

# The Judiciary in Northern Ireland

# 2018

# 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 2.9% of judicial office holders in the Courts and 9.7% 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 (83.6%). 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 (27.1%) 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 21.8%. For those holding legal positions in Tribunals, female representation (47.6%) was approximately what might be expected (45.7%). When adjustment was made for age, female representation would be expected to be much lower (26.1%) given the age profile of judicial office holders in Tribunals.

#### Community Background

In terms of community background, half of judicial office holders in the Courts were Protestant (50.0%); 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 48.0%. Catholic representation among those holding legal positions in Tribunals (64.1%) was slightly higher than in the legal profession generally (57.1%). Catholic representation, when adjusted to take account of the age profile, would be expected to be 50.2%.

#### Disability and Ethnicity

The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 1.5% among Lay Magistrates to 5.3% among those in Tribunals. Minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 1.5%, while for Tribunal members it was 2.5%. 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 proportions of males and females in non-legal Tribunals were very similar whereas the majority of Lay Magistrates were female (60.4%). In terms of community background the majority of Lay Magistrates (58.2%) were Protestant as were those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals (50.2%). The proportion of staff aged 40 years or under holding non-legal (11.2%) positions in Tribunals was greater than that of those in legal Tribunal positions (9.7%). The proportion of judicial office holders in the Courts aged 40 or under was 2.9% and among Lay Magistrates it was 1.5%.

### **Recruitment Schemes**

#### **Applicant Pools**

The gender composition of applicants for judicial office in the Courts was broadly in line with what would be expected. In terms of community background, the proportion of Catholic applicants for Court positions and for legal positions in Tribunals, was slightly higher than expected. Over one third of applications for judicial office in the Courts were from candidates in the 41-49 age category (40.5%), 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 (60.9%) was higher than expected (47.2%). Catholic representation among applicants for non-legal members of Tribunals (46.0%) was slightly higher than expected (42.9%). Almost two thirds of applications for non-legal positions in Tribunals were from those aged 50 and over (60.5%), which was higher than expected (25.7%). The proportion of applicants from an ethnic minority background was highest for non-legal positions in Tribunals (9.3%)

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

Female representation of the those shortlisted for judicial appointment in the Courts (20.0%) was lower than their representation in the applicant pool (46.4%). Conversely, male representation was higher for those shortlisted (80%) than in the applicant pool (53.6%). Both Protestant and Catholic representation at the short-listed stage was also generally in line with what would be expected, especially for Courts and non-legal Tribunal positions. For legal positions in Tribunals, Protestants accounted for 33.1% of applicants compared to 44.4% of those shortlisted. Across age groups, the proportions of those shortlisted who were aged 50 plus was higher than their composition of the applicant pool for positions in the Court and for legal positions in Tribunals. For non-legal positions in Tribunals the age profile of those shortlisted was quite similar to the age profile of applicants.

#### **Appointment Stage**

There were very few appointments to the Courts during this period making it difficult to allow for meaningful analysis. For both legal and non-legal positions in Tribunals the female representation of those appointed was greater than in their representation in those shortlisted.

Catholic representation among appointees to legal (61.5%) and to non-legal (55.6%) positions in Tribunals was greater than their representation of those shortlisted (52.8% for Legal positions, 44.6% for non-legal positions).

