



Ministry  
of Justice



# **Criminal Court Statistics Quarterly, England and Wales**

July to September 2014

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics bulletin

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## Introduction

This is the first edition of a new statistical bulletin presenting statistics relating to activity in criminal cases in the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court in England and Wales. These statistics were previously published within Court Statistics Quarterly which, after consultation, has been split into separate policy focused publications.

The publication provides provisional figures for the latest quarter (July to September 2014) with accompanying commentary and analysis. The figures themselves give a summary overview of the volume of cases dealt with by these courts over time. The statistics are used to monitor court workloads, to assist in the development of policy, and their subsequent monitoring and evaluation.

Information on the enforcement of financial impositions can be found in [Annex A](#). The annex provides updated management information on the collection of financial imposition through Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS). This edition (December 2014) of the publication also presents additional information in [Annex B](#) which looks at the offence type for fines imposed in 2012.

Information about the systems and data included in this publication can be found in the '**A Guide to Criminal Court Statistics**' which is published alongside this report.

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-court-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-court-statistics)

There is also a separate **Glossary** published alongside this which provides brief definitions for the terms used in this report. Information regarding the symbols and conventions used in the bulletin are given in the Explanatory notes section.

The structure and content of this report is continually being reviewed to reflect user requirements. If you have any feedback about these changes, or the report more generally, please contact the production team using the [contact details](#) at the back of this report.

Previous editions of Court Statistics Quarterly can be found at:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/court-statistics-quarterly](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/court-statistics-quarterly)

A number of csv files have been produced alongside this publication; these files provide court level data.

The next publication of Criminal Court Statistics Quarterly is scheduled to be published on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2015, covering the period October to December 2014.

## Key Findings

This report presents statistics relating to activity in criminal cases in the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court in England and Wales in the third quarter of 2014 (July to September).

- The number of outstanding cases in the Crown Courts has continued to rise across 2013 and 2014. Triable-either-way and indictable only cases rose by 70% and 16% respectively in Q3 2014 when compared with the first quarter of 2013.

This increase was in part driven by the rise in the magistrates' courts workload, which saw a 26% increase in Q4 2013 in the receipt of triable-either-way cases when compared with Q1 2013.

- For cases completing at the Crown Court during Q3 2014, the number of days from offence to completion increased from 293 to 312 days when compared with the same quarter in the previous year. However, over the same period time spent in the magistrates' courts decreased. When comparing Q3 2014 with Q3 2013, the time spent at the magistrates' courts between first hearing and being sent to the Crown Court fell from 18 to 5 days, whereas the time spent at the Crown Court increased from 134 to 166 days. The decrease seen in the time spent in the magistrates' courts was driven in part by the national abolition of committal hearings<sup>1</sup>.
- The average waiting time between the date of sending a case to the Crown Court and the start of the substantive hearing has increased for both trial and non-trial cases. "For trial" cases have seen an increase of 6 weeks in average waiting times when comparing Q3 2014 with Q1 2013; non-trial cases have seen a one week increase over the same period. The increase seen in average waiting time was in part driven by the increase seen in the Crown Court workload.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/faster-justice-as-unnecessary-committal-hearings-are-abolished>

## Criminal Courts

At the end of the third quarter of 2014, there were around 240 magistrates' courts and approximately 76 Crown Court locations across England and Wales.

### 1. Criminal cases in the magistrates' courts

Virtually all criminal court cases start in the magistrates' courts. The less serious offences are handled entirely in magistrates' courts, with over 90% 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 with a judge and jury.

As part of wider measures in the justice system, committal hearings were abolished nationally<sup>2</sup> at the end of May 2013. As a result of the change, triable-either-way cases can now be sent straight to the Crown Court as soon as it is clear the matter is serious enough, rather than having to await a committal hearing.

Receipt of "for trial" cases (triable-either-way and indictable only cases) in the magistrates' courts saw a significant rise during 2013. The fourth quarter of 2013 saw a 25% increase in the receipt of "for trial" cases compared with the first quarter of 2013. This increase was driven by a rise in triable-either-way case receipts, which rose by 26% over this period.

The increase in receipts seen in the magistrates' courts may in part be driven by the increase reported in the police reported crime data for particular crime types including Shoplifting, Sexual Offences and Violence against the Person. Latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales<sup>3</sup> (CSEW) showed increasing upward pressures in Violence against the Person, Shoplifting and Sexual Offences. Results from the survey showed that in Q2 2014 there was a 22% increase in the number of Violence against the Person offences recorded by the police when compared with the number recorded prior to the national abolition of committals hearings (Q1 2013). Similarly the number of Sexual Offences and Shoplifting offences recorded by the police also increased over the same period; 31% and 6% respectively.

The increases seen in the number of police recorded crimes for these offences has also been seen in the number of charge/summons reported in

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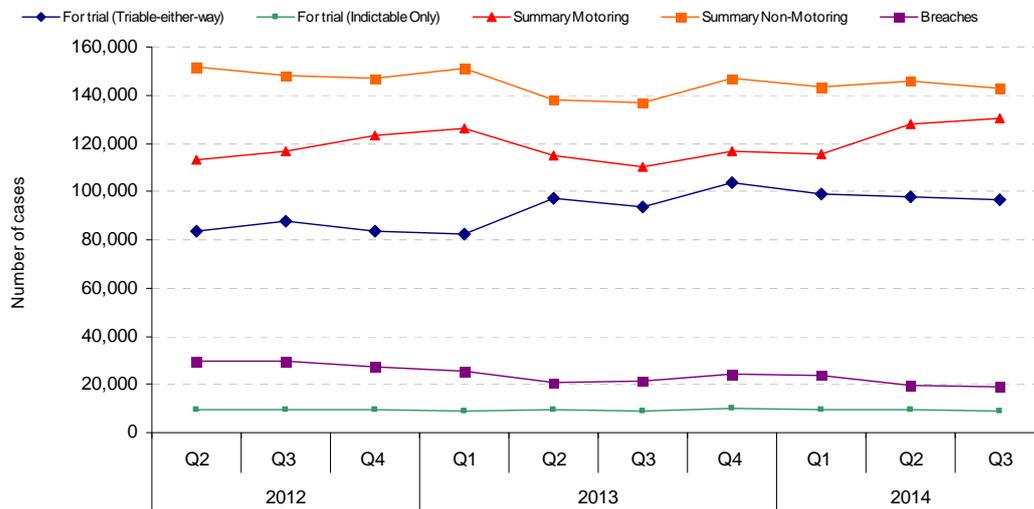
<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/faster-justice-as-unnecessary-committal-hearings-are-abolished>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-june-2014/stb-crime-stats--year-ending-june-2014.html>

the first edition of Crime Outcomes England and Wales<sup>4</sup>. A charge/summons is where a person has been charged or summonsed for the offence and the case has subsequently been taken to court. Figures for 2013/14 showed an increase in charge/summons for Violence against the Person, Sexual Offences and Shoplifting offences when compared with the previous financial year (6%, 17% and 11% respectively).

