



Bar Training 2023

Statistics on enrolment, results, and student progression by course provider

December 2023

Produced by the Bar Standards Board Research Team. If you would like this report in an alternative format, please contact the BSB Research Team at research@barstandardsboard.org.uk

BAR
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Contents

Introduction	3
About the Bar Standards Board	3
About training to become a barrister in England and Wales	3
About this report	4
AETOs	4
Cost of Bar Training courses	6
Enrolments by provider	7
Student results by provider	8
Pass rates by degree classification – full time students - Students enrolled between July 2021 and October 2021 only	8
Pass rates by degree classification – full time students - Students enrolled between July 2020 and October 2021 only	10
Student Progression	12
Appendices	15
Enrolments	15

Introduction

About the Bar Standards Board

The Bar Standards Board (BSB) is the regulatory body for barristers in England and Wales. The work that we do is governed by The Legal Services Act 2007 (the Act) as well as a number of other statutes.

Our responsibilities include setting the education and training requirements for becoming a barrister in England and Wales.

About training to become a barrister in England and Wales

Those seeking to practise as a barrister in England and Wales are required to satisfy the requirements of three components of training:

- the academic component;
- the vocational component; and
- the pupillage or work-based learning component.

Completing all components should provide a prospective barrister with the knowledge and skills necessary to meet the requirements of the Professional Statement for Barristers. This describes the knowledge, skills and attributes that all barristers should have on "day one" of practice at the Bar.¹

To complete the academic component of training, a prospective barrister needs either a law degree, or a non-law degree and the Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL). The degree needs to be a minimum of a 2:2 (Lower second class degree).

The vocational component of training is provided via courses run by Authorised Education and Training Organisations (AETOs). AETOs are authorised by the BSB to deliver training for the Bar through one of four approved training pathways. The term 'AETO' does not include those who deliver only the academic component of training. The vocational component of training may be offered in few different ways:

- a course in one part, which may be full-time over a year or part-time over a longer period;
- a course in two parts, which may involve face-to-face teaching for both parts or may involve self-study only for one of the parts; and
- a longer course which combines study of the subjects of the vocational component with an undergraduate degree in law.

Upon passing vocational training and satisfying the requirements of their Inn of Court, prospective barristers are eligible to be called to the Bar and to undertake the work-based learning component of training, pupillage.

Prospective barristers have five years following completion of vocational training in which to gain pupillage (although a waiver extending this period may be granted, and waivers for other parts of the training pathway may also be granted in some circumstances).²

¹ See <https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/training-qualification/the-professional-statement.html>

² Further information on training to become a barrister can be found on our website via <https://www.barstandardsboard.org.uk/training-qualification.html>

About this report

This report contains information on enrolment and results on vocational Bar training, and progression onto pupillage. It is principally aimed at providing prospective barristers with greater information on the different AETOs at which they may be considering studying.

Further statistics on overall trends in Bar training costs, enrolment, results, and progression are published annually in a separate report available on our website [here](#). We also publish another publicly available report on Bar training which provides information on the strategic oversight of the operation and outcomes of Bar Training.

The BSB does not regulate the grading schemes awarded by each AETO, and so the measures of student results given are those that are directly comparable across AETOs, with these being:

- The percentage of students that have passed all ten course modules as of December 2022
- The percentage of students who passed all ten modules on their course at the first attempt as of December 2022

The statistics in the report are given by first degree classification, as different AETOs have different student profiles, and disaggregating the data in this way helps to better control for this. Statistics are only provided where there are more than 15 students in a respective group, as statistics on smaller cohorts may give an unrepresentative picture. In some circumstances, sites with the same parent AETO have been grouped together due to smaller numbers of students at these sites: This is the case for BPP Birmingham, Bristol, and Leeds; as well as ULaw Bristol, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle and Nottingham.

Due to the issue of smaller numbers of students at some providers, in this report we have provided results for students enrolled during a two-year period, as well as results for the individual cohort of 2021/22 enrolled students.

Data sources

The data used for this report come principally from the data provided to the BSB by AETOs. Students on Bar Training courses are also able to update details in their record directly through the MyBar portal. In addition, the data on pupillages come directly from information stored at the BSB on registered pupillages. The data in this report were compiled by staff of the Bar Standards Board.

Data protection and confidentiality

We take our responsibilities for data protection very seriously and have made every attempt to ensure that individual students cannot be identified from the data in this publication. We have adhered to the *Anonymisation: managing data protection risk* code of practice report from the Information Commissioner's Office (2012) and applied anonymisation techniques where appropriate.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the course providers for their cooperation in providing us with the data used in this report.

