Ministry of JUSTICE

Time Intervals for Criminal Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: March 2009

Ministry of Justice
Statistics Bulletin

Published 28 May 2009

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Key findings

This bulletin presents results from the March 2009 Time Intervals Survey. The sample survey collects data on the estimated average times taken between stages of proceedings for defendants in completed criminal cases in magistrates' courts in England and Wales.

Please note that because the figures are reported from a sample, they must be considered as estimates. The confidence limits of these estimates are reported as margins of error in the data tables within this bulletin.

All defendants in all completed criminal cases

The estimated average time interval from offence to completion was 143 days for defendants in all criminal cases, compared with 145 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.

All defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases

The estimated average time from offence to completion decreased from 119 days in March 2008 to 115 days in March 2009; this decrease is not statistically significant.

All defendants in completed summary cases

Compared to March 2008, the estimated average time from offence to completion increased for summary non-motoring offences (from 139 to 142 days, not statistically significant), and remained unchanged for summary motoring offences (164 days).

Youth defendants in completed criminal cases

Compared to March 2008, the estimated average time from offence to completion for all youth defendants decreased from 85 days to 83 days in March 2009 (not statistically significant). Indictable/triable-either-way cases fell from 88 to 84 days (statistically significant), summary non-motoring cases fell from 75 to 73 days (not statistically significant) and summary motoring cases increased from 94 to 104 days (statistically significant).

Adult defendants in completed charged cases

The estimated average time from charge to completion for adult charged cases, excluding cases sent or committed to the Crown Court, was 6.9 weeks, compared with 7.7 weeks in March 2008 (a statistically significant decrease). The estimated average number of hearings per defendant was 2.31, compared with 2.51 in March 2008 (a statistically significant decrease).

Contents

Introduction

1. **NEW – Medians**: as announced in previous bulletins, medians (the central value in a set of data) are presented as well as means (averages) for the first time in this bulletin. As much of the data does not show a symmetrical distribution, medians can give a more accurate picture of the bulk of the data. Half of the defendants in the sample have times or numbers of hearings above the median value, and half below the median. Means, on the other hand, are obtained by summing all the values and dividing by the number of defendants in the sample; they can therefore be strongly influenced by a few very high values. Detailed information can be found in the technical annex at the back of this bulletin.

2. Information on completed adult indictable/triable-either-way cases and charged summary cases is collected in one week of each quarter. Information on completed adult summonsed summary offences is additionally collected in the first and third quarters. Information on youth defendants in both indictable/ triable-either-way and summary completed cases is collected in four weeks of each quarter. Please see the 'Notes' section for more details. All references to indictable cases in this bulletin include triable-either-way cases.

3. This bulletin consists of three sections. The first section includes a description of the results from March 2009. The second section contains tables of detailed results from the latest and previous surveys, while the final section holds methodological notes and further information. The results in the first section are in seven parts: the first four cover information on all defendants taken from the main survey week, while the fifth covers information collected on youth defendants over a four-week survey period. The final two parts cover adult and youth charged cases from the main survey week – as follows:

    - All criminal cases: March 2009 results
    - Indictable cases: March 2009 results
    - Summary non-motoring cases: March 2009 results
    - Summary motoring cases: March 2009 results
    - Youth defendants: March 2009 results
    - Adult defendants in charged cases: March 2009 results.

4. The results presented in this report are given per defendant. The March 2009 results for all completed criminal cases are based on a sample of 29,430 defendants (8,254 in indictable cases, 9,471 in summary non-motoring cases and 11,705 in summary motoring cases) from a one-week survey period. The youth defendant results are based on a sample of 6,629 defendants (4,520 in indictable cases and 2,109 in summary cases) from a four-week survey period. The 'Notes' section contains more information on sample sizes.

5. **Changes to the collection of TIS data**: with effect from June 2007, data for the adult one week Time Intervals Survey has been collected through a web-based data collection tool, the HM Court Service (HMCS) Performance Database (called 'One Performance Truth' or OPT). From June 2008, it has also been possible to collect youth data from the four-week survey via OPT (although the pre-existing method of youth data collection has also been available until now). Using this web-based method of collecting TIS data has brought a number of improvements, including:

   - validation of the data 'live' as it is entered;
   - collection of data at court level rather than clerkship level;
   - amendment of some of the data fields, following consultation, to reflect new monitoring needs.

   As a consequence, any changes in the results at these times could be due to the changed data collection process, and care should be taken when interpreting the figures.

6. **Changes to the content of the TIS bulletin:** a review of the content of the TIS bulletin has been undertaken:

   - As announced in the previous bulletin, for the first time, this bulletin presents median values alongside mean values for timeliness; a technical annex is provided at the back of this bulletin.

   - Subgroup analysis for defendants whose cases were and were not completed at first listing is also included. Overall around 60% of cases are completed at first listing. As the offence to completion time is heavily affected by whether or not cases are completed at first listing, this allows timeliness for the two subgroups to be differentiated from the overall figures.

   - The former 'timeliness standards' have been replaced by new measures for adult defendants in completed charged cases, although the timeliness standards will be available upon request. From the June 2009 bulletin onwards, measures for youth defendants in completed charged cases, and area level figures for both adult and youth defendants in completed charged cases will be presented. This information will also be available on request.

   - It is intended that this will be the last bulletin that presents the estimated average length of adjournments as it is considered to be of limited value. Please contact us if you have any concerns over this.

   - It is intended that there will be a review of the commentary in this bulletin to ensure it is as useful as possible. Please contact us if you have any concerns over this.

Any suggestions or comments regarding these changes to the TIS bulletin content would be welcome; contact details are at the back of this publication.

7. **Missing data:** no youth data was received from Cumbria in time for this bulletin. Late-received data will be included in amended March figures in subsequent bulletins.

Content of respective quarterly TIS bulletins

March	**All defendants in completed criminal cases** **All defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases** **All defendants in completed summary cases** **Youth defendants in completed criminal cases** **Adult defendants in completed charged cases**
June	All defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases Youth defendants in completed criminal cases Adult and youth defendants in completed charged cases
September	All defendants in completed criminal cases All defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases All defendants in completed summary cases Youth defendants in completed criminal cases Adult and youth defendants in completed charged cases
December	All defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases Youth defendants in completed criminal cases Annual tables Adult and youth defendants in completed charged cases

All defendants in all completed criminal cases: March 2009

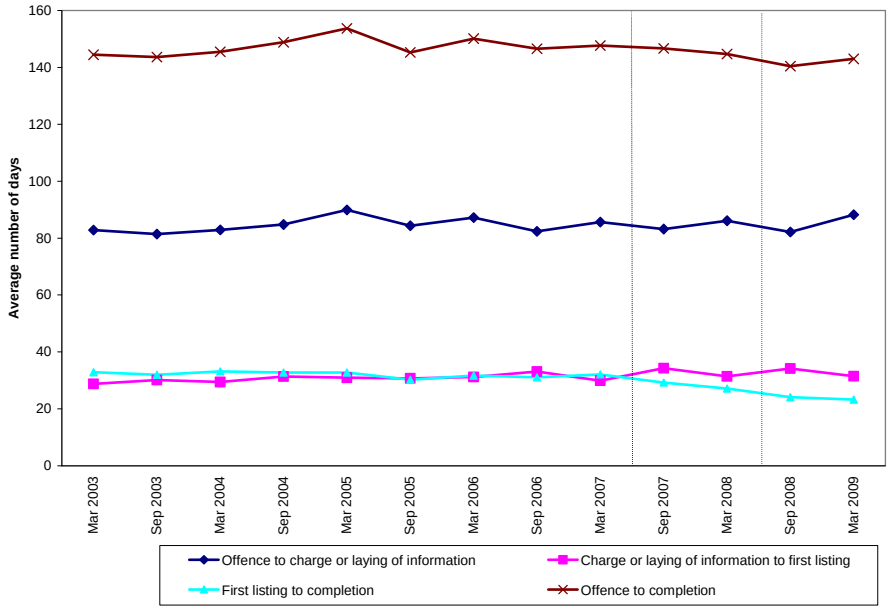
Main point

In March 2009, the estimated average time from offence to completion for defendants in all criminal cases decreased from March 2008.

Time Intervals (see Figure 1 and Table 1a)

- The estimated average time from offence to completion for all criminal cases was 143 days, a decrease from 145 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.
- The estimated average time from offence to charge or laying of information was 88 days, compared with 86 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated average time from charge or laying of information to first listing was 31 days, unchanged from March 2008.
- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 23 days, a decrease from 27 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

Figure 1: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (defendants in all criminal cases), March 2003 to March 2009



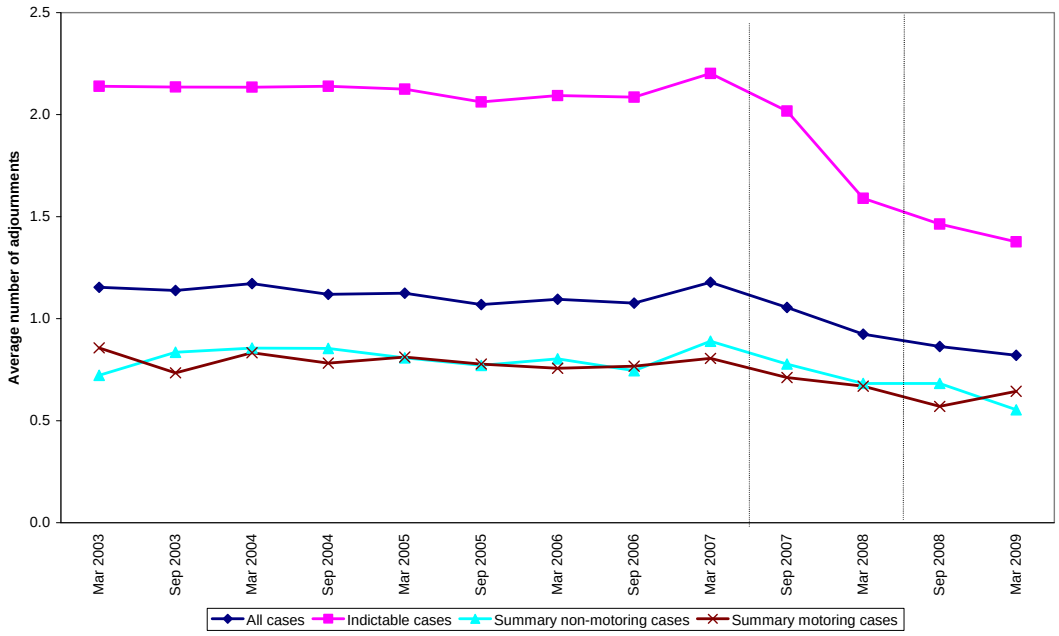
The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys, see the notes section for more information.

Adjournments (see Figure 2 and Table 1b)

- There was an estimated average of 0.82 adjournments per defendant in March 2009, a decrease from 0.93 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- An estimated 61 per cent of defendants in March 2009 had their cases completed at first listing, an increase from 60 per cent in March 2008.

Figure 2: Estimated average number of adjournments per defendant by type of offence (defendants in all criminal cases), March 2003 to March 2009



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys, see the notes section for more information.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis (see Table 1c)

- An estimated 39 per cent of defendants in March 2009 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

- For this subgroup of defendants the estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 165 days, a decrease from 170 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 60 days in March 2009, a decrease from 68 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- There was an estimated average of 2.11 adjournments per defendant in March 2009, a decrease from 2.33 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

All defendants in all completed criminal cases: March 2009 – medians

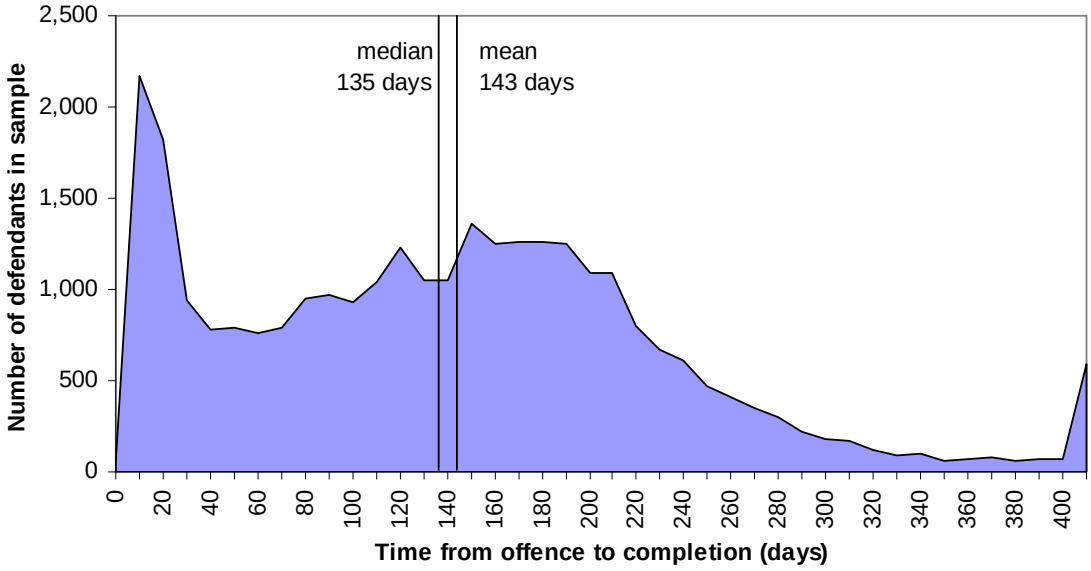
Time Intervals – medians (see Figure 3 and Table 1a)

- The estimated median time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 135 days, an increase from 130 days in March 2008; this increase is not statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from offence to charge or laying of information was 76 days in March 2009, an increase from 75 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from charge or laying of information to first listing was 26 days in March 2009, an increase from 25 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from first listing to completion was 0 days in March 2009, unchanged from March 2008. (This means that at least half the defendants had a time of 0 days from first listing to completion, indicating that their cases were completed in one hearing.)