Increases seen in the magistrates' courts workload during 2013 have since stabilised, but at a higher level. During the third quarter of 2014 there was a 1% and 2% decrease in the receipt of triable-either-way and indictable only cases respectively, compared to the previous quarter. Over the same period the receipt of summary non-motoring and breach cases also fell (2% and 3% respectively). Conversely, there was an increase of 2% in the receipt of summary motoring cases.

**Figure 1: Magistrates' courts receipts by case type, Q2 2012 to Q3 2014**



Despite the steadying of receipts into the magistrates' courts the number of outstanding cases has continued to rise across 2013 and 2014 – increasing by 17% and 10% in Q3 2014 for summary motoring and triable-either-way cases respectively compared to the third quarter of 2013.

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[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/331597/hosb0114.pdf.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/331597/hosb0114.pdf.pdf)

## **2. Criminal cases in the Crown Court**

The Crown Court deals with cases received from the magistrates' courts for sentencing, trial or appeal against magistrates' courts' decision.

Triable-either-way cases can be sent to the Crown Court for trial if the magistrates' courts decide the matter is serious enough or if a defendant elects to be tried by judge and jury.

Indictable only cases can only be tried on indictment in the Crown Court as they cannot be heard summarily at the magistrates' courts.

From the latest data, in 2013, of the total number of triable-either-way and indictable only cases completing in the magistrates' courts, 6% were sent to the Crown Court for trial. Of those sent, 8% were sent on the election of the defendant.

Committed for sentence cases are transferred to the Crown Court for sentencing only after a defendant has been convicted in a magistrates' court. This would occur where a magistrate believes that their sentencing powers are insufficient to apply an appropriate sanction to the defendant.

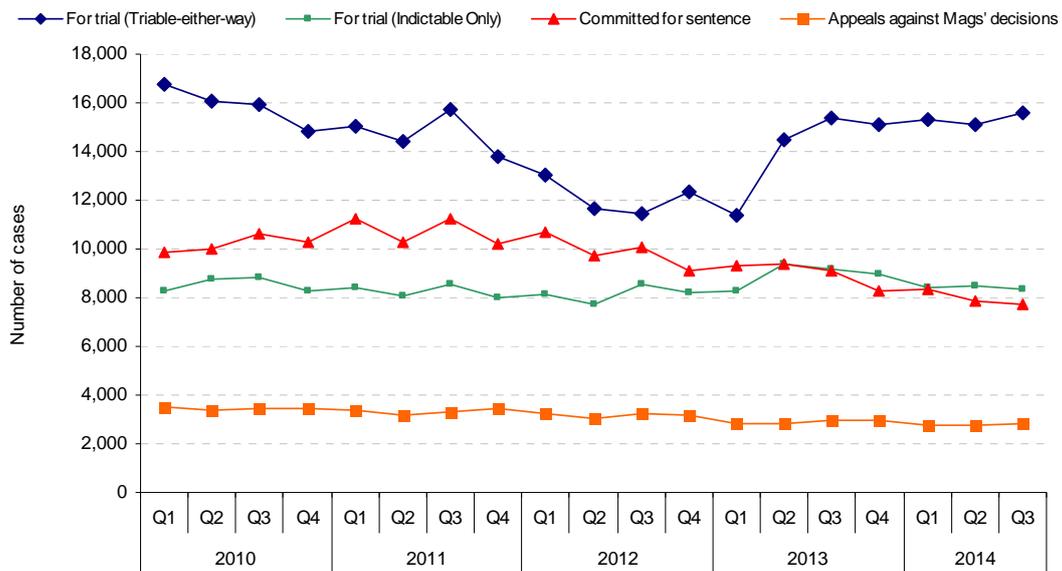
### **Caseload in the Crown Court**

The second quarter of 2013 saw a 13% increase in the receipt of cases in the Crown Court when compared to the previous quarter. This increase was driven by a 27% rise in the receipt of triable-either-way cases over the same period.

The increase in cases received by the Crown Court throughout 2013 was in part driven by the increase in magistrates' courts workload along with the national abolition of committal hearings.

The number of cases received by the Crown Court in recent quarters has since stabilised and in the latest period (Q3 2014) triable-either-way receipts rose by 3% compared to the previous quarter. Over the same period all other cases in the Crown Court saw a 1% fall in receipts.

