

Time Intervals for Criminal Proceedings in Magistrates' Courts: March 2010

Ministry of Justice
Statistics Bulletin

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Key Findings

This bulletin presents results from the March 2010 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.

Summary of main results

The key findings from the March 2010 Time Intervals Survey are as follows. Changes that are highlighted as being "statistically significant" are those which are larger than the error margins of the survey, and so are those which we can be confident represent genuine increases or decreases in timeliness.

All defendants, indictable/ triable-either-way cases:

- In March 2010, the estimated average time from offence to completion was 117 days, compared with 115 days in March 2009. This change is not statistically significant.
- On average defendants had 1.33 adjournments in March 2010, a statistically significant decrease on 1.38 adjournments in March 2009.

Youth defendants, all criminal cases:

- In March 2010, the estimated average time from offence to completion was 89 days for youth defendants, a statistically significant increase on 83 days in March 2009.
- On average the number of adjournments for young defendants was 1.42 adjournments in March 2010, compared with 1.37 adjournments in March 2009. This increase is not statistically significant.

Adult defendants, completed charged cases (excluding cases sent/committed to the Crown Court for trial):

- In March 2010, the average time from charge to completion was 7.0 weeks (49 days), an increase from 6.9 weeks (48 days) in March 2009. This increase is not statistically significant.
- On average adult defendants in charged cases had 2.27 hearings in March 2010, a decrease from the 2.31 hearings per defendant in March 2009. This decrease is not statistically significant.

Youth defendants, completed charged cases (excluding cases sent/committed to the Crown Court for trial):

- In March 2010, the average time from charge to completion was 6.7 weeks (47 days), a statistically significant increase compared to 5.6 weeks (39 days) in March 2009.
- On average youth defendants in charged cases had 2.48 hearings in March 2010, a statistically significant increase on the 2.38 hearings in March 2009.

The key findings for March 2010, compared with March 2009, are shown in the following table (asterisks mark statistically significant changes):

	Estimated average time from offence to completion (days)		Change
	March 2009	March 2010	
All defendants in completed criminal cases	143 days	143 days	unchanged
- All defendants: indictable/ triable-either-way cases	115 days	117 days	2-day increase
- All defendants: summary non-motoring cases	142 days	136 days	6-day decrease*
- All defendants: summary motoring cases	164 days	167 days	3-day increase*
Youth defendants in completed criminal cases	83 days	89 days	6-day increase*
- Youth: indictable/ triable-either-way cases	84 days	89 days	5-day increase*
- Youth: summary non-motoring cases	74 days	81 days	7-day increase*
- Youth: summary motoring cases	104 days	121 days	17-day increase

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Introduction

1. The Time Interval Survey provides estimates of the length of criminal case completed in the magistrates' courts. This information is provided for all defendants, adult defendants, youth defendants, and by the type of case completed. The estimates in this publication are based on a sample of completed cases in March 2010.
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, in March and September. Information on youth defendants in 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 the March 2010 survey. The second section contains tables of detailed results from the latest survey and previous surveys, while the final section holds methodological notes and further information. The results in the first section are in seven parts and is as follows:
 - All criminal cases: March 2010 results
 - Indictable/ triable-either-way cases: March 2010 results
 - Summary non-motoring cases: March 2010 results
 - Summary motoring cases: March 2010 results
 - Youth defendants in criminal cases: March 2010 results
 - Adult defendants in charged cases: March 2010 results
 - Youth defendants in charged cases: March 2010 results
4. The results presented in this report are given per defendant. The March 2010 results for all completed criminal cases are based on a sample of 26,583 defendants (8,206 indictable/ triable-either-way cases, 7,629 summary non-motoring cases and 10,748 summary motoring cases) from a one-week survey period. The youth defendant results are based on a sample of 6,361 defendants (4,337 in indictable/ triable-either-way cases and 2,024 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 was also possible to collect youth data from the four-week survey via OPT, and from June 2009 all youth data has been collected this way. 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. **Medians:** the median is the central value in a set of data. This bulletin presents medians as well as means (averages). As much of the TIS data does not show a symmetrical distribution, the median 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 at or above the median value, and half are at or 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 high values. Detailed information can be found in the technical annex at the back of this bulletin.
7. Throughout this bulletin, the term “average” is used to refer to the mean. All medians are labelled as a median.
8. **Changes to the TIS bulletin:** a number of changes have been implemented to the content and format of the TIS bulletin recently. Any suggestions or comments regarding these changes would be welcome; contact details are at the back of this publication.
9. **Revisions:** Once published, TIS data are not usually subject to revision. Revisions may occur if data are received late from a court, or if an error is identified.
10. In this bulletin, the figures for September 2009 have been revised following the receipt of late data from Taunton and Bridgwater. Figures for March 2009 were revised after publication of that bulletin due to late-received data from Buxton.

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 and youth 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 2010

Main finding

In March 2010, the estimated average time from offence to completion for defendants in all completed criminal cases was 143 days, unchanged from March 2009.

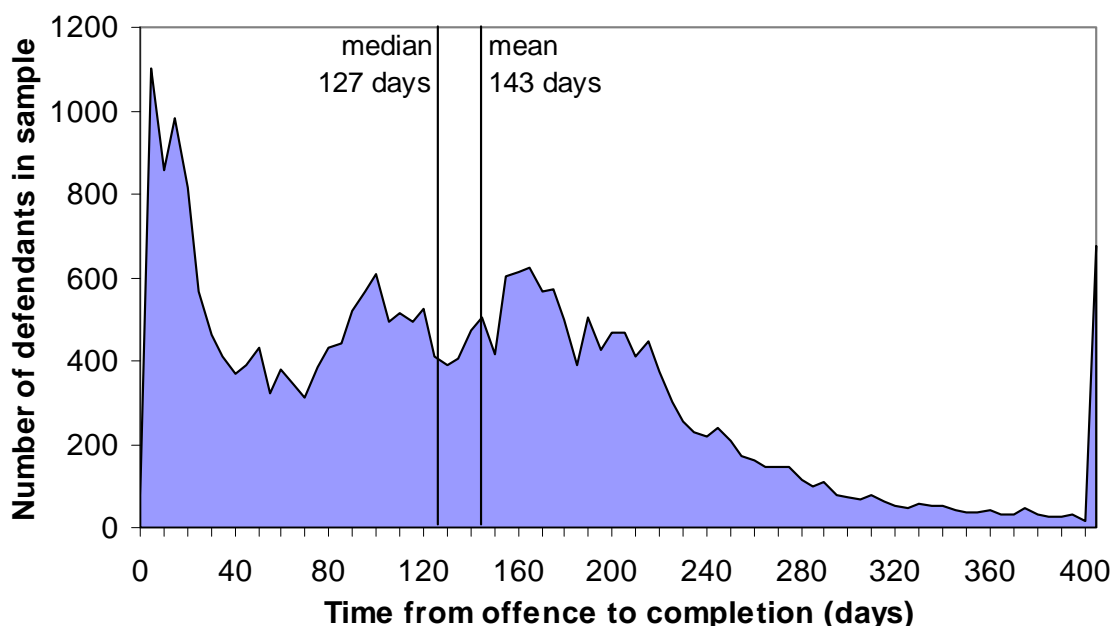
Timeliness

(see Figures 1-3 and Table 1a)

The changes, compared to March 2009, for the overall time and the three stages of the proceedings are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

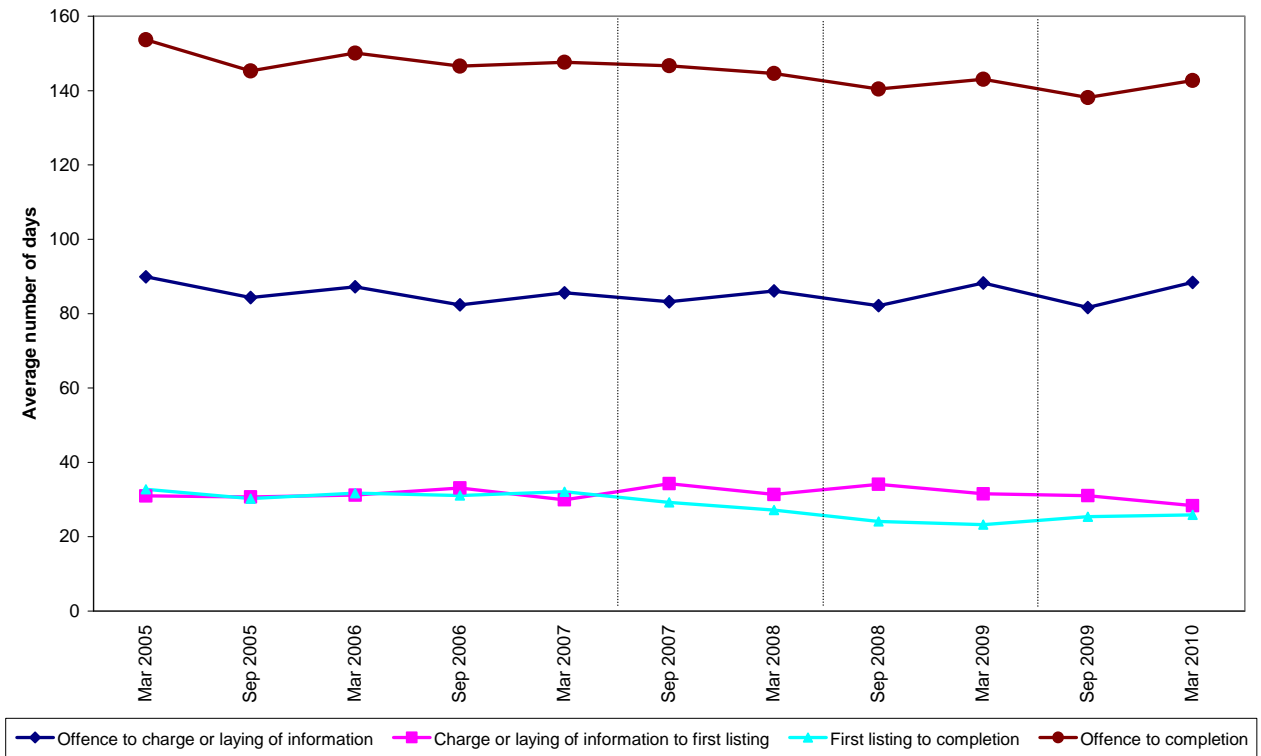
		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	143 days	143 days	unchanged
	- median	135 days	127 days	8-day decrease*
-- Offence to charge/ laying of information	- mean	88 days	88 days	unchanged
	- median	76 days	70 days	6-day decrease*
-- Charge/ laying of information to first listing	- mean	32 days	28 days	4-day decrease*
	- median	26 days	23 days	3-day decrease*
-- First listing to completion	- mean	23 days	26 days	3-day increase*
	- median	0 days	0 days	unchanged

Figure 1: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in all completed criminal cases, March 2010 showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants had their case completed within 127 days of the date of offence or less.



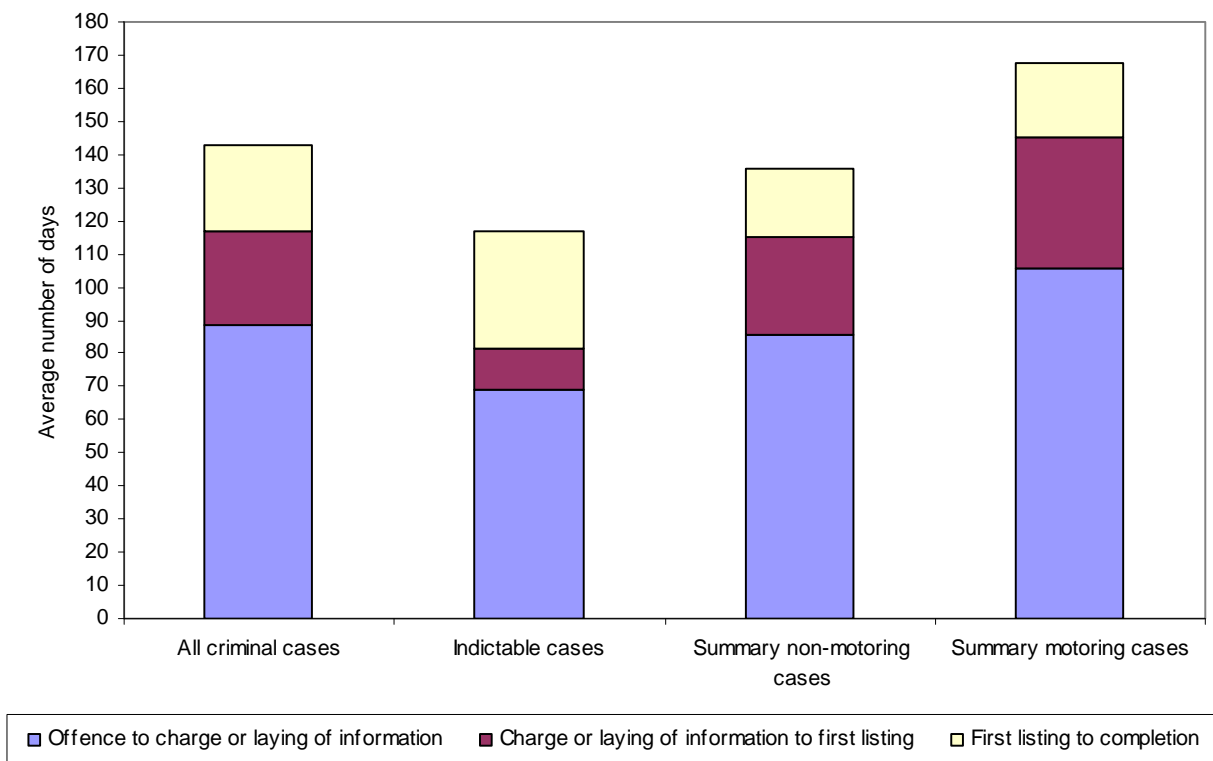
¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 2: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (all defendants in all completed criminal cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Figure 3: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings for all defendants in all completed criminal cases, March 2010



Adjournments

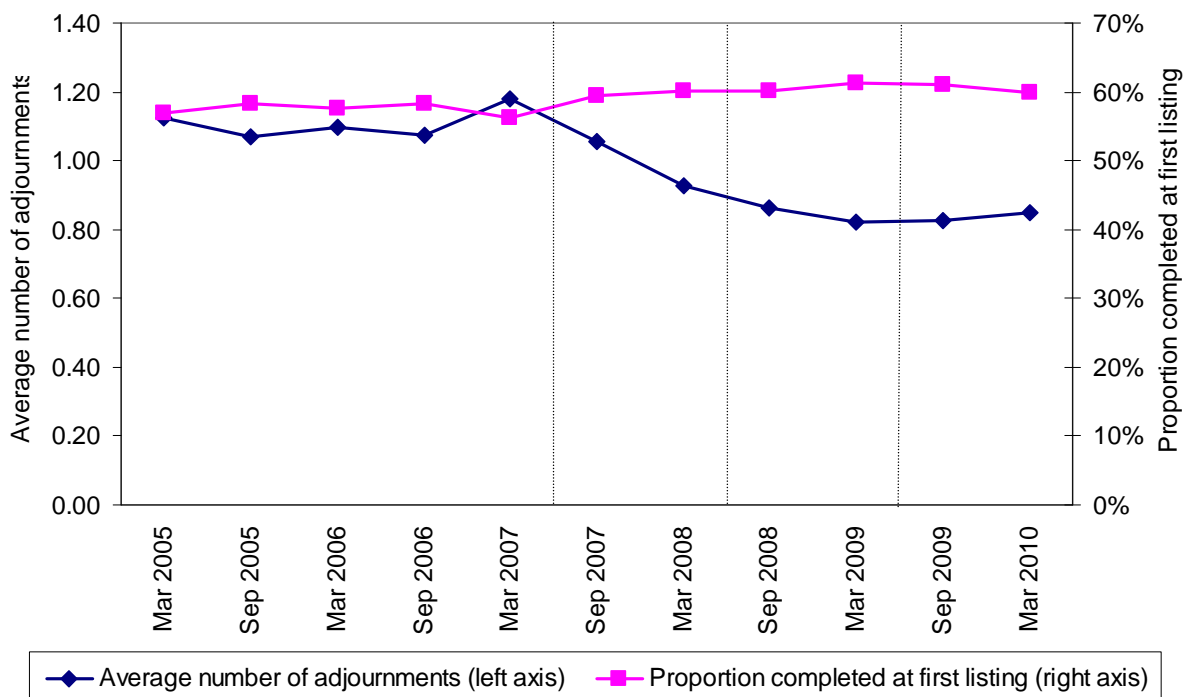
(see Figure 4 and Table 1b)

In March 2010, the estimated average number of adjournments per defendant in all completed criminal cases was 0.85 adjournments, an increase from 0.82 adjournments in March 2009.

