

# The Judiciary in Northern Ireland

# 2015

# Equality Monitoring Report



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## Executive Summary

### Overall Composition

#### Professional standing and age

For appointment to a judicial office in the Courts or Tribunals, there is a statutory requirement that appointees should have a specified number of years professional standing (typically at least 5 years). As professional standing is closely related to age, analysis based on age can be used as an indicator when detailed information based on professional standing is not available. It is important to note that the representation of females and Catholics is higher among legal professionals in younger age-groups than in older age-groups.

While two fifths (39.8%) of those legal professionals deemed to have at least the minimum requirement of professional standing were aged under 40, only 2.1% of judicial office holders in the Courts and 8.8% of staff holding legal positions in Tribunals were in this age category. This would indicate that judicial office holders are generally older and therefore have much longer professional experience than required by statute. Over four fifths of judicial office holders in the Courts were aged 50 years or over (82.9%). This compares with 25.8% in the legal profession generally.

#### Gender

As the representation of females among legal professionals is much lower in older age categories, female representation among judicial office holders might therefore be expected to be lower than in the legal profession generally.

Female representation in the Courts (22.1%) was lower than in the legal profession generally (45.7%). However, when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, female representation would be expected to be 22.1%, which is identical to the actual representation of 22.1%.

For those holding legal positions in Tribunals, female representation (43.2%) was approximately what might be expected (45.7%). When adjustment was made for age, female representation would be expected to be much lower (27.5%) given the age profile of judicial office holders in Tribunals.

#### Community Background

In terms of community background, over half of judicial office holders in the Courts were Protestant (55.0%); higher than in the legal professions generally (38.4%). However, when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, Protestant representation would be expected to be 47.7%.

Catholic representation among those holding legal positions in Tribunals (62.8%) was approximately the same as in the legal profession generally (57.1%). Catholic representation which was adjusted to take account of the age profile would be expected to be (51.1%).

#### Disability and Ethnicity

The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 1.9% among Lay Magistrates to 4.3% among those in Courts. Minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 1.3%, while for Tribunal members it was 2.1%. No judicial office holders in the Courts were from a minority ethnic background. As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

## Executive Summary

### **Tribunals (Non-Legal) and Lay Magistrates**

The majority of those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals were male (54.6%) while the majority of Lay Magistrates were female (58.8%). In terms of community background the majority of Lay Magistrates (56.9%) were Protestant as well as those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals (54.1%). The proportion of staff aged 40 years or under holding legal (12.4%) and non-legal (8.8%) positions in tribunals was broadly similar. These were higher than among judicial office holders in the Courts (2.1%) and Lay Magistrates (5.6%).

### **Recruitment Schemes**

#### **Applicant Pools**

Female representation among applicants for judicial office in the Courts was a little lower than what would be expected. The opposite was true for the community background compositions of applicants, with Catholic representation lower than expected. Over one third of applications for judicial office in the Courts were from candidates in the 41-49 age category (36.8%), compared with an expected proportion of 22.6% (based on the available candidate pool).

For schemes appointing non-legal members of Tribunals, the proportion of applicants who were female (28.0%) was much lower than expected (47.2%). This was also seen amongst Protestant representation (40.0% vs 48.1%). Almost three quarters of applications for non-legal positions in Tribunals were from those aged 50 and over (72.0%), which was higher than the expected 25.7%.

#### **Short-listing Stage**

Given the applicant pool for judicial appointment in the Courts, both female and male representation at short-listing stage was the opposite with what was expected from the applicant pool, with male representation highest in the applicant pool (61.8%), but a minority in the shortlisted pool (42.9%). Both Protestant and Catholic representation at short-listed stage were also in line with what was expected, except for positions in courts where an almost equal divide in the applicant pool increased in the shortlisted pool to 66.7% Protestant and 28.6% Catholic. Across all age groups the short-listed candidates was broadly in line with what was expected from the age profile of the applicants.

For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, Protestant representation of shortlisted candidates (57.1%) was higher than expected, (40.0%). The age profile of shortlisted candidates was broadly in line with what was expected from the applicant pool.

#### **Appointment Stage**

There were no female appointments to the judicial office in the Courts despite the gender profile of shortlisted candidates being majority female (57.1%). There was also a lower proportion of females in legal positions in Tribunals (48.5%) than what was expected from the shortlisted pool (56.8%) A higher proportion (100%) than expected (61.9%) of appointees to the Courts was aged 50 or over.

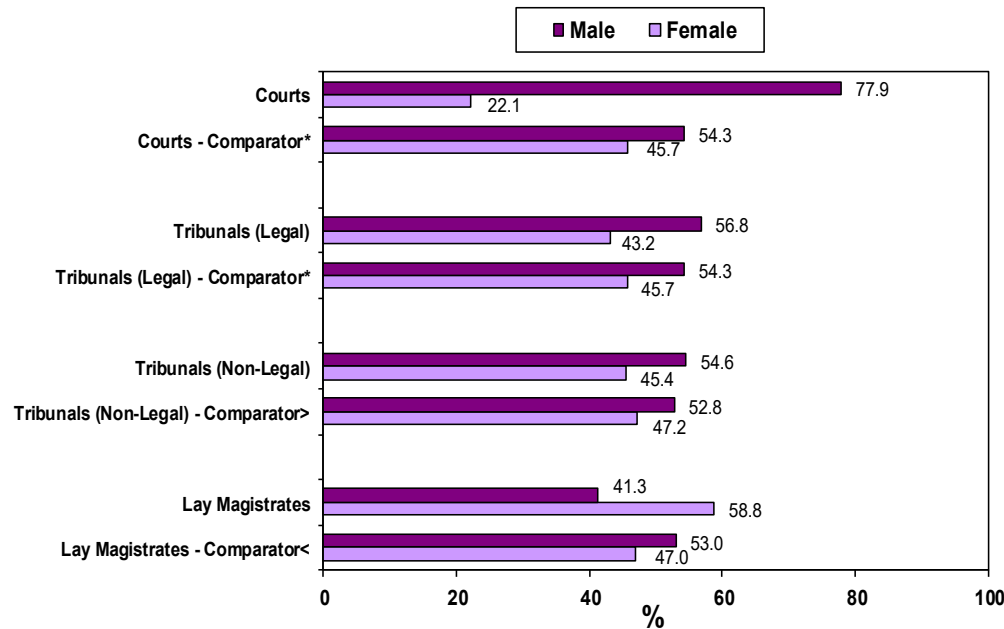
For non-legal appointments to tribunals, the number of Catholic appointees (60.0%) was higher than what was expected from the shortlisted pool (38.5%). The profile of appointees was 100% aged 50 or over which was higher than the anticipated numbers predicted from the shortlisted candidates (61.5%).

## 1 About this report

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- The aim of this report is to provide equality monitoring information on the judiciary in Northern Ireland at 1 April 2015. In addition, monitoring information on the outcomes of the various stages of judicial appointment schemes in the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 is presented.
- Information was obtained from two sources. Equality monitoring information was taken from a database managed by staff in the NI Judicial Appointments Commission. Information on the applicant pools for the judicial appointment schemes was taken from summarised information provided by the NI Judicial Appointments Commission.
- Where appropriate the information was contextualised using data relating to the relevant professions – data from the 2011 Census was employed.
- For the overall composition figures, the judicial offices have been grouped into four categories, relating to judicial office holders in the Courts, Tribunal members (both Legal and Non-Legal) and Lay Magistrates. Since the gender and community background compositions for different age bands are different, the external comparators have been adjusted to reflect the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts or in Tribunals to better contextualise the overall composition. More detailed compositional information relating to classification of the judicial offices into eight categories is provided in Appendix A.
- In terms of appointments to judicial office, three schemes in the Courts were considered. A further five schemes for legal members of tribunals and two schemes for non-legal members were considered. A total of 515 applications were received and 41 appointments made, 36 of which were legal appointments. Three stages in the recruitment schemes were considered – application, short-listing and appointment. Each scheme was considered individually and results aggregated.
- For each Scheme, at each stage the actual composition was compared with what would be expected, if candidates from each group were equally likely to apply and were equal in terms of merit. The results were then aggregated. It should be noted that potential candidates in younger age-groups are less likely to apply. This impacts upon not only age comparisons, but also gender and community background comparisons, due to different gender or community background compositions for different age bands.