AETOs

The below table gives a breakdown of the different AETOs. As of November 2023, authorised vocational training for the Bar courses were run at 10 different AETOs, covering 20 different sites in total. A fact sheet on AETOs can also be downloaded from our website [here](#).

- Vocational training on the three step pathway consists of the course taken in one part.
- Vocational training on the four step pathway consists of the course taken in two parts.
- Many AETOs offer a top up to Bar training courses, to provide further specialist training, or a master’s degree – the latter would enable access to a postgraduate master’s loan.³

Table 1. Authorised Education and Training Organisations (AETOs)

AETO	AETO sites	Site Code	Courses Offered for 2022/23	Website
BPP	Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, London, Manchester	BPP + site name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 step-pathway full-time at all sites • Part-time offered at BPP London • LLM add on offered at all sites • Barrister training with professional legal studies provided 	https://www.bpp.com/
Cardiff University	-	CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time • LLM add on offered 	https://www.cardiff.ac.uk/
City Law School	-	CLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time and part-time • LLM add on offered • Specialist add on offered 	https://www.city.ac.uk/
University of Hertfordshire ⁴	-	HERT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time • LLM add on offered 	https://www.herts.ac.uk/
The Inns of Court College of Advocacy	-	ICCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time • 4-step pathway 	https://www.icca.ac.uk/
Manchester Metropolitan University	-	MMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time, part-time, and flexible study • LLM add on offered 	https://www.mmu.ac.uk/
Nottingham Law School	-	NTU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time • LLM add on offered 	https://www.ntu.ac.uk/
The University of Law	Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham	ULaw + site name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 step-pathway full-time at all sites, and part-time offered at several sites • LLM add on offered at all sites 	https://www.law.ac.uk/
University of the West of England	-	UWE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time • 4-step pathway • LLM add on offered 	https://www.uwe.ac.uk/
University of Northumbria	-	UNN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-step pathway full-time and part time • 4-step pathway • LLM add on offered • Also offered as part of undergraduate degree 	https://www.northumbria.ac.uk/

³ See <https://www.gov.uk/masters-loan>

⁴ Hertfordshire have offered a vocational Bar training course since September 2022. The Bar Training course at Hertfordshire in the 2023/24 year begins in January 2024 at the earliest.

Cost of Bar Training courses

Table 2 below shows the cost of training for the Bar. Details have been taken from the website of each AETO.

Table 2. Cost of Bar training for – AETO websites checked November 2023 – inclusive of BSB fee

Provider	Domicile	3-step pathway	4-step pathway		Integrated academic and vocational pathway
		Bar training	Bar training (part 1)	Bar training (part 2)	
BPP London (23/24 entry)	Overseas	£17,000			
	UK	£15,900			
BPP Non-London (23/24 entry)	Overseas	£15,900			
	UK	£14,800			
CAR (2024 entry)	Overseas	£22,700			
	UK	£18,950			
CLS (24/25 entry)	All	£17,090			
HER (23/24 entry)	All	£11,970	£6,500	£6,500	
ICCA (24/25 entry)	All	£15,735	£3,934	£11,801	
MMU (24/25 entry)	Overseas	£18,500			
	UK	£14,500			
NTU (2024 entry)	All	£12,650			
ULaw London (23/24 entry)	All	£15,560			
ULaw Non-London (not inc. Newcastle) (23/24 entry)	All	£14,200			
ULaw Newcastle (23/24 entry)	All	£12,200			
UNN (24/25 entry)	All	£12,300	£3,075	£9,225	Undergraduate tuition fees
UWE (24/25 entry)	All	£13,750	£3,000	£10,750	

