



Ministry
of Justice



Legal Aid
Agency

Legal Aid Statistics in England and Wales

Legal Aid Agency
Apr to Jun 2014

**Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin**

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Contents

Executive summary	3
Introduction	5
Geographic coverage of the report	7
Analysis and commentary	8
Summary	8
Criminal Legal Aid	10
Crime higher	11
Crime lower	15
Civil legal aid	20
Family	22
Non-family – social welfare law (SWL)	25
Non-family – low volume (LV)	25
Tribunals	26
Exceptional Case Funding: applications and determinations	28
Applications	28
Determinations	29
Annual updates	31
Appealing decisions	31
Provider Information	31
Clients of Legal Aid	31
Timeliness	31
Data Sources and Data Quality	32
Guidance on tables and supplementary information.	35
Annex A - Glossary of key terms	57
Annex B - Explanatory notes	63
Annex C - Contact points for further information	64

Executive summary

Quarterly statistics on the legal aid system

1. This is the first quarterly edition of the Legal Aid Statistics, which has previously been published only annually. This increase in frequency provides users with more up to date statistics on activity in this rapidly-changing part of the justice system, and increases the transparency of the Legal Aid Agency.
2. Feedback from users on the format and content of the Legal Aid Statistics are encouraged, and can be submitted via the contact details shown in Annex C at the very end of this bulletin.

New to this edition

3. All previous editions have been published alongside the Agency's Annual Report and Accounts, enabling them to report expenditure on an accruals accounting basis (meaning that they report the value of the work done in the period), aligned with the accounts for the full financial year. This is not possible with a quarterly publication.
4. Therefore this bulletin instead presents expenditure in terms of the total value of payments made to legal aid providers in relation to the cases that are completed in the period. This should not be confused with expenditure as shown in the Annual Report and Accounts. There are important differences between these two measures of value which mean that they are not directly comparable and the figures shown for April to June 2014 in this bulletin are not indicative of the Agency's expenditure in 2014-15.
5. In addition to the difference in the timing of reporting, the figures in this bulletin do not take account of income received in the period (the Agency's income in 2013-14 was £210m out of total net expenditure of £1,709m).
6. Previous, annual editions of Legal Aid Statistics have included an overall measure of workload volume known as Acts of Assistance. The purpose of this measure is to capture volumes across the whole system within a single number. However, this number must be interpreted with caution because it is a composite measure which includes a combination of units from the diverse range of cases and schemes that make up the legal aid system. For example, it does not differentiate between a relatively quick, low-cost act of assistance such as the provision of pre-charge advice in a police station and a complex, relatively high-cost court case.
7. Additionally the basis on which the volumes have been measured has varied between different types of legal aid due to the data available: crime lower volumes have been based on claim volumes, which relate to the end of activity on a case, whereas for other legal aid areas volumes have been based on case starts, the start of activity on a case. Due to the duration of legal aid cases, timing differences will affect volumes depending on whether starts or claims are counted.
8. At a time when the mix of cases and activities is changing, this measure may not provide the best indication of trends in workload across the legal aid system. For this reason, Acts of Assistance is not included in this edition and readers are instead encouraged to refer to the figures on volume within each distinct area of legal aid.

Criminal legal aid

9. Workload in the wider Criminal Justice System (CJS) has fallen recently and as a consequence work further down the system, including criminal legal aid, has also seen a fall.
10. The number of claims for legal aid in the crime higher category has been gradually falling since a peak in Jan-Mar 2012, in the last quarter there was a four per cent fall compared to the same period the previous year. There has been a similar trend in the value of completed cases.
11. The largest area within crime higher is in representation at the Crown Court. Overall this category has remained stable, but this is because rises in representation orders granted for either way offences have been offset by falls in all other areas.
12. A recent decline in workload in the crime lower category has stabilised over the last 18 months, but workload in April to June 2014 was five per cent down compared to the previous year.

Civil legal aid

13. The implementation of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (LASPO) in April 2013 resulted in large reductions in legal help workload and expenditure. However, since this initial fall trends have begun to stabilise. In the last quarter there was a two per cent increase in workload compared to the same period in 2013.
14. In civil representation the reductions following the implementation of LASPO have been more gradual. Numbers of certificates granted for civil representation have stabilised over the last few quarters.
15. In April to June, volumes in family were down by 27 per cent, while social welfare law increased by four per cent and there was no change in tribunals when compared to the same period of the previous year.

Introduction

This report presents the key statistics on activity in the legal aid system for England and Wales. It provides information for the latest three months (April to June 2014) with accompanying commentary, analysis and presentation of longer term trends.

The data provides users with information about legal advice, legal representation and eventual outcomes in England and Wales. The contents of this bulletin will be of interest to government policy makers in the development of policy and their subsequent monitoring and evaluation, and to providers and recipients of legal aid. Others will be interested in the way different categories of law are dealt with and the use of legal aid within the system.

Further information on the terminology used within the bulletin can be found in 'Annex A – Glossary of key terms'

Guidance on the symbols and conventions used in the bulletin is provided in 'Annex B – Explanatory notes'.

If you have any feedback, questions or requests for further information about this statistical bulletin, please direct them to the appropriate contact given at the end of this report 'Annex C – Contact points for further information'.

Creation of the Legal Aid Agency

Until April 2013 the Legal Services Commission (LSC) was a Non Departmental Public Body (NDPB) with statutory duties in relation to the Community Legal Service Fund (CLSF) and Criminal Defence Service (CDS), funding legal advice and representation in civil and criminal law. On 1 April 2013 the LSC was abolished as a result of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012. An executive agency of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) was created to administer legal aid from 1 April 2013, called the Legal Aid Agency (LAA).

The legal aid system dates from 1949. The scheme was administered by the Law Society, the professional body which regulates and represents solicitors, until the Legal Aid Act 1988, which established the Legal Aid Board. Following the doubling of the legal aid budget in the early 1990's a review of the system was carried out in 1997, leading to the Access to Justice Act 1999 and the LSC. The latest review recommended that the LSC align more closely with the MoJ and therefore the LSC as a NDPB was abolished and the LAA, an executive agency was created as a result of the LASPO Act 2012.

LASPO Act 2012

As well as creating the LAA, the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act also made changes to the scope and eligibility of legal aid and to exceptional case funding. These changes came into effect from 1 April 2013 and so will be reflected in this report. The full details of the LASPO Act can be found here: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/10/enacted

Workload

For many areas of civil law, the implementation of the LASPO Act led to a reduction of workload. Areas affected include:

- Family – legal aid is now only available for private family law cases (such as contact or divorce) if there is evidence of domestic violence or child abuse and child abduction cases. Legal aid remains available for public family law cases (such as adoption).

- Social Welfare – legal aid has been removed (with some exceptions) for debt, employment, housing and welfare benefits.
- Low Volume – legal aid has been removed (with some exceptions) or reduced for clinical negligence, education and personal injury.
- Tribunals – legal aid has been reduced for immigration work.

Exceptional Case Funding (ECF)

If a case falls outside the scope of legal aid, funding may still be provided if the case is deemed 'exceptional'. A case will be deemed as such if failure to provide legal aid would be, or would result in, a breach of the individual's rights under the European Convention of Human Rights. There is a section in this report on ECF applications and determination.

Telephone Gateway

The LASPO Act has created a mandatory gateway through the 'Community Legal Advice' helpline for those seeking legal advice in relation to debt, special education needs and discrimination claims relating to a breach of the Equality Act 2010. This means that the only way clients can obtain legal aid for these types of cases is by calling the helpline. Gateway call operators and specialist advisers will assess the specific needs of callers on a case by case basis and may refer them to a face to face advice service if they consider it necessary.

Legal Aid Transformation

The LASPO Act also required the LAA to implement a number of changes to the way legal aid is administered, through the Legal Aid Reform programme.

The Legal Aid Transformation programme has since been put in place to examine the possibilities of further legal aid savings, including the concept of tendering to be a criminal legal aid provider.

As a result the following reforms were effective from 2 December 2013:

- Reform of fees in criminal Very High Cost Cases (VHCCs). On 7th July 2014 temporary arrangements were put in place, under which self-employed barristers were instructed to represent defendants in a number of VHCCs. For more information: www.justice.gov.uk/legal-aid/news/latest-updates/crime-news/joint-statement-by-the-bar-council,-the-criminal-bar-association,-the-circuit-leaders-and-the-ministry-of-justice-on-vhcc-advocacy
- Changes to the scope of prison law for legal aid
- Changes to the rules for use of multiple advocates for criminal legal aid
- Changes to experts' fees for both civil and criminal law
- Removal of the uplift for permission and appeal work for immigration and asylum law
- Harmonising Barrister fees – for civil (non-family) law

The following reforms were effective from 27 January 2014:

- Changes to the Crown Court means test for criminal legal aid
- Removing legal aid for cases judged to have borderline prospects of success

The following reform was effective from 20 March 2014:

Interim Fee Cut for criminal legal aid work of 8.75 per cent (excluding VHCCs)

The following reforms are effective from 22 April 2014:

- Changes to the Remuneration of Judicial Review cases

- Changes to remuneration schemes to reflect the introduction of a Family Court
- Reduction of the fixed fee paid to providers in Family Cases covered by the Care Proceedings Graduated Fee Scheme (and the underlying hourly rates) by 10%
- Amendments to private family law children and finance evidence requirements
- A new legal requirement for applicants to attend a mediation information and assessment meeting

The full effect of all these changes will not be seen in this report as reforms were implemented part way through the period.

Geographic coverage of the report

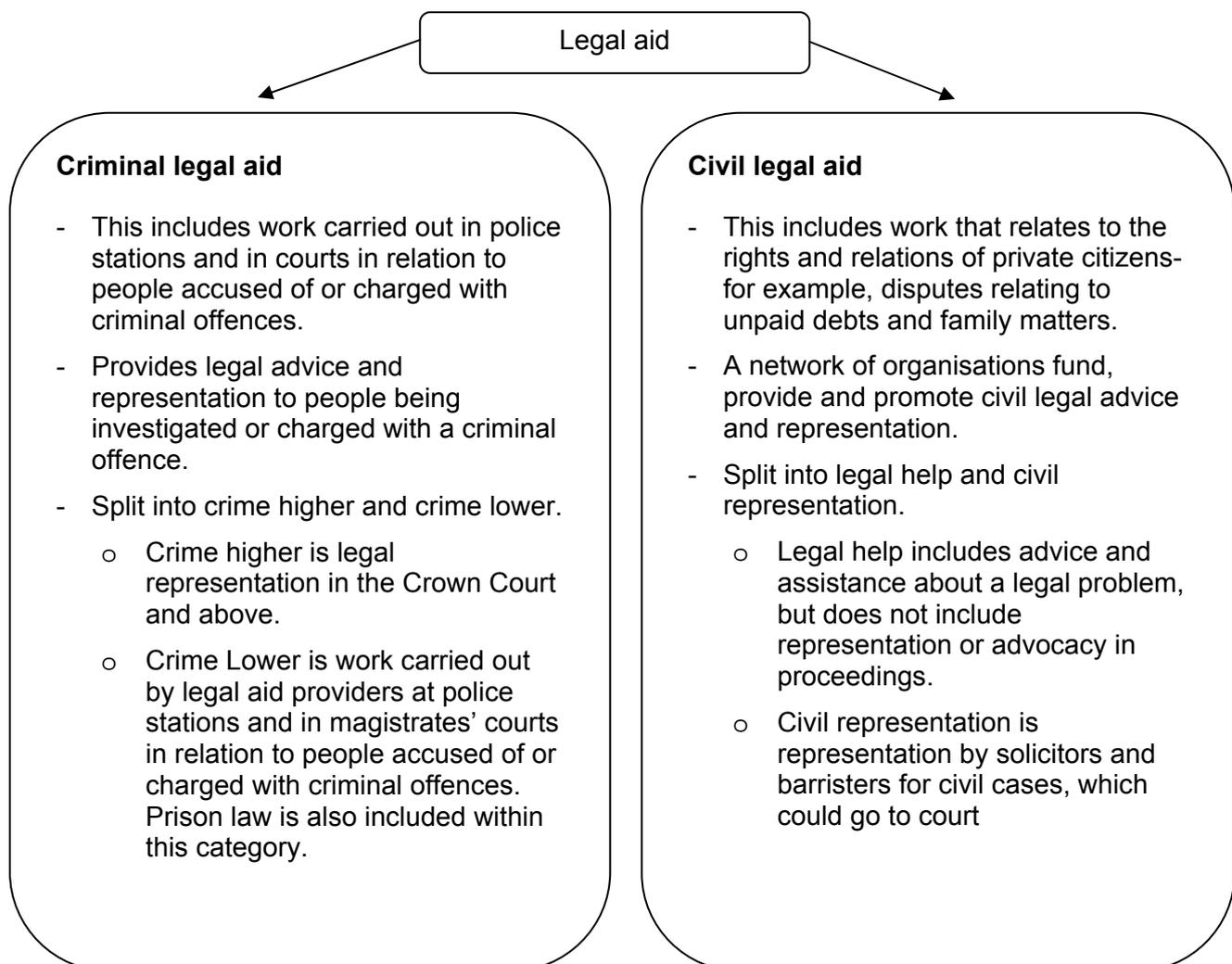
The LAA administers the legal aid system for England and Wales only. Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own legal aid systems, administered by the Scottish Legal Aid Board and Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission respectively.

Analysis and commentary

This analysis presents the information collected on legal aid administered by the LAA and covers the two areas of work, crime and civil.

Summary

Legal aid workload can be broken down into two main justice areas, crime and civil:



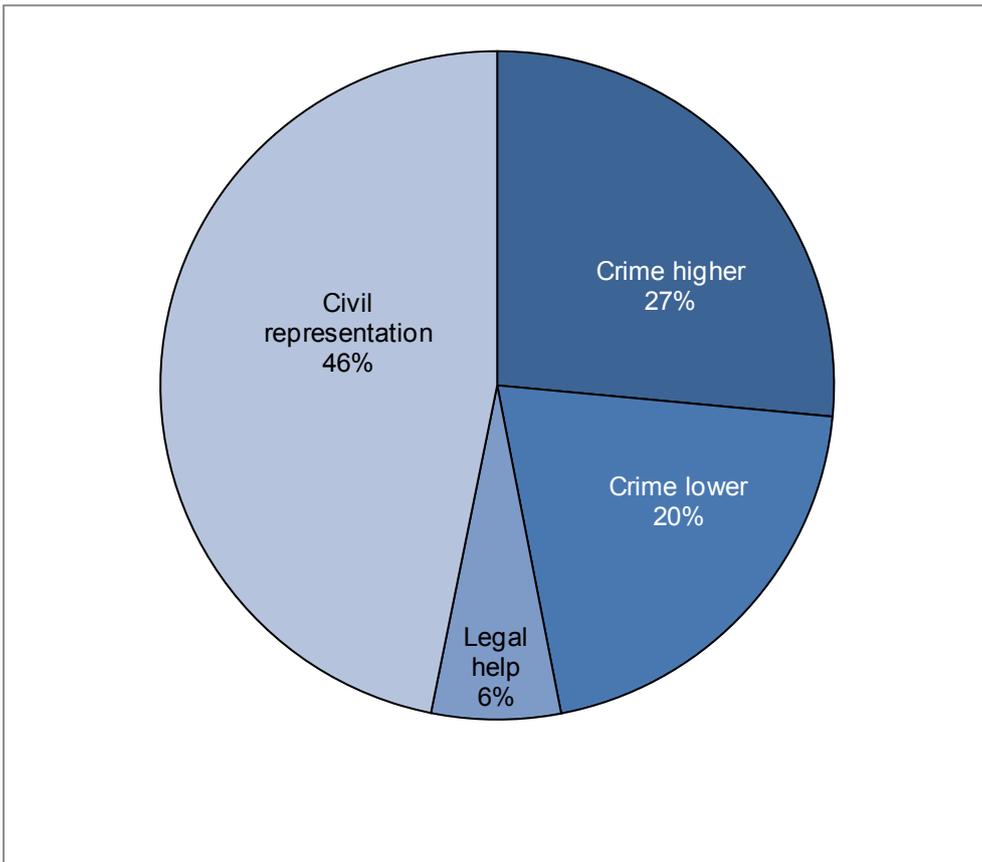
Financial information presented in this bulletin

This bulletin presents expenditure in terms of the total value of payments made to legal aid providers in relation to the cases that are completed in the period. This should not be confused with expenditure as shown in the Annual Report and Accounts. There are important differences between these two measures of value which mean that they are not directly comparable and the figures shown for April to June 2014 in this bulletin are not indicative of the Agency's expenditure in 2014-15.

In addition to the difference in the timing of reporting, the figures in this bulletin do not take account of income received in the period (the Agency's income in 2013-14 was £210m out of total net expenditure of £1,709m).

The value of cases completed between April and June 2014 was just under £419 million¹, this is an 11 per cent reduction on the same period in 2013. The split in payments is fairly even between criminal legal aid (47%) and civil legal aid (53%). However, civil representation makes up 46% of the value of payments made for cases completed in this period (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Value of payments made for cases completed in Apr-Jun 2014, by legal aid scheme

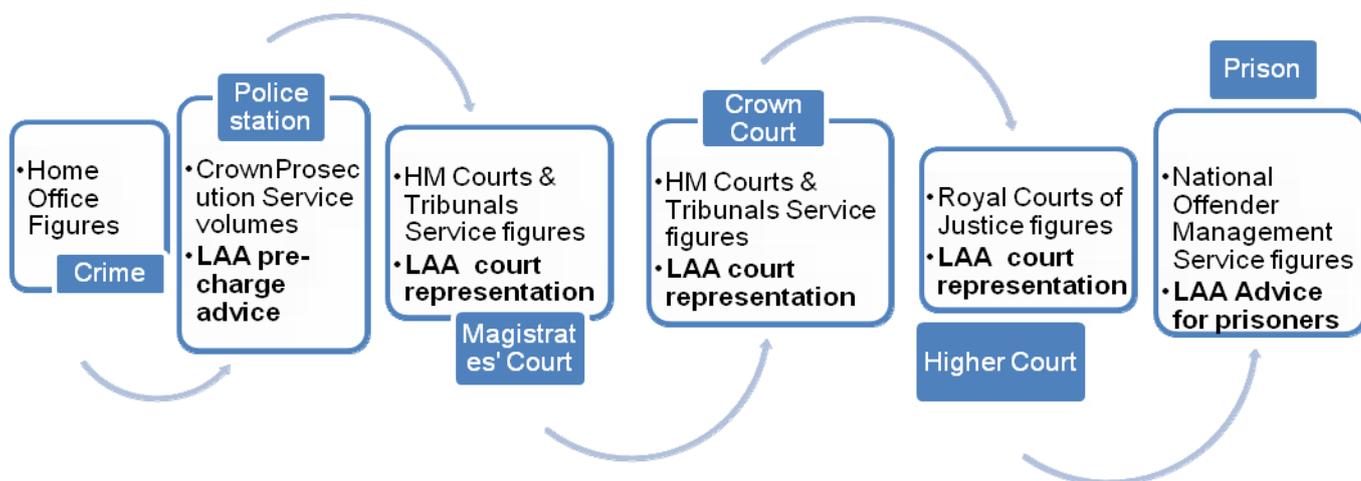


Note: Data on the value of completed cases are provisional and subject to change

¹ Data on the value of completed cases are provisional and subject to change.

Criminal Legal Aid

The diagram below shows the availability of legal aid flows (in bold) throughout the Criminal Justice System (CJS) with legal services touching on the system from start to finish.