## 2 Overall Composition: Gender



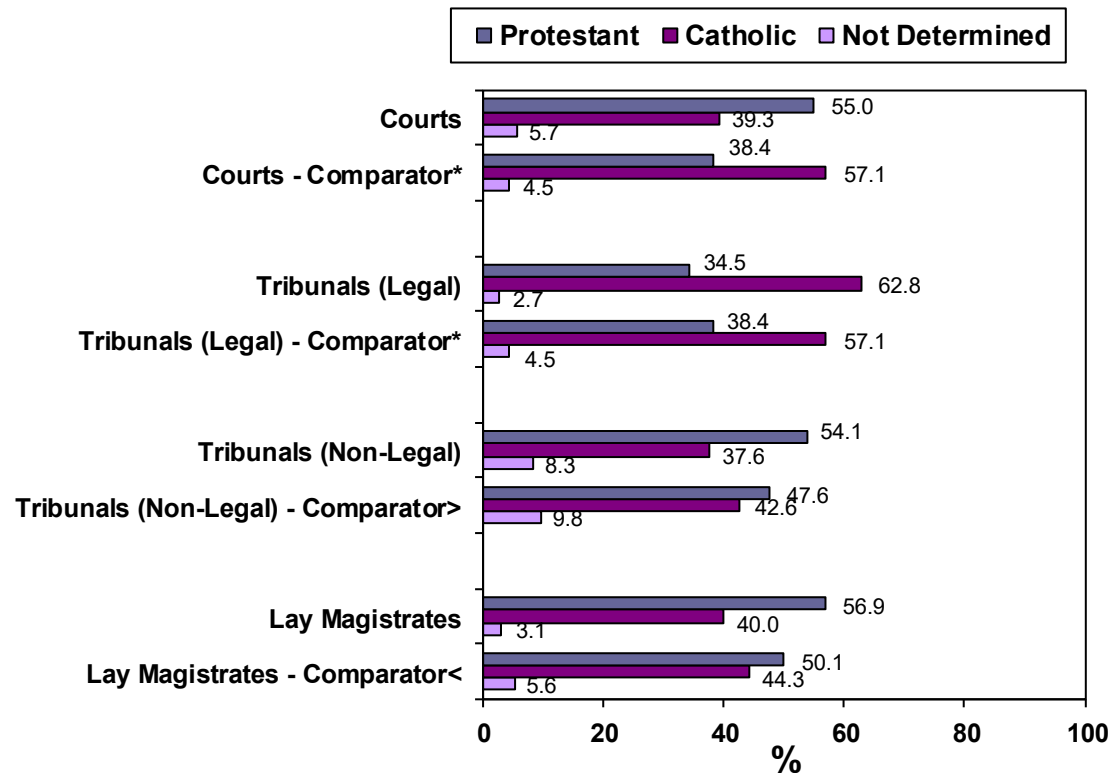
**Summary**

- Almost one in four judicial office holders in the Courts were female (22.1%). This proportion was lower than for members of the legal professions eligible to apply for judicial office (45.7%). When adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, female representation was identical to the expected figure (22.1%).
- Female representation among those holding legal positions in Tribunals (43.2%) was lower than for legal professionals eligible to apply for judicial office (45.7%). When adjustment was made for the age profile of those holding legal positions in Tribunals, female representation would be expected to be (27.5%).
- A majority of those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals were male (54.6%). The opposite is true for Lay Magistrates where the majority were female (58.8%).

**Notes**

\*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC) , economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.  
 >Weighted combination of Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2011 Census and the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.  
 <Lay Magistrates comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

## 2 Overall Composition: Community Background



**Summary**

- Over half of judicial office holders in the Courts were Protestant (55.0%). While this proportion was higher than in the legal professions generally (38.4%), when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, Protestant representation would be expected to be 47.7%.
- Catholic representation among those holding legal positions in Tribunals (62.8%) was similar to the legal profession generally (57.1%). Adjustment in accordance with the age profile of those holding legal positions in Tribunals yielded an expected Catholic representation of 51.1%.
- The majority of those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals (54.1%) and Lay Magistrates (56.9%) were Protestant.

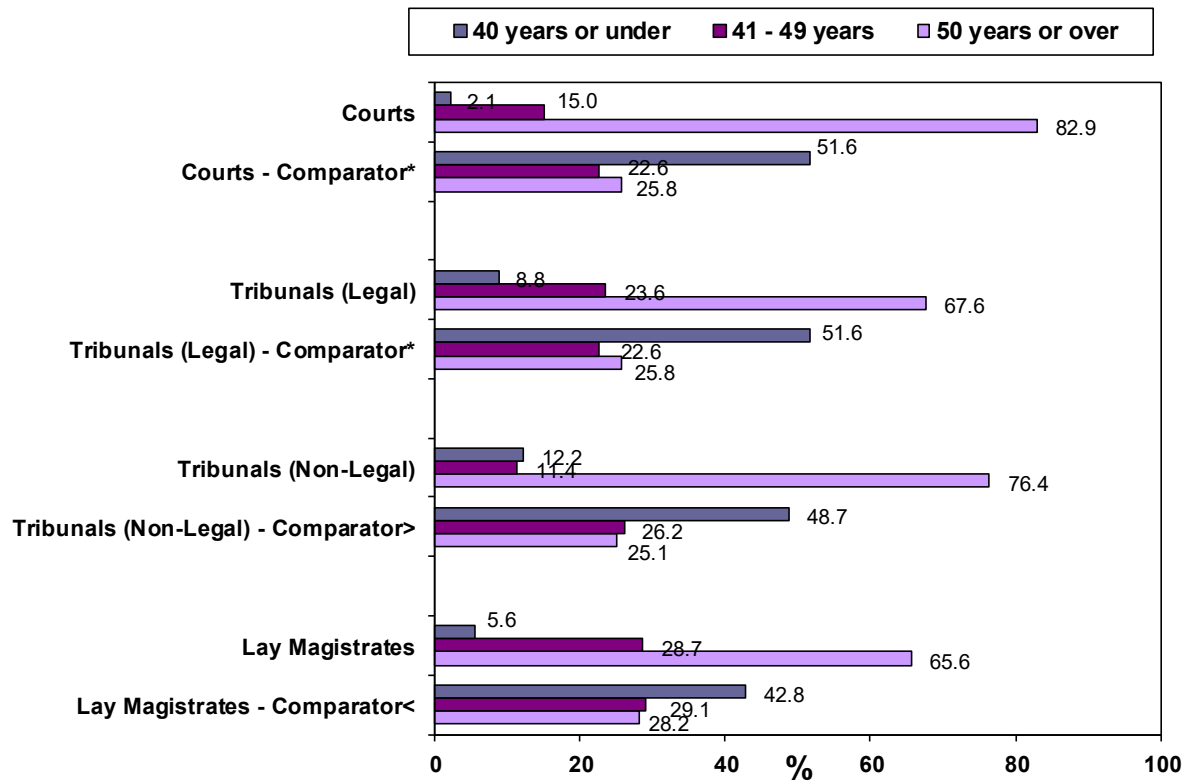
**Notes**

\*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC), economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.

>Weighted combination of Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2011 Census and the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

<Lay Magistrates comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

## 2 Overall Composition: Age



### Notes

\*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC), economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.

