



# UK - NORTHERN IRELAND

2022



Inhabitants  
1 910 500

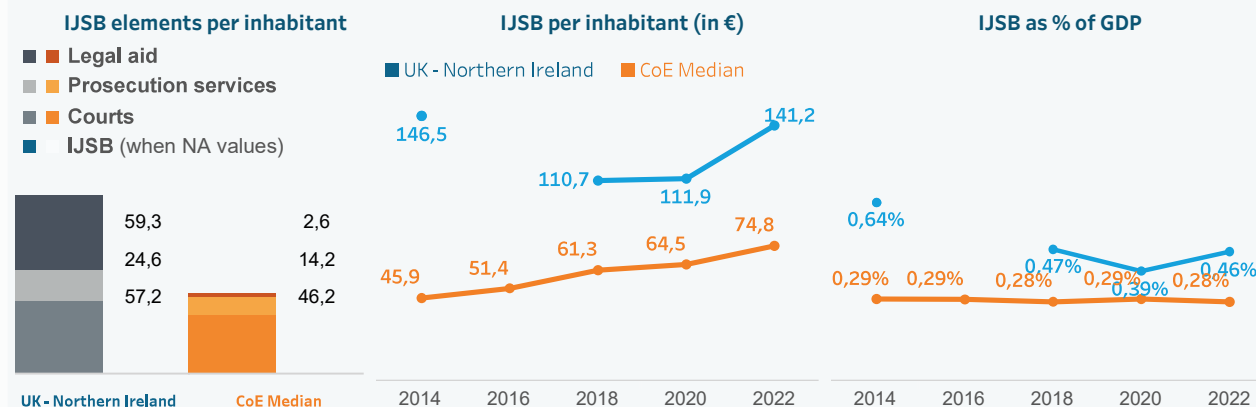


GDP per capita  
30 620 €  
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary  
33 830 €  
CoE Median 22 878 €

## Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



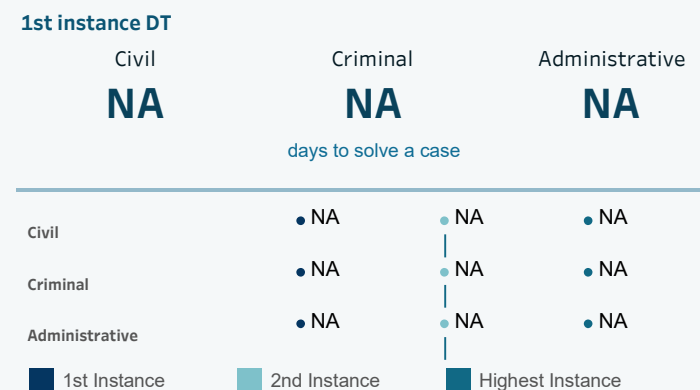
**Budget :** In 2022, the implemented budget of the judicial system of UK-Northern Ireland amounts to 269 785 503 €, representing 141,2 € per inhabitant - one of the highest in Europe. The budget saw a notable increase mainly due to exchange rates fluctuations. As a % of the GDP (0,46%), this budget is also high above the CoE median. Legal aid budget represents 59,3 € per inhabitant, the largest allocation in Europe. UK-Northern Ireland also has some of the highest number of cases granted with legal aid (3,3 per 100 inhabitants compared to the CoE median of 0,9) and the average amount of legal aid granted per case (1 772 €) is also very high (CoE median 320 €).

**Minors:** Special arrangements exist for juveniles where the court sits without the usual formality of wigs and gowns and the defendants are not required to sit in the dock. The Young Witness Service has now been established, giving evidence via a TV live link to enable children to give evidence remotely. Registered intermediaries would be available for minors witnesses and defendants.

**Professionals:** One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants (3,7) compared to the CoE median (17,6). However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,8) is among the highest in Europe. The number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants (9,3) is still somewhat below the CoE median (11,2). Women represent the majority of prosecutors (65%) but not of judges (36%).

**Domestic violence:** The Public Prosecution Service have a team of specialist domestic abuse prosecutors. The PPS have also worked with Women's Aid Federation NI and other voluntary sector partners to deliver a major programme of training to all prosecutors and other staff who directly support victims.

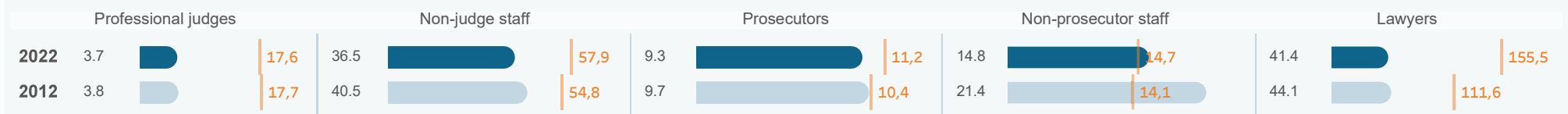
## Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



