



2014 Law Society National Profile

Final Report

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Executive Summary

NATIONAL PROFILE OF SOLICITORS IN 2014

Urbis has been commissioned by The Law Society of New South Wales to prepare a national demographic profile of the practising profession in 2014. The national profile comprises a demographic breakdown of solicitors represented by each of the eight state and territory Law Societies in Australia. This is the second national profile study following a similar study in 2011.

Some of the key changes observed over the 3 years between 2011 and 2014 include:

- **The profession is growing:** nationally there has been a +12% increase in the number of practising solicitors and a +9% increase in the number of firms.
- **Solicitors are continuing to work later in life:** while the average age of solicitors has remained the same (42 years) there has been a +38% increase in the number of solicitors aged over 65 years.
- **The gender profile of the profession is becoming more even:** there is close to an even split between males (51.5%) and females (48.5%) and more females are entering the profession (+19.3%) compared to males (+5.4%).
- **Growth in larger firms:** there has been a +300% increase in the number firms with over 40 partners.*
- **Decrease in sole practitioner firms:** there has been a -3% decrease in the number of sole practitioners.**
- **Growth in the corporate and government sectors:** nationally there has been a +22% increase in solicitors working in the corporate sector and a +19% increase in solicitors working in the government sector.
- **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status:** 0.8% of the profession nationally identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status***

Notes:

*However, firms with 40 or more partners still represent a small proportion of all firm sizes in 2014 (0.6%).

**However, sole practitioner firms still represent the majority of all firm sizes in 2014 (76.1%).

***2014 is the first year this data has been recorded.

SIZE OF THE PROFESSION

As at October 2014, there were 66,211 practising solicitors in Australia. The largest proportion of solicitors were registered in New South Wales (41.6%), followed by Victoria (24.5%) and Queensland (15.7%).

Between 2011 and 2014, there has been a +12% increase in the total number of practising solicitors. All states and territories experienced an increase in the number of practising solicitors with the exception of Victoria, which experienced a slight decrease (-1%).

GENDER

Of the 66,211 solicitors in Australia in 2014, 34,100 (51.5%) were male and 32,110 (48.5%) were female.

The gender ratio of solicitors is similar across most states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory where a greater proportion of solicitors were female (50.1% and 53.6% respectively) whilst Tasmania had a larger proportion of male solicitors (57.1% male).

Since 2011, there has been a significant increase in the number of female solicitors in the profession. The number of female practising solicitors increased by +19.3%, while the number of males increased by +5.4%. This suggests that the increase in the overall number of practising solicitors between 2011 and 2014 is being driven by an overall increase in female practising members.

The changing gender profile of the profession is reflected in the fact that considerably more female solicitors than male solicitors have been admitted in the past 10 years. Females comprised three fifths (60.2%) of all solicitors (both male and female) admitted in the prior year, and three fifths (59.1%) of all solicitors (both male and female) admitted in the past 10 years.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES ISLANDER PRACTITIONERS

For the first time in 2014 data was available on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status within the profession¹. In total 559 respondents identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status, equivalent to 0.8% of the profession across Australia.

Compared to the total number of solicitors within each jurisdiction, the Northern Territory (1.9%), followed by New South Wales (1.6%), Western Australia (0.7%) and Queensland (0.6%) had the highest proportion of solicitors who identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.

In 2014 there were more female Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners than males (52.1% female, 47.9% male).

AGE

The mean age of Australian solicitors in 2014 was 41.9 years. Just over one third (35.4%) of practising solicitors were aged under 35 years and a similar proportion between 35 and 49 years (35.6%), with under one third (29.2%) aged 50 years or over.

The age profile of solicitors was similar across all states and territories. Solicitors registered in South Australia (43.6 years) and Tasmania (43.0 years) tended to be slightly older than those in other jurisdictions, whilst solicitors registered in the Australian Capital Territory were younger on average (38.0 years).

The age profile of solicitors differed substantially by gender. Close to half (46%) of all female solicitors were aged under 35 years, compared to only one quarter (25.5%) of male solicitors. Conversely, half (50.4%) of male solicitors were aged over 45 years, compared to only one quarter (24.9%) of females.

The mean age of solicitors has increased only minimally (+0.3%) between 2011 and 2014. All age groups experienced growth in the number of solicitors between 2011 and 2014, with the largest growth seen in the 65+ years age bracket (+38%).

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION

As at October 2014, over a quarter of the profession (28.7%) had been admitted for 5 years or less, including 9.4% who had been admitted in the prior year, and more than one third (36.8%) had been admitted for 15 years or more. This was similar to the profile in 2011.

Across the states and territories, Tasmania and South Australia had the highest proportion of long-serving solicitors with 46.1% and 44.0% respectively admitted for 15 years or more, and only 26.1% and 22.0% respectively admitted in the past five years. Queensland and Western Australia had the highest proportion of solicitors admitted in the past five years (30.4% and 29.8% respectively).

¹ Data available for all states and territories, with the exception of Victoria.

EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

Similar to the 2011 profile, in October 2014 the majority of practising solicitors in Australia were private practitioners (70.2%), 15.8% were corporate solicitors and 9.6% worked with the government.

Across the states and territories, Tasmania had the highest proportion of solicitors working in private practice (88.9%)², followed by Western Australia (75.7%) and Queensland (72.7%). New South Wales and Victoria had the highest concentrations of corporate solicitors (19.3% and 17.3% respectively), whilst the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory had considerable proportions of government solicitors (44.3% and 25.1% respectively).

There were variations in terms of gender across the different sectors of the profession, with females more strongly represented in the government (62.3% female) and corporate (56.9% female) sectors; and males more strongly represented in private practice (56.3% male).

Between 2011 and 2014, the most marked growth in solicitor numbers per sector was seen in 'other' employment sectors (+68.3%), although this category remained the smallest. The next most marked growth was seen in the corporate sector (+21.8%), with strong growth also seen in the government sector (+18.6%) and less growth seen in private practice (+9.9%).

SIZE OF PRIVATE FIRMS

In October 2014, there were 12,483 private law firms operating in Australia. The majority of these (76.1% or n=9,500) were sole practitioner firms (firms with one principal). Of the remainder, just over a fifth (21.4%) had 2 to 10 partners, 1.9% had between 11 and 39 partners and only 0.6% had 40 or more partners.

Almost one third (30.1%) of all practising solicitors were working in large firms (with 21 or more partners). Almost one third of solicitors (30.6%) were working as sole practitioners, with another fifth (19.0%) working in small firms with 2 to 4 partners.

Between 2011 and 2014, there has been a marked increase (+9%) in the number of private practice firms operating nationally, with large increases in the number of firms with 40 or more (+300%), 21 to 39 (+111%), 11 to 20 (+182%), and 5 to 10 (+147%) partners. At the same time, there was a slight decrease in the number of sole practitioner firms (-3%).

In terms of employment, since 2011 there has been a marked increase in the number of solicitors working in firms with 40 or more partners (+88%), while there has been a decrease in the number of solicitors working in firms of 21 to 39 (-4%) practitioners and sole practitioner (-2%) firms.

EMPLOYMENT LOCATION

In 2014, over half (53.6%) of all solicitors were practising within the capital city of their jurisdiction, with a further third (30.6%) practising in a suburban location, and 12.5% working in a country or rural area.

City-based solicitors were more prevalent in Tasmania (87.3%), the Northern Territory (80.3%), South Australia (70.2%) and Western Australia (67.8%). Compared to other jurisdictions, Queensland had a considerably higher proportion of solicitors working in country or rural areas (29.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory had a higher proportion of solicitors practising in suburban locations (53.7%).

Young lawyers were slightly more concentrated in city-based employment than the profession as a whole (58.1% of young lawyers compared to 53.6% of all solicitors). Also female practitioners were most concentrated in city-based workplaces (49.9%), whilst male practitioners were more prevalent in country or rural areas (55.9%).

² The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors

Government solicitors were more commonly working in the city (60.9%) than private practitioners (54.5%) and corporate solicitors (47.5%).

Australian registered solicitors practising overseas were most commonly working in the corporate sector (8.8% of all corporate solicitors).

Between 2011 and 2014 there has been a marked increase in the number of solicitors working in suburban locations (+27.9%) compared to country or rural locations (+13.9%) and city locations (+7.5%).

1 Introduction

1.1 THIS REPORT

Urbis has been commissioned through The Law Society of New South Wales to prepare a national demographic profile of the practising profession in 2014. The national profile comprises a demographic breakdown of solicitors represented by each of the eight Law Societies in Australia:

- The Law Society of New South Wales
- Law Institute of Victoria
- Queensland Law Society
- The Law Society of Western Australia
- The Law Society of South Australia
- The ACT Law Society
- Law Society Northern Territory
- The Law Society of Tasmania.

This is the second National Profile of solicitors and follows on from the Law Society National Profile 2012 report which Urbis prepared. The purpose of the National Profile report is to collate and analyse information about the demographic profile of the practising profession in 2014, and where possible to identify and monitor trends by comparing data over time.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

In conjunction with The Law Society of New South Wales, Urbis identified a range of data fields to be included in the breakdown of national solicitor statistics in line with the 2011 study.

Urbis developed a standard template of data tables which was distributed to each participating Law Society to be populated with census data. Each Law Society provided census data for solicitors registered in jurisdictional databases as at October 2014. As the profession fluctuates over the course of the year, October is considered the most stable month to measure the profession for the reporting year.

The data collected from each Law Society has been collated and analysed to compile a national profile of the profession in 2014. In the body of the report, the breakdown of results for each state and territory has been provided for each of the key demographic indicators (for example age, gender and employment sector). Cross-tabulation of multiple demographic indicators (for example age by gender) has then been provided at the national level, with commentary provided for any observed variations across the jurisdictions. Complete breakdowns of state and territory data referenced in the body of the report have been provided in Appendix A.

Where possible, the results of this year (2014) will be compared with the results of 2011 at the national level.

Limitations

Due to the variation in solicitor certification requirements, as well as in the function of the Law Society in each state and territory, the scope of solicitor census data collected is limited in some jurisdictions. Where data was not available for a particular state or territory, this has been noted in the results.

2 Size of the profession and gender

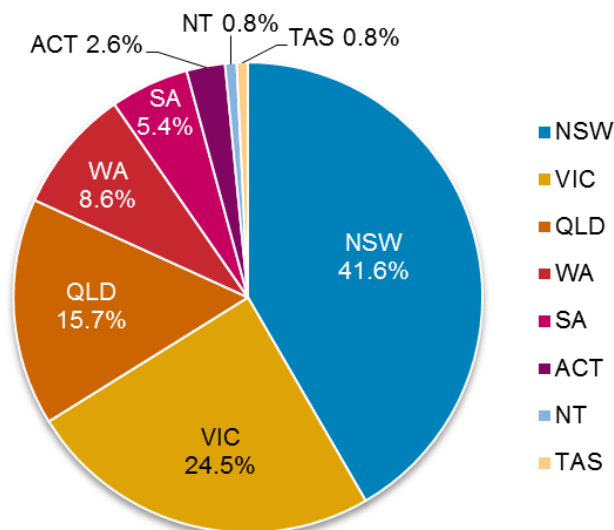
As at October 2014, there were 66,211 practising solicitors in Australia. As shown in Table 1 and Figure 1 below, the largest proportion of solicitors were registered in New South Wales (41.6%), followed by Victoria (24.5%) and Queensland (15.7%).

Table 1 also shows the percentage change in the number of practising solicitors between 2011 and 2014. Between 2011 and 2014, there was a +12% increase in the total number of practising solicitors across Australia. The states and territories that experienced the greatest proportional increase were Western Australia (+40%), the Australian Capital Territory (+24%) and Queensland (+22%). The smallest increase was seen in South Australia (+3%) while Victoria (-1%) experienced a slight decrease in the total number of practising solicitors.

TABLE 1 – NUMBER OF SOLICITORS BY STATE/TERRITORY IN 2011 AND 2014

STATE/TERRITORY	2011 – ACTIVE SOLICITORS		2014 – ACTIVE SOLICITORS		CHANGE 2011-14
	N	%	N	%	%
NSW	24,543	41.4%	27,575	41.6%	12%
VIC	16,407	27.7%	16,214	24.5%	-1%
QLD	8,474	14.3%	10,380	15.7%	22%
WA	4,038	6.8%	5,666	8.6%	40%
SA	3,485	5.9%	3,588	5.4%	3%
ACT	1,412	2.4%	1,752	2.6%	24%
NT	473	0.8%	533	0.8%	13%
TAS	448	0.8%	503	0.8%	12%
Total	59,280	100.0%	66,211	100.0%	12%

FIGURE 1 – PROPORTION OF TOTAL SOLICITORS BY STATE/TERRITORY IN 2014



In 2014, of all practising solicitors in Australia, over half (51.5%), or 34,100, were male and 32,110 (48.5%) were female (see Table 2). This represented a significant increase in the proportion of female solicitors since 2011 (54.6% male, 43.4% female).

Figure 2 shows that the gender ratio of solicitors is similar across most states and territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory where a slightly greater proportion of solicitors were female (50.1% and 53.6% respectively). The jurisdiction with the most even distribution of male and female solicitors was the Northern Territory (49.9% male, 50.1% female), whilst Tasmania was most skewed towards male solicitors (57.1% male, 42.9% female).

TABLE 2 – GENDER OF SOLICITORS BY STATE/TERRITORY

STATE/TERRITORY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	
NSW	14,204	51.5%	13,371	48.5%	27,575
VIC	8,298	51.2%	7,916	48.8%	16,214
QLD	5,423	52.2%	4,956	47.8%	10,379
WA	2,959	52.2%	2,707	47.8%	5,666
SA	1,850	51.6%	1,738	48.4%	3,588
ACT	813	46.4%	939	53.6%	1,752
NT	266	49.9%	267	50.1%	533
TAS	287	57.1%	216	42.9%	503
Total	34,100	51.5%	32,110	48.5%	66,210*

*One record for Queensland was missing, resulting in a lower total sample than in table 1.

