



Population  
1 895 500

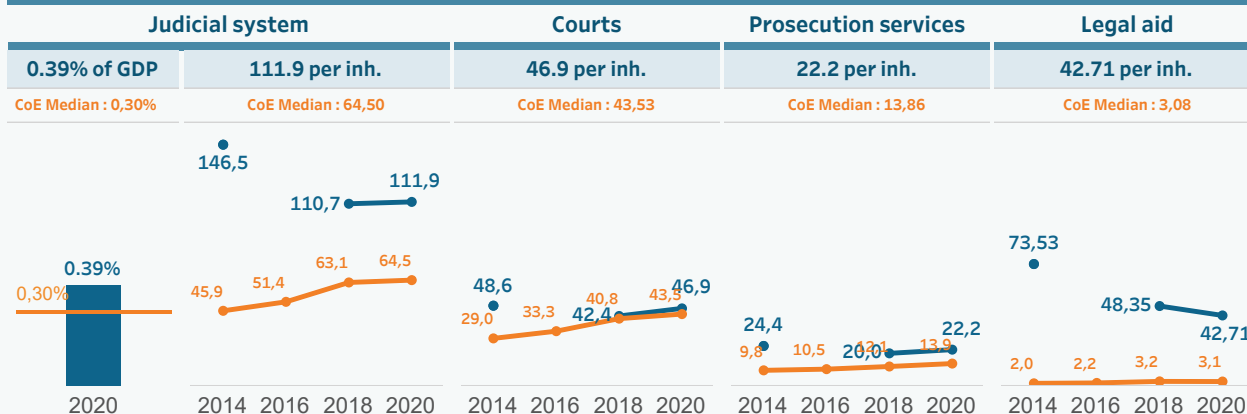


GDP per capita  
28 524 €  
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary  
31 491 €  
CoE Median 20 612 €

### Implemented judicial system budget



**Budget:** UK- Northern Ireland spent 212 022 355 € on the implemented judicial system budget which is 0.39% of the GDP (above the CoE median) and 111,9 € per inhabitant which is well above the COE median. In 2020, 42% was spent on all courts, 20% on prosecution services, and 38% on legal aid which makes it the system with the highest percentual share allocated to legal aid.

#### Legal aid

As in the most common law systems, UK - Northern Ireland continuously has some of the highest number of legal aid cases per 100.000 inhabitants, both in criminal and other than criminal cases. The average amount of legal aid granted per cases (1 273 €) is also almost three times higher than the COE median value.

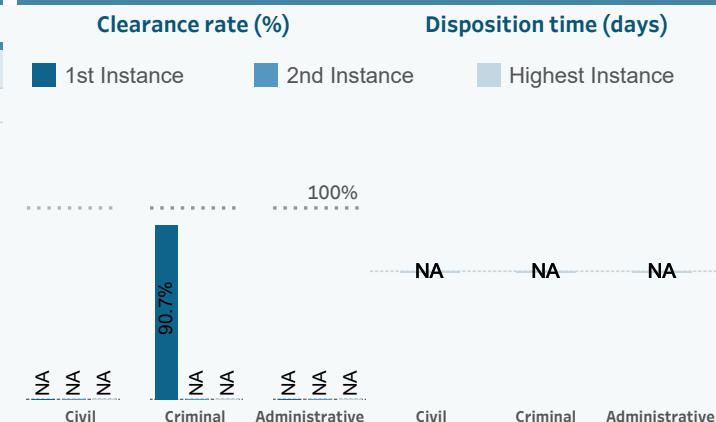
#### Professionals

One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of judges per 100.000 inhabitants. With 3.9 judges per 100 000 the number is 4,5 times lower compared with the COE median. However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,4) is the highest in Europe. Judges have comparatively high absolute amounts of gross salaries both at the beginning and at the end of career. Contrary to the European trend, the number of prosecutors per 100.000 inh. (8.55) has decreased since 2010, and is now somewhat below the COE median value. The proportion of women is comparatively low among judges (36%) and comparatively high among prosecutors (64%). Similarly, women court presidents take 38% of the posts.

