



Attorneys' Profession in South Africa

2016 Review LexisNexis | Law Society of South Africa



Executive Summary

Drawing comparisons against a 2014 study, we analysed the evolution of South Africa's law firms, as they respond to the challenges facing the legal profession in 2016.

Utilising a survey sample that genuinely reflects the geographical and gender demographics of attorneys operating within South African law firms, respondents were primarily situated within small practices.

While more than half of our study respondents possessed an equity stake in their businesses, the majority work in small firms with five or fewer fee earners.

With 336 sole practitioners, 287 incorporated companies and 82 partnerships surveyed, it's clear that South Africa's legal landscape is shaped by a few large firms and many smaller practices.

Notably, just over sixty percent of our respondents have ten or more years' experience in their respective

legal fields. Conveyancing, commercial and family law appear to be the top three focus areas for most law firms.

The online world has become a central force in almost every industry, and the legal fraternity has eagerly embraced it, especially when it comes to research.

Online marketing, service provision and the use of social media are now regarded as a priority for many firms, whereas networking remains a firm focus for business growth strategies.

As firms grow their service portfolios, they expand to include further practitioners and seek out new ways to attract and retain clients, they are responding positively to a fast-changing environment.



Method

The survey was sent to the LSSA database via email. 30 surveys were conducted telephonically by request. Over a 4 week period a total of 746 responses were collected. As noted elsewhere, the majority of the responses came from law firms with a maximum of 10 staff members and primarily from firms with 5 or fewer fee earners. We generally categorise this profile as 'small law'.



746

SURVEYS COMPLETED



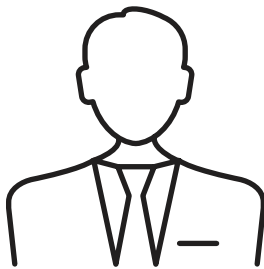
Demographics



Law Society of South Africa Demographics

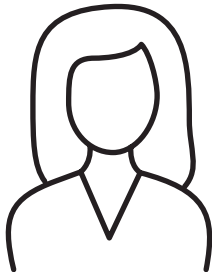
Law Society of South Africa

Source: statutory provincial law societies



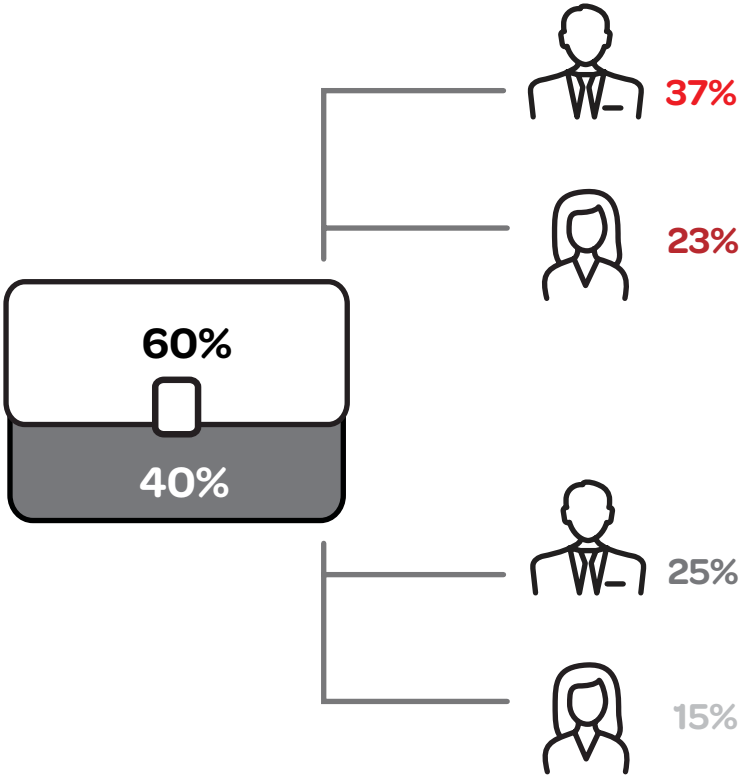
Male

15 133



Female

9 197



Total Attorneys

24330

- White attorneys - 14 638
- Black attorneys - 9 692 (includes African, coloured and Indian)
- White male attorneys - 9 045
- Black male attorneys - 6 088
- White female attorneys - 5 593
- Black female attorneys - 3 604



Law Society of South Africa Demographics

Law Society of South Africa

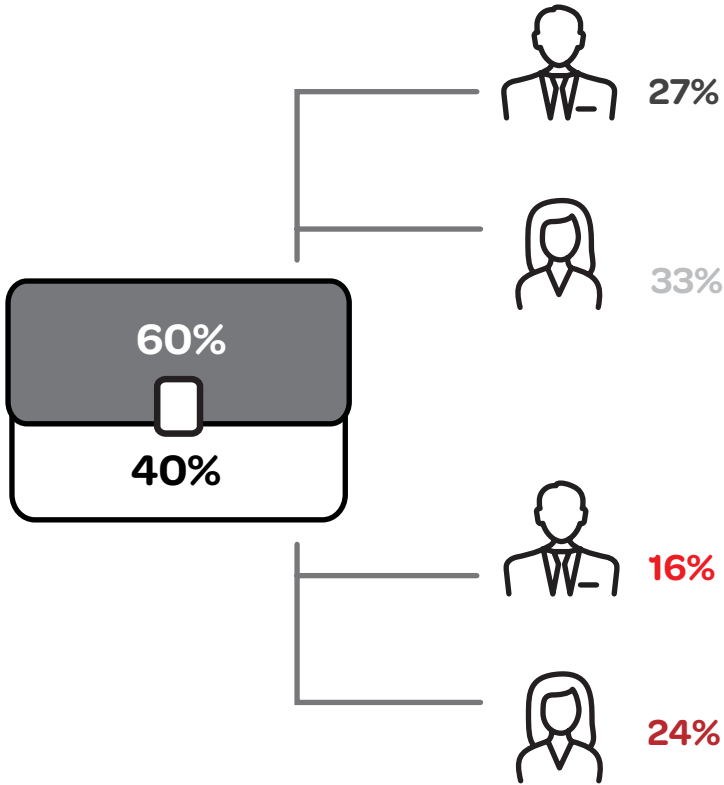
Source: statutory provincial law societies



2131 Male
2778 Female

Total Candidate Attorneys

4 909



- White candidate attorneys - 1 973
- Black candidate attorneys - 2 936
- White male candidate attorneys - 799
- Black male candidate attorneys - 1 332
- White female candidate attorneys - 1 174
- Black female candidate attorneys - 1 604



Demographics

Law Society of South Africa

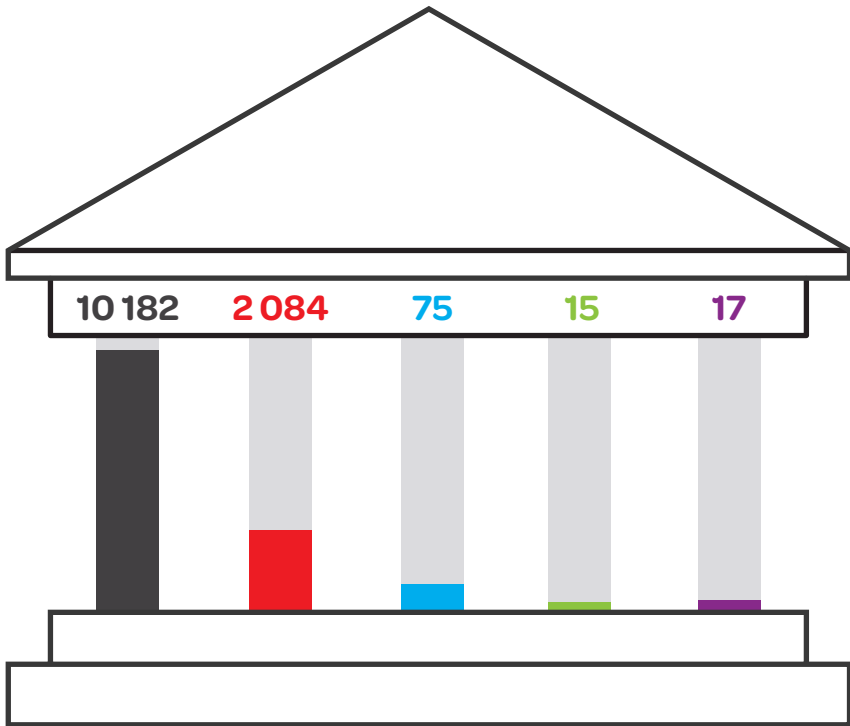
Source: statutory provincial law societies



**Total
Attorneys' firms**

12 373

The breakdown of firm sizes among attorneys registered with the Statutory Provincial Law Societies is similar to sample surveyed.



- Sole practitioners - 10 182
- 2 to 9 attorneys - 2 084
- 10 to 19 attorneys - 75
- 20 to 49 attorneys - 15
- More than 50 attorneys - 17

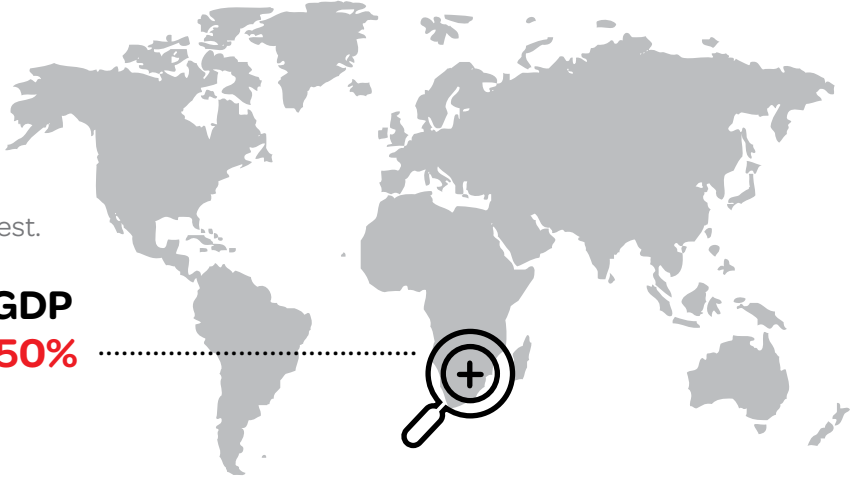


Sample Demographics

Location

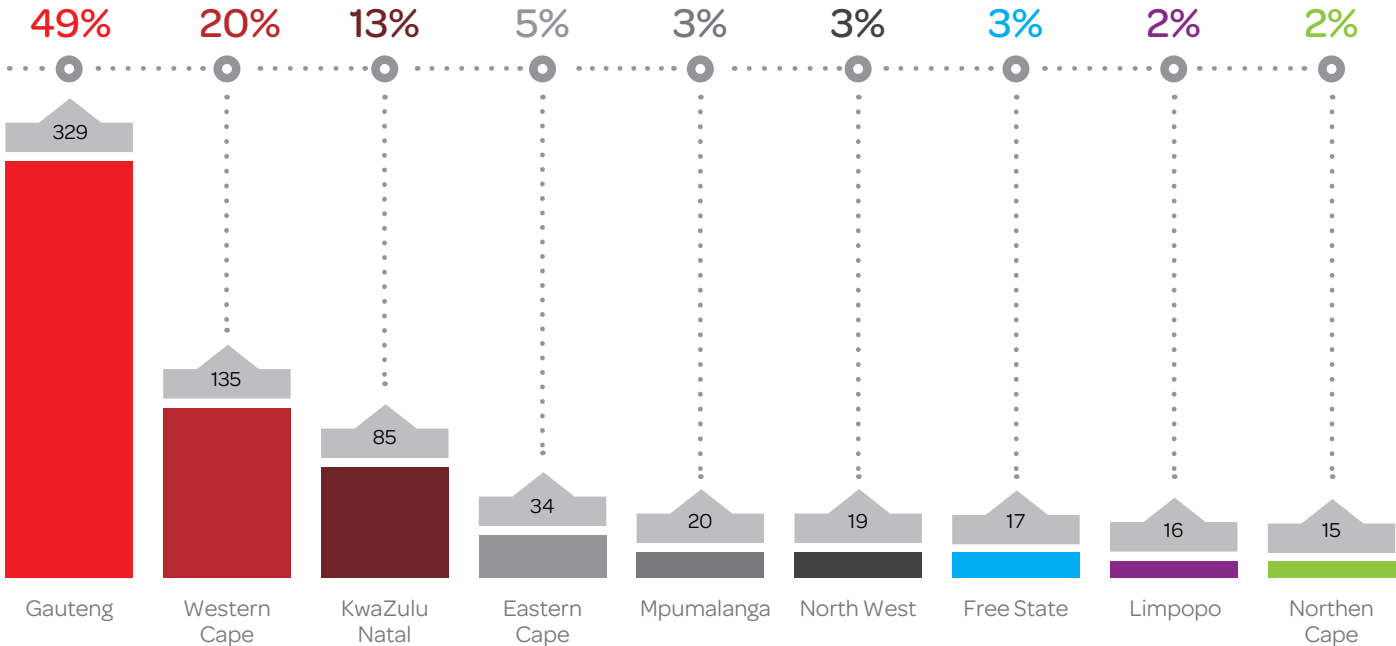
What province does your firm operate from?

Gauteng has the highest concentration of law firms and the Northern Cape has the lowest.



Sample roughly mirrors the GDP of the economy with **almost 50%** of the respondents based in Gauteng.

Sample roughly mirrors the spread of attorneys in South Africa.



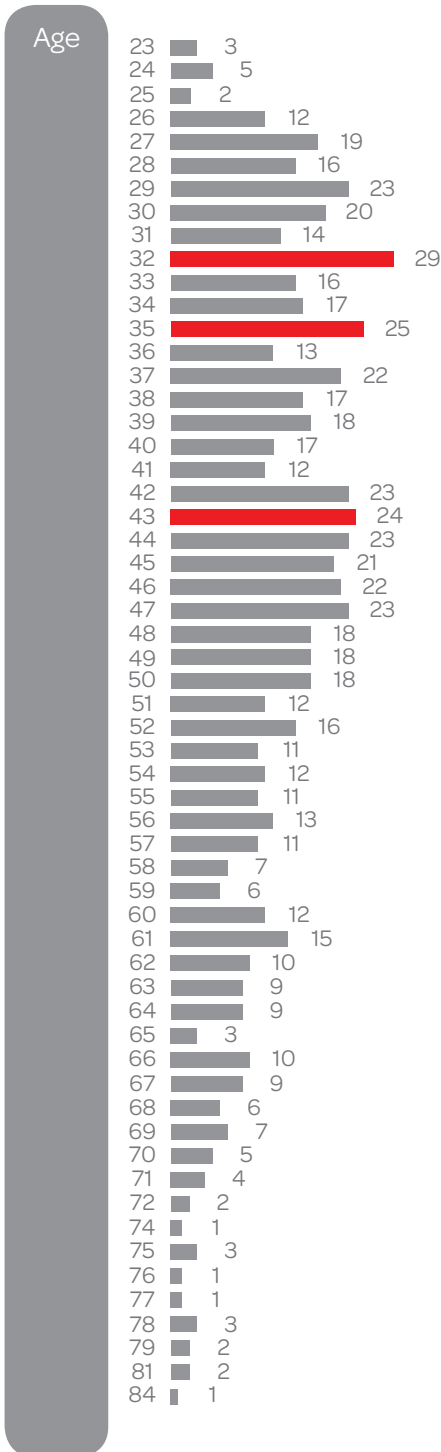


Demographics

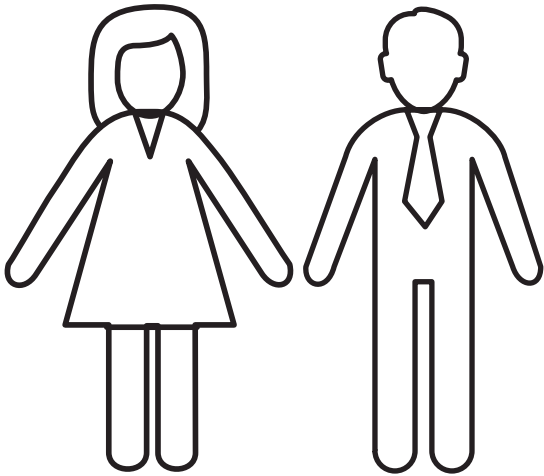
Age

What is your age?

