

## Supplementary Evidence - Judicial Workload

1. The supplementary evidence below provides data on judge's workload and how the work judges are expected to do has changed since the Senior Salary Review Body's (SSRB) major review in 2011. This evidence is to be seen alongside the MoJ's *Senior Salaries Review Body, Judiciary: Written Evidence for Annual and Major Reviews* evidence pack published in March 2018.
2. Demand varies over time and between jurisdictions, and MoJ, HMCTS and the Judiciary continue to focus on ensuring that judicial resource is allocated where it is most needed and that judicial time is used as efficiently as possible.
3. Improvements have been secured by reducing the number of panel members in tribunals required to hear certain case-types within the First-tier Tribunal and Employment Tribunal and the implementation of the Single Justice Procedure, which enables summary only non-imprisonable offences to be heard by one magistrate. They will consider a defendant's plea and the evidence, including any mitigating circumstances, "on the papers", outside a physical courtroom with the support of a legal adviser.
4. Legislation relating to the First-tier Tribunal has been laid before Parliament<sup>1</sup>; once it is in force, the Senior President of Tribunals may be required to review panel composition arrangements in the First-tier Tribunal. This may lead to more targeted deployment (and therefore reduced sitting days) of non-legal members.
5. In addition, delegation of activity previously done by judges to tribunal case workers (in tribunals) and legal advisers in courts has enabled judicial time to be focussed more effectively.
6. Through the HMCTS Reform Programme, plans are in place to accelerate this journey by increasing the use of digital technology and improving court procedures to ensure that judges are able to be deployed on work where their specialist skills are most needed, with work done by court staff where that is appropriate.

### *Caseload*

7. This commentary focuses on the total numbers of cases received and disposed of in each jurisdiction and on trends in the number of sitting days used over time; it is difficult to measure and comment on case complexity, beyond the fact that more complex cases take more judicial time.
8. Sitting days can be used as a measure of workload but, whilst informed by demand, the number of sitting days can also be limited by funding and/or judicial availability. The number of sitting days can also be increased to address outstanding caseloads. In most cases, HMCTS seeks to balance the number of sitting days with what is needed to keep on top of incoming demand. However, where demand has risen, there may not be enough capacity available to manage that demand, with the result that outstanding caseloads grow in the short term.

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<sup>1</sup> The Statutory Instrument will change the provisions under which the SPT makes panel composition decisions (how many panel members are required to sit on a hearing). At the time of writing, the Statutory Instrument (SI) had been debated (and approved) in the House of Lords and was due to be debated in the House of Commons on Thursday 26<sup>th</sup> April. Subject to the approval of the SI in the Commons, it would come into force shortly after.

9. The data below is drawn from: The Criminal Court Statistics Bulletin, the Royal Courts of Justice tables, the Civil Justice Statistics Tables and the Family Court Statistics Quarterly.

#### *Courts*

10. The full information on caseload in the courts is available at **Annex A**.

#### *Crime*

11. The majority of simpler criminal cases are dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts.
12. In the Crown Court, the outstanding case load continues to fall, with disposals outstripping receipts.
13. In 2016, 117,221 cases were received by the Crown Court and 126,284 cases were disposed of. This compares with 124,313 cases received in 2005 and 121,099 cases disposed of. Although the number of case receipts in the Crown Court has dropped in this time, the number of sitting days has risen from 93,536 in 2005 to 110,794 in 2016 to reflect a growing number of complex cases in the case mix as well as the need to reduce levels of outstanding work which grew at a time when judicial resource did not match receipts.
14. There has been an increase in the number of complex cases going to trial since 2007, resulting in increased hearing durations for not guilty pleas at Crown Court. In 2007, the average hearing time in 'either way cases' where the defendant plead not guilty was 8 hours. This had risen to 9.2 hours in 2016. Indictable only cases in which the defendant plead not guilty took on average 17.6 hours in 2007 and 20 hours in 2016.
15. The proportion of indictable only offences has increased which has further increased demands on judicial time. This is partially driven by an increase in the number of sexual offences brought to trial, which can only be heard by authorised 'ticketed' judges. Of the total trial cases in 2010 8% were sexual offences. In 2016, 13% of such cases were sexual offences. Further information is available at **Annex A**.

