% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was threat with 18 matters, the majority of which, roughly 72% were committed by males. Assault occasioning bodily harm, 56% of which was committed by males; rounds off the top three mentioned

offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed; like in the month of August males have dominated all offence categories. Females were however significant offenders of assault occasioning bodily harm (43.75%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Westmoreland using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 163 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 58.90%, which were brought before the Westmoreland Parish Court were reported at the Savanna-La-Mar Police Station. This was followed by the Negril Police Station which accounts for 19.63% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Whithorn Police Station with 6.75%. This

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

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics		
Bail		
N	Valid	42
	Missing	161
Mean		\$90,220.24
Std. Error of Mean		\$18,712.850
Median		\$30,000.00
Mode		\$30,000
Std. Deviation		\$121,273.127
Variance		14707171348.7
		22
Skewness		1.578
Std. Error of Skewness		.365
Range		\$399,750
Minimum		\$250
Maximum		\$400,000
Sum		\$3,789,250

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the month of September, 2017 was roughly \$90,220; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$30,000. The maximum figure was \$400,000 and the minimum \$250. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$121,273 indicates a wide variation in the bail figures for

the month. The skewness measure of 1.578 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was moderately positively skewed. This means that the majority of the bail amounts were low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics		
Last Appearance		
N	Valid	518
	Missing	2207
Mean		27.44
Median		24.00
Mode		5
Std. Deviation		23.895
Variance		570.978
Skewness		2.164
Std. Error of Skewness		.107
Range		154
Minimum		3
Maximum		157
Sum		14215

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance at the Westmoreland Parish Court is roughly 27 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 24 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 24 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and

the maximum value 157 days. The positive skewness of 2.16 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately moderately skewed. Most of the scores are low.

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

Statistics		
Active Charges		
N	Valid	1529
	Missing	1196
Mean		93.89
Median		70.00
Mode		49
Std. Deviation		75.993
Variance		5774.982
Skewness		1.155
Std. Error of Skewness		.063
Range		361
Minimum		1
Maximum		362
Sum		143554

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of the gross changes remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 94 days with a median of 70 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 49 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of September was roughly 362 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of

approximately 76 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 76 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		Bail Days	Custody Days
Descriptive Statistics			
N	Valid	1076	182
	Missing	1649	2543
Mean		209.05	159.52
Median		205.00	120.00
Mode		85 ^a	61 ^a
Std. Deviation		84.523	97.369
Variance		7144.210	9480.781
Skewness		.008	.486
Std. Error of Skewness		.075	.180
Range		335	345
Minimum		54	3
Maximum		389	348
Sum		224941	29032

The data in the table covers the period of October 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for persons granted bail was approximately 209 days with a standard deviation of roughly 85 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as of the end of September 2017 was 389 days with a minimum of 54 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 85 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those

appearing before Court as at the end of September was 348 days with a minimum of 3 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 61 days.

The St. Elizabeth Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

Table 1.0: Case Statistics for the month of September 2017

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
117	29	88	24.78%

For the month of September, the St. Elizabeth Parish Court had a total of 117 new cases of which 29 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 19 were disposed and 10 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 24.78%. There were 88 cases which originated in the month of September 2017, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 57. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 37.64% increase in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 8.16 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since the beginning of November are accounted for, September ended with a gross total number of 464 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 148.49%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 13% (52 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 148 disposed cases.

Table 2.0: Offence Statistics for the month of September 2017

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
170	35	135	20.58%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 170 new charges were entered at the St Elizabeth Court of which 35 or 21% were disposed of and 135 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 37% in the number of

charges, when compared to the month of August. Like with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September decreased by 14.90 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of November are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September is 639, a growth of roughly 17% (91 charges) when compared to the total active charges as at the end of August. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of September, 2017 was 121.91%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 121 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court is 117:170 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.45 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Case Types		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	2	1.2
	Committal Under Law Reform Fraudulent	14	8.3
	Indictments	78	45.9
	Petty Sessions	21	12.4
	RM Summary	45	26.5
	Tax Cases	10	5.9
	Total	170	100.0

Of the 170 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September 2017, 78 or approximately 46% were Indictments, followed by RM Summary matters with 45 or 26.5% and Petty Sessions with 21 or 12.4%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Under the Law Reform Fraudulent Transaction with 14 or 8.3%, Tax cases with 10 or 5.9% and Committal Proceedings with 2 or 1.2% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types was very similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments and RM Summary matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	33	19.4
Unlawful wounding	26	15.3
Armed with an offensive weapon	12	7.1
Malicious destruction of property	10	5.9
Threat	10	5.9
Knowingly Possessing Identity Information	6	3.5
Obtaining money by false pretenses	6	3.5

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Elizabeth Parish Court during the month of September, 2017; however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 19.4% of the offences, unlawful wounding with 15.3, armed with an offensive weapon with 7.1%, malicious destruction of property with 5.9%, threat with 5.9%, knowingly possessing identity information with 3.5% and obtaining money by false pretenses with 3.5 % of the total number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017. In the month of August 2017, assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and threat made up the top three offences in the Parish of St. Elizabeth.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	31.8%	30.8%
No Food Handlers Permit	13.6%	0.0%
Dealing in ganja	9.1%	0.0%

Of all charges disposed of during the month of September 2017, the majority; 7 or 31.8% was from the offence category, 'armed with an offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 31% of all

inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'no food handlers permit' with 3 or 13.6% of all charges followed by 'dealing in ganja' with 2 or 9.1% of all disposals for the month. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 0% respectively. For the previous month, the charges of malicious destruction of property, assault occasioning bodily harm and assault at common law accounted for the highest proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	3	13.63
Guilty plea	16	72.72
Not guilty	3	13.63
Total	22	100.0

The above table shows that the guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September 2017, with 16 or roughly 72.72% of total disposals, 3 or 13.63% were disposed of by not guilty verdict and 3 or 13.63% were disposed of by dismissal. In the previous month the not guilty verdict accounted for the largest proportion of disposals.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	31	23
Unlawful wounding	23	17
Threat	10	7.4
Malicious destruction of property	7	5.2
Knowingly Possessing Identity Information	6	4.4
Obtaining money by false pretenses	6	4.4
Illegal possession of ammunition	4	3

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm with 31 or 23%, followed by unlawful wounding with 23 or 17%. Threat with 10 or 7.4%, malicious destruction of property with 7 or 5.2% of all active charges, knowingly possessing identity information with 6 or 4.4%, obtaining money by false pretenses with 6 or 4.4% and illegal possession of ammunition with 4 or 3% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, threat, malicious destruction of property and unlawful wounding among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency with which different charges were mentioned in the St. Elizabeth Parish Court as at September 27, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 27, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	237	15.53
Threat	170	11.14
Unlawful wounding	170	11.14
Malicious destruction of property	105	6.88
Armed with an offensive weapon	89	5.83
Possession of ganja	46	3.01
Dealing in ganja	40	2.62
Simple larceny	29	1.90
Illegal possession of firearm	26	1.70
Receiving stolen property	19	1.25

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to September 27, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St Elizabeth Parish Court for as at September 27, 2017. At the top of the list

is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 237 mentions or 15.53% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – threat with 170 mentions, accounting for 11.14% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 170 or 11.14%, malicious destruction of property with 105 mentions or 6.88% of total and armed with an offensive weapon with 89 or 5.83%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 27, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at September 27 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Possession of forged documents	16	14.55
Unlawful wounding	14	12.73
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	9	8.18
Illegal possession of ammunition	6	5.45
Wounding with intent	6	5.45
Illegal possession of firearm	5	4.55
Assault occasioning bodily harm	4	3.64
Knowingly Possessing Identity Information	4	3.64

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to September 27, 2017

6.68% of the matters mentioned at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court as at September 27, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by possession of forged documents which accounted for 16 or 14.55% of the total. This was followed by unlawful wounding with 14 or 12.72% and sexual intercourse with person under 16 with 9 mentions or 8.18% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0c: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 27, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful wounding	3	27.27
Robbery with aggravation	2	18.18
Assaulting a female	1	9.09
House breaking and larceny	1	9.09
Larceny of cattle	1	9.09

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to September 27, 2017

0.67% of the matters mentioned at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court as at September 27, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by unlawful wounding which accounted for 3 or 27.27% of the total. This was followed by robbery with aggravation with 2 or 18.18%.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Resisting arrest	1	1	100.00%
Threat	6	3	50.00%
Disorderly conduct	3	1	33.33%
Unlawful wounding	17	3	17.65%
Malicious destruction of property	8	1	12.50%

The above table shows the three mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017 at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that

there are more active than disposed charges in the month. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – resisting arrest with a rate of 100%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there was 1 disposed charge. In other words there were 100% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of September, 2017. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for month of September 2017 at this court was 48.00% suggesting that taken as a whole there were more active than disposed charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September decreased by 20.83 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	0	0.00%
Rape	1	0	0.00%
Knowingly Possessing Identity Information	5	0	0.00%
Praedial larceny	2	0	0.00%
Illegal possession of ammunition	2	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is assault occasioning bodily harm with 14 active matters or 0.00% clearance rate, which resulted from 0 of these matters being disposed. Rounding off the top five are: rape, knowingly

possessing identity information, praedial larceny and illegal possession of ammunition all with respective clearance rates of 0%. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

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

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

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

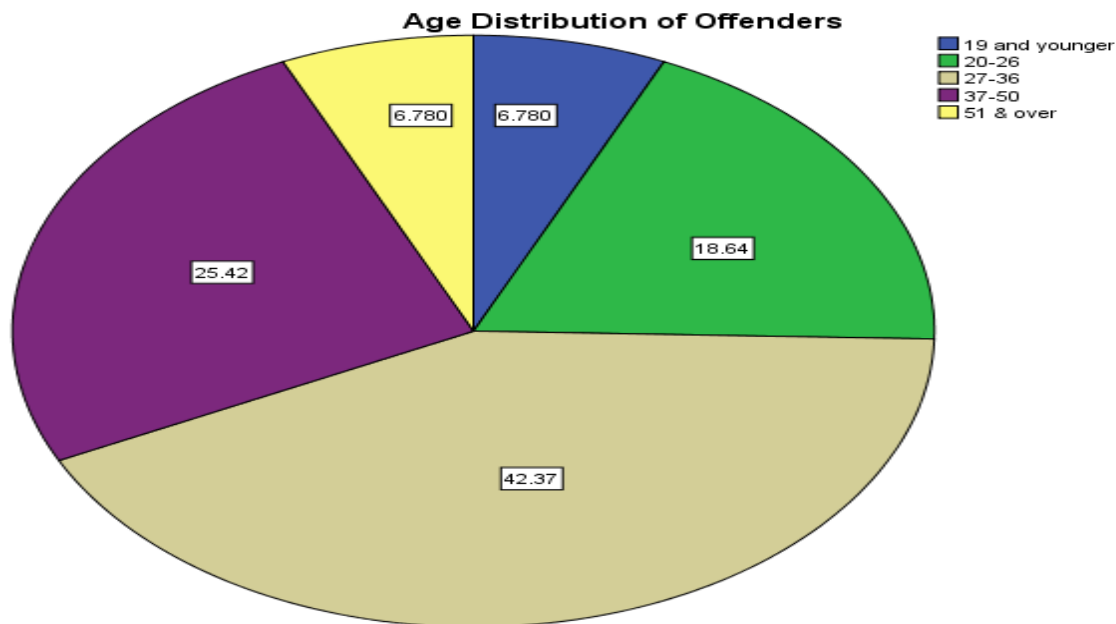
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Resolution anticipated	28	51.85
Bail application	22	40.74

Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) war	16	29.63
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As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September 2017 at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court. It is shown that 'resolution anticipated' with 28 matters or 51.85% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 22 or 40.74% of adjournments was as a result of a 'bail application'. The top three was rounded off by 'DNA' with 16 or 29.63%.

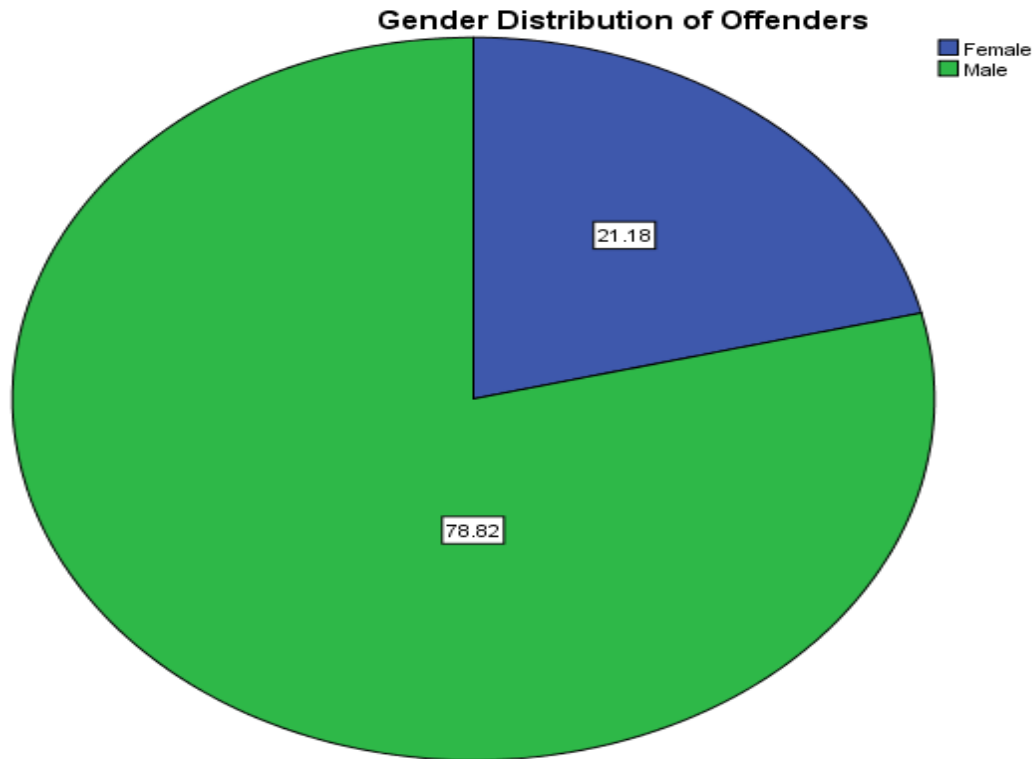
Case Demographic

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



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September 2017; the largest proportion, 42.37% were from the 27-36 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 37-50 age groups with 25.42%, 20-26 with 18.64% and the 51 years and over with 6.78%. The youngest age cohort 19 years and younger accounted for the lowest proportion with 6.78%. In the month of August, the dominant age group for offenders was between 27 and 36 years old with approximately 30% of all offenders, followed by the 37-50 also with 30%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 79% of the total while females accounted for approximately 21%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 89% to 11% male to female ratio.

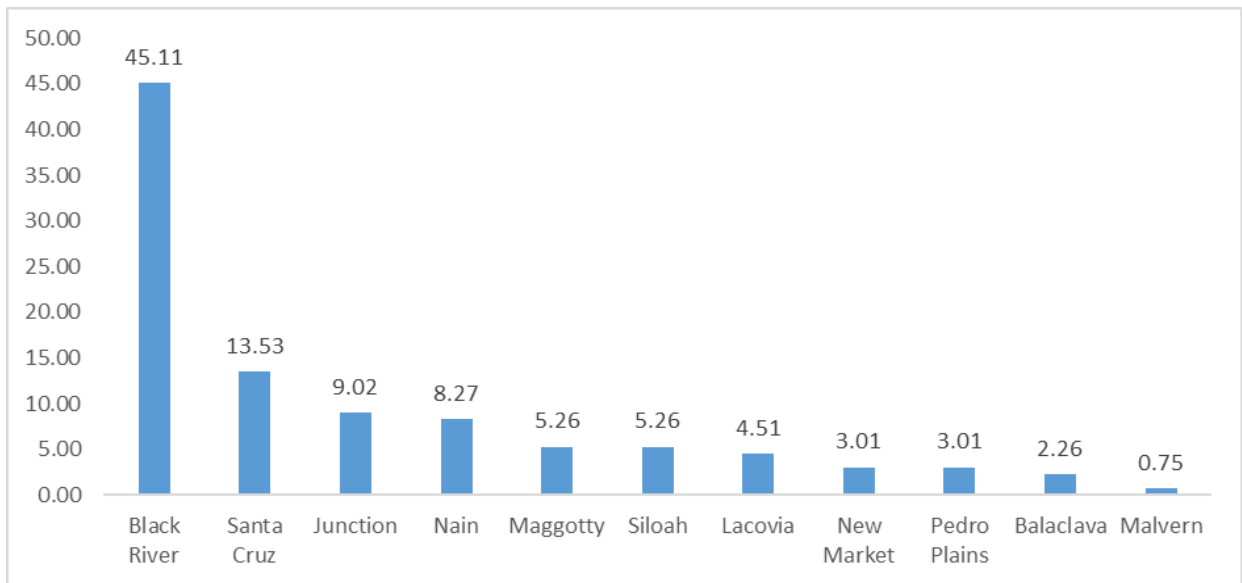
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Unlawful wounding	17	85.00%	3	15.00%	20	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	13	92.86%	1	7.14%	14	100.00%
Threat	7	77.78%	2	22.22%	9	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	8	88.89%	1	11.11%	9	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	9	100.00%		0.00%	9	100.00%
Knowingly Possessing Identity Information	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	5	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4	100.00%
Possession of ganja	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	100.00%
No Food Handlers Permit	1	25.00%	3	75.00%	4	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court for the month of September 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence –unlawful wounding with a total of 20 mentioned matters, 85% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was assault occasioning bodily harm with 14 matters; 93% were committed by males. Threat with 9, 78% of which was committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of August. Females were

however significant offenders of disorderly conduct (75.00%) and no food handlers permit (75.00%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. Elizabeth using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 133 records indicate that for the month of September 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 45.11%, which were brought before the St. Elizabeth Parish Court, were reported in Black River. This was followed by the Santa Cruz Police Station which accounts for 13.53% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Junction Police Station with 9.02%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

Table 13.0: Bail payment for the month of September 2017

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$160,617.28
Std. Error of Mean	\$23,349.925
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$210,149.326
Variance	44162739197.5
	31
Skewness	1.920
Std. Error of Skewness	.267
Range	\$790,000
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$800,000
Sum	\$13,010,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St. Elizabeth Parish Court for the month of September 2017 was roughly \$160,617; however, the most frequently occurring figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$800,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$210,149 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 1.92 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was moderately skewed with the majority of the bail amounts being at the low end of the scale.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	40.13
Median	23.00
Mode	5
Std. Deviation	38.616
Variance	1491.203
Skewness	1.624
Std. Error of Skewness	.095
Range	266
Minimum	2
Maximum	268
Sum	26283

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to September 27, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the St. Elizabeth Parish Court is roughly 40 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 39 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 39 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 268 days. The positive skewness of 1.62 indicates that the distribution of the scores is moderately positively skewed; slightly more of the scores are at the low end of the scale.

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

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	110.70
Median	91.00
Mode	18
Std. Deviation	82.734
Variance	6844.852
Skewness	.650
Std. Error of Skewness	.072
Range	374
Minimum	1
Maximum	375
Sum	126642

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to September 27, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of all the charges remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 111 days with a median of 91 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 18 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of September was roughly 375 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 83 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 83 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	187.97	146.59
Median	201.00	169.00
Mode	230	169 ^a
Std. Deviation	98.446	79.274
Variance	9691.521	6284.294
Skewness	.022	-.126
Std. Error of Skewness	.104	.264
Range	583	335
Minimum	15	3
Maximum	598	338
Sum	103573	12167

The data in the table covers the period of November 9, 2016 to September 27, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 188 days with a standard deviation of roughly 98 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September, 2017 was 598 days with a minimum of 3 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 230 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before court as at the end of September was 338 days with a minimum of 3 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 169 days.

The St. Mary Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
102	29	73	28.43%

For the month of September, 2017 the St. Mary Parish Court had a total of 102 new cases of which 29 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 23 were disposed and 6 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 28.43%. There were 73 cases which originated in the month of September, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 67. When compared to the month of August, 2017 there is a 11.30% decrease in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 13.30 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since the beginning of October are accounted for, September ended with a gross total number of 456

cases still active and a case clearance rate of 220.83%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 5% (21 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 221 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
146	35	111	23.97%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017 a total of 146 new charges were entered at the St Mary Court of which 35 or 23.97% were disposed of and 111 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 0% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September decreased by 16.44 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of October are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September is 691, an increase of roughly 11% (71 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August. The gross clearance rate for charges

as at the end of September, 2017 was 160.64%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 161 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court is 102:146 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.26 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	40	27.4
	Indictments	72	49.3
	Miscellaneous	1	.7
	Petty Sessions	18	12.3
	Summary	10	6.8
	Tax Cases	5	3.4
	Total	146	100.0

Of the 146 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September, 2017 the majority, 72 or approximately 49.3% were Indictments, followed by Committal Proceedings with 40 or 27.4% and Petty Sessions with 18 or 12.3%. On the lower end of the spectrum Summary Matters with 10 or 6.8%, Tax cases with 5 or 3.4% and Miscellaneous 1 or 0.7% made the lowest

contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. Tax cases experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 100%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Unlawful wounding	22	15.1
Abstracting electricity	19	13
Assault occasioning bodily harm	15	10.3
Threat	12	8.2
Rape	9	6.2
Malicious destruction of property	6	4.1
Kidnapping at Common Law	5	3.4

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Mary Parish Court during the month of September, 2017 however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; unlawful wounding which accounted for 15.1% of the offences, abstracting electricity with 13%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 10.3%, threat with 8.2%, rape with 6.2%, malicious destruction of property with 4.1% and kidnapping at common law with 3.4% of the total number of offences filed for the month.

