



Ministry
of Justice



Legal Aid
Agency



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July to September 2019

1. Main points

Overall Crown Court expenditure decreased this quarter; down by 6% compared with the same period of the previous year



This is driven by falling completed trial claims in the Crown Court, down 16% and 13% respectively in the solicitor and advocate schemes

Representation orders granted in magistrates' court declined 5% while Crown Court increased by 8%



The early workload indicators for court volume and eventual fee payments show diverging trends across the two courts with more serious claims rising in recent periods

Mediation Information and Assessment Meeting volumes were 20% higher than in the same quarter of 2018



Mediation outcomes also were 22% higher

Applications for civil representation supported by evidence of domestic violence or child abuse increased by 18%



The proportion of these granted remained steady at around 80%

902 applications for Exceptional Case Funding were received in the last quarter



This is a 25% increase from the same quarter last year

This edition comprises the first release of official statistics for the three-month period from July to September 2019 and the latest statement of all figures for previous periods.

For more detailed commentary, and statistics on providers of legal aid, Central Funds and legal aid in the higher courts, please refer to the [annual publication](#).

For technical detail, please refer to the [User guide](#) to legal aid statistics.

We have changed how our quarterly bulletins look, and would welcome any feedback using this quick 'survey'.

For other feedback related to the content of this publication, please let us know at statistics@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk

2. Things you need to know

These symbols are used throughout this release to navigate to other documents of interest:



Data visualisation:
Click for tool allowing user-defined charts and tables.



User Guide:
Click for document giving definitions and explanations.



Tables:
Click for access to tables of figures.

To understand trends in legal aid as a whole, it is best to begin by looking at annual expenditure figures and then look at trends in both workload and expenditure for each category of legal aid. Summarising activity across the legal aid system meaningfully within a single number is difficult because of the diversity of services included. Expenditure on legal aid is measured differently for different purposes. The three most often-used measures, shown in Figure 1, are:

- **Closed-case expenditure is the measure used for expenditure figures throughout these legal aid statistics.** It represents the total value of payments made to legal aid providers in relation to pieces of work that are completed in the period. This basis is comparable to volumes of completed work to which it relates, and to the same fine level of detail. This does not include income received or expenditure in relation to debt write-offs.
- **RDEL (Resource Departmental Expenditure Limits) nominal** is the main budgeting measure used by government to control current spending, both to set budgets for future years and report on how much has been spent. It represents the value of work carried out in the period better than the closed-case measure but cannot be broken down to such a fine level of detail. This measure does incorporate income and expenditure in relation to debt. 'Nominal' here means not adjusted for inflation.
- **RDEL real** is the RDEL measure adjusted for inflation to make the value of spending in previous years directly comparable with the specified year.

These measures show a large reduction in legal aid expenditure from around 2010-11, mostly due to changes to the scope of civil legal aid introduced by the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act from 2013-14, reductions in criminal legal aid workloads and reductions in the fees payable to legal aid providers. Expenditure has, however, increased slightly over the last year.

Figure 1: Overall annual legal aid expenditure, by closed-case and RDEL nominal and real terms measures (£m), 2005-06 to 2018-19