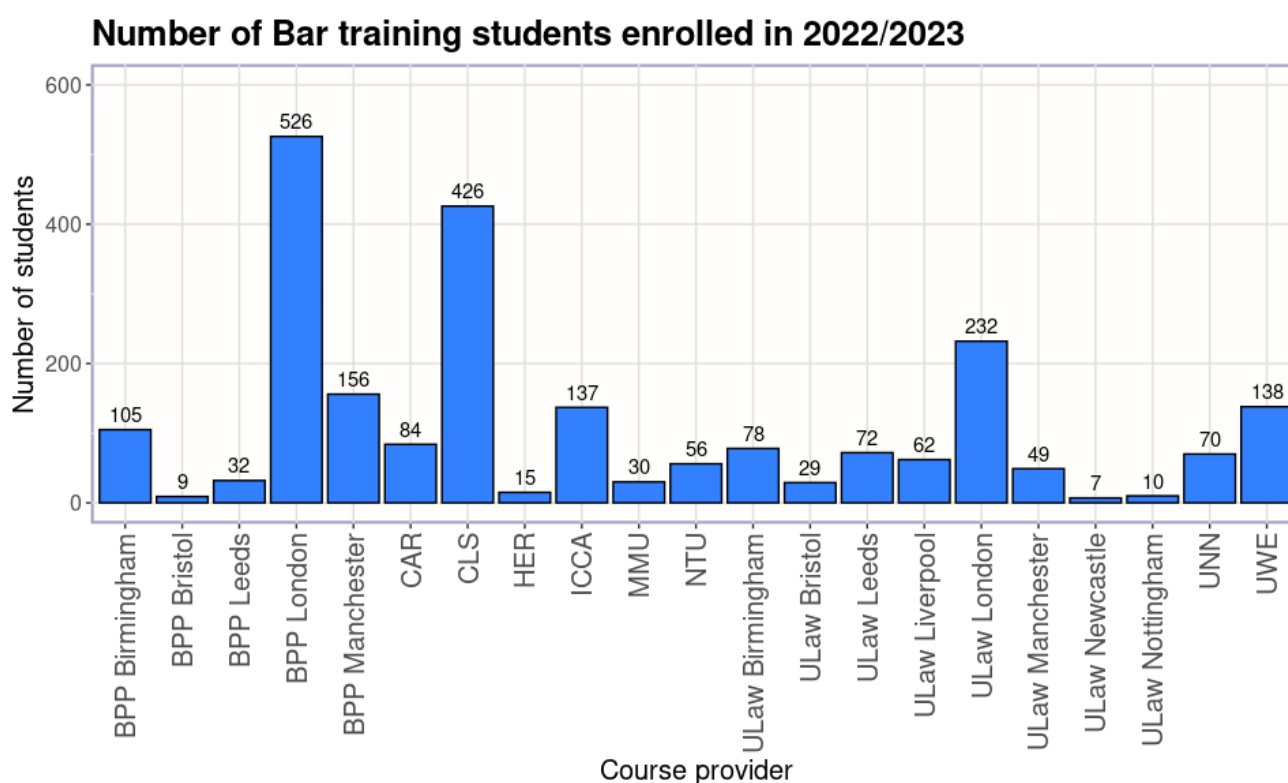
* The cost for an add on to make the Bar training course a master's level qualification varies by AETO. For further information, see the respective AETO website.

The inflation adjusted cost of the course dropped at most AETOs following the implementation of the new courses that followed on from the BPTC (those starting from 2020/21 onwards).

Enrolments by provider

The below chart shows the number of those who enrolled on Bar Training courses by AETO between July 2022 and June 2023. There were 2,327 students who enrolled during this period across all AETOs, up from 2,152 for July 2021 to June 2022.

Chart 1. Enrolments by AETO in latest cohort



The table below gives the proportion of the 2022/23 cohort at each AETO by study mode. The percentage of full time students overall (93%) shows a 2 percentage point increase compared to those enrolled in 2021/22.

Table 3. Study mode of those enrolling between July 2022 and June 2023 at each AETO

AETO	Full time	Part time
Overall - Count	2167	160
Overall - %	93%	7%
BPP London	88%	12%
CLS	95%	5%
MMU	80%	20%
ULaw Birmingham	83%	17%
ULaw Leeds	79%	21%
ULaw London	83%	17%
UNN	99%	1%
All other providers had full time students only		

Information on the demographic profile enrolling at each AETO can be found in the appendices.

Student results by provider

The charts and tables in this section relate to student results at different AETOs. As there are different course offerings, and AETOs may have different awards for those undertaking study at their institution, the information below only contains comparisons between AETOs on overall measures that are valid across all of them, and statistics are only given where there are 15 or more students in a relevant group.

Students included in these tables are those that enrolled between July 2021 and October 2021 only.⁵

Pass rates by degree classification – full time students - Students enrolled between July 2021 and October 2021 only

Table 4. Percentage of students that had passed all 10 modules as of latest attempt before 31 December 2022, by AETO and degree classification

AETO (grouped for some due to small numbers)	First class		Upper second class		Lower second class	
	Count	Pass Rate	Count	Pass Rate	Count	Pass Rate
Overall (all students)	422	91.5%	718	74.0%	186	49.5%
BPP London	45	93.3%	96	61.5%	49	38.8%
BPP Manchester	27	77.8%	57	71.9%	-	-
BPP Other sites	21	85.7%	45	75.6%	22	50.0%
CAR	17	100.0%	49	83.7%	-	-
CLS	135	93.3%	182	82.4%	29	69.0%
ICCA	25	96.0%	-	-	-	-
MMU	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTU	-	-	23	60.9%	-	-
ULaw Birmingham	15	80.0%	30	70.0%	-	-
ULaw London	58	89.7%	88	73.9%	-	-
ULaw Other sites	35	94.3%	75	76.0%	-	-
UNN	-	-	23	60.9%	-	-
UWE	24	95.8%	32	62.5%	40	47.5%

- The average for all students with the above degree classifications was 76.6%
- Students who have not yet passed may still go on to do so.
- The number of students at MMU is too small to represent in this table. Overall, 6 out of 8 students at MMU with a First class or 2:1 degree who enrolled between July 2021 and October 2021 that had sat all ten modules had passed the course as of 31 December 2022.