FIGURE 2 – GENDER PROFILE OF SOLICITORS BY STATE/TERRITORY

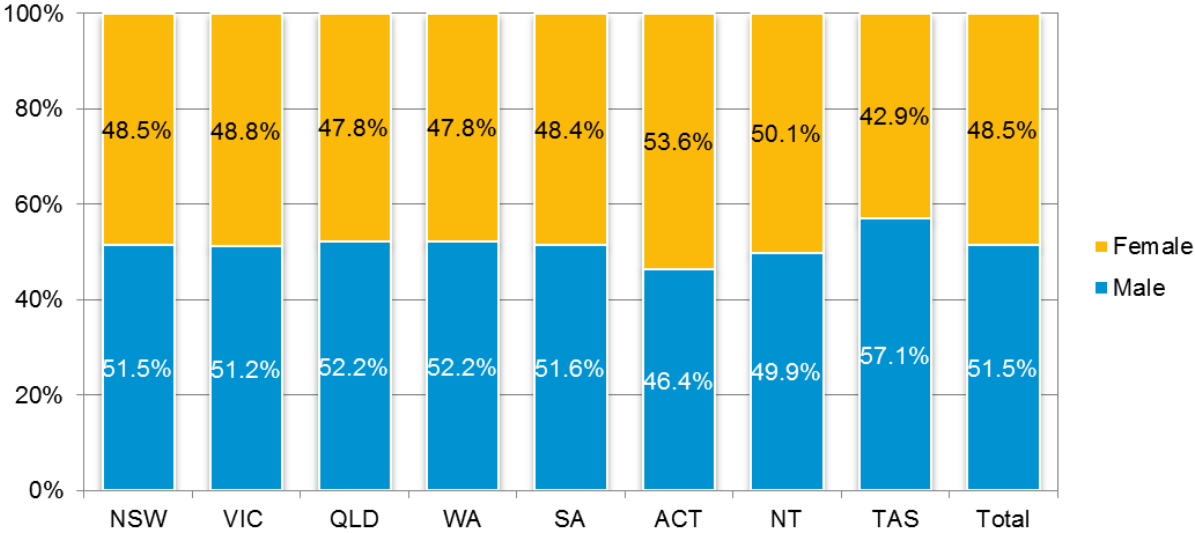


Table 3 overleaf shows the percentage change in the number of male and female solicitors between 2011 and 2014. This indicates that since 2011, there has been an increase in the number of female solicitors (+19.3%) compared to male solicitors (+5.4%).

The proportion of female solicitors has increased more than male solicitors in all jurisdictions with the exception of the Northern Territory (+24.9% male, +2.7% female). Most notably, in Western Australia the number of females has increased by half (+50.5%). In Victoria, while the number of males has decreased

(-10.2%), the number of females has increased by a similar proportion (+10.5%). This suggests that the increase in the overall number of practising solicitors between 2011 and 2014 (see Table 1) is being driven by an overall increase in female practising members.

TABLE 3 – GENDER OF SOLICITORS BY STATE/TERRITORY IN 2011 AND 2014

STATE/TERRITORY	MALE		FEMALE		% CHANGE 2011-14	
	2011	2014	2011	2014	Male	Female
NSW	13,112	14,204	11,431	13,371	8.3%	17.0%
VIC	9,241	8,298	7,166	7,916	-10.2%	10.5%
QLD	4,704	5,423	3,770	4,956	15.3%	31.5%
WA	2,239	2,959	1,799	2,707	32.2%	50.5%
SA	1,845	1,850	1,640	1,738	0.3%	6.0%
ACT	730	813	682	939	11.4%	37.7%
NT	213	266	260	267	24.9%	2.7%
TAS	272	287	176	216	5.5%	22.7%
Total	32,356	34,100	26,924	32,110	5.4%	19.3%

3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

For the first time in 2014 data was available on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status³. Overall 559 solicitors, equivalent to 0.8% of the profession across Australia, recorded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. Table 4 below shows that the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders was recorded in the Northern Territory (1.9%), followed by New South Wales (1.6%), Western Australia (0.7%) and Queensland (0.6%).

TABLE 4 – ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STATUS

STATUS	NSW	QLD	WA	SA	NT	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (%)	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.9%	0.8%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	n=433	n=64	n=37	n=12	n=10	n=559
Total profession	n=27,575	n=10,380	n=5,666	n=3,588	n=533	n=66,211

* Data available for all states and territories, with the exception of Victoria

** Data for ACT and TAS has not been reported due to small numbers

In 2014 there were more female Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander practitioners than males (52.1% female, 47.9% male) compared to the profession as a whole (51.5% male, 48.5% female).

³ Data available for all states and territories, with the exception of Victoria.

4 Age

The mean age of Australian solicitors in 2014 was 41.9 years, compared to 42.0 years in 2011. As shown in Table 5, the age profile was similar across all states and territories. Solicitors registered in South Australia (43.6 years) and Tasmania (43.0 years) tended to be slightly older than those in other jurisdictions, whilst on average, solicitors registered in the Australian Capital Territory were younger (38.0 years).

TABLE 5 – SOLICITOR AGE BY STATE/TERRITORY

AGE	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	ACT	NT	TAS	Total
N	n=27,575	n=17,735*	n=10,379**	n=5,666	n=3,588	n=1,752	n=533	n=503	n=67,731
<24	1.8%	0.9%	2.7%	1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%	1.7%
25-29	15.4%	17.4%	18.5%	18.2%	14.3%	16.8%	16.5%	17.7%	16.6%
30-34	16.9%	17.7%	17.7%	16.6%	15.3%	17.6%	17.1%	13.3%	17.1%
35-39	14.0%	14.0%	13.2%	12.6%	13.6%	13.1%	12.2%	11.3%	13.7%
40-44	12.4%	12.3%	13.3%	13.1%	10.3%	10.9%	11.1%	8.7%	12.4%
45-49	9.4%	9.0%	9.7%	11.1%	9.8%	9.8%	9.2%	8.5%	9.5%
50-54	9.3%	8.3%	8.2%	8.9%	10.5%	8.2%	10.9%	7.4%	8.9%
55-59	8.0%	8.3%	7.5%	7.8%	10.8%	6.6%	9.4%	10.5%	8.1%
60-64	6.4%	5.7%	5.1%	5.3%	7.9%	4.7%	4.5%	10.1%	6.0%
65-69	3.7%	3.9%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	2.5%	4.3%	5.8%	3.6%
70-74	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%
75+	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
Unknown	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	7.2%	0.4%	2.0%	0.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Estimated mean age[^]	42.3	42.2	40.9	41.3	43.6	38.0	42.2	43.0	41.9

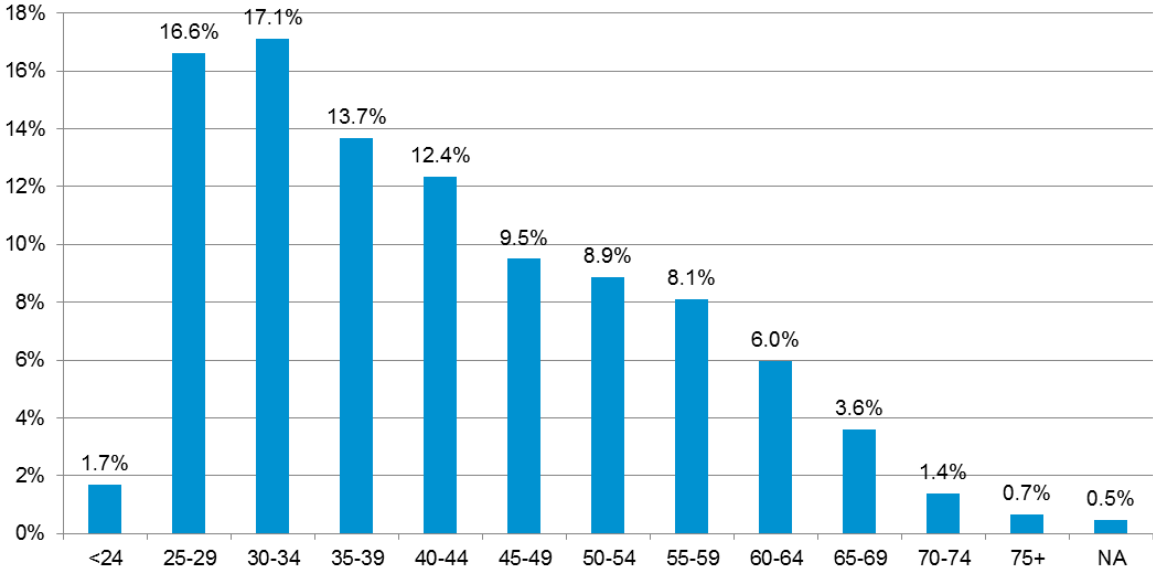
*As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors, with some solicitors having multiple roles.

**One record is missing for Queensland.

[^]Mean age has been estimated by using 23.5 years as the age value for the lowest age bracket, using 76.5 as the age value for the highest age bracket, and taking the mid-points of each other age bracket.

Figure 3 overleaf shows the age profile of solicitors nationally. The largest age groups were solicitors aged 30 to 34 years (17.1%), and solicitors aged 25 to 29 years (16.6%). Among solicitors in Australia, just over one third (35.4%) were aged under 35 years and a similar proportion between 35 and 49 years (35.6%), with under one third (29.2%) aged 50 years or over. This was similar to the profile in 2011.

FIGURE 3 – SOLICITOR AGE



Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

Table 6 overleaf presents a comparison between the age profile for solicitors in 2011 and 2014. This excludes data for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, which was missing during the 2011 survey. The data for these two states/territories has been removed from the 2014 total to allow for comparison between years.

This indicates that all age groups experienced growth in the number of solicitors with the largest proportional growth occurring in the over 65 years age brackets (+38%), followed by the 30 to 44 years age brackets (+17%). The age brackets between 45 and 59 years experienced the smallest proportional growth of +7%. Despite these trends, the overall mean age of solicitors between 2011 and 2014 remained similar (41.9 years in 2011 and 42.0 years in 2014).

TABLE 6 – SOLICITOR AGE IN 2011 AND 2014

AGE	2011	2014	Change 2011-14
	N	N	%
<24	1,045	1,100	5.3%
25-29	9,659	10,869	12.5%
30-34	9,596	11,223	17.0%
35-39	7,808	8,988	15.1%
40-44	6,735	8,132	20.7%
45-49	5,717	6,222	8.8%
50-54	5,611	5,822	3.8%
55-59	4,922	5,326	8.2%
60-64	3,401	3,905	14.8%
65-69	1,708	2,372	38.9%
70-74	667	902	35.2%
75+	314	436	38.9%
Unknown	237	179	-24.5%
Total	57,420*	65,746**	14.0%
<i>Estimated mean age</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>0.3%</i>

Note: *In 2011 age profile data was missing for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. This has also been removed from the 2014 data to allow for an accurate comparison of the age profile of all solicitors

**As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

As shown in Table 6 below, the age profile of solicitors differed substantially by gender. Close to half (46.0%) of all female solicitors were aged under 35 years, compared to only one quarter (25.5%) of male solicitors. Conversely, half (50.4%) of male solicitors were aged over 45 years, compared to only one quarter (24.9%) of females.

Overall, the mean age of female solicitors is markedly lower (37.9 years) than that of male solicitors (45.7 years) and this trend has not changed considerably since 2011 (37.4 years and 45.6 years respectively).

TABLE 7 – SOLICITOR AGE BY GENDER

AGE	MALE		FEMALE	
	N	%	N	%
<24	377	1.1%	763	2.3%
25-29	4,082	11.7%	7,170	21.8%
30-34	4,418	12.7%	7,180	21.9%
35-39	4,015	11.5%	5,259	16.0%
40-44	4,244	12.2%	4,123	12.6%
45-49	3,644	10.4%	2,793	8.5%
50-54	3,651	10.5%	2,351	7.2%
55-59	3,845	11.0%	1,650	5.0%
60-64	3,180	9.1%	859	2.6%
65-69	2,069	5.9%	375	1.1%
70-74	812	2.3%	115	0.4%
75+	405	1.2%	36	0.1%
Unknown	145	0.4%	170	0.5%
Total	34,887	100.0%	32,844	100.0%
<i>Estimated mean age 2014*</i>	45.7		37.9	
<i>Estimated mean age 2011**</i>	45.6		37.4	

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

*Mean age has been estimated by using 23.5 years as the age value for the lowest age bracket, using 76.5 as the age value for the highest age bracket, and taking the mid-points of each other age bracket

** 2011 excludes ACT and TAS (missing data)

Figure 4 shows that females were more strongly represented than males in age brackets under 40 years old. Conversely, males were more strongly represented than females in age brackets over 45 years. The gender ratio is approximately even for solicitors aged 40 to 44 years (50.7% male, 49.3% female).