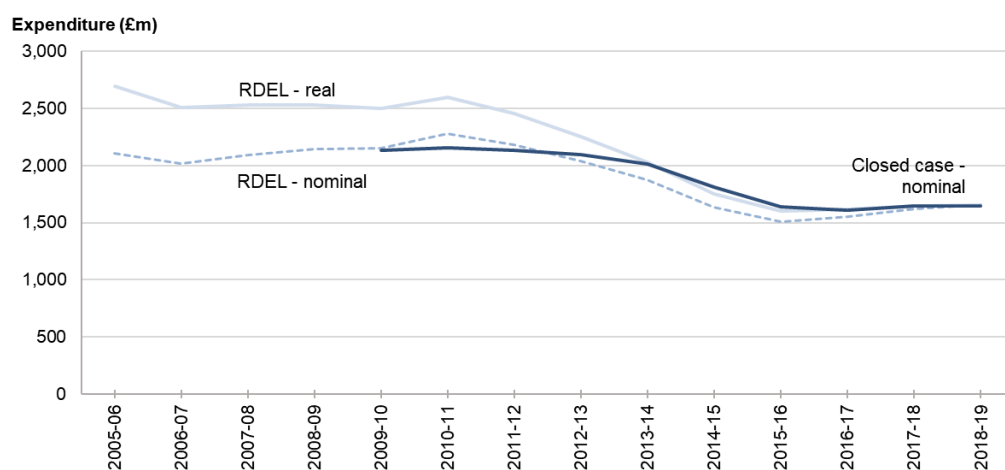


Table
1.0



3. Criminal legal aid



Tables 1.1 and 4.1

Overall Crown Court expenditure decreased this quarter; down by 6% in July to September 2019 compared with the same period of the previous year.

This is driven by falling completed trial claims in the Crown Court, down 16% and 13% respectively in the solicitor and advocate fee schemes.

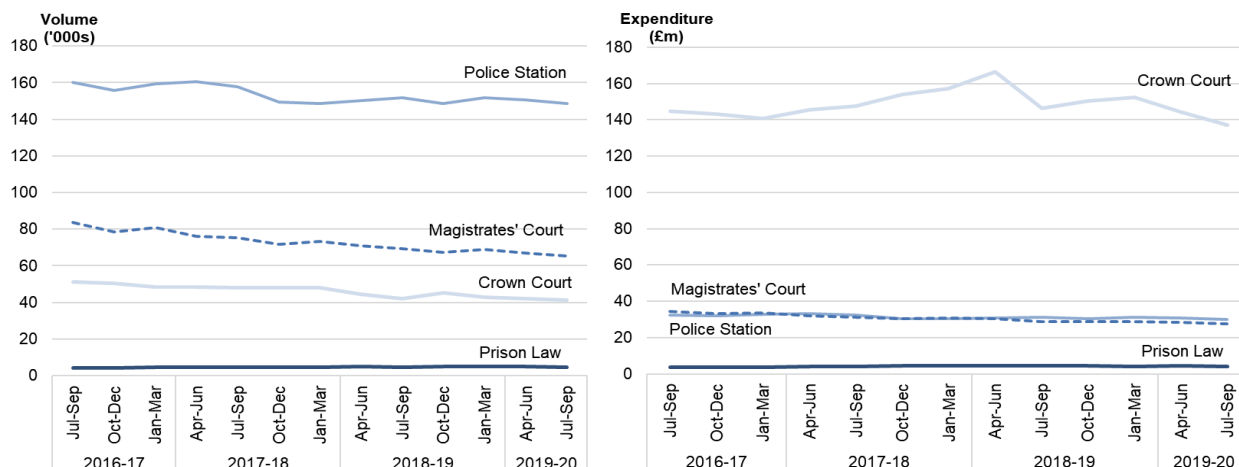
Criminal legal aid is categorised into Crime Lower and Crime Higher. Crime Lower includes police station advice, magistrates' court and prison law. Crime Higher covers the Crown and Higher Courts.

Figure 2: Crime overview, closed case volumes and expenditure for Jul - Sep 19, and comparison with Jul - Sep 18

		Category	Workload	Expenditure
Crime Workload 260,000 (3%↓) Expenditure £199m (6%↓)	Crime Lower 219,000 (3%↓) £62.0m (4%↓)	Police station advice	149,000 (2%↓)	£30.1m (3%↓)
		Magistrates' courts	66,000 (5%↓)	£27.6m (5%↓)
		Advice & assistance on appeals	212 (32%↓)	£0.3m (34%↓)
		Prison Law	5,000 (2%↓)	£4.1m (5%↓)
		Civil work associated with crime	18 (60%↓)	<£0.01m (59%↓)
	Crown Court 41,000 (2%↓) £137.0m (6%↓)	Solicitor fee scheme	21,000 (3%↓)	£85.3m (9%↓)
		Advocate fee scheme	21,000 (1%↓)	£51.6m (2%↑)
		High Cost crime cases	1 (75%↓)	£0.1m (94%↓)

Although Crown Court work comprises a relatively small portion of criminal legal aid in terms of volume, it accounts for around two-thirds of all criminal legal aid expenditure. Conversely, advice relating to the police station makes up the largest portion of workload, but a much smaller proportion of expenditure.