**Figure 2: Crown Court receipts by case type, Q1 2010 to Q3 2014**

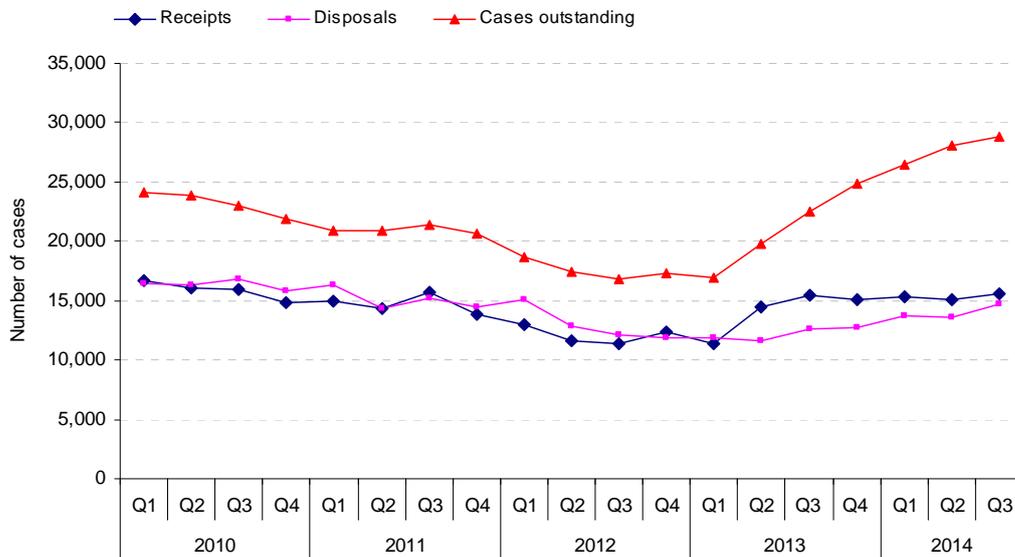


In the second quarter of 2013 the number of indictable only cases rose to 9,346 cases, the highest quarterly figure in the last five years. This has fallen quarter on quarter, and in Q3 2014 there were 11% fewer indictable only cases received by the Crown Court when compared with the second quarter of 2013.

Despite the steadying of receipts, the number of outstanding cases continued to rise quarter on quarter across 2013 and 2014 – increasing by 70% and 16% in Q3 2014 for triable-either-way and indictable only cases respectively compared to the first quarter of 2013.

Between the second and fourth quarters of 2013 the number of triable-either-way cases completed (disposals) remained relatively stable; however during 2014 we have started to see an increase. In Q3 2014, disposals increased by 8% for triable-either-way cases when compared with the previous quarter. Over the same period all other cases in the Crown Court saw a 3% rise in disposals.

**Figure 3: Receipts, disposals and outstanding triable-either-way cases in the Crown Court, Q1 2010 to Q2 2014**



For cases completing at the Crown Court during Q3 2014, the number of days from offence to completion increased from 293 to 312 days when compared with the same quarter in the previous year. However, over the same period time spent in the magistrates' courts decreased. When comparing Q3 2014 with the Q3 2013, the time spent at the magistrates' courts between first hearing and being sent to the Crown Court fell from 18 to 5 days, whereas the time spent at the Crown Court increased from 134 to 166 days. The decrease seen in the time spent in the magistrates' courts for these cases was driven in part by the national abolition of committal hearings.

The average waiting time between the date of sending a case to the Crown Court and the start of the substantive hearing has increased for both trial and non-trial cases. "For trial" cases have seen an increase of 6 weeks in average waiting times when comparing Q3 2014 with Q1 2013; non-trial cases have seen a one week increase over the same period. The increase in average waiting times was in part driven by the increase in the Crown Court workload.

## Annex A: Enforcement of financial impositions

The following section provides updated management information on the collection of financial impositions through Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS).

Financial impositions are ordered by the criminal courts for payment by offenders at sentencing and include financial penalties such as fines, prosecutors' costs, compensation orders and victim surcharge. Financial penalties are the most commonly used sentence and form a significant part of HMCTS' collection and enforcement business. Accounting centres also enforce penalty notices for disorder and fixed penalty notices registered as fines for enforcement. The financial imposition statistics presented here do not include confiscation orders.

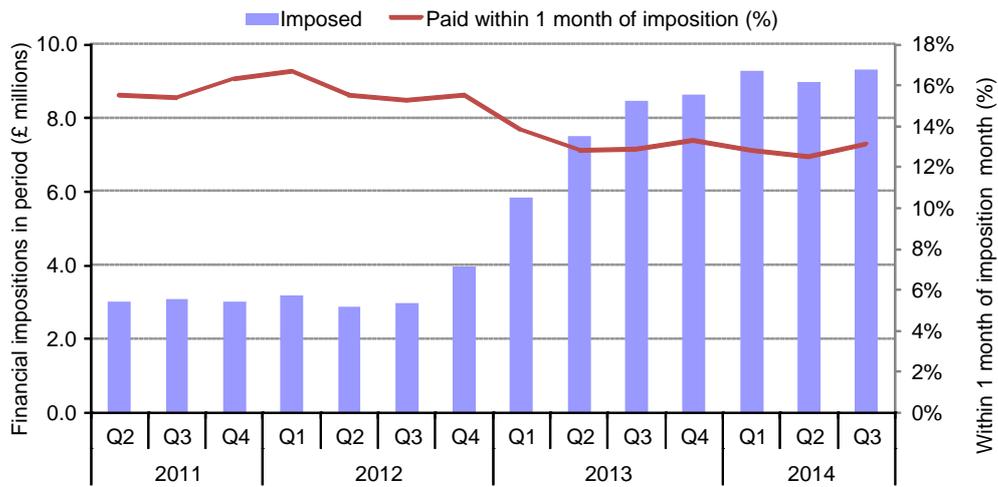
The data relating to financial enforcements shown in Annex A and B are both sourced from the same underlying administrative data systems. Differences in the timing of extraction and counting basis mean that the data are not directly comparable and as a result care should be taken when making inferences across the two series.

### **Financial impositions and amounts paid**

Financial penalties can be imposed by the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court; however they are all collected and enforced by the HMCTS National Compliance and Enforcement Service.

In the third quarter of 2014, the total value of financial penalties paid, regardless of the age of the imposition, was £76 million; a 3% increase when compared with the same quarter in 2013 and a 9% decrease on the previous quarter (Table A.1).

The total value of impositions in the third quarter of 2014 (£114 million) increased by 7% when compared to the same quarter in 2013 and the previous quarter (Table A.2). This was driven by a £4.2 million increase in the total value of fines imposed compared to the previous quarter.

**Figure A.1: Financial impositions (£ million) for victim surcharge**

Victim surcharge is an additional surcharge which is added to the fines that are imposed. The receipts obtained from the collection of these monies by HMCTS are passed to the Justice Policy Group of the MoJ to fund victims' services. The amount imposed has been increasing since its scope and amounts payable were extended in October 2012<sup>5</sup>. The increases seen have slowed and stabilised at this higher level in 2014, with the proportion of impositions collected within one month of imposition stable at around 13%.

In the third quarter of 2014, 11% (£13 million) of all financial impositions imposed by the criminal courts were paid within the imposition month.

