

Analytical Services Group

Magistrates' Court Bulletin

January to March 2019

Research and Statistical Bulletin

Quarterly provisional figures

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This bulletin is available on the Internet at:

https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/nicts-magistratescourt-bulletin

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- ➤ This bulletin provides information on throughput at Magistrates' Courts in Northern Ireland during the period January to March 2019 and commentary on trends observed for this quarter in each year from 2007. On 31st October 2016, a single County Court Division called 'The County Court of Northern Ireland' replaced the seven existing County Court Divisions. As a consequence of this change, data are disaggregated solely by Court Office (Processing Office). During the period January to March 2019:
- There were 1,020 Magistrates' court sitting days, which was a decrease of 1% from 1,031 in the same period the previous year.
- ➤ 10,108 adult criminal defendants were received in court and 9,787 adult defendants were disposed of. This represents an increase of 2% (from 9,931) and an increase of 1% (from 9,671) respectively, compared to the same period the previous year. This continues the trend of an increasing number of adult defendants received since the lowest number of defendants was received in in this quarter in 2016 and the third lowest number of adult defendants disposed during the January to March quarter since the time series began in 2007.
- The average waiting time in the adult criminal court from first hearing to disposal was 6 weeks, the same as the corresponding period last year.
- ➤ 307 defendants were entered in the youth court and 271 youth defendants were disposed of. These represent decreases of 15% (from 363) and of 16% (from 324) respectively, compared to the same period the previous year. This is the lowest number of youth defendants received and the lowest number of youth defendants disposed of during the January to March quarter since the time series began in 2007.
- The average waiting time in the youth criminal court from first hearing to disposal was 14 weeks, compared to 12 weeks in the corresponding period last year.
- ➤ 1,005 civil and family applications were received and 916 civil applications were disposed of. These both represent decreases of 15% (from 1,181 and from 1,084 respectively), compared to the same period the previous year.
- The average waiting time for a case to progress through the civil and family court from date of receipt to disposal was 14 weeks, compared to 9 weeks in the corresponding period last year.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Magistrates' court (other than a youth court or family proceedings court) is presided over by a district judge (Magistrates' court) sitting alone. The present complement of district judges (Magistrates' court) is twenty-one. The Magistrates' court hears and determines less serious criminal cases, cases involving youth and some civil and domestic cases including family proceedings.

The vast majority of all criminal offences dealt with in Northern Ireland are tried summarily in a Magistrates' court. A significant number of these offences are offences against Road Traffic Orders, such as the Road Traffic (NI) Order 1995 and the Road Traffic Offenders (NI) Order 1996, sometimes described as the 'Penalty Points Order'.

Magistrates' courts also deal with offences where the defendant can choose trial by jury but decides to have their case heard in the Magistrates' court. If the defendant chooses trial by jury, the case will be passed on to the Crown Court. It is estimated that where the defendant has a choice between summary trial and trial on indictment, approximately three out of four cases are dealt with summarily. This is mainly because this mode of trial is much quicker and the sentencing powers of a District Judge (Magistrates' court) are more restricted than those of a Crown Court Judge - the most serious punishment which a District Judge (Magistrates' court) can impose is 12 months in prison, unless consecutive terms of imprisonment are imposed for more than one offence, when the limit is extended to 18 months.

The youth court deals with young people who have committed criminal offences, and who are aged between 10 and under 18. The youth court is part of the Magistrates' court and cases are generally heard before a panel of three persons, a salaried District Judge (Magistrates' court) and two specially-trained fee-paid lay magistrates. Although the youth court can deal with the full range of criminal offences (save for murder), if a young person is charged with a very serious offence, which in the case of an adult is punishable with 14 years' imprisonment or more, the youth court can commit them for trial at the Crown Court.

In addition to hearing criminal proceedings the youth court also hears proceedings relating to the care, protection and control of juveniles.

Magistrates' courts can deal with a limited number of civil cases as follows:-

- some civil debts, for example, arrears of income tax, national insurance contributions, VAT arrears, rates
- licences, for example, granting, renewing or taking away licences for pubs and clubs
- some matrimonial problems, for example, maintenance and removing a spouse from the matrimonial home
- welfare of children, for example, local authority care or supervision orders, adoption proceedings and residence orders (known as the Family Proceedings Court).

Data relating to business at the Family Proceedings Court is published on a quarterly basis in the NICTS Children's Order Bulletin¹.

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¹ Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service, 2018. *NICTS Childrens' Order Bulletin*. Available at: https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/nicts-childrens-order-bulletin.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Data sources

Information contained in all tables is sourced from data that are input onto the Integrated Court Operations System (ICOS). This system was implemented across the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) over a two-year period from 2005 to 2007. While ICOS was introduced in the Magistrates' Court during 2006, data derived from ICOS has been used as the source for official government statistics since 2007, when the implementation of ICOS across all court tiers was completed. ICOS is a live operating system used in each court tier to process every part of court business, from receipt of payments through to the production of final orders made. The data are input into this system on a daily basis by court clerks, and this information is checked and confirmed by another member of staff to ensure the data entries are correct.