A fairly wide age range of between 23 and 84 years, with 32 and 35 being the most prevalent ages of respondents in the sample.



Most prevalent age = 32



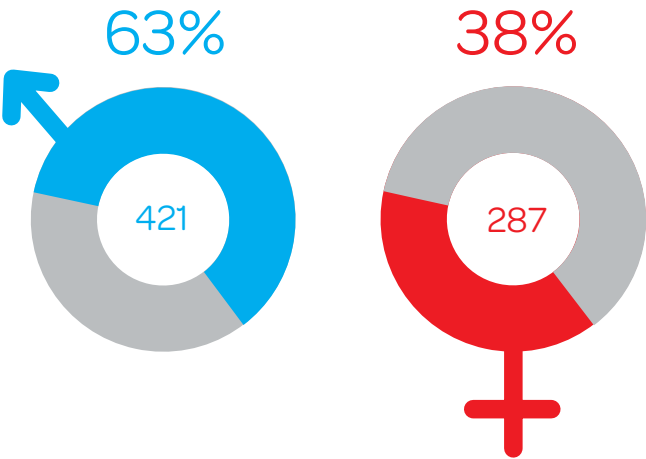


Demographics

Gender

What is your gender?

While still a male dominated industry almost 40% of the respondents are female.



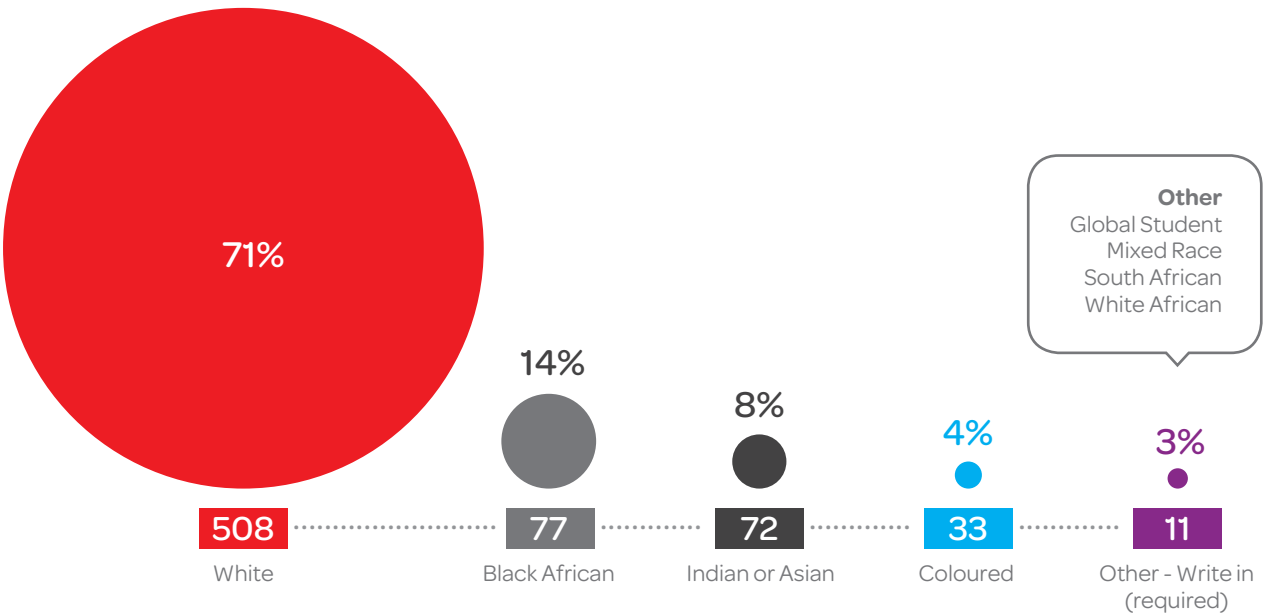
The sample mirrors the demographics of the attorneys' profession, where only **38% of practising attorneys are women.**

Race

Below are the Census Population categories. How would you classify yourself?

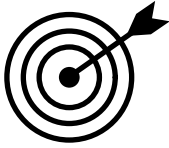
The racial descriptors here are based on the census categories.

Although 60% of attorneys are white, 71% of survey respondents are white.





Professional Segmentation

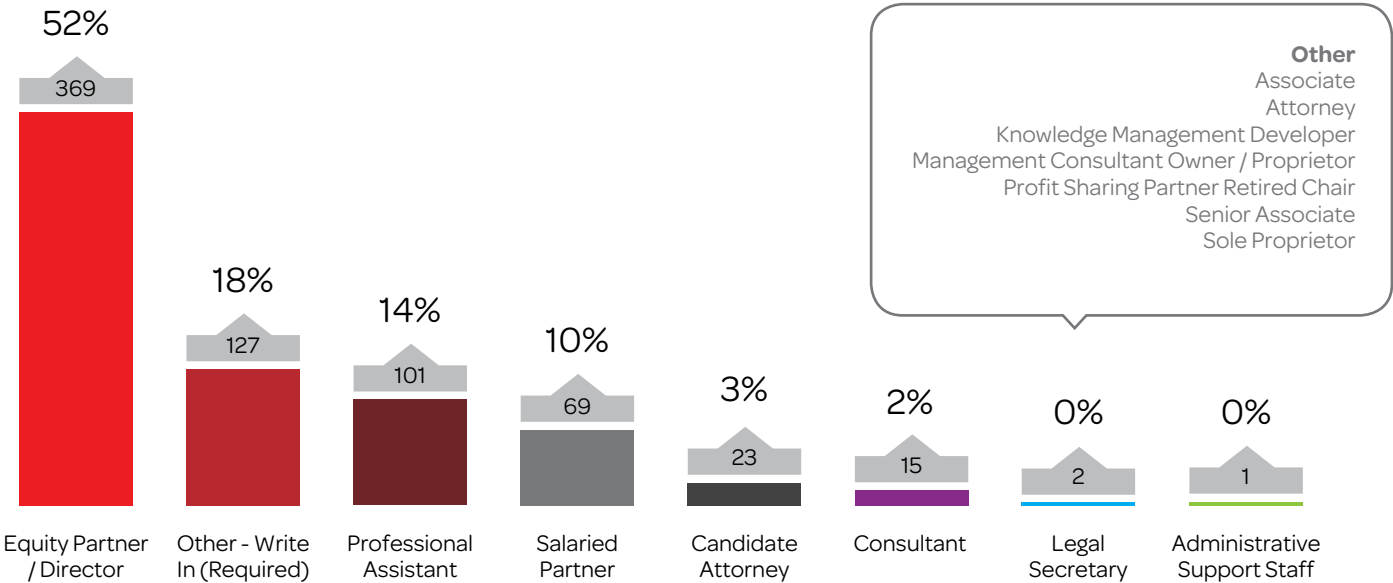
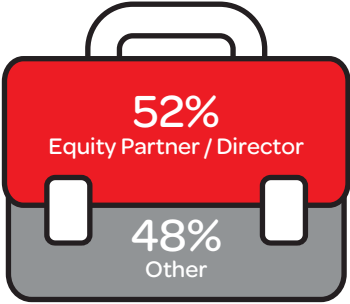


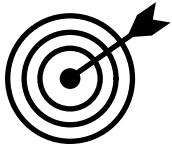
Professional Segmentation

Roles

What is your role in the practice?

Over **half** the respondents surveyed had an equity stake in their business.





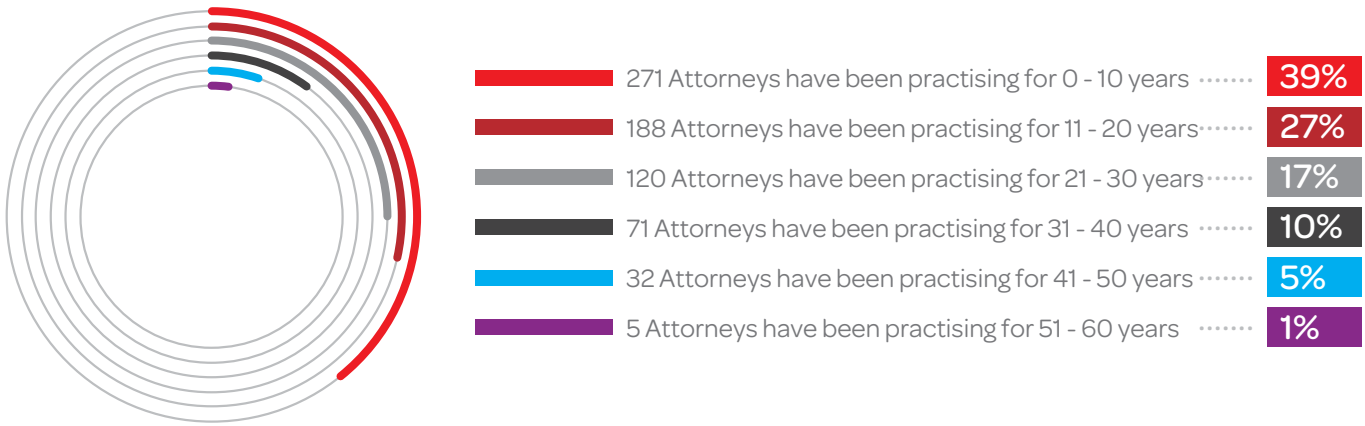
Professional Segmentation

Career span

How many years have you been practising law?

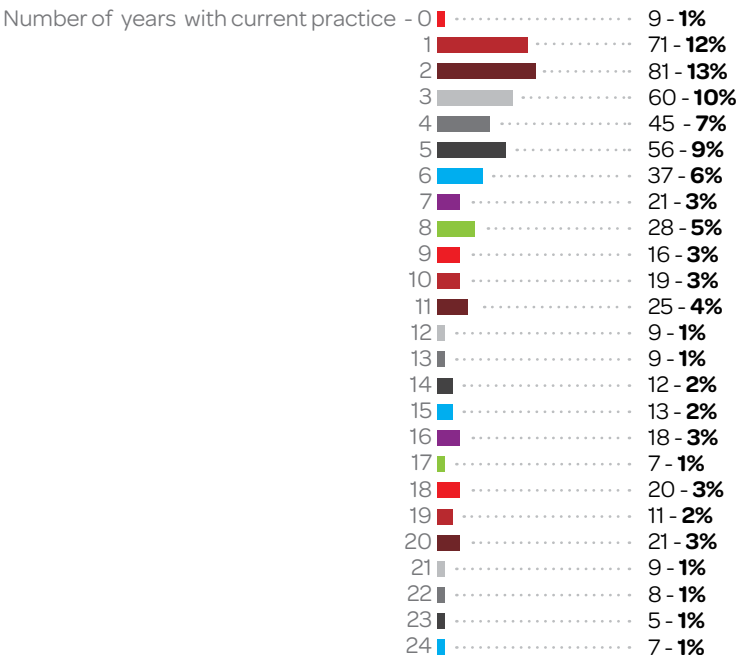
39% of the attorneys in the survey have been practising for less than 10 years.

However the cumulative bulk of these (61%) have over 10 years' experience.

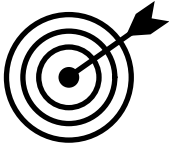


Tenure

How many years have you been with the current practice?



Newly established: Whilst experienced, 52% of the sample have been with the current practice for 5 years or less, with the highest concentration at only 2 years' tenure.



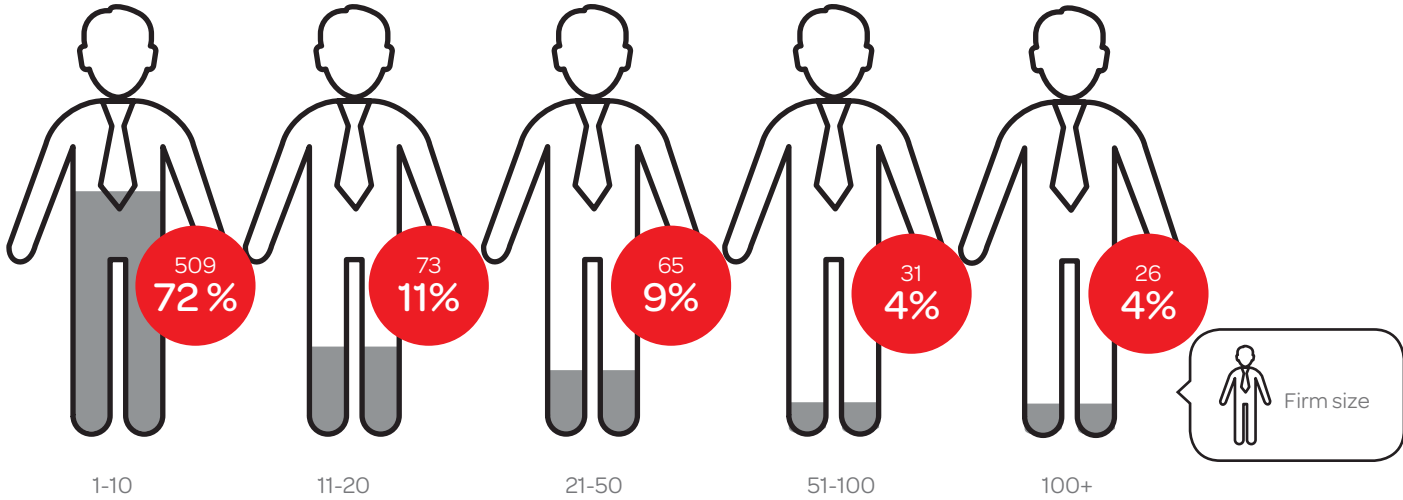
Professional Segmentation

Firm size

How many employees (professional and support staff) are there in your firm?