#### *Family*

16. In recent years, growth in public and private law Children Act cases has put the family justice system under pressure. Public law Children Act cases have risen from 14,788 in 2011 to 18,953 in 2016. Private law Children Act cases rose from 49,066 in 2011 to 54,624 in 2013. They then fell to 42,114 in 2014, following LASPO Act which came in to force in April 2013 but have since risen to 48,246 in 2016. Over the same time total sitting days rose from 49,826 to 59,499. There has also been an increase in domestic violence remedy orders with 17,057 cases in 2011, whereas 20,056 were started in 2016. Similarly, the total number of power of attorney applications cases rose from 206,251 cases received in 2011 to 603,150 in 2016.
17. Some of the most complex cases in family court are Children Act cases, particularly public law ones. These have recently been increasing, with 28% more cases starting in 2016 than in 2011. Private law cases, which can also be complex, have fluctuated but recently are rising. These two jurisdictions make up the majority of judicial time in Family Court. The notable improvements in court performance since 2011 are now starting to show signs of slippage as judicial resource has not matched that which the receipts require.

Table 1: Family Court Statistics by jurisdiction<sup>2</sup>

	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Total cases started	<b>259,333</b>	<b>265,964</b>	<b>265,578</b>	<b>241,519</b>	<b>245,116</b>	<b>256,098</b>
Children Act - public law cases started	14,788	15,237	15,050	14,909	15,998	18,954
Children Act - private law cases started	49,066	52,062	54,624	42,114	43,347	48,244

### *Civil*

18. From 2005 to 2015, civil claims dropped from around 2 million to 1.5 million. This led to a corresponding decrease in the number of cases that went to trial, from 63,367 in 2005 to 48,192 in 2015.
19. Since 2016 the number of claims increased, reaching 2 million in 2017. This led to a 21% increase in the number of cases going to trial from 48,192 in 2015 to 58,464 in 2017.
20. The general list of sitting days, which covers civil days as well as some family days (it excludes public and private law which are the vast majority), shows that there has been fluctuation in the number of days judges sat, reflecting the changing volumes. In 2005 judges sat 86,010 sitting days, with this number peaking in 2010 at 93,006. In 2016 judges sat 88,072 sitting days, a 2% increase since 2005. As with family law, current judicial resources have not risen in line with receipts, leading to performance challenges.

### *High Court*

21. In the Chancery Division there has been some stability in the number of sitting days (except for peaks in 2009 and 2012); there were 4,497 sitting days in 2005 and 4,484 in 2016.
22. For the Queen's Bench Division (including Admiralty and Commercial), there were 20,069 claims made in 2009 and 10,263 in 2016. There were 198 trials concluded in 2009 and 192 in 2016. This suggests that the cases being heard have become more complex.
23. Over this time the number of sitting days has fluctuated; there was a peak of 9,805 days in 2009, with 5,359 sitting days taking place in 2016.

### *Court of Appeal*

24. The Court of Appeal Criminal Division had 7,023 applications (for permission to appeal) in 2005 and although there has been some fluctuation, since 2012 the number of applications has been falling. There were 5,726 applications in 2016. 2,767 appeals were heard in 2005 and 1,539 in 2016. In 2005 there were 2,254 sitting days, there was a sharp rise in 2011 and in 2016 there were 2,786.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Family Court Statistics Quarterly

25. In the Civil Division there were 1,103 cases received in 2005. Between 2007 and 2010, around 1,200 cases were received. This led to the ‘hear by time’ (i.e. the number of months a party could expect to wait before their case could be listed) being pushed from 9 months to 18 months. Whilst there was a small decrease in 2012 and 2013, the court has now seen an increase, with 1,255 cases received in 2015.
26. In the Civil Division, the number of sitting days has fluctuated, in 2012 the number of sitting days peaked at 5,199. In 2016 there were 2,946 sitting days.

### *Tribunals*

27. Full information on caseload in the tribunals is available at **Annex B**.
28. Generally, in the tribunals a large proportion of the work (approximately 75%) is completed by fee-paid judges.
29. Since 2008 the disposal rate (the number of disposals per sitting day) has decreased across the major tribunals<sup>3</sup>. Tribunal workloads have proved to be highly volatile over this period and complexity has increased in key areas such as Social Security and Child Support (due to welfare reform) and in Employment Tribunals (the introduction of fees reduced the number of simpler cases very significantly). In Immigration and Asylum, changes to appeal rights removed most straightforward ‘paper’ cases from the system leaving more complex human rights issues and asylum cases. In so far as this is a proxy for case complexity, a lower disposal rate indicates that the cases being heard have become more complex.

