

# **Diversity at the Bar 2025**

A summary of the latest available diversity data for the Bar

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# Contents

<b>1. Executive Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Introduction</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Methodology</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1. Response Rates	10
<b>4. Gender</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1. Gender	12
<b>5. Protected Characteristics</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1. Sex	15
5.2. Gender Reassignment	16
5.3. Ethnicity	17
5.4. Disability	21
5.5. Age	22
5.6. Religion or Belief	24
5.7. Sexual Orientation	25
5.8. Pregnancy and Maternity	26
<b>6. Caring Responsibilities</b>	<b>27</b>
6.1. Caring Responsibilities for Children	27
6.2. Caring Responsibilities for Others	29
<b>7. Socio-Economic Background</b>	<b>31</b>
7.1. Type of School Attended	31
7.2. Whether parent(s) attended university	32
<b>8. Conclusions</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>9. List of charts and tables</b>	<b>36</b>
Figures	36
Tables	36

# 1. Executive Summary

This report presents a summary of the latest available diversity data for the Bar (covering pupils, practising King's Counsel - KC - and practising non-KC barristers). The report assists the Bar Standards Board (BSB) in meeting its statutory duties under the Equality Act 2010 and sets out an evidence base from which relevant and targeted policy can be developed.

Overall, this year has seen the continuation of several longer-term trends, including an increase in the proportion of practising barristers who are female; who are from a minority ethnic background; who have primary care of a child; and who are aged 55 or more.

## The practising Bar

- The overall number of practitioners (including all pupils) at the Bar as of 1 December 2025 stood at 19,093: Of this number 602 were pupils, 2,137 were KCs, and 16,354 were non-KC barristers.
- This year has seen an increase in individuals currently undertaking pupillage. The number in the practising or non-practising stage of pupillage as of December 2025 was 602, which is 13 higher than that seen in December 2024, and the highest number seen for any Diversity at the Bar report (the report started in 2015).
- The number of non-KC and KC barristers has increased year-on-year (an increase of 302 non-KCs and 48 KCs.) The increase in the number of non-KCs at the Bar has only been bigger in 2019 and 2024, therefore, this is the third largest increase seen since 2015.

## Response Rates

- The response rate increased across all collected data in 2025 with the exception of small drops in the response rate for gender and ethnicity. While there have been small drops in the response rate for gender in past Diversity at the Bar reports, this is only the second year in which the response rate for ethnicity has fallen since these reports started in 2015.
- In 2024 the year-on-year increases in disclosure rates range between 0.3-1.6 percentage points (pp) for the majority of the characteristics reported on (all except for gender, ethnicity and age, which already have a high response rate). Increases in response rate in the last couple of years have slowed down quite considerably for monitoring questions on gender identity, disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and socio-economic and caring responsibility.

Monitoring Category	2025 response rate (%)	2024 response rate (%)
Gender <sup>1</sup>	97.6	97.9
Gender Identity <sup>2</sup>	54.4	52.9
Sex <sup>3</sup>	43.8	40.8
Ethnicity	94.8	95.0
Disability	67.9	66.4
Age	90.5	90.2
Religion or Belief	63.7	62.1
Sexual orientation	65.0	63.5
Type of school attended from 11-18	63.0	62.5
First generation to attend university	59.3	58.6
Free school meals	40.0	37.4
Occupation of main household earner when aged around 14	28.8	23.0
Caring responsibilities for children	62.8	62.4
Caring responsibilities for others	60.9	60.6

## Gender

- When excluding non-responses,<sup>4</sup> the overall percentage of women at the Bar increased by 0.7 per cent point from December 2024 to December 2025 to 41.9 per cent. This compares to an estimate of 50.8 per cent of the UK working age (16-64) population being female as of September 2025. 57.8 per cent of the Bar were male, and 0.3 per cent were non-binary or used a different term for their gender.
- When excluding non-responses, the proportion of non-KCs who are female has increased by around 0.8pp since 2024 and stands at 44 per cent. This represents an increase of 5.3 percentage points in the ten years since 2016. However, there remains a large disparity between the proportion of the Bar who are female and the proportion of KCs who are female (41.9 per cent compared to 21.5 per cent).
- The proportion of women at the Bar has increased by 5.5 percentage points overall in the ten years since the 2016 Diversity at the Bar Report (when excluding non-responses). The increase has been 5.3pp for female non-KC barristers, and 8.0pp for female KC barristers.
- The proportion of female pupils (excluding those who have not provided information on gender) was higher compared to the previous year and stood at 60.3 per cent compared to 58.3 percentage points in December 2024. This year

1. The monitoring question for this is: What best describes your gender?

2. The monitoring question for this is: Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?

3. The monitoring question for this is: What is your sex?

4. In previous Diversity at the Bar Reports, the first figure reported for gender was including non-responses. As the proportion on non-responses has increased, providing this comparison year on year would give a poor representation of overall trends.

has the highest proportion of pupils who were female since the start of the Diversity at the Bar Report. The proportion of female pupils in 2025 represents an increase of 10.9 percentage points compared to 10 years ago.

## Ethnicity

- When excluding those that have not provided information, around 17.7 per cent of the Bar is from a minority ethnic background. This compares to around 19.9 per cent of the 16-64 working age population in England and Wales as of Q3 2025.
- The proportion of the Bar from a minority ethnic background (excluding non-responses) has increased by 0.4pp compared to December 2024, and by 4.3pp in the last ten years. Since 2024, the percentage of non-KC barristers from a minority ethnic background has increased from 17.9% to 18.3%, and the percentage of KCs from minority ethnic backgrounds has increased from 10.8 per cent to 11.3 per cent. The proportion of pupils from a minority ethnic background showed increased from 24.5% to 26.9% compared to December 2024 and is the highest proportion seen in any Diversity at the Bar report.
- There is still a disparity between the overall percentage of barristers from minority ethnic backgrounds across the profession (17.7%), and the percentage of KCs (11.3%) from minority ethnic backgrounds, although the disparity is reducing over time. This may reflect historical trends (e.g. a lower percentage of such barristers entered the profession in the past.) It may also suggest barriers to progression to KC status for practitioners from minority ethnic backgrounds.
- There are some notable differences when further disaggregating by ethnic group. When excluding those that have not provided information, there was a year-on-year increase in the overall proportion of Asian/Asian British barristers and Mixed/Multiple ethnic group barristers (an increase of 0.2pp for both groups). The proportion of Black/Black British barristers has increased by 0.1 percentage point since December 2024, whereas the proportion of White barristers has decreased by 0.4pp over the same period.
- There is a greater proportion of Asian/Asian British practitioners at the Bar compared to the proportion of Asian/Asian British individuals in the UK working age population (8.6% compared to 7.9%), and the same can be said for those from Mixed/Multiple ethnic backgrounds (4.1% compared to 2.1%). By contrast, there is a smaller proportion of those from Black/Black British backgrounds (3.6% compared to 5.5%), and for those from other ethnic groups (1.5% compared to 4.4%).
- There is also a greater disparity in the proportion of all non-KCs from Black/Black British backgrounds compared to the proportion of all KCs from the same background, with the disparity being particularly high for those of Black/Black British – African ethnic backgrounds. Discounting those that did not provide ethnicity data, 1.2 per cent of KCs are from a Black/Black British background, compared to 3.9 per cent of non-KCs.

## Disability

- When excluding those that had not provided information, there has been an increase of 0.8 percentage points in the proportion of the Bar with a declared disability year-on-year. The increase was largest for non-KC's- the proportion of non-KC's declaring a disability was one percent point higher than in December 2024; while the figures for KCs showed a year-on-year increase of 0.3pp seen for KCs and pupils decreased by 0.2pp.
- There still appears to be an underrepresentation of disabled practitioners at the Bar. Although the BSB does not have complete data on disability at the Bar (the current response rate is 67.9 per cent), among those who provided information on disability status, 9.7 per cent per cent of the Bar; 17.2 per cent of pupils; 9.9 per cent of non-KC barristers; and 5.4 per cent of KCs had declared a disability as of December 2025. Although the proportion of pupils with a declared disability is similar to the estimated 16.7 per cent of the employed working age UK population with a declared disability, the proportions for Non-KC barristers and KCs is significantly lower, although it has increased over time.

## Age

- When excluding those who have not provided information, those aged between 25 and 54 make up around 71.5 per cent of the Bar. This is a decrease compared to December 2024 of around 0.6 percentage points (71.5% compared to 72.1%), with relatively more of the Bar in the 55-64 and 65+ age ranges compared to 2024.
- 27.4 per cent of those who have provided information on age are aged 55+. This carries on a general trend in the age profile of the Bar and compares to figures of 26.9 per cent in 2024 (a 0.6pp increase); and 16.1 per cent ten years ago in December 2016 (a 11.4pp increase).

## Religion or Belief

- Including those that have not provided information, the largest group at the Bar is Christians (25.6%) followed by those with no religion (24.4%), although for pupils this pattern is reversed. When excluding those who have not provided information, the profile of the Bar in comparison to the wider population of England and Wales is quite similar for religion and belief for most religious groups.

## Sexual Orientation

- Excluding those that have not provided information, 7.8 per cent of the Bar as a whole, 17.3 per cent of pupils, 7.7 per cent of non-KCs, and 5.7 per cent of KCs provided their sexual orientation as one of Bisexual; Gay or Lesbian; or used another term for their sexual orientation (not including heterosexual). This compares to an estimate of 4.9 per cent of the UK population aged 16 and over as of 2024.

## Caring responsibilities

- When excluding non-responses, 31.9 per cent of the Bar; 8.2 per cent of pupils; 32.8 per cent of non-KCs; and 27.9 per cent of KCs have primary caring

responsibilities for one or more children. Overall, the proportion of the Bar with primary caring responsibilities for one or more children has increased by around 10.7pp since 2016, 4.9pp since 2020 and 0.4pp since 2024.

- The increase in the proportion of barristers who provide primary care for a child is seen for both male and female barristers, although there is a large disparity in the proportions involved: overall, excluding non-responses, around 41 per cent of female barristers, and 23 per cent of male barristers provided primary care for a child.
- Figures produced by the UK Office of National Statistics suggest that as of September 2025, 36.7 per cent of employed males, and 40.5 per cent of employed females are a primary carer for one or more children. This suggests that while the proportion of female barristers with primary caring responsibilities for children matches the UK workforce as a whole, the equivalent proportion for male barristers is significantly lower.
- Of those that provided a Yes/No response, around 15.1 per cent of respondents provided care for another person (excluding dependent children) for 1 or more hours per week as of December 2025. This is in line with the proportion of those in work in the UK who are carers.