2.2 Methodology for generating data

Analytical Service Group (ASG) Statisticians based within the NICTS take a download of Magistrates' court information from ICOS on a monthly basis. The information is downloaded using a package called SharePoint, which extracts all the relevant data from ICOS into text files that are refreshed with up-to-date information each weekend. The text files are downloaded onto a secure internal facility that only specified statistical personnel have access to. The data contained in the files are identified only by numbers and names and addresses are not held. These statistical files are not transmitted outside the NICTS statistical team. ASG statisticians based in the NICTS import these data into the Statistics Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). SPSS is then used to perform extensive data validations to identify potential errors in the data and to ensure the data are reliable and robust.

2.3 Baseline and Time period

Data contained within this bulletin relates to the current calendar year 2019. The time series for this information dates back to 2007, however, within this publication, comparisons of trends are viewed over a 10-year period.

2.4 Frequency of Publication

This bulletin is published on a quarterly basis. The next bulletin will cover the second quarter of 2019 and will be published on 9th August 2019.

2.5 Data quality and validation

ASG statisticians based in the NICTS have invested significant time and effort creating an extensive computer programme within SPSS to validate the information downloaded from ICOS. The programme includes over 100 checks against downloaded court data to: (i) check consistency over time and between variables; (ii) assess reliability of data using logic checks; (iii) check that variables fall within accepted ranges; and (iv) check with the ICOS Support Team in the event of any major discrepancies that have occurred since the last download. The validation program produces user friendly tables highlighting the potential problems which are circulated to each Magistrates' court venue as a validation report.

There are Case Progression Officers who are responsible for: monitoring accuracy levels on ICOS, by carrying out sample checks on data entry and court resulting; ensuring all validations on ICOS and manual statistics returns are completed in a timely manner; providing advice and identifying training needs; monitoring the confirmation of ICOS criminal court resulting, including the inputting of adjournment codes; and promoting awareness of the impact error can have, its wide ranging consequences and the negative impact on the reliability of management information.

The Case Progression Officers are given a two-week period from the date the validation report issues to have all records amended on ICOS. This ensures that the corrections are updated before the next download of files. After the files have been refreshed each weekend, all the data are then downloaded again, with the new download reflecting amendments made as a result of the validation reports. If any errors have not been corrected, they will continue to appear in the validation reports until the necessary amendments are made on ICOS.

The NICTS statistics team then ensure that all validations relating to the reporting period are amended prior to publication. Once these amendments have been checked, SPSS syntax programming is then used to generate the tables in the publication.

Data contained in this bulletin are currently provisional and will undergo further validation before being published in their final form in the 2018 edition of Judicial statistics (due to be published on 28th June 2019).

2.6 Counting rules

Receipts are counted from the date a served summons or a charge sheet is received by the Magistrates' Court office. Disposals are counted from the result date that a final order was made against the case changing the case status to 'dealt with'.

2.7 Interpreting trends

Changes to practice within the judicial system in general, and the Magistrates' Court in particular, may impact upon business volumes presented in this bulletin. One example would be the introduction of Penalty Notices for Disorder on 6th June 2012. These were new diversionary disposals aimed at dealing with minor offences as a direct alternative to a prosecution before the court. The impact of this change means that offences previously dealt with by the Magistrates' Court are no longer received in court, but are rather dealt with out of court, contributing to the decrease in Magistrates' Court business over this period. For further advice on differences in data between years, please contact the statistician responsible for this bulletin.

2.8 Revisions

Any revision to data will be applied in light of the ASG (NICTS) Statistical Note 'Policy Statement on Revisions' which may be found on the NICTS Statistics and Research Publications section of the DoJ website. Incorrect figures or changes to this publication will be published on the web in a formal Statistical Notice³.

² Department of Justice, 2013. *Statistics and Research: Policy statement on Revisions*. [pdf] DoJ. Available at: https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/statistics-and-research-policy-statement-revisions

³ Department of Justice,2017. *Policy Papers* [online] Available at: https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/type/policypapers

3. FINDINGS

3.1 Magistrates' court sitting days

During January to March 2019 there were 953 scheduled Magistrates' sitting days, 21 additional Magistrates' sitting days and 46 special Magistrates' sitting days. These were all decreases of 1% (from 961, 23 and 47 respectively), compared to the same period the previous year.