Figure 3: Workload and expenditure in criminal legal aid, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19



Police station advice



Tables
2.1 and 2.2

This category made up two-thirds of the Crime Lower workload between July and September 2019 but less than half of the expenditure. The workload in this period has decreased by 2% compared to the previous year, with expenditure decreasing by 3% (£1m). This continues the general downward trend seen over the last three years. This trend can also be seen in the overall figures from the arrest statistics for England and Wales¹, which have seen a similar decline historically.

The majority of the police station advice workload (87% in July and September 2019) consists of suspects receiving legal help with a solicitor in attendance at the police station, with the rest mainly consisting of legal advice over the telephone.

Applications and grants for representation in the criminal courts



Tables
3.1 and 3.2

While figures should be interpreted with caution as they may be revised in subsequent quarters as cases move into the Crown court, the number of orders granted for legally-aided representation in the **magistrates' court** decreased by 5% this quarter when compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This continues the downward trend of the last 3 years, which has been largely driven by Summary Only cases. The overall number of receipts in the magistrates' court² including those not involving legal aid) was 4% up compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The proportion of these applications that are granted remains stable at around 95%.

Orders granted for legally-aided representation in the **Crown Court** increased by 8% this quarter compared to last year, leading to a 5% increase in Crown Court receipts³. Within the legal aid figure, orders relating to either-way offences increased by 7%, while those relating to indictable offences increased by 5%. The proportion of Crown Court applications granted remains at almost 100%.

Magistrates' court completed work



Tables
2.1 and 2.2

Legally-aided representation in the magistrates' court comprised almost one-third the workload and just under half of expenditure in Crime Lower between July and September 2019.

The volume of completed work in the magistrates' court decreased by 5% this quarter when compared to the same period of the previous year. Expenditure also decreased by 5% (£1.3m).

Crown Court completed work



Tables
4.1 – 4.4

Volumes of cases completed in the Crown Court have declined over recent years, though more gradually than new orders due to the stock of cases awaiting trial.

Completed work volumes within the **litigator (solicitor) fee scheme** decreased by 3% in July to September 2019 compared to the same period of the previous year, driven mainly by a 16% decrease in full trial claims

¹ www.gov.uk/government/collections/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales

² www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-court-statistics, Table M1

³ www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-court-statistics, Table C1

In the **advocate fee scheme**, completed claims decreased by 1% compared to the same period last year with the main reduction again seen in the trials category of work.

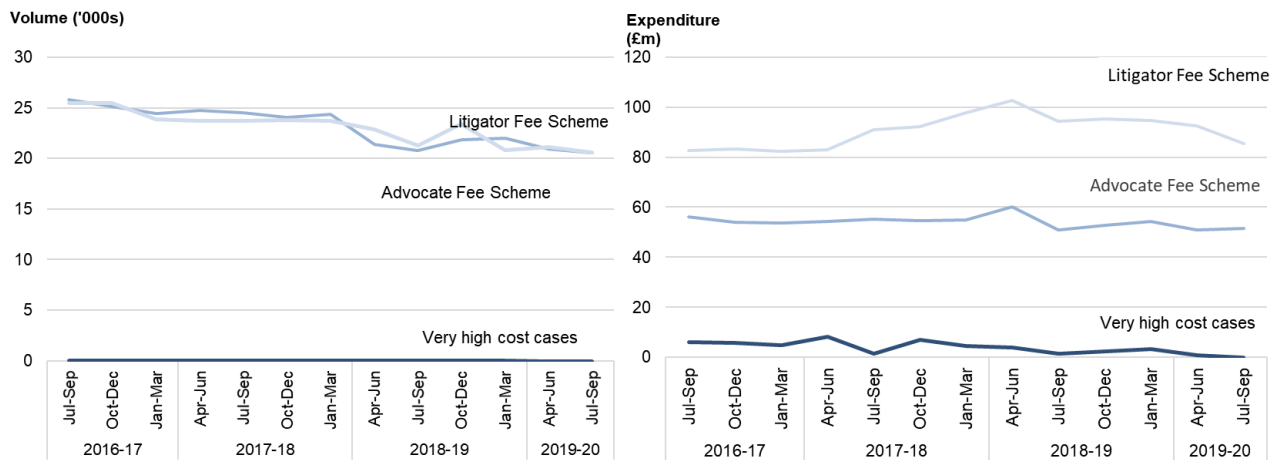
In the litigator fee scheme, expenditure decreased by 9% in July to September 2019 compared to the same period of the previous year. In the advocate fee scheme, the value of payments increased by 2% compared to the same period of the previous year.