>Weighted combination of Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2001 Census and the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

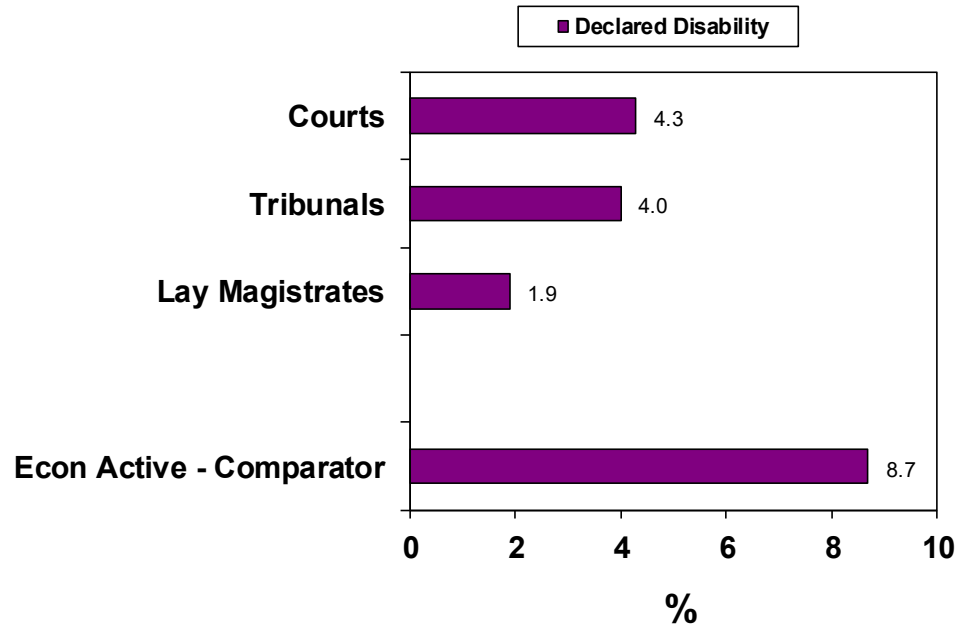
<Lay Magistrates comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

### Summary

- The overwhelming majority of judicial office holders in the Courts were aged 50 years or over (82.9%). This compares with 25.8% in the legal profession generally.
- Staff aged 50 years and over and holding legal positions in Tribunals (67.6%), like the courts, were also an overwhelming majority at more than double the comparator of 25.8%.
- As with judicial office holders in the Courts and staff holding legal positions in Tribunals, the majority of those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals were also aged 50 years or over (76.4%).
- The proportion of Lay Magistrates aged 40 years or under (5.6%) was higher than among judicial office holders in the Courts (2.1%). However staff holding legal positions in tribunals had a higher proportion aged 40 years or under (8.8%) with a higher proportion in non-legal positions (12.2%).



## 2 Overall Composition: Declared Disability



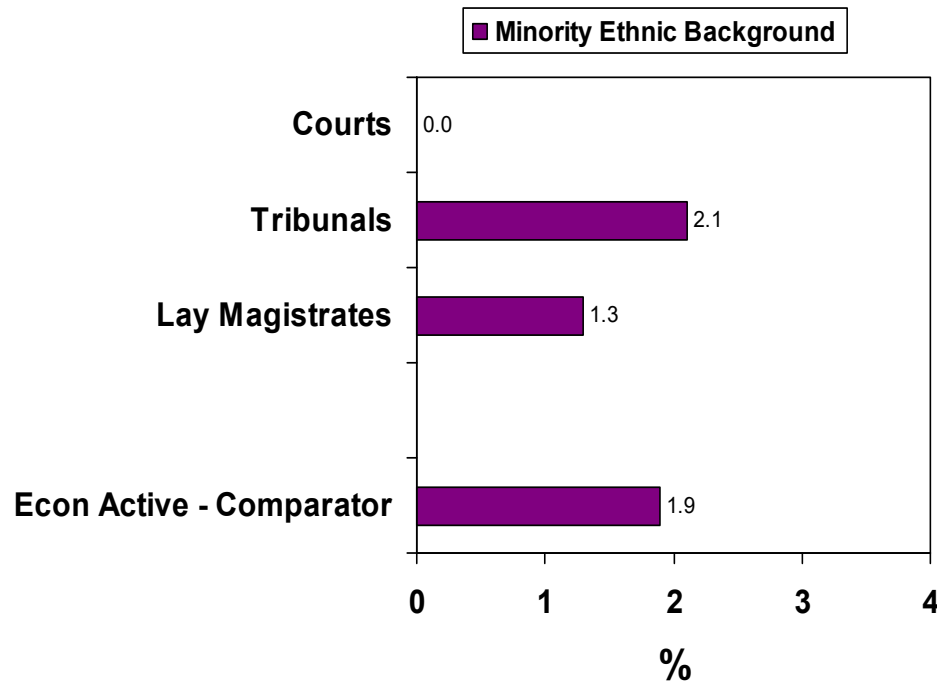
### Summary

- The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 1.9% among Lay Magistrates to 4.3% among those in the Courts.
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

**Notes**

Comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-74 from 2011 Census.

## 2 Overall Composition: Ethnicity



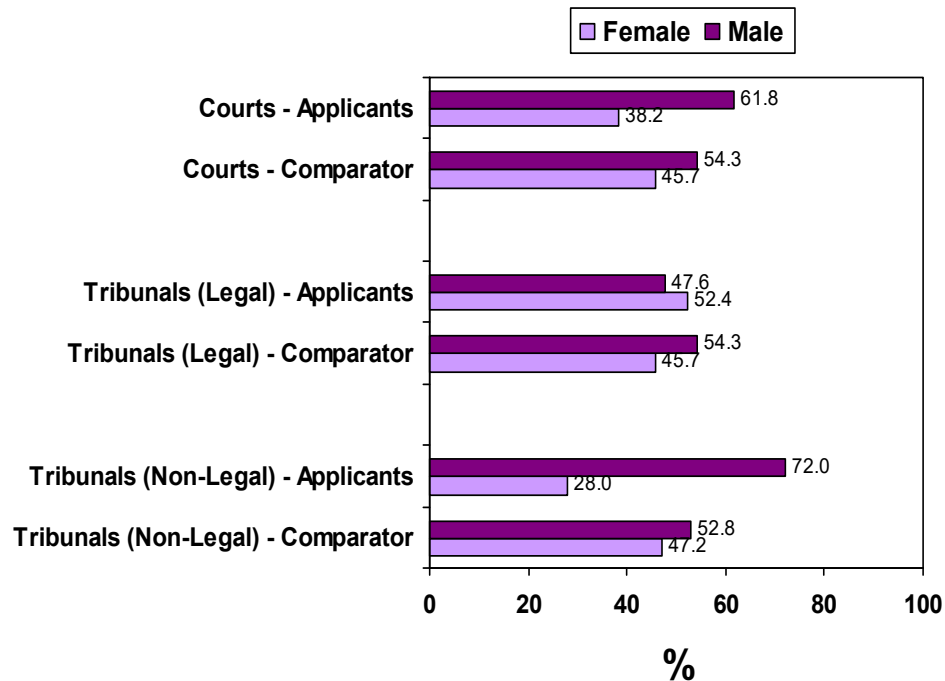
### Summary

- No judicial office holders in the Courts were from a minority ethnic background.
- The minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 1.3%, while for Tribunal members it was 2.1%.
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