As was the case for the month of August, 2017, abstracting electricity and unlawful wounding remain among the top three offences in the Parish of St. Mary. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of September were somewhat similar to those recorded in August.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Abstracting electricity	37.9%	0.0%
Unlawful wounding	24.1%	0.0%
Assault at common law	6.9%	0.0%

Of the 29 charges disposed of for the month of September, 2017 the majority, 11 or 37.90% was from the offence category, 'abstracting electricity'. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'unlawful wounding' with 7 or 24.1% of all charges and 'assault at common law' with 2 or 6.9% of all disposals for the month. There were no corresponding inactive charges respectively. For the previous month the list was comprised of abstracting electricity, unlawful wounding and assault occasioning bodily harm.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	7	24.13
Guilty plea	14	48.27
Mediated settlement	8	27.58
Total	29	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September, 2017 with 14 or roughly 48% of total disposal methods. The second most common method of disposal was mediated settlement with 8 or 27.58%. Dismissed with 7 or 24.13% rounds off all the methods of disposal for the month. In the previous month, guilty plea accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Unlawful wounding	15	13.5
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	12.6
Rape	9	8.1
Abstracting electricity	8	7.2
Threat	6	5.4
Kidnapping at Common Law	5	4.5
Malicious destruction of property	5	4.5

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was unlawful wounding with 15 or 13.5%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 14 or 12.6%, followed by rape with 9 or 8.1%, abstracting electricity with 8 or 7.2%. These charges are followed by threat with 6 or 5.4% and kidnapping at common law with 5 or 4.5% of all active charges. malicious destruction of property with 4 or 4.6% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw unlawful wounding, assault occasioning bodily harm, abstracting electricity and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the St. Mary Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges

occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Abstracting electricity	248	13.83
Unlawful wounding	226	12.60
Threat	201	11.21
Assault occasioning bodily harm	175	9.76
Malicious destruction of property	73	4.07
Possession of ganja	67	3.74
Dealing in ganja	50	2.79
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	45	2.51
Disorderly conduct	36	2.01
Assault at common law	32	1.78

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

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St Mary Parish Court as at September 29, 2017. At the top of the list is abstracting electricity with a lead of 248 mentions or 13.83% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 226 mentions, accounting for 12.60% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 201 or 11.21%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 175 mentions or 9.76% of total and malicious destruction of property with 73 or 4.07%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 29, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful wounding	30	16.67
Assault occasioning bodily harm	24	13.33
Abstracting electricity	16	8.89
Simple larceny	16	8.89
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	11	6.11

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to September 29, 2017

8.88% of the matters mentioned at the St. Mary Parish Court as at September 29, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by unlawful wounding which accounted for 30 or 16.67% of the total. This was followed by assault occasioning bodily harm with 24 or 13.33% and abstracting electricity with 16 mentions or 8.89% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0c: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 29, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Conspiracy to export ganja	5	9.26
Taking steps preparatory to export ganja	5	9.26
Possession of ganja	5	9.26

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to September 29, 2017

2.66% of the matters mentioned at the St. Mary Parish Court as at September 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The top three charges were accounted for by

conspiracy to export ganja (9.26%), taking steps preparatory to export ganja (9.26%) and possession of ganja (9.26%).

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Abstracting electricity	8	23	287.50%
Threat	6	14	233.33%
Disorderly conduct	1	2	200.00%
Possession of ganja	2	4	200.00%
Larceny as a servant	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the four mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017 at the St. Mary Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – abstracting electricity with a rate of 287.50%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were roughly 2.8 disposed charges. In other words there were 287% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the

month of September, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- threat with 233.33%, disorderly conduct with 200%, possession of ganja with 200% and larceny as a servant with 100% more disposed than active charges. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court was 68.10% suggesting that taken as a whole there were more active than disposed charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were mostly different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September increased by approximately 7.23 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Dealing in ganja	3	1	33.33%
Unlawful wounding	24	6	25.00%
Malicious destruction of property	2	0	0.00%
Abusive and calumnious language	1	0	0.00%
Assault at common law	3	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'dealing in ganja' with 3 active matters or 33.33% clearance rate, which resulted from 1 of these matters being disposed; this is followed by unlawful wounding with 25%. Malicious

destruction of property with 0.0%; abusive and calumnious language with 0.0% and assault at common law with 0.0%, rounds off the top five. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
18	17	0.06%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 18 trial dates set for the month of September, 2017 at the St. Mary Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 1% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

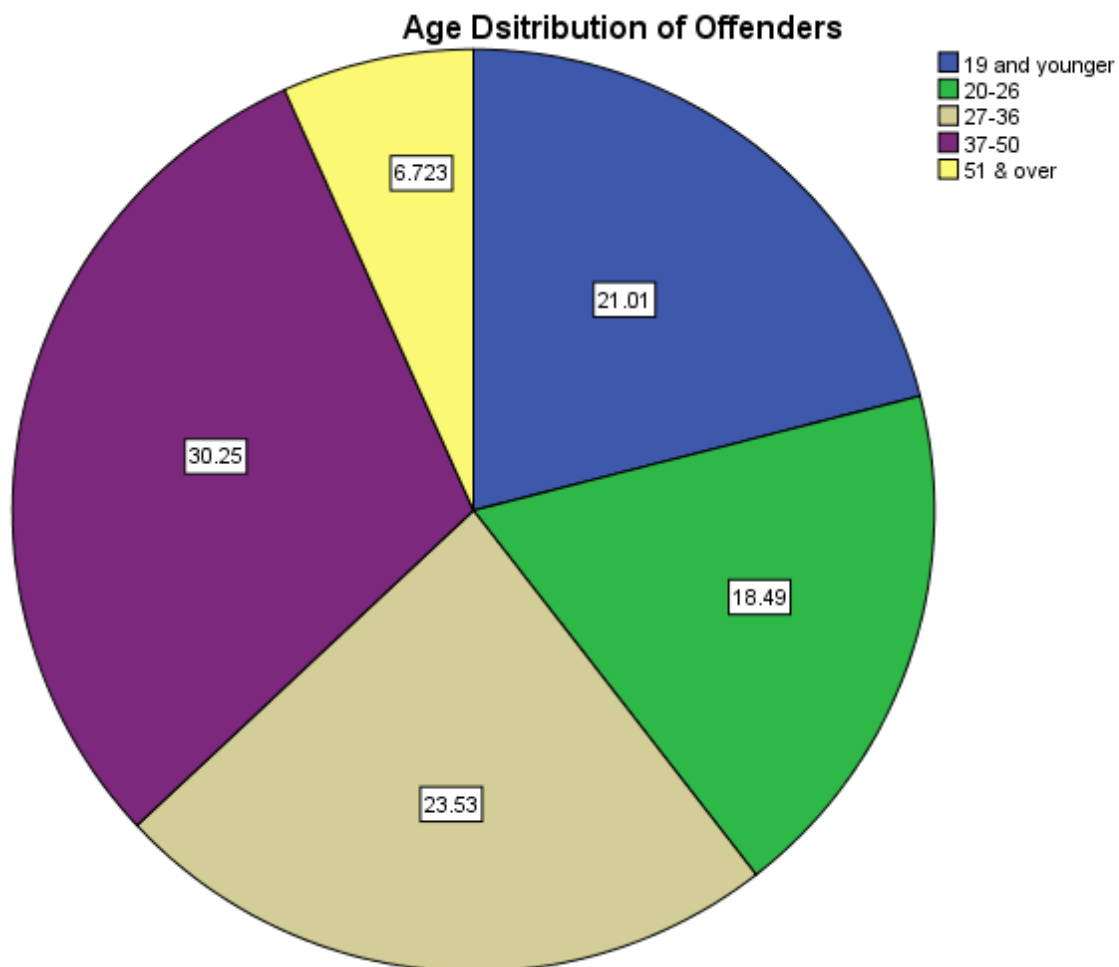
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Transferred	13	21.31
No evidence offered	12	19.67
File to be completed	10	16.39

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017 at the St. Mary Parish Court. It is shown that 'transferred' with 13 matters or 21.31% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 12 or 19.67% of adjournments was as a result of no evidence offered. The top three was rounded off by 'file to be completed' with 10 or 16.39%.

Case Demographic

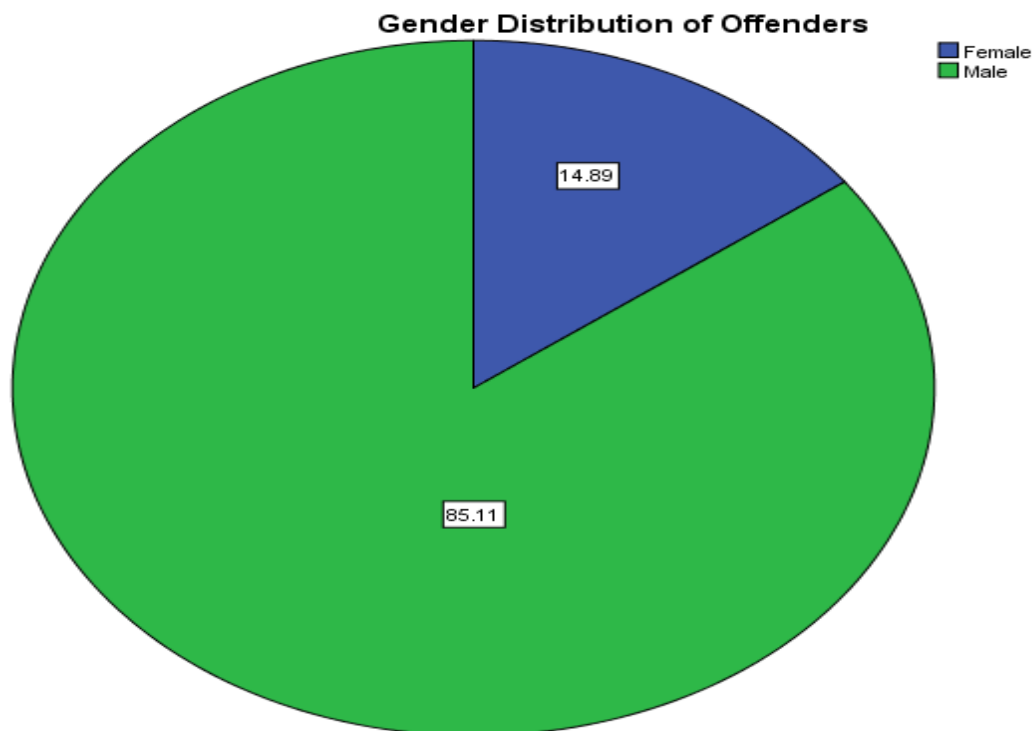
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of September, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 30.25% were between the ages of 37 and 50 years old. This category is followed by the 27-36 age group categories with 23.53%, the 19 years and younger age groups with 21.01% and the 20-26 years old with 18.49%.

The oldest age cohort 51 years and older in the distribution accounted for the lowest proportions with 6.72%. In the month of August, the dominant age groups for offenders were between 27 and 36 years old with 33% and 37 and 50 with 25% of all offenders.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for 85.11% of the total while females accounted for 14.89%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 75% to 25% male to female ratio.

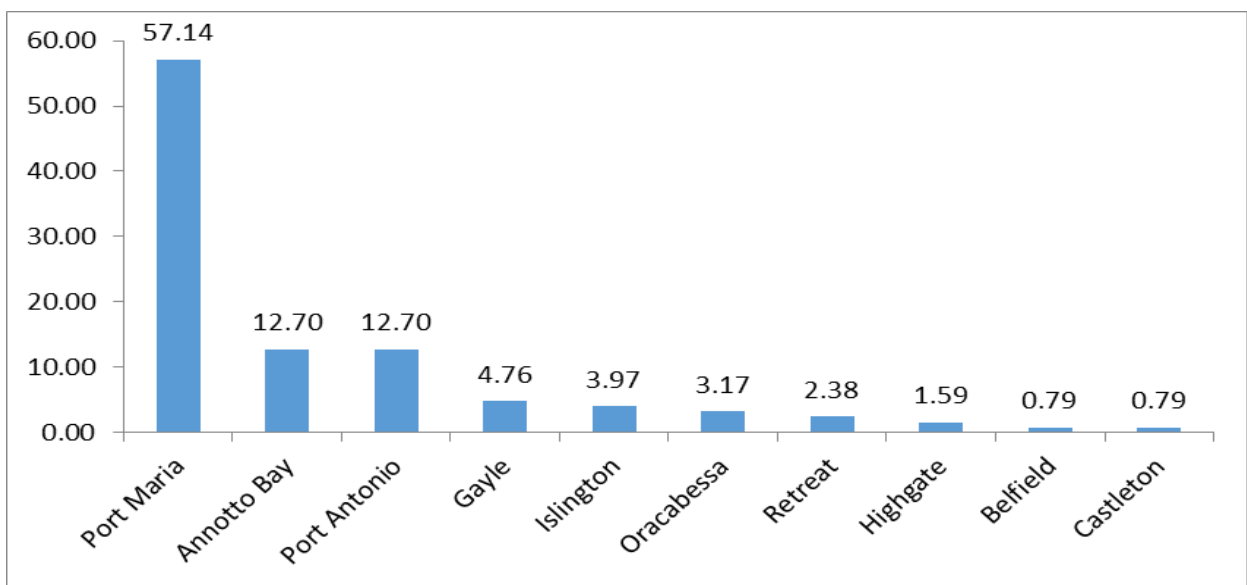
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Abstracting electricity	20	64.52%	11	35.48%	31	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	24	80.00%	6	20.00%	30	100.00%
Threat	15	75.00%	5	25.00%	20	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	73.68%	5	26.32%	19	100.00%
Rape	9	100.00%		0.00%	9	100.00%
Robbery with aggravation	7	87.50%	1	12.50%	8	100.00%
Possession of ganja	4	66.67%	2	33.33%	6	100.00%
Kidnapping at Common Law	5	100.00%		0.00%	5	100.00%
Vending without a licence	4	100.00%		0.00%	4	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Mary Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – abstracting electricity with a total of 31 mentioned matters, 64.52% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful wounding with 30 matters, the majority of which, roughly 80% were committed by males. Threat with 20; 75% of which were committed by males rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of

August where males have dominated all offence categories. Females were however noticeable offenders in the offence ‘abstracting electricity’ (35%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. Mary using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 126 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, 57.14%, which were brought before the St. Mary Parish Court were reported in Port Maria. This was followed by the Annotto Bay Police Station which accounts for 12.70% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Port Antonio Bay Police Station with 12.70%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$50,675.68
Std. Error of Mean	\$2,398.098
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$20,629.217
Variance	425564605.702
Skewness	5.603
Std. Error of Skewness	.279
Range	\$170,000
Minimum	\$30,000
Maximum	\$200,000
Sum	\$3,750,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St. Mary Parish Court for the month of September, 2017 was roughly \$53,100; however the most frequently occurring figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$200,000 and the minimum \$30,000. A relatively small standard deviation of approximately \$20,629 indicates a small variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 5.60 shows that the distribution of bail amounts was highly skewed with the majority of the distribution being low bail amounts.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	30.83
Median	24.00
Mode	3
Std. Deviation	26.547
Variance	704.736
Skewness	1.024
Std. Error of Skewness	.091
Range	120
Minimum	2
Maximum	122
Sum	22105

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the St. Mary Parish Court is roughly 31 days with a relatively moderate standard deviation of approximately 27 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 27 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does not vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 122 days. The positive skewness of 1.02 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately normally distributed; most of the scores are similar to mean.

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

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	116.37
Median	92.00
Mode	10
Std. Deviation	91.935
Variance	8452.102
Skewness	.755
Std. Error of Skewness	.065
Range	364
Minimum	1
Maximum	365
Sum	165822

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of the charges remaining active as at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 116 days with a median of 92 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 10 days. The highest age for a charge as at the end of September was roughly 365 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 92 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active cases vary from the mean by an average of 92 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	212.24	53.17
Median	214.00	25.00
Mode	183	2
Std. Deviation	107.998	78.219
Variance	11663.546	6118.248
Skewness	.038	2.446
Std. Error of Skewness	.066	.134
Range	520	395
Minimum	2	1
Maximum	522	396
Sum	290133	17598

The data in the table covers the period of October 5, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows that the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 212 days with a standard deviation of roughly 108 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean and is therefore within a relatively narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September 2017 was 522 days with a minimum of 2 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 183 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of September was 396 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 2 days.

The Hanover Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
83	41	42	49.39%

For the month of September, the Hanover Parish Court had a total of 83 new cases of which 41 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 41 were disposed and 0 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 49.39%. There were 42 cases which originated in the month of September, 2017 still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 67. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 11.70% decrease in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by a 20.67 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since October, 2016 are accounted for, September 2017 ended with a gross total number of 314 cases

still active and a case clearance rate of 225.48%. This constitutes a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 8% (27 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more disposed than active matters at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 225 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
117	56	61	47.86%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 117 new charges were entered at the Hanover Parish Court of which 56 or 47.86% were disposed of and 61 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 20% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. As with the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September increased by 21.01 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of October, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September is 431 449, a growth of roughly -4% (-18 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August. The gross clearance

rate for charges as at the end of September, 2017 was 193.97%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 194 were disposed.

Collectively, these results suggest that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court was 83:117 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.40 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	7	6.0
	Indictments	50	42.7
	Petty Sessions	17	14.5
	RM Summary	43	36.8
	Total	117	100.0

Of the 117 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September, 2017, the majority, 50 or approximately 42.7% were Indictments, followed by RM Summary matters with 43 or 36.8%, Petty Sessions with 17 or 14.5% and Committal Proceedings with 7 or 6.0% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types were very similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments and RM Summary accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Committal

Proceedings experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 50%.

Offence Types

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage
Unlawful wounding	18	15.4
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	16	13.7
Failure to have fishing identification	9	7.7
Threat	6	5.1
Assault at common law	5	4.3
Fishing without a license	5	4.3
Indecent language	5	4.3

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Hanover Parish Court during the month of September, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; unlawful wounding which accounted for 15.4% of the offences, with assault occasioning actual bodily harm 13.7%, failure to have fishing identification with 7.7%, threat with 5.1%, assault at common law with 4.3%, fishing without a licence with 4.3% and indecent language with 4.1% of the total number of offences filed for the month.

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

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Failure to have fishing identification	16.1%	0.0%
Unlawful wounding	16.1%	0.0%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	12.5%	0.0%

Of the 56 charges disposed of for the month of September, 2017, the majority, 9 or 16.1% was from the offence category, 'failure to have fishing identification'. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was 'unlawful wounding' with 9 or 16.1% of all charges followed by 'assault occasioning actual bodily harm' with 7 or 12.5% of all disposals for the month. There were no corresponding inactive charges respectively. For

the previous month, assault occasioning actual bodily, armed with an offensive weapon and malicious destruction of property accounted for the highest proportion of charges disposed.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	1	1.96
Guilty Verdict	34	66.66
Not guilty	16	31.37
Total	51	100.0

The above table shows that guilty verdict accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September, 2017, with 34 or roughly 67% of total disposal methods, another 31.37% were disposed by the not guilty verdict and 1.96% was dismissals. In the previous month, guilty verdict also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	9	14.8
Unlawful wounding	9	14.8
Threat	6	9.8
Possession of identity information	5	8.2
Indecent language	4	6.6
Possession of ganja	4	6.6
Assault at common law	3	4.9

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 9 or 14.8%, unlawful wounding with 9 or 14.8%, threat with 6 or 9.8%, possession of identity information with 5 or 8.2%, indecent language with 4 or 6.6%, possession of ganja with 4 or 6.6% and assault at common law with 3 or 4.9% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw threat, unlawful wounding and assault occasioning bodily harm among the top seven charge type remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the Hanover Parish Court as at September 29, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Unlawful wounding	170	12.10
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	162	11.53
Threat	109	7.76
Malicious destruction of property	90	6.41
Possession of ganja	84	5.98
Armed with an offensive weapon	72	5.12
Dealing in ganja	63	4.48
Assault occasioning bodily harm	45	3.20
Indecent language	40	2.85
Assault at common law	34	2.42

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Hanover Parish Court as at September 29, 2017. At the top of the list is unlawful wounding with 170 mentions or 12.10% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 162 mentions, accounting for 11.53% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Threat with 109

or 7.76%, malicious destruction of property with 90 mentions or 6.41% of total and possession of ganja with 84 or 5.98%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 29, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	3	15.79
Murder	3	15.79
Rape	3	15.79
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	3	15.79
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2	10.53

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to September 29, 2017

1.32% of the matters mentioned at the Hanover Parish Court as at September 29, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top four charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by sexual intercourse with person under 16 which accounted for 3 or 15.79% of

the total. This was followed by murder with 3 or 15.79% and rape with 3 mention or 15.79% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9a.0: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Abusive and calumnious language	1	2	200.00%
Breach of Noise Abatement Act	1	1	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	1	1	100.00%
Simple larceny	2	2	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	7	7	100.00%

The above table shows the four mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017 at the Hanover Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – abusive and calumnious language with a rate of 200%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 2 disposed charges. In other words there were 200% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month.

The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- breach of noise abatement act with 100% more disposed than active charges, disorderly conduct with 100%; simple larceny with 100% and unlawful wounding with 100% rounds off the top five. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court was 68.09% suggesting that taken as a whole there were less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were not similar to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September increased by approximately 14.83 percentage points.

Table 9b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Indecent language	3	1	33.33%
House breaking and larceny	1	0	0.00%
Child abuse	2	0	0.00%
Assaulting a female	1	0	0.00%
Possession of ganja	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'indecent language' with 3 active matters or a 33% clearance rate, which resulted from 1 of these matters being disposed. Rounding off the top five are: house breaking and larceny, child

abuse, assaulting a female and possession of ganja all with clearance rates of 0% respectively.

These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0 Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial date certainty
9	4	56%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to therefore the closer the result is to 1, the better it is. There were 9 trial date set for the month of September, 2017 at the Hanover Parish Court and at the date of the preparation of this report 56% of the dates set were adhered to.

