



## DEBATE PACK

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# The spending of the Ministry of Justice

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## Summary

There will be a debate on Thursday 3<sup>rd</sup> October in the Commons Chamber on the spending of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ). The subject for this debate was selected by the Backbench Business Committee. MoJ spending was last debated in an Estimates Day debate in July 2018 ([debate pack here](#) and [Hansard record here](#)). This briefing contains background information, statistics, and parliamentary and press material, as well as suggested further reading which Members may find useful when preparing for this debate.

This debate pack is accompanied by an Annex showing spending figures over time for the MoJ as a whole and at the sub-department level. These figures can also be found in an Excel file accompanying the online version.

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The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

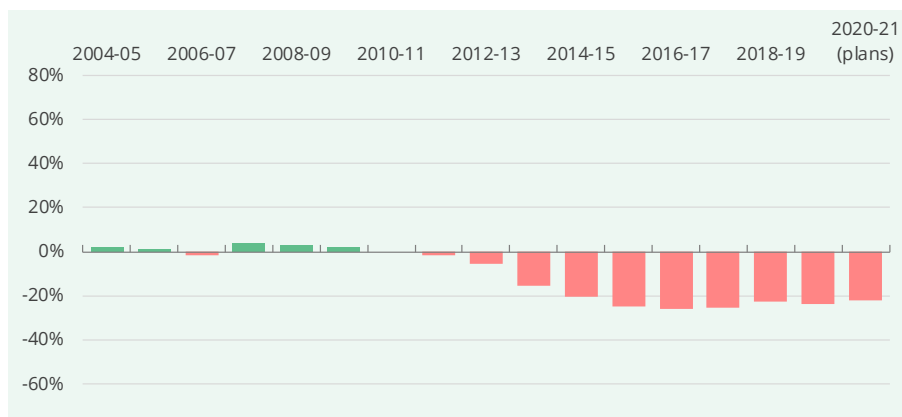
# 1. Overview of spending and plans

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) experienced cuts to its departmental budget under austerity. In 2017, the Institute for Fiscal Studies calculated that in the decade since 2010-11, the MoJ’s budget was to be cut by around 40%.<sup>1</sup> Spending plans have been revised upwards since then and in 2019-20 the total MoJ budget was around 25% lower than in 2010-11.<sup>2</sup>

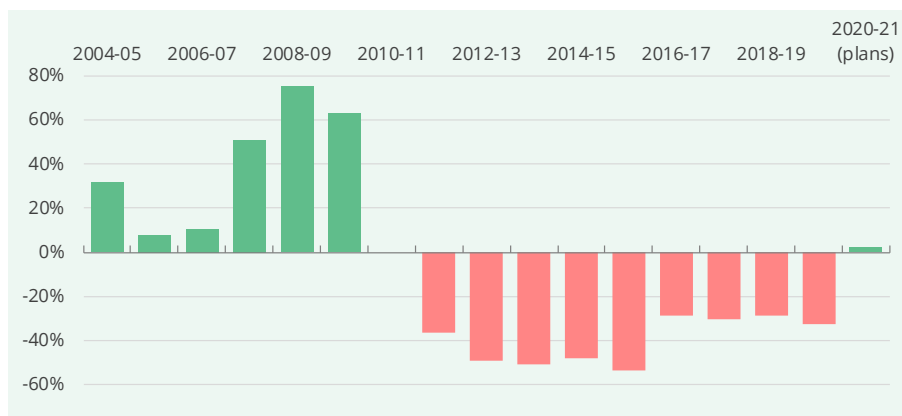
The charts below show the resource and capital departmental expenditure limits (DEL) for the Ministry of Justice since 2004-05. These have been indexed to 2010-11 so that each year’s figure is expressed as a percentage of the 2010-11 DEL.

The underlying figures are included in the annex to this document and in an accompanying Excel file.

**Chart 1: MoJ Annual Resource DEL indexed to 2010/11**



**Chart 2: MoJ Annual Capital DEL, indexed to 2010/11**



Source: HM Treasury, PESA 2010 to 2019, table 1; HM Treasury, GDP Deflators June 2019; HM Treasury, Spending Round 2019

Notes: a) Resource Department expenditure limit (DEL) includes depreciation.

b) Plans for PESA 2017 contains data to 2012-13. Prior years data may not be on compiled on a consistent basis.

<sup>1</sup> IFS, [Autumn 2017 Budget: options for easing the squeeze](#), November 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2019 and 2015, table 1. 25% is the mid-point of the estimated % change in RDEL including and excluding depreciation.

c) The 2020-21 plans are in cash at 2019-20 prices.

In 2018-19, the total operating expenditure of the MoJ was £10 billion and its income was £1.6 billion, leaving net expenditure of £8.3 billion.<sup>3</sup>

## 2019 Main estimate

HM Treasury's [Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses](#) (PESA) tables contain details of spending by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), split by Resource and Capital DEL, up to 2018-19.

The 2019-20 Main Estimate was published in May 2019. The Library briefing paper [Main Estimates: Government spending plans for 2019-20](#) contains detailed information on these plans for all government departments. Further explanation for the MoJ Estimate is provided in the [MoJ Main Estimate Memorandum 2019-20](#).

The Estimate contained a **Resource DEL budget<sup>4</sup> of £8,052 million**, a reduction of £55 million or around 0.7% compared to the final budget for 2018-19 of £8,107 million, as detailed in the Supplementary Estimate 2018-19.

Significant extra funding for MOJ was provided by the Treasury from its Reserve in the Supplementary Estimate (an extra £1,180 million or 17%), and a similar top up of £1,325 million was provided in 2019-20's Main Estimate, simply to keep the MOJ budget at around the same, higher, level in 2019-20. This has been necessary because original budget plans for MoJ for 2019-20, set out in the 2015 Spending Review and showing significantly reduced spending this year, contained critical assumptions which did not materialise.<sup>5</sup> There have also been significant operational challenges within the prison service, and additional funding has also been provided for court reform.

As a result, MoJ's Resource DEL budget for 2019-20, at £8,052 million, is around 9.5% higher in nominal terms than it was in 2015-16, but it still remains below what it was in 2013-14. The funding gap between the original 2019-20 plans from the Spending Review and the 2019-20 Main Estimate, which the Government has sought to meet through additional funding from the Treasury Reserve, comprises:

- £324 million for the shortfall of fee income (including probate) and provisions for fees incorrectly charged;
- £275 million for the Legal Aid Fund and other legal support;
- £229 million for operational pressures in prisons such as pay and estate maintenance; and
- £176 million for reforms of HM Courts and Tribunals.

£30 million of Resource DEL has been provided for EU Exit preparations, compared to £12.3 million in 2018-19.

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Justice [Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19](#), p.110

<sup>4</sup> Resource DEL including depreciation

<sup>5</sup> The most significant assumptions concerned Probate Income, and an anticipated reduction in demand-led Legal Aid Expenditure

The MoJ **Capital DEL budget** for 2019-20 is £417 million, a reduction of £99 million or 19% compared to the final budget for 2018-19 of £517 million.

## September 2019 spending round

On 4<sup>th</sup> September 2019 the government published a one-year [Spending Round](#) settlement for departmental budgets for 2020-21, with the next three-year Spending Review now expected in 2020.

The Resource DEL budget is set to increase from £7.6 billion in 2019-20 to £8.1 billion in 2020-21. This budget excludes depreciation and the £7.6 billion “baseline” also excludes any “one-off” additional funding already approved for 2019-20. Previously published PESA data shows a planned MoJ budget for Resource DEL excluding depreciation in 2019-20 of £7.4 billion, possibly indicating that elements of the additional funding outlined in the Spending Round are being brought forward and considered as an ongoing expense.<sup>6</sup>

The Capital DEL budget is set to increase from £0.4 billion in 2019-20 to £0.6 billion in 2020-21.