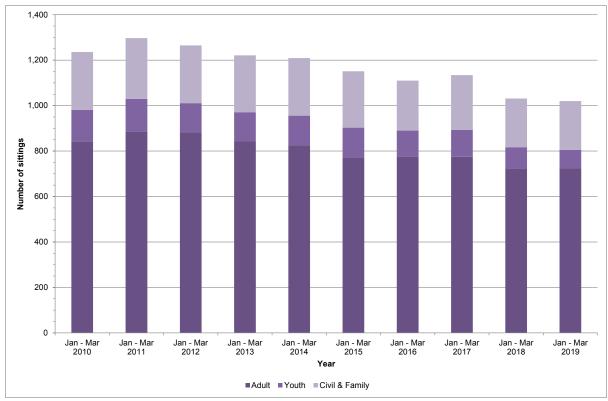
The composition of Magistrates' sitting days for January to March 2019 is outlined in the table below:

	Scheduled	Additional	Special	Total
Adult Criminal	663	14	46	723
Youth Criminal	78	4	0	82
Civil & Family	212	3	0	215
Total	953	21	46	1,020

Within these 1,020 sitting days, 71% were adult criminal days, 8% were youth criminal days and 21% were civil and family days.

The number of sitting days across each Magistrates' business type has been decreasing in the January to March quarter over since 2011, with the exception of the January to March quarter in 2017 (Figure 1).





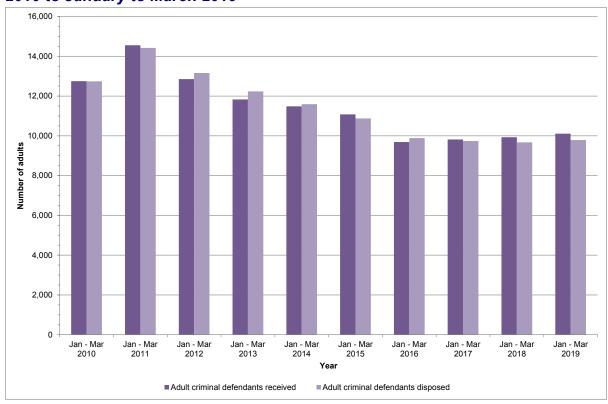
3.2 Adult criminal Magistrates' court

During January to March 2019, 10,108 adult criminal defendants were received in court and 9,787 adult defendants were disposed of. These represent increases of 2% (from 9,931) and 1% (from 9,671) respectively, compared to the same period the previous year.

The majority (78.3%) of prosecutions disposed of in the adult court were brought by PSNI/ PPS (77.3% in the same period in 2018).

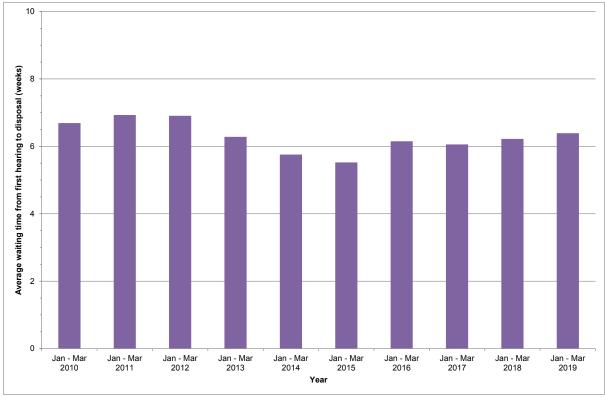
The volume of adult criminal defendants received decreased between 2011 and 2016, however, over the last four years there have been small increases in the number of cases received in the January to March quarter. The volume of adult criminal defendants disposed decreased from 2011 to 2018 and, whilst there has been a small increase in the number of cases disposed of in the current quarter, disposals are at their third lowest level since the time series began in 2007 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Adult criminal defendants received and disposed: January to March 2010 to January to March 2019



The average waiting time in the adult criminal court from first hearing to disposal has remained fairly stable in the January to March quarter over the past number of years (Figure 3). It was approximately 6 weeks during January to March 2019, similar to the corresponding period in the previous year.

Figure 3: Average waiting times in weeks in adult Magistrates' courts (First hearing to disposal): January to March 2010 to January to March 2019



3.3 Youth criminal Magistrates' court

During January to March 2019, 307 new defendants were entered in the youth court and 271 youth defendants were disposed of. These represent decreases of 15% (from 363) and 16% (from 324) respectively, compared to the same period the previous year.

Almost all (99.6%) of the prosecutions disposed of in the youth court were brought by PSNI/ PPS, compared to 99.4% of the disposals in the same period in 2018.

With the exceptions of disposals in 2014, and receipts and disposals in 2017, the volume of both youth criminal defendants received and disposed has been generally decreasing in the quarter January to March over the last number of years, with the number received and disposed at their lowest levels since the beginning of the time series in 2007 (Figure 4).