Most common reasons for adjournment

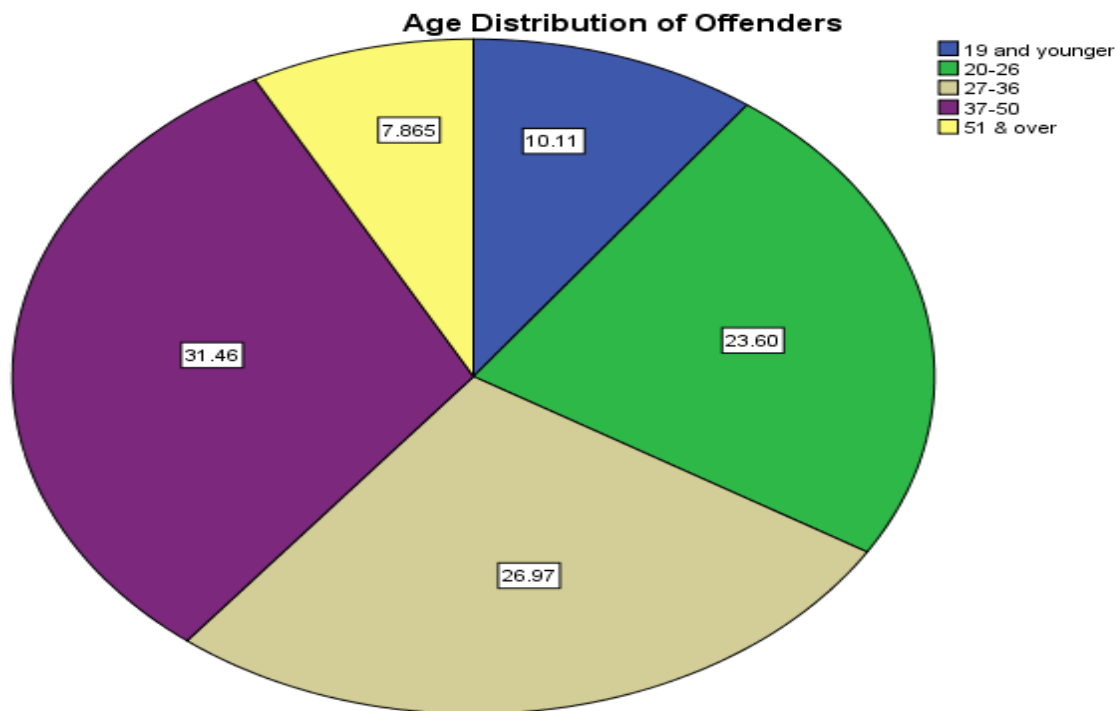
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	18	23.68%
No evidence offered	15	19.74%
Sentencing	9	11.84%

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September 2017 at the Hanover Parish Court. It is shown that 'continuance' with 18 matters or 23.68% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 15 or 17.74% of adjournments was as a result of 'no evidence offered'. The top three was rounded off by 'sentencing' with 9 or 11.84%.

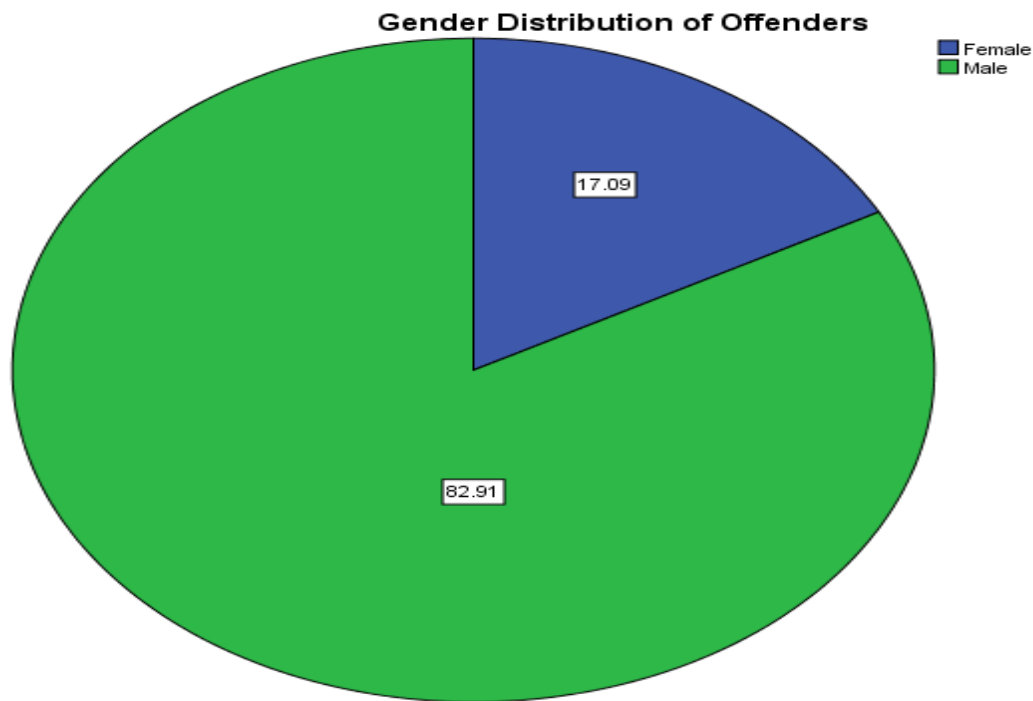
Case Demographic

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



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 31.46% were from the 37-50 age cohorts. This category is followed by the 27-36 age groups with 26.97%, the 20-26 age groups with 23.60% and the 19 years and younger with 10.11%. The oldest age group 51 years and over accounted for the lowest proportion with 7.86%. In the month of August the dominant age group for offenders was between 20 and 26 years old with roughly 41% of all offenders, followed by the 27-36 with approximately 32%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 83% of the total while females accounted for approximately 17%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 76% to 24% male to female ratio.

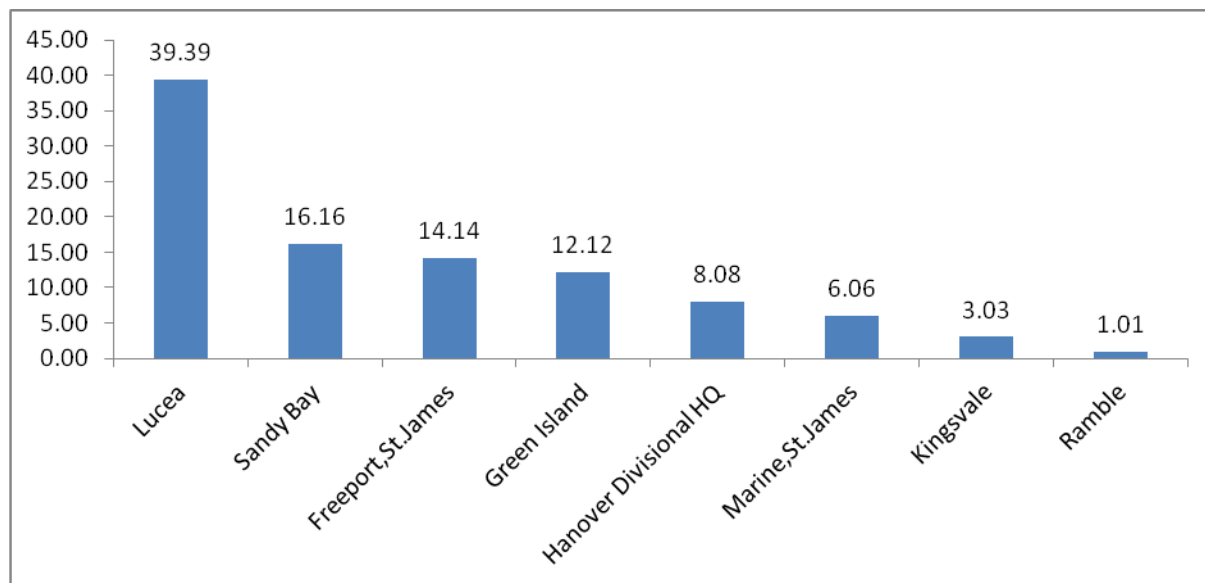
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Column1	Male		Female		Total	
Charge	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Unlawful wounding	12	85.71%	2	14.29%	14	100.00%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	10	76.92%	3	23.08%	13	100.00%
Assault at common law	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	100.00%
Indecent language	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	4	100.00%
Threat	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%
Simple larceny	3	75.00%	1	25.00%	4	100.00%
Possession of identity information	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%
Abusive and calumnious language	2	66.67%	1	33.33%	3	100.00%
No fishing ID card	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Hanover Parish Court for the month of September. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – unlawful wounding with a total of 14 mentioned matters, 86% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 13 matters, 77% of which were committed by males. Assault at common law with 5, 100% of which were committed by males; rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the

month of August where males have dominated most offence categories. Females were however significant offenders of the charge 'indecent language' (57.14%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Hanover using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 99 records indicate that for the month of September 2017, the majority of criminal matters, 39.39%, which were brought before the Hanover Parish Court, were reported in Lucea. This was followed by the sandy bay Police Station which accounts for 16% of total matters reported. The top three was rounded off by the Freeport Police Station with 14.14%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics		
Bail		
N	Valid	7
	Missing	110
Mean		\$77,142.86
Std. Error of Mean		\$32,290.665
Median		\$15,000.00
Mode		\$10,000 ^a
Std. Deviation		\$85,433.070
Variance		7298809523.81
		0
Skewness		.527
Std. Error of Skewness		.794
Range		\$195,000
Minimum		\$5,000
Maximum		\$200,000
Sum		\$540,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Hanover Parish Court for the month of September, 2017 was roughly \$77,142; however the most frequently occurring figure was \$100,000. The maximum figure was \$200,000 and the minimum \$5,000. A relatively large standard deviation of approximately \$85,433 indicates a wide variation in the bail figures for the month. The positive skewness measure of 0.527 shows that distribution was approximately normally distributed, the bail amounts were similar to the mean.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics		
Last Appearance		
N	Valid	459
	Missing	976
Mean		49.38
Median		30.00
Mode		22
Std. Deviation		52.234
Variance		2728.407
Skewness		2.432
Std. Error of Skewness		.114
Range		275
Minimum		6
Maximum		281
Sum		22667

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the Hanover Parish Court is roughly 49 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 52 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series is 52 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 does vary widely. The minimum value in the range was 6 days and the maximum value 281 days. The moderate positive skewness value of 2.43 indicates that most of the scores were low.

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

Statistics		
Active Charges		
N	Valid	930
	Missing	505
Mean		93.12
Median		71.00
Mode		28
Std. Deviation		76.643
Variance		5874.111
Skewness		1.118
Std. Error of Skewness		.080
Range		332
Minimum		1
Maximum		333
Sum		86606

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 93 days with a median of 71 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 28 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of September was roughly 333 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 77 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 77 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics			
Descriptive Statistics		Bail Days	Custody Days
N	Valid	805	39
	Missing	630	1396
Mean		173.35	214.00
Median		170.00	214.00
Mode		90	214
Std. Deviation		88.012	85.233
Variance		7746.159	7264.632
Skewness		.303	-.904
Std. Error of Skewness		.086	.378
Range		551	293
Minimum		9	18
Maximum		560	311
Sum		139549	8346

The data in the table covers the period of October 20, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows that the average numbers of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 173 days with a standard deviation of roughly 88 days; which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary greatly around the mean, and are therefore within a narrow range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September 2017 was 560 days with a minimum of 9 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 90 days. The maximum number of days accumulated for those appearing before Court as at the end of September was 311 days with a minimum of 18 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 214 days.

The St. Catherine Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the period of September 01st to 30st, 2017 for the St. Catherine Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
347	114	233	32.85%

For the month of September, 2017 the St. Catherine Parish Court had a total of 347 new cases filed, of which 114 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 103 were disposed and 11 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a disposal rate of 32.85%. There were 233 cases which originated in the month of September, 2017 which were still active at the end of the month, a marginal increase of 1.25% when compared to the month of August, 2017.

When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a roughly 2.88% decrease in the number of new cases for September, 2017, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month yet again decreased, this time by 8.51 percentage points when compared to the month of August, 2017. When cases originating since the beginning of September, 2016 are accounted for, August, 2017 ended with a gross total number of 1102 cases still active and a case clearance rate of

329.53%. This constitutes an increase in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 0.18%, when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August, 2017. The case clearance rate suggests that there were significantly more matters disposed than active as at the end of September, 2017, judging from matters originating since September, 2016. In particular, for every 100 active cases there are roughly 330 disposed cases, when matters originating since September, 2016 are accounted for. By any measure, this is quite a commendable clearance rate.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
502	138	364	27.49%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 474 new charges were entered at the St. Catherine Court of which 138 or 27.49% were disposed and 364 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 6.57% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August, 2017. The disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September decreased by 11.39 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of August, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges

remaining active at the end of September, 2017 is 1744, an increase of roughly 1.45% (25 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August, 2017.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court is 330:474 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.44 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

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

Case Types	Frequency	Percentage
Committal Proceedings	53	10.6
Indictments	150	29.9
Petty Sessions	81	16.1
Summary matters	205	40.8
tax cases	13	2.6
Total	502	100.0

502 charges were brought before the St. Catherine Parish Court for the month of September, 2017, 205 or approximately 40.8% were Summary matters, followed by Indictments with 150 or 29.9% and Petty Sessions with 81 or 16.1%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 53 or 10.6% and tax cases with 13 or 2.6% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types was

quite similar to that of the previous month which saw Summary matters, Indictments and Petty Sessions matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order.

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

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	72	14.34
Unlawful wounding	39	7.77
Assault occasioning bodily harm	31	6.18
Threats	22	4.38
Malicious destruction of property	21	4.18
Possession of ganja	15	2.99
Exposing goods for sale	13	2.59

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Catherine Parish Court during the month of September, 2017 however the seven dominant ones are shown in the table above. These were lead by possession of an offensive weapon and unlawful wounding which accounted for 14.34% and 7.77% respectively of the total number of offences. These are followed by assault occasioning bodily harm and threats with 4.38% and 2.99% respectively, malicious destruction of property and possession of ganja with 4.18% and 2.99% respectively while exposing goods for sale with 2.59% rounds off the list.

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

Disposal rates for charges

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

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	37.97	38.50
Exposing goods for sale	7.26	15.40
Illegal possession of firearm	5.65	7.70
Shooting with intent	4.84	7.70
Assault occasioning bodily harm	4.84	7.70

Of all 502 charges originating in the month of September, 2017 which were disposed, the majority, 46 or roughly 37.97% was from the offence category, 'possession of offensive weapon'. This category also accounted for 38.50% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was 'exposing goods for sale' with 9 or 7.26% followed by illegal possession of firearm with 7 or 5.65%, and 'shooting with intent' and assault occasioning bodily each with 4.84% of all disposals for the period. The corresponding proportions of the 50 charges originating

in the month which became inactive were 15.40% were for possession of offensive weapon and 7.70% each for illegal possession of a firearm, shooting with intent and assault occasioning bodily harm. The distributions of the dominant charges which were disposed and became inactive in the previous five months are markedly similar.

Most Common Method of Disposal

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

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Dismissed	12	6.90
Guilty plea	116	66.67
Mediated settlement	21	12.07
Transferred	25	14.37

The above table shows that from the data available, guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September, with 116 or roughly 66.67% of all disposal methods. The second most common method of disposal were matters transferred to either the Supreme Court or other Parish Courts with 25 or 14.37% followed by 'mediated settlements' with 21 or 12.07% of the total. Next was matters dismissed with 12 or

6.90% of the total disposals. In the previous six months, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods at the St. Catherine Parish Court.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Unlawful wounding	34	13.15
Assault occasioning bodily harm	25	9.48
Possession of offensive weapon	21	8.26
Malicious destruction of property	16	4.89
Threats	20	3.36
Disorderly conduct	14	2.75
Possession of ganja	10	2.47

Among the charges originating in the month of September, 2017, the category which accounted for the largest proportion of charges remaining active at the end of the month was unlawful wounding with 34 or 13.15% of the total, followed by assault occasioning bodily harm and possession of offensive weapon with 9.48% and 8.26% respectively. Malicious destruction of property with 16 or 4.89% of all active charges, disorderly conduct with 14 or 2.75% and possession of ganja with 10 or 2.47% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest

proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw four of these top seven charges, among those originating in the previous month which was still active at the end.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

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

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

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	1228	17.98

Assault occasioning bodily harm	564	8.26
Unlawful wounding	401	5.87
Threat	366	5.36
Exposing goods for sale	361	5.29
Abstracting electricity	247	3.62
Malicious destruction of property	241	3.53
Illegal possession of firearm	177	2.59
Possession of ganja	173	2.53

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at the month of September, 2017. At the top of the list is possession of offensive weapon with a 1228 mentions or 17.98% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning bodily harm with 564 mentions, accounting for 8.26% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval as at the end of the month. Unlawful wounding with 401 or 5.87%, threat with 366 mentions or 5.36% of total and exposing goods for sale with 361 or 5.29%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at the end of September, 2017.

Charges mentioned with a frequency of between 0 and 5 times for the month of September, 2017 account for 94.36% of the total number of charges mentioned.

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

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	28	0.39
Sexual intercourse with persons under 16 years	19	0.26
House breaking and larceny	16	0.22
Possession of ganja	14	0.19
Simple larceny	14	0.19

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

5.06% of the matters mentioned at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at August 31, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 28 or 0.39% of the total. This was followed by sexual intercourse with a person under 16 years with 19 or 0.26% and house breaking and larceny with 16 or 0.22% of the total number of mentions. Possession of ganja and simple larceny with 0.19% each of the total rounds of the top five charges which have been mentioned in the 6-9 times interval.

Table 8.0C: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 30, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	5	0.07
Malicious destruction of property	4	0.06
Murder	4	0.06

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to September 30, 2017

0.06% of the matters mentioned at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at September 30, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the top two charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by assault occasioning bodily harm with 5 or 0,07% of the total number of mentions and murder and malicious destruction of property each with 4 or 0.06% of the total.

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

Charge	Active Charges	Disposed Charges	Clearance Rate (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	21	51	242.86
Smoking in a public place	3	5	166.67
Indecent language	2	3	150

Exposing goods for sale	11	13	118.18
Illegal possession of ammunition	4	3	75

The table 9.0A shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017, at the St. Catherine Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge— possession of offensive weapon with 242.86%, suggesting that for every 100 active charges in this category, there were roughly 243 disposed charges. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- smoking in a public place with 166.67%. These charges were followed by – indecent language with 150%, exposing goods for sale with 118.18% and illegal possession of ammunition with 75%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of September, 2017, at this Court was 43.32%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were more active than disposed charges. This represents a roughly 25 percentage points decline when compared to the previous month.

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

Charge	Active Charges	Disposed Charges	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning bodily harm	25	6	24.00
Malicious destruction of property	16	5	31.25
Unlawful wounding	35	5	14.29
Threats	22	2	9.09
Disorderly conduct	14	1	7.44

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have relatively low clearance rates is 'assault occasioning bodily harm' with 25 active matters or a 24% clearance rate, which resulted from 25 active and 6 disposed cases. Also of note are the charges for malicious destruction of property, unlawful wounding, threats and disorderly conduct, all with clearance rates of well under 50%.

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

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
47	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 47 trial dates were set for the month of September, 2017, none of which were adjourned, thereby yielding a trial date certainty of 100%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

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

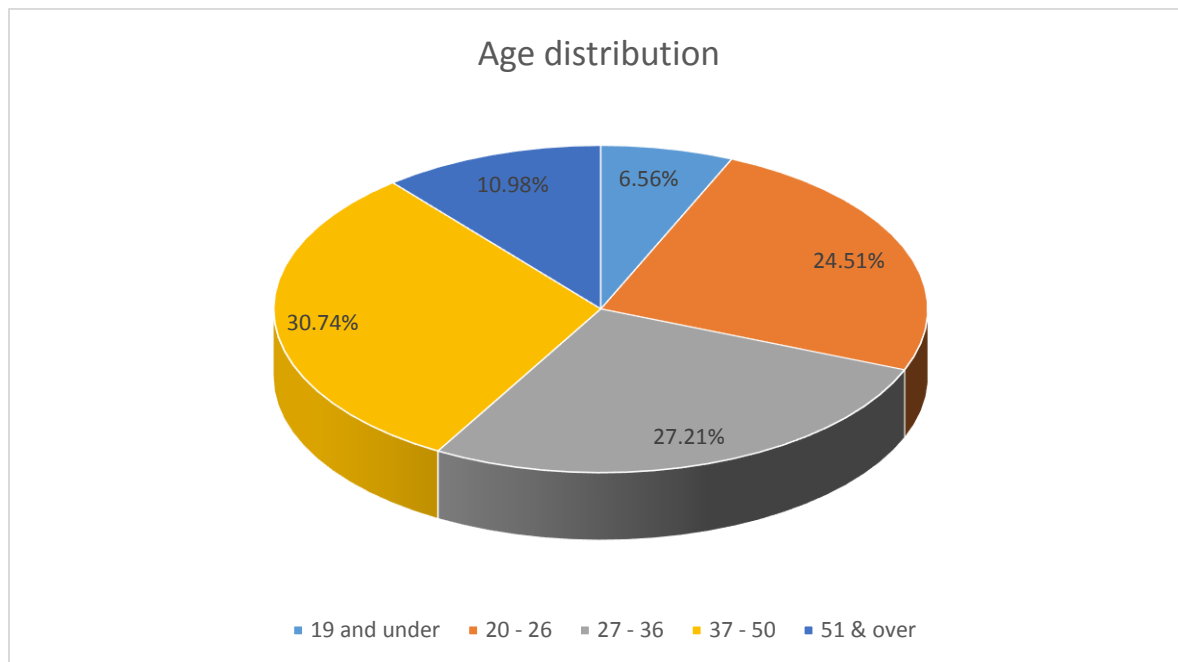
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
File to be completed	81	38.76
Transferred cases	29	13.88
Subpoena of crown witness	33	15.79
Reissue	10	4.78
For disclosure	9	4.31

Available data points on adjournments (N) = 209

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for matters originating in the month of September, 2017, at the St. Catherine Parish Court. It is shown that 'files to be completed' with 81 or 38.76% of all available data on adjournments, constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 33 or 15.79% of total adjournments was as a result of subpoena of crown witness. The top three was rounded off by 'cases transferred with 29 or 13.88%.

