

International Legal Aid Conference

Helsinki 2011

National Report from Scotland: The Scottish Legal Aid Board

For more information on the issues raised in this report, please contact the office of the Chief Executive on 0131 240 2191

A glossary of terms can be found at Appendix 2

Summary

- The past two years has seen a number of very significant developments in legal aid in Scotland.
- **The Board now has a wider range of powers and responsibilities**, including-
 - taking over the remaining role of the courts in granting legal aid. The Board began granting serious (solemn) criminal legal aid applications in November 2010 and will take over granting of children's legal aid in 2012. These changes are aimed at improving consistency in granting and will provide savings. The Board is now responsible for deciding virtually all legal aid applications.
 - funding services by way of direct grants. We are currently funding 23 different projects across Scotland which use a combination of law centres (which provide free legal advice), local authority and advice sector input to help people resolve problems related to the economic downturn as early as possible.
 - Expanded directly employed solicitor services in both criminal and civil legal aid. For example, the the Scottish Government has recently decided to increase the number of solicitors in the Public Defence Solicitors' Office from 15 to 22 in order to deliver legal aid savings under the court duty solicitor arrangements (see glossary).
 - a duty to monitor and advise Scottish Ministers on the availability and accessibility of legal services across Scotland. This goes wider than just legal aid and will be done through close consultation with a number of bodies with an interest in justice issues.
- **There have been major reforms to criminal legal aid.** Changes to summary criminal legal assistance came into effect in June 2008 to encourage more efficient case disposal and avoid wasteful expenditure. Case disposal fees for guilty and not-guilty pleas were aligned which ended a perverse incentive to enter not guilty pleas. This has had the expected effect leading to a significant increase in guilty pleas.
- **Eligibility for civil legal aid has been increased** - new eligibility limits came into force in 2009 and anyone with a disposable income of £25,000 or less became eligible to apply for civil legal aid. The previous limit was £10,306. The changes also brought in a system of 'tapered' contributions up to 100% of higher levels of disposable income - contributions in this range often cover the full cost of the case.
- **Moving to online submission of applications and accounts** - The Board's Legal Aid Online system has simplified and made more efficient the application process by

moving away from paper processes. From April 2011 solicitors can no longer submit legal aid applications on paper. We will extend this to all accounts by the end of 2011-12.

- **Joint working has been improved** - This has been key to the delivery of major changes to the criminal justice system. To build on this the Scottish Government is now leading a high level 'Making Justice Work' Programme that brings together the relevant organisations across the justice sector e.g. legal aid, the prosecution, the courts and the police in order to formulate a strategic approach to improving outcomes for users of the justice system while reducing inefficiencies.
- **As a result of the recession, numbers of civil legal aid applications are at a historic high following years of reductions.** Applications for criminal legal assistance applications are falling slightly. There are also increasing numbers of solicitors offering legal aid.
- **Expenditure on legal aid has remained flat for many years and has been reducing in real terms when taking account of inflation.** 2010-11 saw an expected spike in expenditure due to increases in taxation (VAT), increases in solicitors' fees for serious criminal cases and the receipt of accounts associated with the sharp increase in civil legal aid applications in 2009-10.
- **Funding for legal aid remains non-cash limited** meaning the Scottish Government provides the funds for the cases the Board grants. Budgets for 2011-12 have been reduced by over 8% and the Board with the Scottish Government and the Law Society of Scotland has put in place a package of measures to deliver savings of around £12m (€13.5m). In the year ahead the Board's running costs (which are capped) will reduce by a further £1.1m (€1.2m).
- **Further savings in legal aid expenditure will be required in future years.**

Trends in legal aid

1. Tables detailing expenditure since 1998-99 and applications and grants since 2005-06 can be found at Appendix 3.

Applications - Civil Legal Assistance

2. Current trends show that after years of reductions, numbers of applications and grants for civil legal aid have been rising. This rise has been very significant with applications up by 12% in 2008-09 and by a further 24% in 2009-10 to a 10-year high of 22,000. Although the rate of increase has slowed slightly in 2010-11 to around 21,000 these levels are still historically very high. Grant rates, however, have fallen.
3. The high numbers of applications appears to appear in part to reflect the increased demand as a result of the recession (e.g. debt and family breakdown issues like divorce and contact with children). However, the increase is also down to an increased willingness by solicitors to offer civil legal assistance work, again, likely a result of the recession.
4. Total grants of civil advice and assistance have fallen slightly by around 5% on 2009-10 to around 90,500.