## **Socio-economic background**

- The data suggest that a disproportionately high percentage of barristers attended a UK independent school between the ages of 11-18. As of December 2024, 19.3 per cent of the Bar (including non-respondents) attended an independent school between 11-18, compared to approximately 6.5 per cent of school children in England, and 9.8 per cent of UK domiciled full-time first-degree entrants in the UK. Of those providing information on school attended, around one in three attended an independent school in the UK.
- When excluding non-responses, as of December 2025 53.8 per cent of barristers had parent(s) who attended university; and 46.2 per cent did not have parent(s) who attended university.

## 2. Introduction

The BSB is committed to providing clear and transparent statistical diversity data for every stage of a barrister’s career. This diversity data report is published annually, in line with the Specific Duties Regulations of the Equality Act 2010 and the statutory guidance of the Legal Services Board. It is a summary of the diversity data on practising barristers available to the BSB as of 1 December 2025.

This report provides an overview of diversity at the Bar,<sup>5</sup> and establishes evidence for both policy development and assessing the effectiveness of current BSB initiatives aimed at increasing equality and diversity at the Bar. All data are presented anonymously.

Unless stated otherwise, all analysis in this report is broken down by seniority. Table 1 (below) shows the simple breakdown of practising members of the profession.

**Table 1. Total number of people at the Bar (numbers)**

Seniority	Numbers	Year on year difference (compared to December 2024)
Pupil	602	13
Non-King’s Counsel (Non-KC) <sup>6</sup>	16,354	302
King’s Counsel (KC)	2,137	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,093</b>	<b>363</b>

There has been a year-on-year increase of 363 in the number at the Bar as of 1 December 2025. This is lower than the increase seen in 2024 compared to 2023, where the equivalent increase was 364.

The net increase in the number of non-KCs at the Bar has decreased year-on-year, from 313 to 302. The increase of 48 for KCs is below year-on-year trends seen since 2017, as shown in Table 2 (the average annual increase in the number of KCs during this period is 51).

The number of pupils is the highest seen in any Diversity at the Bar Report, although a smaller increase (13) year-on-year than that seen for the last Diversity at the Bar report (where the number of pupils increased by 17 between December 2023 and December 2024).

5. Usage of the term ‘the Bar’ in this report refers only to practising barristers and pupils (including non-practising first six pupils) as of 1 December 2025.

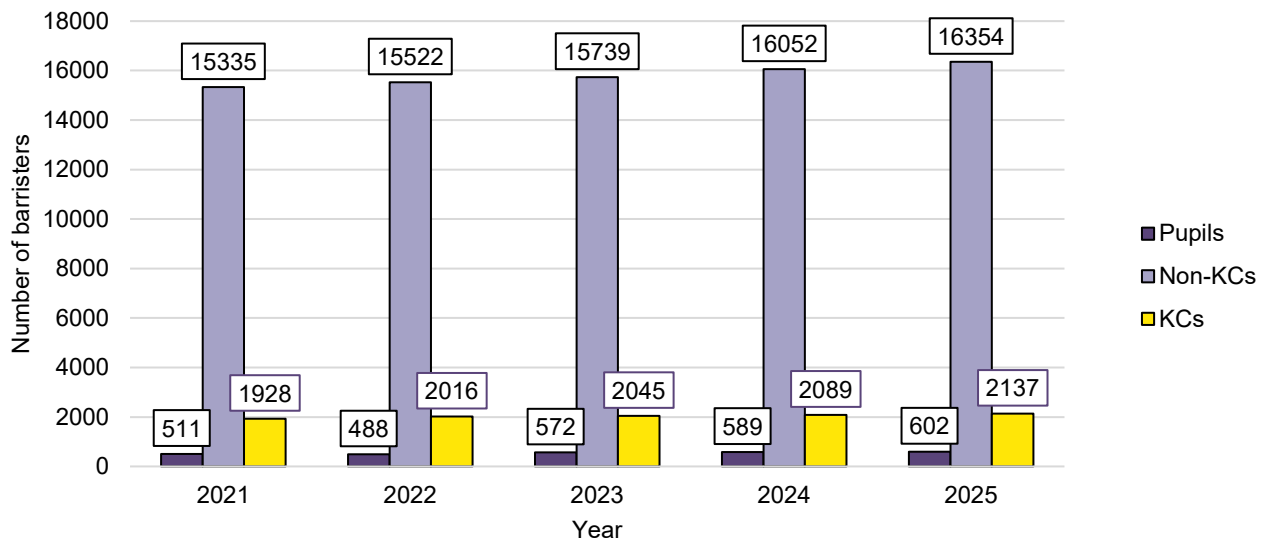
6. Usage of the term “non-KC” in this report refers to practising junior barristers; a barrister who has not taken silk

**Table 2. Year on year change in the number of people at the Bar**

Seniority	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
<b>Pupils</b>	5	-24	-121	157	-23	84	17	13
<b>Non-KCs</b>	132	312	60	127	187	217	313	302
<b>KCs</b>	31	72	36	58	88	29	44	48
<b>Overall</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>363</b>

As of 1 December 2025, there were 28 pupils undertaking pupillages that commenced more than one year ago. Pupils undertaking extended pupillages are not included in this report to avoid double counting pupils from one Diversity at the Bar Report to the next.

**Chart 1: Number of pupils, Non-KC barristers and KC barristers at the Bar: December 2021 - December 2025**



There are four sections to this report: gender, protected characteristics<sup>7</sup>, caring responsibilities for dependent children and others, and socio-economic background.

7. Protected characteristics are defined by the 2010 Equality Act: at the time of publishing the protected characteristics are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

## 3. Methodology

The data for practitioners<sup>8</sup> in this report are from the BSB's records.

### BSB Records

The Barrister Records Department (a shared service between the BSB and the Bar Council) receives data on the profession via MyBar, the online "Authorisation to Practise" system. MyBar enables barristers to renew their practising certificates and input or update their diversity monitoring data at any time.

The rate of completion varies for individual monitoring strands, as each question is voluntary and all can be left blank if desired.

Diversity data on pupils are collected through the Pupillage Registration Form, which must be completed before an individual commences pupillage. The data from this form are stored in the BSB's data warehouse.

The diversity monitoring information used in this report represents a snapshot of the profession on 1 December 2025.

In general, percentages have been rounded to one decimal place, so in some cases the values may not total 100 per cent.

### 3.1. Response Rates

The response rate increased across all collected data in 2025 with the exception of gender and ethnicity. While there have been small drops in the response rate for gender in past Diversity at the Bar reports, this is the second year in which the response rate for ethnicity has fallen since these reports started in 2015.

Year-on-year increases in response rate in the last couple of years have slowed down quite considerably for disability, religion or belief, sexual orientation and socio-economic and caring responsibility questions. Prior to 2022, year-on-year increases of 3-5pp were frequently seen, whereas in 2025 the year-on-year increases range between 0.3-2.6pp. Response rates for almost all of these monitoring categories are now around 60 per cent, and with current trends, may not increase substantially from this point for some time.

This is the fifth year in which we have collected data on sex<sup>9</sup> and whether a barrister qualified for free school meals, and the second year we have collected data on parental occupation. The response rates for free school meals and parental occupation are quite low (less than 50%), and so these categories are not included in this report. While the

8. Usage of the term "practitioners" in this report refers to pupils, junior barristers, and KCs practising at the Bar as of 1 December 2025.

9. All previous Diversity at the Bar Reports have reported on Gender. We recently started collecting data on sex in addition to asking barristers what gender they identify with. Sex and gender are different concepts that are often used interchangeably. The UK Government (Office for National Statistics) [defines sex](#) as a binary variable categorised as female or male, with an individual's legal sex recorded at birth based on their biological characteristics. A person's gender identity may or may not correspond to their sex that was recorded at birth.

response rate for sex is also below 50%, we have included our data for sex in this report in order to best meet our reporting obligations around the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act.

Less than 60 per cent of the Bar has responded to three of the 12 questions monitored in this report. These monitoring questions relate to sex, whether someone was the first generation of their family to attend university, and to whether their gender identity is the same as their sex registered at birth.

Each question on MyBar and the Pupillage Registration Form contains a 'prefer not to say' option, allowing individuals the option of giving a response without disclosing any information. 'Prefer not to say' is counted as a response in the rates listed in Table 3.

**Table 3. Response Rates in 2024 and 2025 (as a percentage of total barristers) and change in response rates over time**

Category	2024 (%)	2025 (%)	2025-2024 pp. diff.	2024-2015 pp. diff.
<b>Gender<sup>10</sup></b>	97.9	97.6	-0.3	-2.4
<b>Sex<sup>11</sup></b>	40.8	43.8	3.0	43.8
<b>Gender Reassignment<sup>12</sup></b>	52.9	54.4	1.5	54.4
<b>Ethnicity</b>	95.0	94.8	-0.2	3.0
<b>Disability</b>	66.4	67.9	1.5	32.9
<b>Age</b>	90.2	90.5	0.3	2.9
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	62.1	63.7	1.6	31.6
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	63.5	65.0	1.5	33.2
<b>Caring responsibilities for Children</b>	62.4	62.8	0.4	30.9
<b>Caring responsibilities for others</b>	60.6	60.9	0.3	30.1
<b>Type of school attended from 11-18</b>	62.5	63.0	0.5	31.7
<b>Parent(s) attended university</b>	58.6	59.3	0.7	28.1
<b>Free school meals</b>	37.4	40.0	2.6	37.4
<b>Occupation of main household earner when aged around 14</b>	24.0	28.8	4.8	28.8

10. The monitoring question for this is: What best describes your gender? This question is designed to capture data on gender identity in an inclusive way, by inviting people to describe their gender in their own words. The monitoring category for gender has been reported on since the first Diversity at the Bar Report.