Case Demographics

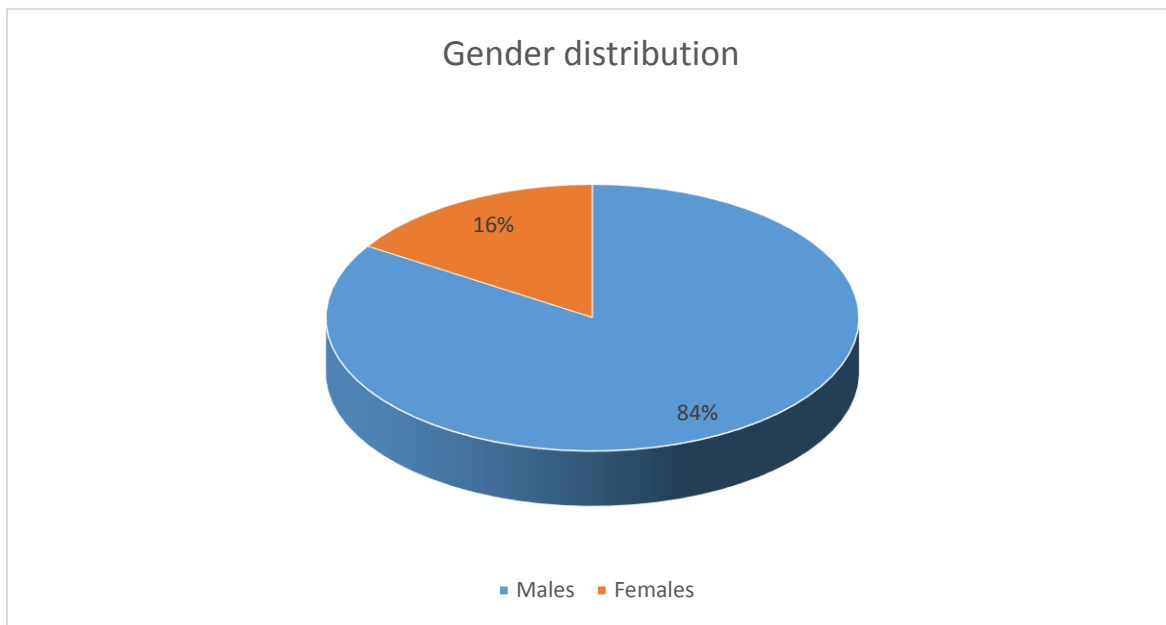
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the month of September, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 30.74% were from the 37 – 50 age group category. This is followed by the 27 – 36 and 20 - 26 age categories with 27.21% and 24.51% respectively. The 51 and over category with 10.98% and the 19 and under age group

with 6.56% accounted for the lowest proportions of the total number of offenders. This age distribution is generally similar to that of the previous three months.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017, were male accounting for roughly 84% of the total while females accounted for

approximately 16%. Males have consistently accounted for the lion's share offences in the St. Catherine Parish Court, reminiscent of an island-wide trend.

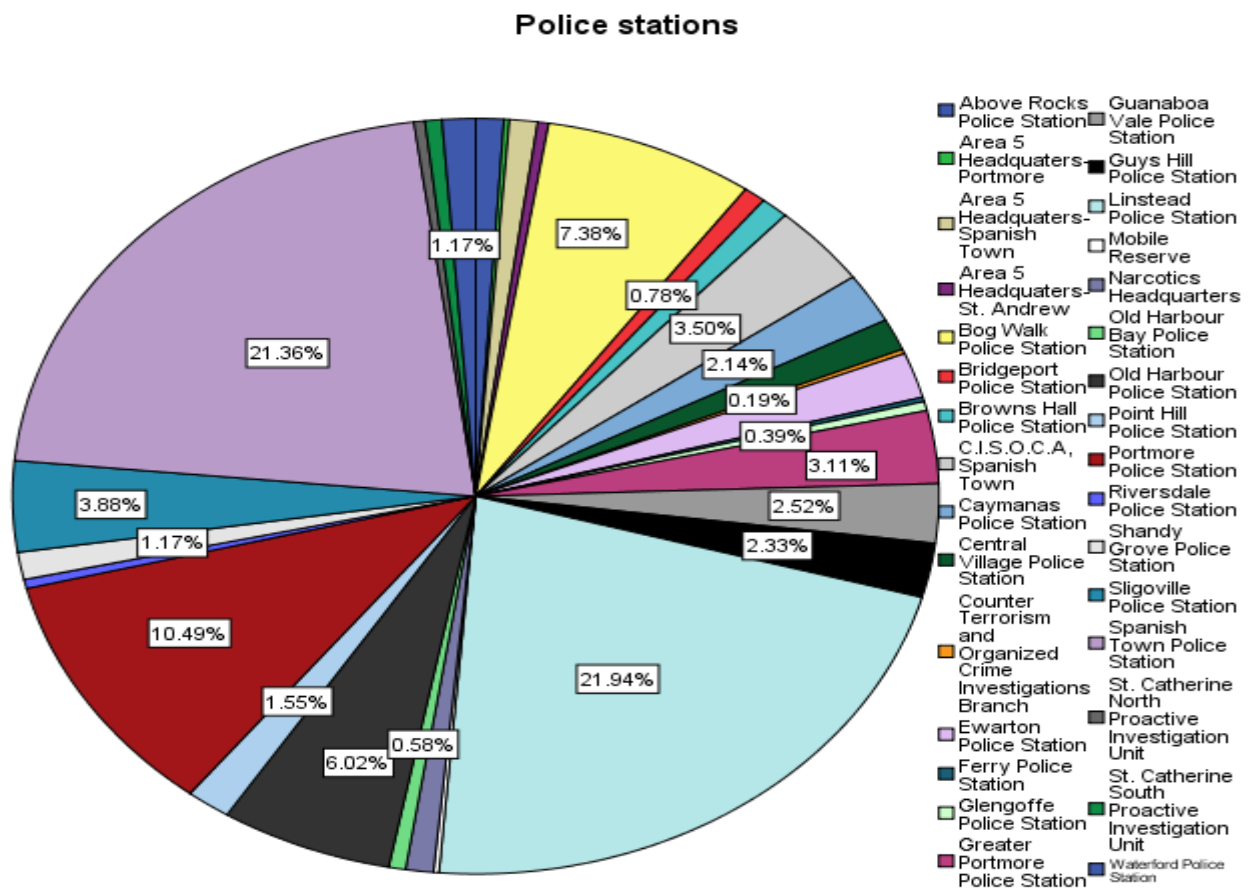
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences for the month of September, 2017

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Possession of offensive weapon	68	94.44	4	5.66	72	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	25	80.65	6	19.35	31	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	31	77.50	9	22.50	40	100.00%
Threat	19	79.17	5	20.83	24	100.00%
Exposing goods for sale	19	79.17	5	20.83	24	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	17	80.95	4	19.05	21	100.00%
Possession of ganja	14	93.33	1	6.67	15	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	11	73.33	4	26.67	15	100.00%
Dealing in ganja	10	90.91	1	9.09	11	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Catherine Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence - possession of an offensive weapon with a total of 72 mentioned matters, 94.44% of which was committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful wounding with 40 matters; roughly 78% were committed by males and approximately 22% by females. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 31 offences, roughly 81% of which were

committed by males and 19% by females, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously for the various offence categories.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin for the month of September, 2017



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. Catherine using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 528 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, roughly 22% of which were brought before the St. Catherine Parish Courts, were reported in Linstead Police Station. This slightly ahead of the Spanish Town Police Station which accounts for 21.36% of total matters reported and the Portmore Police Station with 10.49%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	35
Mean	\$283,714.29
Median	\$200,000.00
Mode	\$200,000
Std. Deviation	\$227,584.318
Skewness	2.007
Range	\$950,000
Minimum	\$50,000
Maximum	\$1,000,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St. Catherine Parish Court for the month of September, 2017, was roughly \$283,714.29; however, the most frequently occurring

bail figure was \$200,000. The maximum figure was \$1000,000 and the minimum \$50,000. A relatively large standard deviation of 227,584.318 indicates a wide variation in the bail figures for month. There is strong positive skewness of 2 which suggests that for the scores are roughly evenly distributed around the mean.

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	1744
Mean	30.32
Median	20.00
Mode	5
Std. Deviation	27.977
Variance	782.740
Skewness	1.780
Std. Error of Skewness	.061
Range	261
Minimum	2
Maximum	263

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the St. Catherine Parish Court as at September 30, 2017 is roughly 30 days with a high standard deviation of approximately 27 days. This standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 27 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as

at the end of September, 2017 varies notably. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 263 days. The positive skewness of 1.78 indicates that a larger proportion of the scores are less than the average value.

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	1744
Mean	133.99
Median	117.00
Mode	68
Std. Deviation	98.198
Skewness	.609
Std. Error of Skewness	.061
Range	374
Minimum	2
Maximum	376

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The above table shows descriptive statistics on the average age of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that for the charges remaining active at the end of the month, computing from cases originating since September 2016, the average age of the charges is roughly 134 days with a median of 177 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 68 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of June, 2017 was 376 days and the lowest

was 2. The standard deviation of approximately 98.20 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of about 98 days.

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

Statistics		
Descriptive statistics	Custody days	Bail days
Number of observations	446	971
Mean	129.91	148.02
Median	119.00	141.00
Mode	112	280
Std. Deviation	82.225	90.085
Skewness	.772	.329
Std. Error of Skewness	.116	.078
Range	390	388
Minimum	1	1
Maximum	391	389

NB: The above table is computed for the period September 16, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 148 days with a standard deviation of roughly 90 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days varies widely around the mean. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September, 2017 was 389 days with a minimum of 1 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 280 days. The

maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of September, 2017 was 391 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 112 days.

The Manchester Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the period of September 01 to 30th, 2017, for the Manchester Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of new cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
196	41	155	20.92%

For the month of September, 2017 the Manchester Parish Court had a total of 196 new cases of which 41 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 26 were disposed and 15 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 20.92% for matters originating in the month. There were 155 cases which originated in the month of September, 2017, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward of active cases since at the beginning of October, 2017 for the Manchester Parish Court is 995 cases. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a mere 0.51% decline in the number of new cases for September, 2017, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month fell by roughly 7.51 percentage points when compared to the previous month. When cases originating since the end of October, 2016 are accounted for, September, 2017 ended with a gross case clearance rate of 142.81%. There was a growth in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 2.79% when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August, 2017. The case clearance rate suggests that there are notably more matters disposed than active when matters originating since October, 2016 are accounted for. In particular, over this period, for every 100 active cases, roughly 143 were disposed.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
304	80	224	26.32%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 304 new charges were filed at the Manchester Parish Court of which 80 or 26.32% were either disposed or became inactive while 224 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of 3.70% in the number of new charges, when compared to the month of August, 2017. The disposal rate

for charges originating in the month of August, 2017 saw an increase of 1.92 points when compared to the previous month. When charges originating from the month of October, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September, 2017 is 1707. The gross clearance rate for charges at the end of September, was 124.25%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 124 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of August at this Court is 196:304 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.55 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

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

Case Types	Frequency	Percent
Committal Proceedings	18	5.9
Indictments	113	37.2
Law Reform Fraudulent Transaction Special Provisions Act	1	.3
Petty Sessions	86	28.3
Summary	40	13.2
Tax Cases	46	15.1
Total	304	100.0

Of the 304 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September, 2017, 113 or approximately 37% were Indictments, followed by tax matters with 46 or 15.1%, Petty sessions

with 86 or 28.3%, and Summary matters with 40 or 13.20%. On the other end of the spectrum Committal Proceedings with 18 or 5.90% of the total and Law reform fraudulent transactions with 1 or 0.3% accounted for the smallest proportion of the types of cases. The proportional distribution of case types was similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments, Summary matters and Petty Sessions among the most frequent case types.

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

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Unlawful wounding	25	7.60
Assault occasioning bodily harm	22	7.20
Exposing goods for sale	23	7.60
Malicious destruction of property	17	5.60
Simple larceny	12	3.90
Threat	11	3.60
Indecent language	9	3.00
Resisting arrest	6	2.00

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Manchester Parish Court during the month of September, 2017, however as shown in the table above, among the seven dominant offences were; unlawful wounding which accounted for 8.20% of the offences, assault occasioning bodily harm and exposing goods for sale with 7.60% and 7.20% respectively. Malicious destruction of property and simple larceny with 5.60% and 3.90% respectively rounds

off the five charges with the highest incidence in the month of September, 2017. The top three most frequently occurring charges at the Manchester Parish Court have been the same for the past several months.

Disposal rates for charges

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

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Exposing goods for sale	21.05	46.67
Failure to file income tax	10.53	6.67
Armed with an offensive weapon	7.89	6.67
Praedial larceny	7.89	0.00

Of the charges originating in the month of September which were disposed of, the majority, 8 or 21.05% was from the offence category 'exposing goods for sale'. This category also accounted for 46.67% of all inactive charges for the period. The next most disposed offence was failure to file income tax with 4 or 10.17%, while the offences of armed with an offensive weapon and praedial larceny each accounted for 3 or 7.89% of the disposed offences. The corresponding proportion of inactive charges were 6.67% each for failure to file income tax and armed with an offensive weapon while praedial larceny accounted for 0%.

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

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Guilty plea	29	76.30
Dismissed	8	21.10
Transferred	1	2.60

Number of available data points on disposal methods (N) = 38

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September, 2017, with 29 or roughly 76% of methods of disposal. The second most common method of disposal was matters dismissed with 8 or 21.10% while matters transferred with 1 or 2.60% rounds off the list for the month. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods, suggesting a high conviction rate for the court.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	26	9.70
Unlawful wounding	26	9.70
Malicious destruction of propensity	17	6.30
Exposing goods for sale	14	5.20
Disorderly conduct	13	4.90
Simple larceny	12	4.50
Threat	10	3.70

Of all charges originating in the month of September, 2017 the category of charges which had the largest proportion of matters remaining active was assault occasioning bodily harm and unlawful wounding each with 26 or 9.70% of the active charges. Malicious destruction of property with 17 or 6.30% of the active charges, exposing goods for sale with 14 or 5.20%, disorderly conduct with 13 or 4.90%, simple larceny with 12 or 4.50% and threats with 10 or 3.70% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters originating in the month of September which were still active at the end. The previous month also saw

assault occasioning bodily harm, threat, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

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

Table 8.0A: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 30, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	362	10.49

Exposing goods for sale	317	9.18
Unlawful wounding	303	8.78
Threat	177	5.13
Malicious destruction of property	153	4.43
Armed with an offensive weapon	133	3.85
Disorderly conduct	120	3.48
Indecent language	98	2.84
Simple larceny	89	2.58
House breaking and larceny	52	1.51

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

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Manchester Parish Court for as at September 30, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 362 mentions or 10.49% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – exposing goods for sale with 317 mentions, accounting for 9.18% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 303 or 8.78%, threat with 177 mentions or 5.13% of total and malicious destruction of property with 153 or 4.43%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 30, 2017.

Charges mentioned with a frequency of between 0 and 5 times as at month of September 30, 2017 account for 89.69% of the total number of charges mentioned.

Table 8.0B: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at September 30, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Robbery with violence	27	0.70
Illegal possession of firearm	22	0.57
Unlawful wounding	21	0.55
Murder	15	0.39
Assault occasioning bodily harm	15	0.39

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

8.37% of the matters mentioned at the Manchester Parish Court as at September 30, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by extortion and conspiracy to extort each with 27 or 0.70% of the total. This was followed by illegal possession of firearm with 22 or 0.57% of the total. Robbery with aggravation with 21 or 0.55% rounds off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 8.0C: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 30, 2017 (in the range of 10 and over times)

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Conspiracy to extort	24	0.62
Extortion	24	0.62
Illegal possession of firearm	6	0.16

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

Approximately **1.95%** of the matters mentioned at the Manchester Parish Court as September 30, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. Thirteen charges had frequencies in this interval with conspiracy to extort and extortion accounting for the leading share of this category with 24 incidences each. Illegal possession of firearm was next most frequent.

Table 9.0A: Clearance rates by charge for the month of September 30, 2017

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Exposing goods	5	15	300%
Armed with an offensive weapon	2	6	300%
Assaulting police	3	4	133.33%

Resisting arrest	3	3	100%
Failure to file Income tax	1	2	200%

Table 9.0A shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017, at the Manchester Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate are the charges – exposing goods for sale and armed with an offensive with a rate of 300% each, suggesting that for every 1 active charge in these categories, there were 3 disposed charges. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by ‘assaulting police’ with a clearance rate of 133.33%. These charges were followed by – resisting arrest and failure to file income tax in 2016 with clearance rates of 100% and 200% respectively. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court was 44.85%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were substantially less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The overall clearance rate for the Manchester Parish Court for the month of September, 2017, increased by approximately 2 percentage points when compared to the previous month.

Table 9.0B: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges for the month of September 30, 2017

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Unlawful wounding	20	8	40.00%
Disorderly conduct	11	3	27.27%
Threat	15	4	26.67%
Malicious destruction	13	1	7.69%
Assault	4	1	25.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges for the month of September, 2017 which have low clearance rates are unlawful wounding with 20 active matters and a 40% clearance rate, disorderly conduct with 11 active matters and a clearance rate of 27.27% and threats with 15 active matters and a clearance rate of 26.67%.

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

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
52	17	67%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 52 trial dates were set for the month of August, 2017 and 17 were adjourned, yielding a trial credibility rate of 67%.

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

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

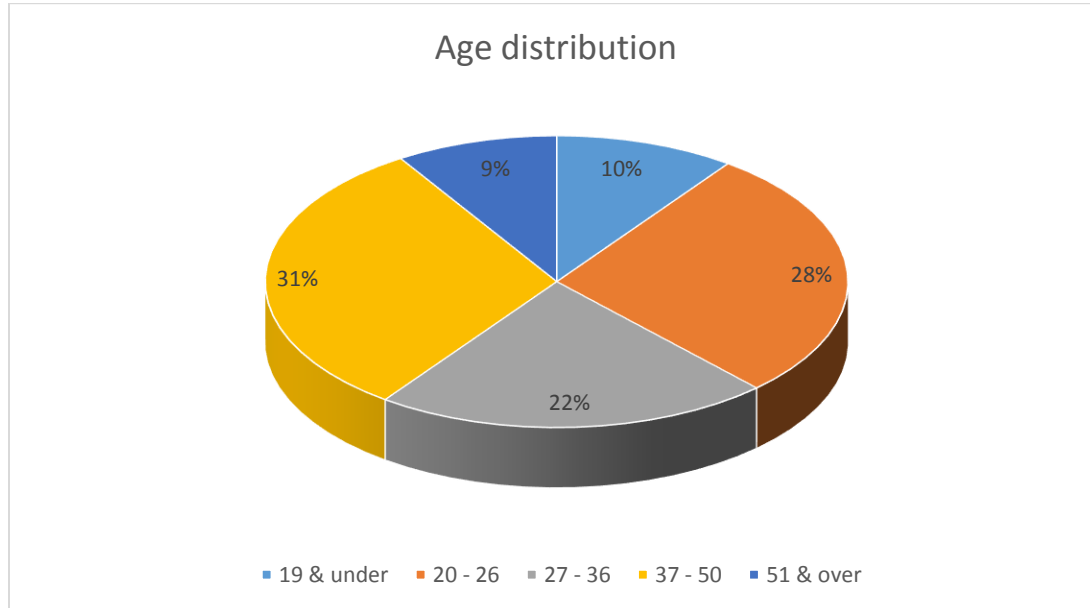
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Defendant did not appear – warrant issued	30	32.26
No order made	13	13.98
Medical report unavailable	9	9.68
Withdrawn	7	7.53
Reissued application	7	7.53

Number of adjournments based on available data (N) = 93

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top five most common reasons for adjournment for matters originating in the month of September, 2017, at the Manchester Parish Court. It is shown that ‘finger-prints outstanding’ and DNA – warrant issued each with 30 matters or 32.26% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 13 or 13.98% of total adjournments were as a result of outstanding medical reports. Matters withdrawn and reissued applications each with 7.53% rounds off the list of the most common reasons for adjournments for the month of September. The top two reasons for adjournment were the same in the previous four months for the Manchester Parish Court.

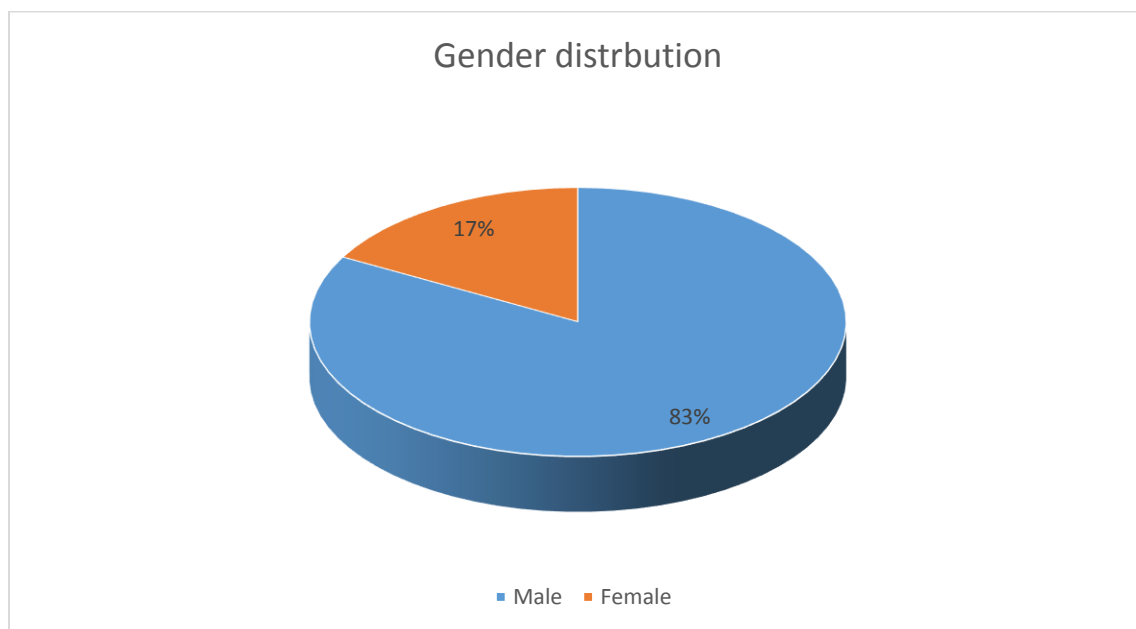
Case Demographics

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



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 31% was from the 37-50 age group category. This category is followed by the 20 - 26 and 27 - 36 age group categories with 28% and 22% respectively. The youngest and oldest age cohorts in the distribution again accounted for the lowest proportions of total offenders, 19 and younger with 10% and 51 and over with 9% respectively. This distribution is markedly similar to the observations in the previous month.

