



UK - SCOTLAND

2020



Population
5 466 000

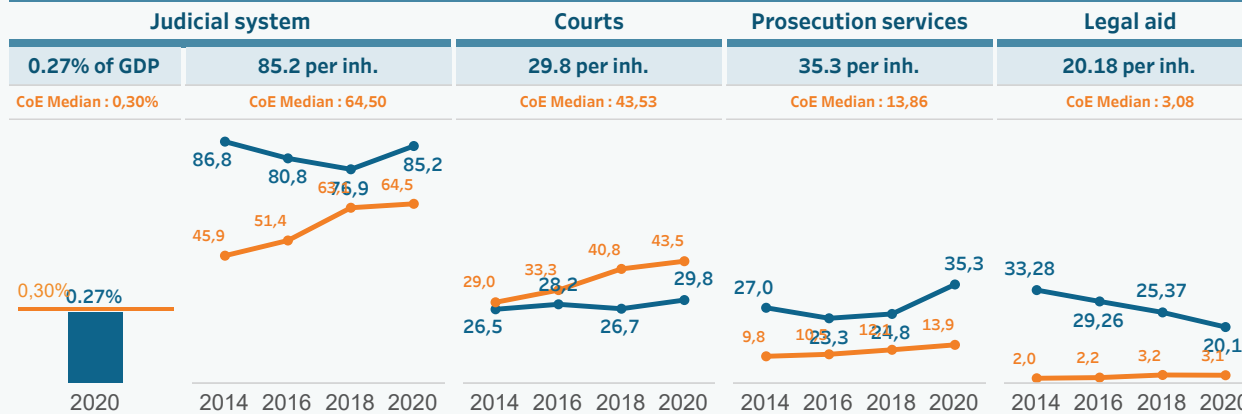


GDP per capita
31 481 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
35 140 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget : In 2020, UK - Scotland spent 465 698 496 € on the implemented judicial system budget or 85,2 € per inhabitant which is well above the COE median and 0.27% of the GDP which is close to the COE median. In 2020, UK-Scotland has one of the highest shares of budget allocated for prosecution services (41%). The percent of budget allocated to legal aid is also very high (24%) in spite of gradual decrease of amount per inhabitant since 2014.

Legal aid

As in the most common law systems, UK - Scotland continuously has some of the highest number of legal aid cases per 100.000 inhabitants, both in criminal and other than criminal matters. The average amount of legal aid granted per cases (680€) is also almost 50% higher than the European median value.

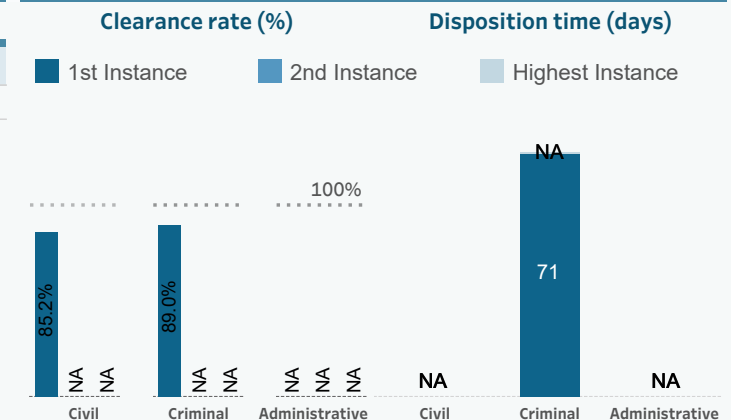
Professionals

Some of the notable characteristics of the system are low number of judges per 100.000 inhabitants compared to European level (3,70 which is around five times lower than the COE median), high number of non-judge staff per judge (7,9 which is more than two times higher than the COE median), and comparatively high absolute amounts of gross salaries for judges both at the beginning and at the end of career. The number of prosecutors has been increasing since 2016, and is now 10,06 which is close to the COE median value. The proportion of women is comparatively low among judges (26%) and comparatively high among prosecutors (70%).