Adjournments – medians (see Table 1b)

- The estimated median number of adjournments per defendant in March 2009 is 0, unchanged from 0 adjournment per defendant in March 2008.

Figure 3: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in all completed criminal cases, March 2009, showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants have times of 135 days or less.



All defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases: March 2009

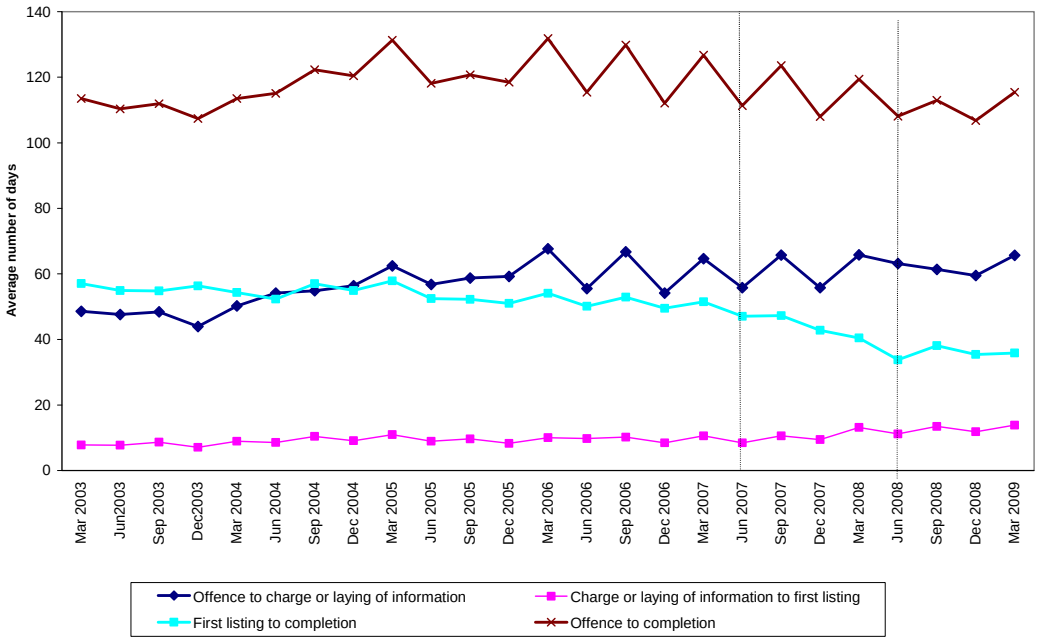
Main finding

In March 2009, the estimated average time from offence to completion for all defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases decreased from March 2008.

Time Intervals (see Figure 4 and Table 2a)

- The estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 115 days, a decrease from 119 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.
- The estimated average time from offence to charge or laying of information was 66 days in March 2009, unchanged from March 2008.
- The estimated average time from charge or laying of information to first listing was 14 days in March 2009, an increase from 13 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 36 days in March 2009, a decrease from 40 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

Figure 4: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (all defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases), March 2003 to March 2009



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys, see the notes section for more information.

Inconsistency in offence to charge figures between Mar/Sep and Jun/Dec surveys is due to a lower proportion of summons indictable/triable-either-way cases in June and December. New guidance has been issued which appears to be resolving this problem by redressing any under-reporting. However this could affect comparisons to previous surveys.

Adjournments (see Table 2b)

- There was an estimated average of 1.38 adjournments per defendant in March 2009, a decrease from 1.59 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- An estimated 41 per cent of defendants in March 2009 had their cases completed at first listing, an increase from 38 per cent in March 2008.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis (see Table 2c)

- An estimated 59 per cent of defendants in March 2009 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

- For this subgroup of defendants the estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 142 days, a decrease from 147 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.

- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 60 days in March 2009, a decrease from 66 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- There was an estimated average of 2.31 adjournments per defendant in March 2009, a decrease from 2.58 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

All defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases: March 2009 – medians

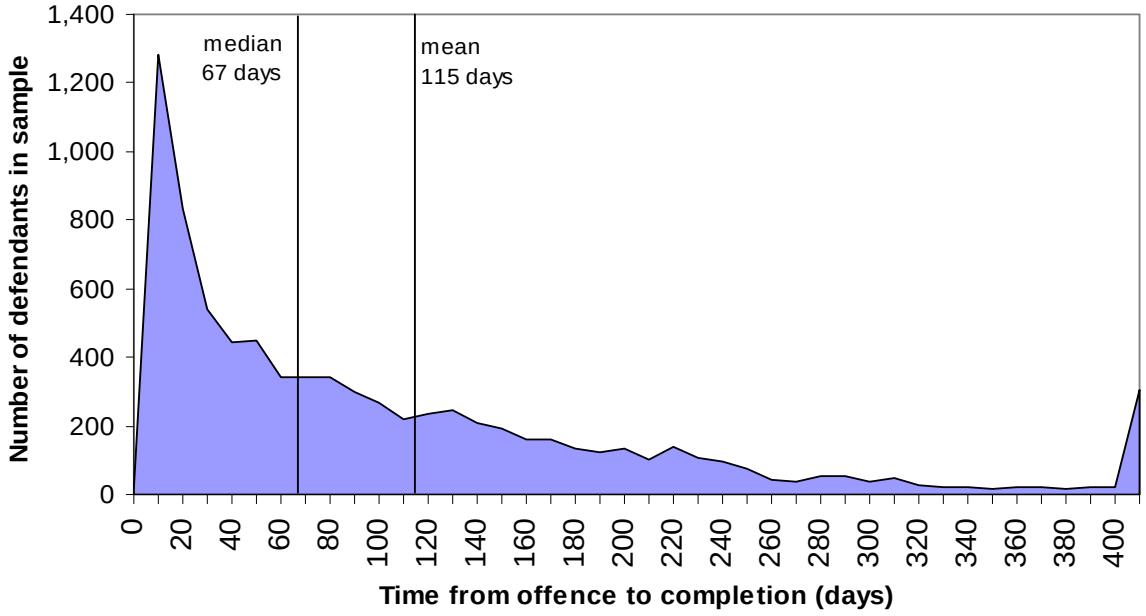
Time Intervals – medians (see Figure 5 and Table 2a)

- The estimated median time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 67 days, an increase from 66 days in March 2008; this increase is not statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from offence to charge or laying of information was 10 days in March 2009, a decrease from 12 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from charge or laying of information to first listing was 10 days in March 2009, an increase from 8 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from first listing to completion was 14 days in March 2009, a decrease from 15 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

Adjournments – medians (see Table 2b)

- The estimated median number of adjournments per defendant in March 2009 is 1, unchanged from 1 adjournment per defendant in March 2008.

Figure 5: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases, March 2009, showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants have times of 67 days or less.



All defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases: March 2009

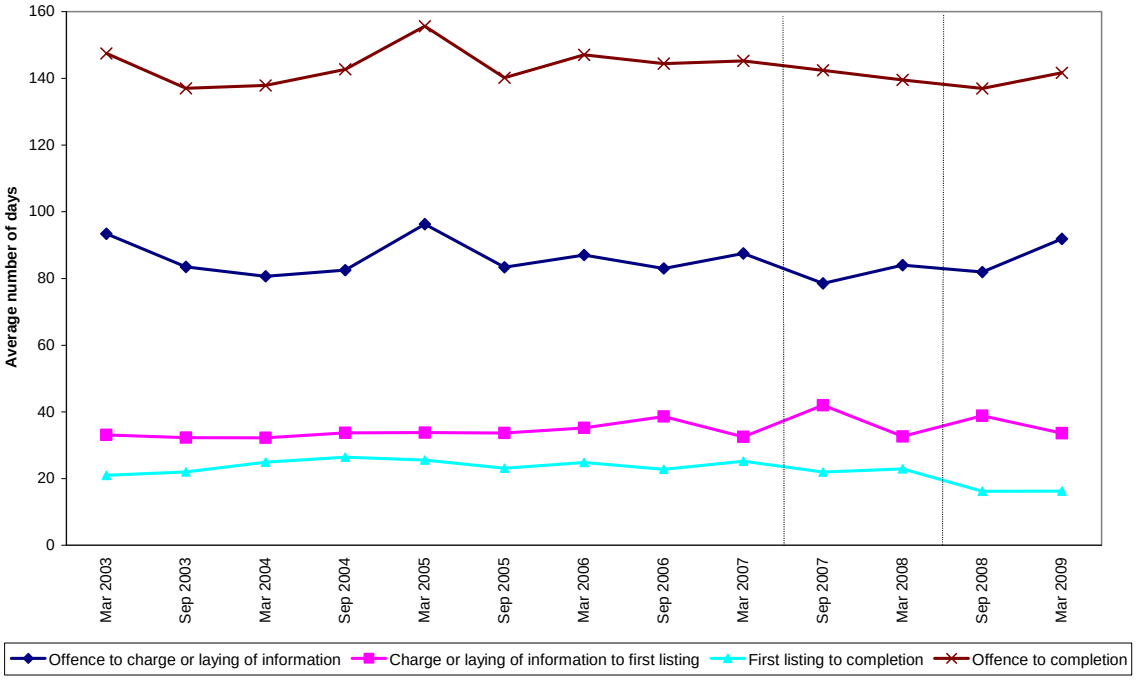
Main point

The estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 for all defendants in summary non-motoring cases increased from March 2008.

Time Intervals (see Figure 6 and Table 3a)

- The estimated average time from offence to completion for summary non-motoring cases in March 2009 was 142 days, an increase from 139 days recorded in March 2008; this increase is not statistically significant.
- The estimated average time from offence to charge or laying of information in March 2009 was 92 days, an increase from 84 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated average time from charge or laying of information to first listing in March 2009 was 34 days, an increase from 33 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated average time from first listing to completion in March 2009 was 16 days, a decrease from 23 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

Figure 6: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (defendants in summary non-motoring cases), March 2003 to March 2009



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys, see the notes section for more information.

Adjournments (see Table 3b)

- There was an estimated average of 0.55 adjournments per defendant for summary non-motoring cases in March 2009, a decrease from 0.68 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- An estimated 73 per cent of defendants in March 2009 had their cases completed at first listing, an increase from 72 per cent in March 2008.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis (see Table 3c)

- An estimated 27 per cent of defendants in March 2009 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

- For this subgroup of defendants the estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 154 days, a decrease from 169 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 61 days in March 2009, a decrease from 81 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- There was an estimated average of 2.09 adjournments per defendant in March 2009, a decrease from 2.42 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

All defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases: March 2009 – medians

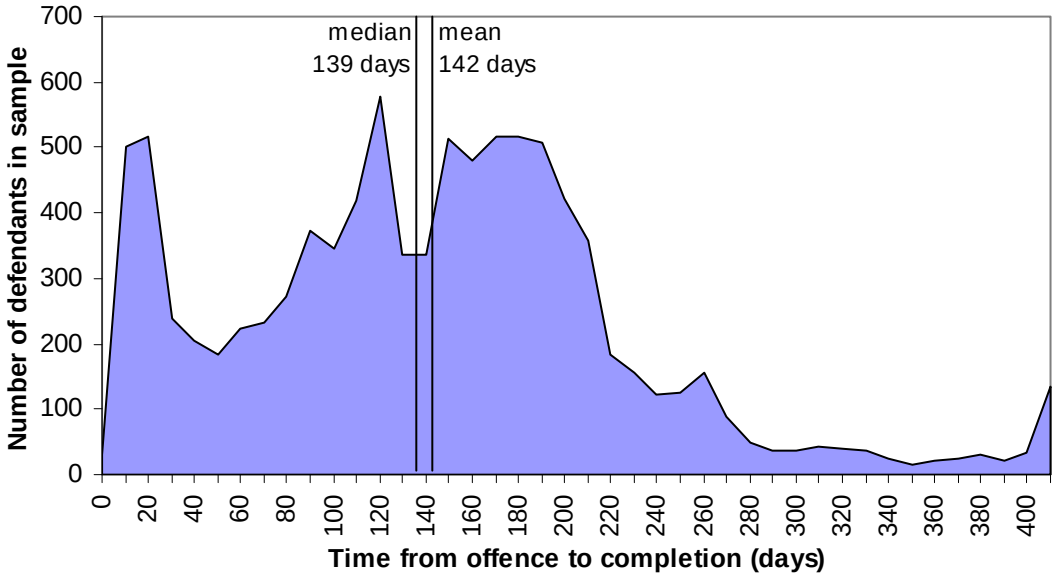
Time Intervals – medians (see Figure 7 and Table 3a)

- The estimated median time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 139 days, an increase from 124 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from offence to charge or laying of information was 83 days in March 2009, an increase from 74 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from charge or laying of information to first listing was 29 days in March 2009, an increase from 28 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from first listing to completion was 0 days in March 2009, unchanged from 0 days in March 2008.

Adjournments – medians (see Table 3b)

- The estimated median number of adjournments per defendant in March 2009 is 0, unchanged from 0 adjournment per defendant in March 2008.

Figure 7: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases, March 2009, showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants have times of 139 days or less.