Applications - Criminal Legal Assistance

5. Criminal legal assistance numbers are falling slightly with receipts of summary criminal legal aid applications in 2010-11 falling by about 3% to around 59,000. Applications for serious (solemn) criminal legal aid have also fallen by around 9% to nearly 11,000.
6. Total grants of ABWOR (a form of legal aid primarily for guilty pleas in less serious cases) in 2010-11 have fallen by 9% to around 43,000 with grants of advice and assistance falling by 2% to around 28,000.

Expenditure

7. Legal aid expenditure has been reducing in real terms for many years. In 2009-10 the cost of legal aid was around 10% less (£13m) than in 1998-99.
8. However, although expenditure has been reducing in real terms and applications in some areas have fallen, a number of factors have caused the sharp increase in expenditure in 2010-11 (expenditure pressures will continue into 2011-12):
 - The impact of the sharp increase in civil legal aid applications and demand for recession related activity;
 - The rise in Value Added Tax from 15% to 17.5% in 2009-10 and then to 20% in January 2011;
 - Increases to fees for serious (solemn) criminal cases introduced by the Scottish Government in July 2010;
 - Increasing numbers of solicitors willing to do legal aid work;
 - Implementation of new arrangements for advice for accused in police stations (explained on page 8).
9. The Board's administration budget has been frozen at the 2007-08 level of £12.9m (€14.6m) for the last three years - this is a real terms reduction (taking account of inflation) of 7%. This was also at a time of increasing workloads through substantial increases in civil legal aid applications and additional responsibilities given to the Board by the Scottish Government.
10. The additional £1.1m reduction in 2011-12 represents a cut of 16% in real terms over the last four years.
11. Further detail on the Board's running costs can be found at page 6.

Funding Challenges

Funding available for legal aid

12. The UK Government announced its spending plans for the years 2011-12 through to 2014-15 in October 2010. This included a budget allocation for Scotland which has been reduced by £1.3 billion (€1.5 billion) in 2011-12.

13. The Scottish Government then announced its spending plans for 2011-2012 in November. These included the following figures for legal aid:

	2010-11 SG Budget £m	2011-12 SG Budget £m	% Decrease	£ Decrease £m
Administrative Budget	12.9	11.8	-8.53	1.1
Legal Aid Fund	155	142.3	-8.19	12.7
Total	167.9	154.1	-8.22	13.8

€ Equivalent

	2010-11 SG Budget €m	2011-12 SG Budget €m	€ Decrease €m
Administrative Budget	14.6	13.4	1.2
Legal Aid Fund	176	161.2	14.8
Total	190.6	174.6	16

- The Legal Aid Fund covers the costs of legal aid cases, most notably the fees and outlays of solicitors and counsel providing legal assistance. Although a budget is set, there is no cap and the Scottish Government will provide the funding for the cases we have granted. This also covers our grant funded programmes.
- Administrative Budget - Unlike the Legal Aid Fund, the Administrative Budget is capped. It covers the running costs of the Legal Aid Board. It includes staff costs (e.g. Board staff processing legal aid applications and accounts), accommodation, computer hardware, postage, telephones and travel etc.

14. Elections for the Scottish Parliament took place on 5 May 2011. The incoming Scottish Government will carry out a further spending review later in 2011 which will set out Scottish spending plans for 2012-13 onwards.

