

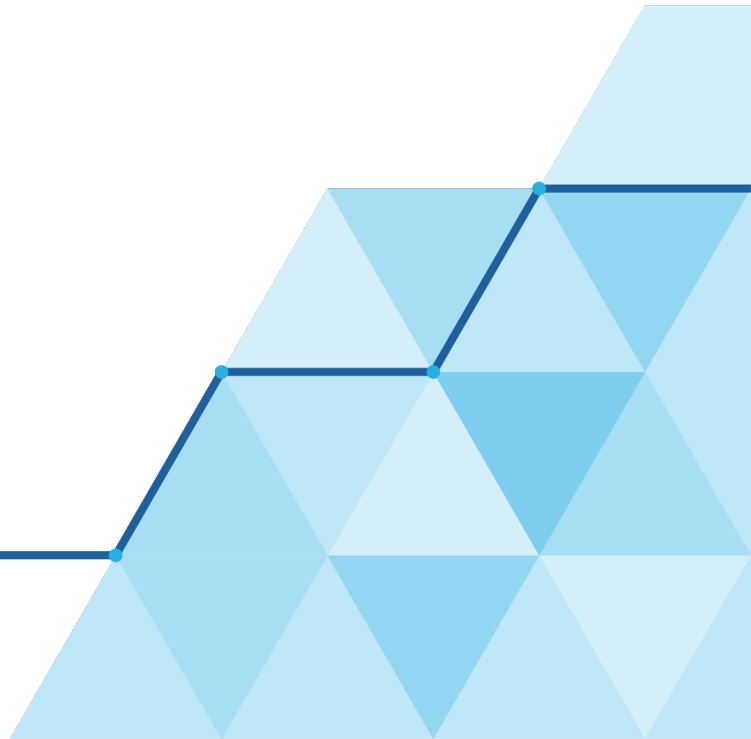


Ministry  
of Justice

# Review of Civil Legal Aid Data Publication Series

## Provider Overview

29 November 2024



# Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>
Background	2
Purpose of this publication	2
Coverage and limitation of data sources	3
<b>Solicitor firms</b>	<b>5</b>
Additional methodological details for solicitor firm statistics	5
Overview of solicitor firms over time	7
Firm composition	12
Firm joiners and leavers	20
<b>Solicitors</b>	<b>24</b>
Solicitor composition	24
Solicitor joiners and leavers	29
<b>Barristers</b>	<b>40</b>
Additional methodological details for barrister statistics	40
All barristers	42
Family work	48
Other civil work	75
<b>Annex – Solicitor Datashare</b>	<b>100</b>
Annex I – Data matching rates	100
Annex II – Income from inter partes costs	106
Annex III – Out of Contract Billing Firms	110
<b>Annex – Barrister Datashare</b>	<b>114</b>
Match rates	114

# Introduction

## Background

1. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) launched the Review of Civil Legal Aid (RoCLA) on 5 January 2023. The purpose of the Review is to identify options which will improve the sustainability of the civil legal aid system, ensuring it is capable of delivering access to justice over the long term. The Review seeks to comprehensively examine the entirety of the system, drawing together multiple evidence sources, to determine how to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of civil legal aid, ensuring long term sustainability.
2. This report is the initial publication of one of the four workstreams of the review: the Data Publication series. This workstream is a series of documents summarising key descriptive information about the provision of civil legal aid services, with a focus on changes over time. The information published here is a combination of administrative data held by the Legal Aid Agency (LAA) as well as the results of two data matching exercises between the MoJ and the Law Society (LS), relating to solicitors and solicitor firms doing civil legal aid, and between the MoJ and the Bar Council (BC), relating to barristers doing civil legal aid.
3. These data sharing agreements have allowed us, following on from similar agreements in the criminal jurisdiction, to combine publicly funded legal aid case payments with information on the characteristics of law firms, their solicitors, and barristers that received those payments. Furthermore, this has been done over several years, which enables us to assess changes over time. Therefore, the dataset allows a richer analysis of the civil legal aid system than has previously been possible.

## Purpose of this publication

4. The aim of this document, and the data publication series, is to summarise key descriptive information about solicitors and barristers who do civil legal aid to inform the policy-making emerging from RoCLA. In order to maintain readability in this report, not all the tables considered are shown here, including cases where the underlying data shows no particular trend or difference to other data already shown. However, all the tables are published in the accompanying data tables spreadsheet which can be found on Gov.UK.
5. The document is intended to provide context for policy-making and does not draw any conclusions from the data shown.

6. The intention of this publication is to describe the provider experience of doing legal aid work, so we have chosen a provider-centric view. In this publication, “provider” means solicitor, solicitor firm, barrister, or all three, depending on the context. For instance, where multiple providers are involved in a case, then each will show the case in their reported caseload, so aggregating over the cases implied in the following tables may overstate the total number of cases. The same occurs where this publication looks at overlapping groups of providers, where there is no double-counting within groups but adding them together would cause some entities to be counted twice. This is different from other ways of presenting legal aid statistics, such as the Legal Aid Statistics Quarterly,<sup>1</sup> which are concerned with the overall system.

## Coverage and limitation of data sources

7. The LAA data includes billing information from the main civil legal aid schemes – Legal Help, Controlled Legal Representation, the Housing Possession Court Duty Scheme<sup>2</sup> and Civil Representation. The data covers the relevant periods described in the following paragraphs, relevant to each of the two data sharing agreements.
8. The LS data contains separate sets of information on legal firms and individual solicitors. This is gathered by the Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) and covers the period August 2015–July 2016 to August 2021–July 2022. The data provided by the LS is a snapshot of the SRA data as per July of the relevant year. The firm datasets provide information on, among other things, the number of partners and solicitors, and turnover. The individual solicitor datasets contain information on age, gender, and year of admission to the roll. More detail on the match rate is shown in the annex at the end of this document.
9. The LS data contains only data on Law Society member firms and does not include Alternative Business Structures such as Not for Profit provision or charities. These providers are generally not included in the LS data share data, and so are not included here – this affects some categories of law more than others, so caution should be used when making comparisons between different categories of law.
10. BC data on barristers is gathered by the BC and the Bar Standards Board and covers the period April 2015–March 2016 to April 2022–March 2023. It includes information on barristers’ characteristics and practising details. The characteristics include the barristers’ age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion, disability, socio-economic background, and whether they are a KC or junior. The barristers’ practising

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/legal-aid-statistics>

<sup>2</sup> This scheme has now been replaced by the Housing Loss Prevention Advice Service, however this happened after the time period referenced in the data publications here.

details include length of practice, declared total income band, declared proportion of total income which came from criminal work, and whether they belong to a Chambers or another organisation type.

11. The Ministry of Justice sent data on all payments to advocates for civil legal aid (family and other civil) from financial year (FY) 2013–14 to FY 2022–23 to the BC. The records held by the BC were sufficient to match to the eight financial years from 2015–16 to 2022–23, the results of which are shown here. The fees data file from MoJ contained payments for 8,663 advocates and the BC matched 8,397 of them (97%) with their barrister records. Of those, 708 (8%) do not appear in the overall dataset, the majority of these because they received fee payments in 2015–16 or later for work carried out before 2015–16. More detail on the match rate is shown in the Barrister Datashare annex at the end of this document.
12. When matching the data some pragmatic decisions were made. For instance, the data matching showed that a small number of solicitors' firms had changed their constitution type (and, therefore, their SRA registration number) but their characteristics had remained largely unchanged. In these cases, for analytical purposes, these providers were treated as being the same throughout the period. It was also assumed that all providers' self-reported financial information in the LS datasets refer to the same time period, however, it is possible that some providers' financial information might refer to a slightly different period of time. This might help explain some of the small time-inconsistencies between the LAA and the LS data. As a result, care must be taken when interpreting the analysis in this data publication.
13. Figures presented throughout this data compendium may not add up precisely to the totals provided and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures due to rounding. All counts have been rounded to the nearest 10. Counts below 10 and percentages based on counts below 10 have been suppressed and are shown as '~'. In addition, to make sure the suppressed figure cannot be derived by subtraction, secondary suppression has been applied whereby the next smallest figure has been suppressed and is also marked as '~'. There are some exceptions to this. Firstly, where the only suppressed value relates to a missing or undisclosed information category. As no sensitive information about individuals can potentially be linked to these individuals, secondary suppression is not applied. Secondly, where applying the secondary suppression would lead to too much data being omitted. In these cases, alternative approaches have been used to avoid disclosure and these are explained in the relevant tables. In some cases, additional values have also been suppressed where otherwise zeros would allow the identification of a maximum or minimum value for a reported value for a characteristic.

# Solicitor firms

## Additional methodological details for solicitor firm statistics

14. In this chapter the firms considered are “active civil legal aid firms”. These are firms that both submitted at least one final bill in the year shown and held a civil legal aid contract at the end of the year in the relevant category of law. This approach removes firms that were billing for work started while they held a contract but were not able to take on new legal aid work, as well as removing firms that held a contract but were billing no work. Each table also shows only the income relevant to the firms in the cohort relevant to that table, so the income received by firms in years in which they were out of contract is also not included in this publication (with the exception of the initial tables in the overview section where the total income for all firms is shown for context).
15. This definition of “active civil legal aid firms” allows us to create a picture of the current civil legal aid providers that are likely to be affected by future policy changes. This is in line with the intent to make this a “firm-centric” publication, which sits alongside the MoJ’s “system-centric” published statistics. Using the end-of-year timing method to identify firms which have a contract aligns with the approach used in the published statistics. The impact of this choice is demonstrated at the start of the following section.
16. There are alternative possibilities to define an “active” provider, either a firm or an office, which would highlight other features of the legal aid system. For instance, using matter starts, instead of billing, to identify when an office is “active” would highlight a view of the legal aid system which focusses on accessibility. In this case we are using billing data because we are focussed on the characteristics of a firm, such as legal aid income, and using firms (rather than offices) because this is the level at which we can report characteristics such as turnover. In some cases, firms stop taking on new work before leaving their contracts, so in these cases there would be fewer “active” firms under the starts-based definition than are shown here.
17. Throughout the chapter, firms in each year have been categorised into three non-overlapping groups: the “family” and “other civil” groups show firms which only completed either family or non-family work in that year and held contracts in the relevant area, while the “mixed” group shows firms that completed both family and non-family work and held contracts in both family and other civil categories. Each year is presented as a snapshot, so where a firm starts or stops completing work in a particular category, then the firms will change category.

18. The income from civil legal aid work shown in the following tables includes all the income arising from the main civil legal aid schemes which is paid to solicitor firms, which is intended to align most closely to the turnover reported by firms (from the LS dataset and includes all legal aid income and private work). For this reason, VAT has been excluded from all the figures shown in this chapter,<sup>3</sup> and disbursements (excluding VAT) are included. Total disbursements made up between 12% and 14% of the total civil legal aid fee income in each year shown. This measure of civil legal aid income includes payments from the LAA as well as the value of inter partes costs<sup>4</sup> which providers report to the LAA, however further information about these costs is shown in Annex II.
19. It is worth reiterating that the coverage of the LAA data does not align perfectly with the LS data. The LAA data is on a financial year basis and as such covers the period April – March, whereas the LS data cover the period August – July with the data extracted as at July. MoJ and LS agreed the best approach to use when combining these datasets. Taking the year 2015–16 as an example, it was decided that the LAA April 2015 – March 2016 yearly file would be best aligned with the LS August 2015 – July 2016 yearly file. A key reason for this is because in the LS datasets, turnover is most likely to be reported in October as part of the annual renewal process. Thus for 2015–16, the turnover in the LS datasets would be as reported in October 2015. It was assumed that the turnover would be that of the financial year in which it was reported, which would be the same as the LAA data – April to March. However, this alignment is not exact as some providers’ financial information in the LS datasets might refer to a slightly different period of time. This might help explain some of the small time-inconsistencies between the LAA and the LS data. As a result, care must be taken when interpreting this analysis.
20. The tables describing firm composition show all active firms where the only data used is from within the LAA, but where data from the LS datashare is used then only matched firms are shown (as there is no data for the non-matched firms). The tables showing only matched firms have “matched” in the table heading.
21. Where “claims” are referred to in this section, this refers to both final bills from civil representation certificates and all controlled work claims.

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<sup>3</sup> For payments made by the LAA the VAT can be identified and removed, however VAT is not recorded on inter partes costs, so the relevant VAT rate is imputed from LAA payments on the same claim and applied to inter partes costs.

<sup>4</sup> These are costs awarded by the court to a party (usually after a successful case). These costs are paid by the other party at rates agreed by the court.

## Overview of solicitor firms over time

### Key information

- The number of civil legal aid solicitor firms has decreased over the period, however, spend overall has increased. Providers have, on average, therefore been completing more civil legal aid claims each.
- There has been a larger reduction in providers that completed both family and other civil work in the same year, compared to providers that completed work in one or the other.
- Most of the work completed by providers doing both family and other civil work was family work, with a small amount of other civil work.

22. This section looks at how firm numbers and firm income have changed over the duration of the datashare period for context. In this section, all active firms and their income are shown, not just the matched firms, to give the most accurate impression of the overall system within which firms operate. The initial two tables also show the firms which have had billing activity in the period and do not meet our definition of “active” – these are referred to as “out of contract billing firms”.

**Table 1.1.1: Civil legal aid firms by contract status and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
In contract billing firms	69%	74%	76%	77%	75%	77%	86%	81%
Out of contract billing firms	31%	26%	24%	23%	25%	23%	14%	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,520</b>

**Table 1.1.2: Income from civil legal aid (£m) for civil legal aid firms, by contract status and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
In contract billing firms	96%	96%	97%	97%	96%	96%	97%	97%
Out of contract billing firms	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>£606.8</b>	<b>£522.3</b>	<b>£521.5</b>	<b>£538.8</b>	<b>£553.8</b>	<b>£594.5</b>	<b>£537.8</b>	<b>£619.9</b>



23. Tables 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 show that there was a large proportion of firms (19% to 31% each year) that did not have a contract at the end of the year in which they billed, however they accounted for a small proportion (3% or 4%) of the total income from civil legal aid for all firms. There has also been a reduction in the number and proportion of “out of contract billing firms” over the period, aside from a small increase in FY2018–19 which is due to a procurement exercise in the middle of that period so there were a higher number of firms leaving their contracts than usual in that year. For transparency, there is more detail on the composition of the “out of contract billing firms” in an annex of the accompanying spreadsheet, but otherwise the remaining tables in this publication exclude these firms. Including these firms in the tables of this publication would give the appearance of there being a larger proportion of firms completing small amounts of civil legal aid work than the “active” definition used – this choice is explained in the methodological section preceding this.
24. Table 1.1.3 shows the number of active firms which received civil legal aid payments from FY2014–15 to FY2021–22. There has generally been a reduction in the number of active civil legal aid firms over the period, with an overall decrease of 22%. In particular, the number of mixed firms fell by nearly a half over the period, partly due to firms stopping civil legal aid work all together and partly due to firms moving into completing only family or other civil work.

**Table 1.1.3: Number of active civil legal aid firms by area of practice and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Family</b>								
Number of firms	810	810	770	740	710	720	730	690
Year on year change		0%	-5%	-5%	-4%	2%	2%	-6%
<b>Mixed</b>								
Number of firms	370	320	280	270	230	240	210	200
Year on year change		-15%	-10%	-7%	-13%	3%	-12%	-3%
<b>Other Civil</b>								
Number of firms	380	360	330	330	370	380	340	340
Year on year change		-6%	-7%	-3%	15%	1%	-9%	-1%
<b>All Firms</b>								
Number of firms	1,570	1,490	1,390	1,330	1,310	1,340	1,280	1,230
Year on year change		-5%	-7%	-5%	-1%	2%	-4%	-4%

25. Table 1.1.4 shows how income from civil legal aid changed from FY2014–15 to FY2021–22. Income from civil legal aid to family and other civil firms increased over the period, while income from civil legal aid for the mixed group saw a broadly flat profile albeit with high year-on-year variability. (Note that the fall and rise in spend in FY2020–21 and FY2021–22 is likely an artefact of using closed case spend – work that was done over both years had completion delayed due to the pandemic and so is allocated to FY2021–22.) Together with the previous table, this shows that against falling provider numbers and rising or steady provider incomes, there has been an overall increase in civil legal aid income per provider over the period. This is explored further in later tables.

**Table 1.1.4: Income from civil legal aid for active civil legal aid firms by area of practice and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Family</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£236.4	£203.5	£205.5	£218.5	£224.3	£254.2	£258.9	£285.2
Year on year change		-14%	1%	6%	3%	13%	2%	10%
<b>Mixed</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£259.6	£205.8	£199.6	£209.0	£207.8	£198.6	£177.1	£203.1
Year on year change		-21%	-3%	5%	-1%	-4%	-11%	15%
<b>Other Civil</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£85.8	£94.6	£98.2	£92.7	£97.8	£120.6	£86.5	£114.3
Year on year change		10%	4%	-6%	5%	23%	-28%	32%
<b>All Firms</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£581.7	£503.9	£503.3	£520.2	£529.8	£573.4	£522.6	£602.6
Year on year change		-13%	0%	3%	2%	8%	-9%	15%

26. Table 1.2.1 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by area of practice, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. This table summarises tables 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, showing the reduction of the proportion of mixed firms over time. It also highlights that mixed firms received around twice as much of an income share as their share of the total number of firms.

**Table 1.2.1: Active civil legal aid firms by area of practice and year**

	2014-15		2021-22	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Family	52%	41%	56%	47%
Mixed	24%	45%	17%	34%
Other Civil	25%	15%	28%	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>£581.7</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>£602.6</b>

27. Table 1.2.2 shows the proportion of income from civil legal aid that mixed firms receive from family and other civil work, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. The income from civil legal aid for the mixed group was heavily weighted towards family work; for just under half of mixed providers, over 80% of their income from civil legal aid came from family work. There has been a slight shift towards a more even split of family and other civil income from civil legal aid between FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.

**Table 1.2.2: Active mixed firms by percent of income from civil legal aid through family or other civil work and year**

	2014-15	2021-22
0% Family; 100% Other Civil	0%	0%
1–20% Family; 80–99% Other Civil	~	5%
21–40% Family; 60–79% Other Civil	7%	12%
41–60% Family; 40–59% Other Civil	16%	12%
61–80% Family; 20–39% Other Civil	21%	24%
81–99% Family; 1–19% Other Civil	48%	47%
100% Family; 0% Other Civil	~	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>200</b>

## Firm composition

### Key information

- Since FY2014–15, on average, firms continuing to do civil legal aid have increased the income they obtain from civil legal aid, while their total turnover has increased more slowly.
- More firms completing civil legal aid work in FY2021–22 derived a greater proportion of their total turnover from income from civil legal aid than in FY2014–15.
- However, a large proportion of firms derived only a minority of their total turnover from income from civil legal aid. For instance, around one third of firms received less than 20% of their turnover from civil legal aid in FY2021–22.

28. This section focuses on how the composition of firms has changed, by looking at the first and last year in the timeseries; FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.
29. Tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 show the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by their income from civil legal aid band. These tables show that there has been a shift towards firms receiving larger amounts of income from civil legal aid, and also a higher concentration of income at the highest income firms.
30. Tables 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) show a similar trend to this when firms are grouped by the number of civil legal aid claims they made.

