Population
59 720 000

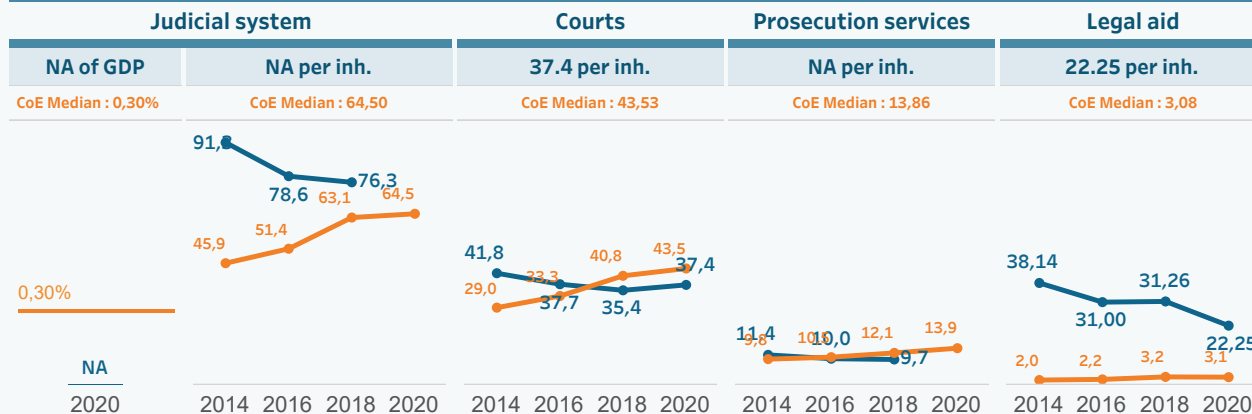**GDP per capita**
33 850 €
CoE Median 20 301 €

Avg gross annual salary
35 607 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget

Judicial system		Courts	Prosecution services	Legal aid
NA of GDP	NA per inh.	37.4 per inh.	NA per inh.	22.25 per inh.
CoE Median : 0,30%	CoE Median : 64,50	CoE Median : 43,53	CoE Median : 13,86	CoE Median : 3,08

Judicial system: 0,30% — NA (2020); 91,8 / 78,6 / 76,3 (2014–2020); 45,9 / 51,4 / 63,1 / 64,5

Courts: 41,8 / 33,3 / 40,8 / 43,5 ; 29,0 / 37,7 / 35,4 / 37,4 (2014 2016 2018 2020)

Prosecution services: 11,4 / 10,0 / 12,1 / 13,9 ; 9,8 / 10,0 / 9,7 (2014 2016 2018 2020)

Legal aid: 38,14 / 31,00 / 31,26 / 22,25 ; 2,0 / 2,2 / 3,2 / 3,1 (2014 2016 2018 2020)

Efficiency

Clearance rate (%)   **Disposition time (days)**

1st Instance   2nd Instance   Highest Instance

Civil: NA NA NA / NA ; Criminal: 91.5% 83.0% / NA — 144 ; Administrative: 89.8% 112.4% 100% / NA — 730 (NA)

Budget : UK - England and Wales decreased its spending for the courts' budget since 2014, whereas CoE median values increased in the same period. These two opposing trends led to the current situation where the system spends 37,42€ per inhabitant on courts, which is below the COE median. UK systems traditionally have some of the largest legal aid budgets per inhabitant, and UK-England and Wales is still around seven times above the median COE amount with allocated 22,25€, in spite of gradual decrease since 2014.

Professionals
Some of the notable characteristics of the system are low number of judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff compared to European medians per 100.000 inhabitants. While the number of judges is not available for 2020, the number of prosecutors (4,53) and non-prosecutor staff (5,83) per 100 000 are almost 4 and 2,5 times less than respective European medians. The proportion of women (60%) among prosecutors has increased further from 2012 (55%). Contrary to European trends, the number of lawyers (256 per 100 000 inhabitants) has decreased considerably since 2010 but it is still at the level almost two times higher than the COE median.