Small law

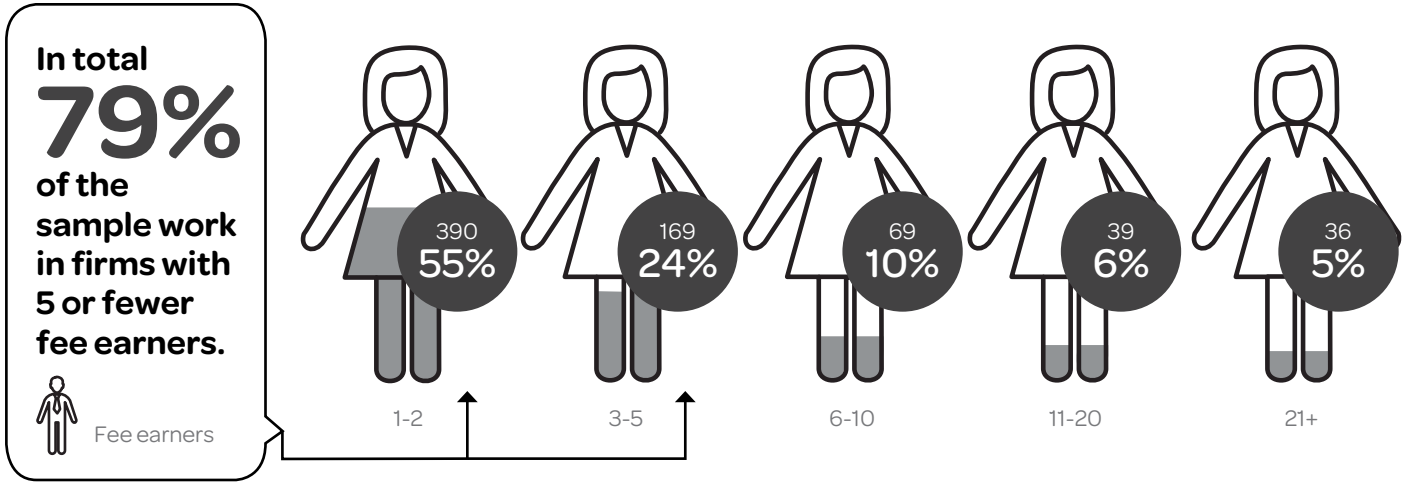
Unquestionably a small law sample with the strong majority, 72%, working in firms with under 10 staff.

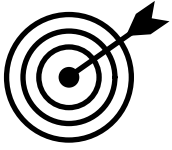


Fee earners

How many fee earners (employees that bill their time) are there in your firm?

In the majority of the sample, 55%, there are 1 – 2 fee earners per firm.



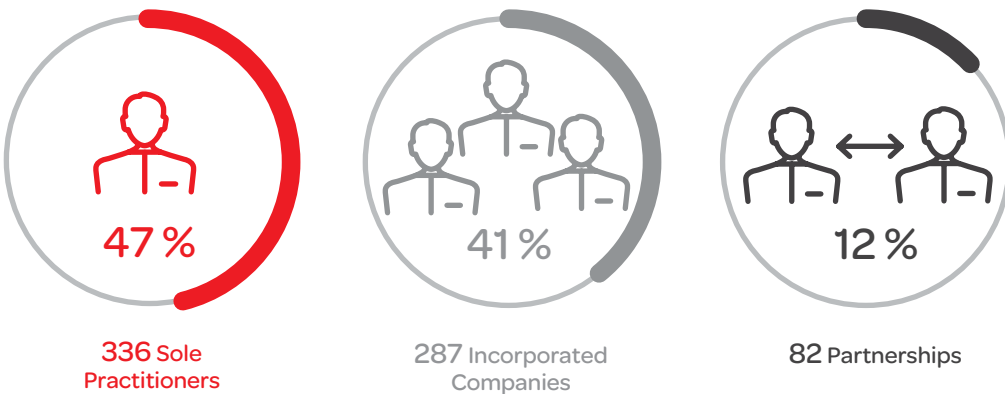


Professional Segmentation

Practice type

What is your form of practice?

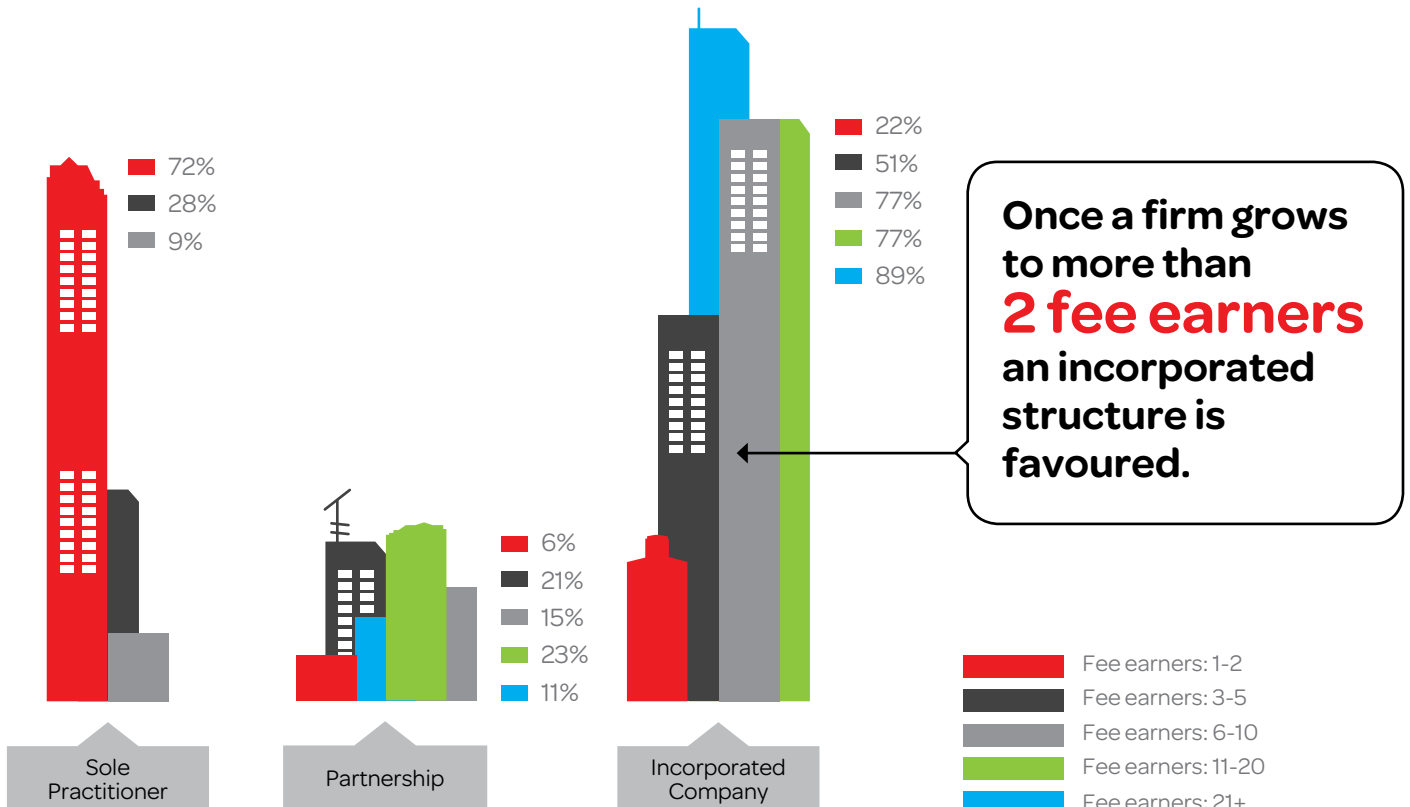
A slight skew towards sole practitioners in the sample with relatively few Partnerships.

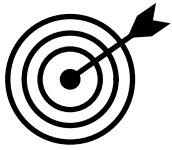


Practice type / Fee earners

What is your form of practice?

Incorporated companies tend to represent firms with a larger number and spread of fee earners. Sole practitioners do not employ more than 10 fee earners.





Professional Segmentation

Practice categories

Would you describe the practice you work in now as a:

Firms fairly evenly split between niche and generalist focus, with a slight skew towards boutique firms.

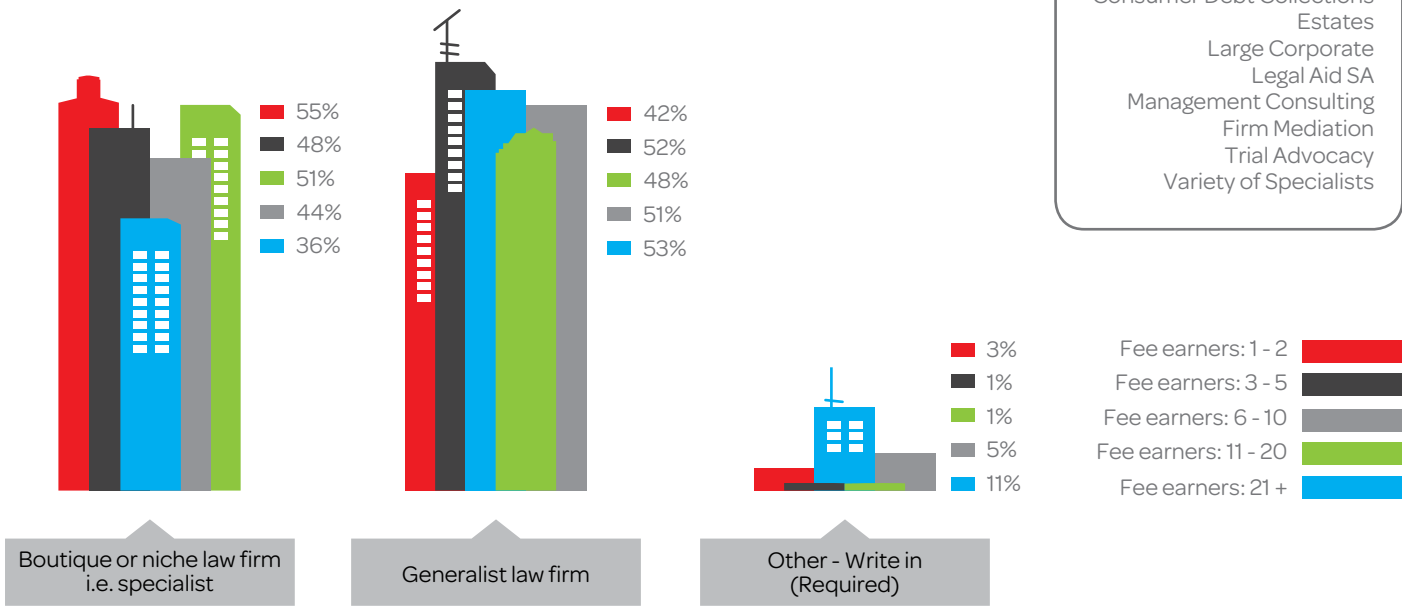


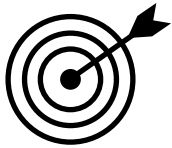
Practice categories / Fee earners (%)

Would you describe the practice you work in as a:

Boutique or niche firms have the highest concentration of 1 – 2 fee earners,

while larger firms are more generalist.

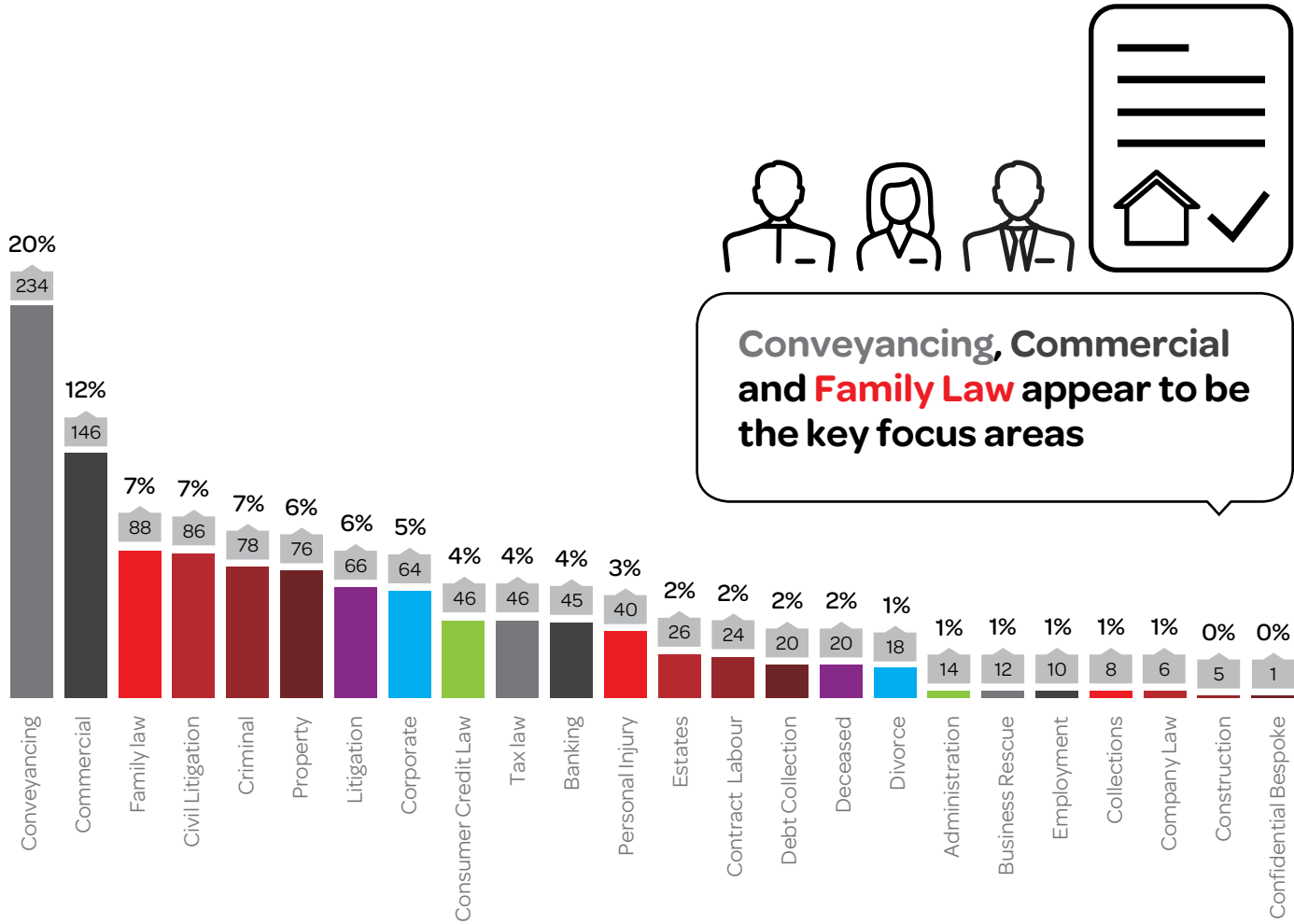




Professional Segmentation

Practice areas: top 3

In which area(s) of law does your firm mostly practise?
(Please specify a maximum of 3)