Table 2: Tribunal Disposal Rates 2008/9 – 2016/17<sup>4</sup>

<b>Tribunal Disposal Rates</b>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
FT Immigration <sup>5</sup>	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.4
Employment <sup>6</sup>		2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.7
Social Security & Child Support <sup>7</sup>	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.3

### *Immigration and Asylum Chamber*

<sup>3</sup> Immigration, Employment and SCS are responsible for 89% of all Tribunal cases

<sup>4</sup> Source: Tribunal and Gender Recognition Statistics Quarterly, July 2017

<sup>5</sup> The 2014 Immigration Act limits comparison of complexity due to the recategorization of cases in the Immigration and Asylum Tribunal

<sup>6</sup> The introduction of fees led to a greater proportion of claims in the Employment Tribunal becoming open track claims (more complex) as standard track claims (simpler) were deterred. This reverse with the recent repeal of fees.

<sup>7</sup> The primary factors driving the fall in disposal rates has been the introduction of mandatory reviews by the Department for Work and Pensions, as simpler cases are filtered out. And the introduction of the Personal Independence Payment (PIP). PIP hearing can be complex and require significant judicial member time

30. The Immigration and Asylum Chamber received 146,104 cases at First Tier Tribunal (FTT) and 9,631 in the Upper Tribunal (UT) in 2010/11. Cases in the FTT have dropped since then due to legislative change. In 2016/17, 54,526 cases were received in the FTT and 6,277 in the UT. There were 32,139 sitting days in 2010/11 and 24,064 in 2016/17.

#### *Employment*

31. Data on Multiple Claims made and disposed of is included in **Annex B**.
32. In terms of Single Claims, there was a peak in the number of claims received in 2009/10, after which the trend is generally downwards, mainly due to the introduction of fees, which have now been removed. There were 17,044 claims in 2016/17. The number of claims disposed each year has also been dropping since 2009/10; there were 65,018 claims disposed in that year and only 14,691 in 2016/17. The number of sitting days in the Employment Tribunals rose until 2011/12 and then dropped. In 2016/17 there were 20,993 sitting days<sup>8</sup>. Since the removal of fees, employment tribunals receipts have increased very significantly.

#### *Employment Appeals Tribunal*

33. The Employment Appeals Tribunal (EAT) received a growing number of cases in the years up to 2012/13 (2,296) after which there was a drop. 889 cases were received in 2016/17. 666 cases were disposed in 2007/8, rising to 2,217 in 2011/12 and then dropping each year to 914 in 2016/17. The number of sitting days has remained relatively stable. There were 416 sitting days in 2016/17 in the EAT<sup>9</sup>.

#### *Social Security and Child Support*

34. The number of cases received in the Social Security and Child Support Tribunal has fluctuated significantly (as a result of policy changes in the Department for Work and Pensions); in 2012/13 this peaked at 507,131 and in 2016/17 the number of cases received was 228,645 (though the mix of benefits being appealed against has changed with the overall mix becoming more complex and resource intensive). Similarly, the number of sessions (two of which make up a sitting day) in this tribunal has not been stable and there was a peak in 2012/13 and 2013/14 with 100,124 and 117,595 respectively. In 2016/17 there were 70,835 sessions.

#### *Mental Health*

35. The trend in cases received in the Mental Health Tribunal has been broadly an upward one; 21,849 cases were received in 2007/8 and 33,223 in 2016/17. There has been an increase in sitting days but due to increased performance the increase is proportionally lower than the rise in receipts in the number of sitting days. There were 43,343 sitting days in 2007/8 and 49,515 in 2016/17.

#### *Judicial Reviews*

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<sup>8</sup> Fees were charged for Employment Tribunal filings and hearings between 29<sup>th</sup> July 2013 and 26<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

<sup>9</sup> Fees were charged for Employment Appeals Tribunal filings and hearings between 29<sup>th</sup> July 2013 and 26<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

36. There has been some fluctuation in the number of judicial reviews received and heard since 2005. In 2005 5,356 cases were received and 390 were heard<sup>10</sup>. The numbers peaked in 2013 with 15,594 cases received and 544 cases heard. This had since dropped so that in 2016 4,300 cases were received and 171 were heard.

### *Support Staff*

37. Judges are supported in carrying out their duties by administrative staff. Operational changes and greater use of digital systems has enabled greater efficiency which has resulted in a reduction in the number of staff employed since 2011.

38. The HMCTS reform programme envisages further staff reductions as a result of business transformation including digital working and the HMCTS workforce strategy supports that expected reduction by meeting a proportion of current workforce requirements with agency and fixed term staff.