Details of the additional spending provided by HM Treasury include:

- “a 4.9% increase in real terms to the department’s resource budget from 2019-20 to 2020-21;
- funding to begin delivery of the government’s £2.5 billion commitment to create an additional 10,000 prison places, which forms an important part of the government’s plan to crack down on crime;
- £100 million to increase security in prisons through the introduction of more airport-style security scanners, mobile phone detection and prevention technology, and anti-corruption and intelligence operations;
- £55 million across the criminal justice system to support the work of 20,000 additional police officers; and
- additional funding to support the ongoing reform of the probation system, which will help reduce reoffending and improve the quality of post-custody supervision.”

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<sup>6</sup> Any such additional funding is likely to be detailed in the Supplementary Estimate 2019-20, expected to be published in February 2020.

## 2. Spending and plans by department

### 2.1 Prisons

In 2018-19, HMPPS had a resource DEL of £4.0 billion and a capital DEL of £68 million.<sup>7</sup> Between 2010-11 and 2018-19, resource DEL fell by 13% in real terms, although the latest year represents the largest real-terms annual increase in funding during this time. Annual capital DEL fell by 80% in real terms between 2010-11 and 2015-16 before rising to above its 2010-11 real-terms level in subsequent years.

Estimated resource expenditure is £4.2 billion in 2019-20, a cash terms rise. Capital expenditure in 2019-20 is expected to be £199 million, which, in cash terms, is more than double the expenditure limit in 2018-19 (£68 million). The statistical annex contains details of annual spending.

The Justice Select Committee conducted an inquiry [Prison Population 2022](#). Its latest report is from March 2019 and includes analysis of the financial implications of policy changes up to this point. The government's response can be found on the webpage for the inquiry.

#### Prison Estate Transformation Programme (PETP)

In its 2016 White Paper, [Prison Safety and Reform](#), the then Government committed £1.3 billion to create 10,000 new prison places by 2020 and to renovate the existing estate. The 2020 target was later changed to 2022.

The PETP was originally to involve the construction of two new prisons – one in Yorkshire adjacent to HMP Full Sutton and one in Port Talbot – the redevelopment of four prisons (HMP Rochester, HMP Hindley, HMP Wellingborough and HMP Glen Parva) and the building of a new house block at HMP Stocken.

In its 2017/18 annual report HMPPS confirmed that the closure of Rochester and Hindley prisons for redevelopment had been put on hold. The building of a new prison at HMP Wellingborough has started and the construction of HMP Glen Parva is planned for 2020.

#### £2.5 billion announcement in August 2019

On 11 August 2019, the government stated that “up to £2.5 billion will be spent on creating modern, efficient prisons”.<sup>8</sup> This is to be capital investment.

#### Is this £2.5 billion new money?

<sup>7</sup> HMPPS spending figures are taken from the [2018-19](#) and [2014-15](#) MoJ Annual Report and Accounts. The figures in these documents differ slightly from those in HM Treasury's [Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses \(PESA\)](#) tables, from which the overall department spending figures are taken.

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Justice, '10,000 extra prison places to keep the public safe', 11 August 2019

In a letter to the government following this announcement, the Prison Reform Trust asked how much of the £1.3 billion committed to the PETP had so far been spent. Robert Buckland MP replied that £230m had been spent on increasing prison capacity.<sup>9</sup>

He also stated that in 2017-18 and 2018-19, some of the MoJ's capital allocation had been redirected towards day-to-day spending. As a consequence, it is not clear whether any of the original £1.3 billion is being repurposed for the additional places.

The Secretary of State for Justice, in his response to the Prison Reform Trust, does state twice that the £2.5 billion is new funding. He also states that in the 2019 spending review, £620m was allocated to the MoJ for capital funding in 2020-21. This is around £200 million higher than the 'usual' annual capital expenditure limit, based on the four years before then, which could represent the start of the new investment.

### **10,000 new prison places**

In its 11 August announcement, the government stated its intention to create 10,000 new prison places. From correspondence with the Prison Reform Trust, it is clear that these 10,000 are in addition to 3,566 places that have already been created under the PETP, which had already intended to create 10,000 new places by 2023.<sup>10</sup> In total this means that around 13,000 new prison places are to be created.

### **£100 million for prison security**

On 13 August, the government announced an investment of £100 million to reduce the level of crime in prisons.<sup>11</sup> The government confirmed in a letter to the Prison Reform Trust that this is in addition to £70 million which had been announced for the same purpose in 2018.<sup>12</sup>

## **2.2 Probation**

In 2013-14, the probation system was split in two, with the public sector National Probation Service (NPS) managing high risk offenders and providing services to the courts, and the new, privately-run Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC) managing low and medium risk offenders.

By 2017, it was being widely acknowledged that the reforms had not had the desired result. The following reports provide detailed analysis of the problems with the reforms:

- Justice Committee, [Transforming Rehabilitation](#), 22 June 2018
- National Audit Office, [Transforming Rehabilitation: Progress Review](#), 1 March 2019
- [Report of the Chief Inspector of Probation](#), 28 March 2019

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<sup>9</sup> [Letter from Robert Buckland MP to the Prison Reform Trust](#), 11 September 2019

<sup>10</sup> [Letter from Robert Buckland MP to the Prison Reform Trust](#), 11 September 2019

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Justice, '[£100 million crackdown on crime in prison](#)', 13 August 2019

<sup>12</sup> [Letter from Jo Farrar to the Prison Reform Trust](#), 10 September 2019; Ministry of Justice, '[Ministry of Justice secures extra £52 million for targeted expenditure](#)', 30 October 2018

- Public Accounts Committee, [Transforming rehabilitation: progress review](#), 3 May 2019

In May 2019 the Secretary of State announced that all offenders will be monitored by the National Probation Service from December 2020, ending the role of CRCs in supervising low and medium risk offenders.

The Justice Select Committee also published a follow-up report on the reforms in July 2019:

- [Transforming rehabilitation: Follow-up \(July 2019\)](#)

The House of Commons Library has a briefing paper on the [Contracting out of probation services](#).

## Spending implications of the CRC contract cancellation

The NAO has estimated that additional payments to CRCs by the end of 2020 will total £467 million.<sup>13</sup>

The government has defended its decision to cancel the contracts, at an additional cost to the taxpayer, as follows:

“we originally expected to spend £3.1 billion on community rehabilitation companies over a seven-year period, and we now expect to spend £2.7 billion over the same period. In other words, over the lifetime of the contracts, we now expect to spend £405 million less on CRCs than originally forecast.” (HC Deb, 9 July 2019, Hansard vol 663)

This underspend figure was later revised to £695m in a letter from Robert Buckland MP to the Justice Select Committee.<sup>14</sup>

Given that the contracts are being terminated 14 months before the end of the original seven-year period, this saving does not take into account the cost of providing probation services during that future period.

The MoJ publishes regular statistical bulletins on reoffending:

- [Proven reoffending statistics quarterly](#), which contains statistics on reoffending by all offenders.
- [Proven Reoffending Statistics for the Community Rehabilitation Companies and National Probation Service](#), in its Payment by results statistics. These contain reoffending statistics for the cohort that is measured for the purposes of monitoring CRC and NPS performance.

## 2.3 Courts

Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) had its annual resource DEL reduced by around 30% between 2010-11 and 2015-16. In 2016-17, annual resource DEL almost doubled and has been at an annual level of around £1.6 billion since then. Capital DEL was reduced from 2010-11 onwards and cut completely in 2013-14 and 2014-15.

<sup>13</sup> National Audit Office, [Transforming Rehabilitation: Progress Review](#), 1 March 2019

<sup>14</sup> [Letter from Robert Buckland MP to the Justice Select Committee](#), 15 July 2019

Since 2015-16 it has risen again and in 2018-19 was around £170 million.