**Table 1.3.1: Active civil legal aid firms by income from civil legal aid and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
<b>Blank or zero</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>£100k or less</b>	30%	5%	16%	1%	53%	9%
<b>£100k to £250k</b>	31%	18%	23%	6%	27%	20%
<b>£250k to £500k</b>	21%	25%	24%	12%	10%	15%
<b>£500k to £1m</b>	15%	34%	18%	18%	7%	21%
<b>£1m and over</b>	3%	18%	20%	63%	3%	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>£236.4</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>£259.6</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>£85.8</b>

**Table 1.3.2: Active civil legal aid firms by income from civil legal aid and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
<b>Blank or zero</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>£100k or less</b>	23%	3%	12%	1%	44%	6%
<b>£100k to £250k</b>	26%	11%	19%	3%	27%	12%
<b>£250k to £500k</b>	24%	21%	17%	6%	14%	15%
<b>£500k to £1m</b>	18%	30%	25%	18%	9%	19%
<b>£1m and over</b>	8%	36%	28%	72%	6%	49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>£285.2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£203.1</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£114.3</b>

31. The remaining tables in this section only show firms that were matched to the LS data.

32. Tables 1.3.5 and 1.3.6 show the proportions of firms and income from civil legal aid, by total turnover bands, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. These tables show that in both years, a large proportion of the mixed firms had total turnovers of £1m and over. A larger proportion of other civil firms had total turnovers of £250k or less compared to family or mixed firms.
33. In general, for lower total turnover bands, the proportion of income from civil legal aid was lower than the proportion of firms in that band, whereas the opposite was true for the higher total turnover bands.
34. There has been a slight shift towards higher total turnover bands for family and mixed firms, although not for other civil firms. The shift here was less pronounced than the equivalent tables above for income from civil legal aid.

**Table 1.3.5: Matched active civil legal aid firms by total turnover and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
<b>Blank or zero</b>	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%
<b>£250k or less</b>	14%	4%	11%	1%	37%	11%
<b>£250k to £500k</b>	17%	11%	10%	3%	18%	11%
<b>£500k to £1m</b>	25%	22%	18%	9%	15%	14%
<b>£1m to £5m</b>	37%	53%	41%	40%	15%	26%
<b>£5m and over</b>	5%	9%	18%	47%	14%	38%
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>£221.5</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£225.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>£68.6</b>

**Table 1.3.6: Matched active civil legal aid firms by total turnover and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
<b>Blank or zero</b>	3%	2%	3%	10%	3%	1%
<b>£250k or less</b>	13%	3%	14%	2%	37%	8%
<b>£250k to £500k</b>	14%	7%	14%	3%	18%	10%
<b>£500k to £1m</b>	24%	16%	15%	7%	17%	11%
<b>£1m to £5m</b>	39%	55%	33%	29%	14%	28%
<b>£5m and over</b>	8%	16%	22%	49%	11%	42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>£282.3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£201.7</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>£99.3</b>

35. Tables 1.3.7 and 1.3.8 show the proportions of firms and income from civil legal aid, by the proportion of a firm's total turnover which came from income from civil legal aid, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. There are timing differences in the datasets used to calculate this proportion, which are described in the "Additional methodological details for solicitor firm statistics" section, which mean these tables should be treated with some caution, however they do show the overall shape of the changing composition of provider's income and is the best available proxy for firms' reliance on civil legal aid income as part of their business model.
36. In both years and for all areas of practice, the largest proportion of firms received under 20% of their total turnover from income from civil legal aid. This proportion was lower for mixed firms than for family and other civil firms. Other civil firms had a higher proportion of firms which received over 80% of their total turnover from income from civil legal aid compared to the family and mixed groups.
37. Over the period, the proportion of firms with under 20% of their total turnover from income from civil legal aid reduced, while the proportion in the higher bands increased, indicating that as provider numbers have reduced over the period, the remaining providers have taken on civil legal aid work faster than they have increased their private practice.



**Table 1.3.7: Matched active civil legal aid firms by percentage of turnover as a result of civil legal aid work and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Less than 20%	49%	29%	39%	28%	47%	37%
20–40%	22%	22%	27%	28%	13%	17%
40–60%	10%	13%	13%	15%	10%	11%
60–80%	7%	10%	8%	10%	6%	6%
More than 80%	11%	24%	11%	18%	22%	29%
Firm turnover is blank or 0	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>£221.5</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£225.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>£68.6</b>

Please note 108 firms reported a total turnover that was lower than their civil legal aid income in 2014–15

**Table 1.3.8: Matched active civil legal aid firms by percentage of turnover as a result of civil legal aid work and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Less than 20%	40%	23%	30%	24%	36%	43%
20–40%	23%	23%	24%	23%	13%	10%
40–60%	13%	16%	14%	21%	11%	6%
60–80%	7%	10%	12%	7%	7%	5%
More than 80%	14%	26%	17%	14%	30%	36%
Firm turnover is blank or 0	3%	2%	3%	10%	3%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>£282.3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£201.7</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>£99.3</b>

Please note 162 firms reported a total turnover that was lower than their civil legal aid income in 2021–22

38. Tables 1.3.9 and 1.3.10 show the proportions of firms and income from civil legal aid, by the number of partners (and partner equivalents in companies), in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. This is an alternative metric for firm size.
39. These tables show relatively modest changes in the proportions of family firms and mixed firms in each band between FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. Mixed firms saw a shift in income from civil legal aid towards the Large (26 partners and over) firms.
40. There was a shift in the proportions of other civil firms, with a decrease in the proportions of Medium (5–25 partners) and Small (2–4 partners) firms, and an increase in the proportion of Very small (0–1 partners) firms. Other civil firms also had an increased proportion of income from civil legal aid going to Very small (0–1 partner) and Small (2–4 partners) firms.

**Table 1.3.9: Matched active civil legal aid firms by number of partners and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Very small (0–1 partner)	~	16%	19%	11%	33%	17%
Small (2–4 partners)	52%	48%	44%	27%	46%	29%
Medium (5–25 partners)	26%	35%	34%	52%	17%	27%
Large (26 partners and over)	~	1%	4%	10%	5%	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>£221.5</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£225.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>£68.6</b>

**Table 1.3.10: Matched active civil legal aid firms by number of partners and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Very small (0–1 partner)	~	19%	~	16%	47%	19%
Small (2–4 partners)	51%	47%	46%	32%	39%	30%
Medium (5–25 partners)	24%	32%	31%	39%	7%	20%
Large (26 partners and over)	~	2%	~	14%	7%	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>£282.3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£201.7</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>£99.3</b>

41. Tables 1.3.11 and 1.3.12 show proportions of firms and income from civil legal aid by region, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. Please note that the region is derived from the region of the firm’s head office – firms may have done civil legal aid work in more regions than shown in the tables.
42. In both years and across all areas of practice, the largest proportion of firms were headquartered in London. In most cases, the proportion of income from civil legal aid received by each region broadly aligned with the proportion of firms in that region. Notable exceptions to that were other civil firms based in West Midlands, which received a larger proportion of income from civil legal aid than their respective proportions of firms in FY2014–15. Additionally, in FY2021–22, mixed firms in the South West and other civil firms in London received a larger proportion of income from civil legal aid than their respective proportions of firms.
43. There has been limited change in proportions of firms over the period, apart from a larger proportion of mixed firms based in London.

**Table 1.3.11: Matched active civil legal aid firms by region and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
East Midlands	6%	6%	6%	7%	~	4%
East Of England	9%	9%	4%	3%	7%	3%
London	15%	13%	33%	37%	41%	45%
North East	7%	3%	8%	5%	~	1%
North West	14%	12%	10%	10%	11%	12%
South East	11%	15%	7%	6%	11%	8%
South West	10%	10%	7%	9%	5%	4%
Wales	10%	9%	7%	4%	~	1%
West Midlands	10%	11%	8%	7%	10%	19%
Yorkshire And The Humber	9%	10%	9%	12%	7%	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>£221.5</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£225.0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>£68.6</b>

**Table 1.3.12: Matched active civil legal aid firms by region and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
East Midlands	6%	8%	6%	8%	5%	5%
East Of England	8%	6%	6%	2%	~	1%
London	18%	17%	42%	36%	37%	41%
North East	7%	5%	8%	8%	~	2%
North West	14%	13%	8%	8%	10%	8%
South East	11%	9%	7%	6%	10%	9%
South West	8%	9%	7%	13%	7%	4%
Wales	10%	8%	5%	2%	5%	3%
West Midlands	11%	11%	6%	5%	10%	21%
Yorkshire And The Humber	9%	11%	8%	11%	9%	5%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	~	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>£282.3</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£201.7</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>£99.3</b>

## Firm joiners and leavers

### Key information

- The composition of leaving firms appears to be broadly reflective of the composition of civil legal aid firms as a whole.
- The composition of joining firms is skewed towards smaller firms (in terms of turnover and number of partners), and those completing other civil work.

44. This section focuses on how the composition of firms which have joined or left the civil legal aid system has changed over the duration of the datashare period. Firms are classified as joiner firms in the first year that they received civil legal aid payments and held a relevant civil legal aid contract in the datashare period. Firms are classified as leaver firms in the last year that they received civil legal aid payments and held a relevant contract in the datashare period.

45. Table 1.4.1 shows firms by the number of years they were active in, between FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.

**Table 1.4.1: Number of years each firm was active between 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	Number of firms
1 year	110
2–4 years	500
5–7 years	190
8 years	1,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,810</b>

46. Table 1.4.2 shows a summary of the number of joiners and leavers, by year. Overall, in every year apart from FY2018–19 and FY2019–20, there were more leaving firms than joining firms. This would be expected since the only large-scale procurement round was in FY2018–19, which explains the higher numbers of joiners in that year and the high number of leavers in the prior year. The high number of joiners in the subsequent year is due to firms who joined in the 2018 procurement but did not bill for work in the first five months of their contract so only became an “active civil legal aid firm” for the purposes of this document until the following year.

**Table 1.4.2: Joiner and leaver active firms by year**

	Number of firms	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Joiners	<b>240</b>		20	~	~	120	70	10	~
Leavers	<b>580</b>	90	90	70	140	60	60	80	

47. The numbers of firms joining and leaving in each year are generally too small to break down into smaller groups, so the following tables show the firms which joined or left at any point through the period. For joiners, the characteristics shown in the below tables are the characteristics of the firm in the first year it received civil legal aid payments and held a relevant contract, and for leavers, the characteristics of the firm in the last year it received civil legal aid payments and held a relevant contract.
48. Table 1.4.3 shows the proportions of joiner and leaver firms by area of practice. The majority of joiner firms completed other civil work in their first year, whereas the majority of leaver firms completed family work in their last year.

**Table 1.4.3: Joiner and leaver active firms by area of practice, 2014–15 to 2021–22**

	<b>Joiners</b>	<b>Leavers</b>
Family	34%	58%
Mixed	5%	6%
Other Civil	61%	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>580</b>

49. Table 1.4.4 shows the proportion of joiner and leaver firms by total turnover band. The majority of joiner firms had total turnovers of £250k or less, whereas proportions of leaver firms were spread more evenly over the total turnover bands.

**Table 1.4.4: Matched joiner and leaver active firms by total turnover, 2014–15 to 2021–22**

	<b>Joiners</b>	<b>Leavers</b>
Blank or zero	7%	9%
£250k or less	63%	24%
£250k to £500k	13%	17%
£500k to £1m	~	19%
£1m to £5m	9%	22%
£5m and over	~	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>490</b>

50. Table 1.4.5 shows the proportions of joiner and leaver firms by the number of partners. For both joiners and leavers, most firms were Very small (0–1 partner) or Small (2–4 partners), with the largest proportion of joiner firms being Very small (0–1 partner), and the largest proportion of leavers being Small (2–4 partners).

**Table 1.4.5: Matched joiner and leaver active firms by number of partners, 2014–15 to 2021–22**

	<b>Joiners</b>	<b>Leavers</b>
Very small (0–1 partner)	55%	38%
Small (2–4 partners)	39%	45%
Medium (5–25 partners)	~	~
Large (26 partners and over)	~	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>490</b>

51. Table 1.4.6 shows the proportions of joiner and leaver firms by region. The largest proportion of both joiner and leaver firms were based in London, however, this proportion was larger for joiner firms than leaver firms.

**Table 1.4.6: Matched joiner and leaver active firms by region, 2014–15 to 2021–22**

	<b>Joiners</b>	<b>Leavers</b>
East Midlands	~	4%
East Of England	5%	9%
London	50%	30%
North East	~	5%
North West	7%	12%
South East	8%	9%
South West	~	8%
Wales	~	5%
West Midlands	10%	9%
Yorkshire And The Humber	10%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>490</b>



## Solicitors

52. This chapter concentrates on solicitors who worked for active civil legal aid firms in the year the firm received civil legal aid payments. This includes all matched solicitors in England and Wales who reported working for these firms, **regardless of whether they worked on the cases that received civil legal aid funding**, as the data does not allow for this distinction.

### Solicitor composition

#### Key information

- The number of active firms has fallen faster than the number of solicitors being employed by active civil legal aid firms, indicating that active firms are generally larger at the end of the timeseries than at the start.
- The proportion of solicitors aged under 35 has slightly decreased, while the proportion aged over 65 has slightly increased.
- However, the proportions of solicitors by years since admission to the profession show a slightly different trend, with the proportion of solicitors with under two years in the profession remaining steady. Firms generally saw reduction in the proportion of solicitors with between 3 and 12 years in the profession and a counter-balancing increase in higher bands.

53. This section focuses on how the numbers and characteristics of these solicitors have changed over the duration of the datashare period.
54. Table 2.1.1 shows the proportion of solicitors by area of practice of their firm and by year. There has been a shift in the proportion of solicitors working in firms completing family, mixed or other civil legal aid work. The proportion of solicitors working in mixed firms has broadly decreased over the period, whereas the proportion of solicitors working other civil firms has broadly increased. The proportion of solicitors working in family firms has also increased, but to a lesser extent.
55. Overall, the number of solicitors working in active civil legal aid firms has fallen by 12% over the period, which is less than the 22% fall in the number of firms.

**Table 2.1.1: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by area of practice and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Family	37%	38%	38%	38%	40%	39%	42%	40%
Mixed	36%	31%	33%	31%	29%	29%	27%	25%
Other Civil	28%	31%	30%	31%	31%	33%	31%	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,680</b>	<b>20,850</b>	<b>19,930</b>	<b>19,430</b>	<b>18,780</b>	<b>19,370</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>18,140</b>

56. Table 2.1.2 shows the proportions of solicitors by gender, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. Between these years, there was a decrease in the proportion of male solicitors in family and mixed firms, however it is worth noting that there was also an increase in the proportion of solicitors whose gender is unknown.

**Table 2.1.2: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by gender and area of practice, 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	2014-15			2021-22		
	Family	Mixed	Other Civil	Family	Mixed	Other Civil
Female	50%	55%	54%	53%	55%	54%
Male	50%	45%	46%	41%	38%	38%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	6%	7%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,260</b>

57. Table 2.1.3 shows the proportions of solicitors by age, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. For all areas of practice, there has been a decrease in the proportion of solicitors aged under 35. For family firms, there has been an increase in the proportion of solicitors aged 35–44 and 65+, and for mixed firms, there has been an increase in the proportion of solicitors aged 55–64 and 65+.

**Table 2.1.3: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by age and area of practice, 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	2014-15			2021-22		
	Family	Mixed	Other Civil	Family	Mixed	Other Civil
Under 35	23%	27%	29%	19%	23%	26%
35–44	26%	31%	32%	28%	30%	34%
45–54	24%	22%	24%	23%	22%	23%
55–64	20%	16%	12%	20%	18%	13%
65+	7%	5%	3%	10%	7%	3%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,260</b>

58. Table 2.1.4 shows the proportions of solicitors by ethnic group, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. Solicitors from the white ethnic group made up the majority of solicitors working in civil legal aid firms, although this proportion has decreased in all areas of practice between FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. It is worth noting that a corresponding increase is seen in the proportions of solicitors whose ethnic group is unknown, whilst proportions of all other ethnic groups have remained broadly similar.

**Table 2.1.4: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by ethnic group and area of practice, 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	2014-15			2021-22		
	Family	Mixed	Other Civil	Family	Mixed	Other Civil
Asian or Asian British	7%	10%	9%	8%	11%	7%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	1%	3%	3%	2%	4%	2%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
White	83%	77%	78%	71%	62%	65%
Other ethnic group	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unknown	7%	7%	9%	17%	21%	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,260</b>

59. Table 2.1.5 shows the proportion of solicitors by years since admission to the profession, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. For solicitors working in family firms, there has been a slight decrease in the proportion of solicitors with 3–7 and 8–12 years since admission to the profession, and a slight increase in the proportion of

those with 13–17 years since admission to the profession. For solicitors working in mixed firms, there has been a slight shift in proportions to the higher years since admission to the profession. Proportions for solicitors working in other civil firms remained broadly constant.

**Table 2.1.5: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by years since admission to the profession and area of practice, 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	2014-15			2021-22		
	Family	Mixed	Other Civil	Family	Mixed	Other Civil
0–2	7%	9%	10%	7%	9%	10%
3–7	18%	22%	23%	15%	18%	21%
8–12	16%	19%	18%	13%	14%	17%
13–17	13%	13%	15%	16%	15%	15%
18–22	11%	10%	11%	12%	12%	14%
23–27	9%	8%	8%	11%	10%	9%
28 Plus	25%	17%	13%	25%	19%	13%
Unknown	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,260</b>

60. Table 2.1.6 shows the proportion of solicitors by position in the firm, in FY2014–15 to FY2021–22. In all areas of practice, the minority of solicitors are Partners, and these proportions have decreased between FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.

**Table 2.1.6: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by position in firm and area of practice, 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	2014-15			2021-22		
	Family	Mixed	Other Civil	Family	Mixed	Other Civil
Other	61%	73%	68%	66%	76%	73%
Partners	39%	27%	32%	34%	24%	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,260</b>

61. Table 2.1.7 shows the proportion of solicitors by region of their firm, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22. As previously mentioned, please note that the region is derived from the region of the firm’s head office – these firms may have done civil legal aid work in more regions than shown in the tables.

62. For mixed and other civil firms, the largest proportion of solicitors worked in firms based in London, across both years. In family firms, the largest proportion of

solicitors worked in firms based in the South West in FY2014–15, and in the South West and in London in FY2021–22.

63. Proportions of solicitors varied slightly between FY2014–15 to FY2021–22, with the largest variations seen in the increased proportion of solicitors working in other civil firms in the West Midlands.

**Table 2.1.7: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by region and area of practice, 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	2014-15			2021-22		
	Family	Mixed	Other Civil	Family	Mixed	Other Civil
East Midlands	6%	8%	6%	7%	5%	1%
East Of England	9%	4%	3%	7%	4%	2%
London	12%	33%	27%	14%	37%	22%
North East	7%	5%	1%	7%	7%	1%
North West	12%	10%	8%	13%	11%	12%
South East	12%	6%	21%	10%	11%	17%
South West	16%	11%	11%	14%	9%	13%
Wales	9%	6%	3%	10%	3%	5%
West Midlands	8%	6%	16%	9%	5%	26%
Yorkshire And The Humber	10%	10%	4%	10%	10%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,260</b>

64. Table 2.1.8 shows the proportion of solicitors by their firm's number of partners, in FY2014–15 to FY2021–22. For solicitors working in family and mixed firms, the largest proportion of solicitors worked in Medium (5–25 partners) firms, whereas the majority of solicitors working in other civil firms worked in Large (26 partners and over) firms.
65. Between FY2014–15 and FY2021–22, proportions for solicitors working in family firms have remained broadly constant. In mixed firms, the proportion of solicitors working in Very small (0–1 partner) and Large (26 partners and over) firms decreased, whereas the proportions in Small (2–4 partners) and Medium (5–25 partners) firms increased. For other civil firms, there was a large increase in the proportion of solicitors working in Small (2–4 partners) and Large (26 partners and over) firms, with a large corresponding decrease seen in the proportion of solicitors working in Medium (5–25 partners) firms.