39. Table 3 shows all staff from Administrative Assistants to Executive Officers inclusive of agency staff working in HMCTS at the end of each financial year from 2011 based on Full Time Equivalent (FTE) available published data. We believe this is the best approximation of admin staff working in courts and tribunals.

40. It is significant that during this period the total number of support staff in the courts has dropped. There were 14,147.86 FTE support staff in the courts as March 2011, this figure rose in 2012 but has since dropped to 13,174.75 FTE in 2017.

Table 3: the number of support staff (FTE) in HMCTS, as at the end of each financial year<sup>11</sup>

<b>'Snapshot' as March</b>	<b>Sum of Payroll staff AO/AA FTE</b>	<b>Sum of Payroll staff EO FTE</b>	<b>Sum of Non-Payroll Staff Agency Staff (clerical/admin) FTE</b>	<b>Total</b>
2011	10,618.96	3,258.90	270.00	14,147.86
2012	12,225.42	3,042.38	461.94	15,729.74
2013	11,648.22	2,759.80	829.30	15,237.32
2014	11,381.29	2,644.94	819.79	14,846.02
2015	10,611.05	2,574.82	992.16	14,178.03
2016	9,836.04	2,435.77	1,193.92	14,240.74
2017	9,071.86	2,355.59	1,747.30	13,174.75

<sup>10</sup>Receipts reflect applications for a judicial review. The Court's permission must be granted for the judicial review to proceed to hearing and the percentages proceeding to hearing can be fairly small. Applications can also be withdrawn at any stage by the claimant, or settled privately.

<sup>11</sup> We have excluded the data for higher grade staff employed by HMCTS; this is because it tends to be staff of lower grades working directly with judges in courts and tribunals. For example, legal advisors are not included in the data even though they are considered to be higher grade administrative staff. However, it is worth noting that these figures may include a small number of lower grade staff who work in headquarters. Further information, for example on job roles, is not included in the published data.

### *Time sitting*

41. Sitting days for Judges are set out in their terms and conditions and can differ slightly depending on the type of Judge. More information on this can be found under paragraphs 31 to 33 in the *Senior Salaries Review Body, Judiciary: Written Evidence for Annual and Major Reviews* evidence pack published in March 2018.

### *Litigants in person and impact on judicial workload and productivity*

42. Litigants in person have always been a feature of the justice system. Recent evidence suggests that the number of litigants in person has increased in the past few years in some areas of the law. There is no clear empirical evidence that this increase leads to an additional pressure on judges' workload; although a number of commentators have observed that the recent developments have created an additional burden in some jurisdictions affecting the use of judicial time.
43. More information on this can be found under paragraphs 34 to 41 in the *Senior Salaries Review Body, Judiciary: Written Evidence for Annual and Major Reviews* evidence pack published in March 2018.

### *Complaints*

43. The Judicial Conduct Investigations Office (JCIO) is an advisory body whose role is to support the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice on areas related to judicial discipline. More information on their can be found under paragraphs 42 and 43 in the *Senior Salaries Review Body, Judiciary: Written Evidence for Annual and Major Reviews* evidence pack published in March 2018.

## Annex A: Further information on Judicial Caseload: courts

### Crown Court<sup>12</sup>

Crown	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Receipts (all cases)	124,313	126,991	136,434	145,715	150,711	152,791	148,663	133,371	139,922	138,116	129,998	117,221
Disposals (all cases)	121,099	126,515	135,497	143,080	147,161	153,759	150,156	138,313	130,382	132,327	134,359	126,284
Receipts (either way)	47,980	47,088	50,143	55,302	62,838	63,689	59,012	48,502	56,351	61,714	57,150	46,690
Disposals (either way)	47,239	47,032	49,823	53,654	59,840	65,420	60,325	52,007	48,919	56,529	60,341	53,414
Receipts (Indictable Only)	31,234	30,469	32,738	34,738	34,869	34,207	33,054	32,666	35,779	33,300	30,449	27,950
Disposals (Indictable Only)	29,756	30,407	33,063	34,081	34,471	34,567	33,476	33,426	33,840	32,878	31,868	30,274
Receipts (sentencing)	32,452	35,964	40,311	41,656	38,663	41,054	43,227	39,579	36,167	31,837	31,076	32,150
Disposals (sentencing)	31,475	35,943	39,385	41,337	38,868	39,722	42,895	40,107	35,783	31,858	30,802	31,954
Receipts (appeals from Mags)	12,647	13,470	13,242	14,019	14,341	13,841	13,370	12,624	11,625	11,265	11,323	10,431
Disposals (appeals from Mags)	12,629	13,133	13,226	14,008	13,982	14,050	13,460	12,773	11,840	11,062	11,348	10,642
Sitting Days	93,526	97,897	99,326	101,032	102,163	110,969	106,352	106,548	103,596	105,052	113,966	110,794

