



Inhabitants
5 479 900

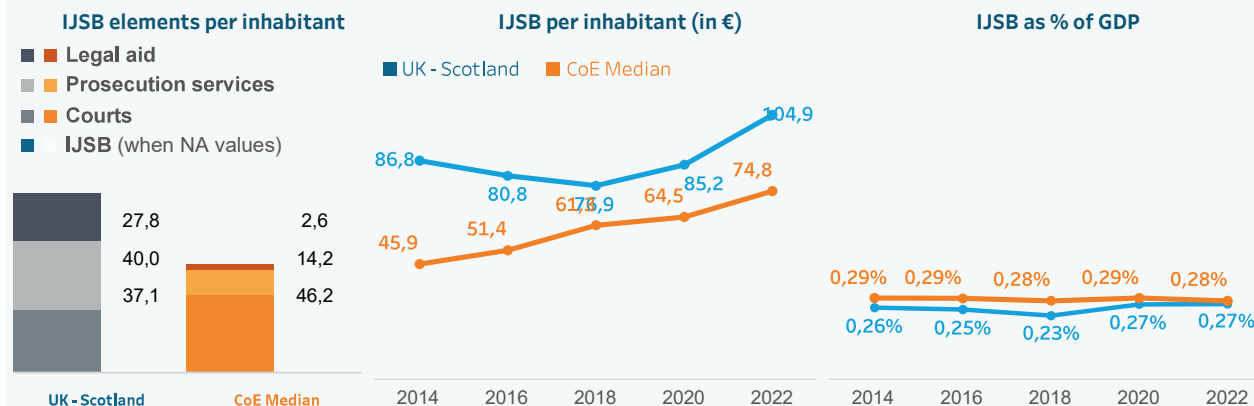


GDP per capita
38 597 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
37 689 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



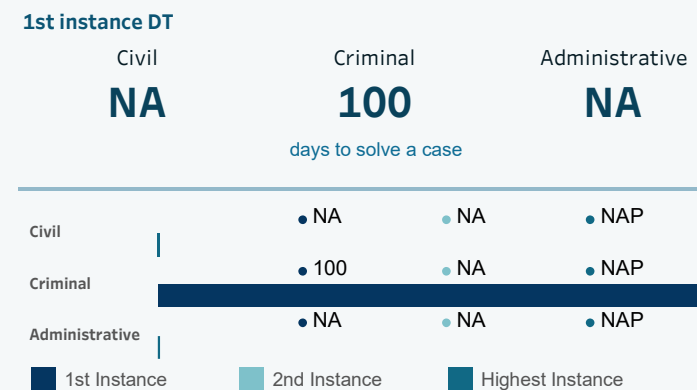
Budget : In 2022, UK-Scotland allocated 574 776 058 € to its judicial system, representing 104,9 € per inhabitant, which is well above the CoE median. As a percentage of GDP (0,27%), this budget remains slightly below the CoE median. A significant portion of the judicial system budget, 26,5%, is dedicated to legal aid, 27,8 € per inhabitant, which is more than ten times the CoE median. A very high number of cases are granted with legal aid (3 cases per 100 inhabitants compared to the CoE median of 0,9). The average amount of legal aid granted per case (680 €) is almost 50% higher than the European median value.

Professionals: One of the notable characteristics of the system is a low number of judges per 100 000 inhabitants (3.65) compared to the CoE median (17,6). However, the ratio of non-judge staff per judge (9,82) is among the highest in Europe. The number of prosecutors gradually increased and exceeded the CoE median in 2022. Women represent the majority of prosecutors (68%) but not of judges (28%).

Specialised public prosecutors: The Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service offers specialist domestic abuse training courses to staff designed to increase knowledge and understanding of the typologies and dynamics of domestic abuse. It provides mandatory sexual offences training for all staff involved in the investigation of sexual offences.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): UK-Scotland with an ICT Deployment index of 1,9, is at the beginning of digitalisation of judiciary. Nevertheless, there seems to be many online services as life stream of court cases or applications as the online Simple Procedure Claims (up to 5 000€) or its traditionally established mechanisms for reviews of SCTS digital investment projects including user requirement, service provision and right technology governance.

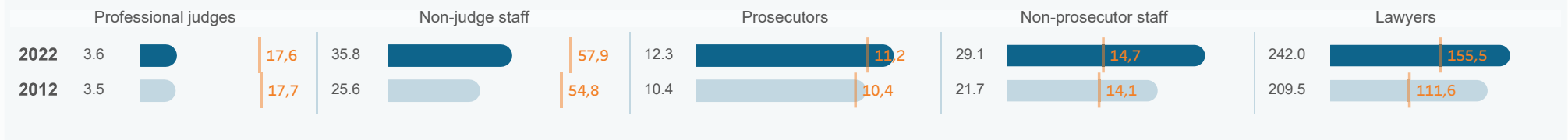
Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)