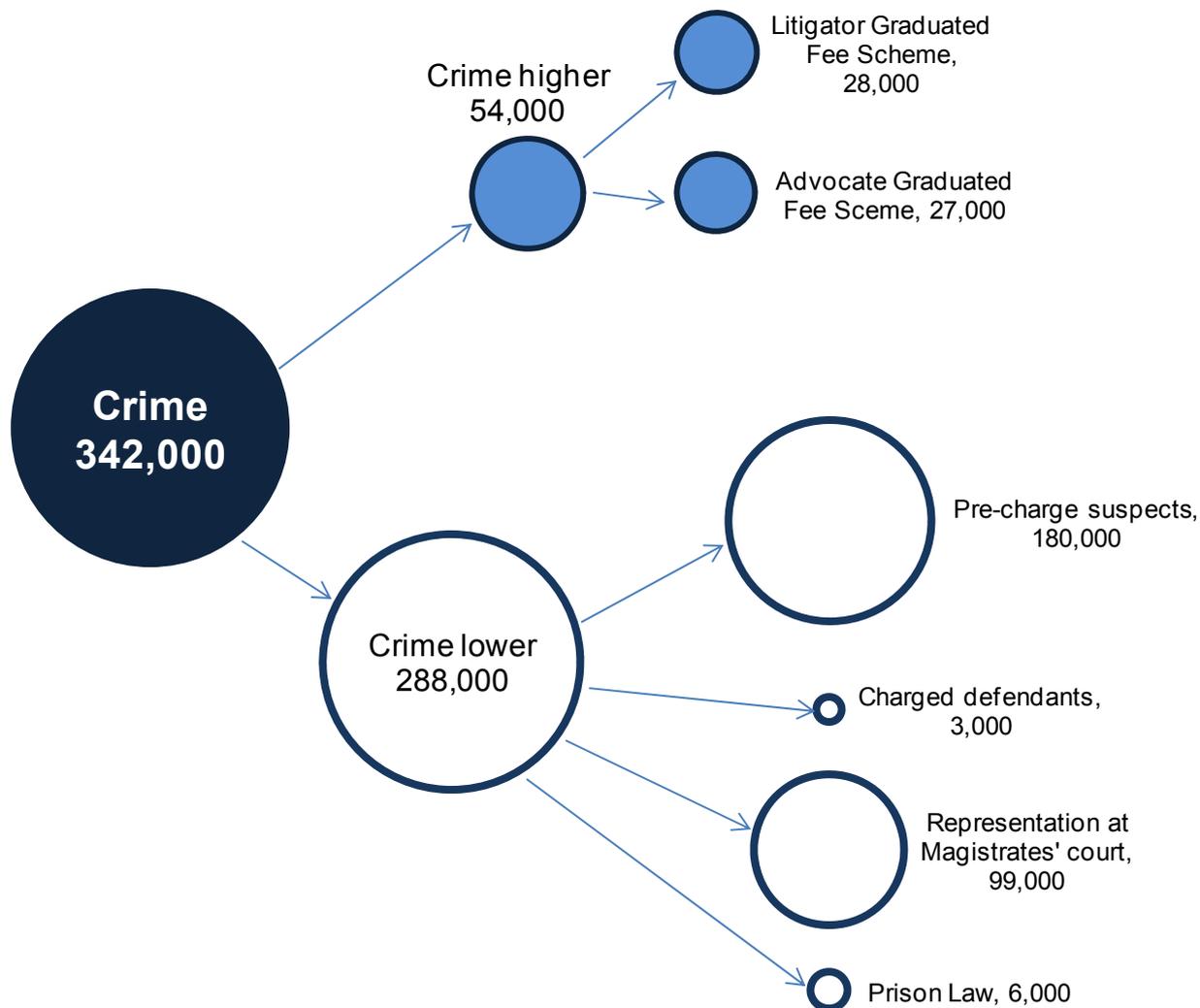


All criminal cases are potentially within the scope of the criminal legal aid scheme, subject to the Interests of Justice test and the means test operating to exclude some cases.

Figures given in this report reflect each of the areas above with information from the pre-charge stage, the early court system and prison assistance found in the crime lower section and the more serious Crown Court, Higher Courts and high cost case information provided in the crime higher section.

Workload in the wider Criminal Justice System (CJS) has fallen in the last few years and as a consequence work further down the system, including criminal legal aid, has also seen a fall. The largest volume reductions in overall workload within criminal legal aid have been in pre-charge work, which has seen a fall of 22,000 cases (11 per cent) in April to June 2014 compared to the same period in 2011 and the magistrates' court area with a drop of 16,000 cases (14 per cent) in April to June 2014 compared to the same period in 2011.

Figure 2: Volumes within criminal legal aid area Apr-Jun 2014

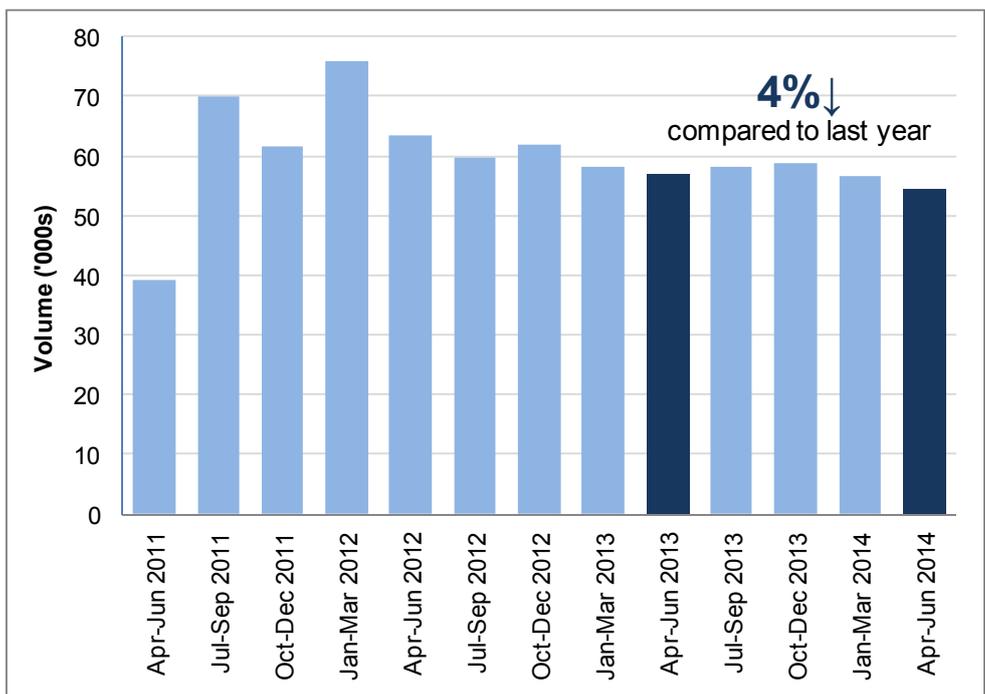


Note: figures have been rounded so may not sum to totals

Crime higher

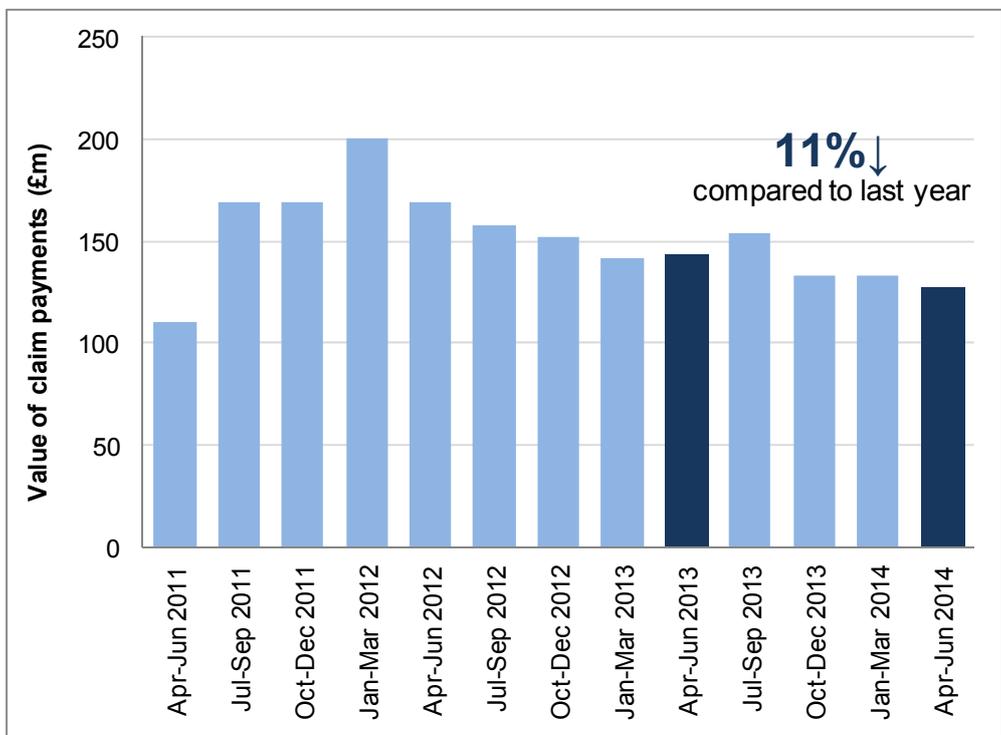
The last few years have seen a gradual decline in volume in the crime higher category (see figure 3). These have been driven by a fall in the volume of representations in the Crown Court. The value of payments for completed cases in crime higher has also decreased over the last three years, with falls in all categories (figure 4).

Figure 3: Number of completed cases within crime higher, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



Note: Some payments relating to the first part of 2011-12 were processed in a previous, separate payment system from which it is not currently possible to determine the precise timing of case completion, and these payments have therefore been excluded.

Figure 4: The value of completed crime higher cases, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



Note: Some payments relating to the first part of 2011-12 were processed in a previous, separate payment system from which it is not currently possible to determine the precise timing of case completion, and these payments have therefore been excluded. Data on the value of completed cases are provisional and subject to change

Representations at Crown Court

The workload in the Crown Court can be broadly split into the following categories:

Either way offence: An offence which can be tried either before the magistrates' court or the Crown Court.

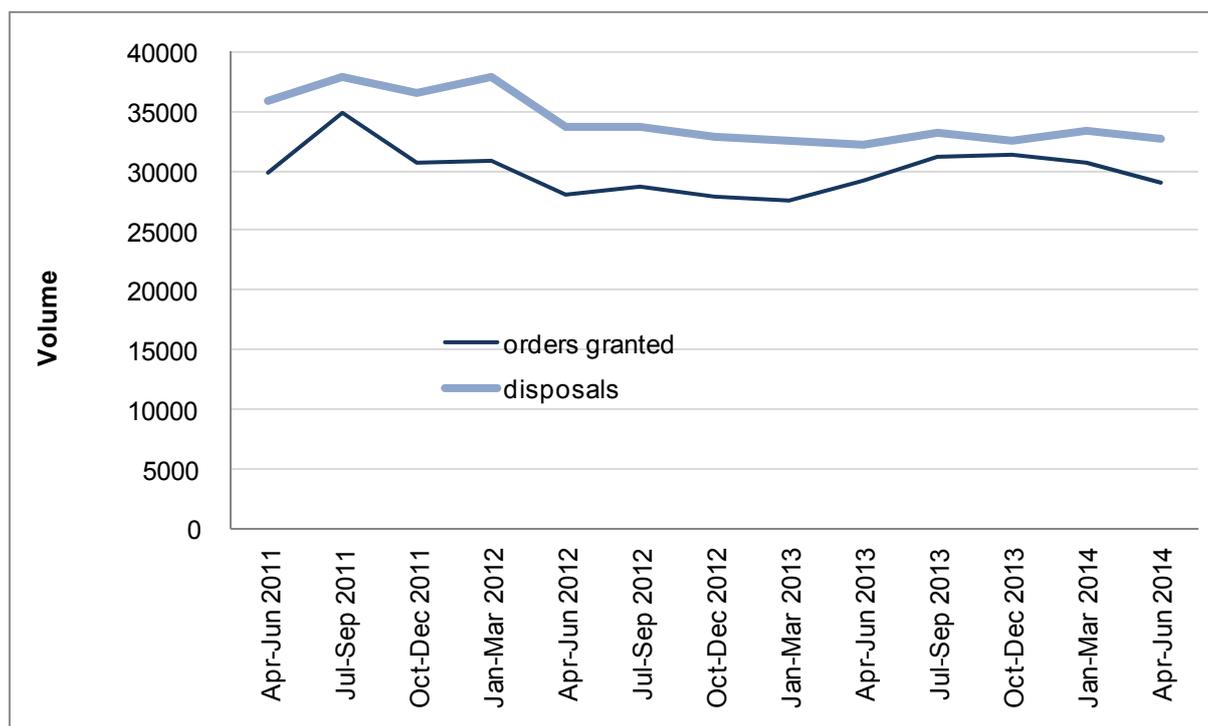
Indictable offence: A criminal offence that can only be tried in the Crown Court.

Committed for sentence: A case where a magistrate decides that the penalties available to them are inadequate and commits the case to the crown court for sentencing.

Appeals: The Crown Court deals with appeals from magistrates' court against conviction and sentence

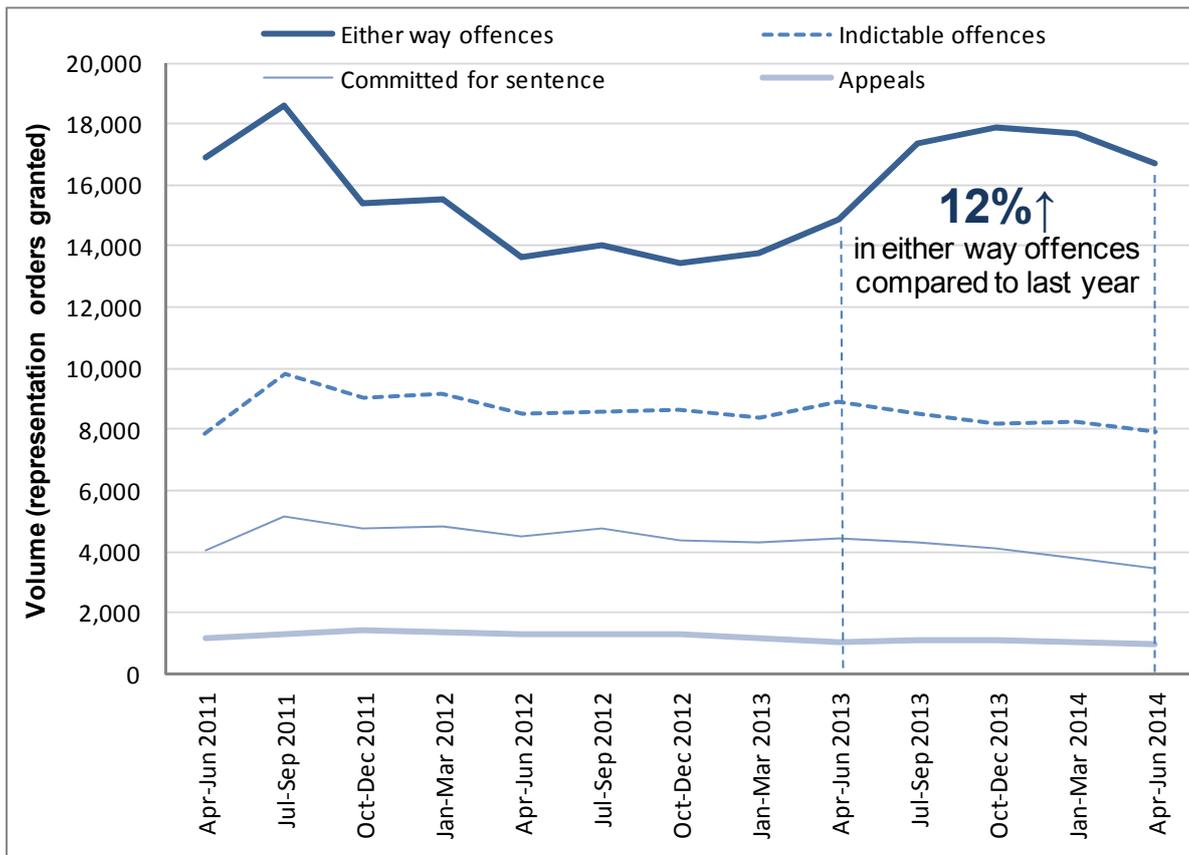
The trend in publicly funded representations in the Crown Court is broadly similar to the trend in Crown Court disposals² (see figure 5). The number of representation orders granted between April and June 2014 has remained relatively stable compared to the same period in 2013. There was a 12 per cent increase in the number of orders granted for either way offences, however this was offset by decreases in all other areas (see figure 6).

Figure 5: Representation orders granted and disposals in the Crown Court, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



² Table 3.2 of the main tables in Court Statistics (Quarterly) April to June 2014
www.gov.uk/government/collections/court-statistics-quarterly

Figure 6: Representation orders granted in the Crown Court, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014, by case category



Very High Cost Cases (VHCCs)

VHCCs are those cases in which, if the case were to proceed to trial, it would be likely to last more than 60 days. These cases can span a number of years and while the volumes are relatively small the number of related contracts with providers and the amount spent are high in comparison. The LAA makes decisions in relation to authority to incur expenditure for expert reports and runs a High Cost Case contracting scheme seeking to limit expenditure on the small number of Crown Court cases that account for a large proportion of total expenditure on criminal legal aid.

Total expenditure on VHCCs between April and June 2014 was £9 million, a reduction of 48 per cent compared to the previous year. Falling VHCC costs are due to changes in rates paid and also a reduction in the proportion of cases classified as a VHCC due to the threshold being increased from 40 to 60 days on 1 April 2013. VHCCs represent less than one per cent of the volume but eight per cent of the overall cost of publicly funded cases in the Crown Court.

For each VHCC opened there may be multiple defendants, each represented by a different provider, with separate VHCC contracts. Figure 7 below shows the number of VHCCs opened since April 2011, together with the number of individual contracts signed, contracts closed and the total expenditure.

Figure 7: VHCC workload since 2011-12

Financial year	Quarter	High Cost Crime cases opened	High Cost Crime contracts opened	High Cost Crime contracts closed	High Cost Crime expenditure (£m)
2011-12	Apr-Jun	4	55	75	20
	Jul-Sep	14	65	62	21
	Oct-Dec	9	79	103	28
	Jan-Mar	1	28	54	23
2012-13	Apr-Jun	1	22	81	20
	Jul-Sep	6	32	61	16
	Oct-Dec	5	27	41	16
	Jan-Mar	8	31	39	16
2013-14	Apr-Jun	5	17	57	18
	Jul-Sep	4	24	37	15
	Oct-Dec	3	24	69	13
	Jan-Mar	0	8	52	11
2014-15	Apr-Jun	0	5	26	9

Note: Data on expenditure are provisional and subject to change

The Higher Courts: Court of Appeal and Supreme Court

Legally aided cases within the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court are counted within crime higher. However these figures are not currently available on a quarterly basis. The latest published figures are annual and can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-2013-to-march-2014

Crime lower

There has been a steady decline in the crime lower workload in recent years, although this has stabilised in the last 18 months (see figure 8). The value of completed cases in crime lower has gradually decreased over the last three years, with a nine per cent fall this quarter compared to the same period in 2013 (see figure 9).