The changes, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change in Adjournments
Number of adjournments per defendant			
- mean	0.82	0.85	0.03 increase*
- median ²	0.00	0.00	unchanged
Estimated proportion of defendants whose case was completed at first listing	61 per cent	60 per cent	1-per cent decrease*

Figure 4: Estimated average number of adjournments per defendant and proportion of cases completed at first listing (all defendants in all completed criminal cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

² A median of 0 adjournments indicates that at least half of all defendants had their case completed at the first hearing, with no adjournments

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis

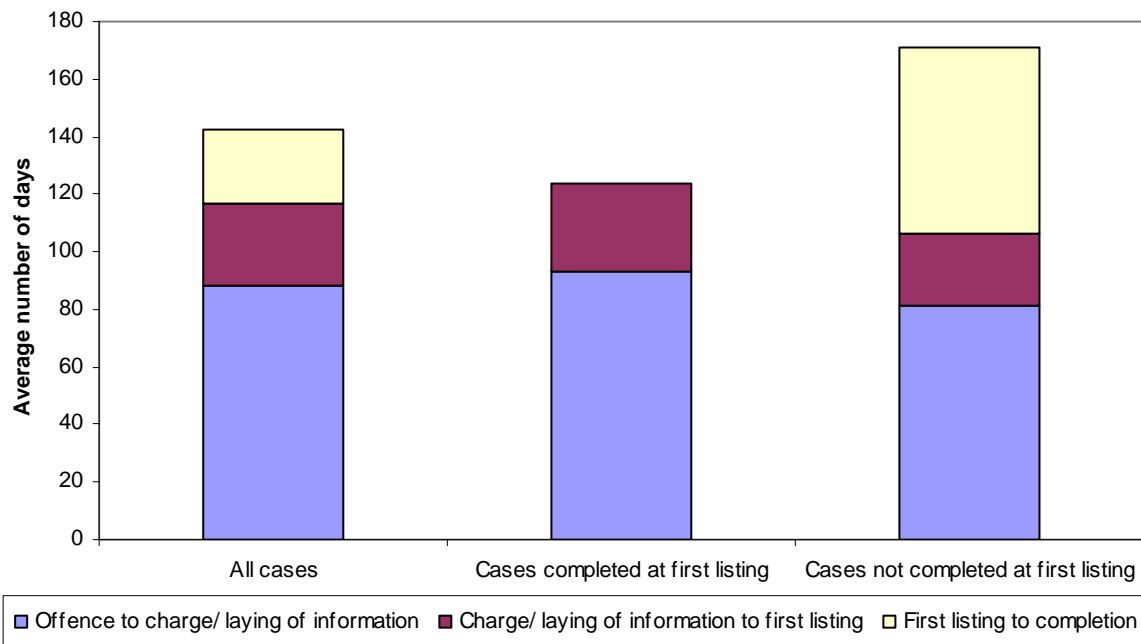
(see Figure 5 and Table 1c)

In March 2010, an estimated 40 per cent of defendants, in all completed criminal cases, did not have their cases completed at first listing.

The changes, compared to March 2009, are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	165 days	171 days	6-day increase*
-- First listing to completion	- mean	60 days	65 days	5-day increase*
Number of adjournments	- mean per defendant	2.12	2.12	unchanged

Figure 5: Estimated average time from offence to completion, for all cases and cases completed and not completed at first listing (all defendants in all completed criminal cases), March 2010



¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

All defendants in completed indictable/triable-either-way cases: March 2010

Main finding

In March 2010, the estimated average time from offence to completion for defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases was 117 days, an increase from 115 days in March 2009.

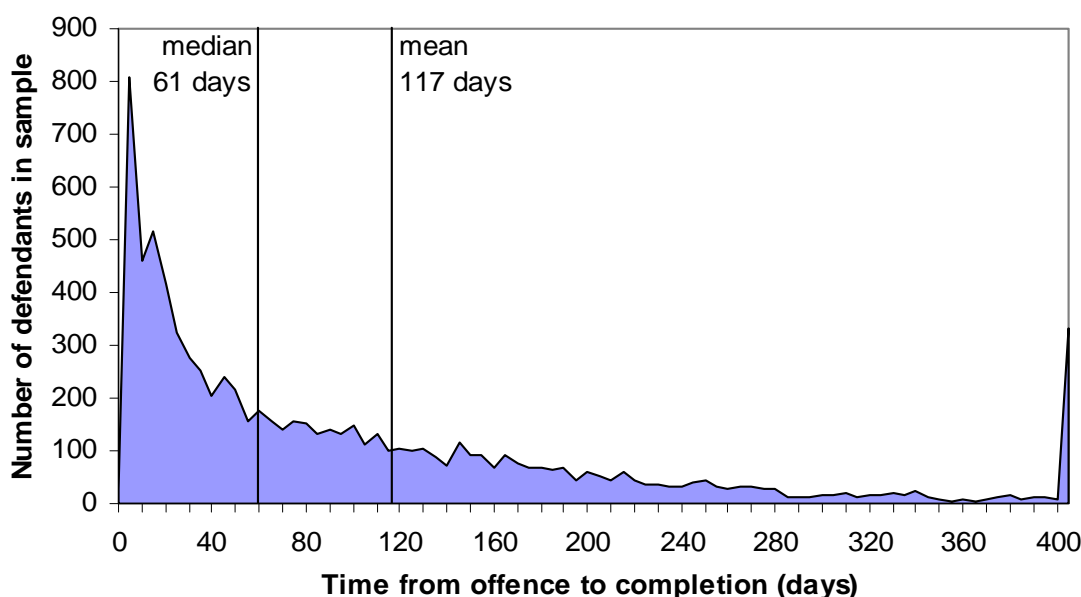
Timeliness

(see Figures 6,7 and Table 2a)

The changes, compared to March 2009, for the overall time and the three stages are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

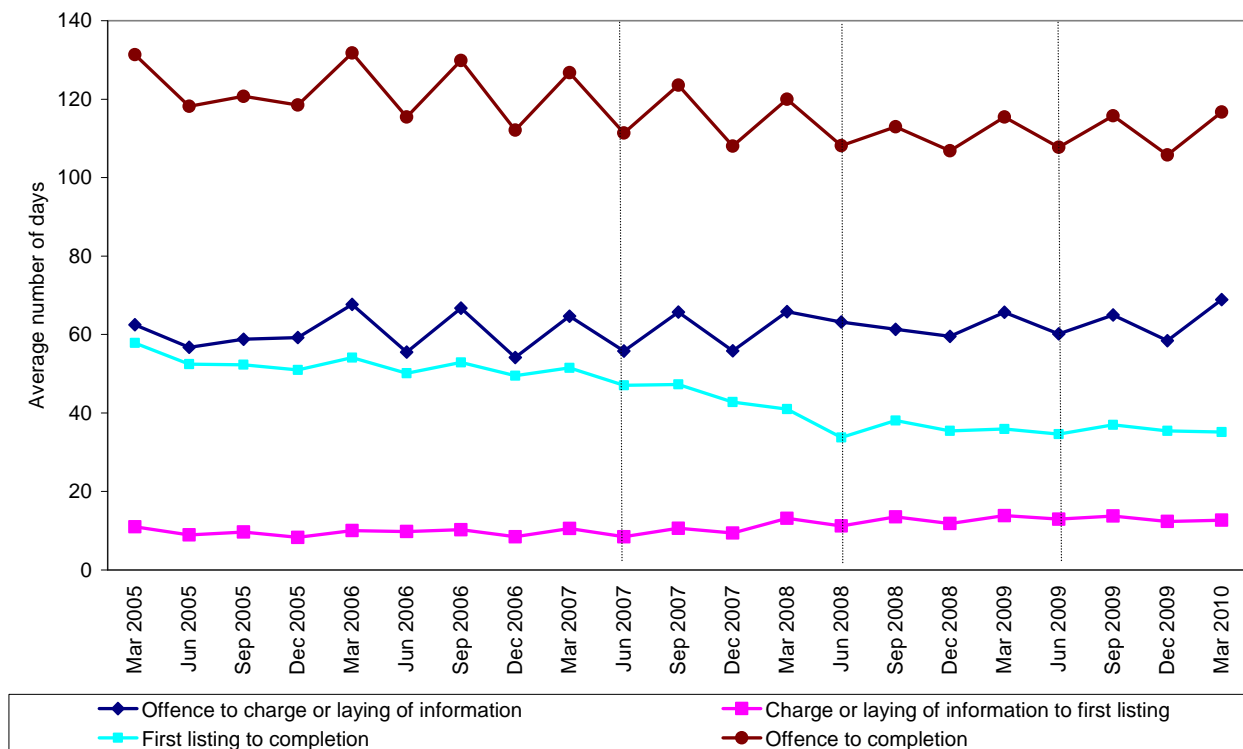
		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change (days)
Offence to completion	- mean	115 days	117 days	2-day increase
	- median	67 days	61 days	6-day decrease*
-- Offence to charge/ laying of information	- mean	66 days	69 days	3-day increase
	- median	10 days	9 days	1-day decrease
-- Charge/ laying of information to first listing	- mean			1-day decrease*
	- median	14 days	13 days	unchanged
-- First listing to completion	- mean	36 days	35 days	1-day decrease
	- median	14 days	11 days	3-day decrease

Figure 6: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases, March 2010, showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants had their case completed within 61 days or less.



¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 7: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 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 was issued which appears to have partially resolved this problem by redressing some under-reporting. However this could affect comparisons to previous surveys.

Adjournments

(see Figure 8 and Table 2b)

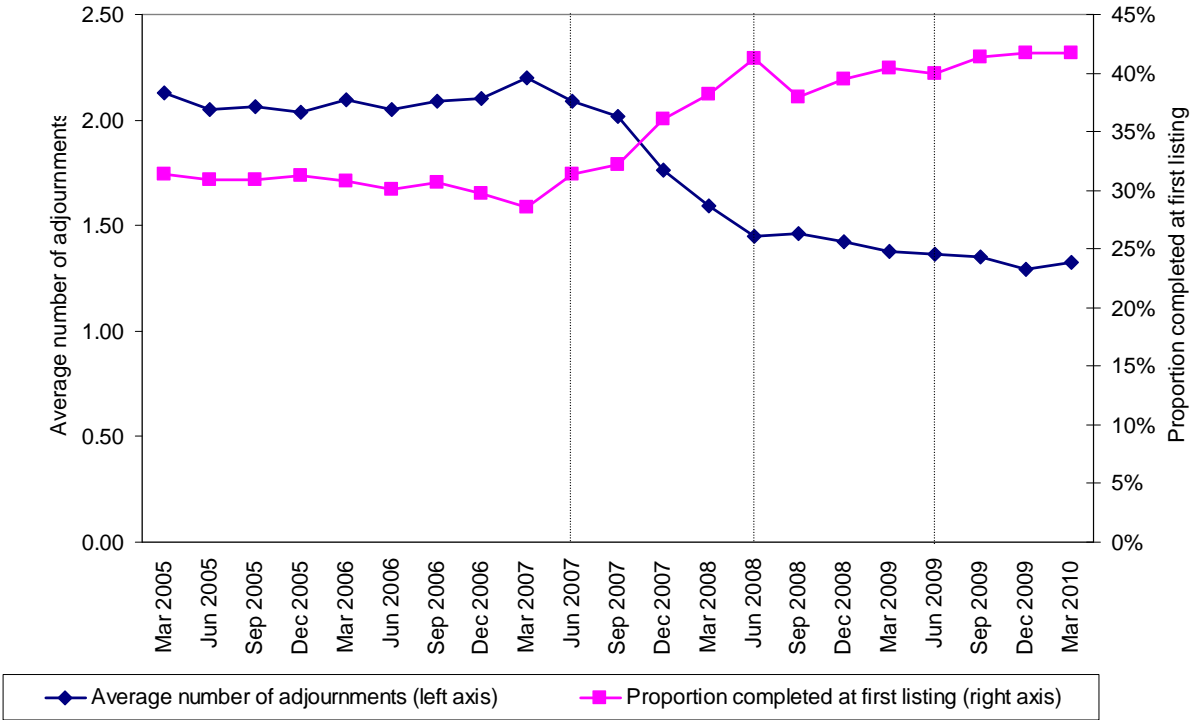
In March 2010, the estimated average number of adjournments per defendant in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases was 1.33 adjournments, a decrease from 1.38 adjournments in March 2009.

The changes, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change in Adjournments	
Number of adjournments per defendant	- mean	1.38	1.33	0.05 decrease*
	- median	1.00	1.00	unchanged
Estimated proportion of defendants whose case was completed at first listing	40 per cent	42 per cent	2-per cent increase	

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 8: Estimated average number of adjournments per defendant and proportion of cases completed at first listing (completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis
(see Figure 9 and Table 2c)

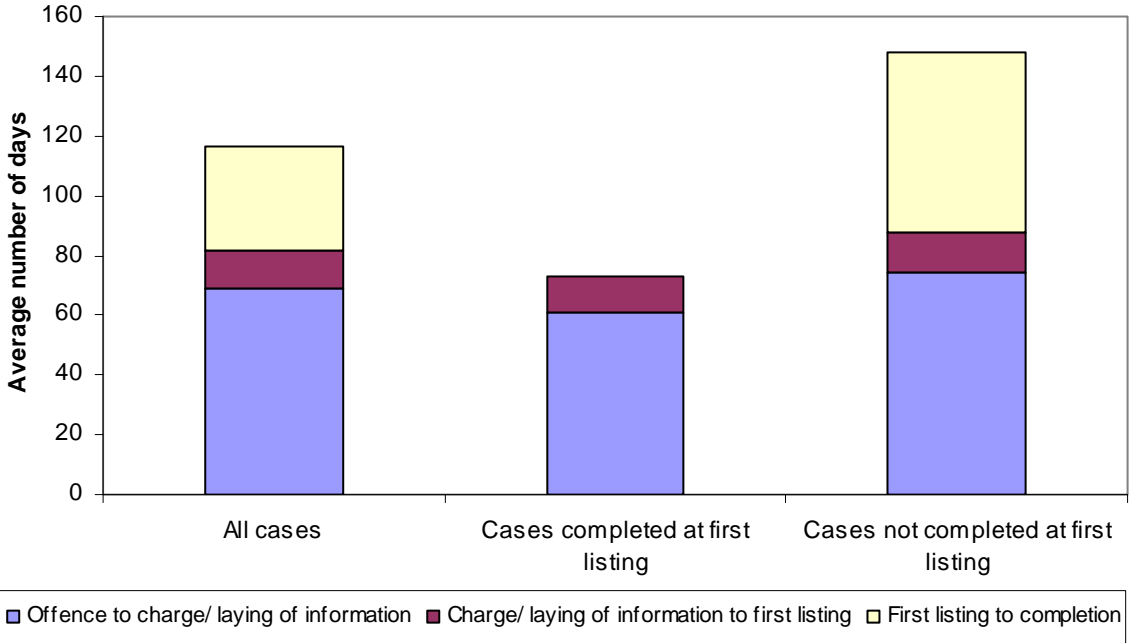
An estimated 58 per cent of defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases in March 2010 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

The changes for this subgroup, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	142 days	148 days	6-day increase
-- First listing to completion	- mean	60 days	60 days	unchanged
Number of adjournments per defendant	- mean	2.32	2.28	0.04-adjournment decrease

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 9: Estimated average time from offence to completion, for all cases and cases completed and not completed at first listing (completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases), March 2010



All defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases: March 2010

Main finding

In March 2010, the estimated average time from offence to completion for defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases was 136 days, a decrease from 142 days in March 2009.

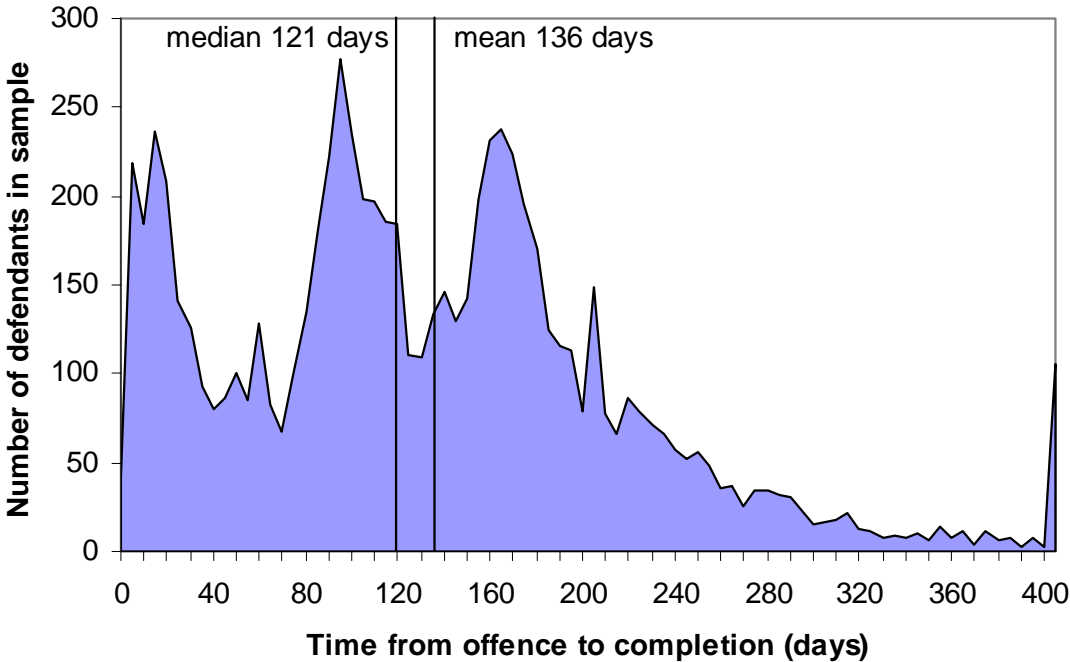
Timeliness

(see Figure 10,11 and Table 3a)

The changes, compared to March 2009, for the overall time and the three stages are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

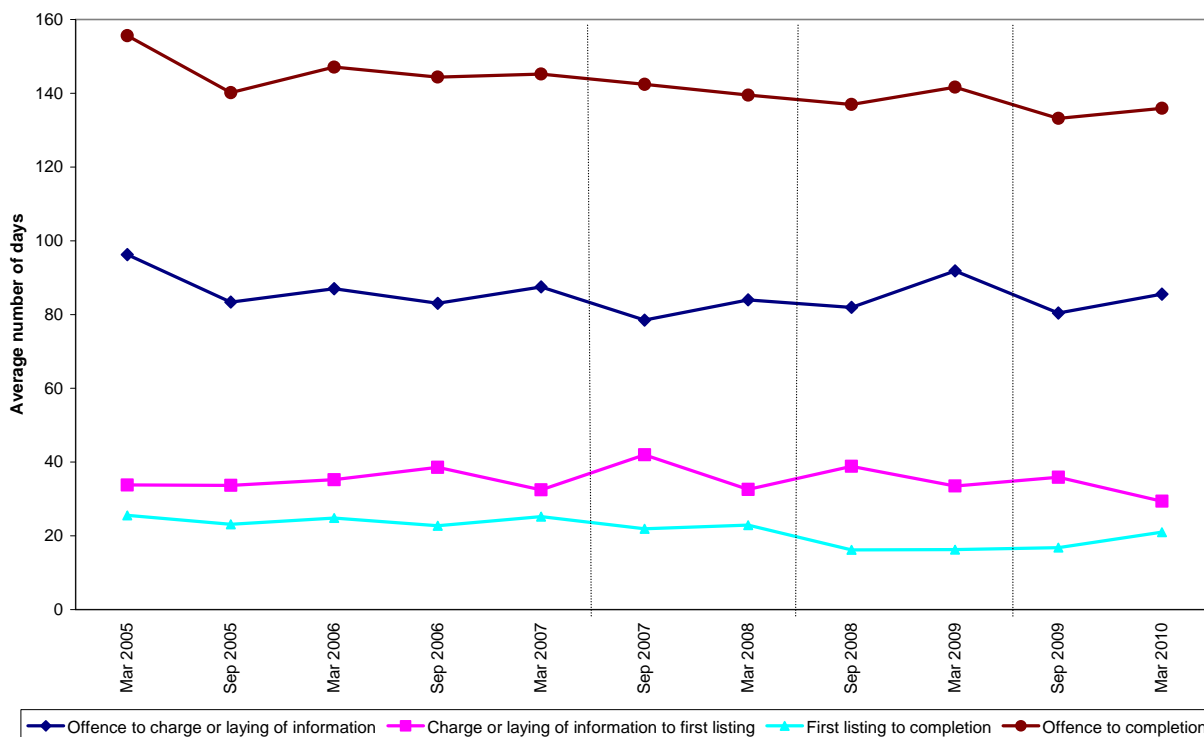
		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	142 days	136 days	6-day decrease*
	- median	139 days	121 days	18-day decrease*
-- Offence to charge/ laying of information	- mean	92 days	86 days	6-day decrease*
	- median	83 days	71 days	12-day decrease*
-- Charge/ laying of information to first listing	- mean	34 days	29 days	5-day decrease*
	- median	29 days	27 days	2-day decrease*
-- First listing to completion	- mean	16 days	21 days	5-day increase*
	- median	0 days	0 days	unchanged

Figure 10: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases, March 2010, showing difference between mean and median times. Half of the defendants have their case completed within 121 days or less, of the date of the offence.



¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 11: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Adjournments

(see Figure 12 and Table 3b)

In March 2010, the estimated average number of adjournments per defendant in completed summary non-motoring cases was 0.67 adjournments, an increase from 0.55 adjournments in March 2009.

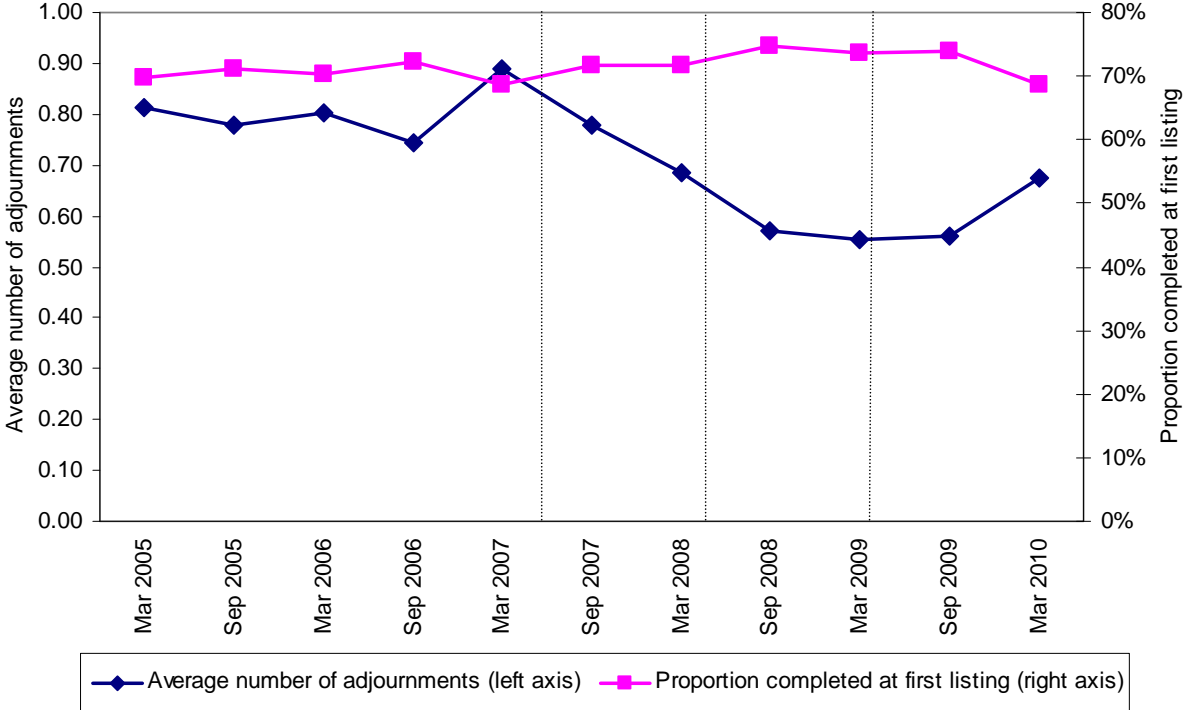
The changes, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change in Adjournments
Number of adjournments per defendant - mean	0.55	0.68	0.13 increase*
- median ²	0.00	0.00	unchanged
Estimated proportion of defendants whose case was completed at first listing	74 per cent	69 per cent	5-per cent decrease*

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

² A median of 0 adjournments indicates that at least half of all defendants had their case completed at the first hearing, with no adjournments

Figure 12: Estimated average number of adjournments per defendant and proportion of cases completed at first listing (completed summary non-motoring cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis

(see Figure 13 and Table 3c)

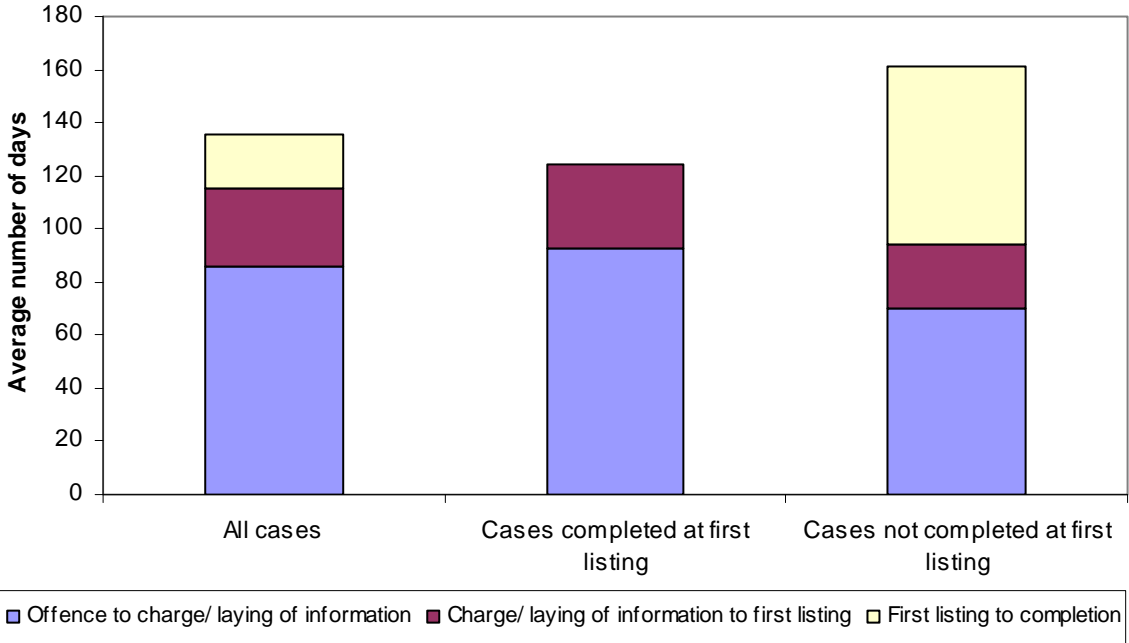
An estimated 31 per cent of defendants in completed summary non-motoring cases in March 2010 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

The changes for this subgroup, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	154 days	161 days	7-day increase
-- First listing to completion	- mean	61 days	67 days	6-day increase*
Number of adjournments per defendant	- mean	2.09	2.16	0.07-adjournment increase

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 13: Estimated average time from offence to completion, for all cases and cases completed and not completed at first listing (completed summary non-motoring cases), March 2010



All defendants in completed summary motoring cases: March 2010

Main finding

In March 2010, the estimated average time from offence to completion for defendants in completed summary motoring cases was 167 days, an increase from 164 days in March 2009.

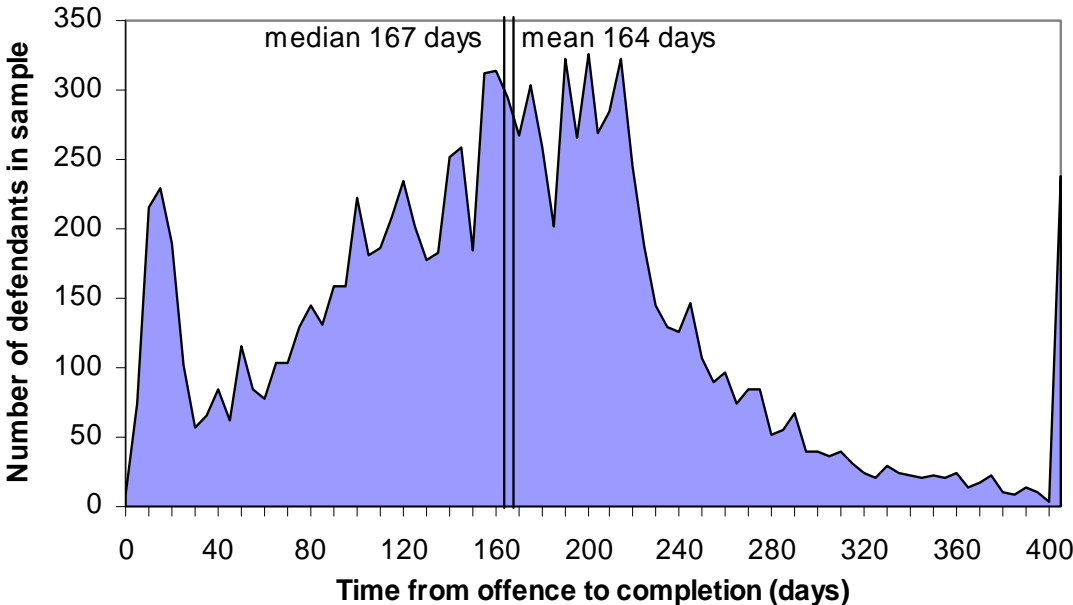
Timeliness

(see Figure 14,15 and Table 3a)

The changes, compared to March 2009, for the overall time and the three stages are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

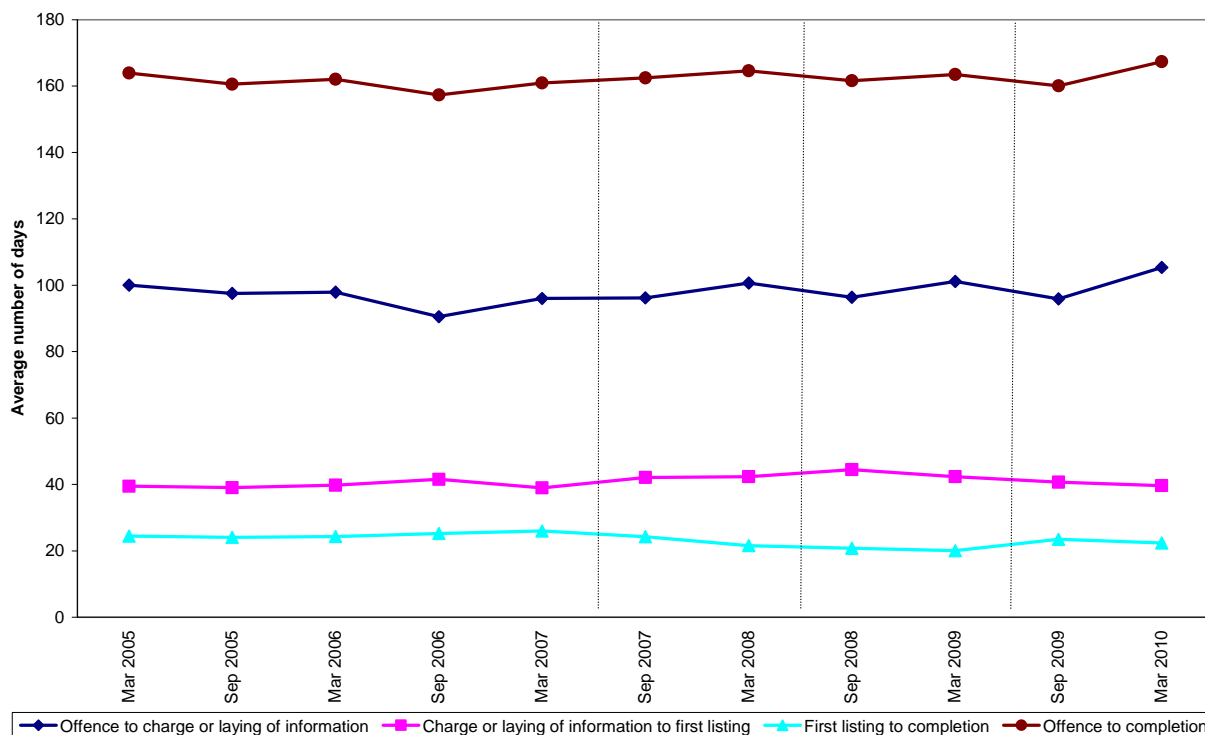
		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	164 days	167 days	3-day increase*
	- median	163 days	164 days	1-day increase
-- Offence to charge/ laying of information	- mean	101 days	105 days	4-day increase*
	- median	107 days	108 days	1-day increase*
-- Charge/ laying of information to first listing	- mean			2-day decrease*
	- median	42 days	40 days	2-day decrease*
-- First listing to completion	- mean	20 days	22 days	2-day increase*
	- median	0 days	0 days	unchanged

Figure 14: Time from offence to completion for all sampled defendants in completed summary motoring cases, March 2010, showing difference between mean and median. Half of the defendants had their case completed within 167 days or less.



¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 15: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (defendants in completed summary motoring cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Adjournments

(see Figure 16 and Table 3b)

In March 2010, the estimated average number of adjournments per defendant in completed summary motoring cases was 0.61 adjournments, a decrease from 0.64 adjournments in March 2009.

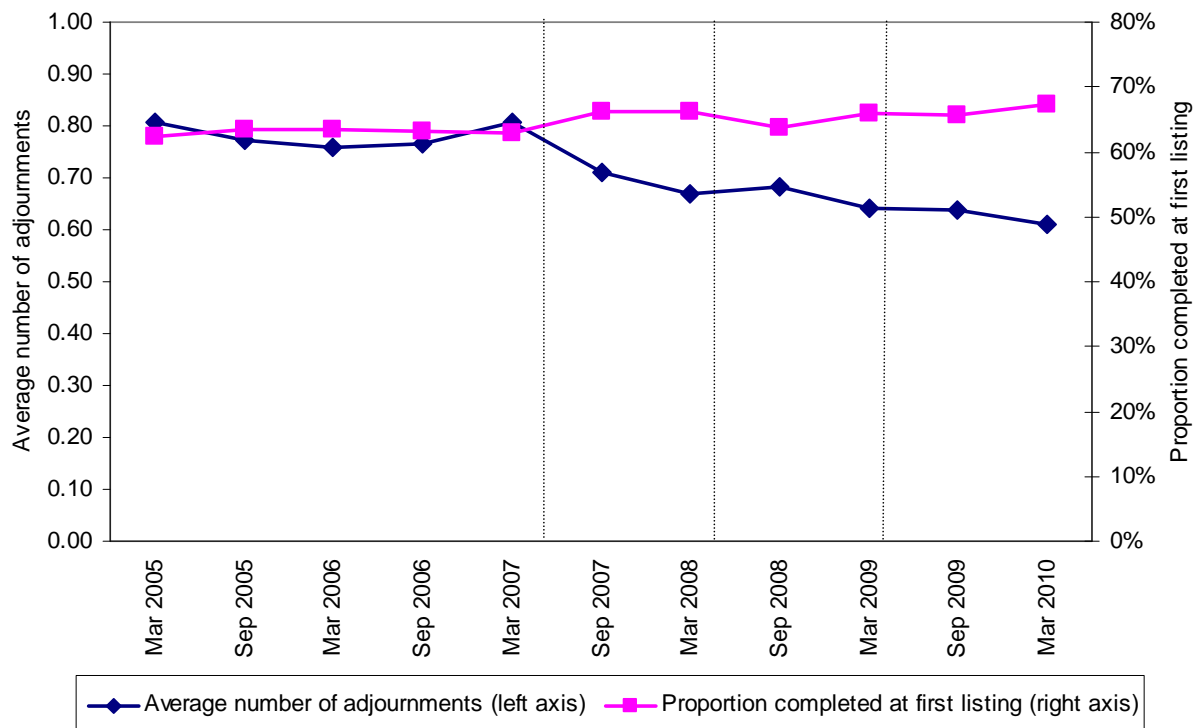
The changes, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change in Adjournments
Number of adjournments per defendant - mean	0.64	0.61	0.03 decrease
- median ²	0.00	0.00	unchanged
Estimated proportion of defendants whose case was completed at first listing	66 per cent	67 per cent	1-per cent increase*

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

² A median of 0 adjournments indicates that at least half of all defendants had their case completed at the first hearing, with no adjournments