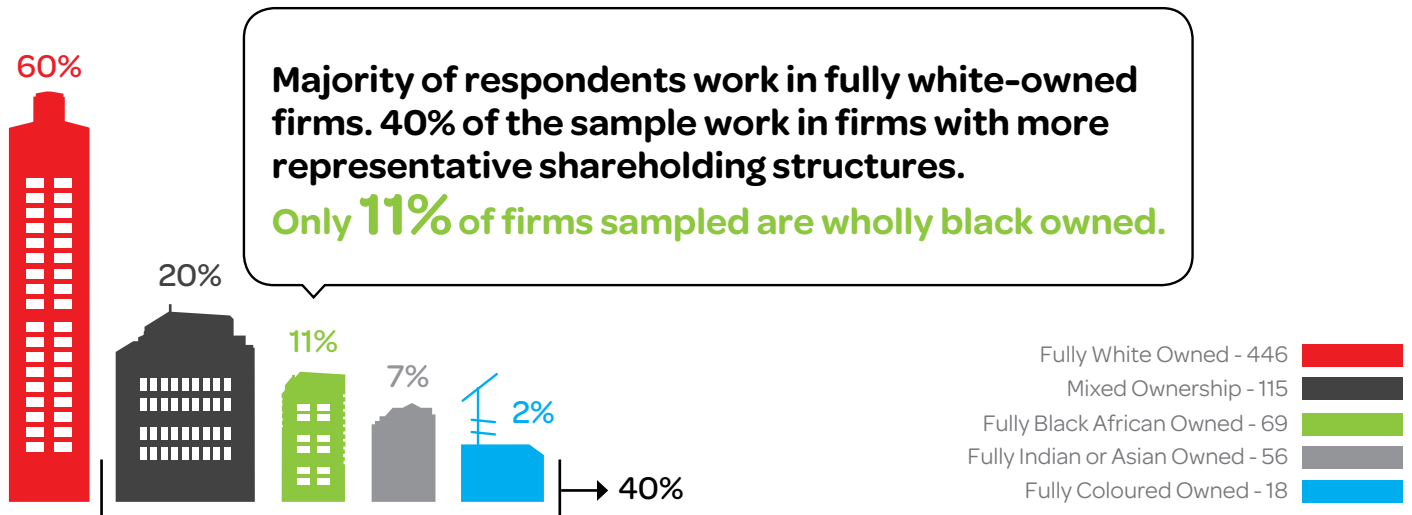
Transformational Issues



Transformational Issues

Ownership by race

Please indicate how your firm's ownership is structured by population group:

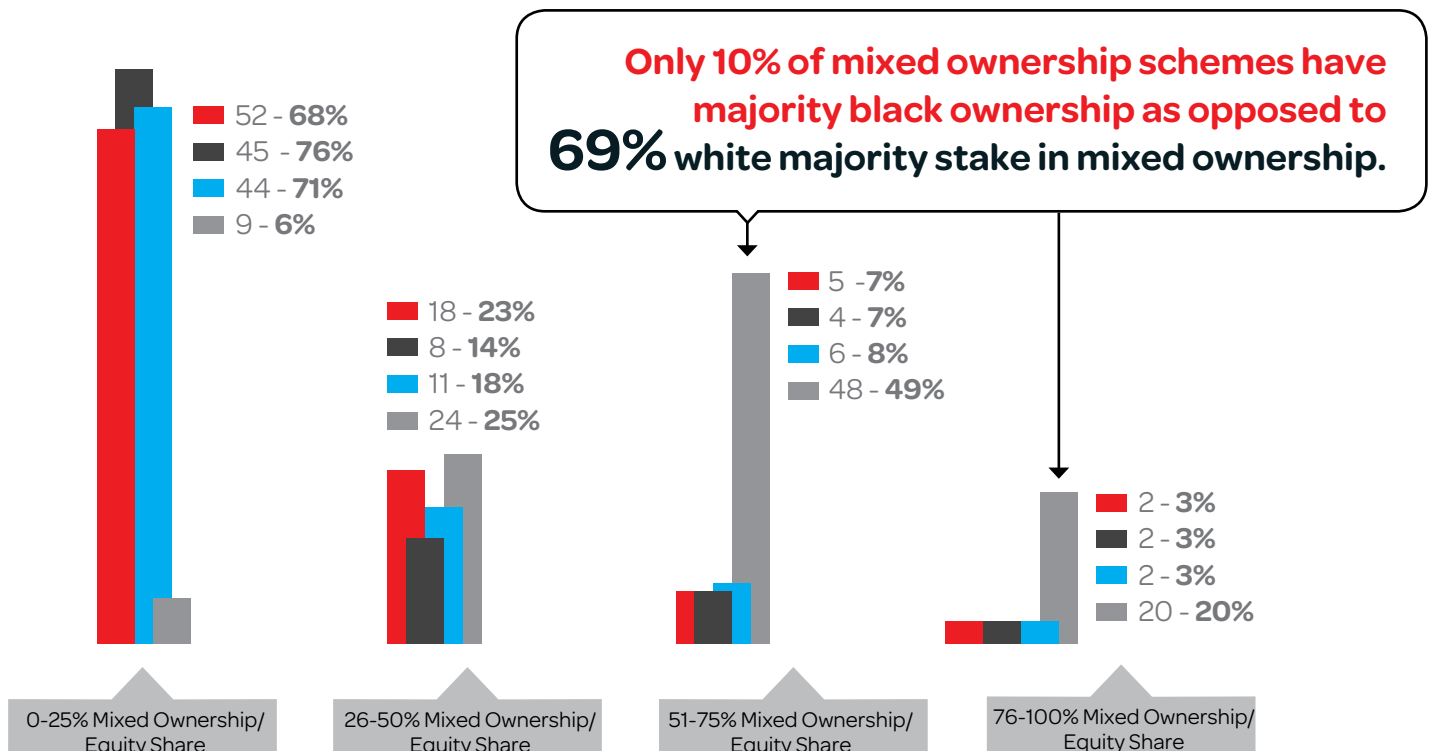


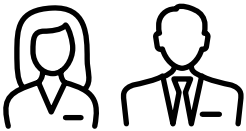
Mixed ownership / race

How is mixed ownership split in your firm?

Only 20% of firms in the sample have mixed ownership. Where there is black ownership in mixed-ownership schemes, black owners are in the minority with 25% equity or less. Likewise there is a high concentration of Coloured and Indian minority shareholders.

Black African ■
Coloured ■
Indian or Asian ■
White ■



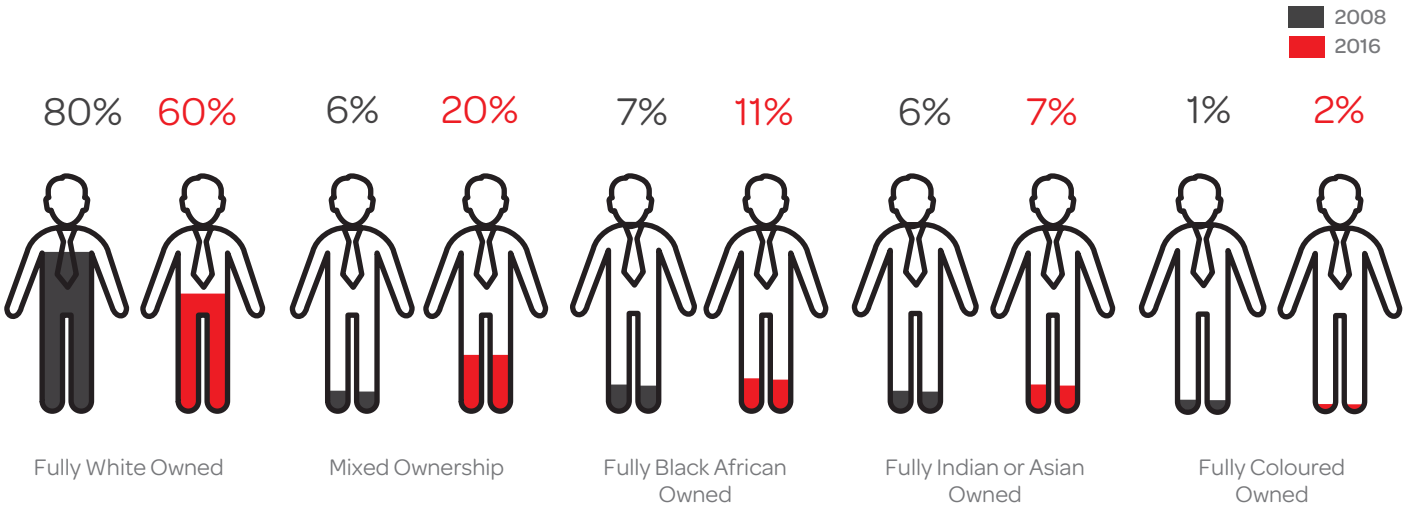


Transformational Issues

Ownership by race 2008 vs. 2016

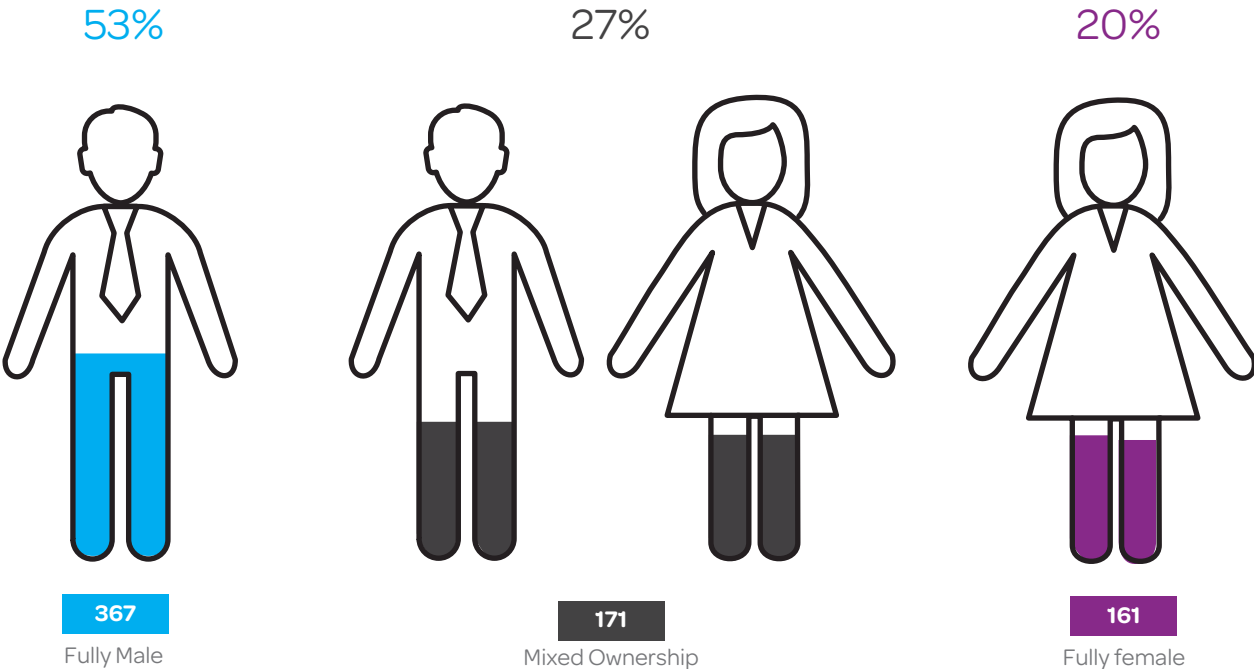
Please indicate how your firm's ownership is structured by population group:

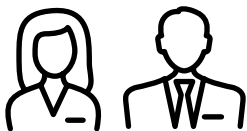
Ownership by race has changed significantly in the last 8 years. Since 2008 there are 20% less fully white-owned firms, 14% more mixed-ownership firms. Fully black-owned firms have only grown by 3% according to the sample.



Ownership by gender

Please indicate how your firm's ownership is structured by gender:



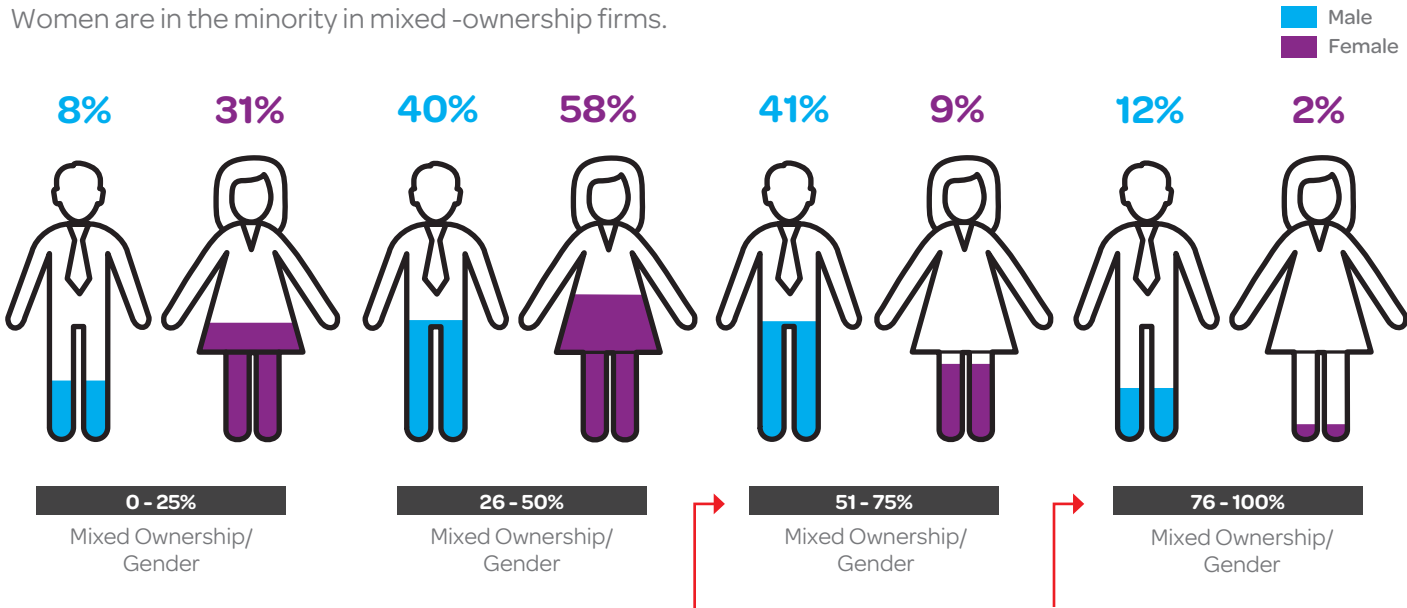


Transformational Issues

Mixed ownership by gender

How is the mixed-ownership split in your firm (ito gender)?

27% of the sample have mixed gender ownership structures.
Women are in the minority in mixed -ownership firms.

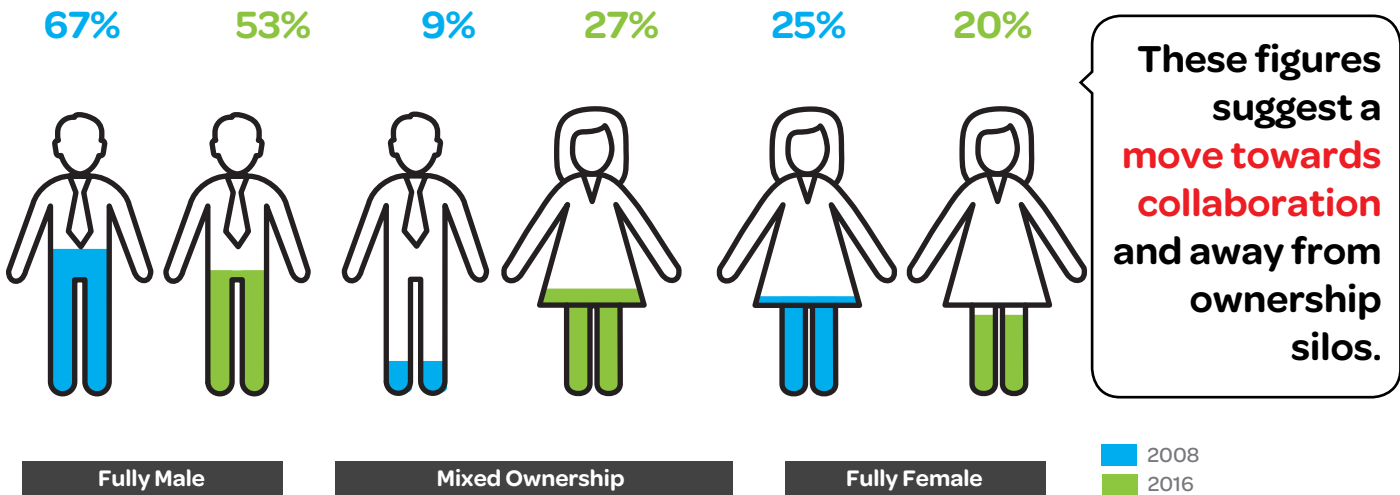


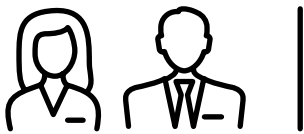
Only 11% of female ownership is in the majority (over 50% equity) compared to 53% of majority male ownership.