Figure 8: Number of cases within crime lower, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

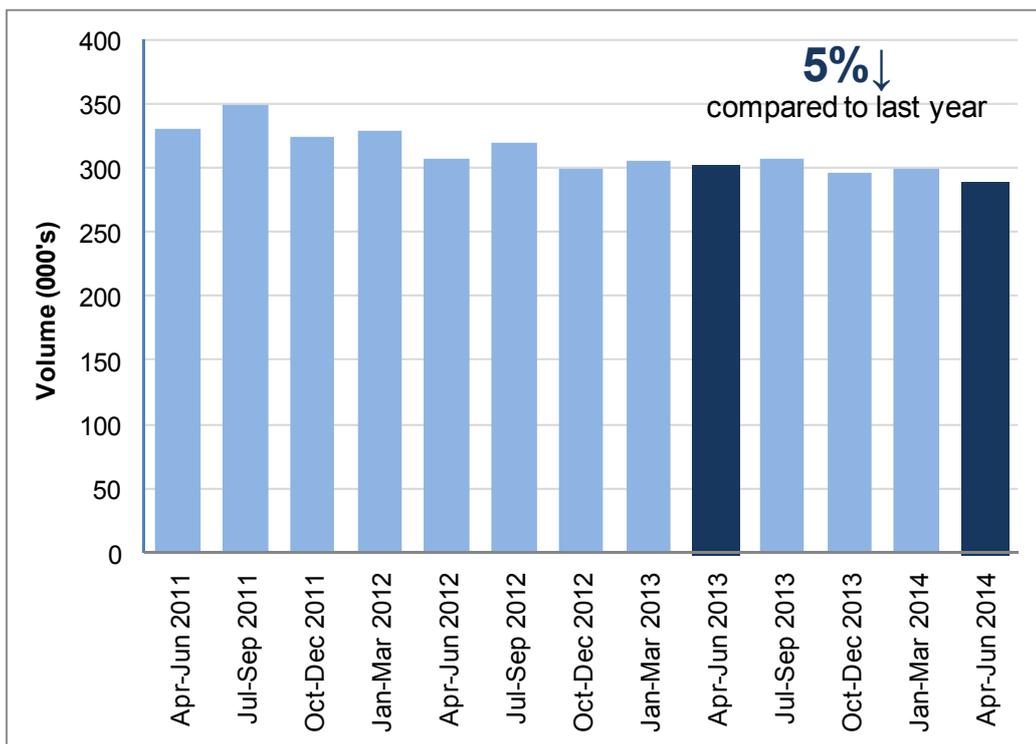
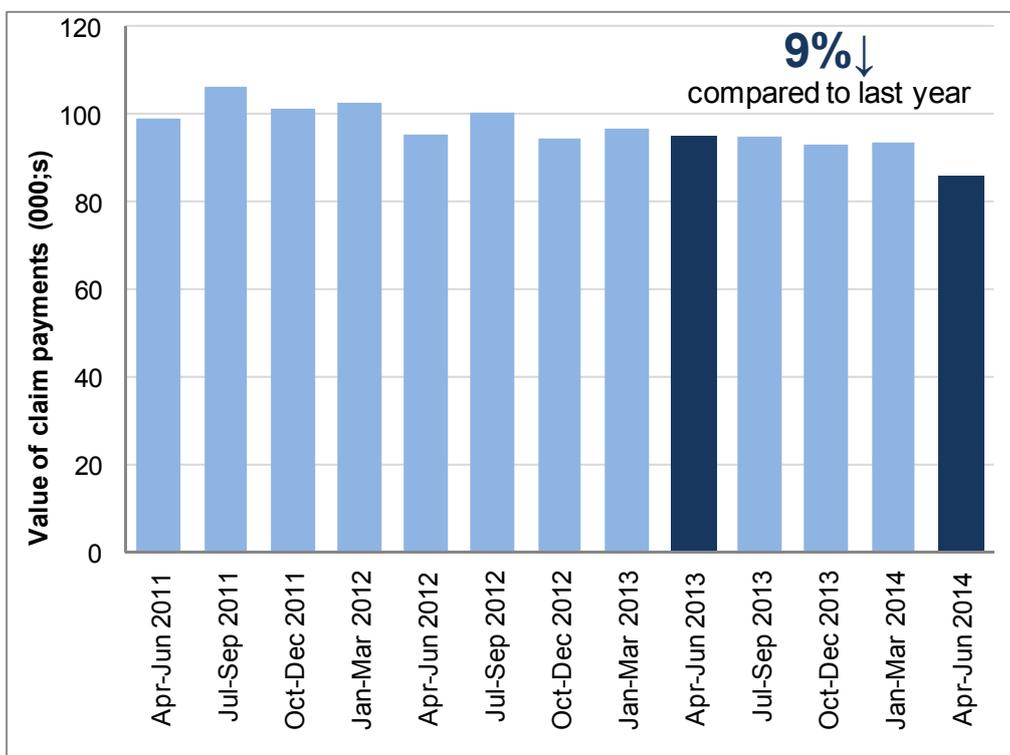


Figure 9: The value of completed crime lower cases, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



Note: Data on the value of completed cases are provisional and subject to change

Pre-charge suspects

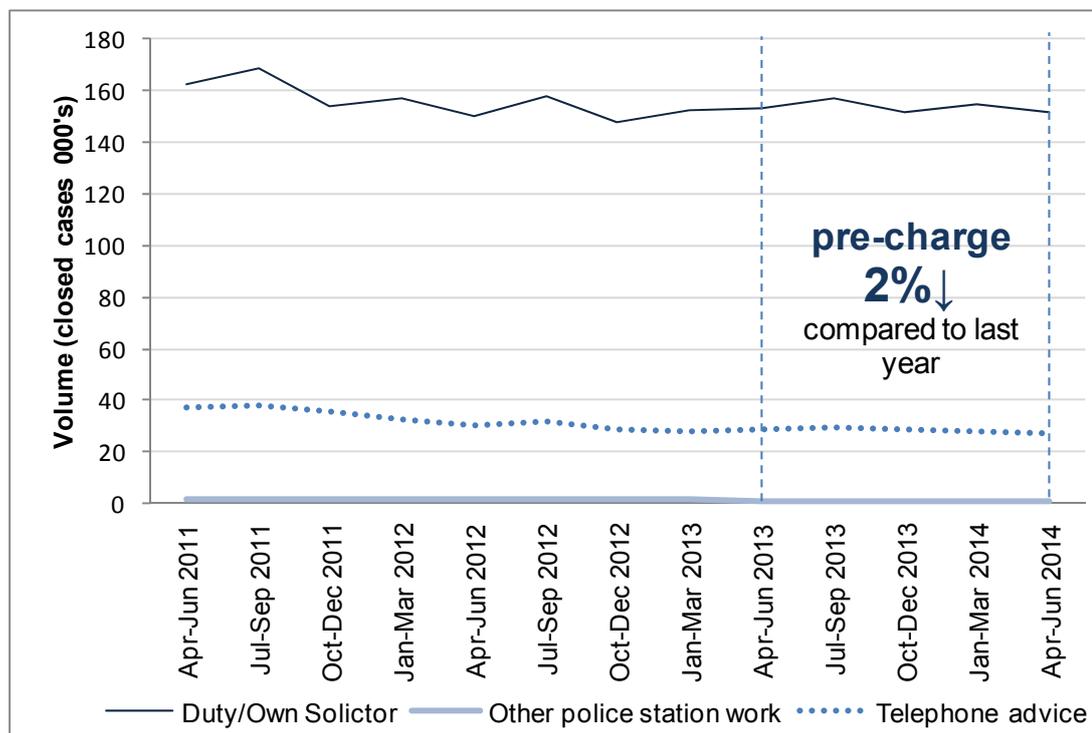
Pre-charge work made up over 60 per cent of the crime lower workload between April and June 2014. Anyone in England and Wales who is interviewed by the police or attends a police station can receive advice funded by legal aid either on the telephone or by a solicitor in attendance with the suspect. The

LAA has limited control over the volume of police station claims. Changes to police numbers and priorities will lead to changes in the number of arrests, charges and cautions.

The overall workload between April and June 2014 fell by 2 per cent compared to the previous year. Over the last three years the trend has been gradually decreasing (see figure 10). The trend in police recorded crime figures has also been reducing, but the falls in recorded crime have been larger than for legal aid pre-charge work³.

The majority of the pre-charge workload (84% in April to June 2014) consists of suspects receiving legal help with a solicitor in attendance at the police station; this has remained stable over the last year. There has been a steady decline in telephone advice given with figures in April to June 2014 nearly 30 per cent lower than the same quarter in 2011.

Figure 10: Workload with pre-charge suspects, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

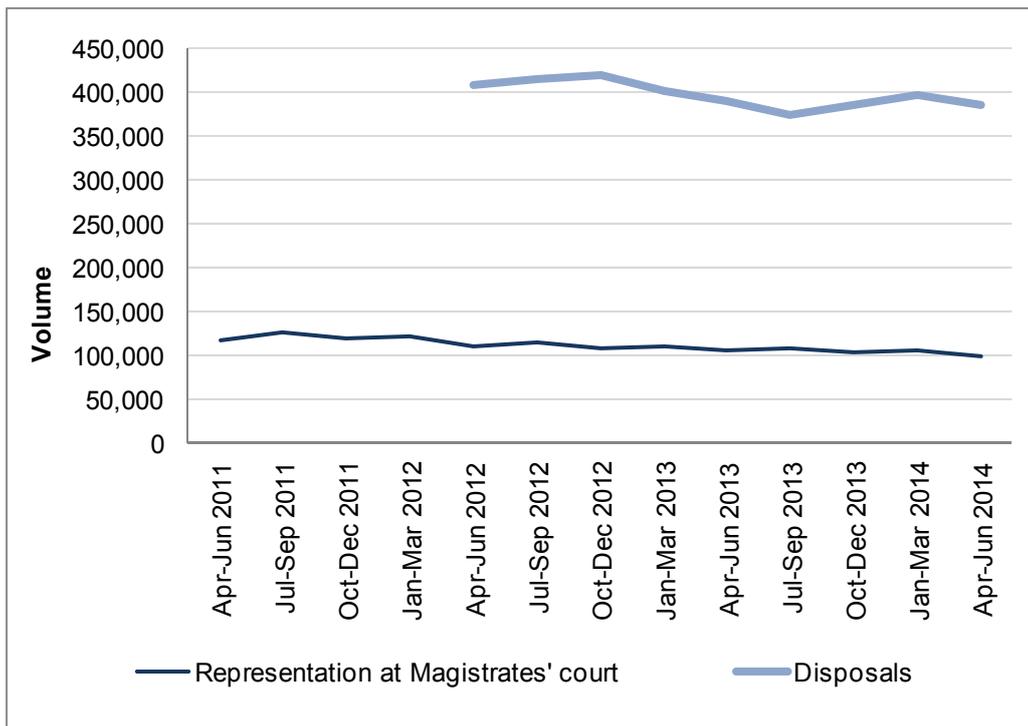


Magistrates' court

The overall workload in magistrates' courts where a representation order for legal aid is required fell by six per cent this quarter when compared to the previous year. This is consistent with the trend in the magistrates' court workload which has fallen by 14 per cent in April to June 2014 compared to the same period in 2011. This is driven by the fall in those cases where a representation order is required as these cases account for more than 80 per cent of the magistrates' court workload. Figure 11 shows the number of disposals in the magistrates' court and the number of representation orders granted in the period.

³ www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-december-2013/stb-crime-stats-dec-2013.html#tab-Overall-level-of-crime

Figure 11: Magistrates' court trends- representation and disposals, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



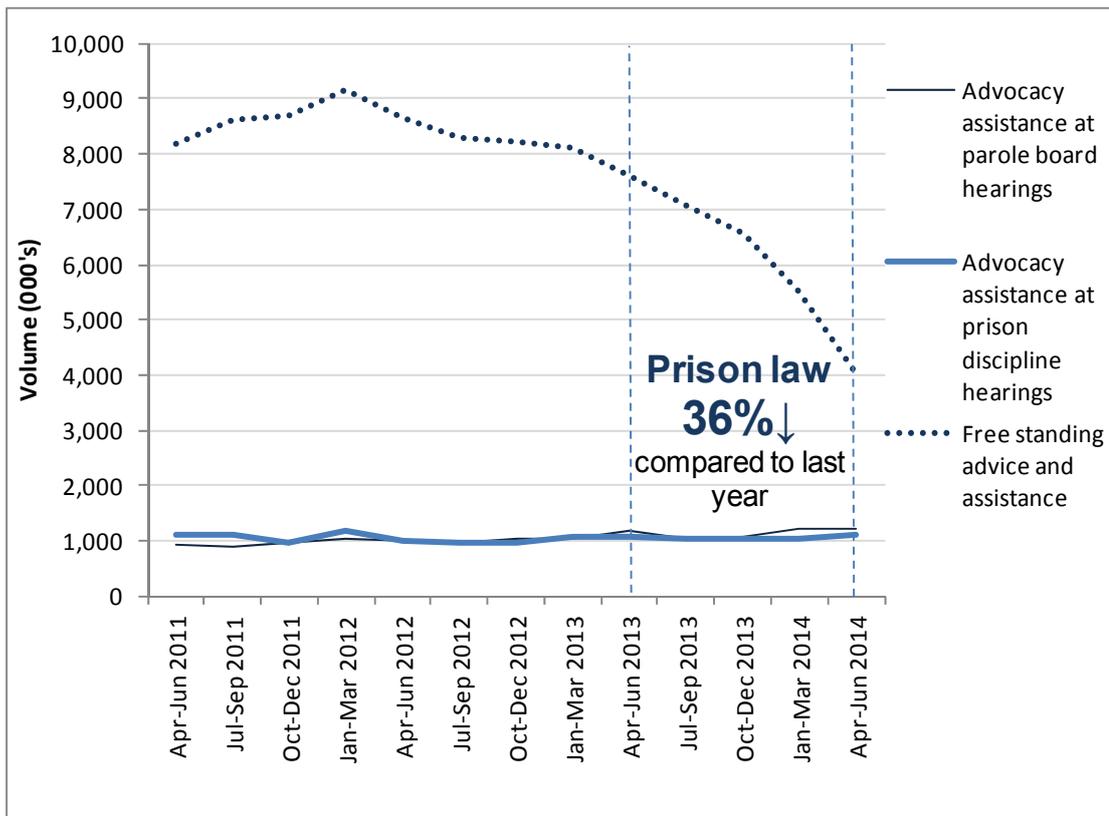
Note: Published quarterly disposals data is only available from April 2012

Prison Law

In Prison law workload has been decreasing over the last three years (see figure 12). However, the last two quarters have seen larger falls. In particular, there has been a 36 per cent fall in April to June 2014 compared to the same period the previous year. From December 2013, under the Legal Aid Reform programme, there were changes to the scope of legal aid available for prison law⁴, these changes appear to have led to larger falls.

⁴ www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/parole-board

Figure 12: Volume of workload with prison law, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

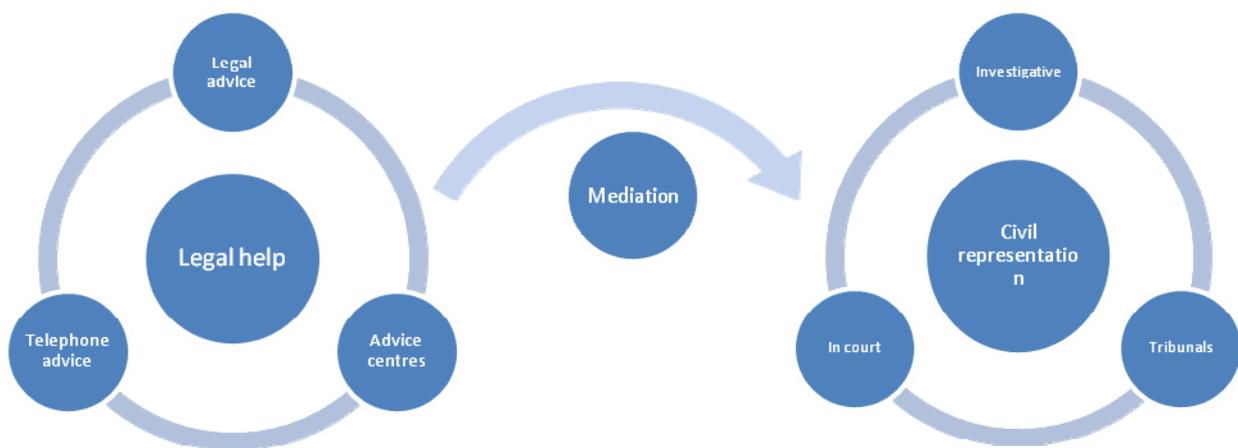


Over 60 per cent of prison law cases between April and June 2014 were for free standing advice and assistance. The Parole Board considered 1,200 (19 per cent of prison law cases in April to June 2014) cases at a legal aid funded oral hearings and finally the LAA also funded over 1,000 (17 per cent of prison law cases in April to June 2014) disciplinary hearing claims, which were heard by Independent Adjudicators (IAs).

Civil legal aid

Many events and issues in people's lives require legal assistance, these can be simple phone calls to a not for profit advice centre or a long drawn out divorce with attempted mediation and further court appearances.

Legal help is usually the first point of civil legal advice and covers help via telephone, face-to-face and not for profit centres. Many of these will then extend into civil representation with full investigations undertaken or in court representation given although it is possible to enter straight into civil representation.



Civil legal aid is made up of legal help and civil representation. The way that a case is counted for each of these areas is different.

Legal help- matters started for face to face advice and for the telephone advice service

Civil representation- representation orders granted

A wide range of categories of civil law are covered within the legal aid provisions although the availability of legal help has changed over time to reflect the changing nature of the civil system. These wide ranging categories, including debt, immigration and divorce, and the type of work contained within each are given in Annex A.

The implementation of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (LASPO) in April 2013 resulted in large reductions in legal help workloads. However, trends have begun to stabilise more recently, and in the last quarter there was a two percent increase compared to the same period in 2013 (see table 5.1).

In civil representation the reductions following the implementation of LASPO were more gradual. However, the number of certificates granted for civil representation also seem to be stabilising now. Figure 13 shows the number of certificates granted for civil representation and the number of hearings and trials from court data. The trends were broadly similar until the implementation of LASPO, when there were large reductions in civil representation workload. However, in the last few quarters, as civil representation workload has stabilised, there are signs that the trends are becoming similar again.

Figure 13: Civil representation trends- certificates granted and total number of hearings and trials, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

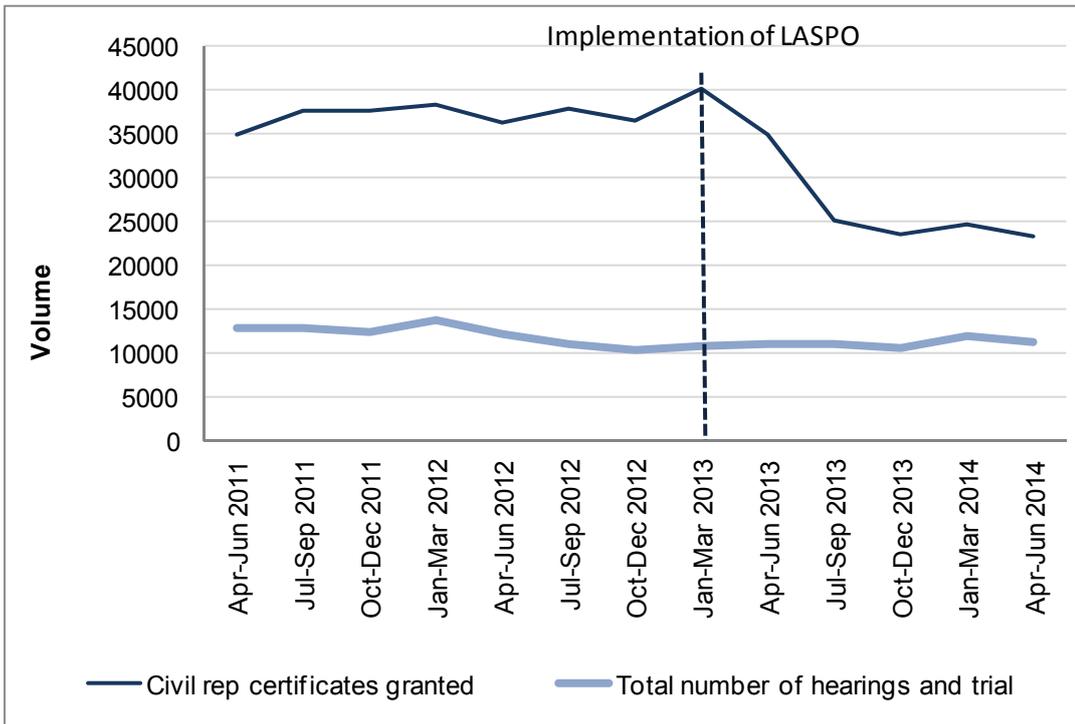
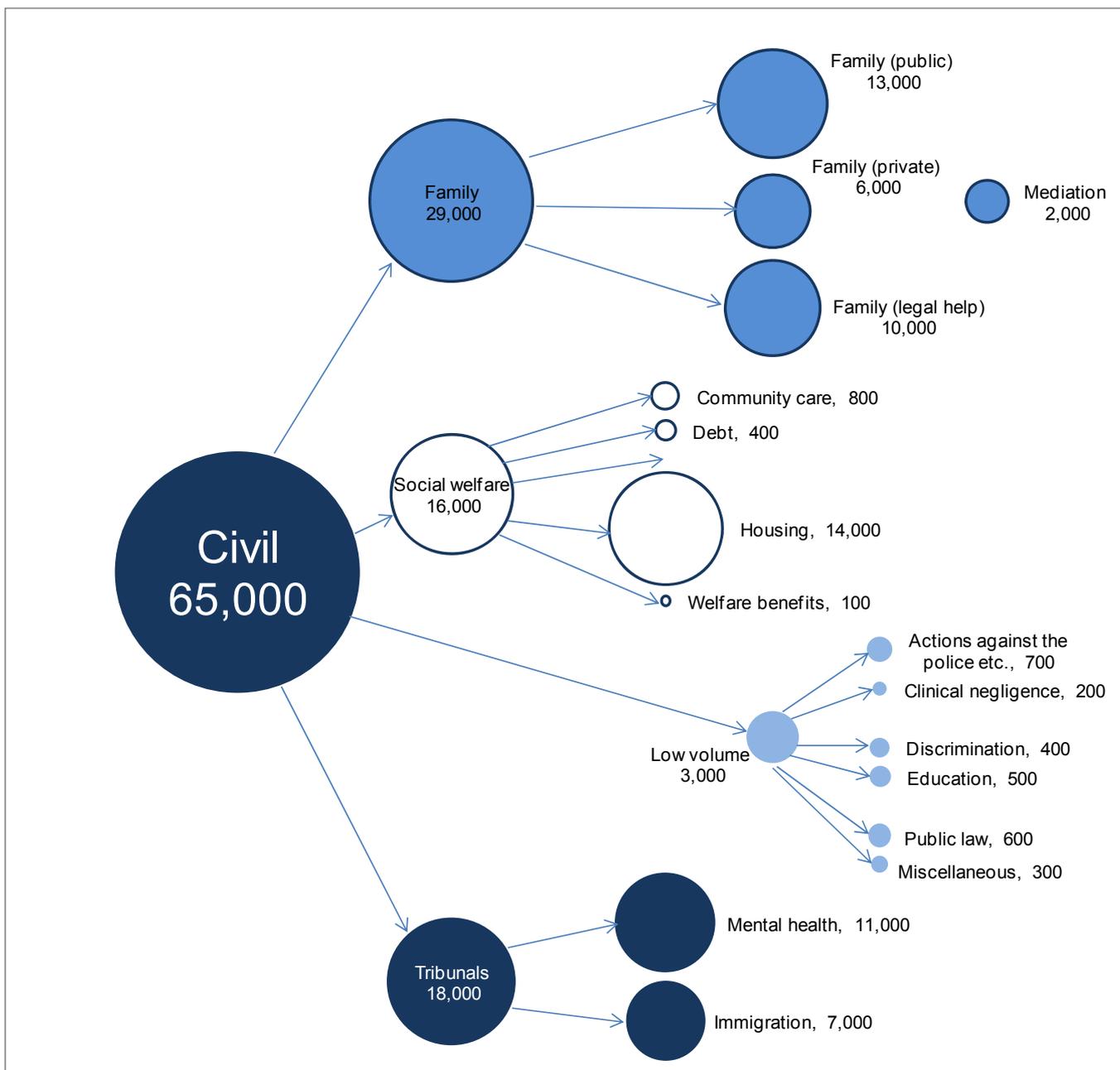


Figure 14: Volumes within civil legal aid area, Apr-Jun 2014



Notes: Figures have been rounded so may not sum to totals. Figures are taken from legal help matters started (solicitors, nfps and specialist telephone advice service only) and civil representation certificates granted. The figure for family mediation is not included within the Family (private) total. Figures exclude housing possession court duty scheme and telephone operator service.