All defendants in completed summary motoring cases: March 2009

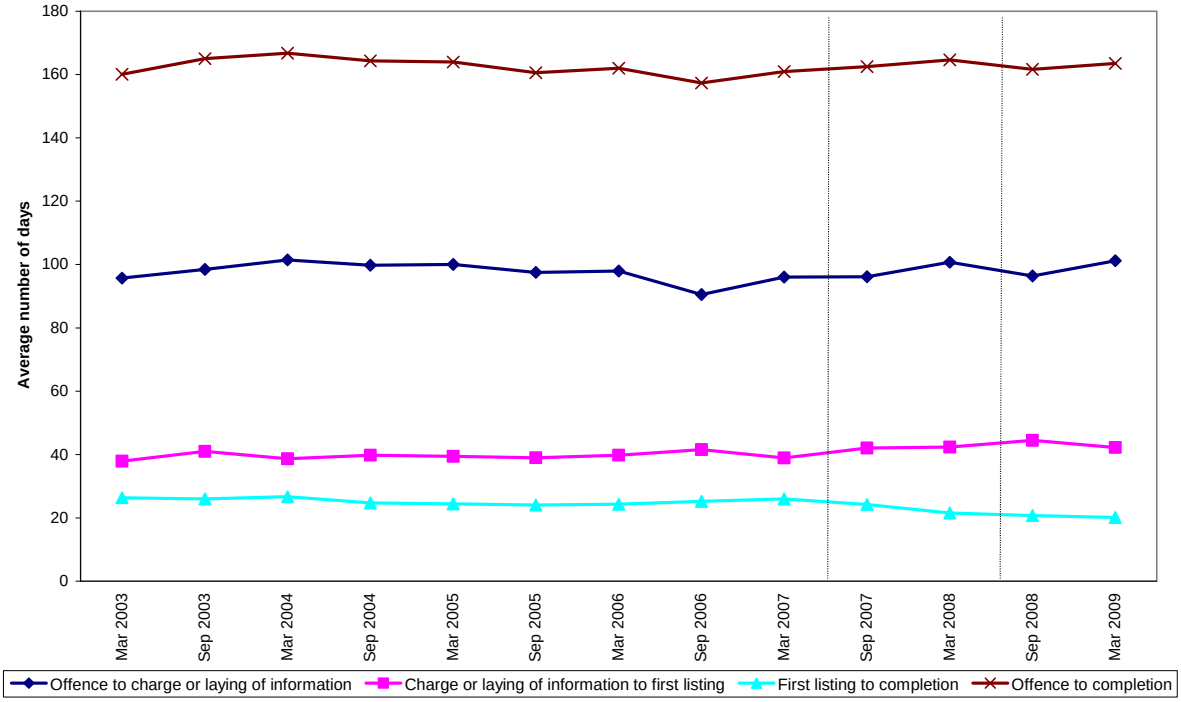
Main points

The estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 for defendants in summary motoring cases was unchanged in comparison to March 2008

Time Intervals (see Figure 8 and Table 3a)

- The estimated average time from offence to completion for summary motoring cases in March 2009 was 164 days, unchanged from March 2008.
- The estimated average time from offence to charge or laying of information was 101 days in March 2009, unchanged from March 2008.
- The estimated average time from charge or laying of information to first listing was 42 days in March 2009, unchanged from March 2008.
- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 20 days in March 2009, a decrease from 22 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.

Figure 8: Estimated average time by proceedings (defendants in summary motoring cases), March 2003 to March 2009



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys, see the notes section for more information.

Adjournments (see Table 3b)

- There was an estimated average of 0.64 adjournments per defendant for summary motoring cases in March 2009, a decrease from 0.67 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.

- An estimated 66 per cent of defendants in March 2009 had their cases completed at first listing, unchanged from March 2008.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis (see Table 3c)

- An estimated 34 per cent of defendants in March 2009 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

- For this subgroup of defendants the estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 200 days, an increase from 199 days in March 2008; this increase is not statistically significant.

- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 59 days in March 2009, a decrease from 64 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- There was an estimated average of 1.89 adjournments per defendant in March 2009, a decrease from 1.98 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

All defendants in completed summary motoring cases: March 2009 – medians

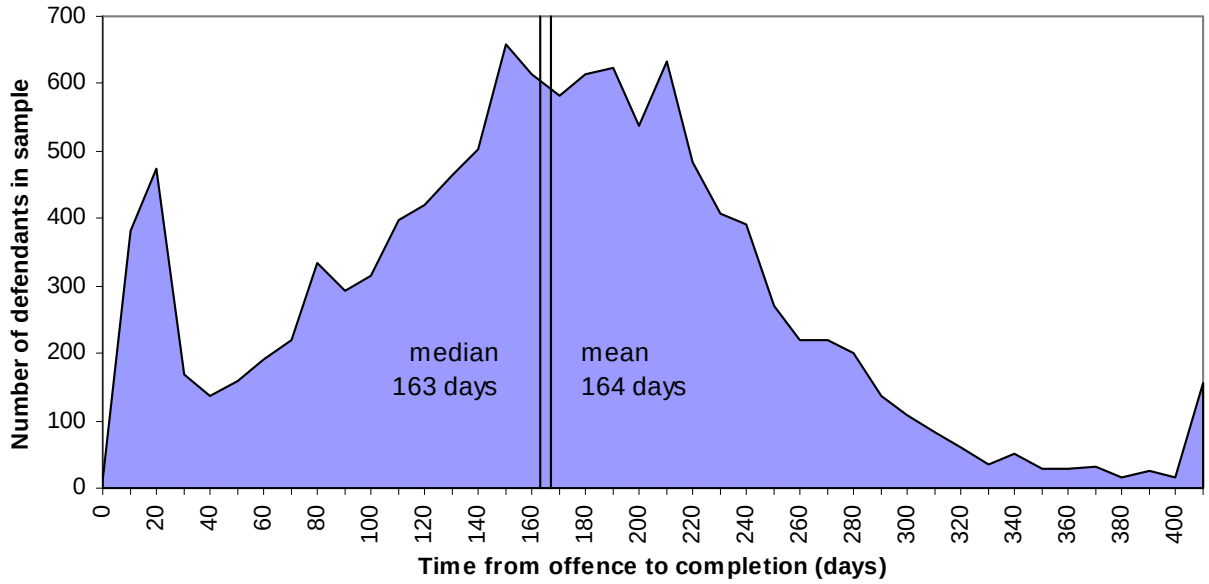
Time Intervals – medians (see Figure 9 and Table 3a)

- The estimated median time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 163 days, a decrease from 165 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from offence to charge or laying of information was 107 days in March 2009, unchanged from March 2008.
- The estimated median time from charge or laying of information to first listing was 35 days in March 2009, unchanged from March 2008.
- The estimated median time from first listing to completion was 0 days in March 2009, unchanged from 0 days in March 2008.

Adjournments – medians (see Table 3b)

- The estimated median number of adjournments per defendant in March 2009 is 0, unchanged from March 2008.

Figure 9: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in completed summary motoring cases, March 2009, showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants have times of 163 days or less.



Youth defendants in all completed criminal cases: March 2009

Main finding

The estimated average time in March 2009 from offence to completion for youth defendants in all criminal cases decreased in comparison to March 2008.

Time Intervals (see Figure 10 and Table 4a)

- The estimated average time from offence to completion for all youth defendants in completed criminal cases in March 2009 was 83 days, a decrease from 85 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.

- The estimated average time from offence to completion for youth defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases was 84 days in March 2009, a decrease from 88 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- The estimated average time from offence to completion for completed summary non-motoring cases was 73 days in March 2009, a decrease from 75 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.

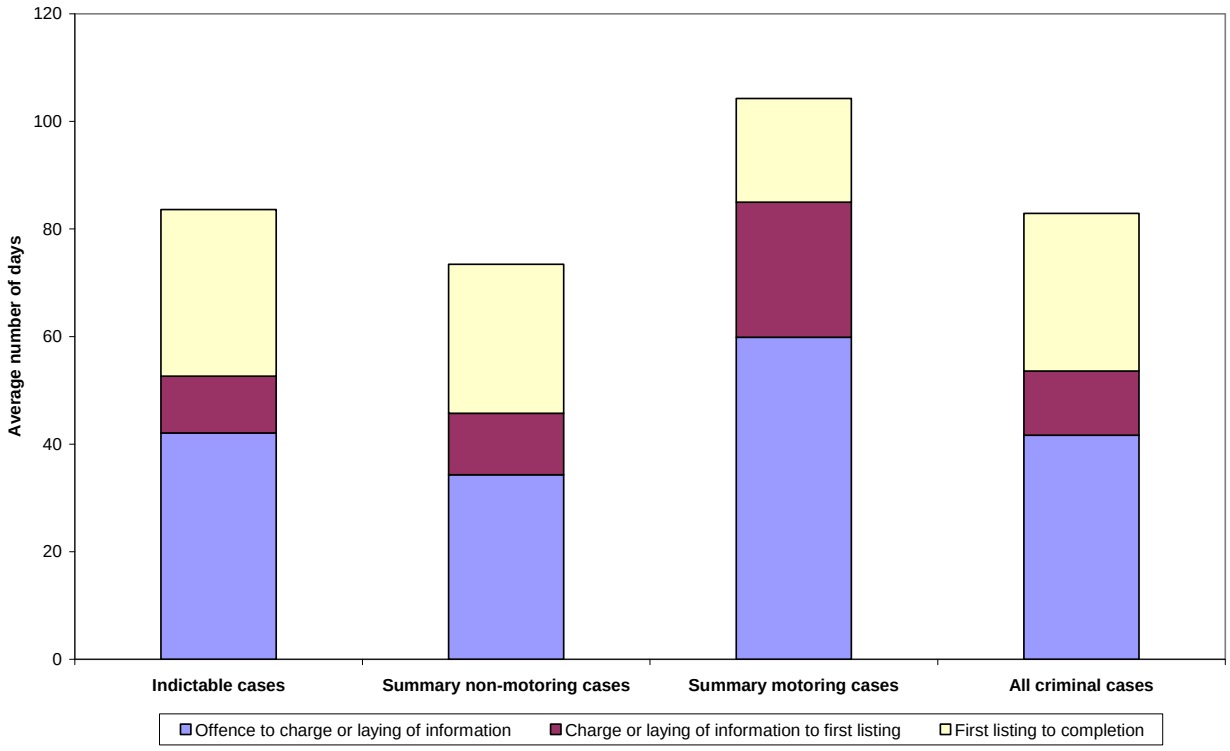
- The estimated average time from offence to completion for completed summary motoring cases was 104 days in March 2009, an increase from 94 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.

Adjournments (see Table 4b)

- There was an estimated average of 1.36 adjournments per defendant for youth defendants in all completed criminal cases in March 2009, a decrease from 1.59 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- An estimated 41 per cent of youth defendants in March 2009 had their cases completed at first listing, an increase from 38 per cent in March 2008.

Figure 10: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings for youth defendants in completed criminal cases, March 2009



Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis (see Table 4c)

- An estimated 59 per cent of youth defendants in March 2009 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

- For this subgroup of defendants the estimated average time from offence to completion in March 2009 was 106 days, a decrease from 109 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.

- The estimated average time from first listing to completion was 49 days in March 2009, a decrease from 52 days in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

- There was an estimated average of 2.30 adjournments per defendant in March 2009, a decrease from 2.57 adjournments per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

Youth defendants in all completed criminal cases: March 2009 – medians

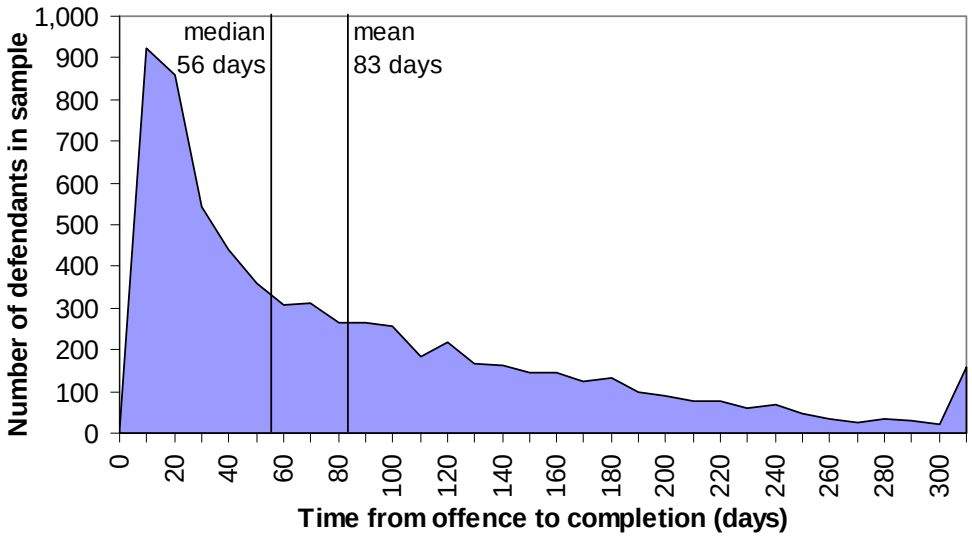
Time Intervals – medians (see Figure 11 and Table 4a)

- The estimated median time from offence to completion for all youth defendants in completed criminal cases in March 2009 was 56 days, a decrease from 58 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from offence to completion for youth defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases was 57 days in March 2009, a decrease from 59 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from offence to completion for completed summary non-motoring cases was 44 days in March 2009, a decrease from 46 days in March 2008; this decrease is not statistically significant.
- The estimated median time from offence to completion for completed summary motoring cases was 87 days in March 2009, an increase from 82 days in March 2008; this increase is statistically significant.

Adjournments – medians (see Table 4b)

- The estimated median number of adjournments per defendant in March 2009 is 1, unchanged from 1 adjournment in March 2008.

Figure 11: Time from offence to completion for all sampled youth defendants in all completed criminal cases, March 2009, showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants have times of 56 days or less.



Adult defendants in completed charged cases: March 2009

Following the introduction of CJSSS (Criminal Justice: Simple, Speedy, Summary) in 2007/2008 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of magistrates' courts, performance measures have been established for adult charged criminal cases excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial. The ambition is that, over time, the average time from charge to completion will be 6 weeks or less and the average number of hearings for a case to be completed in the magistrates' court will be 2.25 or less.