**Notes**

Comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

## 3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Gender



### Summary

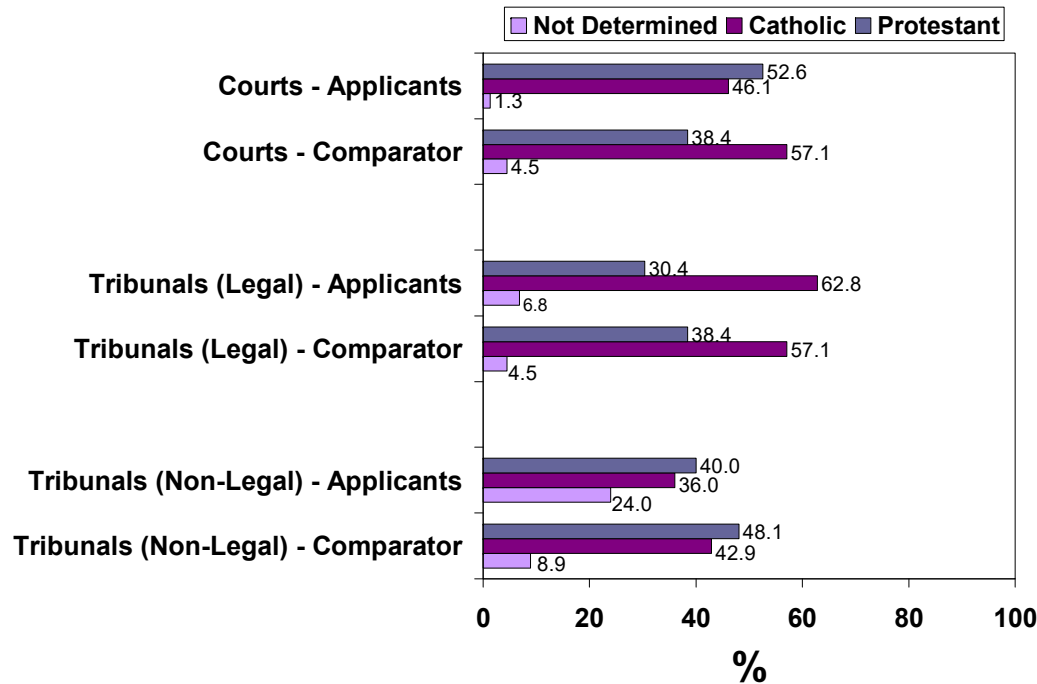
- For each scheme, the gender composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if males and females were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart. It should be noted, however, that female representation is lower in the older age-bands, from which more applications might be expected.
- For appointment to judicial office, representation among female applicants (38.2%) was lower than what was expected (45.7%).
- For non legal appointments to Tribunals, representation from female applicants (28.0%) was much lower than expected (47.2%).

#### Notes

\*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC), economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.

Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2011 Census. NIVT Ordinary Member comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

### 3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Community Background



**Summary**

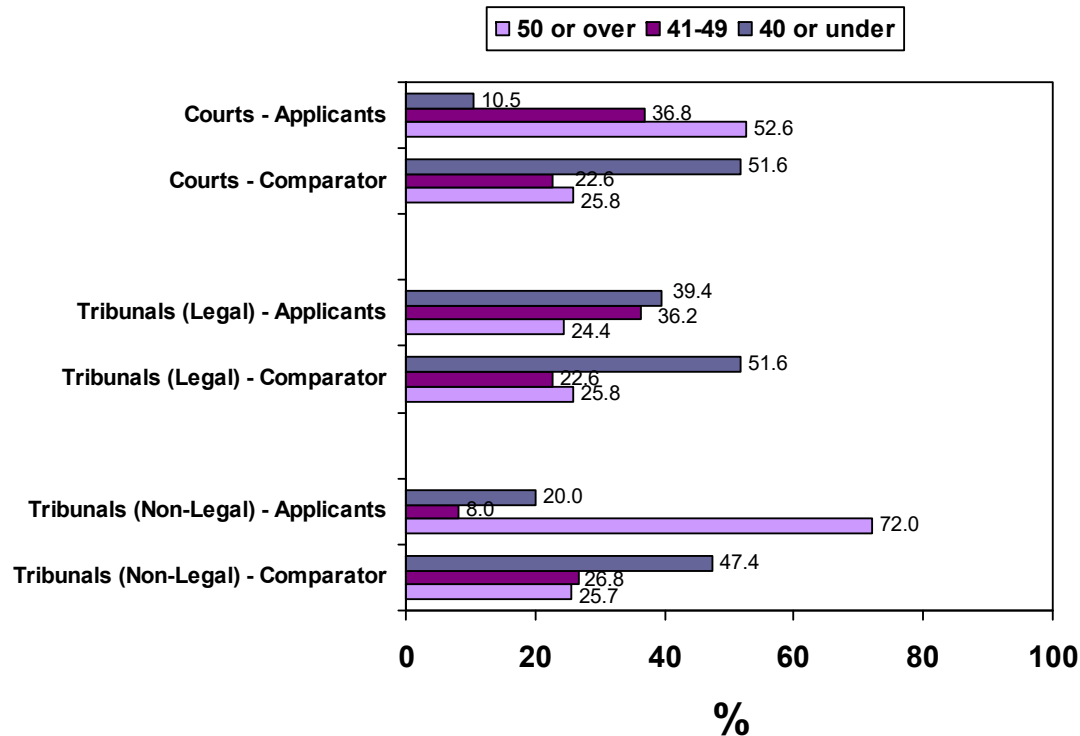
- For each Scheme, the community background composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if potential candidates from each community background were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- For appointments to judicial office in the Courts, applications from Protestants (52.6%) far exceeded what was expected (38.4%). The opposite was therefore true for applications from Catholics.
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, Protestant representation among applicants (40.0%) was lower than would be expected (48.1%).

**Notes**

\*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC), economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.

Non-legal Tribunal comparator is the weighted combination of Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2011 Census and the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

### 3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Age



#### Summary

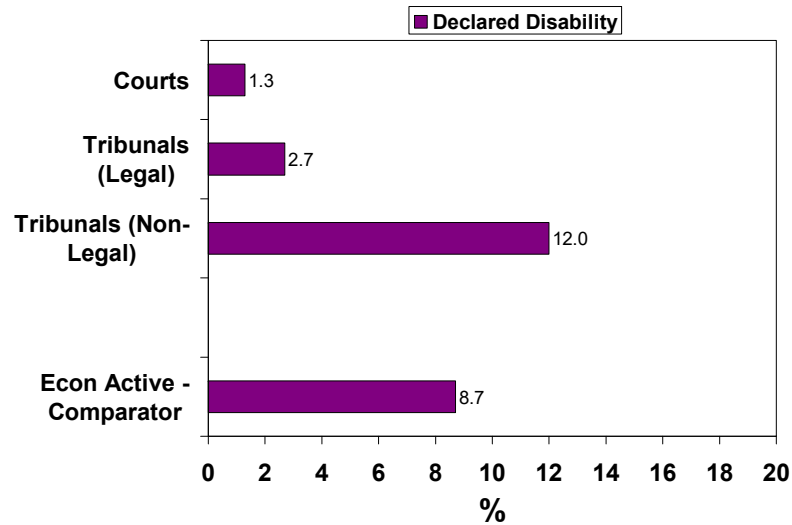
- For each Scheme, the age composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if potential candidates from each age-group were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- For appointments to judicial office in the Courts, the proportion of applicants aged 50 or over (52.6%) was twice what was expected (25.8%).
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the proportion of applicants aged 50 or over (72.0%) was almost three times higher than expected (25.7%).

#### Notes

\*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC), economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.

Non-Legal comparators calculated from a weighted combination of Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2011 Census and the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

### 3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Declared Disability



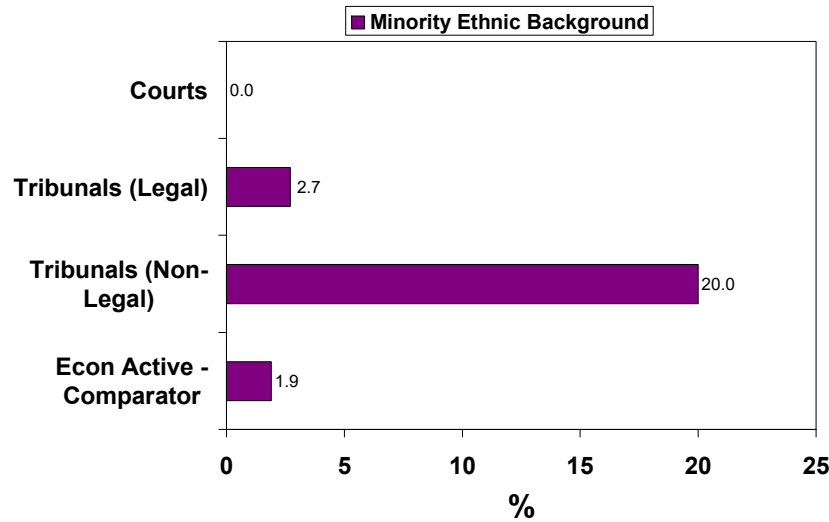
#### Summary

- The proportion of applicants for non-legal appointment to Tribunals who had declared a disability was 12.0%, this was higher than the general population (8.7%). Of the applicants who applied for appointment as a judicial office holder in the Courts 1.3% declared a disability, a smaller proportion than found in Tribunals (2.7%).
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

**Notes**

Comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-74 from 2011 Census.