11. The monitoring question for this is: What is your sex?

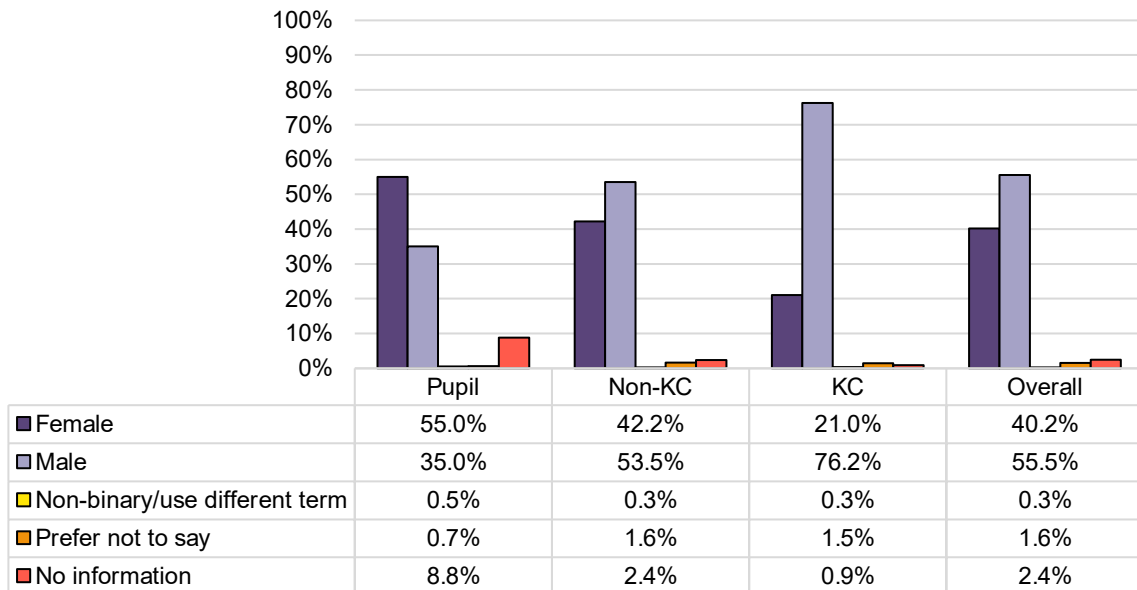
12. The monitoring question for this is: Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?

## 4. Gender

### 4.1. Gender

Chart 2 shows the percentage of practitioners at the Bar by gender and level of seniority. The monitoring question for this on MyBar is: “What best describes your gender?”.<sup>13</sup>

**Chart 2: Gender at the Bar (%)**



- When excluding non-responses,<sup>14</sup> the overall percentage of the Bar who are female increased by 0.7 per cent point from December 2024 to December 2025 to 41.9 per cent. This compares to an estimate of 50.8 per cent of the UK working age (16-64) population being female as of September 2025.<sup>15</sup> 57.8 per cent of the Bar were male, and 0.3 per cent were non-binary or used a different term for their gender.
- The overall proportion of the Bar who are female has increased every year since the first Diversity at the Bar Report in 2015 (when excluding non-responses). In absolute terms, the number of female non-KCs and KCs has increased by 1,533

13. UK Statistics Authority [Guidance](#) on monitoring of sex and gender is currently evolving following the publication of an [Independent Review](#) in March 2025. While we report on the protected characteristic of sex (see section 5.1) we have also continued to report on gender. This is because the BSB has historically collected data on gender and response rates are significantly higher than those for the monitoring question on sex. Publishing data on gender thus enables us to report on historical trends. The BSB is considering how to improve disclosure rates on sex to support future analysis.

14. In previous Diversity at the Bar Reports, the first figure reported for gender was including non-responses. As the proportion on non-responses has increased, providing this comparison year-on-year would give a poor representation of overall trends.

15. Calculated from the 'Labour Force Survey: Population aged 16-64: Female: Thousands: SA', and 'Labour Force Survey: Population aged 16-64: UK: Male: Thousands: SA' datasets published by the Office for National Statistics on [ons.gov.uk](https://ons.gov.uk)

in the ten years since 2016 (from 5,816 to 7,349). The number of male non-KCs and KCs has increased by 112 over the same period (from 10,274 to 10,386).<sup>16</sup> The discrepancy is likely to be due largely to greater numbers of male barristers retiring: As of December 2025, when excluding non-responses, around 72 per cent of those aged 55+ at the Bar were male.

- Excluding non-responses, the proportion of female pupils was slightly higher compared to December 2024 and stood at 60.7 per cent (it was 58.3% in 2024). This is higher than the proportion of pupils who were male, which stood at 38.7 per cent. This year has the highest proportion of pupils who were female since the start of the Diversity at the Bar Report. Except for 2020 (where the proportions were even), the proportion of pupils who were female has been higher than that seen for males in every Diversity at the Bar Report. The proportion of female pupils in 2025 represents an increase of 10.9 percentage points compared to 10 years ago.
- When excluding non-responses, the proportion of non-KCs who are female has increased by around 0.8pp since 2024 and stands at 44.0 per cent.
- Excluding non-responses, the proportion of KCs who are female increased from 21.1 per cent in 2024 to 21.5 per cent in 2025, a 0.4pp increase. This is a slightly lower percentage point increase as that seen from 2023 to 2024 where the increase was 0.8pp. The number of female KCs increased by 18 from 2024 to 2025 in comparison, the number of male KC's increased by 19.
- It is still noteworthy that the overall proportion of female KCs is low (21.5% excluding non-responses) in comparison to the percentage of female barristers at the Bar (41.9%) and the percentage of female barristers at 15 or more years of call (35.7%). However, the difference between the two has narrowed over time (ten years ago in 2016, 36.5% of the Bar was female compared to 13.6% of KCs). Excluding non-responses, 54.4 per cent of the net addition of KCs since 2015 has been female, compared to 45.6 per cent who have been male. If this continues, the proportion of female KCs will continue to grow closer to the proportion of female non-KCs.
- The proportion of the Bar who are female has increased by 5.5 percentage points overall since the 2016 Diversity at the Bar Report (when excluding non-responses). The increase overall has been 5.3pp for female non-KC barristers, and 8.0pp for female KC barristers.

**Table 4. Gender at the Bar (numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
Female	331	6900	449	7680
Male	211	8757	1629	10597

16. Non-responses have increased slightly however, so these figures are likely to be slightly different if everyone were to provide information on gender.

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<b>Non-binary/use different term</b>	3	41	7	51
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	4	262	32	298
<b>No information</b>	53	394	20	467
<b>Total</b>	602	16354	2137	19093

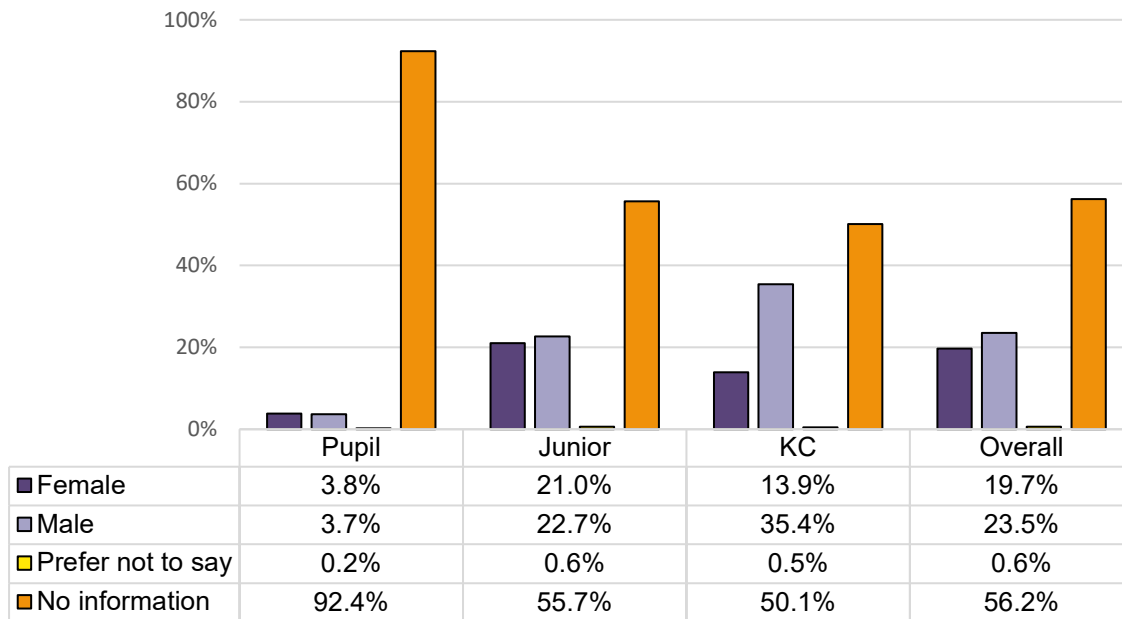
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# 5. Protected Characteristics

## 5.1. Sex

Chart 3 shows the percentage of practitioners at the Bar by sex and level of seniority. The monitoring question for this on MyBar is: “What is your sex?”.

**Chart 3: Sex at the Bar (% of total for the Bar)**



- When excluding non-responses, the overall percentage of females at the Bar was 45.6 per cent. This compares to an estimate of 50.8 per cent of the UK working age (16-64) population being female as of September 2025.<sup>17</sup> 54.4 per cent of the Bar were male. Note that response rates for this monitoring question are low, particularly for pupils. This is the first year the BSB has included monitoring data for sex in this report.
- Excluding non-responses, the proportion of female pupils stood at 51.1 per cent. This is higher than the proportion of pupils who were male, which stood at 48.9 per cent.
- When excluding non-responses, the proportion of non-KCs who are female stands at 48.1 per cent and the proportion of KCs who are female stands at 28.2 per cent.