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



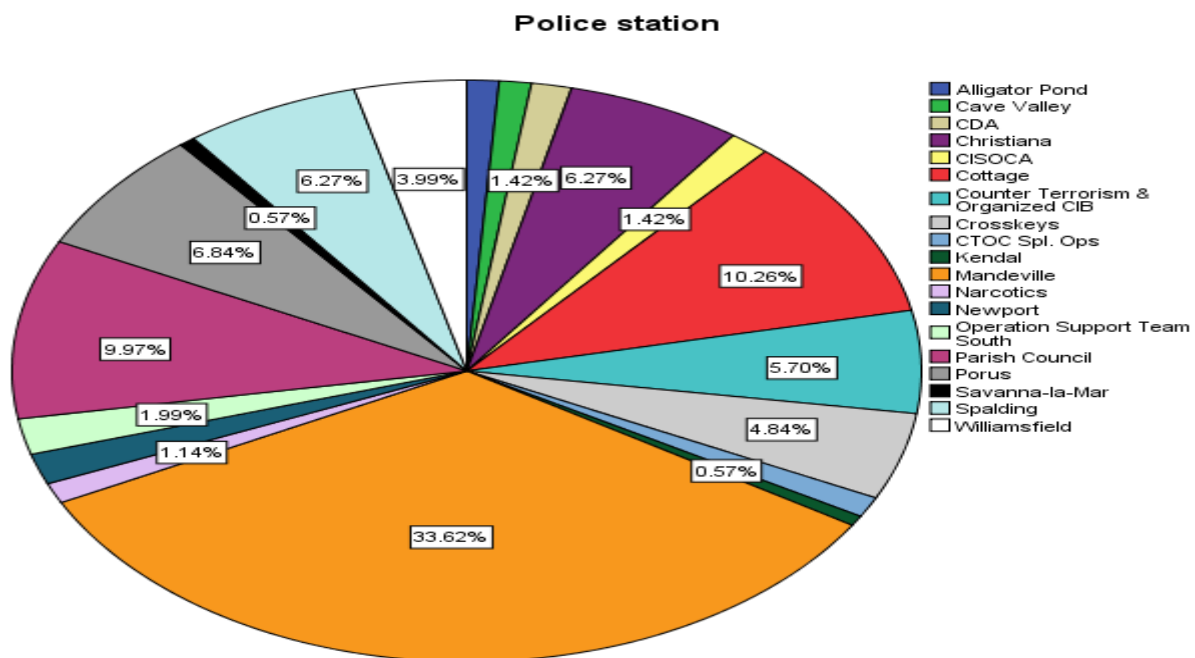
The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 83% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 17%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of September is very similar to this breakdown for that of the previous month with males accounting for over 80% of all offenders brought before the court.

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

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Unlawful wounding	25	100	0	0	25	100.00%
Exposing goods for sale	20	86.96	3	13.04	23	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	20	90.91	2	9.09	22	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	15	88.24	2	11.76	17	100.00%
Threats	10	76.92	3	26.08	13	100.00%
Threats	15	88.24	2	13.33	17	100.00%
Simple larceny	13	100.00	0	0.00	13	100.00%
Disorderly conduct	11	100.00	0	0.00	11	100.00%
Indecent language	7	87.50	1	12.50	8	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Manchester Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – unlawful wounding with a total of 25 mentioned matters, all of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was exposing goods for sale with 23 matters; 86.96% were committed by males and 13.04% by females. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 22 matters mentioned, roughly 90.91% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is very similar to the trend previously observed in the previous months across all parish courts.

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Manchester using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 304 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017 the majority of criminal matters, roughly 34% of which were brought before the Manchester Parish courts, were reported in Mandeville. This was followed by the Cottage Police Station which accounts for 10.26% of total matters reported and

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

Bail Statistics

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	21
Mean	\$256,428.57
Median	\$200,000.00
Mode	\$20,000
Std. Deviation	\$243,007.936
Skewness	.901
Std. Error of Skewness	.501
Minimum	\$20,000
Maximum	\$800,000

Table 13.0 shows that the average bail amount at the Manchester Parish Court for the month of September, 2017 was \$256,428; however, the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$20,000. The maximum figure was \$800,000 and the minimum \$20,000. A standard deviation of approximately \$243,000 indicates a large variation in the bail figures for the period. The approximate zero skewness however indicates that the bail figures are roughly evenly distributed around the average.

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	1707
Mean	33.25
Median	25.00
Mode	18
Std. Deviation	34.062
Skewness	1.975
Std. Error of Skewness	.059
Minimum	2
Maximum	312

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

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the Manchester Parish Court as at September 30, 2017 is roughly 33 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 34 days. This figure suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 34 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences as at the end of September, 2017 varies widely around the mean. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 312 days. The positive skewness of 1.975 indicates that comparatively more of the scores fell above the mean.

Table 15: Average age of active charges (in days) as at September 30, 2017

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	1707
------------------------	------

Mean	122.00
Median	95.00
Mode	63
Std. Deviation	89.782
Skewness	.801
Std. Error of Skewness	.046
Minimum	1
Maximum	366

NB: The above table is computed for the period October10, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 122 days or about four months, with a median of 95 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 48 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of September 2017 was roughly 366 days and the lowest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 90 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of about 90 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics as at September 30, 2017

Descriptive Statistics	Custody Days	Bail Days
Number of observations	809	1792
Mean	156.23	163.05
Median	153.00	141.50
Mode	200	40
Std. Deviation	92.568	103.535

Skewness	.423	.383
Std. Error of Skewness	.086	.058
Minimum	3	4
Maximum	354	361

NB: The above table is computed for the period October10, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 163 days with a high standard deviation of roughly 103 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary quite widely around the mean. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of August, 2017 was 361 days with a minimum of 4 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 40 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of September, 2017 was 354 days with a minimum of 3 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 200 days and the overall mean is roughly 156 days.

The Portland Parish Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the period of September 01st to 30th, 2017 for the Portland Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
119	37	82	31%

For the month of August, 2017, the Portland Parish Court had a total of 119 new cases of which 37 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 36 were disposed and 1 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 31, an increase of 3.26 percentage points when compared to the previous month. There were 82 cases which originated in the month of September, 2017 which were still active at the end of the month. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 31% decrease in the number of new cases for the month of September, 2017.

When cases originating since September, 2016 are accounted for, there were 622 cases active at the end of September, 2017. Over the same period, the gross case clearance rate was 154.66%. There was an increase in gross active cases as at the end of the month of September of approximately 16% when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August, 2017. The case clearance rate suggests that when cases originating between August 2016 and September, 2017 are accounted for, there were more cases disposed than active at this court. This reflects a commendably consistent progression which, if sustained, will markedly reduce any existing backlog. It is clear that the Portland Parish Court current has a reasonably good annualized case disposal rate.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
166	48	118	28.91%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 166 new charges were entered at the Portland Parish Court of which 48 or 25.90% were either disposed or became inactive and 118 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of 24.89% in the number of new charges filed, when compared to the month of August, 2017. The disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September, 2017 was roughly 4 percentage points

higher than that of the previous month. When charges originating from the month of August, 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of August, 2017 is 906. The gross clearance rate for charges as at the end of September, 2017 was roughly 146% indicating that for every 100 active charges, about 146 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this court is 119:166 which means that for every 100 cases there were roughly 139 charges, representing a case inflation factor of 1.39.

Case Types

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

Method of disposition	Frequency	Percent
Committal Proceedings	3	1.8
Indictments	73	44.0
Petty Sessions	25	15.1
Summary matters	65	39.4
Total	166	100.0

Of the 166 individual charges brought before the Portland Parish Court for the month of September, 2017, 73 or 44% were Indictments and 65 or 39.4% were Summary matters. On the lower end of the spectrum, Petty Sessions with 25 or 15.1% of matters and Committal Proceedings with 3 or 1.8% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the period. The proportional distribution of case types was broadly similar to that of

the previous month which saw Indictments, Summary and Petty Session matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases, with a slight change in order. Focusing on the leading case types, the number of indictments increased most markedly as a proportion of the total number of cases, compared to the previous month while Petty sessions declined most sharply.

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

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Unlawful wounding	23	13.90
Malicious destruction of property	22	13.30
Abstracting electricity	19	11.40
Assault occasioning bodily harm	19	11.40
Armed with an offensive weapon	11	6.60
Assault at common law	8	4.80
Possession of ganja	6	3.60

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the Portland Parish Court during the month of September, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; unlawful wounding which accounted for 23 or 13.90% of the offences, malicious destruction of property with 22 or 13.30%, abstracting electricity and assault occasioning bodily harm, each with 19 or 11.40%, assault at common law with 8 or 4.80% and possession of ganja with 6 or 3.60 of the total number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017.

The distribution of the top seven charges as a whole has remained broadly consistent over several months for the Portland Parish Court.

Disposal rates for charges

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

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Abstracting electricity	21.3	100.00
Assault occasioning bodily harm	21.3	0.00
Armed with an offensive weapon	17.0	0.00
Illegal vending	6.40	0.00
Unlawful wounding	6.40	0.00

Of the charges originating in the month of September which were disposed of, the majority, 10 or 21.3% each were from the offence categories 'abstracting electricity' and assault occasioning bodily harm. This category also accounted for the only inactive charge in the month. The next most disposed offence was armed with an offensive weapon with 6 or 10.17%, and resisting arrest with 8 or 17.0 of the disposals and possession of ganja and unlawful wounding with 6.40% each.

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

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Methods of disposal	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Dismissed	4	8.3
Guilty plea	30	62.5
Not guilty	14	29.2
Total	48	100.0

Data on the 48 charges originating in the month of September, 2017 which were disposed suggests that 30 or 62.5% of these were a result of guilty outcomes while 14 or 29.20% were a result of not guilty outcomes. Matters dismissed with 4 or 8.30% of the disposed charges rounds off the methods of disposition for the month.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage (%)
Threat	21	17.80
Unlawful wounding	20	16.90
Malicious destruction of property	15	12.70
Assault occasioning bodily harm	9	7.60
Abstracting electricity	8	6.80

Assault	7	5.90
Armed with an offensive weapon	3	2.50

At the end of September, 2017, 118 charges remained active, of those matters which originated in that month, 2017. Of this number, the largest proportion was accounted for by threats with 21 or 17.80%, followed by unlawful wounding with 20 or 16.90% of the active charges. Malicious destruction of property with 12.70% and assault occasioning bodily harm with 7.60% rank next. The top seven charges originating in the month which were active at the end is completed by abstracting electricity, assault and armed with an offensive weapon. The previous month also saw threat, assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and malicious destruction of property among the most frequently occurring active charges.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

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

Table 8.0A: Matters with the most frequent mention as at September 30, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	299	15.15
Unlawful wounding	242	12.26
Armed with an offensive weapon	254	12.87
Threat	184	9.32
Malicious destruction of property	135	6.84
Assault at common law	67	3.39
Possession of ganja	59	2.99
Dealing in ganja	49	2.48
Indecent language	36	1.82

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The table above shows the top nine charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Portland Parish Court for as at September 31, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 299 such matters mentioned, accounting for 15.15% of total number of mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with 254 mentions, accounting for 12.87% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 242 or 12.26%, threat with 184 mentions or 9.32% of total and malicious destruction of property with 135 or 6.84%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval.

Charges mentioned with a frequency of between 0 and 5 times as at month of September 30, 2017 accounts for 89.24% of the total number of charges mentioned.

Table 8.0B: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at September 30, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Unlawful wounding	49	2.22
Assault occasioning bodily harm	26	1.18

Malicious destruction of property	20	0.90
Assault at common law	14	0.63

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to September 30, 2017

198 or 8.99% of the matters mentioned at the Portland Parish Court as at September 30, 2017, had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top four charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were lead by assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 49 or 2.22% of the total number of mentions. This was followed by assault occasioning bodily harm with 26 or 1.18% of the total and malicious destruction of property with 20 or 0.90%, rounding off the top three offences with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. These offences also featured prominently among those with a mention frequency of between 0 and 5 times and are also consistently among the most frequently occurring criminal offences before the Portland Parish Court.

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

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Obtaining money by false pretence	6	0.27
Robbery with aggravation	3	0.14

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to September 30, 2017

32 or 1.81% of the matters mentioned at the Portland Parish Court as at September 30, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. With a mention frequency of six times or 0.27% of total mentions, the above table enlists ‘obtaining money by false pretence’ as the charge with the highest frequency of occurrence in the range of 10 or more times. Among other charges which have at least 1 incidence of occurrence in this range are the charges – robbery with aggravation, possession of identity information, sexual intercourse with a person under 16 years old, illegal possession of a firearm and wounding with intent.

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

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	3	8	266.67%
Abstracting electricity	8	11	137.50%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	9	10	111.11%

Possession of ganja	3	3	100%
Breach of the main road act	2	2	100%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017, at the Portland Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with a rate of 266.67%, suggesting that for every 10 active charge in this category, there were roughly 27 disposed. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- abstracting electricity with a clearance rate of 137.50%, suggesting that for every 10 active case there were roughly 14 disposed case. These charges were followed by – assault occasioning bodily harm with 111.11%, possession of ganja and breach of the main road act both with 100%. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of August, 2017 at this court was roughly 40.68%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were substantially less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were similar to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month with the clearance rate decreasing by roughly 3 percentage point when compared to the month of September, 2017.

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

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Unlawful wounding	20	3	15.00%
Malicious destruction of property	15	0	0.00%
Assault at common law	7	1	14.29%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	5	0	100.00%
Threats	21	1	4.76%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is unlawful wounding with 20 matters active and a clearance rate of 15%. Also of note are threats with 21 matters active and a clearance rate of 4.76% and malicious destruction of property with 15 matters active and a clearance rate of 0.00%. These are all well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty or September, 2017

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
3	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 or 100% indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 3 trial dates was set for the

month of September, 2017 and none were adjourned, yielding a good trial credibility rate of 1.0 or 100%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

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

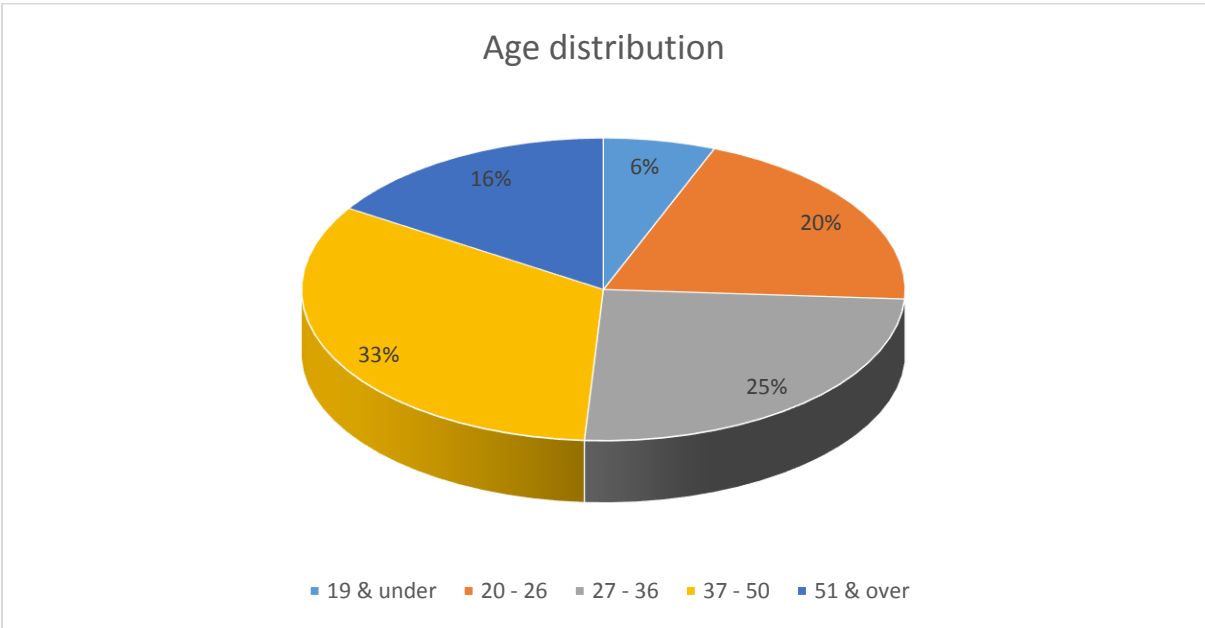
Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of reasons for adjournment (%)
No evidence offered	12	75.00
Warrant issued	1	6.25
Matter withdrawn	4	25.00

Sample size (N) = 16

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. Using available data on 16 adjournments for matters originating in the month of September, 2017, the above table highlights the three common reasons for adjournment at the Portland Parish Court. It is shown that no evidence offered with 12 or 75.00% of this sample constitutes the most common reasons for adjournment, followed by matters withdrawn with 4 or 25.00%. The list is rounded off by warrants issued with 1 or 6.25% of the sample.

Case Demographics

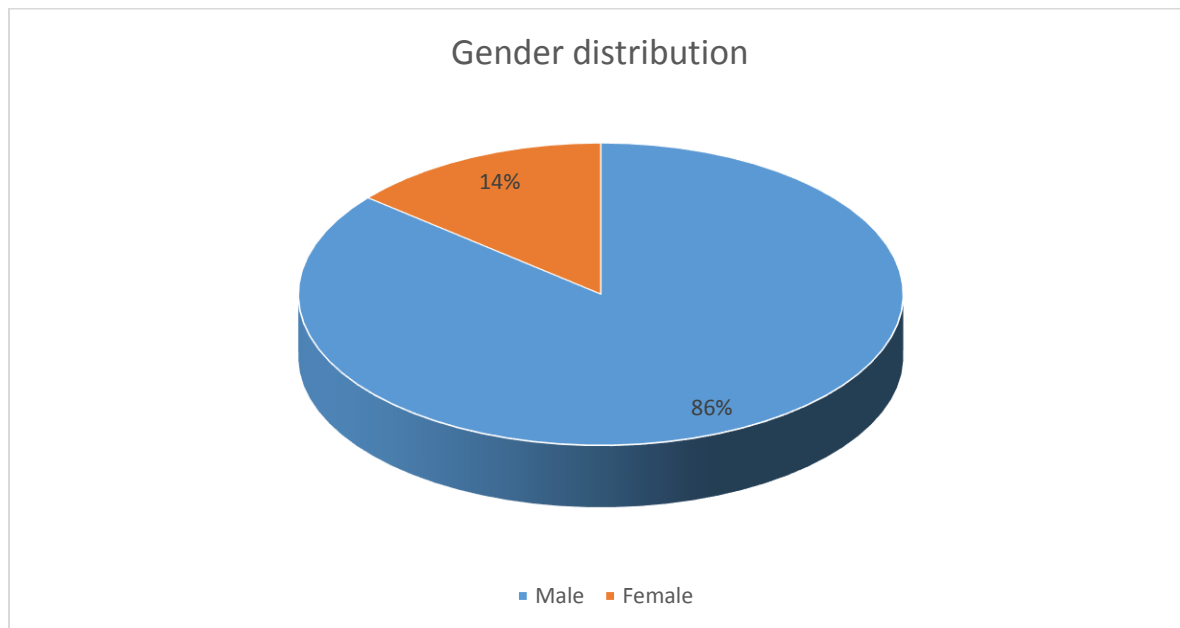
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders during the period of September, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available for the month of September; the largest proportion, 33% were from the 37 - 50 age group category. This category is followed by the '27 - 36' and '20 -26' age group categories with 25% and 20% respectively. The oldest (51 & over) and youngest (19 & under) age cohorts in the

distribution again accounted for the lowest proportions of total offenders, with 16% and 6% respectively of the total. The age distribution for the month of September correlates greatly with the evidence from previous months.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017 were male, accounting for roughly 86% of the total offenders while females accounted for

approximately 14%. In all previous months' reports, males also significantly outstripped females in the proportion of offences accounted for.

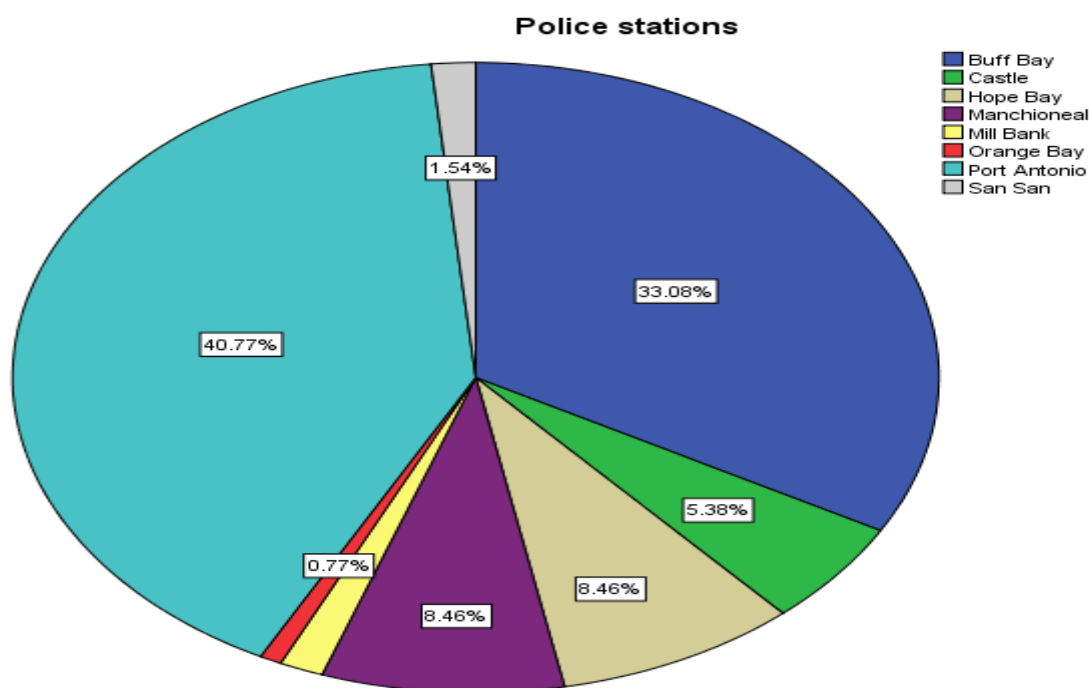
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences for the month of September, 2017

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Unlawful wounding	20	86.96	3	13.04	23	100
Threat	21	95.45	1	4.55	22	100.00
Abstracting electricity	11	57.89	8	42.40	19	100.00
Assault occasioning bodily harm	14	73.68	5	26.32	19	100.00
Malicious destruction of property	11	73.33	4	26.67	15	100.00
Armed with an offensive weapon	10	90.91	1	9.09	11	100.00
Assault at common law	8	100.00	0	0.00	8	100.00
Dealing in ganja	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	100.00

The above table shows a list of the eight most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Portland Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows decisively that males accounted for the majority or most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – unlawful wounding with a total of 23 mentioned matters, roughly 86.96% of which were committed by males and 13.04% by females. The next leading offence mentioned were threats with 21 matters; 95.45% of which were committed by males. Abstracting electricity with 19 matters, 57.89% of which are committed by males and assault occasioning

bodily harm also with 19 matter, 73.68% of which were committed by males, rounds off the leading mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is quite similar to the trend previously observed in all previous reports.