**Table 2.1.8: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by number of partners and area of practice, 2014–15 and 2021–22**

	2014-15			2021-22		
	Family	Mixed	Other Civil	Family	Mixed	Other Civil
Very small (0–1 partner)	6%	7%	4%	7%	3%	5%
Small (2–4 partners)	34%	20%	13%	35%	22%	22%
Medium (5–25 partners)	52%	48%	27%	50%	52%	10%
Large (26 partners and over)	8%	25%	55%	9%	22%	63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>7,280</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,260</b>

## Solicitor joiners and leavers

### Key information

- Generally, the proportions of leavers and joiners by gender, age or location have not shown any clear trends over time.
- Solicitors joining civil legal aid firms (whether by moving to a civil legal aid firm, or because their firm takes on a civil legal aid contract) tended to be in younger age bands than solicitors leaving civil legal aid firms (whether by leaving a civil legal aid firm, or because their firm stops having a civil legal aid contract).

66. This section focuses on how the numbers and characteristics of solicitors who have joined or left the civil legal aid market have changed over the duration of the datashare period.
67. Joiner solicitors are defined as having not worked for an active firm in the previous year. This includes two types of joiner solicitors:
- New joiners, who had not previously worked in an active civil legal aid firm in the datashare period;
  - Returning solicitors, who had previously worked in an active civil legal aid firm in the datashare period, just not in the previous year.
68. Leaver solicitors are defined as having not worked for an active firm in the subsequent year. This includes two types of leaver solicitors:

- Full leavers, who did not work in an active civil legal aid firm again within the datashare period;
  - Temporary leavers, who went on to work in an active civil legal aid firm again in the datashare period, just not in the subsequent year.
69. When a solicitor has joined or left the civil legal aid market, this can be because of two reasons:
- Firstly, the firm a solicitor worked for started or stopped receiving civil legal aid payments and/or started or stopped holding a relevant contract;
  - Secondly, the solicitor joined or left a firm which was receiving civil legal aid payments.
70. This includes all matched solicitors in England and Wales who reported working for these firms, **regardless of whether they worked on the cases that received civil legal aid funding**, as the data does not allow for this distinction.

### Joiners and leavers timeseries

71. This section looks at solicitors joining and leaving the civil legal aid market. Table 2.2.1 shows the total number of joiner solicitors between FY2015–16 and FY2021–22, and of these, how many were returners. Returner solicitors are defined as having previously worked in an active civil legal aid firm in the datashare period, just not in the previous year. Please note that there are no returner solicitors in FY2015–16 as the earliest year covered in the datashare was FY2014–15, therefore it would not be possible to be classified as a returner in FY2015–16.
72. The number of joiner solicitors has varied across this period, decreasing until FY2017–18 at 2,750 solicitors, and then increasing in FY2018–19 in line with the LAA procurement round. The number of joiner solicitors has then decreased over the rest of the period.

**Table 2.2.1: Total number of joiner and returner solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Total number of joiners</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,460</b>
of whom were returners	-	240	380	770	780	480	620

73. Table 2.2.2 shows the total number of leaver solicitors between FY2014–15 and FY2020–21, and of these, how many left temporarily. Temporary leaver solicitors are defined as having gone on to work in an active civil legal aid firm again in the datashare period, just not in the subsequent year. Please note that there are no

temporary leaver solicitors in FY2020–21 as the latest year covered in the datashare was FY2021–22, therefore it would not be possible to be classified as a temporary leaver in FY2020–21.

74. The number of leaver solicitors has varied across this period, with a decrease in FY2018–19 to 2,640 solicitors, then rising again over the rest of the period.

**Table 2.2.2: Total number of leaver and temporary leaver solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>Total number of leavers</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,420</b>
of whom left temporarily	600	830	610	620	250	370	-

75. Table 2.2.3 shows the proportion of joiners by the reason they were considered as joiners, from FY2015–16 to FY2021–22. As mentioned at the start of this section, a solicitor could be considered a joiner for one of two reasons; firstly, the firm a solicitor worked for became an active civil legal aid firm, or secondly, the solicitor joined an active civil legal aid firm.

76. This table shows that the large majority of solicitors were classified as joiners because the solicitor joined a firm completing civil legal aid claims. The largest variation was seen in FY2018–19, coinciding with the LAA procurement round, where the proportion of joiner solicitors whose firm started completing civil legal aid claims reached a peak of 22%.

**Table 2.2.3: Joiner solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by the reason they were considered as joiners, by year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Firm started being an active legal aid firm	13%	2%	5%	22%	18%	2%	11%
Solicitor joined civil legal aid firm	87%	98%	95%	78%	82%	98%	89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,460</b>

77. Table 2.2.4 shows the proportion of leavers by the reason they were considered as leavers, from FY2014–15 to FY2020–21. As mentioned at the start of this section, a solicitor could be considered a leaver for one of two reasons; firstly, the firm a



solicitor worked for stopped being an active civil legal aid firm, or secondly, the solicitor left an active civil legal aid firm.

78. This table shows that the large majority of solicitors were classified as leavers because the solicitor left a firm completing civil legal aid claims. The largest variation was seen in FY2017–18, coinciding with the LAA procurement round the next year, where the proportion of leaver solicitors whose firm stopped completing civil legal aid claims reached a peak of 48%.

**Table 2.2.4: Leaver solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by the reason they were considered as leavers, by year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Firm stopped being an active legal aid firm	26%	28%	19%	48%	13%	27%	21%
Solicitor left civil legal aid firm	74%	72%	81%	52%	87%	73%	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,420</b>

79. Table 2.2.5 shows the proportion of joiner solicitors by area of practice of their firm, from FY2015–16 to FY2021–22. The proportions of joiner solicitors in each area of practice varied slightly across the period, with no clear trends over time.

**Table 2.2.5: Joiner solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by area of practice of their firm and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Family	32%	33%	34%	32%	33%	37%	31%
Mixed	27%	32%	31%	25%	29%	32%	24%
Other Civil	42%	35%	35%	43%	38%	31%	45%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,460</b>

80. Table 2.2.6 shows the proportion of leaver solicitors by area of practice of their firm, from FY2014–15 to FY2020–21. The proportions of leaver solicitors in each area of practice varied slightly across the period, with no clear trends over time.

**Table 2.2.6: Leaver solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by area of practice of their firm and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Family	36%	39%	36%	34%	38%	33%	41%
Mixed	31%	28%	32%	21%	29%	24%	25%
Other Civil	33%	33%	32%	45%	33%	43%	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,420</b>

81. Table 2.2.7 shows the proportions of joiner solicitors by gender, from FY2015–16 to FY2021–22. The largest proportion of joiner solicitors in all years were female. It is worth noting that the proportion of solicitors whose gender is unknown was much higher in FY2020–21 and FY2021–22 than in previous years, making it hard to comment further on trends.

**Table 2.2.7: Joiner solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by gender and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Female	60%	61%	62%	60%	62%	51%	42%
Male	40%	37%	36%	38%	36%	29%	26%
Unknown	0%	2%	2%	1%	2%	20%	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,460</b>

82. Table 2.2.8 shows the proportions of leaver solicitors by gender, from FY2014–15 to FY2020–21. The largest proportion of leaver solicitors in all years were female, with proportions remaining broadly constant over time.

**Table 2.2.8: Leaver solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by gender and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Female	56%	56%	57%	53%	57%	56%	56%
Male	44%	44%	42%	45%	41%	43%	38%
Unknown	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,420</b>

83. Table 2.2.9 shows the proportion of joiner solicitors by age, from FY2015–16 to FY2021–22. In all years, just under half of joiner solicitors were aged under 35, and

as age increased, the proportion of joiner solicitors decreased. Proportions have varied slightly across years, with no clear trends over time.

**Table 2.2.9: Joiner solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by age and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Under 35	43%	48%	51%	42%	43%	48%	47%
35–44	27%	26%	24%	28%	26%	24%	27%
45–54	17%	16%	15%	17%	17%	15%	15%
55–64	10%	8%	8%	9%	11%	10%	8%
65+	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,460</b>

84. Table 2.2.10 shows the proportions of leaver solicitors by age, from FY2014–15 to FY2020–21. In all years, around 60% of leaver solicitors were aged under 44. As age increased, the proportion of leaver solicitors broadly decreased. Proportions have remained broadly constant across years, with no clear trends over time.

**Table 2.2.10: Leaver solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by age and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Under 35	31%	30%	31%	28%	28%	27%	31%
35–44	28%	30%	29%	29%	30%	30%	30%
45–54	21%	20%	20%	21%	19%	20%	17%
55–64	14%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	14%
65+	7%	6%	7%	8%	9%	8%	7%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,420</b>

85. Table 2.2.11 shows the proportions of joiner solicitors by years since admission to the profession, from FY2015–16 to FY2021–22. In all years, between a quarter and a third of joiner solicitors had 0–2 years since admission. As years since admission increased, the proportion of joiner solicitors decreased, with the exception of the highest years since admission band. Proportions have varied slightly over the period, with no clear trends over time.

**Table 2.2.11: Joiner solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by years since admission to the profession and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
0–2	24%	31%	32%	25%	28%	30%	29%
3–7	18%	16%	14%	17%	15%	14%	17%
8–12	14%	13%	12%	15%	13%	10%	11%
13–17	11%	10%	10%	12%	12%	10%	12%
18–22	8%	7%	7%	9%	8%	8%	8%
23–27	6%	5%	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%
28 Plus	11%	8%	9%	9%	11%	9%	8%
Unknown	8%	10%	12%	8%	7%	13%	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,460</b>

86. Table 2.2.12 shows the proportions of leaver solicitors by years since admission to the profession, from FY2014–15 to FY2020–21. Proportions have varied over the period, with a slight decrease in the proportion of leaver solicitors with 8–12 years since admission.

**Table 2.2.12: Leaver solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by years since admission to the profession and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
0–2	11%	10%	13%	12%	12%	12%	14%
3–7	24%	24%	21%	19%	21%	20%	22%
8–12	18%	19%	18%	15%	16%	15%	15%
13–17	11%	13%	13%	13%	13%	14%	13%
18–22	9%	9%	8%	10%	9%	10%	9%
23–27	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	6%
28 Plus	18%	17%	18%	20%	20%	19%	17%
Unknown	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,420</b>

87. Table 2.2.13 shows the proportion of joiner solicitors by region of their firm, from FY2015–16 to FY2021–22. As previously mentioned, please note that the region is derived from the region of the firm’s head office – these firms may have done civil legal aid work in more regions than shown in the tables.

88. In all years, the largest proportion of joiner solicitors' firms were located in London. The proportions of joiner solicitors in each region varied slightly across the period.

**Table 2.2.13: Joiner solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by region and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
East Midlands	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	6%	4%
East Of England	6%	4%	5%	5%	7%	5%	4%
London	23%	26%	24%	22%	25%	24%	21%
North East	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%
North West	9%	9%	10%	11%	11%	12%	12%
South East	13%	16%	13%	13%	10%	14%	13%
South West	9%	8%	11%	14%	13%	9%	15%
Wales	3%	5%	6%	4%	3%	6%	5%
West Midlands	23%	12%	13%	15%	16%	14%	16%
Yorkshire And The Humber	6%	7%	7%	10%	8%	6%	5%
Unknown	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,230</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>2,460</b>

89. Table 2.2.14 shows the proportion of leaver solicitors by region of their firm, from FY2014–15 to FY2020–21. As previously mentioned, please note that the region is derived from the region of the firm's head office – these firms may have done civil legal aid work in more regions than shown in the tables.
90. In all years, the largest proportion of leaver solicitors' firms were located in London. The proportions of leaver solicitors in each region varied across the period, with no clear trends over time.

**Table 2.2.14: Leaver solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by region and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
East Midlands	6%	7%	8%	13%	4%	5%	5%
East Of England	7%	4%	4%	7%	5%	5%	9%
London	25%	25%	23%	28%	19%	19%	21%
North East	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%
North West	10%	8%	10%	9%	13%	13%	12%
South East	12%	12%	13%	10%	16%	19%	10%
South West	14%	17%	12%	10%	11%	11%	11%
Wales	8%	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	5%
West Midlands	7%	12%	10%	11%	16%	12%	13%
Yorkshire And The Humber	6%	7%	11%	6%	7%	9%	10%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>3,420</b>

### Joining and leaving rates

91. This section presents an alternative view of joiner and leaver solicitors, by looking at the joining and leaving rates of solicitors who worked for an active civil legal aid firm, as a proportion of those sharing a characteristic. This section reports this by age and years since admission into the profession, as these metrics are particularly important for understanding dynamics in the workforce.
92. Each table reports the “continuation status” of solicitors, which is split into four categories:
- Joiner solicitors: solicitors who worked for active civil legal aid firms in the given and subsequent year, but did not work for an active civil legal aid firm in the prior year.
  - Joiner and leaver solicitors: solicitors who worked for active civil legal aid firms in the given year, but did not work for such a firm in the prior and subsequent year.
  - Leaver solicitors: solicitors who worked for active civil legal aid firms in the prior and given year, but did not work for an active civil legal aid firm in the subsequent year.
  - Continuing solicitors: solicitors who worked for active civil legal aid firms in the prior, given and subsequent year.

93. Tables 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 show the proportion of solicitors in each of these continuation groups, within each age band, in FY2015–16 and FY2020–21. In both years, a larger proportion of solicitors aged under 35 were joiners, compared to other age groups. The rate of solicitors joining decreased as age group increased. Proportions in FY2015–16 and FY2020–21 were broadly similar.

**Table 2.3.1: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by age and continuation status, 2015–16**

	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
Joiner solicitors	21%	11%	9%	8%	6%	~
Joiner and leaver solicitors	6%	4%	3%	2%	2%	~
Leaver solicitors	15%	14%	12%	13%	19%	0%
Continuing solicitors	57%	71%	76%	77%	73%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>1,120</b>	~

**Table 2.3.2: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by age and continuation status, 2020-21**

	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
Joiner solicitors	20%	9%	8%	6%	4%	~
Joiner and leaver solicitors	9%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%
Leaver solicitors	15%	15%	12%	13%	18%	0%
Continuing solicitors	56%	74%	79%	79%	76%	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>1,250</b>	~

94. Tables 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 show the proportion of solicitors in each of these continuation groups, by years since admission to the profession, in FY2015–16 and FY2020–21. In both years, a larger proportion of solicitors with 0–2 years since admission were joiners, compared to other years since admission bands. The proportion of joiner solicitors decreased as years since admission increased. Proportions of joiner solicitors in FY2020–21 are lower than proportions in FY2015–16.

**Table 2.3.3: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by years since admission to the profession and continuation status, 2015–16**

	<b>0-2</b>	<b>3-7</b>	<b>8-12</b>	<b>13-17</b>	<b>18-22</b>	<b>23-27</b>	<b>28 Plus</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
Joiner solicitors	37%	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%	7%	64%
Joiner and leaver solicitors	10%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	21%
Leaver solicitors	12%	17%	16%	13%	12%	11%	14%	~
Continuing solicitors	40%	68%	72%	73%	76%	78%	77%	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>320</b>

**Table 2.3.4: Solicitors working in matched active civil legal aid firms by years since admission to the profession and continuation status, 2020–21**

	<b>0-2</b>	<b>3-7</b>	<b>8-12</b>	<b>13-17</b>	<b>18-22</b>	<b>23-27</b>	<b>28 Plus</b>	<b>Unknown</b>
Joiner solicitors	32%	8%	7%	8%	7%	6%	5%	61%
Joiner and leaver solicitors	14%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	29%
Leaver solicitors	14%	19%	16%	14%	11%	10%	15%	~
Continuing solicitors	40%	70%	75%	77%	80%	82%	79%	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>390</b>



# Barristers

## Additional methodological details for barrister statistics

95. The barrister data presented here should be read with the data limitations noted in the introduction in mind, as well as the issues specific to this chapter noted here.
96. There are two metrics for barrister income shown in this chapter: “gross civil legal aid fee income” and “self-reported total gross income”. The former of these is the payments, exclusive of VAT, from the LAA to matched barristers on a closed case basis,<sup>5</sup> and includes disbursements (such as travel expenses). Disbursement data can only be identified on cases recorded on a new case management and payment system, which was made mandatory for cases started after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016, and so cannot be removed from all cases across the timeseries shown here. In cases where disbursements can be identified they amount to less than 1% of the total fees, so the decision was taken to maintain consistency, but note these slightly overstate income. These fees also do not include inter partes costs (where the court awards these to be paid by an opposing party) as we cannot identify which barrister received these payments in our data. Generally in areas other than family and tribunal work, inter partes costs can be considerable. Furthermore, the gross civil legal aid fee income is civil representation work only because only work billed by barristers who are directly paid by the LAA is able to be matched. This is because the matching process requires the name of the barrister to be recorded on both LAA and BC systems, and this is not possible with controlled work.
97. The second metric, “self-reported total gross income”, is what barristers report to the Bar Council at the end of each financial year and includes their income from both legal aid and private practice for the prior calendar year. This also excludes VAT, however, it is on an accruals basis so will include interim payments of legal aid fees rather than the closed case basis. The two metrics are therefore not directly comparable due to timing differences. In many instances the closed case basis will average out to the same as the self-reported value but for other barristers, such as where a barrister does a small number of high-value cases, then larger differences may arise.

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<sup>5</sup> The whole value of payments made during a case are allocated to the year in which the case finishes. This is consistent with how legal aid expenditure is reported in the Quarterly Legal Aid Statistics, which can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/legal-aid-statistics>

98. Barristers also self-report the proportion of their income which comes from legal aid. This metric is reported here, instead of computing the ratio of gross civil legal aid fee income and self-reported total gross income because of the timing issues described above. This metric includes all legal aid income, including criminal as well as civil, which cannot be distinguished so should be treated with caution.
99. This publication looks at self-employed barristers, which make up around 80% of all barristers.<sup>6</sup> As these barristers are self-employed, the income reported here should not be considered directly comparable to a salary. On top of the additional costs that arise in all self-employment (such as professional insurance, pension savings and provision for periods of leave), barristers additionally pay the costs of their chambers, which the Criminal Legal Aid Review estimated as an average of 29% of gross income for criminal barristers.<sup>7</sup>
100. In this chapter the first section shows all barristers, and the subsequent two sections split the barristers into those completing family legal aid work and those completing other civil legal aid work. This is because the data supports the view that both types of work are distinct from each other, and the overlap between these groups is small (those completing both family and other civil legal aid work). However, this does mean that the barristers who complete both types of work are reported in both groups, and so their counts appear in both groups. Where gross civil legal aid fee income is reported then this only appears once: only fees from family legal aid work are included in the family section, and only fees from other civil legal aid work are included in the other civil section. This approach enables the reader to get a sense of what it is like to undertake each type of work.
101. Each barrister characteristic includes a chart which displays a comparison of civil legal aid fee distributions for each of the groups in that characteristic. Here a dot represents 10 barristers<sup>8</sup> and is placed at the average fee value of those barristers. While the dots give a direct illustration of the number of barristers in each characteristic and their distribution, a box is also shown as a guide for the eye. The box contains the middle half of barristers, with the left end being the lower quartile, the line contained by the box being the median civil legal aid fee income, and the higher end of the box being the upper quartile.

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<sup>6</sup> Derived from <https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/news-publications/research-and-statistics/statistics-about-the-bar/practising-barristers.html>. Accessed 9<sup>th</sup> May 2024.

<sup>7</sup> Further details can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/independent-review-of-criminal-legal-aid>. Accessed 9<sup>th</sup> May 2024.

<sup>8</sup> Except one dot per group in the lower quartile which represents up to 19 if the number of barristers is not equally divisibly by 10.