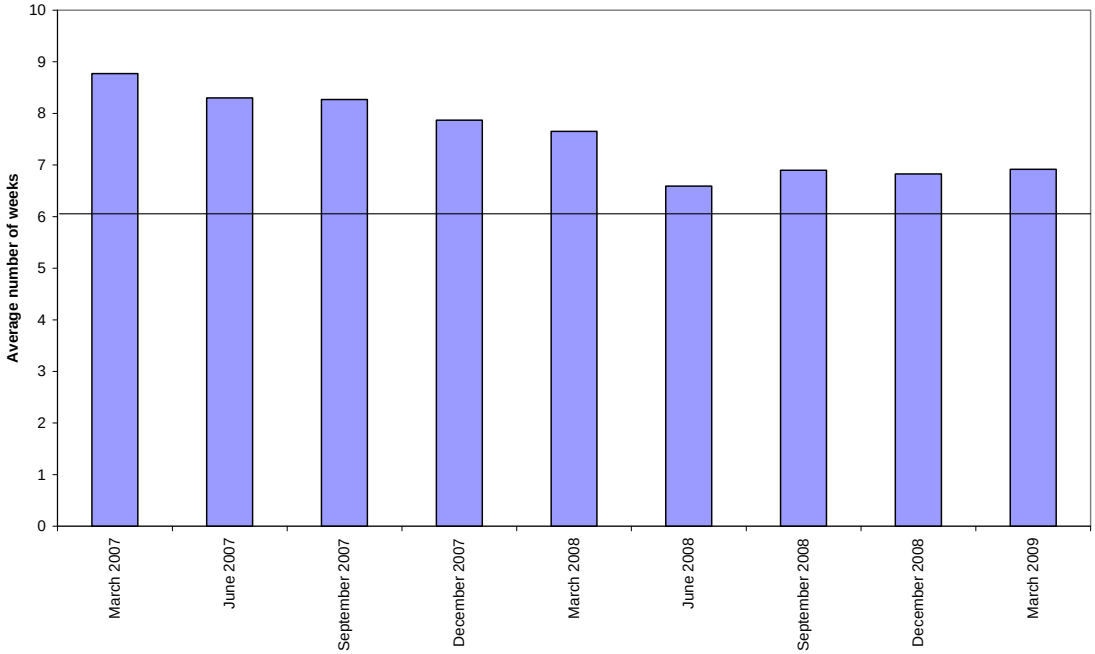
Main findings

In March 2009 the estimated average time from charge to completion was 6.9 weeks. There was an estimated average of 2.31 hearings per defendant for completed adult charged cases.

Average time from charge to completion (see Figure 12 and Table 5)

- The estimated average time from charge to completion for completed adult charged cases in March 2009 was 6.9 weeks (48 days), compared with 7.7 weeks (54 days) in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

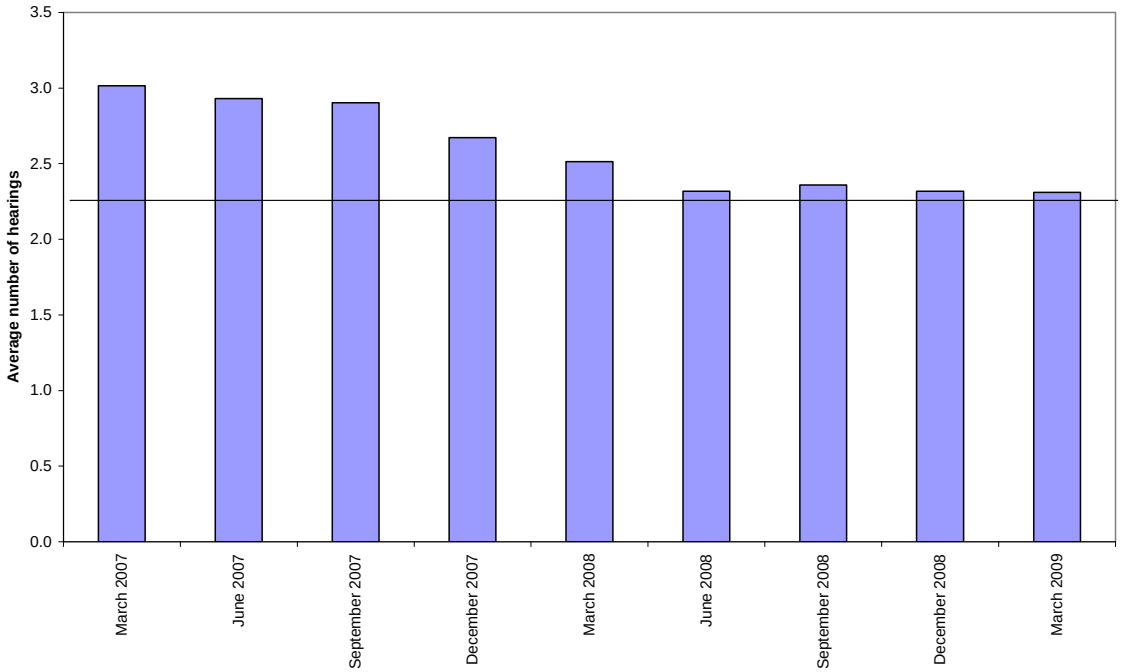
Figure 12: Estimated average time from date of charge to completion for completed adult charged cases



Average number of hearings per defendant (see Figure 13 and Table 5)

- The estimated average number of hearings for adult charged cases in March 2009 was 2.31 hearings per defendant, compared with an estimated average of 2.51 hearings per defendant in March 2008; this decrease is statistically significant.

Figure 13: Estimated average number of hearings per case for completed adult charged cases



These figures cover adult charged cases, excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial.

TABLE 1a: All defendants in ALL completed criminal cases, March 2004 to March 2009: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:																Sample size
	Offence to charge or laying of information				Charge or laying of information to first listing				First listing to completion				Offence to completion				
	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	(Number of defendants)
2004 March	83	*1*	76	*(75-77)*	29	*0*	28	*(28-28)*	33	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	145	*1*	141	*(140-142)*	33,879
2004 September	85	*1*	74	*(72-75)*	31	*0*	29	*(29-29)*	33	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	149	*1*	137	*(136-139)*	31,699
2005 March	90	*1*	81	*(80-83)*	31	*0*	28	*(28-28)*	33	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	154	*2*	144	*(143-146)*	31,192
2005 September	84	*1*	76	*(74-77)*	31	*0*	30	*(30-29)*	30	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	145	*1*	139	*(137-140)*	31,961
2006 March	87	*1*	79	*(77-80)*	31	*0*	28	*(28-28)*	32	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	150	*2*	141	*(139-142)*	30,486
2006 September	82	*1*	71	*(69-72)*	33	*0*	30	*(30-30)*	31	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	147	*2*	133	*(132-134)*	29,714
2007 March	86	*1*	74	*(73-75)*	30	*0*	27	*(27-27)*	32	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	148	*2*	135	*(134-136)*	28,621
2007 September	83	*1*	73	*(71-74)*	34	*0*	29	*(29-29)*	29	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	147	*2*	137	*(136-139)*	30,732
2008 March	86	*1*	75	*(74-76)*	31	*0*	25	*(25-25)*	27	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	145	*2*	130	*(129-132)*	27,450
2008 September	82	*1*	68	*(66-70)*	34	*0*	27	*(27-27)*	24	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	140	*2*	129	*(128-131)*	27,187
2009 March	88	*1*	76	*(75-77)*	31	*0*	26	*(26-26)*	23	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	143	*2*	135	*(133-137)*	29,430

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

TABLE 1b: All defendants in ALL completed criminal cases, March 2004 to March 2009: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant					Sample size
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		Estimated average length of adjournment	
	Mean *(number)*	*Margin of error*[(1)] *(+/- number)*	Median (number)	*Confidence interval*[(2)] *(days)*	Mean *(days)*	(Number of defendants)
2004 March	1.17	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	28	33,879
2004 September	1.12	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	29	31,699
2005 March	1.12	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	29	31,192
2005 September	1.07	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	28	31,961
2006 March	1.10	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	29	30,486
2006 September	1.08	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	29	29,714
2007 March	1.18	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	27	28,621
2007 September	1.05	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	28	30,732
2008 March	0.93	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	29	27,450
2008 September	0.86	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	28	27,187
2009 March	0.82	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	28	29,430

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

Notes:

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

TABLE 1c: All defendants in ALL completed criminal cases, March 2004 to March 2009: Subgroups completed and not completed at first listing

England and Wales

	Cases completed at first listing					Cases not completed at first listing							
	Estimated proportion completed at first listing		Estimated average number of days from:		Sample size	Estimated proportion not completed in one hearing		Estimated average number of days from:				Adjournments per defendant		Sample size
			Offence to completion					First listing to completion		Offence to completion		Estimated average number of adjournments		
	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- days)*	(Number of defendants)	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- days)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- days)*	(Number)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- number)*	(Number of defendants)
2004 March	56%	*1%*	130	*1*	18,830	44%	*1%*	75	*1*	165	*2*	2.64	*0.03*	15,049
2004 September	57%	*1%*	132	*2*	18,104	43%	*1%*	76	*2*	171	*3*	2.61	*0.04*	13,595
2005 March	57%	*1%*	135	*1*	17,788	43%	*1%*	76	*2*	178	*3*	2.62	*0.04*	13,404
2005 September	58%	*1%*	128	*1*	18,632	42%	*1%*	72	*1*	169	*3*	2.56	*0.04*	13,329
2006 March	58%	*1%*	131	*2*	17,581	42%	*1%*	75	*2*	176	*3*	2.59	*0.04*	12,905
2006 September	58%	*1%*	128	*2*	17,344	42%	*1%*	75	*2*	172	*3*	2.58	*0.04*	12,370
2007 March	56%	*1%*	129	*2*	16,068	44%	*1%*	73	*2*	172	*3*	2.69	*0.04*	12,553
2007 September	60%	*1%*	131	*1*	18,291	40%	*1%*	72	*2*	169	*3*	2.61	*0.04*	12,441
2008 March	60%	*1%*	128	*2*	16,529	40%	*1%*	68	*3*	170	*4*	2.33	*0.04*	10,921
2008 September	60%	*1%*	125	*2*	16,329	40%	*1%*	60	*2*	163	*3*	2.16	*0.03*	10,858
2009 March	61%	*1%*	129	*2*	18,011	39%	*1%*	60	*2*	165	*3*	2.11	*0.03*	11,419

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

Notes:

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

TABLE 2a: All defendants in completed indictable / triable-either-way cases, 2004 to March 2009: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:																Sample size
	Offence to charge or laying of information				Charge or laying of information to first listing				First listing to completion				Offence to completion				
	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	(Number of defendants)
2004	54	*2*	3	*(2-3)*	9	*0*	6	*(6-6)*	55	*1*	28	*(28-28)*	118	*2*	70	*(68-71)*	28,493
2005	59	*2*	8	*(7-9)*	10	*0*	6	*(6-6)*	54	*1*	28	*(27-28)*	122	*2*	75	*(73-76)*	28,127
2006	61	*2*	10	*(9-11)*	10	*0*	6	*(6-6)*	52	*1*	27	*(26-28)*	123	*2*	74	*(72-75)*	27,730
2007[4]	61	*2*	11	*(10-12)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	47	*1*	22	*(22-23)*	118	*2*	69	*(68-71)*	28,756
2008[4]	62	*2*	9	*(8-10)*	12	*0*	9	*(9-9)*	37	*1*	14	*(14-15)*	112	*2*	61	*(59-62)*	29,584
2006 March	68	*4*	12	*(10-14)*	10	*0*	6	*(6-6)*	54	*2*	28	*(26-28)*	132	*4*	81	*(78-84)*	7,391
2006 June[3]	56	*4*	6	*(5-8)*	10	*0*	6	*(6-6)*	50	*2*	27	*(25-28)*	115	*4*	67	*(65-70)*	6,835
2006 September	67	*4*	11	*(9-13)*	10	*0*	6	*(6-7)*	53	*2*	28	*(27-28)*	130	*5*	74	*(72-77)*	7,126
2006 December	54	*3*	10	*(8-12)*	8	*0*	6	*(6-6)*	50	*2*	26	*(23-28)*	112	*4*	72	*(69-74)*	6,378
2007 March	65	*4*	10	*(8-13)*	11	*1*	6	*(6-6)*	51	*2*	27	*(25-28)*	127	*4*	75	*(72-78)*	7,126
2007 June[4]	56	*4*	9	*(8-12)*	8	*0*	6	*(6-7)*	47	*2*	22	*(21-24)*	111	*4*	65	*(63-67)*	7,178
2007 September	66	*4*	12	*(10-14)*	11	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	47	*2*	23	*(21-25)*	124	*4*	74	*(71-76)*	7,600
2007 December	56	*3*	12	*(10-14)*	9	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	43	*2*	21	*(20-21)*	108	*4*	66	*(64-68)*	6,852
2008 March	66	*4*	12	*(10-14)*	13	*1*	8	*(8-9)*	40	*2*	15	*(14-19)*	119	*4*	66	*(63-69)*	7,472
2008 June[4], [5]	63	*4*	6	*(4-7)*	11	*0*	9	*(9-9)*	34	*2*	13	*(9-14)*	108	*5*	55	*(52-57)*	7,290
2008 September	61	*4*	11	*(9-13)*	14	*0*	9	*(9-9)*	38	*2*	16	*(14-20)*	113	*4*	63	*(62-65)*	7,530
2008 December	60	*4*	8	*(6-10)*	12	*0*	9	*(9-9)*	35	*2*	14	*(14-17)*	107	*4*	59	*(57-62)*	7,278
2009 March	66	*4*	10	*(8-12)*	14	*0*	10	*(10-10)*	36	*1*	14	*(13-15)*	115	*4*	67	*(64-70)*	8,254

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) June 2006 figures exclude data for North Yorkshire Area as data was unavailable.

(4) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

(5) The proportion of clerkships submitting youth data for June 2008 dipped in comparison to previous surveys. This appears to have stemmed from revised data collection methods, and has been addressed.

