Parish Courts of Jamaica The Chief Justice's Second Quarter Statistics Report for 2022 (Civil Matters)

	APRIL TO JUNE			
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	
Gross Case Clearance Rate (%)	188.97	115.85	105.85	
Trial Date Certainty Rate (%)	89.91	86.66	84.26	
Average time to disposition	19.54 months	11.70 months	10.98 months	

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#### **Executive Summary**

After three years of strategic planning and execution, the Jamaican judiciary is currently among the most productive judiciaries in the Caribbean region. There is a dearth of adequately reported statistics in some countries in the region, however when compared to jurisdictions such as Trinidad and Tobago, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean State (OECS) and Belize, the overall case clearance rate in the Jamaican court system over the period in question is the highest. The Jamaican judiciary stands out on this metric particularly in the civil and criminal jurisdictions of the parish courts but is slightly outperformed by both Trinidad and Tobago and the OECS in the Supreme Court jurisdiction while the Jamaican Appeal Court leads is ahead of other territories mentioned.

This third quarter statistics report on the performance of the Civil Divisions of the Parish Courts demonstrates the continuation of improved productivity in the Jamaican court system. It affirms the general trends that civil cases are being disposed relatively quickly and that the probability of a new case falling into backlog is very low. These outcomes augur well for the current strength of the Jamaican judiciary and the pathway to becoming one of the most efficient in the world.

The Civil Division of the Parish Courts continued their impressive run with the clearance rate metric for the second quarter. Of 2022, recording an overall figure of 188.97%, led by the Corporate Area Parish Court – Civil Division, and the Parish Courts of St. Catherine and Hanover. Nine of the parish courts exceeded the 100% case clearance rate mark for civil cases in the second quarter of 2022.

The Civil Division of the Parish Courts also had strong returns on the overall trial date certainty rate in the period, recording a commendable overall rate of 89.91%, 3.25 percentage points higher that the corresponding period in 2021. The parish courts of Portland, Trelawny and Westmoreland were the leaders on this metric for the quarter. The overall average time taken to dispose a civil case in the second quarter of 2022 stood at an unusually high 19.54 months which was just over 7 months higher than the corresponding period in 2021. This was partly on account of an extensive focus on clearing lagging older cases across several cases during the period. The parish courts of Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Mary had the lowest average times to disposition for cases resolved during the quarter.

One of the most important findings from this report comes from the analysis of the backlog rates. As of the end of the second quarter of 2022, the estimated gross case backlog rate in the civil division of the parish courts was 12.24%, that is, an estimated 12.24% of combined active and inactive cases in these courts were over two years old, based on the last 6 years of case activity as a proxy. When inactive cases are deducted however to produce the net case backlog rate, it is revealed that the estimated case backlog rate in the Civil Division of the Parish Courts as at the end of the second quarter of 2022 is roughly 1.14%, an indication that roughly this proportion of active cases were over two years old at the end of the quarter, using data from the last 6 years as a proxy. The Hanover, St. Mary and Westmoreland Parish Courts were again the very best positioned courts on this metric for the year, each with only a handful of active civil cases in a state of backlog.

The timely and efficient progression of cases in the civil courts is affected by several delays factors, among which in the second quarter of 2022 were the absence of defendants, no returns,

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the absence of both parties, the absence of the plaintiffs and attorney absenteeism, all of which were among the leading reasons for adjournment across the courts in the period. The dominant method of disposition for cases resolved were disposals by being struck out, by consent judgment, settlements, default judgments and by way of oral admissions.

The Civil Division of the Parish Courts continue the trend of creditable performances and is well positioned as at the end of the second quarter of 2022 to make a significant contribution to the overall quantitative targets of the Jamaican judiciary as it strives to become the best in the region and one of the bests in the world over the coming few years. The parish courts of Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Mary have already achieved the target of reducing their overall net case backlog rate to under 5%, joining the High Court Division of the Gun Court and the Revenue Court as other major courts confirmed to have attained this feat.

Table 1.0: Aggregate case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

A	Approximate number of new cases	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the year)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the year	Approximate Gross Disposal rate (%)	Approximate Gross Clearance rate (%)	Approximate Gross trial date certainty rate (%)	Overall average time to disposition (months)
	3427	451	6476	13.89	188.97	89.91	19.54

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

With almost six years of extensive data on criminal case activity on the parish courts of Jamaica, the Statistics Unit applied Lagrange multiplier techniques to determine that a

successful court must meet the following minimum requirements in order to satisfy an efficiency threshold for the sustainable containment of case backlog and provide optimal service to the public. The required minimum annual parameters are summarized below:

Parameter	Minimum Required Standard
Case disposal rate	>=75%
Case clearance rate	>=95%
Case congestion rate	<=115%
Trial Date Certainty Rate	>=85%
Net case backlog rate	<=5%
Gross case backlog rate	<=10%
Average number of mentions per case	<=3

The Statistics Unit has determined that if any court or jurisdiction can consistently achieve

these rates, it will attain a high level of efficiency and service excellence.

#### Methodology – Generating Court Statistics in Jamaica

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

The Court Statistics Unit at the Supreme Court produces various quarterly and annual court reports which are published on the website of the Supreme Court; however, interim data required by stakeholders may be requested through the Office of the Chief Justice.

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#### Introduction

This report details case activity in the Civil Division of the Parish Courts of Jamaica for the second quarter ended July 31, 2022. Among the key case activity areas reported on are new cases filed, cases disposed and inactive over the period as well as the common causes of action and applications. Other key areas reported on include the absolute number of reissue dates over the period as well as the dominant methods of disposition and reasons for adjournment. The report also highlights the number of matters, which go into various types of enforcements such as judgment summons, warrants of levy and warrants of attachment and are thus reactivated as well as the outcomes of matters that proceed along this path. Important efficiency measures such as the case clearance rate, case disposal rates; trial date certainty rate and case congestion and courtroom utilization rates are computed as measures of court performance, where sufficient data is available. These are important yardstick for assessing the courts in both an absolute and a relative way.

A full report is presented for each court and is subdivided into three main sections. The first section summarizes case flow activity and case demographics, the second section details case delay factors and dispositions as well as important performance metrics, and the third and final section summarizes case activity in the enforcement phase. The data produced for several of the courts rely on point estimates of the population parameters using a body of available representative data. This approach is however quite reliable and preserves data integrity and validity. One limitation is that the starting points of the data sets for all courts are not homogenous and therefore not entirely comparable at this stage. In some cases, the report also relies on the application of scientific sampling techniques to compensate for some data gaps.

The report culminates with critical cumulative case active summaries for the civil courts as a whole for the second quarter of 2022.

### The Corporate Area Court – Civil Division

### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Corporate Area Court – Civil Division for the second quarter of 2022.

Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	141	80.57
Disposed	26	14.86
Inactive	8	4.57
Total	175	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 175 new big claims cases filed at the Corporate Area Civil Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 141 or 80.57% cases were still active, 26 were disposed and 8 were inactive at the end of the quarter. These results produce an estimated gross case disposal rate of 19.43% for big claims for the quarter.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	197	52.39
Small Claim	179	47.61
Total	376	100.00

The above table shows the sampling distribution of 376 new claims filed at the Corporate Area Civil Court in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of which 197 or 52.39% were big claims, while 179 or 47.61% were small claims. Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Recovery of Possession	54	67.50
Breach of Contract	6	7.50
Rent Owing, Continuing and Recovery of	6	7.50
Possession		
Rent Owing	4	5.00
Forfeiture of Seized Cash	3	3.75
Sub-total	73	91.25

Total sample size of causes of action= 80

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action for cases entered in the second quarter at the Corporate Area Civil Court was recovery of possession with 54 or roughly 67.50% of the sample. Rent owing, continuing and recovery of possession and breach of contract with 6 or 7.50% each rank next. The top five causes of action were rounded off by rent owing with 4 or 5% of the sample and forfeiture of seized cash with 3 or 3.75% of the sample. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 91.25% of the total sample of 80 causes of action.

Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of the types of service for the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bailiff	29	50.88
Personal	23	40.35
District Constable	5	8.77
Total	57	100.00

Methods of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, against whom a claim is made, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the bailiff accounted for the majority with 29 or 50.88% of the sample followed by personal service with 23 or 40.35% and service by the District Constable with 5 or 8.77%.

Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	168	85.28
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	29	14.72
Total	197*	100.00

\*Note: Corresponding to 175 cases

The majority of a sample of 197 matters entered in the second quarter of 2022 were entered in

courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 168 or 85.28% of the sample.

Courtroom 1 at the main courthouse had 29 matters entered or 14.72% of the sample.

### Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Table 6.0: Samplin	g distribution of	plaintiffs in second o	uarter ended June 30, 2022
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Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	39	49.37
Male	36	45.57
Registered Company	4	5.06
Total	79	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 79 matters entered in the second quarter of 2022 at the Corporate Area Civil Court, females accounted for the largest proportion of plaintiffs with 39 or 49.37% of the sample. Males accounted for 36 or 45.57% and registered companies accounted for 4 or 5.06% of the sample.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	44	61.97
Male	26	36.62
Registered Company	1	1.41
Total	71	100.00

Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

There were 71 records on the gender of defendants for new matters entered in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were female with 44 or 61.97% of the sample, followed by males with 26 or 36.62%. Registered companies accounted for 1 or 1.41% of the sample.

## Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	454	43.07
Default Judgment Date	270	25.62
Trial	238	22.58
Part-Heard Date	60	5.69
Date for Order	22	2.09
Hearing of Application	9	0.85
Final Judgment Date	1	0.09
Total	1054	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 1054 matters that went to court during the second quarter of 2022, which were adjourned for a default judgment, final judgment, mention, part heard, trial or similar procedural date. The largest proportion, 454 or 43.07% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 270 or 25.62%, which were adjourned for default judgment dates. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments in this sample were adjournments for trial dates with 238 or 22.58% of sample. It is of note that 60 or 5.69% of the matters in this sample were adjourned part heard. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned at the mention stage and that there is a notable incidence of adjournments for default judgments to be entered. The result on the high incidence of adjournments for mention court hearings is not however an abnormal outcome given that mention court hearings are fundamental and intrinsic to the case flow process in the civil courts.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Defendant Absent	140	22.12
Placed on Trial List	131	20.70
At Counsel's Request	11	1.74
Both Parties Absent	11	1.74
Parties in Discussion	11	1.74
Sub-total	304	48.03

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 633

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 633 incidences of adjournments heard in the second quarter of 2022. Adjournments due to absence of defendants with 140 or 22.12% of the sample and adjournments for placement on trial list with 131 or 20.70% rounds off the top incidences in the sample. The list is completed by adjournments at counsel's request, both parties absent and parties in discussion with 11 or 1.74% each of the sample. The top reasons of adjournments listed above account for 48.03% of the total sample of adjournments.

Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter ended
June 30, 2022

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	193
Average Incidence	1.2

**Corresponding to 162 cases** 

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 193 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 162 reissued cases. This result in an average of 1.2 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 12 reissue incidences. Table 11.0: Sampling distribution on the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	144	23.68
Consent	142	23.36
Transferred	79	12.99
Default Judgment	71	11.68
Withdrawal	54	8.88
Sub-total	490	80.59

NB: there were 608 matters disposed of in the second quarter

A total of 608 matters were disposed at the Corporate Area Civil Court during the second quarter of 2022. The above table details the top five methods of disposition, which accounts for 490 or 80.59% of the total sample. The list is led by matters struck out with 144 or 23.68% of the disposals, followed by matters disposed by consent with 142 or 23.36% and matters transferred to another court with 79 or 12.99%. Matters disposed by default judgments and matters disposed by withdrawals round off the top five methods with 71 or 11.68% and 54 or 8.88% respectively of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 12.0: Case flow	performance estimates fo	or the second o	quarter ended June 30, 2022

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the year	Approximate gross clearance rate (%)
354	1453	410.45

The above table shows 354 new cases filed at the Corporate Area Civil Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a gross figure of 719 cases were disposed, and 734 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2021. This led to a gross case clearance rate of 410.45%, which exceeds the international standard for

this metric. This rate represents a 298.08 percentage points increase when compared to the corresponding period in 2021.

The estimated net case clearance rate is 203.11%, a 146.89 percentage points improvement when compared to the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics, focusing only on the proportion of the cases which did not become inactive which were disposed in the strictest of sense.

# Table 13.0: Descriptive Statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Number of observations	374
Mean	228.8182
Median	163.5000
Mode	172.00
Std. Deviation	269.29638
Skewness	4.421
Std. Error of Skewness	.126
Range	2826.00
Minimum	3.00
Maximum	2829.00

**Descriptive Statistics (days)** 

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 374 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the Corporate Area Court – Civil Division. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 229 days or approximately 7.6 months, which is roughly 156 less days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2021. However, the most frequently

occurring time to disposition was 172 days. The standard deviation of roughly 269 days is an indication that there is a wide variation in the distribution of the scores, while the positive skewness is seen as an indication that there were markedly more scores in the data set which fall below the overall average time. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 2829 days or roughly 7.9 years old, while the minimum time taken was 3 days.

## Table 14.0a: Descriptive Statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Number of observations	1446
Mean	407.1999
Median	259.0000
Mode	21.00
Std. Deviation	448.01262
Skewness	2.414
Std. Error of Skewness	.064
Range	3808.00
Minimum	7.00
Maximum	3815.00

#### **Descriptive Statistics (days)**

The above data is based on a sample of 1446 active civil matters as of the second quarter ended June 30, 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 407 days or roughly 13.57 months, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 21 days. The standard deviation of roughly 448 days suggests that there is a wide dispersion in the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were proportionately more scores in the data

set which fell below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was

3815 days old or roughly 10.60 years, while the minimum time is 7 days.

## Table 14.0b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

### **Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	47
Mean	40.1702
Median	35.0000
Mode	21.00
Std. Deviation	26.45202
Skewness	.657
Std. Error of Skewness	.347
Range	83.00
Minimum	7.00
Maximum	90.00

The above table outlines summary data on the average age of a sample of 47 active reissued matters at the Corporate Area Civil Court as at the end of the second quarter ended June 30, 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 40 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 21 and the median age was 35 days. The standard deviation indicates that there was a large dispersion in the individual scores, with the positive skewness indicating that most of the ages were below the average. The highest age in the data set was 90 days and the lowest was 7 days. Cases which are reissued for a specific date are considered as active as distinct from cases reissued on application (R.I.A) which are classified as inactive cases.

Table 15.0: Sampling distribution of courtroom utilization rate for the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Parish Court	Average overall Courtroom Utilization Rate (%)	Highest Recorded Courtroom Utilization Rate (%)	Lowest Recorded Courtroom Utilization Rate (%)	Standard Deviation of the Courtroom Utilization Rate (%)	Average Courtroom Utilization Rate for Night Court sittings (%)	Average Number of Courtroom Adjournments Per Day
Corporate Area Court- Civil Division	67.45	115.28%	8.61	28.77		1.4

The above table details the courtroom utilization rate for the Corporate Area Court for the second quarter of 2022. The courtroom utilization rate provides a measurement of the proportion of available hours for open court hearings in all courtrooms (including outstations) which are utilized. If the usage of any courtroom exceeds the available hours, then the utilization rate will exceed 100% and the rate will fall below 100% if less than the available hours are utilized. The prescribed international standard for the courtroom utilization rate is 100%, which means that all hours allocating for court hearings in any court, on any given day should be utilized. The overall average courtroom utilization rate for the Corporate Area Civil Court in the quarter was roughly 67.45%, which is an indication that on average roughly 67% of the available hours for court hearings in the second quarter of 2022. The standard deviation of the courtroom utilization rates is moderate, suggesting that on average the rates did not vary widely from the overall mean.

The sample size of days used to compute the rates for each court were sufficiently large and representative, though not the same for all courts. The margin of error of the courtroom utilization rates is a reliable  $\pm$  2.05%.