FIGURE 4 – AGE PROFILE OF SOLICITORS BY GENDER

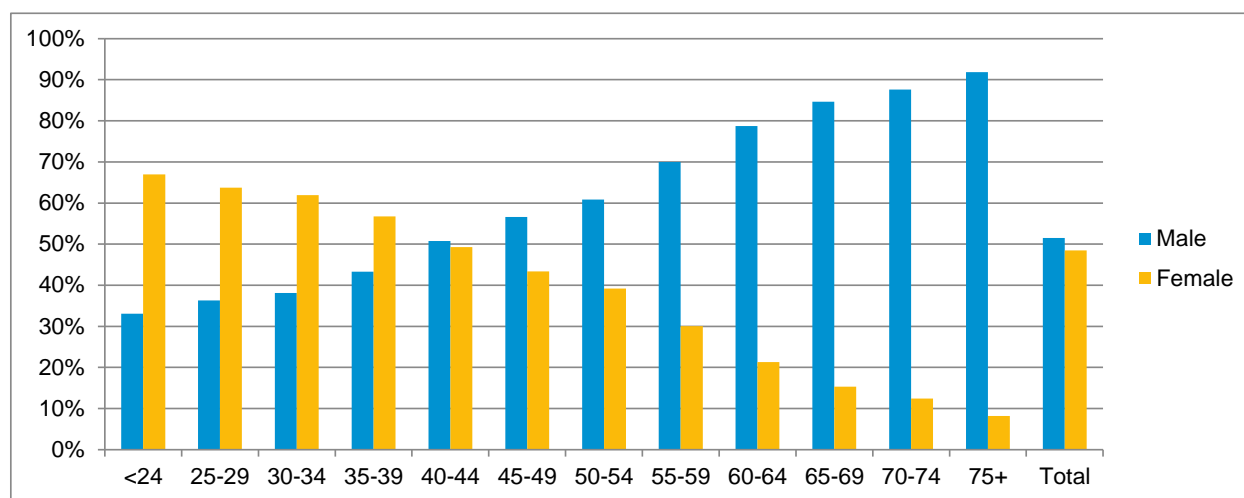
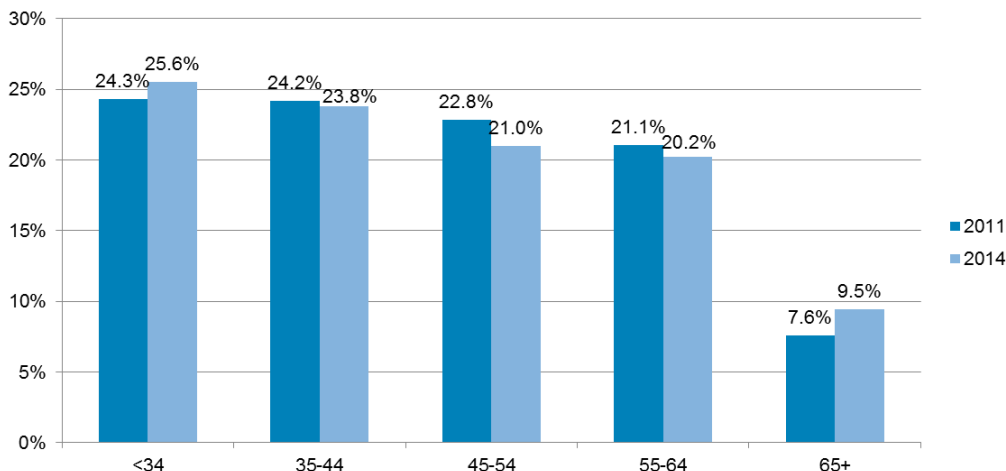


Figure 5 shows the proportion of *male solicitors* in each age bracket in 2011 and 2014. Between 2011 and 2014 there was a slight increase in the proportion of male solicitors in the youngest and oldest age

brackets (34 years or younger and 65 years or older). Conversely, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of male solicitors aged 35 to 44 years, 45 to 54 years and 55 to 64 years. These changes were relatively minimal.

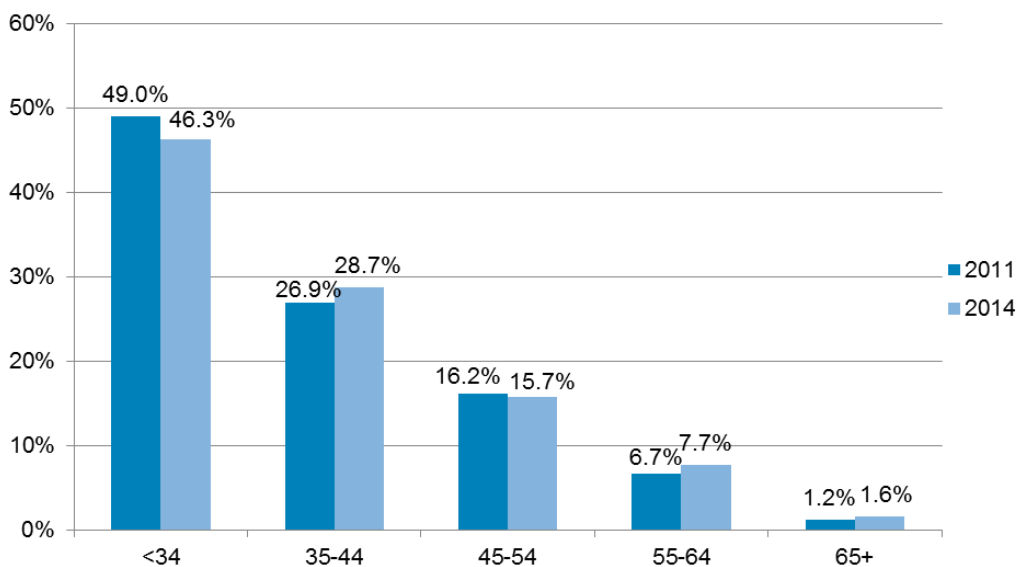
FIGURE 5 – MALE SOLICITORS BY AGE IN 2011 AND 2014



Note: 2011 data excludes ACT and TAS (missing data)

Figure 6 shows the proportion of female solicitors in each age bracket in 2011 and 2014. Between 2011 and 2014 there was a slight increase in the proportion of female solicitors aged 35 to 44 years, 55 to 64 years and 65 plus years. Conversely, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of female solicitors aged 34 years or younger, and 45 to 54 years. These changes were relatively minimal.

FIGURE 6 – FEMALE SOLICITORS BY AGE IN 2011 AND 2014



Note: 2011 data excludes ACT and TAS (missing data)

5 Years since admission

Years since admission figures indicate the number of years since solicitors were admitted in their particular jurisdiction as at the date on which the data were extracted from the Law Societies' databases. They do not take account of any breaks in practice when a solicitor may not have renewed a Practising Certificate, nor of solicitors not practising for a period but continuing to hold a Practising Certificate (for example during parental leave or an extended period overseas).

In the 12 months prior to October 2014, 6,354 solicitors were registered to practice in Australia for the first time. These solicitors (admitted for one year or less) represented 9.4% of all practising solicitors in Australia.

In October 2014:

- over a quarter of the profession (28.7%) had been admitted for 5 years or less
- just under a third (31.9%) had been admitted for 6 to 14 years
- just over a third (36.8%) had been admitted for 15 years or more
- of all solicitors, almost half (48.0%) were admitted in the past 10 years.

Across the states and territories:

- Tasmania and South Australia had the highest proportion of long-serving solicitors with 46.1% and 44.0% respectively admitted for 15 years or more, and only 26.1% and 22.0% respectively admitted in the past five years
- Queensland and Western Australia had the highest proportion of solicitors admitted in the past five years (30.4% and 29.8% respectively)
- Tasmania and South Australia had considerably lower proportions of solicitors admitted in the past year (both 3.6%) compared to all other states and territories.

TABLE 8 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION

YSA	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	ACT	NT	TAS	Total
N	n=27,575	n=17,735*	n=10,380	n=5,668**	n=3,588	n=1,752	n=533	n=503	n= 67,734
≤ 1 year	10.8%	9.8%	7.9%	9.5%	3.6%	6.0%	6.4%	3.6%	9.4%
2-5 years	18.0%	18.8%	22.5%	20.3%	18.4%	21.5%	23.1%	22.5%	19.3%
6-10 years	19.7%	16.7%	22.5%	18.4%	19.3%	21.3%	19.3%	18.7%	19.3%
11-14 years	13.2%	11.6%	13.0%	11.4%	14.8%	13.8%	11.1%	8.9%	12.6%
15+ years	38.3%	35.6%	34.2%	33.8%	44.0%	31.6%	40.2%	46.1%	36.8%
Unknown	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

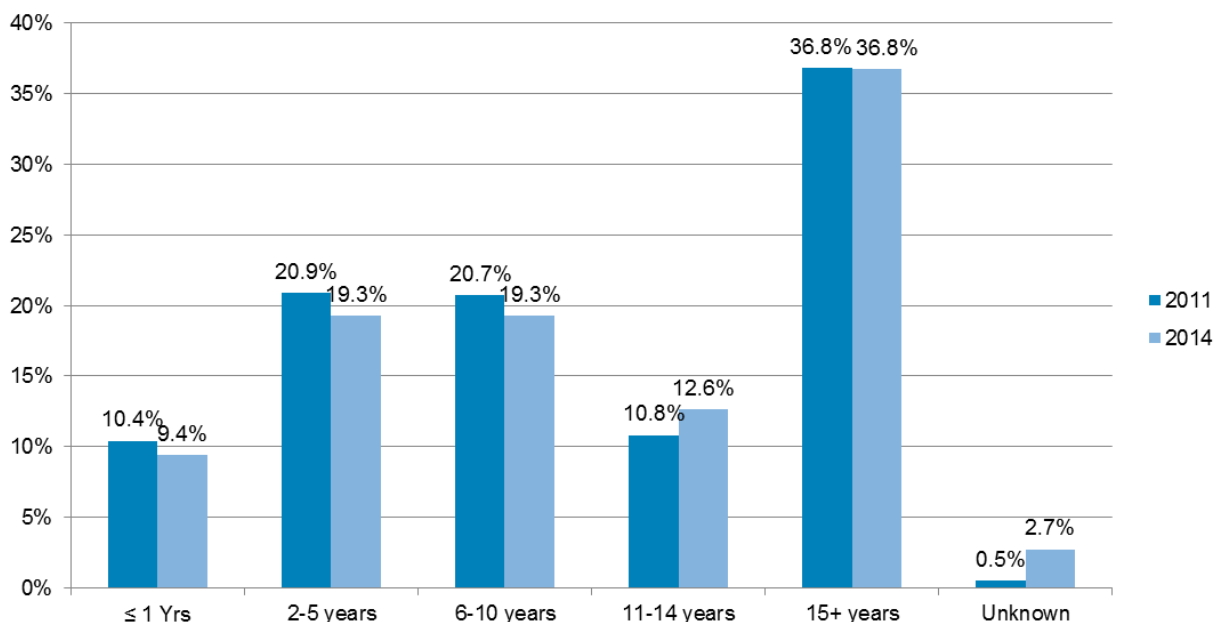
*As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

**Data for Western Australia comprises two more records than in Table 1.

Figure 7 shows that between 2011 and 2014 there has been a decrease in the proportion of solicitors that have been admitted for less than 10 years (from 52% to 48%). Conversely, there has been an increase in the proportion of solicitors that have been admitted for between 11 and 14 years (from 10.8% to 12.6%).

The proportion of solicitors admitted for 15 or more years remained the same at 36.8% between 2011 and 2014.

FIGURE 7 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION IN 2011* AND 2014



Note: The 2011 proportions are based on n=57,436 solicitors, and the 2014 proportions are based on n=67,734 solicitors (incl. 2014 data for Victoria based on number of solicitor roles).
*2011 data excludes ACT and TAS (missing data).

Table 9 shows that the profile of female solicitors is characterised by a large proportion of relatively newly admitted solicitors, with the majority (58.4%) of all females been admitted in the past 10 years. Conversely, the majority (59.8%) of all male practitioners have been admitted for more than 10 years.

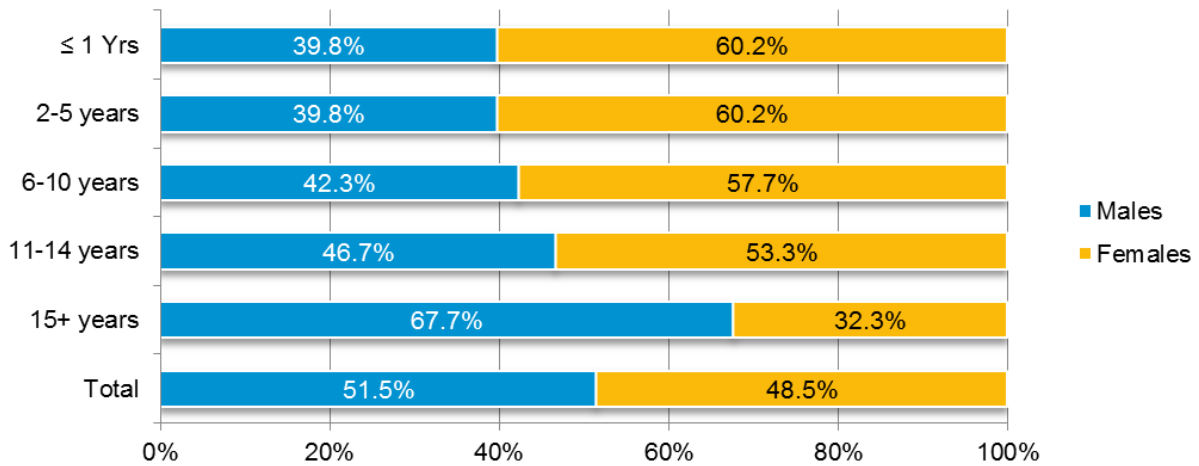
TABLE 9 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION BY GENDER

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	2,528	7.2%	3,826	11.6%	6,354	9.4%
1-5 years	5,192	14.9%	7,855	23.9%	13,047	19.3%
6-10 years	5,522	15.8%	7,517	22.9%	13,039	19.3%
11-14 years	3,999	11.5%	4,567	13.9%	8,566	12.6%
15+ years	16,867	48.3%	8,029	24.4%	24,896	36.8%
Unknown	784	2.2%	1,048	3.2%	1,832	2.7%
Total	34,892	100.0%	32,842	100.0%	67,734	100.0%

Note: The total number (n=67,734) includes data for Victoria based on number of solicitor roles, and two more records for Western Australia than in Table 1.

A changing gender profile of the profession is reflected in the fact that considerably more female solicitors than male solicitors have been admitted in the past 10 years (see Figure 8). Females comprised three fifths (60.2%) of all solicitors (both male and female) admitted in the past five years.