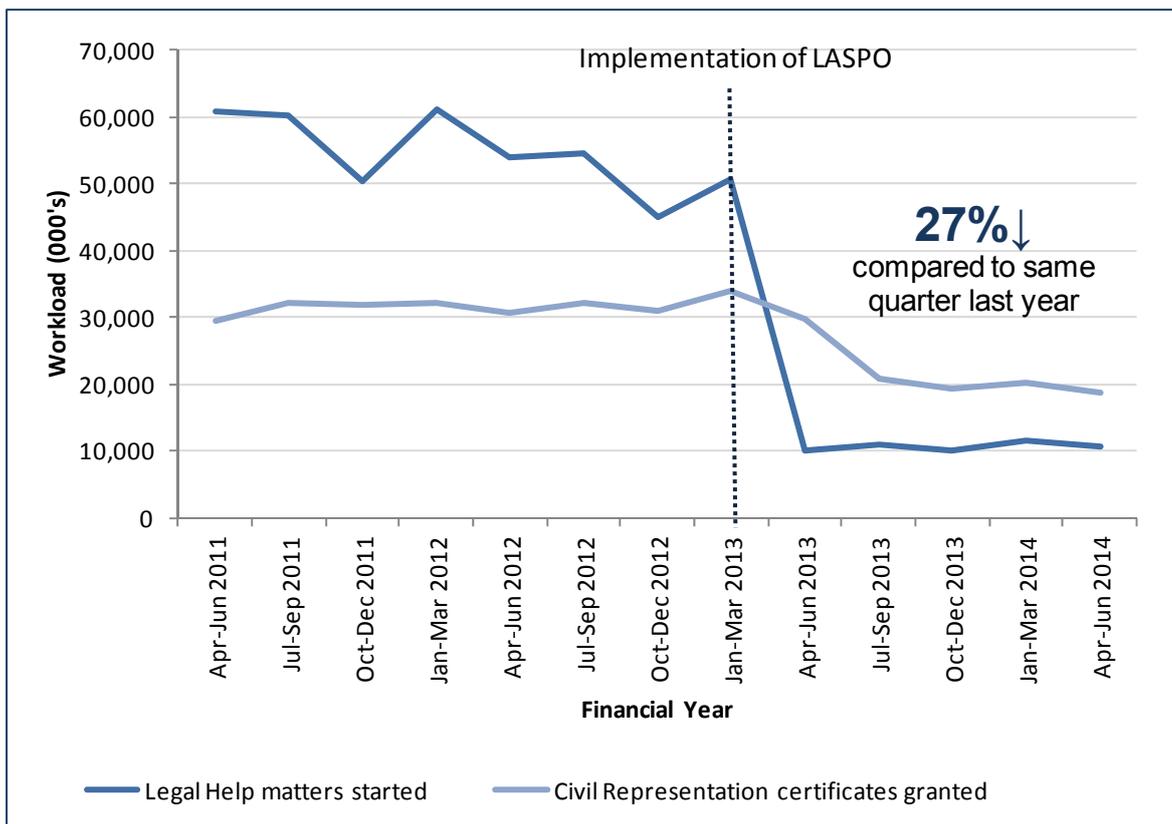
Family

The category of family legal aid covers work on both private and public law and includes work associated with the Children Act, domestic abuse, financial provision and family mediation. Figures for each category are not available for legal help matters.

In legal help there was a large decrease in family cases following the implementation of the LASPO Act. However, this seems to be stabilising now. For civil representation there was a more gradual decrease following the implementation of LASPO, but these figures also appear to be stabilising now (figure 15).

Despite large falls in other areas of the family workload, workload in family public law has remained stable. Family public cases are primarily driven by the issuing of proceedings by individual Local Authorities. These cases are non-means and merits tested, and the LAA has no control over the volume of these cases.

Figure 15: Family workload: Legal Help and Civil Representation, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



Note: workload has been calculated by adding legal help matters started and civil representation certificated granted.

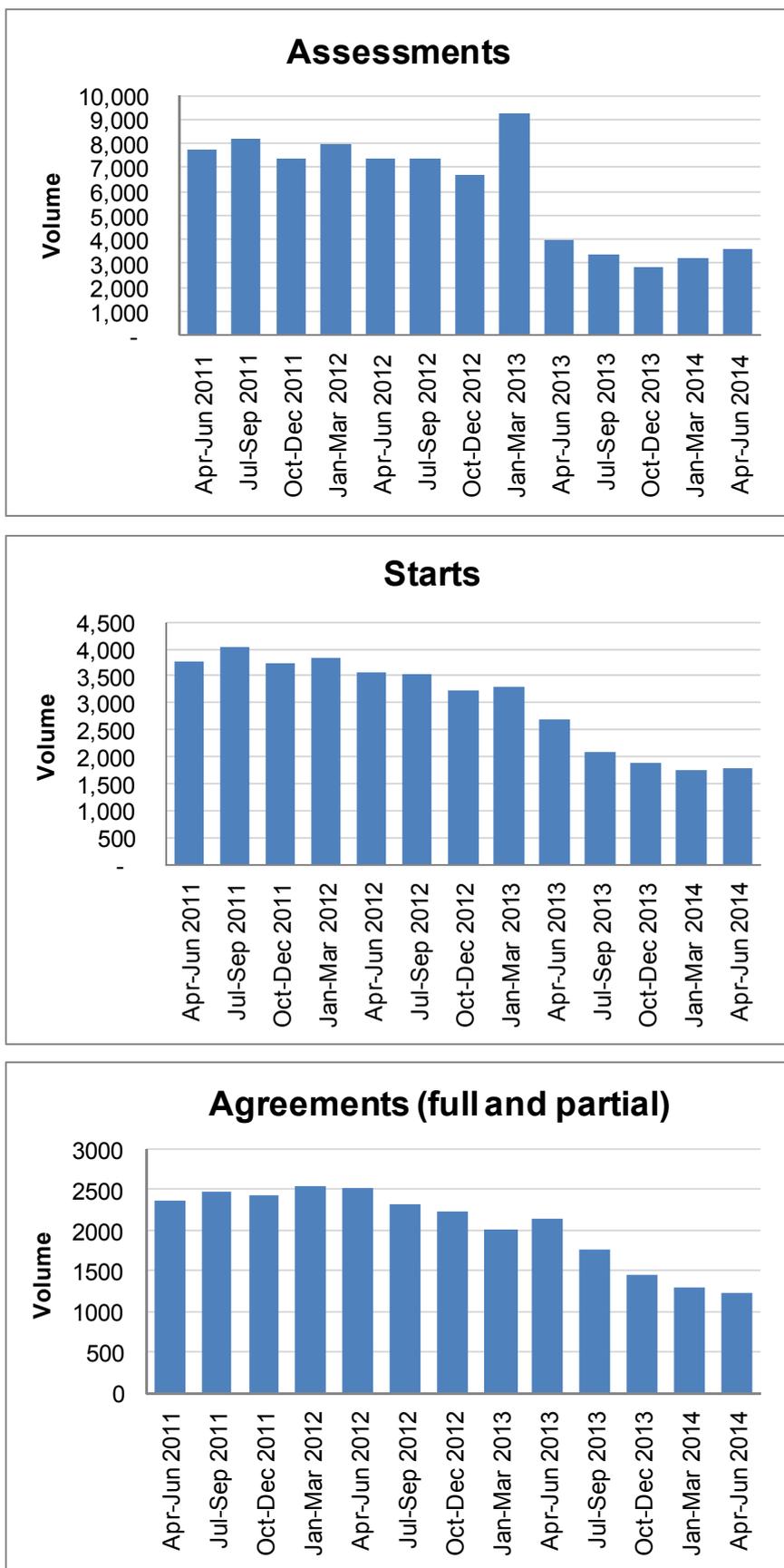
Family Mediation

The process of settling outside of the court system using alternative dispute resolution is cheaper and quicker than using the courts but it also allows for a more flexible approach. Increasingly the courts have introduced a mediation stage in proceedings to encourage parties to settle rather than litigate their dispute to the end.

Family mediation allows a neutral mediator help the parties to reach a mutually acceptable compromise while conciliation gives the mediator the power to suggest grounds for compromise.

Arbitration is the voluntary submission by the parties of their dispute to the judgment of a neutral arbitrator. Agreement is normally contained in writing in a contract. The main advantages are seen as expertise, speed and flexibility and the fact that arbitrations are private.

Figure 16: Family mediation; assessments, starts and agreements, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



The use of mediation has fallen since the implementation of LASPO in April 2013. On the 22 April 2014 changes from the Children and Families Act came into effect. The Act made it a requirement for

separating couples to attend a meeting to find out about mediation before the dispute can be taken to court (unless exemptions apply – such as in cases of domestic violence). There has been an increase in the number of mediation assessments in April to June 2014, compared to the previous quarter, but this has yet to filter through to starts and agreements.

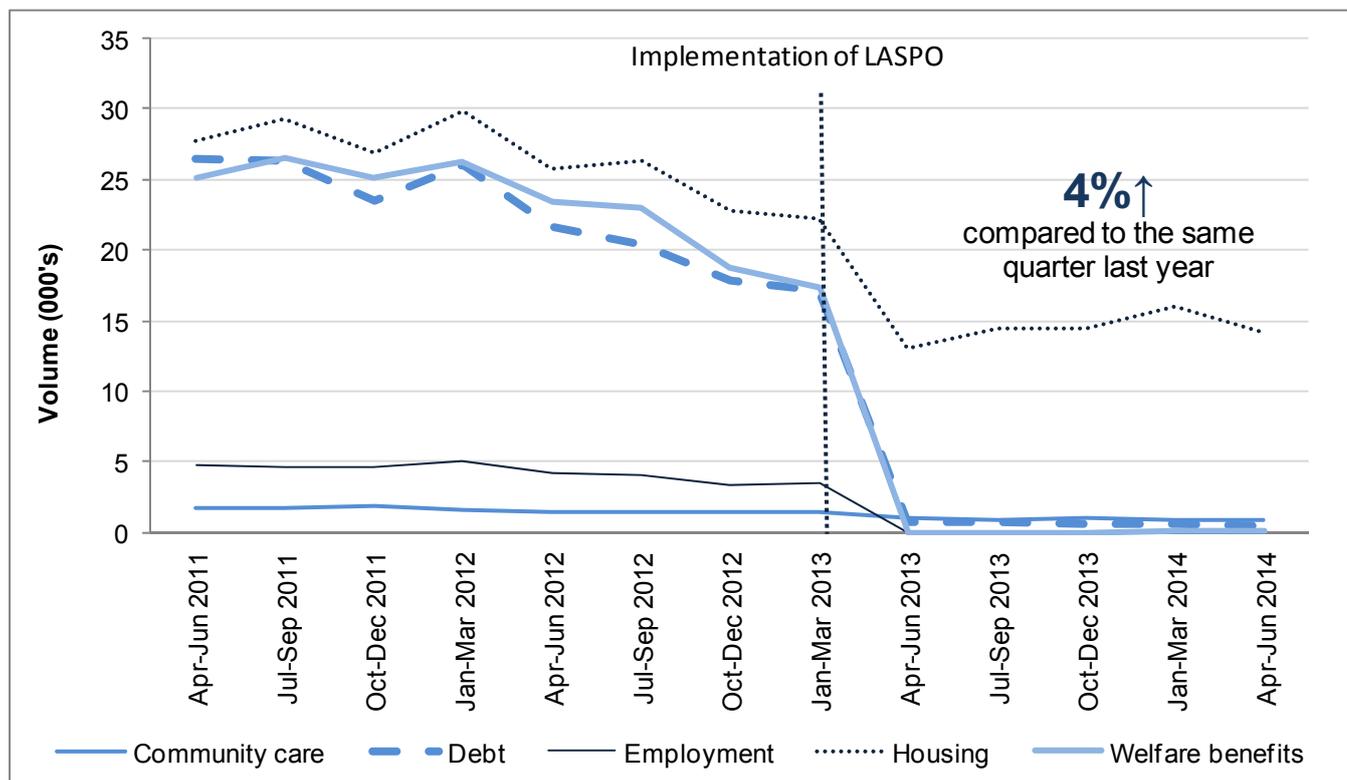
Non-family – social welfare law (SWL)

The social welfare law categories include community care, debt, housing and welfare benefits. This area was impacted by the LASPO Act changes and this is reflected in the statistics for the last year.

There were large falls in social welfare volumes following the implementation of LASPO, however, the figures have stabilised in recent quarters and there was a four per cent increase in the latest quarter compared with the previous year.

In this quarter housing was the largest volume area, making up 91 per cent of social welfare, with community care making up a further five per cent.

Figure 17: Workload in non-family social welfare law, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



Note: workload has been calculated by adding legal help matters started and civil representation certificated granted.

Non-family – low volume (LV)

This category differs from other civil and family categories as need is thinly distributed within the population, and demand is greatly influenced by the location and advice provided by low volume providers. They cover actions against the police, clinical negligence, consumer and general contract,

education, personal injury, civil liberties (public law) and other meritorious cases. Individually, workload on the low volume categories is so low that it is difficult to see specific trends.

Figure 18: Workload in low volume, Apr-Jun 2013 to Apr-Jun 2014

	Apr-Jun 2013	Jul-Sep 2013	Oct-Dec 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014
Low Volume	3,384	2,730	2,247	2,465	2,747
Actions against the police etc.	875	715	641	746	729
Clinical negligence	591	202	166	186	188
Consumer	42	10	2	0	0
Discrimination	735	671	430	469	409
Education	382	305	243	266	477
Personal injury	2	3	0	0	0
Public law	640	734	691	601	613
Miscellaneous	117	90	74	197	331

Note: workload has been calculated by adding legal help matters started and civil representation certificated granted.

The changes to scope in the LASPO Act and previous changes have meant that the volume of personal injury workload has reduced. Other areas affected by the LASPO Act and showing large falls are clinical negligence and education (see table 5.1).

In April to June 2014 there have been large falls in clinical negligence and discrimination compared to the same quarter in 2013 (see figure18).

Tribunals

Legal aid in these categories (mental health and immigration & asylum) covers representation at a tribunal.

Mental health

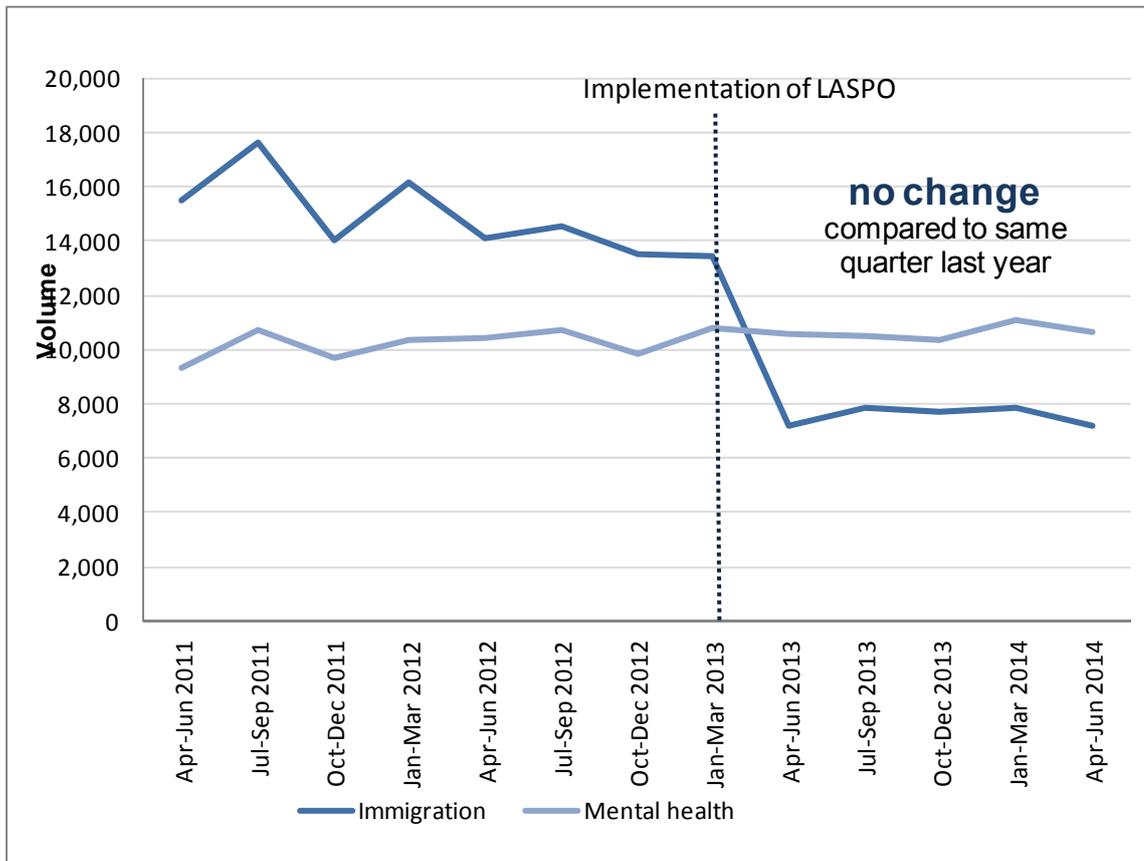
Within mental health the majority of funding is applied in providing assistance to sectioned clients appealing the terms of their detention before a mental health tribunal. There is a statutory duty to provide advice and representation in these cases, and they are funded without reference to a client's means. The number of providers carrying out this work is small compared with other categories. Providers have to travel to discrete NHS and private hospital locations to advise high priority detained clients.

Over the last three years there has been a gradual increase in the volume of legally aided mental health tribunals. However, in recent quarters, this has stabilised. (see figure 19).

Immigration

Under the changes made in the LASPO Act, some immigration cases are no longer in scope for legal aid. However, after the initial falls following implementation in April 2013, figures have now stabilised.

Figure 19: Workload in mental health and immigration, Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014



Note: workload has been calculated by adding legal help matters started and civil representation certificated granted.

Exceptional Case Funding: applications and determinations

Clause 10 of the Legal Aid Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO) introduced the practice of applying for Exceptional Case Funding (ECF) from 1 April 2013.

An ECF application for civil legal services is made where a case falls outside the scope of legal aid but the client or conducting solicitor believes there is evidence to support there being a requirement to provide funding because failure to do so would be a breach of, or having regard to any risk that failure to do so would be such a breach of, their Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998), or any rights of the individual to the provision of legal services that are enforceable EU rights.

An ECF determination can only be granted if:

- the above exceptional case criteria are met, and
- the relevant criteria set out in the Civil Legal Aid (Merits Criteria) Regulations are met, and
- the relevant criteria set out in the Civil Legal Aid (Financial Resources and Payment for Services) Regulations are met

Part 8 of the Civil Legal Aid (Procedure) Regulations 2012 informs that there are particular exceptions that apply to the procedures of ECF. There is no appeal provision; only a right to an internal review, there is no emergency provision, or delegated functions. There is however a provision that allows an ECF determination to take effect from a date earlier than the actual date of the determination.

Unlike other legal aid applications, Clients can make ECF applications directly to the Legal Aid Agency (LAA). If the ECF application sent directly by the Client is likely to be granted their application is given a Positive Preliminary View, subject to a full ECF Application being submitted in conjunction with a legal aid provider.