Chart 3.0: Distribution of criminal offences by the police station of origin for the month of September, 2017



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of Portland using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 124 records indicate that for the month of September, 2017, the majority of criminal matters, roughly 41% of which were reported at the Port Antonio Police Station. This was followed by the Buff Bay Police

Station which accounts for approximately 33% of total matters reported and the Manchioneal and Hope Bay Police Station with 8.46% each. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish and are broadly consistent with the distribution observed in the previous months.

Bail Statistics

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	120
Mean	\$28,666.67
Median	\$30,000.00
Mode	\$30,000
Std. Deviation	\$10,704.851
Skewness	.537
Std. Error of Skewness	.221
Minimum	\$10,000
Maximum	\$50,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the Portland Parish Court for matters originating in the month of September, 2017 was roughly \$28,667; however, both the most frequently occurring and median bail figure was \$30,000. The maximum figure was \$50,000 and the minimum \$10,000. A standard deviation of approximately \$10,705 indicates a wide variation

in the bail figures for the period. The moderate positive skewness measure of 0.537 indicates that slightly larger proportion of the bail figures for the month was less than the mean score.

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observation	906
Mean	32.70
Median	19.00
Mode	4
Std. Deviation	40.841
Skewness	3.166
Std. Error of Skewness	.085
Minimum	2
Maximum	376

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for matters brought before the Portland Parish Court as at September 31, 2017 is roughly 32.70 days with a large standard deviation of approximately 41 days. This fairly high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was roughly 32 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences brought before the court as at September 30, 2017, varies significantly. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 376

days. The large positive skewness of roughly 3.17 indicates that a decisively greater proportion of the scores fell below the mean.

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

Descriptive Statistics

Number of observations	906
Mean	129.81
Median	101.00
Mode	74
Std. Deviation	110.278
Skewness	1.715
Std. Error of Skewness	.064
Minimum	1
Maximum	302

NB: The above table is computed for the period August 26, 2016 to September 30, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September, 2017. It is shown that of 906 charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 130 days with a median of 101 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 74 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of August was roughly 302 days and the lowest aged charge was 8 days old. The standard deviation of approximately 110 days suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the

mean by that number of days. The skewness of 1.715 is moderately positive, suggesting that comparatively more of the scores are below the mean.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics as at the month of September, 2017

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics	Custody days	Bail days
Number of observations	156	1365
Mean	223.70	220.98
Median	219.00	212.00
Mode	152	112
Std. Deviation	86.638	127.439
Skewness	.066	.782
Std. Error of Skewness	.194	.066
Minimum	59	7
Maximum	397	354

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail as at the end of September, 2017 was approximately 221 days with a standard deviation of roughly 127 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary widely from the mean and are therefore not within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September, 2017 is 354 days with a minimum of 7 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 112 days. As it regards custody statistics, the data suggests that the maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of August, 2017 was 397 days with a minimum of 59

days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 152 days while the overall average was roughly 224 days.

The St. Thomas Parish Court

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

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
135	58	77	42.96%

For the month of September, the St. Thomas Parish Court had a total of 135 new cases of which 58 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 54 were disposed and 4 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 42.96%. There were 77 cases which originated in the month of September 2017, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 46. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 37.75% increase in the number of new

cases for September, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by a 10.1 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since August 2016 are accounted for, September 2017 ended with a gross total number of 431 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 258.93%. This constitutes an increase in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 2% (10 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 259 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
208	77	131	37.01%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 208 new charges were entered at the St. Thomas Parish Court of which 77 or 37.01% were disposed of and 131 remained active at the end of the month. This represents an increase of approximately 45% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September decreased by 11.24 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of August 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September was 632. The clearance rate for charges at the

end of September, 2017, was 212.34%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 212 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017, at this Court is 135:208 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.54 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	26	12.5
	Indictments	89	42.8
	Petty Sessions	25	12.0
	RM Summary	68	32.7
	Total	208	100.0

Of the 208 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September, 89 or approximately 43% were Indictments, followed by RM Summary matters with 68 or 32.7%. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 26 or 12.5%, and Petty Sessions with 25 or 12% matters made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types is somewhat similar to the previous month which saw RM summary and Indictments matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases,

in that order. Tax Cases experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 134%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	36	17.3
Armed with an offensive weapon	17	8.2
Unlawful wounding	16	7.7
Possession of offensive weapon	12	5.8
threat	11	5.3
Assembling for the purpose of unlawful gaming	9	4.3
Illegal possession of firearm	9	4.3

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Thomas Parish Court during the month of September, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; assault occasioning bodily harm which accounted for 17.3% of the offences, armed with an offensive weapon with 8.2%, unlawful wounding with 7.7%, possession of offensive weapon with 5.8%, threat with 5.3%, assembling for the purpose of unlawful gaming with 4.3% and illegal possession of firearm with 4.3% of the total number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of August were similar to those recorded in August.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Armed with an offensive weapon	20.5%	0%
Possession of offensive weapon	13.7%	25%
Assembling for the purpose of unlawful gaming	12.3%	0%

Of the 73 charges disposed of for the month of September, 2017, 15 or 20.5% was from the offence category 'armed with an offensive weapon'. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'possession of offensive weapon' with 10 or 13.7% and 'assembling for the purpose of unlawful gaming' with 9 or 12.3% of all disposals for the month. The corresponding inactive charges were 25% and 0% respectively. For the previous month, the charges were possession of an offensive weapon, assembling for the purpose of unlawful gaming and dealing in ganja.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percent
Dismissed	18	24.66
Guilty	3	4.11
Guilty plea	50	68.49
Not guilty	2	2.74
Total	73	100.0

Table 6.0 shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September, 2017, with 50 or roughly 68.49% of total disposal methods. The second most common method of disposal was dismissed with 18 or 24.66% of all methods of disposal for the month. The top three was rounded off by guilty verdict with 3 or 4.11%. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Assault occasioning bodily harm	30	23.1
Unlawful wounding	12	9.2
Illegal possession of firearm	9	6.9
Robbery with aggravation	9	6.9

threat	9	6.9
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	8	6.2
Burglary	6	4.6

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was Assault occasioning bodily harm with 30 or 23.1%, followed by unlawful wounding with 12 or 9.2% of all charges. Illegal possession of firearm with 9 or 6.9% of all active charges, robbery with aggravation with 9 or 6.9%, threat with 9 or 6.9%, sexual intercourse with a person under 16 with 8 or 6.2% and burglary with 6 or 4.6% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw assault occasioning bodily harm, unlawful wounding and threat among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

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

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

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Assault occasioning bodily harm	270	12.26
Unlawful wounding	188	8.54
Possession of offensive weapon	172	7.81
Threat	126	5.72
Armed with an offensive weapon	108	4.90
Malicious destruction of property	84	3.81
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	84	3.81
Breach of The Copyright Act	73	3.32
Assault at common law	62	2.82
Possession of ganja	60	2.72

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St. Thomas Parish Court for as at September 28, 2017. At the top of the list is assault occasioning bodily harm with a decisive lead of 270 mentions or 12.26% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 188 mentions, accounting for 8.54% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Possession of offensive weapon with 172 or 7.81%, threat with 126 mentions or 5.72% of total

and armed with an offensive weapon with 108 or 4.90%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 28, 2017.

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

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Illegal possession of firearm	2	16.67
Wounding with intent	2	16.67
Uncontrollable Child	2	16.67

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to September 28, 2017

0.54% of the matters mentioned at the St. Thomas Parish Court as at September 28, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by illegal possession of firearm which accounted for 2 or 16.67% of the total. This was followed by wounding with intent with 2 or 16.67% and uncontrollable child with 2 mentions or 16.67% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9.0a: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Armed with an offensive weapon	1	11	1100.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	1	6	600.00%
Possession of ganja	1	5	500.00%
Assault at common law	3	5	166.67%
Malicious destruction of property	5	7	140.00%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September, 2017, at the St. Thomas Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the month. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – armed with an offensive weapon with a rate of 1100%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 11 disposed charges. In other words there were 1100% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of September, 2017. The next highest clearance rate for mentioned charges was accounted for by the charge- possession of offensive weapon with 600% more disposed than active charges. These charges were followed by –possession of ganja with 500%, assault at common law with 167% and malicious destruction of property with 140%. The average clearance

rate for all mentioned charges for the month of September at this Court was 75.63%, suggesting that taken as a whole there were more disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were very different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however the overall clearance rate for September decreased by approximately 28%.

Table 9.0b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Assault occasioning bodily harm	25	14	56.00%
Uncontrollable Child	2	1	50.00%
Wounding with intent	3	1	33.33%
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	10	2	20.00%
Assaulting police	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'assault occasioning bodily harm' with 25 active matters or 56% clearance rate. Also of note are 'uncontrollable child', 'wounding with intent', 'sexual intercourse with a person under 16' and 'assaulting police' with 2, 3, 10 and 1 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 50%, 33.33%, 20.00% and 0.00%. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
8	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 8 trial dates were set for the month of September and all were adhered to, yielding very good trial credibility rate of 1.0 or 100%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

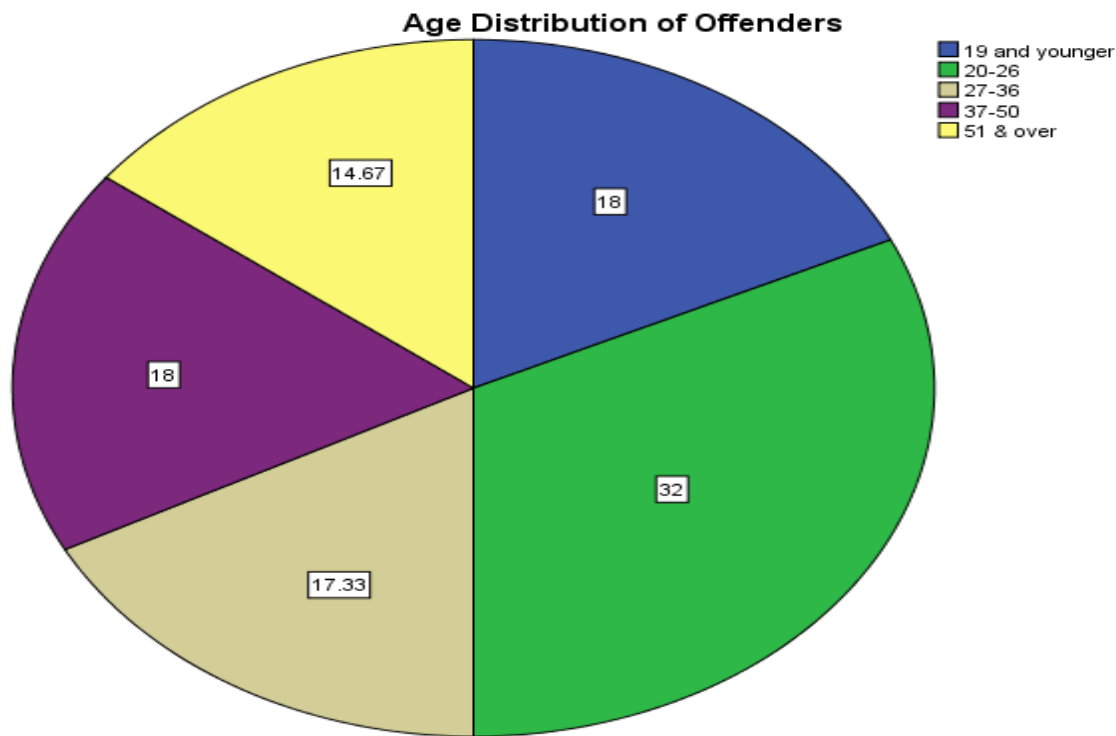
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
No evidence offered	15	38.46
Not before court	13	33.33
Dismissed	3	7.69

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017, at the St. Thomas Parish Court. It is shown that 'No evidence offered' with 15 matters or 38.46% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment, followed by 'Not before court' with 13 or 33.33% of total adjournments and dismissed with 3 or 7.69%.

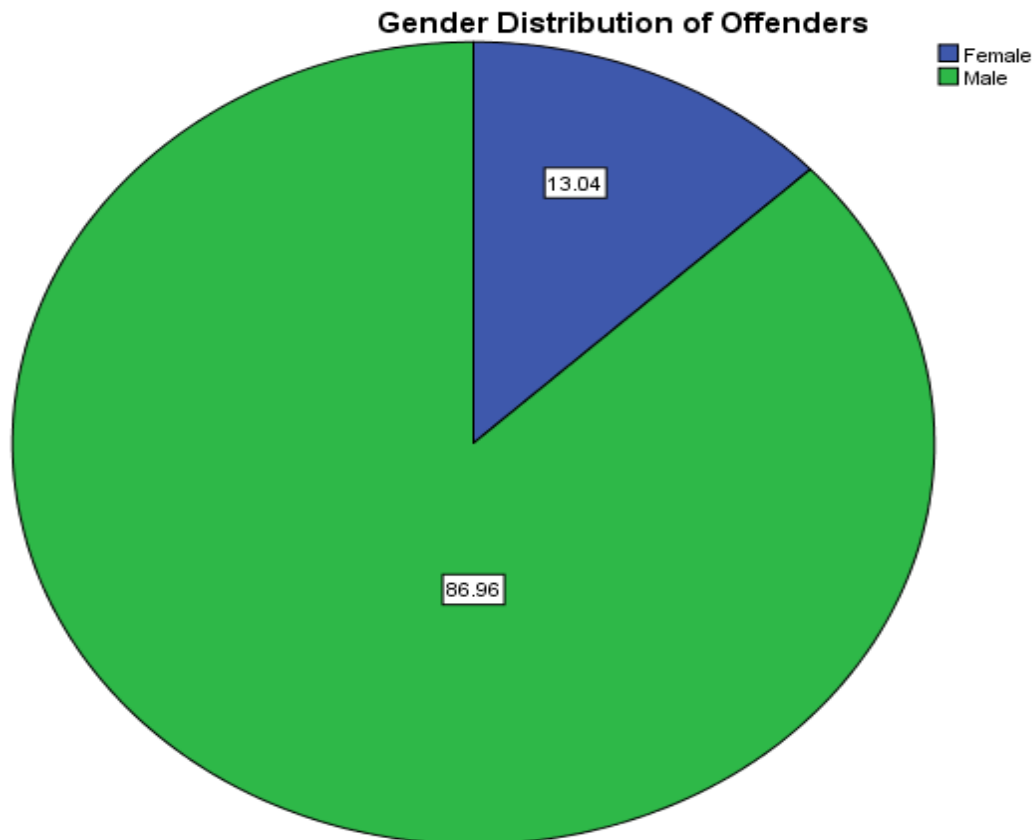
Case Demographics

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



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 32% were from the 20-26 age group categories. This category is followed by the 19 years and younger and the 37-50 categories with 18% respectively. The oldest category 51 years and the 27-36 age categories accounted for the lowest proportions of total offenders with 14.67% and 17.33% respectively. In the month of August the dominant age group for offenders was 27-36 with 36% of all offenders, followed by the 20-26 age categories with 28%.

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



The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017, were males account for roughly 87% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 13%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 91% to 9% male to female ratio.

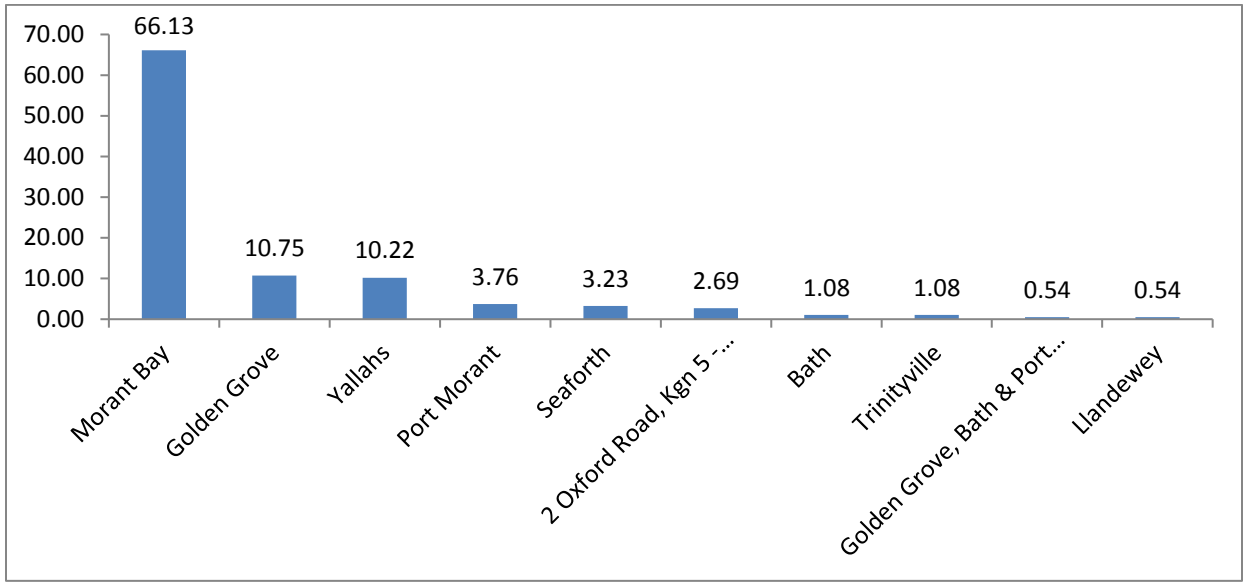
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	31	79.49%	8	20.51%	39	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	13	65.00%	7	35.00%	20	100.00%
Threat	12	85.71%	2	14.29%	14	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	12	100.00%
Sexual intercourse with a person under 16	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	12	100.00%
Armed with an offensive weapon	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	12	100.00%
Illegal possession of firearm	9	100.00%	0	0.00%	9	100.00%
Robbery with aggravation	9	100.00%	0	0.00%	9	100.00%
Assault at common law	8	100.00%	0	0.00%	8	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Thomas Parish Court for the month of September, 2017.

The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – Assault occasioning bodily harm with a total of 39 mentioned matters, 79% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful wounding with 20 matters; 65% of which were committed by males. Threat with 14 matters, 86% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is quite similar to the trend previously observed in the month of August.

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish St. Thomas using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 186 records indicate that for the month of September, the majority of criminal matters, 66.13%, which were brought before the St. Thomas Parish Court, were reported in Morant Bay. This was followed by the Golden Grove Police Station which accounts for 10.75% of total matters reported and the Yallahs Police Station with 10.22%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$111,250.00
Std. Error of Mean	\$18,742.256
Median	\$30,000.00
Mode	\$30,000
Std. Deviation	\$221,761.364
Variance	49178102517.9
	86
Skewness	2.726
Std. Error of Skewness	.205
Range	\$795,000
Minimum	\$5,000
Maximum	\$800,000
Sum	\$15,575,000

The above table shows that the average bail amount at the St. Thomas Parish Court for the month of September was roughly \$111,250; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$30,000. The maximum figure was \$800,000 and the minimum \$5,000. A standard deviation of approximately \$221,761 indicates a wide variation in the bail figures for the month. The skewness measure of 2.72 shows that the bail amounts was moderately positively skewed. This means that majority of the bail amounts are low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	32.55
Median	23.00
Mode	11
Std. Deviation	38.136
Variance	1454.333
Skewness	3.725
Std. Error of Skewness	.103
Range	309
Minimum	3
Maximum	312
Sum	18358

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last Court appearance for the St. Thomas Parish Court is roughly 33 days with a relatively high standard deviation of approximately 38 days. This standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 38 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences in the month of August, does vary greatly. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and the maximum value 312 days. The positive skewness of 3.72 indicates that the distributions of the scores were highly positively skewed. The majority of the scores were low.

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

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	127.45
Median	109.00
Mode	11
Std. Deviation	95.979
Variance	9212.036
Skewness	.740
Std. Error of Skewness	.063
Range	402
Minimum	1
Maximum	403
Sum	193349

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 127 days with a median of 109 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 11 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of September was roughly 403 days and the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 96 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 96 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	179.10	168.23
Median	182.00	169.00
Mode	323	25
Std. Deviation	93.279	91.523
Variance	8700.881	8376.443
Skewness	.072	-.029
Std. Error of Skewness	.070	.133
Range	435	345
Minimum	2	9
Maximum	437	354
Sum	218147	56358

The data in the table covers the period of August 12, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 179 days with a standard deviation of roughly 93 days which suggests that the number of individual bail days does not vary widely from the mean and is therefore not within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September was 437 days with a minimum of 2 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 323 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of September was 354 days with a minimum of 9 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 25 days.