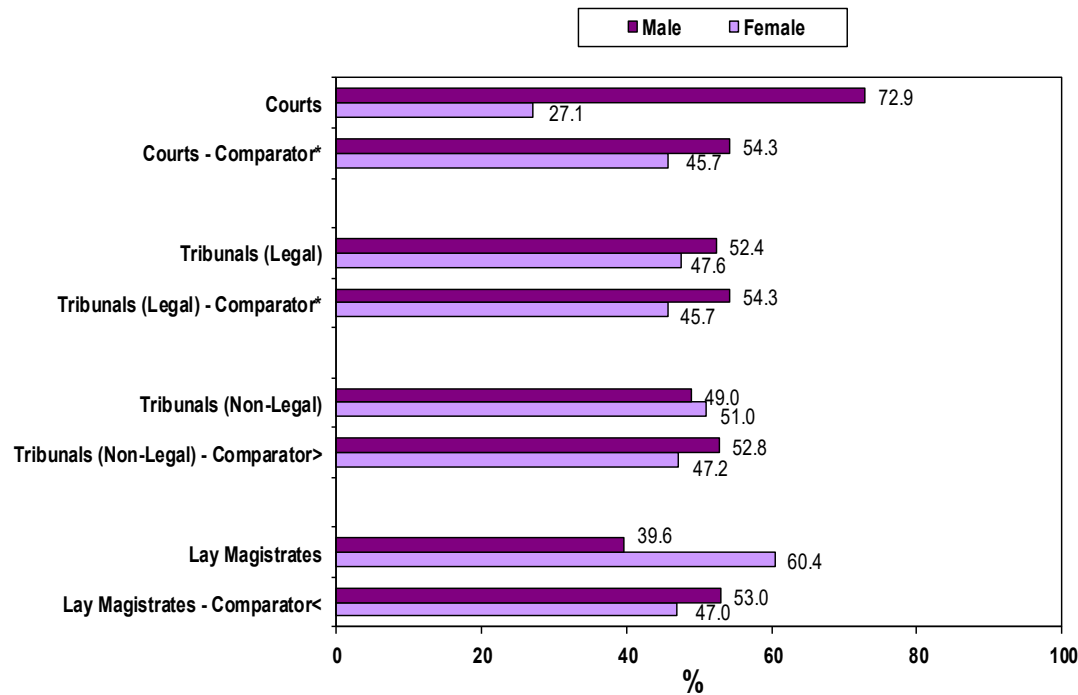
## 1 About this report

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- The aim of this report is to provide equality monitoring information on the judiciary in Northern Ireland at 1 April 2018. In addition, monitoring information on the outcomes of the various stages of judicial appointment schemes in the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 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, one scheme in the Courts was considered. A further four schemes for legal members of tribunals and nine schemes for non-legal members were considered. A total of 435 applications were received and 50\* appointments made, 14 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.

\* Includes 1 candidate offered an appointment but who didn't take up that offer

## 2 Overall Composition: Gender



### Summary

- More than a quarter of all judicial office holders in the Courts were female (27.1%). 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 higher than the expected figure (21.8%).

- The proportion of males and females who were holding Legal positions in Tribunals was similar to their expected composition. When adjustment was made for the age profile of those holding legal positions in Tribunals, female representation would be expected to be 26.1%.

- A majority of those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals were male (51.0%). The opposite is true for Lay Magistrates where the majority were female (60.4%).