Delivery of savings in legal aid expenditure

15. The Legal Aid Board worked with the Scottish Government to develop options for making savings in legal aid expenditure. These were then negotiated with the legal profession.
16. The majority of these initiatives required changes in legislation to be introduced by the Scottish Government. As a result, a significant amount of legal aid legislation was passed through the Scottish Parliament between January and April 2011.
17. The savings package as a whole is forecast to deliver around £12m (€13.6m) of savings in 2011-12. The main elements of the plan already implemented include:

Savings initiatives already implemented

Criminal Legal Assistance

- Increased use of publicly employed solicitors on court duty solicitor rosters¹;
- Reductions in fees paid for criminal legal aid, including -
 - Fixed payments and case disposal fees in the Sheriff Court reduced from £515 (€583) to £485 (€549) and from £315 (€357) to £295 (€334) in the Justice of the Peace Court;
 - Fixed payments payable in the Stipendiary Magistrates' Court in Glasgow reduced from £515 (€583) to £390 (€442);
 - Reduced fees where a solicitor tenders a number of pleas at the same time on behalf of the same client in different proceedings;
 - In cases of multiple deferred sentences for the same accused on the same day, introducing a 'per appearance' fee rather than a separate fee being payable in respect of each hearing of the deferred sentence.

Civil / Children's Legal Assistance

- Requiring solicitors, so far as necessary and practicable, to obtain from a client financial or other documentation in order to be satisfied as to eligibility for civil and children's advice and assistance. Payments may be withheld where the Board is not satisfied. This brings civil and children's advice and assistance in line with criminal advice and assistance.
- Removal of certain exemptions from monies or capital that the Board is allowed to 'clawback'² from legally aided persons e.g. the first £5,338 (€6,048) of any money recovered or preserved as a result of legal aid.
- Introduction of a table of fees for Counsel³ in Sheriff Court and Court of Session cases which will substantially reduce the amount paid in cases.

All Legal Assistance

- Reduced fees for solicitors' travel time to ½ the appropriate hourly advocacy rate.
- Introduction of prescribed fees for interpreters and translators.

Savings initiatives still to be implemented

18. There are a number of savings initiatives that are still to be introduced or are work in progress. These include:
- Consulting with the Law Society on reducing the mileage rate paid to solicitors and others for travel.
 - Introduction of a table of fees for solicitors who provide reports to the court or act in particular capacity in relation to welfare of children.

¹ See glossary

² See glossary

³ See glossary

Best Value Reviews

19. As well as the savings package, the Board has been working through a programme of Best Value Reviews (BVRs). These reviews look at different aspects of legal aid delivery in order to analyse whether processes and policies are producing the desired outcomes and they do so in the most efficient way possible. Some of the recommendations made in the reviews have formed parts of the above savings package and some will form on-going work to provide further efficiencies, totalling around £1m.

20. Some of the areas we are looking at include:

- Implementation of a BVR of legal aid in Mental Health cases - this review and proposals were published in February 2011
- Implementation of a BVR of legal aid applications made under the Special Urgency arrangements⁴ - this review was published in March 2011
- Implementation of BVR of legal aid in Immigration and Asylum cases - this review was published in March 2011
- BVR of civil legal aid cases where more than person is in receipt of legal aid
- BVR of the use and cost of outlays such as expert witness fees
- BVR of high cost civil legal aid cases

Savings in the Board's administration budget

21. The Board's administration budget has been frozen at the 2007-08 level of £12.9m (€14.6m) for the last three years - this is a real terms reduction (taking account of inflation) of 7%. This was also at a time of increasing workloads through substantial increases in civil legal aid applications and additional responsibilities given to the Board by the Scottish Government.

22. The additional £1.1m reduction in 2011-12 represents a cut of 16% in real terms over the last four years.

23. The Board has undertaken a comprehensive review of its administrative expenditure to formulate a budget that would address such a cut in resources. Although living within such a budget will inevitably be challenging, we believe that our budget plans indicate that it will be achievable and the impact the services that we deliver minimal.

