



UK - ENGLAND AND WALES

2022



Inhabitants
59 642 000

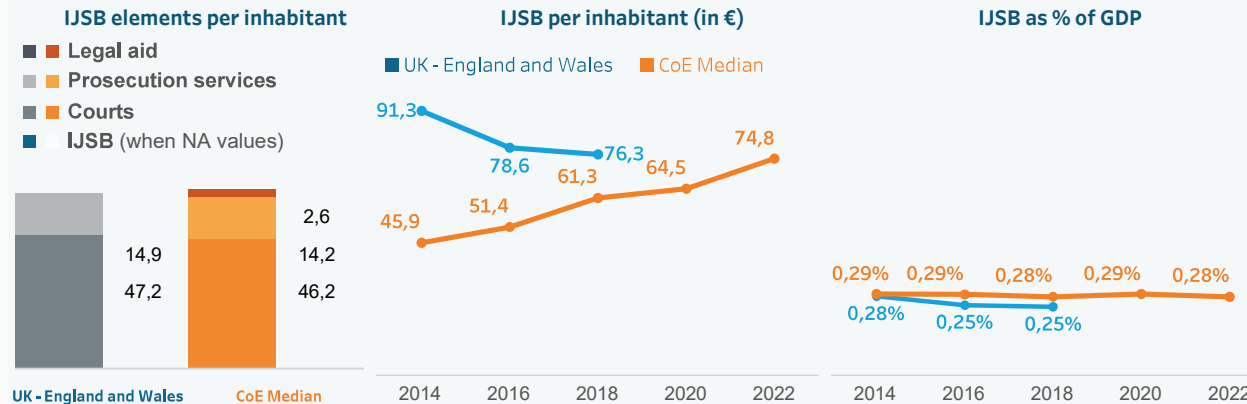


GDP per capita
37 525 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
38 447 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



Budget : The judicial system budget cannot be calculated for 2022, data on legal aid budget being unavailable. The courts' budget increased from 37,4 € (2020) to 47,2 € (2022) and exceeded the CoE median. The public prosecution services' budget per inhabitant is close to the CoE median.

Professionals: One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants. With 2,6 judges per 100 000 inhabitants the number is well below the COE median of 17,6. However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,4) is among the highest in Europe (3,5 CoE median). The number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (4,96) is still significantly below the COE median of 11,20. The proportion of women is comparatively low among judges (34%) and comparatively high among prosecutors (61%).

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): UK-England and Wales has an ICT Deployment index of 3,7, below the CoE median, with a focus on the "Digital access".

The focus has shifted from project-based reform activities to live services. Evaluation is now more internal, supporting a development process driven by continuous improvement. This approach is reinforced by internal governance and processes that iteratively guide future development on a rolling basis.

Attractiveness of the judge's profession: In case of a reduction in the number of candidates for a particular role or a sustained lack of applications compared to vacancies, the Judicial Appointments Commission works with partners and legal bodies to consider ways of attracting more candidates (e.g., through tailored outreach events, social media channels, online promotions and messages to key interested parties).

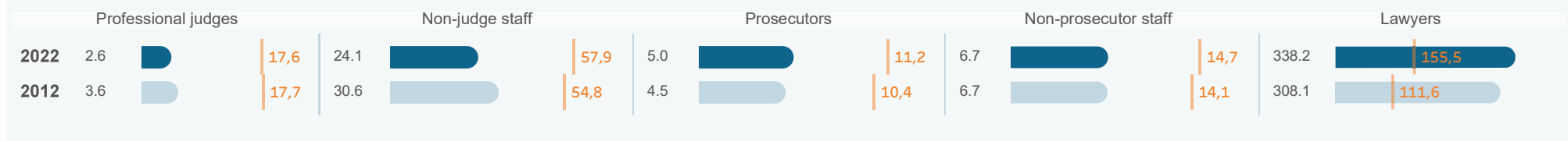
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