Figure 16: Estimated average number of adjournments per defendant and proportion of cases completed at first listing (completed summary motoring cases), March 2004 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis (see Figure 17 and Table 3c)

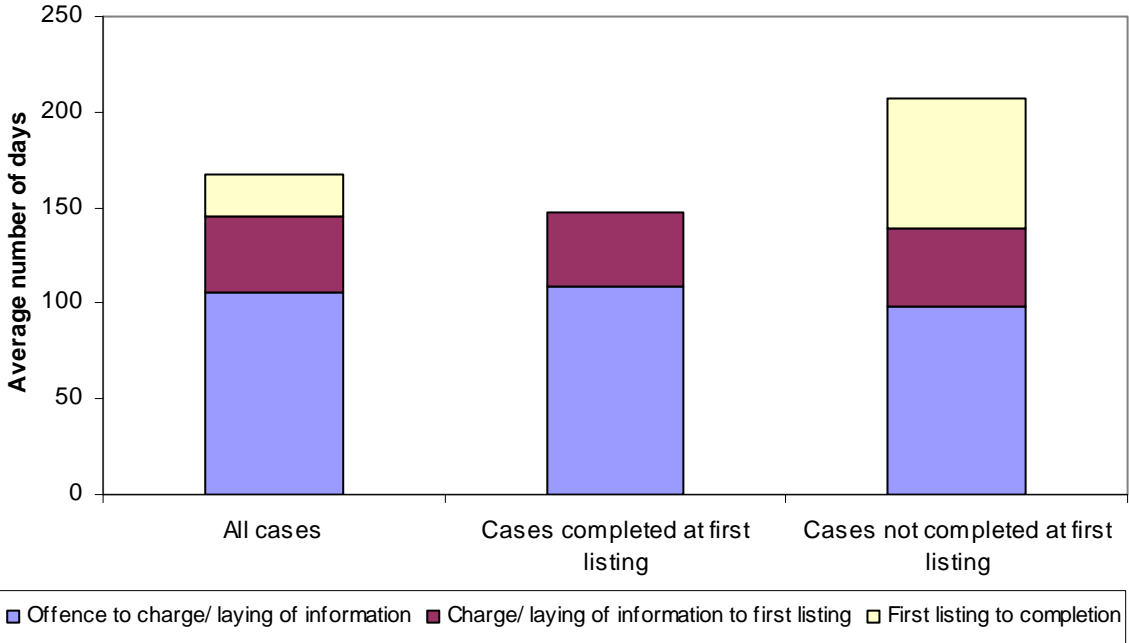
An estimated 33 per cent of defendants in completed summary motoring cases in March 2010 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

The changes for this subgroup, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	200 days	207 days	7-day increase*
-- First listing to completion	- mean	59 days	68 days	9-day increase*
Number of adjournments per defendant	- mean	1.88	1.87	0.01-adjournment decrease

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 17: Estimated average time from offence to completion, for all cases and cases completed and not completed at first listing (completed summary motoring cases), March 2010



Youth defendants in all completed criminal cases: March 2010

Main Finding

In March 2010, the estimated average time from offence to completion for youth defendants in all criminal cases was 89 days, an increase from 83 days in March 2009.

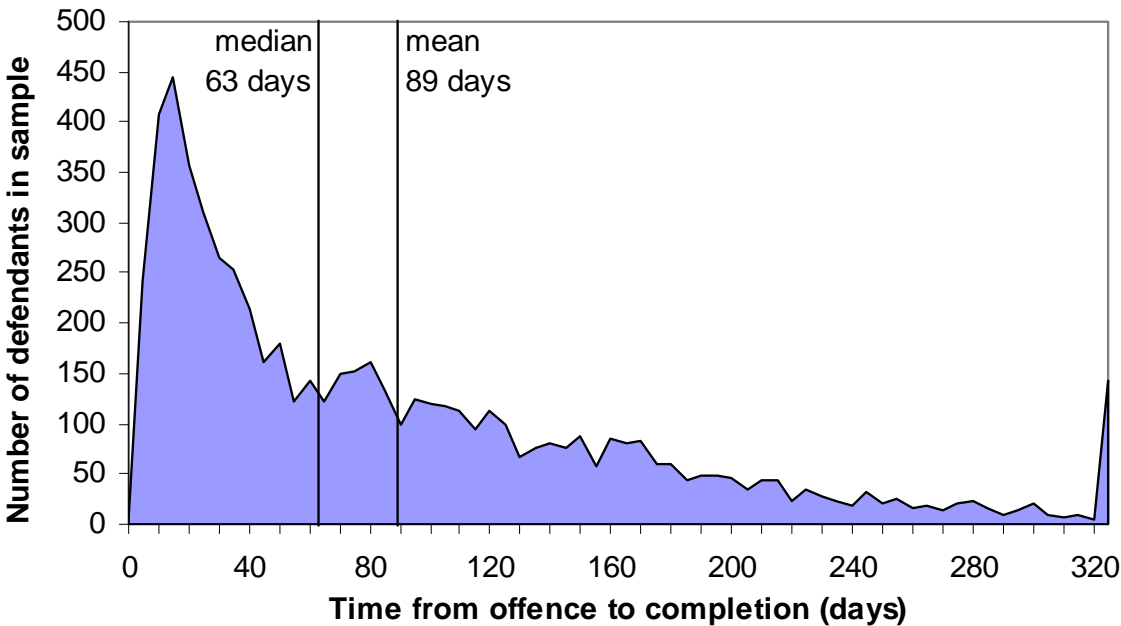
Timeliness

(see Figures 18-20 and Table 4a)

The offence type breakdown for offence to completion times, compared to March 2009, is summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

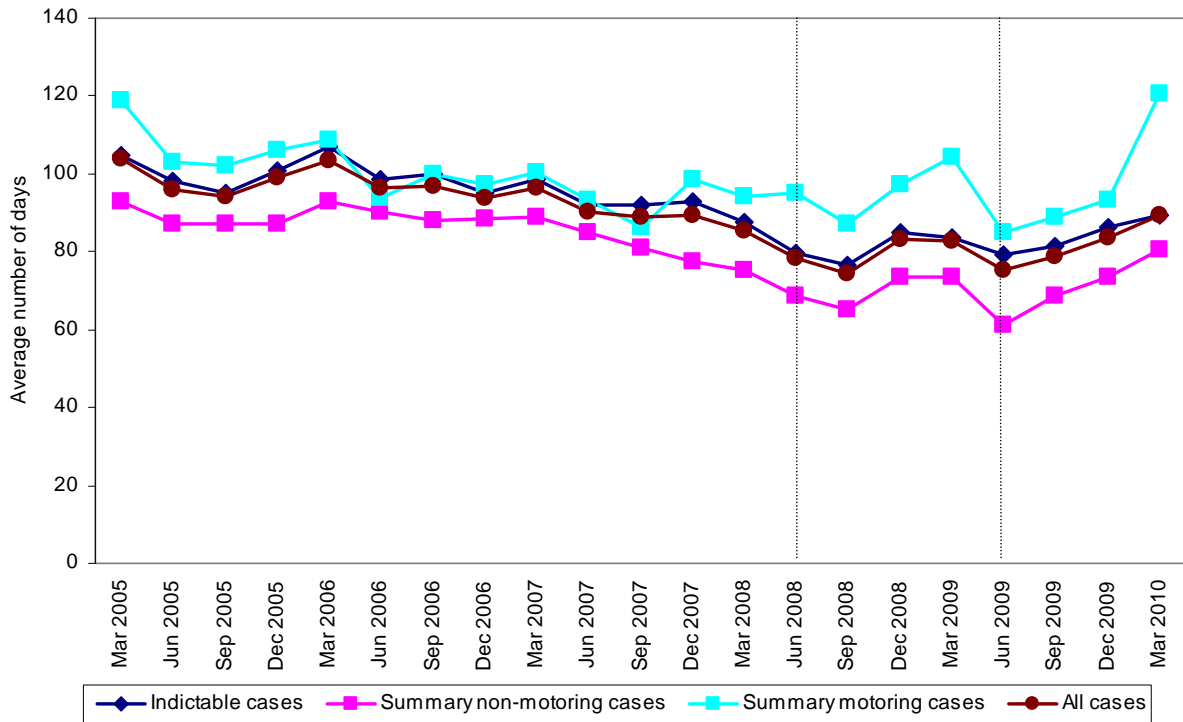
		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
All offence types	- mean	83 days	89 days	6-day increase*
	- median	56 days	63 days	7-day increase*
-- Indictable/triable-either-way cases	- mean	84 days	89 days	5-day increase*
	- median	57 days	62 days	5-day increase*
-- Summary non-motoring cases	- mean	74 days	81 days	7-day increase*
	- median	44 days	50 days	6-day increase*
-- Summary motoring cases	- mean	104 days	121 days	17-day increase
	- median	87 days	107 days	20-day increase*

Figure 18: Time from offence to completion for all sampled youth defendants in all completed criminal cases, March 2010, showing difference between the mean and median. Half of the defendants have their case completed within 63 days or less



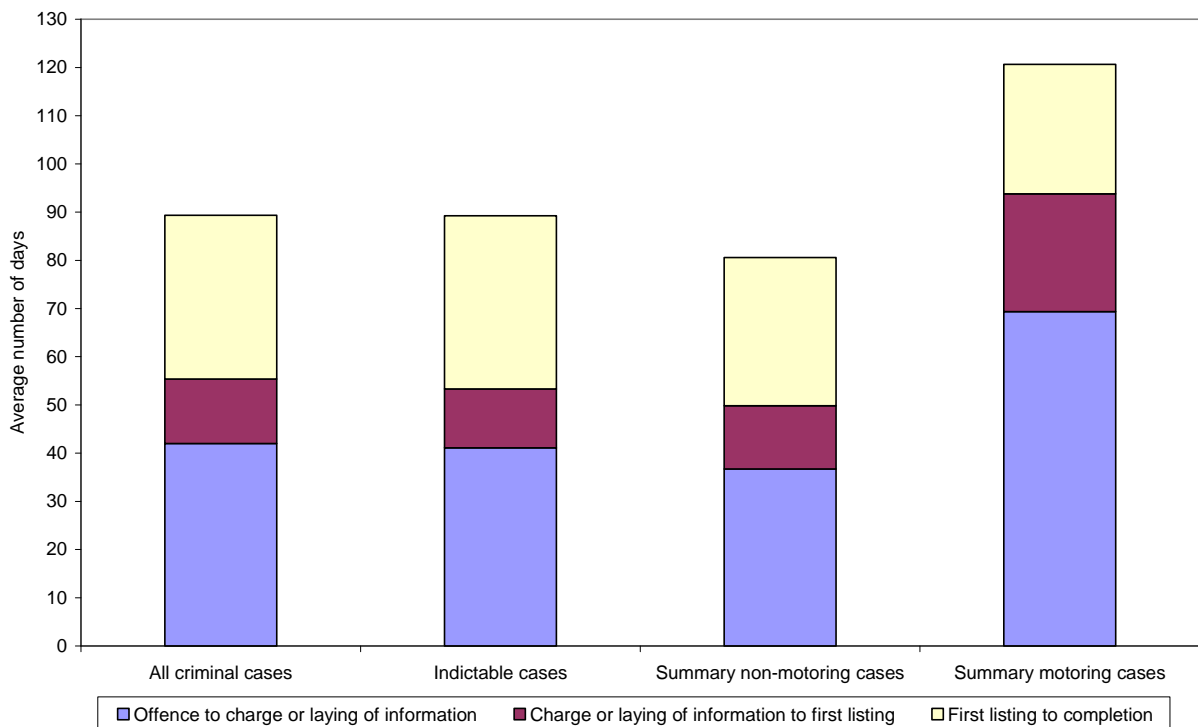
¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 19: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings (youth defendants in all completed criminal cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Figure 20: Estimated average time by stage of proceedings for youth defendants in all completed criminal cases, March 2010



Adjournments

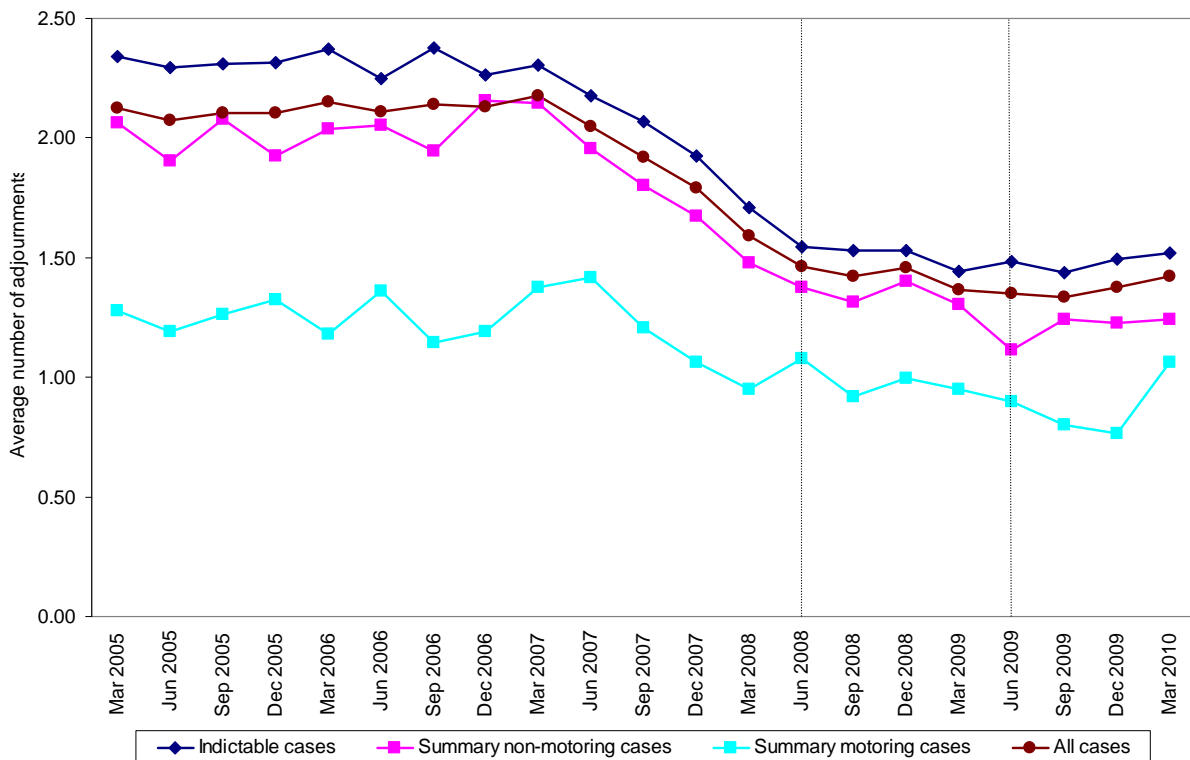
(see Figures 21,22 and Table 4b)

In March 2010, the estimated average number of adjournments per defendant for youth defendants in all completed criminal cases was 1.42 adjournments, an increase from 1.37 adjournments in March 2009.

The changes, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change in Adjournments
Number of adjournments per defendant - mean	1.37	1.42	0.05 increase
- median	1.00	1.00	unchanged
Estimated proportion of defendants whose case was completed at first listing	41 per cent	40 per cent	1-per cent decrease

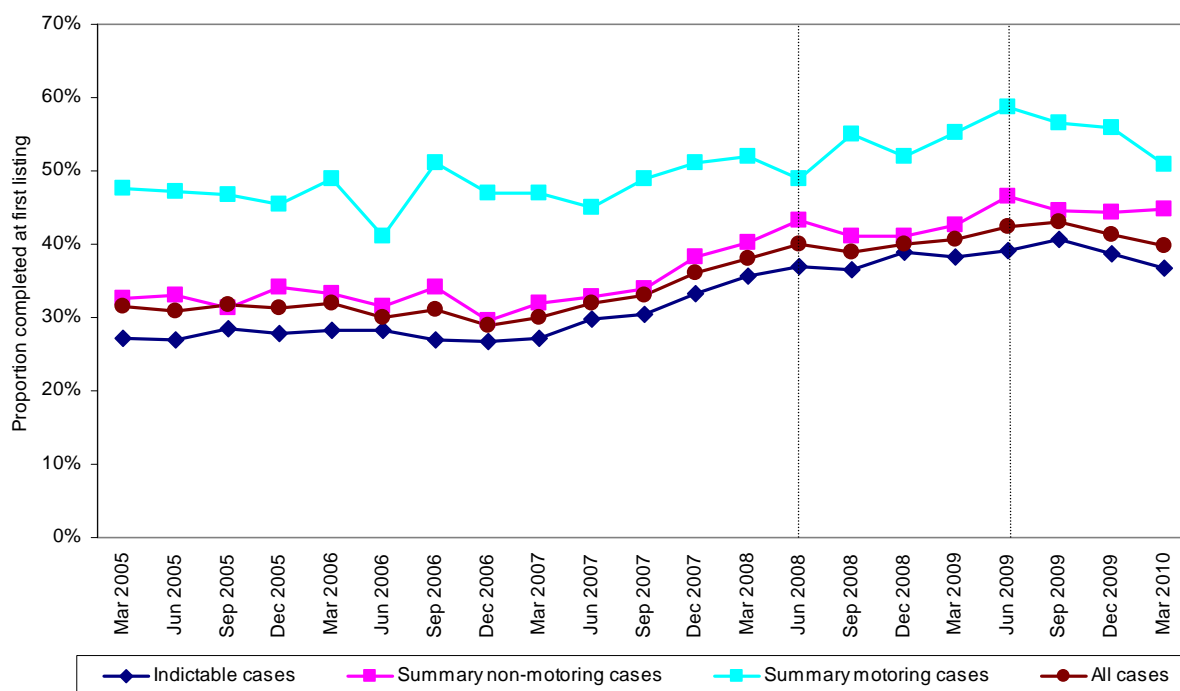
Figure 21: Estimated average number of adjournments by offence type (youth defendants in all completed criminal cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 22: Estimated proportion of cases completed at first listing by offence type (youth defendants in all completed criminal cases), March 2005 to March 2010



The dashed vertical lines in the chart denote changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys; see the notes section for more information.