Since 2010, HM Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) has been undertaking a courts reform programme intended to modernise the system. There have been two phases: the Court Estate Reform Programme (2010-2014) and the Estates Reform Project (2015-present). Nearly 300 court facilities closed during this period, including around half of Magistrates' courts.<sup>15</sup>

In response to a Parliamentary question, the MoJ has stated that courts sold between 2010 and February 2018 raised £224 million for the public purse ([HC127599](#), 08 February 2018).

The NAO has calculated that the Estates Reform Project (2015 – present) has cost £540 million and that HMCTS has reported net savings of £133 million. These savings have primarily been a result of digitisation and of the closing and sale of properties.

The NAO's most recent report on the progress of the reform reports a reduction to the savings that HMCTS expects to make from the reform:

- Overall lifetime savings (to 2028-29) have fallen by £172 million to £2,112 million when considered on a like-for-like basis. This is because HMCTS has removed the savings attributable to [the cancellation of the transforming compliance and enforcement programme (TCEP)] and reassessed the savings of the reform programme, which have increased slightly.
- Steady state savings have fallen by £21 million to £244 million each year and are now due a year later, from 2024-25.<sup>16</sup>

The NAO has also published an [interactive visualisation of court closures](#) since 2016, under the Court Estate Reform Programme. The Commons Library also has a [constituency dashboard on Magistrates' court closures](#) since 2010.

## 2.4 Legal Aid

The current legal aid system was introduced by the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO). Prior to this, any civil legal matter could be considered for legal aid unless it was specifically excluded. LASPO reversed this, excluding civil matters from the scope of legal aid unless they meet the criteria for exceptions.

The Legal Aid Agency's resource spending (DEL) in 2018-19 was around £1.7 billion. This was slightly higher in real terms than in the previous year but 29% lower in real terms than the amount spent in 2010-11. Annual capital DEL has gradually reduced to a trickle since 2010-11. The statistical annex contains details of annual spending.

There have also been significant changes to criminal legal aid, although these have mainly been the result of secondary legislation rather than LASPO. The main changes have been changes to the means test for

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<sup>15</sup> The Library's debate pack on [Court closures and access to justice](#) (18 June 2019) provides further details.

<sup>16</sup> NAO, 'Transforming courts and tribunals – a progress update', 13 September 2019.



eligibility and to the rates of pay for solicitors and barristers undertaking criminal work.

## Spending implications of policy changes

Commentators agree that the changes have reduced spending on civil legal aid (as was one of main policy intentions behind LASPO) but have questioned whether they have increased costs elsewhere in the legal system.

The following reports provide analysis of the financial and other implications of some of the changes:

- NAO, [‘Implementing reforms to civil legal aid’](#), 20 November 2014
- Public Accounts Committee, [‘Implementing reforms to civil legal aid’](#), 4 February 2015
- The Law Society, [‘Disqualified from justice: Legal aid means test report’](#), 1 April 2018
- Public Law Project, [‘The gap between the legal aid means regulations and financial reality’](#), 12 July 2018
- Justice Select Committee, [Criminal Legal Aid – Report](#), 26 July 2018.

More information on the impact of the changes made by LASPO is available in the following Library Briefing Papers:

- [The future of legal aid](#) (debate pack, October 2018)
- [Civil legal aid changes since 2013: the impact on people seeking help with legal problems](#)
- [Have changes to legal aid in England and Wales since 2013 created more “advice deserts?”](#)
- [Litigants in person: the rise of the self-represented litigant in civil and family cases in England and Wales](#)

## 2.5 Brexit

The MoJ was allocated £17.3 million in 18-19 and £30 million in 19-20 from HM Treasury to assist with Brexit preparations.<sup>17</sup>

Depending on the nature of the UK’s withdrawal from the EU, the justice system could be affected in different ways. Some of the issues that have been raised include:

- The possibility of civil disorder in the event of a no-deal Brexit and the implications for demand for court time,
- Uncertainty around the UK’s continued involvement in the European Arrest Warrant mechanism, Europol and Eurojust, and other information-sharing practices,
- The future of the UK’s legal services industry should it become less competitive internationally.

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<sup>17</sup> [HC 247550](#), 25 April 2019

The Justice Select Committee has a report on the [Implications of Brexit for the justice system](#).

As part of this inquiry, in October 2018 Lucy Frazer MP answered questions from the Justice Select Committee, in which she stated that,

“if there was no deal there would be an increase in volume and complexity, and there would be different laws and changes to forms, so we have, as I said, put in a bid to the Treasury to ensure that we are prepared for those eventualities.”<sup>18</sup>

Regarding the possibility of civil disorder, she noted that, “the National Police Chiefs’ Council said that it has no intelligence to suggest that there will be an increase in public disorder.”<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> [Oral evidence: The implications of Brexit for the justice system: follow-up, HC 1648, Q96, 23 October 2018](#)

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

## 3. Parliamentary material

### 3.1 Debates

[Probation services](#), HC deb 12 March 2019, cc165-6

[Legal Advice Deserts](#), HC deb 18 December 2018, cc635-6

### 3.2 Statements

[Publication of the response to the 'Fit for the future: transforming the court and tribunal estate' consultation and the Court & Tribunal Design Guide](#), HCWS1554, 13 May 2019

### 3.3 Parliamentary questions (PQs)

#### Brexit-related

[Ministry of Justice: Brexit](#)

**02 May 2019 | PQ 247550**

#### Asked by Tom Brake (Carshalton and Wallington)

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what recent estimate he has made of the cost to his Department of preparations for the UK leaving the EU without a deal.

#### Answered by: Edward Argar

HM Treasury has allocated over £4.2 billion of additional funding to departments and the Devolved Administrations for EU exit preparations so far. This breaks down as:

- £412m of additional funding over the spending review period for the Department for Exiting the European Union, Department for International Trade and the Foreign & Commonwealth Office at Autumn Statement 2016.
- £286m of additional funding for 17/18 (a full breakdown of which can be found in Supplementary Estimates 17/18). ([https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/679738/PU2137\\_Supplementary\\_estimates\\_web.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/679738/PU2137_Supplementary_estimates_web.pdf))
- Over £1.5bn of additional funding for 18/19. A full breakdown of the allocations can be found in the Chief Secretary's Written Ministerial Statement, HCWS540, laid on the 13th March 2018. (<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2018-03-13/HCWS540/>)
- Over £2bn of additional funding for 19/20. A full breakdown of the allocations can be found in the Chief Secretary's Written Ministerial Statement, HCWS1205, laid on the 18th December 2018. (<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2018-12-18/HCWS1205/>)

This funding is to cover all exit scenarios, and is in addition to departmental efforts to reprioritise from business as usual toward preparations for the UK's departure from the EU.

Work on no-deal exit preparations cannot be readily separated from other EU exit work. The Department is preparing for all eventualities and the resources available to support preparations are kept under constant review.

### [Prisons](#)

**08 Feb 2019 | PQ 215242**

**Asked by: Burgon, Richard**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how much his Department has (a) spent to date and (b) plans to spend in relation to prisons to prepare for the UK leaving the EU without a deal.

**Answering member: Lucy Frazer | Department: Ministry of Justice**

Delivering a revised deal negotiated with the EU remains the Government's top priority. This has not changed. The Government is accelerating no deal preparations to ensure the country is prepared for every eventuality.

The Ministry of Justice was allocated £17.3m in 18/19 and £30m in 19/20 from HMT specifically for EU-related activities. Robust plans are in place to ensure EU Exit related allocations are spent in an appropriate and efficient way across all business areas in the MoJ. This has allowed the department to prepare effectively for the potential impact on prisons, in any EU exit scenario.