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/622907/ccsq-tables-jan-mar-2017.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/622907/ccsq-tables-jan-mar-2017.xlsx)



Crown Court Receipts by Offence Type

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Receipts (all cases)	124,313	126,991	136,434	145,715	150,711	152,791	148,663	133,371	139,922	138,116	129,998	117,221
Cases for trial (included above)	79,214	77,557	82,881	90,040	97,707	97,896	92,066	81,168	92,130	95,014	87,599	74,640
<i>of which Either Way (EW)</i>	<i>47,980</i>	<i>47,088</i>	<i>50,143</i>	<i>55,302</i>	<i>62,838</i>	<i>63,689</i>	<i>59,012</i>	<i>48,502</i>	<i>56,351</i>	<i>61,714</i>	<i>57,150</i>	<i>46,690</i>
<i>of which Indictable Only (IO)</i>	<i>31,234</i>	<i>30,469</i>	<i>32,738</i>	<i>34,738</i>	<i>34,869</i>	<i>34,207</i>	<i>33,054</i>	<i>32,666</i>	<i>35,779</i>	<i>33,300</i>	<i>30,449</i>	<i>27,950</i>
Trial cases which are EW	61%	61%	60%	61%	64%	65%	64%	60%	61%	65%	65%	63%
Trial cases which are IO	39%	39%	40%	39%	36%	35%	36%	40%	39%	35%	35%	37%

Crown Court Trials by Offence type<sup>13</sup>

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (p)
Total Trial Cases (EW + IO)	97,896	92,066	81,168	92,130	95,014	87,599	74,466
Of which, Sexual offences	7,922	7,597	7,230	8,473	9,224	9,790	9,316

<sup>13</sup> Source: Criminal Court Statistics Quarterly, December 2016

Percentage of cases which are sexual offences	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	13%
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Average Hearing Times for full trials where defendant has not plead guilty (hours)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Either way	8.0	8.1	7.6	7.2	7.8	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.7	9.2
Indictable Only	17.6	20.3	19.8	18.9	18.2	19.6	20.1	20.4	20.1	20.0

#### Family<sup>14</sup>

All Cases	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cases started	213,628	195,518	181,385	178,977	180,390	259,333	265,964	265,578	241,519	245,116	256,098
Of which, financial remedies	65,396	58,496	51,768	46,081	46,174	41,666	42,950	42,920	37,657	37,949	41,535
Cases disposed	180,149	174,596	163,108	151,278	158,173	232,535	233,804	239,896	248,032	220,981	229,839
Sitting Days (public)	17,487	17,400	19,677	22,009	24,230	25,411	29,137	30,186	30,542	34,319	37,354

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/family-court-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2017>

Sitting Days (private)	32,339	30,799	33,380	33,175	33,472	34,344	31,269	31,520	28,444	23,546	22,145
Sitting Days (total)	49,826	48,199	53,057	55,183	57,702	59,755	60,406	61,706	58,986	57,865	59,499

<b>Domestic Violence</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Applications	28,088	27,231	25,758	27,634	28,437	24,551	21,324	21,257	23,885	24,489	23,256	23,776
Cases Started	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,723	17,318	19,738	20,295	19,508	20,056
Orders Made	32,182	30,617	27,804	26,486	27,543	24,909	22,728	22,162	25,032	26,590	25,973	25,880
Cases Disposed <sup>15</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,523	14,583	16,928	17,223	16,444	17,005

<b>Protection</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Applications	22,583	19,093	20,459	23,538	24,877	24,923	26,272	26,722	29,711
Orders	16,407	15,043	17,798	22,797	20,043	21,895	23,400	29,083	26,494

<b>Power of Attorney</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Received	72,998	108,153	182,734	206,251	245,723	289,950	373,788	525,915	603,150
Deputies Appointed	11,103	12,656	11,944	13,033	10,475	13,921	14,866	16,281	12,436

<sup>15</sup> For domestic violence cases there is no widely used marker for the conclusion of a case; here cases are considered to be concluded in the quarter of the last definitive order in the case.

