

What counts as 'evidence'?

Making a submission to the LASPO review

Quantitative vs qualitative data

- o Quantitative data – evidence that can be measured using numbers e.g. statistics

Examples: Ministry of Justice data, organisational statistics

- o Qualitative data – evidence that relies on non-numeric methods, e.g. descriptive data, narratives, discourse analysis

Examples: case studies, litigation, observations

Choosing your data

- The different functions of different types of data
 - *What do you want to measure?*
 - *What are you trying to capture/demonstrate?*
 - *Statistics can capture scale, descriptions can capture the 'human' dimensions of an issue*
- 'Mixed methods' – combining quantitative and qualitative methods
 - *Scale vs depth of data*
 - *Level of detail – in-depth descriptions can narrate statistics*
- The importance of your contribution
 - *What information do you have access to?*
 - *What is unique about your perspective?*

Ethics

- 'Do no harm' as a research principle
- Protecting confidentiality - anonymise where necessary
- Consent – do those represented know how their data is being used?

Is it 'anecdotal' data?

Demonstrating a systematic perspective

- Why your evidence is important

Your authority to speak on the issue

Representing the views of your clients/service users

- Explain your methods and the scope of the data
- The value of 'thick' description
- No data is insignificant – how to build the bigger picture

PLP's research briefings

- [1. The gap between the legal aid means regulations and financial reality](#) Isaac Richardson
- [2. LASPO briefing: Public Law Project Litigation](#) Matthew Ahluwalia
- [3. The effects of LASPO on civil legal aid in Wales](#) Sue Harper
- [4. Exceptional Case Funding Briefing](#) Katy Watts
- [5. The Civil Legal Advice Telephone Gateway](#) Polly Brendon
- [6. Legal aid and access to early advice](#) Mary Evenden
- [7. Family Law and Access to Legal Aid](#) Emma Marshall, Sue Harper and Hattie Stacey



Ideas?