Ownership by Gender 2008 vs. 2016

Please indicate how your firm's ownership is structured by gender:

Since 2008 there are 14% less fully male-owned firms in South Africa and 5 % less fully female-owned firms.
Mixed ownership, however, has increased by 18%.





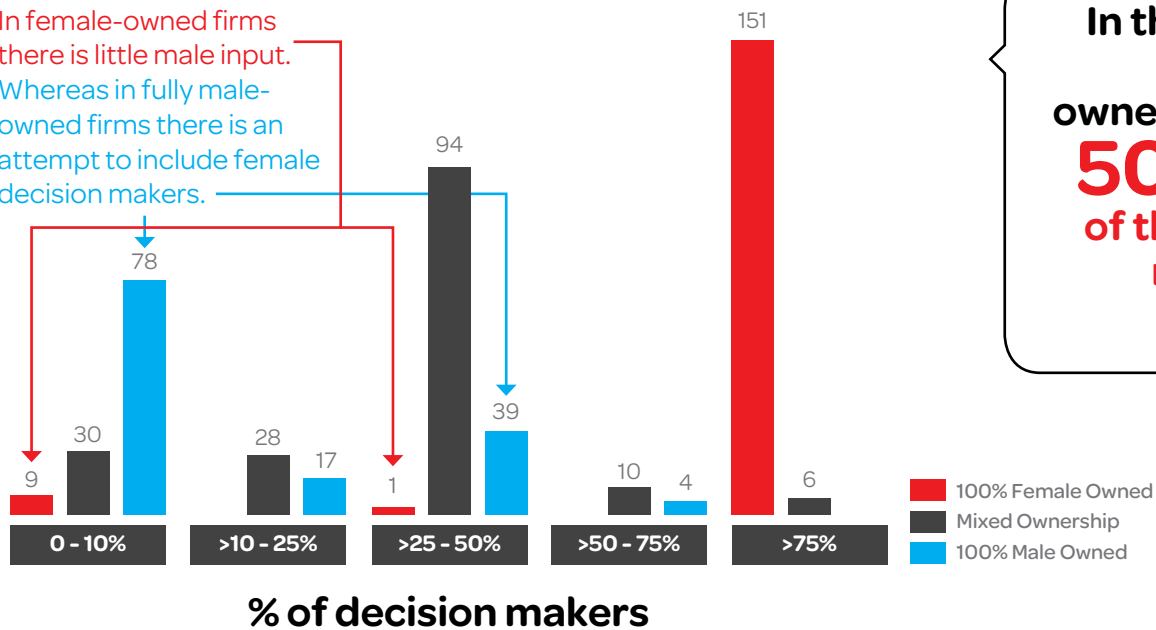
Transformational Issues

Decision makers / Ownership

What percentage of decision makers are female?

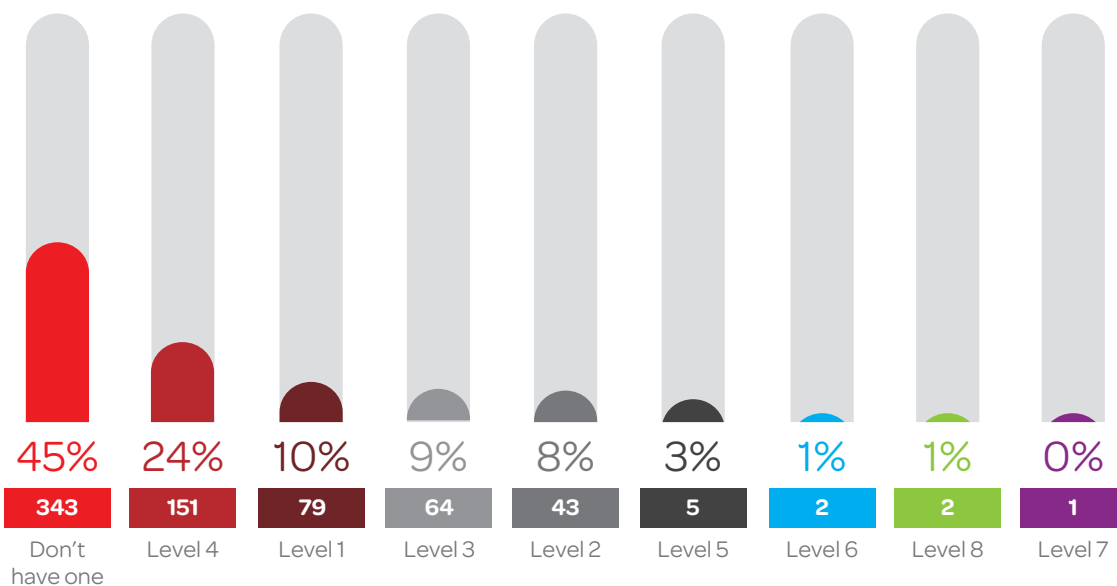
In female-owned firms there is little male input. Whereas in fully male-owned firms there is an attempt to include female decision makers.

In the majority of mixed-ownership firms **50% or less** of the decision makers are female.



BEE

What is your BEE rating?



45% of the sample have no BEE rating.



Legal Research

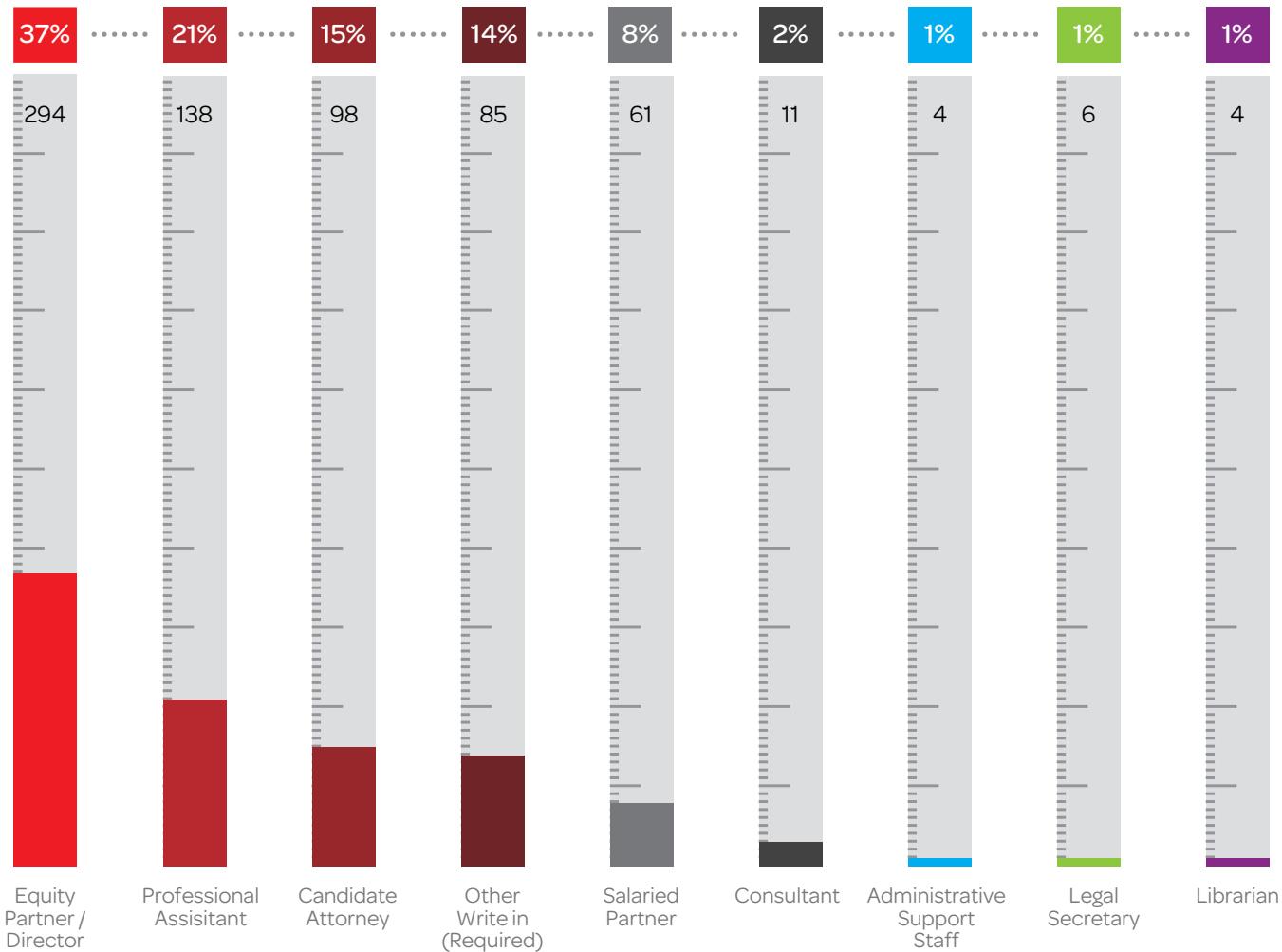


Legal Research

Legal research

Who in your firm does the most legal research?

Overall most research is done by equity partners or professional assistants.
Not surprising given the small firm sizes represented in the majority of the sample.

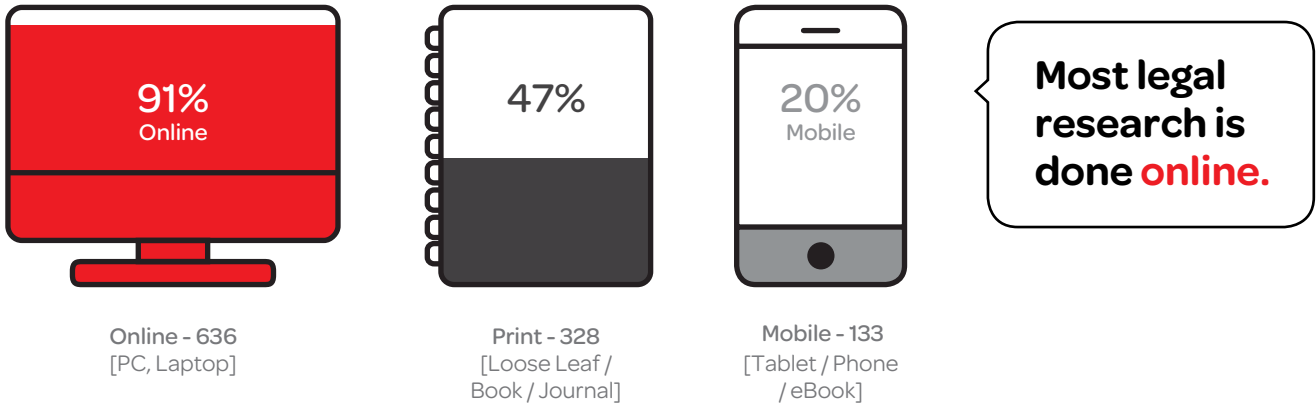




Legal Research

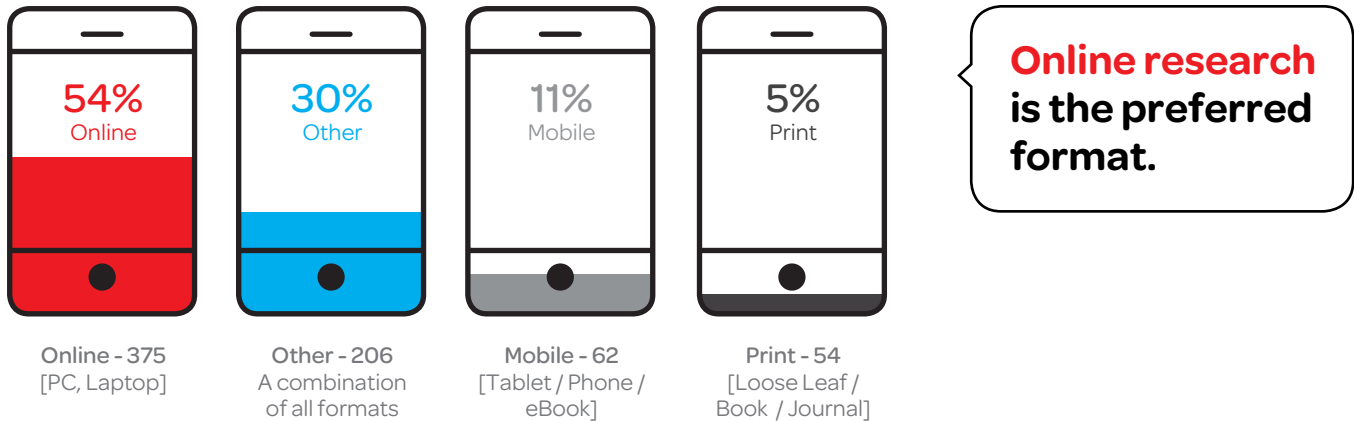
Research formats

Which formats do you currently use for legal research information?



Format preference

If the same information was available in all 3 formats, which one would you choose? [Select one]



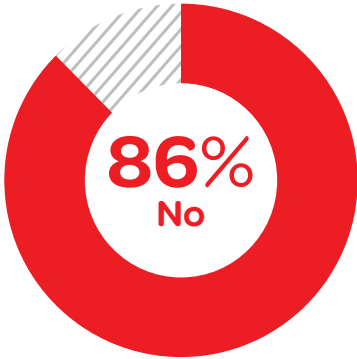


Legal Research

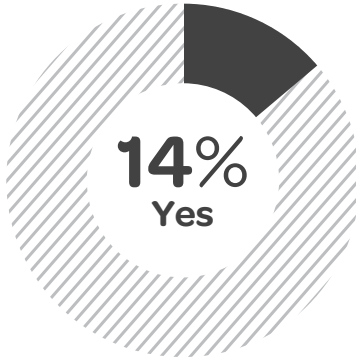
Internet Access

Is access to the internet a barrier to using legal information online or in a mobile format?

Access to the internet is **not a barrier** to the use of digital research for most respondents.



589



98

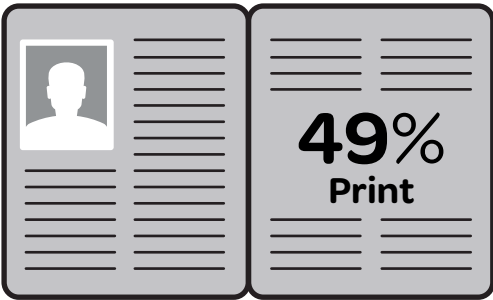
Research time per format

What percentage of your legal research time is spent on print vs. digital?