Courts
In 2020, UK-England and Wales has 326 first instance courts legal entities and 329 courts geographic locations which is around half of the numbers reported in 2010 (627 and 631 respectively). These numbers kept gradually decreasing over the last decade as part of the overall reform programme aimed at closing certain courts and locations.

ICT in judiciary
In 2020, UK-England and Wales has ICT index of 3,8 which is much lower than the COE median and even decreased by 0,3 points from 2018 level.
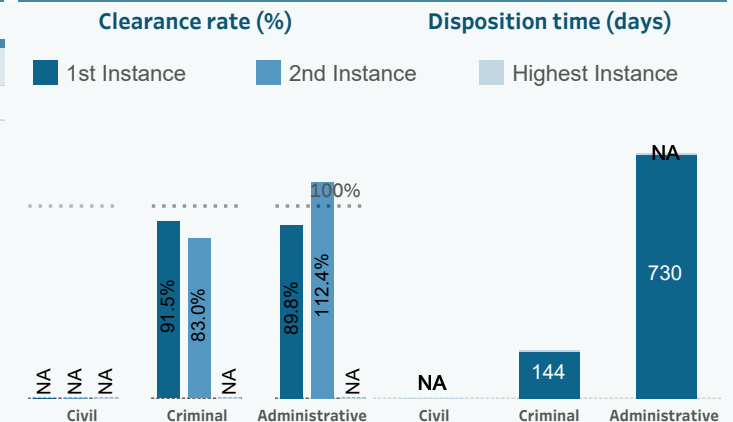
Efficiency: Data for civil and commercial litigious cases are not available, while data for administrative and criminal cases were not complete which makes the efficiency analysis limited in many aspects.
According to available data, first instance courts were more efficient in criminal than in administrative matters. In 2020, the first instance courts decreased their efficiency, due to the COVID-19 crisis which caused the Disposition Times to grow.

Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Legend: ■ UK - England and Wales   ■ CoE Median

Year	Professional judges		Non-judge staff		Prosecutors		Non-prosecutor staff		Lawyers	
2020	NA	17,60	24.56	56,13	4.53	11,10	5.83	15,22	256.15	134,51
2018	3.10	17,94	24.01	59,69	4.15	11,22	5.12	14,98	270.31	127,08
2016	3.01	17,63	27.02	59,30	3.56	10,86	5.84	14,60	259.25	120,25
2014	3.30	18,06	31.15	55,33	3.91	10,27	6.52	14,57	252.51	110,17
2012	3.56	17,41	30.60	54,46	4.48	10,44	6.70	14,56	308.09	112,56
2010	3.59	16,88	37.11	61,05	5.19	9,83	8.68	12,94	299.14	102,03

Gender balance

Legend: ● % Male   ● % Female   — % Female CoE Median

Judges
- 2012: 75% Male, 25% Female, 55% CoE Median
- 2020: 62% CoE Median, NA

Court presidents
- 2012: 37% CoE Median, NA
- 2020: 38% CoE Median, NA

Prosecutors
- 2012: 45% Male, 55% Female, 51% CoE Median
- 2020: 40% Male, 60% Female, 52% CoE Median

Heads of prosecution offices
- 2012: 52% Male, 48% Female, 25% CoE Median
- 2020: 47% Male, 53% Female, 28% CoE Median

Non-judge staff
- 2012: 30% Male, 70% Female, 75% CoE Median
- 2020: 31% Male, 69% Female, 71% CoE Median

Non-prosecutor staff
- 2012: 28% Male, 72% Female, 67% CoE Median
- 2020: 31% Male, 69% Female, 72% CoE Median