Figures for expenditure on work completed in the Crown Court should be interpreted with caution as they may be revised in subsequent quarters as claims are assessed further on appeal and further payments added to the value of some completed claims.

The **Very High-Cost Case (VHCC)** scheme covers those Crown Court cases which, if the case were to proceed to trial, would likely last more than 60 days. These cases can span several years and, while they may involve small numbers of defendants, the associated expenditure is high in comparison.

There was 1 defendant represented in the VHCC contracts that concluded in the July to September 2019 quarter. Expenditure on this work over the duration of the contracts (i.e. on the closed-case basis) was less than £0.1m. While workload comprises a tiny proportion of legal aid in the Crown Court overall, the VHCC scheme represents around 1% of the overall criminal cost in the previous 12 months, although considerably down from over 15% ten years ago.

Figure 4: Workload and expenditure in the Crown Court, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19



Prison Law



Tables
2.1 and 2.2

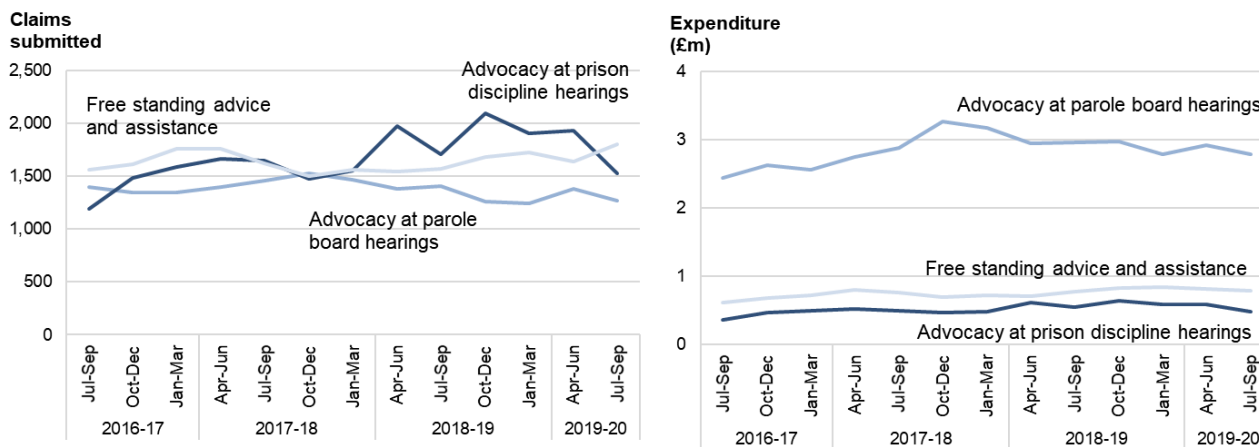
Workload this quarter decreased by 2% compared with the same period in the previous year, driven by advocacy at prison disciplinary hearings which decreased by 11% compared to last year and has decreased by 21% since last quarter (see figure 5). This category makes up over one-third of prison law workload, but a much smaller proportion of costs (12%).