## Prisons

### [Prisons](#)

**09 Sep 2019 | PQ 286299**

**Asked by: Burgon, Richard**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, with reference to his Department's press release of 9 November 2015, Prison building revolution announced by Chancellor and Justice Secretary relating to the 2015 Spending Review, how much of the Government's planned £1.3 billion capital investment to transform the prison estate has been spent since the 2015 Spending Review; which (a) new prisons have been successfully opened and (b) prisons have closed since the 2015 Spending Review; and how many (i) new prison places and (ii) additional prison places have been created since the 2015 Spending Review.

**Answering member: Lucy Frazer | Department: Ministry of Justice**

Since the 2015 Spending Review we have:

- o opened HMP&YOI Berwyn, a new rehabilitative male prison in North Wales, in February 2017. As we build up to full occupancy this will provide 2106 places.
- o closed a total of four prisons (Holloway, Kenet, Glen Parva, and Blantyre House) and one immigration removal centre (IRC) (Dover) since October 2015. On 8 March this year we announced the sale of the former HMP&YOI Holloway site to social housing group Peabody in partnership with London Square Ltd
- o created new houseblocks in HMP Peterborough, HMP Parc, HMP The Mount, HMP Thameside and HMP Stocken which has delivered an additional 1,465 prison places.

Of the £1.3 billion planned capital investment, the total spent to date (i.e. to the end of July 2019) has been around £0.25 billion. This has been spent on the early stages of long-term projects including the building of the new prison at HMP Wellingborough and the start of work at Glen Parva. Significant further spend is expected in future years to complete these projects.

#### [Prisons: Security](#)

12 Jul 2019 | PQ 273447

#### **Asked by: Burgon, Richard**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what the total additional capital spend on physical security was in each of the prisons where performance was found to be of serious concern in the Annual Prison Performance Ratings 2017/18 in the last six months of (a) 2017 and (b) 2018.

#### **Answering member: Edward Argar | Department: Ministry of Justice**

HM Prison and Probation Service operates a Performance and Assurance Framework to identify and support prisons where performance is of concern.

The tables below provide figures for the total additional capital spend on physical security in each prison where performance was found to be of serious concern in the Annual Prison Performance Ratings 2017/18. Figures are provided for capital spend on physical security in the last six months of both the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years (Table A) and the 2017 and 2018 calendar years (Table B).

Table A – Total capital expenditure on physical security

Establishment	Oct-Mar Spend (£k)	
	2017/18	2018/19
Bedford	0	0

Birmingham*	0	213.5
Bristol	355.2	0
Chelmsford	99.7	0
Exeter	0	0
Lindholme	0	0
Liverpool	0	0
The Mount	112.8	0
Nottingham	0	58.9
Onley	0	0
Peterborough*	42.3	0
Portland	0	0
Wandsworth	0	0
Winchester	64.2	44.8
Wormwood Scrubs	108.1	33.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>782.3</b>	<b>350.3</b>

\* privately run prisons 2017/18

Table B – Total capital expenditure on physical security

<b>Establishment</b>	Jul-Dec Spend (£k)	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Bedford	0	0
Birmingham*	0	0
Bristol	0	0
Chelmsford	0	0
Exeter	0	0
Lindholme	0	0
Liverpool	0	0
The Mount	22.8	0
Nottingham	0	0
Onley	0	0
Peterborough*	0	42.3
Portland	0	0

Wandsworth	0	0
Winchester	0	0
Wormwood Scrubs	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>42.3</b>

\* privately run prisons 2017/18

Note that the figures represent expenditure on items above the capitalisation threshold of £10,000 recorded against capital budgets. Figures are subject to rounding.

### [Prisons: Security](#)

11 Jul 2019 | PQ 272285

#### **Asked by: Burgon, Richard**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what the total additional capital spend was on physical security in each of the prisons in the 10 Prisons Project in (a) the last six months of 2017 and (b) the last six months of 2018.

#### **Answering member: Robert Buckland | Department: Ministry of Justice**

The 10 Prisons Project was launched in August 2018 with an aim to reduce violence in 10 of our most challenging prisons by reducing the supply of drugs; restoring basic decency and providing the training and support for prison officers to challenge the behaviour that drives violence. The project received an initial £10 million funding to improve security and decency, and bolster leadership capability over a 12-month period.

As capital expenditure is usually accounted for in the last quarter of the financial year, we have provided figures for capital spend<sup>1</sup> on physical security in the last six months of both the 17/18 and 18/19 financial years (table a) and the 2017 and 2018 calendar years (table b).

Table a - Last 6 months of the **financial** year (Oct-Mar):

#### **Spend (£k)**

	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
Hull	0	161
Humber	11	433
Isis	0	508
Leeds	0	372
Lindholme	0	257

Moorland	0	482
Nottingham	0	434
Ranby	0	503
Wealstun	0	210
Wormwood Scrubs	108	396
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3,756</b>

Table B - Last 6 months of the **calendar** year (Jul-Dec)

**Spend (£k)**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Hull	0	0
Humber	0	0
Isis	0	0
Leeds	0	0
Lindholme	0	0
Moorland	0	0
Nottingham	0	0
Ranby	0	0
Wealstun	0	0
Wormwood Scrubs	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup>Figures exclude resource expenditure.

[Ministry of Justice: Public Expenditure](#)

**14 March 2019 | PQ 230861**

**Asked by Richard Burgon (Leeds East)**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, pursuant to the Answer of 5 December 2018 to Question 196793 on Ministry of Justice: Public Expenditure, for what reason the annual real terms increase/(decrease) is -2% and the cumulative real terms decrease is 3% in 2011-12.

**Answered by: Rory Stewart 14 March 2019**

The [answer on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2018](#) contained an error in the table provided.



Please see, corrected table.

The table below shows the annual change in the Ministry of Justice's available total resource funding from HM Treasury, including depreciation, in real terms to 2019/20. Budgets for the years 2020/21 and 2021/22 will be set in the next Spending Review. The figures below represent HMT funding received for 2010/11 – 2018/19, and the settlement as agreed at Autumn Statement 2016 for 2019/20 (which is subject to change).

[Prison Estate: Reducing Costs](#)

**Oral questions HC deb 12 Mar 2019, cc170-1**

**Asked by: Mr Ranil Jayawardena (North East Hampshire) (Con)**

What steps he is taking to reduce costs throughout the prison estate.

**Answered by: The Minister of State, Ministry of Justice (Rory Stewart) | Department: Ministry of Justice**

Although our real-terms spending on the prison estate has increased, we continue to drive efficiencies through to make sure that we can put as much money as possible into keeping our prisons safe, decent and secure. The best way of driving down costs is through technology, particularly video conferencing, which reduces the costs involved in moving people to and from courts; facial recognition technology, which has begun to deal with queues in visitor areas; and kiosks, which are overcoming some of the challenges around logistics supply.

[Prisons: Private Sector](#)

**08 Jan 2019 | PQ 203965**

**Asked by: Saville Roberts, Liz**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, pursuant to the Answer of 13 December 2018 to Question 200144 on Prisons: Private Sector, how much of the £30 million investment to enhance safety, security and decency across the prison estate has been (a) allocated and (b) spent by each establishment.

**Answering member: Rory Stewart | Department: Ministry of Justice**

The £30m investment package to tackle organised crime and bring buildings back up to a decent standard, was announced by Justice Secretary David Gauke (10 July). The investment package includes the £16m allocated to improve, where possible, the fabric of the prison estate. The full £30m breakdown is as follows:

-£16m to help improve the basic conditions of the prison estate. The funding will target establishments with the most pressing maintenance issues. Funding is primarily for capital maintenance schemes - cells, flooring, showers, serveries, gates, and Fire Safety Works.