### 3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Ethnicity



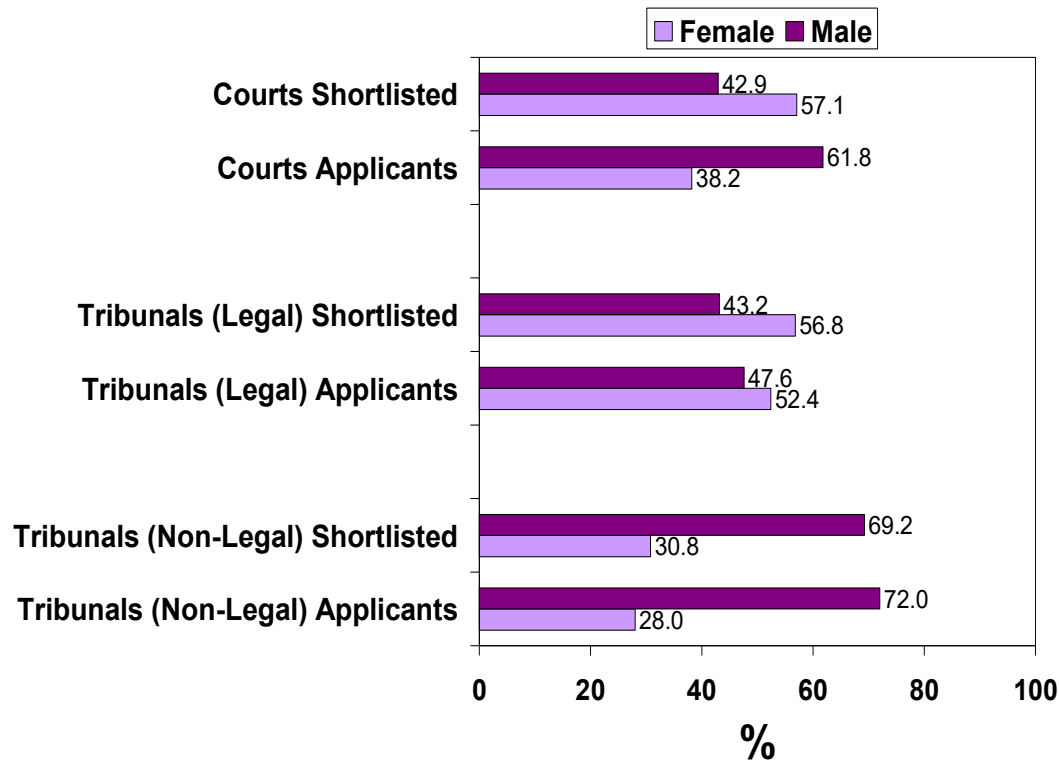
#### Summary

- None of the applicants who applied for appointment as a judicial office holder in the Courts were from a minority ethnic background. In contrast, the proportion of applicants for non-legal appointment to Tribunals from a minority ethnic background was 20.0%.
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

**Notes**

Comparator based on the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

# 4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Gender

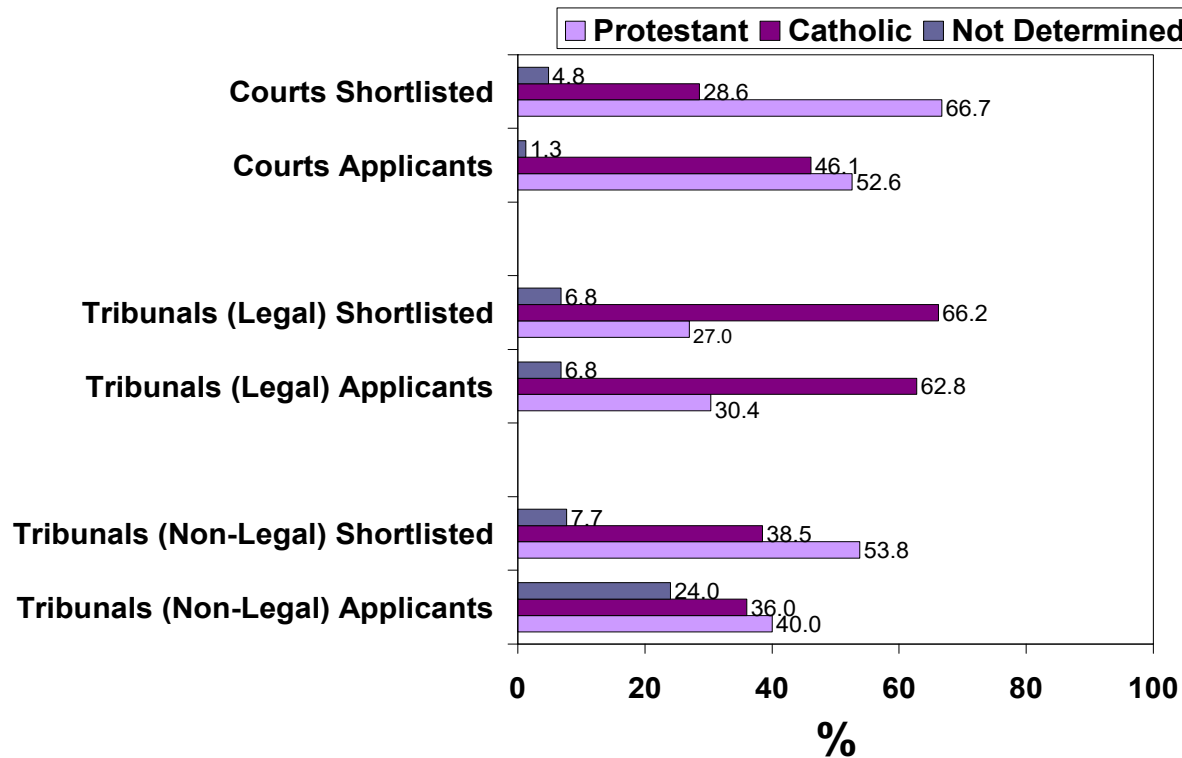


### Summary

- For each Scheme, the gender composition of the shortlisted pool was compared with what might be expected if males and females were equal in terms of merit.
- Female representation among shortlisted candidates for appointments to judicial office in the Courts (57.1%) exceeded what was expected (36.8%).
- Male representation among shortlisted candidates (71.4%) for non-legal appointments to Tribunals was almost identical to what was anticipated from the non-legal tribunal applicants (72.0%).
- Over all, in terms of gender, the representation among shortlisted candidates for both legal and non-legal appointments to tribunals is broadly similar to what would be expected.