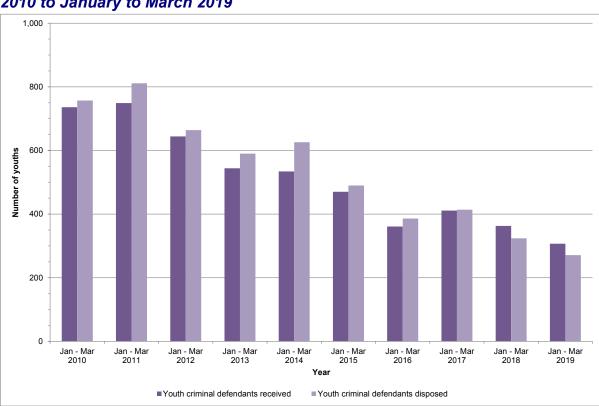


Figure 4: Youth criminal defendants received and disposed: January to March 2010 to January to March 2019

The average waiting time in the youth court from first hearing to disposal was 14 weeks (12 weeks for the same period in 2018).

3.4 Civil and Family Magistrates' court

During January to March 2019, 1,005 new civil and family applications were received and 916 civil and family applications were disposed of. These both represent decreases of 15% (from 1,181 and from 1,084 respectively), compared to the same period the previous year.

The volume of both civil and family applications received and disposed has shown a decreasing trend during the quarter January to March since 2017, with receipts and disposals reaching their lowest levels in January to March 2019 (Figure 5).

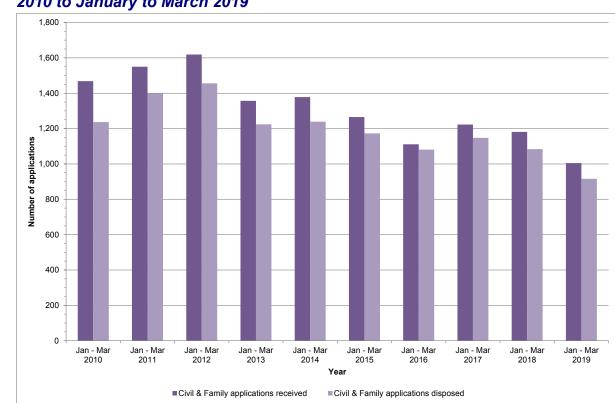


Figure 5: Civil & family applications received and disposed: January to March 2010 to January to March 2019

The average length of time for a case to progress through the civil court was 14 weeks from date of receipt to disposal (9 weeks for the same period in 2018).

APPENDIX 1 - TABLES

Table 1.1 Scheduled court sitting days & average court sitting times in the Magistrates' courts by venue⁴

	Adult crir	ninal day	Youth cri	minal day	Civil and F	amily day
	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time
Antrim	16	05:25:37	3	03:38:20	4	03:22:30
Ballymena	23	05:01:05	3	04:55:00	10	03:16:00
Laganside	192	03:08:48	27	03:12:35	62	03:23:42
Armagh	18	04:03:03	0	-	0	-
Banbridge@Newry	14	03:44:17	0	-	1	00:30:00
Limavady	13	02:48:32	0	-	0	-
Lisburn	38	04:04:39	4	02:51:15	18	03:01:13
Magherafelt	10	04:42:18	0	-	2	00:45:00
Dungannon	34	04:01:19	5	04:04:00	7	04:56:25
Royal Courts Of Justice	1	00:20:00	0	-	0	-
Downpatrick	24	03:43:07	0	-	0	-
Craigavon	31	04:57:30	4	03:23:45	13	03:03:50
Strabane	26	02:39:30	3	03:28:20	0	-
Omagh	20	03:25:39	3	00:49:20	9	01:43:53
Enniskillen	24	04:40:50	6	04:25:00	1	02:00:00
Coleraine	35	04:12:17	4	02:27:15	7	04:40:42
Londonderry	61	03:48:29	4	03:16:00	26	03:30:34
Newtownards	52	03:16:55	9	02:16:40	35	03:44:00
Newry	31	03:04:21	3	02:56:40	17	03:26:28
Total	663	03:41:19	78	03:11:44	212	03:23:15

⁴ A court sitting day is counted as any day where the judiciary sit in court. It does not include time in chambers or days where the judiciary are sitting in chambers. Days are classified on the basis of, in the first instance, the earliest scheduled sitting. Where the start time for 2 or more sittings is the same, the days are classified on the majority of business undertaken.