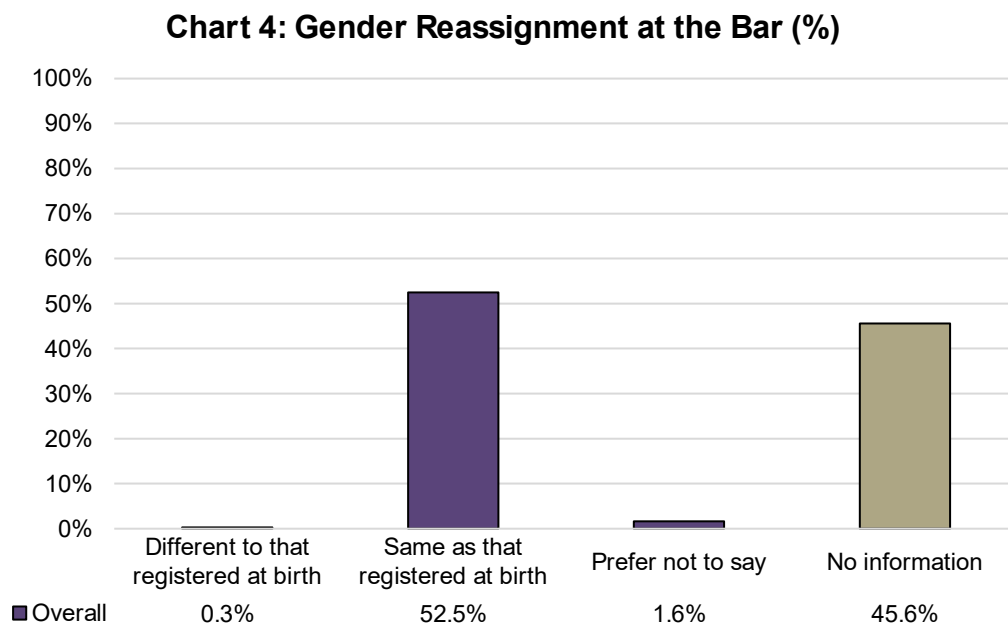
17. Calculated from the 'Labour Force Survey: Population aged 16-64: Female: Thousands: SA', and 'Labour Force Survey: Population aged 16-64: UK: Male: Thousands: SA' datasets published by the Office for National Statistics on ons.gov.uk

**Table 5. Sex at the Bar (Numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
Female	23	3434	298	3755
Male	22	3706	757	4485
Prefer not to say	1	105	11	117
No information	556	9109	1071	10736
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>16354</b>	<b>2137</b>	<b>19093</b>

## 5.2. Gender Reassignment

Chart 4 shows the percentage of practitioners at the Bar by response to the following question on MyBar: “Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?”.<sup>18</sup>



- Around 46 per cent of practitioners had not provided a response to this question on MyBar.
- When including non-respondents, around 0.3 per cent of practitioners had a different gender identity to the sex they were registered at birth.

18. Note that while the wording for this question mirrors that used for monitoring the protected characteristic of gender reassignment in the 2021 Census, UK Statistics Authority [Guidance](#) on monitoring of sex and gender is currently evolving following the publication of an [Independent Review](#) in March 2025. We have included this data in order to best meet our reporting obligations around the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act, while reviewing our monitoring approach in response to recent Government guidance.

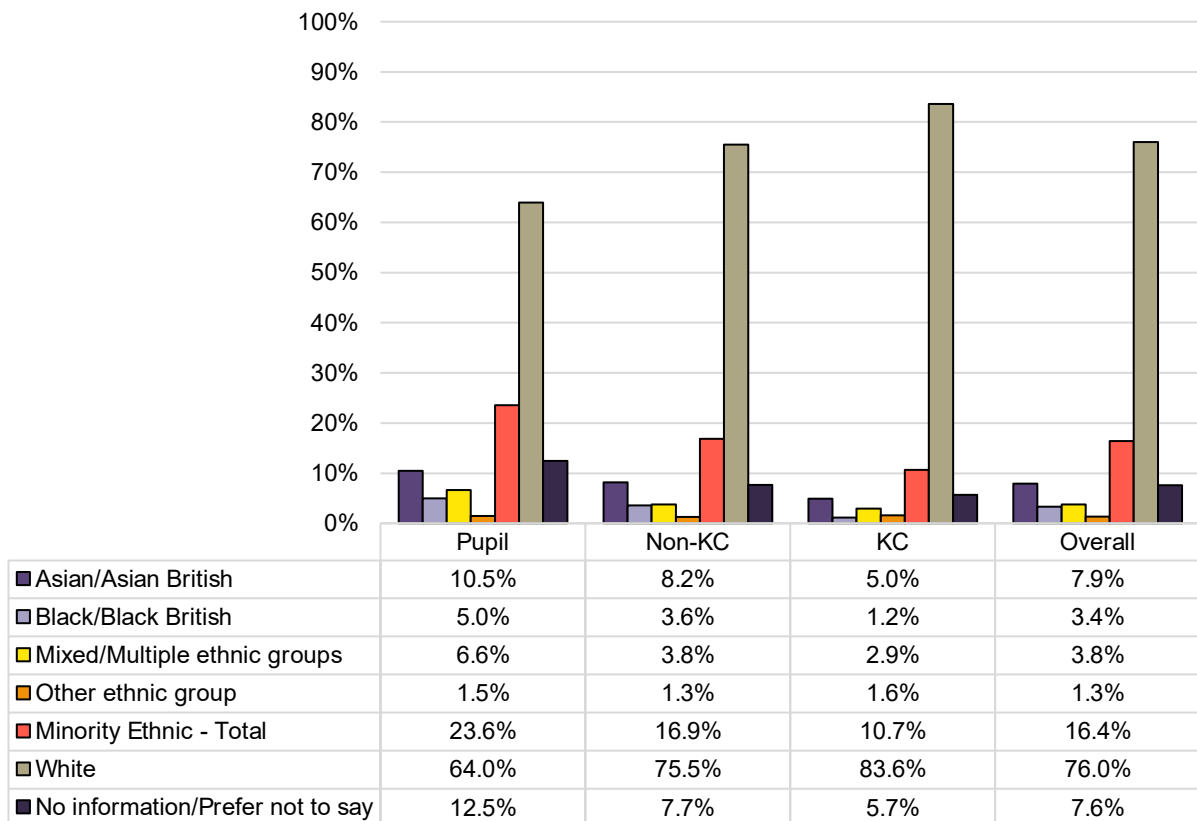
**Table 6. Gender Reassignment at the Bar (numbers)**

Gender identity same as sex registered at birth	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Overall
No	3	41	4	48
Yes	157	8,638	1,234	10,029
Prefer not to say	2	282	31	315
No information	440	7,393	868	8,701
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>16,354</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>19,093</b>

### 5.3. Ethnicity

Chart 5 shows the percentage of practitioners at the Bar by ethnic background and level of seniority.

**Chart 5: Ethnicity at the Bar (%)**



- Including non-responses, the overall percentage of barristers from minority ethnic backgrounds at the Bar as of 1 December 2025 was 16.4 per cent, compared to 16.1 per cent in December 2024.
- When excluding those that have not provided information or have preferred not to disclose information, around 17.7 per cent of the Bar is from a minority ethnic

background. This compares to around 19.9 per cent of the 16-64 working age population in England and Wales as of Q3 2025.<sup>19</sup>

- Excluding non-responses, the proportion of the Bar from a minority ethnic background has increased by 0.4pp compared to December 2024, and around 0.8pp compared to December 2023. This is in line with the average yearly percentage point increase of 0.4pp since the first Diversity at the Bar Report in 2015 and represents an increase of 4.3pp in the last ten years.
- The proportion of pupils from a minority ethnic background showed an increase of 2.4pp compared to December 2024 - from 24.5% to 26.9% when excluding non-responses (and from 22.1% to 23.6% when including non-responses). The 2025 figure is higher than that seen for any other Diversity at the Bar report.
- The percentage of non-KC barristers from a minority ethnic background has increased year-on-year from 17.9% to 18.3% excluding non-responses (and from 16.6% to 16.9% when including non-responses). This equates to an increase of 4.2pp in the ten years since December 2016.
- The percentage of KCs from minority ethnic backgrounds has decreased year-on-year from 10.8 per cent to 11.3 per cent when excluding non-responses (the proportion including non-responses has 10.2 per cent to 10.7 per cent). This equates to an increase of 4.6pp in the ten years since December 2016.
- Since December 2016 there has been a net addition of 120 KCs from minority ethnic backgrounds compared to a net addition of 278 KCs from White ethnic backgrounds. Of those for whom we have data, around 30 per cent of the net addition of KCs since 2016 has been from a minority ethnic background. This is higher than the proportion of practitioners from minority ethnic backgrounds and may partly be explained by greater numbers of White KCs having retired since 2016, as the proportion of KCs who are White shows a general increase with age.
- It is still noteworthy that the overall proportion of KCs from a minority ethnic background is low (11.3% excluding non-responses) in comparison to the percentage of barristers from a minority ethnic background at the Bar (17.7%) and the percentage of barristers from a minority ethnic background at 15 or more years of call (15.8%). However, the ratio between the proportion of KCs from minority ethnic backgrounds and the proportion of non-KCs from such backgrounds has narrowed over time. When excluding non-responses, in December 2016 the proportion of non-KC practitioners from a minority ethnic background was 2.1 times higher than the equivalent proportion of KCs; whereas in December 2025 the ratio between the two was 1.6.

When looking at more disaggregated data by ethnic group, and when excluding those that have not provided information on ethnicity, some notable statistics emerge.

### **Asian/Asian British**

- Around 8.6 per cent of the Bar, 12.0 per cent of pupils, 8.9 per cent of non-

19. Calculated from ONS dataset - A09: Labour market status by ethnic group – figures for Jul-Sep 2025

KCs, and 5.3 per cent of KCs are from an Asian/Asian British background. This compares to around 7.9 per cent of the UK working age population.

- The proportion of Asian/Asian British barristers at the Bar has increased by around 2.0pp since 2016 and by 0.2pp compared to December 2024.
- Of the 8.9% of non-KCs and 5.3% of KCs from Asian/Asian British backgrounds:
  - 0.9% of non-KCs and 0.2% of KCs are from an Asian/Asian British - Bangladeshi background;
  - 0.7% of non-KCs and 0.2% of KCs are from an Asian/Asian British - Chinese background;
  - 3.7% of non-KCs and 2.8% of KCs are from an Asian/Asian British - Indian background;
  - 2.3% of non-KCs and 1.3% of KCs are from an Asian/Asian British - Pakistani background; and
  - 1.3% of non-KCs and 0.6% of KCs are from Other Asian backgrounds.

### **Black/Black British**

- Around 3.6 per cent of the Bar, 5.7 per cent of pupils, 3.9 per cent of non-KCs, and 1.2 per cent of KCs are from a Black/Black British background. This compares to around 5.5 per cent of the UK working age population.
- The proportion of Black/Black British barristers at the Bar has increased by around 0.5pp since 2016 and by 0.1pp when compared to December 2024.
- Of the 3.9% of non-KCs and 1.2% of KCs from a Black/Black British background:
  - 2.2% of non-KCs and 0.4% of KCs are from Black/Black British - African backgrounds;
  - 1.5% of non-KCs and 0.7% of KCs are from a Black/Black British - Caribbean background; and
  - 0.2% of non-KCs and 0.0% of KCs are from any other Black background.