Pass rates in the above depend to some extent on receiving the most up to date data from the AETOs, and students having a chance to re-sit any modules they did not pass at the first attempt.

⁵ The reason for this is that students can enrol at multiple times throughout the year on the Bar training courses, and the proportion of students enrolling at different times throughout the year differs by AETO. If a student enrolled later in the 2020/21 year, then they would have had fewer sits in which to complete the course as of the time of writing, and so pass rates would be expected to be lower for such students. This makes it more difficult to compare across providers and so a defined enrolment window is used to give more of a like for like comparison for this report.

As the data used for the above analyses latest sits only (as of December 2022), the most up to date data will include students that have re-sat modules which they did not pass the first time around. The number of possible attempts at each module may not match up across training providers.

The table below displays the percentage of students at each AETO who passed all 10 modules at the **first attempt**.

Table 5. Percentage of students that passed all 10 modules at the first attempt by AETO and degree classification as of December 2022

AETO (grouped for some due to small numbers)	First class		Upper second class		Lower second class	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Overall (all students)	422	68.2%	718	43.5%	186	15.1%
BPP London	45	53.3%	96	25.0%	49	4.1%
BPP Manchester	27	44.4%	57	26.3%	-	-
BPP Other sites	21	57.1%	45	35.6%	22	-
CAR	17	76.5%	49	42.9%	-	-
CLS	135	81.5%	182	56.6%	29	34.5%
ICCA	25	84.0%	-	-	-	-
MMU	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTU	-	-	23	34.8%	-	-
ULaw Birmingham	15	53.3%	30	36.7%	-	-
ULaw London	58	70.7%	88	47.7%	-	-
ULaw Other sites	35	51.4%	75	49.3%	-	-
UNN	-	-	23	26.1%	-	-
UWE	24	58.3%	32	50.0%	40	10.0%

- The average for all students with the above degree classifications was 47.5%.

Pass rates by degree classification – full time students - Students enrolled between July 2020 and October 2021 only

Students included in these tables are those that enrolled between July 2020 and October 2021, giving a bigger cohort, and greater validity for providers with fewer students. They represent an average for student results for most of those enrolled for the 2020-21 and 2021-22 academic years.⁶

Table 6. Percentage of students that had passed all 10 modules as of latest attempt before 31 December 2022, by AETO and degree classification

AETO (grouped for some due to small numbers)	First class		Upper second class		Lower second class	
	Count	Pass Rate	Count	Pass Rate	Count	Pass Rate
Overall (all students)	812	91.9%	1526	75.7%	532	54.9%
BPP London	110	91.8%	252	67.9%	175	52.6%
BPP Manchester	63	87.3%	130	70.0%	9	44.4%
BPP Other sites	47	85.1%	114	71.9%	64	50.0%
CAR	25	92.0%	87	82.8%	21	57.1%
CLS	236	95.3%	352	84.9%	65	72.3%
ICCA	45	97.8%	40	92.5%	-	-
MMU	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTU	19	94.7%	55	61.8%	19	31.6%
ULaw Birmingham	36	83.3%	63	69.8%	-	-
ULaw London	102	89.2%	176	77.8%	29	75.9%
ULaw Other sites	67	92.5%	130	78.5%	16	50.0%
UNN	24	83.3%	45	66.7%	-	-
UWE	32	96.9%	69	71.0%	114	50.0%

- The average for all students with the above degree classifications was 76.7%
- Students who have not yet passed may still go on to do so.
- The number of students at MMU is too small to represent in this table. Overall, 11 out of 19 students at MMU with a First class or 2:1 degree who enrolled between July 2020 and October 2021 that had sat all ten modules had passed the course as of 31 December 2021.

The table below displays the percentage of students enrolled between July 2020 and October 2021 at each AETO who passed all 10 modules at the first attempt.

⁶ The figures in tables 6 and 7 are very similar to those calculated when using a simple average of the average for results of those enrolled in each academic year – this was checked, as the number of students enrolled in each year can differ by provider, and it was a concern that this differential weighting between years would affect the pass rates across two years by provider if pass rates were to differ by year (due to those enrolled in 2020-21 having a greater time to pass the course).