Table 1.2 Additional court sitting days & average court sitting times in the Magistrates' courts by venue⁴

	Adult crir	ninal day	Youth cri	minal day	Civil and F	amily day
	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time
Antrim	1	00:25:00	0	ı	0	-
Laganside	4	03:43:45	4	03:12:30	0	-
Craigavon	2	02:28:30	0	-	0	-
Omagh	1	01:11:00	0	-	0	-
Coleraine	1	02:30:00	0	-	0	-
Londonderry	2	02:35:00	0	-	3	01:37:20
Newtownards	2	02:15:00	0	-	0	-
Newry	1	01:00:00	0	-	0	-
Total	14	02:28:25	4	03:12:30	3	01:37:20

Table 1.3 Special court sitting days & average court sitting times in the Magistrates' courts by venue⁴

	Adult crin	ninal day
	Number of court sitting days	Average court sitting time
Ballymena	10	00:24:30
Lisburn	8	00:33:00
Omagh	8	00:56:15
Londonderry	7	00:40:34
Newtownards	7	00:29:34
Newry	6	00:21:40
Total	46	00:34:20

⁴ A court sitting day is counted as any day where the judiciary sit in court. It does not include time in chambers or days where the judiciary are sitting in chambers. Days are classified on the basis of, in the first instance, the earliest scheduled sitting. Where the start time for 2 or more sittings is the same, the days are classified on the majority of business undertaken.

Table 2.1 Adult criminal defendants received in the Magistrates' courts by venue⁵

	PSNI/PPS prosecution	Departmental prosecution	Fixed penalty	Penalty Notice for Disorder	Total
Laganside Courts	2,368	646	13	8	3,035
Newtownards Court Office	633	182	0	0	815
Downpatrick Court Office	269	46	4	1	320
Craigavon Court Office	661	96	6	3	766
Armagh Court Office	232	50	4	1	287
Banbridge@Newry Court Office	151	40	0	2	193
Omagh Court Office	144	97	0	0	241
Strabane Court Office	101	44	2	0	147
Antrim Court Office	293	75	1	0	369
Londonderry Court Office	590	154	5	0	749
Enniskillen Court Office	236	55	4	1	296
Coleraine Court Office	323	127	4	1	455
Newry Court Office	538	121	4	1	664
Limavady Court Office	107	31	0	1	139
Magherafelt Court Office	124	61	2	2	189
Ballymena Court Office	351	162	2	0	515
Lisburn Court Office	410	96	2	1	509
Dungannon Court Office	312	97	9	1	419
Total	7,843	2,180	62	23	10,108

Table 2.2 Adult criminal defendants disposed of in the Magistrates' court by venue⁵

	PSNI/PPS prosecution	Departmental prosecution	Fixed penalty	Penalty Notice for Disorder	Total
Laganside Courts	2,378	603	0	0	2,981
Newtownards Court Office	554	171	0	0	725
Downpatrick Court Office	254	46	1	0	301
Craigavon Court Office	642	92	0	0	734
Armagh Court Office	204	47	0	0	251
Banbridge@Newry Court Office	155	40	0	0	195
Omagh Court Office	141	105	0	0	246
Strabane Court Office	115	48	2	0	165
Antrim Court Office	274	79	1	0	354
Londonderry Court Office	639	165	3	1	808
Enniskillen Court Office	217	62	3	0	282
Coleraine Court Office	324	132	0	0	456
Newry Court Office	460	107	0	0	567
Limavady Court Office	112	33	0	0	145
Magherafelt Court Office	126	57	0	0	183
Ballymena Court Office	365	160	2	0	527
Lisburn Court Office	387	91	0	0	478
Dungannon Court Office	312	77	0	0	389
Total	7,659	2,115	12	1	9,787

⁵ Fixed penalty default summonses have been re-instated in the court lists since 1st July 2014.

Table 2.3: Average waiting times in the adult Magistrates' courts by venue⁶

	Summons to first hearing (weeks)	First hearing to finding (weeks)	Finding to disposal (weeks)	First hearing to disposal (weeks)
Laganside Courts	5.41	5.95	0.84	6.79
Newtownards Court Office	5.13	6.03	0.72	6.75
Downpatrick Court Office	5.35	6.20	0.64	6.83
Craigavon Court Office	5.63	4.43	0.47	4.90
Armagh Court Office	5.20	5.82	1.06	6.87
Banbridge@Newry Court Office	4.83	5.76	0.40	6.17
Omagh Court Office	5.91	4.33	0.32	4.66
Strabane Court Office	6.11	6.54	0.62	7.16
Antrim Court Office	5.71	3.96	0.53	4.49
Londonderry Court Office	5.75	6.41	1.11	7.52
Enniskillen Court Office	5.64	5.50	1.07	6.57
Coleraine Court Office	4.90	5.30	1.07	6.37
Newry Court Office	5.64	5.20	0.23	5.43
Limavady Court Office	4.34	3.82	0.70	4.53
Magherafelt Court Office	5.49	5.47	0.65	6.12
Ballymena Court Office	6.05	5.63	0.93	6.56
Lisburn Court Office	4.41	7.21	0.90	8.11
Dungannon Court Office	4.65	4.44	0.60	5.04
Total	5.39	5.63	0.76	6.39

Table 2.4 Type of charges brought for adult defendants disposed of by business area^{5,7}