## All barristers

### Key information

- The number of barristers completing family legal aid work has increased, while the number completing other civil legal aid work has slightly decreased.
- A small minority of barristers (under 6% in FY2022–23) completed both family and other civil legal aid work, and of those, most of their gross civil legal aid fee income came from family legal aid work.
- Barristers completing family legal aid work have greater access to larger volumes of cases and gross civil legal aid fee income per year compared to barristers completing other legal aid civil work.
- Barristers who completed family legal aid work had similar distributions of self-reported total gross income to barristers that completed other civil legal aid work, apart from a disproportionate number of other civil barristers who received over £240,000.

102. Table 3.1.1 shows the number of barristers by area of practice and by financial year. The number of barristers who completed civil legal aid work each year has risen over the past seven years (except for the initial year of the COVID-19 pandemic). In all years, the majority of barristers only completed family legal aid work, and the number of barristers who only completed family legal aid work has increased over time.

**Table 3.1.1: Number of barristers completing civil legal aid work, by area of practice and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Family	2,540	2,570	2,700	2,810	2,960	2,790	3,140	3,320
Mixed	340	300	320	320	300	220	230	260
Other Civil	1,050	970	910	950	970	810	930	980
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>4,560</b>

103. Table 3.1.3 shows the proportion of family cases by category of law and by financial year. The total number of cases completed per year increased over the period. In all years, the majority of family cases were public family cases. This proportion increased from FY2015–16 to FY2019–20, then decreased from FY2020–21 to FY2022–23. In contrast, the proportion of private family (exc. injunctions) cases decreased from FY2015–16 to FY2018–19, then increased over the rest of the period.

**Table 3.1.3: Distribution of case volume of barristers' family legal aid cases, by category of law and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Public family	58%	68%	73%	75%	75%	74%	71%	69%
Private family (exc. injunctions)	30%	20%	16%	15%	16%	16%	19%	21%
Domestic violence injunctions	12%	12%	12%	11%	10%	9%	10%	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,060</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>71,690</b>	<b>74,730</b>	<b>80,340</b>	<b>69,540</b>	<b>73,860</b>	<b>89,870</b>

104. Table 3.1.4 shows the proportion of other civil cases by category of law and by financial year. In all years, the largest proportion of cases were housing, although this proportion has decreased over the period, with similar increases mainly seen in community care and mental health.

**Table 3.1.4: Distribution of case volume of barristers' other civil legal aid cases, by category of law and year**

	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Housing	61%	58%	54%	51%	51%	42%	34%	34%
Community Care	4%	4%	8%	11%	15%	20%	20%	20%
Mental health	6%	9%	12%	12%	13%	16%	17%	18%
Public law	7%	7%	5%	7%	5%	6%	9%	9%
Claims against public authorities	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%	5%	7%	7%
Immigration	9%	9%	9%	8%	5%	6%	7%	6%
Miscellaneous	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Clinical negligence	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Education	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Discrimination	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Debt	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Consumer	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Welfare benefits	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Personal injury	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Employment	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>7,520</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>7,660</b>

105. Table 3.1.5 shows the proportion of barrister gross civil legal aid fee income by area of practice and by financial year.

The proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income has increased over time for barristers who only completed family legal aid work; in contrast, there has been a decrease in the proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers who only completed other civil legal aid work. Barristers who completed both family and other civil legal aid work (the mixed group) derived most of their gross civil legal aid fee income from family legal aid work.

**Table 3.1.5: Distribution of gross civil legal aid fee income by area of practice and year**

	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Family	82%	82%	83%	83%	84%	87%	87%	87%
Mixed (Fees from family work)	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	4%	5%	6%
Mixed (Fees from other civil work)	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Other Civil	10%	10%	8%	9%	8%	7%	7%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>£105.2m</b>	<b>£104.4m</b>	<b>£113.3m</b>	<b>£115.4m</b>	<b>£133.4m</b>	<b>£128.7m</b>	<b>£142.5m</b>	<b>£183.9m</b>

106. Table 3.1.6 shows the proportion of barristers, by area of practice and by their gross civil legal aid fee income, in FY2022–23. There were 2,770 barristers (61%) who had a gross civil legal aid fee income of less than £30,000 in FY2022–23.
107. Furthermore, 37% of barristers who had a gross civil legal aid fee income of £5,000 or less completed only other civil legal aid work, compared to 21% of the civil legal aid barrister population overall who completed only other civil legal aid work. Apart from the highest gross civil legal aid fee income band, the proportion of barristers who only completed family legal aid work within each band increased as the gross civil legal aid fee income band increased. This shows that barristers completing family legal aid work are able to access the largest annual gross civil legal aid fee incomes, while barristers completing other civil work tend to receive lower gross civil legal aid incomes.

**Table 3.1.6: Distribution of barristers completing civil legal aid work by area of practice and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Other Civil</b>	<b>Total</b>
£5,000 and less	<b>1,500</b>	59%	4%	37%	<b>100%</b>
£5,001 to £30,000	<b>1,270</b>	68%	8%	25%	<b>100%</b>
£30,001 to £60,000	<b>730</b>	84%	7%	9%	<b>100%</b>
£60,001 to £90,000	<b>410</b>	89%	6%	5%	<b>100%</b>
£90,001 to £150,000	<b>400</b>	92%	5%	3%	<b>100%</b>
£150,001 and over	<b>250</b>	90%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>100%</b>

108. Table 3.1.7 shows the proportion of barristers, by area of practice and by their self-reported total gross income, in FY2022–23. There were fewer barristers with a self-reported total gross income of less than £30,000 when compared to the number of barristers with a gross civil legal aid fee income of less than £30,000 (see table 3.1.6). This difference would indicate that many barristers received income in addition to gross civil legal aid fee income.
109. Proportions of barristers by area of practice for each self-reported total gross income band are broadly in line with overall proportions, except for the highest band (£240,001 and over). In this band, barristers who only completed family legal aid work made up 51% of this band, compared to 73% of all family legal aid barristers. Conversely, barristers who only completed other civil legal aid work made up 44% of the same band, compared to 21% in the total civil legal aid barrister population. This suggests that generally the self-reported total gross income distributions of family

and other civil are broadly similar (apart from a skew towards other civil at the highest end), while table 3.1.6 shows that civil legal aid fee income is heavily skewed towards family work.

**Table 3.1.7: Distribution of barristers completing civil legal aid work by area of practice and self-reported total gross income bands, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Other Civil</b>	<b>Total</b>
£30,000 and less	<b>520</b>	79%	3%	18%	<b>100%</b>
£30,001 to £60,000	<b>360</b>	66%	6%	27%	<b>100%</b>
£60,001 to £90,000	<b>600</b>	72%	8%	20%	<b>100%</b>
£90,001 to £150,000	<b>1,290</b>	77%	6%	16%	<b>100%</b>
£150,001 to £240,000	<b>840</b>	72%	7%	21%	<b>100%</b>
£240,001 and over	<b>450</b>	51%	4%	44%	<b>100%</b>
Unknown	<b>510</b>	81%	3%	17%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>100%</b>

110. Table 3.1.8 shows the proportion of barristers by area of practice and by case volume, in FY2022–23. Most barristers were in the lowest case volume bands; over half of barristers completed 15 civil legal aid cases or fewer in FY2022–23.

111. Case volume followed a similar trend to gross civil legal aid fee income (table 3.1.6); the proportion of barristers who only completed family legal aid work within each band increased as the case volume band increased. For example, 54% of barristers in the 1–2 case volume band only completed family legal aid work, compared to 73% of all civil legal aid barristers. Conversely, barristers who only completed other civil legal aid work made up 45% in the same band, compared to 21% in the total civil legal aid barrister population.



**Table 3.1.8: Distribution of barristers completing civil legal aid work by area of practice and case volume bands, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Family</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Other Civil</b>	<b>Total</b>
1 to 2 cases	<b>1,170</b>	54%	1%	45%	<b>100%</b>
3 to 15 cases	<b>1,310</b>	66%	7%	27%	<b>100%</b>
16 to 30 cases	<b>720</b>	84%	8%	9%	<b>100%</b>
31 to 45 cases	<b>630</b>	87%	8%	4%	<b>100%</b>
46 cases plus	<b>740</b>	93%	6%	2%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Family work

### Overview

#### Key information

- Over the period, the proportion of barristers completing small amounts of family legal aid work, both in terms of receiving under £5,000 in gross civil legal aid fee income or completing fewer than 15 cases, has remained constant as the number of barristers has risen.
- There has been a shift in the middle of the distribution, with a reduction in the proportion of those receiving £5,000 to £60,000 and an increase in the proportion of barristers receiving over £90,000 in gross civil legal aid fee income. A similar trend is seen in the number of cases completed, with a rise in the proportion of those completing more than 45 cases per year.
- The self-reported proportion of gross income from legal aid has remained largely unchanged over the period.
- In any particular year, the majority of barristers completing family legal aid work completed cases in all eight of the years examined, suggesting that there is a cohort of barristers who do family legal aid as a core part of their practice.

112. This section relates to barristers who have completed family legal aid work (including those who also did other civil legal aid work). The gross civil legal aid fee income discussed in this section only includes fees from family legal aid work and not fees from other civil legal aid work. The case volumes discussed in this section only includes family legal aid cases and not other civil legal aid cases.

113. Table 4.1.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by their gross civil legal aid fee income and financial year. In each year, the majority of barristers had gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £30,000 or less per year. The proportion of barristers with gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £5,000 and less has remained relatively constant, and the proportion of barristers with gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £5,001 to £60,000 has decreased, whereas the proportion of barristers with gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £90,001 and over has increased.

**Table 4.1.1: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by gross civil legal aid fee income bands and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
£5,000 and less	26%	28%	28%	28%	27%	23%	28%	26%
£5,001 to £30,000	32%	31%	30%	29%	29%	31%	29%	27%
£30,001 to £60,000	24%	22%	22%	22%	21%	22%	21%	18%
£60,001 to £90,000	11%	13%	12%	13%	13%	13%	11%	11%
£90,001 to £150,000	6%	5%	8%	7%	8%	8%	9%	11%
£150,001 and over	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	3%	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

114. Table 4.1.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by their self-reported total gross income band and by financial year.

115. The proportion of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £30,001 to £90,000 has decreased over time, whereas the proportion of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £150,001 and over has increased. The proportion of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £30,000 and less decreased, before increasing back to earlier levels. The opposite was seen in the £90,001 to £150,000 group, where the proportion increased, before decreasing back to FY2015–16 levels.

116. Comparing gross civil legal aid fee income and self-reported total gross income (tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2), there was a lower proportion of barristers with a gross civil legal aid fee income of £90,001 and over, compared to the proportion of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £90,001 and over. This difference would indicate that many family barristers received income in addition to gross civil legal aid fee income.

**Table 4.1.2: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by self-reported total gross income bands and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
£30,000 and less	10%	11%	11%	8%	7%	10%	12%	12%
£30,001 to £60,000	20%	17%	15%	12%	12%	14%	9%	7%
£60,001 to £90,000	24%	22%	19%	17%	17%	18%	13%	13%
£90,001 to £150,000	31%	33%	33%	35%	34%	33%	30%	30%
£150,001 to £240,000	8%	8%	11%	15%	16%	14%	18%	19%
£240,001 and over	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	7%	7%
Unknown	5%	6%	8%	9%	9%	7%	11%	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

117. Table 4.1.3 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by the self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and by financial year. This information is only available for the last three years in the datashare. Proportions have remained broadly constant over the three years, with around a third of barristers reporting that 60% or more of their total gross income comes from legal aid.

**Table 4.1.3: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and year**

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Less than 20%	12%	11%	11%
20–40%	14%	13%	11%
40–60%	20%	16%	15%
60–80%	17%	17%	17%
80% and over	17%	18%	19%
Unknown	19%	25%	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

118. Table 4.1.4 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by family case volume band and by financial year. In all years, just under half of barristers completed fewer than 15 cases, with this proportion remaining broadly constant over the period. However, the proportion of barristers completing 46 cases or more has broadly risen over the period, with a dip in FY2020–21 and FY2021–22, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Table 4.1.4: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by volume of family cases and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1 to 2 cases	18%	20%	19%	20%	18%	16%	20%	19%
3 to 15 cases	29%	28%	28%	27%	28%	27%	28%	26%
16 to 30 cases	22%	21%	19%	18%	17%	23%	21%	18%
31 to 45 cases	18%	18%	16%	18%	16%	19%	17%	16%
46 cases plus	13%	13%	18%	18%	20%	14%	14%	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

119. Table 4.1.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work, by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. 36% of barristers across all years completed cases every year between FY2015–16 and FY2022–23, suggesting that there was a cohort of barristers for whom civil legal aid work was a regular part of their practice. Each year, this cohort amounted to over half of barristers completing family legal aid work in that year, and although this proportion has declined over the period, this is expected given that the number of barristers completing family legal aid work has increased over the period.

120. There was also a cohort who completed cases less frequently, with 17% of barristers across all years having completed legal aid cases in one year in this time period. This amounted to 7% or fewer of barristers completing work in each individual year.

**Table 4.1.5: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work, by the number of years between 2015–16 and 2022–23 that the barrister has completed family legal aid work**

	Over all years	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1 year	17%	6%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	7%
2–4 years	24%	13%	11%	10%	8%	14%	16%	20%	19%
5–7 years	22%	20%	23%	28%	32%	30%	23%	25%	24%
8 years	36%	62%	62%	59%	57%	55%	59%	53%	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

121. Table 4.1.6 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work, by region and by financial year. In all years, the region accounting for the largest proportion of barristers was London. Wales accounted for the smallest proportion of barristers, at 3% in all years. There was a decrease in the proportion of barristers

based in London, from 40% in FY2015–16 to 36% in FY2022–23, and an increase in the proportion of barristers based in the North, from 21% in FY2015–16 to 25% in FY2022–23. Proportions were relatively constant across this period for other regions.

**Table 4.1.6: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by region and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
London	40%	40%	39%	39%	38%	37%	37%	36%
Midlands	14%	15%	14%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
North	21%	21%	22%	23%	23%	24%	25%	25%
South	14%	14%	14%	13%	14%	14%	13%	13%
Wales	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

122. Table 4.1.7 shows the proportion of barrister gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers who completed family legal aid work, by region and by financial year. In all years, the region accounting for the largest proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income was London. Wales accounted for the smallest proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income, at 3% in all years.
123. Gross civil legal aid fee income also shows a similar trend to the number of barristers (table 4.1.6), with the proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers based in London decreasing from 39% in FY2015–16 to 33% in FY2022–23 and increasing for barristers based in the North, from 23% in FY2015–16 to 29% in FY2022–23.
124. When comparing proportions in tables 4.1.6 and 4.1.7 in FY2022–23, for barristers based in London, the proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers was slightly lower than the proportion of barristers. Whereas for barristers based in the North, the proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers was slightly higher than the proportion of barristers.

**Table 4.1.7: Distribution of family gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers completing family work by region, by year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
London	39%	38%	39%	38%	37%	35%	34%	33%
Midlands	16%	15%	15%	16%	15%	16%	15%	16%
North	23%	24%	23%	24%	26%	27%	28%	29%
South	13%	14%	13%	13%	13%	13%	14%	13%
Wales	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Unknown	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>£93.0m</b>	<b>£92.6m</b>	<b>£102.2m</b>	<b>£103.8m</b>	<b>£120.7m</b>	<b>£117.9m</b>	<b>£130.6m</b>	<b>£170.1m</b>

## Protected characteristics

### Key information

- Female barristers make up a majority of those completing family legal aid work (59% in FY2022–23), which is roughly the reverse of barristers as a whole.<sup>9</sup>
- The average (mean) gross civil legal aid fee income was similar for female and male barristers, however male barristers were disproportionately represented at both the top and bottom of the gross civil legal aid fee distribution.
- Female barristers had lower self-reported total gross incomes than male barristers.
- The proportion of barristers aged under 44 has remained broadly constant across the time period shown. There has also been a fall in the proportion of barristers aged 45 to 54 and a corresponding rise in those aged over 54.
- Older barristers receive higher gross civil legal aid fee incomes than younger barristers, with the exception of the 65 and over group.
- The other characteristics in the datashare have very high levels of unknown responses in the data, making it difficult to draw inferences. The tables relating to these characteristics are shown in the accompanying spreadsheet.

<sup>9</sup> In this chapter we have not drawn out comparisons throughout to the Barrister population as a whole, however statistics can be found here: <https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/news-publications/research-and-statistics/statistics-about-the-bar/practising-barristers.html>

### Gender

125. Table 4.2.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by gender and by financial year. Female barristers made up the largest gender group in all years between FY2015–16 and FY2022–23. Proportions of female and male barristers remained broadly constant over the period.

126. Note that for this table, and the remainder of this section, the two categories “Non-binary” and “Other gender group” are completely suppressed. This is because the numbers of barristers declaring in these categories are very small. In addition, the “Unknown” group is also completely suppressed (apart from the total) in the tables relating to gross civil legal aid fee income and self-reported total gross income, to ensure that no one can be identified by these data tables.

**Table 4.2.1: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by gender and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Female	57%	58%	59%	59%	59%	60%	59%	59%
Male	41%	40%	40%	39%	39%	38%	39%	39%
Non-binary	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Other gender group	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Unknown	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

127. Table 4.2.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. Whilst female barristers made up 59% of all barristers completing family legal aid work, 65% of barristers with gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £30,001 to £90,000 were female. In contrast, the proportions of female barristers in the lowest and highest gross civil legal aid fee income bands were lower than 59%.

128. Whilst male barristers made up 39% of all barristers completing family legal aid work, they made up 33% of barristers with gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £30,001 to £60,000 and 34% of barristers with gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £60,001 to £90,000. In contrast, 45% of those in the lowest gross civil legal aid fee income band and 43% of those in the highest gross civil legal aid fee income band were male.

129. Together this shows that male barristers are disproportionately represented at both the top and bottom of the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution, while female barristers are disproportionately represented in the middle of the distribution.

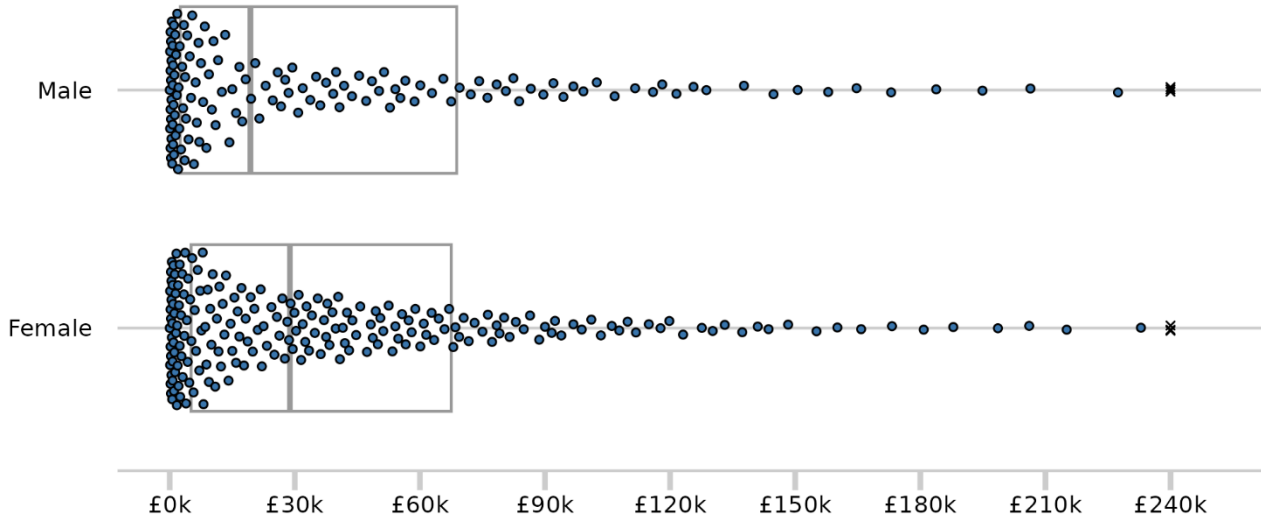
**Table 4.2.2: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by gender and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Non-binary</b>	<b>Other gender group</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
£5,000 and less	<b>1,000</b>	53%	45%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
£5,001 to £30,000	<b>930</b>	61%	37%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
£30,001 to £60,000	<b>650</b>	65%	33%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
£60,001 to £90,000	<b>390</b>	65%	34%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
£90,001 to £150,000	<b>380</b>	59%	39%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
£150,001 and over	<b>240</b>	55%	44%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>39%</b>	~	~	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

130. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by gender for barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. Whilst gross civil legal aid fee income distributions were similar for male and female barristers, the median of male barristers of £19,300 was lower than the median of female barristers of £28,800, due to the higher proportion of male barristers with low gross civil legal aid fee incomes.



### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution for family barristers by gender for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

131. Table 4.2.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the gender of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. The mean gross civil legal aid fee income was similar for female and male barristers, at £47,700 and £47,500 respectively.
132. Table 4.2.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and by their self-reported total gross income band. As self-reported total gross income band increased, the proportion of female barristers broadly decreased, and the proportion of male barristers broadly increased.
133. Table 4.2.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. Female barristers made up 51% of those reporting a proportion of less than 20%, whereas female barristers made up at least 60% of barristers in all the other bands.

**Table 4.2.5: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by gender and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other gender group	Unknown	Total
Less than 20%	400	51%	46%	~	~	~	100%
20–40%	400	65%	34%	~	~	~	100%
40–60%	540	60%	37%	~	~	~	100%
60–80%	620	61%	37%	~	~	~	100%
80% and over	680	63%	35%	~	~	~	100%
Unknown	940	56%	43%	~	~	~	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>39%</b>	~	~	2%	100%

134. Table 4.2.6 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work, by gender and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. As the number of years increased, the proportion of female barristers increased, whereas the proportion of male barristers decreased, suggesting that female barristers are more likely to complete family legal aid work more consistently.

**Table 4.2.6: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by gender and the number of years between 2015–16 and 2022–23 that the barrister has completed family legal aid work, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other gender group	Unknown	Total
1 year	260	55%	40%	~	~	~	100%
2–4 years	690	56%	42%	~	~	~	100%
5–7 years	850	58%	39%	~	~	~	100%
8 years	1,780	61%	37%	~	~	~	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>39%</b>	~	~	2%	100%

### Age

135. Table 4.3.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by age and by financial year. The proportion of barristers aged 55 and over has increased since FY2015–16, whilst the proportion of barristers aged 45–54 has decreased. The mean age of a barrister completing family legal aid work has risen by two years from FY2015–16 to FY2022–23 (see table 8.8.1 in the accompanying spreadsheet).

**Table 4.3.1: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by age and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Under 35	22%	21%	21%	21%	21%	22%	20%	20%
35–44	26%	27%	27%	27%	27%	26%	26%	27%
45–54	24%	24%	23%	22%	21%	21%	20%	19%
55–64	11%	12%	13%	14%	14%	16%	16%	18%
65+	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	7%	7%
Unknown	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%	10%	10%	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

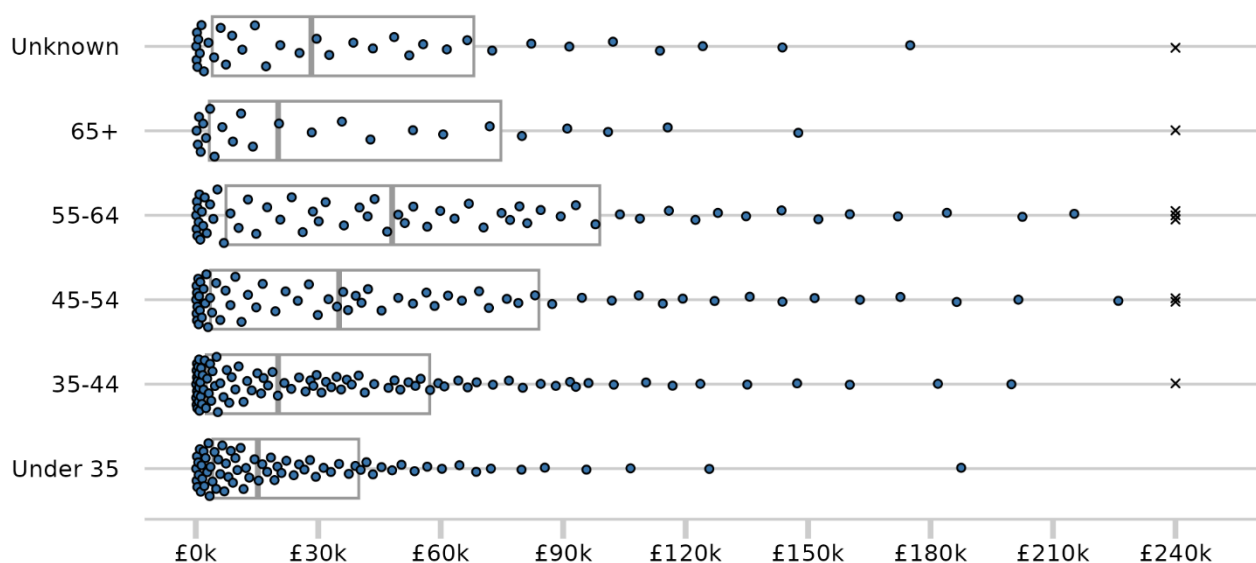
136. Table 4.3.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by age and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. With the exception of the £5,000 and less band, as gross civil legal aid fee income increased, the proportions of barristers aged 44 and under decreased, whereas the proportions of barristers aged 45–64 increased. This indicates that older barristers tended to have higher gross civil legal aid fee incomes.

**Table 4.3.2: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by age and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Unknown	Total
£5,000 and less	1,000	19%	30%	18%	14%	8%	10%	100%
£5,001 to £30,000	930	31%	27%	14%	12%	6%	10%	100%
£30,001 to £60,000	650	21%	28%	19%	17%	6%	10%	100%
£60,001 to £90,000	390	14%	24%	21%	24%	7%	10%	100%
£90,001 to £150,000	380	9%	23%	22%	25%	9%	12%	100%
£150,001 and over	240	~	19%	29%	35%	~	9%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

137. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by age band for barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution varied between age groups, with the median and upper quartile increasing with age. The exception to this was the 65+ age group, which had a similar median to those aged 35–44.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by age for family barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

138. Table 4.3.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the age band of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. Mean gross civil legal aid fee income followed a similar trend to the median, increasing with age then decreasing for the 65+ group.

139. Table 4.3.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by age and by their self-reported total gross income band. As self-reported total gross income increased, the proportions of barristers aged under 35 broadly decreased, whereas the proportions of barristers aged 45–54 and 55–64 broadly increased.

140. Table 4.3.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by age and by the self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. As the proportion of income from legal aid increased, the proportion of barristers aged under 44 broadly decreased, whereas the proportion of barristers aged 55 and over broadly increased.

**Table 4.3.5: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by age and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 20%	<b>400</b>	26%	31%	18%	11%	3%	9%	100%
20–40%	<b>400</b>	27%	28%	18%	16%	4%	6%	100%
40–60%	<b>540</b>	28%	29%	18%	15%	3%	7%	100%
60–80%	<b>620</b>	26%	25%	20%	17%	4%	8%	100%
80% and over	<b>680</b>	12%	20%	20%	26%	9%	13%	100%
Unknown	<b>940</b>	10%	28%	19%	18%	12%	13%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

141. Table 4.3.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work, by age and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. As the number of years increased, the proportion of barristers aged 55 and over increased, whereas the proportion of barristers aged under 35 decreased, suggesting that older barristers completed family legal aid work more consistently.

#### *Ethnicity*

142. Table 4.4.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by ethnicity and by financial year. The proportion of barristers in each ethnic group has remained broadly constant since FY2015–16. In all years, barristers from the white ethnic group were the largest ethnic group, at 79% of barristers in FY2022–23.

**Table 4.4.1: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by ethnicity and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Asian or Asian British	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
White	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	79%	79%
Other ethnic group	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Unknown	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

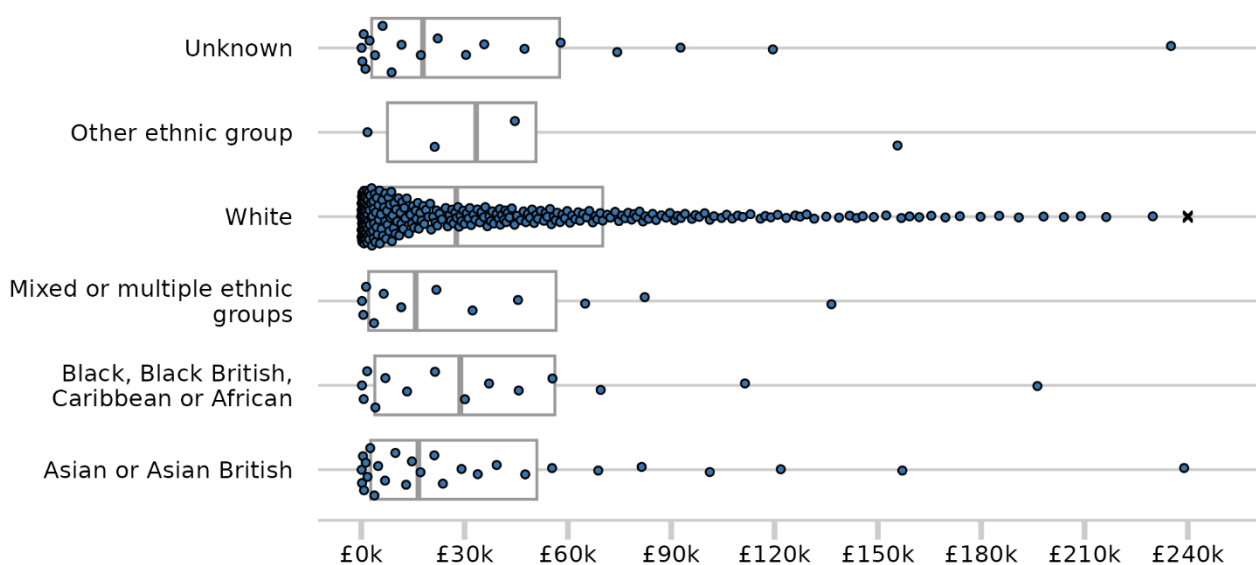
143. Due to high levels of suppression in table 4.4.2 and subsequent tables, it is difficult to comment on trends for many of the ethnicity groups containing a smaller number of barristers.
144. Table 4.4.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by ethnicity and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. As gross civil legal aid fee income band increased, the proportion of barristers from the white ethnic group in each band broadly increased.

**Table 4.4.2: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by ethnicity and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>Black, Black British, Caribbean or African</b>	<b>Mixed or multiple ethnic groups</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other ethnic group</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
£5,000 and less	<b>1,000</b>	9%	~	4%	77%	~	6%	<b>100%</b>
£5,001 to £30,000	<b>930</b>	9%	4%	~	77%	~	6%	<b>100%</b>
£30,001 to £60,000	<b>650</b>	7%	5%	3%	78%	2%	5%	<b>100%</b>
£60,001 to £90,000	<b>390</b>	5%	~	4%	83%	~	4%	<b>100%</b>
£90,001 to £150,000	<b>380</b>	7%	3%	~	82%	~	4%	<b>100%</b>
£150,001 and over	<b>240</b>	5%	4%	~	84%	~	5%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

145. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by ethnicity for barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution varied by ethnic group, with median gross civil legal aid fee income being lowest for barristers from the mixed or multiple ethnic group at £15,800, and highest for barristers from the other ethnic group at £33,400. Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution varied more for barristers from the white ethnic group, as shown by the larger inter-quartile range.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by ethnicity for family barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

146. Table 4.4.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the ethnicity of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. The mean gross civil legal aid fee income was lowest for barristers from the mixed or multiple ethnic group at £34,900, and highest for barristers from the white ethnic group, at £49,300.

147. Table 4.4.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by ethnicity and by their self-reported total gross income band. Barristers from the white ethnic group made up larger proportions of the higher self-reported total gross income bands, compared to the lower bands. The opposite was true for barristers from the Asian or Asian British ethnic group.



148. Table 4.4.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by ethnicity and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid in FY2022–23. While there are changes in the mix of ethnicity within each band, there aren't any clear trends.

**Table 4.4.5: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by ethnicity and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>Black, Black British, Caribbean or African</b>	<b>Mixed or multiple ethnic groups</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other ethnic group</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 20%	<b>400</b>	10%	4%	~	76%	~	6%	<b>100%</b>
20–40%	<b>400</b>	8%	~	3%	81%	~	3%	<b>100%</b>
40–60%	<b>540</b>	8%	4%	5%	79%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
60–80%	<b>620</b>	7%	4%	~	81%	~	4%	<b>100%</b>
80% and over	<b>680</b>	8%	6%	~	75%	~	7%	<b>100%</b>
Unknown	<b>940</b>	6%	3%	~	81%	~	7%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

149. Table 4.4.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by ethnicity and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. Barristers from the white ethnic group made up a larger proportion of barristers who had completed family legal aid work in 5 years or more compared to 4 years or fewer. The opposite is true for barristers from the Asian or Asian British ethnic group.

### *Religion*

150. Tables 4.5.1 to 4.5.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 42% and 51% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the religion of barristers who work in family civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

### *Disability*

151. Table 4.6.1 to 4.6.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 36% and 45% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the disability of barristers who work in family civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

### *Sexual Orientation*

152. Table 4.7.1 to 4.7.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 39% and 48% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the sexual orientation of barristers who work in family civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

### **Other characteristics**

#### **Key information**

- The trends by years of practice broadly follow the trends for age, with the least experienced barristers (under 7 years of practice) making up a relatively constant proportion of all barristers, and an increase in the proportion of the most experienced barristers (over 28 years of practice) with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of barristers in between.
- In each year over the period, 3% of the barristers completing family legal aid work were King’s Counsel (KC). KCs were more likely to be white and older than junior barristers. They were also more likely to be male than junior barristers, however a majority of KCs completing family legal aid work were still female. KCs had considerably higher gross civil legal aid incomes, with an average (mean) family legal aid fee income of over £150,000.
- The other characteristics in the datashare have very high levels of unknown responses in the data making it difficult to draw inferences. The tables relating to these characteristics are shown in the accompanying spreadsheet.

### *Years of practice*

153. Table 5.1.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by years of practice and by financial year. Proportions varied across the time period, with the largest changes seen in the increase of barristers with 28 plus years of practice, increasing from 6% to 21% over the datashare period. Conversely, there was a decrease in the proportion of barristers with 8–12 years of practice, from 20% to 13%, and in the proportion of barristers with 23–27 years of practice, from 18% to 10%.

**Table 5.1.1: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by years of practice and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
0–2	8%	10%	12%	14%	16%	16%	13%	12%
3–7	21%	19%	17%	16%	18%	18%	18%	20%
8–12	20%	18%	18%	16%	12%	13%	14%	13%
13–17	13%	14%	14%	16%	15%	14%	13%	13%
18–22	13%	13%	12%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%
23–27	18%	13%	13%	13%	12%	11%	10%	10%
28 Plus	6%	12%	14%	15%	17%	18%	20%	21%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

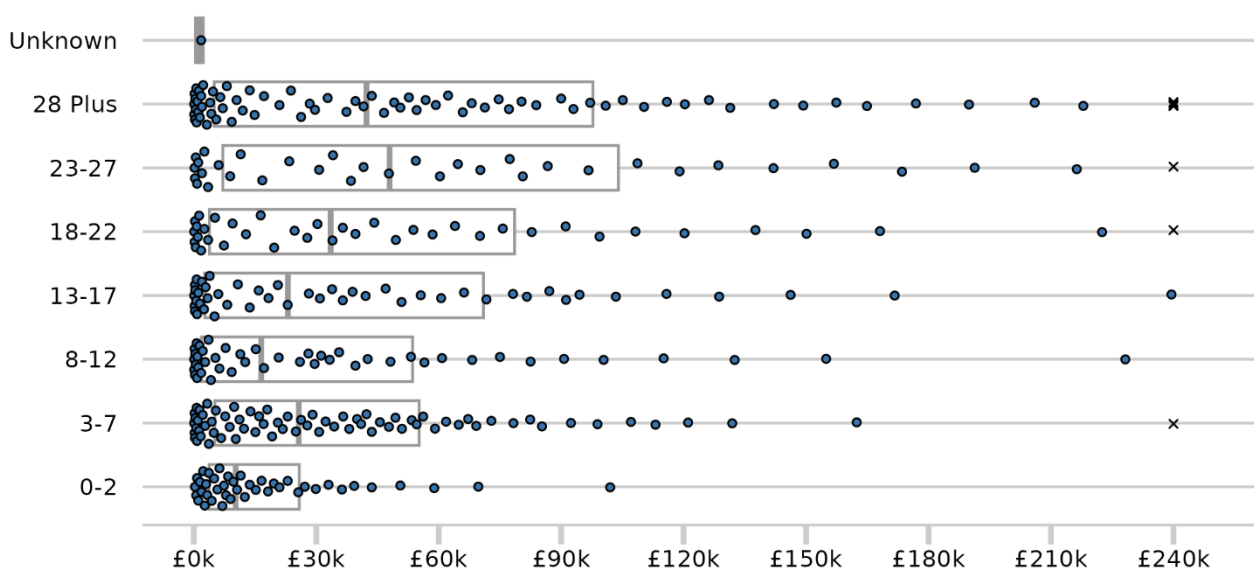
154. Table 5.1.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by years of practice and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. In general, as a barrister’s years of practice increased, gross civil legal aid fee income also increased.

**Table 5.1.2: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by years of practice and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	0-2	3-7	8-12	13-17	18-22	23-27	28 Plus	Unknown	Total
£5,000 and less	<b>1,000</b>	12%	17%	16%	15%	10%	8%	19%	1%	<b>100%</b>
£5,001 to £30,000	<b>930</b>	23%	23%	13%	11%	9%	5%	16%	0%	<b>100%</b>
£30,001 to £60,000	<b>650</b>	9%	26%	13%	13%	12%	10%	18%	0%	<b>100%</b>
£60,001 to £90,000	<b>390</b>	5%	22%	10%	15%	11%	15%	23%	0%	<b>100%</b>
£90,001 to £150,000	<b>380</b>	~	16%	~	15%	14%	14%	29%	0%	<b>100%</b>
£150,001 and over	<b>240</b>	~	~	8%	11%	14%	19%	42%	0%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

155. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by years of practice band for barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. The median and upper quartile broadly increased as years of practice band increased. There were a few exceptions to this. The 3–7 band had a larger median gross civil legal aid fee income than both 8–12 and 13–17, and the upper quartile was larger than the 8–12 band. Additionally, the 28 plus band had a smaller lower quartile, median and upper quartile than the 23–27 band.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by years of practice for family barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

156. Table 5.1.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the years of practice band of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. Mean gross civil legal aid fee income increased as years of practice increased.

157. Table 5.1.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by years of practice and by their self-reported total gross income band. There was a similar trend to gross civil legal aid fee income (see table 5.1.2); as a barrister's years of practice increased, self-reported total gross income also increased.