Table 7. Percentage of students that passed all 10 modules at the *first attempt* by AETO and degree classification as of December 2022

AETO (grouped for some due to small numbers)	First class		Upper second class		Lower second class	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Overall (all students)	812	68.6%	1526	38.7%	532	12.4%
BPP London	110	61.8%	252	27.0%	175	5.1%
BPP Manchester	63	58.7%	130	27.7%	-	-
BPP Other sites	47	66.0%	114	27.2%	64	6.3%
CAR	25	68.0%	87	33.3%	21	14.3%
CLS	236	80.1%	352	51.4%	65	29.2%
ICCA	45	86.7%	40	75.0%	-	-
MMU	-	-	-	-	-	-
NTU	19	57.9%	55	27.3%	19	5.3%
ULaw Birmingham	36	55.6%	63	46.0%	-	-
ULaw London	102	67.6%	176	39.2%	29	27.6%
ULaw Other sites	67	59.7%	130	48.5%	16	18.8%
UNN	24	45.8%	45	24.4%	-	-
UWE	32	62.5%	69	39.1%	114	14.0%

- The average for all students with the above degree classifications was 42.3%.

Student Progression

This section provides information on progression onto pupillage following on from Bar training.

Those seeking to undertake pupillage in England and Wales are allowed up to five years in which they can gain pupillage following completion of the vocational component of Bar training after this point, a waiver would be needed.

In cases where charts relate to students domiciled in the UK or overseas only, this refers to the region in which the student was domiciled prior to enrolment on the vocational component of Bar training.

Most of those domiciled in other countries prior to undertaking a vocational Bar training course do not appear to seek pupillage in England and Wales following completion of the course. For this reason, two of the charts in this section relates to data on those ordinarily domiciled in the UK only.

The charts below do not control for one important factor, which has been found to correlate with gaining pupillage, namely first-degree institution attended. A further exploration of overall trends in student progression is given in a separate annual report published by the BSB which summarises overall trends for those undertaking Bar training courses.⁷

Chart 7. Status of vocational training students by domicile, year of enrolment and first degree classification overall – as of November 2023