Tubio 2.4 Type of charges bit	PSNI/PPS	Departmental	Fixed	Penalty Notice	Total
	prosecution	prosecution	penalty	for Disorder	. Otal
All Offences Against the Person	726	1	0	0	727
All Sexual Offences	165	0	0	0	165
All Burglary Offences	68	0	0	0	68
All Robbery Offences	7	0	0	0	7
All Theft Offences	494	0	0	0	494
All Fraud and Forgery Offences	93	45	0	0	138
All Criminal Damage Offences	171	0	0	0	171
All Offences Against the State	230	0	0	1	231
All Other Offences	182	1,128	0	0	1,310
All Drug Offences	617	0	0	0	617
All Motoring Offences	2,904	777	7	0	3,688
All Non-Police Offences	13	71	5	0	89
All Breach	96	42	0	0	138
Combination of charges	1,893	51	0	0	1,944
Total	7,659	2,115	12	1	9,787

⁵ Fixed penalty default summonses have been re-instated in the court lists since 1st July 2014.

⁶ Arrest warrants, adjourned generally and deferred sentences excluded

⁷ Please note that as of 07/01/2011 the charge of 'disorderly behaviour' was re-categorised from 'other offences' into 'offences against the state'.

Table 2.5 Outcome of adult defendants disposed of by business area⁵

	PSNI/PPS prosecution	Departmental prosecution	Fixed penalty	Penalty Notice for Disorder	Total
Committed to the Crown Court	420	0	0	0	420
Plea of guilty on all charges	3,589	269	0	0	3,858
All charges withdrawn	1,325	755	0	0	2,080
Fixed penalty default	0	0	12	0	12
Plea not guilty - found guilty on at least one charge	1,916	1,047	0	0	2,963
Plea not guilty - acquitted on all charges	409	44	0	0	453
Penalty Notice for Disorder default	0	0	0	1	1
Total	7,659	2,115	12	1	9,787

Table 3.1 Youth defendants received in the Magistrates' courts by venue

	PSNI/PPS prosecution	Departmental prosecution	Total
Laganside Courts	75	1	76
Newtownards Court Office	46	0	46
Downpatrick Court Office	6	0	6
Craigavon Court Office	32	0	32
Omagh Court Office	8	0	8
Strabane Court Office	4	0	4
Antrim Court Office	8	0	8
Londonderry Court Office	22	0	22
Enniskillen Court Office	15	0	15
Coleraine Court Office	11	0	11
Newry Court Office	25	3	28
Magherafelt Court Office	2	0	2
Ballymena Court Office	16	0	16
Lisburn Court Office	14	0	14
Dungannon Court Office	19	0	19
Total	303	4	307

⁵ Fixed penalty default summonses have been re-instated in the court lists since 1st July 2014.

Table 3.2 Youth defendants disposed of in the Magistrates' courts by venue

	PSNI/PPS prosecution	Departmental prosecution	Total
Laganside Courts	97	1	98
Newtownards Court Office	25	0	25
Downpatrick Court Office	4	0	4
Craigavon Court Office	25	0	25
Armagh Court Office	1	0	1
Omagh Court Office	7	0	7
Strabane Court Office	4	0	4
Antrim Court Office	6	0	6
Londonderry Court Office	29	0	29
Enniskillen Court Office	4	0	4
Coleraine Court Office	10	0	10
Newry Court Office	23	0	23
Ballymena Court Office	15	0	15
Lisburn Court Office	7	0	7
Dungannon Court Office	13	0	13
Total	270	1	271

Table 3.3 Average waiting times in the youth Magistrates' courts by venue⁶

	Summons to first hearing (weeks)	First hearing to finding (weeks)	Finding to disposal (weeks)	First hearing to disposal (weeks)
Laganside Courts	3.41	9.05	6.05	15.11
Newtownards Court Office	3.22	11.50	3.18	14.68
Downpatrick Court Office	1.50	12.07	0.00	12.07
Craigavon Court Office	4.90	12.29	2.86	15.14
Omagh Court Office	2.82	2.46	5.25	7.71
Strabane Court Office	0.00	2.71	0.00	2.71
Antrim Court Office	1.43	10.32	0.00	10.32
Londonderry Court Office	3.29	10.86	3.89	14.76
Enniskillen Court Office	6.36	5.71	1.25	6.96
Coleraine Court Office	2.80	2.20	5.50	7.70
Newry Court Office	5.51	7.94	2.81	10.75
Ballymena Court Office	2.67	8.09	4.45	12.54
Lisburn Court Office	1.61	46.57	3.50	50.07
Dungannon Court Office	3.83	9.98	2.42	12.39
Total	3.55	10.05	4.12	14.17

⁶ Arrest warrants, adjourned generally and deferred sentences excluded

Table 3.4 Type of charges brought for youth defendants disposed of by business area⁷