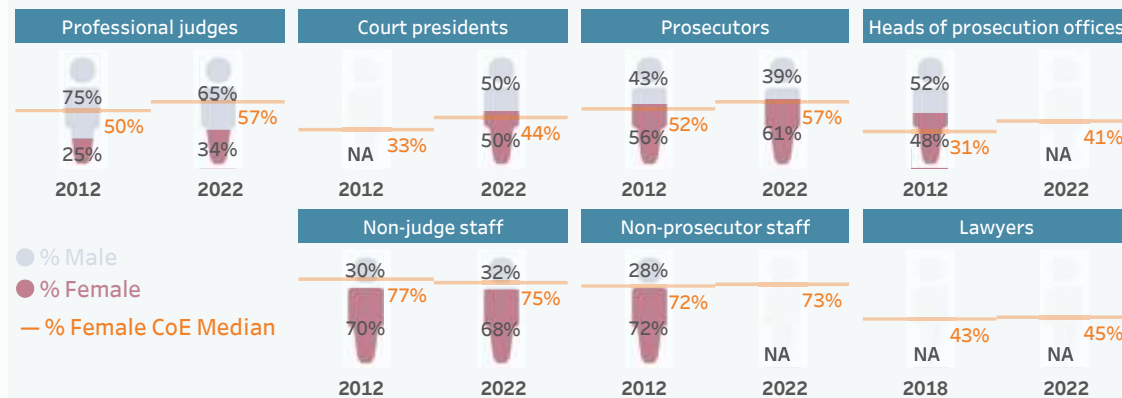
Efficiency : Data on civil and commercial litigious cases are not available in the UK-England and Wales, while data on criminal and administrative cases are partial which makes the efficiency analyses limited.

According to the available data, first instance courts are more efficient in criminal than in administrative matters. Both efficiency indicators have positive values for first instance criminal cases with a CR at 100% and a DT below the CoE median. The opposite conclusion applies to first instance administrative cases, where the DT is more than twice as high as the CoE median.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance

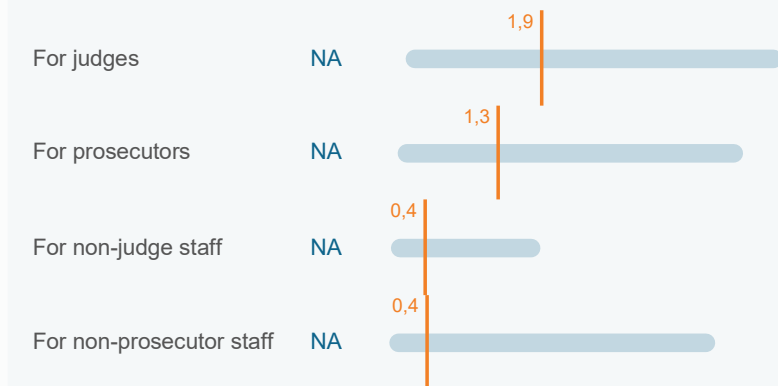


Absolute gross salaries

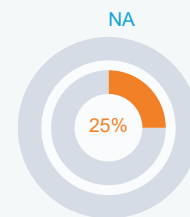


Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional*

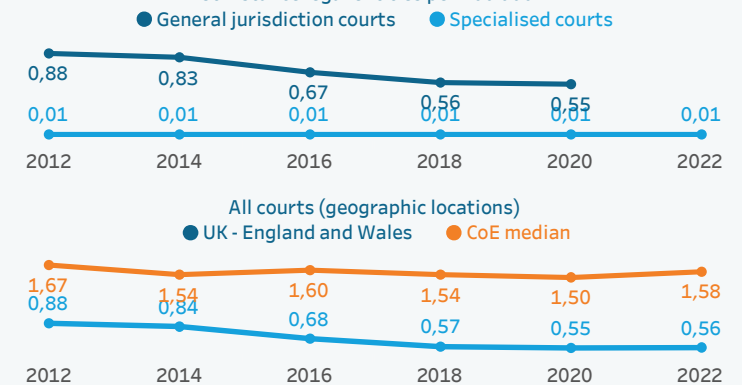


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● Specialised courts
● Courts of general jurisdiction
● CoE Median

First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



* This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that category. For example, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

CR < 100%, the 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 of the courts

■ UK - England and
Wales

■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

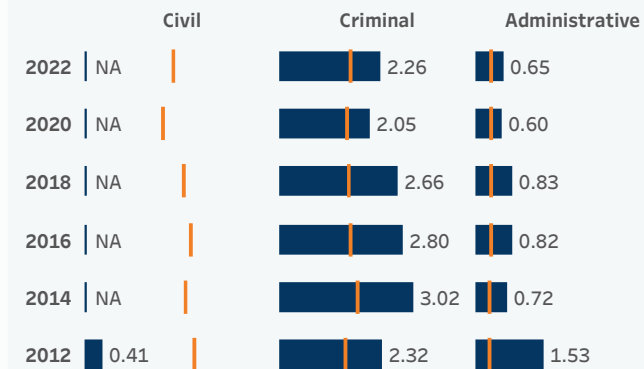
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance



Incoming Cases

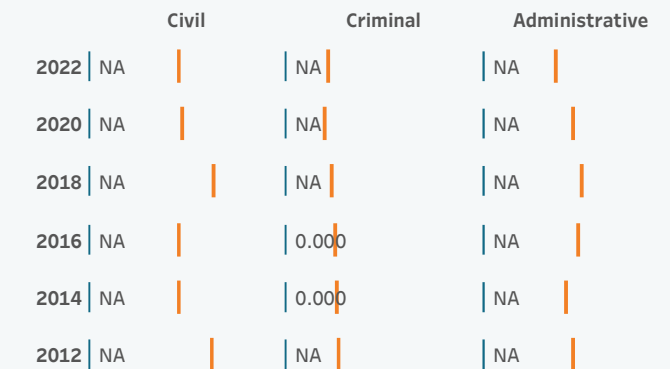
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

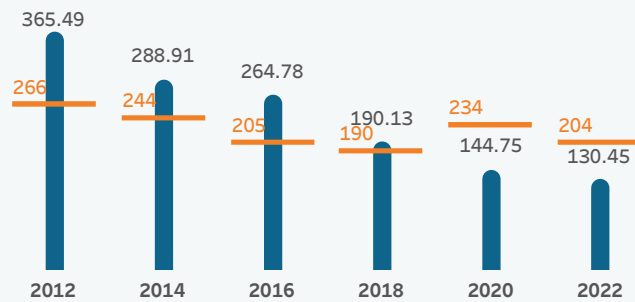


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor

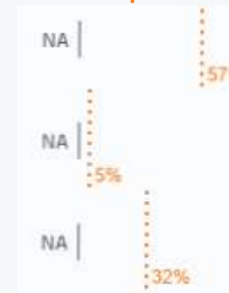


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

Cases brought to court



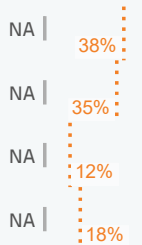
Distribution of discontinued cases in %

Discontinued because the offender could not be identified

Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity

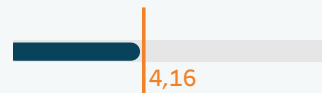
Discontinued for other reasons



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

ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

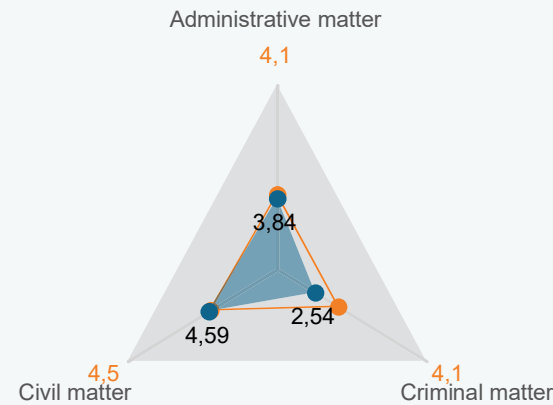
Total deployment rate : **3,73**



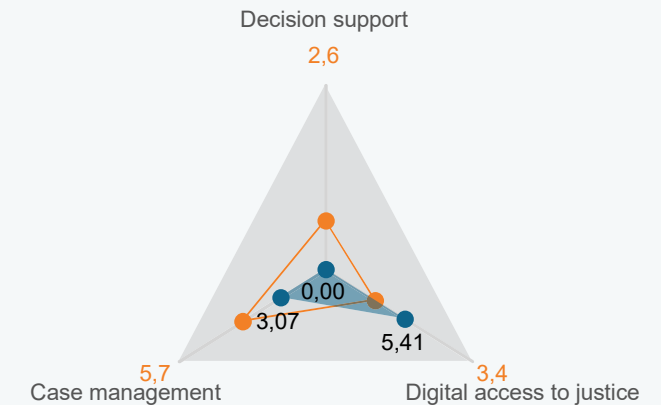
Total usage rate : **3,29**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[NA](#)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[NA](#)

Information about the judicial system

[NA](#)