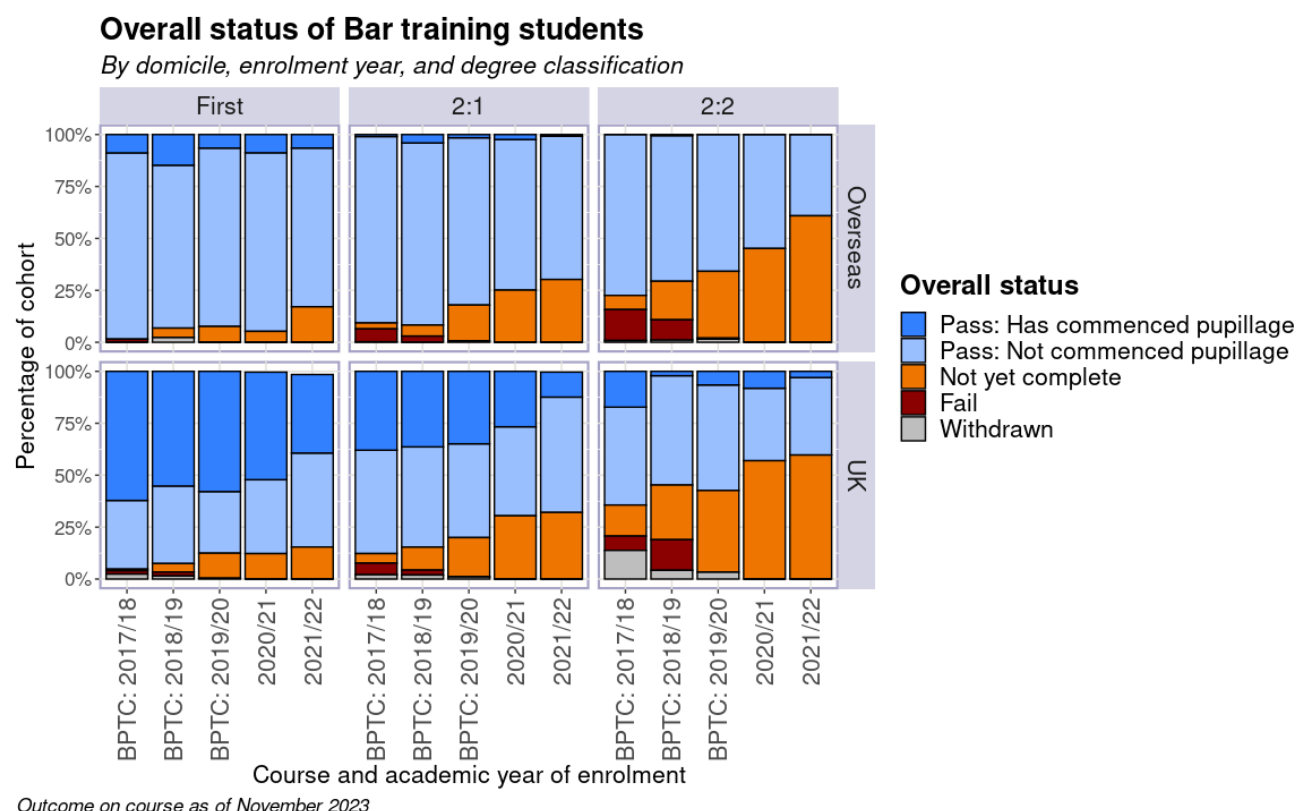


Chart 7 above shows the overall status (as of November 2023) **of all students** for whom we have results. At the time of writing, the latest results we have for BPTC students were collected in March 2021, and so many of those listed as being not yet complete on the course may have completed it

⁷ Statistics on enrolment, results, and student progression overall, available [here](#)

by now. “Not yet complete” means the student has either not taken all the assessments, not passed all the assessments, deferred one or more assessments to a future year, or been permitted to suspend their studies and resume at a specified point. Students who have withdrawn from the course have not completed all the assessments, and therefore have no overall grade.

The inclusion of part time students for 2021/22, will boost the proportion of those who have not completed the course, as we have not received data for these students at a point where they could have completed the course.

The difference between overseas and UK domiciled students in the proportion gaining pupillage following the course can clearly be seen. Otherwise, the proportions who failed and who were not yet complete on the course are broadly in line with each other by domicile. There does appear to be a greater proportion of UK students who withdrew from the vocational component of Bar training when this was the BPTC compared to overseas students (particularly when comparing those with a 2:2 degree), although it is still a relatively small proportion that do so – whether this trend continues on the new courses is something we aim to monitor.

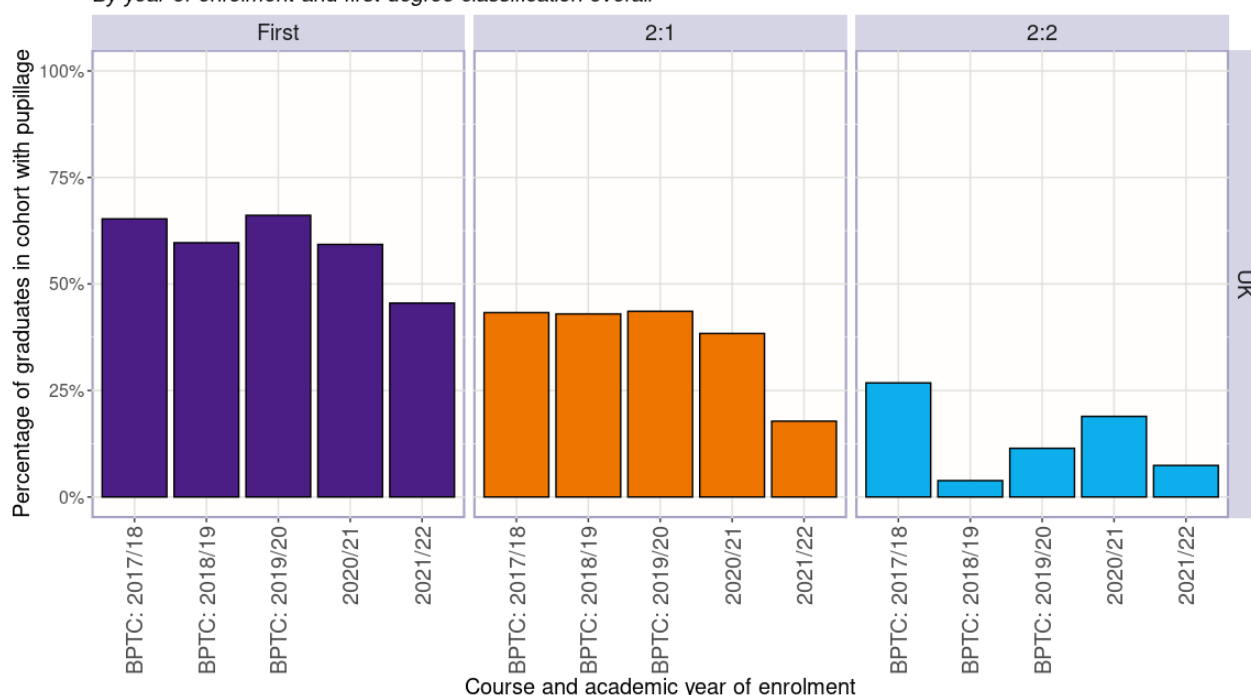
The proportion of those who go on to gain pupillage has a strong relationship with their first degree classification. Overall, Chart 7 shows that a relatively low proportion of UK domiciled students with a 2:2 degree go on to gain pupillage, and a higher proportion take longer to finish vocational training than that seen for those with a 2:1 or first class degree, although most of those with a 2:2 degree class are likely to pass vocational training eventually.