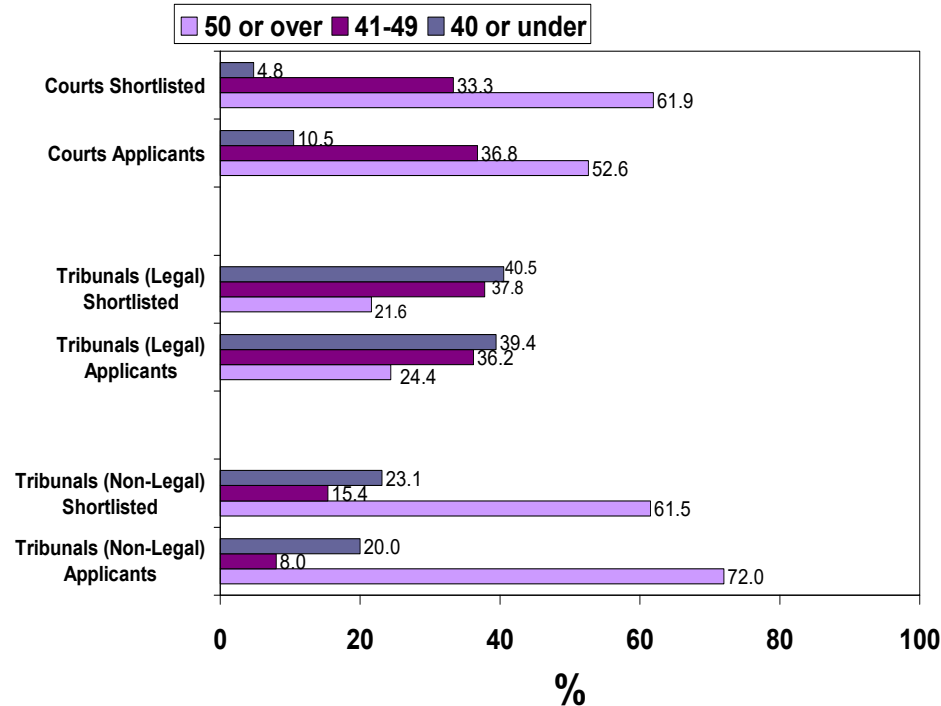
# 4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Community Background



**Summary**

- For each Scheme, the community background composition of the shortlisted pool was compared with what might be expected if candidates from each community background were equal in terms of merit.
- For judicial appointments to the Courts, the overall Protestant representation among shortlisted candidates (66.7%) was higher than the expected representation (52.6%).
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the Protestant representation of shortlisted candidates (53.8%) was higher than anticipated (40.0%).
- For legal appointments to Tribunals the actual representation of shortlisted candidates was similar to the expected representation, with Catholic representation highest in both.

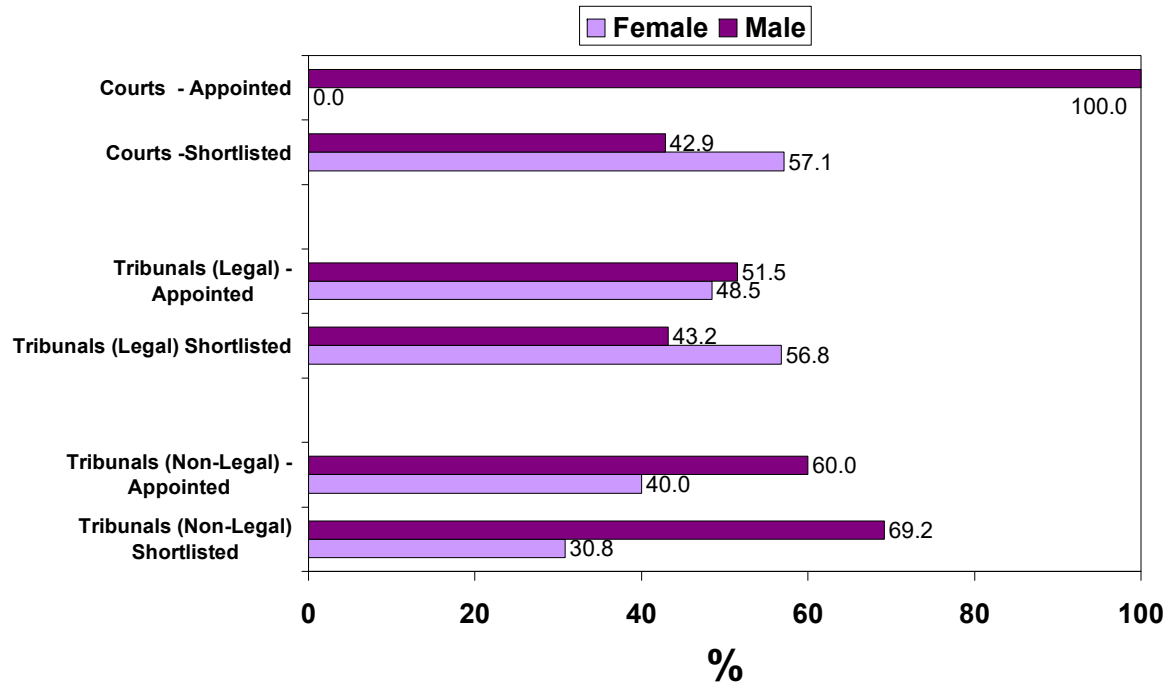
# 4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Age



## Summary

- For each Scheme, the age composition of the shortlisted pool was compared with what might be expected, if candidates from each age group were equal in terms of merit.
- For Judicial appointments in the Courts, shortlisted candidates in the 40 or under age category (4.8%) was much lower than expected (10.5%). Conversely, those aged 50 or over (61.9%) was higher than expected (52.6%).
- For a legal appointment in Tribunals, the age composition of the shortlisted candidates was very similar to what was expected across all age groups.
- In non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the age profile broadly in line with what was expected.

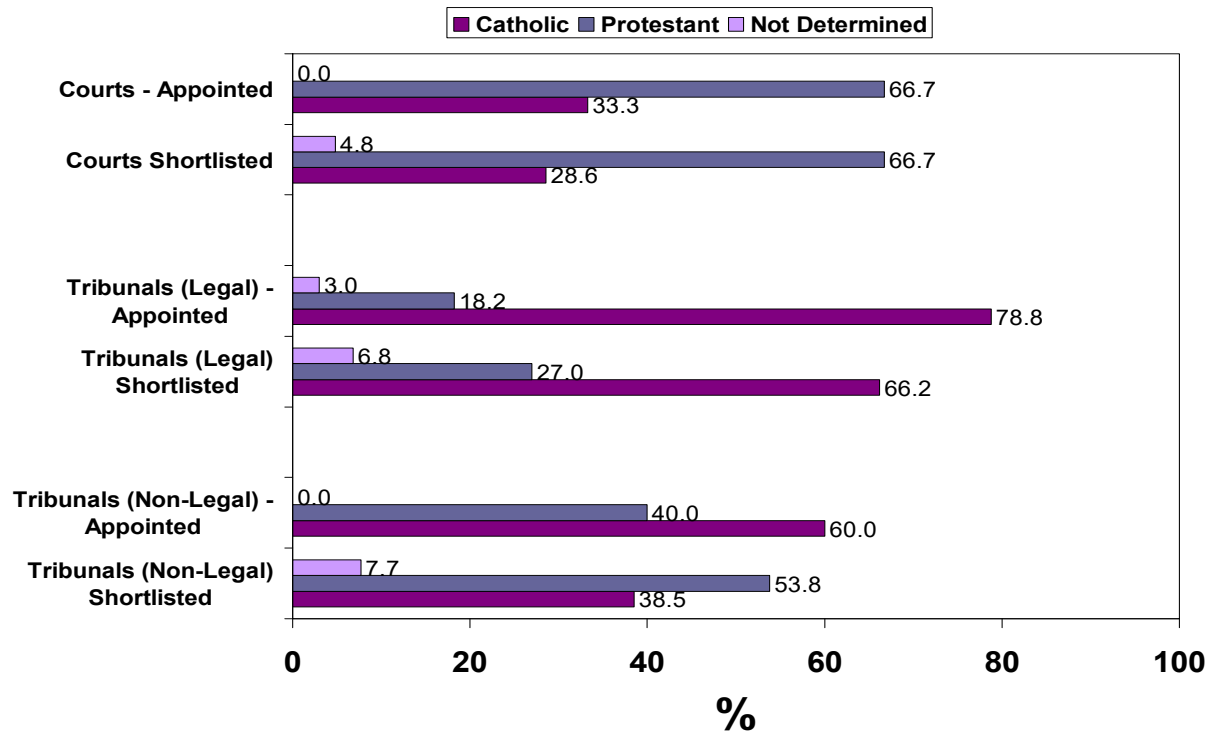
# 5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Gender



**Summary**

- For each Scheme, the gender composition of appointees was compared with what might be expected, based on if males and females were equal in terms of merit.
- There were no female appointments to the judicial office in the courts despite the gender profile amongst shortlisted candidates being majority female (57.1%). However, the number of appointees to courts was small.
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the gender composition of appointees was broadly in line with what was expected.