	PSNI/PPS prosecution	Departmental prosecution	Total
All Offences Against the Person	52	0	52
All Sexual Offences	5	0	5
All Burglary Offences	3	0	3
All Theft Offences	30	0	30
All Criminal Damage Offences	37	0	37
All Offences Against the State	13	0	13
All Other Offences	3	0	3
All Drug Offences	17	0	17
All Motoring Offences	22	0	22
Combination of charges	88	1	89
Total	270	1	271

Table 3.5 Outcome of youth defendants disposed of by business area

	PSNI/PPS prosecution	Departmental prosecution	Total
Committed to the Crown Court	5	0	5
Plea of guilty on all charges	117	1	118
All charges withdrawn	87	0	87
Plea not guilty - found guilty on at least one charge	43	0	43
Plea not guilty - acquitted on all charges	18	0	18
Total	270	1	271

⁷ Please note that as of 07/01/2011 the charge of 'disorderly behaviour' was re-categorised from 'other offences' into 'offences against the state'.

Table 4.1 Number of civil and family applications received in the Magistrates' court by venue

	Current Business Area		
	Domestic Proceedings	Fh&Dv (Magistrates Court)	Total
Laganside Courts	12	418	430
Newtownards Court Office	8	87	95
Downpatrick Court Office	4	10	14
Craigavon Court Office	6	12	18
Armagh Court Office	2	12	14
Banbridge@Newry Court Office	2	13	15
Omagh Court Office	6	6	12
Strabane Court Office	0	20	20
Antrim Court Office	5	13	18
Londonderry Court Office	4	73	77
Enniskillen Court Office	0	10	10
Coleraine Court Office	13	39	52
Newry Court Office	10	63	73
Limavady Court Office	0	2	2
Magherafelt Court Office	0	9	9
Ballymena Court Office	9	41	50
Lisburn Court Office	8	71	79
Dungannon Court Office	6	11	17
Total	95	910	1,005

Table 4.2 Number of civil and family applications disposed in the Magistrates' court by venue

	Current Business Area		
	Domestic Proceedings	Fh&Dv (Magistrates Court)	Total
Laganside Courts	11	367	378
Newtownards Court Office	5	97	102
Downpatrick Court Office	3	17	20
Craigavon Court Office	1	18	19
Armagh Court Office	1	13	14
Banbridge@Newry Court Office	1	9	10
Omagh Court Office	4	5	9
Strabane Court Office	0	22	22
Antrim Court Office	3	19	22
Londonderry Court Office	4	69	73
Enniskillen Court Office	0	11	11
Coleraine Court Office	3	33	36
Newry Court Office	7	55	62
Limavady Court Office	0	2	2
Magherafelt Court Office	0	10	10
Ballymena Court Office	3	45	48
Lisburn Court Office	1	60	61
Dungannon Court Office	6	11	17
Total	53	863	916

Table 4.3 Average waiting times in the civil and family Magistrates' courts by venue

	Date of receipt to	First hearing to	Date of receipt to
	first hearing (weeks)	disposal (weeks)	disposal (weeks)
Laganside Courts	1.55	12.01	19.91
Newtownards Court Office	2.03	11.01	13.04
Downpatrick Court Office	2.57	15.89	18.46
Craigavon Court Office	2.33	7.37	9.70
Armagh Court Office	1.69	2.85	4.21
Banbridge@Newry Court Office	0.67	1.80	2.47
Omagh Court Office	3.54	22.14	25.68
Strabane Court Office	1.54	3.27	4.81
Antrim Court Office	1.68	9.87	11.55
Londonderry Court Office	2.00	8.59	10.58
Enniskillen Court Office	1.27	12.64	13.91
Coleraine Court Office	1.87	5.70	7.57
Newry Court Office	2.33	6.94	9.27
Limavady Court Office	1.43	0.00	1.43
Magherafelt Court Office	2.27	3.40	5.67
Ballymena Court Office	1.33	11.14	12.47
Lisburn Court Office	0.94	7.30	8.24
Dungannon Court Office	3.31	3.08	6.39
Total	1.74	9.97	14.33

Table 4.4 Outcome of applications under the Family Homes & Domestic Violence Order in the Magistrates' court in Northern Ireland

		New Order					
		Granted	Dismissed or refused	Withdrawn	Vary discharge	Other	Total
	Non molestation	489	83	122	115	28	837
	Occupation	3	0	6	1	0	10
New complaint	Vary discharge non- mol occupation	0	2	1	0	0	3
	Other Family Homes & domestic violence	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		492	86	129	116	28	851

APPENDIX 2 - EXPLANATORY NOTES

Acquittal

A judgement or verdict that a person is not guilty of the crime with which they have been charged.

Additional sitting

These are additional court sittings, not included within the regular court calendar, but planned in advance of the date of the sitting.