-£7m investment in safety, to fund a range of new security measures, including airport-security style body scanners, improved searching techniques and mobile phone-blocking technology, and evolving our digital categorisation tool – which assesses information from various law enforcement databases to create a central 'risk rating' for each prisoner.

-£7m on in-cell telephones and kiosks for more prisons. Currently most prisoners queue for public phones on the landings, which can be the trigger for violence or fuel demand for illicit mobile phones.

The funding has been allocated in full to each programme strand, and is controlled at programme level, not by establishment. Current spending forecasts are on track against budget. Due to the confidential nature of our mobile phone blocking proof of concept pilot, no site details can be provided.

#### [Prisons: Private Sector](#)

08 Jan 2019 | PQ 203963

**Asked by: Saville Roberts, Liz | Party: Plaid Cymru**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, pursuant to the Answer of 13 December 2018 to Question 200144 on Prisons: Private Sector, what estimate he has made of maintenance costs for each prison establishment in each of the next five years.

**Answering member: Rory Stewart | Department: Ministry of Justice**

We spend in the region of £250m a year on routine and capital maintenance for prisons. Around half of this is for facilities management services via our FM providers. Budgets for next financial year have not yet been agreed, while funding for subsequent years will be settled through the forthcoming Spending Review. I am therefore not able to provide specific costs per prison over the next five years.

## Probation

### [Probation](#)

10 Jun 2019 | PQ 260668

**Asked by: Stevens, Jo**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what estimate his Department has made of the cost inclusive of staff hours of (a) planning, (b) implementing and (c) reversing parts of the Transforming Rehabilitation programme over that programme's lifetime.

**Answering member: Robert Buckland | Department: Ministry of Justice**

Due to the way in which cost information is recorded it is not possible to breakdown the costs associated with planning and implementing the Transforming Rehabilitation Programme in this way. The Ministry of Justice has produced an initial indicative assessment of the cost of bringing the case supervision component of services delivered by Community Rehabilitation Companies under the supervision of the National Probation Service. These costs include one off exit costs for current Community Rehabilitation Company contracts which are subject to change as the commercial framework and negotiations are not yet finalised with providers. Releasing these figures may compromise that negotiation so we cannot do so at this time.

We believe that the continuation of the mixed market through our revised model offers the most sustainable approach for probation, and is the best option to build on the positive changes made under Transforming Rehabilitation.

[Probation: Finance](#)**23 May 2019 | PQ 256428****Asked by:** Burgon, Richard

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what the average expected spend on commissioning for each of the 11 areas under the new probation model is.

**Answering member: Robert Buckland | Department: Ministry of Justice**

We have set out our plans for the future of probation services. We are now working out how these plans will be implemented. It is not possible to provide these figures as details of the future commercial framework are not yet finalised.

[Probation](#)**21 May 2019 | PQ 253675****Asked by:** Saville Roberts, Liz

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what estimate he has made of the cost to the public purse of probation services in each of the last 10 years.

**Answering member: Robert Buckland | Department: Ministry of Justice**

The total amount spent by the Ministry of Justice on probation services in England and Wales for the years requested is set out in a summary table below.

**Financial Years Probation Expenditure, nominal<sup>1</sup>**

2018/19 <sup>2</sup>	£892,900,000
2017/18	£815,200,000
2016/17	£850,200,000
2015/16	£968,800,000
2014/15	£851,700,000
2013/14	£804,500,000
2012/13	£832,400,000
2011/12	£819,800,000
2010/11	£874,600,000
2009/10	£898,800,000

<sup>1</sup>Figures have been rounded and show actual costs

<sup>2</sup>The 2018/19 data is finalised but subject to audit

The expenditure prior to 2014/15 is for Probation Boards and Trusts. From 2014/15 onwards, responsibility for providing probation services transferred to the new National Probation Service (NPS) and 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs). The cost increase in 2014/15 and 2015/16 was for transition and mobilisation costs of setting up the NPS and CRCs, as well as closing-down Probation Trusts, as part of the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms. These costs (post 2014/15) include spend on both the NPS and CRCs.

[Probation: Private Sector](#)

04 Apr 2019 | PQ 238275

**Asked by: Ruane, Chris**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how much his Department spent on contracts with private probation service providers in each (a) nation and (b) region of the UK in each year for which data is available.

**Answering member: Rory Stewart | Department: Ministry of Justice**

The spend data below is the total spend by HM Probation and Prison Services to the Community Rehabilitation Companies in England and Wales for the years shown.

2015/16	£528,700,000*
2016/17	£394,100,000*
2017/18	£373,300,000*

Figures for 2018/19 have not been ratified and as such are not currently available.

\*Figures rounded up to the nearest £100,000

The MoJ does not hold this information for Scotland or Northern Ireland as probation services are devolved.

## Other spending

[Ministry of Justice: Consultants](#)

**13 May 2019 | PQ 249998**

**Asked by Yasmin Qureshi (Bolton South East)**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how much his Department has spent from the public purse on consultancies in each financial year between 2014 and 2016.

**Answered by: Edward Argar**

Consultancy spend data for the Ministry of Justice for the periods 2010-11 to 2016-17 is available on gov.uk and can be accessed using the following links.

2010-11 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2010-11>

2011-12 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2011-12>

2012-13 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2012-13>

2013-14 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2013-to-2014>

2014-15 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2014-to-2015>

2015-16 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016>

2016-17 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2016-to-2017>

The data for the periods 2008-09 and 2009-10 is not centrally held.

## Court reform

[Courts: Reform](#)

**12 Apr 2019 | PQ 229148**

**Asked by:** Qureshi, Yasmin

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what assessment his Department has made of the effect of the revised completion date of the courts reform programme on (a) the cost of the programme and (b) the predicted date when the cumulative benefits of the programme are expected to be greater than the cumulative costs.

**Answering member: Lucy Frazer | Department: Ministry of Justice**

Learning from the services that have already been delivered and the feedback received, we have decided to re-order aspects of the programme to allow more time to develop some of the shared systems that sit behind our next set of online services, working to an updated finish date of 2023.

The overall budget will remain unchanged. The cumulative benefits are expected to be greater than the cumulative costs from 2024/25, a year later than previously expected.

[Courts: Reform](#)

10 Apr 2019 | PQ 239923

**Asked by:** Qureshi, Yasmin

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how much is projected to be spent from the public purse on the courts reform programme in each financial year between April 2019 and 2025.

**Answering member:** Lucy Frazer | **Department:** Ministry of Justice

Between April 2019 and 2025 the HM Courts and Tribunals service is projecting to spend £610m on the Reform.

Broken down by year this would equate to:

Year	Implementation Costs
2019/20	£219m
2020/21	£167m
2021/22	£96m
2022/23	£55m
2023/24	£48m
2024/25	£25m

The ambitious Reform programme, developed in partnership with the Judiciary is bringing new technology and modern ways of working to the justice system. New digital services are already making a difference, with 150,000 people using online justice systems in 2018.

Public feedback is positive with 85% of people reporting they are happy with the new divorce service, 93% for probate and 89% for civil money claims. Spending is continually monitored to ensure the £1bn budget it met.

[Courts: Reform](#)

**28 Mar 2019 | PQ 233000**

**Asked by:** Qureshi, Yasmin

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how much of the £1 billion for the courts reform programme (a) has been spent on consultancies and,

(b) is projected to be spent on consultancies (i) in total and (ii) as a proportion of overall spending.

**Answering member: Lucy Frazer | Department: Ministry of Justice**

The Court Reform Programme has spent approximately £26.4m on consultancies between 2014/15 and 2017/18. This is the equivalent of 8% of the total Reform implementation spending during this period.

We are projected to spend approximately £25.7m on consultancies in 2018/19 and 2019/20. This is the equivalent of 6% of expected implementation spending during this period.