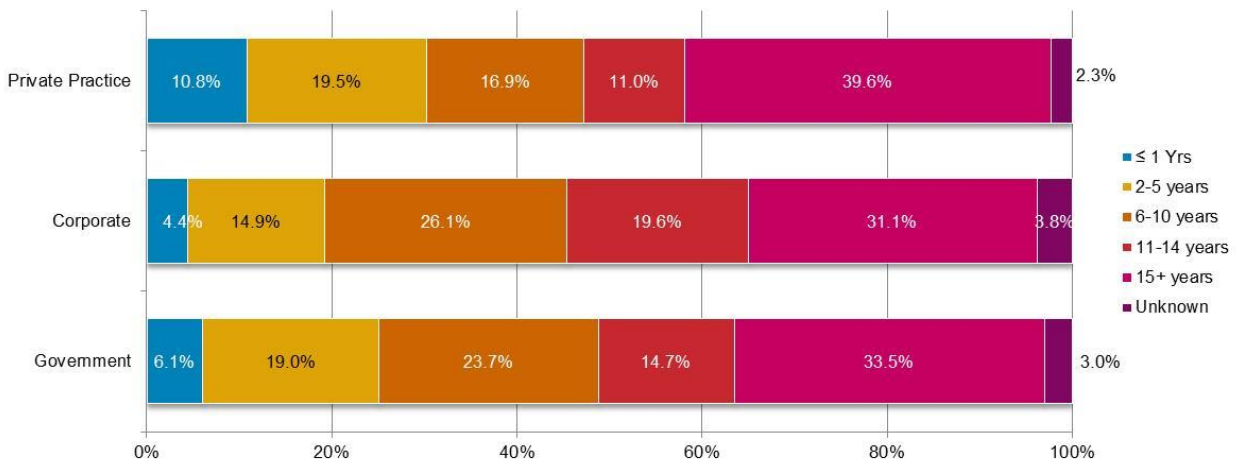
FIGURE 8 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION BY GENDER



Considering the admission profile according to employment sector, Figure 9 shows that solicitors admitted for 15 years or more were most concentrated in private practice (39.6%). However, the proportion of solicitors admitted for 15 years or more working in government and corporate sectors was also considerable (33.5% and 31.1% respectively).

Private practice also saw the highest representation of solicitors admitted in the past 5 years (30.3%), compared to the government and corporate sectors (25.1% and 19.3% respectively). The corporate sector saw the highest representation of solicitors admitted for between 6 and 14 years (45.7%), compared to the government sector and private practice (38.4% and 27.9% respectively). This was similar to the profile in 2011.

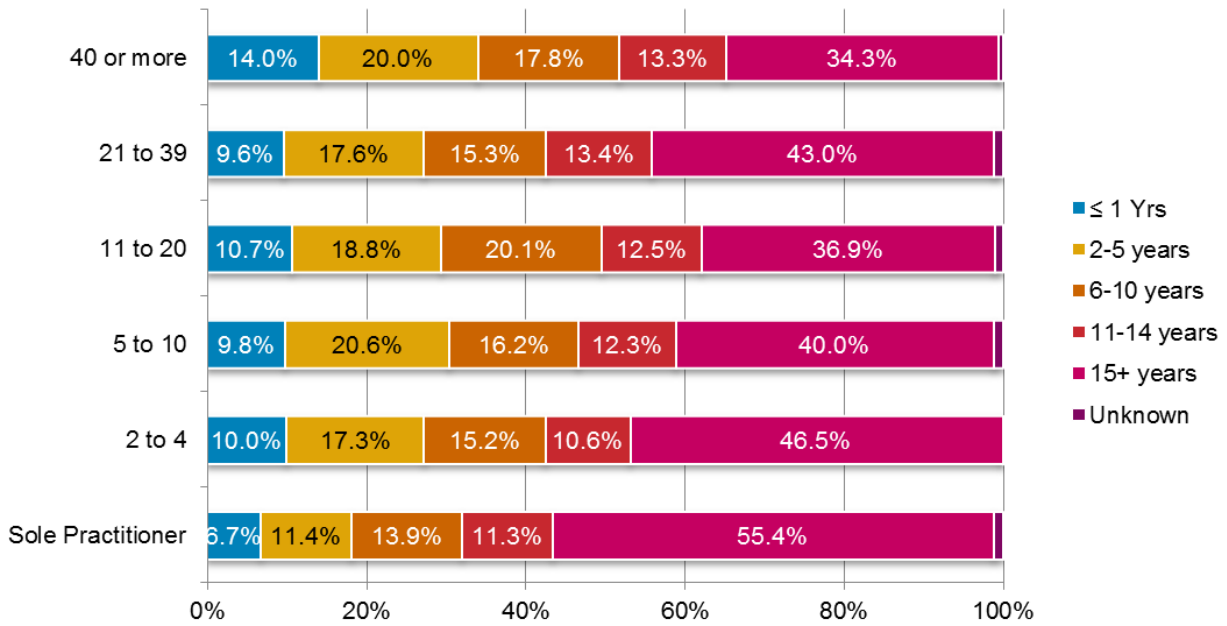
FIGURE 9 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR



Note: The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors

Within private practice, the years since admission profile varied according to firm size. As shown in Figure 10 overleaf, newly admitted solicitors (admitted for one year or less) were most strongly represented in large firms (14% of respondents in firms with 40 or more partners). Conversely, more experienced solicitors were most prevalent in smaller firms. Those admitted for 15 or more years were most concentrated in sole practitioner firms (55.4%) or small firms with 2 to 4 partners (46.5%). This was also similar to the profile in 2011.

FIGURE 10 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION BY FIRM SIZE – PRIVATE PRACTICE ONLY



Note: excludes Queensland and Tasmania (missing data).

6 Employment sector

As at October 2014, the majority of practising solicitors in Australia were private practitioners (70.2%) (see Figure 11), similar to 2011 (73.0%). Of the other major sectors of the profession, 15.8% were corporate solicitors and 9.6% worked in the government sector, also similar to 2011.

As shown in Table 10, Tasmania had the highest proportion of solicitors working in private practice (88.9%)⁴, followed by Western Australia (75.7%) and Queensland (72.7%). New South Wales and Victoria had the highest concentrations of corporate solicitors (19.3% and 17.3% respectively), whilst the ACT and Northern Territory had high proportions of government solicitors (44.3% and 25.1% respectively).

TABLE 10 – SOLICITOR EMPLOYMENT SECTOR BY STATE/TERRITORY

SECTOR	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	ACT	NT	TAS	Total
N	n=27,575	n=17,735*	n=10,379**	n=5,666	n=3,588	n=1,752	n=533	n=503***	n=67,731
Private Practice	69.8%	70.8%	72.7%	75.7%	68.3%	46.1%	42.4%	88.9%	70.2%
Corporate	19.3%	17.3%	11.1%	11.9%	7.9%	7.2%	3.2%	4.4%	15.8%
Government	10.9%	3.5%	6.0%	12.5%	18.0%	44.3%	25.1%	N/A	9.6%
Other	0.0%	8.3%	10.1%	0.0%	5.7%	2.4%	29.3%	6.8%	4.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

**One record missing for Queensland.

*** The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors

FIGURE 11 – SOLICITOR EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

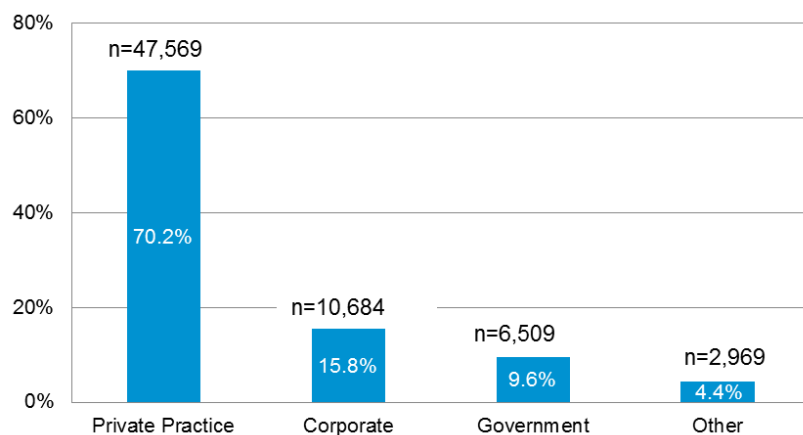


Table 10 shows that between 2011 and 2014, the most marked growth per sector was seen in the 'other' employment sectors (+68.3%), although this category remained the smallest. The next most marked growth was seen in the corporate sector (+21.8%), followed by the government sector (+18.6%) and private practice (+9.9%).

⁴ The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors.

TABLE 11 – SOLICITOR EMPLOYMENT SECTOR IN 2011 AND 2014

SECTOR	2011	2014	CHANGE 2011-14
Private Practice	43,274	47,569	9.9%
Corporate	8,770	10,684	21.8%
Government	5,489	6,509**	18.6%
Other	1,764	2,969	68.3%
Total	59,297	67,731*	14.2%

*As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

** The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors.

As Figure 12 below indicates, there were variations in terms of gender across the different sectors of the profession. The ratio of female to male solicitors was higher in the government (62.3% female) and corporate (56.9% female) sectors; while males were more strongly represented than females in private practice (56.3% male).

This gender profile was consistent across the states and territories. In the corporate sector, the Northern Territory differed from the national profile, with higher proportions of male solicitors than female solicitors (58.8% male, 41.2% female). The gender skew towards female practitioners in the government sector was most pronounced in South Australia and Queensland with females comprising 65.2% and 64.9% of government solicitors respectively. The gender skew towards female practitioners in the corporate sector was most pronounced in Tasmania, with females comprising 72.7% of corporate solicitors. However, this figure for Tasmania is influenced by the absence of government roles in Tasmania (0 recorded) (see Table 10).

FIGURE 12 – EMPLOYMENT SECTOR BY GENDER

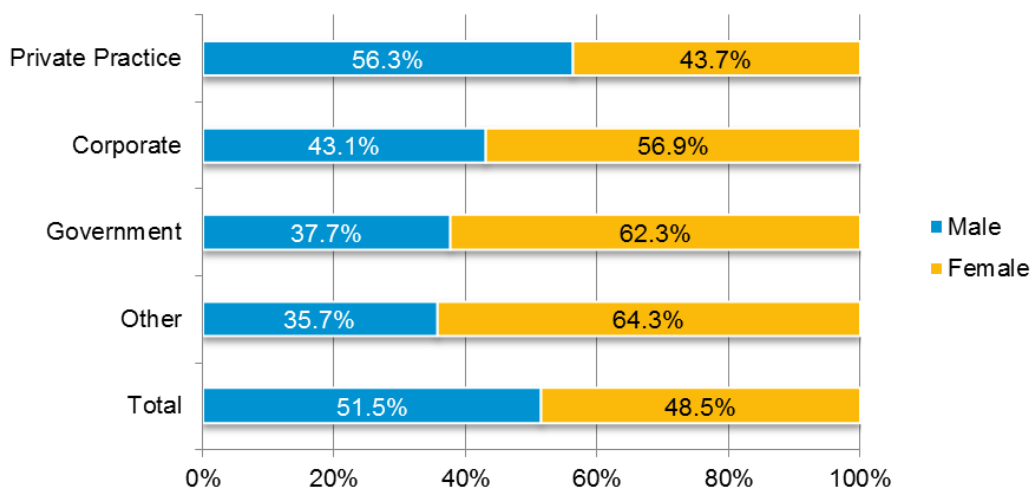
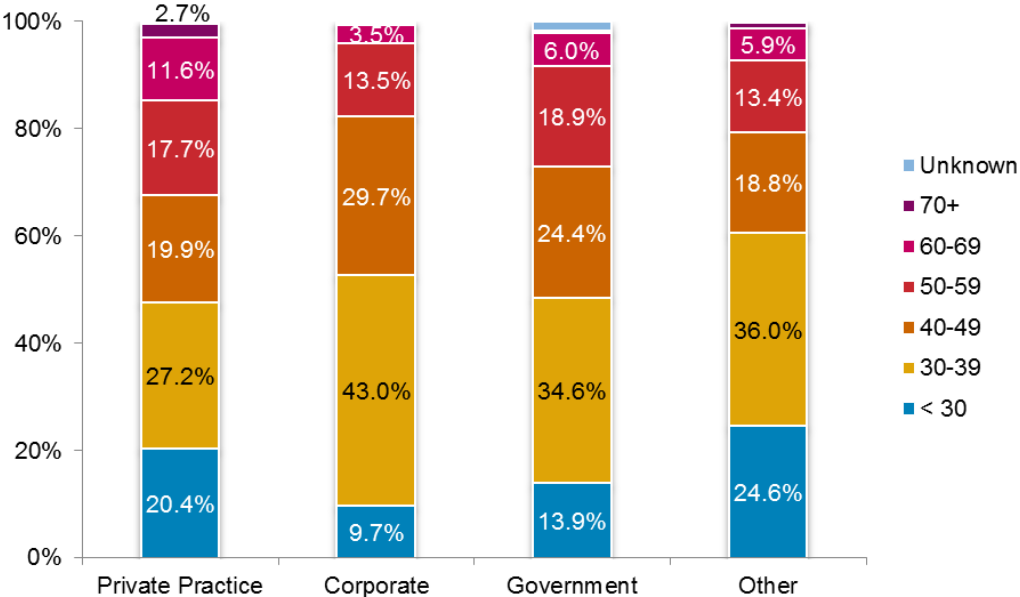


Figure 13 below shows the age profile for each employment sector. Similar to the findings discussed previously on the solicitor admission statistics (Chapter 5), across the primary sectors of the profession younger solicitors were most concentrated in private practice (20.4% aged under 30 years). Private practice also included the highest proportion of solicitors aged 50 years or over (32.0%). The age profiles of the corporate and government sectors were similar, with around four fifths of solicitors in both sectors aged under 50 years (82.4% in corporate, 72.9% in government), compared to only 67.5% of private practitioners.