### **Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups**

- Around 4.1 per cent of the Bar, 7.6 per cent of pupils, 4.1 per cent of non-KCs, and 3.1 per cent of KCs are from a Mixed/Multiple ethnic background. This compares to around 2.1 per cent of the UK working age population.
- The proportion of Mixed/Multiple ethnic group barristers at the Bar has increased by around 1.5pp since 2016 and increased by 0.2pp compared to December 2024.
- Of the 4.1% of non-KCs and 3.1% of KCs from Mixed/Multiple ethnic group backgrounds:
  - 1.4% of non-KCs and 1.2% of KCs are from White and Asian mixed backgrounds;
  - 0.5% of non-KCs and 0.2% of KCs are from White and Black/Black British - African mixed backgrounds;

- 0.6% of non-KCs and 0.3% of KCs are from White and Black/Black British - Caribbean mixed backgrounds;
- 0.2% of non-KCs and 0.2% of KCs are from White and Chinese mixed backgrounds; and
- 1.5% of non-KCs and 1.1% of KCs are from any Other Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Group background.

### Other ethnic group

- Around 1.5 per cent of the Bar, 1.7 per cent of pupils, 1.4 per cent of non-KCs, and 1.7 per cent of KCs indicated that they were from another ethnic background. This compares to around 4.4 per cent of the UK working age population.
- The proportion of barristers in this group has remained the same since December 2024, and increased by 0.3pp since 2016.

### White

- Around 82.3 per cent of the Bar, 73.1 per cent of pupils, 81.7 per cent of non-KCs, and 88.7 per cent of KCs are from a White background. This compares to around 80.0 per cent of the UK working age population.
- The proportion of barristers from a White background has decreased by around 4.3pp since 2016 and by 0.4pp compared to December 2024.
- Of the 81.7% of non-KCs and 88.7% of KCs that are from White ethnic groups overall:
  - 74.0% of non-KCs and 81.6% of KCs are from White British backgrounds;
  - 2.5% of non-KCs and 2.5% of KCs are from White Irish backgrounds; and
  - 5.2% of non-KCs and 4.6% of KCs are from any other White background.

**Table 7: Ethnicity at the Bar (numbers)**

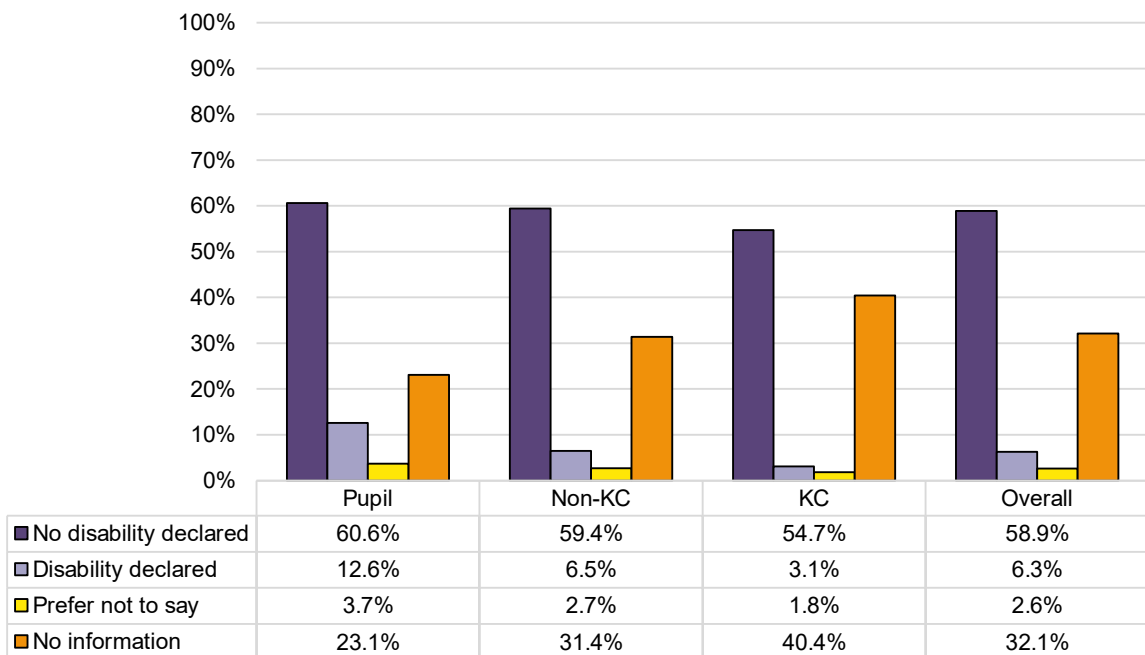
	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
<b>Asian/Asian British</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1,509</b>
Asian/Asian British - Bangladeshi	3	134	5	142
Asian/Asian British - Chinese	6	108	5	119
Asian/Asian British - Indian	26	554	56	636
Asian/Asian British - Pakistani	17	341	27	385
Any other Asian background	11	203	13	227
<b>Black/Black British</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>642</b>
Black/Black British - African	21	325	9	355
Black/Black British - Caribbean	9	227	15	251
Any other Black background	0	35	1	36
<b>Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>723</b>
White and Asian	15	212	25	252
White and Black African	5	72	5	82

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
White and Black Caribbean	6	84	6	96
White and Chinese	2	26	5	33
Any other mixed/multiple background	12	226	22	260
<b>White</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>12,341</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>14,513</b>
White - English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	351	11,173	1,645	13,169
White - Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1	4	0	5
White - Irish	4	372	50	426
Any other White background	29	792	92	913
<b>Other ethnic group</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>257</b>
Arab	1	32	2	35
Any other ethnic group	8	182	32	222
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>985</b>
<b>No information</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>464</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>16,354</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>19,093</b>

## 5.4. Disability

Chart 6 shows the percentage of practitioners at the Bar by declared disability status and level of seniority.

**Chart 6: Disability declared at the Bar (%)**



- Including those that have not provided information on disability, 6.3 per cent of the Bar; 12.6 per cent of pupils; 6.5 per cent of non-KC barristers; and 3.1 per cent of KCs had declared a disability as of December 2025. The overall year-on-year

percentage point increase for those declaring a disability is 0.6pp (5.7% to 6.3%). The increase may be linked to an increase in response rates.

- When excluding those that had not provided information, 9.7 per cent per cent of the Bar; 9.9 per cent of non-KC barristers; 17.2 per cent of pupils; and 5.4 per cent of KCs had declared a disability as of December 2025. The proportion of non-KCs declaring a disability was one percent point higher than in December 2024, while the respective figures for KCs showed a year-on-year increase of 0.3pp, and pupils decreased by 0.2pp. In comparison to these figures, it is estimated that around 16.7 per cent of the UK employed working age population (those aged 16-64) has a declared disability as defined under the Equality Act 2010 as of Q3 2024<sup>20</sup>, and so the proportion seen for the Bar overall appears to be substantially lower, although it has increased over time.
- The figures also suggest that the percentage of those with a declared disability may decrease as level of seniority increases. The response rate for this question is now over 60 per cent, and this is a trend that has remained present alongside an increase in response rates.

**Table 8. Disability at the Bar (numbers)**

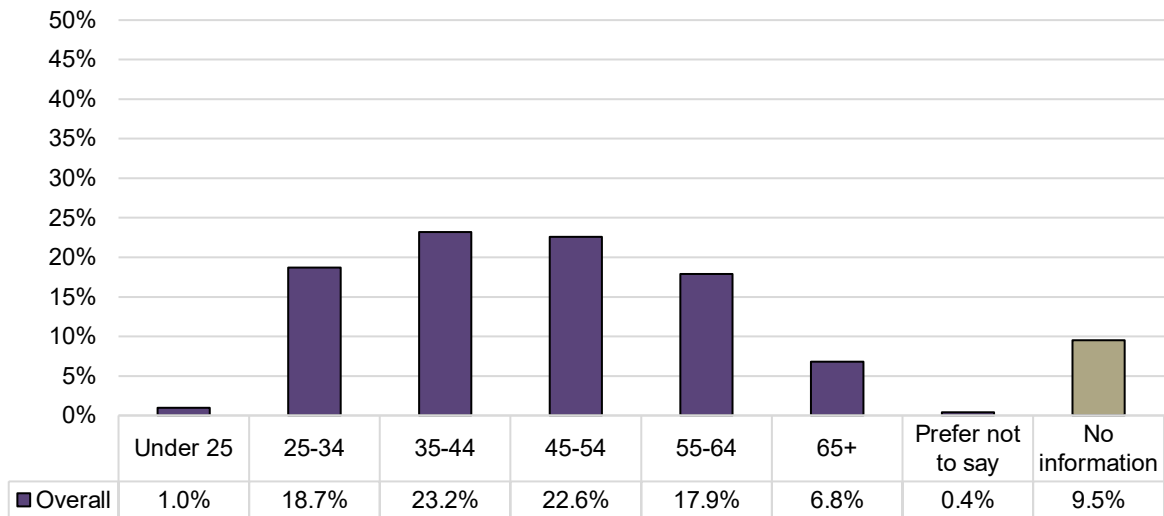
	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
<b>No disability declared</b>	365	9,719	1,169	11,253
<b>Disability declared</b>	76	1,065	67	1,208
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	22	437	38	497
<b>No information</b>	139	5,133	863	6,135
<b>Total</b>	602	16,354	2,137	19,093

## 5.4. Age

Chart 7 shows the percentage of practitioners at the Bar by age band.

20. Calculated for Jul-Sep 2025 from Office for National Statistics datasets: A08: Labour market status of disabled people using Equality Act Levels (People).