Even though most respondents prefer to conduct research online, **there is currently an even split between digital and printed research time.**



678



655



Legal Research

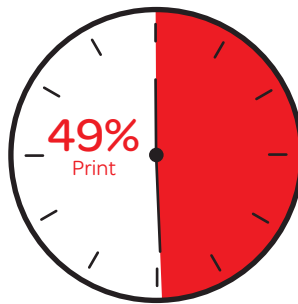
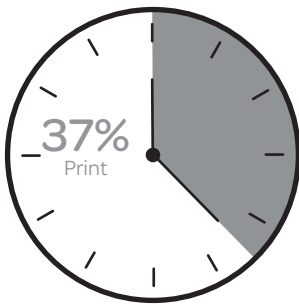
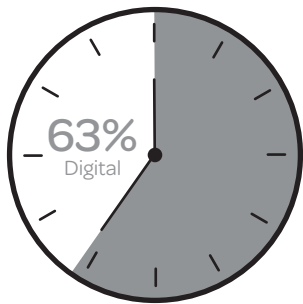
Research time per format 2014 vs. 2016

What percentage of your legal research time is spent on print vs. digital?

There appears to be a more even split between research time on print vs digital than there was 2 years ago. It is interesting to note that the sample in 2016 spend 12% less time on digital research than in previous years.

This decline suggests that advances in technology have made researching the law more efficient and less time consuming.

■ 2014
■ 2016



Digital

Print

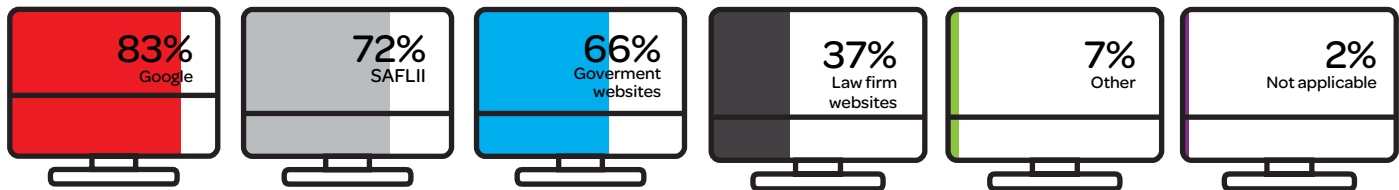


Legal Research

Free online resources

Which free online legal resources do you use regularly?

Google and SAFLII are the two most popular free online resources.



- 577 people use Google = 83%
- 513 people use SAFLII = 72%
- 461 people use Government websites = 66%
- 276 people use law firm websites = 37%
- 35 said other - write up (required) = 7%
- 6 people answered not applicable = 2%

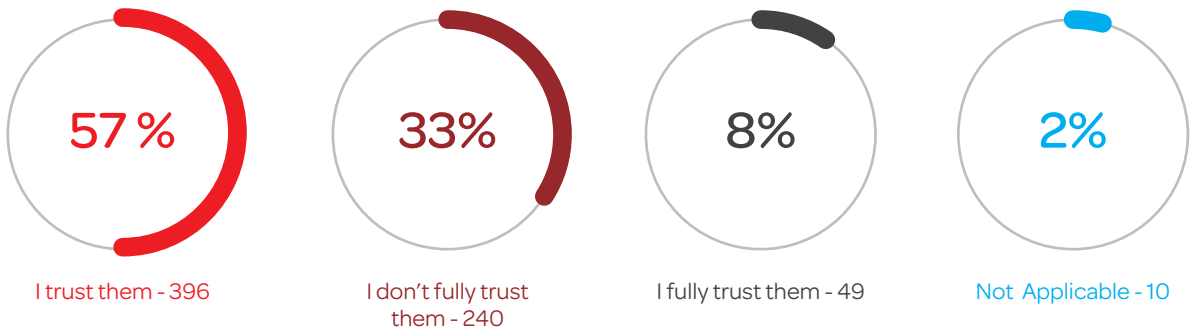
Other

- Espacenet - Patent database
- Ghost Digest
- Insider
- Juta
- Law Library Online
- LEAD Manuals
- Legal Research Solutions
- LexisNexis
- Law Society Library
- Magistrates Court Library
- Sabinet
- WIPO - Intellectual Property Organisation

Online resources comfort levels

How fully do you trust free online resources to provide up-to-date legal research information?

A third of the sample does not fully trust the free online resources that they use for research.





Hourly Rates



Hourly Rates

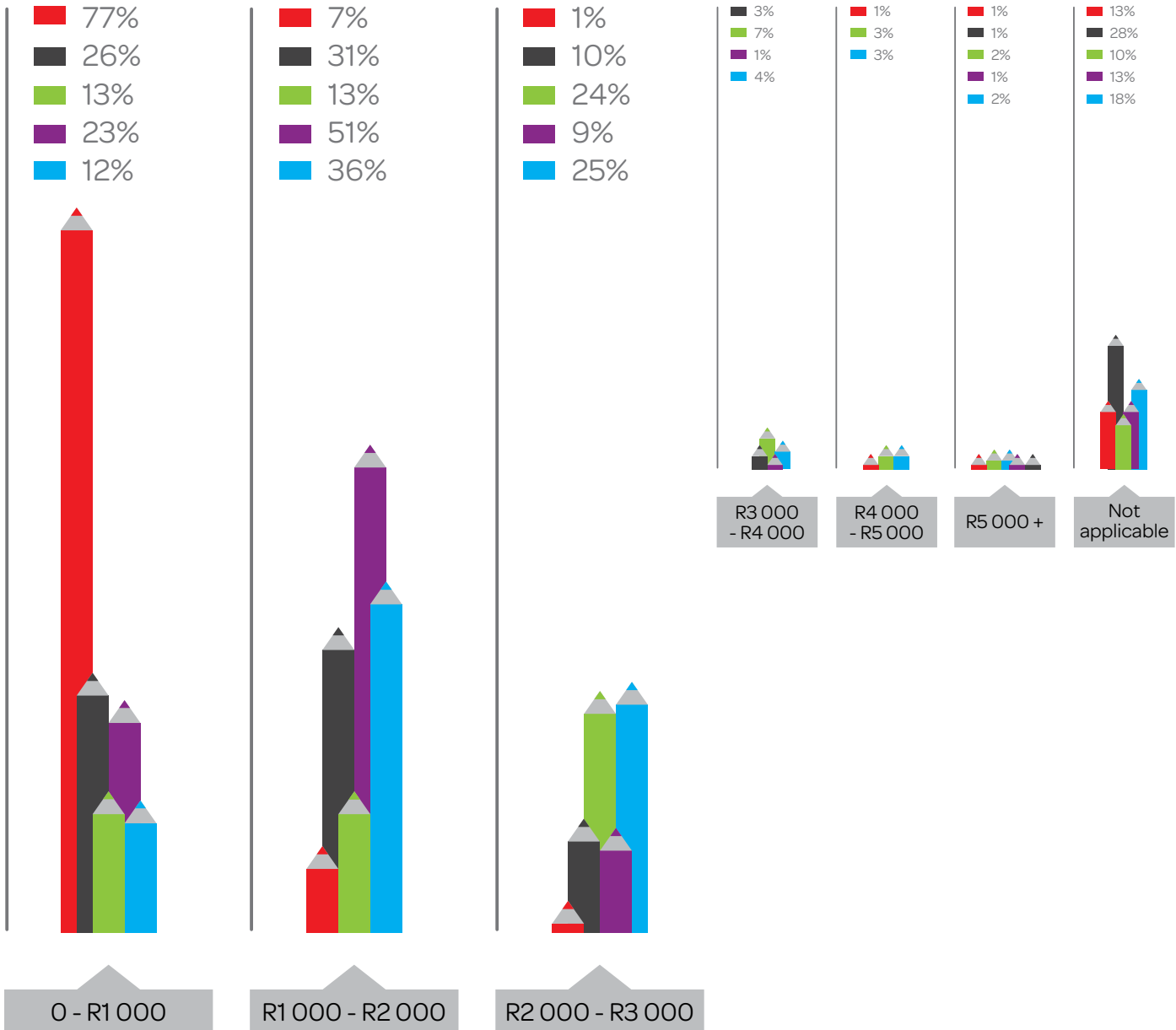
Hourly rates comparison

What is the average hourly rate charged by your firm for the services of professionals?

Majority of candidate attorneys bill less than R1000 per hour.
61% of salaried partners bill between R1000-R3000 per hour.

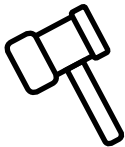
- Candidate Attorneys
- Consultants
- Equity Partners
- Professional Assistant
- Salaried Partners

Only a small percentage bill more than R3000 ph





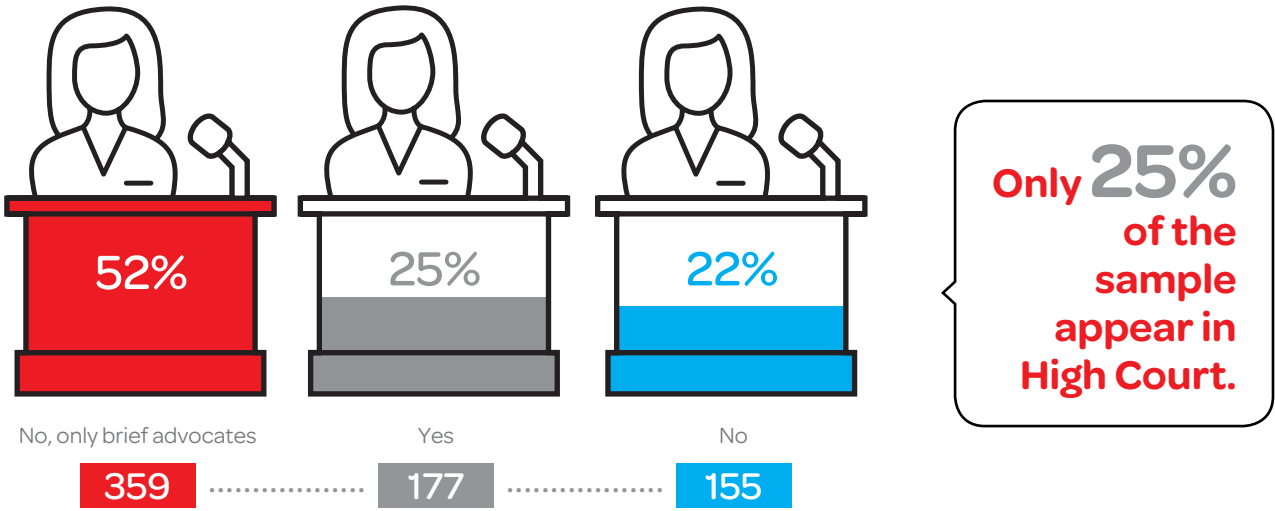
Court and Briefing Patterns



Court and Briefing Patterns

High Court

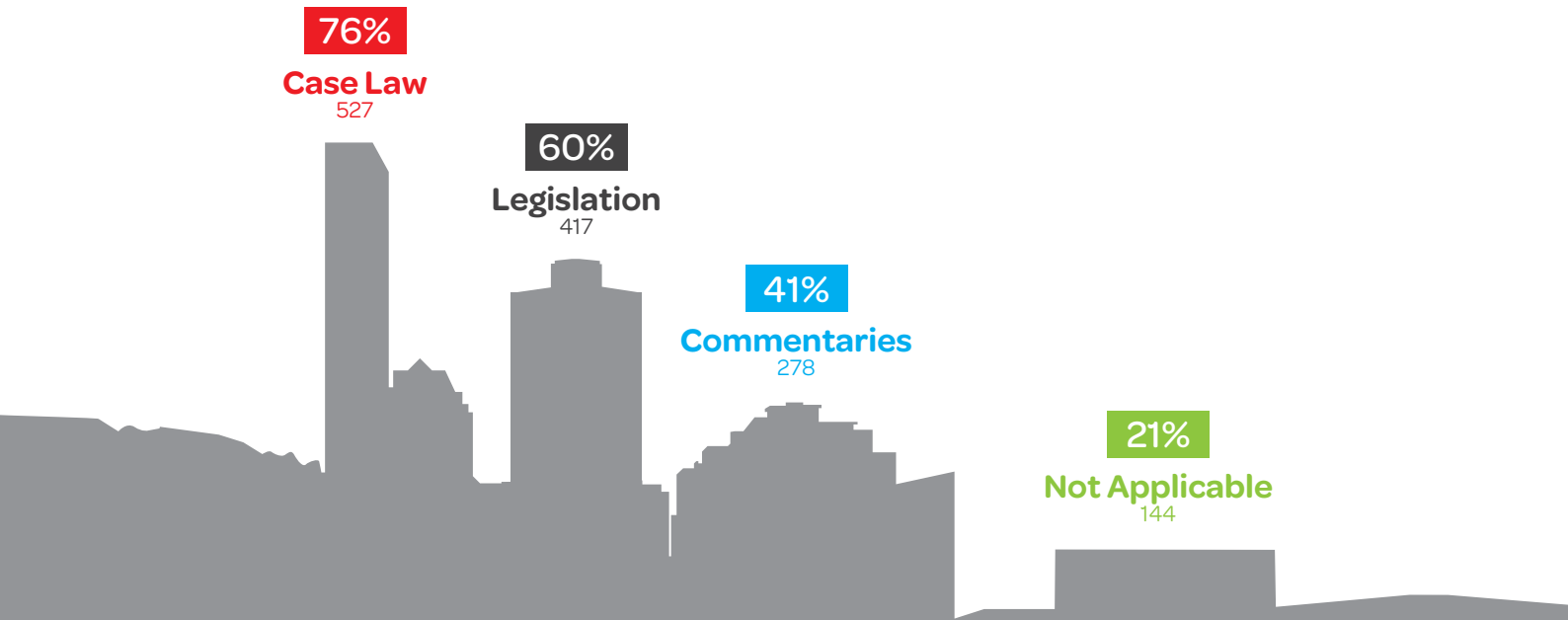
Do you appear in the High Court?

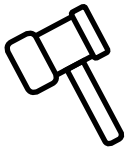


Court relevant content

What legal information or content do you need to take to court?

Whereas legislation and commentaries are important, case law appears to be the most critical legal information required for court.

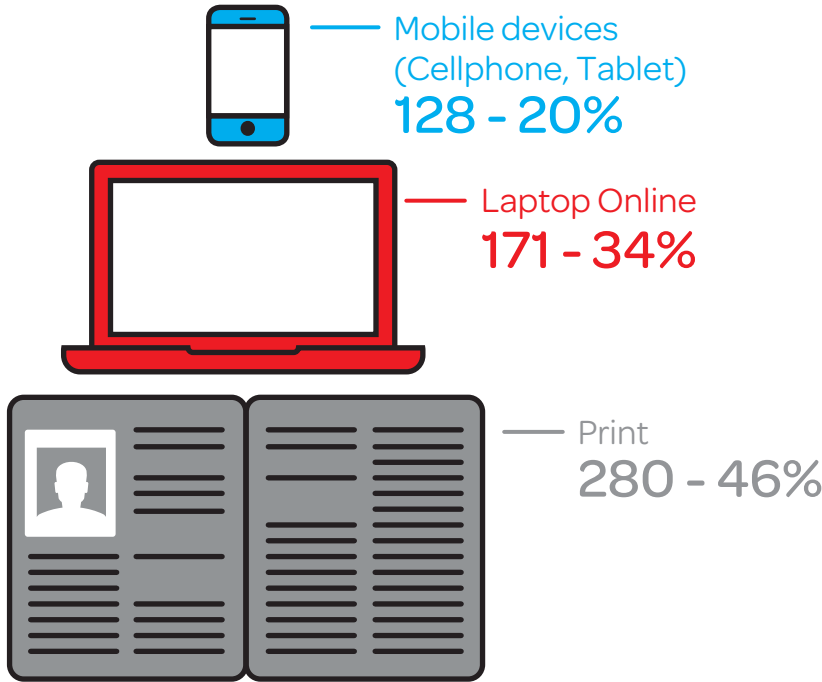




Court and Briefing Patterns

Preferred format for court

Which format would you prefer your legal information for court to be in?