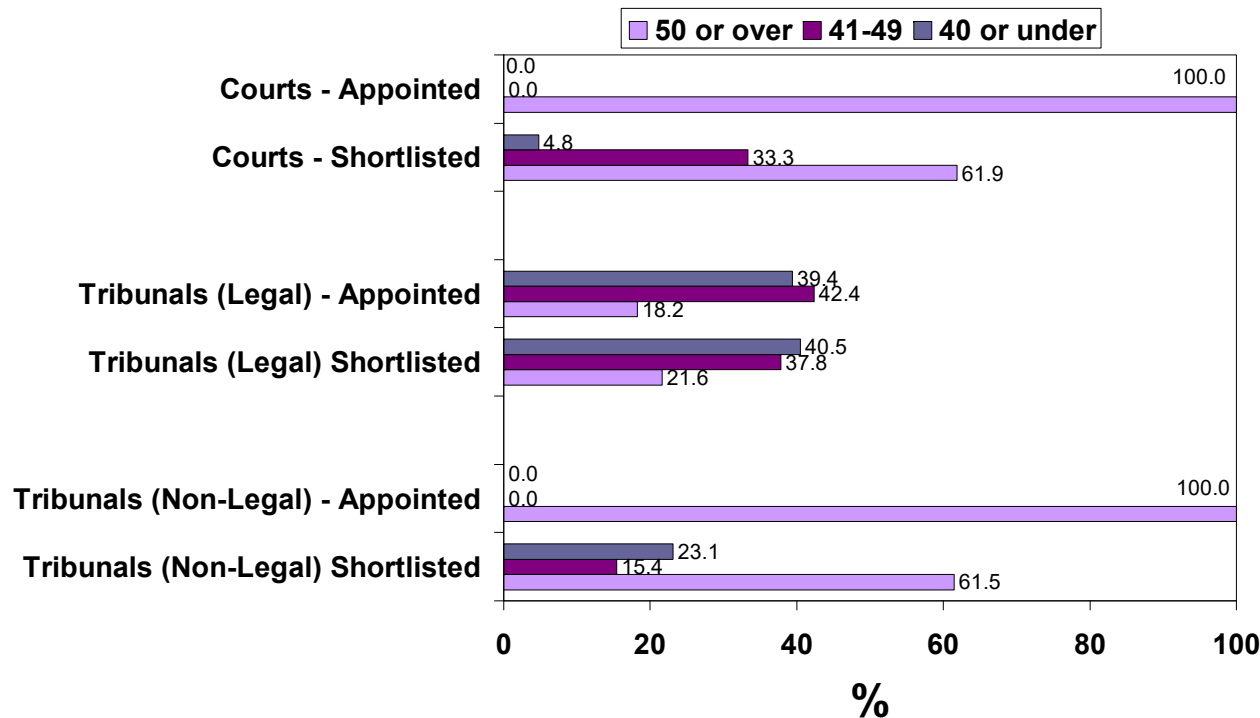
# 5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Community Background



### Summary

- For each Scheme, the community background composition of appointees was compared with what might be expected, if each group was equal in terms of merit.
- For judicial appointments to the Courts, the community background profile of appointees was slightly higher for Catholics (33.3%) than expected (28.6%). There were no appointments from applicants whose community background was Not Determined.
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, Catholic representation among the appointed candidates (60.0%) was higher than what was expected (38.5%) from the pool of shortlisted candidates.

# 5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Age



**Summary**

- For each Scheme, the age composition of appointees was compared with what might be expected, if each group was equal in terms of merit.
- For judicial appointments in the Courts, 100% of the appointees were aged 50 or over. This was much higher than expected from the shortlisted pool (61.9%). This was also seen in the non-legal appointments to Tribunals.
- For legal appointments to Tribunals, age proportions of appointees were broadly similar to the age profile of shortlisted candidates.

# 6 Actual and Expected Appointees for Courts & Tribunals (Legal) Schemes– Table 1

Legal Standing	Applications	Expected Appointees	Actual Appointees	Difference (Actual - Expected)
Barrister	171	13.3	12	-1.3
Legal Other	27	2.2	1	-1.2
Solicitor	292	20.5	23	2.5

### Summary

- For each legal Scheme, the legal standing of appointees was compared with what might be expected, if each group was equal in terms of merit. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the table.
- For judicial appointments in the Courts, the proportion of actual appointees was slightly higher for Barristers than what was expected.

# 6 Actual and Expected Appointees for Courts and Tribunals (Legal) Schemes – Table 2

Employment Status	Applications	Expected Appointees	Actual Appointees	Difference (Actual - Expected)
Barrister JOH	3	2.1	3	0.9
Independent Barrister	123	8.1	5	-3.1
Independent Barrister & Fee Paid JOH	13	0.9	1	0.1
Independent Barrister QC	6	0.4	2	1.6
Public Sector Barrister	19	1.5	1	-0.5
Public Sector Barrister & Fee Paid JOH	7	0.4	0	-0.4
Solicitor JOH	7	0.6	0	-0.6
Solicitor Private Practice	174	12.4	9	-3.4
Solicitor Private Practice & Fee Paid JOH	19	0.9	5	4.1
Solicitor Public Sector	82	6.1	8	1.9
Solicitor Public Sector & Fee Paid JOH	10	0.4	1	0.6
Legal Other	27	2.2	1	-1.2

### Summary

- For each legal Scheme, the Employment Status of appointees was compared with what might be expected, if each group was equal in terms of merit. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the table.
- This table has been produced for illustrative purposes only. Due to the high level of disaggregation differences between 'actual' and 'expected' values should be treated with caution.

## Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

- Group 1:** Court of Judicature - Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justices of Appeal, High Court Judges & Temporary judges of High Court
- Group 2:** County Court Judges; deputy County Court Judges; Social Security and Child Support Commissioners (Chief Social Security and Child Support Commissioner; Social Security and Child Support Commissioner & deputies)
- Group 3:** District Judges (Magistrates' Courts) and deputies FP
- Group 4:** District Judges & deputies FP; Masters; Coroners; Deputy Statutory Officer FP; Official Solicitor
- Group 5:** Industrial Tribunals & Fair Employment Tribunal (President FT, Vice President FT, Chairman FT, Chairman FP)
- Group 6:** Appeal Tribunals (President of Appeal Tribunals FT, Legal Chairman FT, Legal Member FP, Financial Member FP, Medical Consultant Member FP, Medical General Member FP, Disability Qualified Member FP)
- Group 7:** Special Educational Needs Disability Tribunal (President FP, Chairman FP); Mental Health Review Tribunal (Chairman FP, Deputy Chairman FP, Legal FP, Medical FP, Experienced FP); Lands Tribunal (President FP, Member FT); Pensions Appeal Tribunal (President FP, Deputy President FP, Legal Member FP, Medical Member FP, Service Member FP); Northern Ireland Valuation Tribunal (President FP, Legal FP, Ordinary Member FP, Valuation FP); National Security Certificates Appeal Tribunals (Chairman FP, Deputy Chairman FP, Legal FP, Lay FP); Charity Tribunal (President FP, Legal Member FP, Ordinary Member FP); Health and Safety Appeal Tribunals (Legal Chairman FP); Care Tribunal (Chairman FP); Reserve Forces Appeal Tribunals (Chair of the Reserve Forces Re-Instatement Committee FP); Northern Ireland Traffic Penalty Tribunal (Adjudicator FP); Criminal Injuries Compensation Appeals Panel for NI (Chairman FP, Adjudicator: Legal FP, Medical FP, Lay FP)
- Group 8:** Lay Magistrates FP