ICT in judiciary

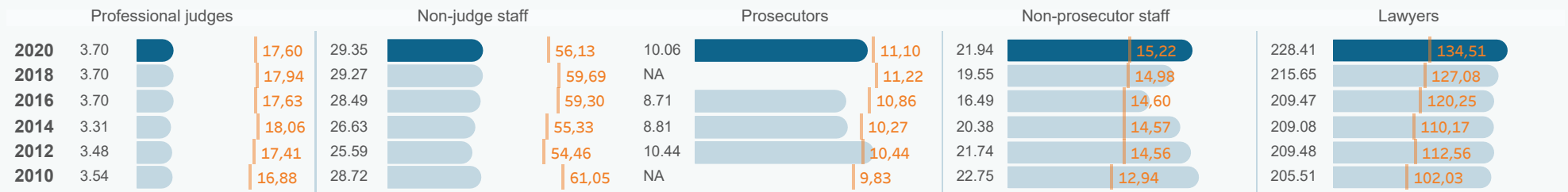
UK-Scotland has an ICT index of only 1,6 which even decreased by 1,2 points compared with 2018. It is now one of the lowest registered ICT indexes in Europe.

Efficiency

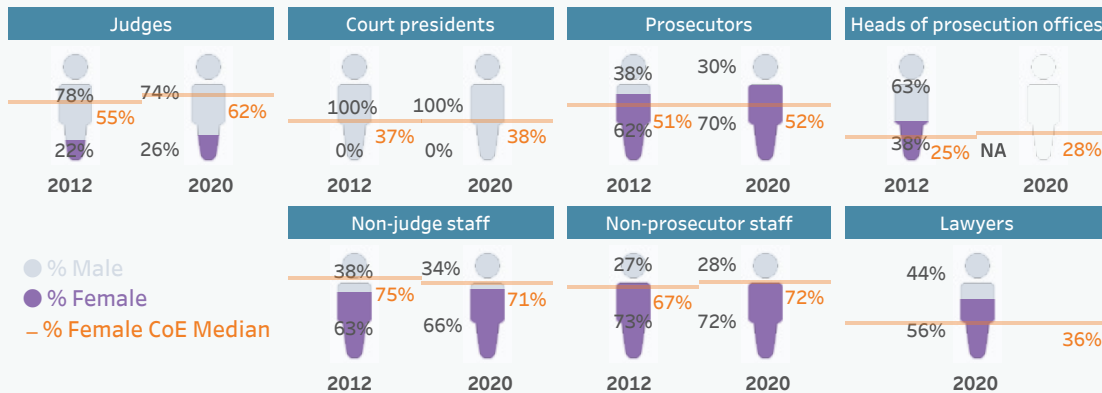


Efficiency: UK- Scotland provided very few case flow data. From the available information, it could be noted that the number of incoming and resolved first instance civil and commercial litigious cases show the same tendency of decrease by around one quarter compared to 2018 (incoming decreased by 26,7% and resolved by 23,2%). This follows the general trend identified during COVID-19 pandemic in other States and entities. UK - Scotland does not provide data on pending cases for this category which makes any further analysis of efficiency indicators practically impossible. Regarding criminal first instance cases, the number of incoming is at the similar level as in 2018. The number of resolved cases is reported for the first time in 2020, and it is lower than incoming which caused not a favourable clearance rate of 85,2%.

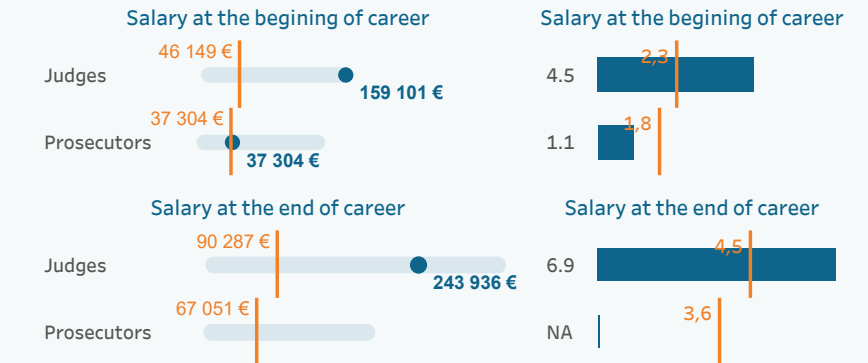
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender balance