<b>Probate</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Grants Issued	286,175	267,480	254,164	246,635	261,352	243,462	260,969	247,298	273,557	254,738
Contested Cases	185	106	152	120	135	98	97	178	164	77

### Civil<sup>16</sup>

<b>County</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016(r)</b>	<b>2017 (p)</b>
Claims	1,968,894	2,115,491	1,944,812	1,993,828	1,803,221	1,550,626	1,504,243	1,394,230	1,445,339	1,594,596	1,562,065	1,802,286	2,048,182
Trials	63,367	62,968	69,248	63,981	64,078	60,303	52,660	46,993	43,093	45,062	48,192	52,926	58,464
Judgements					982,464	794,311	748,586	663,457	667,168	831,541	867,665	1,055,035	1,284,109
Default Judgements					785,029	631,179	608,196	543,504	551,050	704,514	735,394	897,858	1,114,231
Sitting Days (General list)	86,010	83,160	79,713	86,716	90,603	93,006	86,891	89,595	87,068	86,883	87,640	88,072	

<b>Judicial Reviews<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016(r)</b>
Receipts	5,356	6,421	6,684	7,093	9,098	10,553	11,360	12,429	15,594	4,065	4,679	4,300
Cases Closed	5,354	6,421	6,680	7,079	9,075	10,525	11,339	12,386	15,522	4,010	4,449	3,502
Reached Permission Stage	3,687	4,207	4,421	4,624	5,318	6,666	7,076	8,145	8,492	3,197	3,709	3,116

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/civil-justice-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2017>

<sup>17</sup> Judicial review data appears to be collected on a different basis to other statistics, with "Cases Closed", "Reached Permission stage etc" for a given year representing the number of cases that were opened that year which have reached that stage as of end-year 2016

Eligible for final hearing	1,014	1,067	952	1,066	1,205	1,343	1,292	1,476	1,626	813	797	661
Cases Heard	390	456	421	419	488	478	485	538	544	391	353	171

### High Court<sup>18</sup>

Chancery Division	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>19</sup>
London Receipts (Claims)	3,995	4,342	3,856	3,918	4,500	4,108	3,916	3,672	3,984	1,491	1,925	4139
London Hearing Disposals (Claims)	2,860	3,784	3,996	3,634	3,184	2,961	3,034	2,886	2,919	758	897	3172
London Other Disposals (Claims)	1,135	589	564	720	1,169	960	1,000	648	815	460	743	996
London Receipts (Companies)	11,571	14,873	14,341	17,401	19,489	16,027	16,821	15,245	14,430	11,716	13,666	9,199
London Orders (Companies)	14,482	16,478	14,560	19,673	22,094	20,082	19,857	19,887	17,598	18,051	17,119	18,323
London Receipts (Bankruptcy Appeals & Special Cases)	137	148	29	57	44	44	41	16	14	17	20	23
London Disposals (Bankruptcy Appeals & Special Cases)	64	121	24	53	39	33	23	11	9	10	8	12
London Receipts (Tribunal Appeals & Special Cases)			172	122	57	36	18	28	42	25	14	19
London Disposals (Tribunal Appeals & Special Cases)			104	104	34	23	9	11	27	17	5	15

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/civil-justice-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2017>

<sup>19</sup> As a result of a new case management system, figures in 2016 are not directly comparable with those for previous years

London Receipts (County Court & Chancery Masters Appeals Appeals & Special Cases)			14	19	33	21	32	11	16	27	21	18
London Disposals (County Court & Chancery Masters Appeals & Special Cases)			6	16	26	14	20	7	9	19	9	10
Receipts (Bankruptcy)	13,149	20,109	20,740	17,695	18,172	11,063	12,121	7,456	8,510	7,014	6,677	4,314
Sitting Days	4,497	4,839	4,619	5,278	2,270	5,739	4,674	4,494	3,801	5,236	4,957	4,484

<b>Queen's Bench</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Claims	15,317	18,364	18,505	18,253	18,583	16,619	13,928	14,454	13,053	13,084	12,292	9,274
Claims (RCJ only)	3,841	4,246	4,794	5,173	5,694	4,864	4,726	5,549	5,186	5,359	4,869	4,123
Judgements without trial (RCJ)	595	569	599	592	1,604	1,459	1,292	1,081	812	750	944	717
Trials Concluded	224	199	221	251	196	182	193	217	287	226	199	192
Sitting Days (incl. Admiralty & Commercial)	5,351	5,541	5,454	6,104	9,805	5,868	5,641	8,482	4,333	6,051	5,618	5,359

<b>Admiralty</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Claims	102	105	89	114	230	194	214	224	181	200	158	159
Applications Heard	84	142	60	107	53	75	62	48	52	70	77	54
Trials (RCJ only)	3	4	3	4	2	2	5	4	4	4	1	2
Other disposals	19	11	10	9	15	4	8	17	28	10	8	2