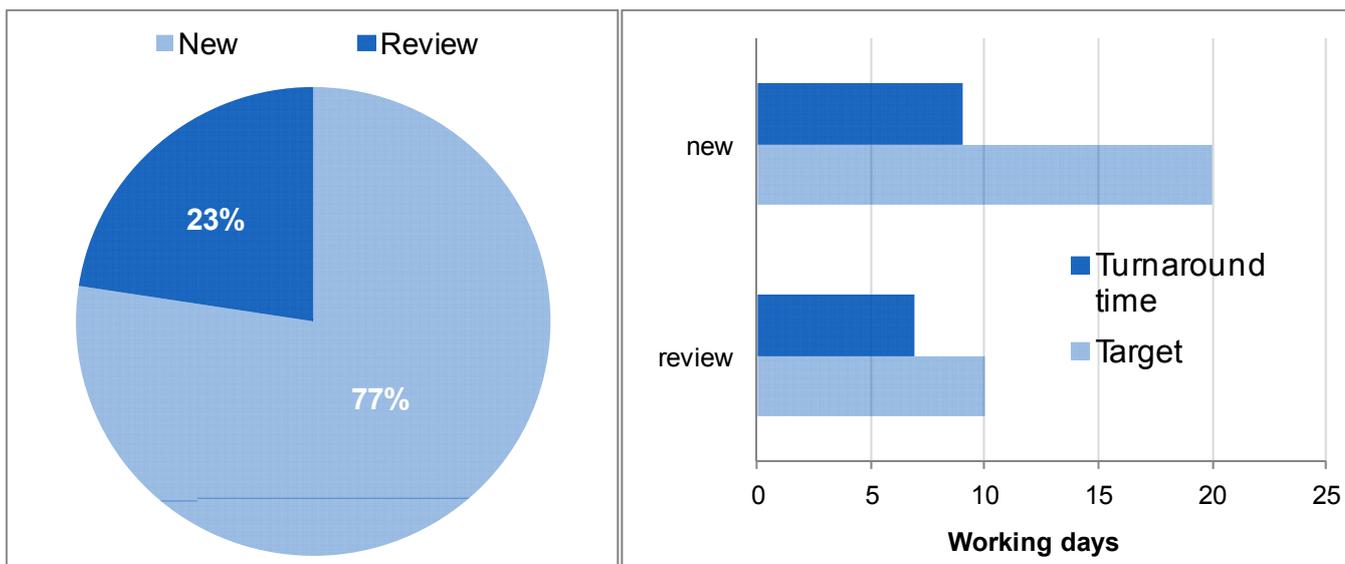
The Director of Legal Aid Casework determines which individual qualifies for services in accordance with the Act. To ensure that decisions are made independently and in accordance with the relevant legal aid legislation, the Director has put in place a robust organisational structure within the LAA. The LAA ECF Team was set up to assess ECF applications made under Clause 10 of LASPO from 1 April 2013.

Applications

There were 270 applications for ECF between April 2014 and June 2014; this was a similar number of applications to the same period the previous year, but a reduction of 99 (27%) from the previous three month period.

The majority of ECF applications were new (77%). The average turnaround time for assessing new ECF applications during April 2014 to June 2014 was nine working days. There were 61 applications for review; for these the average turnaround time was seven working days (see figure 20).

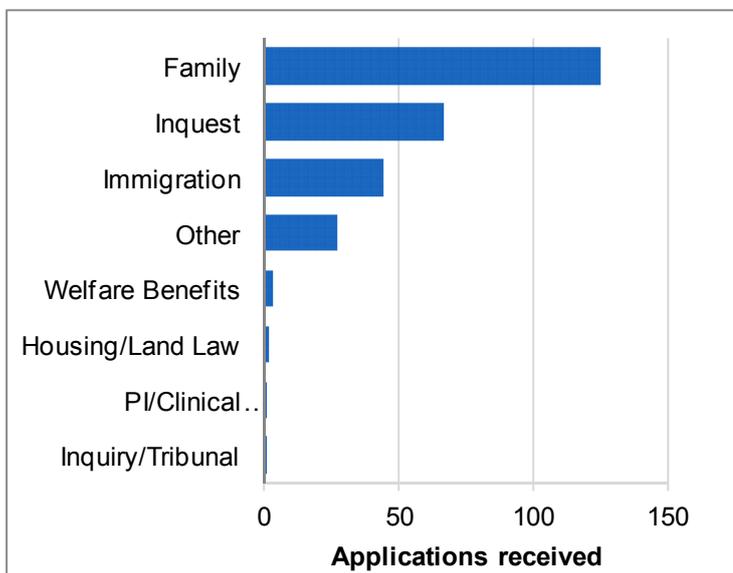
Figure 20: ECF applications, new or review and mean turnaround time, April to June 2014.



Note: the turnaround time mean averages given above exclude cases currently awaiting assessment. The turnaround time for each ECF application starts on the date it is received by the LAA ECF Team and finishes when the case has been dealt with.

Of the total ECF applications, family, inquest and immigration were the most requested categories of law. There were 125 applications in the family category, 67 applications in the inquest category, and 44 applications in the immigration category and (see figure 21)

Figure 21: ECF applications received by category of law, April to June 2014.



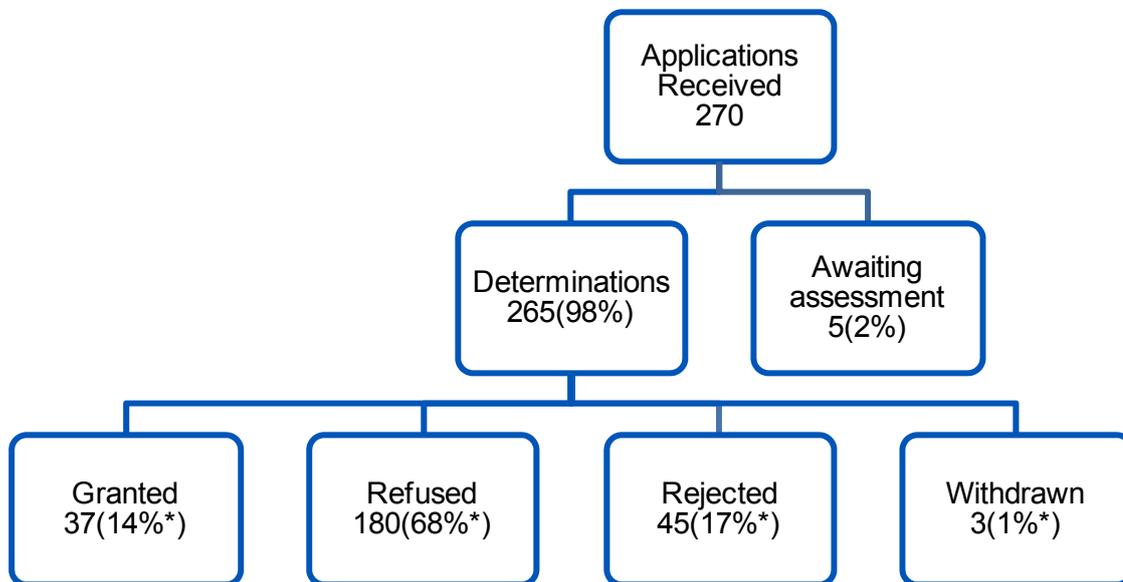
12 ECF applications (4%) were made directly by the client, without solicitors formally submitting applications on their behalf. ECF applications are the only legal aid applications that can be submitted directly by a client. The remaining 258 applications (96%) were made by Legal Aid providers.

Determinations

265 of the 270 ECF applications received between April and June 2014 were determined by the LAA with a further 5 awaiting assessment as at 31 August 2014. 37 (14%) of determinations were granted and 180 (68%) were refused, with the remained rejected or withdrawn (see figure 22). The majority of

applications granted were for inquest category cases (see figure 23). The number and proportion of ECF applications being granted has increased every quarter since April 2013.

Figure 22: Assessment of ECF applications received and determinations made, April to June 2014.



*as a percentage of determinations

Figure 23: ECF applications received, by category of law and by determination, April to June 2014.

Area of Law	Positive Preliminary View							Total
	Awaiting	Granted	Refused	Rejected	Withdrawn			
Family	0	7	95	20	3		125	
Inquest	1	23	33	10	0		67	
Immigration	3	7	28	6	0		44	
Other	0	0	18	9	0		27	
Welfare Benefits	0	0	3	0	0		3	
Housing/Land Law	1	0	1	0	0		2	
Inquiry/Tribunal	0	0	1	0	0		1	
PI/Clinical Negligence	0	0	1	0	0		1	
Total	5	37	180	45	3		270	

Annual updates

Statistics on the following topics are updated on an annual basis, in the Legal Aid Statistics bulletin published following the final (January to March) quarter of the financial year.

Appealing decisions

This section of the report is updated annually as only partial data is available on a quarterly basis. The most recent annual publication can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-2013-to-march-2014>

Provider Information

This section of the report is updated annually. The most recent annual publication can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-2013-to-march-2014>.

Provider figures for 2013-14 in the last annual publication were incorrect at the time of publication and have since been revised.

Clients of Legal Aid

This section of the report is updated annually. The most recent annual publication can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-2013-to-march-2014.

Timeliness

This section of the report is updated annually. The most recent annual publication can be found here: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-2013-to-march-2014.

Data Sources and Data Quality

This section outlines the different data sources used to compile the statistics presented in the bulletin with discussion on data quality where relevant.

The main sources of the statistics are compiled from administrative systems designed for the accurate management of the legal aid system.

There are many administrative systems used to create the statistics covering each of the main areas of legal aid:

- Within **crime higher** figures are drawn from two systems:
 - Litigator Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS) called Crown Court Legal Fees (CCLF)
 - Advocate Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS) called Crown Court Remuneration (CCR)

They provide the value of completed cases and volume of cases information for much of the Crime Higher data. This is supported with information from the Means Assessment Admin Tool (MAAT) giving information on the granting of legal aid.

High cost case information is drawn from the Complex Crime Unit (CCU) and their administrative system.

- For **crime lower** data is taken from the Contracted Work and Administration system and supported with information from the Means Assessment Admin Tool (MAAT) giving information on the granting of legal aid.
- For **civil representation** the figures are obtained from the Corporate Information Store (CIS), Client and case management system (CCMS) and their associated supporting systems.
- For **legal help**, information is provided by the CWA system and its management information and the telephone advice service starts, receipts and determinations.
- For **Exceptional Case Funding** (ECF) information is drawn from the ECF team's live administrative database.

While the majority of information is held within source administrative systems some information is provided from other non-database sources including data on telephone advice, community legal advice centres and the housing court duty solicitor scheme.

As with any large administrative data source, users should bear in mind that data on legal aid may be subject to errors due to incorrect data entry or inconsistent recording practices.

Revisions

In accordance with Principle 2 of the Code of Practice for Office Statistics, the MoJ is required to publish transparent guidance on its policy for revisions. A copy of this statement can be found at: www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/statistics/mojstats/statistics-revisions-policy.pdf

The three reasons specified for statistics needing to be revised are changes in sources of administrative systems or methodology changes, receipt of subsequent information, and errors in statistical systems

and processes. Each of these points, and its specific relevance to the legal aid statistics publication, are addressed below:

Changes in source of administrative systems or methodology changes

The data within this publication come from a variety of administrative systems. The document will present where there have been revisions to data accountable to switches in methodology or administrative systems with statistics affected within the publication appropriately footnoted.

Receipt of subsequent information

The nature of any administrative system is that data may be received late. For the purposes of these legal aid statistics, the late data will be reviewed on a quarterly basis and revisions will be made each quarter.

Errors in statistical systems and processes

Occasionally errors can occur in statistical processes; procedures are constantly reviewed to minimise this risk. Should a significant error be found the publication on the website will be updated and an errata slip published documenting the revision.

Tables

Summary

Table 1.1 Legal aid criminal workload summary since 2001-02

Table 1.2 Legal aid civil workload summary since 2001-02

Criminal legal aid

Table 2.1 Crime lower workload (count)

Table 2.2 Crime lower workload (value)

Table 3.1 Magistrates' courts: legal aid applications and grants

Table 3.2 Crown Court: legal aid applications and grants

Table 4.1 Crime higher workload

Table 4.2 Litigator Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS)

Table 4.3 Advocate Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS)

Table 4.5 High Cost Crime cases

Civil legal aid

Table 5.1 Legal help matters started (count)

Table 5.2 Legal help matters completed – Solicitors and NfP only (count)

Table 6.1 Civil representation, applications received

Table 6.2 Civil representation, certificates granted

Table 6.3 Civil representation, certificates completed

Table 6.4 Civil representation costs met by LAA

Table 6.5 Civil representation costs met by opponent

Table 7.1 Mediation assessment

Table 7.2 Mediations

Table 8.1 Exceptional Case Funding

Guidance on tables and supplementary information.

In addition to the supplementary excel tables, and in line with the MoJ commitment to provide information in a reusable format there are accompanying csv files published containing historical data for further manipulation by users. All these workbooks and CSV files can be accessed at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/legal-aid-statistics>

Symbols and conventions

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

0 = Nil

- = Not applicable

.. = Not available

Data before 2010-11 have not been updated from previous versions of this report. Data for 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been updated and may be different to previous publications as data are taken from a live database.

Table 1.1: Legal aid criminal workload summary since 2001-02

Volume of criminal work in legal aid 2001-02 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Apr-Jun 2011 to Jan-Mar 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Crime lower	Crime higher			Crime higher total
			Representation at Crown Court Litigator Graduated Fee Scheme ¹	Representation at Crown Court Advocate Graduated Fee Scheme ^{1,2}	Very high cost cases		Court of Appeal and Supreme Court
2001-02		1,685,094	..	..	..	..
2002-03		1,549,626	..	..	..	..
2003-04		1,579,751	..	..	..	..
2004-05		1,505,674	..	..	..	..
2005-06		1,528,383	..	..	..	..
2006-07		1,462,987	..	..	56	..
2007-08		1,381,424	..	..	54	..
2008-09		1,521,547	..	..	63	..
2009-10		1,501,142	126,143	..	55	..
2010-11		1,429,069	130,459	..	33	..
2011-12		1,331,200	132,570	114,020	28	5,778
2012-13		1,233,065	123,120	120,042	20	5,643
2013-14		1,203,341	111,927	118,344	12	4,906
2011-12	Apr-Jun	330,779	25,621	13,499	4	..
	Jul-Sep	348,429	41,872	28,075	14	..
	Oct-Dec	323,979	27,202	34,377	9	..
	Jan-Mar	328,013	37,875	38,069	1	..
2012-13	Apr-Jun	307,431	32,480	31,005	1	..
	Jul-Sep	319,543	29,737	30,065	6	..
	Oct-Dec	299,928	31,993	29,898	5	..
	Jan-Mar	306,163	28,910	29,074	8	..
2013-14	Apr-Jun	302,467	27,822	29,051	5	..
	Jul-Sep	306,481	28,616	29,575	4	..
	Oct-Dec	295,500	28,889	29,745	3	..
	Jan-Mar	298,893	26,600	29,973	0	..
2014-15	Apr-Jun	287,809	27,557	26,890	0	..

¹ Figures before the higher crime schemes transferred to the Legal Aid Agency are not available

² The figures for AGFS for 2011-12 are only partial due to the phased rollout of payments made by LAA

Table 1.2: Civil legal aid workload summary since 2001-02

Volume of civil work in legal aid 2001-02 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Legal help ¹				Civil representation			
		New matters started ²	Completed matters	Housing Possession court duty scheme	Telephone Operator Service	Community legal advice centre	Applications received	Certificates granted	Certificates closed ³
2001-02		764,697	748,890	-	-	-	..	..	..
2002-03		811,848	798,033	..	-	-	..	..	..
2003-04		709,769	756,569	..	-	-	..	..	..
2004-05		654,267	715,837	..	..	..	..	..	..
2005-06		783,455	786,522	..	..	..	..	..	..
2006-07		851,023	876,071	..	..	..	191,444	157,719	..
2007-08		807,459	735,436	..	..	..	173,190	144,865	..
2008-09		886,862	756,446	33,842	235,947	6,950	183,438	152,657	153,303
2009-10		933,816	906,073	31,831	290,574	9,538	203,329	168,403	137,684
2010-11		785,396	813,043	29,625	264,339	18,515	187,591	153,603	129,553
2011-12		679,711	674,539	33,752	200,737	25,588	176,375	148,279	138,131
2012-13		573,632	602,133	33,575	154,945	18,816	191,124	150,472	137,288
2013-14		172,846	319,819	46,160	161,915	-	117,434	108,100	147,704
2011-12	Apr-Jun	171,392	174,774	..	..	..	42,787	34,868	31,257
	Jul-Sep	177,135	166,396	..	..	..	45,623	37,576	36,844
	Oct-Dec	155,334	161,336	..	..	..	43,403	37,528	34,181
	Jan-Mar	175,850	172,033	..	..	..	44,562	38,307	35,849
2012-13	Apr-Jun	154,291	156,220	..	..	..	43,543	36,139	34,498
	Jul-Sep	153,800	154,587	..	..	..	45,516	37,791	32,934
	Oct-Dec	131,076	145,499	..	..	..	44,278	36,452	34,748
	Jan-Mar	134,465	145,827	..	..	..	57,787	40,090	35,108
2013-14	Apr-Jun	41,280	108,939	..	..	..	35,349	34,779	36,551
	Jul-Sep	43,791	82,327	..	..	..	27,218	25,156	35,255
	Oct-Dec	41,897	66,239	..	..	..	27,567	23,558	36,551
	Jan-Mar	45,878	62,314	..	..	..	27,300	24,607	39,347
2014-15	Apr-Jun	42,205	51,080	..	..	-	26,512	23,149	33,938

¹ Figures exclude determinations made by Specialist telephone advice service (available in the underlying data file)

² Figures exclude Housing possession court duty scheme, Telephone operator service and Community legal advice centre

³ Data does not include cases completed in the LAA's new administrative system, including these would raise completed volumes by an estimated 0.7% and total value by less than 0.5%.

Table 2.1: Crime lower workload (count)

Case volume for crime lower 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014 (data available from 2001-02 in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Pre-charge suspects	792,704	733,741	736,282	208,710	191,396	190,988	182,620	190,804	178,556	181,761	183,560	187,748	181,549	183,425	179,900
Attendance	641,727	608,369	616,178	168,482	154,035	156,869	150,460	157,532	148,081	152,296	153,231	156,936	151,462	154,549	151,409
Attendance on immigration issues	39	34	52	8	11	8	10	8	7	9	8	13	16	15	26
Duty solicitor standby (claims)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone advice only	27,899	22,421	20,698	7,489	6,455	6,618	6,026	5,882	5,244	5,269	5,293	5,324	4,945	5,136	4,762
Telephone advice admin costs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CDS Direct telephone advice	115,497	96,738	94,627	30,796	29,060	25,628	24,564	25,720	23,792	22,662	23,785	24,250	24,020	22,572	22,652
Free standing advice and assistance (not in police station)	7,086	5,761	4,360	1,810	1,724	1,748	1,456	1,535	1,339	1,431	1,150	1,119	1,033	1,058	969
Warrants of further detention	456	418	367	125	111	117	104	127	93	94	93	106	73	95	82
Charged defendants¹	15,588	15,972	12,965	3,962	3,790	4,022	3,995	4,095	3,941	3,941	3,553	3,428	2,973	3,011	2,674
Post charge police station advice and assistance	1,580	1,260	1,112	386	375	374	328	317	300	315	320	319	245	228	224
Refused means test form completion fee	1,582	1,591	1,351	379	393	411	377	431	429	354	340	314	364	333	301
Early cover	2,783	2,796	2,193	739	696	662	703	708	727	658	594	544	511	544	454
Preparation: representation order refused	3,974	3,662	3,066	1,074	934	994	937	937	876	912	751	836	707	772	614
Advice and assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advocacy assistance	756	699	616	216	159	168	167	160	195	177	194	178	120	124	122
Assistance by way of representation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appeals, reviews and other courts	3,628	4,270	3,387	881	910	1,014	1,095	1,109	1,009	1,057	1,004	882	744	757	782
Civil assistance on criminal matters	1,280	1,693	1,240	286	322	398	387	433	405	468	350	355	282	253	177
Firms claiming for file review payments	5	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early first or administrative hearings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free standing advice and assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extended court sitting hours pilot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representation at Magistrates' court²	480,105	442,029	418,680	125,132	118,203	121,644	110,191	114,408	107,187	110,243	105,504	106,174	102,309	104,693	98,905
Lower standard fees	321,205	291,658	273,470	83,687	78,506	81,527	73,168	75,459	70,231	72,800	68,906	69,781	65,946	68,837	64,425
Higher standard fees	57,747	54,398	52,652	14,713	14,137	15,412	13,834	13,590	13,314	13,660	13,194	13,136	12,946	13,376	12,434
Non-standard fees and exempt cases	18,237	18,154	17,755	5,278	4,845	4,310	3,935	5,419	4,342	4,458	4,455	4,236	4,933	4,131	4,105
Second claims for deferred sentencing	881	897	712	163	253	301	235	194	236	232	193	175	170	174	189
Court duty solicitor (sessions)	82,035	76,922	74,091	21,291	20,462	20,094	19,019	19,746	19,064	19,093	18,756	18,846	18,314	18,175	17,752
Prison law	42,803	41,323	35,414	10,625	10,590	11,359	10,625	10,236	10,244	10,218	9,850	9,131	8,669	7,764	6,330
Free standing advice and assistance	34,636	33,268	26,744	8,607	8,673	9,155	8,646	8,291	8,226	8,105	7,603	7,062	6,559	5,520	4,038
Advocacy assistance at prison discipline hearings	4,353	4,020	4,192	1,113	956	1,170	993	974	966	1,087	1,083	1,037	1,031	1,041	1,092
Advocacy assistance at parole board hearings	3,814	4,035	4,478	905	961	1,034	986	971	1,052	1,026	1,164	1,032	1,079	1,203	1,200