Lawyers
- 2020: 49% Male, 51% Female, 36% CoE Median

Absolute gross salaries

Salary at the begining of career
- Judges: 46 149 €
- Prosecutors: 37 304 €

Salary at the end of career
- Judges: 90 287 €
- Prosecutors: 67 051 €

Ratio with the average annual gross salary

Salary at the begining of career
- Judges: NA — 2,3
- Prosecutors: NA — 1,8

Salary at the end of career
- Judges: NA — 4,5
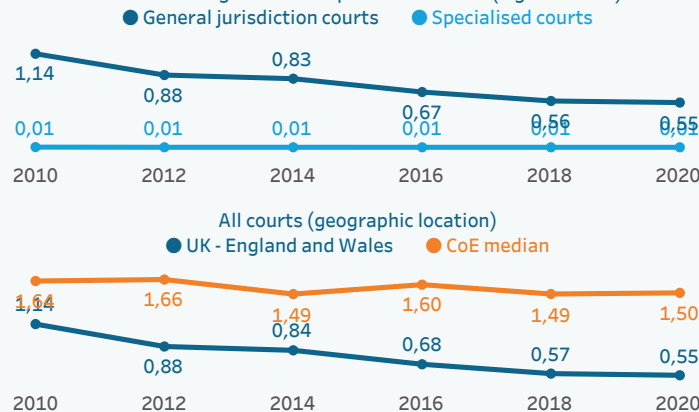- Prosecutors: NA — 3,6

Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts
- Specialised courts: 1%
- General courts: 43%
- CoE median
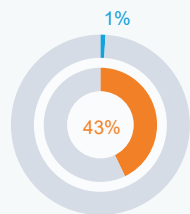
Legend: ● Specialised courts   ● General courts   ● CoE median

First instance general and specialised courts (legal entities)

Legend: ● General jurisdiction courts   ● Specialised courts

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
General jurisdiction courts	1,14	0,88	0,83	0,67	0,56	0,55
Specialised courts	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01

All courts (geographic location)

Legend: ● UK - England and Wales   ● CoE median

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
CoE median	1,64	1,66	1,49	1,60	1,49	1,50
UK - England and Wales	1,14	0,88	0,84	0,68	0,57	0,55

ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

		Value		CoE median
Index	Total	3.83		6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	5.25		6,6
	Criminal	3.76		5,7
	Administrative	3.51		6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	4.98		6,1
	Criminal	5.19		4,1
	Administrative	2.75		5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	6.21		7,3
	Criminal	2.18		7,3
	Administrative	5.24		7,4
Decision support	Civil	2.2		7,0
	Criminal	3.53		7,3
	Administrative	2.09		7,2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) *100
CR > 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing
CR < 100%, court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing
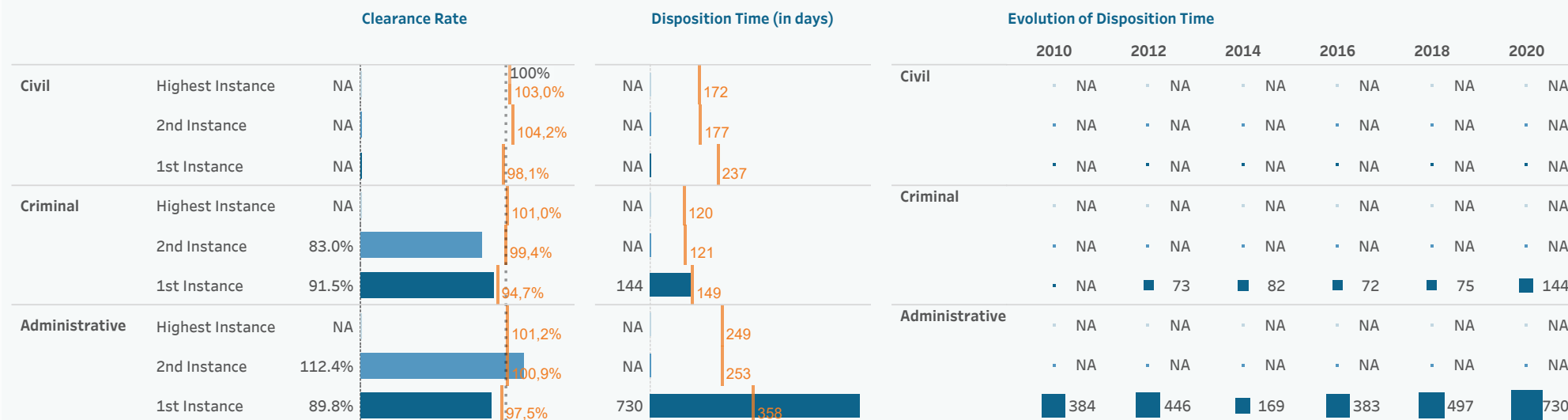
Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) *365
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work
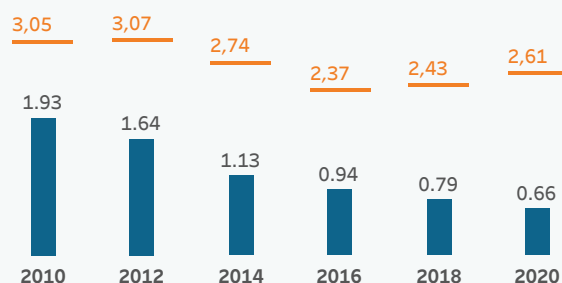
Instance
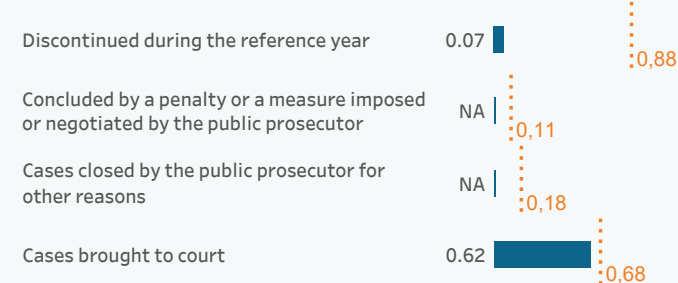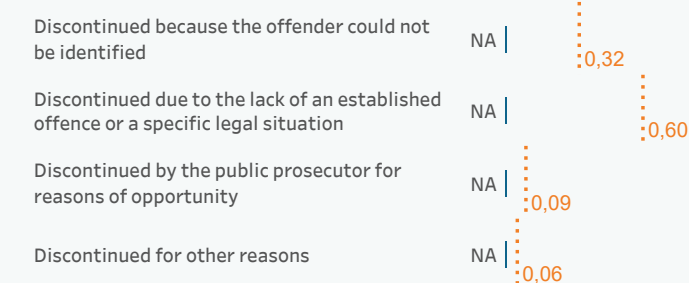- Highest Instance
- 2nd Instance
- 1st Instance

Clearance Rate / Disposition Time (in days)

		Clearance Rate (value)	Clearance Rate (bar label)	Disposition Time (value)	Disposition Time (label)
Civil	Highest Instance	NA	103,0% (100%)	NA	172
	2nd Instance	NA	104,2%	NA	177
	1st Instance	NA	98,1%	NA	237
Criminal	Highest Instance	NA	101,0%	NA	120
	2nd Instance	83.0%	99,4%	NA	121
	1st Instance	91.5%	94,7%	144	149
Administrative	Highest Instance	NA	101,2%	NA	249
	2nd Instance	112.4%	100,9%	NA	253
	1st Instance	89.8%	97,5%	730	358

Evolution of Disposition Time

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
Civil						
Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1st Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal						
Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1st Instance	NA	73	82	72	75	144
Administrative						
Highest Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2nd Instance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1st Instance	384	446	169	383	497	730

Public prosecution services

Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants

2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
1.93	1.64	1.13	0.94	0.79	0.66
3,05	3,07	2,74	2,37	2,43	2,61

Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants

	Value	(ref)
Discontinued during the reference year	0.07	0,88
Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	NA	0,11
Cases closed by the public prosecutor for other reasons	NA	0,18
Cases brought to court	0.62	0,68

Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants

	Value	(ref)
Discontinued because the offender could not be identified	NA	0,32
Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation	NA	0,60
Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	NA	0,09
Discontinued for other reasons	NA	0,06

Note: There are different methodologies on calculating number of cases in prosecution statistics by event or by perpetrator. CEPEJ collects data per case (event) but some countries present it by perpetrator.

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts
NA

2. Case-law of the higher court/s
NA

3. Information about the judicial system
NA