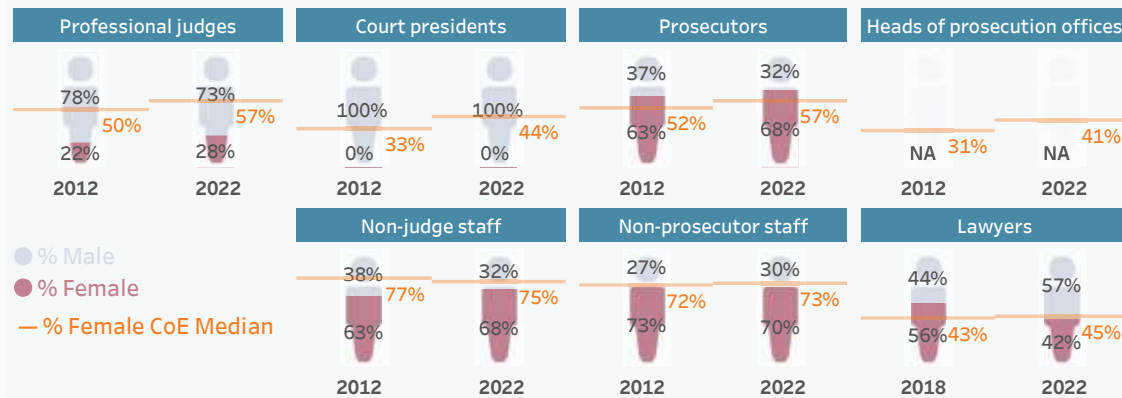
Efficiency : UK-Scotland provided very few case flow data. Indeed, the case management system is not structured in a way that allows these figures to be retrieved.

From the available information it could be noted that first instance courts are efficient in criminal matters with a Clearance Rate above the 100% threshold and a Disposition Time below the CoE median. Conversely, it seems that first instance courts encounter some difficulties in civil matters, the Clearance Rate value being only at 86%.

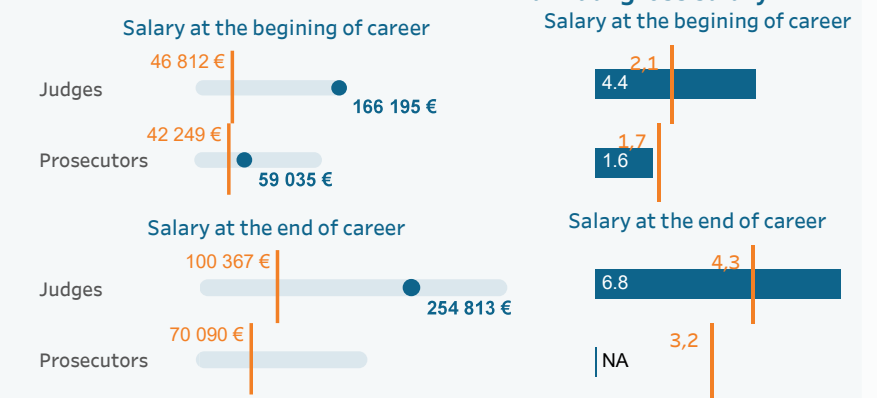
Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance

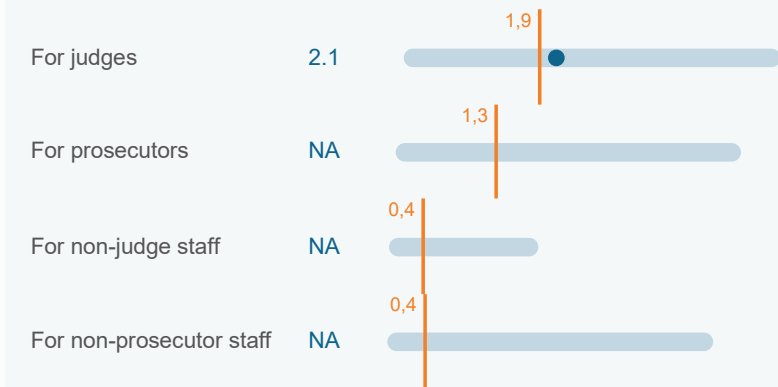


Absolute gross salaries

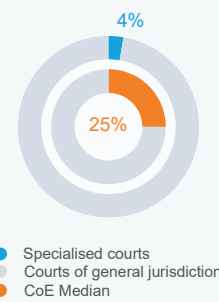


Training of Justice Professionals

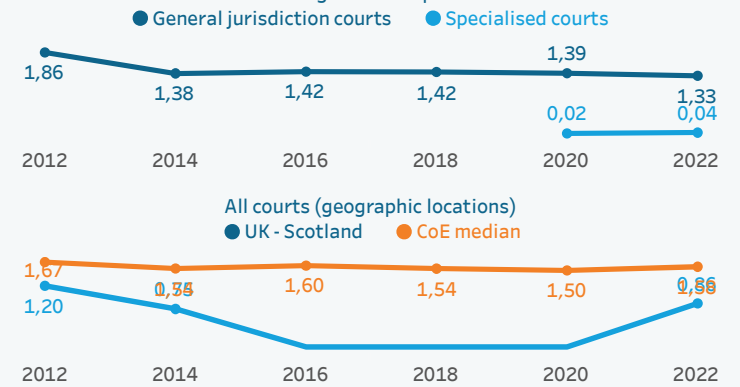
Average number of live training participations per professional*