FIGURE 13 – EMPLOYMENT SECTOR BY AGE



7 Firm size

In October 2014, there were 12,483 private law firms operating in Australia. The majority of law firms (76.1% or n=9,504) were sole practitioner firms (firms with one principal)⁵ (see Table 12). Of the remainder:

- 2,155 firms (17.3% of the total) had 2 to 4 partners
- 514 firms (4.1% of the total) had 5 to 10 partners
- 159 firms (1.3% of the total) had 11 to 20 partners
- 74 firms (0.6% of the total) had 21 to 39 partners
- 77 firms (0.6% of the total) had 40 or more partners.

The results show some notable differences between the states and territories, including:

- New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory were characterised by large proportions of sole practitioner firms (at least 82% of firms were indicated as sole practitioners)
- Western Australia did not record any sole practitioner firms, however has identified over 800 solicitors working in sole practitioner roles. Western Australia also recorded the highest proportion of firms with 2 to 4 partners of all states and territories (60.4%).

TABLE 12 – FIRM SIZE BY STATE/TERRITORY (PROPORTION OF FIRMS – PRIVATE PRACTICE ONLY)

NUMBER OF PARTNERS	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	ACT	NT	TAS	TOTAL	
									%	N
N (firms)	n=5,569	n=3,479	n=1,767	n=422	n=876	n=182	n=69	n=119		
40 or more	0.3%	0.6%	1.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	77
21 to 39	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	3.8%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.6%	74
11 to 20	0.4%	0.5%	3.5%	7.8%	0.8%	4.9%	0.0%	4.2%	1.3%	159
5 to 10	1.0%	3.2%	10.6%	24.4%	1.6%	16.5%	0.0%	12.6%	4.1%	514
2 to 4	10.9%	13.2%	37.0%	60.4%	9.2%	27.5%	17.4%	32.8%	17.3%	2,155
Sole Practitioner	87.2%	82.1%	46.3%	N/A*	88.4%	46.7%	82.6%	47.9%	76.1%	9,504
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	12,483

*Western Australia has not provided data on the number of sole practitioner firms, however as indicated in Table 14 overleaf there are over 800 solicitors reported working in sole practitioner roles, equivalent to 20.4% of the profession in WA.

In 2011, there were 8,234 private law firms operating in Australia, however this did not include data for Victoria as this data was missing. In order to compare trends in firm size between 2011 and 2014, data for Victoria has been removed in the following section.

Table 12 overleaf shows that between 2011 and 2014 there has been a slight increase (+9%) in the total number of private practice firms operating nationally (excluding Victoria). The most marked increase was

⁵ Western Australia has not provided data on the number of sole practitioner firms, however as indicated that there are over 800 solicitors reported working in sole practitioner roles, equivalent to 20.4% of the profession in WA

seen in the number of firms with 40 or more partners (+300%), although this type of firm size represents a minority as a proportion of all firm sizes (n=56). Marked increases were also seen in the number of firms operating with 21 to 39 (+111%), 11 to 20 (+182%) and 5 to 10 (+147%) partners, while sole practitioner firms experienced a decrease (-3%). However it should be noted that Western Australia has not provided data on the number of sole practitioner firms, but it has indicated that over 800 solicitors work in sole practitioner roles. Should these 800 practitioners be included in the overall number of firms this would equate to an 8.5% increase in the number of sole practitioner firms.

TABLE 13 – FIRM SIZE IN 2011 AND 2014 (NUMBER OF FIRMS – PRIVATE PRACTICE ONLY)*

NUMBER OF PARTNERS	2011	2014	CHANGE 2011-14
40 or more	14	56	300%
21 to 39	28	59	111%
11 to 20	50	141	182%
5 to 10	163	403	147%
2 to 4	1,060	1,696	60%
Sole Practitioner	6,865	6,649**	-3%**
Unknown	54	0	-100%
Total	8,234	9,004	9%

Note: * Data for Victoria not included

**Western Australia has not provided data on the number of sole practitioner firms, however as indicated in Table 14 below there are over 800 solicitors reported working in sole practitioner roles, equivalent to 20.4% of the profession in WA.

Table 14 outlines the proportion of solicitors by firm size, whilst Figure 14 overleaf compares the proportion of solicitors and the proportion of firms by firm size.

Collectively, almost one third (30.6%) of all practising solicitors were working as sole practitioners, with a similar proportion (30.1%) in large firms (firms with 21 or more partners). A further fifth (19.0%) were working in small firms with 2 to 4 partners.

Across the states and territories, the proportion of solicitors working in large firms (with 21 or more partners) was highest in Queensland (37.8%), followed by Western Australia (36.1%) and Victoria (35.8%). Sole practitioners were most common in South Australia (47.7%), New South Wales (42.9%) and the Northern Territory (42.6%). Sole practitioners were least common in the Australian Capital Territory (10.5%), Queensland (10.8%), and Tasmania (12.8%).

TABLE 14 – FIRM SIZE BY STATE/TERRITORY (PROPORTION OF SOLICITORS – PRIVATE PRACTICE ONLY)

NUMBER OF PARTNERS	NSW	VIC*	QLD	WA	SA	ACT	NT	TAS	TOTAL
N (solicitors)**	n=17,884	n=12,559	n=7,545	n=4,287	n=2,451	n=807	n=183	n=447	n=46,163
40 or more	19.4%	30.1%	30.2%	25.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	10.7%	23.1%
21 to 39	6.7%	5.7%	7.6%	11.1%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	11.0%	7.0%
11 to 20	6.8%	7.4%	11.9%	11.3%	12.3%	15.0%	0.0%	19.2%	8.8%
5 to 10	5.5%	13.3%	16.4%	16.3%	16.8%	24.2%	0.0%	22.4%	11.5%
2 to 4	18.7%	16.7%	23.2%	15.9%	23.2%	16.0%	57.4%	23.9%	19.0%
Sole Practitioner	42.9%	26.9%	10.8%	20.4%***	47.7%	10.5%	42.6%	12.8%	30.6%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0	100.0%	100.0	100.0%

Note: *As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

** Includes number of solicitors working in private practice only. This also includes solicitors who work in more than one legal practice (that is, several solicitors are counted more than once).

*** This equates to over 800 sole practitioners identified as being employed in Western Australia

FIGURE 14 – PROPORTION OF FIRMS VS PROPORTION OF SOLICITORS BY FIRM SIZE

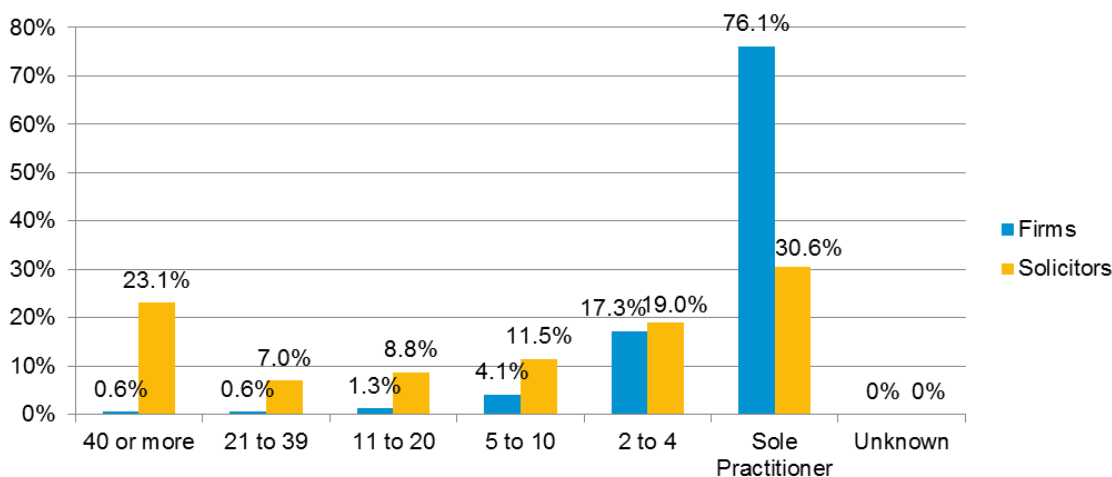


Table 14 presents a comparison of the number of solicitors by firm size between 2011 and 2014. In 2011 this data was missing for Victoria, and data for this state has been excluded from the 2014 total to allow for a comparison between years.

This shows that between 2011 and 2014 there has been a large increase in the number of solicitors working for firms with 40 or more partners (+88%). There has also been an increase in the number of solicitors working in firms of 2 to 4 partners (+10%), 5 to 10 partners (+16%) and 11 to 20 partners (+15%). At the same time there has been a decrease in the number of solicitors working in firms of 21 to 39 (-4%) partners and sole practitioner firms (-2%), however sole practitioners remain the largest employer of solicitors.

TABLE 15 – FIRM SIZE IN 2011 AND 2014 (NUMBER OF SOLICITORS – PRIVATE PRACTICE ONLY)*

FIRM SIZE (NUMBER OF PARTNERS)	2011	2014	CHANGE 2011-14
40 or more	3,664	6,897	88%
21 to 39	2,602	2,510	-4%
11 to 20	2,703	3,116	15%
5 to 10	3,124	3,628	16%
2 to 4	6,068	6,691	10%
Sole Practitioner	11,010	10,746 **	-2%
Unknown	154	16	-90%
Total	29,325	33,604	15%

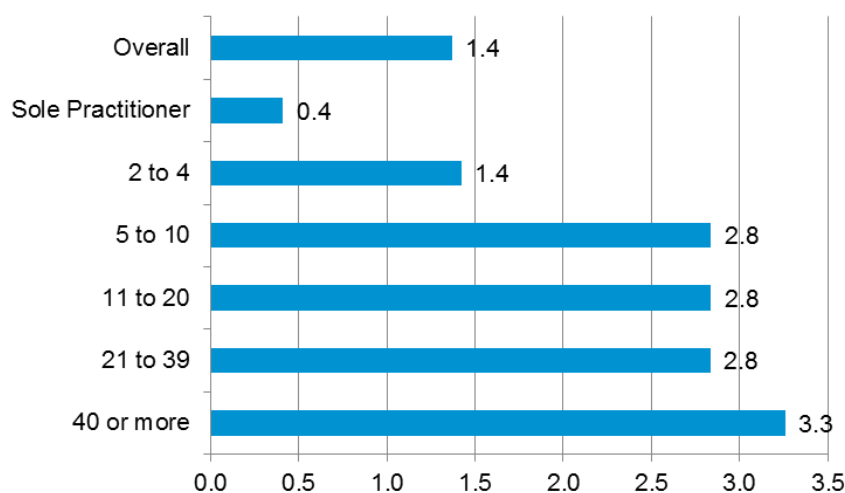
Note: *Data for Victoria not included.

** This includes 800 sole practitioners identified as being employed in Western Australia

Figure 15 below shows that staff to principal ratios within the private profession varied by size of firm. The average ratio was 1.4 employed solicitors for every principal. The highest ratio was seen in firms with 40 or more employees (3.3). Firms with 5 to 39 employees all had a ratio of 2.8 employed solicitors for every principal. The lowest ratio was seen in sole practitioner firms (0.4).

Staff to principal ratios were highest in the Western Australia (8.1 overall), followed by Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory (both 1.6 overall).

FIGURE 15 – RATIO OF EMPLOYED SOLICITORS TO PRINCIPALS BY FIRM SIZE



8 Location

Table 16 below shows the workplace location of solicitors across the states and territories⁶. Similar to the 2011 profile, the largest proportion of solicitors were practising within the capital city of their jurisdiction (53.6%). Almost one third (30.6%) of solicitors were practising in a suburban location, followed by 12.5% working in a country or rural area.

City-based solicitors were more prevalent in Tasmania (87.3%), the Northern Territory (80.3%), South Australia (70.2%) and Western Australia (67.8%). Compared to other jurisdictions, Queensland had a considerably higher proportion of solicitors working in country or rural areas (29.9%) and the Australian Capital Territory had a higher proportion of solicitors practising in suburban locations (53.7%).

TABLE 16 – SOLICITOR LOCATION BY STATE/TERRITORY

LOCATION	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	ACT	NT	TAS	TOTAL
N	n=27,575	n=17,735*	n=10,380	n=5,666	n=3,588	n=1,752	n=533	n=503	n=67,732**
City	49.9%	48.5%	57.5%	67.8%	70.2%	41.2%	80.3%	87.3%	53.6%
Suburban	33.1%	40.9%	9.7%	24.7%	24.7%	53.7%	13.7%	0.0%	30.6%
Country/ Rural	12.4%	7.9%	29.9%	4.8%	4.2%	0.0%	4.7%	12.7%	12.5%
Interstate	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Overseas	4.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	0.7%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	2.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: *As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

** Includes additional record for Queensland.

FIGURE 16 – SOLICITOR LOCATION

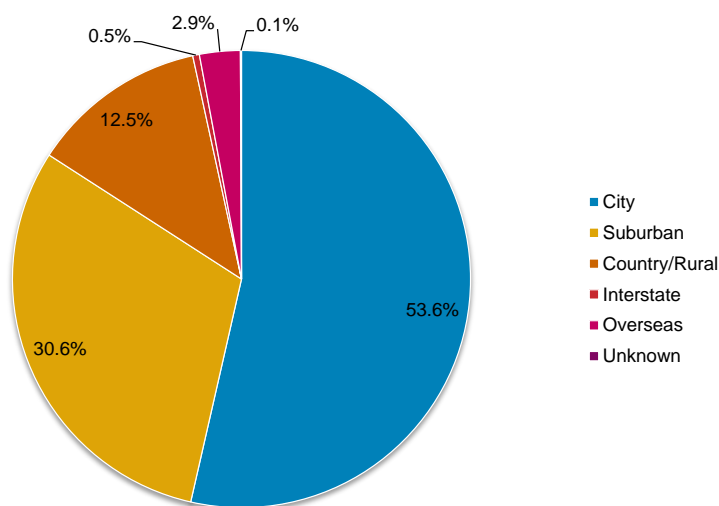


Table 17 presents a comparison of the location of solicitors in 2011 and 2014. In 2011 this data was missing for the Australian Capital Territory. To allow for a comparison between years data for this territory has been excluded from the 2014 total. Table 17 shows that between 2011 and 2014 there has been a marked increase in the number of solicitors working in suburban locations (+27.9%) compared to country or rural locations (+13.9%) and city locations (+7.5%).