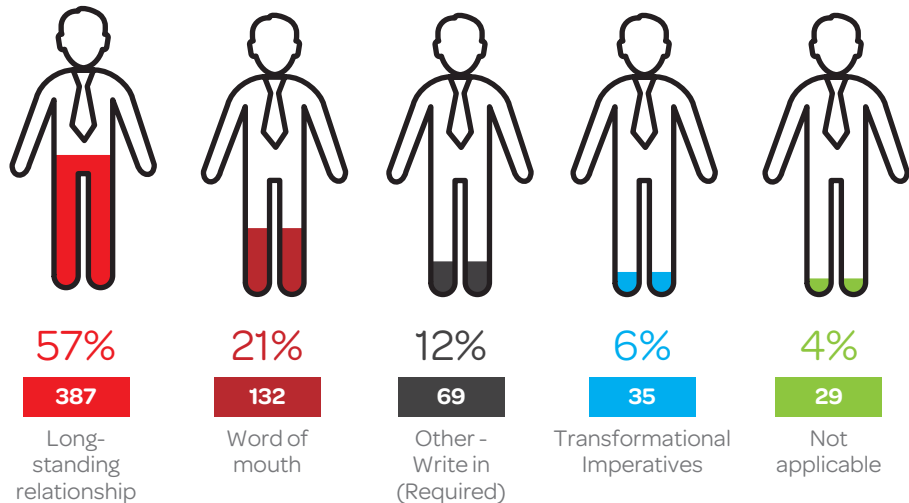


Although most of the sample prefer to conduct their legal research online, **print remains the preferred format for court.**

Advocate choice

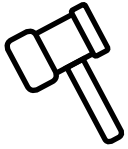
What determines your selection of an advocate?

Personal relationships and referrals are the key drivers when choosing an advocate.



Other

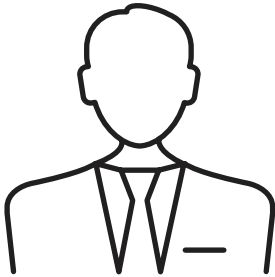
- Ability to deliver on a given task
- Best available for the instruction
- Both relationship and transformation
- Capability & expertise
- Costs
- Expertise in the field
- Long standing relationships and transformation imperatives
- Past experience and word of mouth
- Transformational imperatives and word of mouth
- Quality of work
- Relevant experience



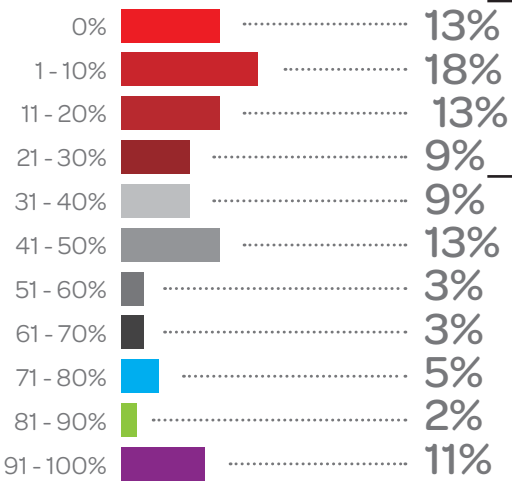
Court and Briefing Patterns

Expenditure on Black Advocates

Please estimate what percentage of the expenditure on advocate briefs is spent on black advocates?



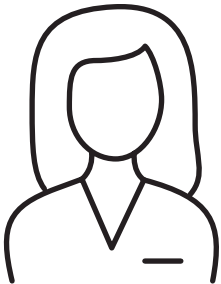
Only **24%** of the sample brief black advocates most frequently.



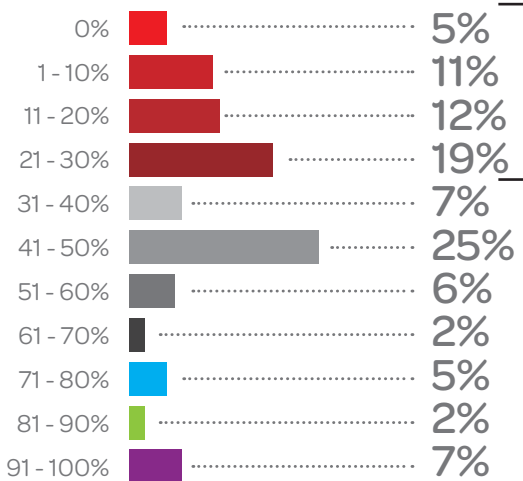
53% of the sample brief less than 30% to black advocates.

Expenditure on Female Advocates

Please estimate what percentage of the expenditure on advocate briefs is spent on female advocates?



Only **22%** of the sample brief female advocates most frequently.



47% of the sample brief less than 30% to female advocates.



Trends

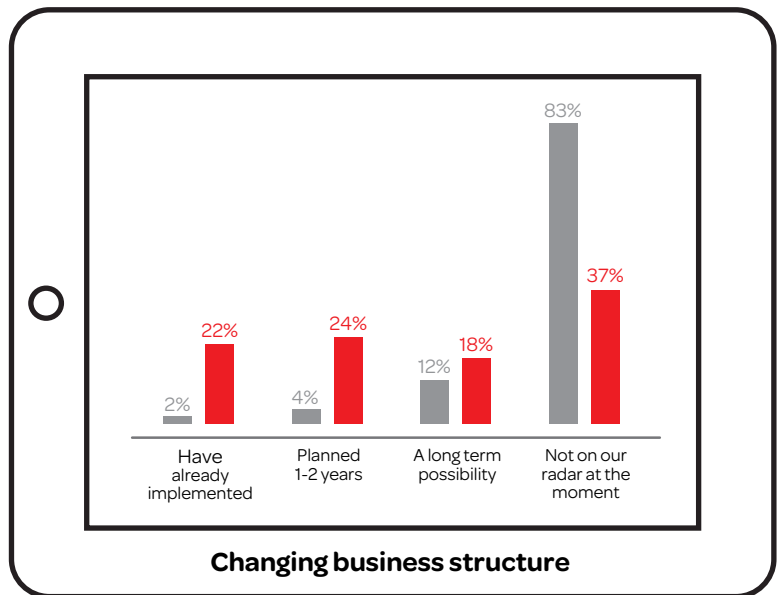
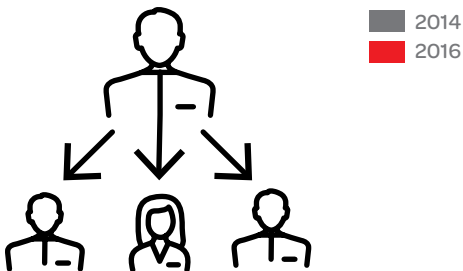


Trends

Trends: Changing business structure 2014 vs. 2016

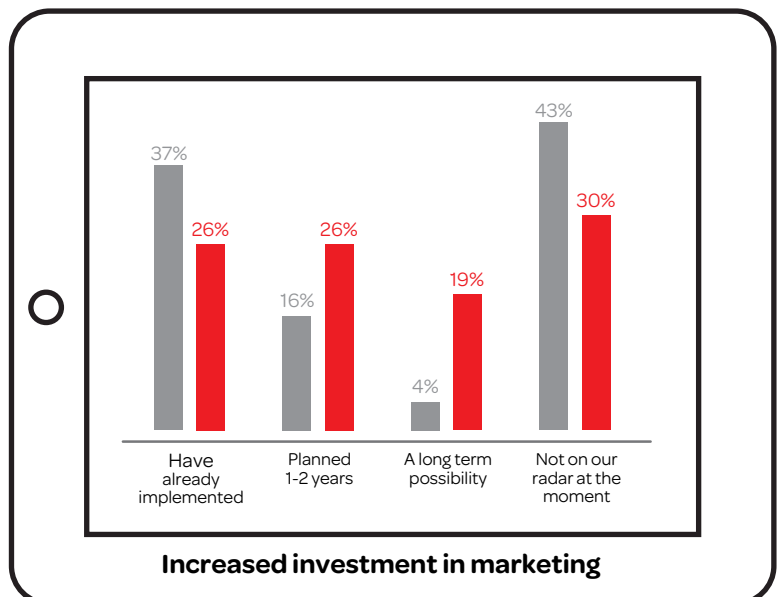
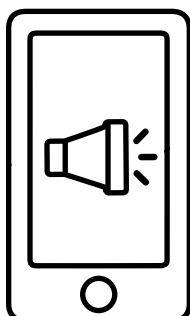
Below is a list of major changes that other law firms have noted. How relevant are they to your practice?

In the past 2 years there has been a **46% drop** in the number of firms who indicate that a **change in business structure is 'not on their radar'**.



Trends: Increased investment in marketing 2014 vs. 2016

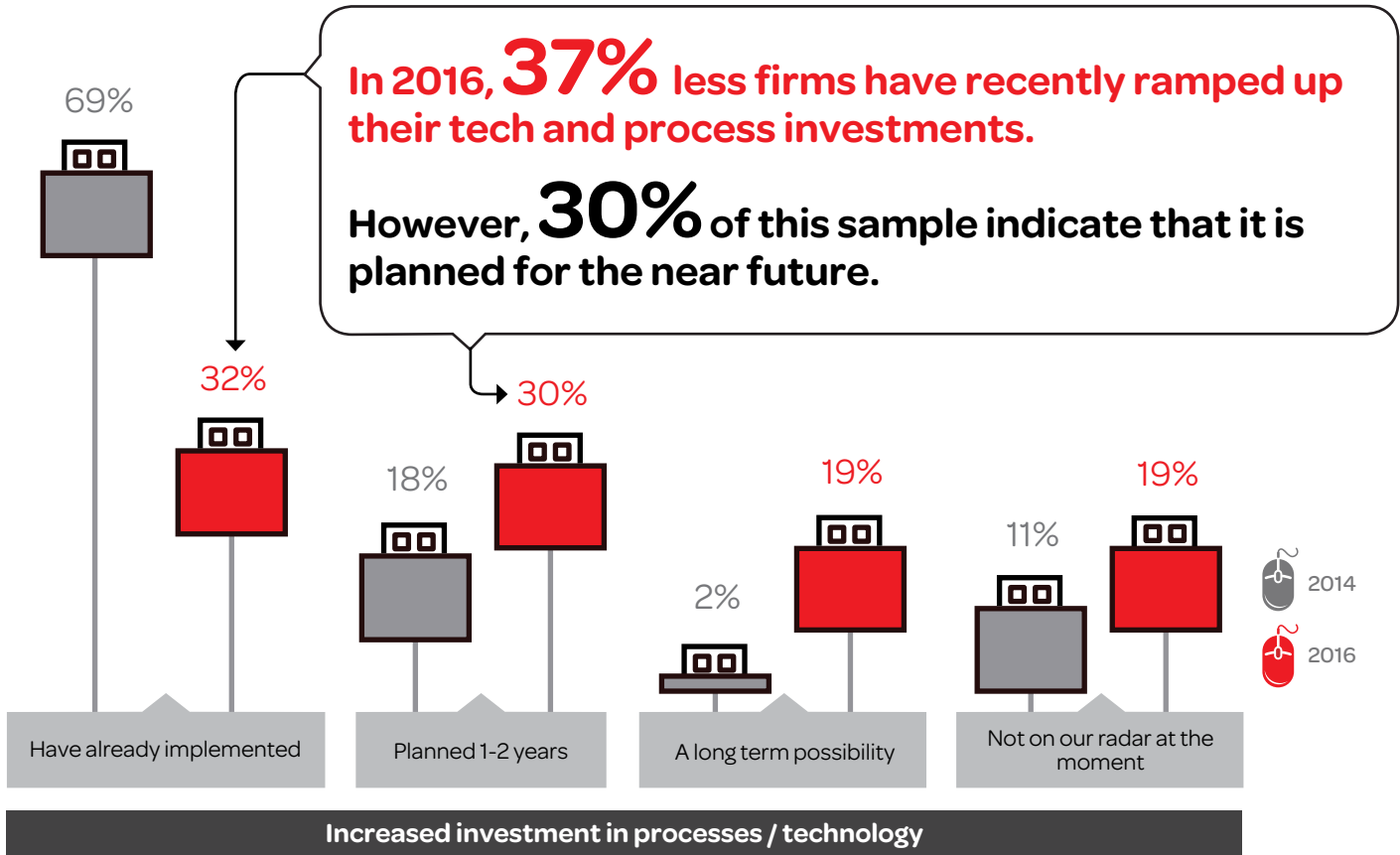
In 2016 there are **10% more firms** planning to invest in marketing than there were in 2014.





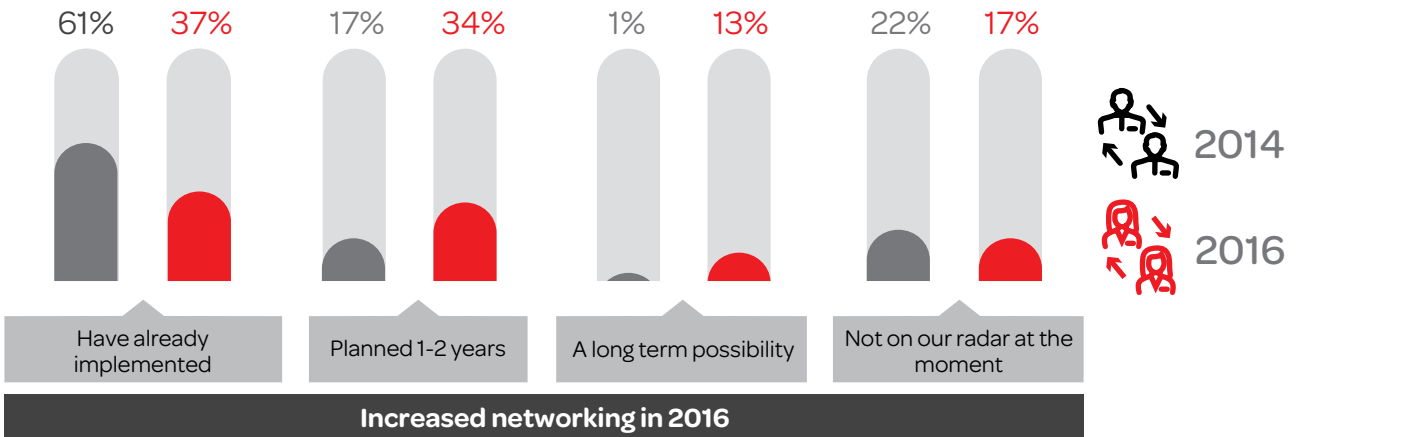
Trends

Trends: Investment in technology 2014 vs. 2016



Trends: Increasing networking 2014 vs. 2016

While 24% less firms have implemented an increase in networking in 2016; 17% of the these respondents intend to do so in the next 12 – 24 months.