#### ICT in judiciary

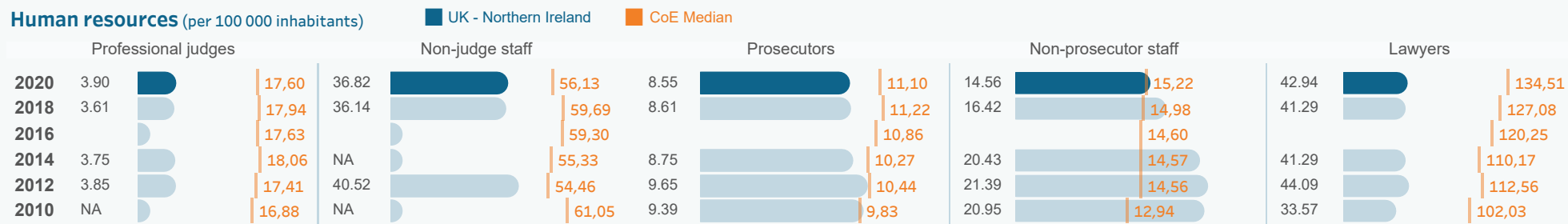
UK - Northern Ireland has the ICT index of 2,9 which remains comparatively low, as in previous cycles. UK Northern Ireland is below the COE median values in all segments of ICT. However, percentage of courts budget spent of ICT is 6,5% which is much above the CoE median.

### Efficiency

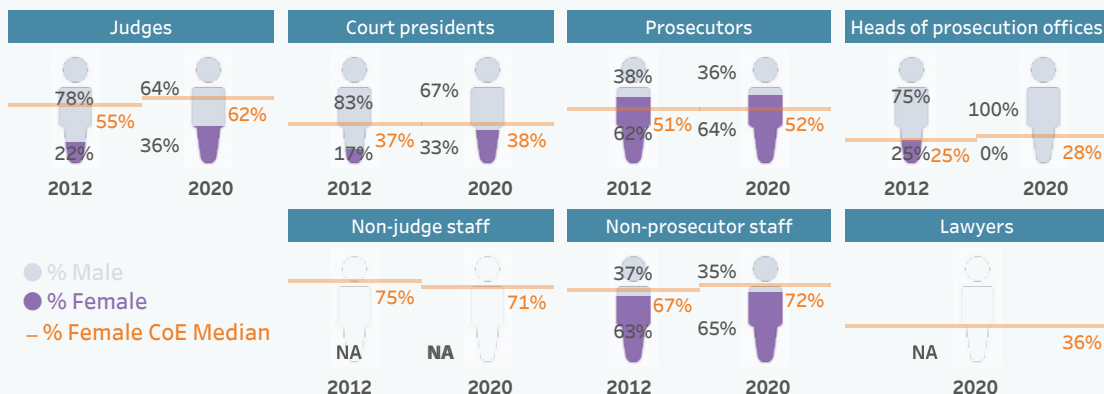


**Efficiency:** UK - Northern Ireland does not provide data on pending cases which makes the analysis of most of the efficiency indicators impossible. From the only provided data on incoming and resolved cases in the first instance, it could be concluded that, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of incoming criminal and other than criminal cases decreased significantly compared to 2018 data (by 26% and 27,5% respectively). However, the drop in resolved cases was even larger (32% and 40%) which might lead to accumulation of pending cases and formation of backlogs.

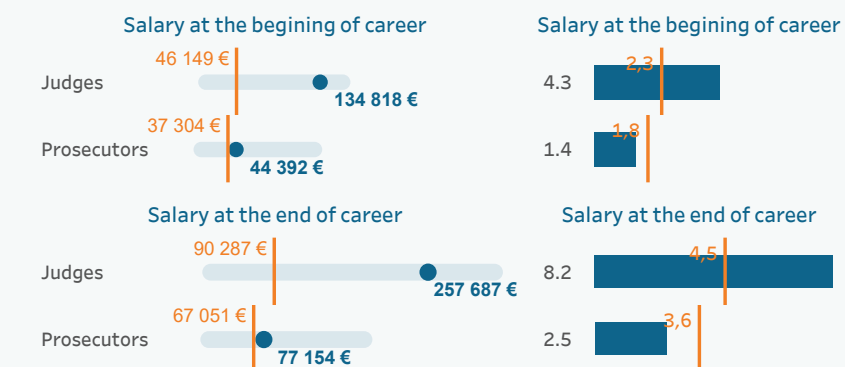
## Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