158. Table 5.1.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by years of practice and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. As self-reported proportion of income from legal aid increased, the

proportion of barristers with higher years of practice increased. The majority of the “80% and over” self-reported proportion of income from legal aid were barristers with higher years of practice, with over half having 18 or more years of practice. Conversely, the majority of the “less than 20%” self-reported proportion of income from legal aid were barristers with lower years of practice, with over half having 12 or fewer years of practice.

**Table 5.1.5: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by years of practice and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	0-2	3-7	8-12	13-17	18-22	23-27	28 Plus	Unknown	Total
Less than 20%	400	13%	29%	15%	13%	9%	8%	13%	0%	100%
20–40%	400	18%	27%	12%	12%	7%	6%	16%	0%	100%
40–60%	540	18%	26%	14%	10%	11%	9%	13%	0%	100%
60–80%	620	19%	22%	10%	12%	11%	10%	16%	0%	100%
80% and over	680	9%	14%	9%	12%	13%	14%	30%	0%	100%
Unknown	940	2%	13%	17%	17%	12%	9%	29%	1%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

159. Table 5.1.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work, by years of practice and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. As number of years increased, the proportion of barristers in the higher years of practice bands increased.

#### *Socio-economic background*

160. Tables 5.2.1 to 5.2.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 53% and 59% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the socio-economic background of barristers who work in family civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

*Advocate type*

161. Table 5.3.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work by advocate type and by financial year. The proportions of Juniors and King's Counsels (KCs) have remained constant since FY2015–16, with 97% of barristers in each year being Juniors.

**Table 5.3.1: Distribution of barristers completing family legal aid work by advocate type and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
KC	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Junior	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,580</b>

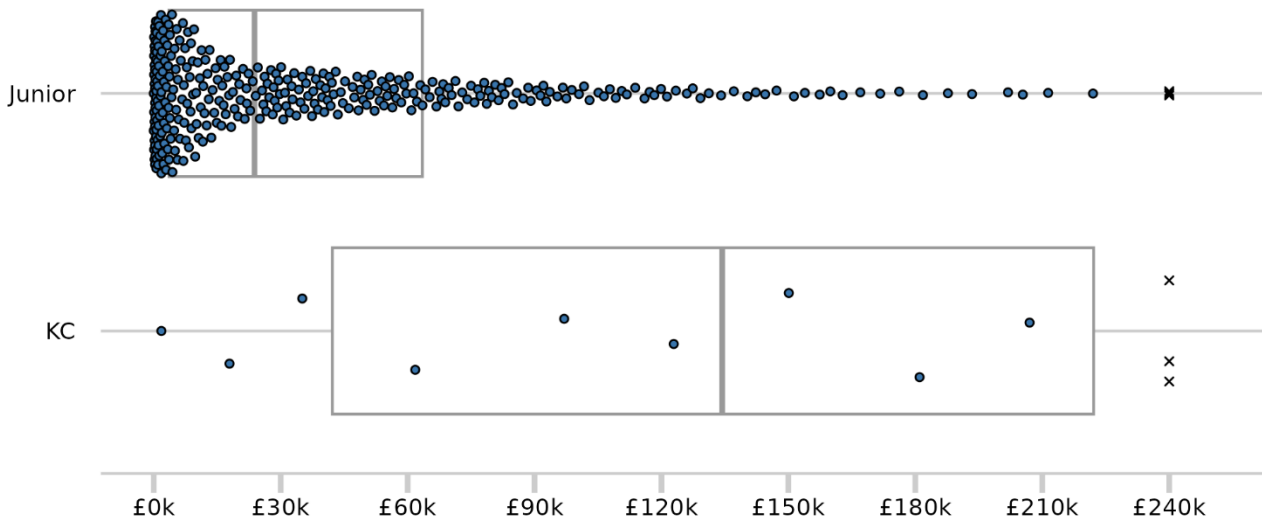
162. Table 5.3.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. It shows that KCs made up a larger proportion of barristers in the higher gross civil legal aid fee income bands; 7% of the £90,001 to £150,000 band and 22% of the £150,001 and over band. In contrast, KCs made up 3% of all barristers completing family legal aid work.

**Table 5.3.2: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by advocate type and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	KC	Junior	Total
£5,000 and less	1,000	1%	99%	100%
£5,001 to £30,000	930	1%	99%	100%
£30,001 to £60,000	650	2%	98%	100%
£60,001 to £90,000	390	~	~	100%
£90,001 to £150,000	380	7%	93%	100%
£150,001 and over	240	22%	78%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>

163. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by advocate type for barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. The chart shows that the gross civil legal aid fee income distributions varied greatly by advocate type. Junior barristers had a smaller lower quartile, median and upper quartile than KC barristers.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by advocate type for family barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

164. Table 5.3.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the advocate type of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23. The mean family legal aid gross civil legal aid fee income of KCs was £156,100, which was higher than the mean of Junior barristers at £43,700.
165. Table 5.3.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type and by their self-reported total gross income band. There was a similar trend to gross civil legal aid fee income (table 5.3.2); KCs made up a larger proportion of barristers in the higher self-reported total gross income bands. KC barristers accounted for 31% of barristers in the £240,001 and over self-reported total gross income band, compared to accounting for 3% of all barristers completing family legal aid work.
166. Table 5.3.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. Little change can be seen for KC and Junior barristers between the self-reported proportion of income from legal aid bands.



**Table 5.3.5: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by advocate type and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	KC	Junior	Total
Less than 20%	400	4%	96%	100%
20–40%	400	2%	98%	100%
40–60%	540	4%	96%	100%
60–80%	620	5%	95%	100%
80% and over	680	4%	96%	100%
Unknown	940	2%	98%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>

167. Table 5.3.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work, by advocate type and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. It shows little difference between KC and Junior barristers in terms of the number of years they appeared in the dataset.

168. Table 5.3.7 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and advocate type. It shows that female barristers made up 53% of KC barristers, compared to female barristers accounting for 59% of all barristers.

**Table 5.3.7: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by gender and advocate type, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other gender group	Unknown	Total
KC	120	53%	47%	~	~	~	100%
Junior	3,460	59%	39%	~	~	~	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>39%</b>	~	~	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

169. Table 5.3.8 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by age and advocate type. 36% of Junior barristers were aged 45–64, compared to 69% of KC barristers. Due to high levels of suppression in this table, it is difficult to comment on further trends.

**Table 5.3.8: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by age and advocate type, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
KC	<b>120</b>	~	~	28%	41%	~	19%	<b>100%</b>
Junior	<b>3,460</b>	20%	27%	19%	17%	7%	10%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>100%</b>

170. Table 5.3.9 shows the proportion of barristers who completed family legal aid work in FY2022–23, by ethnicity and advocate type. Due to high levels of suppression in this table, it is difficult to comment on trends.

**Table 5.3.9: Number of barristers completing family legal aid work and their distribution by ethnicity and advocate type, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>Black, Black British, Caribbean or African</b>	<b>Mixed or multiple ethnic groups</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other ethnic group</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
KC	<b>120</b>	~	~	~	84%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
Junior	<b>3,460</b>	8%	4%	3%	79%	1%	5%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Other civil work

### Overview

#### Key information

- There was a large cohort of barristers who did small amounts of other civil legal aid work. Over the period, around half of barristers who completed other civil work received under £5,000 in gross civil legal aid fees, and the majority of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work completed two or fewer other civil legal aid cases annually. In any particular year, around a quarter of barristers completing other civil legal aid work completed legal aid work in all eight of the years examined, suggesting that there is a cohort of barristers who do other civil legal aid as a core part of their practice, although this cohort is smaller than for family legal aid.
- Each year, around 10% of barristers completing other civil legal aid work received 80% or more of their total self-reported income from legal aid work.

171. This section relates to barristers who have completed other civil legal aid work. The gross civil legal aid fee income discussed in this section only includes fees from other civil legal aid work and not fees from other family legal aid work. The case volumes discussed in this section do not include family legal aid cases, they only include other civil legal aid cases.

172. Table 6.1.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by gross civil legal aid fee income and by financial year. In all years, around half of barristers had gross civil legal aid fee incomes of £5,000 and less, although this proportion has decreased from 54% in FY2015–16 to 49% in FY2022–23. The proportions of barristers in other gross civil legal aid fee income bands have remained broadly constant.

**Table 6.1.1: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by gross civil legal aid fee income bands and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
£5,000 and less	54%	52%	50%	50%	50%	50%	49%	49%
£5,001 to £30,000	33%	34%	32%	33%	32%	34%	36%	33%
£30,001 to £60,000	8%	10%	11%	10%	11%	10%	9%	10%
£60,001 to £90,000	3%	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
£90,001 to £150,000	~	~	~	~	2%	~	1%	3%
£150,001 and over	~	~	~	~	1%	~	1%	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

173. Table 6.1.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by self-reported total gross income and by financial year. The proportion of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £30,001 to £90,000 has decreased over time, whereas the proportion of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £150,001 to £240,000 has increased.

174. Comparing tables 6.1.1 and 6.1.2, there was a lower proportion of barristers with a gross civil legal aid fee income of £90,001 and over, compared to the proportion of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £90,001 and over. This difference would indicate that many other civil barristers received income in addition to gross civil legal aid fee income.

**Table 6.1.2: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by self-reported total gross income bands and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
£30,000 and less	8%	7%	8%	5%	7%	7%	10%	9%
£30,001 to £60,000	16%	15%	13%	11%	11%	16%	12%	10%
£60,001 to £90,000	18%	18%	18%	16%	16%	18%	11%	13%
£90,001 to £150,000	24%	24%	27%	29%	28%	25%	24%	24%
£150,001 to £240,000	14%	16%	14%	17%	17%	16%	18%	19%
£240,001 and over	17%	17%	15%	11%	16%	13%	15%	18%
Unknown	2%	4%	5%	10%	6%	5%	9%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

175. Table 6.1.3 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and by financial year. Around a third of barristers reported that legal aid made up less than 20% of their income, while around a tenth of barristers reported that legal aid made up at least 80% of their income.

**Table 6.1.3: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and year**

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Less than 20%	31%	31%	29%
20–40%	12%	13%	13%
40–60%	11%	11%	10%
60–80%	11%	9%	10%
80% and over	10%	11%	11%
Unknown	23%	25%	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

176. Table 6.1.4 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by other civil legal aid case volume and by financial year. In all years, over half of barristers completed 1 to 2 cases, however this proportion decreased over the period.

**Table 6.1.4: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by volume of other civil cases and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1 to 2 cases	61%	59%	59%	57%	56%	50%	55%	55%
3 to 15 cases	31%	32%	32%	33%	33%	39%	35%	34%
16 to 30 cases	5%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	8%	6%
31 to 45 cases	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%
46 cases plus	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

177. Table 6.1.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work, by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. Over all years, 41% of barristers submitted cases in one year, with a further 35% submitting cases in 2 to 4 years, suggesting that there was a cohort of barristers for whom civil legal aid work was not a regular part of their practice. Each year, the proportion of barristers who only completed work in that year amounted to between 7% and 22% of barristers.

178. There was also a smaller cohort who submitted cases more frequently, with 10% of barristers submitting a case in all years of the dataset and a further 15% submitting cases in between 5 and 7 years. Each year, barristers who completed work every year between FY2015–16 and FY2022–23 amounted to around a quarter of barristers completing work that year.

**Table 6.1.5: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work, by the number of years between 2015–16 and 2022–23 that the barrister has completed other civil legal aid work**

	Over all years	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1 year	41%	22%	14%	15%	13%	11%	7%	9%	17%
2–4 years	35%	34%	35%	29%	29%	31%	31%	34%	31%
5–7 years	15%	22%	26%	30%	33%	33%	31%	30%	27%
8 years	10%	23%	25%	26%	25%	25%	30%	27%	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

179. Table 6.1.6 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by region and by financial year. In all years, the region accounting for the largest proportion of barristers was London. Wales accounted for the smallest

proportion of barristers, at between 2% and 3%. There was a slight increase in the proportion of barristers in London, from 61% in FY2015–16 to 65% in FY2022–23, and slight decreases in the Midlands and the South. Proportions were broadly constant across this period for other regions.

**Table 6.1.6: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by region and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
London	61%	64%	64%	63%	63%	65%	65%	65%
Midlands	8%	8%	7%	7%	8%	5%	6%	5%
North	17%	16%	15%	16%	16%	17%	17%	17%
South	7%	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%	5%
Wales	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Unknown	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

180. Table 6.1.7 shows the proportion of barrister gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers who completed other civil legal aid work, by region and by financial year. In all years, the region accounting for the largest proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income was London. Wales accounted for the smallest proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income, between 0% and 2%.

181. It also shows some contrasting trends to the number of barristers in each region (table 6.1.6), with the proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers based in London decreasing from 73% in FY2015–16 to 69% in FY2022–23, and increasing for barristers based in the North, from 13% in FY2015–16 to 19% in FY2022–23. The proportion of gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers based in the South decreased, from 4% in FY2015–16 to 1% in FY2022–23.



**Table 6.1.7: Distribution of other civil gross civil legal aid fee income for barristers completing other civil work by region, by year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
London	73%	75%	75%	70%	69%	67%	68%	69%
Midlands	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%
North	13%	14%	13%	18%	17%	18%	21%	19%
South	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Wales	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Unknown	7%	5%	5%	6%	7%	8%	5%	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>£12.2m</b>	<b>£11.8m</b>	<b>£11.1m</b>	<b>£11.6m</b>	<b>£12.7m</b>	<b>£10.8m</b>	<b>£11.9m</b>	<b>£13.8m</b>

## Protected characteristics

### Key information

- Male barristers make up a majority of those completing other civil legal aid work, although this proportion has decreased over the period (53% in FY2022–23).
- Male barristers receive higher civil legal aid fee incomes and have higher self-reported total gross incomes.
- The proportion of barristers aged under 44 has remained broadly constant across the time period shown. There has been a fall in the proportion of barristers aged 45 to 54 and a corresponding rise in those aged over 54.
- The other characteristics in the datashare have very high levels of unknown responses in the data, making it difficult to draw inferences. The tables relating to these characteristics are shown in the accompanying spreadsheet.

### Gender

182. Table 6.2.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by gender and financial year. Male barristers made up the largest gender group in all years between FY2015–16 and FY2022–23. This proportion decreased over that period; in FY2015–16, male barristers accounted for 64% of barristers, compared to 53% in FY2022–23. The proportion of female barristers who completed other civil legal aid work increased over the same period; in FY2015–16, female barristers made up 33% of barristers, compared to 43% in FY2022–23.

**Table 6.2.1: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by gender and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Female	33%	35%	37%	38%	39%	42%	41%	43%
Male	64%	61%	59%	58%	58%	54%	56%	53%
Non-binary	0%	0%	~	0%	~	0%	~	~
Other gender group	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Unknown	~	~	3%	~	3%	~	3%	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

183. Note that for the remainder of this section, the two categories “Non-binary” and “Other gender group” are completely suppressed. This is because the numbers of barristers declaring in these categories are very small. In addition, the “Unknown” group is also completely suppressed (apart from the total) in the tables relating to gross civil legal aid fee income and self-reported total gross income, to ensure that no one can be identified by these data.

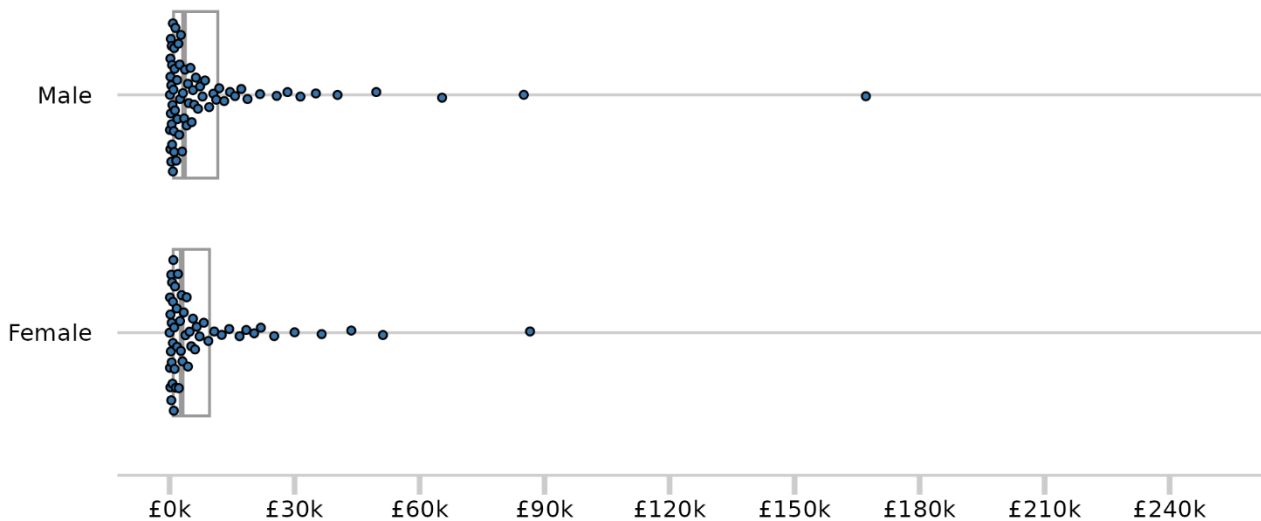
184. Table 6.2.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. Whilst the proportions in the higher gross civil legal aid fee income bands differed from the proportion for all barristers, the number of barristers in each band was very small.

**Table 6.2.2: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by gender and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other gender group	Unknown	Total
£5,000 and less	740	45%	52%	~	~	~	100%
£5,001 to £30,000	380	41%	55%	~	~	~	100%
£30,001 to £60,000	80	48%	49%	~	~	~	100%
£60,001 to £90,000	20	18%	77%	~	~	~	100%
£90,001 to £150,000	~	29%	71%	~	~	~	100%
£150,001 and over	~	14%	86%	~	~	~	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>~</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

185. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by gender for barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. The distribution of other gross civil legal aid fee income was broadly similar for male and female barristers, with the median for male barristers at £3,500 being slightly higher than the median for female barristers at £2,900.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by gender for other civil barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

186. Table 6.2.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the gender of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. The mean gross civil legal aid fee income for male barristers at £12,700 was higher than the mean gross civil legal aid fee income for female barristers, at £9,400. The difference between the median and mean for each group reflects the large number of barristers with low gross civil legal aid fee incomes.

187. Table 6.2.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and by their self-reported total gross income band. As self-reported total gross income band increased, the proportion of female barristers broadly decreased, and the proportion of male barristers broadly increased.

188. Table 6.2.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. The proportion of female barristers generally increased as the self-reported proportion of income from legal aid increased, with a corresponding decrease seen in male barristers.

**Table 6.2.5: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by gender and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Non-binary</b>	<b>Other gender group</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 20%	<b>360</b>	35%	61%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
20–40%	<b>160</b>	47%	48%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
40–60%	<b>130</b>	46%	51%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
60–80%	<b>120</b>	52%	45%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
80% and over	<b>130</b>	56%	40%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
Unknown	<b>340</b>	39%	57%	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>53%</b>	~	~	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

189. Table 6.2.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work, by gender and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. As the number of years increased, the proportion of male barristers increased, whereas the proportion of female barristers decreased, suggesting that male barristers completed other civil legal aid work more consistently.

### Age

190. Table 6.3.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by age and by financial year. Proportions of barristers aged 55 and over have increased in this period, whereas the proportion of barristers aged 45–54 has decreased. The mean age of a barrister completing other civil legal aid work has risen by 2 years from FY2015–16 to FY2022–23 (see table 8.1.2 in accompanying spreadsheet).