We have no current consultancy commitments beyond 2019/20 to support Reform.

[Courts: Closures](#)

11 Mar 2019 | PQ 220973

**Asked by: Burgon, Richard**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, which courts his Department has closed since 1 January 2010; on what dates those court buildings were sold; and what the value of each of those sales was.

**Answering member: Lucy Frazer | Department: Ministry of Justice**

The sale of surplus buildings provides important funding for the programme of reform which is transforming our courts and tribunals. We make sure that the sale of former court buildings maximises the amount we can reinvest in modernisation.

The information requested could only be obtained at disproportionate cost.

[Courts: Closures](#)

22 Feb 2019 | PQ 221854

**Asked by: Reeves, Ellie | Party: Labour Party**

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how many court buildings that have closed since 2010 have (a) been sold and (b) remain unsold; how much money has been raised by those sales; and what the cost to the public purse has been of maintaining unsold court premises.

**Answering member: Lucy Frazer | Department: Ministry of Justice**

Of the court buildings that have closed since 2010, 158 have been sold and 15 remain unsold. HMCTS courts buildings are sold as quickly as possible while ensuring fair value for the taxpayer. A total of £231.7m has been raised from sales (*as at 31 December 2018*) Information regarding the cost to the public purse of maintaining unsold court premises could only be obtained at disproportionate cost.

The closure of any court is not taken lightly – it only happens following full public consultation. We have been clear that courts are only being

closed where they are underused, dilapidated or too close to one another.

This government is investing over £1 billion to reform and modernise the justice system, providing easier and more efficient justice for all.

As we increase the use of digital services, it makes sense to consider the wider role and need for court buildings and assess whether some are still necessary to provide effective access to justice.

[Courts: Closures](#)

**23 Nov 2018 | PQ 191971**

**Asked by:** Saville Roberts, Liz

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, pursuant to the Answer of 24 April 2018 to Question 131222 on Courts: Closures, which courts closed since 2010 have yet to be sold; and what the annual maintenance costs have been of each of those court premises.

**Answering member:** Lucy Frazer | **Department:** Ministry of Justice

Of the courts that have closed since 2010, the following have yet to be sold or disposed of, with annual maintenance costs since their closure set out below:

<b>Court</b>	<b>2018/19*</b>	<b>2017/18</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2015/16</b>
Abergavenny Magistrates' Court	3,232	6,315	6,007	1,907
Alton Magistrates' Court	3,073	6,273	5,963	575
Birmingham Youth Court	15,295	6,359	-	-
Brecon Magistrates' Court	-	10,567	2,697	-
Caerphilly Magistrates' Court	-	5,454	12,189	-
Chichester Magistrates' Court	2,970	8,247	-	-
Chippenham Magistrates' Court	10,684	6,267	-	-
Lyndhurst Magistrates' Court	1,821	3,254	2,673	556
Oswestry Magistrates' Court	2,320	29,603	3,235	1,012
Runcorn Magistrates' Court	-	270	-	-
Sheffield Employment Tribunal	3,909	4,203	-	-
Southampton Combined Court	10,750	12,551	6,099	-
Telford County Court	10,418	11,378	-	-
Torquay Magistrates' Court	4,232	-	-	-



\*to Oct 18

Information relating to annual maintenance costs for the period prior to the 2015/16 financial year could only be obtained at disproportionate cost.

[Courts: Closures](#)

**23 Nov 2018 | PQ 191970**

**Asked by:** Saville Roberts, Liz

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what estimate he has made of the cost to the public purse of exiting leases, including dilapidation costs, as a result of the closure of (a) magistrate's courts, (b) county courts and (c) tribunal centres since 2010.

**Answering member: Lucy Frazer | Department: Ministry of Justice**

Cost of exiting leases for financial year 2015/16 to October 2018

County courts	£609,000
Magistrates' courts	£4,400
Tribunals	£1,389,633
<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,003,033</b>

Due to changes in finance systems, the information requested relating to lease exiting costs for the financial years 2010/11 to 2014/15 could only be obtained at disproportionate cost.

Lease dilapidations costs for financial year 2010/11 to October 2018

County courts	£1,717,401
Magistrates' courts	£244,698
Tribunals	£1,653,291
<b>Total</b>	<b>£3,615,390</b>

## Legal aid

[Legal Aid Scheme](#)

**22 Jul 2019 | PQ 278557**

**Asked by:** Burgon, Richard

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what total Government expenditure on legal aid has been since 1989 in (a) nominal and (b) real terms.

**Answering member: Paul Maynard | Department: Ministry of Justice**

The tables below show total Government expenditure on legal aid between 2005-6 and 2018-19 in nominal and real terms. The information requested is not available for the period prior to 2005-6 as each series is presented as far back in time as it can be produced on a basis that is comparable with the most recent figures. Beyond this, measures of overall expenditure may not be directly comparable because the way legal aid is administered and public money is managed and accounted for have changed. In February, the government published the Legal Support Action Plan which committed to a number of changes to legal aid, including improving the Exceptional Case Funding scheme, expanding the scope of legal aid to all special guardianship orders in private family law, and removing the means test for those with parental responsibility who wish to oppose adoption and placement orders. In addition, we are reviewing the legal aid means testing framework to ensure that those who need legal aid are able to access it into the future. The Ministry of Justice, aims to complete the review by Summer 2020.

**RDEL - nominal terms (£m)**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Criminal legal aid</b>	<b>Civil legal aid</b>	<b>Central Funds</b>	<b>Total legal aid</b>
2005-06	1,200	843	69	<b>2,112</b>
2006-07	1,190	777	53	<b>2,020</b>
2007-08	1,203	824	65	<b>2,092</b>
2008-09	1,172	903	73	<b>2,148</b>
2009-10	1,101	961	88	<b>2,150</b>
2010-11	1,175	1,026	78	<b>2,279</b>
2011-12	1,115	966	101	<b>2,182</b>
2012-13	995	946	98	<b>2,039</b>
2013-14	967	825	81	<b>1,873</b>
2014-15	889	685	63	<b>1,637</b>
2015-16	861	600	49	<b>1,511</b>
2016-17	863	646	45	<b>1,554</b>
2017-18	891	678	49	<b>1,619</b>
2018-19	879	731	48	<b>1,657</b>

**RDEL - real terms (2018-19 prices) (£m)**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Criminal legal aid</b>	<b>Civil legal aid</b>	<b>Central Funds</b>	<b>Total legal aid</b>
2005-06	1,534	1,077	88	<b>2,699</b>
2006-07	1,478	965	65	<b>2,508</b>
2007-08	1,458	998	79	<b>2,535</b>
2008-09	1,382	1,065	87	<b>2,534</b>
2009-10	1,280	1,117	103	<b>2,500</b>

2010-11	1,342	1,171	89	<b>2,602</b>
2011-12	1,257	1,088	113	<b>2,458</b>
2012-13	1,100	1,045	108	<b>2,252</b>
2013-14	1,048	895	88	<b>2,031</b>
2014-15	952	734	67	<b>1,753</b>
2015-16	915	638	52	<b>1,605</b>
2016-17	897	671	47	<b>1,614</b>
2017-18	908	691	50	<b>1,649</b>
2018-19	879	731	48	<b>1,657</b>

Note: 2018 - 19 prices are based on the deflator series published by the ONS on 28 June 2019. RDEL (Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit) is current expenditure from within the annual Departmental Expenditure Limits that are set by the Treasury for each government department, and is used in the MoJ and LAA Annual Report & Accounts. It aims to measure the value of all work carried out in each period, regardless of whether it is on cases that have finished. RDEL excludes AME (hence so do the budgeting measures shown in the table). AME (Annually-Managed Expenditure) broadly covers unpredictable or uncontrollable expenditure. In legal aid terms this is work in progress where the payment date is unknown. It can be negative for individual years. In 2013-14, responsibility for Central Funds spending transferred from the Ministry of Justice to the Legal Aid Agency. From October 2014 a new administrative system has enabled these statistics to be based on the general ledger prior to accounting adjustments, and therefore from 2015-16 they are no longer identical to the RDEL figures.

