



How top US patent courts compare on median time-to-trial statistics



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In [new guidance about *Fintiv* and discretionary denials](#), USPTO Director Kathi Vidal has told administrative patent judges to consider median time-to-trial statistics when they're deciding whether a US district court trial will take place sooner than statutory deadlines for post-grant reviews.

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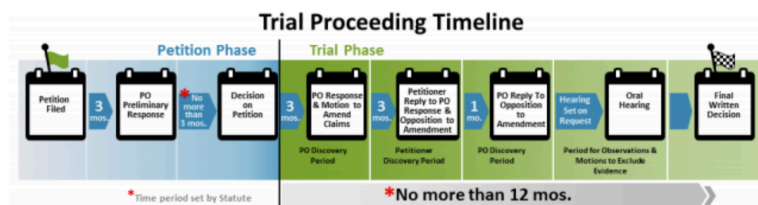


Docket Navigator keeps detailed statistics on time-to-trial in the US's busiest patent courts and we took a look to compare them to the PTAB's timelines for deciding *inter partes* reviews.

The board's *Fintiv* precedent calls on the board to issue a discretionary denial of an IPR with parallel district court litigation in which the judge has scheduled a trial prior to the board's deadline to decide the review. The provision has been criticised by some in the patent community, as well as in Congress. They take issue with the board's over-reliance on district court timetables which often get delayed, with trials happening much later than the PTAB could have decided an IPR.

The America Invents Act, which created post-grant reviews, laid out [timeframes for the PTAB](#) to meet milestones in cases. The board must decide within six months of filing a petition whether it will institute a review. Upon institution, a panel of administrative law judges has 12 months to issue a final written decision. All told, an IPR should take 18 months from start to finish.

Timelines for America Invents Act proceedings



Source: USPTO

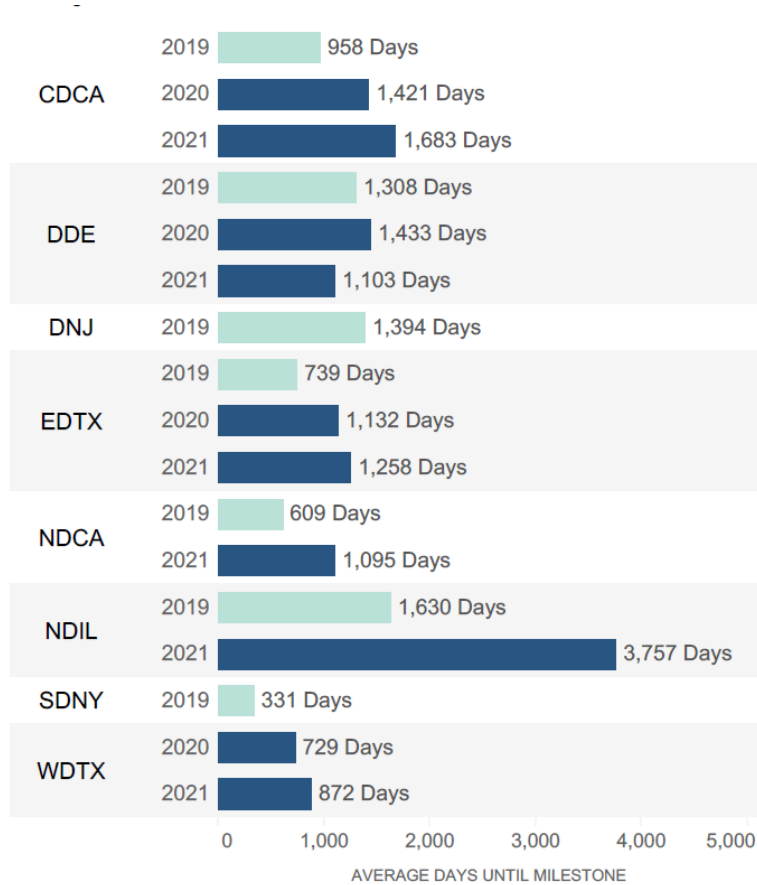
There is only one court – the Southern District of New York – with a median time-to-trial that beats this 18-month timeline. Its median time-to-trial is just 16.7 months, though Docket Navigator has tracked only eight jury trials contributing to the median statistic.

Average time-to-trial is getting longer

It's worth pointing out that the covid pandemic paused jury trials and led to a backlog of cases. Most of the

country's busiest patent courts slowed their average pace of holding jury trials – and some, like the District of New Jersey and Southern District of New York, had none in 2020 or 2021.