**Table 6.3.1: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by age and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Under 35	19%	16%	19%	17%	19%	19%	16%	17%
35–44	28%	30%	31%	31%	30%	32%	30%	31%
45–54	29%	28%	25%	26%	25%	23%	24%	23%
55–64	10%	10%	12%	13%	13%	14%	17%	17%
65+	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%
Unknown	12%	13%	11%	11%	10%	9%	9%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

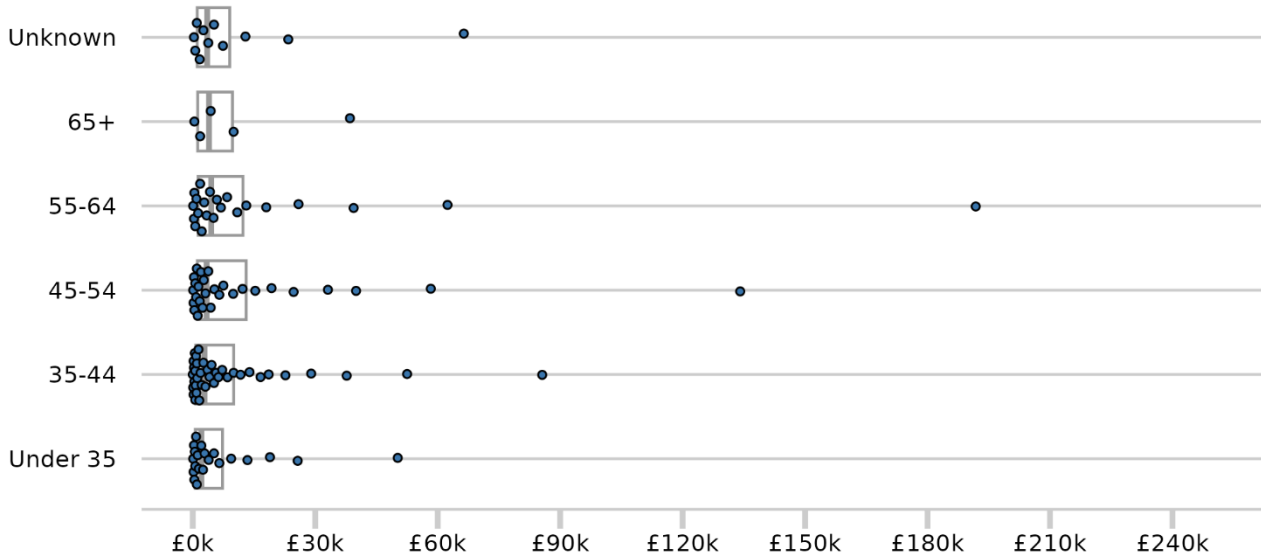
191. Table 6.3.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by age and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. Due to high levels of suppression in this table, it is difficult to comment on trends.

**Table 6.3.2: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by age and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Unknown	Total
£5,000 and less	740	19%	31%	22%	15%	4%	9%	100%
£5,001 to £30,000	380	15%	30%	21%	20%	4%	10%	100%
£30,001 to £60,000	80	13%	28%	33%	19%	~	~	100%
£60,001 to £90,000	20	0%	~	~	~	~	~	100%
£90,001 to £150,000	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	100%
£150,001 and over	~	~	~	~	~	~	0%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

192. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by age band for barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. Median gross civil legal aid fee income increased with age, with the exception of the 65+ group.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by age for other civil barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

193. Table 6.3.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the age band of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. Mean gross civil legal aid fee income followed a similar trend to the median, increasing with age, with the exception of the 65 plus age group.
194. Table 6.3.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by age and by their self-reported total gross income band. As self-reported total gross income increased, the proportions of barristers aged under 35 broadly decreased, whereas the proportion of barristers aged 45–64 broadly increased.
195. Table 6.3.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by age and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. While proportions of barristers vary by self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, there are no clear patterns.

**Table 6.3.5: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by age and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 20%	<b>360</b>	20%	27%	25%	17%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
20–40%	<b>160</b>	21%	27%	18%	20%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
40–60%	<b>130</b>	19%	36%	20%	14%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
60–80%	<b>120</b>	21%	40%	15%	16%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
80% and over	<b>130</b>	13%	27%	28%	20%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
Unknown	<b>340</b>	12%	31%	24%	18%	7%	9%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

196. Table 6.3.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work, by age and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. As the number of years increased, the proportion of barristers aged 45 and over increased, whereas the proportion of barristers aged under 35 decreased, suggesting that older barristers completed other civil legal aid work more consistently.

### *Ethnicity*

197. Table 6.4.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by ethnicity and by financial year. Barristers from the white ethnic group were the largest ethnic group, at 77% of barristers in FY2022–23, and this proportion has decreased from 80% in FY2015–16. Proportions of barristers from the black, black British, Caribbean or African ethnic group and the other ethnic group have remained broadly constant, and there have been slight increases in proportions of barristers from the Asian or Asian British ethnic group and barristers from the mixed or multiple ethnic group.

**Table 6.4.1: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by ethnicity and year**

	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
Asian or Asian British	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%
Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%
White	80%	79%	79%	79%	79%	77%	78%	77%
Other ethnic group	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Unknown	6%	6%	4%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

198. Table 6.4.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by ethnicity and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. Due to high levels of suppression in this table and subsequent tables, it is difficult to comment on trends.

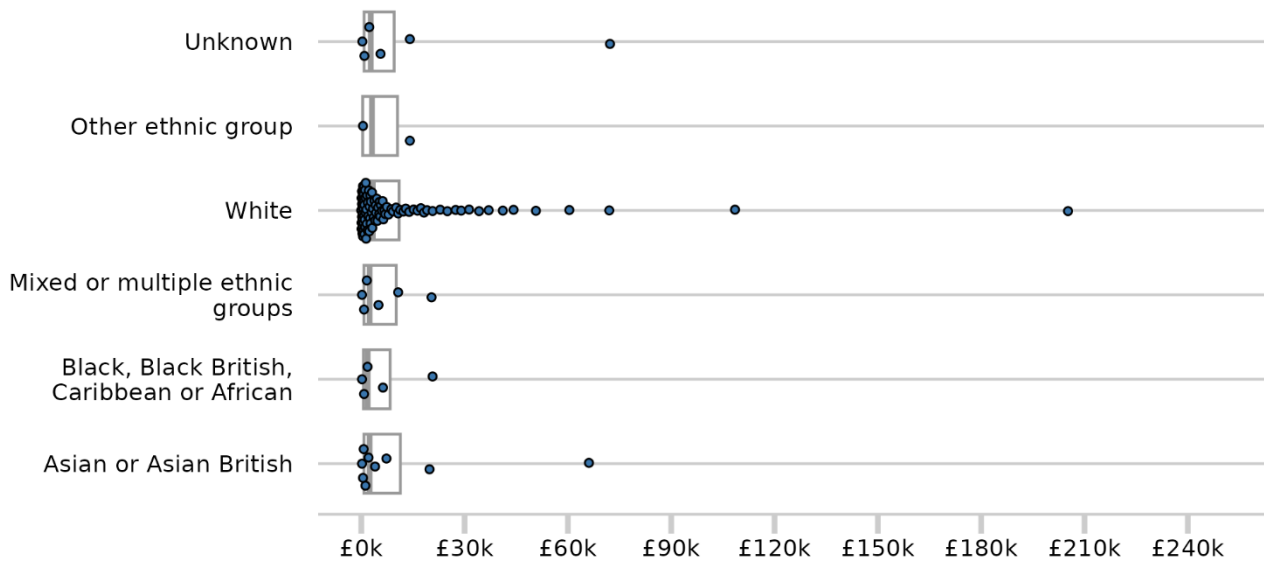


**Table 6.4.2: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by ethnicity and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Asian or Asian British	Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	White	Other ethnic group	Unknown	Total
£5,000 and less	740	8%	4%	5%	77%	2%	5%	100%
£5,001 to £30,000	380	5%	~	6%	77%	~	5%	100%
£30,001 to £60,000	80	~	~	~	82%	~	~	100%
£60,001 to £90,000	20	~	~	~	77%	~	~	100%
£90,001 to £150,000	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	100%
£150,001 and over	~	~	~	~	~	~	0%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

199. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by ethnicity for barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. Gross civil legal aid fee income distributions were broadly similar across ethnicity groups, with barristers from the white ethnic group having the highest median at £3,400, and barristers from the black, black British, Caribbean or African ethnic group having the lowest median at £1,900.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by ethnicity for other civil barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

200. Table 6.4.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the ethnicity of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. Barristers from the Asian or Asian British ethnic group had the highest mean gross civil legal aid fee income at £13,700, and barristers from the mixed or multiple ethnic group had the lowest mean gross civil legal aid fee income at £6,200.
201. Table 6.4.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by ethnicity and by their self-reported total gross income band. As self-reported total gross income increased, the proportions of barristers from the white ethnic group broadly increased.
202. Table 6.4.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by ethnicity and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. Barristers from the black, black British, Caribbean or African ethnic group make up 10% of barristers in the “80% and over” self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, compared to 4% of all barristers and barristers from the Asian or Asian British ethnic group make up 11% of the “80% and over” self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, compared to 8% of all barristers. In contrast, barristers from the white ethnic group make up 66% of the “80% and over” self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, compared to 77% of all barristers.

**Table 6.4.5: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by ethnicity and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Asian or Asian British	Black, Black British, Caribbean or African	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	White	Other ethnic group	Unknown	Total
Less than 20%	360	7%	~	5%	79%	~	5%	100%
20–40%	160	7%	~	~	75%	~	~	100%
40–60%	130	9%	~	8%	71%	~	~	100%
60–80%	120	8%	~	~	82%	~	~	100%
80% and over	130	11%	10%	~	66%	~	~	100%
Unknown	340	6%	4%	~	82%	~	5%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

203. Table 6.4.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work, by ethnicity and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. Barristers from the white ethnic group made up a smaller proportion of barristers who had completed family legal aid work in one year, compared to more than one year. The opposite is true for barristers from the Asian or Asian British ethnic group.

### *Religion*

204. Table 6.5.1 to 6.5.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 37% and 46% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the religion of barristers who work in other civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

### *Disability*

205. Table 6.6.1 to 6.6.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 31% and 41% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the disability of barristers who work in other civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

### *Sexual orientation*

206. Table 6.7.1 to 6.7.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 36% and 43% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the sexual orientation of barristers who work in other civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

## Other characteristics

### Key information

- The trends by years of practice broadly follow the trends for age, with the least experienced barristers (7 or fewer years of practice) making up a relatively constant proportion of all barristers, and an increase in the proportion of the most experienced barristers (28 or more years of practice), with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of barristers in between.
- In each year over the period, around 10% of the barristers completing other civil legal aid work were King's Counsel (KC). KCs were more likely to be white and older than junior barristers. They were also more likely to be male. KCs had considerably higher gross civil legal aid fee incomes, with an average (mean) other civil legal aid fee income of over £25,000.
- The other characteristics in the datashare have very high levels of unknown responses in the data making it difficult to draw inferences. The tables relating to these characteristics are shown in the accompanying spreadsheet.

### *Years of practice*

207. Table 7.1.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by years of practice and by financial year. There was an increase in the proportion of barristers with 28 plus years of practice, from 7% in FY2015–16, to 19% in FY2022–23. Conversely, there was a decrease in the proportion of barristers with 18–22 years of practice, from 16% in FY2015–16 to 11% in FY2022–23, and in the proportion of barristers with 23–27 years of practice, from 16% in FY2015–16 to 12% in FY2022–23.

**Table 7.1.1: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by years of practice and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
0–2	8%	7%	8%	8%	10%	11%	7%	8%
3–7	21%	18%	21%	20%	24%	22%	20%	20%
8–12	18%	19%	18%	17%	13%	18%	17%	16%
13–17	15%	15%	14%	17%	14%	14%	15%	14%
18–22	16%	17%	15%	13%	12%	12%	13%	11%
23–27	16%	12%	11%	11%	12%	11%	12%	12%
28 Plus	7%	13%	13%	15%	16%	13%	17%	19%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

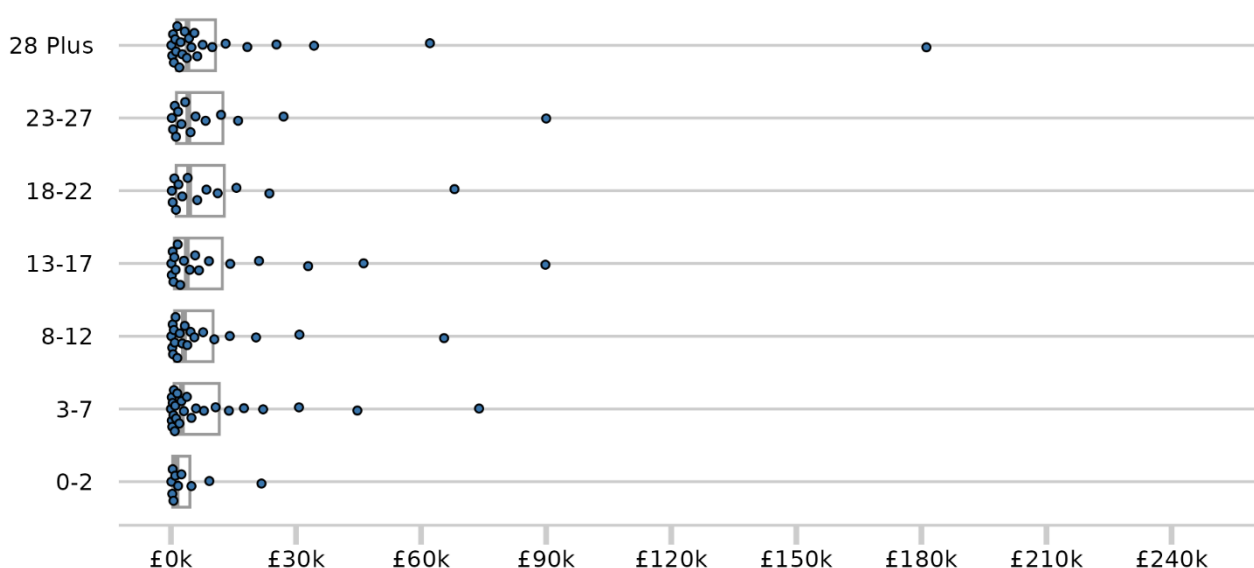
208. Table 7.1.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by years of practice and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. Due to high levels of suppression in this table and subsequent tables, it is difficult to comment on trends. Of the unsuppressed numbers, the proportions in each gross civil legal aid fee income band are broadly similar proportions for all barristers.

**Table 7.1.2: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by years of practice and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	0-2	3-7	8-12	13-17	18-22	23-27	28 Plus	Total
£5,000 and less	<b>740</b>	10%	21%	17%	13%	9%	10%	18%	<b>100%</b>
£5,001 to £30,000	<b>380</b>	6%	18%	14%	15%	13%	13%	20%	<b>100%</b>
£30,001 to £60,000	<b>80</b>	~	24%	18%	23%	~	~	14%	<b>100%</b>
£60,001 to £90,000	<b>20</b>	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
£90,001 to £150,000	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
£150,001 and over	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>100%</b>

209. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by years of practice band for barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. There are little differences between the lower quartile, median or upper quartile of different years of practice bands. The exception to this was the 0–2 years of practice bands, where barristers had a lower median and upper quartile gross civil legal aid fee income.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by years of practice for other civil barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

210. Table 7.1.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the years of practice band of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. The mean gross civil legal aid fee income increased slightly as the years of practice increased.

211. Table 7.1.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by years of practice and by their self-reported total gross income band. There was a larger proportion of barristers with lower years of practice in the lower self-reported total gross income bands, and a larger proportion of barristers with higher years of practice in the higher self-reported total gross income bands.

212. Table 7.1.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by years of practice and by their self-reported proportion of

income from legal aid. While proportions vary by self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, there are no clear trends.

**Table 7.1.5: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by years of practice and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>0-2</b>	<b>3-7</b>	<b>8-12</b>	<b>13-17</b>	<b>18-22</b>	<b>23-27</b>	<b>28 Plus</b>	<b>Total</b>
Less than 20%	<b>360</b>	8%	20%	18%	11%	11%	12%	20%	<b>100%</b>
20–40%	<b>160</b>	14%	21%	9%	15%	9%	12%	18%	<b>100%</b>
40–60%	<b>130</b>	11%	27%	20%	14%	~	~	12%	<b>100%</b>
60–80%	<b>120</b>	12%	29%	14%	14%	9%	8%	14%	<b>100%</b>
80% and over	<b>130</b>	8%	15%	22%	11%	12%	18%	14%	<b>100%</b>
Unknown	<b>340</b>	~	16%	15%	18%	12%	~	25%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>100%</b>

213. Table 7.1.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work, by years of practice and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. As number of years increased, the proportion of barristers in the higher years of practice bands increased.

#### *Socio-economic background*

214. Table 7.2.1 to 7.2.6 can be found in the accompanying spreadsheet. This characteristic has between 45% and 53% each year where the response is unknown; owing to this high level of unknown data we will not be providing any commentary in this document. These tables show the socio-economic background of barristers who work in other civil legal aid by:

- Financial year,
- Gross civil legal aid fee income,
- Mean and quartiles breakdown,
- Self-reported total gross income,
- Self-reported proportion of income from legal aid and,
- The number of years barristers completed cases in the datashare period.

#### *Advocate type*

215. Table 7.3.1 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work by advocate type and by financial year. In all years, the large majority of barristers completing other civil legal aid work were Juniors. The proportions of Juniors and KCs have remained broadly constant since FY2015–16, with a slight



increase in the proportion of KCs in FY2022–23, at 12%, compared to 10% in FY2015–16.

**Table 7.3.1: Distribution of barristers completing other civil legal aid work by advocate type and year**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
KC	10%	10%	9%	10%	10%	9%	11%	12%
Junior	90%	90%	91%	90%	90%	91%	89%	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,240</b>

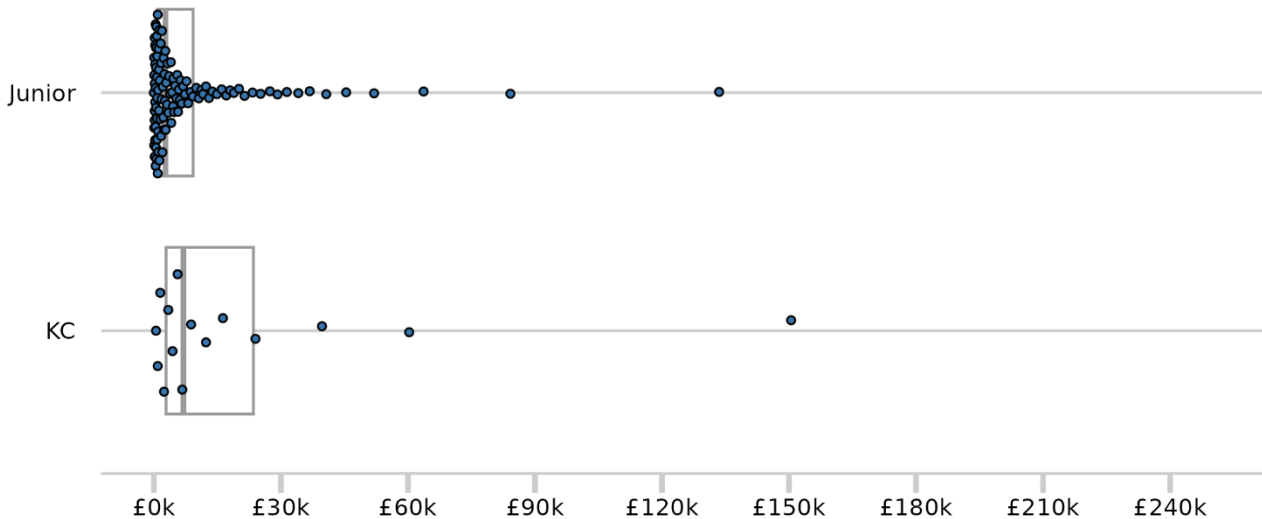
216. Table 7.3.2 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type and by their gross civil legal aid fee income band. Due to high levels of suppression in this table and subsequent tables, it is difficult to comment on trends. Of the unsuppressed numbers, KC barristers made up a larger proportion as the gross civil legal aid fee income band increased.