24. The reductions in the main will be achieved through reducing staff numbers, making savings in accommodation costs, bringing publications and communications work in-house and improved procurement.

25. The Board has recently carried out an exercise to assess the value to the taxpayer of the work that it carries out. We have estimated that through such things as refusing applications and sanction for high cost work, abating solicitors' accounts where necessary and recovering funds through our audit and compliance work we make direct savings in excess of £40m (€45) per year. In collaboration with the Scottish

⁴ See glossary

Government we were also able to deliver around £11m (€12.5) of efficiency savings in 2009-10 through increased digitalisation and more effective procurement practices.

Recent developments in legal aid

Legal Aid Online

26. The Board has made significant progress over the last 18 months in expanding our online business with solicitors through Legal Aid Online. This system enables solicitors to submit applications and accounts over a secure online system. This has been the most significant and challenging administrative initiative that we have undertaken in recent years and represents a major change in the way that the Board and solicitors' firms do business together.
27. Building on our successful online system for advice and assistance, we launched the core application functions of Civil and Criminal Legal Aid Online in September 2009. Other key products followed over the subsequent months. By the end of 2010, all applications processes were available and most accounts processes.
28. Solicitors' firms continued to give us very positive feedback about the system, with firms reporting that the new ways of working were quicker, simpler and saved them significant amounts of time. One solicitor said, "There is a real saving in administrative time and bureaucracy, along with cost benefits such as stationary, postage etc, and cash flow has improved from an already strong position."
29. April 2011 represented a major milestone when the Board stopped accepting paper applications for legal aid. The Board is aiming to stop paper accounts by the end of 2011-12.

Applications for solemn criminal legal aid

30. On 25 November 2010 the Board took over responsibility for considering applications for serious (solemn) criminal cases. This was previously done by the Courts. In 2010-11 there were nearly 11,000 grants of solemn criminal legal aid.
31. This followed extensive consultation on how the Board would apply the financial eligibility 'undue hardship' test to applications. It is expected that this change will result in a reduction of 3% in the number of cases granted.

Advice for accused in police custody

32. In October 2010 the UK Supreme Court found that the law in Scotland which allowed a suspect to be detained and questioned by police for up to six hours without legal representation was in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights. As a result, the Scottish Parliament passed the emergency Criminal Procedure (Legal Assistance, Detention and Appeals) (Scotland) Act 2010. The Act gives suspects the right to access to a solicitor before being interviewed.
33. Although interim arrangements are currently in place to allow solicitors that are called out to police stations to be paid for the work they do, they are not a long term solution. The Scottish Government has decided that there should be a statutory scheme operated by the Board. It is currently our priority to work with the Scottish Government, the legal profession and our justice partners to implement a statutory police station duty roster which will introduce the necessary security of supply and optimum value for money. Our preferred option is one in which advice is provided to

suspects by way of a mixed model delivered by private practice solicitors, solicitors from the Public Defence Solicitors' Office and solicitors within the Legal Aid Board (through a telephone advice centre).

34. Closely linked with this, a senior Judge, Lord Carloway is leading a wider ranging review of the law and legal practice in light of the Supreme Court's decision and the subsequent passage of the emergency legislation. This may have wider implications for legal aid. The Board is represented on a Reference Group that is assisting with the review. Lord Carloway is currently consulting publicly on the review which covers such issues as questioning of suspects, admissibility of statements, corroboration and appeals.

Video-conferencing

35. The Board is very keen to see greater use of video conferencing and is leading a cross justice sector project to develop further use of these facilities in prisons and elsewhere which will allow virtual contact between solicitors and clients where appropriate. The project will contribute to making the judicial system more efficient in an increasingly technological age and when public finances will be under greater pressure than before.
36. The project aims to achieve benefits for the justice system through reduced costs, more efficient use of time for agents and others and contribution to a reduction in the justice system's environmental impact by reducing solicitor travel.