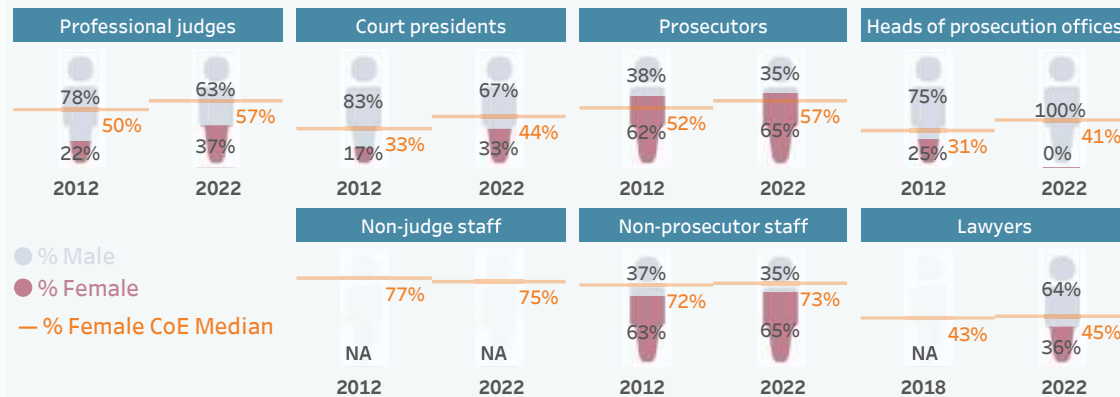
**Efficiency :** The data collected by the CEPEJ are not captured in the Operational Courts system of UK-Northern Ireland and are therefore not available.

From the only provided data on incoming and resolved first instance criminal cases, it is possible to conclude that first instance courts managed to deal with the caseload in criminal matters, with a Clearance Rate very close to the 100% threshold.

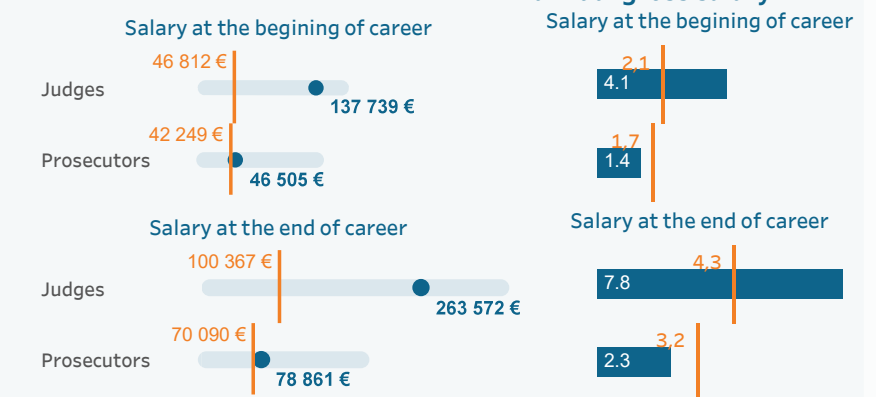
## Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