The St. Ann's Bay Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of September 2017, for the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
137	20	117	14.59%

For the month of September, the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court had a total of 137 new cases of which 20 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically 13 were disposed and 7 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 14.59%. There were 117 cases which originated in the month of September, still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 168. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 30.45% decrease in the number of new cases for September, while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month decreased by 0.13 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since the beginning of September 2016 are accounted for, September 2017 ended with a gross total number of 898 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 118.37%. This constitutes a growth

in gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately 2.97% (26 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters active than disposed at the end of September and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 118 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
218	42	176	19.26%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 218 new charges were entered at the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court of which 42 or 19.26% were disposed of and 176 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 28% in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. Unlike to the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September, increased by 0.84 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of September 2017 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September 2017 is 1,398 a growth of roughly 6% (75 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August. The clearance rate for charges at the end of September, 2017 was 97.28%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 97 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017, at this Court is 137:218 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.59 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Committal Proceedings	16	7.3
	Indictments	52	23.9
	Petty Sessions	45	20.6
	RM Summary	105	48.2
	Total	218	100.0

Of the 218 individual charges brought before the court for the month of September, RM Summary matters accounted for 105 or 48.2%, followed by Indictments with 52 or 23.9% and Petty Sessions with 45 or 20.6% of matters. On the lower end of the spectrum, Committal Proceedings with 16 or 7.3% made the lowest contribution to the total number of individual charges for the month. The proportional distribution of case types was very similar to that of the previous month which saw RM Summary matters, Indictments and Petty Sessions accounting for the largest proportion of cases, in that order. Indictments experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 119%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant Offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Threat	28	12.8
Unlawful wounding	12	5.5
Malicious destruction of property	7	3.2
Indecent language	6	2.8
Fail to file NHT 2016	5	2.3
House breaking and larceny	4	1.8
Perform the function of a Hairdresser without a License	4	1.8

There are a wide range of criminal offences which entered before the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court during the month of September, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; threat which accounted for 12.8% of the offences, unlawful with 5.5%, malicious destruction of property with 3.2%, indecent language with 2.8%, fail to file NHT 2016 with 2.3%, house breaking and larceny with 1.8% and perform the function of a hairdresser without a license with 1.8% of the total number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017.

As was the case for the month of August, 2017, threat remains among the top seven offences in the Parish of St. Ann. The top seven criminal offences in the Parish for the month of September were different to those recorded in August.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Perform the function of a Hairdresser without a Licence	14.3%	0.0%
Fail to file NHT 2016	9.5%	0.0%
No Food Handlers Permit	9.5%	0.0%

Of all charges disposed of for the month of August, the majority, 3 or 14.3% was from the offence category 'perform the function of a hairdresser without a license. This category accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'fail to file NHT 2016' with 2 or 9.5% of all charges, followed by 'no food handlers permit' with 2 or 9.5% of all disposals for the month. The corresponding inactive charges were 0% and 0% respectively. For the previous month, the charges were breach of the Copyright Act; possession of offensive weapon and dealing in ganja.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage total of disposal (%)
Guilty plea	16	100
Total	16	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for most common method of disposal for the month of September, 2017, with 16 or 100% of total disposal methods. In the previous month, guilty plea also accounted for the highest proportion of disposal methods.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage
Threat	23	13.1
Breach of The Copyright Act	12	6.8
Possession of offensive weapon	12	6.8
Unlawful wounding	12	6.8
Assault occasioning bodily harm	9	5.1
Malicious destruction of property	7	4
Rape	6	3.4

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was threat with 23 or 13.1%, followed by breach of the Copyright Act with 12 or 6.8%. Possession of an offensive weapon with 12 or 6.8% of all active charges, unlawful wounding with 12 or 6.8%, assault occasioning bodily with 9 or 5.1%, malicious destruction of property with 7 or 4% and rape with 6 or 3.4% completes the list of the seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw threat, possession of offensive weapon, assault occasioning bodily harm and unlawful wounding among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

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

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

Charge	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention 0-5 times (%)
Threat	327	11.51
Unlawful wounding	240	8.45
Assault occasioning bodily harm	194	6.83
Breach of The Copyright Act	178	6.27
Possession of offensive weapon	152	5.35
Malicious destruction of property	83	2.92
Possession of ganja	72	2.54
Dealing in ganja	67	2.36
Assault at common law	64	2.25
Simple Larceny	60	2.11

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the St. Ann Parish Court for as at September 28, 2017. At the top of the list is threat with a decisive lead of 327 mentions or 11.51% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – unlawful wounding with 240 mentions, accounting for 8.45% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Assault occasioning bodily harm with 194 or 6.83%, Breach of the Copyright Act with 178 mentions or 6.27% of total and

possession of offensive weapon with 152 or 5.35%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 28, 2017.

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

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Illegal possession of firearm	12	15.00
Robbery with aggravation	9	11.25
Burglary	8	10.00
Illegal possession of ammunition	7	8.75
Simple Larceny	5	6.25

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to September 28, 2017

2.69% of the matters mentioned at the St. Ann Parish Court as at September 28, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top five charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by illegal possession of firearm which accounted for 12 or 15% of the total. This was followed by robbery with aggravation with 9 or 11.25% and burglary with 8 mentions or 10% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

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

Charge	10 & over times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Robbery with aggravation	20	42.55
Illegal possession of firearm	8	17.02
Burglary	5	10.64
Rape	4	8.51
Possession of Forged Access Device	3	6.38

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to September 28, 2017

1.58% of the matters mentioned at the St. Ann Parish Court as at September, 2017 had an occurrence of between 10 or more times. The above table details the charges with a mention frequency of 10 or more times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this range were led by robbery with aggravation which accounted for 20 or 42.55% of the total. This was followed by illegal possession of firearm with 8 or 17% and Burglary with 5 or 10.64%.

Table 9.0a: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Perform the function of a Hairdresser without a License	1	3	300.00%
Failure to file Income Tax for 2011	1	2	200.00%
Failure to file Income Tax 2010	1	2	200.00%
Failure to file Income Tax 2012	1	2	200.00%
Failure to file Income Tax 2007	1	1	100.00%

The above table shows the five mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of September 2017, at the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of fewer than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the period. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – 'perform the function of a hairdresser without a license with a rate of 300%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category, there were 3 disposed charges. In other words, there were 300% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of September, 2017. The top five was rounded off by failure to file income tax for 2007, 2010, 2011 and 2012 all with clearance rates of 100%, 200%, 200% and 200% respectively. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of

September, 2017, at this Court was 23.68% suggesting that taken as a whole there were far less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The charges listed in the above table were all different from the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; the overall clearance rate for September increased by approximately 16.15 percentage points.

Table 9.0b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Operating without a Barber License	3	1	33.33%
Threat	16	1	6.25%
Unlawfully display an advertisement in contravention of the provision of the regulation	4	0	0.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	10	0	0.00%
Attempted House Breaking	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'operating without a barber licence' with 3 active matters or a 33.33% clearance rate, which resulted from 1 of these matters being disposed. Also of note are 'threat' , 'unlawfully display an advertisement in contravention of the provision of the regulation', 'possession of offensive weapon' and 'attempted house breaking' with 16, 4, 10 and 1 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 6.25%, 0.0%, 0.00% and 0.00% respectively. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
1	0	100%

The trial date credibility provides a measure of the extent to which trial dates which are set are adhered to. A result of 1 indicates that all trial dates which are set are completely adhered to and therefore the closer to 1, the better it is. A total of 1 trial date was set for the month of September and all were adhered to, yielding very good trial credibility rate of 1.0 or 100%.

Most common reasons for adjournment

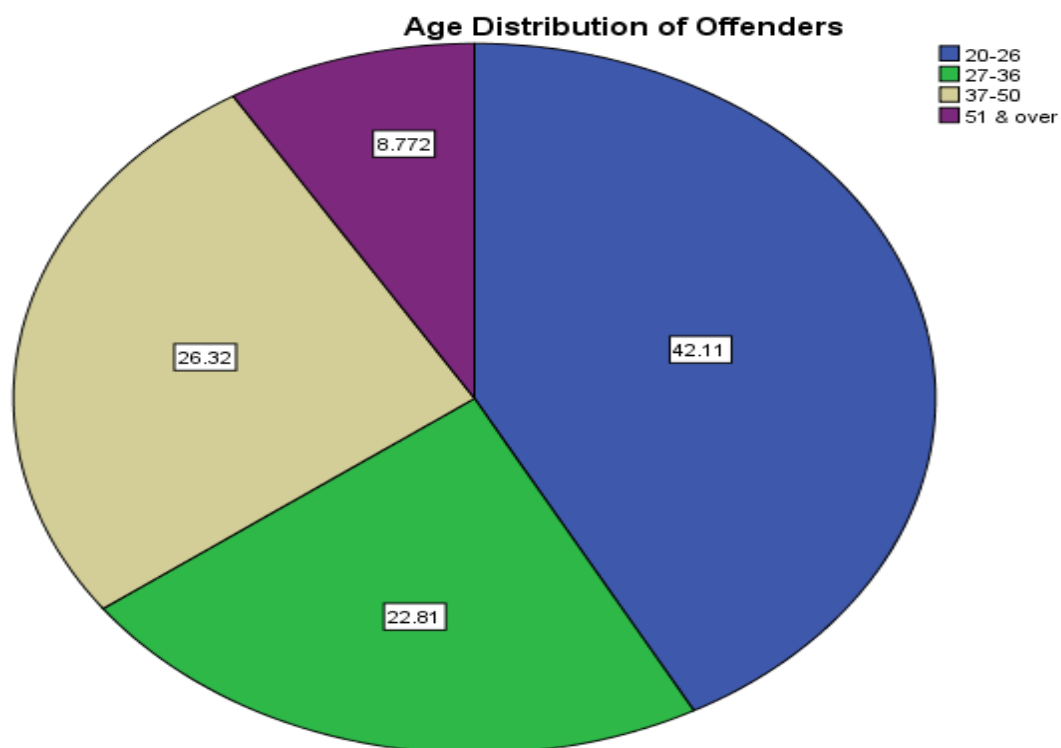
Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	66	64.71
Defendant Not Appearing (DNA) war	16	15.69
Re-issue application	4	3.92

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September at the St. Ann's Bay Court. It is shown that 'Continuance' with 66 matters or 64.71% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment; 16 or 15.69% of total adjournments was as a result of 'defendant not appearing'. The top three was rounded off by 're-issue application' with 4 or 3.92%.

Case Demographics

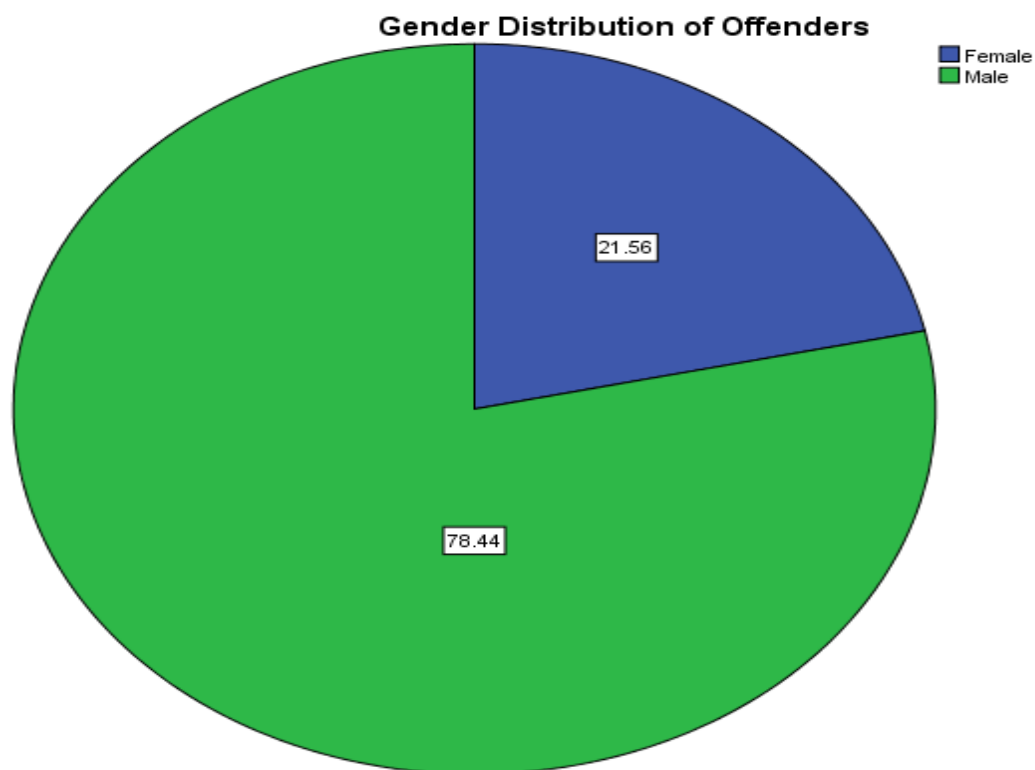
Chart 1.0: Age Distribution of Offenders for September, 2017



The above chart shows that of the total number of offenders, for which age data was readily available for the month of September, 2017; the largest proportion, 42.11% were from the 20-26 age group categories. This category is followed by the 37-50 and 27-36 age group categories with 26.32% and 22.81% respectively. The oldest age cohorts in the distribution accounted for

the lowest proportions, the 51 and over accounted for 8.77% of total offenders. In the month of August, the dominant age group for offenders was between 27-36 years old with 30% of all offenders, followed by the 20-26 age cohorts with approximately 26%.

Chart 2.0: Gender Distribution of Offenders for September, 2017



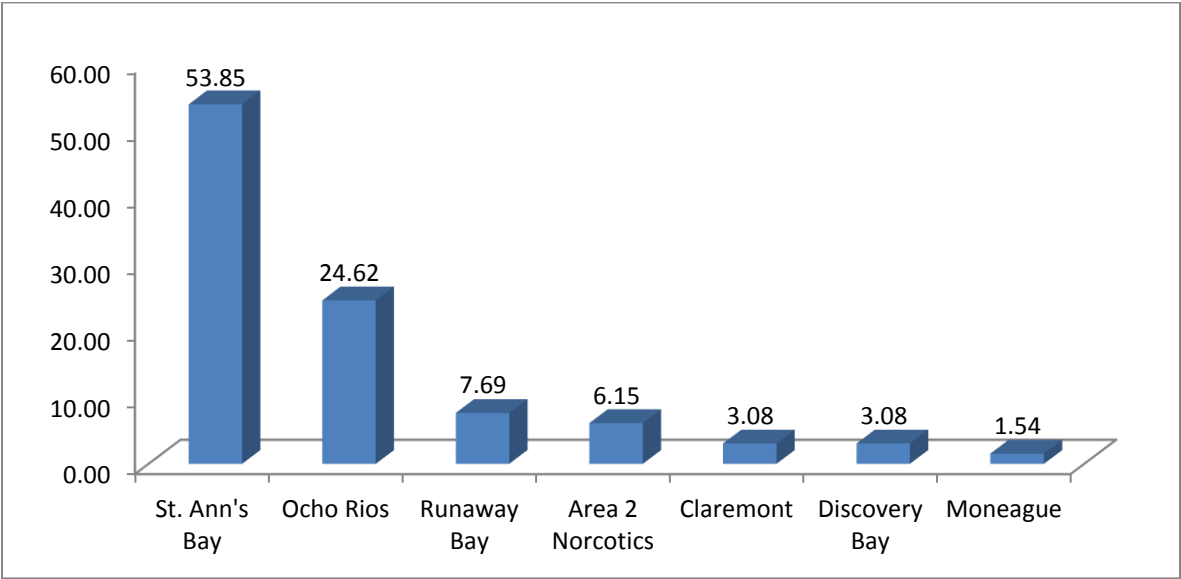
The above chart shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September were male, accounting for roughly 78% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 22%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was quite similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 83% to 17% male to female ratio.

Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Threat	11	64.71%	6	35.29%	17	100.00%
Breach of The Copyright Act	12	100.00%	0	0.00%	12	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	10	83.33%	2	16.67%	12	100.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	9	90.00%	1	10.00%	10	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	8	100.00%
Malicious destruction of property	5	71.43%	2	28.57%	7	100.00%
Indecent language	2	40.00%	3	60.00%	5	100.00%
Rape	5	100.00%	0	0.00%	5	100.00%
Fail to file NHT 2016	4	80.00%	1	20.00%	5	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the St. Ann's Bay Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence – threat with a total of 17 mentioned matters, 65% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was Breach of the Copyright Act with 12 matters, 100% of which were committed by males. Rounding off the top three mentioned offences is unlawful wounding with 12 matters, 83% of which were committed by males. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of August where males have dominated all offence categories.

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the parish of St. Ann using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 65 records indicate that for the month of September, the majority of criminal matters 53.85%, which were brought before the St. Ann Parish Courts, were reported at the St. Ann’s Bay Police Station. This was followed by the Ochi Rios Police Station which accounts for 24.62% of total matters reported and the Runaway Bay Police Station with 7.69%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the Parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$27,758.62
Std. Error of Mean	\$2,807.529
Median	\$20,000.00
Mode	\$20,000
Std. Deviation	\$21,381.506
Variance	457168784.029
Skewness	3.532
Std. Error of Skewness	.314
Range	\$145,000
Minimum	\$5,000
Maximum	\$150,000
Sum	\$1,610,000

Table 13.0 shows that the average bail amount at the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court for the month of September was roughly \$27,758; however, the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$20,000. The maximum figure was \$150,000 and the minimum \$5,000. A medium standard deviation of approximately \$21,381 indicates a moderate variation in the bail figures for the month. The high positive skewness measure of 3.53 shows that, the majority of the bail amounts were skewed towards the lower values.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	50.93
Median	26.00
Mode	26
Std. Deviation	45.950
Variance	2111.379
Skewness	1.035
Std. Error of Skewness	.066
Range	192
Minimum	2
Maximum	194
Sum	69679

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the St. Ann's Bay Parish Court is roughly 51 days with a high standard deviation of approximately 46 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 46 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences in the month of September, does vary greatly. The minimum value in the range was 2 days and the maximum value 194 days. The positive skewness value of 1.03 indicates that the distribution of the scores is approximately normally distributed; most of the scores were similar to the mean.

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

Statistics	
Active Cases	
Mean	137.54
Median	111.00
Mode	26
Std. Deviation	100.411
Variance	10082.413
Skewness	.689
Std. Error of Skewness	.054
Range	479
Minimum	1
Maximum	480
Sum	278512

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 138 days with a median of 111 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 26 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of September was roughly 480 days the youngest age charge was 1 day. The standard deviation of approximately 100 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 100 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	227.34	59.04
Median	236.00	19.00
Mode	253 ^a	9
Std. Deviation	110.957	79.307
Variance	12311.452	6289.610
Skewness	.147	1.722
Std. Error of Skewness	.076	.110
Range	822	347
Minimum	22	1
Maximum	844	348
Sum	236656	29108

The data in the table covers the period of September 14, 2016 to September 28, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 227 days with a standard deviation of roughly 111 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary modestly around the mean and is therefore within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September was 844 days with a minimum of 22 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 253 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of September was 348 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 9 days.

The Brown's Town Court

This report outlines descriptive and inferential statistics on criminal case handling for the month of September 2017, for the Brown's Town Court.

Case and Offence Statistics

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

Total Number of cases	Number of disposed and Inactive cases	Active Pending Case Load	Case Disposal Rate
41	9	32	21.95%

For the month of September, the Brown's Town Court had a total of 41 new cases of which 9 were either disposed or became inactive. More specifically, 7 were disposed and 2 became inactive. For statistical purposes, both inactive and disposed cases are counted as disposed which yields a case disposal rate of 21.95%. There were 32 cases which originated in the month of September still active at the end of the month.

The balance brought forward for active cases at the beginning of September was 81. When compared to the month of August, 2017, there is a 56.38% decrease in the number of new cases for September while the case disposal rate for cases originating in this month increased by approximately 8.13 percentage points when compared to the month of August. When cases originating since the beginning of September 2016 are accounted for, September 2017 ended with a gross total number of 291 cases still active and a case clearance rate of 138.14%. This

constitutes a growth in the gross active cases as at the end of the month of approximately a -3% (8 cases) when compared to the gross active figure at the end of August. The case clearance rate suggests that there are more matters disposed than active at the end of August and in particular that for every 100 active cases there are roughly 138 disposed cases.

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

Total Number of individual charges	Number of disposed/Inactive individual charges	Active Pending Load for individual charges	Disposal Rate for individual charges
49	10	39	20.40%

The above table shows that for the month of September, 2017, a total of 49 new charges were entered at the Brown's Town Court of which 10 or 20.40% were disposed of and 39 remained active at the end of the month. This represents a decrease of approximately 63% (83 charges) in the number of charges, when compared to the month of August. Like the case disposal rate, the disposal rate for charges originating in the month of September increased by 6.77 percentage points. When charges originating from the month of September 2016 are accounted for, the gross number of charges remaining active at the end of September 2017 is 414, a growth of roughly 1% (3 charges) when compared to the total active cases as at the end of August. The clearance rate for charges as at the end of September 2017 was 99.52%, indicating that for every 100 active charges, roughly 100 were disposed.

Collectively, the data in the tables above suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 at this Court is 41:49 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.19 charges, which is the case inflation factor.

Case Types

Table 3.0: Case Types

Types of Cases		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Indictments	16	32.7
	Petty Sessions	23	46.9
	Preliminary Examination	1	2.0
	Summary	9	18.4
	Total	49	100.0

Of the 49 individual charges brought before the Brown's Town Parish Court for the month of September 2017, 23 or approximately 47% were Petty Sessions, followed by Indictments with 16 or 32.7%, Summary matters with 9 or 18.4% and Preliminary Examinations with 1 or 2%. The proportional distribution of case types is similar to that of the previous month which saw Indictments matters accounting for the largest proportion of cases. Indictment experienced the most pronounced movement, recording a decrease of approximately 369%.

Table 4.0: Dominant Offences

Dominant offences	Count	Percentage (%)
Threat	19	38.8
Assault occasioning bodily harm	4	8.2
Possession of offensive weapon	3	6.1
Unlawful wounding	3	6.1
Assault at common law	2	4.1
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2	4.1
House breaking and larceny	2	4.1

There were a wide range of criminal offences entered before the Brown's Town Parish Court during the month of September, 2017, however as shown in the table above, the seven dominant offences were; threat accounting for 39%, assault occasioning bodily harm with 8.2%, possession of offensive weapon with 6.1%, unlawful wounding with 6.1%, assault at common law with 4.1%, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 4.1% and housing breaking and larceny with 4.1% of the total number of offences filed for the month of September, 2017.