Cases not completed at first listing: subgroup analysis

(see Figure 23 and Table 4c)

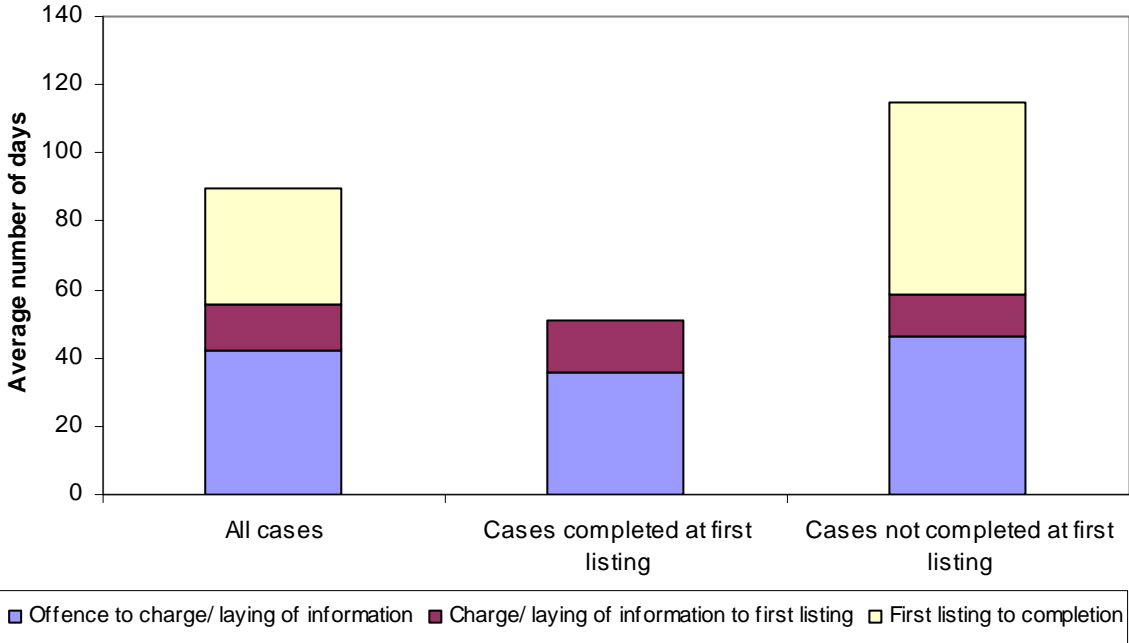
An estimated 60 per cent of youth defendants in March 2010 did not have their cases completed at first listing.

The changes for this subgroup, compared to March 2009 are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

		Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Offence to completion	- mean	106 days	115 days	9-day increase*
-- First listing to completion	- mean	50 days	56 days	6-day increase*
Number of adjournments per defendant	- mean	2.31	2.36	0.05-adjournment decrease

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 23: Estimated average time from offence to completion, for all cases and cases completed and not completed at first listing (youth defendants in all completed criminal cases), March 2010



Adult defendants in completed charged cases: March 2010

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

Main Findings

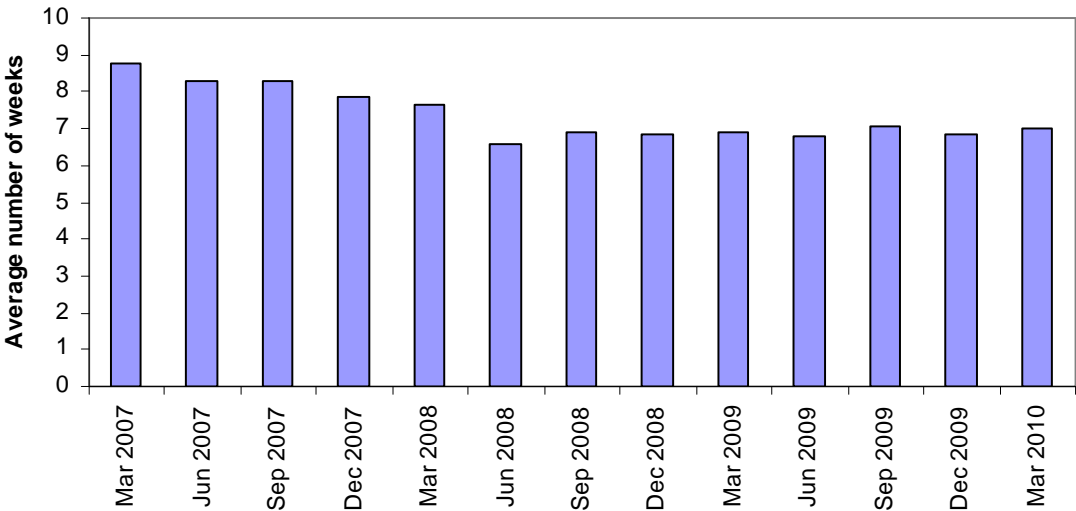
In March 2010 the estimated average time from charge to completion was 7.0 weeks (49 days). An estimated 67 percent of cases had a charge-to-completion time of 6 weeks or less. There was an estimated average of 2.27 hearings per defendant for completed adult charged cases.

Average time from charge to completion (see Figures 24,25 and Table 5a)

The charge to completion time and proportion of cases completed within 6 weeks, compared to March 2009, are summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

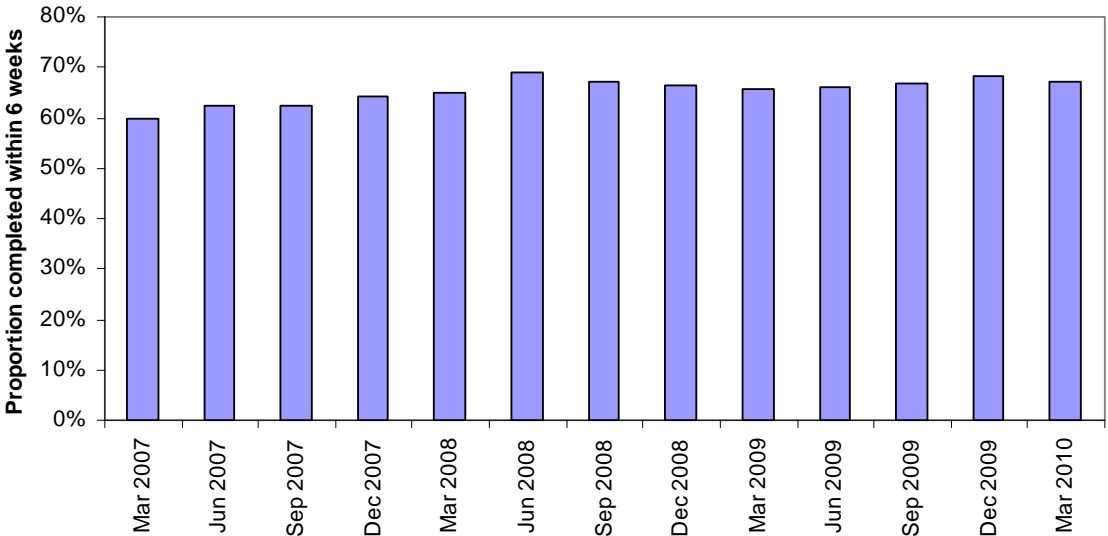
	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Charge to completion – mean	6.9 weeks (48 days)	7.0 weeks (49 days)	1-day increase
Proportion completed within 6 weeks	66 per cent	67 per cent	1-per cent increase*

Figure 24: Estimated average time from charge to completion for completed adult charged cases, March 2007 to March 2010



¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 25: Estimated proportion of adult charged cases with a charge-to-completion time of 6 weeks or less, March 2007 to March 2010

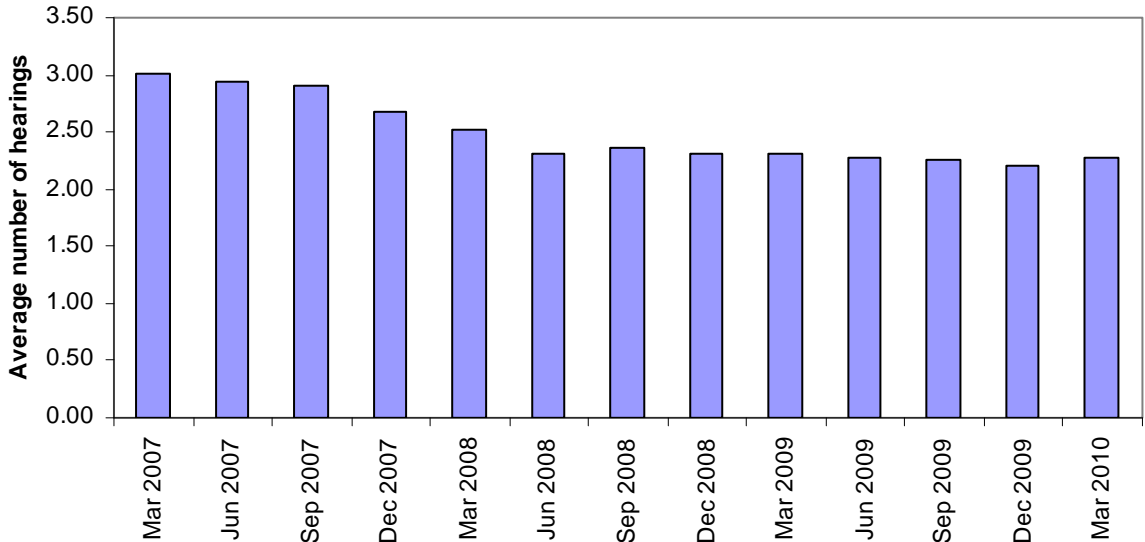


Average number of hearings per defendant (see Figure 26 and Table 5a)

The average number of hearings per defendant, compared to March 2009, is summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Number of hearings - mean	2.31	2.27	0.04-hearing decrease

Figure 26: Estimated average number of hearings per defendant for completed adult charged cases, March 2007 to March 2010



Figures 23 to 25 cover adult charged cases, excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial.

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Adult defendants in completed charged cases: March 2010 – LCJB area results

Main Findings

(see Table 5b)

In March 2010 the estimated average time from charge to completion by area varied from 3.2 weeks (23 days) to 11.9 weeks (83 days). The estimated average number of hearings varied from 1.64 to 3.19 hearings per defendant for completed adult charged cases.

Average time from charge to completion

- The estimated average time from charge to completion for completed adult charged cases, excluding cases sent or committed to the Crown Court, in March 2010 varied by area from 3.2 weeks (23 days) to 11.9 weeks (83 days).
- Of the 42 LCJB (Local Criminal Justice Board) areas, 14 areas had an estimated average time from charge to completion of 6 weeks or under. This number of areas is unchanged from March 2009.
- The estimated proportion of completed adult charged cases, excluding cases sent or committed to the Crown Court, that had a charge-to-completion time of 6 weeks or less, in March 2010 varied by area from 42 per cent to 88 per cent.

Average number of hearings per defendant

- The estimated average number of hearings for adult charged cases, excluding cases sent or committed to the Crown Court, in March 2010 varied by area from 1.64 hearings to 3.19 hearings per defendant.
- Of the 42 LCJB areas, 21 areas had an estimated average number of hearings of 2.25 or less per defendant, compared with 17 areas in March 2009.

Youth defendants in completed charged cases: March 2010

Following the introduction of CJSSS (Criminal Justice: Simple, Speedy, Summary) in 2007/2008 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of magistrates' courts for adult defendants, the programme was rolled out for youth charged cases, excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial, in 2008/2009.

Main Findings

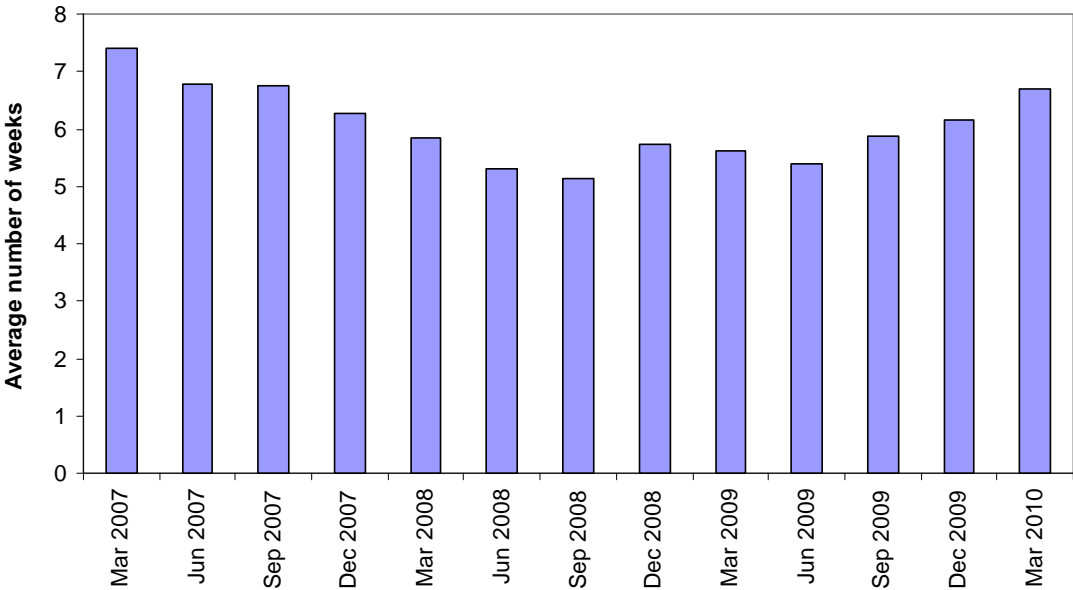
In March 2010 the estimated average time from charge to completion was 6.7 weeks (47 days). An estimated 65 percent of cases had a charge-to-completion time of 6 weeks or less. There was an estimated average of 2.38 hearings per defendant for completed youth charged cases.

Average time from charge to completion (see Figures 27,28 and Table 6a)

The charge to completion time, compared to March 2009, is summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

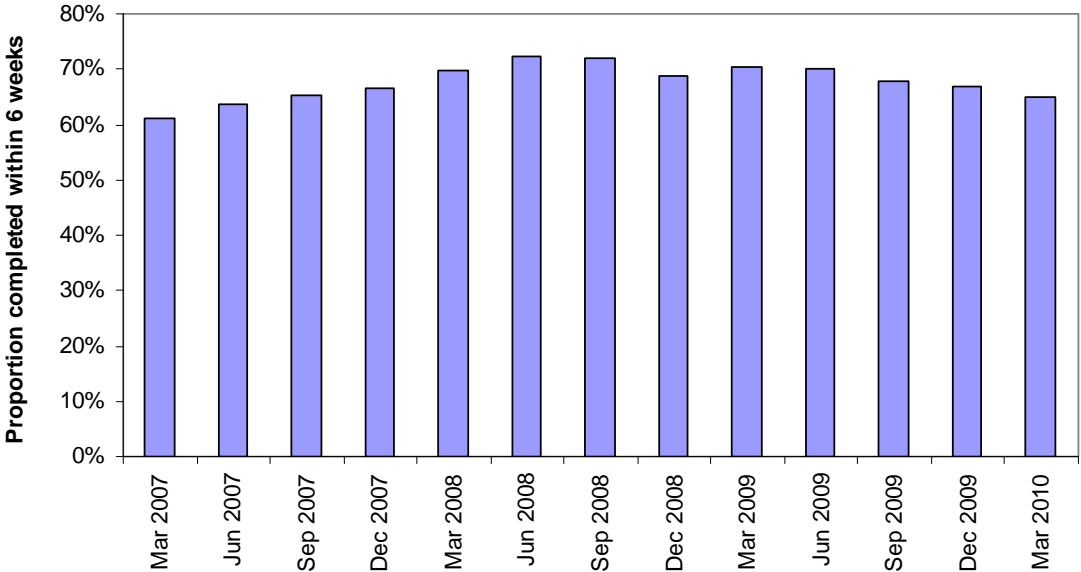
	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Charge to completion – mean	5.6 weeks (39 days)	6.7 weeks (47 days)	8-day increase*
Proportion completed within 6 weeks	70 per cent	65 per cent	5-percent decrease*

Figure 27: Estimated average time from charge to completion for youth defendants in completed charged cases, March 2007 to March 2010



¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Figure 28: Estimated proportion of youth charged cases with a charge-to-completion time of 6 weeks or less, March 2007 to March 2010

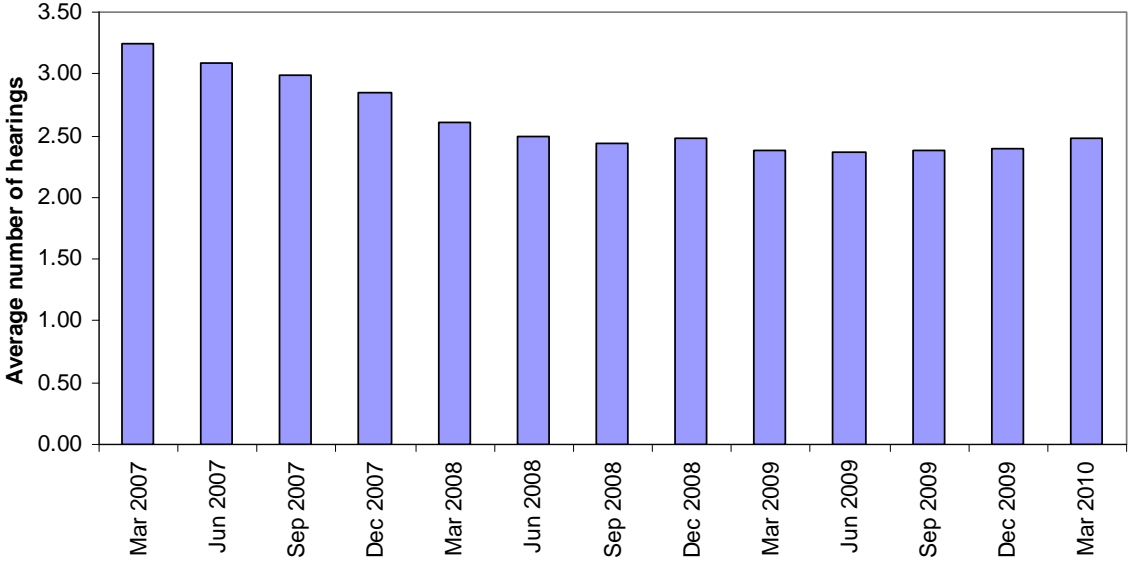


Average number of hearings per defendant (see Figure 29 and Table 6a)

The average number of hearings per defendant, compared to March 2009, is summarised as follows (asterisks mark statistically significant changes¹):

	Mar 2009	Mar 2010	Change
Number of hearings - mean	2.38	2.48	0.10-hearing increase*

Figure 29: Estimated average number of hearings per defendant for youth defendants in completed charged cases, March 2007 to March 2010



Figures 27-29 cover youth charged cases, excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial.