Overall expenditure on prison law fell 5% over the same period. Advocacy at parole board hearings made up almost 70% of prison law expenditure, and this category decreased by 6% this quarter driving the overall reduction.

A new category was introduced from April 2019 covering advocacy assistance at sentence reviews. There were no completed claims within the period.

Prison law work still comprises a small portion of the volume (2%) and expenditure (2%) of total criminal legal aid work in July to September 2019; unchanged from previous years.

Figure 5: Prison Law* completed workload and expenditure, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19



*New category not shown 'Advocacy Assistance at Sentence Reviews'

4. Civil legal aid



Table 1.2
and 8.1

902 applications for Exception Case Funding were received in July to September 2019.

This is 25% up on the same period of 2018; 67% of these applications were granted.

Figure 6: Civil overview, closed case volumes and expenditure for Jul - Sep 19, and comparison with Jul - Sep 18

		Category	Workload	Expenditure
Civil Workload 67,000 (1%↑) Expenditure £194m (12%↑)	Family 31,000 (1%↓) £156m (13%↑)	Family Public	21,000 (5%↓)	£132m (14%↑)
		Family Private	9,000 (12%↑)	£24m (11%↑)
		Mediation and MIAMS*	5,000 (20%↑)	£1m (18%↑)
	Non-Family 32,000 (↔) £36m (6%↑)	Immigration	11,000 (13%↑)	£11m (13%↑)
		Mental Health	10,000 (6%↑)	£11m (8%↑)
		Housing	8,000 (21%↓)	£7m (1%↑)
		Other Non-Family	3,000 (8%↑)	£7m (3%↓)

*Not included in Family totals

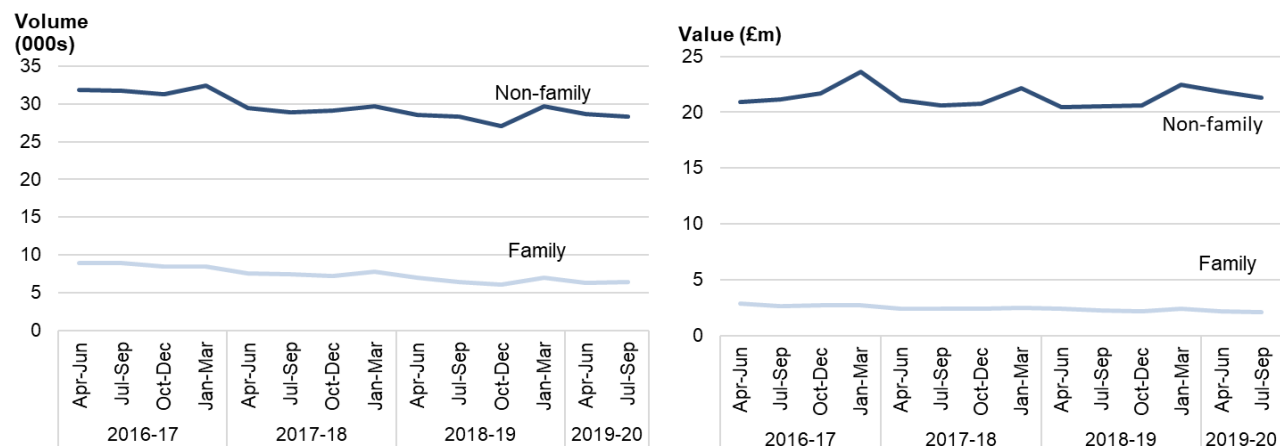
Legal help and controlled legal representation



Tables
5.1 – 5.3, 7.1 – 7.2

In the last quarter, there was an 8% increase in legal help new matter starts than in the same period of 2018. The volume of completed claims was unchanged, and expenditure increased by 3% in July to September 2019 compared to the same period in 2018 (figure 7). The implementation of the LASPO Act in April 2013 resulted in large reductions in legal help workload, with the overall trend falling to less than one-third of pre-LASPO levels.