¹ No representation required or refused

² Figures include Court duty solicitor sessions

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: detailed types of work available

Table 2.2: Crime lower workload (value £'000)

Values for crime lower 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014 (data available from 2001-02 in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Pre-charge suspects	169,445	160,124	160,698	44,184	40,813	41,292	39,639	41,221	39,371	39,893	40,118	41,026	39,396	40,159	37,093
Attendance	161,219	153,138	154,945	42,297	38,750	39,404	37,852	39,636	37,248	38,401	38,610	39,480	38,140	38,715	35,687
Attendance on immigration issues	10	10	12	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	6
Duty solicitor standby (claims)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone advice only	1,042	839	780	282	241	246	225	219	200	195	200	203	185	192	170
Telephone advice admin costs	3,285	3,086	2,605	596	836	727	735	496	1,190	665	709	733	490	672	684
CDS Direct telephone advice	2,614	1,959	1,490	702	657	583	555	582	467	356	378	377	372	363	355
Free standing advice and assistance (not in police station)	1,191	1,006	795	283	305	308	249	258	242	257	199	209	191	196	177
Warrants of further detention	84	85	71	21	21	21	20	27	21	17	19	20	14	18	14
Charged defendants¹	5,748	6,950	5,347	1,458	1,580	1,458	1,757	1,841	1,639	1,713	1,474	1,390	1,183	1,300	1,213
Post charge police station advice and assistance	159	133	125	37	41	39	34	30	31	39	35	37	28	24	24
Refused means test form completion fee	47	48	40	11	12	12	11	13	13	11	10	9	11	10	9
Early cover	250	251	197	66	63	60	63	64	65	59	53	49	46	49	39
Preparation: representation order refused	225	209	175	61	53	56	53	54	50	52	43	47	40	44	33
Advice and assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advocacy assistance	279	208	203	88	56	53	55	49	58	47	68	56	36	42	40
Assistance by way of representation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appeals, reviews and other courts	4,333	5,525	4,174	1,090	1,246	1,103	1,401	1,492	1,284	1,348	1,146	1,066	926	1,035	1,012
Civil assistance on criminal matters	434	556	432	102	109	129	121	139	138	158	118	125	95	95	56
Firms claiming for file review payments	21	19	-	3	1	6	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early first or administrative hearings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free standing advice and assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extended court sitting hours pilot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Representation at Magistrates' court²	210,892	198,411	190,230	54,969	53,281	53,757	48,558	51,975	48,053	49,824	47,663	47,513	47,618	47,437	43,442
Lower standard fees	103,107	95,147	89,785	26,362	25,687	26,720	23,896	24,519	22,945	23,786	22,586	22,817	21,732	22,649	20,044
Higher standard fees	51,331	47,553	46,163	13,079	12,661	13,598	12,113	11,826	11,691	11,923	11,538	11,540	11,361	11,723	10,662
Non-standard fees and exempt cases	33,243	33,487	32,182	9,528	9,130	7,619	7,103	9,964	7,902	8,518	7,959	7,562	9,043	7,619	7,655
Second claims for deferred sentencing	290	316	240	50	86	100	85	64	85	82	66	62	58	55	62
Court duty solicitor (sessions)	22,922	21,908	21,860	5,950	5,716	5,719	5,361	5,602	5,431	5,515	5,513	5,533	5,424	5,390	5,019
Prison law	22,685	21,295	20,008	5,612	5,403	5,923	5,423	5,194	5,358	5,320	5,358	5,033	4,910	4,707	4,034
Free standing advice and assistance	12,804	11,839	9,873	3,186	3,101	3,305	3,074	2,886	2,940	2,939	2,746	2,605	2,423	2,098	1,520
Advocacy assistance at prison discipline hearings	2,019	1,758	1,701	534	415	505	428	426	433	472	431	424	434	412	413
Advocacy assistance at parole board hearings	7,863	7,697	8,434	1,893	1,886	2,114	1,921	1,882	1,985	1,909	2,181	2,004	2,052	2,197	2,101

¹ No representation required or refused

² Figures include Court duty solicitor sessions

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: detailed types of work split available

Table 3.1: Magistrates' court: legal aid applications and grants

Number of applications and number granted for legal aid funding for cases heard at the magistrates' courts, 2010-11 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Summary only offences		Either way offences		Committal for sentence		Unknown ¹		Total	
		Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted
2010-11		202,289	185,015	191,810	180,914	9,268	8,795	71,244	66,072	474,611	440,796
2011-12		222,580	203,878	214,481	203,770	14,164	13,392	21	18	451,246	421,058
2012-13		199,823	183,206	196,915	187,271	12,677	11,914	19	19	409,434	382,410
2013-14		183,163	169,070	200,234	192,377	10,018	9,525	32	31	393,447	371,003
2011-12	Apr-Jun	55,816	51,021	52,855	50,033	3,265	3,086	11	8	111,947	104,148
	Jul-Sep	59,717	54,873	56,241	53,475	3,845	3,628	5	5	119,808	111,981
	Oct-Dec	52,068	47,640	52,144	49,617	3,503	3,330	2	2	107,717	100,589
	Jan-Mar	54,979	50,344	53,241	50,645	3,551	3,348	3	3	111,774	104,340
2012-13	Apr-Jun	50,066	45,625	49,007	46,418	3,246	3,030	16	16	102,335	95,089
	Jul-Sep	52,619	48,290	51,583	49,022	3,359	3,169	1	1	107,562	100,482
	Oct-Dec	47,929	44,020	47,739	45,446	3,115	2,917			98,783	92,383
	Jan-Mar	49,209	45,271	48,586	46,385	2,957	2,798	2	2	100,754	94,456
2013-14	Apr-Jun	46,149	42,418	49,747	47,710	2,808	2,658	29	28	98,733	92,814
	Jul-Sep	47,850	44,131	50,649	48,568	2,600	2,470	0	0	101,099	95,169
	Oct-Dec	43,551	40,280	49,417	47,511	2,459	2,347	1	1	95,428	90,139
	Jan-Mar	45,613	42,241	50,421	48,588	2,151	2,050	2	2	98,187	92,881
2014-15	Apr-Jun	42,451	39,503	48,029	46,276	1,819	1,747	1	0	92,300	87,526

¹ In some applications the case type is not known and during system introduction this information was not recorded

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: Gender

Table 3.2: Crown Court: legal aid applications and grants

Application grant rate of legal aid funding for cases heard at the Crown Court 2010-11 to 2013-14 with quarterly data for Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Either way offences		Indictable offences		Committal for sentence		Appeals ¹		Total	
		Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted	Volume of applications	Volume granted
2010-11		57,519	57,519	28,779	28,779	11,676	11,268	4,128	3,849	102,102	101,415
2011-12		66,404	66,404	35,878	35,878	19,412	18,763	5,459	5,198	127,153	126,243
2012-13		54,902	54,901	34,077	34,077	18,593	17,909	5,231	5,000	112,803	111,887
2013-14		67,839	67,839	33,837	33,837	17,182	16,575	4,484	4,294	123,342	122,545
2011-12	Apr-Jun	16,887	16,887	7,849	7,849	4,149	4,008	1,226	1,151	30,111	29,895
	Jul-Sep	18,607	18,607	9,842	9,842	5,316	5,155	1,352	1,293	35,117	34,897
	Oct-Dec	15,399	15,399	9,032	9,032	4,950	4,776	1,475	1,404	30,856	30,611
	Jan-Mar	15,511	15,511	9,155	9,155	4,997	4,824	1,406	1,350	31,069	30,840
2012-13	Apr-Jun	13,662	13,662	8,484	8,484	4,699	4,514	1,332	1,272	28,177	27,932
	Jul-Sep	14,001	14,001	8,563	8,563	4,951	4,780	1,331	1,270	28,846	28,614
	Oct-Dec	13,470	13,470	8,655	8,655	4,508	4,338	1,359	1,299	27,992	27,762
	Jan-Mar	13,769	13,768	8,375	8,375	4,435	4,277	1,209	1,159	27,788	27,579
2013-14	Apr-Jun	14,881	14,881	8,932	8,932	4,555	4,401	1,083	1,037	29,451	29,251
	Jul-Sep	17,375	17,375	8,514	8,514	4,454	4,293	1,114	1,076	31,457	31,258
	Oct-Dec	17,867	17,867	8,163	8,163	4,264	4,124	1,175	1,119	31,469	31,273
	Jan-Mar	17,716	17,716	8,228	8,228	3,909	3,757	1,112	1,062	30,965	30,763
2014-15	Apr-Jun	16,714	16,714	7,897	7,897	3,561	3,455	1,005	968	29,177	29,034

¹ Appeal cases do not require income contribution but will be required to pay a fixed contribution at the end of their appeal if it is unsuccessful

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: Gender

Table 4.1: Crime higher workload

Case volume, total value and average cost of legal aid funding for the crime higher legal aid scheme 2009-10 to 2013-14, with quarterly data from Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Value (£'000)			Volume of completed cases		
		Litigator Graduated	Advocate Graduated	Complex Crime Unit ^{2,3}	Litigator Graduated	Advocate Graduated	Complex Crime Unit ^{2,3}
		Fee Scheme (LGFS) ¹	Fee Scheme (AGFS) ¹		Fee Scheme (LGFS) ¹	Fee Scheme (AGFS) ¹	
2009-10		261,233	..	..	126,143	..	..
2010-11		302,964	..	..	130,459	..	..
2011-12		335,449	220,990	91,739	132,570	114,020	..
2012-13		312,091	240,590	67,665	123,120	120,042	..
2013-14		285,585	222,826	56,776	111,927	118,344	..
2011-12	Apr-Jun	67,439	22,484	20,236	25,621	13,499	..
	Jul-Sep	96,923	51,679	20,680	41,872	28,075	..
	Oct-Dec	71,653	68,873	27,904	27,202	34,377	..
	Jan-Mar	99,435	77,953	22,919	37,875	38,069	..
2012-13	Apr-Jun	84,115	64,774	19,794	32,480	31,005	..
	Jul-Sep	77,784	64,102	16,099	29,737	30,065	..
	Oct-Dec	78,497	57,653	16,186	31,993	29,898	..
	Jan-Mar	71,696	54,060	15,585	28,910	29,074	..
2013-14	Apr-Jun	70,668	54,797	17,822	27,822	29,051	..
	Jul-Sep	76,983	62,296	15,141	28,616	29,575	..
	Oct-Dec	68,983	51,590	13,197	28,889	29,745	..
	Jan-Mar	68,951	54,143	10,616	26,600	29,973	..
2014-15	Apr-Jun	67,488	49,986	9,301	27,557	26,890	..

¹ The figures for graduated fee schemes are based on total value of cases that were completed in the relevant year, whereas previous published figures were shown on the basis of when payments were made. This change has been made to bring the reporting of payments into line with the adjacent figures on volume of cases. Some payments relating to the first part of 2011-12 were processed in a previous, separate payment system from which it is not currently possible to determine the precise timing of case completion, and these payments have therefore been excluded, which reduces the total for the year. For a quarterly breakdown of these figures please see tables 4.2 and 4.3

² The Complex Crime Unit manages all Very High Cost Cases under a criminal legal aid contract

³ No average cost of claims is reported as each contract has multiple staged payments

Table 4.2: Litigator Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS)

Litigator Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS), volume and value, 2009-10 to 2013-14, with quarterly data from Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Volume						Value (£'000)							
		Trial	Cracked Trial	Guilty Plea	Committal for Sentence	Appeal	Other ¹	Total LGFS	Trial	Cracked Trial	Guilty Plea	Committal for Sentence	Appeal	Other ¹	Total LGFS
2009-10 ²		17,399	31,080	49,132	17,723	6,101	4,708	126,143	132,238	78,555	42,722	5,364	1,820	533	261,233
2010-11		20,071	35,846	47,701	15,118	4,912	6,811	130,459	141,873	102,719	50,750	5,146	1,705	771	302,964
2011-12		20,968	33,675	47,040	18,879	4,758	7,250	132,570	162,379	106,850	57,315	6,442	1,629	834	335,449
2012-13		21,421	28,555	42,645	19,315	4,610	6,574	123,120	175,757	81,544	45,742	6,668	1,626	754	312,091
2013-14		19,531	23,619	43,819	16,490	3,795	4,673	111,927	174,126	60,745	43,142	5,691	1,333	548	285,585
2011-12	Apr-Jun	4,059	6,748	9,131	3,493	639	1,551	25,621	33,809	21,045	10,976	1,205	232	173	67,439
	Jul-Sep	6,179	10,604	15,000	6,296	1,842	1,951	41,872	43,078	32,526	18,376	2,119	601	223	96,923
	Oct-Dec	4,534	6,925	9,692	4,221	1,018	812	27,202	35,521	22,237	12,002	1,437	363	93	71,653
	Jan-Mar	6,196	9,398	13,217	4,869	1,259	2,936	37,875	49,972	31,043	15,961	1,681	433	345	99,435
2012-13	Apr-Jun	5,602	8,308	11,385	4,611	1,042	1,532	32,480	44,016	24,992	12,965	1,604	364	174	84,115
	Jul-Sep	5,048	6,698	10,195	4,886	1,231	1,679	29,737	44,654	20,055	10,757	1,684	436	198	77,784
	Oct-Dec	5,706	7,174	11,158	4,989	1,236	1,730	31,993	45,771	18,422	11,977	1,690	441	196	78,497
	Jan-Mar	5,065	6,375	9,907	4,829	1,101	1,633	28,910	41,316	18,075	10,044	1,690	385	186	71,696
2013-14	Apr-Jun	4,983	6,274	10,395	3,987	936	1,247	27,822	42,070	16,345	10,373	1,388	339	152	70,668
	Jul-Sep	5,135	6,073	10,771	4,412	998	1,227	28,616	48,727	15,373	10,834	1,552	353	144	76,983
	Oct-Dec	4,909	5,890	11,533	4,288	1,043	1,226	28,889	41,388	14,572	11,061	1,458	365	140	68,983
	Jan-Mar	4,504	5,382	11,120	3,803	818	973	26,600	41,942	14,455	10,873	1,293	275	112	68,951
2014-15	Apr-Jun	4,447	5,661	11,517	3,980	879	1,073	27,557	40,984	13,382	11,359	1,342	301	120	67,488

¹ The figures for other include Mags Committal fee, Breaches of Crown Court Orders, Elected cases not proceeded, Hearings Subsequent to Sentence and Contempt hearings

² The figures for LGFS for 2009-10 are only partial as payments only cover Crown Court cases started after January 2008

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: offence type and detailed work type split

Table 4.3: Advocate Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS)

Advocate Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS), volume and value, 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data from Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Volume						Value (£'000)							
		Trial	Cracked Trial	Guilty Plea	Committal for Sentence	Appeal	Other ¹	Total AGFS	Trial	Cracked Trial	Guilty Plea	Committal for Sentence	Appeal	Other ¹	Total AGFS
2011-12 ²		19,113	28,120	39,472	14,281	3,632	9,402	114,020	107,565	68,813	38,581	3,184	726	2,121	220,990
2012-13		22,485	26,979	41,033	16,593	3,780	9,172	120,042	140,868	58,740	34,647	3,556	749	2,031	240,590
2013-14		22,192	23,359	44,856	15,813	3,454	8,670	118,344	138,072	42,592	36,119	3,329	679	2,034	222,826
2011-12	Apr-Jun	1,844	3,209	4,767	1,285	388	2,006	13,499	9,550	7,391	4,722	310	81	431	22,484
	Jul-Sep	4,315	6,934	10,178	3,873	1,043	1,732	28,075	23,722	16,298	10,185	856	200	417	51,679
	Oct-Dec	5,993	8,337	11,898	4,253	1,064	2,832	34,377	34,354	21,102	11,601	950	219	648	68,873
	Jan-Mar	6,961	9,640	12,629	4,870	1,137	2,832	38,069	39,939	24,022	12,073	1,068	226	625	77,953
2012-13	Apr-Jun	5,789	7,574	10,416	4,102	882	2,242	31,005	36,609	17,207	9,344	909	177	529	64,774
	Jul-Sep	5,583	6,670	10,307	4,202	994	2,309	30,065	38,622	15,169	8,740	901	199	472	64,102
	Oct-Dec	5,815	6,592	10,446	3,975	855	2,215	29,898	34,061	13,541	8,585	832	163	471	57,653
	Jan-Mar	5,298	6,143	9,864	4,314	1,049	2,406	29,074	31,576	12,823	7,979	914	211	559	54,060
2013-14	Apr-Jun	5,683	6,245	10,733	3,609	822	1,959	29,051	32,815	11,763	8,883	746	163	427	54,797
	Jul-Sep	5,739	5,789	10,724	4,233	875	2,215	29,575	41,302	10,617	8,749	898	173	557	62,296
	Oct-Dec	5,374	5,608	11,486	4,065	920	2,292	29,745	30,858	10,094	9,054	869	182	532	51,590
	Jan-Mar	5,396	5,717	11,913	3,906	837	2,204	29,973	33,097	10,118	9,433	817	161	517	54,143
2014-15	Apr-Jun	4,873	5,146	11,190	3,143	689	1,849	26,890	30,748	9,080	8,896	672	136	455	49,986

¹ The figures for other include Mags Committal fee, Breaches of Crown Court Orders, Elected cases not proceeded, Hearings Subsequent to Sentence and Contempt hearings

² The figures for AGFS for 2011-12 are only partial due to the phased rollout of payments made by LAA

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: offence type and detailed work type split

Table 4.4: High Cost Crime cases

High Cost Cases- cases opened, contracts opened, contracts, and expenditure, 2006-07 to 2013-14 with quarterly data for Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	High Cost Crime Cases Opened	High Cost Crime Contracts Opened	High Cost Crime Contracts Closed	High Cost Crime Expenditure (000's)
2006-07		56	417	426	104,568
2007-08		54	391	399	124,614
2008-09		63	437	433	112,094
2009-10		55	426	313	95,309
2010-11		33	264	460	93,087
2011-12		28	227	294	91,739
2012-13		20	112	222	67,665
2013-14		12	73	215	56,776
2011-12	Apr-Jun	4	55	75	20,236
	Jul-Sep	14	65	62	20,680
	Oct-Dec	9	79	103	27,904
	Jan-Mar	1	28	54	22,919
2012-13	Apr-Jun	1	22	81	19,794
	Jul-Sep	6	32	61	16,099
	Oct-Dec	5	27	41	16,186
	Jan-Mar	8	31	39	15,585
2013-14	Apr-Jun	5	17	57	17,822
	Jul-Sep	4	24	37	15,141
	Oct-Dec	3	24	69	13,197
	Jan-Mar	0	8	52	10,616
2014-15	Apr-Jun	0	5	26	9,301

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: category of work and offence level

Table 5.1: Legal help matters started

Legal help matters started¹ for 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014 (data available from 2001-02 in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Total	679,711	573,632	172,846	177,135	155,334	175,850	154,291	153,800	131,076	134,465	41,280	43,791	41,897	45,878	42,205
Family	232,389	204,251	42,628	60,105	50,239	61,091	53,953	54,584	44,965	50,749	10,167	11,021	10,005	11,435	10,484
Social Welfare	331,978	264,607	52,958	85,213	78,793	85,366	73,387	72,050	61,024	58,146	11,912	13,269	13,225	14,552	12,691
Community care	6,216	4,977	3,280	1,609	1,704	1,397	1,242	1,271	1,185	1,279	899	791	812	778	700
Debt	102,065	76,778	2,434	26,289	23,438	25,940	21,598	20,382	17,757	17,041	679	704	532	519	409
Employment	18,870	15,153	6	4,537	4,567	5,064	4,208	4,052	3,351	3,542	5			1	2
Housing	101,908	85,161	47,101	26,231	24,012	26,736	22,919	23,355	19,924	18,963	10,318	11,763	11,861	13,159	11,449
Welfare benefits	102,919	82,538	137	26,547	25,072	26,229	23,420	22,990	18,807	17,321	11	11	20	95	131
Low Volume	15,031	11,094	7,081	4,138	3,417	3,680	3,346	2,780	2,616	2,352	2,099	1,931	1,455	1,596	1,676
Actions against the police etc.	4,007	2,948	2,229	1,211	871	970	807	735	704	702	643	558	493	535	468
Clinical negligence	3,648	2,859	114	999	764	908	872	783	629	575	51	19	27	17	25
Consumer	550	335		141	153	111	120	87	59	69					
Discrimination			2,301								733	671	429	468	409
Education	3,775	2,956	1,153	851	955	1,036	980	663	784	529	368	290	232	263	471
Personal injury	527	317	3	123	110	141	109	67	73	68	1	2			
Public law	1,624	1,353	1,096	395	445	418	347	365	311	330	242	338	244	272	271
Miscellaneous	900	326	185	418	119	96	111	80	56	79	61	53	30	41	32
Tribunals	100,313	93,680	70,179	27,679	22,885	25,713	23,605	24,386	22,471	23,218	17,102	17,570	17,212	18,295	17,354
Immigration	60,791	52,386	28,122	17,114	13,364	15,499	13,316	13,761	12,771	12,538	6,633	7,179	6,979	7,331	6,891
Mental health	39,522	41,294	42,057	10,565	9,521	10,214	10,289	10,625	9,700	10,680	10,469	10,391	10,233	10,964	10,463