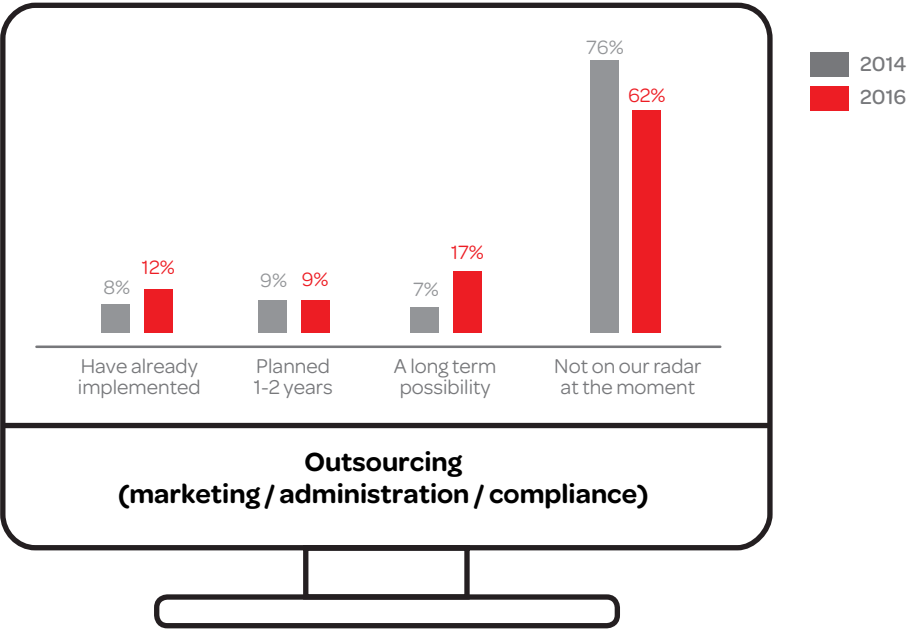
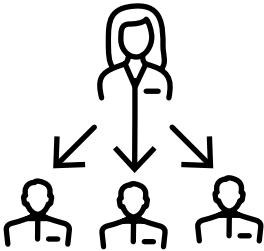




Trends

Trends: Outsourcing 2014 vs. 2016

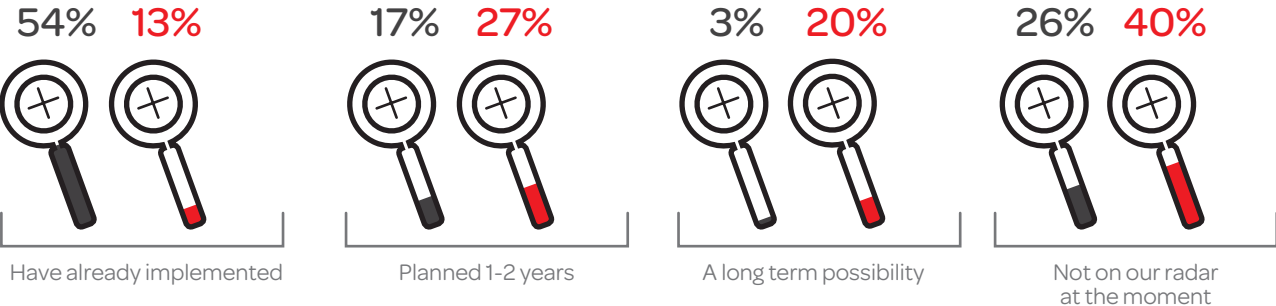
As in 2014, the **majority** of law firms who participated in the 2016 study **do not outsource.**



Trends: Review of research material 2014 vs. 2016

Review of research material was evidently more of a priority in 2014 than it is currently.

Two years ago most of the sample had already done an audit of their reference material, **while currently 40% of the sample maintain that its not on their radar.**

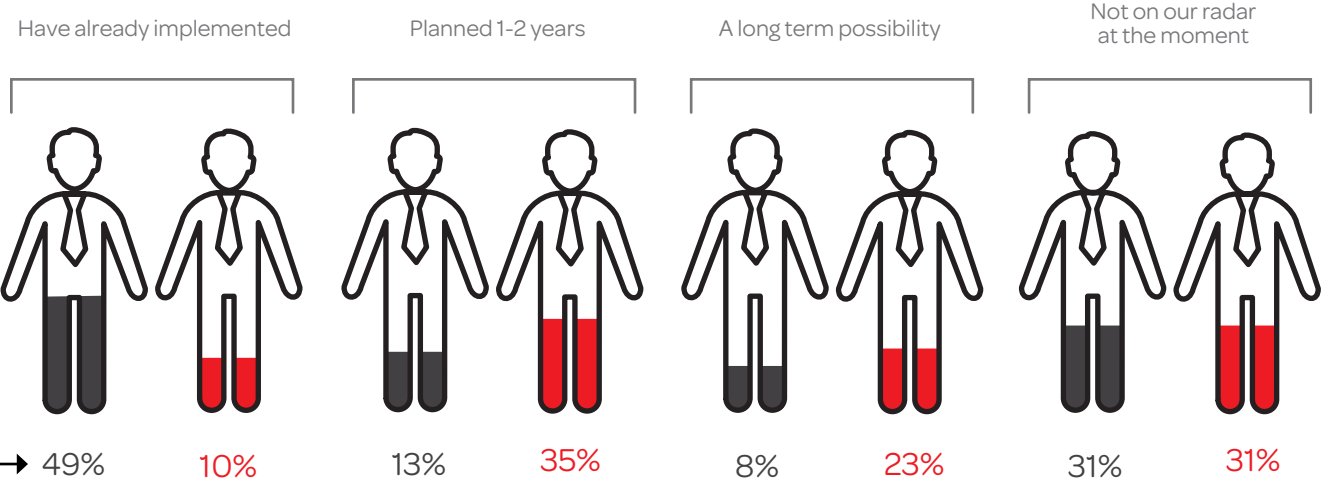


■ Review of research material in 2014
■ Review of research material in 2016



Trends

Trends: Taking on more staff 2014 vs. 2016



In 2014 most firms had already increased their staff complement.
In 2016 the focus is on future expansion.

■ Taking on more staff in 2014
■ Taking on more staff in 2016



Business Growth



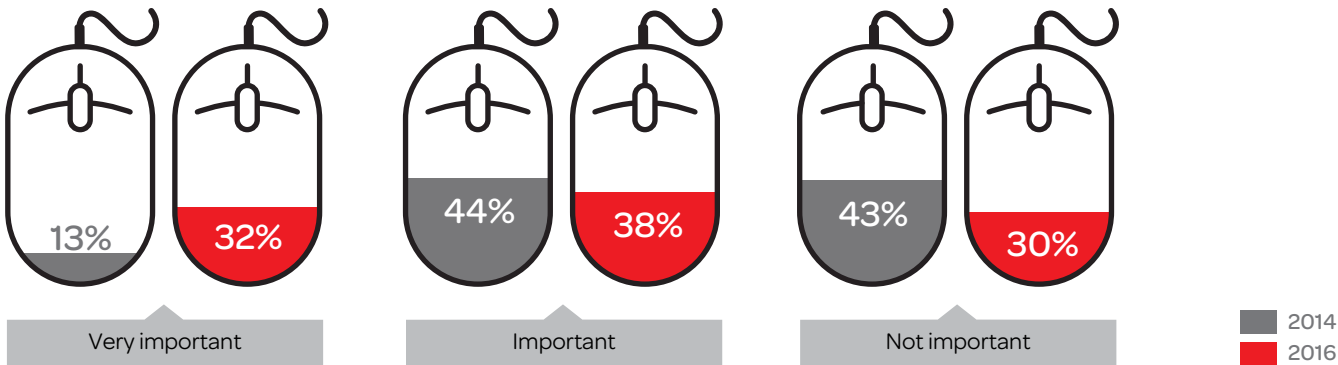
Business Growth

Business Growth 2014 vs. 2016

How important are each of the following to the growth of your business?

An appetite for online services has increased significantly in the last 2 years.

**Development of online services.
19% more firms indicating that this
development is a high priority in 2016.**



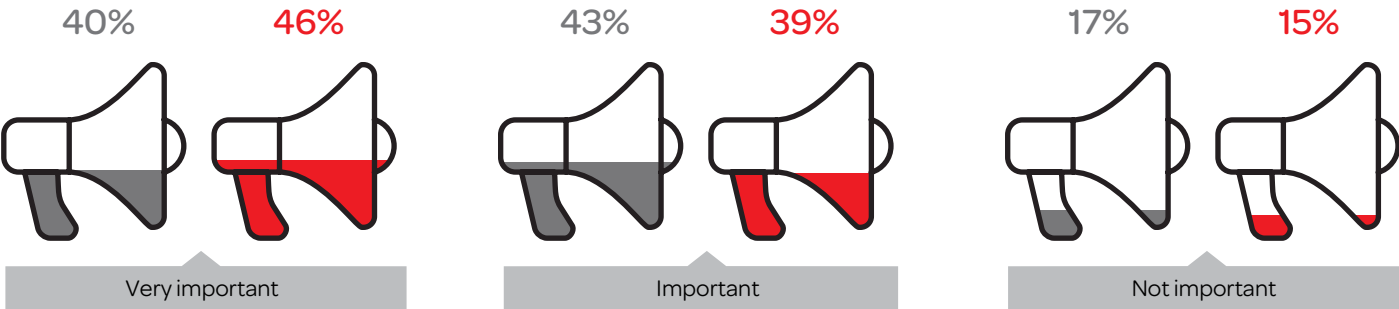
Business Growth 2014 vs. 2016

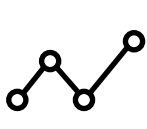
How important are each of the following to the growth of your business?

Marketing continues to be considered as an integral component for growth among law firms in South Africa.

Marketing

■ 2014
■ 2016



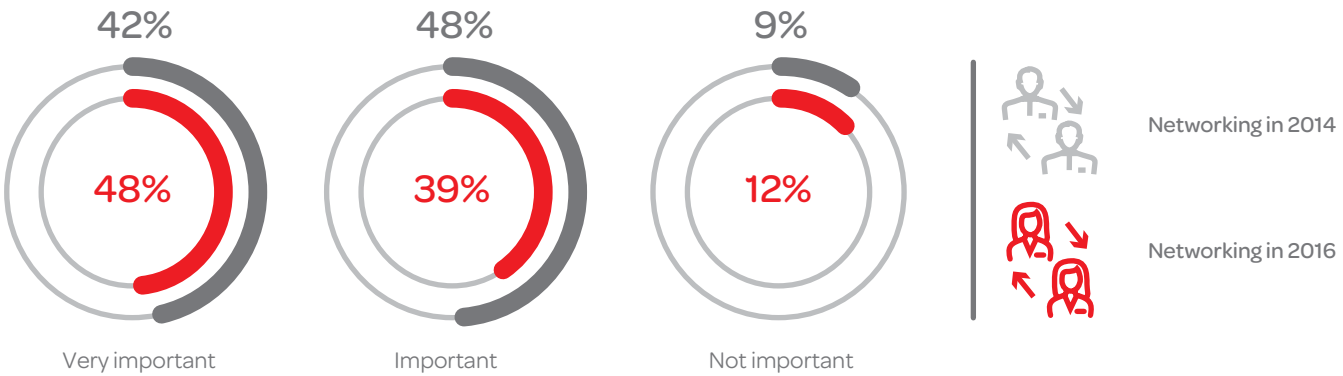


Business Growth

Business Growth 2014 vs. 2016

How important are each of the following to the growth of your business?

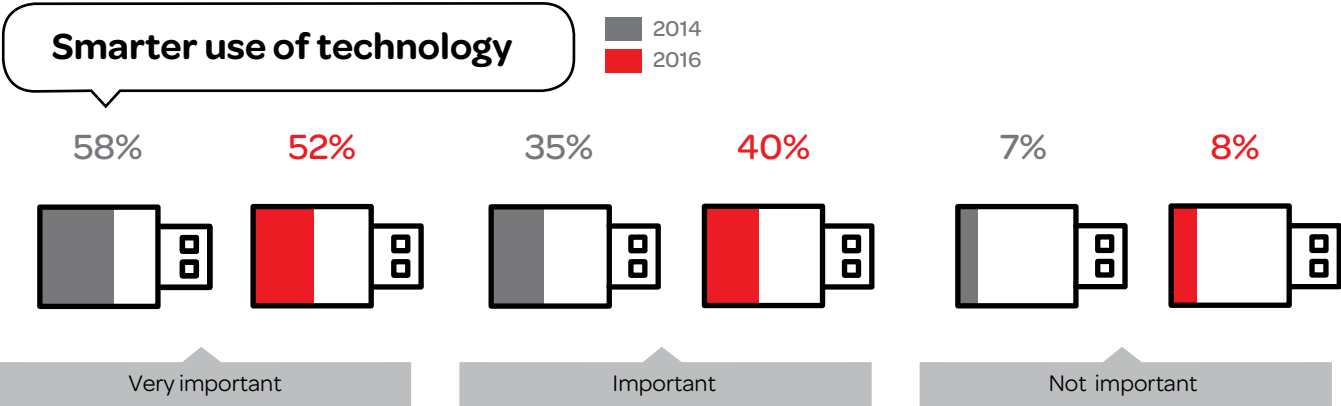
As in 2014, networking remains a key driver for business growth among local law firms.

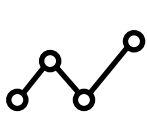


Business Growth 2014 vs. 2016

How important are each of the following to the growth of your business?

Improved use of technology remains a priority for business growth in South African law firms.

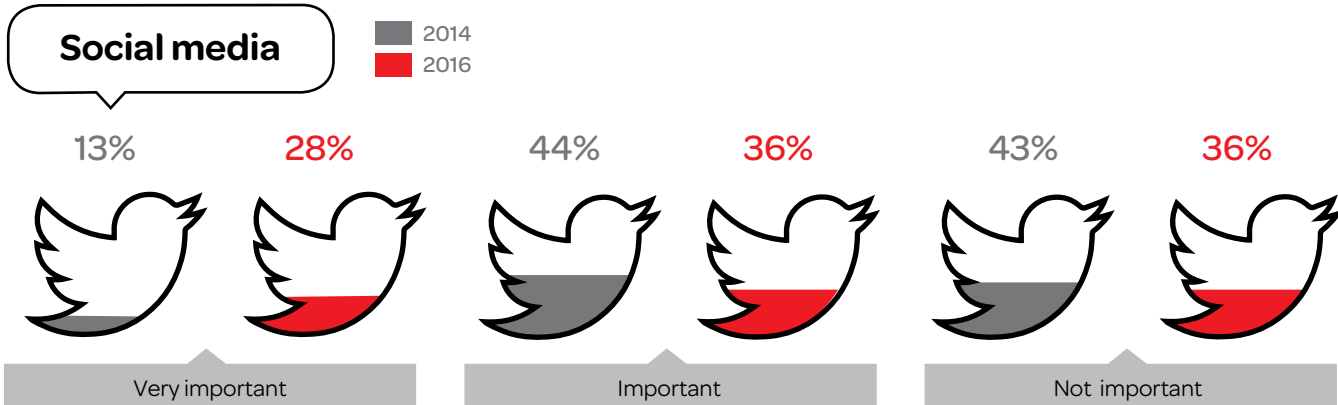




Business Growth

Business Growth 2014 vs. 2016

How important are each of the following to the growth of your business?



An area to watch: In the last two years,
15% more law firms
identify social media as very important to
business growth.



Thank you.