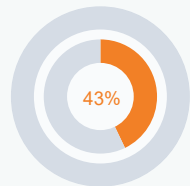


Absolute gross salaries

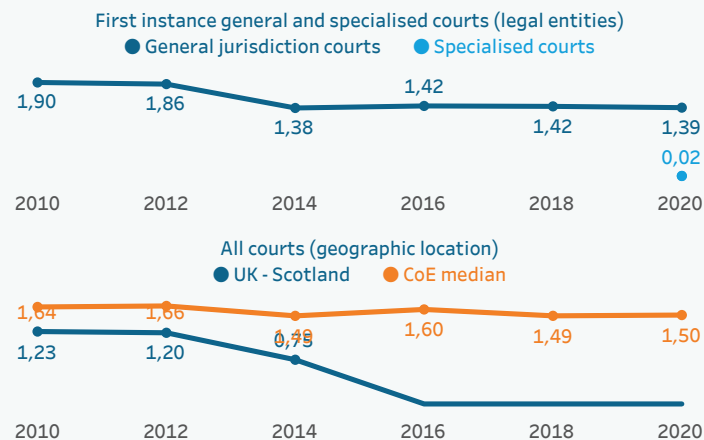


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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	1.57	6.5
Deployment rate	Civil	2.39	6.6
	Criminal	2.71	5.7
	Administrative	0	6.1
Communication with courts	Civil	1.48	6.1
	Criminal	1.85	4.1
	Administrative	0	5.0
Courts and case management	Civil	4.68	7.3
	Criminal	4.68	7.3
	Administrative	0	7.4
Decision support	Civil	0.11	7.0
	Criminal	1.25	7.3
	Administrative	0	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

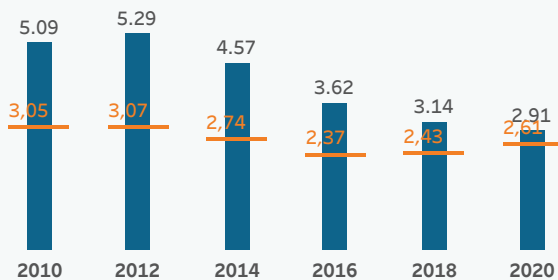
■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

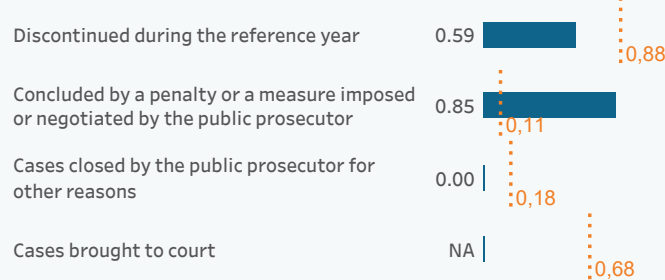
Clearance Rate			Disposition Time (in days)			Evolution of Disposition Time						
						2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020	
Civil	Highest Instance	NA	100%	NA	172	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	
	2nd Instance	NA	104,2%	NA	177	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1st Instance	85.2%	98,1%	NA	237	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Criminal	Highest Instance	NA	101,0%	NA	120	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	
	2nd Instance	NA	99,4%	NA	121	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1st Instance	89.0%	94,7%	71	149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	71	
Administrative	Highest Instance	NA	101,2%	NA	249	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	
	2nd Instance	NA	100,9%	NA	253	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	1st Instance	NA	97,5%	NA	358	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Public prosecution services

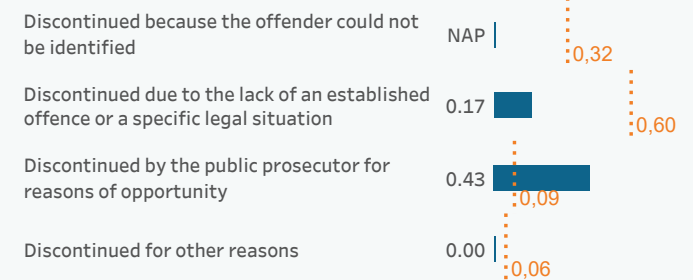
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



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

[NA](#)

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

3. Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)