¹ Data include Solicitors, Not for profit organisations and Specialist telephone advice service (excludes Community legal advice centre)

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: Solicitors, Not for profit organisations and Specialist telephone advice service and outcome benefit type

Table 5.2: Legal help matters completed

Legal help matters completed¹ 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014 (data available from 2001-02 available in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Total	674,539	602,133	319,819	166,396	161,336	172,033	156,220	154,587	145,499	145,827	108,939	82,327	66,239	62,314	51,080
Family	227,580	200,552	117,354	56,757	54,764	59,906	53,297	51,099	47,934	48,222	42,990	30,890	22,627	20,847	15,398
Social Welfare	316,240	284,434	99,964	78,649	75,486	79,687	72,846	74,597	68,963	68,028	38,278	25,252	19,319	17,115	12,997
Community care	4,744	4,531	3,638	1,097	1,221	1,353	1,225	1,044	1,138	1,124	1,041	1,003	815	779	767
Debt	101,232	84,725	17,596	25,523	23,668	24,651	22,216	22,394	19,969	20,146	9,923	4,407	2,113	1,153	544
Employment	17,750	15,891	2,599	3,949	4,306	4,915	3,732	4,777	3,748	3,634	1,116	502	341	640	75
Housing	95,980	87,867	47,655	22,919	23,105	25,015	22,802	22,452	21,599	21,014	12,533	11,075	11,604	12,443	10,824
Welfare benefits	96,534	91,420	28,476	25,161	23,186	23,753	22,871	23,930	22,509	22,110	13,665	8,265	4,446	2,100	787
Low Volume	13,834	11,367	7,634	3,281	3,328	3,560	3,029	2,722	2,649	2,967	2,171	1,937	1,758	1,768	1,370
Actions against the police etc.	3,134	2,532	2,308	745	750	864	679	610	612	631	644	569	566	529	416
Clinical negligence	3,327	3,153	1,185	889	759	835	855	787	728	783	641	292	152	100	68
Consumer	701	468	191	180	155	145	136	134	91	107	73	61	29	28	21
Discrimination	..	..	1,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	415	406	603	401
Education	3,896	3,191	875	764	979	1,037	817	738	708	928	195	232	247	201	201
Personal injury	727	458	293	213	164	172	112	93	142	111	96	71	71	55	29
Public law	1,321	1,181	1,025	288	364	372	318	262	286	315	301	249	257	218	207
Miscellaneous	728	384	173	202	157	135	112	98	82	92	61	48	30	34	27
Tribunals	116,885	105,780	94,867	27,709	27,758	28,880	27,048	26,169	25,953	26,610	25,500	24,248	22,535	22,584	21,315
Immigration	77,199	62,789	49,197	18,169	17,822	18,401	16,494	15,487	15,372	15,436	14,272	12,921	11,354	10,650	9,937
Mental health	39,686	42,991	45,670	9,540	9,936	10,479	10,554	10,682	10,581	11,174	11,228	11,327	11,181	11,934	11,378

¹ Data include Solicitors, Not for profit organisations and Specialist telephone advice service (excludes Community legal advice centre)

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: Solicitors, Not for profit organisations and Specialist telephone advice service and outcome benefit type

Table 5.3: Legal help matters completed

Completed matters total value¹ of legal aid funding within legal help, 2011-13 to 2012-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014
(data available from 2008-09 available in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Value (£'000s)															
Total	217,838	190,243	135,664	54,068	52,061	54,600	49,370	48,158	45,648	47,067	39,896	34,651	30,802	30,314	25,960
Family	51,036	40,769	26,496	12,848	12,297	13,183	11,309	10,516	9,423	9,521	8,693	6,860	5,543	5,399	4,164
Social Welfare	70,524	60,536	25,937	17,937	16,725	17,613	15,633	15,601	14,453	14,848	9,663	6,542	5,246	4,485	3,256
Community care	2,292	2,256	2,089	564	603	620	620	517	543	576	588	583	470	449	426
Debt	21,257	16,963	4,025	5,514	4,975	5,040	4,523	4,462	3,959	4,019	2,236	994	544	251	132
Employment	5,675	4,487	1,391	1,380	1,349	1,438	1,121	1,255	1,046	1,065	511	340	291	249	41
Housing	21,169	18,413	11,293	5,238	5,068	5,433	4,788	4,726	4,423	4,476	3,153	2,626	2,650	2,863	2,359
Welfare benefits	20,132	18,417	7,139	5,241	4,732	5,083	4,582	4,640	4,483	4,712	3,175	1,999	1,291	674	298
Low Volume	5,996	5,732	4,155	1,482	1,432	1,542	1,348	1,353	1,439	1,592	1,154	1,008	911	1,081	757
Actions against the police etc.	1,598	1,471	1,356	375	386	440	363	364	365	378	363	348	292	352	240
Clinical negligence	1,237	1,288	593	341	279	315	296	330	312	350	293	152	80	69	44
Consumer	150	134	52	40	32	33	37	35	30	32	19	16	7	10	6
Discrimination	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	59	57	167	117
Education	1,908	1,919	1,040	461	445	455	433	433	499	554	214	243	279	303	215
Personal injury	247	178	176	77	54	59	31	37	57	53	39	36	50	51	23
Public law	686	651	573	152	188	206	164	135	160	192	182	134	140	118	106
Miscellaneous	169	93	62	35	47	33	25	19	16	33	24	21	5	12	7
Tribunals	90,282	83,206	79,076	21,801	21,607	22,262	21,079	20,688	20,333	21,105	20,386	20,240	19,101	19,348	17,783
Immigration	53,969	45,445	39,190	12,913	12,692	13,066	11,818	11,310	11,119	11,199	10,598	10,387	9,299	8,906	8,047
Mental health	36,313	37,761	39,886	8,888	8,915	9,196	9,261	9,379	9,215	9,907	9,788	9,854	9,802	10,442	9,736

¹ Data include Solicitors, Not for profit organisations and Specialist telephone advice service (excludes Community legal advice centre)

Value for specialist telephone advice service only available from 2010-11

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: Solicitors, Not for profit organisations and Specialist telephone advice service and outcome benefit type

Table 6.1: Civil representation, applications received

Applications¹ received for civil representation by category, 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014
(data available from 2006-07 available in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Total	176,375	191,124	117,434	45,623	43,403	44,562	43,543	45,516	44,278	57,787	35,349	27,218	27,567	27,300	26,512
Family	147,095	161,339	93,043	38,040	36,303	37,204	36,430	38,336	37,265	49,308	28,958	21,080	21,308	21,697	20,824
Combined family proceedings	12	8	2	5	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence	17,652	17,401	16,766	4,805	4,199	4,187	4,317	4,392	4,149	4,543	3,948	4,291	4,343	4,184	4,089
Financial provision	10,978	12,860	2,788	2,849	2,677	2,675	2,379	2,439	2,316	5,726	2,231	178	166	213	207
Help with mediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other family proceedings	3,591	3,637	833	974	810	918	841	852	716	1,228	562	103	83	85	81
Other public law Children Act proceedings	8,176	8,861	7,928	2,070	2,025	2,099	2,089	2,038	2,159	2,575	1,984	1,934	1,898	2,112	2,114
Private law Children Act proceedings	61,692	70,293	16,956	15,766	14,990	15,944	15,627	16,185	15,553	22,928	8,067	3,050	2,837	3,002	2,913
Special Children Act proceedings	44,994	48,279	47,770	11,571	11,598	11,380	11,175	12,429	12,370	12,305	12,164	11,524	11,981	12,101	11,420
Social Welfare	15,189	15,272	13,264	3,968	3,737	3,776	3,675	3,708	3,711	4,178	3,431	3,292	3,381	3,160	3,181
Community care	909	1,005	959	224	238	216	221	236	273	275	245	264	231	219	201
Debt	410	355	210	131	83	88	103	88	80	84	85	44	45	36	29
Employment	117	91	25	37	28	24	31	22	12	26	9	4	8	4	12
Housing	13,708	13,775	12,047	3,566	3,380	3,439	3,309	3,355	3,335	3,776	3,085	2,975	3,092	2,895	2,934
Welfare benefits	45	46	23	10	8	9	11	7	11	17	7	5	5	6	5
Low Volume	10,054	9,970	5,870	2,601	2,322	2,542	2,318	2,307	2,264	3,081	1,619	1,390	1,466	1,395	1,684
Actions against the police etc.	1,689	1,888	1,306	403	390	490	460	439	494	495	342	313	349	302	330
Clinical negligence	4,039	3,853	821	1,107	937	994	890	861	749	1,353	294	178	170	179	169
Consumer	384	297	73	93	83	87	83	83	45	86	61	4	4	4	1
Discrimination	-	1	22	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	6	3	8	5	6
Education	182	203	82	39	34	46	50	46	57	50	29	23	23	7	13
Personal injury	38	19	9	8	11	5	4	5	6	4	2	4	1	2	0
Public law	2,724	2,812	2,607	678	645	716	592	653	735	832	692	707	707	501	562
Miscellaneous	998	897	950	273	222	204	239	220	178	260	193	158	204	395	603
Tribunals	4,037	4,543	5,257	1,014	1,041	1,040	1,120	1,165	1,038	1,220	1,341	1,456	1,412	1,048	823
Immigration	3,278	3,853	4,625	800	820	860	939	999	867	1,048	1,191	1,300	1,259	875	645
Mental health	759	690	632	214	221	180	181	166	171	172	150	156	153	173	178

¹ Figures include data from the latest administrative system

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: sub category of case to Judicial review and if evidence for Child abuse or domestic violence was supplied

Table 6.2: Civil representation, certificates granted

Certificates granted¹ including grants for emergency certificates for civil representation by category, 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014
(data available from 2006-07 available in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Total	148,279	150,472	108,100	37,576	37,528	38,307	36,139	37,791	36,452	40,090	34,779	25,156	23,558	24,607	23,149
Family	125,950	127,776	89,758	32,135	31,955	32,281	30,565	32,278	31,086	33,847	29,878	20,671	19,160	20,049	18,762
Combined family proceedings	12	5	2	4	4	2		2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Domestic violence	16,258	15,720	15,264	4,397	3,806	3,967	3,914	3,968	3,679	4,159	3,631	4,024	3,754	3,855	3,700
Financial provision	7,337	6,202	3,814	1,787	2,049	1,882	1,486	1,493	1,481	1,742	2,795	724	166	129	148
Help with mediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other family proceedings	1,390	1,353	399	366	378	342	325	363	320	345	295	59	23	22	24
Other public law Children Act proceedings	6,989	7,287	6,702	1,713	1,775	1,825	1,768	1,794	1,765	1,960	1,779	1,623	1,534	1,766	1,755
Private law Children Act proceedings	49,113	49,218	16,672	12,405	12,610	12,777	11,877	12,235	11,863	13,243	9,344	2,932	2,090	2,306	2,135
Special Children Act proceedings	44,851	47,991	46,905	11,463	11,333	11,486	11,195	12,423	11,977	12,396	12,032	11,309	11,593	11,971	11,000
Social Welfare	12,986	13,104	11,608	3,351	3,141	3,432	3,153	3,209	3,162	3,580	2,960	2,864	2,790	2,994	2,824
Community care	759	831	582	186	180	211	187	196	233	215	145	147	139	151	128
Debt	231	192	138	79	42	52	53	47	51	41	56	37	25	20	25
Employment	62	53	12	15	19	14	11	16	7	19	8	2	0	2	0
Housing	11,912	12,012	10,868	3,068	2,895	3,147	2,899	2,946	2,869	3,298	2,749	2,678	2,623	2,818	2,670
Welfare benefits	22	16	8	3	5	8	3	4	2	7	2	0	3	3	1
Low Volume	6,168	5,945	3,745	1,388	1,589	1,759	1,523	1,431	1,362	1,629	1,285	799	792	869	1,071
Actions against the police etc.	1,161	1,225	748	238	281	361	304	303	296	322	232	157	148	211	261
Clinical negligence	2,638	2,399	1,031	615	691	739	671	595	496	637	540	183	139	169	163
Consumer	149	122	54	39	31	42	39	38	27	18	42	10	2	0	0
Discrimination	-	1	4	-	-	-	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0
Education	125	137	43	25	27	34	27	34	42	34	14	15	11	3	6
Personal injury	6	8	2	1	2		4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Public law	1,695	1,801	1,570	360	464	494	395	407	435	564	398	396	447	329	342
Miscellaneous	394	252	293	110	93	89	83	52	65	52	56	37	44	156	299
Tribunals	3,175	3,647	2,989	702	843	835	898	873	842	1,034	656	822	816	695	492
Immigration	2,566	3,141	2,536	540	674	677	772	743	717	909	561	704	717	554	336
Mental health	609	506	453	162	169	158	126	130	125	125	95	118	99	141	156

¹ Figures include data from the latest administrative system

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: sub category of case to Judicial review and if evidence for Child abuse or domestic violence was supplied

Table 6.3: Civil representation, certificates completed

Certificates completed¹ for civil representation by category, 2011-12 to 2013-14, with quarterly data for Jul-Sep 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014
(data available from 2008-09 in accompanying Excel tables)

Financial Year Quarter	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 ¹	2011-12			2012-13				2013-14				2014-15
				Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Total	138,131	137,288	147,704	36,844	34,181	35,849	34,498	32,934	34,748	35,108	36,551	35,255	36,551	39,347	33,938
Family	117,545	118,142	129,517	31,449	28,853	30,775	29,182	28,436	30,006	30,518	31,993	30,718	32,172	34,634	29,174
Combined family proceedings	22	10	8	4	5	8	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	1
Domestic violence	16,065	15,204	14,250	4,250	3,860	4,449	3,964	3,750	3,804	3,686	3,650	2,992	3,523	4,085	3,677
Financial provision	9,391	7,719	7,031	2,460	2,506	2,218	2,190	1,933	1,831	1,765	1,720	1,625	2,040	1,646	1,579
Help with mediation	51	26	8	16	11	7	11	9	4	2	3	2	3	0	0
Other family proceedings	1,193	1,137	1,205	334	287	331	279	291	281	286	339	319	239	308	261
Other public law Children Act proceedings	6,314	6,233	6,960	1,674	1,520	1,589	1,526	1,440	1,648	1,619	1,675	1,678	1,642	1,965	1,719
Private law Children Act proceedings	48,808	44,929	44,309	13,623	11,958	12,244	11,752	10,836	10,936	11,405	11,629	11,133	10,822	10,725	8,387
Special Children Act proceedings	35,701	42,884	55,746	9,088	8,706	9,929	9,456	10,175	11,501	11,752	12,975	12,968	13,901	15,902	13,550
Social Welfare	11,304	10,978	11,315	2,939	3,067	2,855	3,054	2,552	2,634	2,738	2,749	2,771	2,829	2,966	3,081
Community care	705	685	704	147	214	206	200	134	169	182	157	167	174	206	175
Debt	287	219	179	82	74	61	70	52	53	44	45	47	44	43	32
Employment	46	39	27	13	17	7	13	4	10	12	8	8	5	6	7
Housing	10,249	10,016	10,392	2,692	2,758	2,579	2,769	2,358	2,396	2,493	2,532	2,544	2,606	2,710	2,866
Welfare benefits	17	19	13	5	4	2	2	4	6	7	7	5	0	1	1
Low Volume	6,996	5,981	5,022	1,770	1,661	1,736	1,759	1,431	1,494	1,297	1,303	1,287	1,152	1,280	1,232
Actions against the police etc.	786	841	795	184	171	253	259	185	202	195	196	231	168	200	181
Clinical negligence	3,542	2,762	2,360	869	829	871	813	681	691	577	592	591	549	628	539
Consumer	335	223	148	81	90	75	63	55	62	43	36	37	38	37	23
Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	173	113	109	55	49	30	34	24	23	32	31	25	28	25	19
Personal injury	354	284	86	71	90	74	112	60	80	32	31	23	7	25	24
Public law	1,239	1,309	1,224	355	293	298	334	302	341	332	337	306	283	298	293
Miscellaneous	567	449	300	155	139	135	144	124	95	86	80	74	79	67	153
Tribunals	2,286	2,187	1,850	686	600	483	503	515	614	555	506	479	398	467	451
Immigration	1,938	1,788	1,467	600	518	376	403	435	517	433	404	392	318	353	361
Mental health	348	399	383	86	82	107	100	80	97	122	102	87	80	114	90

¹ Data does not include cases completed in the LAA's new administrative system, including these would raise completed volumes by an estimated 0.6% and total value by less than 0.5%.

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: high cost case split, outcome, benefit type, Judicial review split and if evidence for Child abuse or domestic violence was supplied

Table 6.4: Civil representation costs met by LAA

Volume and total value of the Civil Representation cases completed, Apr-Jun 2013 to Apr-Jun 2014

Civil representation	Apr-Jun 2013		Jul-Sep 2013		Oct-Dec 2013		Jan-Mar 2014		Apr-Jun 2014	
	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)
Total	35,634	195,253	34,240	191,755	35,597	203,195	38,216	212,452	32,840	196,328
Family	31,931	180,593	30,665	176,840	32,127	188,706	34,581	196,566	29,116	180,678
Combined family proceedings	2	10	1	10	2	7	3	3	1	1
Domestic violence	3,646	11,691	2,987	9,187	3,522	10,776	4,075	10,712	3,675	10,650
Financial provision	1,671	5,948	1,582	6,142	2,004	7,790	1,607	5,178	1,529	5,334
Help with Mediation	3	4	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
Other family proceedings	337	1,184	318	1,336	238	1,040	306	2,464	261	1,130
Other public law Children Act proceedings	1,675	7,614	1,677	7,841	1,642	7,262	1,965	8,034	1,718	9,312
Private law Children Act proceedings	11,626	40,408	11,132	40,037	10,817	38,223	10,723	39,632	8,386	36,702
Special Children Act proceedings	12,971	113,736	12,966	112,285	13,899	123,604	15,902	130,544	13,546	117,550
Social Welfare	2,446	6,737	2,432	7,162	2,455	6,729	2,544	6,787	2,690	6,989
Community care	135	545	140	647	151	576	181	681	150	680
Debt	38	133	45	166	38	203	39	144	30	168
Employment	8	35	7	14	5	20	6	18	6	57
Housing	2,259	6,001	2,235	6,275	2,261	5,931	2,317	5,941	2,503	6,082
Welfare benefits	6	23	5	60		0	1	3	1	1
Low Volume	851	5,420	781	5,655	768	6,065	771	5,977	698	5,542
Actions against the police etc.	72	326	114	638	80	355	89	790	70	376
Clinical negligence	361	2,877	307	2,595	336	3,224	322	2,734	319	3,160
Consumer	27	98	26	207	27	192	27	585	14	68
Education	28	110	21	92	24	131	22	124	17	62
Personal injury	22	208	16	268	5	37	10	65	9	460
Public law	279	1,358	237	1,446	232	1,220	249	1,278	213	1,006
Miscellaneous	62	443	60	410	64	907	52	402	56	410
Tribunals	406	2,503	362	2,098	247	1,696	320	3,122	336	3,119
Immigration	306	883	277	891	169	401	207	697	246	871
Mental health	100	1,620	85	1,207	78	1,295	113	2,425	90	2,248

¹ Data does not include cases completed in the LAA's new CCMS system, including these would raise completed volumes by an estimated 0.7% and total value by less than 0.5%.