**Table 7.3.2: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by advocate type and gross civil legal aid fee income bands, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	KC	Junior	Total
£5,000 and less	740	8%	92%	100%
£5,001 to £30,000	380	16%	84%	100%
£30,001 to £60,000	80	19%	81%	100%
£60,001 to £90,000	20	~	~	100%
£90,001 to £150,000	~	~	~	100%
£150,001 and over	~	~	~	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>100%</b>

217. In the following chart, the box represents the interquartile range and the median with each dot representing 10 barristers. This chart shows the gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by advocate type for barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. Gross civil legal aid fee income distributions varied by advocate type. Junior barristers had a smaller lower quartile, median and upper quartile than KC barristers.

### Gross civil legal aid fee income distribution by advocate type for other civil barristers for 2022–23



Each point represents 10 barristers' mean gross civil legal aid fee income. Points capped above £240,000 indicated as a cross.

218. Table 7.3.3 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows a statistical breakdown providing the gross civil legal aid fee income value, mean, lower quartile, median, and upper quartile of the advocate type of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23. The mean gross civil legal aid fee income of KCs was £25,000, which was higher than the mean of Junior barristers at £9,200.
219. Table 7.3.4 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type and by their self-reported total gross income band. KC barristers accounted for 44% of barristers with a self-reported total gross income of £240,001 and over, whilst KC barristers accounted for 12% of all barristers.
220. Table 7.3.5 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type and by their self-reported proportion of income from legal aid. The proportions of KC and Juniors varied by self-reported proportion of income from legal aid band, with no clear trends.

**Table 7.3.5: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by advocate type and self-reported proportion of income from legal aid, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	KC	Junior	Total
Less than 20%	360	18%	82%	100%
20–40%	160	14%	86%	100%
40–60%	130	8%	92%	100%
60–80%	120	10%	90%	100%
80% and over	130	~	~	100%
Unknown	340	11%	89%	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>100%</b>

221. Table 7.3.6 (see accompanying spreadsheet) shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work, by advocate type and by the number of years they completed cases in the datashare period. KC barristers accounted for 16% of barristers appearing in the dataset in 5–8 years, compared to accounting for 12% of all barristers, indicating that KCs completed legal aid work more consistently.

222. Table 7.3.7 shows the proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by gender and advocate type. Female barristers accounted for 35% of KCs, compared to 43% of all barristers.

**Table 7.3.7: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by gender and advocate type, in 2022–23**

	Number of barristers	Female	Male	Non-binary	Other gender group	Unknown	Total
KC	150	35%	63%	~	~	~	100%
Junior	1,090	44%	52%	~	~	~	100%
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>53%</b>	~	~	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>

223. Table 7.3.8 shows the age band proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type. 36% of Junior barristers were aged 45–64, compared to 72% of KC barristers. Due to high levels of suppression in this table, it is difficult to comment on further trends.

**Table 7.3.8: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by age and advocate type, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Under 35</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45-54</b>	<b>55-64</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
KC	<b>150</b>	~	~	36%	36%	~	14%	<b>100%</b>
Junior	<b>1,090</b>	19%	34%	21%	15%	3%	8%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

224. Table 7.3.9 shows the ethnicity proportion of barristers who completed other civil legal aid work in FY2022–23, by advocate type. Due to high levels of suppression in this table, it is difficult to comment on trends.

**Table 7.3.9: Number of barristers completing other civil legal aid work and their distribution by ethnicity and advocate type, in 2022–23**

	<b>Number of barristers</b>	<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>Black, Black British, Caribbean or African</b>	<b>Mixed or multiple ethnic groups</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Other ethnic group</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>Total</b>
KC	<b>150</b>	~	~	~	84%	~	~	<b>100%</b>
Junior	<b>1,090</b>	8%	4%	5%	76%	2%	5%	<b>100%</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

# Annex – Solicitor Datashare

## Annex I – Data matching rates

225. The below tables show the match rates between LAA data and the LS data. There are three metrics presented in this table:

- Matched – any year: active firms receiving civil legal aid payments that were successfully matched across any of the LS data years. For instance, a firm that could only be matched to a specific year would still be counted across all the other years it received civil legal aid payments;
- Matched – specific year: active firms receiving civil legal aid payments that were successfully matched to the LS data for that year;
- Non-SRA: firms receiving civil legal aid payments that appear to be not for profit or have been identified as other Alternative Business Structures, and not matched with SRA data. Note that this designation has been made using where firms are recorded as not for profit in LAA contract data and some additional manual checking on firm websites. It is not possible to be completely confident that these firms are all ASBs and that there are no ASBs in the unmatched group, however this is shown as it explains most of the variation in match rate between different groups.

226. Table A1.1 shows the match rate for active civil legal aid firms, by area of practice and by year.

**Table A1.1: Active civil legal aid firm match rate by area of practice and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Family</b>								
Firms in group	810	810	770	740	710	720	730	690
Matched – any year	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Matched – specific year	93%	92%	93%	94%	94%	98%	99%	99%
Non-SRA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Mixed</b>								
Firms in group	370	320	280	270	230	240	210	200
Matched – any year	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	97%	97%	98%
Matched – specific year	90%	93%	93%	94%	94%	97%	97%	98%
Non-SRA	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
<b>Other Civil</b>								
Firms in group	380	360	330	330	370	380	340	340
Matched – any year	71%	71%	71%	71%	74%	75%	73%	71%
Matched – specific year	66%	66%	67%	68%	70%	73%	72%	71%
Non-SRA	25%	25%	25%	24%	22%	21%	23%	24%
<b>All Firms</b>								
Firms in group	1,570	1,490	1,390	1,330	1,310	1,340	1,280	1,230
Matched – any year	91%	92%	92%	92%	91%	92%	91%	91%
Matched – specific year	86%	86%	87%	88%	87%	91%	91%	91%
Non-SRA	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%

227. Table A1.2 shows the match rate of income from civil legal aid for active civil legal aid firms, by area of practice and by year.

**Table A1.2: Income from civil legal aid in matched active civil legal aid firms by area of practice and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Family</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£236.4	£203.5	£205.5	£218.5	£224.3	£254.2	£258.9	£285.2
Matched – any year	99%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Matched – specific year	94%	93%	93%	95%	94%	98%	99%	99%
Non-SRA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Mixed</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£259.6	£205.8	£199.6	£209.0	£207.8	£198.6	£177.1	£203.1
Matched – any year	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Matched – specific year	87%	90%	89%	88%	90%	99%	99%	99%
Non-SRA	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Other Civil</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£85.8	£94.6	£98.2	£92.7	£97.8	£120.6	£86.5	£114.3
Matched – any year	83%	84%	84%	82%	83%	86%	87%	87%
Matched – specific year	80%	81%	81%	81%	82%	85%	86%	87%
Non-SRA	15%	14%	14%	15%	16%	13%	12%	11%
<b>All Firms</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£581.7	£503.9	£503.3	£520.2	£529.8	£573.4	£522.6	£602.6
Matched – any year	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%	97%
Matched – specific year	89%	89%	89%	90%	90%	96%	97%	97%
Non-SRA	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%

228. Table A1.3 shows the match rate for the solicitor data for active firms, by area of practice and by year.

**Table A1.3: Solicitor match rate for active civil legal aid firms by area of practice and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Family</b>								
Firms in group	810	810	770	740	710	720	730	690
Has solicitor data – any year	95%	96%	97%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%
Has solicitor data – specific year	91%	92%	92%	93%	93%	94%	95%	96%
Non-SRA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Mixed</b>								
Firms in group	370	320	280	270	230	240	210	200
Has solicitor data – any year	94%	96%	96%	97%	96%	95%	95%	97%
Has solicitor data – specific year	88%	91%	92%	93%	92%	93%	93%	95%
Non-SRA	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
<b>Other Civil</b>								
Firms in group	380	360	330	330	370	380	340	340
Has solicitor data – any year	69%	69%	70%	70%	72%	72%	71%	70%
Has solicitor data – specific year	65%	65%	67%	67%	70%	70%	69%	68%
Non-SRA	25%	25%	25%	24%	22%	21%	23%	24%
<b>All Firms</b>								
Firms in group	1,570	1,490	1,390	1,330	1,310	1,340	1,280	1,230
Has solicitor data – any year	89%	89%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Has solicitor data – specific year	84%	85%	86%	87%	86%	87%	88%	88%
Non-SRA	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%



229. Table A1.4 shows the match rate for income from civil legal aid in active civil legal aid firms with matched solicitor data, by year.

**Table A1.4: Income from civil legal aid in active firms with matched solicitor data, by area of practice and year**

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Family</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£236.4	£203.5	£205.5	£218.5	£224.3	£254.2	£258.9	£285.2
Has solicitor data – any year	97%	97%	97%	98%	97%	97%	98%	98%
Has solicitor data – specific year	92%	92%	93%	94%	93%	94%	95%	96%
Non-SRA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Mixed</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£259.6	£205.8	£199.6	£209.0	£207.8	£198.6	£177.1	£203.1
Has solicitor data – any year	92%	92%	91%	92%	93%	93%	92%	92%
Has solicitor data – specific year	86%	88%	87%	87%	87%	89%	89%	88%
Non-SRA	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
<b>Other Civil</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	£85.8	£94.6	£98.2	£92.7	£97.8	£120.6	£86.5	£114.3
Has solicitor data – any year	82%	82%	83%	82%	83%	86%	86%	87%
Has solicitor data – specific year	78%	79%	82%	81%	81%	84%	85%	86%
Non-SRA	15%	14%	14%	15%	16%	13%	12%	11%

	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
<b>All Firms</b>								
Income from civil legal aid (£m)	<b>£581.7</b>	<b>£503.9</b>	<b>£503.3</b>	<b>£520.2</b>	<b>£529.8</b>	<b>£573.4</b>	<b>£522.6</b>	<b>£602.6</b>
Has solicitor data – any year	92%	92%	92%	92%	93%	93%	94%	94%
Has solicitor data – specific year	87%	88%	89%	89%	89%	90%	91%	92%
Non-SRA	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%

## Annex II – Income from inter partes costs

230. The tables in this annex show some further information on inter partes costs as a part of income from civil legal aid for firms.

231. Tables A2.1 and A2.2 show the proportion of active firms and income from civil legal aid, by income from civil legal aid excluding inter partes costs band, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.

**Table A2.1: Active civil legal aid firms by income from civil legal aid excluding inter partes costs and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	0%	0%	0%	0%	~	0%
£100k or less	30%	5%	17%	1%	62%	23%
£100k to £250k	30%	18%	24%	6%	25%	27%
£250k to £500k	21%	25%	24%	14%	7%	16%
£500k to £1m	15%	35%	19%	24%	4%	21%
£1m and over	3%	17%	17%	54%	~	14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>£236.4</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>£259.6</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>£85.8</b>

**Table A2.2: Active civil legal aid firms by income from civil legal aid excluding inter partes costs and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	0%	0%	0%	0%	~	2%
£100k or less	23%	3%	12%	1%	53%	22%
£100k to £250k	26%	11%	19%	3%	25%	13%
£250k to £500k	24%	21%	21%	9%	12%	16%
£500k to £1m	18%	31%	23%	19%	6%	22%
£1m and over	8%	35%	25%	68%	~	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>£285.2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£203.1</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£114.3</b>

232. Tables A2.3 and A2.4 show the proportion of active firms and income from civil legal aid, by income from inter partes costs only, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.

**Table A2.3: Active civil legal aid firms by income from inter partes costs and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	90%	85%	47%	21%	57%	22%
£100k or less	10%	15%	39%	35%	28%	24%
£100k to £250k	~	~	6%	14%	9%	11%
£250k to £500k	~	~	4%	14%	~	~
£500k to £1m	~	~	~	~	~	~
£1m and over	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>£236.4</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>£259.6</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>£85.8</b>

**Table A2.4: Active civil legal aid firms by income from inter partes costs and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	97%	93%	57%	28%	65%	28%
£100k or less	3%	6%	24%	17%	19%	14%
£100k to £250k	~	~	8%	10%	6%	6%
£250k to £500k	~	~	~	~	4%	7%
£500k to £1m	~	~	~	~	~	~
£1m and over	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>£285.2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£203.1</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£114.3</b>

233. Tables A2.5 and A2.6 show the proportion of active firms and income from civil legal aid, by the proportion of income from civil legal aid from inter partes costs, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.

**Table A2.5: Active civil legal aid firms by proportion of inter partes costs within civil legal aid income and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Less than 20%	100%	100%	89%	81%	75%	47%
20–40%	~	0%	7%	10%	6%	5%
40–60%	~	0%	~	5%	5%	13%
60–80%	~	0%	~	2%	5%	9%
More than 80%	~	0%	~	3%	9%	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>£236.4</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>£259.6</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>£85.8</b>

**Table A2.6: Active civil legal aid firms by proportion of inter partes costs within civil legal aid income and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Less than 20%	100%	99%	88%	64%	76%	42%
20–40%	~	0%	10%	29%	5%	6%
40–60%	~	0%	~	5%	5%	17%
60–80%	~	0%	~	2%	~	7%
More than 80%	~	0%	~	0%	9%	29%
Income from civil legal aid is blank or 0	~	0%	0%	0%	~	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>£285.2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>£203.1</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>£114.3</b>

## Annex III – Out of Contract Billing Firms

234. The tables in this annex show some further information on the firms that are billing out of contract.

235. Table A3.1 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by area of practice, in FY2014–15 and FY2021–22.

**Table A3.1: Out of contract billing civil legal aid firms by area of practice and year**

	2014-15		2021-22	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
<b>Family</b>	60%	57%	63%	49%
<b>Mixed</b>	13%	30%	10%	12%
<b>Other Civil</b>	27%	13%	28%	39%
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>£25.1</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>£17.3</b>

236. Table A3.2 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by income from civil legal aid, in FY2014–15.

**Table A3.2: Out of contract billing civil legal aid firms by income from civil legal aid and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	4%	0%	~	~	~	~
£100k or less	88%	58%	74%	30%	89%	56%
£100k to £250k	7%	32%	17%	33%	~	~
£250k to £500k	~	~	~	~	~	~
£500k to £1m	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>£14.3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>£7.6</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>£3.2</b>

237. Table A3.3 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by income from civil legal aid, in FY2021–22.

**Table A3.3: Out of contract billing civil legal aid firms by income from civil legal aid and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	16%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%
£100k or less	73%	34%	75%	28%	63%	13%
£100k to £250k	6%	23%	~	~	~	~
£250k to £500k	~	~	~	~	~	~
£500k to £1m	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>£8.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>£2.1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>£6.8</b>

238. Table A3.4 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by civil legal aid claim volume, in FY2014–15.

**Table A3.4: Out of contract billing civil legal aid firms by civil legal aid claim volume and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
1 to 10 claims	76%	39%	50%	21%	80%	56%
11 to 50 claims	21%	44%	40%	49%	15%	20%
51 to 100 claims	~	12%	~	7%	~	19%
101 to 200 claims	~	5%	~	14%	~	1%
201 claims plus	~	0%	~	10%	~	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>£14.3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>£7.6</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>£3.2</b>

Between 2014–15 and 2021–22, 66% of the out of contract billing firms with over 100 claims were in contract at the beginning of the financial year



239. Table A3.5 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by civil legal aid claim volume, in FY2021–22.

**Table A3.5: Out of contract billing civil legal aid firms by civil legal aid claim volume and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
1 to 10 claims	77%	21%	46%	23%	80%	88%
11 to 50 claims	17%	30%	46%	60%	13%	5%
51 to 100 claims	~	34%	~	17%	~	1%
101 to 200 claims	~	14%	~	0%	~	2%
201 claims plus	~	0%	~	0%	~	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>£8.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>£2.1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>£6.8</b>

Between 2014–15 and 2021–22, 66% of the out of contract billing firms with over 100 claims were in contract at the beginning of the financial year

240. Table A3.6 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by total turnover, in FY2014–15.

**Table A3.6: Matched out of contract billing civil legal aid firms by total turnover and area of practice, 2014–15**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	7%	9%	~	24%	7%	8%
£250k or less	16%	15%	18%	19%	21%	16%
£250k to £500k	23%	23%	20%	8%	20%	16%
£500k to £1m	23%	18%	16%	12%	15%	13%
£1m to £5m	28%	31%	26%	34%	22%	10%
£5m and over	4%	4%	~	2%	15%	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>£9.6</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>£5.3</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>£1.7</b>

241. Table A3.7 shows the proportion of firms and income from civil legal aid, by total turnover, in FY2021–22.

**Table A3.7: Matched out of contract billing civil legal aid firms by total turnover and area of practice, 2021–22**

	Family		Mixed		Other Civil	
	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)	Number of firms	Income from civil legal aid (£m)
Blank or zero	35%	44%	58%	77%	30%	12%
£250k or less	8%	4%	~	8%	~	3%
£250k to £500k	14%	12%	~	1%	20%	4%
£500k to £1m	11%	7%	0%	0%	~	7%
£1m to £5m	22%	19%	~	14%	18%	34%
£5m and over	9%	13%	~	0%	~	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>£7.1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>£1.4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>£5.6</b>

## Annex – Barrister Datashare

### Match rates

242. Tables A4.1 and A4.2 shows the value of work matched in this process. Only civil representation work undertaken by barristers who are directly paid by the LAA is able to be matched because the matching process requires the name of the barrister to be recorded on both LAA and Bar Council systems. There are three categories of work where we cannot identify the advocate:

- Controlled work (where relevant, i.e. immigration and mental health tribunal work)
- Cases where the solicitor firm claims the advocacy fee and pays it on to an advocate (whether barrister or another profession)
- Where licenced work is paid directly to an advocate who is not a barrister

243. In the case of other civil work then almost all advocacy work is paid directly to barristers. The lower match rate against all family advocacy work shows that there is a high degree of work being done where the advocacy fee is paid to the solicitor, and it is possible that much of this is paid to solicitors undertaking the advocacy work themselves. The high match rate against work paid directly for both family and other civil work shows that most work paid directly is done by barristers and this publication is a has good coverage of this cohort.

**Table A4.1: Match rate by value of civil representation family work (exclusive of VAT)**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
All civil representation advocacy (£m)	£121.8	£156.6	£193.6	£199.1	£219.3	£207.9	£225.7	£265.3
Advocacy work paid directly (£m)	£98.3	£96.7	£106.0	£107.1	£124.8	£121.1	£134.7	£174.8
Advocacy work (£m)	£93.0	£92.6	£102.2	£103.8	£120.7	£117.9	£130.6	£170.1
<b>Matched against all advocacy work</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Matched against work paid directly</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>

**Table A4.2: Match rate by value of other civil work (exclusive of VAT)**

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
All civil representation advocacy (£m)	£13.2	£12.5	£11.9	£12.3	£13.5	£11.4	£12.4	£14.6
Advocacy work paid directly (£m)	£13.2	£12.3	£11.5	£12.0	£13.2	£11.1	£12.2	£14.3
Advocacy work (£m)	£12.2	£11.8	£11.1	£11.6	£12.7	£10.8	£11.9	£13.8
<b>Matched against all advocacy work</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Matched against work paid directly</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>96%</b>



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