Each year there are a number of financial penalties that are cancelled, either administratively or legally. Legal cancellations can be applied after the case has been reconsidered by a judge or a magistrate and may follow a change in circumstances. Administrative cancellations are only applied in accordance with a strict write off policy, e.g. where the defendant has not been traced; these can then be re-instated if the defendant is then traced.

The latest information shows that around 4% (£4 million) of the financial penalties imposed in the third quarter of 2014 had been cancelled – mainly consisting of legal cancellations following appeal and statutory declarations.

## Financial imposition accounts opened and closed

An account is opened when a financial penalty is ordered in court and is closed when the imposition against the account has been paid or the imposition is cancelled. Where a defendant has more than one financial penalty and/or account, these can be consolidated into one account.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/victim-surcharge-circular-october-2012>

There were 309,310 accounts opened in the third quarter of 2014, stable when compared to the same period in the previous year (Table A.3). Of the accounts opened in the third quarter of 2014, 12% (36,766) were closed within the month of imposition.

### **Outstanding financial impositions**

The amount outstanding is irrespective of the age of the imposition or the payment terms, and excludes all impositions already paid as well as both legal and administrative cancellations. Payment terms may include arrangements for offenders to pay amounts owed over a period of time.

In the third quarter of 2014, the total value of financial impositions outstanding in England and Wales was £557 million. This has tended to fall since April 2011 and is down 2% on the same quarter of the previous year (Table A.4).

## Annex B: Payment of Fines by Offence Type

The following annex provides management information on the offence type for fines imposed in 2012 through Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS). Financial penalties can be imposed by the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court; however they are all collected and enforced by the HMCTS National Compliance and Enforcement Service.

The data relating to financial enforcements shown in Annex A and B are both sourced from the same underlying administrative data systems. Differences in the timing of extraction and counting basis mean that the data are not directly comparable and as a result care should be taken when making inferences across the two series.

A data linking exercise was undertaken to match transactional fine re-payment data from HMCTS with court appearance data, allowing identification of offence type. The data linking analysis matched 80% of the 900k records in the court appearance database (for fines imposed in 2012) to around 65% of the 1.1m records in the transactional fines payment dataset.

The matched fines have a slightly higher rate of payment than the non-matched fines. This may be influenced by out of court fines which exist in the unmatched transactional fines data. Consequently, it should be noted that payment rates for the matched fines in this analysis maybe slightly over estimated compared to the average payment rate for all fines imposed (both in court and out of court).

### Methodology

The data matching exercise used fines imposed during calendar year 2012 to allow a long enough payment window following the imposition of the fines. The analysis only covers fines imposed in the criminal courts and includes unconsolidated and consolidated account information from the transactional data.

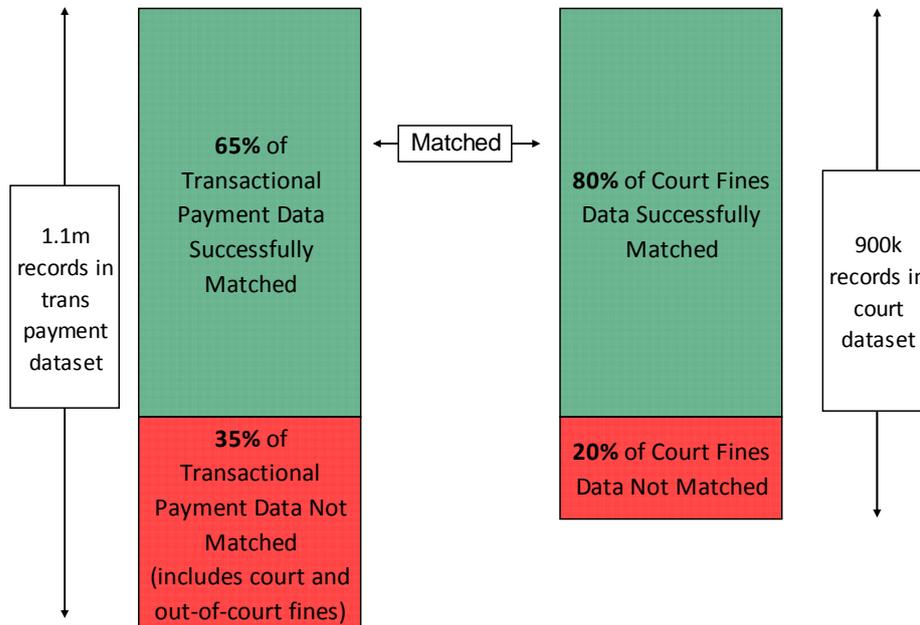
Of the 900k fines imposed in the criminal courts in 2012, approximately 700k of these court fines (including written off fines) were successfully matched to payment data in the transactional fine payments dataset; a match rate of just under 80% of court fines.

One of the reasons for not achieving a higher match rate was because it was not possible to match an offence to the cases in the court data where the same fine amount was imposed for the same offender for more than one offence on the same date, i.e. it is not possible to distinguish which offence the fine was imposed for, these accounted for around 70k cases.

The transactional dataset has around 1.1million records as it also includes fines dealt with out of court such as penalty notices for disorder that have been converted to fines due to non-payment by the offender. Therefore, the

700k fines successfully matched represents a match rate of around 65% of the 1.1million fines in the transactional fine payments dataset.

The diagram below illustrates the proportion of data successfully matched in the data matching exercise:

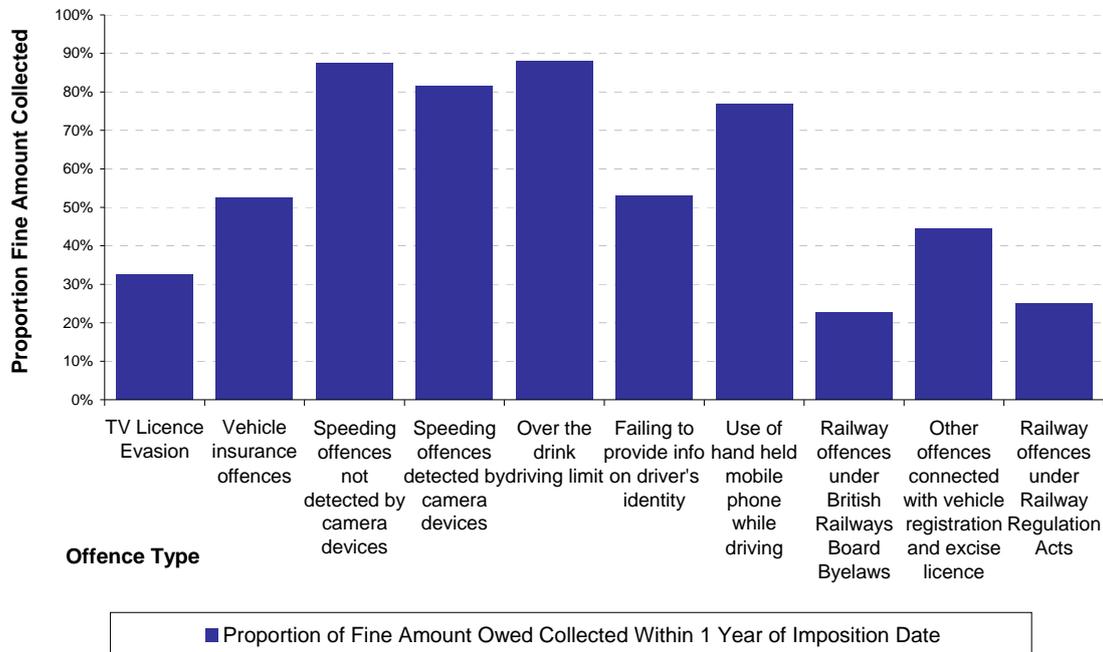


The information available in the court dataset suggests that the 80% matched court data is representative of all fines imposed in court in 2012 based on the age and gender of offenders and also the value and offence type of fines.

## For court fines imposed in 2012, what proportion of the total amount owed is recovered for the most common offence types?

Chart B.1 compares the proportion of the overall fine amount owed that has been collected for the top ten most commonly occurring offence types in the matched data. The chart measures fine collection as the proportion of the total amount owed that has been collected within a year of the court hearing date.

**Chart B.1 – Proportion of fine amount owed collected within a year for the top ten most commonly occurring offence types in the matched data<sup>6</sup>**



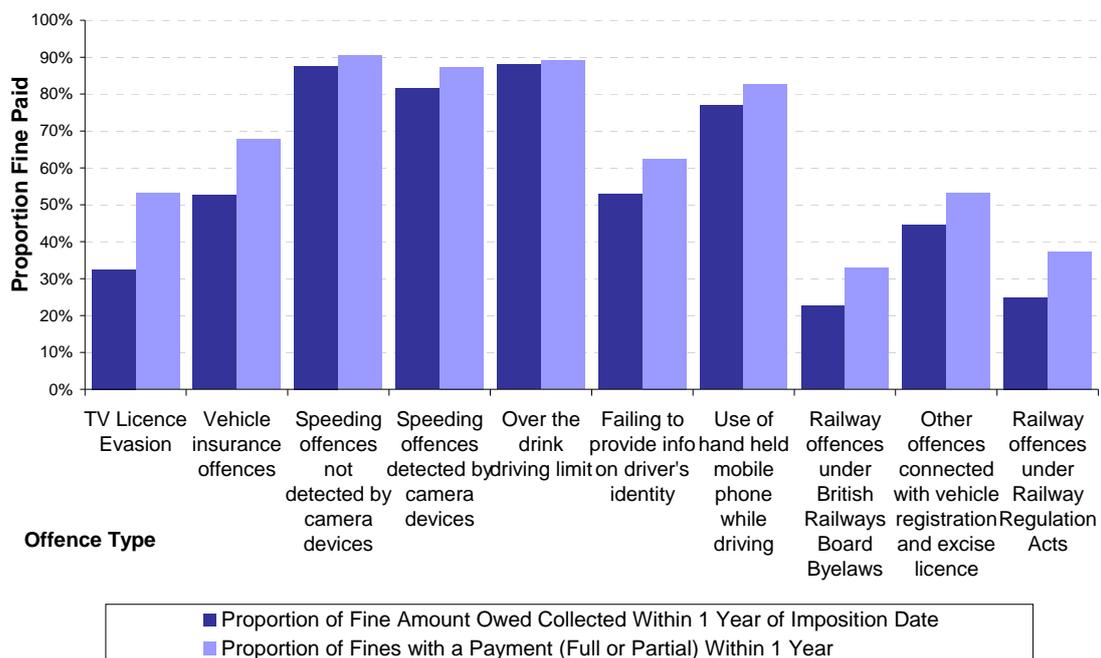
There is variation in the proportion of fines collected across offence types with TV Licence evasion, railway offences and offences connected with vehicle registration showing a high proportion of uncollected fines. However, fine collection does seem to be more effective in the other motoring related offences.

<sup>6</sup> This analysis excludes any fines which were written off entirely within the first year of imposition.

## What proportion of court fines imposed in 2012 has had either a partial or full payment?

Chart B.2 compares the proportion of the total fine amount owed collected within a year versus the proportion of fines for which a payment (full or partial) was received.

**Chart B.2 – Comparison of the proportion of the total fine amount owed collected within a year versus the proportion of fines for which a payment was received for the top 10 most common offence types in the matched data<sup>7</sup>**



For TV licence evasion, only a third of the total amount owed was collected within the first year despite a payment being received on over half of fines. However, for being over the drink driving limit, the difference between the proportion of the amount collected and the proportion of offenders making a payment is much smaller.

One of the reasons for this is because TV licence evasion offences have high numbers of partial payments compared to other offences such as being over the drink driving limit (18% vs. 8%) (Table B.2a).