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#### Hanover Parish Court – Civil Division

#### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Hanover Parish Court for the second quarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	17	34.69
Disposed	20	40.82
Inactive	12	24.49
Total	49	100.00

 Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table presents a status distribution of 49 new cases filed at the Hanover Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 17 cases or 34.69% of these cases were still active, while 20 were disposed and 12 rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross case disposal rate of 65.31%, which is 7.03 percentage points below the gross disposal rate recorded in the previous second quarter of 2021. Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Type of claim	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	51	89.47
Small Claim	5	8.77
POCA	1	1.75
Total	57	100

The above table represents a sampling distribution of 57 civil claims filed at the Hanover Parish

Court in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of which 51 or 89.47% were big claims, while

5 or 8.77% were small claims and 1 was Proceeds of Crime (POCA) claim.

Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Hanover Parish Court-
Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Damages for Negligence	6	31.58
Breach of Contract	3	15.79
Damages for Trespass	3	15.79
Recovery of Possession	3	15.79
Continued Detention of Seized Cash	1	5.26
Damages done to Cultivation by Goats	1	5.26
Money due and owing	1	5.26
Specific Performance	1	5.26
Total	19	100.00

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action for cases filed in the quarter at the Hanover Parish Court was damages for negligence with 6 or roughly 31.58% of the sample. Breach of contract, damages for trespass and recovery of possession with 3 or 15.79% each rank next. Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of types of service for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bailiff	10	33.33
District Constable	10	33.33
Personal	10	33.33
Total	30	100

Methods of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against,

are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the bailiff, service by District Constable

and personal service each accounted for 10 or 33.33% of the sample.

Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for thesecond quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	36	63.16
Sandy Bay Outstation (courtroom #1)	10	17.54
Green Island Outstation (courtroom #2)	6	10.53
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	5	8.77
Total	57*	100.00

\*Note: Corresponding to 49 cases

The largest proportions of a sample of 57 new matters filed in the quarter were entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 36 or 63.16% of the total sample. Courtroom number 1 at the Sandy Bay Outstation accounted for 10 or 17.54% of the cases filed. Courtroom number 2 at the Green Island outstation accounted for 6 or 10.53% and courtroom 2 at the main courthouse accounted for 5 or 8.77% of the new cases heard.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2021

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	26	45.61
Registered Company	18	31.58
Female	13	22.81
Total	57	100.0

 Table 6.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 57 plaintiffs in the second quarter of 2022 at the Hanover Parish Court, 26 or 45.61% were males and registered companies accounted for 18 or 31.58% of the sample. Females accounted for the remaining 22.81% of the sample.

Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 20
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Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	34	59.65
Female	23	40.35
Total	57	100

There were 57 records on the gender of defendants for new matters entered in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were male with 34 or 59.65% of the sample, followed by females with 23 or 40.35%.

### Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantity of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delays factors explored are the reasons for adjournment, the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur

and the incidence of reissued cases emanating from the non-service or short service of summonses. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 8.0: Distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended	
June 30, 2022	

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	17	30.36
Part-Heard Date	17	30.36
Trial	15	26.79
Default Judgment Date	7	12.50
Total	56	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 56 matters that went to court during the second ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a judgment, mention, part heard, trial date or similar procedural dates. The largest proportion, 17 or 30.36% of the sample, were adjourned for mention dates and part heard dates. Matters adjourned for a trial date accounted for 15 or 26.79% of the sample. Rounding off the incidences of procedural adjournments were matters adjourned for a default judgment date with 7 or 12.50% of the sample.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons for Adjournments	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Return/Re-Issued	46	59.74
Defendant Absent	9	11.69
Plaintiff Absent	9	11.69
Attorney Absent	6	7.79
Other	5	6.49
Both Parties Absent	2	2.60
Total	77	100.00

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 77 incidences of adjournments and continuances in the second quarter of 2022. Adjournments for no return/for re-issue accounted for 46 or 59.74% of the sample and the absence of defendants and the absence of plaintiffs accounted for 9 or 11.69% each of the sample. Adjournments due to the absenteeism of attorneys accounted for 7.79% of the sample.

Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	28	31.11
Consent	17	18.89
Final Judgment	10	11.11
Default Judgment	7	7.78
Oral Admission	7	7.78
Withdrawal	7	7.78
Total	76	84.45

Nb: There were 90 matters disposed of in the second quarter of 2022

A total of 90 civil matters were disposed at the Hanover Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. The above table details the top five methods of disposition, which accounts for 76 or 84.45% of the total sample. The list is led by matters struck out with 28 or 31.11% of the sample and matters disposed by consent with 17 or 18.89% of the sample. Matters disposed by final judgments with 10 or 11.11% rank next, followed by withdrawals, oral admissions and matters disposed by default judgments with 7 or 7.78% each. Table 11.0: Sampling distribution of trial dates certainty for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Comple of this I datas act	Number of datas adjourned	Estimated Trial date certainty
Sample of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	ratio (%)
13	2	84.62

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 13 trial dates were set in the second quarter of 2022 shows that 2 were adjourned. This results in a trial date certainty rate of 84.62%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was a roughly 85% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment and it is 16.44 percentage points above the figure registered in the corresponding period in 2021.

 Table 12.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate Gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross Case disposal rate (%)
49	32	105	214.29	65.31

The above table shows 49 new cases filed at the Hanover Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 20 of these cases were disposed and 12 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 65.31%, a 7.03 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2021. An approximate gross figure of 84 cases was disposed, and 21 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 214.29%, which exceeds the international standard on this metric, and is a 70.82 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2021.

The estimated net case disposal rate for the quarter is 54.05%, which is 9.84 percentage points below the net disposal rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The estimated net case clearance rate is 227.03%, which is roughly 97.97 percentage points below the rate recorded in 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

# Table 13.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Number of observations	55
Mean	467.2182
Median	149.0000
Mode	28.00
Std. Deviation	612.01639
Skewness	1.621
Std. Error of Skewness	.322
Range	2606.00
Minimum	2.00
Maximum	2608.00

Descriptive statistics (in days)

The above table outlines sample data on 55 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the Hanover Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 467 days or 15.6 months and is roughly 110 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2021. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 28 days. The high standard deviation of roughly 612 days is an indication that there is a wide variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness suggests that a higher proportion of the scores in the data set fell below the overall average time to disposition. The oldest matter disposed in the sample was 2608 days or roughly 7.2 years old, while the minimum time taken was just 2 days.

# Table 15.0: Descriptive statistics on the age of active cases as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Number of observations	78
Mean	397.40
Std. Error of Mean	49.222
Median	265.00
Mode	70
Std. Deviation	434.713
Skewness	2.226
Std. Error of Skewness	.272
Range	1996
Minimum	48
Maximum	2044

### **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

The above data is based on sample of 78 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 397 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 70 days. The standard deviation of roughly 435 days suggests that there is a wide dispersion in the individual scores around the average, while the

positive skewness seen is an indication that there were markedly more scores in the data set which fell below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 2044 days old or roughly 5.7 years, while the minimum time taken is 48 days.

### **Clarendon Parish Court – Civil Division**

### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Clarendon Parish Court for the second quarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	175	78.83
Disposed	19	8.56
Inactive	28	12.61
Total	222	100.00

Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table presents a status distribution of 222 new cases filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 175 cases or 78.83% of these cases were still active, while 19 were disposed and 28 rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross case disposal rate of 21.17%, which is 22.13 percentage points below the gross disposal rate recorded in the previous second quarter of 2021.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	229	85.45
Small Claim	39	14.55
Total	268	100.00

The above table represents a sampling distribution of 268 civil claims filed at the Clarendon Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of which 229 or 85.45% were big claims, while 39 or 14.55% were small claims. Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Clarendon parish courtfor the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	123	46.24
Recovery of Possession	29	10.90
Damages for Negligence	26	9.77
Rent Owing and Continuing	10	3.76
Damages	7	2.63
Sub-total	195	73.31

Total sample size of causes of action= 266

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action for cases filed in the quarter at the Clarendon Parish Court was breach of contract with 123 or roughly 46.24% of the sample. Recovery of possession with 29 or 10.90% and damages for negligence with 9.77% rank next. Rent owing and continuing and damages with 3.76% and 2.63% respectively of the sample rounds off the causes of action in this representative sample.

Table 4.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the
second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	192	71.64
Chapleton Outstation	37	13.81
Lionel Town Outstation	21	7.84
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	11	4.10
Frankfield Outstation	6	2.24
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	1	0.37
Total	268*	100.00

\*Note: Corresponding to 222 cases

The largest proportions of a sample of 268 new matters filed in the quarter were entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 192 or 71.64% of the total

sample. The Chapleton Outstation accounted for 37 or 13.81% of the cases filed. The Lionel Town outstation accounted for 21 or 7.84% and courtroom 3 at the main courthouse accounted for 11 or 4.10% of the new cases heard.

### Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Table 5.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Female	134	50.76
Male	115	43.56
Registered Company	15	5.68
Total	264	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 264 plaintiffs in the second quarter of 2022 at the Clarendon Parish Court, 134 or 50.76% were females and males accounted for 115 or 43.56% of the sample. Registered companies accounted for the remaining 5.68% of the sample.

Table 6.0: Sampling distribution	of defendants in the second	auarter ended lune 30 2022
Table 0.0. Janubiling distribution	or derendants in the second	$\mathbf{u}$

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	141	52.61
Female	117	43.66
Trading As	9	3.36
Registered Company	1	0.37
Total	268	100.00

There were 268 records on the gender of defendants for new matters entered in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were male with 141 or 52.61% of the sample, followed by females with 117 or 43.66%. Individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for 9 or 3.36% and registered companies account for 0.37% of the sample.

## Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	95	46.80
Trial	75	36.95
Default Judgment Date	33	16.26
Total	203	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 203 matters that went to court during the second ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a judgment, mention, part heard, trial date or similar procedural dates. The largest proportion, 95 or 46.80% of the sample, were adjourned for mention dates. Rounding off the incidences of procedural adjournments were matters adjourned for a trial date with 75 or 36.95% and matters adjourned for a default judgment date with 33 or 16.26% of the sample.

Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Reasons For Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Referred to Mediation	24	35.82
New Date	14	20.90
Placed on Trial List	13	19.40
No Return/Re-Issued	9	13.43
Sub-total	60	89.55

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 67

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 67 incidences of adjournments and continuances in the second quarter of 2022. Adjournments due to referrals to mediation accounted for 24 or 35.82% of the sample and for a new date to be set accounted for 14 or 20.90% of the sample. Adjournments for placement on the trial list accounted for 19.40% of the sample and adjournments for no return of for reissue accounted for 13.43%.

# Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Frequency
33
1.3

**Corresponding to 26 cases** 

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 33 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 26 reissued cases. This result in an average of 1.3 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 13 reissue incidences. Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Settlement	36	25.35
Struck Out	18	12.68
Consent	16	11.27
Oral Admission	16	11.27
Default Judgement	14	9.86
Sub-total	100	70.42

NB: there were 142 matters disposed of in the second quarter

A total of 142 civil matters were disposed at the Clarendon Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. The above table details the top five methods of disposition, which accounts for 100 or 70.42% of the total sample. The list is led by matters disposed by settlements with 36 or 25.35% and matters struck out with 18 or 12.68% of the sample. Matters disposed by consent and oral admissions with 16 or 11.27% each rank next. Matters disposed by default judgments round off the top methods of disposition with 9.86% of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 11.0: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty rate for the second quarter ended June
30, 2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of trial dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty rate (%)
59	16	72.88

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 59 trial dates were set in the second quarter of 2022 shows that 16 were adjourned. This results in a trial date certainty rate of 72.88%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was a roughly 73% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment and it is 2.27 percentage point below the figure registered in the corresponding period in 2021.

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross case disposal rate (%)
222	47	227	102.25	21.17

 Table 12.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table shows 222 new cases filed at the Clarendon Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 19 of these cases were disposed and 28 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 21.17%, a 22.13 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2021. An approximate gross figure of 136 cases was disposed, and 91 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 102.25%, which meets the international standard on this metric, and is a 24.93 percentage points improvement when compared to the second quarter of 2021.

The estimated net case disposal rate for the quarter is 9.79%, which is 15.47 percentage points below the net disposal rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The estimated net case clearance rate is 70.10%, which is roughly 32.47 percentage points above the rate recorded in 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

 Table 13.0: Descriptive Statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter

 ended June 30, 2022

## **Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	86
Mean	142.4767
Median	136.0000
Mode	35.00
Std. Deviation	85.54005
Skewness	.783
Std. Error of Skewness	.260
Range	410.00
Minimum	18.00
Maximum	428.00

The above table outlines sample data on 86 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the Clarendon Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 142 days or 4.7 months. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 35 days. The standard deviation of roughly 86 days is an indication that there is not a wide variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness suggests that a higher proportion of the scores in the data set fell below the overall average time to disposition. The oldest matter disposed in the sample was 428 days or roughly 1.2 years old, while the minimum time taken was 18 days. Table 14.0: Descriptive Statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

### **Descriptive Statistics (days)**

Number of observations	270
Mean	165.3889
Median	115.0000
Mode	41.00
Std. Deviation	128.71599
Skewness	.880
Std. Error of Skewness	.148
Range	477.00
Minimum	9.00
Maximum	486.00

The above data is based on sample of 270 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 165 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 41 days. The standard deviation of roughly 128 days suggests that there is not a wide dispersion in the individual scores around the average, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were more scores in the data set which fell below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 486 days old or roughly 1.4 years, while the minimum time taken is 9 days.

## St. Catherine Parish Court – Civil Division

## **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of case activity with a principal emphasis on the statuses of new cases filed for the period as well as the distribution of the associated causes of action. This section also outlines the essential demographic measures such as gender and age of the claimants and defendants.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	701	92.36
Disposed	48	6.32
Inactive	10	1.32
Total	759	100.00

 Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table presents a status distribution of 759 new cases filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 701 cases or 92.36% of these cases were still active, while 48 were disposed and 10 rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 7.64%, which is 3.17 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	856	90.01
Small Claim	95	9.99
Total	951	100.00

The above table shows that from a sample of 951 claims filed in the second quarter of 2022, 856

or 90.01% were big claims and 95 or 9.99% were small claims.

 Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Catherine Parish

 Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of contract	284	31.00
Damages for Negligence	274	29.91
Recovery of possession	82	8.95
Rent Owing, Continuing and Recovery of		
Possession	75	8.19
Rent Owing and Continuing	44	4.80
Sub-total	759	82.86

Total sample size of causes of action =916

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table details a sample of 916 causes of action entered before the St. Catherine Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. The leading cause of action shown in this sample was breach of contract with 284 or roughly 31% of the sample, damages for negligence with 274 or 29.91% and recovery of possession with 82 or 8.95%, which rounds off the top three. The top five causes of action are rounded off by rent owing, continuing and recovery of possession with 75 or 8.19% and rent owing and continuing with 44 or 4.80% of the sample. The causes of action which are listed above, account for 82.86% of the total sample of causes of action.

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bailiff	112	58.95
Personal	57	30.00
District Constable	21	11.05
Total	190	100

Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of types of service for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Types of service as used in the above table refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the bailiff accounted for the majority of the sample with 112 or 58.95% of the sample, personal service accounted for 57 or 30% and service by the district constable accounted for 21 or 11.05% of the sample.

# Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	750	79.11
Linstead Outstation (courtroom #1)	143	15.08
Old Harbour Outstation (courtroom #1)	55	5.80
Total	948*	100

\*Note: Corresponding to 758 cases

The majority of the sample of 948 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2022 was entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 750 or 79.11% of the total sample. The 143 or 15.08% that were entered in courtroom number 1 at the Linstead outstation followed this. Courtroom number 1 at the Old Harbour outstation accounted for 55 or 5.80% of the claims.

## Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Table 6.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	483	50.84
Female	350	36.84
Registered company	117	12.32
Total	950	100

It is seen in the above table that of the 950 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 483 or 50.84%, followed by females with 350 or 36.84% and registered companies with 117 or 12.32% of the sample.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	599	63.93
Female	297	31.70
Registered Company	41	4.38
Total	937	100

 Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

There were 937 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were male with 599 or 63.93% of the total sample, followed by females with 297 or 31.70%. Registered companies account for the remaining proportion with 41 or 4.38% of the total sample.

## Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantity of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delays factors explored are the reasons for adjournment, the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur and the incidence of reissued cases emanating from the non-service or short service of summonses. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, as well as other essential metrics.

Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	843	49.82
Trial	414	24.47
Default Judgment Date	262	15.48
Part-Heard Date	131	7.74
Hearing of Application	42	2.48
Total	1692	100.00

The above table shows the sampling distribution of 1692 matters that went to court during the second quarter of 2022, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard, or trial date or similar procedural date. The largest proportion, 843 or 49.82% were adjourned for a mention date and 414 or 24.47% were adjourned for a trial date. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments were 262 or 15.48% of matters, which were adjourned for a default judgment date. Matters adjournment for part heard dates accounted for 131 or 7.74% of the sample.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in
the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Return/Re-Issued	506	23.15
Defendant Absent	261	11.94
Placed on Trial List	217	9.93
Pending Settlement	133	6.08
Both Parties Absent	69	3.16
Sub-total	1186	54.25

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N)= 2186

The above table details a sample of 2186 adjournments or continuances heard in the quarter, the top five of which are enumerated in the above table. Adjournments for no return/for reissue with

506 or 23.15% of the total sample, adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 261 or 11.94% and adjournments for placement on the trial list with 217 or 9.93% and pending settlements with 133 or 6.08% round off the top reasons for adjournment for the quarter. The absence of both parties with 69 or 3.16% complete the list. The top 5 reasons for adjournment account for 54.25% of the total sample.

Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of the leading incidence of reissued matters for the secondquarter ended June 30, 2022

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	113
Average Incidence	1.5

**Corresponds to 77 cases** 

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance of cases in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 113 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 77 reissued cases. This result in an average of 1.5 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 15 reissue incidences.

Table 11: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	2169	81.30
Settlement	144	5.40
Consent	112	4.20
Withdrawal	73	2.74
Default Judgment	65	2.44
Sub-total	2563	96.06

NB: there were 2668 matters disposed of in the second quarter

The above table details the sampling distribution of the five leading methods of disposition using a sample of 2668 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2022. The list is led by matters struck out with 2169 or 81.30% of the disposals, followed by settlements with 144 or 5.40%, matters disposed by consent with 112 or 4.20% and matters disposed by withdrawals with 73 or 2.74%. Matters disposed by default judgments account for 65 or 2.44% of the sample. The top 5 methods of disposition listed account for 96.06% of the sample.

Table 12.0: Sampling distribution of Trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
228	11	95.18

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 228 trial dates were set in the quarter shows that 11 were adjourned. This results in a trial date certainty rate of 95.18%, suggesting that during the quarter, there was a roughly 95% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. This rate meets the prescribed international benchmark of between 90% and 100%. This result is also 3.82 percentage points above the figure registered in the corresponding period in 2021.

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate Gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate Gross Case disposal rate (%)
759	58	2390	314.89	7.64

Table 13.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table shows 759 new cases filed at the St. Catherine Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 48 of these cases were disposed and 10 cases became inactive, leading to a gross case disposal rate of 7.64%, which is 3.17 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. An approximate gross figure of 2326 cases were disposed, and 64 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to a gross case clearance rate of 314.89%, which exceeds the international standard for the case clearance rate and is 200.99 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021.

The net disposal rate for the quarter is 6.41%, which is 0.94 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance for the quarter is 310.55%, which is 236.08 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 14.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

#### **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	2352
Mean	731.3992
Median	808.5000
Mode	652.00
Std. Deviation	331.14654
Skewness	.221
Std. Error of Skewness	.050
Range	3192.00
Minimum	5.00
Maximum	3197.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 2352 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Catherine Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 731 days or 24.4 months, which is roughly 348 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2022. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 652 days. There is a relatively low standard deviation of 331 days, which is an indication that there is a small variation of the scores around the overall mean. The positive skewness suggests that a larger proportion of the scores that are clustered around the overall average time to disposal. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 3197 days or roughly 8.9 years old, while the youngest was 5 days.

Table 15.0a: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

#### **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	2724
Mean	637.3873
Median	455.0000
Mode	226.00
Std. Deviation	631.35829
Skewness	1.711
Std. Error of Skewness	.047
Range	5211.00
Minimum	6.00
Maximum	5217.00

The above data is based on a sample of 2724 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 637 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 226 days. The standard deviation of roughly 631 days suggests that there is a large dispersion in the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set which fell below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 5217 days old or roughly 14 years, while the minimum time taken is just 6 days. 

 Table 15.0b: Descriptive Statistics on age of active matters reissued as at the second quarter

 ended June 30, 2022

Descriptive	statistics	(in	days)	
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Number of observations	111
Mean	54.57
Std. Error of Mean	2.389
Median	58.00
Mode	72
Std. Deviation	25.167
Skewness	602
Std. Error of Skewness	.229
Range	87
Minimum	3
Maximum	90

The above table outlines summary data on the average age of a sample of 111 active reissued matters at the St. Catherine Parish Court as at the end of the second quarter ended June 30, 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 55 days, while the most frequently occurring age was 72 and the median age was 58 days. The standard deviation indicates that there was some dispersion in the individual scores, with the negative skewness indicating that a slightly larger proportion of the ages were above the overall average. The highest age in the data set was 90 days and the lowest was 3 days. Cases which are reissued for a specific date are considered as active as distinct from cases reissued on application (R.I.A) which are classified as inactive cases.

#### **Trelawny Parish Court – Civil Division**

#### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of case activity with a principal emphasis on the statuses of new cases filed for the period as well the distribution of the associated causes of action. This section also outlines the essential demographic measures such as gender and age of the claimants and defendants.

Case status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	85	81.73
Disposed	14	13.46
Inactive	5	4.81
Total	104	100.00

Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table presents a status distribution of 104 new cases filed at the Trelawny Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 85 or 81.73% of these cases were active, and 14 or 13.46% were disposed and 5 cases became inactive at the end of the quarter. This produces a gross case disposal rate of 18.27% for the quarter, a 0.96 percentage points improvement when compared to the second quarter of 2021. Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	90	76.92
Small Claim	27	23.08
Total	117	100

The above table represents a sampling distribution of 117 civil claims filed at the Trelawny Parish

Court in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of which 90 or 76.92% were big claims, while

27 or 23.08% were small claims.

Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Trelawny Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Recovery of Possession	30	26.09
Money Owing	12	10.43
Damages to Cultivation	11	9.57
Return of Cash	9	7.83
Breach of Contract	5	4.35
Sub-Total	67	58.27

Total sample size of causes of action= 115

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, among the leading causes of action in the quarter were recovery of possession with 30 or 26.09% and monies owing with 12 or 10.43%. Damages to cultivation with 11 or 9.57%, return of cash with 9 or 7.83% and breach of contract with 5 or 4.35% of the sample close out the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 58.27% of all the total sample of 115 causes of action. Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of types of service for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Personal	96	82.05	
Bailiff	21	17.95	
Total	117	100	

Methods of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, personal service accounted for the majority of the sample with 96 or 82.05% of the sample. Service by the bailiff with 21 or 17.95% accounted for

the remaining proportion of the sample.

Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Falmouth Outstation	74	63.25
Ulster Spring Outstation	23	19.66
Clarks Town Outstation (courtroom #1)	19	16.24
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	1	0.85
Total	117*	100

\*Note: Corresponding to 104 cases

The majority of a sample of 117 new matters filed in 63.25% of the accommodations was entered in the Falmouth outstation. The 23 or 19.66% matters that were entered in the Ulster Spring Outstation followed this, while court sittings at courtroom 1 at the Clarks Town outstation ranked next with 19 or 16.24% of the accommodations. Courtroom number 1 at main courthouse outstation accounted for 0.85% of the sample. Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Male	73	62.39	
Female	41	35.04	
Registered Company	3	2.56	
Total	117	100	

 Table 6.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 117 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 at the Trelawny Parish Court, males accounted for the majority of plaintiffs with 73 or 62.39%, followed by females with 41 or 35.04%. Registered companies accounted for the remaining 2.56% of the sample.

Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	75	65.79
Female	37	32.46
Registered Company	2	1.75
Total	114	100.00

There were 114 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were male with 75 or 65.79% of the sample, followed by females with 37 or 32.46% and registered companies with 1.75%.

# Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

Table 8.0: Distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended
June 30, 2022

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	85	39.91
Trial Date	62	29.11
Part-heard	36	16.90
Default Judgment Date	29	13.62
Final Judgement Date	1	0.47
Total	213	100

The above table shows a sample of 213 matters that were heard during the second quarter ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard, trial or similar procedural date. The largest proportion, 85 or 39.91% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 62 or 29.11%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Matters adjourned for part heard dates with 36 or 16.90% and for default judgment dates with 29 or 13.62% rank next. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for mention dates which is expected in civil and most other case types.

 Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No Return/Re-Issued	41	29.71
Both Parties Absent	31	22.46
Defendant Absent	27	19.57
Attorney Absent	10	7.25
Plaintiff Absent	8	5.80
Sub-total	117	84.78

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N)=138

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 138 incidence of adjournments heard in the second quarter of 2022. Adjournments for no return/ for reissue with 41 or 29.71% of the sample, adjournments due to the absence of both parties with 31 or 22.46% and the absence of defendants with 27 or 19.57% of the sample feature prominently on the list. Adjournments for the absence of attorneys and the absence of plaintiffs with 10 or 7.25% and 8 or 5.80% respectively of the sample respectively close out the list. The top five reasons for adjournments, which are listed above, account for 84.78% of the entire sample.

Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter
ended June 30, 2022

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consent	23	20.54
Final Judgment	17	15.18
Default Judgment	14	12.50
Struck Out	13	11.61
Oral Admission	12	10.71
Withdrawal	12	10.71
Sub-Total	91	81.25

NB: There were 112 matters disposed of in the second quarter

The above table details the sampling distribution of the leading methods of disposition using a sample of 112 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2022. The list is led by matters disposed by consent with 23 or 20.54% of the dispositions, followed by matters disposed by final judgments with 17 or 15.18% and matters disposed by default judgments with 14 or 12.50% of the sample. Matters struck out account for 13 or 11.61% of the sample and disposals by withdrawals and oral admissions account for 12 or 10.71% each of the sample. The top five methods of dispositions enumerated above accounted for 81.25% of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 11.0: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
19	0	100.00

Another important performance metric is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 19 trial dates set in the quarter revealed that none was adjourned. This results in an overall estimated trial date certainty rate of 100% which suggests that during the quarter there was roughly a 100% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. This outcome met the prescribed international benchmark of between 90% and 100%.

Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of cases disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate Gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate Gross case disposal rate (%)
104	19	143	137.50	18.27

Table 12.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table shows 104 new cases filed at the Trelawny Parish Court during second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 14 of these cases were disposed and 5 cases became inactive, leading to a gross case disposal rate of 18.27%, which is 0.96 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. An approximate gross figure of 107 cases was disposed and 36 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to a gross case clearance rate of 137.50%, which exceeds the international standard for the case clearance rate and is 24.68 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021.

The net disposal rate for the quarter is 14.14%, which is 0.43 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance for the quarter is 108.08%, which is 1.85 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

 Table 13.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter

 ended June 30, 2022

### **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	72
Mean	261.3611
Median	105.0000
Mode	17.00
Std. Deviation	371.10271
Skewness	2.435
Std. Error of Skewness	.283
Range	1674.00
Minimum	6.00
Maximum	1680.00

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 72 civil cases disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the Trelawny Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of this sample of cases is roughly 261 days or 8.7 months. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 17 days and the median time was 105 days. The high standard deviation of roughly 371 days suggests that the times taken to disposition were spread out over a large range of values and the positive skewness is an indication that a greater proportion of times to disposition fell below the overall average time. The oldest case disposed in the quarter was 1680 days or roughly 4.7 years old, while minimum time taken to disposed of cases was 6 days.

# Table 14.0: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the third quarter ended June30, 2022

## **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	362
Mean	469.5249
Median	359.0000
Mode	205.00ª
Std. Deviation	394.38791
Skewness	1.678
Std. Error of Skewness	.128
Range	2702.00
Minimum	3.00
Maximum	2705.00

<sup>a</sup> Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

The above data is computed using 362 active cases at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these cases was roughly 470 days (1.3 years), while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 205 days. The standard deviation of roughly 394 days suggests that there is some dispersion of the individual scores around the mean, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were proportionately more scores in the data set which fall below the overall mean. The oldest active case in this sample is 2705 days (8 years old), while the youngest is 3 days.

## St. Ann Parish Court – Civil Division

## **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. Ann

Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	307	86.48
Disposed	30	8.45
Inactive	18	5.07
Total	355	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 355 new cases filed at the St. Ann Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 307 cases or 86.48% of these cases were still active, 30 were disposed and 18 were rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 13.52%, which is a 8.80 percentage points improvement when compared to the second quarter of 2021.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	339	79.02
Small Claim	89	20.75
POCA	1	0.23
Total	429	100.00

The above table shows that from 429 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2022, the majority

of which were big claims with 339 or 79.02%, while 89 or 20.75% were small claims. There was 1

Proceeds of Crime (POCA) claim.

Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Ann Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	106	32.52
Recovery of Possession	46	14.11
Damages for Negligence	45	13.80
Money Owing	28	8.59
Rent Owing and Continuing	13	3.99
Sub-total	238	73.01

Total sample size of causes of action (N) = 326

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table uses a sample of 326 matters, from which the leading causes of action filed in the second quarter of 2022 was breach of contract with 106 or roughly 32.52% of the sample and recovery of possession with 46 or 14.11% of the sample. Damages for negligence with 45 or 13.80%, money owing with 28 or 8.59% of the sample rank next. Rent owing and continuing and with 13 or 3.99% of the total sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 73.01% of the sample of causes of action.

Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of types of service filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bailiff	31	50.00
District Constable	16	25.81
Personal	15	24.19
Total	62	100.0

Types of service as used in the above table refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the bailiff accounted for the highest proportion with 31 or 50% of the sample. Service by District Constable accounted for 16 or 25.81%, personal service with 15 or 24.19% of the sample rank next.

Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (Main courthouse)	93	66.43
Claremont Outstation	31	22.14
Courtroom #2 (Main courthouse)	16	11.43
Total	140*	100

\*Note: Corresponding to 120 cases

The majority of a sample of 140 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 were entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, accounting for 93 or 66.43% of the total sample.

Claremont Outstation accounted for 31 or 22.14% and courtroom number 2 at the main

courthouse accounted for 16 or 11.43% of the accommodations.

## Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Table 6.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter end	ed June 30, 2022
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Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	222	52.98
Female	157	37.47
Registered Company	38	9.07
Trading AS	2	0.48
Total	419	100.0

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 419 new matters filed in the quarter, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 222 or 52.98%, followed by females with 157 or

37.47% and registered companies with 38 or 9.07% of the total sample. Individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") with 0.48% accounted for the smallest proportion of the total sample.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	283	68.36
Female	98	23.67
Registered Company	26	6.28
Trading AS	7	1.69
Total	414	100

Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

There were 414 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were male with 283 or 68.36% of the total sample, followed by females with 98 or 23.67%. Registered companies accounted for 26 or 6.28% of the total sample and individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 7 or 1.69%.

## Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	375	47.17
Default Judgment Date	183	23.02
Trial	154	19.37
Part-Heard Date	74	9.31

Hearing of Application

**Final Judgment Date** 

Total

Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

6

3

795

0.75

0.38

100.0

The above table shows a sample of 795 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard dates and similar procedural dates. Adjournments for mention dates accounted for 375 or 47.17% of the sample, followed by 183 or 23.02%, which were adjourned for default judgment dates. Matters disposed for trial dates accounted for 154 or 19.37% and matters adjourned for a part heard date account for 74 or 9.31% of the total sample. As with most other courts, this data decisively suggests that there is a greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention date, though this is not an unsurprising result given that mention court stings are intrinsic to the progression of civil and other cases. Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard inthe second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons for Adjournments	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No return/Re-Issued	236	23.02
Defendant Absent	185	18.05
Placed on Trial List	97	9.46
Both Parties Absent	82	8.00
Referred for Mediation	50	4.88
Sub-total	650	63.41

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N)= 1025

The above table details a sample of 1025 reasons for adjournment or continuances for matters that went to court in the second quarter of 2022, the top five of which are enumerated in the above table. Adjournments for no return/for re-issue with 236 or 23.02% of the sample, adjournments due to defendants being absent with 185 or 18.05% and adjournments for placement on the trial list with 97 or 9.46% of the sample rounds off the top three reasons for adjournment for the quarter in this sample. The list is completed by adjournments due to the absence of both parties with 82 or 8% and referrals to mediation with 50 or 4.88% of the sample. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above, account for 63.41% of the total sample of adjournments and continuances.

Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of the leading incidence of reissued matters for the second
quarter ended June 30, 2022

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	64
Average Incidence	1.3

**Corresponds to 48 cases** 

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 64 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 48 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.3 reissues per case reissued in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 13 reissue incidences.

Table 11.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consent	115	28.26
Struck Out	82	20.15
Settlement	51	12.53
Default Judgment	46	11.30
Withdrawal	39	9.58
Sub-Total	333	81.82

NB: There were 407 matters disposed of in the second quarter

A sample of 407 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2022 revealed that 115 or 28.26% of matters were disposed by consent, 82 or 20.15% were disposed by being stuck out and 51 or 12.53% of the sample were disposed by settlements. Matters disposed by default judgments with 46 or 11.30% and withdrawals with 39 or 9.58% of the total sample of disposals complete the top five for the quarter. The top five methods of disposition enumerated above, account for 81.82% of the total sample of dispositions. This data provides insights into the overall distribution of the methods of disposition in the second quarter of 2022.

Case Outcome	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Judgement in Favour of Plaintiff	26	92.86
Settlement	2	7.14
Total	28	100

Table 12: Sampling distribution of case outcomes for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table summarizes the distribution of case outcomes in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Ann Parish Court. Judgments in favour of the plaintiff with 26 or 92.86% of the sample of matters, account for the majority of the sample, while settlements with 2 or 7.14% of the sample account for the remaining proportion. This probability distribution provides important insights into the results of cases and the likelihood of matters being awarded in favour of the various party types, which may be involved in a case.

Table 13.0: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated Trial date certainty ratio (%)
42	0	100

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 42 trial dates set in the quarter revealed that none was adjourned. This results in an overall trial date certainty rate of 100%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was a roughly 100% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. This meets the prescribed international benchmark of between 90% and 100%.

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross case disposal rate (%)
355	48	506	142.54	13.52

Table 14.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table shows 355 new cases filed at the St. Ann Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 30 cases were disposed and 18 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 13.52%, an increase of 8.80 percentage points compared to the second quarter of 2021. An approximate gross figure of 309 cases were disposed, and 197 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 142.54%, which exceeds the international standard for this metric and represents a 0.55 percentage points improvement when compared to the second quarter of 2021.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 8.90%, an improvement of 7.01 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2021. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 91.69%, an improvement of 10.61 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

Table 15.0a: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

<b>Descriptive</b>	Statistics	(in days)
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Number of observations	298
Mean	471.78
Std. Error of Mean	32.569
Median	267.00
Mode	322
Std. Deviation	562.235
Skewness	2.569
Std. Error of Skewness	.141
Range	3367
Minimum	1
Maximum	3368

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 298 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Ann Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 472 days or 15.7 months, which is roughly 61 less days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2021. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 322 days. The standard deviation of roughly 562 days is an indication that there is a wide variation in the distribution of the scores, while the positive skewness suggests that there were proportionately more scores in the data set that fell below the overall average scores. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 3368 days or roughly 9 years old, while the minimum time taken was 1 day.

Table 16.0a: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

**Descriptive statistics (in days)** 

Number of observations	1179
Mean	569.3732
Median	324.0000
Mode	148.00
Std. Deviation	717.90881
Skewness	2.692
Std. Error of Skewness	.071
Range	5193.00
Minimum	8.00
Maximum	5201.00

The above data is based on sample of 1179 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 569 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 148 days. The standard deviation of roughly 718 days suggests that there is a large amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series average, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were proportionately more scores in the data set, which fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter is 5201 days old or roughly 14 years, while the minimum age is 8 days. Table 16.0b: Descriptive Statistics on the age of active matters reissued as at the second quarterended June 30, 2022

## **Descriptive Statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	34
Mean	26.1176
Median	16.0000
Mode	16.00
Std. Deviation	19.54756
Skewness	1.286
Std. Error of Skewness	.403
Range	71.00
Minimum	8.00
Maximum	79.00

The above table outlines summary data on the time average age of a sample of 34 active reissued matters at the St. Ann Parish Court as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 26 days, with the most frequently occurring age and the median age were both 16 days. The modest standard deviation indicates that there was some amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series mean, with the positive skewness indicating that most of the ages were clustered around the series average. The highest age in the data set was 79 days and the lowest was 8 days.

### Brown's Town Outstation -Civil Division

#### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the Brown's

Town outstation in the second quarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	55	87.30
Disposed	1	1.59
Inactive	7	11.11
Total	63	100.00

 Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table presents a status distribution of 63 new cases filed at the Brown's Town Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 55 cases or 87.30% of these cases were still active, 1 was disposed and 7 were rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 12.70% for the quarter.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	49	66.22
Small Claim	25	33.78
Total	74	100.00

The above table shows that from 74 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2022, the majority

of which were big claims with 49 or 66.22%, while 25 or 33.78% were small claims.

Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Ann Parish Court-Civildivision for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Money owing	12	26.09
Breach of Contract	7	15.22
Damages to Motor Vehicle	6	13.04
Recovery of possession	6	13.04
Rent owing	3	6.52
Sub-total	34	73.91

Total sample size of causes of action (N) = 46

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The above table uses a sample of 46 matters, from which the leading causes of action filed in the second quarter of 2022 was money owing with 12 or roughly 26.09% of the sample and breach of contract with 7 or 15.22% of the sample. Damages to motor vehicle and recovery of possession with 6 or 13.04% each of the sample rank next. Rent owing with 3 or 6.52% of the total sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 73.91% of the sample of causes of action.

Table 4.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (Main courthouse)	62	100
Total	62*	100

\*Note: Corresponding to 53 cases

All of a sample of 62 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 were entered in courtroom

number 1 at the main courthouse.

#### Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	47	73.44
Female	17	26.56
Total	64	100.00

#### Table 5.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 64 new matters filed in the quarter, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 47 or 73.44%, followed by females with 17 or 26.56% of the total sample.

 Table 6.0: Sampling distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	50	80.65
female	9	14.52
Registered Company	2	3.23
Trading as	1	1.61
Total	62	100.00%

There were 62 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were male with 50 or 80.65% of the total sample, followed by females with 9 or 14.52%. Registered companies accounted for 2 or 3.23% of the total sample and individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for the remaining proportion of the sample with 1.61%.

### Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter
ended June 30, 2022

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	94	39.17
Trial	62	25.83
Default Date	55	22.92
Part-Heard Date	28	11.67
Hearing of Application	1	0.42
Total	240	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 240 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a default judgment, mention, part heard dates and similar procedural dates. Adjournments for mention dates accounted for 94 or 39.17% of the sample, followed by 62 or 25.83%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Matters disposed for default judgment dates accounted for 55 or 22.92% and matters adjourned for a part-heard date account for 28 or 11.67% of the total sample. As with most other courts, this data decisively suggests that there is a greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention date,

though this is not an unsurprising result given that mention court stings are intrinsic to the

progression of civil and other cases.

 Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in

 the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons for Adjournments	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Defendant Absent	68	25.47
Placed on Trial List	44	16.48
No Return/Re-Issued	30	11.24
Both parties absent	14	5.24
Plaintiff absent	8	3.00
Sub-total	164	61.42

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N)= 267

The above table details a sample of 267 reasons for adjournment or continuances for matters that went to court in the second quarter of 2022, the top five of which are enumerated in the above table. Adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 68 or 25.47% of the sample, adjournments for placement on the trial list with 44 or 16.48% and adjournments for no return/for reissue with 30 or 11.24% of the sample rounds off the top three reasons for adjournment for the quarter in this sample. The list is completed by adjournments due to the absence of both parties with 14 or 5.24% and the absence of plaintiffs with 8 or 3% of the sample. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above, account for 61.42% of the total sample of adjournments and continuances.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consent	17	25.76
Withdrawal	14	21.21
Default Judgment	9	13.64
Settlement	9	13.64
Struck Out	9	13.64
Sub-total	58	87.88

NB: There were 66 matters disposed of in the second quarter

A sample of 66 matters disposed during the second quarter of 2022 revealed that 17 or 25.76% of matters were disposed by consent and 14 or 21.21% were disposed by withdrawals. Matters disposed by default judgments, settlements and matters struck out with 9 or 13.64% each of the total sample of disposals complete the top five for the quarter. The top five methods of disposition enumerated above, account for 87.88% of the total sample of dispositions. This data provides insights into the overall distribution of the methods of disposition in the second quarter of 2022.

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross case disposal rate (%)
63	8	73	115.87	12.70

Table 10.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table shows 63 new cases filed at the St. Ann Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 1 case was disposed and 7 cases became inactive,

leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 12.70%. An approximate gross figure of 42 cases were disposed, and 31 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 115.87%, which exceeds the international standard for this metric.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 1.79% and the estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 75%. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

# Table 11.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Number of observations	45
Mean	334.1778
Median	253.0000
Mode	190.00ª
Std. Deviation	218.90941
Skewness	.688
Std. Error of Skewness	.354
Range	829.00
Minimum	28.00
Maximum	857.00

### **Descriptive Statistics (in days)**

<sup>a</sup> Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 45 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Ann Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 334 days or 11.1 months. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 190 days. The standard deviation of roughly 219 days is an indication that there is some variation in the distribution of the scores, while the positive skewness suggests that there were more scores in the data set that fell below the overall average scores. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 857 days or roughly 2.4 years old, while the minimum time taken was 28 days.

Table 12.0: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Number of observations	386
Mean	325.0751
Median	267.0000
Mode	148.00
Std. Deviation	232.74386
Skewness	.524
Std. Error of Skewness	.124
Range	887.00
Minimum	19.00
Maximum	906.00

Descriptive statistics (in days)

The above data is based on sample of 386 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 325 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 148 days. The standard deviation of roughly 233 days suggests that there is some amount of dispersion of the individual scores around the series

average, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that there were more scores in the data set, which fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter is 906 days old or roughly 19 years, while the minimum age is 19 days.

#### Westmoreland Parish Court – Civil Division

#### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics at the Westmoreland Parish Court for the second quarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	42	49.41
Disposed	35	41.18
Inactive	8	9.41
Total	85	100.00

 Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table presents a status distribution of 85 new cases filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 42 cases or 49.41% of these cases were still active, while 35 or 41.18% were disposed and 8 or 9.41% rendered as inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 50.59%, which is a 6.86 percentage points decline when compared to the second quarter of 2022.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	83	78.30
Small Claim	23	21.70
Total	106	100

The above table shows the sampling distribution of 106 new claims filed at the Westmoreland

Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022, the majority of which 83 or 78.30% were big claims,

while 23 or 41.70% were small claims.

 Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the Westmoreland Parish

 Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	29	27.36
Recovery of Possession	14	13.21
Breach of Agreement	7	6.60
Monies Owing	5	4.72
Rent Owing, Continuing and Recovery of Possession	5	4.72
Sub-Total	60	56.60

Total sample size of causes of action=106

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action filed in the second quarter of 2022 at the Westmoreland Parish Court was breach of contract with 29 or roughly 27.36% of the sample. Recovery of possession with 14 or 13.21%, breach of agreement with 7 or 6.60%, monies owing and rent owing, continuing and recovery of possession with 5 or 4.72% each round off the list. These five leading causes of action account for 56.60% of the sample of 111 causes of action.

Type of service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bailiff	56	53.85
Personal	48	46.15
Total	104	100

Types of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the bailiff accounted for the majority of the sample with 56 or 53.85% of the sample, while personal service accounted for 48 or 46.15%.

Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the
second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	54	51.43
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	43	40.95
Whithorn Outstation	8	7.62
Total	105*	100

\*Note: Corresponding to 84 cases

The largest proportion of a sample of 105 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 was entered in courtroom number 3 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 54 or 51.43% of the sample. The 43 or 40.95% that were entered in courtroom 1 at the main courthouse followed this. Sittings at the Whithorn outstation accounted for the remaining 7.62% of the sample.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Table 6.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended J
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Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	63	59.43
Female	39	36.79
Registered Company	4	3.77
Total	106	100.0

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 106 new matters filed in the second quarter of

2022 at the Westmoreland Parish Court, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 63

or 59.43%, followed by females with 39 or 36.79%. Registered companies accounted for 4 or 3.77% of the sample.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	63	59.43
Female	36	33.96
Trading AS	6	5.66
Registered Company	1	0.94
Total	106	100.0

There were 106 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. As with the claimants, the majority of defendants were male with 63 or 59.43% of the sample, followed by females with 36 or 33.96%. Individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for 6 or 5.66% and registered companies account for 0.94% of the sample.

# Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Mention Date	126	44.37	
Trial	124	43.66	
Final Judgment Date	32	11.27	
Part-Heard Date	2	0.70	
Total	284	100.00	

The above table shows a sample of 284 matters that went to court during the second quarter ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a default judgment, a final judgment, mention, part heard, trial date or similar procedural adjournment. The highest proportion, 126 or 44.37% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 124 or 43.66%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Rounding off the top incidences of procedural adjournments were 32 or 11.27% of matters, which were adjourned for final judgment dates. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for trial or mention court hearings. This is, however, not an unusual outcome given that mention court hearings are central to the case flow process in the civil courts.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for matters heard in
the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons for Adjournment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Placed on Trial List	44	26.67
No Return/Re-Issued	36	21.82
Defendant Absent	6	3.64
Pending Settlement	4	2.42
Attorney Absent	2	1.21
Sub-total	92	55.76

Number of adjournments sampled (N) = 165

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 165 incidences of adjournments for matters heard in the second quarter of 2022. Adjournments for placement on the trial list account for the largest proportion of the sample with 44 or 26.67%, while adjournments for no return/for re-issue rank next with 36 or 21.82% of the sample. The absence of defendants accounted for 3.64% of the sample and pending settlements with 4 or 2.42% and adjournments due to the absence of attorneys with 1.21% the sample completes the top five reasons for adjournment for the quarter. The top five reasons for adjournment enumerated above account for 55.76% of the total sample of adjournments and continuances heard in the quarter.

 Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of the leading incidence of reissued matters for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Measure	Frequency
Overall Incidence	14
Average Incidence	1.1

**Corresponds to 13 cases** 

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 14 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 13 reissued cases. This result in an average of 1.1 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 11 reissue incidences.

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Oral Admission	50	25.13	
Struck Out	33	16.58	
Consent	22	11.06	
Default Judgment	22	11.06	
Final Judgment	22	11.06	
Sub-total	149	74.87	

Table 11.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

NB: There were 199 matters disposed of in the second quarter

A total of 199 civil matters were disposed at the Westmoreland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. The above table details the top five methods of disposal, which accounts for 74.87% of the total sample. The list is led by matters disposed by oral admissions with 50 or 25.13% of the disposals, followed by matters struck out with 33 or 16.58%. Matters disposed by default judgments, matters disposed by consent and by final judgments with 22 or 11.06% each round off the top five methods dispositions.

Case Outcome	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Judgment in Favour of Plaintiff	27	87.10
Settlement	4	12.90
Total	31	100.0

The above table summarizes the distribution of a sample of 31 case outcomes in the second quarter of 2022 at the Westmoreland Parish Court. Judgements in favour of the plaintiff with 27 or 87.10% of the sample of matters, accounts for the majority of the sample, while settlements account for 4 or 12.90%. This probability distribution provides important insights into the results

of cases and the likelihood of matters being awarded in favour of the various party types, which may be involved in a case.

Table 13.0: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
68	0	100

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without adjournment. A sample of 68 trial dates were set in the quarter; of which none was adjourned. This results in an overall trial date certainty rate of 100%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an estimated 100% chance that a date set for a trial would proceed without adjournment.

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross Case disposal rate (%)
85	43	182	214.12	50.59

The above table shows 85 new cases filed at the Westmoreland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 35 of these cases were disposed, and 8 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 50.59%, a decline of 6.86 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2021. A gross figure of 157 cases was

disposed, and 25 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 214.12%, which exceeds the international standard for this metric and is 16.25 percentage points above the second quarter of 2021 rate.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 45.45%, which is 0.24 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 203.90%, which is 9.8 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

# Table 15.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

### **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	146
Mean	119.8973
Median	65.0000
Mode	19.00ª
Std. Deviation	143.85082
Skewness	3.113
Std. Error of Skewness	.201
Range	1107.00
Minimum	5.00
Maximum	1112.00

<sup>a</sup> Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

The above table outlines summary data on 146 civil matters disposed in the second quarter at the Westmoreland Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is approximately 120 days or 4 months, which is roughly 29 less days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2021. The most frequently occurring time to disposition was 19 days. The standard deviation is an indication that there is a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores around the mean time and the positive skewness is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set fell below the mean. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 1112 days or roughly 3.1 years, while the minimum time taken was just 5 days.