Figure 7: Completed workload and expenditure in legal help and controlled legal representation, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19



Family legal help

In July to September 2019 family legal help starts increased by 5% compared to the same quarter last year. Completed claims also decreased by 1% and expenditure decreased by 7%. There was a steep decline immediately following the implementation of LASPO Act in April 2013, with a more gradual decline over the last two to three years.

In family mediation, Mediation Information and Assessment Meetings (MIAMs) increased by 20% in the last quarter compared to the previous year and currently stand at just over a third of pre-LASPO levels. Starts increased by 20% although outcomes increased by 22%, and are now sitting at just over half of pre-LASPO levels.

Non-family legal help and controlled legal representation

Legal help and controlled legal representation make up over 95% of both immigration and mental health cases. Controlled legal representation relates to representation at tribunal and is often longer and more costly than legal help but, as with legal help, the decision on whether to grant legal aid is delegated to providers.

The LASPO Act 2013 made changes to the scope of legal aid for immigration law, but some areas remained in scope. Workload that remains in the immigration category consists largely of asylum-related work. Having fallen by 40% over the 5 years to 2013-14, new matter starts in immigration increased by 21% in July to September 2019 compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Completed claims in immigration increased by 15% in the last quarter compared to the previous year and expenditure increased by 12%.

Within mental health, most funding is spent on providing assistance to sectioned clients appealing the terms of their detention before a mental health tribunal. Mental health new matter starts increased by 7% when comparing the latest quarter to the previous year. Completed claims increased by 5% and expenditure increased by 1% over the same period.

Over 80% of housing work volume is made up of legal help. The volume of legally-aided housing work halved between July to September 2012 and July to September 2013. The trend then fluctuated for around 18 months but since 2014 it has been falling. In July to September 2019 there was no change in housing work starts compared to the same quarter the previous year. There were decreases in completed claims (26%) and decreases in expenditure (23%).

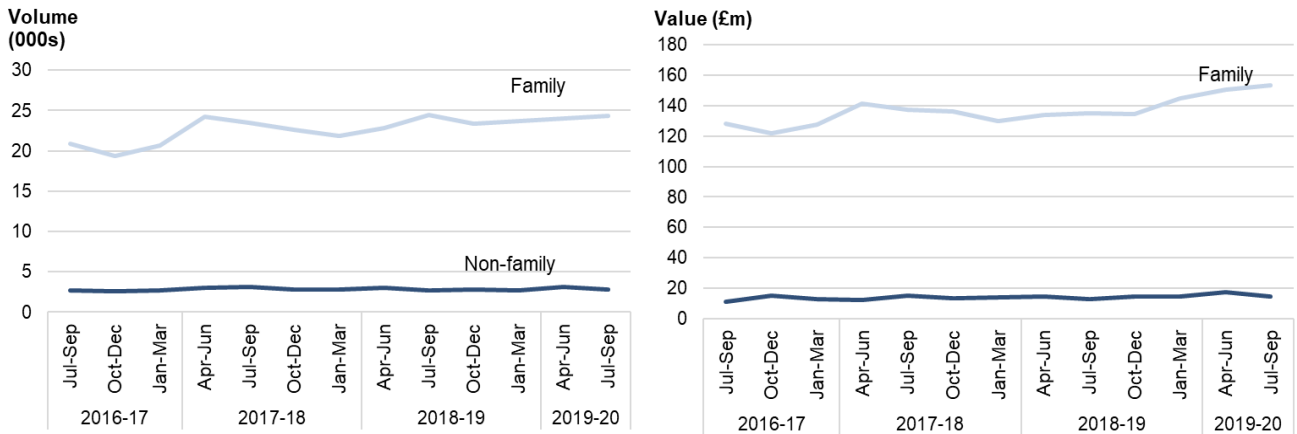
Civil representation



Tables
6.1 – 6.10

The number of civil representation certificates granted in the last quarter increased by 9% compared to the same period of the previous year. The number of certificates completed decreased by 1%, and the associated expenditure increased by 13% over the same period. Civil representation workloads fell following the implementation of the LASPO Act in April 2013 but by a smaller proportion than legal help and controlled legal representation.