This trend is also reflected in Chart 8 below, which gives the proportion of **those who have passed the vocational component** who have gone on to gain pupillage by first degree classification and domicile.

Chart 8. Progression of UK domiciled Bar training graduates onto pupillage by year of enrolment and first degree classification overall – as of November 2023

Progression of UK domiciled Bar training graduates onto pupillage

By year of enrolment and first degree classification overall



As of November 2023

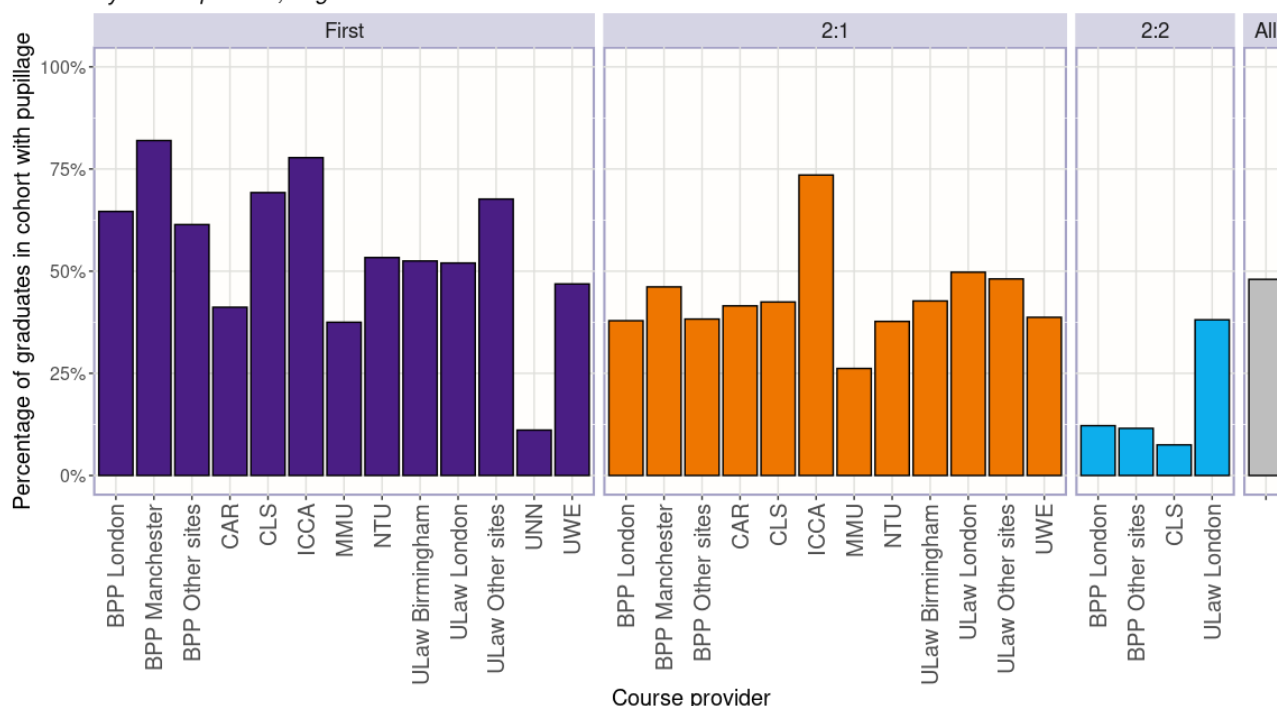
The below chart represents the proportion of UK domiciled students who enrolled on a vocational Bar training course between 2017/18 and 2020/21 who have commenced pupillage, by period in which enrolment occurred.

There is some relationship between time passed since passing Bar training and the proportion of a cohort that has commenced pupillage – this is understandable given that those who pass training have five years in which to gain pupillage, and so the most recent cohort of 2021/22 have not been included, so as to give a better idea of the percentage of Bar training graduates gaining pupillage in the long run. Statistics are not provided where the number of graduates in a grouping was fewer than 15, which is why many degree class groupings for AETOs are missing from the below.

Chart 9. Progression of UK Bar training graduates onto pupillage by degree class and AETO – Those who enrolled between 2017/18 and 2020/21 – as of November 2023

Proportion of UK domiciled Bar training graduates who have commenced pupillage

By course provider, degree classification - all who enrolled from 2017/18-2020/21



As of November 2023

Appendices

Enrolments

ULaw Newcastle is not included in the below as the cohort does not number 15 or more across these years.