### Table 16.0: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Number of observations	298
Mean	487.57
Std. Error of Mean	20.769
Median	371.00
Mode	1204
Std. Deviation	358.534
Skewness	.649
Std. Error of Skewness	.141
Range	1183
Minimum	70
Maximum	1253

Descriptive statistics (in days)

The above data is based on sample of 298 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 488 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 371 days. The standard deviation of roughly 359 days suggests that there some dispersion of the individual scores around the average. The positive skewness seen is an indication that more scores in the scores in the data set fell below the mean. The oldest age of active cases was 1253 days or 3.5 years, and the youngest time is 70 days.

St. Mary Parish Court – Civil Division

#### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St. Mary Parish Court for the second guarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	100	75.19
Disposed	33	24.81
Inactive	0	0.00
Total	133	100.00

#### Table 1.0: Case status summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table presents a status distribution of 133 new civil cases filed at the St. Mary Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 100 or 75.19% were still active, 33 or 24.81% were disposed. These results produce an estimated net disposal rate of 24.81% for the quarter.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	127	80.38
Small Claim	31	19.62
Total	158	100

The above table shows that from the 158 new claims filed in the quarter, the majority of which were big claims, which accounted for 127 or 80.38% of the total sample, while 31 or 19.62% were small claims.

Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Mary Parish Court-Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	59	71.95
Recovery of Possession	15	18.29
Arrears of Rent	4	4.88
Outstanding Utility Bill	2	2.44
Damages for Negligence	1	1.22
Negligence and Damages	1	1.22
Total	82	100.0

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. The data in the above table is computed using a sample of 82 causes of action. As shown in the above table, the leading causes of action for the quarter at the St. Mary Parish Court were breach of contract with 59 or roughly 71.95% of the sample and recovery of possession with 15 or 18.29% of the total sample of causes of action. Arrears of Rent with 4 or 4.88% and outstanding utility bill with 2 or 2.44% rank next.

Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of types of service filed in the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Type of service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Personal	131	82.91
Bailiff	27	17.09
Total	158	100

Types of service as used above refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, personal service accounted for the

majority of the sample with 131 or 82.91% of the sample, with service by the bailiff accounting

for the remaining 27 or 17.09% of the sample.

# Table 4.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	93	58.86
Richmond Outstation	19	12.03
Annotto Bay Outstation	18	11.39
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	15	9.49
Gayle Outstation	13	8.23
Total	158*	100.0

\*Note: Corresponding to 133 cases

The above data is computed using a sample of 158 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of this sample was entered in courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 93 or 58.86% of the sample. Sittings at the Richmond outstation with 19 or 12.03% of the sample and Annotto Bay outstation with 18 or 11.39% of the sample rounds off the top 3 accommodations. The list is completed by sittings at courtroom number 3 at the main courthouse with 15 or 9.49% of the sample and sittings at the Gayle Outstation with 13 or 8.23%.

#### Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

#### Table 5.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	91	57.59
Female	61	38.61
Registered Company	6	3.80
Total	158	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 158 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Mary Parish Court-Civil Division, males accounted for the majority of plaintiffs

with 91 or 57.59%, followed by females with 61 or 38.61%. Registered companies with 3.80% accounted for the lowest proportion of the sample.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	109	68.99
Female	48	30.38
Registered Company	1	0.63
Total	158	100.0

There were 158 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were males with 109 or 68.99%, followed by females with 48 or 30.38% of the sample. Registered companies accounted for the remaining 0.63% of the sample.

### Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

# Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	55	39.57

Trial Default Judgment Date	37 27	26.62 19.42
Part-Heard Date	18	12.95
Hearing of Application	2	1.44
Total	139	100.00

The above table shows a sample of 139 matters that went to court during the second ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a default judgment, final judgment, mention, part heard, trial or similar procedural date. The largest proportion, 55 or 39.57% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 37 or 26.62%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments were the 27 or 19.42% of the matters which were adjourned for default judgment dates. This data decisively suggests that there is a markedly greater probability that a matter will be adjourned for a mention hearing and that a notable proportion of the adjournments are for default judgments. The high frequency of adjournments associated with default judgments is not unusual as this stage is intrinsic to case management and case preparation and to the overall case process flow.

Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter
ended June 30, 2022

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	52	34.21
Consent	23	15.13
Default Judgment	21	13.82
Settlement	19	12.50
Oral Admission	11	7.24
Sub-total	126	82.89

#### NB: There were 152 matters disposed of in the second quarter

The above table details the leading methods of disposition for a sample of 152 civil matters

disposed at the St. Mary Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. Matters struck out with

52 or 34.21%, matters disposed by consent with 23 or 15.13% and matters disposed by default judgments with 21 or 13.82% are the leading methods of disposition in the sample. Matters disposed by settlements with 12.50% of the sample rank next followed by disposals by oral admissions with 7.24% of the sample. The listed methods of disposition account for 82.89% of the total sample of matters disposed during the quarter.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of trial dates adjourned	Estimated trial date certainty ratio (%)
23	9	60.87

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 23 trial dates were set in the second quarter of 2022 shows that 9 were adjourned. This results in an estimated trial date certainty rate of 60.87%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was a roughly 61% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment.

Table 10.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number disposed cases (of those originating in quarter)	Approximate Gross number of disposed cases in the quarter	Approximate Net Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate Net Case disposal rate (%)
133	33	139	104.51	24.81

The above table shows 133 new cases filed at the St. Mary Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 33 of these cases were disposed, leading to an

estimated net case disposal rate of 24.81%, a decline of 3.93 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2021. An approximate gross figure of 139 cases were disposed during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated net case clearance rate of 104.51%, which meets the international standard for this metric, and is 11.98 percentage points above than the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

### Table 11.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Number of observations	101
Mean	301.2772
Median	91.0000
Mode	504.00
Std. Deviation	400.77722
Skewness	1.805
Std. Error of Skewness	.240
Range	1588.00
Minimum	1.00
Maximum	1589.00

**Descriptive statistics (in days)** 

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 101 civil cases disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Mary Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of this sample of cases is roughly 301 days or 10 months, which is roughly 119 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2021. However, the most frequently occurring time to

disposition was 504 days. The high standard deviation of roughly 401 days suggests that the times taken to disposition were spread out over a large range of values and the positive skewness is an indication that a greater proportion of times to disposition fell below the overall average time. The oldest case disposed in the quarter was 1589 days or roughly 4.4 years old, while minimum time taken to disposed of cases was 1 day. The wide dispersion of the highest score from the centre of the data set suggests that there were outlying values in the distribution.

# Table 12.0: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters in the second quarter ended June30, 2022

Number of observations	269
Mean	497.1450
Median	297.0000
Mode	24.00
Std. Deviation	587.78303
Skewness	2.387
Std. Error of Skewness	.149
Range	3241.00
Minimum	10.00
Maximum	3251.00

#### **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

The above data is based on sample of 269 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2021. The average age of these matters was roughly 497 days (or roughly 16.6 months), while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 24 days. The standard deviation of roughly 588 days suggests that there is a large dispersion of the individual scores, while the

positive skewness seen is an indication that there were decidedly more scores in the data set, which fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter in the data set is 3251 days old or roughly 9 years, while the minimum age was 10 days.

### Portland Parish Court – Civil Division

#### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics at the Portland

Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	86	86.87
Disposed	11	11.11
Inactive	2	2.02
Total	99	100

The above table presents a status distribution of 99 new civil cases filed at the Portland Parish Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 86 or 86.87% were still active, 11 or 11.11% were disposed and 2 or 2.02% were inactive. These results produce an estimated gross disposal rate of 13.13% for the quarter, which is 10.75 percentage points below the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021.

Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	110	80.88
Small Claim	26	19.12
Total	136	100

The above table shows that from the 136 new claims filed in the quarter, the majority of which

110 or 80.88% were big claims, while 26 or 19.12% were small claims.

 Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Mary Parish Court 

 Civil division for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Causes of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	32	43.84
Recovery of Possession	31	42.47
Rent Owing	5	6.85
Damages for Trespass	2	2.74
Negligence	2	2.74
Malicious Destruction of Property	1	1.37
Total	73	100.0

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. Using a sample of 73 matters filed, the data reveals that the leading causes of action filed were breach of contract with 32 or roughly 43.84% of the total sample and recovery of possession with 31 or 42.47%. Rent owing with 5 or 6.85% rank next, followed by damages for trespass and negligence with 2 or 2.74% each.

Type of Service	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Personal	85	62.50
Bailiff	51	37.50
Total	136	100.00

Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of types of services in the second quarter ended Jun	e 30, 2022
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Types of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, personal service accounted for the majority with 85 or 62.50% of the sample, while service by the bailiff accounted for 51 or 37.50%.

Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #3 (main courthouse)	19	27.14
Courtroom #1 (main courthouse)	15	21.43
Manchioneal Outstation	15	21.43
Buff Bay Outstation (Courtroom #1)	8	11.43
Courtroom #2 (main courthouse)	7	10.00
Buff Bay Outstation (Courtroom #2)	6	8.57
Total	70*	100

\*Note: Corresponding to 47 cases

The largest proportion of the sample of 70 new matters filed in the quarter was entered in courtroom number 3 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 19 or 27.14% of the sample of accommodations. The 15 or 21.43% that were entered in both courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse and the Manchioneal outstation followed this, while the 8 matters that entered in courtroom 1 at the Buff Bay outstation rank next. Courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse account for 7 or 10% and courtroom 2 at the Buff Bay outstation account for 8.57% of the accommodations.

Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Table 6.0: Sampling distribution of plaintiffs for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	73	53.68
Female	43	31.62
Registered Company	18	13.24
Trading AS	2	1.47
Total	136	100.0

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 136 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022, males accounted for the largest proportion with 73 or 53.68%, followed by females with

43 or 31.62% and registered companies with 18 or 13.24% and individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for 1.47% of the sample.

Gender	Frequency Percentage (%	
Male	82	60.29
Female	48	35.29
Registered Company	6	4.41
Total	136	100.0

 Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of defendants for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

There were 136 records on gender of defendants for new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022. The majority of defendants were male with 82 or 60.29% of the sample, followed by females with 48 or 35.29% of the sample and registered companies with 6 or 4.41%.

**Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for second quarter ended June 30, 2022** This chapter of the report highlights delay factors, which potentially inhibit the efficient progression of cases towards disposition as well as the quantum of cases disposed prior to enforcement and the methods of disposition. Among the primary delay factors explored are the reasons for adjournment and the stages of matters at which adjournments are most likely to occur. This section also highlights the average time that it took to dispose of cases, which were completed in the quarter, as well as other essential metrics. Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Case flow stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mention Date	122	38.01
Trial	102	31.78
Part-Heard Date	74	23.05
Default Judgment Date	17	5.30
Hearing of application	6	1.87
Total	321	100

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 321 matters that were heard during the second quarter ended June 30, 2022, which were adjourned for a default, mention, part heard, trial or other similar procedural date. The highest proportion, 122 or 38.01% were adjourned for mention dates, followed by 102 or 31.78%, which were adjourned for trial dates. Adjournments for part heard dates with 74 or 23.05% and for default judgment dates with 17 or 5.30% rank next. This data provides insights into the distribution of the stages of adjournment during the quarter at the Portland Parish Court.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarter
ended June 30, 2022

Method of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	27	22.13
Settlement	26	21.31
Struck Out	18	14.75
Consent	16	13.11
Default Judgment	10	8.20
Other	10	8.20
Sub-Total	107	87.70

NB: There were 122 matters disposed of in the second quarter

A total of 122 civil matters were disposed at the Portland Parish Court during the second quarter

of 2022. The distribution is led by disposals by notices of discontinuance (NOD) with 27 or 22.13%

of the sample, followed by matters disposed by settlements with 26 or 21.31% and matters struck out with 18 or 14.75%. Matters disposed by consent with 16 or 13.11% and matters disposed by default judgments and other methods with 10 or 8.20% each complete the top 5 methods of disposition for the quarter. The top 5 methods of dispositions enumerated above account for 87.70% of the total sample of dispositions.

Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of dates adjourned	Estimated Trial date certainty ratio (%)
46	14	69.57

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for trial will proceed without adjournment. Using a sample of 46 trial dates set in the quarter, it is seen that 14 was adjourned for reasons other than procedural factors. This results in an overall trial date certainty rate of 69.57% which suggests that during the quarter there was roughly a 70% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment. The 2022 result is 14.36 percentage points below the figure registered in the corresponding period in 2021.

Approximate Number of new cases filed	Approximate Combined number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter	Approximate Gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate Gross Case clearance rate (%)	Approximate Gross Case disposal rate (%)
99	13	89	89.90	13.13

Table 11.0: Case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table shows 99 new cases filed at the Portland Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 11 of these cases were disposed and 2 cases became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 13.13%, a decline of 10.75 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2021. An approximate gross figure of 80 cases were disposed, and 9 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 89.90%, which is below the international standard for this metric, and is 28.01 percentage points less than the second quarter of 2021.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 11.34%, a 3.66 percentage point decline when compared to the second quarter of 2021. The estimated net clearance rate is 82.47%, a 24.20 percentage point decline when compared to the second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

 Table 12.0: Descriptive statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarter

 ended June 30, 2022

### **Descriptive statistics (in days)**

Number of observations	97
Mean	666.7320
Median	245.0000
Mode	28.00ª
Std. Deviation	892.07368
Skewness	1.814
Std. Error of Skewness	.245
Range	4081.00
Minimum	11.00
Maximum	4092.00

<sup>a</sup> Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 97 civil matters disposed in second quarter of 2022 at the Portland Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 667 days (22.2 months), which is roughly 258 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2021. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 28 days and the median time to disposition was 245 days. The standard deviation of roughly 892 days, is an indication that there is a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness observed is an indication that the larger proportion of the scores in this data series fall below the overall mean. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 4092 days or roughly 11 years old, while the youngest was 11 days.

Table 13.0: Descriptive statistics on the age of active matters in the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Descriptive	statistics	(in days)
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Number of observations	425
Mean	884.3365
Median	605.0000
Mode	1998.00
Std. Deviation	814.38446
Skewness	.939
Std. Error of Skewness	.118
Range	4092.00
Minimum	24.00
Maximum	4116.00

The above data is computed using 425 active cases at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these cases was roughly 884 days (2.5 years), while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 1998 days (67 months). The standard deviation of roughly 814 days suggests that there is some dispersion of the individual scores, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set fall below the mean. The oldest active case in this sample was 4116 days (11.4 years), while the youngest 24 days.

### St. Thomas Parish Court – Civil Division

### **Chapter 1.0: Case Activity Summary**

This chapter details a summary of civil case activity and supporting demographics in the St.

Thomas Parish Court for the second quarter of 2022.

Case Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Active	78	60.94
Disposed	20	15.63
Inactive	30	23.44
Total	128	100.00

The above table presents a status distribution of 128 new cases was filed at the St. Thomas Parish

Court in the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, 78 cases or 60.94% of these cases

were still active, while 20 were disposed and 30 rendered as inactive. These results produce an

estimated gross disposal rate of 39.06%, which is a 25.35 percentage points improvement when

compared to the second quarter of 2021.

# Table 2.0: Sampling distribution of types of claims filed in the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Claim Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Big Claim	86	63.70
Small Claim	49	36.30
Total	135	100.00

The above table shows that from a sample of 135 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2022,

the majority of which 86 or 63.70% were big claims, while 49 or 36.30% were small claims.