Wide ranging reforms to summary criminal justice

37. As part of major reforms to the wider justice system in 2007-08, changes to summary criminal legal assistance came into effect on 30 June 2008. This was aimed at more efficient disposal of cases and avoidance of wasteful expenditure. Case disposal fees for not guilty and guilty pleas were aligned which ended a perverse incentive to enter not guilty pleas. Any work done at the outset of the case through advice and assistance was also subsumed into a subsequent grant of legal aid for representation.
38. This has had the expected affect leading to a significant increase in guilty pleas with consequential steep rises in grants of ABWOR (which guilty pleas are dealt with under) and reductions in grants of advice and assistance.

Improved cross justice sector working

39. The Scottish Government carried out a review of justice governance in 2009. The conclusion of the review was that several existing national governance structures should be replaced and a single justice outcomes group be established. The Scottish Government introduced the Making Justice Work programme as a result. The programme of work being taken forward under this group's aegis is a collection of projects across civil and criminal justice, led by the Scottish Government aimed at improving the Scottish justice system, making it fairer, more accessible and highly cost effective. The overall goal is to conclude disputes and offences quickly while securing just outcomes.

Financial verification of applicants

40. The Board has been looking closely at the information that solicitors are obtaining from clients as to their eligibility to advice and assistance and found that this was not satisfactory in many cases. Additional guidance has been issued and regulations have recently been introduced to tighten up the controls on the civil side, bringing it in line with criminal to allow the Board to refuse payment where the Board is not satisfied

with the evidence obtained. The Board will be looking to use these controls more frequently in future. On summary criminal legal aid, the Board now requires solicitors to submit copies of bank statements in cases where clients are in employment.

Simplification of civil legal aid

41. In addition to Legal Aid Online we have simplified a number of legal aid forms and processes. For example, one form that applicants must complete to evidence financial eligibility has been reduced from 34 pages to 6 pages.

Introduction of peer review quality assurance in criminal legal aid

42. This was launched the end of 2010 and is aimed at ensuring that criminal legal assistance delivered by private practice through the legal aid scheme is of a high standard. Quality assurance arrangements have been in place for civil legal aid since 2003-04.

Children's legal aid

43. Responsibility for granting legal aid in Children's Hearings cases referred to the Sheriff Court has transferred from Sheriffs to the Board and will be commenced in 2012.

The 'reasonableness' test

44. We have reviewed the Board's application of the statutory 'reasonableness' test for civil legal aid cases. This has sharpened the criteria to support grants and should lead to some reduction in grant rates

The Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010

45. The Act gives was passed in November 2010 and gives the Board a duty to advise Scottish Ministers on the availability and accessibility of legal services in Scotland. This goes wider than just legal aid and we are just about to convene, chair and consult with an Access to Legal Services Reference Group consisting of a number of bodies with an interest in access to justice.
46. The Act also transfers to the Board from the legal profession's regulatory bodies the power to prevent solicitors or advocates from practising legal aid. The power was commenced on 1 May 2011 and we are currently finalising arrangements.

What next for legal aid?

47. The key challenge going forward will be to achieve further savings through legal aid while ensuring that access to justice is maintained during a period of declining public expenditure.
48. We are currently in further discussions with the Scottish Government and the Law Society of Scotland on possible areas for further savings in future years. Options may include financial contributions in criminal legal aid which the Scottish Government is currently consulting publicly on with the possibility of introducing legislation later in 2011, reducing the cost of legally aided cases through increased use of telephone advice and video-conferencing facilities in courts and prisons and better strategic co-ordination of advice services (private sector, public sector and voluntary organisations) across Scotland.