¹ See 'Notes' section for more information

Youth defendants in completed charged cases: March 2010 – LCJB area results

Main Findings

(see Table 6b)

In March 2010 the estimated average time from charge to completion by area varied from 3.7 weeks (26 days) to 10.0 weeks (70 days). The estimated average number of hearings varied from 1.60 to 3.15 hearings per defendant for completed youth charged cases.

Average time from charge to completion

- The estimated average time from charge to completion for completed youth charged cases, excluding cases sent or committed to the Crown Court, in March 2010 varied by area from 3.7 weeks (26 days) to 10.0 weeks (70 days).
- Of the 42 LCJB (Local Criminal Justice Board) areas, 14 areas had an estimated average time from charge to completion of 6 weeks or under, compared with 28 areas in March 2009.
- The estimated proportion of completed youth charged cases, excluding cases sent or committed to the Crown Court, that had a charge-to-completion time of 6 weeks or less, in March 2010 varied by area from 43 per cent to 83 per cent.

Average number of hearings per defendant

- The estimated average number of hearings for youth charged cases, excluding cases sent or committed to the Crown Court, in March 2010 varied by area from 1.60 hearings to 3.15 hearings per defendant.
- Of the 42 LCJB areas, 13 areas had an estimated average number of hearings of 2.25 or less per defendant, compared with 16 areas in March 2009.

TABLE 1a: All defendants in ALL completed criminal cases, 2005 to March 2010: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:														Sample size (Number of defendants)		
	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)
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 ⁽³⁾	88	1	76	(75-77)	32	0	26	(26-26)	23	1	0	(0-0)	143	2	135	(133-137)	29,529
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	82	2	58	(56-59)	31	0	26	(26-27)	25	1	0	(0-0)	138	2	118	(117-120)	26,082
2010 March	88	2	70	(68-71)	28	0	23	(23-24)	26	1	0	(0-0)	143	2	127	(125-129)	26,583

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

(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) March 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Buxton court

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 1b: All defendants in ALL completed criminal cases, 2005 to March 2010: Adjournments

England and Wales					
	Adjournments per defendant				Sample size
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		(Number of defendants)
	Mean (number)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number)	Median (number)	Confidence interval ⁽²⁾ (days)	
2005 March	1.12	0.02	0	(0-0)	31,192
2005 September	1.07	0.02	0	(0-0)	31,961
2006 March	1.10	0.02	0	(0-0)	30,486
2006 September	1.08	0.02	0	(0-0)	29,714
2007 March	1.18	0.02	0	(0-0)	28,621
2007 September	1.05	0.02	0	(0-0)	30,732
2008 March	0.93	0.02	0	(0-0)	27,450
2008 September	0.86	0.02	0	(0-0)	27,187
2009 March ⁽³⁾	0.82	0.02	0	(0-0)	29,529
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	0.83	0.02	0	(0-0)	26,082
2010 March	0.85	0.02	0	(0-0)	26,583

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) March 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Buxton court

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 1c: All defendants in ALL completed criminal cases, 2005 to March 2010: 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)	
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 ⁽²⁾	61%	1%	129	2	18,085	39%	1%	60	2	165	3	2.12	0.03	11,444
2009 September ⁽³⁾	61%	1%	120	2	15,907	39%	1%	65	3	166	4	2.12	0.03	10,175
2010 March	60%	1%	124	2	15,913	40%	1%	65	2	171	4	2.12	0.03	10,670

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) March 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Buxton court

(3) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 2a: All defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases, 2005 to March 2010: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:														Sample size (Number of defendants)		
	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)
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 ⁽³⁾	61	2	11	(10-12)	10	0	7	(7-7)	47	1	22	(22-23)	118	2	69	(68-71)	28,756
2008 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	62	2	9	(8-10)	12	0	9	(9-9)	37	1	14	(14-15)	112	2	61	(59-62)	29,608
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	62	2	7	(7-8)	13	0	10	(10-10)	36	1	14	(13-14)	111	2	61	(60-63)	31,624
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 ⁽³⁾	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)	41	2	15	(14-19)	120	4	66	(63-69)	7,487
2008 June ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	63	4	6	(4-7)	11	0	9	(9-9)	34	2	13	(9-14)	108	5	55	(52-57)	7,313
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)	8,262
2009 June ⁽³⁾	60	4	6	(5-8)	13	0	10	(10-10)	35	1	14	(14-15)	108	5	58	(56-60)	7,790
2009 September ⁽⁵⁾	65	4	7	(6-9)	14	0	10	(10-10)	37	2	14	(11-14)	116	5	63	(61-66)	7,850
2009 December	58	4	6	(4-8)	12	1	10	(10-10)	35	2	12	(8-14)	106	4	59	(57-61)	7,722
2010 March	69	4	9	(7-11)	13	1	10	(10-10)	35	1	11	(8-14)	117	5	61	(59-64)	8,206

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 the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(4) 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.

(5) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

(Source: Time Intervals Survey)

TABLE 2b: All defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases, 2005 to March 2010: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant				Sample size (Number of defendants)
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournment		
	Mean (number)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number)	Median (number)	Confidence interval ⁽²⁾ (number)	
2005	2.07	0.03	1	(1-1)	28,127
2006	2.08	0.03	1	(1-1)	27,730
2007 ⁽³⁾	2.02	0.03	1	(1-1)	28,756
2008 ⁽³⁾	1.48	0.02	1	(1-1)	29,608
2009 ^{(3)(b)}	1.35	0.02	1	(1-1)	31,624
2007 March	2.20	0.06	2	(1-2)	7,126
2007 June ⁽³⁾	2.09	0.06	1	(1-1)	7,178
2007 September	2.02	0.06	1	(1-1)	7,600
2007 December	1.76	0.05	1	(1-1)	6,852
2008 March	1.59	0.05	1	(1-1)	7,487
2008 June ^{(3), (4)}	1.45	0.05	1	(1-1)	7,313
2008 September	1.46	0.04	1	(1-1)	7,530
2008 December	1.42	0.04	1	(1-1)	7,278
2009 March	1.38	0.04	1	(1-1)	8,262
2009 June ⁽³⁾	1.36	0.04	1	(1-1)	7,790
2009 September ⁽⁵⁾	1.35	0.04	1	(1-1)	7,850
2009 December	1.29	0.04	1	(1-1)	7,722
2010 March	1.33	0.04	1	(1-1)	8,206

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 the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(4) 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.

(5) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 2c: All defendants in completed indictable/ triable-either-way cases, 2005 to March 2010: 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
	(Per cent)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- per cent)	Offence to completion			(Per cent)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- per cent)	First listing to completion		Offence to completion		Estimated average number of adjournments		
			(Days)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- days)	(Days)			Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- days)	(Days)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- days)	(Number)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number)		
2005	31%	1%	65	3	8,749	69%	1%	78	1	149	3	3.00	0.03	19,378
2006	30%	1%	64	3	8,419	70%	1%	74	1	148	3	2.99	0.03	19,311
2007 ⁽²⁾	32%	1%	65	3	9,207	68%	1%	69	1	142	3	2.97	0.03	19,549
2008 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	39%	1%	69	3	11,609	61%	1%	61	1	140	3	2.44	0.03	17,999
2009 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	41%	1%	68	3	12,924	59%	1%	60	1	141	3	2.28	0.03	18,700
2007 March	29%	1%	71	7	2,033	71%	1%	72	2	149	5	3.08	0.07	5,093
2007 June ⁽²⁾	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 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	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	40%	1%	76	7	3,344	60%	1%	60	2	142	5	2.32	0.05	4,918
2009 June ⁽²⁾	40%	1%	63	7	3,109	60%	1%	58	2	137	6	2.27	0.05	4,681
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	41%	1%	68	6	3,247	59%	1%	63	4	149	7	2.30	0.05	4,603
2009 December	42%	1%	63	6	3,224	58%	1%	60	2	136	6	2.22	0.05	4,498
2010 March	42%	1%	73	6	3,425	58%	1%	60	2	148	6	2.28	0.05	4,781

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) See the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2007, June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(3) 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.

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 3a: All defendants in completed summary cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:														Sample size (Number of defendants)		
	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)
Summary non-motoring																	
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 ⁽³⁾	92	2	83	(81-86)	34	1	29	(29-30)	16	1	0	(0-0)	142	2	139	(137-142)	9,489
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	80	2	57	(56-60)	36	1	34	(33-34)	17	1	0	(0-0)	133	3	117	(115-119)	8,347
2010 March	86	3	71	(69-74)	29	1	27	(27-27)	21	1	0	(0-0)	136	3	121	(119-125)	7,629
Summary motoring																	
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 ⁽³⁾	101	1	107	(105-108)	42	1	35	(35-35)	20	1	0	(0-0)	164	2	163	(161-165)	11,778
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	96	2	101	(98-102)	41	1	35	(34-35)	23	3	0	(0-0)	160	3	157	(155-158)	9,885
2010 March	105	2	108	(106-109)	40	1	33	(33-34)	22	1	0	(0-0)	167	2	164	(162-165)	10,748

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) March 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Buxton court

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 3b: All defendants in completed summary cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant				Sample size (Number of defendants)
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		
	Mean (number)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number)	Median (number)	Confidence interval ⁽²⁾ (days)	
Summary non-motoring					
2005 March	0.81	0.04	0	(0-0)	9,149
2005 September	0.78	0.04	0	(0-0)	9,676
2006 March	0.80	0.04	0	(0-0)	9,342
2006 September	0.74	0.03	0	(0-0)	9,634
2007 March	0.89	0.04	0	(0-0)	8,737
2007 September	0.78	0.04	0	(0-0)	9,494
2008 March	0.68	0.03	0	(0-0)	8,303
2008 September	0.57	0.03	0	(0-0)	8,535
2009 March ⁽³⁾	0.55	0.03	0	(0-0)	9,489
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	0.56	0.03	0	(0-0)	8,347
2010 March	0.68	0.03	0	(0-0)	7,629
Summary motoring					
2005 March	0.81	0.02	0	(0-0)	14,563
2005 September	0.77	0.02	0	(0-0)	14,967
2006 March	0.76	0.02	0	(0-0)	13,753
2006 September	0.77	0.03	0	(0-0)	12,954
2007 March	0.81	0.03	0	(0-0)	12,758
2007 September	0.71	0.02	0	(0-0)	13,638
2008 March	0.67	0.02	0	(0-0)	11,660
2008 September	0.68	0.02	0	(0-0)	11,122
2009 March ⁽³⁾	0.64	0.02	0	(0-0)	11,778
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	0.64	0.02	0	(0-0)	9,885
2010 March	0.61	0.02	0	(0-0)	10,748

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) March 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Buxton court

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 3c: All defendants in completed summary cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: 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														
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 ⁽²⁾	74%	1%	137	2	6,975	26%	1%	61	2	154	6	2.09	0.07	2,514
2009 September ⁽³⁾	74%	1%	129	3	6,178	26%	1%	65	3	145	7	2.16	0.08	2,169
2010 March	69%	1%	124	3	5,246	31%	1%	67	3	161	7	2.16	0.07	2,383
Summary motoring														
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 ⁽²⁾	66%	1%	145	2	7,766	34%	1%	59	3	200	4	1.88	0.05	4,012
2009 September ⁽³⁾	66%	1%	138	2	6,482	34%	1%	68	7	203	8	1.85	0.05	3,403
2010 March	67%	1%	148	2	7,242	33%	1%	68	4	207	5	1.87	0.05	3,506

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) March 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Buxton court

(3) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 4a(1): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:														Sample size (Number of defendants)		
	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)
Indictable Cases																	
2005	43	1	17	(16-18)	9	0	6	(6-6)	48	1	25	(23-27)	100	1	70	(68-71)	21,729
2006	45	1	19	(18-20)	9	0	7	(6-7)	46	1	21	(21-22)	100	1	68	(66-69)	22,637
2007	44	1	19	(18-20)	9	0	7	(7-7)	41	1	21	(21-21)	94	1	64	(62-65)	22,560
2008 ⁽³⁾	42	1	16	(15-17)	9	0	7	(7-7)	31	1	14	(14-14)	82	1	54	(53-56)	19,189
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	40	1	14	(13-15)	11	0	9	(9-9)	31	1	14	(14-14)	83	1	55	(54-57)	17,380
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	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)	4,529
2009 June ⁽³⁾	39	3	11	(9-13)	11	0	9	(8-9)	30	1	14	(14-14)	79	3	51	(49-54)	4,343
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	38	2	13	(11-16)	12	1	9	(9-9)	31	2	14	(12-14)	81	3	56	(54-59)	4,110
2009 December	42	2	17	(15-19)	11	0	10	(9-10)	33	1	14	(14-14)	86	3	59	(56-62)	4,398
2010 March	41	2	15	(13-17)	12	0	10	(9-10)	36	2	15	(14-19)	89	3	62	(58-66)	4,337
Summary non-motoring cases																	
2005	36	1	9	(7-10)	10	0	7	(7-7)	41	1	21	(21-21)	88	2	62	(60-64)	8,087
2006	36	1	10	(9-12)	11	0	7	(7-7)	43	1	21	(20-21)	90	2	62	(60-65)	8,393
2007	36	2	9	(8-10)	10	0	7	(7-7)	37	1	16	(14-19)	83	2	55	(54-57)	8,890
2008 ⁽³⁾	32	1	6	(4-7)	10	0	8	(8-8)	28	1	10	(7-13)	71	2	44	(42-46)	6,989
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	30	1	4	(3-5)	12	0	10	(10-10)	27	1	7	(7-7)	69	2	45	(42-47)	6,213
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	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	4	(3-7)	11	1	9	(9-10)	28	2	7	(7-14)	74	4	44	(40-49)	1,580
2009 June ⁽³⁾	26	2	2	(1-5)	11	0	10	(9-10)	24	2	5	(2-7)	61	3	40	(36-43)	1,583
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	29	3	3	(2-5)	12	1	10	(10-10)	27	2	7	(5-8)	69	2	45	(39-49)	1,495
2009 December	31	2	7	(4-10)	12	1	10	(10-11)	30	2	7	(6-13)	74	4	53	(47-57)	1,555
2010 March	37	3	8	(6-11)	13	1	11	(11-11)	31	2	7	(7-14)	81	4	50	(46-57)	1,569

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 the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 4a(2): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: Timeliness

England and Wales

	Estimated number of days from:																Sample size (Number of defendants)
	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)	
Summary motoring cases																	
2005	59	2	48	(46-51)	21	1	19	(18-20)	28	2	6	(3-7)	108	3	96	(93-99)	4,558
2006	55	2	41	(38-44)	21	1	16	(15-18)	25	2	5	(1-7)	100	3	86	(83-91)	3,707
2007	50	2	36	(33-39)	19	1	13	(12-14)	25	2	5	(0-7)	95	3	79	(76-83)	3,092
2008 ⁽³⁾	53	2	37	(33-40)	21	1	14	(14-16)	20	2	0	(0-0)	93	3	77	(74-82)	2,379
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	52	2	37	(34-40)	23	1	19	(18-20)	18	1	0	(0-0)	93	3	77	(73-81)	1,999
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	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	(34-51)	25	2	21	(18-22)	19	3	0	(0-0)	104	7	87	(75-105)	535
2009 June ⁽³⁾	46	5	29	(22-37)	20	2	15	(14-17)	19	3	0	(0-0)	85	7	67	(60-77)	448
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	49	4	35	(29-40)	23	2	20	(18-22)	18	3	0	(0-0)	89	6	72	(66-81)	539
2009 December	54	5	40	(35-48)	23	1	19	(18-21)	17	3	0	(0-0)	93	6	83	(77-90)	477
2010 March ⁽⁵⁾	69	15	49	(42-55)	24	2	21	(19-23)	27	5	0	(0-7)	121	16	107	(97-113)	455
All criminal cases																	
2005	44	1	18	(17-19)	11	0	7	(11-12)	44	1	21	(21-21)	98	1	71	(70-73)	34,374
2006	44	1	19	(18-20)	11	0	7	(11-12)	43	1	21	(21-21)	98	1	68	(67-70)	34,737
2007	43	1	18	(17-18)	10	0	7	(11-12)	39	1	19	(17-20)	91	1	63	(62-64)	34,542
2008 ⁽³⁾	40	1	15	(14-16)	11	0	8	(11-12)	30	1	14	(14-14)	81	1	54	(53-54)	28,557
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	39	1	13	(12-14)	12	0	9	(9-9)	29	1	11	(9-13)	80	1	54	(53-56)	25,592
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	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)	6,644
2009 June ⁽³⁾	36	2	9	(8-11)	12	0	9	(9-9)	27	1	9	(7-13)	75	3	49	(48-51)	6,374
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	37	2	12	(10-14)	13	0	10	(10-10)	29	1	8	(7-13)	79	2	55	(53-57)	6,144
2009 December	40	2	16	(14-18)	12	0	10	(10-10)	31	1	13	(9-14)	84	2	59	(57-61)	6,430
2010 March	42	2	15	(13-17)	13	0	10	(10-11)	34	1	14	(14-14)	89	2	63	(60-66)	6,361