Table 3.0: Sampling distribution of the leading causes of action at the St. Thomas parish courtfor the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Breach of Contract	35	26.52
Monies Owing	21	15.91
Recovery of Possession	16	12.12
Cattle Trespass	12	9.09
Goods Sold and Delivered	9	6.82
Sub-total	93	70.45

Total sample size of causes of action= 132

A cause of action refers to the substantive reason that a claim is made in the civil courts. As shown in the above sample data, the leading cause of action filed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Thomas Parish Court was breach of contract with 35 or roughly 26.52% of the sample. Monies owing with 21 or 15.91% and recovery of possession with 16 or 12.12% of the sample rounds off the top three causes of action in this representative sample. Cattle trespass with 12 or 9.09% and goods sold and delivered with 9 or 6.82% of the sample round off the list. The top five causes of action, which are listed above, account for 70.45% of all the total sample of 132 causes of action.

Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of the types of service for the second quarter ended June 30,
2022

Cause of Action	Frequency	Percentage (%)
District Constable	17	54.84
Bailiff	14	45.16
Total	31	100.00

Types of service refer to the formal way in which defendants, whom a claim is made against, are summoned to court. In the table above, service by the district constable accounted for the majority with 17 or 54.84% of the sample, followed by service by the bailiff with 14 or 45.16% of

the sample.

Table 5.0: Sampling Distribution of new matters filed by courtroom and outstation for thesecond quarter ended June 30, 2022

Courtroom/Outstation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Courtroom #2 (Main courthouse)	86	64.18
Yallahs Outstation	37	27.61
Courtroom #1 (Main courthouse)	11	8.21
Total	134*	100.00

\*Note: Corresponding to 127 cases

The largest proportion of a sample of 134 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 was entered in courtroom number 2 at the main courthouse, which accounted for 86 or 64.18% of the sample. Sittings at the Yallahs outstation accounted for 37 or 27.61% and courtroom number 1 at the main courthouse accounted for 11 or 8.21% of the sample.

### Case Demographics for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	71	52.59
Female	62	45.93
Trading As	2	1.48
Total	135	100.00

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 135 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Thomas Parish Court, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 71 or 52.59%, followed by females with 62 or 45.93%. Individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for the lowest proportion with 1.48% of the sample.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	95	70.37
Female	38	28.15
Trading As	2	1.48
Total	135	100.00

Table 7.0: Sampling distribution of defendants in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

It is seen in the above table that of the sample of 135 new matters filed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Thomas Parish Court, males accounted for the majority of the sample with 95 or 70.37%, followed by females with 38 or 28.15%. Individuals trading under a business name ("trading as") accounted for the lowest proportion with 1.48% of the sample.

## Chapter 2.0: Delay Factors and Case Disposition stages for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

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

Case Flow Stage	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
Date for Order	132	38.15	
Trial	83	23.99	
Part-Heard Date	70	20.23	
Mention Date	34	9.83	
Default Date	27	7.80	
Total	346	100.00	

# Table 8.0: Sampling distribution of adjournment stages for matters heard in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table is computed based on a sample of 346 cases adjourned during the second quarter of 2022. The highest proportion, 132 or 38.15% were adjourned for an order to be handed down, followed by 83 or 23.99% which were adjourned for a trial date. Rounding off the top three incidences of procedural adjournments were 70 or 20.23% of matters, which were adjourned for part heard dates. Matters adjourned for a mention date with 34 or 9.83% of the sample rank next.

Table 9.0: Sampling distribution of the leading reasons for adjournment for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Frequency	Percentage (%)
31	11.19
28	10.11
28	10.11
24	8.66
14	5.05
125	45.13
	31 28 28 24 14

Number of adjournments/continuances sampled (N) = 277

The above table shows the distribution of a sample of 277 incidences of adjournments in the second quarter of 2022. Adjournments due to parties not reached with 31 or 11.19% of the sample, adjournments due to the absence of both parties and adjournments for placement on the trial list with 28 or 10.11% each of the adjournments rounds off the top three. Adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 8.66% and the absence of attorneys with 14 or 5.05% of the sample round off this list. The listed reasons for adjournment account for 45.13% of the total sample of adjournments.

Table 10.0: Sampling distribution of incidence of reissued matters in the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Frequency	
32	
1.1	

**Corresponding to 29 cases** 

The number of times that matters are reissued has a profound impact on the rate of disposition and clearance in the civil courts. A case is typically reissued when summonses are not served or short served. The above table draws on a sample of 32 incidences of reissue, corresponding to 29 reissued cases. This results in an average of 1.1 reissues per case file for new claims filed in the quarter, suggesting that every 10 cases reissued had roughly 11 reissue incidences.

Table 11.0: Sampling distribution of the top five methods of disposition for the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	27	19.85
Settlement	25	18.38
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	17	12.50
Consent	15	11.03
Default Judgment	15	11.03
Sub-total	99	72.79

NB: there were 136 matters were disposed of in the second quarter

The above table details the top five methods of disposal computed from a sample of 136 matters. The list is led by matters struck out with 27 or 19.85% of the sample. Matters disposed by settlements and matters disposed by Notices of Discontinuance (NOD) with 25 or 18.38% and 17 or 12.50% respectively rank next. Matters disposed by consent and default judgments with 15 or 11.03% each round off the list. The listed methods of disposition account for roughly 72.79% of the sample.

Table 12.0: Sampling distribution of trial date certainty rate for the second quarter ended June30, 2022

Sample of trial dates set	Number of trial dates adjourned	Estimated Trial date certainty rate (%)
47	3	93.62

One of the most important performance metrics is the trial date certainty rate, which measures the likelihood that a date that is set for a trial will proceed without date adjournment. A sample of 47 trial dates were set in the quarter shows that 3 were adjourned. This results in an estimated trial date certainty rate of 93.62%. The output suggests that during the quarter, there was an estimated 94% chance that a date set for trial would proceed without adjournment and is 2.71 percentage points above the rate recorded in the second quarter of 2021.

Table 13.0: Case flow	performance estimates for the se	cond quarter ended June 30, 2022
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Approximate number of new cases filed	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (of those originating in the quarter)	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	Approximate gross clearance rate (%)	Approximate gross case disposal rate (%)
128	50	178	139.06	39.06

The above table shows 163 new cases filed at the St. Thomas Parish Court during the second quarter of 2022. At the end of the quarter, a total of 30 cases were disposed and 30 became inactive, leading to an estimated gross case disposal rate of 39.06%, an increase of 25.35

percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2021. A gross figure of 114 cases were disposed, and 64 cases became inactive during the quarter, many of which have dates of origin predating 2022. This led to an estimated gross case clearance rate of 139.06%, which exceeds the international standard for this metric and represents an increase of 35.83 percentage points when compared to the second quarter of 2021.

The estimated net disposal rate for the quarter is 20.41%, an 8.11 percentage points improvement when compared to the second quarter of 2021. The estimated net clearance rate for the quarter is 116.33%, a 39.28 percentage points increase when compared to second quarter of 2021. The net clearance and disposal rates isolate and exclude inactive cases from the calculation of these metrics.

# Table 14.0: Descriptive Statistics on the time taken to dispose of matters in the second quarterended June 30, 2022

Number of observations	99
Mean	422.2828
Median	231.0000
Mode	385.00
Std. Deviation	452.49307
Skewness	1.168
Std. Error of Skewness	.243
Range	1604.00
Minimum	14.00
Maximum	1618.00

#### **Descriptive Statistics (days)**

The above table outlines summary data on a sample of 99 civil matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022 at the St. Thomas Parish Court. The average time taken to dispose of these matters is roughly 422 days or 14 months, which is roughly 30 more days than it took to dispose of matters in the second quarter of 2021. However, the most frequently occurring time to disposition was 385 days. There is a standard deviation of roughly 452 days is an indication that there is a large amount of variation in the distribution of the scores. The positive skewness suggests that there were proportionately more scores falling below the overall average time taken to dispose of the cases. The oldest matter disposed in the quarter was 1618 days or roughly 4.5 years old, while the minimum time taken was 14 days.

## Table 15.0: Descriptive Statistics on the age of active matters as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Number of observations	357
Mean	903.2885
Median	541.0000
Mode	2641.00
Std. Deviation	907.84675
Skewness	1.062
Std. Error of Skewness	.129
Range	2632.00
Minimum	9.00
Maximum	2641.00

Descriptive	Statistics	(days)
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The above data is based on sample of 357 active civil matters at the end of the second quarter of 2022. The average age of these matters was roughly 903 days, while the most frequently occurring age in the distribution was 2641 days or 7.3 years. The high standard deviation of roughly 908 days suggests that there is wide dispersion in the individual scores in the data set, while the positive skewness seen is an indication that proportionately more of the scores in the data set fall below the overall average age of the active cases. The oldest active matter was 2641 days or 7.3 years, while the youngest case was 9 days.

**Performance Summaries-Other Parish Courts** 

 Table 1.0: Key Performance Indicators for the Civil Divisions of the Manchester, St. Elizabeth

 and St. James Parish Courts for the second quarter of 2022

Parish Court	Gross Case Clearance Rate (%)	Net Case Clearance Rate (%)	Gross Case Disposal Rate (%)	Net Case Disposal Rate (%)	Trial Date certainty Rate (%)
Manchester PC	-	124.46	-	-	-
St. Elizabeth PC	-	84.26	-	24.26	-
St. James PC	81.34	41.63	-	-	-

The summary of key performance metrics for the parish courts of Manchester, St. Elizabeth and St. James shows that the civil division of the Manchester Parish Court recorded an estimated net case clearance rate of 124.46% in the second quarter of 2021. The estimated case gross clearance rate for the St. James Parish Court in the quarter was 81.34% and the net clearance rate was 41.63%. The St. Elizabeth Parish Court recorded an estimated net clearance rate of 84.26% and an estimated net disposal rate of 24.26% for the quarter.

Aggregate data summaries – all Parish Courts

Table 1.0: Aggregate case flow performance estimates for the second quarter ended June 30,2022

Approximate number of new cases	Approximate gross number of disposed and inactive cases in the quarter	e Clearance rate (%)			
3427	6476	188.97			

The above table provides a summary of aggregate case activity across the civil division of the

parish courts in the second quarter of 2022. It shows that a total of 3427 new cases were filed over the quarter, while 6476 became inactive or were disposed, leading to an estimated gross clearance rate of 188.97%. This is a 73.12 percentage points improvement when compared to the corresponding period in 2021.

Table 2.0: Aggregate summary case statistics for each parish court for the second quarter ended
June 30, 2022

Parish Court	Gross Case Disposal Rate (%) Q2 2022	Gross Case Disposal Rate (%) Q2 2021	Change in the Gross Case Disposal Rate (%)	Gross Case Clearance Rate (%) Q2 2022	Gross Case Clearance Rate (%) Q2 2021	Change in the Gross Case Clearance Rate (%)
St. Thomas	39.06	13.71	25.35	139.06	103.23	35.83
Corporate Area- Civil	19.43	-	-	410.45	112.37	298.08
St. Elizabeth	-	-	-	-	93.47	-
Hanover	65.31	72.34	-7.03	214.29	285.11	-70.82
Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portland	13.13	23.88	-10.75	89.9	117.91	-28.01
St. Ann	13.52	4.72	8.8	142.54	141.99	0.55

St. Catherine	7.64	10.81	-3.17	314.89	113.9	200.99
St. Mary	-	30.34	-	-	108.43	-
Trelawny	18.27	17.31	0.96	137.5	112.82	24.68
St. James	-	-	-	81.34	-	-
Clarendon	21.17	43.3	-22.13	102.25	77.32	24.93
Westmoreland	50.59	57.45	-6.86	214.12	197.87	16.25
Average /Weighted Average	13.89	9.18	4.71	188.97	115.85	73.12
Standard Deviation	19.63	22.89	-	103.95	59.16	-
Skewness	1.11	0.85	-	1.40	2.05	-

Note: Q2- Refers to quarter one (April to June of 2022 and 2021 respectively)

The table above provides a comparison of the case disposal rate and the case clearance rate and for the second quarters of 2022 and 2021. The weighted average gross case disposal rate for the second quarter of 2022 was 13.89%, which was a 4.71 percentage points improvement when compared to the second quarter of 2021 weighted average rate of 9.18%. The gross case clearance rate of 188.97% for the second quarter of 2022 was 73.12 percentage points above the 115.85% recorded in the second quarter of 2021.

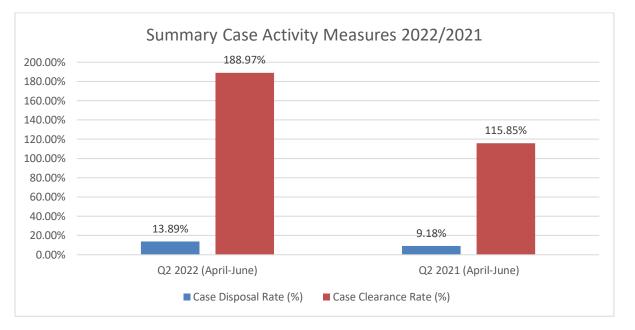


Chart 1.0: Aggregate summary of case activity metrics for second quarter of 2021 and 2022

The above graph provides a summary of the progression of the overall case disposal and case clearance for the second quarters of 2022 and 2021. It is seen that there has been an improvement in the gross disposal rate and in the gross case clearance rate over the comparative period. The case clearance rate moved from 115.85% in the second quarter of 2021 to 188.97% in the second quarter of 2022. The disposal rate moved from 9.18% in the second quarter of 2021 to 13.89% in the second quarter of 2022, an increase of 4.71 percentage points.

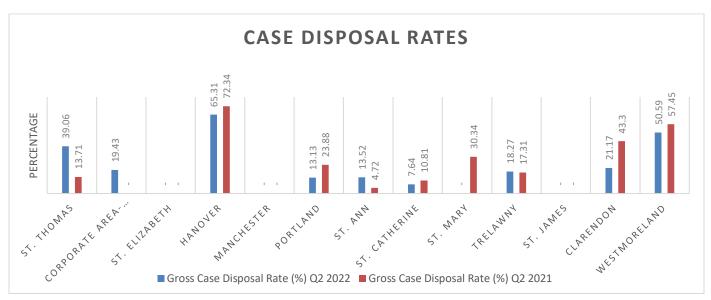


Chart 2.0a: Comparison of case disposal rates across the parish courts for the second quarter of 2021 and 2022

Chart 2.0b: Comparison of case clearance rates across the parish courts for second quarter of 2021 and 2022



Parish Court	Big Claims	Small Claims	POCA	Miscellaneous	Total
Corporate area	197	179	-	-	376
Hanover	51	5	1	-	57
Manchester	315	57	-	-	372
Portland	110	26	-	-	136
St. Ann	339	89	1	-	429
St. Catherine	856	95	-	-	951
St. Elizabeth	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
St. Mary	127	31	-	-	158
St. Thomas	86	49	-	-	135
Trelawny	90	27	-	-	117
Westmoreland	83	23	-	-	106
St. James	294	124	-	-	418
Clarendon	229	39	-	-	268
Total	2777	744	2	0	3523

Table 3: Sampling distribution of claims filed during the second quarter of 2021 and 2022

The above table provides an overall summary of the claims files across the parish courts in the second quarter of 2022. The sample of 3523 new claims filed in the second quarter of 2022 reveals that 2777 or 78.82% were big claims, while 21.12% were small claims and 0.06% were POCA matters. The St. Catherine Parish Court, the St. Ann Parish Court and the St. James Parish Court accounts for the largest share of new plaints filed in the quarter. The St. Catherine, the St. Ann and Manchester Parish Courts account for the largest share of big claims filed in the quarter, while the Corporate Area Court – Civil Division, the St. James Parish Court and the St. Catherine Parish Courts for the largest shares of small claims filed.

Table 4.0: Sampling distribution of new cases filed per 10,000 in the civil division of the parish courts in the second quarter of 2022

Parish Court	Number of new cases filed	Population size in parish	Case per 10,000 population	
Hanover	49	69,533	7	
St. Catherine	759	516,218	15	
Westmoreland	85	144,103	6	
St. Mary	133	113,615	12	
Clarendon	222	245,103	9	
Portland	99	81,744	12	
St. Elizabeth	349	150,205	23	
Corporate Area Civil	354	662,426	5	
St. Thomas	128	93,902	14	
St. James	418	183,811	23	
St. Ann	355	172,362	21	
Trelawny	104	75,164	14	
Manchester	372	189,797	20	
Total	3427	2697983	13	

The above table provides an outline of the number of new civil cases filed per 10,000 population in the parish courts (civil division) in the second quarter of 2022. The population sizes used are based on the last national population census in 2011 and therefore the data does not have full current value. Nevertheless, this kind of data provides interesting insights into the demand for the civil adjudication in the various parishes. It is seen that the parish of St. Elizabeth, which is mid-range in terms of caseload and population size and St. James, which is midrange in population size, but among the courts with the larger caseloads, registered the largest number of new civil cases filed per 10,000 population in the second quarter of 2022 with 23 each. Equally interesting is the result that the parish of Corporate Area-Civil Division had the smallest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population in the quarter and is the Parish with the highest population size. The Westmoreland parish court had the second lowest number of new cases filed per 10,000 population for the quarter.