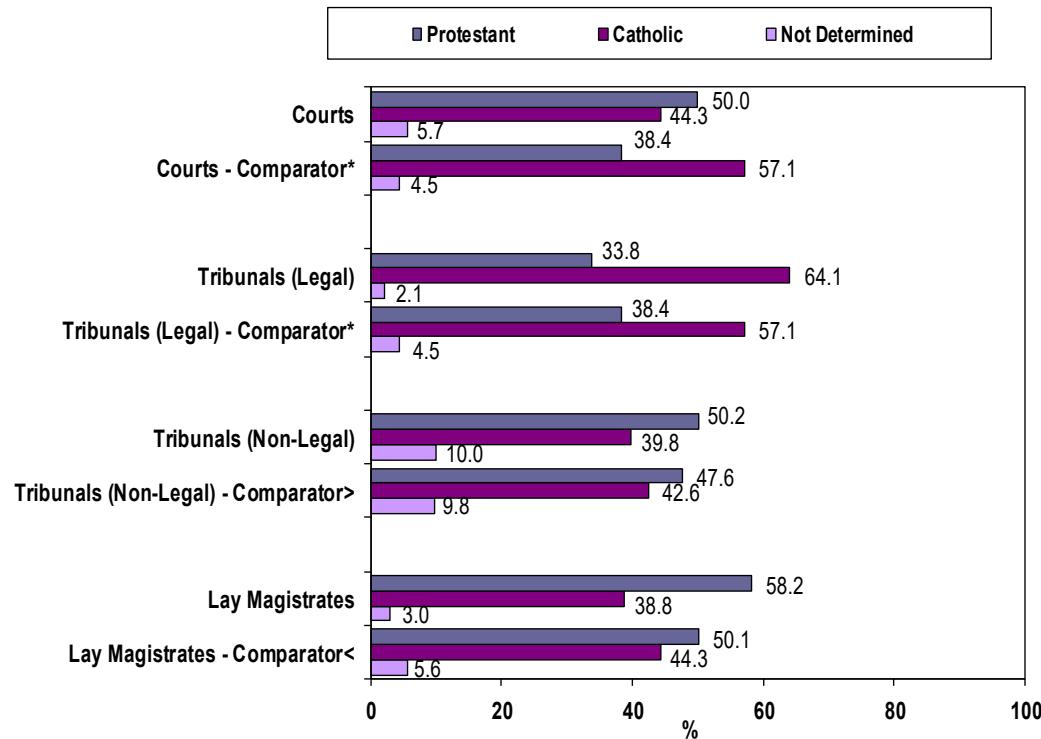
### Notes

\*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

- Half of judicial office holders in the Courts were Protestant (50.0%). 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 48.0%.

- Catholic representation among those holding legal positions in Tribunals (64.1%) was slightly higher than 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 50.2%.

- The composition of non-legal positions in Tribunals was similar to what would be expected. Amongst Lay Magistrates, there was a higher representation of Protestants (58.2%) than would be expected (50.1%).

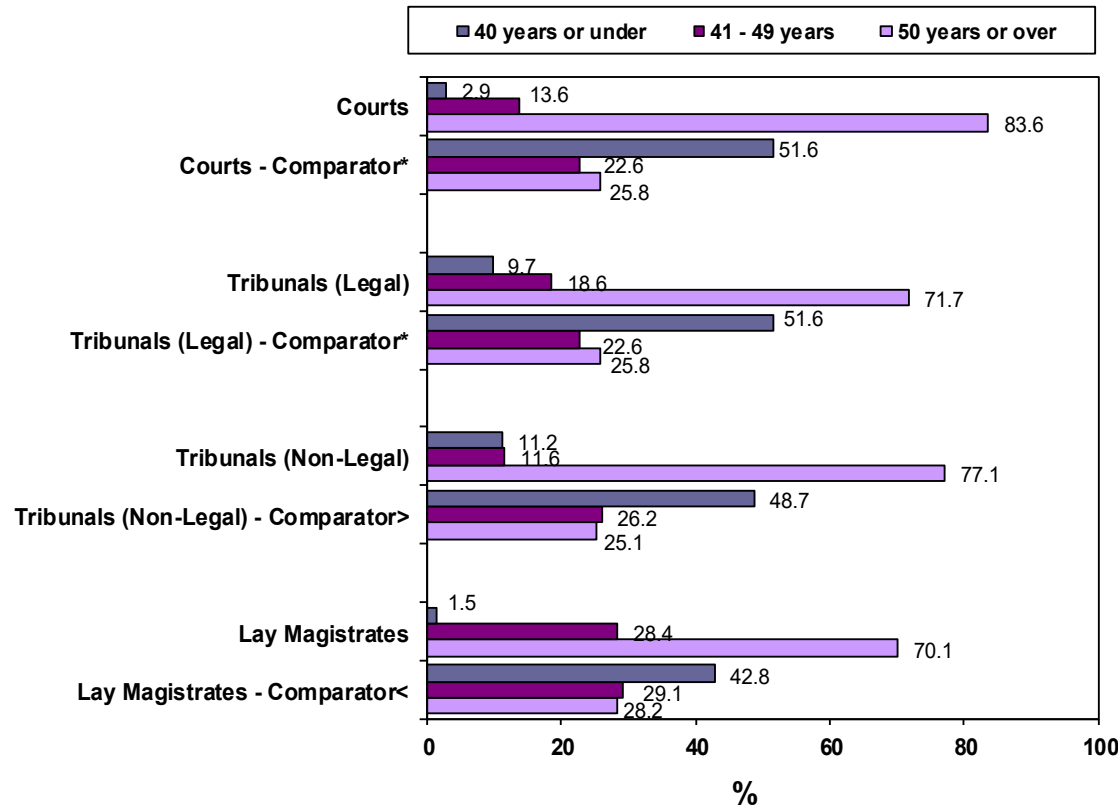
#### Notes

\*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.

>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



### Summary

- The overwhelming majority of judicial office holders in the Courts were aged 50 years or over (83.6%). This compares with 25.8% in the legal profession generally.
- Staff aged 50 years and over and holding legal positions in Tribunals (71.7%), like the courts, were also an overwhelming majority at more than double the comparator of 25.8%.
- Similarly, the majority of those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals were also aged 50 years or over (77.1%).
- The proportion aged 40 years or under was highest for those in non-legal Tribunal positions (11.2%) and was lowest (1.5%) for Lay Magistrates.