### [Legal Aid Scheme](#)

19 Nov 2018 | PQ 191279

**Asked by:** Cunningham, Mr Jim | **Party:** Labour Party

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, how many people have used legal aid to fund their legal case in each year since 2010.

**Answering member:** Lucy Frazer | **Party:** Conservative Party |

**Department:** Ministry of Justice

The Legal Aid Agency (LAA) does not track expenditure by the person/s involved. Our data is indexed by individual grants of funding. One individual may receive multiple grants of funding over the course of their life, and one legal aid certificate may cover more than one legal case.

The MoJ regularly publishes statistical data which includes volumes of successful applications for legal aid funding. The most recent published information is recorded here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-to-june-2018>.

Mapping this information to specific individuals or legal cases would only be possible at disproportionate cost.

[Legal Aid Scheme](#)

**30 Oct 2018 | PQ 183904**

**Asked by:** De Piero, Gloria

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what estimate he has made of the real-term spending on legal aid in each year since 2010.

**Answering member:** Lucy Frazer | **Department:** Ministry of Justice

Information is already publicly accessible via the Ministry of Justice's published data for the Legal Aid Agency, which is available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-to-june-2018>.

Civil application data is recorded in tables 1.2, 5.1, 6.1 and 7.2, and criminal application data in 3.1 and 3.2 of '[Legal aid statistics England and Wales tables April to June 2018](#)',

Please note that for civil 'Controlled Work' the application process is devolved to the provider, and therefore proportional figures do not exist for that scheme. Thus, the proportion of successful applications may only be calculated for civil representation using columns AB and BC of table 6.1.

The Legal Aid Agency tracks volumes by application not by applicant, as one individual may receive legal aid on multiple occasions for different cases. Figures are therefore given on a 'total number of applications' basis.

Information showing the Legal Aid Agency's real-term spending on legal aid is already publicly available via published statistical data here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/legal-aid-statistics-april-to-june-2018>

Please select the second document listed: '[Legal Aid statistics England and Wales tables April to June 2018](#)', and the information can be located on table 1.0 at columns L to O.

[Legal Aid Scheme: Solicitors](#)

**09 Oct 2018 | 173629**

**Asked by:** Stevens, Jo

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what assessment his Department has made of the (a) number and (b) geographical distribution of practicing legal aid solicitors.

**Answering member:** Lucy Frazer | **Party:** Conservative Party | **Department:** Ministry of Justice

The reforms introduced under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 were intended to discourage unnecessary and adversarial litigation at public expense, to target legal

aid at those who need it most, to make significant savings to the cost of the scheme, and to deliver better overall value for money for the taxpayer.

Last year we spent £1.6 billion on legal aid – just over a fifth of the department's budget - and we regularly monitor the provision of services to ensure this is adequate across the country.

In the recent re-tender of the face-to-face contracts, the Legal Aid Agency (LAA) received tenders from more than 1,700 organisations wishing to deliver face-to-face civil legal aid work.

These organisations were required to verify their bids and at the present time over 1440 contracts have been awarded with more expected to be awarded, with a view to starting on the 1<sup>st</sup> October.

The LAA will consider the outcome of the tender process once the verification process has been completed and will take any necessary action if there are any gaps in access to services.

We are already working closely with partners in the legal system to review the changes we made to legal aid in 2012, to make sure they are delivering the efficiency and fairness we need. We greatly value the work of legal aid practitioners and will continue to engage with them during the review process and beyond on how best to ensure a sustainable legal aid service.

## 4. News articles and comment

[Budget boost for the criminal justice system is a drop in the ocean](#)  
The Times, 5 September 2019

[£1.3m in bonuses paid to Brexit department civil servants; About 16,000 civil servants have worked on Brexit at estimated cost of £1.5bn to date](#)  
The Guardian, 18 July 2019

[Ministry of Justice reveals £10m Brexit day preparations](#)  
The Law Society Gazette, 10 June 2019

[Probation will be renationalised after disastrous Grayling reforms](#)  
The Guardian, 16 May 2019

[Private jails more violent than public ones, data analysis shows](#)  
The Guardian, 13 May 2019

[Spending on jail staff legal fees 46-times more than for bereaved](#)  
The Guardian, 10 April 2019

[Thousands of criminals GPS tagged in nationwide 24/7 surveillance scheme to free up jail space](#)  
The Daily Telegraph, 15 February 2019

[Boost to legal aid spending just 'a drop in the ocean' compared to the cuts it follows, lawyers say](#)  
Independent, 7 February 2019

[When courts are closed in numbers like this, people are denied justice](#)  
The Guardian, 30 January 2019

[Justice for all? Inside the legal aid crisis](#)  
Financial Times, 27 September 2018

[Probation 'mess' casts shadow over government outsourcing](#)  
Financial Times, 6 August 2018

[Justice is not a transaction' - parliament hears Tory spending pleas](#)  
The Law Society Gazette, 3 July 2018

## 5. Further reading

### Prisons

[HM Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales Annual Report 2018 –19](#), HC2469, 2019

[The Prime Minister’s announcements on prisons—the fog clears, but only a little...](#) blog by the Prison Reform Trust, September 2019

[Revealed: The scale of prison overcrowding in England and Wales](#), blog by Howard League for Penal Reform, 1 August 2019

Prison Reform trust, [Prison: the facts](#), June 2019

[Letter to Justice Committee regarding the inquiry on prison reform](#), Howard League for Penal Reform, dated 4 December 2017

### Probation

Public Accounts Committee, [Transforming rehabilitation: progress review](#), 3 May 2019

MOJ, [Strengthening probation, building confidence](#), consultation first published 27 July; Government response published 17 June 2019

[Howard League for Penal Reform’s response to the Ministry of Justice consultation on ‘Strengthening probation, building confidence’](#), 21 September 2018

Magistrates Association, [Submission to consultation on Strengthening Probation, building confidence](#), 21 September 2018

Justice Select Committee [Transforming Rehabilitation](#), 22 June 2018

Justice Select Committee [Transforming rehabilitation: Follow-up \(July 2019\)](#)

National Audit Office, [Transforming Rehabilitation: Progress Review](#), 1 March 2019

[Report of the Chief Inspector of Probation](#), 28 March 2019

### Legal aid

The Public Law Project has published numerous reports on legal aid: see its webpage on [Legal aid research](#).

Law Society, [Parliamentary briefing: Legal aid deserts](#), 24 April 2019

Public Law Project, [PLP’s Submission to the Post-Implementation Review of LASPOA 2012](#), 27 September 2018

Law Society, [LASPO 4 years on: Law Society review](#), 29 June 2017

NAO, [‘Implementing reforms to civil legal aid’](#), 20 November 2014

Public Accounts Committee, '[Implementing reforms to civil legal aid](#)', 4 February 2015

The Law Society, '[Disqualified from justice: Legal aid means test report](#)', 1 April 2018

Public Law Project, '[The gap between the legal aid means regulations and financial reality](#)', 12 July 2018

Justice Select Committee, '[Criminal Legal Aid – Report](#)', 26 July 2018.