Notes: FT - Full time FP - Fee paid

### Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>Group 1</b>	14	100.0	0	0.0	14
<b>Group 2</b>	46	83.6	9	16.4	55
<b>Group 3</b>	33	75.0	11	25.0	44
<b>Group 4</b>	16	59.3	11	40.7	27
<b>Group 5</b>	10	47.6	11	52.4	21
<b>Group 6</b>	108	47.6	119	52.4	227
<b>Group 7</b>	91	70.5	38	29.5	129
<b>Group 8</b>	66	41.3	94	58.8	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>677</b>



# Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

## Community Background

	Protestant		Catholic		Not Determined		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	7	50.0	6	42.9	1	7.1	14
Group 2	32	58.2	16	29.1	7	12.7	55
Group 3	21	47.7	23	52.3	0	0.0	44
Group 4	17	63.0	10	37.0	0	0.0	27
Group 5	8	38.1	12	57.1	1	4.8	21
Group 6	108	47.6	105	46.3	14	6.2	227
Group 7	59	45.7	62	48.1	8	6.2	129
Group 8	91	56.9	64	40.0	5	3.1	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>677</b>

## Age

	40 years or under		41-49 years		50 years or over		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0	14
Group 2	0	0.0	2	3.6	53	96.4	55
Group 3	3	6.8	11	25.0	30	68.2	44
Group 4	0	0.0	8	29.6	19	70.4	27
Group 5	0	0.0	3	14.3	18	85.7	21
Group 6	38	16.7	33	14.5	156	68.7	227
Group 7	3	2.3	25	19.4	101	78.3	129
Group 8	9	5.6	46	28.8	105	65.6	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>677</b>

# Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

## Declared Disability

	Declared Disabled		Total
	No.	%	No.
Group 1	0	0.0	14
Group 2	3	5.5	55
Group 3	2	4.5	44
Group 4	1	3.7	27
Group 5	0	0.0	21
Group 6	9	4.0	227
Group 7	6	4.7	129
Group 8	3	1.9	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>677</b>

## Ethnicity

	White		Other		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	14	100.0	0	0.0	14
Group 2	55	100.0	0	0.0	55
Group 3	44	100.0	0	0.0	44
Group 4	27	100.0	0	0.0	27
Group 5	21	100.0	0	0.0	21
Group 6	221	97.4	6	2.6	227
Group 7	127	98.4	2	1.6	129
Group 8	158	98.8	2	1.3	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>677</b>

# Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

## Working Pattern

	Fee Paid		Part-Time Salaried		Salaried		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	1	7.1	0	0.0	13	92.9	14
Group 2	34	61.8	0	0.0	21	38.2	55
Group 3	24	54.5	2	4.5	18	40.9	44
Group 4	12	44.4	0	0.0	15	55.6	27
Group 5	12	57.1	0	0.0	9	42.9	21
Group 6	225	99.1	0	0.0	2	0.9	227
Group 7	128	99.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	129
Group 8	160	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	160
<b>Total</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>677</b>

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Overall Composition

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	Total	%
Belfast	328	48.4	256	37.8
Co Antrim	51	7.5	86	12.7
Co Armagh	26	3.8	35	5.2
Co Londonderry	46	6.8	54	8.0
Co Down	55	8.1	130	19.2
Co Fermanagh	19	2.8	20	3.0
Co Tyrone	38	5.6	50	7.4
GB	11	1.6	11	1.6
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.1
Not Indicated	71	10.5	33	4.9
Province Wide	32	4.7	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Courts

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	88	62.9	64	45.7
Co Antrim	2	1.4	13	9.3
Co Armagh	3	2.1	6	4.3
Co Londonderry	7	5.0	5	3.6
Co Down	8	5.7	29	20.7
Co Fermanagh	2	1.4	1	0.7
Co Tyrone	6	4.3	7	5.0
GB	11	7.9	11	7.9
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	6	4.3	4	2.9
Province Wide	7	5.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	181	50.7	151	42.3
Co Antrim	34	9.5	52	14.6
Co Armagh	12	3.4	18	5.0
Co Londonderry	21	5.9	30	8.4
Co Down	23	6.4	54	15.1
Co Fermanagh	8	2.2	11	3.1
Co Tyrone	21	5.9	26	7.3
GB	0	0.0	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	46	12.9	15	4.2
Province Wide	11	3.1	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Tribunals

	Business Location		Lay Magistrates	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	59	32.8	41	22.8
Co Antrim	15	8.3	21	11.7
Co Armagh	11	6.1	11	6.1
Co Londonderry	18	10.0	19	10.6
Co Down	24	13.3	47	26.1
Co Fermanagh	9	5.0	8	4.4
Co Tyrone	11	6.1	17	9.4
GB	0	0.0	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.6
Not Indicated	19	10.6	14	7.8
Province Wide	14	7.8	1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Lay Magistrates

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 1

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	11	78.6	8	57.1
Co Antrim	1	7.1	2	14.3
Co Down	0	0.0	4	28.6
Province Wide	2	14.3	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Group 2

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	34	61.8	28	50.9
Co Antrim	0	0.0	4	7.3
Co Armagh	2	3.6	1	1.8
Co Londonderry	2	3.6	2	3.6
Co Down	2	3.6	7	12.7
Co Tyrone	1	1.8	2	3.6
Not Indicated	2	3.6	1	1.8
GB	10	18.2	10	18.2
Province Wide	2	3.6	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 3

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	22	50.0	15	34.1
Co Antrim	1	2.3	6	13.6
Co Armagh	0	0.0	2	4.5
Co Londonderry	3	6.8	2	4.5
Co Down	5	11.4	12	27.3
Co Fermanagh	2	4.5	0	0.0
Co Tyrone	4	9.1	4	9.1
GB	1	2.3	1	2.3
Not Indicated	4	9.1	2	4.5
Province Wide	2	4.5	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Group 4

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	21	77.8	13	48.1
Co Antrim	0	0.0	1	3.7
Co Armagh	1	3.7	3	11.1
Co Londonderry	2	7.4	1	3.7
Co Down	1	3.7	6	22.2
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	1	3.7
Co Tyrone	1	3.7	1	3.7
Not Indicated	0	0.0	1	3.7
Province Wide	1	3.7	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 5

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	17	81.0	10	47.6
Co Antrim	0	0.0	2	9.5
Co Armagh	1	4.8	1	4.8
Co Londonderry	0	0.0	1	4.8
Co Down	0	0.0	4	19.0
Co Tyrone	1	4.8	1	4.8
Not Indicated	2	9.5	2	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Group 6

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	92	40.5	84	37.0
Co Antrim	25	11.0	33	14.5
Co Armagh	9	4.0	14	6.2
Co Londonderry	15	6.6	18	7.9
Co Down	18	7.9	36	15.9
Co Fermanagh	8	3.5	10	4.4
Co Tyrone	16	7.0	20	8.8
Not Indicated	38	16.7	12	5.3
Province Wide	6	2.6	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 7

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	81	62.8	65	50.4
Co Antrim	10	7.8	19	14.7
Co Armagh	2	1.6	3	2.3
Co Londonderry	6	4.7	11	8.5
Co Down	9	7.0	22	17.1
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	1	0.8
Co Tyrone	5	3.9	7	5.4
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	11	8.5	1	0.8
Province Wide	5	3.9	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Group 8

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	50	31.3	33	20.6
Co Antrim	14	8.8	19	11.9
Co Armagh	11	6.9	11	6.9
Co Londonderry	18	11.3	19	11.9
Co Down	20	12.5	39	24.4
Co Fermanagh	9	5.6	8	5.0
Co Tyrone	10	6.3	15	9.4
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.6
Not Indicated	14	8.8	14	8.8
Province Wide	14	8.8	1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.0</b>