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 the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

(5) This unusually long time of proceeding for offence to charge and offence to completion is due to a few charged summary motoring cases being processed by a few courthouses

TABLE 4b(1): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant				Sample size
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		(Number of defendants)
	Mean (number)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number)	Median (number)	Confidence interval ⁽²⁾ (number)	
Indictable cases					
2005	2.32	0.04	2	(2-2)	21,729
2006	2.32	0.03	2	(2-2)	22,637
2007	2.12	0.03	1	(1-1)	22,560
2008 ⁽³⁾	1.58	0.03	1	(1-1)	19,189
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.46	0.03	1	(1-1)	17,380
2007 March	2.31	0.07	2	(2-2)	5,779
2007 June	2.17	0.06	1	(1-2)	5,748
2007 September	2.07	0.06	1	(1-1)	5,550
2007 December	1.93	0.06	1	(1-1)	5,483
2008 March	1.71	0.06	1	(1-1)	5,256
2008 June ⁽³⁾	1.55	0.06	1	(1-1)	4,766
2008 September	1.53	0.05	1	(1-1)	4,495
2008 December	1.53	0.06	1	(1-1)	4,672
2009 March	1.44	0.05	1	(1-1)	4,529
2009 June ⁽³⁾	1.48	0.06	1	(1-1)	4,343
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	1.44	0.06	1	(1-1)	4,110
2009 December	1.49	0.06	1	(1-1)	4,398
2010 March	1.52	0.06	1	(1-1)	4,337
Summary non-motoring cases					
2005	2.00	0.05	1	(1-1)	8,087
2006	2.05	0.05	1	(1-1)	8,393
2007	1.90	0.05	1	(1-1)	8,890
2008 ⁽³⁾	1.40	0.04	1	(1-1)	6,989
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.22	0.04	1	(1-1)	6,213
2007 March	2.15	0.10	1	(1-2)	2,249
2007 June	1.96	0.09	1	(1-1)	2,473
2007 September	1.80	0.09	1	(1-1)	2,137
2007 December	1.68	0.09	1	(1-1)	2,031
2008 March	1.48	0.09	1	(1-1)	1,904
2008 June ⁽³⁾	1.38	0.09	1	(1-1)	1,685
2008 September	1.31	0.09	1	(1-1)	1,664
2008 December	1.40	0.09	1	(1-1)	1,736
2009 March	1.30	0.09	1	(1-1)	1,580
2009 June ⁽³⁾	1.11	0.08	1	(1-1)	1,583
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	1.24	0.09	1	(1-1)	1,495
2009 December	1.22	0.08	1	(1-1)	1,555
2010 March	1.24	0.08	1	(1-1)	1,569

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 the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 4b(2): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: Adjournments

England and Wales

	Adjournments per defendant				Sample size (Number of defendants)
	Estimated average number of adjournments		Estimated median number of adjournments		
	Mean (number)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (number)	Median (number)	Confidence interval ⁽²⁾ (number)	
Summary motoring cases					
2005	1.27	0.05	1	(1-1)	4,558
2006	1.21	0.06	1	(1-1)	3,707
2007	1.27	0.07	1	(1-1)	3,092
2008 ⁽³⁾	0.99	0.06	0	(0-1)	2,379
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.85	0.06	0	(0-0)	1,999
2007 March	1.38	0.14	1	(0-1)	840
2007 June	1.42	0.13	1	(1-1)	768
2007 September	1.21	0.13	1	(0-1)	803
2007 December	1.06	0.12	0	(0-1)	681
2008 March	0.95	0.11	0	(0-1)	629
2008 June ⁽³⁾	1.08	0.13	1	(0-1)	608
2008 September	0.92	0.12	0	(0-0)	585
2008 December	1.00	0.13	0	(0-1)	557
2009 March	0.95	0.13	0	(0-0)	535
2009 June ⁽³⁾	0.90	0.14	0	(0-0)	448
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	0.80	0.11	0	(0-0)	539
2009 December	0.77	0.10	0	(0-0)	477
2010 March	1.06	0.14	0	(0-1)	455
All criminal cases					
2005	2.10	0.03	1	(1-1)	34,374
2006	2.13	0.03	1	(1-1)	34,737
2007	1.99	0.03	1	(1-1)	34,542
2008 ⁽³⁾	1.49	0.02	1	(1-1)	28,557
2009 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.36	0.02	1	(1-1)	25,592
2007 March	2.18	0.05	1	(1-1)	8,868
2007 June	2.05	0.05	1	(1-1)	8,989
2007 September	1.92	0.05	1	(1-1)	8,490
2007 December	1.79	0.05	1	(1-1)	8,195
2008 March	1.59	0.05	1	(1-1)	7,789
2008 June ⁽³⁾	1.47	0.05	1	(1-1)	7,059
2008 September	1.42	0.04	1	(1-1)	6,744
2008 December	1.46	0.05	1	(1-1)	6,965
2009 March	1.37	0.04	1	(1-1)	6,644
2009 June ⁽³⁾	1.35	0.04	1	(1-1)	6,374
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	1.34	0.05	1	(1-1)	6,144
2009 December	1.37	0.05	1	(1-1)	6,430
2010 March	1.42	0.05	1	(1-1)	6,361

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 the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 4c(1): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: 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 (Number of defendants)	Estimated proportion not completed in one hearing		Estimated average number of days from:				Adjournments per defendant		Sample size (Number of defendants)
	(Per cent)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- per cent)	(Days)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- days)		(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)	
Indictable cases														
2005	28%	1%	44	2	5,999	72%	1%	66	1	121	2	3.20	0.04	15,730
2006	28%	1%	45	2	6,247	72%	1%	64	1	121	2	3.20	0.04	16,390
2007	30%	1%	46	2	6,792	70%	1%	59	1	115	2	3.04	0.04	15,768
2008 ⁽²⁾	37%	1%	44	2	7,092	63%	1%	49	1	105	2	2.51	0.04	12,097
2009 ^{(2),(3)}	39%	1%	46	2	6,805	61%	1%	51	1	106	2	2.41	0.04	10,575
2007 March	27%	1%	48	4	1,567	73%	1%	61	2	118	3	3.16	0.08	4,212
2007 June	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 ⁽²⁾	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	1,737	62%	1%	50	2	106	3	2.34	0.07	2,792
2009 June ⁽²⁾	39%	1%	46	6	1,699	61%	1%	49	2	100	4	2.43	0.07	2,644
2009 September ⁽³⁾	41%	2%	46	3	1,669	59%	2%	52	2	105	4	2.42	0.08	2,441
2009 December	39%	1%	44	2	1,700	61%	1%	54	2	113	4	2.44	0.08	2,698
2010 March	37%	1%	48	3	1,596	63%	1%	57	2	113	4	2.41	0.07	2,741
Summary non-motoring cases														
2005	33%	1%	43	3	2,643	67%	1%	62	2	110	3	2.97	0.06	5,444
2006	32%	1%	40	2	2,702	68%	1%	63	2	114	2	3.02	0.06	5,691
2007	34%	1%	40	2	3,030	66%	1%	56	2	106	3	2.89	0.06	5,860
2008 ⁽²⁾	41%	1%	36	2	2,896	59%	1%	49	2	96	3	2.38	0.06	4,093
2009 ^{(2),(3)}	45%	1%	38	2	2,767	55%	1%	49	2	94	3	2.20	0.06	3,446
2007 March	32%	2%	40	4	717	68%	2%	63	3	112	5	3.15	0.12	1,532
2007 June	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 ⁽²⁾	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	2.27	0.13	906
2009 June ⁽²⁾	47%	2%	35	3	738	53%	2%	45	3	84	5	2.09	0.11	845
2009 September ⁽³⁾	45%	3%	38	4	666	55%	3%	49	4	93	6	2.24	0.12	829
2009 December	44%	3%	40	4	689	56%	3%	54	3	101	5	2.20	0.11	866
2010 March	45%	2%	45	4	702	55%	2%	56	4	109	6	2.25	0.11	867

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) See the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(3) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 4c(2): Youth defendants in completed criminal cases, by offence type, 2005 to March 2010: 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 (Number of defendants)	Estimated proportion not completed in one hearing		Estimated average number of days from:				Adjournments per defendant		Sample size (Number of defendants)
	(Per cent)	Margin of error(1) (+/- per cent)	Offence to completion			(Per cent)	Margin of error(1) (+/- per cent)	First listing to completion		Offence to completion		Estimated average number of adjournments		
			(Days)	Margin of error(1) (+/- days)	(Days)			Margin of error(1) (+/- days)	(Days)	Margin of error(1) (+/- days)	(Number)	Margin of error(1) (+/- number)		
Summary motoring cases														
2005	47%	1%	86	4	2,131	53%	1%	52	3	128	4	2.38	0.08	2,427
2006	47%	2%	79	3	1,751	53%	2%	47	2	120	4	2.30	0.08	1,956
2007	48%	2%	70	3	1,479	52%	2%	49	3	117	5	2.44	0.09	1,613
2008 ⁽²⁾	52%	2%	77	4	1,232	48%	2%	41	3	112	5	2.05	0.09	1,147
2009 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	57%	2%	71	4	1,130	43%	2%	41	3	122	5	1.97	0.10	869
2007 March	47%	3%	73	6	394	53%	3%	50	5	125	8	2.59	0.19	446
2007 June	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 ⁽²⁾	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
2009 June ⁽²⁾	59%	5%	61	7	263	41%	5%	45	6	119	11	2.17	0.23	185
2009 September ⁽³⁾	57%	4%	67	6	305	43%	4%	41	5	118	9	1.85	0.17	234
2009 December	56%	5%	77	7	267	44%	5%	37	4	114	9	1.74	0.16	210
2010 March ⁽⁴⁾	51%	5%	86	9	231	49%	5%	55	8	157	31	2.16	0.21	224
All criminal cases														
2005	31%	0%	52	1	10,773	69%	0%	64	1	119	1	3.06	0.03	23,601
2006	31%	0%	49	1	10,700	69%	0%	62	1	119	1	3.08	0.03	24,037
2007	33%	0%	47	1	11,301	67%	0%	57	1	113	1	2.96	0.03	23,241
2008 ⁽²⁾	39%	1%	46	1	11,220	61%	1%	49	1	103	1	2.45	0.03	17,337
2009 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	42%	1%	47	1	10,702	58%	1%	50	1	104	1	2.33	0.03	14,890
2007 March	30%	1%	49	3	2,678	70%	1%	61	2	117	3	3.12	0.06	6,190
2007 June	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 ⁽²⁾	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	2,706	59%	1%	50	1	106	3	2.31	0.06	3,938
2009 June ⁽²⁾	42%	1%	45	4	2,700	58%	1%	48	2	98	3	2.34	0.06	3,674
2009 September ⁽³⁾	43%	1%	46	2	2,640	57%	1%	51	2	103	3	2.34	0.06	3,504
2009 December	41%	1%	46	2	2,656	59%	1%	53	2	110	3	2.34	0.06	3,774
2010 March	40%	1%	51	2	2,529	60%	1%	56	2	115	3	2.36	0.06	3,832

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) See the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys

(3) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

(4) This unusually long time of proceeding for offence to completion is due to a few charged summary motoring cases being processed by a few courthouses

TABLE 5a: Adult defendants in completed charged cases, excluding those committed or sent to the Crown Court for trial, March 2007 to March 2010

England and Wales

	Charge to completion				Hearings		Sample size
	Estimated average time from charge to completion (weeks)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- weeks)	Estimated proportion completed within 6 weeks (per cent)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- per cent)	Estimated average number of hearings per defendant	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number of hearings)	Number of defendants
2007 March	8.8	0.3	60%	1%	3.02	0.05	8,603
2007 June ⁽²⁾	8.3	0.3	62%	1%	2.93	0.05	8,537
2007 September	8.3	0.3	62%	1%	2.90	0.05	9,096
2007 December	7.9	0.3	64%	1%	2.67	0.05	8,313
2008 March	7.7	0.3	65%	1%	2.51	0.05	8,654
2008 June ⁽²⁾	6.6	0.2	69%	1%	2.32	0.04	8,712
2008 September	6.9	0.3	67%	1%	2.36	0.04	8,642
2008 December	6.8	0.3	66%	1%	2.32	0.04	8,241
2009 March	6.9	0.3	66%	1%	2.31	0.04	9,253
2009 June ⁽²⁾	6.8	0.2	66%	1%	2.28	0.04	9,016
2009 September ⁽³⁾	7.1	0.4	67%	1%	2.26	0.04	8,672
2009 December	6.8	0.3	68%	1%	2.20	0.04	8,382
2010 March	7.0	0.3	67%	1%	2.27	0.04	8,778

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

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

(3) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 5b: Adult defendants in completed charged cases, excluding those committed or sent to the Crown Court for trial, by LCJB, March 2010

England and Wales							
Area name	Charge to completion				Hearings		Sample size Number of defendants
	Estimated average time from charge to completion in weeks	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- weeks)	Estimated proportion completed within 6 weeks (per cent)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- per cent)	Estimated average number of hearings per defendant	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number of hearings)	
Avon and Somerset	5.0	0.6	79%	5%	1.97	0.19	240
Bedfordshire	9.0	3.0	62%	13%	2.64	0.53	58
Cambridgeshire	7.4	3.8	73%	8%	1.89	0.21	133
Cheshire	6.2	1.0	68%	8%	1.84	0.20	155
Cleveland	4.4	1.0	77%	7%	2.09	0.26	146
Cumbria	7.0	1.9	69%	9%	2.04	0.28	106
Derbyshire	6.3	1.0	59%	8%	2.58	0.31	144
Devon and Cornwall	5.4	0.9	72%	7%	1.95	0.23	188
Dorset	9.9	2.5	56%	12%	2.96	0.64	78
Durham	5.9	1.6	71%	12%	2.73	0.49	62
Dyfed Powys	6.5	1.8	72%	11%	1.88	0.30	75
Essex	5.9	1.3	73%	6%	1.76	0.15	237
Gloucestershire	7.5	1.7	67%	11%	2.23	0.44	83
Greater Manchester	6.4	2.4	73%	4%	2.08	0.15	441
Gwent	5.9	1.2	65%	11%	2.26	0.38	82
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	8.4	1.4	65%	5%	2.16	0.17	352
Hertfordshire	7.8	1.6	62%	9%	2.40	0.32	136
Humberside	6.8	1.5	66%	8%	2.35	0.31	144
Kent	6.7	1.1	69%	7%	2.04	0.22	194
Lancashire	7.0	1.0	63%	5%	2.38	0.23	355
Leicestershire	5.2	1.6	76%	10%	2.12	0.32	86
Lincolnshire	8.9	2.5	58%	10%	2.34	0.33	114
London	7.3	0.6	67%	3%	2.27	0.09	1,386
Merseyside	7.1	1.1	66%	5%	2.18	0.19	351
Norfolk	5.7	1.1	71%	8%	2.84	0.79	122
North Wales	5.4	1.3	70%	9%	2.23	0.40	114
North Yorkshire	6.8	1.5	67%	9%	2.32	0.34	129
Northamptonshire	10.5	3.5	42%	11%	3.19	0.51	93
Northumbria	6.5	2.4	72%	5%	2.25	0.21	315
Nottinghamshire	6.4	1.2	66%	8%	2.64	0.31	154
South Wales	7.0	1.9	69%	6%	2.38	0.27	237
South Yorkshire	4.9	0.8	70%	6%	2.11	0.19	230
Staffordshire	5.7	1.0	66%	9%	2.48	0.34	128
Suffolk	4.1	1.0	74%	10%	1.82	0.27	89
Surrey	6.8	2.2	75%	9%	2.11	0.43	100
Sussex	11.9	4.4	59%	7%	2.50	0.26	187
Thames Valley	10.9	1.5	56%	6%	2.62	0.21	325
Warwickshire	3.2	1.2	88%	8%	1.64	0.37	69
West Mercia	6.7	1.4	69%	8%	2.36	0.32	151
West Midlands	4.8	0.6	69%	4%	2.21	0.13	508
West Yorkshire	10.0	1.7	59%	5%	2.76	0.24	402
Wiltshire	11.2	3.6	59%	11%	2.38	0.46	79
England and Wales	7.0	0.3	67%	1%	2.27	0.04	8,778

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.