**Chart 7: Age of the Bar (% of total for the Bar)**



Of those that have provided information on age:

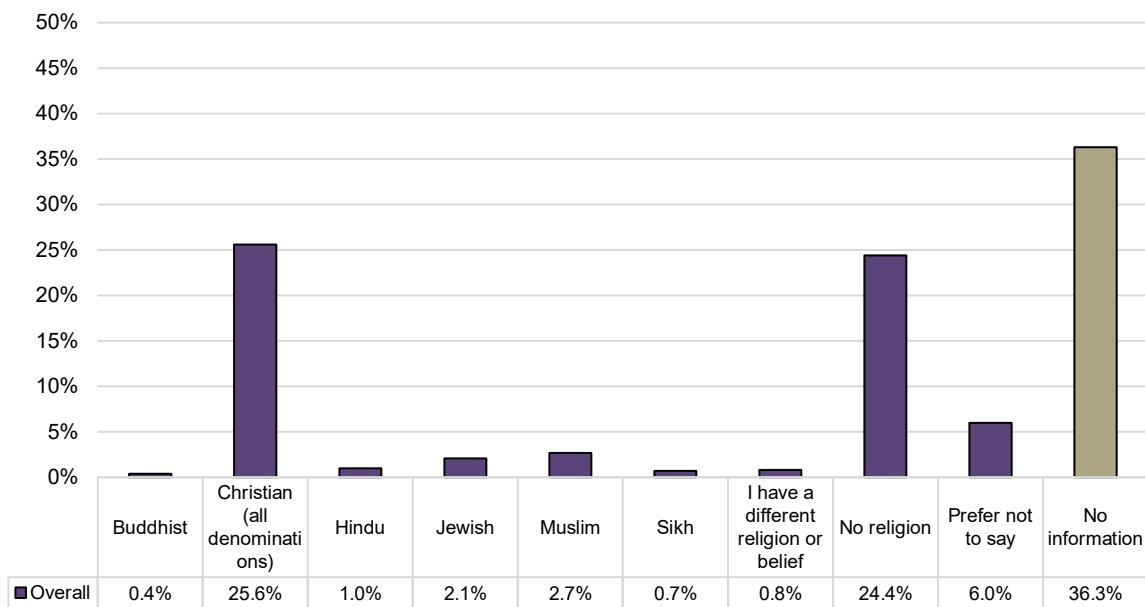
- Those aged between 25 and 54 make up around 71.5 per cent of the Bar. This is a decrease compared to December 2024 of around 0.6 percentage points (71.5% compared to 72.1%), with relatively more of the Bar in the 55-64 and 65+ age ranges.
- 27.4 per cent of those who have provided information on age are aged 55+. This carries on a general trend in the age profile of the Bar and compares to figures of 26.9 per cent in 2024 (a 0.6pp increase); and 16.1 per cent ten years ago in December 2016 (a 11.4pp increase). 4,721 of those that had declared their age were in this group in December 2025, compared to 2,314 in December 2016 (the proportion of those not providing information on age has remained relatively stable over the same period).
- The two largest cohorts are those aged from 35-44 (25.7% of all barristers) and those aged from 45-54 (25.0% of all barristers).
- The proportion of those at the Bar aged under 25 stood at 1.1 per cent as of December 2025, when excluding non-responses. The majority of those aged under 25 are pupils. 64.9 per cent of pupils were aged 25-34 as of December 2025, and 13.3 per cent were aged 35+.
- The proportion of KCs aged 55+ also appears to be continuing to increase year-on-year. Excluding non-responses, 57.8 per cent of KCs in 2025 were aged 55+, compared to around 55.6 per cent in 2024. It is worth noting that 19.8 per cent of data on age is missing for KCs.

**Table 9. Age at the Bar (numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
<b>Under 25</b>	130	60	0	190
<b>25-34</b>	386	3,176	0	3,562
<b>35-44</b>	61	4,279	92	4,432
<b>45-54</b>	17	3,643	650	4,310
<b>55-64</b>	1	2,688	725	3,414
<b>65+</b>	0	1,017	290	1,307
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	0	63	8	71
<b>No information</b>	7	1,428	372	1,807
<b>Total</b>	602	16,354	2,137	19,093

## 5.5. Religion or Belief

Chart 8 shows the religion or belief of practitioners at the Bar.

**Chart 8: Religion or Belief at the Bar (% of total for the Bar)**

- Around 36 per cent of the Bar have not provided information on religion or belief through MyBar. The response rate for this question is up by 1.6 percentage points year-on-year.
- Including those that have not provided information, the largest group at the Bar is Christians (25.6%) followed by those with no religion (24.4%), although for pupils this pattern is reversed.
- The profile of the Bar in comparison to the wider population of England and Wales is quite similar for religion and belief when excluding non-responses. Christians make up around 44.4 per cent of the Bar compared to around 49.1 per cent of the

population of England and Wales (as of the 2021 Census).<sup>21</sup> Other comparative figures are as follows. No religion: 44.4% of the Bar compared to around 40% for E&W, Muslim: 4.6% of the Bar compared to 6.9% for E&W, Jewish: 3.7% of the Bar compared to 0.5% for E&W, Hindu: 1.7% of the Bar compared to 1.8% for E&W, Sikh: 1.2% of the Bar compared to 0.9% for E&W, and Buddhist: 0.7% of the Bar compared to 0.5% for E&W.

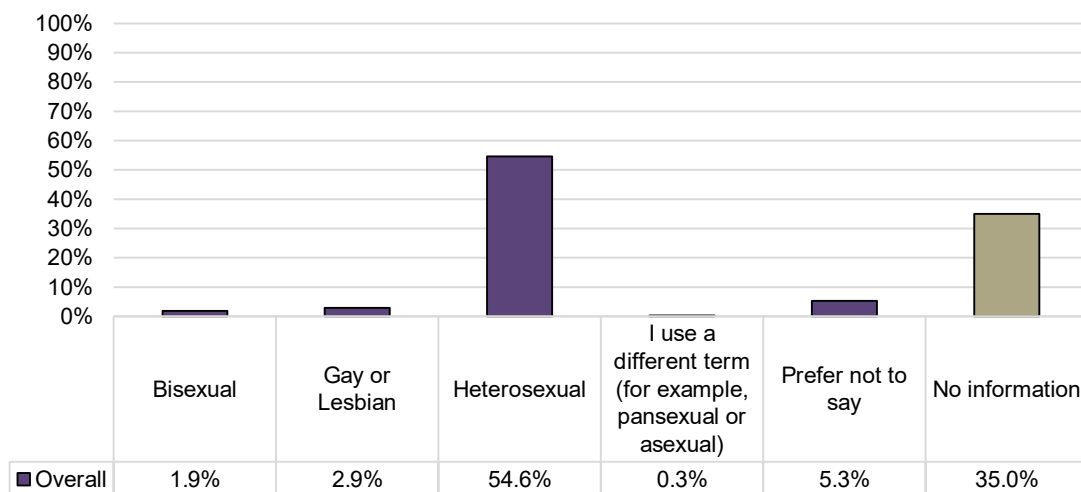
**Table 10. Religion and Belief at the Bar (numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
<b>Buddhist</b>	7	65	4	76
<b>Christian (all denominations)</b>	129	4263	504	4896
<b>Hindu</b>	5	173	15	193
<b>Jewish</b>	10	303	97	410
<b>Muslim</b>	24	459	24	507
<b>Sikh</b>	4	116	13	133
<b>Another religion or belief</b>	5	137	8	150
<b>No religion</b>	226	3975	463	4664
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	42	1003	95	1140
<b>No information</b>	150	5860	914	6924
<b>Total</b>	602	16,354	2,137	19,093

## 5.6. Sexual Orientation

Chart 9 shows the sexual orientation of practitioners at the Bar.

**Chart 9: Sexual orientation of the Bar (% of total for the Bar)**



- The response rate for sexual orientation has increased by around 1.5pp in comparison to December 2024. This is a similar year-on-year increase seen between December 2023 and December 2024 (1.5pp).

21. Data calculated from Religion, England and Wales: Census 2021 – Figure 1 data, excluding non-responses

- Excluding those that have not provided information,<sup>22</sup> 7.8 per cent of the Bar as a whole, 17.3 per cent of pupils, 7.7 per cent of non-KCs, and 5.7 per cent of KCs provided their sexual orientation as one of Bisexual; Gay or Lesbian; or used another term for their sexual orientation (not including heterosexual). This compares to an estimate of 4.9 per cent of the UK population aged 16 and over identifying as one of Bisexual, Gay or Lesbian or another (non-heterosexual) sexual orientation as of 2024 when excluding non-responses.<sup>23</sup>

**Table 11. Sexual Orientation of the Bar (numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
<b>Bisexual</b>	40	305	9	354
<b>Gay or Lesbian</b>	27	467	61	555
<b>Heterosexual</b>	312	9,004	1,109	10,425
<b>I use a different term (for example, pansexual)</b>	6	53	2	61
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	37	893	83	1,013
<b>No information</b>	180	5,632	873	6,685
<b>Total</b>	602	16,354	2,137	19,093

## 5.7. Pregnancy and Maternity

The BSB does not currently collect data on the protected characteristic of pregnancy and maternity, with the closest available proxy being the data we hold on caring responsibilities for children (see section 6.1). The BSB is currently considering how best we can collect and report data on pregnancy and maternity in order to meet our reporting obligations around the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act.

22. Only 60.2% of pupils and 63.9% of KCs compared to 55.3% of non-KCs provided an answer (excluding prefer not to say). The lower response for pupils and KCs limits the reliability of these figures.

23. Calculated from Table 1 in UK Office for National Statistics Bulletin: Sexual orientation, UK: 2019 and 2024. The calculation involved excluding non-responses from the table and recalculating the percentages.

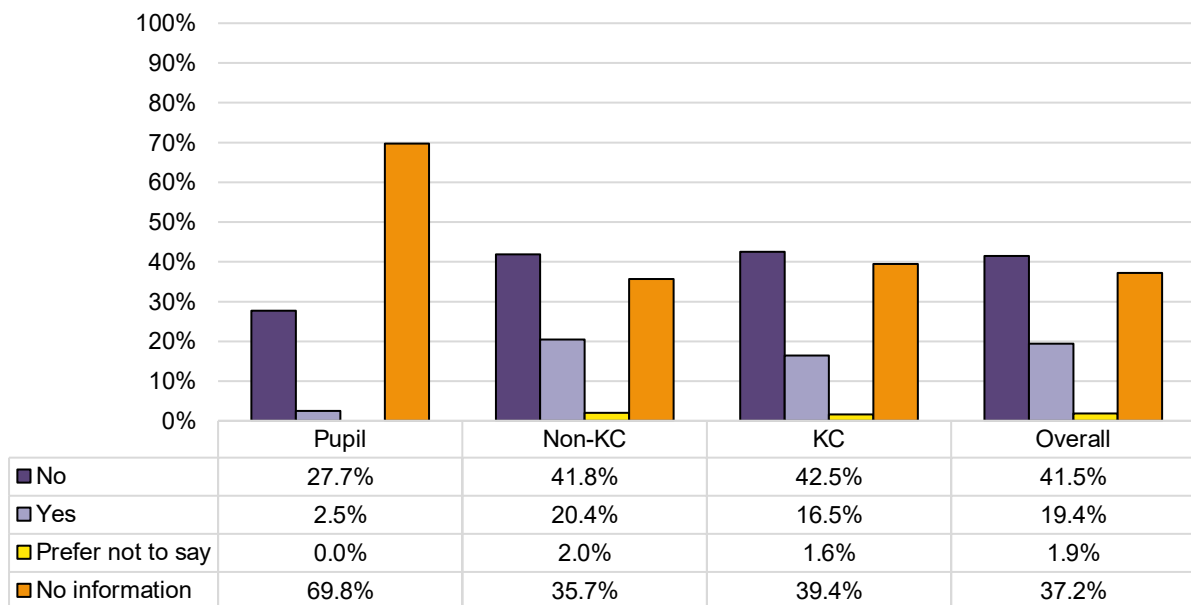
## 6. Caring Responsibilities

The caring responsibilities categories used in this report are aimed at ascertaining whether an individual has child or adult dependants.