## Court reform

Public Law Project, '[PLP submission to the Justice Committee inquiry on the access to justice impacts of court and tribunal reforms](#)', 1 October 2019

NAO, '[Transforming courts and tribunals: a progress update](#)', 13 September 2019

[Justice - a train ride too far? The \(not so\) hidden cost of court reform](#), blog for the Law Society, 29 July 2019

Magistrates Association, '[Submission to Court and tribunal Reforms Inquiry](#)', 6 March 2019

Public Accounts Committee, '[Transforming Courts and Tribunals inquiry](#)', report published 20 July 2018; Government response added 9 October 2018

NAO, '[Early progress in transforming courts and tribunals](#)', 9 May 2018

Public Law Project, '[Fit for the future: transforming the Tribunal and Court estate](#)' consultation response, 4 April 2018

Magistrates Association, '[Submission to consultation "Fit for the future: transforming the Court and Tribunal Estate"](#)', March 2018



## 6. Annex: Financial tables

**Table 1: Ministry of Justice Resource DEL**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE RESOURCE DEL: OUT-TURN						
Financial year	Cash £ million ex depreciation	Cash £ million inc depreciation	Real £ million at 2019-20 prices (inc depreciation)	Annual real terms change		
				£ million		%
2004-05	7,812	8,068	10,585			
2005-06	7,840	8,199	10,482	-103		-1%
2006-07	7,889	8,225	10,211	-270		-3%
2007-08	8,517	8,898	10,780	568		6%
2008-09	8,633	9,039	10,661	-119		-1%
2009-10	8,663	9,097	10,580	-81		-1%
2010-11	8,723	9,078	10,365	-215		-2%
2011-12	8,586	9,027	10,173	-192		-2%
2012-13	8,344	8,870	9,799	-374		-4%
2013-14	7,661	8,110	8,798	-1001		-10%
2014-15	7,293	7,728	8,277	-521		-6%
2015-16	6,894	7,348	7,808	-469		-6%
2016-17	6,915	7,406	7,694	-114		-1%
2017-18	7,135	7,627	7,767	277		1%
2018-19	7,511	8,035	8,035	278		3%
2019-20 (plans)	7,449	8,052	7,894	279		-2%
2020-21 (plans)	8,100	.	.	.		.

Source: HM Treasury, PESA 2010 to 2019, table 1; HM Treasury, GDP Deflators June 2019; HM Treasury, Spending Round 2019

Notes: Resource Department expenditure limit (DEL) including and excluding depreciation. Plans for PESA 2017 contains data to 2012-13. Prior years data may not be on compiled on a consistent basis.

**Table 2: Ministry of Justice Capital DEL**

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE CAPITAL DEL: OUT-TURN					
Financial year	Cash £ million	Real £ million at 2019-20 prices	Annual real terms change		
			£ million		%
2004-05	606	795			
2005-06	510	652	-143		-18%
2006-07	539	669	17		3%
2007-08	755	915	246		37%
2008-09	899	1,060	146		16%
2009-10	848	986	-74		-7%
2010-11	530	605	-381		-39%
2011-12	343	387	-219		-36%
2012-13	280	309	-77		-20%
2013-14	274	297	-12		-4%
2014-15	295	316	19		6%
2015-16	266	283	-33		-11%
2016-17	417	433	151		53%
2017-18	414	422	-12		-3%
2018-19	431	431	9		2%
2019-20 (plans)	417	409	-13		-3%
2020-21 (plans)	620				

Source: HM Treasury, PESA 2010 to 2019, table 1; HM Treasury, GDP Deflators June 2019; HM Treasury, Spending Round 2019

**Table 3: Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) expenditure limit and plans**

HMPPS DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE LIMIT (DEL) AND PLANS									
	Resource DEL					Capital DEL			
	Cash £ million	Real £ million	Annual real	Annual real	Cash £ million	Real £ million	Annual real	Annual real	
		at 2019-20	terms change	terms change		at 2019-20	terms change	terms change	
	prices	£ million	%	%	prices	£ million	%	%	
2009-10	4,174	4,854			616	716			
2010-11	4,056	4,631	-223	-5%	55	63	-654	-91%	
2011-12	3,493	3,936	-695	15%	50	56	-6	-10%	
2012-13	3,533	3,903	-33	-1%	27	30	-27	-47%	
2013-14	3,436	3,727	-176	-4%	27	29	-1	-2%	
2014-15	3,480	3,727	0	0%	24	26	-4	-12%	
2015-16	3,660	3,889	162	4%	12	13	-13	-50%	
2016-17	3,723	3,868	-21	-1%	72	75	62	487%	
2017-18	3,709	3,777	-91	-2%	83	85	10	13%	
2018-19	4,021	4,021	244	6%	68	68	-17	-20%	
2019-20 (plans)	4,177				199				

Source: MoJ Annual Report 2018-19 and 2014-15; HM Treasury, GDP Deflators June 2019

Notes: These figures are taken from the 2018-19 and 2014-15 MoJ Annual Reports. Comparison before 2014-15 is not on a consistent basis.

The main estimate for 2019-20 shows the different Resource DEL figure of £4,177 million.

**Table 4: Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) expenditure limit and plans**

HMCTS DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE LIMIT (DEL) AND PLANS									
	Resource DEL					Capital DEL			
	Cash	Real £ million	Annual real	Annual real	Cash	Real £ million	Annual real	Annual real	
		£ million	at 2019-20	terms change		terms change	at 2019-20	terms change	terms change
	prices	£ million	%	%	prices	£ million	%	%	
2009-10	1,072	1,247			177	206			
2010-11	1,092	1,247	0	0%	146	167	-39	-19%	
2011-12	1,091	1,229	-17	-1%	27	30	-136	-82%	
2012-13	1,203	1,329	99	8%	50	55	25	82%	
2013-14	1,028	1,115	-214	-16%	0	0	-55	-100%	
2014-15	944	1,011	-104	-9%	0	0	0		
2015-16	833	885	-126	-12%	16	17	17		
2016-17	1,565	1,626	741	84%	131	136	119	701%	
2017-18	1,577	1,606	-20	-1%	111	113	-23	-17%	
2018-19	1,662	1,662	56	3%	170	170	57	50%	
2019-20 (plans)	1,697				145				

Source: MoJ Annual Report 2018-19 and 2014-15; HM Treasury, GDP Deflators June 2019

Notes: These figures are taken from the 2018-19 and 2014-15 MoJ Annual Reports. Comparison before 2014-15 is not on a consistent basis.

The main estimate for 2019-20 shows the different Resource DEL figure of £1,674 million and Capital DEL of £177 million.

**Table 5: Legal Aid Agency (LAA) expenditure limit and plans**

LAA DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE LIMIT (DEL) AND PLANS								
	Resource DEL				Capital DEL			
		Real £ million at 2019-20 prices	Annual real terms change £ million	Annual real terms change %		Real £ million at 2019-20 prices	Annual real terms change £ million	Annual real terms change %
	Cash £ million				Cash £ million			
2009-10	2,270	2,640			13	15		
2010-11	2,399	2,739	99	4%	16	18	3	21%
2011-12	2,285	2,575	-164	-6%	16	18	0	-1%
2012-13	2,139	2,363	-212	-8%	16	18	0	-2%
2013-14	1,970	2,137	-226	-10%	10	11	-7	-39%
2014-15	1,736	1,859	-278	-13%	12	13	2	18%
2015-16	1,611	1,712	-148	-8%	9	10	-3	-26%
2016-17	1,639	1,703	-9	-1%	9	9	0	-2%
2017-18	1,680	1,711	8	0%	0	0	-9	-97%
2018-19	1,715	1,715	4	0%	1	1	0	64%
2019-20 (plans)	1,729				0			

Source: MoJ Annual Report 2018-19 and 2014-15; HM Treasury, GDP Deflators June 2019

Notes: These figures are taken from the 2018-19 and 2014-15 MoJ Annual Reports. Comparison before 2014-15 is not on a consistent basis.

The main estimate for 2019-20 shows the different Resource DEL figure of £1,708 million.

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