Adult Magistrates' Business

Magistrates' court criminal business in which the defendant is aged 18 years or over on the date on which they committed the offence.

Applications

The act of applying to a civil or family court to ask it to do something, for example to start proceedings or make an order.

Charge sheet

A charge sheet is a method by which PSNI can put charge(s) to a defendant and on which they will either release the defendant on police bail to appear at court within 28 days of the charging or they can detain the defendant in custody to produce them before a court at the earliest opportunity.

Civil and Family application

These are applications in relation to Children Order, domestic and family homes and domestic violence proceedings.

Committed to Crown Court

The procedure by which a defendant is returned for trial to the Crown Court by the Magistrates' court, if the Magistrates' court is satisfied that there is a case to answer.

Departmental prosecution

Departmental prosecutions are for criminal offences which are investigated by a department or other non-police body and prosecuted by either the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) or a separate prosecutorial body (e.g. motor tax evasion which is prosecuted by the Department of the Environment).

Disposed

The date a case is finally dealt with via a court or non-court result and the case is no longer in the court process.

Domestic proceeding (including FHDV orders, Non-molestation, Occupation, Vary discharge)

These are orders made in respect of applications made under the Family Homes and Domestic Violence (Northern Ireland) Order 1998. These orders include non-molestation and/or occupation orders. A non-molestation order is made for the protection of the applicant and may prohibit the respondent from carrying out particular actions or behaviours and may include an exclusion zone. Occupation orders provide for the rights of the application to peacefully occupy a particular property without interference from the respondent. These orders may be varied to add or remove particular requirements and the order can also be discharged by the court to bring the terms of the order to an end.

Family Magistrates' Business

Family business in the Magistrate's Court (the Family Proceedings Court) covers applications brought in respect of the care and welfare of children, domestic proceedings and applications for non-molestation and/or occupation orders.

Finding

This is the date on which a defendant is either found guilty or not guilty of having committed the offence alleged in either the summons or charge sheet.

First hearing

This is the date on which a case first appears in court.

Fixed penalty Default

This is a fixed penalty which has been issued for a minor motoring offence and which has not been paid by the payment due date and has therefore gone into default. At this stage a summons is issued to bring the matter before the court to have a Judge set the default terms for non-payment.

Hybrid charge

This is also referred to as a 'triable-either-way' offence. A criminal offence that may be prosecuted either summarily (in the Magistrates' court) or on indictment (in the Crown Court). In the majority of cases, the prosecution decides how the offence is tried depending on the seriousness of the offence.

Indictable charge

A serious criminal offence where the defendant is usually tried in the Crown Court.

Indictable triable summarily charge

A serious criminal offence where the defendant can be tried in the Crown Court but may in some instances be tried in a Magistrates' court.

Penalty Notice for Disorder

These are diversionary disposals aimed at dealing with minor offences, such as non-motoring offences, as a direct alternative to a prosecution before the court.

Penalty Notice for Disorder Default

This is a penalty notice for disorder which has been issued for a defined offence and which has not been paid by the payment due date and has therefore gone into default. At this stage a summons is issued to bring the matter before the court to have a Judge set the default terms for non-payment.

PSNI/PPS prosecution

These are prosecutions for criminal offences which are investigated by Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and prosecuted by Public Prosecution Service (PPS).

Received

The date a served summons or a charge sheet is received by the Magistrates' Court office.

Scheduled sitting

This is a regular court sitting that is included within the court calendar.

Sitting

This is a period of work by a judge in a single courtroom on a single day. Several types of business may be heard at one sitting. Business heard in different courtrooms, whether at the same venue or elsewhere, is counted as separate sittings.

Sitting Days

A court sitting day is counted as any day where the judiciary sit in court. It is a period of work by a judge on a single day. Multiple sittings on one calendar date will be aggregated into one sitting day based on the Judicial officer, venue and sitting date. Several types of business may be heard within one sitting day. Days are classified on the basis of, in the first instance, the earliest scheduled sitting. Where the start time for two or more sittings is the same, the days are classified on the majority of business undertaken. It does not include time in chambers or days where the judiciary are sitting in chambers.

Special sitting

These are additional unplanned court sittings, not included within the regular court calendar, that are required to hear unforeseen business, such a dealing with a defendant on a weekend or public holiday.

Summary charge

This is an offence which is triable in a Magistrates' court.

Summons

This is the method by which a complaint is made to require a defendant to appear before a court in respect of particular charge(s). The details of the charge(s) will be contained on the summons as well as the first date and place at which the defendant it to attend court.

Time intervals

This is the time taken (in weeks) between the case being received by the court and the date it is finally resolved.

Youth Magistrates' Business

Magistrates' court criminal business in which the defendant is aged between 10 and 18 years on the date on which they committed the offence.

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