⁶ Note the location types are as defined by each state or territory Law Society.

There has also been a marked increase in the number of solicitors working overseas (+24.8%), but a slight reduction in the amount of solicitors working interstate (-3.4%).

TABLE 17 – NUMBER OF SOLICITORS BY LOCATION IN 2011 AND 2014

LOCATION	2011	2014	CHANGE 2011-14
City	33,081	35,558	7.5%
Suburban	15,446	19,761	27.9%
Country/ Rural	7,408	8,436	13.9%
Interstate	324	313	-3.4%
Overseas	1,526	1,904	24.8%
Unknown	6	8	33.3%
Total	57,791	65,980	14.2%

Note: Data for the Australian Capital Territory not included.

Location data were also analysed specifically for *young lawyers*, defined as solicitors admitted for five years or less. Figure 17 below compares the workplace location profile for young lawyers versus all solicitors. The data shows that young lawyers were slightly more concentrated in city-based employment than the profession as a whole (58.1% of young lawyers compared to 53.6% of all solicitors). Conversely young lawyers were slightly less concentrated in suburban-based employment than the profession as a whole (24.3% of young lawyers compared to 30.6% of all solicitors). A similar proportion of young lawyers to the profession as a whole were working in country or rural employment (11.2% of young lawyers compared to 12.5% of all solicitors).

These trends were consistent across all jurisdictions, with the exception of Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. Queensland saw a higher concentration than other states of both young lawyers and all solicitors in country and rural employment (30.2% and 29.9% respectively). The Australian Capital Territory saw a higher concentration than other states of both young lawyers and all solicitors in suburban employment (47.5% and 53.7% respectively).

FIGURE 17 – SOLICITOR LOCATION – YOUNG LAWYERS VERSUS ALL SOLICITORS

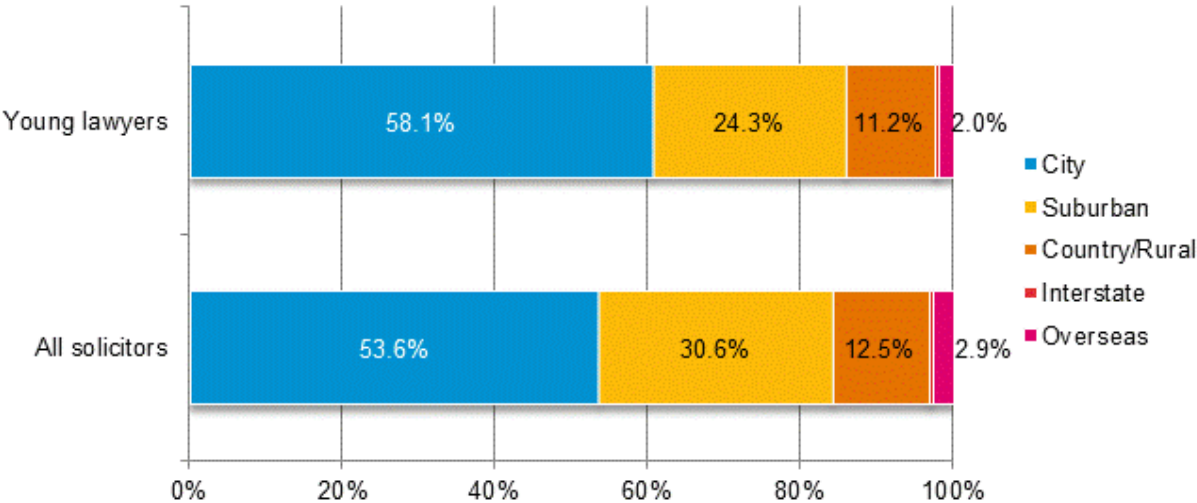


Figure 18 overleaf shows the gender profile of solicitors for each location type. Similar to the national gender profile, there were more male than female solicitors across all location types. Female practitioners were most concentrated in city-based workplaces (49.9%), whilst male practitioners were more prevalent in country or rural areas (55.9%).

FIGURE 18 – SOLICITOR LOCATION BY GENDER

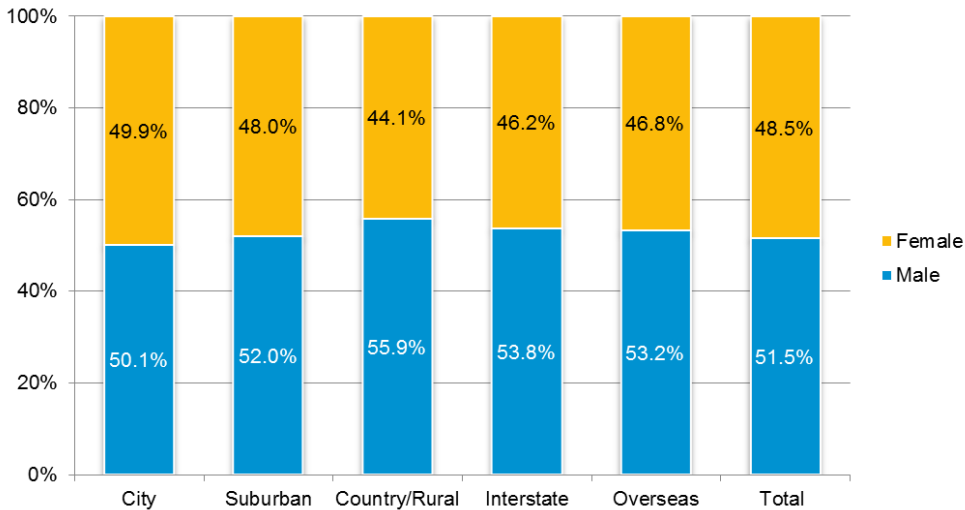
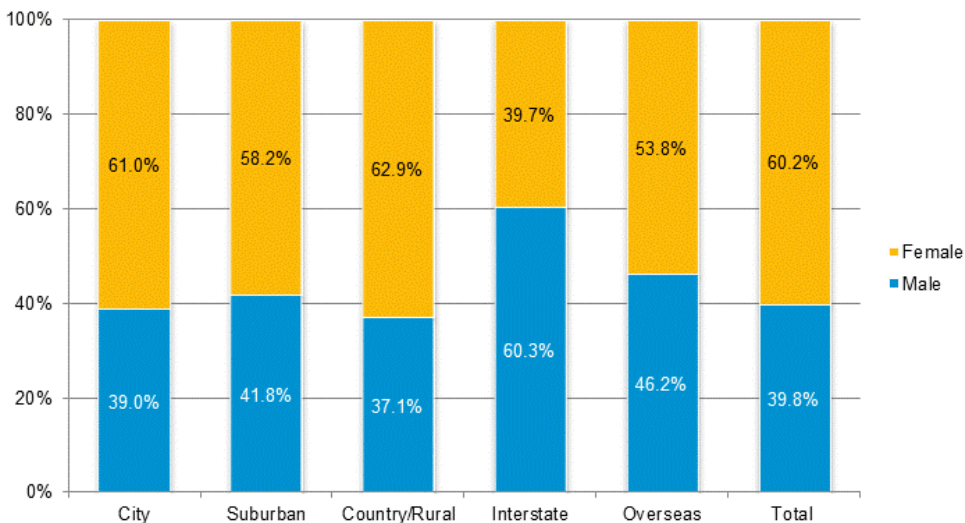


Figure 19 below presents the gender profile by location for young lawyers. As discussed in Section 5, young female solicitors outnumbered young male solicitors (61.0% female compared to 39.0% male) nationally. This trend was observed across the three predominant employment location types (city, suburban and country/rural). Interestingly the ratio of young female lawyers to young male lawyers was highest in country and rural areas (62.9% female, 37.1% male); this contrasts to the results observed for all solicitors where the ratio of females to males was lowest in country and rural areas (44.1% female, 55.9% male). This was similar to the profile identified in 2011.

FIGURE 19 – SOLICITOR LOCATION BY GENDER – YOUNG LAWYERS*

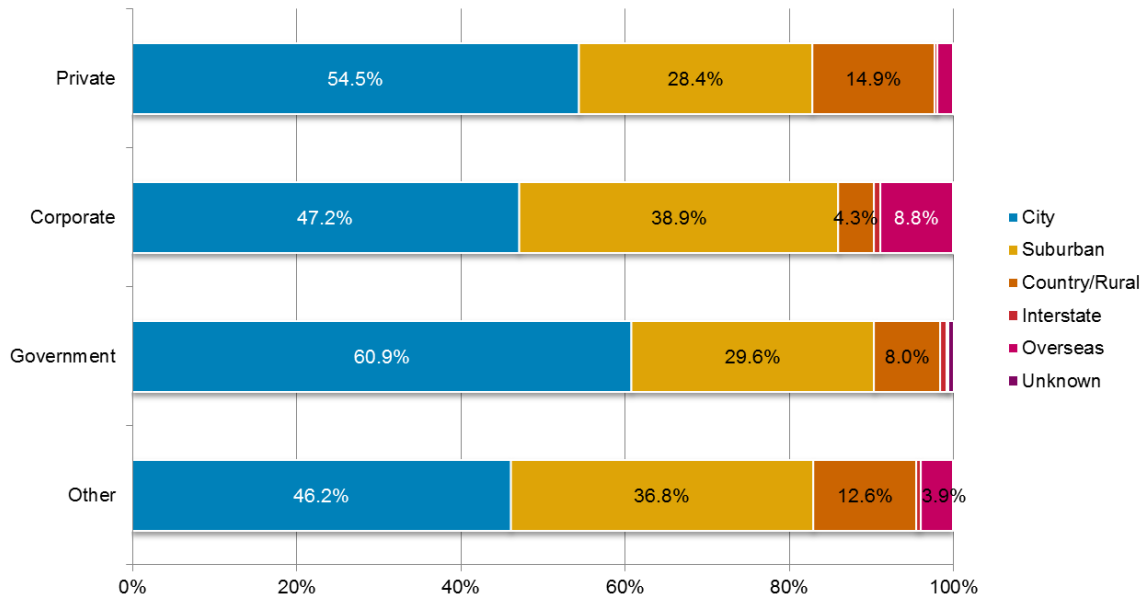


*Young lawyers' are defined as solicitors admitted for 5 or less years.

The location profile of solicitors varied according to employment sector. As shown in Figure 20 overleaf, government solicitors were more commonly working in the city (60.9%) than private practitioners (54.5%) and corporate solicitors (47.5%). This concentration of government solicitors in city-based workplaces was most prevalent in the Northern Territory (90.3%) and South Australia (86.1%); and was least prevalent in the Australian Capital Territory (30.5%).

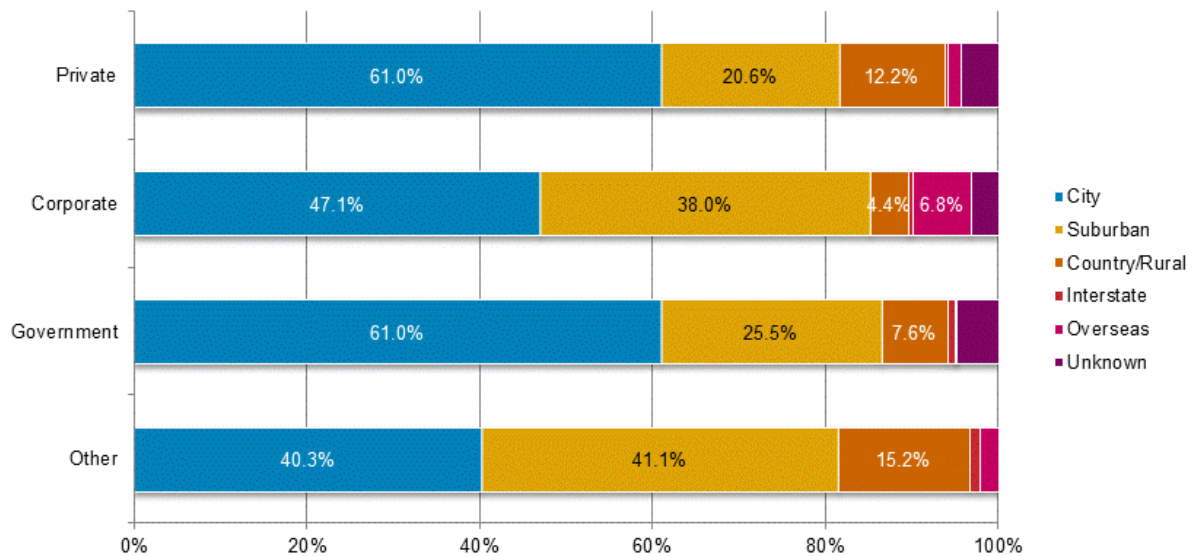
Australian registered solicitors practising overseas were most commonly working in the corporate sector (representing 8.8% of all corporate solicitors), and most commonly registered in New South Wales (where 13.9% of all corporate solicitors were employed overseas).

FIGURE 20 – SOLICITOR LOCATION BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR



The location profile by sector for young lawyers (shown in Figure 21) is broadly similar to the profession as a whole. Consistent with the findings for young lawyers overall, the data shows that young lawyers in private practice were slightly more likely to be based in the city (61.0% of young lawyers compared to 54.5% of all solicitors).