Table AI. Student profile by AETO for those enrolling on Bar training courses for 2021/22 and 2022/23 enrolment years together

Demographic Group		BPP Birmingham	BPP Bristol	BPP Leeds	BPP London	BPP Manchester	CAR	CLS	ICC A	MM U	NTU	ULa w Birmingham	ULa w Bristol	ULa w Leeds	ULa w Liverpool	ULa w London	ULa w Manchester	ULa w Nottingham	UNN	UW E	Total
Age	Under 25	76%	72%	77%	73%	87%	91%	81%	63%	73%	69%	72%	84%	74%	89%	72%	82%	79%	82%	75%	76%
	25-34	18%	24%	19%	19%	11%	6%	16%	30%	13%	23%	17%	14%	19%	9%	17%	15%	21%	15%	21%	17%
	35+	6%	3%	4%	8%	3%	3%	3%	8%	14%	8%	12%	2%	7%	3%	10%	3%	0%	3%	4%	6%
	Pref. not to say/No info.	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%	47%	28%	2%	9%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	8%
Disability	Declared disability	2%	3%	10%	7%	6%	7%	11%	18%	20%	10%	19%	20%	17%	15%	19%	16%	17%	11%	6%	11%
	No declared disability	87%	90%	71%	87%	79%	88%	79%	79%	70%	15%	81%	80%	83%	85%	81%	84%	83%	89%	92%	81%
	Pref. not to say/No info.	11%	7%	19%	6%	15%	5%	10%	2%	11%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	7%
Domicile	Overseas	74%	48%	48%	57%	66%	70%	48%	6%	9%	41%	22%	22%	35%	43%	27%	28%	33%	54%	87%	47%
	UK	26%	52%	52%	43%	34%	30%	51%	94%	91%	58%	78%	78%	65%	58%	73%	72%	67%	46%	13%	53%
	Pref. not to say/No info.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

BAR TRAINING 2022: STATISTICS BY COURSE PROVIDER

Demographic Group		BPP Birmingham	BPP Bristol	BPP Leeds	BPP London	BPP Manchester	CAR	CLS	ICC A	MM U	NTU	ULa w Birmingham	ULa w Bristol	ULa w Leeds	ULa w Liverpool	ULa w London	ULa w Manchester	ULa w Nottingham	UNN	UW E	Total
Ethnicity	Asian/Asian British	60%	34%	32%	47%	46%	66%	60%	16%	27%	34%	39%	36%	41%	51%	35%	45%	38%	52%	79%	48%
	Black/Black British	5%	0%	1%	8%	5%	6%	4%	4%	11%	4%	12%	2%	5%	6%	13%	5%	8%	3%	2%	6%
	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	3%	7%	1%	4%	3%	2%	4%	10%	4%	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	7%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%
	Other	2%	0%	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	5%	5%	0%	2%	7%	3%
	White	6%	31%	41%	19%	16%	23%	26%	65%	41%	23%	35%	54%	44%	38%	37%	35%	46%	40%	7%	28%
	Pref. not to say/No info.	24%	28%	22%	18%	28%	3%	3%	4%	16%	35%	5%	2%	3%	1%	3%	5%	4%	0%	3%	10%
Gender	Female	47%	52%	65%	47%	53%	36%	38%	59%	59%	68%	61%	76%	68%	63%	66%	55%	71%	55%	44%	51%
	Male	51%	48%	33%	50%	44%	17%	33%	39%	32%	32%	38%	24%	32%	36%	34%	45%	29%	44%	56%	40%
	I use a different term	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Pref. not to say/No info.	3%	0%	1%	3%	2%	47%	28%	2%	9%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	8%
Degree class	First Class	9%	21%	28%	14%	20%	27%	37%	52%	38%	22%	27%	32%	23%	29%	29%	29%	38%	26%	17%	26%
	Upper Second Class	35%	38%	48%	44%	56%	62%	55%	45%	39%	59%	66%	62%	67%	67%	64%	65%	58%	68%	35%	53%
	Lower Second Class	56%	41%	25%	41%	24%	10%	8%	4%	23%	18%	7%	6%	11%	4%	7%	6%	4%	6%	49%	21%
	Pref. not to say/No info.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Contacting us

We are committed to providing a high standard of service and dealing with everyone in a way that is fair, transparent, and proportionate. We welcome your feedback on our services, particularly where the level of service has exceeded or fallen below your expectations. Your comments and suggestions are important to us as they will help us to meet our obligations to you and to improve our performance.

Write to us

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In addition, if you would like this report in an alternative format, please contact the BSB

Research Team via Research@BarStandardsBoard.org.uk