TABLE 2b: All defendants in completed indictable / triable-either-way cases, 2004 to March 2009: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant					Sample size
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournment		Estimated average length of adjournment	
	Mean (number)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- number)*	Median (number)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean *(Days)*	(Number of defendants)
2004	2.10	*0.00*	1	*(1-1)*	26	28,493
2005	2.10	*0.00*	1	*(1-1)*	26	28,127
2006	2.10	*0.00*	1	*(1-1)*	25	27,730
2007[4]	2.00	*0.00*	1	*(1-1)*	23	28,756
2008[4]	1.50	*0.00*	1	*(1-1)*	25	29,584
2006 March	2.10	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	26	7,391
2006 June[3]	2.00	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	24	6,835
2006 September	2.10	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	25	7,126
2006 December	2.10	*0.10*	1	*(1-2)*	24	6,378
2007 March	2.20	*0.10*	2	*(1-2)*	23	7,126
2007 June[4]	2.10	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	23	7,178
2007 September	2.00	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	23	7,600
2007 December	1.80	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	24	6,852
2008 March	1.59	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	25	7,472
2008 June[4], [5]	1.45	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	23	7,290
2008 September	1.50	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	26	7,530
2008 December	1.42	*0.04*	1	*(1-1)*	25	7,278
2009 March	1.38	*0.04*	1	*(1-1)*	26	8,254

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

Notes:

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) June 2006 figures exclude data for North Yorkshire Area as data was unavailable.

(4) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

(5) The proportion of clerkships submitting youth data for June 2008 dipped in comparison to previous surveys. This appears to have stemmed from revised data collection methods, and has been addressed.

TABLE 2c: All defendants in completed indictable / triable-either-way cases, 2004 to March 2009: Subgroups completed and not completed at first listing

England and Wales

	Cases Completed at First Listing					Cases not completed at first listing								
	Estimated proportion completed at first listing		Estimated average number of days from:		Sample size	Estimated proportion not completed in one hearing		Estimated average number of days from:				Adjournments per defendant		Sample size
			Offence to completion					First listing to completion		Offence to completion		Estimated average number of adjournments		
	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- days)*	(Number of defendants)	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- days)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- days)*	(Number)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- number)*	(Number of defendants)
2004	30%	*1%*	63	*4*	8,677	70%	*1%*	79	*1*	142	*3*	2.10	*0.00*	19,816
2005	31%	*1%*	65	*3*	8,749	69%	*1%*	78	*1*	149	*3*	2.10	*0.00*	19,378
2006	30%	*1%*	64	*3*	8,419	70%	*1%*	74	*1*	148	*3*	2.10	*0.00*	19,311
2007[4]	32%	*1%*	65	*3*	9,207	68%	*1%*	69	*1*	142	*3*	2.00	*0.00*	19,549
2008[4]	39%	*1%*	69	*3*	11,609	61%	*1%*	61	*1*	140	*3*	1.50	*0.00*	17,999
2006 March	31%	*1%*	70	*7*	2,277	69%	*1%*	78	*2*	159	*5*	3.02	*0.06*	5,114
2006 June[3]	30%	*1%*	58	*7*	2,057	70%	*1%*	72	*2*	140	*5*	2.93	*0.07*	4,778
2006 September	31%	*1%*	67	*7*	2,187	69%	*1%*	76	*3*	158	*6*	3.01	*0.07*	4,939
2006 December	30%	*1%*	58	*6*	1,898	70%	*1%*	71	*3*	135	*5*	2.99	*0.07*	4,480
2007 March	29%	*1%*	71	*7*	2,033	71%	*1%*	72	*2*	149	*5*	3.08	*0.07*	5,093
2007 June[4]	31%	*1%*	55	*7*	2,256	69%	*1%*	69	*2*	137	*5*	3.05	*0.07*	4,922
2007 September	32%	*1%*	73	*7*	2,450	68%	*1%*	70	*2*	148	*6*	2.98	*0.07*	5,150
2007 December	36%	*1%*	62	*6*	2,468	64%	*1%*	67	*3*	134	*5*	2.75	*0.06*	4,384
2008 March	38%	*1%*	76	*7*	2,856	62%	*1%*	66	*3*	147	*6*	2.58	*0.07*	4,631
2008 June[4, 5]	41%	*1%*	70	*7*	3,016	59%	*1%*	57	*2*	135	*6*	2.46	*0.06*	4,297
2008 September	38%	*1%*	62	*6*	2,862	62%	*1%*	61	*3*	144	*6*	2.36	*0.05*	4,668
2008 December	40%	*1%*	68	*7*	2,875	60%	*1%*	59	*2*	132	*5*	2.35	*0.06*	4,403
2009 March	41%	*1%*	76	*7*	3,344	59%	*1%*	60	*2*	142	*5*	2.31	*0.05*	4,910

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) June 2006 figures exclude data for North Yorkshire Area as data was unavailable.

(4) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

(5) The proportion of clerkships submitting youth data for June 2008 dipped in comparison to previous surveys. This appears to have stemmed from revised data collection methods, and has been addressed.

TABLE 3a: All defendants in completed summary cases, by offence type, March 2004 to March 2009: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:																Sample size
	Offence to charge or laying of information				Charge or laying of information to first listing				First listing to completion				Offence to completion				
	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	(Number of defendants)
Summary non-motoring																	
2004 March	81	*2*	76	*(76-77)*	32	*1*	34	*(32-34)*	25	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	138	*2*	139	*(136-141)*	9,254
2004 September	82	*2*	70	*(69-72)*	34	*1*	32	*(31-32)*	26	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	143	*2*	136	*(134-139)*	8,219
2005 March	96	*2*	87	*(85-90)*	34	*1*	32	*(32-33)*	26	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	156	*3*	150	*(147-153)*	9,149
2005 September	83	*2*	74	*(70-77)*	34	*1*	35	*(35-35)*	23	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	140	*2*	139	*(136-142)*	9,676
2006 March	87	*2*	75	*(71-79)*	35	*1*	35	*(34-35)*	25	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	147	*3*	139	*(136-141)*	9,342
2006 September	83	*2*	78	*(75-80)*	39	*1*	36	*(35-36)*	23	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	144	*2*	134	*(134-134)*	9,634
2007 March	87	*2*	76	*(75-78)*	32	*1*	31	*(30-32)*	25	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	145	*3*	134	*(131-136)*	8,737
2007 September	79	*2*	72	*(70-75)*	42	*1*	37	*(35-38)*	22	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	142	*2*	136	*(134-138)*	9,494
2008 March	84	*2*	74	*(72-79)*	33	*1*	28	*(28-29)*	23	*3*	0	*(0-0)*	139	*4*	124	*(121-125)*	8,303
2008 September	82	*2*	70	*(67-73)*	39	*1*	35	*(34-36)*	16	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	137	*3*	129	*(127-131)*	8,535
2009 March	92	*2*	83	*(81-86)*	34	*1*	29	*(29-30)*	16	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	142	*2*	139	*(137-142)*	9,471
Summary motoring																	
2004 March	101	*1*	104	*(103-105)*	39	*1*	35	*(35-35)*	27	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	167	*2*	166	*(165-167)*	16,103
2004 September	100	*1*	99	*(97-100)*	40	*1*	35	*(35-36)*	25	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	164	*2*	160	*(159-162)*	16,042
2005 March	100	*1*	103	*(102-105)*	39	*1*	35	*(35-35)*	24	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	164	*2*	160	*(158-161)*	14,563
2005 September	98	*1*	101	*(99-102)*	39	*1*	36	*(35-36)*	24	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	161	*2*	158	*(156-159)*	14,967
2006 March	98	*1*	103	*(101-104)*	40	*1*	35	*(35-36)*	24	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	162	*2*	161	*(159-162)*	13,753
2006 September	91	*1*	93	*(91-94)*	42	*1*	36	*(36-36)*	25	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	157	*2*	154	*(152-156)*	12,954
2007 March	96	*1*	98	*(97-100)*	39	*1*	35	*(35-35)*	26	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	161	*2*	156	*(154-158)*	12,758
2007 September	96	*1*	100	*(98-102)*	42	*1*	37	*(36-37)*	24	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	162	*2*	161	*(160-163)*	13,638
2008 March	101	*1*	107	*(105-108)*	42	*1*	35	*(35-35)*	22	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	164	*2*	165	*(162-167)*	11,660
2008 September	96	*1*	104	*(102-105)*	44	*1*	36	*(36-36)*	21	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	162	*2*	165	*(163-167)*	11,122
2009 March	101	*1*	107	*(105-109)*	42	*1*	35	*(35-35)*	20	*1*	0	*(0-0)*	164	*2*	163	*(161-165)*	11,705

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

TABLE 3b: All defendants in completed summary cases, March 2004 to March 2009: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant					Sample size
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		Estimated average length of adjournment	
	Mean (number)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- number)*	Median (number)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean *(Days)*	(Number of defendants)
Summary non-motoring						
2004 March	0.83	*0.04*	0	*(0-0)*	30	9,254
2004 September	0.85	*0.04*	0	*(0-0)*	31	8,219
2005 March	0.81	*0.04*	0	*(0-0)*	31	9,149
2005 September	0.78	*0.04*	0	*(0-0)*	30	9,676
2006 March	0.80	*0.04*	0	*(0-0)*	31	9,342
2006 September	0.74	*0.03*	0	*(0-0)*	31	9,634
2007 March	0.89	*0.04*	0	*(0-0)*	28	8,737
2007 September	0.78	*0.04*	0	*(0-0)*	28	9,494
2008 March	0.68	*0.03*	0	*(0-0)*	34	8,303
2008 September	0.57	*0.03*	0	*(0-0)*	28	8,535
2009 March	0.55	*0.03*	0	*(0-0)*	29	9,471
Summary motoring						
2004 March	0.86	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	31	16,103
2004 September	0.78	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	32	16,042
2005 March	0.81	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	30	14,563
2005 September	0.77	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	31	14,967
2006 March	0.76	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	32	13,753
2006 September	0.77	*0.03*	0	*(0-0)*	33	12,954
2007 March	0.81	*0.03*	0	*(0-0)*	32	12,758
2007 September	0.71	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	34	13,638
2008 March	0.67	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	32	11,660
2008 September	0.68	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	30	11,122
2009 March	0.64	*0.02*	0	*(0-0)*	31	11,705

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

Notes:

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

TABLE 3c: All defendants in completed summary cases, 2004 to March 2009: Subgroups completed and not completed at first listing

England and Wales

	Cases Completed at First Listing					Cases not completed at first listing								
	Estimated proportion completed at first listing		Estimated average number of days from:		Sample size	Estimated proportion not completed in one hearing		Estimated average number of days from:				Adjournments per defendant		Sample size
			Offence to completion					First listing to completion		Offence to completion		Estimated average number of adjournments		
	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- days)*	(Number of defendants)	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- days)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- days)*	(Number)	*Margin of error[(1)] (+/- number)*	(Number of defendants)
Summary non-motoring														
2004 March	70%	*1%*	131	*2*	6,447	30%	*1%*	82	*3*	154	*5*	2.74	*0.09*	2,807
2004 September	68%	*1%*	135	*3*	5,624	32%	*1%*	84	*4*	159	*5*	2.71	*0.08*	2,595
2005 March	70%	*1%*	145	*2*	6,377	30%	*1%*	84	*4*	180	*6*	2.68	*0.09*	2,772
2005 September	71%	*1%*	132	*2*	6,889	29%	*1%*	80	*3*	159	*5*	2.70	*0.10*	2,787
2006 March	70%	*1%*	136	*2*	6,575	30%	*1%*	84	*3*	172	*6*	2.71	*0.09*	2,767
2006 September	72%	*1%*	136	*2*	6,973	28%	*1%*	82	*4*	166	*6*	2.70	*0.09*	2,661
2007 March	69%	*1%*	133	*2*	5,999	31%	*1%*	81	*4*	172	*7*	2.84	*0.09*	2,738
2007 September	72%	*1%*	136	*2*	6,797	28%	*1%*	77	*3*	159	*6*	2.74	*0.09*	2,697
2008 March	72%	*1%*	128	*2*	5,954	28%	*1%*	81	*9*	169	*12*	2.42	*0.08*	2,349
2008 September	75%	*1%*	132	*3*	6,376	25%	*1%*	64	*4*	152	*8*	2.25	*0.08*	2,159
2009 March	73%	*1%*	137	*2*	6,961	27%	*1%*	61	*2*	154	*6*	2.09	*0.07*	2,510
Summary motoring														
2004 March	61%	*1%*	147	*2*	9,866	39%	*1%*	69	*2*	198	*3*	2.21	*0.05*	6,237
2004 September	64%	*1%*	146	*2*	10,189	36%	*1%*	68	*2*	195	*3*	2.14	*0.04*	5,853
2005 March	62%	*1%*	145	*2*	9,066	38%	*1%*	65	*3*	195	*3*	2.14	*0.05*	5,497
2005 September	63%	*1%*	141	*2*	9,482	37%	*1%*	66	*2*	195	*3*	2.10	*0.05*	5,485
2006 March	63%	*1%*	143	*2*	8,729	37%	*1%*	67	*4*	195	*4*	2.07	*0.05*	5,024
2006 September	63%	*1%*	137	*2*	8,184	37%	*1%*	69	*3*	191	*4*	2.08	*0.05*	4,770
2007 March	63%	*1%*	140	*2*	8,036	37%	*1%*	70	*3*	197	*4*	2.18	*0.05*	4,722
2007 September	66%	*1%*	144	*2*	9,044	34%	*1%*	72	*4*	199	*5*	2.11	*0.05*	4,594
2008 March	66%	*1%*	147	*2*	7,719	34%	*1%*	64	*3*	199	*4*	1.98	*0.05*	3,941
2008 September	64%	*1%*	144	*2*	7,091	36%	*1%*	57	*2*	192	*3*	1.88	*0.05*	4,031
2009 March	66%	*1%*	145	*2*	7,706	34%	*1%*	59	*3*	200	*4*	1.89	*0.05*	3,999