FIGURE 21 – SOLICITOR LOCATION BY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR – YOUNG LAWYERS*



*Young lawyers are defined as solicitors admitted for 5 or less years.

Appendix A

Additional state and territory data sets

TABLE 18 – SOLICITOR AGE BY GENDER

AGE	NSW					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	170	1.2%	335	2.5%	505	1.8%
25-29	1,596	11.2%	2,642	19.8%	4,238	15.4%
30-34	1,756	12.4%	2,907	21.7%	4,663	16.9%
35-39	1,658	11.7%	2,206	16.5%	3,864	14.0%
40-44	1,731	12.2%	1,676	12.5%	3,407	12.4%
45-49	1,423	10.0%	1,167	8.7%	2,590	9.4%
50-54	1,507	10.6%	1,056	7.9%	2,563	9.3%
55-59	1,509	10.6%	694	5.2%	2,203	8.0%
60-64	1,382	9.7%	382	2.9%	1,764	6.4%
65-69	870	6.1%	160	1.2%	1,030	3.7%
70-74	347	2.4%	61	0.5%	408	1.5%
75+	187	1.3%	15	0.1%	202	0.7%
Unknown	68	0.5%	70	0.5%	138	0.5%
Total	14,204	100.0%	13,371	100.0%	27,575	100.0%

AGE	VIC					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	56	0.6%	108	1.2%	164	0.9%
25-29	1,098	12.1%	1,986	23.0%	3,084	17.4%
30-34	1,208	13.3%	1,934	22.4%	3,142	17.7%
35-39	1,066	11.7%	1,423	16.5%	2,489	14.0%
40-44	1,053	11.6%	1,123	13.0%	2,176	12.3%
45-49	887	9.8%	714	8.3%	1,601	9.0%
50-54	878	9.7%	587	6.8%	1,465	8.3%
55-59	1,039	11.4%	429	5.0%	1,468	8.3%
60-64	812	8.9%	193	2.2%	1,005	5.7%
65-69	583	6.4%	110	1.3%	693	3.9%
70-74	250	2.8%	29	0.3%	279	1.6%
75+	155	1.7%	14	0.2%	169	1.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	9,085	100.0%	8,650	100.0%	17,735	100.0%

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

AGE	QLD					
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	100	1.8%	182	3.7%	282	2.7%
25-29	653	12.0%	1,262	25.5%	1,915	18.5%
30-34	688	12.7%	1,151	23.2%	1,839	17.7%
35-39	610	11.2%	757	15.3%	1,367	13.2%
40-44	748	13.8%	630	12.7%	1,378	13.3%
45-49	631	11.6%	371	7.5%	1,002	9.7%
50-54	570	10.5%	283	5.7%	853	8.2%
55-59	593	10.9%	186	3.8%	779	7.5%
60-64	436	8.0%	93	1.9%	529	5.1%
65-69	277	5.1%	33	0.7%	310	3.0%
70-74	90	1.7%	6	0.1%	96	0.9%
75+	27	0.5%	2	0.0%	29	0.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5,423	100.0%	4,956	100.0%	10,379*	100.0%

*One record missing.

AGE	WA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	14	0.5%	60	2.2%	74	1.3%
25-29	375	12.7%	655	24.2%	1,030	18.2%
30-34	379	12.8%	560	20.7%	939	16.6%
35-39	338	11.4%	378	14.0%	716	12.6%
40-44	409	13.8%	334	12.3%	743	13.1%
45-49	351	11.9%	278	10.3%	629	11.1%
50-54	326	11.0%	180	6.6%	506	8.9%
55-59	309	10.4%	131	4.8%	440	7.8%
60-64	225	7.6%	73	2.7%	298	5.3%
65-69	141	4.8%	30	1.1%	171	3.0%
70-74	54	1.8%	6	0.2%	60	1.1%
75+	20	0.7%	1	0.0%	21	0.4%
Unknown	18	0.6%	21	0.8%	39	0.7%
Total	2,959	100.0%	2,707	100.0%	5,666	100.0%

AGE	SA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	23	1.2%	39	2.2%	62	1.7%
25-29	203	11.0%	311	17.9%	514	14.3%
30-34	220	11.9%	329	18.9%	549	15.3%
35-39	203	11.0%	284	16.3%	487	13.6%
40-44	162	8.8%	207	11.9%	369	10.3%
45-49	203	11.0%	148	8.5%	351	9.8%
50-54	221	11.9%	156	9.0%	377	10.5%
55-59	243	13.1%	143	8.2%	386	10.8%
60-64	207	11.2%	78	4.5%	285	7.9%
65-69	117	6.3%	28	1.6%	145	4.0%
70-74	40	2.2%	12	0.7%	52	1.4%
75+	8	0.4%	3	0.2%	11	0.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,850	100.0%	1,738	100.0%	3,588	100.0%

AGE	ACT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	4	0.5%	23	2.4%	27	1.5%
25-29	99	12.2%	195	20.8%	294	16.8%
30-34	105	12.9%	203	21.6%	308	17.6%
35-39	84	10.3%	145	15.4%	229	13.1%
40-44	89	10.9%	102	10.9%	191	10.9%
45-49	100	12.3%	72	7.7%	172	9.8%
50-54	88	10.8%	55	5.9%	143	8.2%
55-59	76	9.3%	40	4.3%	116	6.6%
60-64	59	7.3%	24	2.6%	83	4.7%
65-69	38	4.7%	5	0.5%	43	2.5%
70-74	16	2.0%	1	0.1%	17	1.0%
75+	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
Unknown	52	6.4%	74	7.9%	126	7.2%
Total	813	100.0%	939	100.0%	1,752	100.0%

AGE	NT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	4	1.5%	9	3.4%	13	2.4%
25-29	27	10.2%	61	22.8%	88	16.5%
30-34	35	13.2%	56	21.0%	91	17.1%
35-39	36	13.5%	29	10.9%	65	12.2%
40-44	24	9.0%	35	13.1%	59	11.1%
45-49	23	8.6%	26	9.7%	49	9.2%
50-54	37	13.9%	21	7.9%	58	10.9%
55-59	33	12.4%	17	6.4%	50	9.4%
60-64	18	6.8%	6	2.2%	24	4.5%
65-69	18	6.8%	5	1.9%	23	4.3%
70-74	7	2.6%	0	0.0%	7	1.3%
75+	3	1.1%	1	0.4%	4	0.8%
Unknown	1	0.4%	1	0.4%	2	0.4%
Total	266	100.0%	267	100.0%	533	100.0%

AGE	TAS					
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<24	6	2.1%	7	3.2%	13	2.6%
25-29	31	10.8%	58	26.9%	89	17.7%
30-34	27	9.4%	40	18.5%	67	13.3%
35-39	20	7.0%	37	17.1%	57	11.3%
40-44	28	9.8%	16	7.4%	44	8.7%
45-49	26	9.1%	17	7.9%	43	8.5%
50-54	24	8.4%	13	6.0%	37	7.4%
55-59	43	15.0%	10	4.6%	53	10.5%
60-64	41	14.3%	10	4.6%	51	10.1%
65-69	25	8.7%	4	1.9%	29	5.8%
70-74	8	2.8%	0	0.0%	8	1.6%
75+	2	0.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Unknown	6	2.1%	4	1.9%	10	2.0%
Total	287	100.0%	216	100.0%	503	100.0%

TABLE 19 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION BY GENDER

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	NSW					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	1,224	8.6%	1,753	13.1%	2,977	10.8%
1-5 years	2,079	14.6%	2,888	21.6%	4,967	18.0%
6-10 years	2,248	15.8%	3,193	23.9%	5,441	19.7%
11-14 years	1,688	11.9%	1,954	14.6%	3,642	13.2%
15+ years	6,965	49.0%	3,583	26.8%	10,548	38.3%
Unknown	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	14,204	100.0%	13,371	100.0%	27,575	100.0%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	VIC					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	668	7.4%	1,067	12.3%	1,735	9.8%
1-5 years	1,294	14.2%	2,036	23.5%	3,330	18.8%
6-10 years	1,274	14.0%	1,682	19.4%	2,956	16.7%
11-14 years	931	10.2%	1,123	13.0%	2,054	11.6%
15+ years	4,338	47.7%	1,968	22.8%	6,306	35.6%
Unknown	580	6.4%	774	8.9%	1,354	7.6%
Total	9,085	100.0%	8,650	100.0%	17,735	100.0%

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	QLD					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	317	5.8%	501	10.1%	818	7.9%
1-5 years	853	15.7%	1,478	29.8%	2,331	22.5%
6-10 years	995	18.3%	1,344	27.1%	2,339	22.5%
11-14 years	680	12.5%	665	13.4%	1,345	13.0%
15+ years	2,581	47.6%	966	19.5%	3,547	34.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5,426	100.0%	4,954	100.0%	10,380	100.0%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	WA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	215	7.3%	323	11.9%	538	9.5%
1-5 years	463	15.6%	685	25.3%	1,148	20.3%
6-10 years	486	16.4%	556	20.5%	1,042	18.4%
11-14 years	338	11.4%	310	11.5%	648	11.4%
15+ years	1,312	44.3%	606	22.4%	1,918	33.8%
Unknown	147	5.0%	227	8.4%	374	6.6%
Total	2,961	100.0%	2,707	100.0%	5,668*	100.0%

*Includes two more records.

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	SA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	56	3.0%	73	4.2%	129	3.6%
1-5 years	279	15.1%	380	21.9%	659	18.4%
6-10 years	281	15.2%	410	23.6%	691	19.3%
11-14 years	215	11.6%	316	18.2%	531	14.8%
15+ years	1,019	55.1%	559	32.2%	1,578	44.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,850	100.0%	1,738	100.0%	3,588	100.0%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	ACT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	32	3.9%	73	7.8%	105	6.0%
1-5 years	138	17.0%	238	25.3%	376	21.5%
6-10 years	144	17.7%	229	24.4%	373	21.3%
11-14 years	99	12.2%	143	15.2%	242	13.8%
15+ years	343	42.2%	210	22.4%	553	31.6%
Unknown	57	7.0%	46	4.9%	103	5.9%
Total	813	100.0%	939	100.0%	1,752	100.0%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	NT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	9	3.4%	25	9.4%	34	6.4%
1-5 years	46	17.3%	77	28.8%	123	23.1%
6-10 years	50	18.8%	53	19.9%	103	19.3%
11-14 years	26	9.8%	33	12.4%	59	11.1%
15+ years	135	50.8%	79	29.6%	214	40.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	266	100.0%	267	100.0%	533	100.0%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	TAS					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	7	2.4%	11	5.1%	18	3.6%
1-5 years	40	13.9%	73	33.8%	113	22.5%
6-10 years	44	15.3%	50	23.1%	94	18.7%
11-14 years	22	7.7%	23	10.6%	45	8.9%
15+ years	174	60.6%	58	26.9%	232	46.1%
Unknown	0	0	1	0.5%	1	0.2%
Total	287	100.0%	216	100.0%	503	100.0%

TABLE 20 – YEARS SINCE ADMISSION BY SECTOR

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	NSW					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	2,463	12.8%	287	5.4%	227	7.6%
1-5 years	3,580	18.6%	842	15.8%	545	18.2%
6-10 years	3,234	16.8%	1,483	27.8%	724	24.2%
11-14 years	2,120	11.0%	1,092	20.5%	430	14.4%
15+ years	7,851	40.8%	1,631	30.6%	1,066	35.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	19,248	100%	5,335	100%	2,992	100%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	VIC					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	1,330	10.6%	118	3.8%	46	7.3%
1-5 years	2,299	18.3%	440	14.3%	119	18.9%
6-10 years	1,877	14.9%	658	21.4%	136	21.7%
11-14 years	1,274	10.1%	563	18.3%	92	14.6%
15+ years	5,006	39.9%	959	31.2%	137	21.8%
Unknown	773	6.2%	331	10.8%	98	15.6%
Total	12,559	100%	3,069	100%	628	100%

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	QLD					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	657	8.7%	36	3.1%	29	4.6%
1-5 years	1,677	22.2%	161	13.9%	151	24.1%
6-10 years	1,561	20.7%	346	29.9%	179	28.6%
11-14 years	899	11.9%	238	20.6%	87	13.9%
15+ years	2,751	36.5%	375	32.4%	180	28.8%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	7,545	100%	1,156	100%	626	100%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	WA					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	482	11.2%	17	2.5%	39	5.5%
1-5 years	949	22.1%	78	11.6%	121	17.1%
6-10 years	701	16.3%	199	29.6%	142	20.1%
11-14 years	433	10.1%	108	16.0%	107	15.2%
15+ years	1,471	34.3%	199	29.6%	248	35.1%
Unknown	253	5.9%	72	10.7%	49	6.9%
Total	4,289	100%	673	100%	706	100%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	SA					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	104	4.2%	4	1.4%	15	2.3%
1-5 years	444	18.1%	43	15.1%	124	19.2%
6-10 years	431	17.6%	69	24.2%	148	22.9%
11-14 years	333	13.6%	65	22.8%	105	16.2%
15+ years	1,139	46.5%	104	36.5%	255	39.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	2,451	100%	285	100%	647	100%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	ACT					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	65	8.1%	6	4.2%	31	4.2%
1-5 years	195	24.2%	20	18.1%	149	18.1%
6-10 years	133	16.5%	29	17.6%	194	17.6%
11-14 years	102	12.6%	23	13.6%	113	13.6%
15+ years	262	32.5%	43	46.5%	243	46.5%
Unknown	50	6.2%	6	0.0%	46	0.0%
Total	807	100%	127	100%	776	100%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	NT					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	15	6.6%	0	0.0%	7	5.2%
1-5 years	31	13.7%	1	5.9%	30	22.4%
6-10 years	36	15.9%	2	11.8%	22	16.4%
11-14 years	18	8.0%	6	35.3%	22	16.4%
15+ years	126	55.8%	8	47.1%	53	39.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	226	100%	17	100%	134	100%

YEARS SINCE ADMISSION	TAS					
	Private Practice		Corporate		Government*	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
≤ 1 year	17	3.8%	0	0.0%	0	N/A
1-5 years	96	21.5%	4	18.2%	0	N/A
6-10 years	80	17.9%	6	27.3%	0	N/A
11-14 years	39	8.7%	3	13.6%	0	N/A
15+ years	215	48.1%	8	36.4%	0	N/A
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	0	N/A
Total	447	100%	22	100%	0	N/A

* The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors

TABLE 21 – SECTOR BY GENDER

SECTOR	NSW					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	10,834	56.3%	8,414	43.7%	19,248	100.0%
Corporate	2,293	43.0%	3,042	57.0%	5,335	100.0%
Government	1,077	36.0%	1,915	64.0%	2,992	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	14,204	51.5%	13,371	48.5%	27,575	100.0%

SECTOR	VIC					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	7,092	56.5%	5,467	43.5%	12,559	100.0%
Corporate	1,301	42.4%	1,768	57.6%	3,069	100.0%
Government	246	39.2%	382	60.8%	628	100.0%
Other	446	30.2%	1,033	69.8%	1,479	100.0%
Total	9,085	51.2%	8,650	48.8%	17,735	100.0%

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

SECTOR	QLD					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	4,236	56.2%	3,308	43.8%	7,544	100.0%
Corporate	519	44.9%	637	55.1%	1,156	100.0%
Government	220	35.1%	406	64.9%	626	100.0%
Other	448	42.5%	605	57.5%	1,053	100.0%
Total	5,423	52.2%	4,956	47.8%	10,379*	100.0%

*One record missing.