## Gender Balance

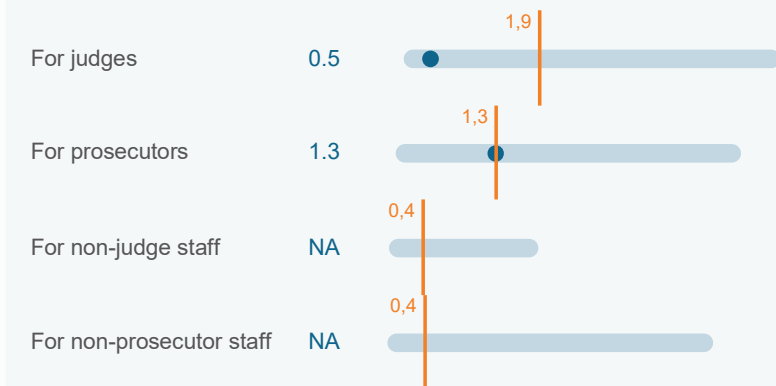


## Absolute gross salaries

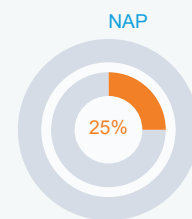


## Training of Justice Professionals

Average number of live training participations per professional\*

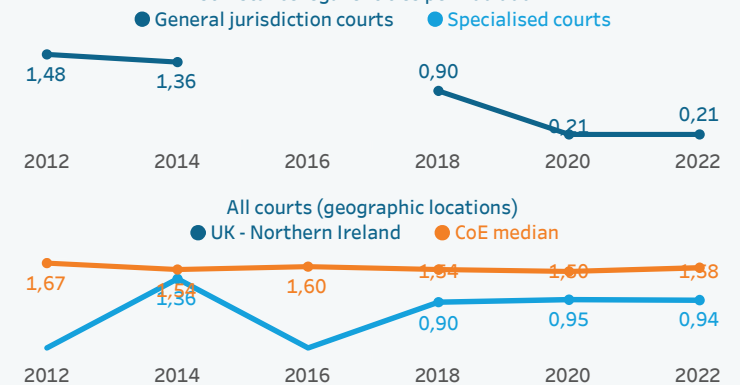


Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



● 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

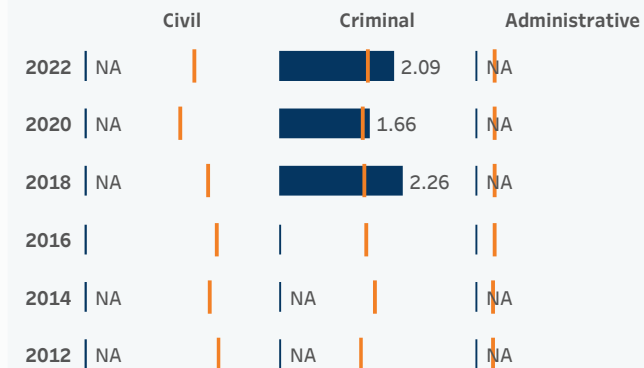
■ UK - Northern  
Ireland  
■ CoE Median

**Instance**  
■ 1st Instance  
■ 2nd Instance  
■ Highest Instance



## Incoming Cases

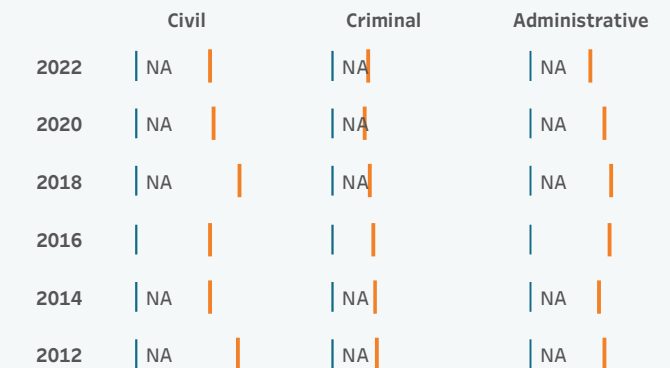
## Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



## Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

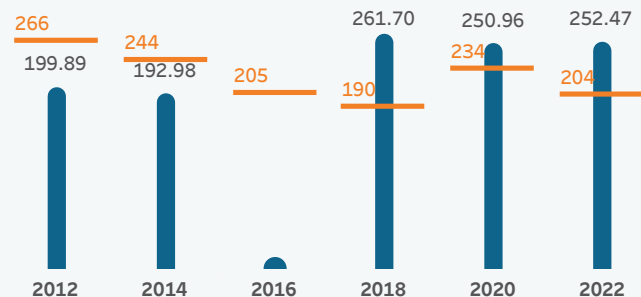


## Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



## Public Prosecution Services

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

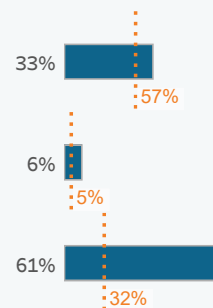


Distribution of processed cases in %

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.

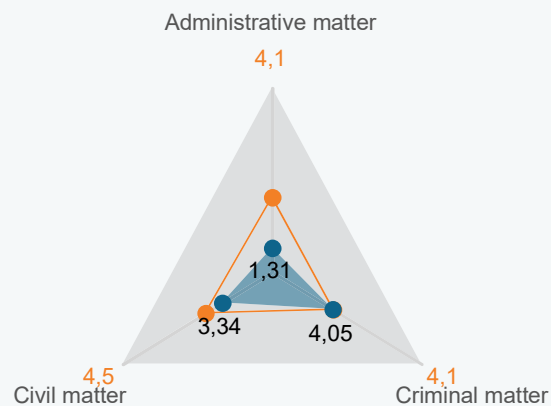
## ICT Deployment and Usage Index

(from 0 to 10)

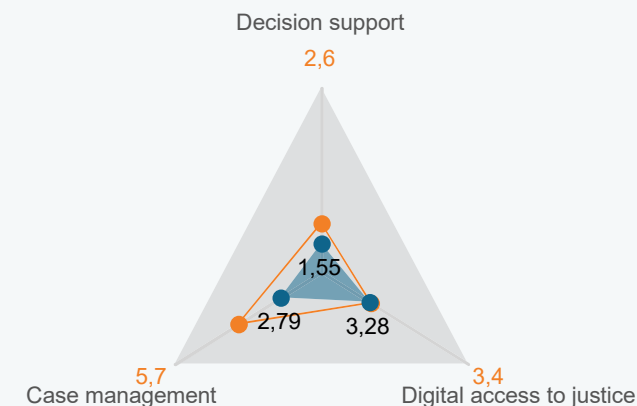
Total deployment rate : **2,86**Total usage rate : **2,08**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



## Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

[www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

Case-law of the higher court/s

[www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

Information about the judicial system

NA