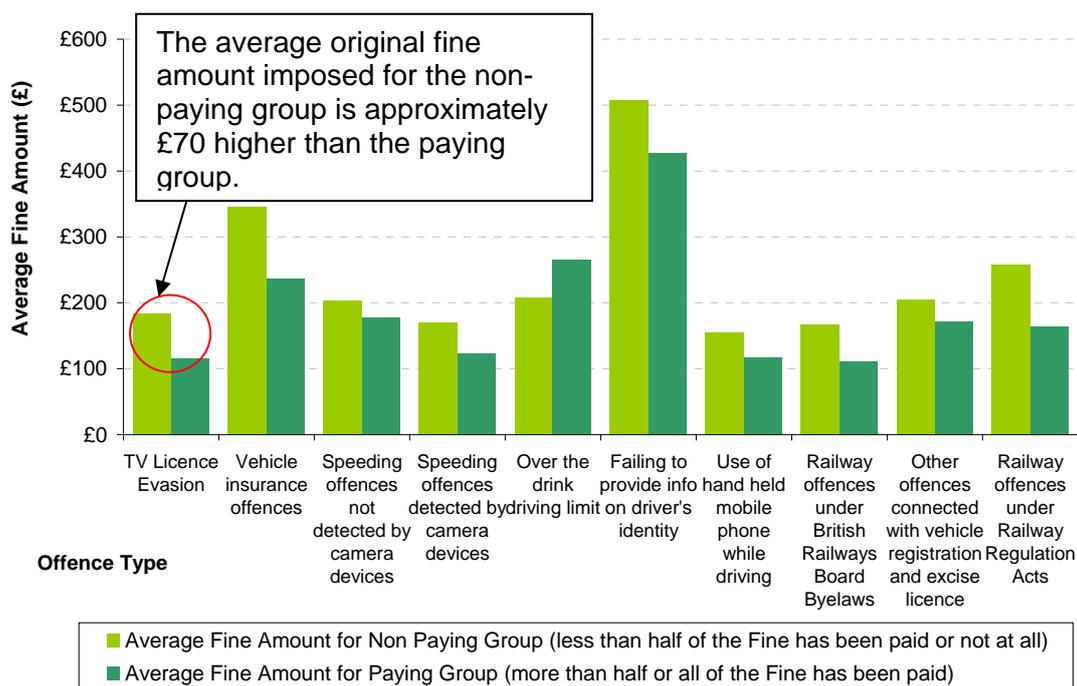
A second reason why only a third of the total amount owed for TV licence evasion has been collected (despite payment of some kind being received for half of the fines imposed) is because collection is typically better for TV licence evasion fines which are lower in value.

Chart B.3 compares the average fine amount imposed for two groups;

<sup>7</sup> This analysis excludes any fines which were written off entirely within the first year of imposition.

- (i) The non-paying group - the fines where less than half of the original amount imposed has been paid within the first year after imposition. This group includes fines where no payment at all has been made, and
- (ii) The paying group - the fines where more than half of the original amount imposed has been collected within the first year after imposition.

**Chart B.3 – A comparison of the average fine amount for the non-paying group against the paying group for the top ten most common offence types<sup>8</sup>**



For TV licence evasion, the average fine amount imposed for the non-paying group is higher in value than the paying group (£184 vs. £115). Therefore, the lower average fine amount collected from the paying group is contributing to lower levels of overall payment.

This is also true for nine of the top ten most common offences in the matched dataset. The exception is for over the drink driving limit offences, where the average fine amount imposed is higher for the paying group (non-paying group £207 vs. paying group £265).

<sup>8</sup> This analysis excludes any fines which were written off entirely within the first year of imposition.

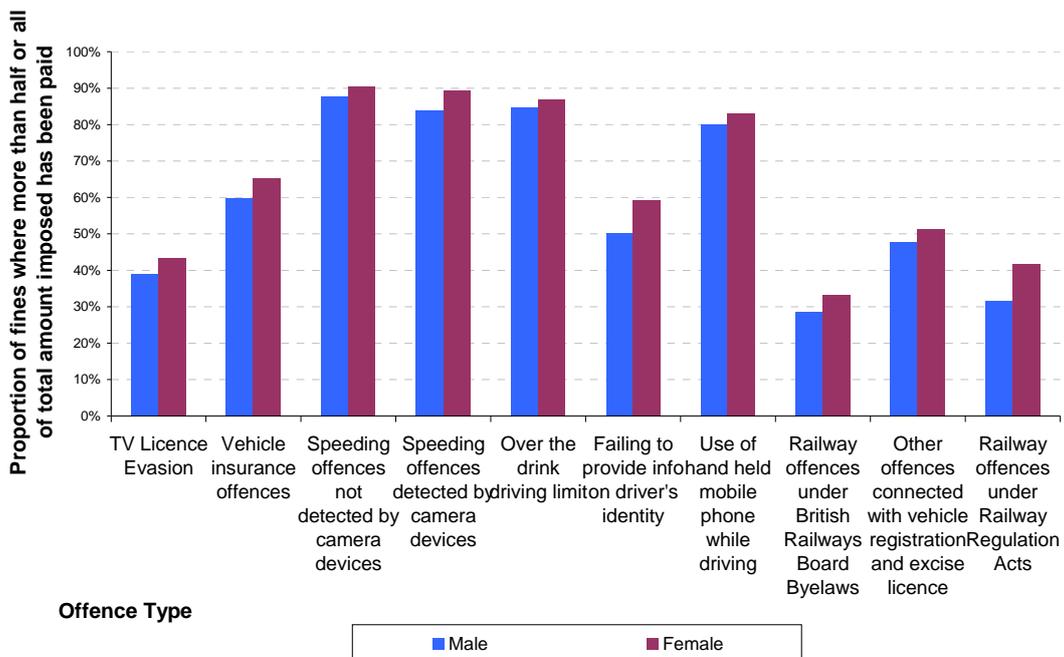
## Do we see differences in fine payments for offenders of different age, gender and ethnicity?

This section looks at the age, gender and ethnicity of the offenders making payments.

Most fines are imposed on males with the exception being TV licence evasion where most fines are imposed on females (Table B.4a).

Chart B.4 shows the proportion of fines which have recovered more than half or the entire fine amount (the paying group) within a year of the imposition date, broken down by gender for the top ten most common offence types in the matched data.