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

TABLE 4a(1): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, March 2006 to March 2009: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:																Sample size
	Offence to charge or laying of information				Charge or laying of information to first listing				First listing to completion				Offence to completion				
	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	(Number of defendants)
Indictable Cases																	
2006 March	48	*2*	21	*(19-22)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	50	*2*	21	*(21-25)*	107	*3*	76	*(72-79)*	5,487
2006 June	45	*2*	17	*(16-19)*	9	*0*	7	*(6-7)*	45	*2*	21	*(21-22)*	99	*3*	62	*(59-65)*	5,510
2006 September	44	*2*	20	*(18-21)*	9	*0*	7	*(6-7)*	47	*2*	23	*(21-26)*	100	*3*	69	*(67-72)*	5,710
2006 December	42	*2*	19	*(17-20)*	9	*0*	6	*(6-7)*	43	*2*	21	*(21-22)*	95	*3*	65	*(62-67)*	5,930
2007 March	45	*2*	17	*(15-19)*	9	*0*	6	*(6-6)*	45	*2*	21	*(21-23)*	99	*3*	69	*(66-72)*	5,779
2007 June [3]	42	*2*	19	*(18-20)*	9	*0*	7	*(6-7)*	41	*1*	21	*(21-21)*	92	*2*	63	*(31-35)*	5,748
2007 September	42	*2*	18	*(16-19)*	9	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	41	*2*	21	*(20-21)*	92	*3*	61	*(58-63)*	5,550
2007 December	47	*2*	23	*(20-24)*	9	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	37	*1*	18	*(16-21)*	93	*3*	63	*(60-65)*	5,483
2008 March	45	*2*	19	*(17-21)*	9	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	34	*1*	14	*(14-16)*	88	*2*	59	*(56-61)*	5,256
2008 June [3]	41	*3*	13	*(11-14)*	9	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	30	*1*	14	*(14-14)*	80	*3*	50	*(48-53)*	4,766
2008 September	38	*2*	16	*(13-17)*	9	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	29	*1*	14	*(14-14)*	76	*3*	52	*(50-55)*	4,495
2008 December	43	*3*	17	*(15-19)*	10	*0*	8	*(8-8)*	32	*2*	14	*(14-14)*	85	*3*	56	*(54-59)*	4,672
2009 March	42	*2*	15	*(13-17)*	11	*0*	8	*(8-8)*	31	*1*	14	*(14-14)*	84	*2*	57	*(54-60)*	4,520
Summary non-motoring cases																	
2006 March	37	*2*	9	*(6-12)*	11	*1*	7	*(7-8)*	45	*3*	21	*(16-21)*	93	*4*	63	*(57-69)*	2,270
2006 June	37	*2*	10	*(7-13)*	11	*1*	7	*(7-8)*	43	*3*	21	*(16-21)*	90	*4*	62	*(57-67)*	1,918
2006 September	35	*2*	11	*(8-13)*	12	*1*	7	*(7-8)*	41	*3*	19	*(14-21)*	88	*4*	61	*(56-66)*	2,112
2006 December	36	*2*	11	*(8-15)*	10	*1*	7	*(7-7)*	43	*2*	21	*(21-22)*	88	*4*	63	*(59-66)*	2,093
2007 March	36	*3*	10	*(7-12)*	11	*1*	8	*(7-8)*	43	*3*	21	*(18-21)*	89	*4*	62	*(58-66)*	2,249
2007 June [3]	37	*3*	11	*(9-14)*	10	*1*	7	*(7-8)*	37	*2*	20	*(15-21)*	85	*4*	57	*(54-60)*	2,473
2007 September	36	*4*	7	*(5-9)*	10	*1*	7	*(7-7)*	35	*2*	14	*(14-16)*	81	*5*	51	*(46-55)*	2,137
2007 December	35	*2*	7	*(5-10)*	10	*1*	7	*(7-8)*	33	*2*	14	*(14-15)*	77	*3*	52	*(48-56)*	2,031
2008 March	33	*2*	6	*(4-9)*	10	*0*	8	*(7-8)*	32	*2*	13	*(7-14)*	75	*4*	46	*(42-51)*	1,904
2008 June [3]	33	*3*	6	*(4-9)*	10	*1*	8	*(8-8)*	26	*2*	7	*(7-10)*	69	*4*	42	*(38-45)*	1,685
2008 September	28	*2*	4	*(2-6)*	11	*1*	8	*(8-8)*	26	*2*	11	*(7-14)*	65	*3*	41	*(38-44)*	1,664
2008 December	34	*2*	7	*(4-10)*	10	*1*	8	*(8-8)*	30	*2*	14	*(8-14)*	74	*4*	49	*(45-53)*	1,736
2009 March	34	*3*	5	*(3-7)*	11	*1*	9	*(9-10)*	28	*2*	7	*(7-14)*	73	*4*	44	*(40-49)*	1,574

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

TABLE 4a(2): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, March 2006 to March 2009: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:												Sample size
	Offence to charge or laying of information				Charge or laying of information to first listing				First listing to completion				Offence to completion				
	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean (days)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- days)*	Median (days)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	(Number of defendants)
Summary motoring cases																	
2006 March	63	*4*	48	*(43-55)*	21	*1*	19	*(15-20)*	25	*3*	0	*(0-7)*	109	*5*	101	*(89-107)*	1,012
2006 June	48	*4*	30	*(25-37)*	18	*1*	13	*(11-15)*	27	*3*	12	*(7-14)*	94	*6*	75	*(66-83)*	853
2006 September	54	*3*	45	*(39-49)*	22	*1*	19	*(15-21)*	24	*3*	0	*(0-6)*	100	*5*	89	*(84-96)*	964
2006 December	53	*4*	40	*(36-45)*	21	*1*	17	*(14-19)*	23	*3*	6	*(0-7)*	97	*5*	84	*(77-92)*	878
2007 March	54	*4*	41	*(34-45)*	20	*1*	14	*(12-15)*	26	*3*	7	*(0-7)*	100	*5*	83	*(76-94)*	840
2007 June [3]	46	*4*	30	*(24-35)*	17	*1*	11	*(9-12)*	30	*5*	7	*(2-14)*	93	*7*	72	*(65-83)*	768
2007 September	45	*4*	32	*(24-36)*	18	*1*	12	*(11-14)*	23	*3*	2	*(0-7)*	86	*5*	75	*(66-82)*	803
2007 December	57	*4*	44	*(38-49)*	20	*1*	17	*(14-19)*	22	*3*	0	*(0-7)*	99	*6*	85	*(78-95)*	681
2008 March	53	*4*	38	*(29-47)*	21	*2*	14	*(12-18)*	21	*3*	0	*(0-2)*	94	*6*	82	*(73-94)*	629
2008 June [3]	54	*5*	33	*(28-39)*	20	*2*	14	*(12-16)*	21	*4*	1	*(0-6)*	95	*7*	71	*(61-77)*	608
2008 September	48	*4*	35	*(28-42)*	21	*2*	14	*(13-18)*	18	*3*	0	*(0-0)*	87	*6*	75	*(69-84)*	585
2008 December	56	*5*	41	*(33-49)*	22	*2*	16	*(14-19)*	20	*3*	0	*(0-2)*	97	*6*	84	*(77-93)*	557
2009 March	60	*5*	42	*(34-50)*	25	*2*	21	*(18-22)*	19	*3*	0	*(0-0)*	104	*7*	87	*(75-103)*	535
All criminal cases																	
2006 March	47	*2*	21	*(19-22)*	11	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	46	*1*	21	*(21-21)*	104	*2*	75	*(73-78)*	8,769
2006 June	43	*2*	17	*(15-18)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	43	*1*	21	*(21-21)*	96	*2*	63	*(61-66)*	8,281
2006 September	43	*2*	20	*(19-22)*	11	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	43	*1*	21	*(21-21)*	97	*2*	70	*(68-72)*	8,786
2006 December	42	*1*	19	*(18-20)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	41	*1*	21	*(21-21)*	94	*2*	66	*(64-68)*	8,901
2007 March	44	*1*	17	*(15-18)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	43	*1*	21	*(21-21)*	96	*2*	68	*(66-71)*	8,868
2007 June [3]	41	*1*	18	*(17-19)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	39	*1*	21	*(18-21)*	90	*2*	62	*(60-64)*	8,989
2007 September	41	*2*	16	*(14-18)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	38	*1*	16	*(15-19)*	89	*2*	59	*(57-61)*	8,490
2007 December	45	*1*	20	*(19-22)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-7)*	35	*1*	14	*(14-15)*	90	*2*	62	*(60-64)*	8,195
2008 March	43	*1*	17	*(15-19)*	10	*0*	7	*(7-8)*	32	*1*	14	*(14-14)*	85	*2*	58	*(55-59)*	7,789
2008 June [3]	40	*2*	12	*(11-14)*	11	*0*	8	*(7-8)*	28	*1*	14	*(11-14)*	78	*2*	50	*(48-52)*	7,059
2008 September	37	*2*	13	*(12-16)*	11	*0*	8	*(7-8)*	27	*1*	14	*(13-14)*	75	*2*	51	*(49-53)*	6,744
2008 December	42	*2*	16	*(15-18)*	11	*0*	8	*(8-8)*	30	*1*	14	*(13-14)*	83	*2*	56	*(54-59)*	6,965
2009 March	42	*2*	14	*(12-16)*	12	*0*	9	*(9-9)*	29	*1*	14	*(9-14)*	83	*2*	56	*(54-59)*	6,629

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

TABLE 4b(1): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, March 2006 to March 2009: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant					Sample size
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		Estimated average length of adjournment	
	Mean (number)	*Margin of error [1] (+/- number)*	Median (number)	*Confidence interval [2] (days)*	Mean *(Days)*	(Number of defendants)
Indictable cases						
2006 March	2.37	*0.07*	2	*(1-2)*	21	5,487
2006 June	2.25	*0.07*	1	*(1-2)*	20	5,510
2006 September	2.38	*0.07*	2	*(2-2)*	20	5,710
2006 December	2.26	*0.07*	2	*(1-2)*	19	5,930
2007 March	2.31	*0.07*	2	*(2-2)*	19	5,779
2007 June[3]	2.17	*0.06*	1	*(1-2)*	19	5,748
2007 September	2.07	*0.06*	1	*(1-1)*	20	5,550
2007 December	1.93	*0.06*	1	*(1-1)*	19	5,483
2008 March	1.71	*0.06*	1	*(1-1)*	20	5,256
2008 June[3]	1.55	*0.06*	1	*(1-1)*	19	4,766
2008 September	1.53	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	19	4,495
2008 December	1.46	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	21	4,672
2009 March	1.44	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	22	4,520
Summary non-motoring cases						
2006 March	2.04	*0.11*	1	*(1-1)*	22	2,270
2006 June	2.06	*0.11*	1	*(1-1)*	21	1,918
2006 September	1.94	*0.10*	1	*(1-1)*	21	2,112
2006 December	2.16	*0.11*	1	*(1-2)*	20	2,093
2007 March	2.15	*0.10*	1	*(1-2)*	20	2,249
2007 June[3]	1.96	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	19	2,473
2007 September	1.80	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	19	2,137
2007 December	1.68	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	20	2,031
2008 March	1.48	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	21	1,904
2008 June[3]	1.38	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	19	1,685
2008 September	1.31	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	20	1,664
2008 December	1.40	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	21	1,736
2009 March	1.29	*0.09*	1	*(1-1)*	21	1,574

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

Notes:

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

TABLE 4b(2): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, March 2006 to March 2009: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant					Sample size
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		Estimated average length of adjournment	
	Mean (number)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- number)*	Median (number)	*Confidence interval[2] (days)*	Mean *(Days)*	(Number of defendants)
Summary motoring cases						
2006 March	1.18	*0.11*	1	*(0-1)*	21	1,012
2006 June	1.36	*0.12*	1	*(1-1)*	20	853
2006 September	1.14	*0.11*	0	*(0-1)*	21	964
2006 December	1.19	*0.11*	1	*(0-1)*	19	878
2007 March	1.38	*0.14*	1	*(0-1)*	19	840
2007 June[3]	1.42	*0.13*	1	*(1-1)*	21	768
2007 September	1.21	*0.13*	1	*(0-1)*	19	803
2007 December	1.06	*0.12*	0	*(0-1)*	20	681
2008 March	0.95	*0.11*	0	*(0-1)*	22	629
2008 June[3]	1.08	*0.13*	1	*(0-1)*	20	608
2008 September	0.92	*0.12*	0	*(0-0)*	19	585
2008 December	1.00	*0.13*	0	*(0-1)*	20	557
2009 March	0.95	*0.13*	0	*(0-0)*	20	535
All criminal cases						
2006 March	2.15	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	21	8,769
2006 June	2.11	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	20	8,281
2006 September	2.14	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	20	8,786
2006 December	2.13	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	19	8,901
2007 March	2.18	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	20	8,868
2007 June[3]	2.05	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	19	8,989
2007 September	1.92	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	20	8,490
2007 December	1.79	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	19	8,195
2008 March	1.59	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	20	7,789
2008 June[3]	1.47	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	19	7,059
2008 September	1.42	*0.04*	1	*(1-1)*	19	6,744
2008 December	1.46	*0.05*	1	*(1-1)*	21	6,965
2009 March	1.36	*0.04*	1	*(1-1)*	21	6,629

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

Notes:

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

TABLE 4c(1): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, March 2006 to March 2009: Subgroups completed and not completed at first listing