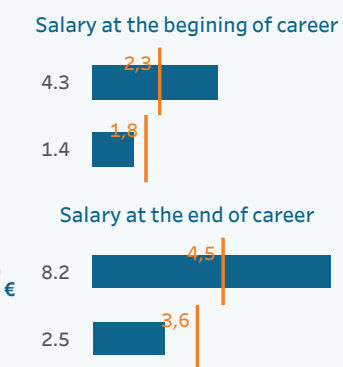
## Gender balance



## Absolute gross salaries

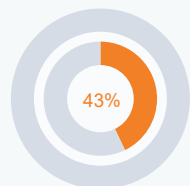


## Ratio with the average annual gross salary

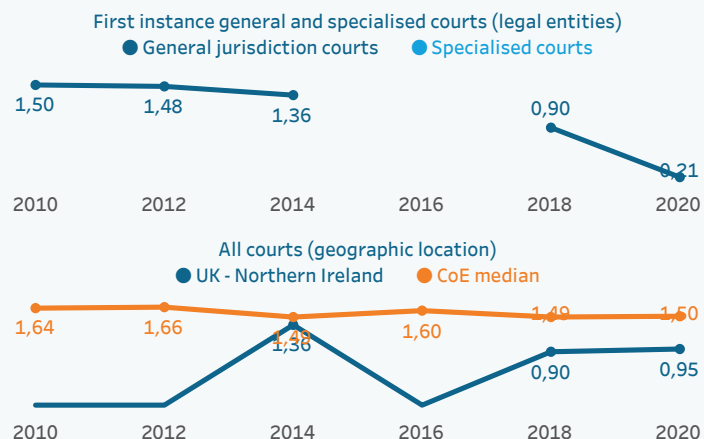


## Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts  
● General courts  
● CoE median



## ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	2.86	6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	3.22	6,6
	Criminal	4.07	5,7
	Administrative	1.34	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	2.59	6,1
	Criminal	3.01	4,1
	Administrative	0.06	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	5.16	7,3
	Criminal	5.97	7,3
	Administrative	3.42	7,4
Decision support	Civil	0.61	7,0
	Criminal	3.54	7,3
	Administrative	1.13	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

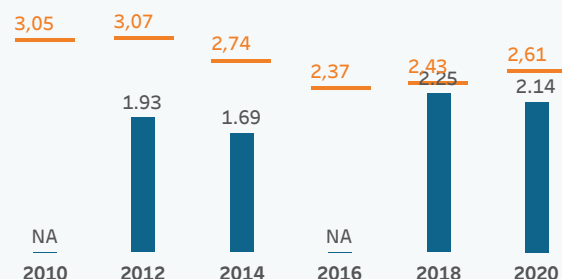
2nd Instance

1st Instance

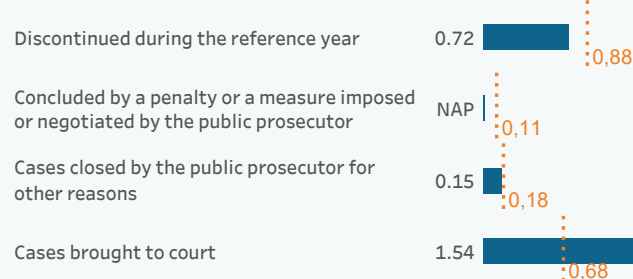
Clearance Rate			Disposition Time (in days)			Evolution of Disposition Time					
						2010	2012	2014	2018	2020	
Civil	Highest Instance	NA	100%	NA	172	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2nd Instance	NA	104,2%	NA	177	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1st Instance	NA	98,1%	NA	237	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Criminal	Highest Instance	NA	101,0%	NA	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2nd Instance	NA	99,4%	NA	121	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1st Instance	90.7%	94,7%	NA	149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Administrative	Highest Instance	NA	101,2%	NA	249	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	2nd Instance	NA	100,9%	NA	253	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1st Instance	NA	97,5%	NA	358	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

## Public prosecution services

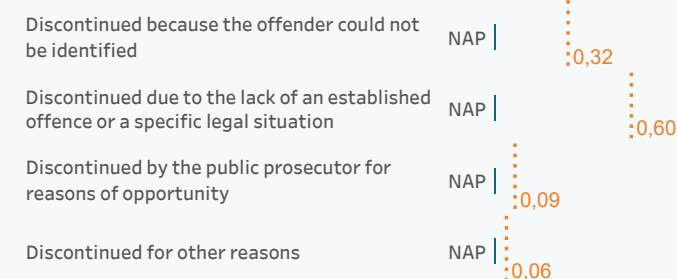
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk>

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

<http://www.judiciaryni.uk>