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: high cost case split, outcome, benefit type, Judicial review split and if evidence for Child abuse or domestic violence was supplied

Table 6.5: Civil representation costs met by opponent

Volume and total value of the Civil Representation cases which have completed, Apr-Jun 2013 to Apr-Jun 2014

Civil representation	Apr-Jun 2013		Jul-Sep 2013		Oct-Dec 2013		Jan-Mar 2014		Apr-Jun 2014	
	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)	Volume	Cost (£'000)
Total	917	28,599	1,015	36,098	954	26,878	1,131	37,931	1,098	32,545
Family	62	809	53	801	45	621	53	698	58	768
Combined family proceedings	4	18	5	156	1	2	10	144	2	7
Domestic violence	49	608	43	587	36	549	39	542	50	704
Financial provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Help with Mediation	2	66	1	19	1	10	2	10	0	0
Other family proceedings	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	19
Other public law Children Act proceedings	3	58	1	12	5	29	2	2	1	9
Private law Children Act proceedings	4	59	2	24	2	30	0	0	4	30
Special Children Act proceedings										
	303	3,326	339	2,963	374	3,466	422	3,990	391	4,166
Social Welfare	22	505	27	415	23	454	25	566	25	645
Community care	7	185	2	49	6	61	4	40	2	26
Debt	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	65
Employment	273	2,631	309	2,493	345	2,951	393	3,384	363	3,430
Housing	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare benefits										
	452	23,835	506	31,174	384	21,164	509	31,648	534	26,690
Low Volume	124	2,912	117	2,476	88	2,421	111	2,491	111	2,877
Actions against the police etc.	231	17,742	284	23,800	213	16,326	306	25,993	220	20,112
Clinical negligence	9	164	11	245	11	183	10	72	9	124
Consumer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	3	46	4	167	4	69	3	103	2	28
Personal injury	9	941	7	1,480	2	283	15	1,550	15	1,139
Public law	58	1,419	69	2,438	51	962	49	1,037	80	2,050
Miscellaneous	18	611	14	567	15	919	15	402	97	360
Tribunals	100	629	117	1,160	151	1,627	147	1,595	115	921
Immigration	98	616	115	1,148	149	1,607	146	1,585	115	921
Mental health	2	12	2	12	2	21	1	9	0	0

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: high cost case split, outcome and benefit type

Table 7.1: Mediation assessments

Civil representation willingness test and mediation assessments, volume and value, 2006-07 to 2013-14, with quarterly data from Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Volume				Value (£ '000s)					
		Willingness Tests	Assessments ¹	Assessment meeting - separate	Assessment meeting - together	Assessment meeting - alone	Willingness Tests	Assessment meeting - separate	Assessment meeting - together	Assessment meeting - alone	Assessment Expenditure
2006-07		48,419	22,758	33,923	5,796	7,784	1,742	2,754	602	657	4,014
2007-08		48,122	22,665	34,056	5,637	7,841	1,562	3,117	709	730	4,556
2008-09		52,272	24,152	38,546	4,879	8,061	1,512	3,885	733	815	5,433
2009-10		59,451	27,138	44,763	4,756	9,633	1,706	4,475	708	968	6,151
2010-11		60,441	26,387	44,446	4,164	10,882	1,771	4,530	631	1,115	6,277
2011-12		66,421	31,338	54,539	4,068	14,784	1,976	5,634	627	1,535	7,796
2012-13		64,783	30,668	54,572	3,382	18,144	1,931	5,648	525	1,882	8,054
2013-14		147	13,423	24,427	1,209	4,811	4	2,518	186	496	3,201
2011-12	Apr-Jun	17,006	7,769	13,273	1,132	3,556	506	1,371	174	370	1,915
	Jul-Sep	17,516	8,221	14,253	1,094	3,942	521	1,471	169	410	2,050
	Oct-Dec	15,485	7,365	12,869	930	3,442	461	1,329	143	357	1,830
	Jan-Mar	16,414	7,984	14,144	912	3,844	489	1,463	141	398	2,002
2012-13	Apr-Jun	15,201	7,383	12,901	932	3,574	453	1,336	144	370	1,851
	Jul-Sep	15,050	7,334	13,046	811	3,930	448	1,350	126	408	1,884
	Oct-Dec	13,828	6,684	11,870	749	3,679	412	1,228	116	381	1,725
	Jan-Mar	20,704	9,268	16,755	890	6,961	617	1,734	138	722	2,594
2013-14	Apr-Jun	88	3,965	7,192	369	1,542	3	743	57	160	960
	Jul-Sep	9	3,355	6,086	312	1,201	0	628	48	124	799
	Oct-Dec	3	2,869	5,156	291	900	0	531	45	93	669
	Jan-Mar	47	3,234	5,993	237	1,168	1	616	36	120	773
2014-15	Apr-Jun	1	3,609	6,717	250	1,373	0	686	38	141	865

¹ Figures for assessments include those with both parties in attendance and half of the attendance volume where both parties appear separately.

Table 7.2: Mediations

Civil representation mediation starts and mediation outcomes, volume and value, 2006-07 to 2013-14, with quarterly data from Apr-Jun 2011 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Mediation starts	Volume				Value (£ '000s)			Expenditure	
			Total Agreements	Successful Agreements	Full Agreement	Partial Agreement	No Agreement	Full Agreement	Partial Agreement		No Agreement
2006-07		13,918	13,612	8,996	8,535	461	4,616	4,739	265	1,504	6,508
2007-08		13,239	13,468	9,164	8,680	484	4,304	4,821	266	1,460	6,547
2008-09		13,537	13,364	8,989	8,485	504	4,375	4,949	298	1,451	6,698
2009-10		14,745	14,236	9,939	9,376	563	4,297	5,434	343	1,457	7,234
2010-11		14,186	14,021	9,920	9,352	568	4,101	5,269	355	1,374	6,998
2011-12		15,357	14,623	9,797	9,261	536	4,826	5,030	341	1,537	6,908
2012-13		13,609	13,991	9,077	8,630	447	4,914	4,475	262	1,558	6,296
2013-14		8,432	9,672	6,630	6,307	323	3,042	3,194	192	918	4,304
2011-12	Apr-Jun	3,781	3,449	2,359	2,235	124	1,090	1,246	81	368	1,696
	Jul-Sep	4,025	3,727	2,481	2,339	142	1,246	1,294	91	381	1,767
	Oct-Dec	3,735	3,624	2,426	2,291	135	1,198	1,226	85	380	1,691
	Jan-Mar	3,816	3,823	2,531	2,396	135	1,292	1,264	83	407	1,754
2012-13	Apr-Jun	3,566	3,731	2,509	2,374	135	1,222	1,239	80	392	1,711
	Jul-Sep	3,519	3,579	2,323	2,218	105	1,256	1,166	54	382	1,602
	Oct-Dec	3,242	3,425	2,234	2,131	103	1,191	1,111	62	376	1,549
	Jan-Mar	3,282	3,256	2,011	1,907	104	1,245	960	66	408	1,433
2013-14	Apr-Jun	2,706	3,092	2,132	2,027	105	960	1,051	64	288	1,403
	Jul-Sep	2,092	2,540	1,761	1,676	85	779	849	54	233	1,136
	Oct-Dec	1,883	2,098	1,439	1,377	62	659	693	35	204	932
	Jan-Mar	1,751	1,942	1,298	1,227	71	644	601	39	193	834
2014-15	Apr-Jun	1,778	1,758	1,217	1,164	53	541	542	33	154	730

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: detailed start type and agreement split

Table 8.1: Exceptional Case Funding (ECF)

Exceptional Case Funding (ECF) statistics, from Apr-Jun 2013 to Apr-Jun 2014

Financial Year	Quarter	Number of applications	New applications	Reviews	Application made by provider	Application made by individual	Positive Preliminary View	Awaiting	Granted	Refused	Rejected	Withdrawn
2013-14	Apr-Jun	272	234	38	252	20	0	0	7	163	102	0
	Jul-Sep	472	372	100	444	28	0	0	13	339	120	0
	Oct-Dec	407	303	104	387	20	1	0	24	291	84	7
	Jan-Mar	369	277	92	357	12	1	0	25	255	81	7
2014-15	Apr-Jun	270	209	61	258	12	0	5	37	180	45	3

Underlying data further breakdowns available on: duration in days and rejection reason

Annex A - Glossary of key terms

Terms used in the report and tables are explained below.

Advocates' Graduated Fee Scheme (AGFS): The fee scheme which governs fees paid to advocates (barristers or solicitor advocates) who represent clients in criminal proceedings in the Crown Court, other than in cases which have been classified as very high cost (Criminal) cases. Payment is determined by proxy measures, the seniority of the advocate, offence type, pages of prosecution evidence, prosecution witnesses and days that the advocate spends at court at trial.

Appeals (in the Crown Court): The Crown Court deals with appeals from magistrates' courts against conviction and sentence in the Magistrates Court or Youth Court, hospital or guardianship orders, failure to comply with a supervision order and failure to make a football banning order. The Crown Court also has the power to alter a sentence or other order made by the Crown Court within 56 days of the date on which it was made.

Category and areas of law: The LAA defines areas of law (education, housing etc) thematically and contracts for the provision of advice and representation based on the categories below (see below for Crime Higher, Crime Lower, Civil Family, Civil Social Welfare law, Civil Non-Family Low volume and Civil Tribunals)

Civil: The area of law that concerns the rights and relations of private citizens – for example, disputes relating to unpaid debts or the enforcement/breach of contracts. Covers civil and family law but excludes criminal matters.

Civil Family categories:

Family controlled work both private and public law (Civil Family)

Children act - private (Civil Family): covers disputes about divorce, children issues (contact and residence), the separate representation of children where the court appoints it, and child abduction.

Domestic Abuse (Civil Family): injunctions, committal orders, or other orders for protection of a person from harm or forced marriages. Unlike other applications there is no upper limit to a victim's income or capital (they may have to pay a contribution).

Financial provision (Civil Family): ancillary relief i.e. money & property. There is a funding test for representation.

Other (Civil Family): This area covers proceedings relating to defended divorce, nullity, civil partnership rights or applications under the Human Embryology Act.

Children act – public (Civil Family): for children or parents in disputes with the state, particularly local authorities, on matters such as care proceedings and adoption. In care proceedings there is no means or merits test.

Family Mediation (Civil Family): enables separating or divorcing couples to reach decisions about their arrangements together, using an independent third party mediator.

Civil Low Volume: These differ from other Civil and family categories as need is thinly distributed within the population, and demand is greatly influenced by the location and advice provided by low volume providers.

Actions against the Police (Civil Low Volume): help with claims against the police such as assault, entering the home, false imprisonment, wrongful arrest, interference with property, malicious prosecution or other abuses of police authority.

Clinical Negligence (Civil Low Volume): help with claims for damages against all types of public and private medical practitioners, including doctors, nurses and dentists.

Consumer and general contract (Civil Low Volume): enables clients to obtain advice and bring civil law actions regarding contracts and their enforcement (except where this falls into another category).

Education (Civil Low Volume): legal help on problems to do with the education service, including failing to provide education e.g. special educational needs, exclusions, bullying and admissions.

Personal Injury (Civil Low Volume): enables clients to take action for compensation if they have suffered an injury due to someone's negligence or deliberate action. Most personal injury cases have now been excluded from the scope of legal aid. Most new cases involve applications to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

Public Law (Civil Low Volume): civil liberties or human rights advice including advice on data protection, freedom of information issues and how to challenge the decisions of public bodies.

Miscellaneous (Civil Low Volume): aimed at ensuring that meritorious cases can be brought and advice given for issues that do not fall within the scope.

Civil Social Welfare Law categories:

Community Care (Civil Social Welfare): help for people who are unable to look after themselves because of age, illness or disability. May include obtaining or challenging an assessment for adequate services, challenging care home closures or contesting involuntary removal from home, by a local authority if deemed incapable of looking after yourself.

Debt (Civil Social Welfare): personal debts, both priority (e.g. council tax, rent arrears) and non-priority (credit cards), rescheduling debts (e.g. negotiating payment plans with creditors), challenging the validity of debts (e.g. due to dormancy) and personal insolvency/bankruptcy/Individual Voluntary Arrangements (IVAs).

Employment (Civil Social Welfare): unfair and wrongful dismissal, redundancy, employment contract, discrimination, strike action, data protection and employee confidentiality, terms and conditions and wages issues. Legal aid is available for assistance prior to an Employment Tribunal (not for

representation at the Tribunal). It is available for representation at an Employment Appeal Tribunal.

Housing (Civil Social Welfare): help with issues arising out of where people live e.g. possession and eviction, disrepair, homelessness, allocation of housing, and other landlord and tenant issues. It also includes anti-social behaviour work (e.g. a local authority taking action against a tenant).

Welfare Benefits (Civil Social Welfare): covers receipt of and entitlement to benefits. Work in this category includes: challenging benefit decisions (e.g. where a benefit has been refused), gaining benefits a client is entitled to, benefit fraud and overpayments.

Civil - Tribunals

Mental Health (Civil Tribunals): covers all work where the primary legal issue relates to mental health, particularly where this is covered by the Mental Health Acts of 1983 and 2007, and the Mental Capacity Act 2005.

Immigration & Asylum (Civil Tribunals): covers legal help on anything to do with immigration into the UK, for example, questions relating to nationality or right to stay in this country or deportations. Also covers issues relating to asylum including representation before the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal and advice to appeal to higher courts.

Civil Representation: Representation by solicitors and barristers for civil cases, which could go to court (also see Licensed work).

Committal for sentence: Where, in the magistrates' court, an offender has been convicted of, or has pleaded guilty to, an either way offence, but the magistrates consider that the penalties available to them are inadequate having regard to the seriousness of the offence or combination of offences, they may commit the offender to the Crown Court for sentencing.

Community Legal Advice Centre (CLAC): These were walk-in Community Legal Advice Centres providing free, generalized, face-to-face legal advice at an initial appointment and further specialized advice for people eligible for legal aid.

Complex Crime Unit: The Complex Crime Unit manages all Very High Cost Cases under a criminal legal aid contract.

Contracted Providers: The LAA contracts with solicitor firms and not for profit organisations to deliver face to face advice and assistance in both crime and civil, and to deliver advice over the telephone via Community Legal Advice (CLA) contracts. This includes contracted mediators who undertake mediation on behalf of legally aided clients.

Controlled Work: Work under the civil contract that covers legal advice and assistance (Legal Help), help at court and legal representation in front of Mental Health Review Tribunals and the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal.

Court of Appeal and Supreme Court (Crime Higher): The appeal and higher courts deal with smaller volumes of caseload but are generally more complex with points of law and other unusual case work.

Criminal Higher: Legal representation in the Crown Court and above.

Crown Court (Crime Higher): typically solicitor prepares case for trial and barrister or solicitor advocate provides representation.

Very High Cost Cases (Crime Higher): extensive evidence reviewed and case prepared by solicitor. Senior counsel (QC) often presents.

Court of Appeal and Supreme Court (Crime Higher): The appeal and higher courts deal with smaller volumes of caseload but are generally more complex with points of law and other unusual case work.

Criminal Lower: Work carried out by legal aid providers at police stations and in magistrates' courts in relation to people accused of or charged with criminal offences. Prison law is also included within this category.

Magistrates' Court (Crime Lower): solicitor preparation for appearance or trial. Representation within the magistrates' court, often by a solicitor advocate or junior barrister.

Police Station (Crime Lower): advice on rights and options pre-charge, in the station, in person by solicitor or outside the police station relating to pre-charge; or applications to extend detention.

Prison Law (Crime Lower): advice for prisoners relating to their treatment or discipline in prison (e.g. parole hearings) and their progression through the prison system.

Disbursements: Costs incurred by the provider that relate to expenses such as the cost of a travel, paying fees. For example, the payment of court fees, or paying other parties to undertake a service using experts' opinions.

Domestic violence and child abuse cases: Information on these is available in the csv file. These are applications submitted under Paragraphs 12 or 13 of Part 1, Schedule 1 of the Legal Aid Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012.

ECF application: an ECF application for civil legal services is made where a case falls outside the scope of legal aid but the client or conducting solicitor believes there is evidence to support there being a requirement to provide funding because failure to do so would be a breach of, or having regard to any risk that failure to do so would be such a breach of, their Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998), or any rights of the individual to the provision of legal services that are enforceable EU rights.

ECF determinations - this is the decision taken on an application by the LAA ECF Team. Decision results are to either Positive Preliminary View, Grant, Refuse or Reject an application.

ECF granted- an ECF application can only be granted if: the exceptional case criteria are met, and the relevant criteria set out in the Civil Legal Aid (Merits Criteria) Regulations are met, and

the relevant criteria set out in the Civil Legal Aid (Financial Resources and Payment for Services) Regulations are met

ECF new applications – this is the first application in relation to a particular set of proceedings.

ECF positive preliminary view- this is only viable on ECF applications made directly by the client, prior to a full ECF Application being received in conjunction with a Legal Aid provider.

ECF refuse – The application was assessed by the LAA ECF Team and the determination is to Refuse. ECF criteria were not met, so the application is refused with details for refusal provided.

ECF reject – The application was assessed by the LAA ECF Team and the determination is to Reject. Either the application was in scope for a non exceptional legal aid application, or not enough information has been provided in the application to make a determination, so the application is rejected with details for rejection provided.

ECF review applications – this relates to a request for an internal review of a determination previously made by the LAA ECF team.

Either way offence: An offence which can be tried either before the magistrates' court or the Crown Court. The appropriate venue is determined at a Mode of Trial hearing at the magistrates' court. If the magistrates determine that the matter is too serious or complex for summary trial, they can commit it to the Crown Court. If the magistrates determine that the case is suitable for summary trial, the defendant can elect for trial by jury.

Help at Court: Enables a solicitor or advisor to speak at a court or tribunal on an informal basis e.g. to argue that an order should not be enforced immediately.

Indictable offence: A criminal offence that can only be tried in the Crown Court.

Interests of justice test: The test is applied to criminal cases as part of the process to determine whether a client receives criminal legal aid. The provision of publicly funded representation is usually deemed to be in the interests of justice when the case is so serious that if the defendant is found guilty they are likely to face imprisonment, loss of livelihood or loss of reputation, where there are substantial questions of law to be argued, or the defendant is a minor, mentally handicapped, cannot speak English, or is otherwise incapable of following proceedings.

Judicial review: Information on these are available in the csv file. Judicial review is a type of court proceeding in which a judge reviews the lawfulness of a decision or action made by a public body. In other words, judicial reviews are a challenge to the way in which a decision has been made, rather than the rights and wrongs of the conclusion reached. It is not really concerned with the conclusions of that process and whether those were 'right', as long as the right procedures have been followed. The court will not substitute what it thinks is the 'correct' decision.

Legal Help: A form of civil legal services which includes advice and assistance about a legal problem, but does not include representation or advocacy in proceedings (also see Controlled work).

Licensed Work: Work under the civil contract that covers all legal representation (representation by solicitors and barristers for civil cases which could go to court) except work covered by Controlled Work or VHCC, which are managed under separate contracts.

Litigators' Graduated Fee Scheme (LGFS): The fee scheme which governs fees paid to solicitors who represent clients in criminal proceedings in the Crown Court, other than in cases which have been classified as Very High Cost (Criminal) Cases. Payment is determined by proxy measures, the type of offence, pages of prosecution evidence, and number of days of trial.

Means test: The process by which an assessment of clients' financial eligibility for public funding is made.

Merits test: The aim of the merits test is to ensure that only cases with reasonable prospects of success receive legal aid. The test does this by seeking to replicate the decision making process that somebody who pays privately would make when deciding whether to bring, defend or continue to pursue proceedings.

New matter starts: A matter refers to an instance of help given by a service provider to a legal aid client under Controlled Work and does not cover representation at court.

Referral Providers: The LAA does not currently contract directly with referral providers such as barristers and experts. Whilst contracted providers will in most cases seek prior authority from the LAA for payment of barristers and experts, it is the contracted provider who chooses when to instruct a referral provider and which barrister or expert to instruct. Referral providers are paid for each piece of work either directly by the LAA in the case of barristers, or via the contracted providers in the case of experts.

Very High Cost Cases (VHCC): extensive evidence reviewed and case prepared by solicitor. Senior counsel (QC) often presents.

Annex B - Explanatory notes

The statistics in this bulletin relate to work by the LAA in England and Wales between 1 April 2014 and 30 June 2014.

Uses of the statistics

These statistics can be used to understand and monitor changes in the volumes of different types of activity across the legal aid system, and the value of payments associated with that activity.

Users of these statistics include departmental teams responsible for coordinating responses and requests to FOIs and PQs, Ministers and officials with responsibility for developing policy, parliament in providing scrutiny of legal aid policy, and providers and recipients of legal aid.

Official Statistics

This Statistical Release is published at 9.30am on a date which has been pre-announced on the Ministry of Justice website (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/about/statistics#publication-schedule>).

A list of officials who have received pre-release access to this Statistical Release up to 24 hours in advance of publication is also available on the Ministry of Justice website alongside the Statistical Release itself (<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/legal-aid-statistics>).

Next Publication

The date of the next release of Legal Aid Statistics Quarterly will be pre-announced on the Ministry of Justice website (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/about/statistics#publication-schedule).

Annex C - Contact points for further information

Press enquiries on the contents of this bulletin should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Andrew McGill

Tel: 020 3334 3524

Email: Andrew.McGill@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Richard Field, Head of Statistics

Legal Aid Agency

7th Floor, 102 Petty France

London SW1H 9AJ

Tel: 020 3334 3453

statistics@legalaid.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

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