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



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 -Scotland

■ CoE Median

Instance

■ 1st Instance

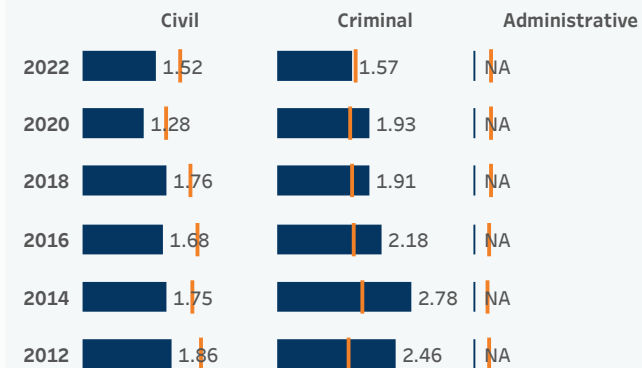
■ 2nd Instance

■ Highest Instance



Incoming Cases

Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

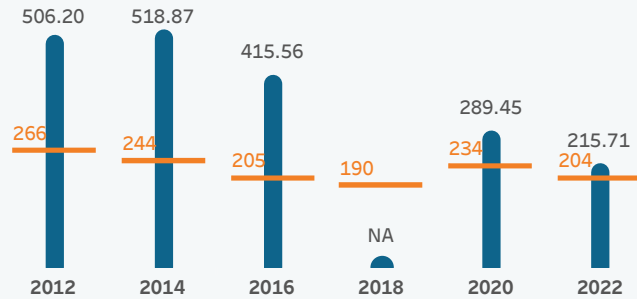


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

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

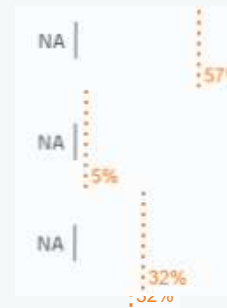


Distribution of processed cases in %

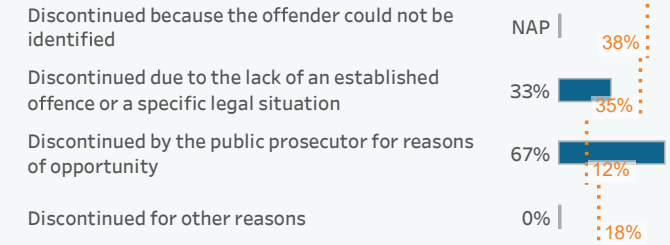
Discontinued during the reference year

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

Cases brought to court



Distribution of discontinued cases in %



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)

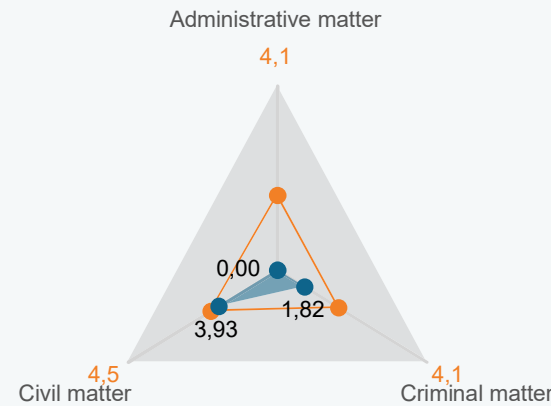
Total deployment rate: **1,92**



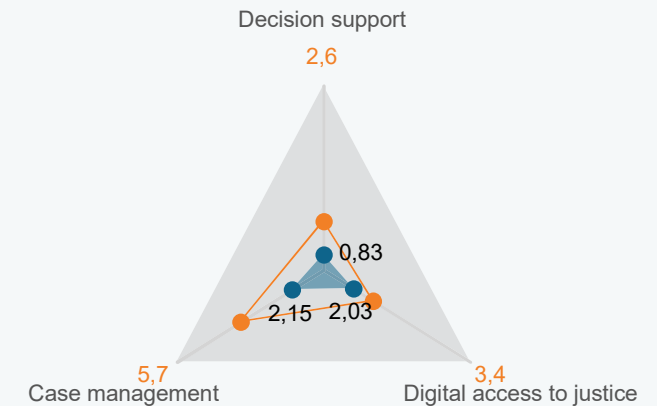
Total usage rate: **1,43**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

www.legislation.gov.uk www.scotcourts.gov.uk , www.scotcourts.gov.uk

Case-law of the higher court/s

www.legislation.gov.uk
www.scotcourts.gov.uk

Information about the judicial system

www.legislation.gov.uk
www.scotcourts.gov.uk
www.judiciary.scot