Figure 8: Completed workload and expenditure in civil representation, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19

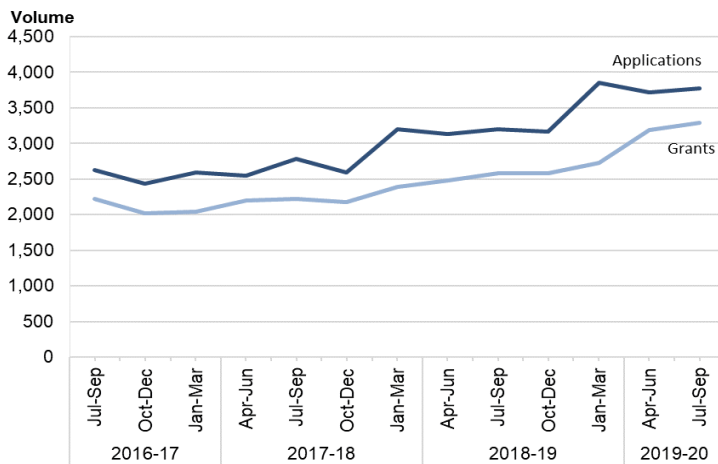


Family civil representation

Certificates granted for family increased by 9% in July to September 2019 compared to the previous year. Certificates completed decreased by 1% compared to the same quarter the previous year. The associated expenditure has increased by 14% compared to the same quarter the previous year.

In July to September 2019, applications for civil representation supported by evidence of domestic violence or child abuse increased by 18% compared to the same period of the previous year. The number of these granted increased by 18% over the same period. The proportion of applications granted remained steady at around 70% from the inception of this type of application until the end of 2015, before increasing to around 80%. The provisional figure for the latest quarter is 81%.

Figure 9: Applications received and certificates granted via the domestic violence and child abuse gateway, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19



Judicial reviews

Of all civil representation applications granted, around 3,000 a year relate to judicial review; 663 in the last quarter. The number granted in July to September 2019 decreased by 10% compared with the same quarter in 2018. Almost half of judicial reviews were for public law and a quarter were for immigration cases.

Exceptional Case Funding (ECF)

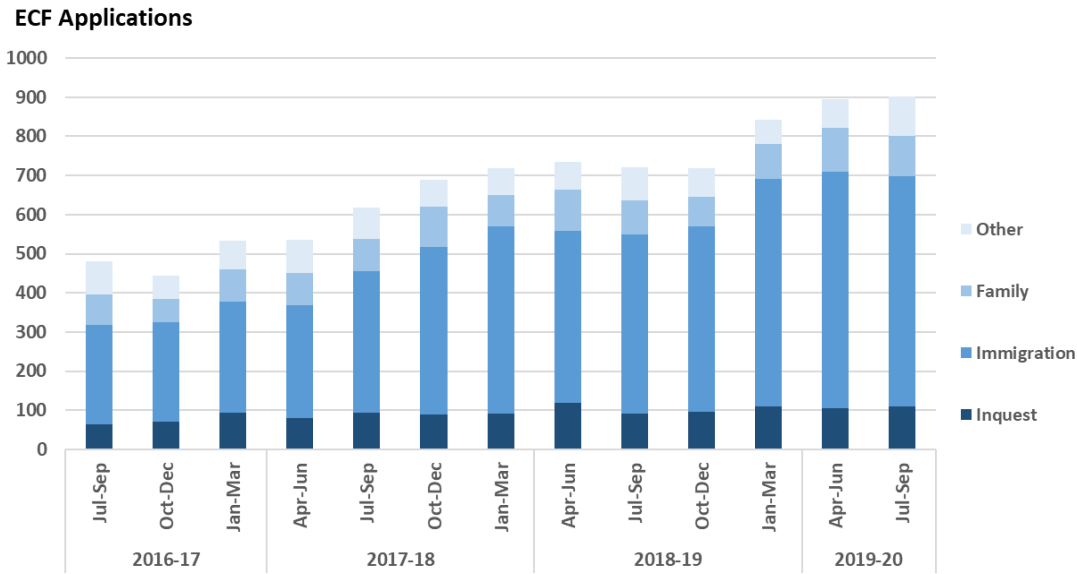


Tables
8.1 and 8.2

There were 902 applications for ECF received from July to September 2019. This is a 25% increase from the same quarter last year. 824 (91%) of these were new applications.