About the Scottish Legal Aid Board

The Scottish Legal Aid Board exists to administer the legal aid system which enables people to gain access to justice and in a way which delivers value for money. Our main functions include:

- a. **Assessing applications and deciding whether to grant legal aid or authorise expenditure.** In 2009/10 we dealt with over 430,000 applications, including applications for advice and assistance⁵, full legal aid, sanction requests and applications to review our decision to grant. We apply the statutory tests to each application for legal aid to ensure that legal aid is only granted in line with legal aid legislation.
- b. **Assessing and paying for the case work done by solicitors and advocates.** We assess a large volume of accounts and in doing so must be satisfied that the work has been invoiced in the correct way.
- c. **Tackle fraud and abuse of legal aid** by carrying out audits and investigations of legal aid providers and investigate the information provided by applicants for legal aid.
- d. **Advising Ministers on the operation of legal aid in Scotland.** We do this by observing the way that the justice system and legal aid operates and analysis of trends and supply patterns in legal aid.

The remaining role of the courts in granting legal aid is gradually reducing and being transferred to the Board. Until last year, the Board was responsible for granting legal aid for less serious criminal cases and civil cases with the courts responsible for granting serious (solemn) criminal cases and children's cases. The Board began granting serious (solemn) criminal legal aid applications in November 2010 and through the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2010 will begin granting children's legal aid in 2012.

The vast majority of legal aid in Scotland is delivered through solicitors in private practice on a case by case, on demand basis, known as 'judicare'. The Board also registers solicitors and firms to carry out legal assistance.

There is also a network of publicly funded criminal defence solicitors across which started as a pilot in 2001 but is now operational across Scotland. The network has seven 'Public Defence Solicitors Offices' with 22 solicitors. The solicitors are the Board's employees and are paid a salary, not on a case by case basis. The network provides opportunities to compare against private practice and provides invaluable feedback on legal aid and the criminal justice system. The Scottish Government has recently decided to increase the number of solicitors in the PDSO from 15 in order to deliver legal aid savings under the court duty solicitor arrangements (see glossary).

We are responsible for enabling and improving access to justice. One way we do this is through funding of targeted advice services. We have a network of four Civil Legal Assistance Offices across Scotland where a team of 14 Board employed solicitors provide a civil legal advice and representation services for clients who are eligible for legal aid in areas where there are gaps in supply due to geographical location, such as remote areas in the Scottish Highlands, or area of law such as social welfare.

The Board also funds services by way of grants. This allows us to provide block payments for services provided by solicitors, but also to fund delivery of other kinds of services. For example, we are currently funding 16 different projects across Scotland which use a combination of private practice, local authority and advice sector input to help people resolve problems such as repossession, debt and other issues related to the economic downturn as early as possible

⁵ See Glossary

GLOSSARY

Legal assistance - Legal Assistance covers ‘advice and assistance’ and full ‘legal aid’.

Advice and assistance - Advice and assistance covers advice on any matter of Scottish law from a solicitor, but (apart from ABWOR) will not cover representation (putting the case in court or in front of a tribunal).

Advice by way of representation - ‘ABWOR’ - ABWOR is a form of advice and assistance and is advice and assistance given to someone by taking on their behalf any step in instituting, conducting or defending certain proceedings (notably tribunals).

Legal aid - Legal aid provides funding for a solicitor to put a case in court and some tribunals. It covers the preparation work, as well as the hearing itself, and can provide funding for advocates, experts and other costs. (Cases often begin with advice and assistance, and legal aid may be the next step if necessary).

Clawback - The Board may claim back the cost of fees and outlays from an assisted person if they recover or preserve property as a result of their legal assistance

Special Urgency - From time to time work has to be undertaken by a solicitor to protect their client’s position before an application for civil legal aid can be finally determined. Specific legislation allows a solicitor to do certain work as a matter of special urgency and inform the Board afterwards.

Advocate - Lawyers who are members of the Faculty of Advocates and have rights of audience in the highest courts in Scotland.

Court duty solicitor - This is a roster of solicitors, administered by the Board, that can be called upon to give advice to people in police stations or appearing in court from police custody who do not have a named solicitor.

Reasonable test in civil legal aid - The Board’s governing legislation requires us to be satisfied that it is reasonable in the particular circumstances of the case that civil legal aid is granted.