Table 5.0: Sampling distribution of the most frequently occurring reasons for adjournment for
the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Reasons for Adjournment	Count	Percentage (%)
No return/Re-Issued	922	18.17
Defendant Absent	652	12.85
Placed on Trial List	530	10.45
Both Parties Absent	223	4.39
Pending Settlement	176	3.47
Referred to Mediation	109	2.15
Parties in Discussion	88	1.73
Plaintiff Absent	80	1.58
Attorney Absent	64	1.26
Hearing of Application	34	0.67
Sub-total	2878	56.72

(Sample size of reasons for adjournments/continuance = (5074) Note: DNA means that the accused 'did not appear'

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

The above table is derived using a sample of 5,074 reasons for adjournments/continuance for

matters heard in the second quarter of 2022 across all of the parish courts (civil division). The

largest proportion (18.17%) was for no return/ for reissue. Adjournments due to the absence of defendants with 12.85% and adjournments for placement on the trial list with 10.45% rounds off the top three reasons for adjournment across the parish courts. Adjournments due to the absence of both parties with 4.39% and adjournments for pending settlements with 3.47%, round of the top five reasons for adjournment for the quarter. The leading reasons for adjournment listed above account for 56.72% of the total sample of adjournments.

Table 6.0a: Sampling distribution of the times to disposition as at the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Parishes			Т	ime interv	al in days			
	0-89 days	90-179	180-269	270-364	365 -547	548-729	730 days	Sample
		days	days	days	days	days	and over	size (n)
Corporate	4040	2373	1297	930	1066	567	919	11192
Area Civil	(36.1%)	(21.2%)	(11.6%)	(8.3%)	(9.5%)	(5.1%)	(8.2%)	(100%)
St. Catherine	1636	1192	726	522	687	514	3201	8478
	(19.3%)	(14.1%)	(8.6%)	(6.2%)	(8.1%)	(6.1%)	(37.8%)	(100%)
Clarendon	179	121	53	23	4			380
	(47.1%)	(31.8%)	(13.9%)	(6.1%)	(1.1%)	-	-	(100%)
Westmoreland	574	200	89	63	59	15	9	1009
	(56.9%)	(19.8%)	(8.8%)	(6.2%)	(5.8%)	(1.5%)	(0.9%)	(100%)
St. Ann	936	715	371	240	295	136	379	3072
	(30.5%)	(23.3%)	(12.1%)	(7.8%)	(9.6%)	(4.4%)	(12.3%)	(100%)
St. Thomas	512	341	170	105	136	75	154	1493
	(34.3%)	(22.8%)	(11.4%)	(7.0%)	(9.1%)	(5.0%)	(10.3%)	(100%)
Portland	303	182	105	81	110	72	232	1085
	(27.9%)	(16.8%)	(9.7%)	(7.5%)	(10.1%)	(6.6%)	(21.4%)	(100%)
St. Mary	1060	363	155	98	147	66	108	1997

	(53.1%)	(18.2%)	(7.8%)	(4.9%)	(7.4%)	(3.3%)	(5.4%)	(100%)
Trelawny	714	229	95	55	76	25	49	1243
	(57.4%)	(18.4%)	(7.6%)	(4.4%)	(6.1%)	(2.0%)	(3.9%)	(100%)
Hanover	481	143	71	46	44	27	62	874
	(55.0%)	(16.4%)	(8.1%)	(5.3%)	(5.0%)	(3.1%)	(7.1%)	(100%)
% of Total	33.85	19.01	10.16	7.02	8.51	4.86	16.59	-
Average	1043.50	585.90	313.20	216.30	262.40	166.33	568.11	3082.30
Standard Deviation	1133.60	710.17	402.04	291.35	344.84	215.62	1026.24	3688.34
Skewness	2.44	2.15	2.04	2.06	1.85	1.52	2.62	1.75

Number of charges sampled (N) = 30,823 Note: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the last 55 months across the parish courts

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court as at June 30, 2022. For each parish court, the estimates cover case activity for at least a 54-month period. The results shown suggest decisively that a significant proportion of the charges disposed of in the period took less than 90 days, accounting for roughly 33.85% of the disposals. The Corporate Area Parish Court-Civil Division along with the parish courts of St. Catherine, St. Mary and St. Ann are among the courts accounting for the larger proportions of cases disposed under 90 days. Cumulatively 70.04% of the matters disposed over the period took less than a year, a positive indicator of the potential effectiveness of the courts in increasing overall productivity and realizing the objective of becoming the best in the Caribbean region in three years and among the best in the world in 3-5 years. From the data set, the parish courts (civil division) of Corporate Area Parish Court, St. Catherine and St. Ann had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that roughly 16.59%

of the matters disposed over the period took over 730 days or over 2 years. The parish courts civil division of the Corporate Area Parish Court, St. Catherine, and St. Ann had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than 2 years. The skewness of the times taken by the respective parish courts to dispose of matters in this sample are all relatively high, indicating that in each case a larger proportion of the scores fell below the applicable series mean.

## Table 6.0b: Descriptive statistics on the time to disposition for cases disposed as at the secondquarter ended June 30, 2022

Parishes		Time to disposition (days)										
	Average	Mode	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum	Sample size (N)				
Corporate Area Civil	256.19	27	140	299.17	2.31	1	2397	11192				
St. Catherine	548.89	91	407	466.89	0.60	1	2246	8478				
Clarendon	115.53	91	91	82.49	1.03	10	428	380				
Westmoreland	129.72	35	76	150.42	2.32	1	1112	1009				
St. Ann	332.58	63	156	446.29	2.41	1	2373	3072				
St. Thomas	276.09	28	146	339.72	2.38	1	2365	1493				
Portland	428.13	28	238	478.23	1.55	3	2380	1085				
St. Mary	185.77	28	78	263.30	2.64	1	2157	1997				
Trelawny	161.30	28	69	246.13	3.61	1	2230	1243				
Hanover	200.46	28	77	317.77	3.08	1	2226	874				
Total/Weighte d Average	335.48	44.70	147.80	309.04	2.19	2.10	1991.40	3082.30				
Standard Deviation	138.96	26.72	105.37	131.67	0.91	2.85	668.54	3688.34				
Skewness	1.07	1.27	1.95	-0.28	-0.41	2.91	-1.96	1.75				

Number of charges sampled (N) = 30, 823

Note: The data in this table covers case activity for at least the last 54 months across the parish courts

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court as at June 30, 2022. For each parish court, the estimates cover case activity for at least a 54-month period. The output produces an estimated overall weighted average time taken to dispose of matters in the parish courts (Civil Division) of approximately 335 days. The skewness of these times to disposition is a positive figure, suggesting that most of these times fell below the overall mean. For matters disposed in the period, the parish courts of Clarendon (116 days), Westmoreland (130 days) and Trelawny (161 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose of cases over the period. The parish courts of St. Catherine (549 days), Portland (428 days) and St. Ann (333 days) demonstrate the highest times to disposition for matters disposed over the period of analysis. The average variation among the times to disposition across the parish courts is showed to be modest, as conferred by the standard deviation of 138.96. The average minimum time taken to dispose of matters across all parish courts was 2.10 days; however, the average maximum times are substantially larger. These results are both a reflection of the relative complexity of cases entering open court over the period as well as the relative strength of case management across the various parish courts. The maximum times to disposition in the sample ranged from a low of 428 days (14.3 months/1.2 years) in the Clarendon Parish Court, to a high of 2397 days (79.9 months/6.7 years) in the Corporate Area Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a negative value, which is an indication that a larger proportion of the maximum times to disposition were above the series mean. The sample size used to compute these descriptive data was a substantial and representative 30, 823 matters.

Parishes	Time interval in days								
	0-89 days	90-179	180-269	270-364	365 -547	548-729	730 days	Sample	
		days	days	days	days	days	and over	size (n)	
Corporate Area Civil	110	94	69	35	40	6	20	374	
	(29.4%)	(25.1%)	(18.4%)	(9.4%)	(10.7%)	(1.6%)	(5.3%)	(100%)	
St. Catherine	126	86	75	89	187	273	1516	2352	
	(5.4%)	(3.7%)	(3.2%)	(3.8%)	(8.0%)	(11.6%)	(64.5%)	(100%)	
Clarendon	27	32	18	8	1			86	
	(31.4%)	(37.2%)	(20.9%)	(9.3%)	(1.2%)	-	-	(100%)	
Westmoreland	85	28	20	2	9	1	1	146	
	(58.2%)	(19.2%)	(13.7%)	(1.4%)	(6.2%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)	(100%)	
St. Ann	38	68	44	37	34	12	65	298	
	(12.8%)	(22.8%)	(14.8%)	(12.4%)	(11.4%)	(4.0%)	(21.8%)	(1005)	
St. Thomas	33	11	8	2	16	5	24	99	
	(33.3%)	(11.1%)	(8.1%)	(2.0%)	(16.2%)	(5.1%)	(24.2%)	(100%)	
Portland	28	17	9	6	5	1	31	97	
	(28.9%)	(17.5%)	(9.3%)	(6.2%)	(5.2%)	(1.0%)	(32.0%)	(100%)	
St. Mary	50	11	3	6	12	9	10	101	
	(49.5%)	(10.9%)	(100%)	(5.9%)	(11.9%)	(8.9%)	(9.9%)	(100%)	
Trelawny	29	17	6	4	7	3	6	72	
	(40.3%)	(23.6%)	(8.3%)	(5.6%)	(9.7%)	(4.2%)	(8.3%)	(100%)	
Hanover	24	7	2	2	4	2	14	55	
	(43.6%)	(12.7%)	(3.6%)	(3.6%)	(7.3%)	(3.6%)	(25.5%)	(100%)	
% of Total	14.95	10.08	6.90	5.19	8.56	8.48	45.84	-	
Average	55.00	37.10	25.40	19.10	31.50	34.67	187.44	368.00	
Standard Deviation	37.88	32.95	27.46	27.95	56.15	89.45	498.56	704.96	
Skewness	1.14	0.97	1.14	2.08	2.87	2.99	2.99	3.04	

### Table 7.0a: Sampling distribution of the times to disposition in the second quarter ended June30, 2022

#### Number of charges sampled (N) = 3680

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022. The results shown suggest that only 14.95% of the charges disposed of in the period took less than 90 days. The St. Catherine parish court along with the parish courts of Corporate Area Parish Court-Civil Division, Westmoreland and St. Mary are among the courts accounting for the larger proportions of cases disposed under 90 days. Cumulatively, only 37.12% of the matters disposed over the period took less than a year. From

the data set, the parish courts (civil division) of St. Catherine, St. Ann and Corporate Area Parish Court had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than a year. The data set also shows that a significant proportion of the charges disposed of in the period took over 730 days or over 2 years, accounting for roughly 45.84% of the disposals. The parish courts civil division of the St. Catherine, St. Ann and the Corporate Area Parish Court had the largest proportion of their disposed matters taking more than 2 years. The skewness of the times taken by the respective parish courts to dispose of matters in this sample are all relatively high, indicating that in each case a larger proportion of the scores fell below the applicable series mean.

Parishes		Time to disposition (days)						
	Average	Mode	Median	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Minimum	Maximum	Sample size (N)
Corporate Area Civil Division	228.82	172	163.50	269.30	4.42	3	2829	374
St. Catherine	731.40	652	808.50	331.15	0.22	5	3197	2352
Clarendon	142.48	35	136	85.54	0.78	18	428	86
Westmoreland	119.90	19	65	143.85	3.11	5	1112	146
St. Ann	471.78	322	267	562.23	2.57	1	3368	298
St. Thomas	422.28	385	231	452.49	1.17	14	1618	99
Portland	666.73	28	245	892.07	1.81	11	4092	97
St. Mary	301.28	504	91	400.78	1.81	1	1589	101
Trelawny	261.36	17	105	371.10	2.44	6	1680	72
Hanover	467.22	28	149	612.02	1.62	2	2608	55
Total/Weighted Average	586.31	216.20	226.10	412.05	2.00	6.60	2252.10	368.00
Standard Deviation	208.35	234.91	215.53	236.14	1.21	5.83	1144.02	704.96
Skewness	0.47	0.83	2.60	0.68	0.62	1.03	0.04	3.04

 Table 7.0b: Descriptive statistics on the time to disposition for cases disposed in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Number of charges sampled (N) = 3680

The table above shows the descriptive statistics on a sample of matters disposed for each parish court in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022. The output produces an estimated overall weighted average time taken to dispose of matters in the parish courts (Civil Division) of approximately 586 days. The skewness of these times to disposition is a positive 0.47, suggesting that most scores in the data set were clustered around the overall mean. For matters disposed of in the period, the parish courts of Westmoreland (120 days), Clarendon (142 days) and Corporate Area Civil (229 days) took the lowest times on average to dispose of cases over the period. The parish courts of St. Catherine (731 days), Portland (667 days) and St. Ann (472 days) demonstrate the highest times to disposition for matters disposed over the period of analysis. The average variation among the times to disposition across the parish courts is showed to be modest, as conferred by the standard deviation of 208.35. The average minimum time taken to dispose of matters across all parish courts was 6.6 days; however, the average maximum times are substantially larger. These results are both a reflection of the relative complexity of cases entering open court over the period as well as the relative strength of case management across the various parish courts. The maximum times to disposition in the sample ranged from a low of 428 days (14.3 months/1.2 years) in the Clarendon Parish Court, to a high of 4092 days (136.4 months/11.4 years) in the Portland Parish Court. The overall skewness of the maximum times to disposition is a positive 0.04, which is an indication that most of the maximum times to disposition were clustered around the series mean. The sample size used to compute these descriptive data was a substantial and representative 3,680 matters.

Parish Court	Struck Out	Consent	Settlement	Default Judgment	Oral Admission	Withdrawal	Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	Other	Total
St. Catherine	2169	112	144	65	10	73	51	44	2668
Corporate Area Civil	144	142	48	71	26	54	34	89	608
Westmoreland	33	22	20	22	50	20	3	29	199
Clarendon	18	16	36	14	16	9	5	28	142
Trelawny	13	23	11	14	12	12	3	24	112
Hanover	28	17	6	7	7	7	-	18	90
Portland	18	16	26	10	2	2	27	21	122
St. Mary	52	23	19	21	11	4	10	12	152
St. Thomas	27	15	25	15	13	5	17	19	136
St. Ann	82	115	51	46	24	39	28	22	407
Total	2584	501	386	285	171	225	178	306	4636
Percentage of total	55.74	10.81	8.33	6.15	3.69	4.85	3.84	6.60	100.00

Table 7.0c: Sampling distribution of the methods of disposition for the second quarter endedJune 30, 2022

Number of charges sampled (N): 4636

The above table shows a sampling distribution of the methods of disposition across all parish courts-civil division for the second quarter of 2022. From the sample, it is observed that the majority of matters disposed of during the quarter were by being struck out with 55.74% of the sample, followed by matters disposed by consent with 10.81% and settlements with 8.33% and dispositions grouped under the category, "other methods" with 6.60% of the sample. Matters disposed by default judgments with 6.15% and withdrawals with 4.85% rank next. Matters

disposed by Notices of Discontinuance (NOD) with 3.84% and matters disposed by oral admissions with 3.69% account for the remaining disposals in the guarter.