**Chart B.4 - The proportion of fines where more than half or all of the owed amount has been recovered (the paying group) broken down by gender for the top ten most common offence types<sup>9</sup>**

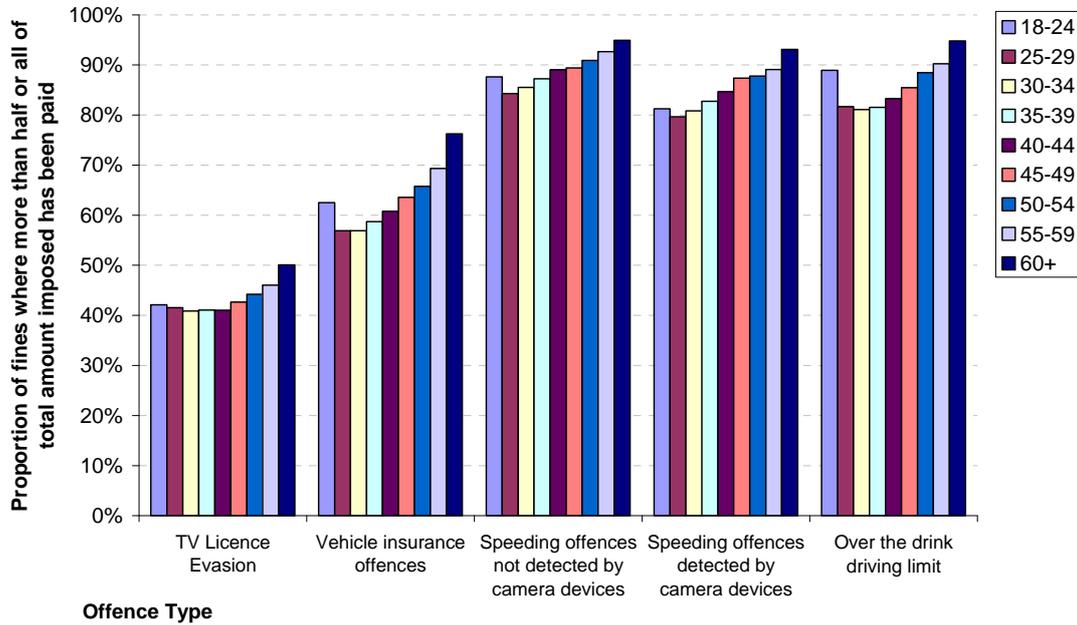


In terms of propensity to pay, females are more likely to pay than males for all of the top ten most common offence types in the matched data. However, the difference in payment rates between females and males is minor across all of these ten offences.

Chart B.5 shows the proportion of fines which have recovered more than half or the entire fine amount (the paying group) within a year of the imposition date for different age bandings for the top five most commonly occurring offence types in the matched data.

<sup>9</sup> This analysis excludes any fines which were written off entirely within the first year of imposition.

**Chart B.5 - The proportion of fines where we have recovered more than half or the entire fine amount broken down by age group for the top five most common offence types<sup>10</sup>**



Typically, the older the offender, the more likely they are to pay back at least half of their fine.

The only age group that bucks this trend are 18-24 year olds who have a higher propensity to pay back at least half of their fine compared to some of their slightly older peers. Offenders least likely to pay back their fine for all the offence types above are those in their later 20s and 30s.

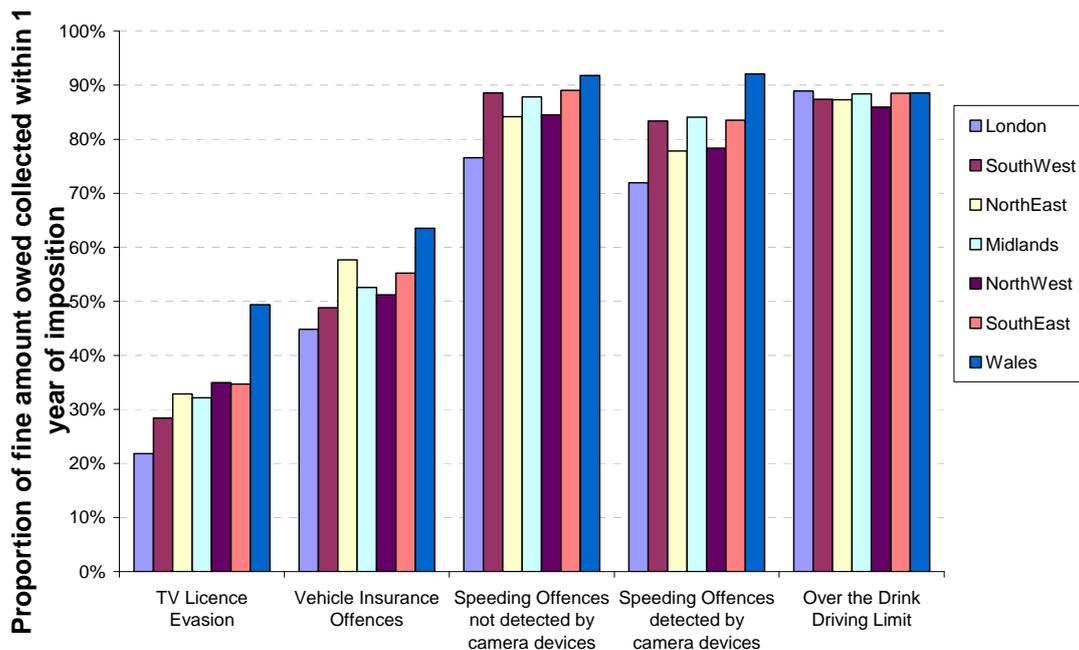
The ethnicity of an offender in the court appearance data is a self classification field; as such nearly three-quarters of offenders with a fine imposed in 2012 did not state their ethnicity, so it has not been possible to analyse the ethnicity distribution of the offenders.

<sup>10</sup> This analysis excludes any fines which were written off entirely within the first year of imposition.

## Do we see differences in fine collection by region?

This section explores the regional information for the top five most commonly occurring offences in the matched data. Chart B.6 shows the proportion of the total amount owed that has been collected within the first year of the imposition date for these five offences.

**Chart B.6 – Proportion of the fine amount owed collected within a year by HMCTS region for the top five most common offence types<sup>11</sup>**



For the fines imposed during 2012, there was a lot of regional variation in the collection rates for four of the five most common offence types; the exception was for over the drink driving limit offences, which had a similar high collection rate across all regions.

TV licence evasion offences typically had the lowest collection rates across all regions. There was a lot of variation between the regions; within one year of the imposition date, Wales had collected around 49% of the fines compared to London which had collected 22% of the fines imposed.

Vehicle insurance offences had a lot of regional variation; within one year of the imposition date, Wales had collected around 64% of fines compared to London which had collected around 45% of fines imposed.