TOTAL COST TO THE TAXPAYER OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE	1998-	2003-	2004-	2005-	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	2010-
	1999	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	Estimate £'000
Civil legal assistance									
Total civil advice and assistance and ABWOR	18,685	21,472	21,299	20,706	19,216	19,178	20,870	21,182	22,100
Civil legal aid gross expenditure	32,093	29,994	30,821	29,627	31,428	33,138	32,002	35,011	38,800
Less civil legal assistance income received	9,448	11,350	12,203	10,804	11,668	12,762	10,548	10,880	11,900
Civil legal aid (net cost)	22,645	18,644	18,618	18,823	19,760	20,377	21,454	24,131	26,900
TOTAL CIVIL LEGAL ASSISTANCE	41,330	40,116	39,917	39,530	38,976	39,820	42,623	47,004	51,900
Civil legal assistance GDP deflated (to 1998-1999)	41,330	35,787	34,647	33,699	32,147	31,929	33,258	36,132	39,896
Criminal legal assistance									
Total criminal advice and assistance and ABWOR	9,775	12,456	12,929	11,818	11,856	11,007	15,382	21,151	21,100
Summary criminal legal aid	48,589	48,859	50,990	50,320	52,134	52,604	42,855	31,665	35,300
Solemn criminal legal aid (court granted)	24,333	37,457	39,174	36,147	37,254	40,954	38,455	39,082	40,800
TOTAL CRIMINAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE	85,600	102,506	109,031	103,997	106,622	110,529	103,162	98,491	102,900
Criminal legal assistance GDP deflated (to 1998-1999)	85,600	91,446	94,636	88,659	87,944	88,628	80,496	75,712	79,000
Children's legal assistance									
Children's advice and assistance	0	426	455	457	458	419	388	414	
Legal aid for children	1,719	2,733	2,906	3,759	3,980	4,110	3,784	4,511	
TOTAL CHILDREN'S LEGAL ASSISTANCE	1,719	3,159	3,361	4,216	4,439	4,529	4,172	4,925	5,000
TOTAL COST OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE	128,677	145,931	152,418	147,851	150,169	155,070	150,166	150,684	161,300
Total legal assistance GDP deflated (to 1998-1999)	128,677	130,186	132,296	126,044	123,863	124,343	117,113	115,833	124,000

RECEIPTS OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (estimate)
Civil A&A	114,285	105,694	85,802	90,908	95,277	90,500
Civil ABWOR	3,316	3,520	4,144	4,320	4,280	4,000
Civil Legal Aid	16,859	16,291	15,861	17,738	22,028	21,000
Total Civil Legal Assistance	134,460	125,505	105,807	112,966	121,585	115,500
Criminal A&A	124,738	123,211	104,220	52,065	27,864	27,500
Criminal ABWOR	19,946	19,017	17,308	39,279	47,142	44,000
Summary Criminal	85,916	89,984	82,657	64,457	61,056	59,000
Total Criminal Legal Assistance	233,220	234,472	206,197	157,721	138,104	130,500
Total Children's Legal Assistance	9,667	10,329	8,881	9,481	9,138	9,000

GRANTS OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Civil A&A	114,285	105,694	85,802	90,908	95,277
Civil ABWOR	3,316	3,520	4,144	4,320	4,280
Civil Legal Aid	11,673	12,065	11,572	12,113	15,049
Total Civil Legal Assistance	129,274	121,279	101,518	107,341	114,606
Criminal A&A	124,738	123,211	104,220	52,065	27,864
Criminal ABWOR	19,946	19,017	17,308	39,279	47,142
Summary Criminal	78,677	81,146	74,102	59,019	55,810
Solemn Criminal Grants	11,811	13,898	12,782	12,410	12,066
Total Criminal Legal Assistance	272,216	277,316	248,753	195,154	167,201
Total Children's Legal Assistance	9,667	10,329	8,888	9,449	9,094