England and Wales

	Cases completed at first listing					Cases not completed at first listing							
	Estimated proportion completed at first listing		Estimated average number of days from:		Sample size	Estimated proportion not completed in one hearing		Estimated average number of days from:				Adjournments per defendant		Sample size
			Offence to completion					First listing to completion		Offence to completion		Estimated average number of adjournments		
	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- days)*	(Number of defendants)	(Per cent)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- days)*	(Days)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- days)*	(Number)	*Margin of error[1] (+/- number)*	(Number of defendants)
Indictable cases														
2006 March	28%	*1%*	47	*4*	1,556	72%	*1%*	69	*2*	131	*4*	3.31	*0.08*	3,931
2006 June	28%	*1%*	44	*4*	1,563	72%	*1%*	62	*2*	121	*4*	3.14	*0.08*	3,947
2006 September	27%	*1%*	46	*4*	1,545	73%	*1%*	64	*2*	120	*3*	3.26	*0.08*	4,165
2006 December	27%	*1%*	44	*5*	1,583	73%	*1%*	59	*2*	113	*3*	3.09	*0.07*	4,347
2007 March	27%	*1%*	48	*4*	1,567	73%	*1%*	61	*2*	118	*3*	3.16	*0.08*	4,212
2007 June[3]	30%	*1%*	42	*3*	1,715	70%	*1%*	58	*2*	113	*3*	3.10	*0.08*	4,033
2007 September	30%	*1%*	43	*3*	1,692	70%	*1%*	59	*2*	114	*4*	2.98	*0.08*	3,858
2007 December	33%	*1%*	50	*3*	1,818	67%	*1%*	56	*2*	114	*3*	2.88	*0.08*	3,665
2008 March	36%	*1%*	46	*3*	1,875	64%	*1%*	53	*2*	111	*3*	2.66	*0.08*	3,381
2008 June[3]	37%	*1%*	42	*3*	1,764	63%	*1%*	47	*2*	102	*4*	2.45	*0.07*	3,002
2008 September	37%	*1%*	43	*4*	1,641	63%	*1%*	45	*2*	96	*3*	2.41	*0.07*	2,854
2008 December	39%	*1%*	46	*4*	1,812	61%	*1%*	52	*2*	110	*4*	2.50	*0.07*	2,860
2009 March	38%	*1%*	48	*3*	1,736	62%	*1%*	50	*2*	106	*3*	2.34	*0.07*	2,784
Summary non-motoring cases														
2006 March	33%	*2%*	40	*4*	754	67%	*2%*	68	*3*	119	*5*	3.05	*0.14*	1,516
2006 June	32%	*2%*	40	*4*	606	68%	*2%*	63	*4*	114	*5*	3.00	*0.12*	1,312
2006 September	34%	*2%*	41	*4*	721	66%	*2%*	63	*4*	112	*5*	2.95	*0.12*	1,391
2006 December	30%	*2%*	39	*4*	621	70%	*2%*	60	*3*	109	*4*	3.07	*0.12*	1,472
2007 March	32%	*2%*	40	*4*	717	68%	*2%*	63	*3*	112	*5*	3.15	*0.12*	1,532
2007 June[3]	33%	*2%*	43	*4*	811	67%	*2%*	56	*3*	106	*6*	2.91	*0.12*	1,662
2007 September	34%	*2%*	40	*6*	726	66%	*2%*	53	*3*	102	*7*	2.73	*0.11*	1,411
2007 December	38%	*2%*	37	*3*	776	62%	*2%*	53	*3*	103	*5*	2.71	*0.12*	1,255
2008 March	40%	*2%*	38	*4*	766	60%	*2%*	53	*3*	100	*5*	2.47	*0.11*	1,138
2008 June[3]	43%	*2%*	34	*3*	729	57%	*2%*	45	*3*	95	*6*	2.43	*0.13*	956
2008 September	41%	*2%*	33	*3*	685	59%	*2%*	44	*3*	88	*5*	2.23	*0.12*	979
2008 December	41%	*2%*	37	*3*	716	59%	*2%*	51	*3*	99	*5*	2.39	*0.11*	1,020
2009 March	43%	*2%*	40	*5*	674	57%	*2%*	49	*3*	99	*5*	2.26	*0.13*	900

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

TABLE 4c(2): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, March 2006 to March 2009: Subgroups completed and not completed at first listing

England and Wales

	Cases completed at first listing					Cases not completed at first listing								
	Estimated proportion completed at first listing		Estimated average number of days from:		Sample size	Estimated proportion not completed in one hearing		Estimated average number of days from:				Adjournments per defendant		Sample size
			Offence to completion					First listing to completion		Offence to completion		Estimated average number of adjournments		
	(Per cent)	*Margin of error(1) (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error(1) (+/- days)*	(Number of defendants)	(Per cent)	*Margin of error(1) (+/- per cent)*	(Days)	*Margin of error(1) (+/- days)*	(Days)	*Margin of error(1) (+/- days)*	(Number)	*Margin of error(1) (+/- number)*	(Number of defendants)
Summary motoring cases														
2006 March	49%	*3%*	89	*6*	500	51%	*3%*	49	*5*	129	*8*	2.33	*0.16*	512
2006 June	41%	*3%*	67	*7*	352	59%	*3%*	47	*5*	113	*8*	2.32	*0.15*	501
2006 September	51%	*3%*	79	*5*	487	49%	*3%*	48	*5*	121	*8*	2.31	*0.18*	477
2006 December	47%	*3%*	74	*6*	412	53%	*3%*	43	*5*	117	*8*	2.24	*0.16*	466
2007 March	47%	*3%*	73	*6*	394	53%	*3%*	50	*5*	125	*8*	2.59	*0.19*	446
2007 June[3]	45%	*4%*	65	*6*	345	55%	*4%*	55	*9*	116	*11*	2.57	*0.18*	423
2007 September	49%	*4%*	62	*5*	393	51%	*4%*	45	*5*	109	*8*	2.36	*0.19*	410
2007 December	51%	*4%*	79	*7*	347	49%	*4%*	44	*5*	119	*9*	2.16	*0.17*	334
2008 March	52%	*4%*	73	*7*	329	48%	*4%*	44	*6*	118	*10*	1.99	*0.16*	300
2008 June[3]	49%	*4%*	79	*9*	297	51%	*4%*	41	*7*	111	*11*	2.11	*0.19*	311
2008 September	55%	*4%*	69	*7*	319	45%	*4%*	39	*5*	109	*10*	2.02	*0.19*	266
2008 December	52%	*4%*	86	*8*	287	48%	*4%*	41	*5*	109	*9*	2.06	*0.21*	270
2009 March	55%	*4%*	80	*7*	295	45%	*4%*	43	*5*	134	*12*	2.12	*0.21*	240
All criminal cases														
2006 March	32%	*1%*	53	*3*	2,810	68%	*1%*	67	*2*	128	*3*	3.16	*0.07*	5,959
2006 June	30%	*1%*	46	*3*	2,521	70%	*1%*	61	*2*	118	*3*	3.04	*0.06*	5,760
2006 September	31%	*1%*	51	*3*	2,753	69%	*1%*	62	*2*	118	*3*	3.11	*0.06*	6,033
2006 December	29%	*1%*	48	*3*	2,616	71%	*1%*	58	*2*	113	*2*	3.02	*0.06*	6,285
2007 March	30%	*1%*	49	*3*	2,678	70%	*1%*	61	*2*	117	*3*	3.12	*0.06*	6,190
2007 June[3]	32%	*1%*	45	*2*	2,871	68%	*1%*	57	*2*	111	*3*	3.01	*0.06*	6,118
2007 September	33%	*1%*	45	*2*	2,811	67%	*1%*	57	*2*	110	*3*	2.87	*0.06*	5,679
2007 December	36%	*1%*	50	*2*	2,941	64%	*1%*	54	*2*	112	*3*	2.79	*0.06*	5,254
2008 March	38%	*1%*	47	*2*	2,970	62%	*1%*	52	*2*	109	*3*	2.57	*0.06*	4,819
2008 June[3]	40%	*1%*	44	*2*	2,790	60%	*1%*	46	*2*	101	*3*	2.42	*0.06*	4,269
2008 September	39%	*1%*	43	*3*	2,645	61%	*1%*	45	*1*	95	*3*	2.34	*0.06*	4,099
2008 December	40%	*1%*	48	*3*	2,815	60%	*1%*	51	*2*	107	*3*	2.44	*0.06*	4,150
2009 March	41%	*1%*	50	*3*	2,705	59%	*1%*	49	*1*	106	*3*	2.30	*0.06*	3,924

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

Notes:

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) The confidence interval is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the confidence interval. More details are available in the notes section.

(3) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys

TABLE 5: Adult defendants in completed charged cases, excluding those committed or sent to the Crown Court for trial, March 2007 to March 2009

England and Wales

	Charge to completion		Hearings		Sample size
	Estimated average time from charge to completion in weeks	*Margin of error[1] (+/- weeks)*	Estimated average number of hearings per defendant	*Margin of error[1] (+/- number of hearings)*	Number of defendants
2007 March	8.8	*0.3*	3.02	*0.05*	8,603
2007 June[2]	8.3	*0.3*	2.93	*0.05*	8,537
2007 September	8.3	*0.3*	2.90	*0.05*	9,096
2007 December	7.9	*0.3*	2.67	*0.05*	8,313
2008 March	7.7	*0.3*	2.51	*0.05*	8,654
2008 June[2]	6.6	*0.2*	2.32	*0.04*	8,712
2008 September	6.9	*0.3*	2.36	*0.04*	8,642
2008 December[3]	6.8	*0.3*	2.32	*0.04*	8,241
2009 March	6.9	*0.3*	2.31	*0.04*	9,249

Notes: *(Source: Time Intervals Survey)*

(1) The margin of error is a measure of the precision of a result based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result plus or minus the margin of error. Please see the notes section for more information.

(2) See paragraph 4 of the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007 and June 2008 surveys.

(3) Due to a rounding error, a figure of 6.9 weeks, instead of 6.8 weeks, was presented in the December 08 bulletin.

Notes

Methodology

1. The Time Intervals Survey (TIS) data are collected from courts over a survey period every quarter. Information on all completed indictable/triable-either-way cases in magistrates' courts is collected over a one-week period every quarter. Information on completed summary cases is additionally collected in the first and third quarters. Information on youth defendants in completed criminal cases is collected over a four-week period every quarter ending at the same time as the main sample week of each survey. Courts are given advance notice of the survey weeks, which is required to help the courts plan their workload. The completed proceedings on which information is provided includes cases committed to the Crown Court and those dismissed or discharged, as well as those in which a sentence was passed. For each defendant sampled, details of the case are recorded (for example, offence, type of proceedings and type of completion) together with the dates of certain stages of proceedings. The completion for offences committed to the Crown Court is up to the point when the case was committed.

2. The figures in this bulletin are based on defendants. Where a case involves more than one defendant, each defendant is considered individually.

3. Due to seasonal variation in the data collected at different times of the year, this bulletin only makes comparisons with data from the same sample period in previous years.

4. Changes to the data collection of TIS: since June 2007, data for the adult one-week Time Intervals Survey has been collected through a web-based data collection tool, the HMCS Performance Database (called 'One Performance Truth', or OPT). From June 2008, it has also been possible to collect youth data from the four-week sample via OPT (the pre-existing method of youth data collection has been available up till March 2009 but in future will no longer be available). Using this web-based method of collecting TIS data brings a number of improvements, including:

   - validation of the data 'live' as it is entered
   - collection of data at court level rather than clerkship level
   - amendment of some of the data fields, following consultation, to reflect new monitoring needs.

   As a result, any changes in the figures could be a result of changes to the data collection process; therefore care should be taken when interpreting the figures.

5. Changes to the content of the TIS bulletin: a review of the content of the TIS bulletin has been undertaken:

   - As announced in the previous bulletin, for the first time, this bulletin presents median values alongside mean values for timeliness; a technical annex is provided at the back of this bulletin.

- Subgroup analysis for defendants whose cases were and were not completed at first listing is also included. Overall around 60% of cases are completed at first listing. As the offence to completion time is heavily affected by whether or not cases are completed at first listing, this allows timeliness for the two subgroups to be differentiated from the overall figures.

- The former 'timeliness standards' have been replaced by new measures for adult defendants in completed charged cases, although the timeliness standards will be available upon request. From the June 2009 bulletin onwards, measures for youth defendants in completed charged cases and area level figures for both adult and youth defendants in completed charged cases will be presented. This information will also be available on request.

- It is intended that this will be the last bulletin that presents the estimated average length of adjournments as it is considered to be of limited value. Please contact us if you have any concerns over this.

- It is intended that there will be a review of the commentary in this bulletin to ensure it is as useful as possible. Please contact us if you have any concerns over this.

Any suggestions or comments regarding these changes to the TIS bulletin content would be welcome; contact details are at the back of this publication.

6. In 2006/2007, inconsistency in timings for offence to charge between the March/September and June/December surveys was observed. This was due to a lower proportion of summons indictable/triable-either-way cases in the June/December surveys. Since these cases tend to have longer than average times from offence to charge, any change in the proportion of them in the sample could affect the results. New guidance was issued to address any under-reporting, and this appears to be resolving the inconsistency. However, comparisons to previous surveys may be affected by this issue. Further investigation of the effect of varying proportions of indictable summons cases is planned.

Confidence Intervals, Margins of Error and Statistical Significance

7. Timeliness in magistrates' courts is measured using data from a sample of the total number of defendants. The sample provides one estimate of the average time taken and different samples would produce different average times. The only way to obtain the 'true' average time for all defendants would be to sample every defendant. However, we can calculate the margin of error associated with the sample and use it to estimate the likely range within which the 'true' average time falls. This range is the 95% confidence interval; it lies between the sample average plus or minus the margin of error. The size of the margin of error (and corresponding width of the confidence interval) is dependant on the sample size: the larger the sample size the narrower the confidence interval, and hence the more precise the sample results can be considered to be.

8. For the medians, a 95% confidence interval can also be calculated; this is presented in the tables as the upper and lower limits of the confidence interval.

9. A statistically significant difference between means is tested for using the t-test. To determine whether or not the median values are significantly different the Mann-Whitney test is used.

Completed charged cases: adult and youth defendants

10. Following the introduction of CJSSS (Criminal Justice: Simple, Speedy, Summary) in 2007/2008 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of magistrates' courts, performance measures have been established for adult charged criminal cases excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial. The ambition is that the average time from charge to completion will be 6 weeks or less, and the average number of hearings for a case to be completed in the magistrates' court will be 2.25 or less. Monitoring of these measures uses data from the quarterly, one-week TIS sample. CJSSS for adult cases was rolled out across the LCJB areas between August 2007 and April 2008, so the full effect can only be seen in surveys from June 2008 onwards at the national level. CJSSS was subsequently implemented for youth cases, and the rollout was completed in March 2009. From the June 2009 bulletin onwards, measures for youth defendants in completed charged cases and area level figures for both adult and youth defendants in completed charged cases will be presented. This information will also be available on request.