### 6.1. Caring Responsibilities for Children

Chart 10 shows a summary of childcare responsibilities at the Bar. On the MyBar monitoring questionnaire, the question asked is: “Are you a primary carer for a child or children under 18?”.

**Chart 10: Primary caring responsibilities for children (% of total for the Bar)**



- The percentage of those providing a response to this question has increased 0.4pp year-on-year to 62.8 per cent.
- When excluding non-responses, 31.9 per cent of the Bar; 8.2 per cent of pupils; 32.8 per cent of non-KCs; and 27.9 per cent of KCs have primary caring responsibilities for one or more children. Overall, the proportion of the Bar with primary caring responsibilities for one or more children has increased by around 10.7pp since 2016, 4.9pp since 2020 and 0.4pp since 2024.
- It appears that the increase in the proportion of barristers with primary caring responsibilities for one or more children may be being driven by both an increase in female representation at the Bar, as well as increases in the proportions of male and female barristers with caring responsibilities for children. The table below shows the proportion of barristers with primary caring responsibilities by gender and practising status, when excluding non-responses. For each figure, the percentage point difference compared to five years ago in December 2020 is shown.

**Table 12. Percentage of gender/practising group with primary caring responsibilities for Children, and percentage point change compared to five years ago - excluding non-responses**

	Percentage of group with primary caring responsibilities for one or more children, as of December 2025	Percentage point change compared to December 2020
<b>Pupils</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>4.8pp</b>
Female	8.1%	-1.7pp
Male	7.1%	5.0pp
<b>Non-KCs</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>4.8pp</b>
Female	40.9%	1.9pp
Male	25.1%	6.1pp
<b>KCs</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>5.5pp</b>
Female	56.4%	2.4pp
Male	17.1%	3.1pp
<b>Overall</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>4.9pp</b>
Female	41.2%	1.9pp
Male	23.8%	5.6pp

- Overall, a far greater proportion of female barristers are primary carers for children (around 41 per cent of female barristers compared to around 24 per cent of male barristers), but the relative proportions involved appear to have increased for female and male barristers over time for pupils, KCs and non-KCs. This suggests either that a greater proportion of those with children provided this information in 2024 compared to 2019, or that there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of the Bar who had primary care of a child among both male and female barristers.
- A comparison with the working age UK population may suggest that a far lower proportion of male barristers are the primary carer for a child. Figures produced by the UK Office of National Statistics suggest that as of September 2025,<sup>24</sup> 36.7 per cent of employed males, and 40.5 per cent of employed females are a primary carer for one or more children: This compares to around 41 per cent of female barristers and 23 per cent of male barristers having primary caring responsibilities for one or more children. The figure for the UK as a whole includes all ages from 16-64 grouped together, and so the proportion of those in the UK with primary care of a child is likely to be far higher for those aged 35-54, which constitutes the majority of the Bar, which means that the proportion seen for female barristers may also be lower than that seen in the UK population as a whole when controlling for age. It is worth noting that as the BSB does not have complete data

24. Calculated from ONS dataset - Economic activity and employment type for men and women by age of the youngest dependent child living with them in the UK: Worksheet 1 - Table S

for this monitoring question, such inferences may not be reliable.

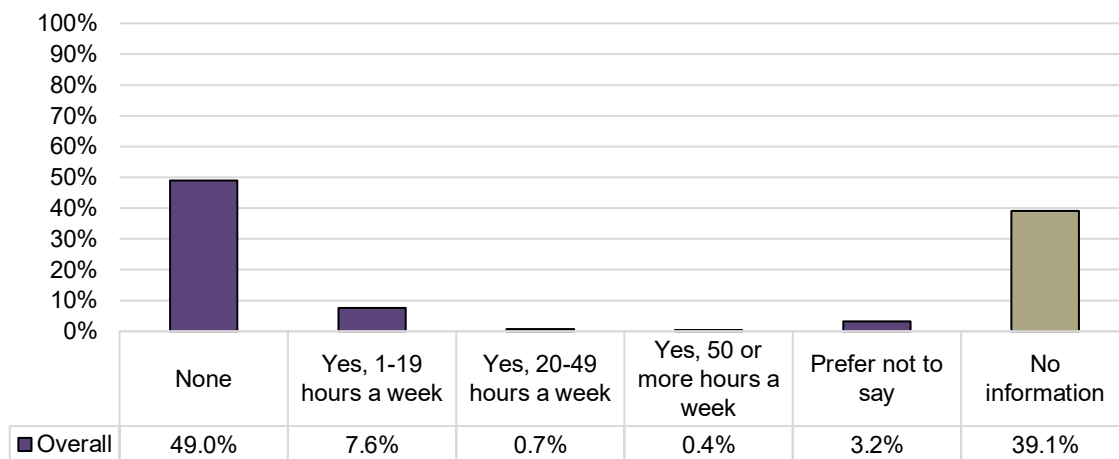
**Table 13. Caring Responsibilities for Children for those at the Bar (numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
Not a primary carer for one or more children	167	6,844	908	7,919
Is a primary carer for one or more children	15	3,342	352	3,709
Prefer not to say	0	330	34	364
No information	420	5,838	843	7,101
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>16,354</b>	<b>2,137</b>	<b>19,093</b>

## 6.2. Caring Responsibilities for Others

Chart 11 below shows practitioners at the Bar who have caring responsibilities for people other than children, as a percentage of the whole profession. On the MyBar monitoring questionnaire, the question asked is “Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either: long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability or problems relating to old age? (Do not count anything you do as part of paid employment)”.

**Chart 11: Caring responsibilities for others (% of total for the Bar)**



- The percentage of those providing a response to this question has increased 0.3pp year-on-year to 60.9 per cent.
- Including those that have not provided information for this question, 8.7 per cent of the Bar provides care for others for one hour a week or more.
- Of those that provided a Yes/No response, around 15.1 per cent of respondents provided care for another person for 1 or more hours per week as of December 2025. This is in line with the proportion of those in work in the UK who are carers according to figures published by Carers UK, which states that around one in seven (14.3% of) UK workers provide care for another, not including primary

care of children.<sup>25</sup> The figure seen for the Bar has been increasing over time, perhaps in line with the overall increase in those in older age ranges at the Bar (barristers in older age bands are more likely to have caring responsibilities than those in younger age bands – 23.4% of barristers aged 55 and over have caring responsibilities for others, compared to 5.6% of those aged 25-34).

- Of those at the Bar that do provide care for others, nearly nine in ten provide care for between 1-19 hours a week.
- Of those that have provided a response, the proportion that provide care for others is higher for KCs than for pupils and non-KCs; 10.5 per cent of pupils, 14.5 per cent of non-KCs, and 21.0 per cent of KCs provide care for another.

**Table 14. Caring Responsibilities for Others for those at the Bar (numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
<b>None</b>	153	8,257	938	9,348
<b>Yes, 1-19 hours a week</b>	15	1,201	231	1,447
<b>Yes, 20-49 hours a week</b>	2	123	11	136
<b>Yes, 50 or more hours a week</b>	1	75	7	83
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	8	550	61	619
<b>No information</b>	423	6,148	889	7,460
<b>Total</b>	602	16,354	2,137	19,093

25. See Carers UK, *Juggling Work and Unpaid Care*, 2019

# 7. Socio-Economic Background

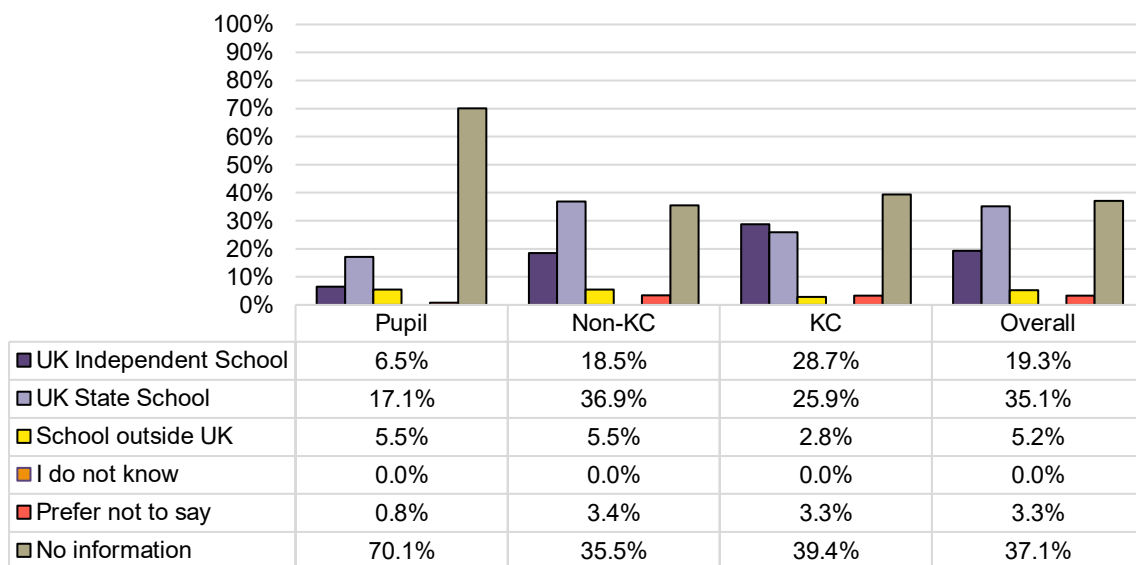
Socio-economic background is not a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010. However, a representative socio-economic profile may be one indicator of a more meritocratic profession.

Unfortunately, accurately measuring socio-economic background can be challenging, and there is no universal proxy for gathering such data. As shown in table 3, the BSB has four questions relating to socio-economic background on the MyBar monitoring questionnaire and Pupillage Registration Form, although only two currently have enough data to use in this report. These questions use educational background of the barrister, and of their parents, as a proxy for determining a barrister’s social class. There is a strong correlation between a person’s social background and a parent’s level of educational attainment – particularly when choosing the type of school to attend, type of university, and career choice.<sup>26</sup>

## 7.1. Type of School Attended

Chart 12 shows a summary of the type of school mainly attended between the ages of 11-18 for practitioners at the Bar.