<b>Commercial</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Claims	1,256	1,060	1,331	1,141	1,198	1,085	870	830

<b>Technology and Construction</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Receipts	340	390	409	366	528	493	528	452	475	478	437	359
Disposals	51	192	216	198	244	270	244	240	302	307	288	248
Disposed at Trial	3	32	33	39	49	51	49	51	45	46	47	180
Sitting Days	1,463	1,369	1,401	1,179	711	1,148	613	..	587	663	609	719

<b>Administrative</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Receipts (Case Stated)	121	137	105	95	88	96	79	86	66	45	69	58
Disposals (Case Stated)	97	112	86	78	96	73	51	80	80	37	53	49
Receipts (Otherwise)	2,370	4,105	4,496	5,052	6,435	2,363	1,158	1,423	1,952	1,908	1,845	2,112
Disposals (Otherwise)	1,941	2,975	3,879	4,330	3,293	3,276	571	767	1,041	1,032	760	585

Superior Courts<sup>20</sup>

Privy Council	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Receipts	71	105	97	33	65	80	37	27	53	55	52	75
Dismissed after hearing	24	26	38	28	14	11	32	14	12	28	25	21
Varied after hearing	4	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	7	..	0
Allowed after hearing	23	37	33	30	28	18	13	14	15	21	25	10
Disposed without a hearing	6	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	28
Permissions	38	60	33	50	42	46	37	52	55	44	60	33

Supreme Court	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Receipts	68	59	45	74	64	68	77	116	109	88	96	73
Hearing Disposals					57	59	81	86	95	78	69	73
Permissions					118	247	208	217	252	247	242	210

Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Applications	7,023	6,937	6,900	7,240	7,195	7,250	7,475	7,610	6,851	6,371	6,267	5,726
Appeals Heard	2,767	2,538	2,774	2,532	2,317	2,577	2,576	2,388	1,881	1,930	1,675	1,539
Sitting Days	2,254	2,185	2,329	2,252	2,376	2,062	3,492	3,312	3,145	3,015	2,824	2,786

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/civil-justice-statistics-quarterly-january-to-march-2017>



<b>Court of Appeal (Civil Division)</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Receipts</b>	1,103	1,055	1,261	1,287	1,280	1,232	1,297	1,197	1,159	1,295	1,255	1,012
<b>Disposals</b>	1,177	1,214	1,230	1,273	1,192	1,261	1,298	1,199	1,151	1,071	1,069	1,029
<b>Appeals Allowed</b>	442	495	576	568	531	552	531	438	385	328	319	329
<b>Appeals Dismissed</b>	547	542	433	460	435	453	493	484	495	467	417	401
<b>Applications Filed</b>			4,847	5,057	4,823	5,081	5,633	5,622	6,101	6,653	6,688	6,504
<b>Applications Disposed</b>			4,671	4,843	4,761	4,938	5,504	5,542	5,703	5,842	6,053	5,898
<b>Sitting Days</b>	2,866	2,454	2,951	3,216	4,012	2,542	5,017	5,199	3,652	4,302	2,990	2,946

## Annex B: Further information on Judicial Caseload: Tribunals<sup>21</sup>

Immigration Appeals Chamber	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Receipts FTT	184,683	205,891	172,649	146,104	122,371	103,923	104,996	91,627	76,920	54,526
Receipts UT	-	-	-	8,965	9,631	7,224	7,712	9,202	7,970	6,277
Disposals (at hearing or on paper) FTT	145,702	158,573	180,936	130,880	100,720	68,187	67,471	66,262	52,068	54,586
Disposals UT				6,621	8,380	8,086	7407	6875	5,854	5,104
Sitting days FTT (salaried)		14,245	14,563	11,570	10,706	9,268	8,492	7,290	5,896	5,002
Sitting days FTT (fee-paid)		19,053	20,632	18,321	14,544	10,786	13,752	15,368	12,848	17,337
Sitting days UT (salaried)				1,816	2,299	2,245	2,221	1,544	1,163	1,023
Sitting days UT (fee-paid)				432	642	848	739	717	855	702