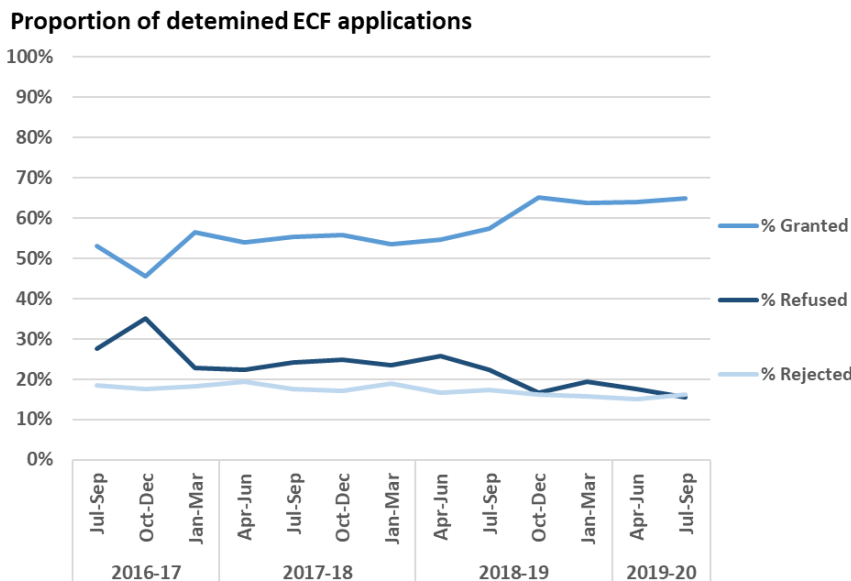
Among the ECF applications received between July and September 2019, immigration (65%), inquest (12%) and family (11%) remained the most requested categories of law. The increase in ECF applications over the last two years is driven by an increase in immigration applications.

Figure 10: Volume of ECF applications received, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19



Of the 902 ECF applications received between July and September 2019, 98% (884) had been determined by the LAA as of December 2019. 67% (596) of determined applications were granted, 16% (145) were refused and 14% (123) rejected (see figure 11).

Figure 11: Volume of ECF determinations by outcome, Jul - Sep 16 to Jul - Sep 19



5. Further information



This publication presents quarterly data trends. For figures published annually, including those on providers of legal aid, appealing legal aid decisions, Central Funds, butterfly charts and legal aid in the higher courts, please refer to our [‘annual publication’](#).

Revisions


For a full list of revisions please see the [‘User Guide to legal aid statistics’](#)

Accompanying files

As well as this bulletin, the following products are published as part of these releases:

-  • **Tables:** A set of tables, which give further detail and full time-series for each legal aid scheme.
-  • **Main Legal Aid data** and the **Detailed Civil data:** Files to enable independent analysis and further tabulation, provided in .csv (Comma-Separated values) format.
- **‘Data visualisation tool’** A web-based tool allowing the user to view and customize charts and tables based on the published statistics and utilizing the main legal aid data file.
- **Legal Aid Provider Data** and the **Diversity Data:** [Annually](#) released files to enable independent analysis and further tabulation, provided in .ods (OpenDocument Spreadsheet) format.

Help and Documentation

-  • **‘User Guide to legal aid statistics’:** This provides comprehensive information about data sources and quality as well as key legislative changes.
- **Index of data in Legal aid statistics:** A guide to the data published in the .ods files, lists of available data from Legal Aid systems and guidance on how to work with the data.

National Statistics status

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value. All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority’s regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.



The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate. It is the Ministry of Justice’s responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected for National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Contact

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