Quality and completeness of the data

11. Data is sent from the courts to the Business Information Division at HM Court Service. Validation checks are carried out at point of data entry for adult data. For the youth survey, checks on the consistency of the data are made (for example that dates are in chronological order) and returns found to be in error are returned for correction. In addition, any records that appear implausible are referred back to the court for confirmation. Since the introduction of OPT in June 2007 data quality has improved as data is validated at the point of input.

12. Records where the defendant was charged or had information laid against them over ten years after the offence occurred are excluded. This affects very few defendants.

13. Recording procedures have undergone changes over the years, which will have led to small discontinuities in the data series. These are signified by vertical separations in the charts. They are as follows:

June 2007

- Surveys from June 2007 onwards have collected data on adult cases via a web-based data collection tool, the HMCS Performance Database (called One Performance Truth or OPT). One benefit of OPT is that it introduces data validation at the point of input.

June 2008

- From June 2008, it has also been possible to collect youth data from the four-week sample via OPT (although the pre-existing method has remained available until now).

14. Figures in the text and tables may not sum exactly to totals because the numbers in this bulletin have been rounded independently of each other.

15. Some courts and clerkships have occasionally been unable to participate in the collection of data due to local circumstances. Clerkship refers to a grouping of one or more courts; it is no longer used as a classification except in the Mystic system, which has still been used to collect some youth data (although will not be used in future). The table below gives the estimated completeness of the data. The term 'completeness' here refers to the proportion of clerkships or courthouses supplying data. It does not refer to the proportion of all cases completed during each sample week, on which time intervals data was not returned by clerkships or courthouses. This would almost certainly be lower. For this reason, and due to short term and seasonal variation, the figures here for number of defendants are unlikely to provide a reliable indicator of the changes in magistrates' courts caseload.

16. North Yorkshire (LCJB area) data was unavailable for the June 2006 survey. Data which was collected late in the March, June and December 2008 surveys due to technical difficulties, and not reported in the respective bulletins, has been included in updated results in subsequent bulletins. No youth data was received from Cumbria in time for this bulletin but late-received data will be included in later bulletins.

Proportions of clerkships/courthouses making returns, and sample sizes, March 2004 to March 2009 surveys

Survey week	Youth data: proportion of clerkships making returns (%)[2]	Adult data: proportion of clerkships (pre June 2007) or courthouses (from June 2007) making returns (%)[2]	Sample size (number of defendants)[1]		
			Indictable/ triable-either-way cases	Summary non-motoring cases	Summary motoring cases
March 2004	100%	100%	8,522	9,254	16,103
March 2005	100%	100%	7,480	9,149	14,563
March 2006	98%	98%	7,391	9,342	13,753
March 2007	98%	98%	7,126	8,737	12,758
March 2008	97%	97%	7,472	8,271	11,600
March 2009	[5]	99%	8,254	9,471	11,705

Notes:
(1) Sample sizes are from the one-week sample only. Table 4 shows youth defendant sample sizes in the four-week survey.
(2) From June 2007 all adult defendant data has been collected through a new data collection system (OPT). One consequence of this is that, from this time, adult data has been returned at courthouse rather than clerkship level.
(3) Prior to June 2008, all youth data was collected at clerkship level. From June 2008, an additional option of collecting youth data via OPT became available, resulting in collections being made both at courthouse and at clerkship level.
(4) Nil returns are included in the figures for proportion of courthouses making returns.
(5) This figure cannot be determined at present as it is not clear how many clerkships still actively submit data for the Time Intervals Survey.

Technical annex – medians

Results from TIS have always previously been presented using the mean as the measure for the "average" (average number of days between offence and completion for example).

The mean is one way of describing the average of a set of data – it is calculated by taking the sum of all the data values and dividing by the total number of data values. For example in the data set (2,3,3,8) the mean is 4 ((2+3+3+8)/4), but this value is higher than most of the data values. The value of the mean depends equally on all of the data values, which may include extreme values. Hence, the mean is sensitive to extreme data values and if a distribution is skewed, the mean is less representative of the bulk of the data points.

1. Skewed distributions

TIS, in essence, measures waiting times for completed criminal cases in magistrates' courts. The distributions of waiting times data (hospital waiting times etc) are typically positively skewed distributions; i.e. there is a relatively long tail to the right of the distribution where a small number of extreme values lie.

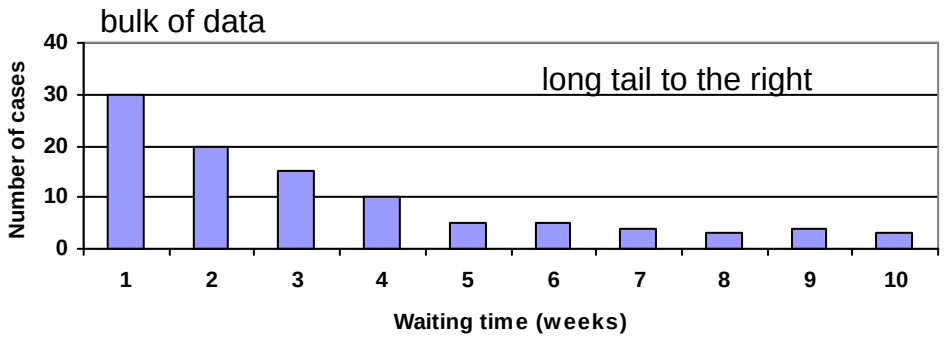


Figure 5 (in this bulletin) showing the offence to completion times for completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases is one example of a very skewed distribution among the TIS results. In general, the timings from first listing to completion are also highly skewed as shown on Figure 16 overleaf. The majority of cases are completed at the first listing, so their "waiting time" is 0, while a small proportion of cases take many months, or even years, to complete after first listing.

Due to the very long tail in the distribution, the mean is very sensitive to the extreme values, and as can be seen from Figure 5, the mean is not representative of the bulk of the data points. The mean is still a legitimate way of presenting TIS results; however giving the median in addition provides a more representative picture of the "typical" timeliness of a case.

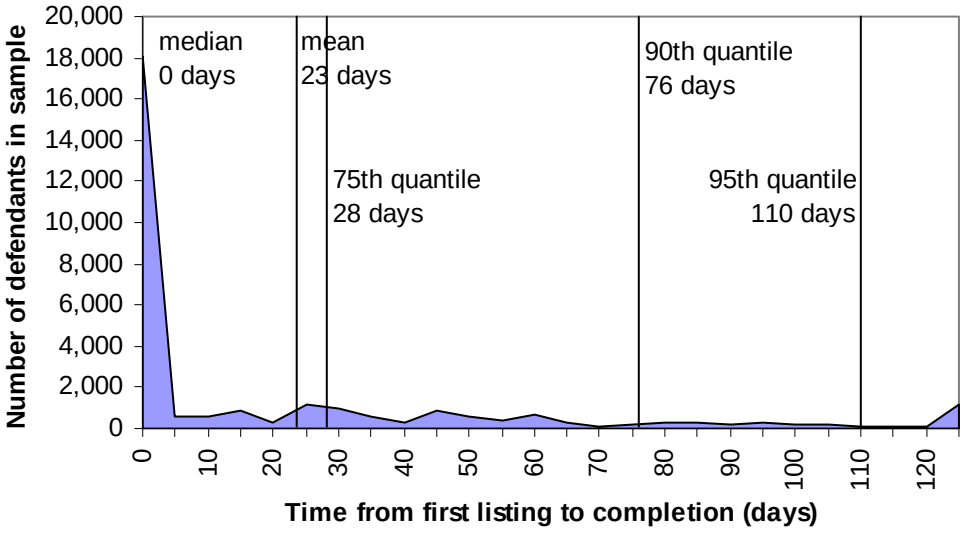
2. Medians

The median of a data set is the value that lies exactly in the middle – the 50th percentile. In the example of the data set (2,3,3,8) the median is 3. The median is more accurate than the mean as a measure of "typicality" when data are skewed – hence the median will be more representative of the bulk of the data points than the mean.

From Figure 16 it can be seen that the average (mean) time from first listing to completion for all criminal cases in March 2009 was 23 days (+/- 1 day).

However, the shape of the graph tells a very different picture.

Figure 16: Timings from first listing to completion for sampled defendants in all completed criminal cases, March 2009



The median is actually 0 days – so, at least 50% of all defendants in the TIS sample had a period from first listing to completion of 0 days (i.e. only 1 hearing); in fact 61% of all defendants had only 1 hearing. The median therefore presents a different view of the efficiency of cases in magistrates' courts, and is worth presenting alongside the mean. Figure 16 also indicates some further quantiles. While the median indicates the value that 50% of the data lies below, the 75th quantile indicates that in this case 75% of the defendants have times of 28 days or less from first listing to completion. The 90th and 95th quantiles are also indicated.

3. Extreme values

Figure 16 shows that 90% of defendants in the sample had a period from first listing to completion of 76 days or less (this is called the 90th percentile). 95% of defendants in the sample had a period from first listing to completion of 111 days or less and 99% of defendants in the sample had a period from first listing to completion of 219 days or less. This leaves 1% of defendants having a period of first listing to completion of between 220 and the maximum value of 4601 days in this case.

The top 5% of the distribution has some very extreme values which skews the mean value since all data values are taken into account when calculating the mean.

4. Comparing mean and medians

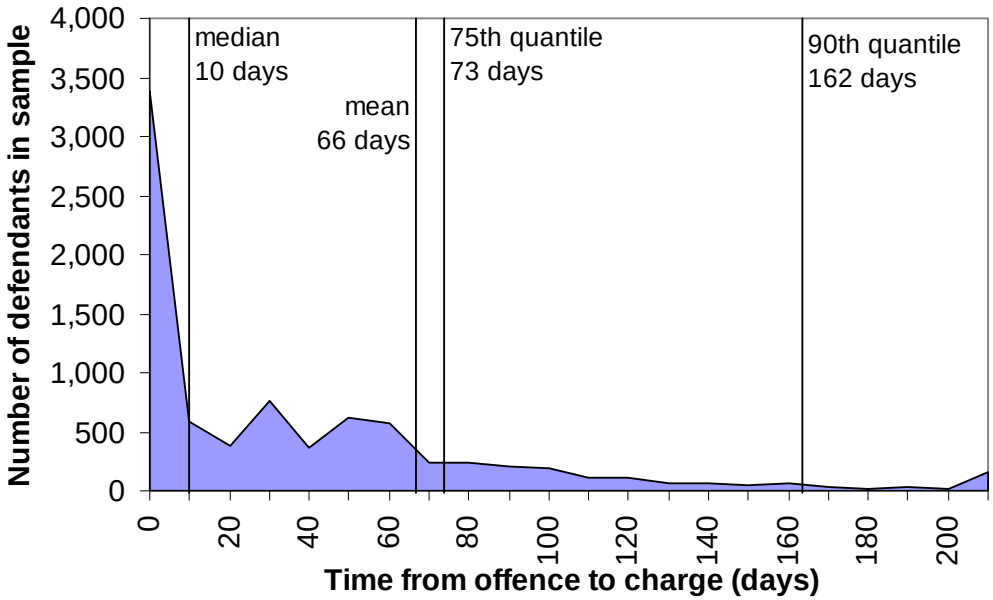
Tables 1a, 2a, 3a and 4a show the means and the medians with their accompanying confidence intervals[1] for defendants in completed criminal cases in magistrates' courts by offence type and stage of proceedings.

A good impression of which offence groups/ stages of proceedings have skewed distributions can be obtained from the Tables by comparing the mean and medians.

The offence to charge stage for indictable/ triable-either-way cases shows a large disparity between the mean and median (the mean was 66 days in March 2009 compared to the median of 10 days) (Table 2a). This is actually a very skewed distribution – certain offence types (sexual offences and fraud and forgery cases) tend to have very long periods from offence to charge and although they are not that common, they do have a significant impact on the mean. Currently the only adjustments we make for this are that when analysing TIS data we routinely exclude records where the period from offence to charge is greater than 10 years.

Figure 17 shows the frequency distribution for the period from offence to charge for indictable/ triable-either-way cases in March 2009. Half the defendants in the sample have an offence to charge time of 10 days or less, 75% have a time of 73 days or less, and 90% have a time of 162 days or less. So 10% of defendants in the sample have an offence to charge time over 162 days. Although not shown on the figure, the 95th quantile is 240 days, so 5% of defendants in the sample have times of over 240 days, and the 99th quantile is 707 days, so 1% of defendants in the sample have a time between 708 and the maximum of 3616 days. These long times contribute to the mean being 66 days, much higher than the median of 10 days.

Figure 17: Timings from offence to charge for sampled defendants in indictable/ triable-either-way cases, March 2009



[1] Confidence intervals give a measure of precision of results which are based on a sample survey. The true value is likely to fall within the range of the sample result +/- the margin of error.

The stage from first listing to completion also shows large differences between the mean and median across all offence groups– as has already been seen in Figure 16.

In contrast, the period from charge/laying of information to first listing is a fairly symmetric distribution as the mean and median are very close – so both the mean and median are representative of the bulk of the data values.

Similarly, with the exception of the period from first listing to completion, the mean and the medians are very similar for summary cases – generally, any extreme values for summary cases do not skew the average (with the exception of first listing to completion stage). This is demonstrated in Figures 7 and 9 above where the distribution is very roughly symmetric about the median, and the mean and median lie very close.

Summary

Distributions of timeliness of completed criminal cases in magistrates' courts are skewed to the right, so the average (mean) is affected by the small proportion of long running cases. Given the current interest in the timeliness of criminal cases in the magistrates' courts it is important that the results from TIS are analysed as robustly as possible and that statistical analysis adds as much value as possible. The introduction of medians into the TIS bulletin has been announced in previous bulletins and wide consultation on this issue has been undertaken. Following the points made above, in addition to presenting the means (which is the way TIS has been analysed thus far), medians are also presented to ensure that the results give a representative picture of the bulk of the cases in magistrates' courts. However given the importance of TIS data as an indicator of magistrates' court timeliness we will continue to present means for the purposes of comparison with earlier data.

Further information

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