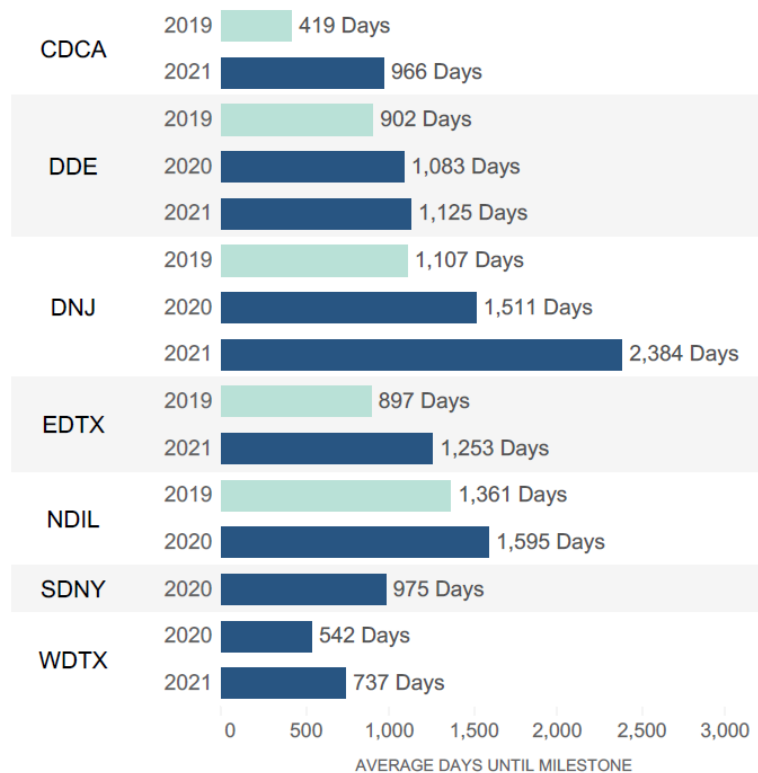
Average time to jury trial in top patent courts



Source: Docket Navigator

Likewise, bench trials were delayed because of the pandemic. The average time to reach a bench trial rose in nearly all the top patent courts.

Average time to bench trial in top patent courts



Source: Docket Navigator

Median time-to-trial statistics

Average time-to-trial metrics are not what Vidal instructed PTAB judges to consider when weighing a Fintiv discretionary denial. Rather, she instructed the board to use median time-to-trial statistics.

Here is a look at that metric in each of the country's top eight patent courts.

Median time-to-trial in top patent courts

Court	Percent of patent caseload	Jury trials	Bench trials
Western District of Texas	24%	24.2	23.9
District of Delaware	22%	32.8	32.3
Eastern District of Texas	11%	23.3	32.3
Central District of California	6%	27.7	24.6
Northern District of California	4.1%	31.6	29.9
Northern District of Illinois	4%	49.7	44.6
District of New Jersey	2.6%	45.4	38.1
Southern District of New York	2.5%	16.7	29.7

Source: Docket Navigator. Note: Chart shows time in months

There are plenty of patent plaintiffs who seek to file suit in the Western District of Texas, where US District

Judge Alan Albright’s speedy trial schedule offers a chance to advance to a trial sooner than in many other courts.

But the median time-to-trial metrics in the Western District of Texas – 24.2 months for a jury trial and 23.9 months for a bench trial – will not beat the PTAB’s 18-month deadline to enter a final written decision.

Time-to-trial metrics for top three courts

Here is a detailed look at all of Docket Navigator’s time-to-trial statistics for the top three US patent courts.

The Western District of Texas has only 20 jury trials recorded in Docket Navigator’s system and its median time-to-trial takes about two years.

Western District of Texas time-to-trial	Jury trial	Bench trial
Occurrences	20	4
Minimum	19.8	21.8
2nd Percentile	20.6	
First Quartile	22.2	
Median	24.2	23.9
Third Quartile	27.4	
98th Percentile	77	
Maximum	77	41
Average	28.3	27.7

Source: Docket Navigator. Chart: Angela Morris/IAM

It takes about eight months longer on median for a case to reach a trial in the District of Delaware, which is the country’s second-busiest patent court with 22% of the caseload.

District of Delaware time-to-trial	Jury trial	Bench trial
Occurrences	117	111
Minimum	9	15
2nd Percentile	13.2	20.3
First Quartile	27.1	28.9
Median	32.8	32.3
Third Quartile	43	37.1
98th Percentile	78.4	74.6
Maximum	125.3	102.9
Average	38	34.8

Source: Docket Navigator. Chart: Angela Morris/IAM

Compared with the other two, the Eastern District of Texas has held the largest number of jury trials. It also

has the shortest median time-to-trial number for these, while it is on par with Delaware for the time to bench trials.

Eastern District of Texas time-to-trial	Jury trial	Bench trial
Occurrences	146	38
Minimum	3.2	5
2nd Percentile	5.8	7.1
First Quartile	19.5	26.2
Median	23.3	32.3
Third Quartile	32.4	36.9
98th Percentile	87	81
Maximum	148.4	81
Average	28.3	36.1

Source: Docket Navigator. Chart: Angela Morris/IAM

Reposted from [How top US patent courts compare on median time-to-trial statistics](#)



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