Employment	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Single Claims		62,370	71,280	60,591	59,247	54,704	34,219	16,420	16,935	17,044
Multiple Claim Cases	6,582	7,356	7,339	5,956	5,662	6,278	3,126	1,921	1,295	1,075
Multiple Claims		88,658	164,823	157,505	127,084	136,837	71,584	44,888	66,096	71,432
Single Claims Disposed			65,018	62,887	59,402	56,011	42,165	18,839	15,342	14,691
Multiple Claim Cases Disposed	5,693	5,912	6,697	6,136	5,856	6,681	5,972	3,061	950	864
Multiple Claims Disposed			47,346	59,905	51,367	51,409	106,222	293,934	34,187	30,378
% Successful at Hearing	13%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	7%	3%	6%	6%
% Unsuccessful at Hearing	7%	8%	6%	7%	7%	7%	5%	2%	6%	5%
% Dismissed after Preliminary Hearing	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	0%	1%	1%

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/gender-recognition-certificate-statistics>

Sitting days (salaried)	19,425	21,210	22,043	23881	23517	22,650	18,607	20,182	20,314	19,263
Sitting days (fee-paid)	12,038	11,213	12,294	12071	13047	13,081	9,190	5,452	2,384	1,730

<b>Employment Appeals</b>	<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Receipts	1,841	1,794	1,963	2,048	2,172	2,296	1,721	1,207	970	889
Disposals	666	604	575	2,001	2,217	2,155	1,684	1,406	1,055	914
Sitting days(salaried)	587	604	589	524	551	562	645	610	441	416
Sitting days (fee-paid)					40	41	48	19	6	0

<b>Social Security and Child Support</b>	<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Receipts	229,123	242,825	339,213	418,476	370,797	507,131	401,896	112,082	157,145	228,645
Clearances at Hearing	162,837	164,094	207,883	276,628	340,533	374,529	453,555	124,602	131,319	162,336
Sittings (Salaried)		12,017	11,947	13,484	15,266	14,948	15,477	14,663	14,244	14,256
Sittings (fee-paid)		35,899	50,016	60,522	73,471	85,176	102,118	32,554	43,871	56,579

<b>Upper Tribunal (Administrative Appeals Chamber)</b>	<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Receipts England & Wales	5,835	4,797	3,722	4,111	4,887	6,741	7,046	7,371	4,603	5,202
Receipts Scotland	..	..	..	742	787	1,016	1,237	858	654	718
Disposals England & Wales	5,807	5,602	3,574	4,363	4,369	6,280	6,968	7,462	5,359	5,016
Disposals Scotland	..	..	..	739	787	968	1229	895	643	650
Sittings (salaried)	..	190	180	290	3,214	2,582	2,404	3,153	2,893	3,223
Sittings (fee-paid)	..					400	694	546	278.5	418

<b>Mental Health</b>	<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Receipts	21,849	22,652	25,007	25,946	29,601	28,969	30,701	32,101	33,067	33,223
Disposals	18,299	24,485	25,251	26,663	28,382	29,287	31,614	31,971	33,286	33,936
Sittings (Salaried)	..	..	2,646	3,100	1,208	3,858	4,547	4,345	4,437	4,254
Sittings (fee-paid)	..	..	40,697	38,400	40,350	40,446	44,717	46,121	46,516	45,261

<b>Specials<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>2007/8</b>	<b>2008/9</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>
Receipts	19,545	20,235	27,579	25,244	33,443	33,563	32,122	29,907	28,179	28,392
Disposals	18,264	19,395	22,472	21,630	28,629	31,034	33,168	28,438	29,632	28,050
Sittings (Salaried)		1,153	2,647	2,574	5,338	7,805	8,001	7,287	7,876	8,578
Sittings (fee-paid)		10,144	9,906	11,922	17,126	19,296	19,263	17,527	14,560	12,835

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<sup>22</sup> "Specials" here is a catch-all term referring to the following tribunals: Land Registration, Agricultural and Land Drainage, Professional Regulation, Asylum Support, Care Standards, Charity, Claims management Services, Community Right TO Bid, Consumer Credit, Copyright Licensing, Criminal Injuries Compensation, Electronic Communications & Postal Services, Environment, Estate Agents, Examination Board, Financial Service and Markets & Pensions Regulator, Food, Immigration Services, Gambling Appeals, Gangmasters Licensing Appeals, Gender Recognition Panel, Individual Electoral Registration, Information Rights, Upper Tribunal (Lands), Local Government Standards in England, Pensions Regulation, Primary Health Lists, Reserve Forces Appeal Tribunals, Residential Property Tribunals, Special Commissioners (Income Tax), Special Educational Needs and Disability, First Tier Tax Chamber, Transport, Upper Tribunal (Tax & Chancery), VAT & Duties, War Pensions and Armed Forces Compensation Chamber, Welfare of Animals.