Parish Court	Net case backlog rate (%)	Gross case backlog rate (%)
Clarendon	0.29	9.80
Corporate area	1.44	16.33
Hanover	0.14	3.60
Manchester	2.26	16.56
Portland	1.80	8.39
St. Ann	2.50	20.89
St. Catherine	0.49	10.46
St. James	0.65	9.55
St. Mary	0.07	9.63
St. Thomas	2.62	8.58
Trelawny	1.71	10.32
Westmoreland	0.08	7.24
Weighted Average	1.14	12.24
Standard Deviation	0.99	4.72

Table 8.0: Net and gross case backlog as at the second quarter ended June 30, 2022Note 1: These backlog rates relate only to cases filed since January 2017 and are thereforeproxies.

The net and gross case backlog rates provide one of the most decisive indicators of court performance as they are strongly influenced by most of the other critical court performance metrics such as the case clearance, case disposal, trial and hearing date certainty rates and are also directly correlated with the case congestion rate. The estimated gross case backlog rate provides a measurement of the proportion of cases filed for a given period (of over two years) which are either active or inactive (i.e. are unresolved) and are over two years old at the date of reporting. The closely related estimated net case backlog rate is the proportion of all cases filed for a given period (of over two years) which are still active and exceeding two years old at the time of reporting. The estimated net case backlog rate therefore excludes inactive cases which are unresolved. Based on international best practices an estimated gross case backlog rate of under 10% is desirable, while an estimated net case backlog rate of under 5% is prescribed. The results revealed are quite outstanding as using a 5 years' time series, the net case backlog rate (weighted average) in the parish courts is 1.14% (with a standard deviation of 0.99%) which is satisfies than the international standard. The estimated gross case backlog rate also stands at a commendable 12.24% (with a standard deviation of 4.72%), an indication that there are a large number of inactive unresolved cases in the parish courts. This rate is only 2.24 percentage points higher than the prescribed rate of 10%, but seemingly has the potential to meet this standard relatively soon with the application of more aggressive case management practices and reduction in the incidence of delays in the parish courts. Although the time series used for this computation is only 5 years' worth of cases, the sample set is large and representative of the current direction of the court system. The parish courts of St. Mary with an estimated net backlog rate of 0.07%, Westmoreland with an estimated net backlog rate of 0.08% and Hanover with an estimated net case backlog rate of 0.14% have the lowest (best) estimated net case backlog rate in the time series, while the parish courts of St. Thomas (2.62%), St. Ann (2.50%) and Manchester (2.26%) have the highest rates. As for the estimated gross backlog rate, the parish courts of Hanover (3.60%), Westmoreland (7.24%) and Portland (8.39%) have the lowest (best) estimated gross backlog rates in the series, while the parish courts of St. Ann (20.89%), Manchester (16.56%) and Corporate Area Court (16.33%) have the highest rates. Taken together, these are quite impressive returns for the court system in Jamaica and augur well for future prospects.

Trial court activity summary for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Table 1.0a: Time interval between major events for cases that had a trial date in the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

Parish Court	Average time between filing and first court appearance	Average time between first court appearance and trial	Average time between trial and disposition
Clarendon	50.80	161.86	78.72
Corporate Area-Civil			
Division	222.25	354.83	245.85
Hanover	33.36	173.37	963.67
Portland	60.23	861.46	235.69
St. Ann	t. Ann 107.95		844.73
St. Catherine	88.04	466.03	367.51
St. Mary	57.14	235.39	229.46
St. Thomas	44.23	566.96	542.91
Trelawny	50.21	322.77	293.73
Westmoreland 33.96		94.95	128.55
Weighted Average	107.05	441.25	398.00
Standard Deviation	56.80	232.68	298.99

Tracking the times between the occurrence of major hearing events along the case flow continuum is important to establishing precise points of possible delay in case progression. The above table provides a summary of the average times between filing a case and the first court appearance. The average time between first court appearance and the first date of trial and the average duration between the first trial date and disposition. Overall, it is seen that the average time between filing a civil case and the first court appearance is roughly 3.6 months, while the overall average time between first appearance of a civil matter in the parish courts and the first trial date is, however, much longer at roughly 14.7 months or 441 days. The average duration between the first trial date set and the date of disposition is roughly 13.3 months or 398 days. These findings indicate that there may be imprecisions in the science of scheduling trial dates which may at times face long delays after a first date set is postponed. Since less than a quarter of civil cases filed in the parish courts will proceed to trial, these findings may not have a dramatic impact on the overall time to disposition of civil cases.

Parish Court	Number of cases heard	Number of cases with a trial date set	Percentage of cases heard which had a trial date set	
Clarendon	508	99	19.49	
Corporate Area	1887	206	10.92	
Hanover	144	23	15.97	
Portland	349	122	34.96	
St. Ann	1354	180	13.29	
St. Catherine	4477	557	12.44	
St. Mary	324	53	16.36	
St. Thomas	375	113	30.13	
Trelawny	340	63	18.53	
Westmoreland	317	85	26.81	
Total/Weighted Average	10075	1501	14.90	

Table 1.0b: Trial court activity summary during the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table provides a summary of number of cases heard in the second quarter of 2022 in the civil divisions of the parish courts. Using a sampling distribution, it is seen that of 10075 civil cases heard across the parish courts in the second quarter of 2022, 1501 or 14.90% proceeded to trial. The parish courts of the Corporate Area (10.92%), St. Catherine (12.44%) and St. Ann (13.29%) had the lowest proportion of cases proceeding to trial, while the parish courts of Portland (34.96%), St. Thomas (30.13%) and Westmoreland (26.81%) had the highest proportion.

Table 1.0c: Distribution of methods of disposition for matters set for trial during the second
quarter ended June 30, 2022

Methods of Disposition	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Struck Out	117	20.14
Settlement	74	12.74
Consent	65	11.19
Final Judgment	62	10.67
Transferred	61	10.50
Withdrawal	47	8.09
Notice of Discontinuance (NOD)	44	7.57
Default Judgment	36	6.20
Trial	26	4.48
Non-Suited	16	2.75
Oral Admission	15	2.58
Other	10	1.72
By Consent - Mediated Settlement	8	1.38
Total	581	100.00

The above table summarizes the common methods of disposition for a sample of cases proceeding to trial. It is seen that matters struck out with 20.14% of the cases disposed, matters

disposed by settlements with 74 or 12.74% and matters disposed by consent with 65 or 11.19% account for the three leading methods of disposition in the sample.

Parish Court	Average number of appearances per case	Standard Deviation of the number appearances per case	Skewness of the number of appearances per case	Maximum number of appearances per case	Minimum number of appearances per case
Clarendon	2.14	1.57	1.90	8	1
Corporate Area- Civil Division	2.72	2.88	3.37	34	1
Hanover	7.26	10.19	2.20	40	1
Portland	5.90	4.76	1.27	24	1
St. Ann	5.23	6.40	2.77	40	1
St. Catherine	2.31	2.16	2.24	18	1
St. Mary	4.93	5.50	1.87	27	1
St. Thomas	8.29	8.85	1.14	32	1
Trelawny	5.18	4.68	2.55	29	1
Westmoreland	3.62	3.19	1.73	15	1
Total/Weighted Average	3.42	-	-	-	-
Standard Deviation	2.08	-	-	-	-
Skewness	0.29	-	-	-	-

Table 1.0d: Summary of case appearance frequency for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022

The above table summarizes the number of appearances per case heard in the second quarter of 2022, which have at least one mention court appearance. The overall average number of

appearances per 10 cases mentioned is 34, or roughly 3 appearances per case with a standard deviation of 2.08 across the courts sampled and a skewness of 0.29. Together, these results suggest that the average number of court appearances per case is within the prescribed international standard, that a slightly larger proportion of cases have less than the overall average number of appearances and that there isn't on average a wide variation in the number of appearances per case across the courts. Among the parish courts with the highest number of appearances per cases for matters heard in the second quarter of 2022 are the St. Thomas (8.29), Hanover (7.26) and Portland (5.90) Parish Courts, while Clarendon (2.14), St. Catherine (2.31) and Corporate Area Court-Civil Division (2.72) were among the courts with the lowest mean case appearance incidence.

Parish Court	Average number of appearances per case	Standard Deviation
Clarendon	1.89	1.06
Corporate Area-Civil		
Division	3.51	3.24
Hanover	8.28	11.90
Portland	5.32	4.91
St. Ann	4.53	5.42
St. Catherine	1.58	1.46
St. Mary	4.58	5.58
St. Thomas	3.81	4.19
Trelawny	5.05	6.08
Westmoreland	2.99	2.42
Weighted Average	2.73	-

Table 1.0e: Summary of the average court appearance frequency for cases disposed in secondquarter ended June 30, 2022

The above summary specifically addresses the number of appearances per case for matters disposed in the second quarter of 2022. The overall average observed is roughly 27 appearances

for every 10 cases disposed, not dissimilar to the findings from the previous table which provided a descriptive summary of appearances for all cases disposed. The Clarendon, St. Catherine and Westmoreland Parish Courts were among those with the lowest incidence of appearance per disposed case in the quarter, while the parish courts of Trelawny, Portland and Hanover were among the locations with the highest incidence. Table 9.0: Critical performance summaries for the civil division of the parish courts in the second quarter of 2022

Parish Court	Approximate number of new cases	Approximate number of Disposed cases and inactive cases (of those originating in the year)	Approximate number of disposed and inactive cases (regardless of year of origin)	Gross Disposal rate (%)	Gross Clearance rate (%)	Approximate trial date certainty rate (%)	Overall average time to disposition (months)
St. Thomas	128	50	178	39.06	139.06	93.62	14.08
Corporate Area-							
Civil	354	34	1453	19.43	410.45	-	7.63
St. Elizabeth	349	74	261	-	-	-	-
Hanover	49	32	105	65.31	214.29	84.62	15.57
Manchester	372	0	463	-	-	-	-
Portland	99	13	89	13.13	89.90	69.57	22.22
St. Ann	355	48	506	13.52	142.54	100.00	15.73
St. Catherine	759	58	2390	7.64	314.89	95.18	24.38
St. Mary	133	33	139	-	104.51	60.87	10.04
Trelawny	104	19	143	18.27	137.50	100.00	8.71
St. James	418	0	340	-	81.34	-	-
Clarendon	222	47	227	21.17	102.25	72.88	4.75
Westmoreland	85	43	182	50.59	214.12	100.00	4.00
Total/Weighted							
Average	3427	451	6476	13.89	188.97	89.91	19.54
Skewness	1.26	-0.14	2.37	1.11	1.40	-0.70	0.47
Standard Deviation	198.44	22.09	672.46	19.63	103.95	15.02	6.94

Note 1: Corporate Area Court-Civil division gross and net disposal rates was calculated using only new big claims filed in the quarter. Note 2: The gross case disposal rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for the second quarter of 2022 is 12.70% and the net case disposal rate is 1.79%. Note 3: The gross case clearance rate for the Browns Town outstation in St. Ann for the second quarter of 2022 is 115.87% and the net case clearance rate is 75%

#### Conclusion

The Civil Division of the Parish Courts continue to make impressive strides in clearing a higher volume and proportion of cases faster, while guaranteeing a high quality of justice. At the end of the second quarter of 2022, the Civil Division of the Parish Courts had a net case backlog rate of roughly 1.14% which is an indication that only 11 in every 1000 active cases before the civil courts are currently in a state of backlog. The overall backlog rate when inactive cases are included is stands at a substantially higher 12.24% of the combined active and inactive cases at the end of the quarter, with wide variances across the courts. These results are reinforced by strong overall average case clearance rate of 188.97% with several courts exceeding the 100% mark as well as the fairly strong trial date certainty rate of 89.91%. Collectively these results imply that the likelihood of a trial proceeding on schedule and of civil cases filed being disposed of within reasonable time is quite high.

It is expected that these results will continue to improve over the course of the coming months and that the net case backlog rate in the Civil Division of the Parish Courts will tend towards nil by the end of the current fiscal year. Such projections augur well for the current thrust to make Jamaica into one of the most efficient judiciaries in the world within the foreseeable future.

#### **Glossary of Terms**

**Sampling Distribution:** A sampling distribution of a given population is the distribution of frequencies of a range of outcomes that could possibly occur for a statistic of a population. A population is the entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn.

**Clearance rate:** The ratio on incoming to outgoing cases or of new cases filed to cases disposed, regardless of when the disposed cases originated. For example, in a given Term 100 new cases were filed and 110 were disposed (including cases originating before that Term) the clearance rate is 110/100 or 110%. A distinction is sometimes made between the gross and net case clearance rates. The simple difference is that the net rate completely excludes inactive cases from its computation while the gross rate does not.

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

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

**Disposal rate:** As distinct from clearance rate, the disposal rate is the proportion of new cases filed which have been disposed in a particular period. For example, if 100 new cases are filed in a particular Term and 80 of those cases were disposed in said Term, then the disposal rate is 80%. A distinction is sometimes made between the gross and net case disposal rates. The simple difference is that the net rate completely excludes inactive cases from its computation while the gross rate does not.

**Note:** A persistent case clearance rate of less than 100% will eventually lead to a backlog of cases in the court system.<sup>ii</sup>

**Trial/hearing date certainty:** This is the proportion of dates set for trial or hearing which proceed without adjournment. For example, if 100 trial dates are set in a particular Term and 40 are adjourned, then the trial certainty rate would be 60%. The international standard for this measure is between 92% and 100%.

**Courtroom utilization rate:** The proportion of courtrooms in full use on a daily basis or the proportion of hours utilized in a courtroom on a daily basis. The international standard for this rate is 100%.

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

**Case File Integrity Rate:** Measures the proportion of time that a case file is fully ready and available in a timely manner for a matter to proceed. Hence, any adjournment, which is due to the lack of readiness of a case file or related proceedings for court at the scheduled time, impairs the case file integrity rate. The international benchmark for the case file integrity is 100%

**Standard deviation:** This is a measure of how widely spread the scores in a data set are **around** the average value of that data set. The higher the standard deviation, the higher the variation of

the raw scores in the data set, from the average score. A low standard deviation is an indication that the scores in a data set are clustered around the average.

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

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

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

**Case backlog:** A case that is in the court system for more than two years without disposition.

**Case backlog:** A case that is in the court system for more than two years without disposition. The **gross backlog rate** measures the proportion of all cases filed within a given period which remain unresolved for a period of over two years. The **net backlog rate** on the other hand measures the proportion of active cases filed in a given period which are unresolved for over two years.

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

Percentile ranks are useful when you want to quickly understand how a particular score compares to the other scores in a distribution of scores. For instance, knowing a court disposed 300 cases in a given period doesn't tell you much. You don't know how many case disposals were possible, and even if you did, you wouldn't know how that court's score compared to the rest of the courts. If, however, you were told that the court scored at the 80th percentile, then you would know that this court did as well or better than 80% of the courts in case disposals.

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

Weighted Average: Weighted average is a calculation that takes into account the varying degrees of significance of the groups or numbers in a data set. In calculating a weighted average for a particular variable, the individual scores or averages for each group are multiplied by the weight or number of observations in each of those groups, and summed. The outcome is then divided by the summation of the number of observations in all groups combined. For example, if we wish to calculate the weighted average clearance rate for the parish courts, the product of the

clearance rate and number of cases for each court are computed, added, and then divided by the total number of cases across all the parish courts. This means that a court with a larger caseload has a greater impact on the case clearance rate than a smaller court.

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

**Continuance and Adjournment:** In a general sense, any delay in the progression of a hearing in which a future date/time is set or anticipated for continuation is a form of adjournment. However, in order to make a strict distinction between matters which are adjourned for procedural factors and those which are generally avoidable, court statistics utilizes the terms 'continuance' and 'adjournment'. Here, 'continuance' is used strictly to describe situations in which future dates are set due to procedural reasons and 'adjournments' is used to describe the circumstances in which future dates of appearance are set due to generally avoidable reasons. For example, adjournments for another stage of hearing, say from a plea and case management hearing to a trial hearing or from the last date of trial to a sentencing date are classified as 'continuance' but delays for say, missing or incomplete files, due to outstanding medical reports or attorney absenteeism are classified as 'adjournments'. Adjournments as defined in this document have an adverse effect on hearing date certainty rates but continuances do not.

Source:

<sup>i</sup> Source:

http://courts.mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resources/Documents/bestpractice/BestPracticeCaseAgeClearanceRate s.pdf

http://courts.mi.gov/Administration/SCAO/Resources/Documents/bestpractice/BestPracticeCaseAgeClearanceRate s.pdf