**Chart 12: Type of school attended (% of total for the Bar)**



- The data suggest that a disproportionately high number of barristers attended a UK independent school. The figures show that even if all of the barristers who chose not to respond had gone to state schools, the proportion of barristers who went to independent schools would be higher than in the wider population: as of December 2025, 19.3 per cent of the Bar (including non-respondents) attended

26. Bukodi, E. and Goldthorpe, J.H., 2012. Decomposing ‘social origins’: The effects of parents’ class, status, and education on the educational attainment of their children. *European Sociological Review*, 29(5), pp.1024-1039.

an independent school between 11-18. This compares to approximately 6.6 per cent of school children in England at any age,<sup>27</sup> and 9.8 per cent of UK domiciled young full-time first-degree entrants in the UK in 2020/21.<sup>28</sup>

- Of those that provided information on school attended, 32.4% per cent attended an independent school in the UK (when excluding those that stated they did not know what type of school they attended).
- Figures for attendance at a UK independent school at the Bar are higher than that observed on the reformed Bar courses. In the first two years (2020 and 2021) of the Bar vocational courses 25.6 percent of UK domiciled students attended an independent school. This suggests that while factors prior to vocational study to become a barrister are a factor contributing to the proportion of the Bar who attended an independent school, it is not the sole influence.
- The overall response rate for this information has increased by 0.4pp year-on-year.

**Table 15. Type of School Attended from 11-18 by the Bar (numbers)**

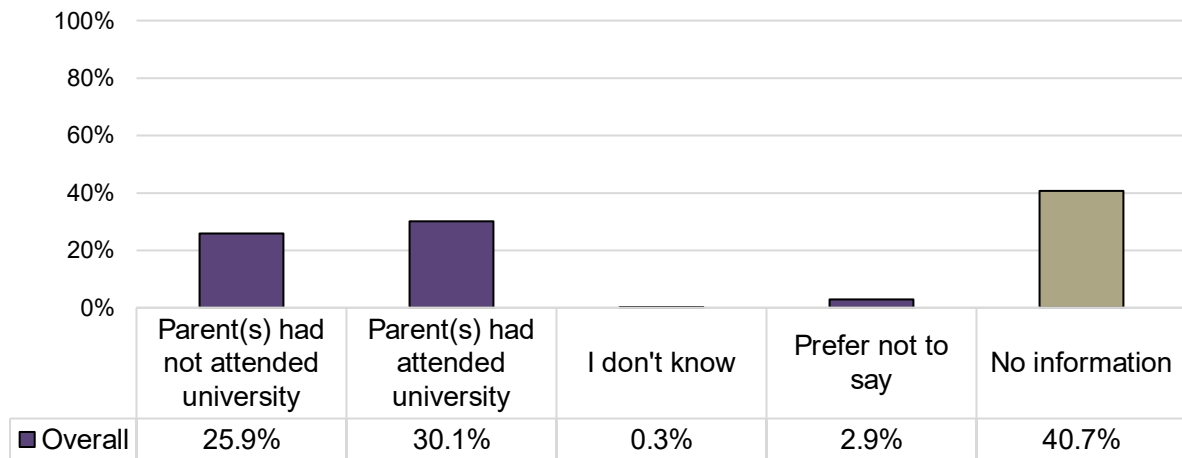
	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
<b>UK Independent School</b>	39	3,033	614	3,686
<b>UK State School</b>	103	6,042	553	6,698
<b>School outside UK</b>	33	906	59	998
<b>I don't know</b>	0	2	0	2
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	5	560	70	635
<b>No information</b>	422	5,811	841	7,074
<b>Total</b>	602	16,354	2,137	19,093

## 7.2. Whether parent(s) attended university

Chart 13 shows whether members of the profession were the first generation to attend university or not. On the MyBar monitoring questionnaire, the question asked is: “If you went to university (to study a BA, BSc or higher), had either (or both) of your parents or carers attended university by the time you were 18?”

27. Independent Schools Council: Research. <https://www.isc.co.uk/research/> (accessed January 2026). We acknowledge that this comparison is not a direct one; we are lacking data on type of school mainly attended between the ages of 11-18 for England and Wales only.

28. Higher Education Statistics Authority: Widening participation summary: UK Performance Indicators. <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/performance-indicators/widening-participation-summary> (accessed January 2024)

**Chart 13: Whether parent(s) attended university (% of total for the Bar)**

- There has been an increase in the response rate to this question of around 0.7pp this year (to 59.3%).
- When excluding non-responses and those who prefer not to say, as of December 2025: 53.8 per cent of barristers had at least one parent who attended university; and 46.2 per cent did not have a parent who attended university.

**Table 16. Whether members of the Bar had parent(s) who attended university (numbers)**

	Pupils	Non-KC	KC	Total
No, neither of my parents attended university	57	4362	527	4946
Yes, one or both of my parents attended university	98	4954	699	5751
I don't know	2	53	1	56
Prefer not to say	4	502	55	561
No information	441	6483	855	7779
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>16354</b>	<b>2137</b>	<b>19093</b>

## 8. Conclusions

### Key year-on-year changes

Compared with 2024, there has been a relatively large increase in the overall number of barristers, largely as a result of an increase in the number of non-KC barristers. The increase in the number of KCs was slightly lower than that seen for most years since the first diversity at the Bar report.

For the monitoring categories covered in this report, the most notable changes in percentage point terms since 2024 are increases in the proportion of barristers who are female, the proportion of KCs who are female, the proportion of pupils with a declared disability, and the proportion of the Bar aged 55 and over.

All of the above represent a continuation of trends seen since the first Diversity at the Bar Report, and trends seen over a longer period of time as detailed in BSB research on retention at the Bar.

### Response rates

The response rate increased across all collected data in 2023 with the exception of gender and ethnicity. While there have been small drops in the response rate for gender in past Diversity at the Bar reports, this is the second year in which the response rate for ethnicity has fallen since these reports started in 2015. Across other monitoring categories, year-on-year increases in disclosure rates range between 0.4 and 2.6 percentage points, which is a notably slower rate than the increases we had seen prior to 2022 for most monitoring categories (when increases of 3-5 percentage points per year were seen frequently). We will continue to encourage practitioners to provide us with information, particularly around characteristics that are under-reported. As the disclosure rate increases, so does the quality of the BSB's evidence base.

### Summary of results by monitoring category

Overall, gender continues to move towards better reflecting the demographics of the UK population, with a continued increase in the proportion of practitioners who are female. In addition, the proportion of those from a minority ethnic background continues to increase. This year also shows the greatest proportion of pupils from a minority ethnic background since we commenced reporting in 2015 (when excluding non-responses).

When excluding those that have not provided information, there is a greater proportion of Asian/Asian British practitioners at the Bar than Asian/Asian British individuals in the UK working age population (8.6% compared to 7.9%), and the same can be said for those from Mixed/Multiple ethnic backgrounds (4.1% compared to 2.1%). By contrast, there is a smaller proportion of those from Black/Black British backgrounds (3.6% compared to 5.5%), and a smaller proportion of those from other ethnic groups (1.5% compared to 4.4%).

There is also a greater disparity in the proportion of non-KCs from Black/Black British backgrounds compared to the proportion of KCs from the same background, with the disparity being particularly high for those of Black/Black British – African ethnic

backgrounds (discounting those that did not provide ethnicity data, 1.2 per cent of KCs are from a Black/Black British background, compared to 3.9 per cent of non-KCs).

There may be a lower proportion of disabled practitioners at the Bar in comparison to the population of those who are employed in the UK. The proportion of those with a declared disability appears to differ by level of seniority (with the proportion of pupils with a declared disability more similar to that found in the employed UK population, and the proportion of KCs with a declared disability far lower in comparison). The response rate for this question is now around 67.9 per cent, and although drawing inferences based on this level of response may be unreliable, this is a trend that has remained present alongside an increase in response rates.

Based on the data we have (and relatively low response rates for these monitoring categories); when excluding those that have not provided information, the proportion of the Bar who identify as one of Bisexual; Gay or Lesbian; or use another term for their sexual orientation (not including heterosexual) is higher than that seen in the UK population aged 16 and over.

For religion, the largest group at the Bar is Christians followed by those with no religion, although for pupils this is reversed.

Regarding type of school attended, it appears that a disproportionately high percentage of the Bar primarily attended an independent secondary school.

The percentage of those at the Bar who provide care for another (not including primary care of a child under the age of 18) appears to be around that seen for workers across the UK. The same could be said for the proportion of female barristers who provide care for a child, as this is broadly in line with that seen for the employed UK population. In contrast, the percentage of male barristers who provide primary care for a child under the age of 18 appears to be substantially lower than that seen in the employed UK population.

The proportions of both male and female barristers who provide primary care for a child appears to be increasing over time although drawing inferences based on the level of response to this question may be unreliable (when we started annual reporting with the first Diversity at the Bar report, less than 30 per cent of barristers provided information on this question, although this has since risen to over 60 per cent).

# 9. List of charts and tables

## Figures

Chart 1: Number of pupils, non-KCs and KCs at the Bar from 2021-2025

Chart 2: Gender at the Bar (%)

Chart 3: Sex at the Bar (%)

Chart 4: Gender Reassignment at the Bar (%)

Chart 5: Ethnicity at the Bar (%)

Chart 6: Disability declared at the Bar (%)

Chart 7: Age of the Bar (%)

Chart 8: Religion/belief of the Bar (%)

Chart 9: Sexual orientation of the Bar (%)

Chart 10: Primary caring responsibilities for children (%)

Chart 11: Caring responsibilities for others (%)

Chart 12: Type of school attended (%)

Chart 13: Whether parent(s) attended university (%)

## Tables

Table 1: Total number of people at the Bar (numbers)

Table 2: Year on year change in the number of people at the Bar

Table 3: Response Rates in 2025 and 2024 (as a percentage of total barristers)

Table 4: Gender at the Bar (numbers)

Table 5: Sex at the Bar (numbers)

Table 6: Gender Reassignment at the Bar (numbers)

Table 7: Ethnicity at the Bar (numbers)

Table 8: Disability at the Bar (numbers)

Table 9: Age at the Bar (numbers)

Table 10: Religion and Belief at the Bar (numbers)

Table 11: Sexual Orientation of the Bar (numbers)

Table 12: Percentage of gender/practising group with primary caring responsibilities for Children, and percentage point change compared to five years ago

Table 13: Caring Responsibilities for Children for those at the Bar (numbers)

Table 14: Caring Responsibilities for Others for those at the Bar (numbers)

Table 15: Type of School Attended from 11-18 by the Bar (numbers)

Table 16: Whether parent(s) attended university (numbers)

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