Speeding offences also had a lot of regional variation; for the speeding offences detected by camera devices, London had a collection rate of 72% compared to Wales which collected around 92% of the fines imposed.

<sup>11</sup> This analysis excludes any fines which were written off entirely within the first year of imposition.

## Annex C: Planned upcoming changes to publications

This is the first edition of a new statistical bulletin presenting statistics relating to activity in criminal cases in the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court in England and Wales. These statistics were previously published within Court Statistics Quarterly which, after consultation, has been split into separate policy focussed publications.

We would like to take this opportunity to consult with stakeholders about how we can improve the new Criminal Court Statistics Quarterly.

We would particularly welcome feedback on the following issues:

- How do you find the structure of this publication? Is it readable and have a good enough balance with text and graphs?
- Is there any particular analysis you would like to see that is not included (for example should there be more breakdowns by offence type etc)?
- Conversely, is there anything you think we should not be publishing?

If you have any comments or suggestions please let us know by emailing: [statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk). Please entitle your email 'Criminal Court Statistics Quarterly – consultation feedback'.

## Annex D: List of Accompanying Tables and CSV

Accompanying this publication are the following tables:

Table M1	Receipts, disposals and outstanding criminal cases in the magistrates' courts in England and Wales, annually 2012 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2012 - Q3 2014
Table M2	Effectiveness of magistrates' courts' trials in England and Wales, annually 2003 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table M3	Key reasons for ineffective magistrates' courts' trials in England and Wales, annually 2006 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table M4	Key reasons for cracked magistrates' courts' trials in England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table M5	Average time from offence to completion, percentage of proceedings completed at first listing and average number of hearings for all criminal cases at the magistrates' courts by initial plea, England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2010 - Q3 2014
Table M6	Average number of days taken from offence to completion for all criminal cases at the magistrates' courts in England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2010 - Q3 2014
Table M7	Average number of days taken from offence to completion for all summary cases at the magistrates' courts in England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C1	Receipts, disposals and outstanding cases in the Crown Court in England and Wales, annually 2000 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C2	Effectiveness of Crown Court trials in England and Wales, annually 2007 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C3	Key reasons for ineffective Crown Court trials in England and Wales, annually 2007 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C4	Key reasons for cracked Crown Court trials in England and Wales, annually 2007 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C5	Defendants dealt with in trial cases in the Crown Court by plea in England and Wales, annually 2001 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C6	Defendants dealt with in trial cases by stage at which guilty plea was entered and accepted in the Crown Court, by receipt

type, England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014

Table C7	Defendants dealt with in trial cases where a guilty plea was entered before, during or at a cracked trial, and accepted in the Crown Court, by receipt type, England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C8	Average waiting times in the Crown Court in England and Wales, annually 2000 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C9	Average waiting times (weeks) in the Crown Court for defendants dealt with in trial cases, by plea and remand type, England and Wales, annually 2007 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C10	Average hearing and waiting times for trial cases in the Crown Court by plea in England and Wales, annually 2000 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C11	Average hearing times (hours) in the Crown Court for cases disposed of, by case type and plea, England and Wales, annually 2007 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C12	Average number of days taken from offence to completion for Crown Court criminal cases in England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C13	Average number of days taken from offence to completion for criminal cases in England and Wales, annually 2010 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2010 - Q3 2014
Table C14	Average number of days taken from offence to completion for all criminal cases by offence group, in England and Wales, Q3 2013 and Q3 2014
Table C15	Appeals (against decisions of magistrates' courts) dealt with in the Crown Court, by appeal type and result, England and Wales, annually 2007 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014

#### **Annex A: Enforcement of financial penalties**

Table A1	Enforcement of financial penalties in the magistrates' courts, England and Wales, annually 2004 - 2013, quarterly Q1 2010 - Q3 2014
Table A2	HMCTS management information: Financial impositions and amounts paid by imposition type, England and Wales, annual 2011 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2011 - Q3 2014

Table A3	HMCTS management information: Number of financial imposition accounts opened and closed, annually 2011 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2011 - Q3 2014
Table A4	HMCTS management information: Total amount of financial impositions outstanding, annually 2011 - 2013, quarterly Q2 2011 - Q3 2014

### **Annex B: Payment of Fines by Offence Type**

Table B1	Proportion fine amount collected within 1 year of imposition (after write-offs) for the top ten most common offence types in the matched data
Table B2	Proportion of fines where a full or partial payment was made within 1 year (after write-offs) for the top ten most common offence types in the matched dataset
Table B2a	Proportion of all matched fines where the payment is only partial (within the first year after imposition)
Table B3	A comparison of the average fine amount for the non-paying group against the paying group for the top ten most common offence types
Table B4	Proportion of fines where more than half or the entire fine amount has been recovered broken down by gender
Table B4a	Proportion of fines imposed in the full 2012 court dataset broken down gender and by the top ten most common offence types from the matched dataset
Table B5	The proportion of fines where we have recovered more than half or the entire fine amount broken down by age group for the top five offence types in the matched data
Table B6	Proportion of the fine amount owed that has been collected within a year by HMCTS region for the top five most common offence types in the matched data
Table B7	Volumes of fines matched and match rates for the top ten most commonly occurring offence types in the matched data

There are also a number of csv files that support this publication, these include:

- National and court level workload activity and case progression data
- National and court level timeliness data

## Annex E: Explanatory notes

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The statistics in this bulletin relate to cases in the magistrates' courts and the Crown Court in England and Wales. Calendar year statistics are also provided.

Breakdowns of many of the summary figures presented in this bulletin, such as split by court or by HMCTS area, are available in the Comma Separated Value (csv) files that accompany this publication.

### Revisions

The statistics in the latest quarter are provisional, and are therefore liable to revision to take account of any late amendments to the administrative databases from which these statistics are sourced. The standard process for revising the published statistics to account for these late amendments is as follows:

- An initial revision to the statistics for the latest quarter may be made when the next edition of this bulletin is published. Further revisions may be made when the figures are reconciled at the end of the year. If revisions are needed in the subsequent year this will be clearly annotated in the tables.

For more information please see the **[Guide to Criminal Court Statistics](#)**.

### Symbols and conventions

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- .. = Not applicable
- = Not available
- 0 = Nil
- (r) = Revised data
- (p) = Provisional data

## Contacts

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