As was the case for the month of August, assault occasioning bodily harm, possession of offensive weapon, unlawful wounding and threat remains among the top seven offences in Brown's Town Parish Court.

Disposal rates for charges

Table 5.0: Most disposed charges

Most disposed charges	Percentage of all Disposed charges (%)	Percentage of all Inactive charges (%)
Possession of offensive weapon	37.5%	0%
Possession of ganja	25.0%	0%
Dealing in ganja	12.5%	0%

Of the 8 charges disposed of for the month of September 2017, the majority, 3 or 37.5% was from the offence category 'possession of offensive weapon'. This category also accounted for 0% of all inactive charges for the month. The next most disposed offence was 'possession of ganja' with 2 or 25% of all charges and 0% of all inactive charges. This was followed by the charge 'dealing in ganja' with 1 or 12.5% and 0% of all active charges. For the previous month the charges on the list were possession of offensive weapon, exposing goods for sale and exposing goods for sale without a licence.

Most Common Method of Disposal

Table 6.0: Most Common Methods of Disposal

Method of Disposal	Frequency	Percentage of total disposal (%)
Guilty verdict	1	12.5
Guilty plea	7	87.5
Total	8	100.0

The above table shows that guilty plea accounted for the largest proportion of the methods of case disposition for the month of September, 2017, with 7 or 87.5% of total disposal methods. This is followed by guilty verdict with 1 or 12.5%. In the previous month guilty verdict accounted for the largest proportion.

Active Offence Load

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

Charge	Count	Percentage (%)
Threat	18	46.2
Assault occasioning bodily harm	4	10.3
Assault at common law	2	5.1
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	2	5.1
House breaking and larceny	2	5.1
Simple larceny	2	5.1
Unlawful wounding	2	5.1

At the end of September, the category of charges which had the largest proportion of charges remaining active was threat with 18 or 46.2%, assault occasioning bodily harm followed with 4 or 10.3% of all active charges. Assault at common law with 2 or 5.1% of all active charges, assault occasioning actual bodily harm with 2 or 5.1%, house breaking and larceny with 2 or 5.1%, Simple larceny with 2 or 5.1% and unlawful wounding with 2 or 5.1% completes the list of the top seven charges with the greatest proportion of active matters at the end of the month. The previous month also saw threat, assault at common law, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and unlawful wounding among the top seven charge types remaining active at the end of the month.

Case Handling Efficiency

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

Mention Court Frequency

The following set of tables detail the frequency, with which different charges were mentioned in the Brown's Town Parish Court as at September 29, 2017. Emphasis is placed on the charges occurring most frequently in the intervals of 0-5 times, 6-9 times and 10 and over times respectively. A mention frequency of 1-5 times is considered as the acceptable standard.

Table 8.0a: Matters with the most frequent mentions as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 0 to 5 times)

Charges	0-5 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Threat	232	25.61
Assault occasioning bodily harm	133	14.68
Unlawful wounding	104	11.48
Malicious destruction of property	35	3.86
Simple larceny	29	3.20
Uncontrollable child	28	3.09
Possession of offensive weapon	24	2.65
Obtaining money by false pretenses	20	2.21
Assault at common law	19	2.10
Possession of ganja	19	2.10

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The table above shows the top ten charges which were mentioned most frequently in the interval of 0-5 times at the Brown's Town Parish Court for as at September 30, 2017. At the top of the list is threat with a decisive lead of 232 mentions or 25.61% of total mentions in the interval 0-5 times. This is followed by the charge – assault occasioning bodily harm with 133 mentions, accounting for 14.68% of the total number of mentions in the stated interval for the month. Unlawful wounding with 104 or 11.48%, malicious destruction of property with 35 mentions or

3.86% of total and simple larceny with 29 or 3.20%, rounds off the top five most frequently mentioned charges in the stated interval as at September 29, 2017.

Table 8.0b: Matters with the most frequent mentioned as at September 29, 2017 (in the interval of 6 to 9 times)

Charge	6-9 times	Percentage of total mention (%)
Sacrilege	3	30
House breaking and larceny	2	20
Malicious destruction of property	1	10

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

1.09% of the matters mentioned at the Brown's Town Parish Court as at September 29, 2017 had an occurrence of between 6 and 9 times. The above table details the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times. As shown, the charges with the highest frequency of mention in this interval were led by sacrilege which accounted for 3 or 30% of the total. This was followed by house breaking and larceny with 2 or 20% and malicious destruction of property with 1 mentions or 10% of the total, rounding off the top three charges with a mention frequency of 6-9 times.

Table 9.0a: Clearance rates by charge

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Unlawful wounding	4	3	75.00%
Threat	14	2	14.29%
Obstructing Traffic	1	0	0.00%
Fraudulent conversion	1	0	0.00%
House breaking and larceny	2	0	0.00%

Table 9.0a shows the four mentioned charges with the highest clearance rates for the month of August, at the Brown's Town Parish Court. As mentioned earlier, the clearance rate provides a measure of the number of charges disposed of, for each active charge in that category. A clearance rate of over 100% indicates that there are more disposed than active charges for a particular charge type, while a clearance rate of lower than 100% indicates that there are more active than disposed charges in the month. As shown, the mentioned charge with highest clearance rate is the charge – unlawful with a rate of 75%, suggesting that for every active charge in this category there was .75 disposed charge. In other words, there were 75% more disposed than active charges of this type, which were mentioned in the month of September, 2017. No other charge had a clearance rate greater than 100% for this month. The average clearance rate for all mentioned charges for the month of September, at this Court was 35.14% suggesting that taken as a whole there were far less disposed than active charges for each type of charge. The

charges listed in the above table were not similar to the ones which topped the list for the highest clearance rates for the previous month; however, the overall clearance rate for September increased by approximately 13 percentage points.

Table 9.0b: Selected low clearance rates by mentioned charges

Charge	Active Cases	Disposed Cases	Clearance Rate
Simple larceny	2	0	0.00%
Malicious destruction of property	1	0	0.00%
Resisting arrest	1	0	0.00%

Among the matters with a significant number of mentioned charges which have low clearance rates is 'simple larceny' with 2 active matters or a 0.00% clearance rate. Also of note are 'malicious destruction of property' and 'resisting arrest' with 1 and 1 active matters respectively and corresponding clearance rates of 0% and 0% respectively. These are well below the desired clearance rate.

Table 10.0: Trial date certainty

Trial Dates Set	Trial Dates Adjourned	Trial Date Certainty
1	1	100%

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

Most common reasons for adjournment

Table 11.0: Most Common Reasons for adjournment

Reason for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage of all reasons for adjournment (%)
Continuance	3	23.08%
Legal representative to be settle	3	23.08%
File to be completed	2	15.38%

As stated before, reasons for adjournment provide a good metric on the efficiency of case flow management. The above table highlights the top three most common reasons for adjournment for the month of September, 2017, at the Brown's Town Parish Court. It is shown that 'continuance' with 3 matters or 23.08% constitutes the most common reason for adjournment;

3 or 23.08% of total adjournments was a result of 'legal representative to be settle'. The top three was rounded off by 'file to be completed' with 2 or 15.38%.

Case Demographic

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

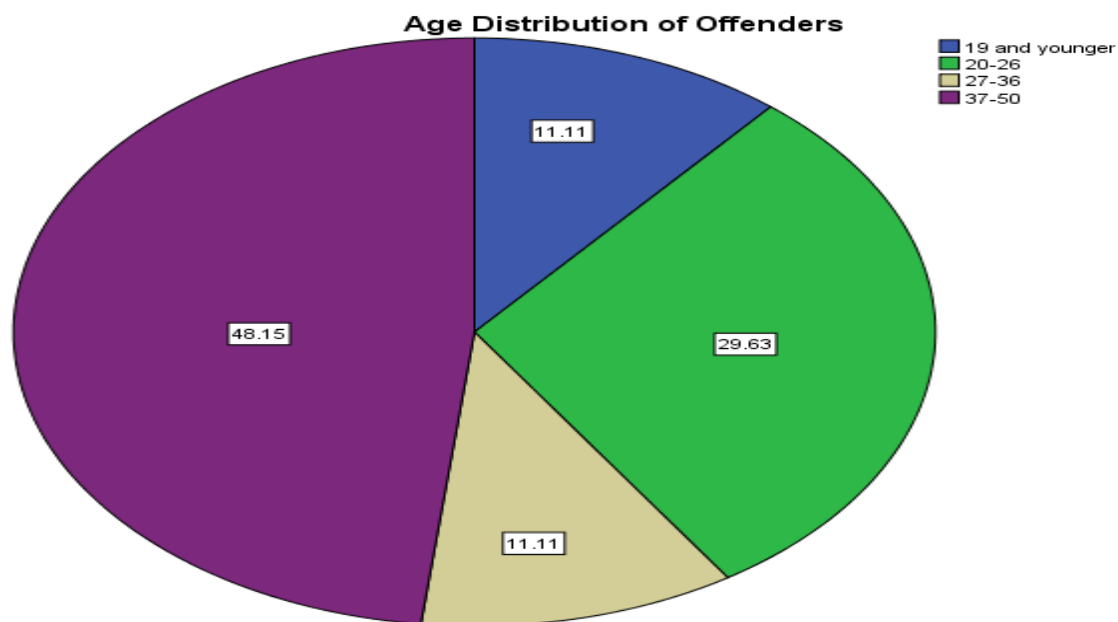


Chart 1.0 show that of the total number of offenders for which age data was readily available for the month of September; the largest proportion were the 37-50 age groups accounting for 48.15% of offenders. This category is followed by the 20-26 age groups with 29.63% and the 27-36 year olds with 11.11%. The smallest proportion of the distribution was made up by the youngest age categories, the 19 and younger category accounted for 11.11%. In the month of

August, the dominant age for offenders were between the 20-26 age group categories which made up approximately 26% of offenders.

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

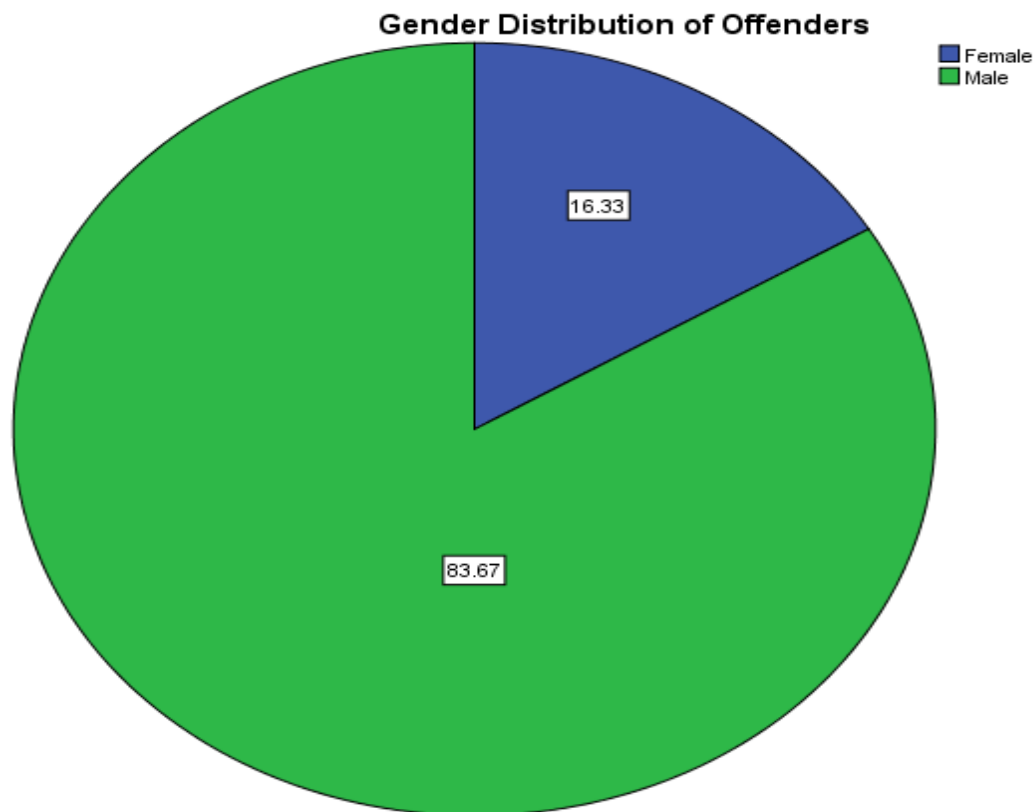


Chart 2.0 shows that the overwhelming majority of offenders for the month of September, 2017, were males account for roughly 84% of the total offenders while females accounted for approximately 16%. The gender distribution of offenders for the month of August was similar to this breakdown for September with roughly 73% to 27% male to female ratio.

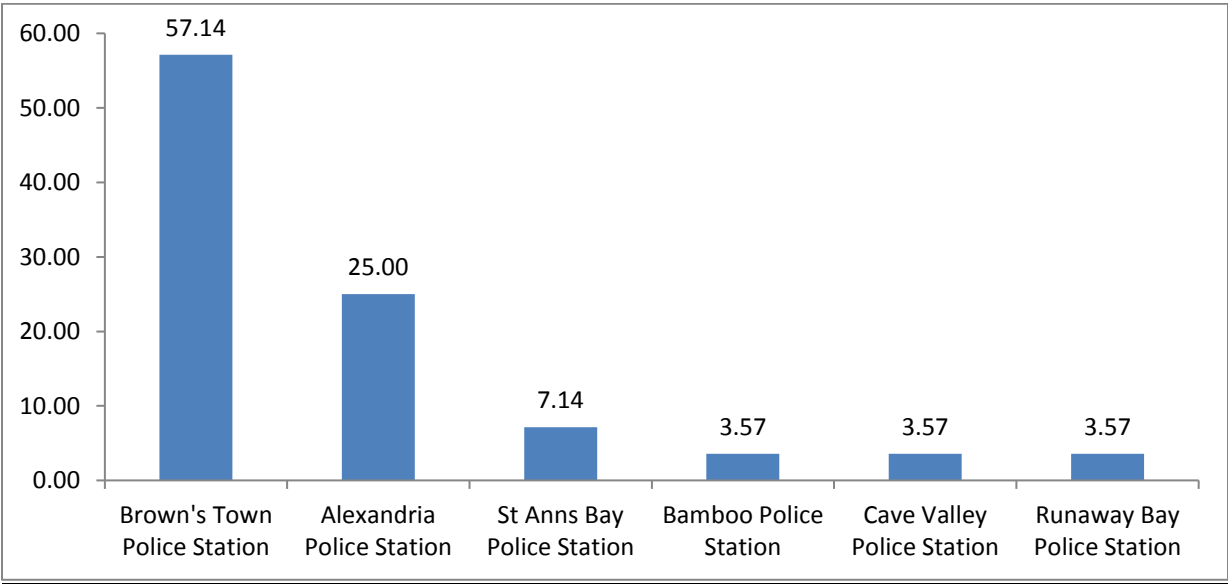
Table 12.0: Gender Distribution by Mentioned Offences

Charge	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Threat	12	75.00%	4	25.00%	16	100.00%
Unlawful wounding	5	71.43%	2	28.57%	7	100.00%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	4	100.00%	0	0.00%	4	100.00%
Possession of offensive weapon	3	100.00%	0	0.00%	3	100.00%
Possession of ganja	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
House breaking and larceny	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
Assault at common law	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
Simple larceny	2	100.00%	0	0.00%	2	100.00%
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	1	50.00%	1	50.00%	2	100.00%

The above table shows a list of the nine most frequently mentioned offences and the corresponding gender ratios at the Brown's Town Parish Court for the month of September, 2017. The list shows that males accounted for the majority of most of the mentioned offences. At the top is the offence –threat with a total of 16 mentioned matters, roughly 75% of which were committed by males. The next leading offence mentioned was unlawful wounding with 7 matters; 71% were committed by males. Assault occasioning bodily harm with a total of 4 mentioned matters, 100% of which were committed by males, rounds off the top three mentioned offences. The dominance of males in offences committed is similar to the trend previously observed like the month of August where males have dominated most offence

categories. Females were however significant offenders of the charges; Assault occasioning bodily harm (50%).

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



The above chart shows the distribution of crimes in the Brown’s Town area using the police stations at which the matters were reported. The data available from a total of 28 records indicate that for the month of September, the majority of criminal matters approximately 57%, which were brought before the Brown’s Town Courts, were reported in Brown’s Town Police Station. This was followed by the Alexandria Police Station which accounts for approximately 25% of total matters reported and the St. Ann’s Bay Police Station with 7.14%. This data provides important insights into the geographical distribution of criminal offences committed in the parish.

Bail Statistics

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

Statistics	
Bail	
Mean	\$42,727.27
Std. Error of Mean	\$3,042.400
Median	\$50,000.00
Mode	\$50,000
Std. Deviation	\$10,090.500
Variance	101818181.818
Skewness	-1.374
Std. Error of Skewness	.661
Range	\$30,000
Minimum	\$20,000
Maximum	\$50,000
Sum	\$470,000

The table 13.0 shows that the average bail amount at the Brown's Town Parish Court for the month of September was roughly \$42,727; however the most frequently occurring bail figure was \$50,000. The maximum figure was \$50,000 and the minimum \$20,000. A standard deviation of approximately \$10,090 indicates a small variation in the bail figures for the month. The negative moderate skewness measure of -1.37 indicates that the distribution of bail was moderately skewed. Most of the bail scores were low.

Table 14: Summary Statistics on days elapsed since last appearance

Statistics	
Last Appearance	
Mean	50.86
Median	27.00
Mode	27
Std. Deviation	53.612
Variance	2874.262
Skewness	2.122
Std. Error of Skewness	.133
Range	297
Minimum	3
Maximum	300
Sum	16986

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The data available suggests that the average time elapsed since the last court appearance for the Brown's Town Parish Courts was roughly 51 days with a high standard deviation of approximately 54 days. This high standard deviation suggests that the average differences between each observed score and the mean value of this data series was 54 days. This further implies that in general, the time elapsed since the last appearance for the different offences in as at the end of September 2017, varies greatly. The minimum value in the range was 3 days and the maximum value of 300 days. The moderate positive skewness of 2.12 indicates that the distribution of the scores was positively distributed; most of the scores were low.

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

Statistics	
Active Charges	
Mean	141.48
Median	118.00
Mode	27
Std. Deviation	108.503
Variance	11772.932
Skewness	.626
Std. Error of Skewness	.099
Range	368
Minimum	2
Maximum	370
Sum	85596

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to September, 2017

The above table shows the average length of all active charges in days as at the end of September. It is shown that of the charges remaining active at the end of the month, the average age of the charges is roughly 141 days with a median of 118 days and a most frequently occurring figure (mode) of 27 days. The highest age for a charge as of the end of September was roughly 370 days and the youngest aged charge was 2 days. The standard deviation of approximately 109 suggests that on average the individual scores for length of active charges vary from the mean by an average of 109 days.

Table 16: Bail and Custody Statistics

Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics	Bail Days	Custody Days
Mean	193.66	163.08
Median	188.50	161.00
Mode	103	237
Std. Deviation	107.660	103.565
Variance	11590.619	10725.754
Skewness	.263	-.215
Std. Error of Skewness	.139	.276
Range	445	364
Minimum	16	1
Maximum	461	365
Sum	59260	12394

The data in the table covers the period of September 19, 2016 to September 29, 2017

The above table shows the average number of days on bail for those persons granted bail was approximately 194 days with a standard deviation of roughly 108 days, which suggests that the number of individual bail days vary moderately from the mean and is therefore within a consistent range. The maximum number of days accumulated for those on bail as at the end of September was 461 days with a minimum of 16 days. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days on bail was 103 days. The maximum number of custody days accumulated for those appearing before the court as at the end of September was 365 days with a minimum of 1 day. The most frequently occurring figure for individual days in custody was 237 days.

Statistical Report for September 2017

Table 1.0: Case Activity for September 2017

Parish Court	Total number of charges	Active charges	Disposed Charges	Total Number of Cases	Active Cases	Inactive Cases	Disposed Cases	Case Disposal Rate
Manchester	304	224	80	196	155	15	26	20.92
Clarendon	229	179	50	162	126	3	33	22.22
St. Catherine	502	364	138	347	233	11	103	32.85
St.Thomas	208	131	77	135	77	4	54	42.96
Portland	166	118	48	119	82	1	36	31.09
St. Mary	146	111	35	102	73	6	23	28.43
St. James	455	266	191	336	170	12	154	49.40
Corporate Area Criminal	727	491	236	393	240	26	127	38.93
Westmoreland	203	113	90	116	61	12	43	47.41
Hanover	117	61	56	83	42		41	49.40
St. Elizabeth	170	135	34	117	88	10	19	24.79
St. Ann's Bay	218	176	42	137	117	7	13	14.60
Brown's Town	49	39	10	41	32	2	7	21.95
Trelawny	189	122	67	119	82	0	37	31.09
Average Case Disposal Rate								32.58
Total Load	3683	2530	1154	2403	1578	109	716	

Summary

For the month of September 2017, 2,403 cases were entered at the 14 courts covered in this report. The collective number of charges for the month was 3,683. Collectively, the data suggests that the ratio of new cases to charges for the month of September, 2017 in the Courts is 2,403:3,683 which means that for every 1 case there were 1.53 charges. The Corporate Area Criminal Court commanded the lion's share of the total number of cases and charges with 393

cases (16.35%) and 727 charges (19.73%). The closest Parish Court to the Corporate Area Criminal Court was the St. Catherine Parish Court with 347 cases (14.44%) and 502 charges (13.63%). The court with the least number of cases and charges for the month was Brown's Town, the rates were 41 cases (1.70%) and 49 charges (1.33%). The most common types of cases traversing the Parish Courts were; Indictments, RM Summary, Petty Sessions and Committal Proceedings. The parishes with the top four best case disposal rates were St. James (49.40%), Hanover (49.40%), Westmoreland (47.41%) and St. Thomas (42.96%). On the other hand, St. Ann (14.60%) and Manchester (20.92%) constitute the Parish Courts with the lowest case disposal rates.