TABLE 6a: Youth defendants in completed charged cases, excluding those committed or sent to the Crown Court for trial, March 2007 to March 2010

England and Wales

	Charge to completion				Hearings		Sample size
	Estimated average time from charge to completion in weeks	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- weeks)	Estimated proportion completed within 6 weeks (per cent)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- per cent)	Estimated average number of hearings per defendant	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number of hearings)	Number of defendants
2007 March	7.4	0.2	61%	1%	3.25	0.06	7,778
2007 June	6.8	0.2	64%	1%	3.10	0.05	7,855
2007 September	6.8	0.2	65%	1%	2.98	0.05	7,447
2007 December	6.3	0.2	67%	1%	2.85	0.05	7,123
2008 March	5.9	0.2	70%	1%	2.61	0.05	6,783
2008 June ^(2,3)	5.3	0.2	72%	1%	2.49	0.05	6,182
2008 September	5.1	0.2	72%	1%	2.43	0.05	5,918
2008 December	5.7	0.2	69%	1%	2.48	0.05	6,152
2009 March	5.6	0.2	70%	1%	2.38	0.05	5,767
2009 June ⁽²⁾	5.4	0.2	70%	1%	2.36	0.05	5,563
2009 September ⁽⁴⁾	5.9	0.2	68%	1%	2.38	0.05	5,282
2009 December	6.1	0.2	67%	1%	2.40	0.05	5,566
2010 March	6.7	0.2	65%	1%	2.48	0.05	5,437

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 the 'Notes' section for details of changes in survey methodology introduced with the June 2008 and June 2009 surveys.
- (3) 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.
- (4) September 2009 figures have been amended to include late data from Bridgwater and Taunton courts

TABLE 6b: Youth defendants in completed charged cases, excluding those committed or sent to the Crown Court for trial, by LCJB area, March 2010

England and Wales							
Area name	Charge to completion				Hearings		Sample size Number of defendants
	Estimated average time from charge to completion in weeks	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- weeks)	proportion completed within 6 weeks (per cent)	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- per cent)	Estimated average number of hearings per defendant	Margin of error ⁽¹⁾ (+/- number of hearings)	
Avon and Somerset	6.1	0.8	68%	8%	2.44	0.31	131
Bedfordshire	7.8	2.3	63%	16%	2.47	0.45	43
Cambridgeshire	7.2	1.5	57%	13%	2.24	0.36	67
Cheshire	7.0	1.8	71%	12%	1.60	0.26	62
Cleveland	4.5	1.1	75%	10%	2.14	0.30	77
Cumbria	7.8	2.6	60%	16%	2.72	0.67	43
Derbyshire	6.2	1.1	63%	9%	2.63	0.34	120
Devon and Cornwall	8.5	2.2	64%	12%	2.46	0.38	72
Dorset	5.9	1.9	71%	17%	2.00	0.49	34
Durham	7.4	2.7	68%	11%	2.69	0.77	72
Dyfed Powys	6.1	1.5	73%	12%	1.71	0.25	63
Essex	5.3	1.0	78%	6%	1.85	0.19	188
Gloucestershire	5.1	1.6	81%	15%	1.69	0.42	32
Greater Manchester	6.8	0.9	67%	5%	2.72	0.24	316
Gwent	3.7	0.9	79%	13%	1.77	0.34	48
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	6.2	1.0	67%	6%	2.03	0.17	235
Hertfordshire	6.8	1.3	68%	9%	2.31	0.31	104
Humberside	5.9	1.4	72%	9%	2.49	0.36	98
Kent	5.8	1.1	70%	9%	2.24	0.27	123
Lancashire	5.5	0.9	69%	7%	2.36	0.21	205
Leicestershire	6.9	1.5	58%	13%	2.69	0.48	65
Lincolnshire	6.8	1.8	66%	14%	2.00	0.32	50
London	7.8	0.6	59%	3%	2.73	0.12	950
Merseyside	6.8	0.9	62%	7%	2.56	0.24	217
Norfolk	7.1	1.9	67%	12%	2.77	0.54	66
North Wales	6.5	2.3	65%	18%	2.48	0.64	31
North Yorkshire	6.6	1.9	67%	13%	2.18	0.37	60
Northamptonshire	9.4	2.4	43%	15%	3.15	0.68	47
Northumbria	5.4	0.8	70%	6%	2.49	0.27	216
Nottinghamshire	6.3	1.0	62%	9%	2.72	0.32	123
South Wales	4.5	0.6	76%	8%	2.33	0.22	135
South Yorkshire	4.6	0.9	74%	8%	2.51	0.36	136
Staffordshire	6.2	1.2	66%	11%	2.57	0.36	83
Suffolk	4.9	2.0	81%	12%	2.27	0.59	48
Surrey	8.6	1.9	50%	14%	2.70	0.41	54
Sussex	7.7	2.4	66%	8%	2.29	0.27	132
Thames Valley	10.0	1.4	51%	8%	2.99	0.47	171
Warwickshire ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
West Mercia	7.1	1.9	65%	10%	2.61	0.40	98
West Midlands	6.0	0.7	63%	6%	2.47	0.19	283
West Yorkshire	7.3	0.9	60%	6%	2.56	0.22	265
Wiltshire	7.7	1.8	52%	14%	2.46	0.46	56
England and Wales	6.7	0.2	65%	1%	2.48	0.05	5,437

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) Results for areas that have extremely small sample sizes, i.e. less than 30 defendants, have been excluded from the table.

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. 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. For the March 2010 survey adult data were collected during the week from 1 to 7 March 2010. Youth data were collected over the four-week period from 8 February to 7 March 2010.

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

4. 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.

5. **Changes to the data collection of TIS data:** 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 was also possible to collect youth data from the four-week sample via OPT, and from June 2009 all youth data has been collected this way. 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.

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 adult 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 can affect the results. New guidance was issued to address any under-reporting, and this appears to have partially resolved the inconsistency. However, comparisons to previous surveys may be affected by this issue. Further investigation of the effect of varying proportions of indictable/ triable-either-way 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 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. A significant difference between proportions is tested for using Fisher's exact test. For all of these a 95% significance level 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 were established for adult charged criminal cases, excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial. The ambition was for the average time from charge to completion to be 6 weeks or less, and for the average number of hearings for a case to be completed in the magistrates' court to be 2.25 or less. 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.

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 and any 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 due to data validation at point of input.

12. Records where the defendant was charged, or information was 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 have led to small discontinuities in the data series. These are signified by vertical lines 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 was also possible to collect youth data from the four-week sample via OPT (although the pre-existing method remained available).

June 2009

Since June 2009, all youth data from the four-week sample has been collected via OPT.

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

15. **Revisions:** Once published TIS data are not usually subject to revision. Revisions may occur if data are received late from a court, or if an error is identified.

16. Late data for September 2009 was received from Taunton and Bridgwater. Figures in this bulletin have been revised to include the late-received data.

17. 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 was used as a classification in the Mystic system, previously used to collect some youth data. 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.

Proportion of clerkships/ courthouses making returns and sample sizes, March 2005 to March 2010

Survey week	Youth data: proportion of clerkships/ courthouses making returns (%) ⁽³⁾	Adult data: proportion of clerkships/ courthouses making returns (%) ⁽²⁾	Number of defendants (sample size) ⁽¹⁾		
			Indictable/ triable-either- way cases	Summary non- motoring cases	Summary motoring cases
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
March 2010	100%	100%	8,206	7,629	10,748

Notes:

(1) Sample sizes are from the one-week sample only. Table 4a shows youth defendant sample sizes in the four-week survey.

(2) From June 2007 all adult defendant data has been collected through the OPT data collection system. One consequence of this is that, from then, 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 at both courthouse and clerkship level. Since June 2009 all youth data has been collected via OPT at courthouse level.

(4) Nil returns are included in the figures for proportion of courthouses making returns.

(5) This figure could not be determined as it was not clear how many clerkships actively submitted data for the Time Intervals Survey at that time.

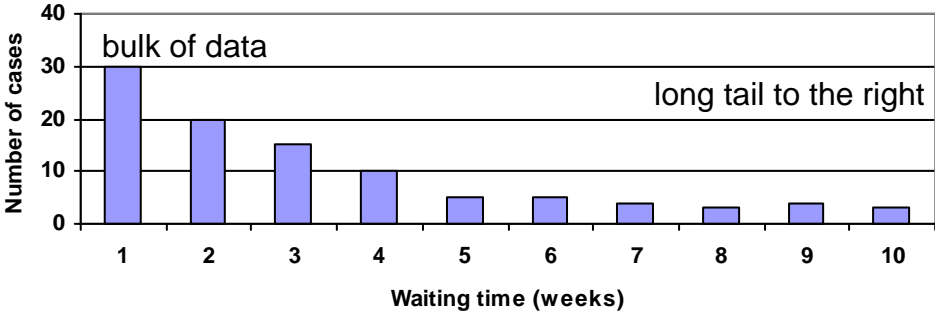
Technical annex – medians

Results from TIS have always 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 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.



The offence to completion time 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 A1 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.

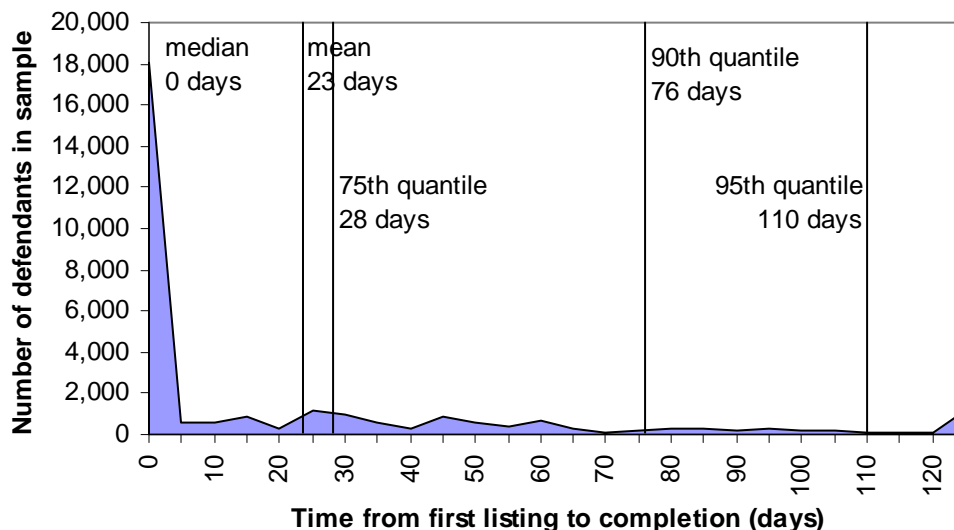
Due to the long tail in a skewed distribution, the mean, which is very sensitive to extreme values, is not representative of the bulk of the data points. The mean is still a legitimate way of presenting TIS results; however giving the median in addition provides a more representative picture of the “typical” 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 above 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.

Figure A1 shows a representative chart of the time from first listing to completion. It can be seen that the average (mean) time from first listing to completion for this sample is 23 days (+/- 1 day). However, the shape of the graph tells a very different picture.

Figure A1: Timings from first listing to completion for a sample of defendants, covering all offence types



The median is actually 0 days - so, at least 50% of all defendants in the sample had a period from first listing to completion of 0 days (i.e. only 1 hearing); in fact, in this example, 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 A1 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 A1 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 contains very extreme values which skew the mean since all data values are taken into account when calculating the mean.

4. Comparing mean and medians

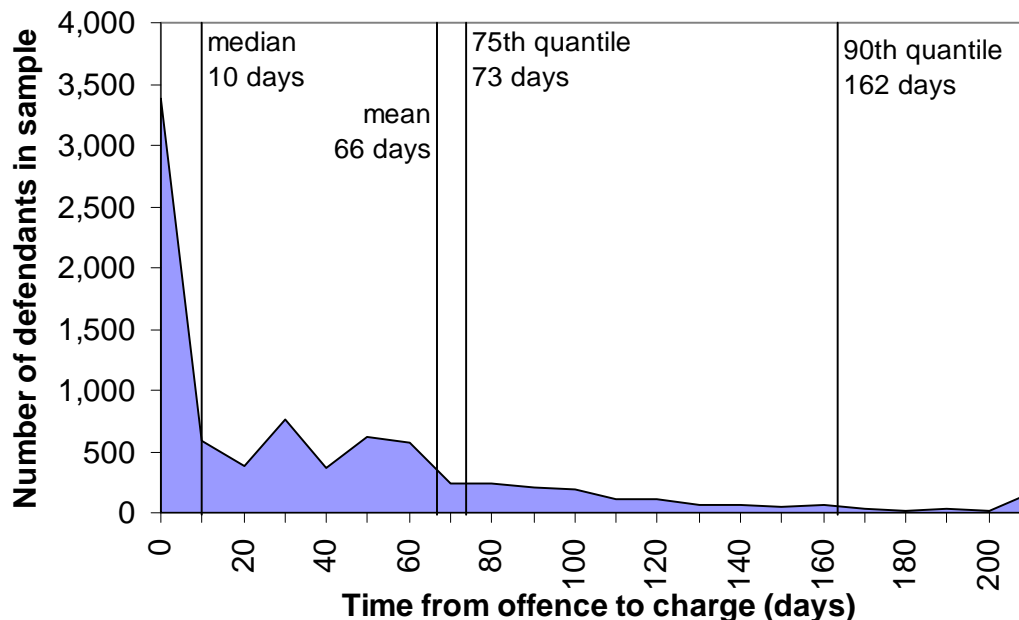
Table 1a shows the means and the medians with their accompanying confidence intervals¹ for defendants in completed criminal cases in the magistrates' courts by stage of proceedings.

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 69 days in March 2010 compared to the median of 9 days). 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 A2 shows a representative frequency distribution for the time from offence to charge for indictable/ triable-either-way cases. 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 A2: Timings from offence to charge for a sample of defendants in indictable/ triable-either-way cases



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 A1.

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 are not sufficiently significant to skew the average. Figures for these summary cases show that 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. Following consultation, in addition to presenting the means (which is the way TIS has routinely been analysed), medians are now presented in the TIS bulletin. This ensures 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.

Glossary of terms

Magistrates' court: This is the first tier of court in England and Wales. Virtually all criminal court cases start here. Less serious offences are handled entirely in magistrates' courts, with over 90 per cent of all cases being dealt with in this way. The more serious offences are passed on to the Crown Court, either for sentencing after the defendant has been found guilty in the magistrates' court, or for trial. If the case is dealt with in the magistrates' court and the defendant is found guilty, the magistrates can impose a sentence, generally of up to 6 months' imprisonment, or a fine, generally of up to £5,000. In the magistrates' courts cases are heard either by two or three lay magistrates or by one district judge. There are approximately 310 magistrates' courts in England and Wales.

Magistrate (Justice of the Peace): lay magistrates are local people who volunteer their services. They do not require formal legal qualifications, but undertake a training programme, including court and prison visits, to develop the necessary skills. They are given legal and procedural advice by qualified clerks. There are approximately 30,000 magistrates throughout England and Wales.

District judge: a district judge is a legally qualified, paid, full-time professional. They are usually based in the larger cities and hear the more complex or sensitive cases. There are approximately 130 district judges and 170 deputy district judges in England and Wales.

Offence type: Criminal offences are divided into 3 types:

- **Summary offences:** these are less serious cases, such as motoring offences, minor assaults, and criminal damage where less than £5000 worth of damage is caused. The defendant is not usually entitled to trial by jury, so these cases are disposed of in the magistrates' courts. In TIS Summary offences are subdivided into Summary Motoring and Summary Non-Motoring cases.
- **Triable-either-way offences:** these are more serious than summary offences, and can be dealt with either by magistrates or before a judge and jury at the Crown Court. Such offences include theft and handling stolen goods. A defendant can invoke his/her right to trial in the Crown Court. Similarly, the magistrates can decide that a case is sufficiently serious that it should be dealt with in the Crown Court where tougher sentences can be imposed if the defendant is found guilty.
- **Indictable-only offences:** these are the most serious offences, such as murder and rape, and must be heard at a Crown Court. For these cases, the involvement of the magistrates' court is generally brief. A decision is made on whether to grant bail, and other legal issues such as reporting restrictions are considered. The case is then passed to the Crown Court.

Youth: A youth defendant is a defendant aged 10 to 17. A DYO (Deter Young Offender) is a youth assessed as posing the highest risk of causing serious harm to others and likelihood of re-offending. Previously, youth defendants who have been sentenced on three or more separate occasions for one or more recordable offence and within three years were referred to as a Persistent Young Offender (PYO); this classification is no longer used.

Completed cases: TIS only reports on completed cases. These are cases where a final decision has been reached.

Hearing: for the purposes of TIS, the terms 'hearing' and 'listing' are synonymous, and refer to any occasion when the case was considered by the court, whether or not the defendant was present.

Adjournment: for the purposes of TIS, this refers to any time the case was considered by the court after the first hearing. It is therefore one less than the number of hearings for a case.

Initiation type: there are two ways by which a criminal proceeding may be initiated:

- **Charge:** the individual is arrested and formally accused of a crime at a police station.
- **Summons:** an individual receives a written summons advising that an action has been begun against him/her, and that s/he is required either to appear in person, or to respond in writing, to the court regarding the alleged offence.

Proceeding type: this refers to the initial plea made or the type of committal:

- **Guilty Plea:** the defendant pleads guilty
- **Not Guilty:** the defendant pleads not guilty
- **No Plea:** the defendant is not present, and a summary trial takes place
- **Committal:** the case is sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial
- **Other proceeding type:** this includes cases that are withdrawn or where the charge is discontinued.

Stage of proceeding: TIS presents the timeliness of cases using four key dates:

- the date the offence is committed
- the date the defendant is first charged at a police station (for charged cases) or the date information is laid (for summonsed cases).
- the date of the first hearing (listing) of the case in court, whether or not the defendant is present.
- the date the case is completed and a final decision is reached.

CJSSS: the CJSSS (Criminal Justice: Simple, Speedy, Summary) initiative was introduced in 2007/2008 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of magistrates' courts. It established performance measures for adult charged criminal cases, excluding those sent or committed to the Crown Court for trial. For adult cases, CJSSS was rolled out across England and Wales between August 2007 and April 2008. The rollout for youth cases followed, and was completed in March 2009.

Areas: There are two main area breakdowns used to present court data:

- **LCJB area:** there are 42 Local Criminal Justice Boards in England and Wales.
- **HMCS area:** On 1 April 2007 HM Courts Service's administrative areas were restructured into 25 areas. One of these, London (Civil and Family) covers only non-criminal caseload so does not appear in this bulletin.

Further Information

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Iain Bell
Justice Statistics Analytical Services
Ministry of Justice
7th floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

Tel: 020 3334 3737
email: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

For further copies of this bulletin, contact Jenny Spowart at the following address:

Jenny Spowart
Business Information Division
Her Majesty's Court Service
3.34, 3rd Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

Tel: 020 3334 6896
email: jenny.spowart@hmcourts-service.gsi.gov.uk

Press enquiries should be addressed to:

Press Office
Ministry of Justice
10th Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

Tel: 020 3334 3536
email: pressofficenewsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk

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