SECTOR	WA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	2,359	55.0%	1,928	45.0%	4,287	100.0%
Corporate	309	45.9%	364	54.1%	673	100.0%
Government	291	41.2%	415	58.8%	706	100.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	2,959	52.2%	2,707	47.8%	5,666	100.0%

SECTOR	SA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	1,435	58.5%	1,016	41.5%	2,451	100.0%
Corporate	117	41.1%	168	58.9%	285	100.0%
Government	225	34.8%	422	65.2%	647	100.0%
Other	73	35.6%	132	64.4%	205	100.0%
Total	1,850	51.6%	1,738	48.4%	3,588	100.0%

SECTOR	ACT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	411	50.9%	396	49.1%	807	100.0%
Corporate	49	38.6%	78	61.4%	127	100.0%
Government	332	42.8%	444	57.2%	776	100.0%
Other	21	50.0%	21	50.0%	42	100.0%
Total	813	46.4%	939	53.6%	1,752	100.0%

SECTOR	NT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	136	60.2%	90	39.8%	226	100.0%
Corporate	10	58.8%	7	41.2%	17	100.0%
Government	64	47.8%	70	52.2%	134	100.0%
Other	56	35.9%	100	64.1%	156	100.0%
Total	266	49.9%	267	50.1%	533	100.0%

SECTOR	TAS					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Private Practice	266	59.5%	181	40.5%	447	100.0%
Corporate	6	27.3%	16	72.7%	22	100.0%
Government*	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
Other	15	44.1%	19	55.9%	34	100.0%
Total	287	57.1%	216	42.9%	503	100.0%

* The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors.

TABLE 22 – RATIO OF EMPLOYED SOLICITORS TO PRINCIPALS BY FIRM SIZE

NUMBER OF PARTNERS	NSW			VIC			QLD			WA		
	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners
40 or more	860	2,602	3.0	873	2,905	3.3	519	1,757	3.4	212	858	4.0
21 to 39	362	832	2.3	172	541	3.1	150	422	2.8	88	387	4.4
11 to 20	357	868	2.4	217	712	3.3	266	630	2.4	68	418	6.1
5 to 10	343	643	1.9	492	1,174	2.4	366	869	2.4	43	657	15.3
2 to 4	1,412	1,940	1.4	1,001	1,099	1.1	815	933	1.1	47	634	13.5
Sole Practitioner	4,858	2,807	0.6	3,348	25	0.0	818	0	0.0	11	864	78.5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,192	9,692	1.2	6,103	6,456	1.1	2,934	4,611	1.6	469	3,818	8.1

NUMBER OF PARTNERS	SA			ACT			NT			TAS		
	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners	Number partners	Number employees	Ratio employees to partners
40 or more	0	0	0	7	34	4.9	0	0	0	35	13	0.4
21 to 39	0	0	0	55	165	3.0	0	0	0	14	35	2.5
11 to 20	90	212	2.4	29	92	3.2	0	0	0	27	59	2.2
5 to 10	100	312	3.1	66	129	2.0	0	0	0	28	72	2.6
2 to 4	200	369	1.8	64	65	1.0	34	71	2.1	56	51	0.9
Sole Practitioner	774	394	0.5	85	0	0.0	55	23	0.4	56	1	0.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,164	1,287	1.1	306	501	1.6	89	94	1.1	216	231	1.1

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

Note: One record missing for Queensland.

TABLE 23 – LOCATION BY SECTOR

LOCATION	NSW							
	Private		Corporate		Government		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	9,678	50.3%	2,368	44.4%	1,712	57.2%	0	0.0%
Suburban	6,183	32.1%	2,052	38.5%	891	29.8%	0	0.0%
Country/Rural	2,927	15.2%	153	2.9%	346	11.6%	0	0.0%
Interstate	84	0.4%	21	0.4%	32	1.1%	0	0.0%
Overseas	376	2.0%	741	13.9%	11	0.4%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	19,248	100.0%	5,335	100.0%	2,992	100.0%	0	0.0%

LOCATION	VIC							
	Private		Corporate		Government		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	6,396	50.9%	1,270	41.4%	337	53.7%	602	40.7%
Suburban	4,710	37.5%	1,540	50.2%	264	42.0%	748	50.6%
Country/Rural	1,125	9.0%	122	4.0%	25	4.0%	123	8.3%
Interstate	43	0.3%	34	1.1%	2	0.3%	5	0.3%
Overseas	285	2.3%	103	3.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	12,559	100.0%	3,069	100.0%	628	100.0%	1,479	100.0%

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

LOCATION	QLD							
	Private		Corporate		Government		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	2,251	53.1%	327	63.0%	155	70.5%	256	56.9%
Suburban	409	9.7%	75	14.5%	9	4.1%	68	15.1%
Country/Rural	1,497	35.3%	78	15.0%	50	22.7%	104	23.1%
Interstate	16	0.4%	13	2.5%	5	2.3%	3	0.7%
Overseas	64	1.5%	26	5.0%	1	0.5%	19	4.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	4,237	100.0%	519	100.0%	220	100.0%	450	100.0%

LOCATION	WA							
	Private		Corporate		Government		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	2,882	67.2%	409	60.8%	551	78.0%	0	0.0%
Suburban	1,037	24.2%	214	31.8%	150	21.2%	0	0.0%
Country/Rural	260	6.1%	12	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interstate	4	0.1%	1	0.1%	5	0.7%	0	0.0%
Overseas	99	2.3%	34	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	5	0.1%	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	4,287	100.0%	673	100.0%	706	100.0%	0	0.0%

Location	SA							
	Private		Corporate		Government		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	1,780	72.6%	162	56.8%	557	86.1%	21	10.2%
Suburban	551	22.5%	113	39.6%	72	11.1%	151	73.7%
Country/Rural	118	4.8%	10	3.5%	18	2.8%	5	2.4%
Interstate	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%
Overseas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	25	12.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	2,451	100.0%	285	100.0%	647	100.0%	205	100.0%

LOCATION	ACT							
	Private		Corporate		Government		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	433	53.7%	51	40.2%	237	30.5%	0	0.0%
Suburban	361	44.7%	76	59.8%	503	64.8%	0	0.0%
Country/Rural	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interstate	5	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overseas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	100.0%
Unknown	8	1.0%	0	0.0%	36	4.6%	0	0.0%
Total	807	100.0%	127	100.0%	776	100.0%	42	100.0%

LOCATION	NT							
	Private		Corporate		Government		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	201	88.5%	13	81.3%	121	90.3%	93	59.6%
Suburban	17	7.5%	2	12.5%	12	9.0%	42	26.9%
Country/Rural	5	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	19	12.2%
Interstate	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%
Overseas	2	0.9%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	227	100.0%	16	100.0%	134	100.0%	156	100.0%

LOCATION	TAS							
	Private		Corporate		Government*		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	387	86.6%	21	95.5%	0	NA	31	91.2%
Suburban	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	0	0.0%
Country/Rural	60	13.4%	1	4.5%	0	NA	3	8.8%
Interstate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	0	0.0%
Overseas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	NA	0	0.0%
Total	447	100.0%	22	100.0%	0	NA	34	100.0%

* The Law Society of Tasmania has not provided data on the number of government solicitors. This may therefore result in an under representation of government solicitors

TABLE 24 – LOCATION BY GENDER

LOCATION	NSW					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	6,783	47.8%	6,975	52.2%	13,758	49.9%
Suburban	4,793	33.7%	4,333	32.4%	9,126	33.1%
Country/Rural	1,953	13.7%	1,473	11.0%	3,426	12.4%
Interstate	67	0.5%	70	0.5%	137	0.5%
Overseas	608	4.3%	520	3.9%	1,128	4.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	14,204	100.0%	13,371	100.0%	27,575	100.0%

LOCATION	VIC					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	4,300	47.3%	4,305	49.8%	8,605	48.5%
Suburban	3,752	41.3%	3,510	40.6%	7,262	40.9%
Country/Rural	772	8.5%	623	7.2%	1,395	7.9%
Interstate	50	0.6%	34	0.4%	84	0.5%
Overseas	211	2.3%	178	2.1%	389	2.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	9,085	100.0%	8,650	100.0%	17,735	100.0%

Note: As in 2011 data for Victoria is based on number of solicitor roles, rather than on number of individual solicitors.

LOCATION	QLD					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	2,989	55.1%	2,977	60.1%	5,966	57.5%
Suburban	561	10.3%	451	9.1%	1,012	9.7%
Country/Rural	1,729	31.9%	1,374	27.7%	3,103	29.9%
Interstate	37	0.7%	36	0.7%	73	0.7%
Overseas	110	2.0%	116	2.3%	226	2.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	5,426	100.0%	4,954	100.0%	10,380	100.0%

LOCATION	WA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	1,964	66.4%	1,878	69.4%	3,842	67.8%
Suburban	777	26.3%	624	23.1%	1,401	24.7%
Country/Rural	137	4.6%	135	5.0%	272	4.8%
Interstate	7	0.2%	3	0.1%	10	0.2%
Overseas	67	2.3%	66	2.4%	133	2.3%
Unknown	7	0.2%	1	0.0%	8	0.1%
Total	2,959	100.0%	2,707	100.0%	5,666	100.0%

LOCATION	SA					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	1,341	72.5%	1,179	67.8%	2,520	70.2%
Suburban	413	22.3%	474	27.3%	887	24.7%
Country/Rural	76	4.1%	75	4.3%	151	4.2%
Interstate	4	0.2%	1	0.1%	5	0.1%
Overseas	16	0.9%	9	0.5%	25	0.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	1,850	100.0%	1,738	100.0%	3,588	100.0%

LOCATION	ACT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	333	41.0%	388	41.3%	721	41.2%
Suburban	428	52.6%	512	54.5%	940	53.7%
Country/Rural	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Interstate	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	5	0.3%
Overseas	21	2.6%	21	2.2%	42	2.4%
Unknown	29	3.6%	15	1.6%	44	2.5%
Total	813	100.0%	939	100.0%	1,752	100.0%

LOCATION	NT					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	213	80.1%	215	80.5%	428	80.3%
Suburban	31	11.7%	42	15.7%	73	13.7%
Country/Rural	15	5.6%	10	3.7%	25	4.7%
Interstate	4	1.5%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%
Overseas	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	266	100.0%	267	100.0%	533	100.0%

LOCATION	TAS					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	251	87.5%	188	87.0%	439	87.3%
Suburban	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Country/Rural	36	12.5%	28	13.0%	64	12.7%
Interstate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Overseas	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	287	100.0%	216	100.0%	503	100.0%

TABLE 25 – LOCATION YOUNG LAWYERS* (ADMITTED 5 YEARS OR LESS)

LOCATION	NSW		VIC		QLD		WA		SA		NT	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
City	4,374	56.5%	2,699	53.3%	1,842	58.5%	1,234	73.2%	559	70.9%	115	73.2%
Suburban	1,725	22.3%	1,914	37.8%	289	9.2%	298	17.7%	177	22.5%	23	14.6%
Country/Rural	708	9.1%	350	6.9%	951	30.2%	70	4.2%	43	5.5%	14	8.9%
Interstate	17	0.2%	13	0.3%	31	1.0%	3	0.2%	2	0.3%	2	1.3%
Overseas	186	2.4%	89	1.8%	36	1.1%	52	3.1%	7	0.9%	0	0.0%
Unknown	736	9.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	1.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.9%
Total	7,746	100%	5,065	100%	3,149	100%	1,686	100%	788	100%	157	100%

LOCATION	ACT		TAS	
	N	%	N	%
City	231	47.5%	96	73.3%
Suburban	231	47.5%	0	0.0%
Country/Rural	0	0.0%	14	10.7%
Interstate	5	1.0%	0	0.0%
Overseas	15	3.1%	0	0.0%
Unknown	4	0.8%	21	16.0%
Total	486	100%	131	100%

* 'Young lawyers' are defined as solicitors admitted for 5 or less years.



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The logo for Urbis, consisting of the word "urbis" in a lowercase, sans-serif font, with the "u" and "i" in blue and the "r", "b", and "s" in white. The logo is set against a white square background.

urbis