#### Notes

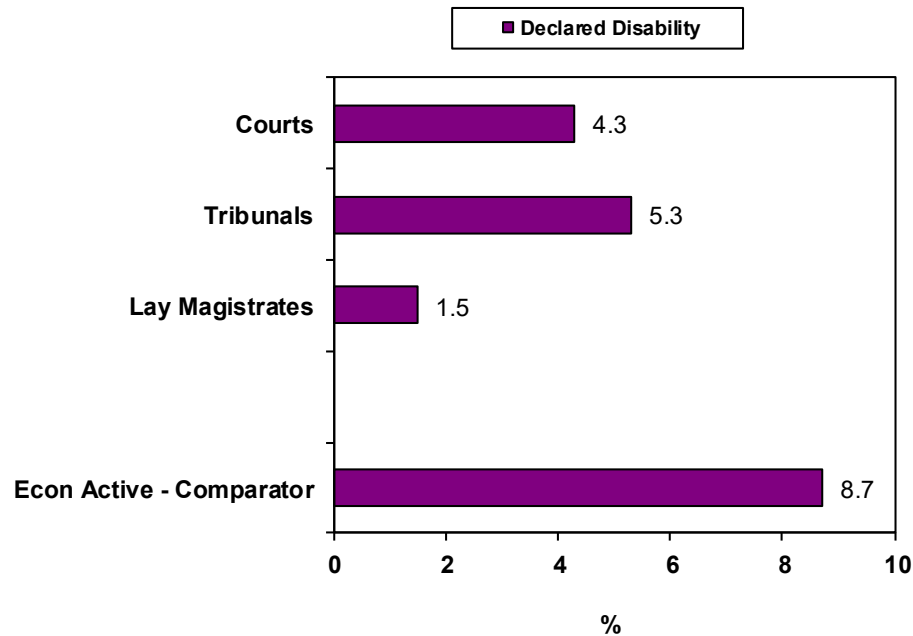
\*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC), economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.

>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.



## 2 Overall Composition: Declared Disability



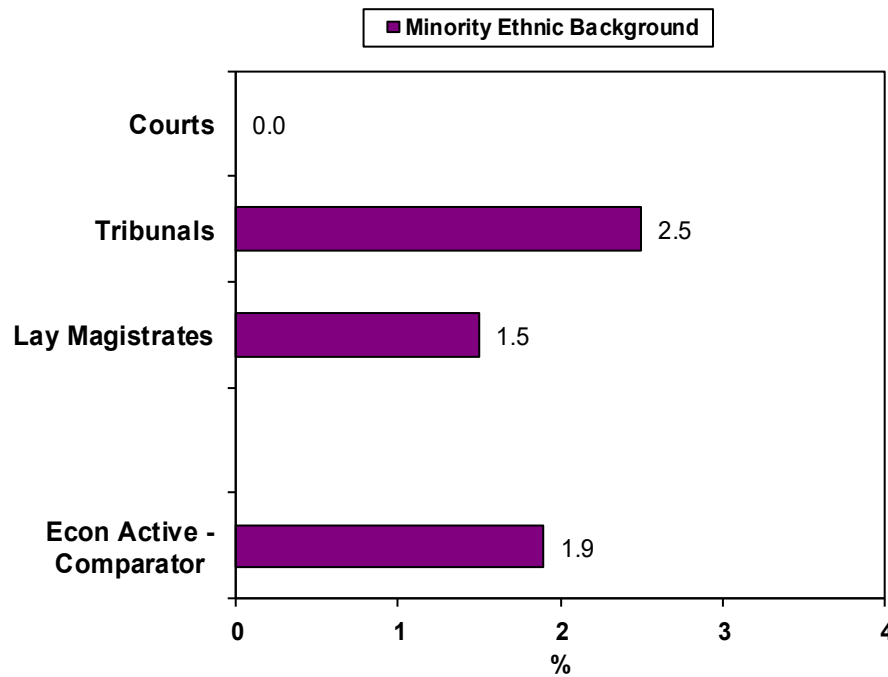
### Summary

- The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 1.5% among Lay Magistrates to 5.3% among those in the Tribunals.
- 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



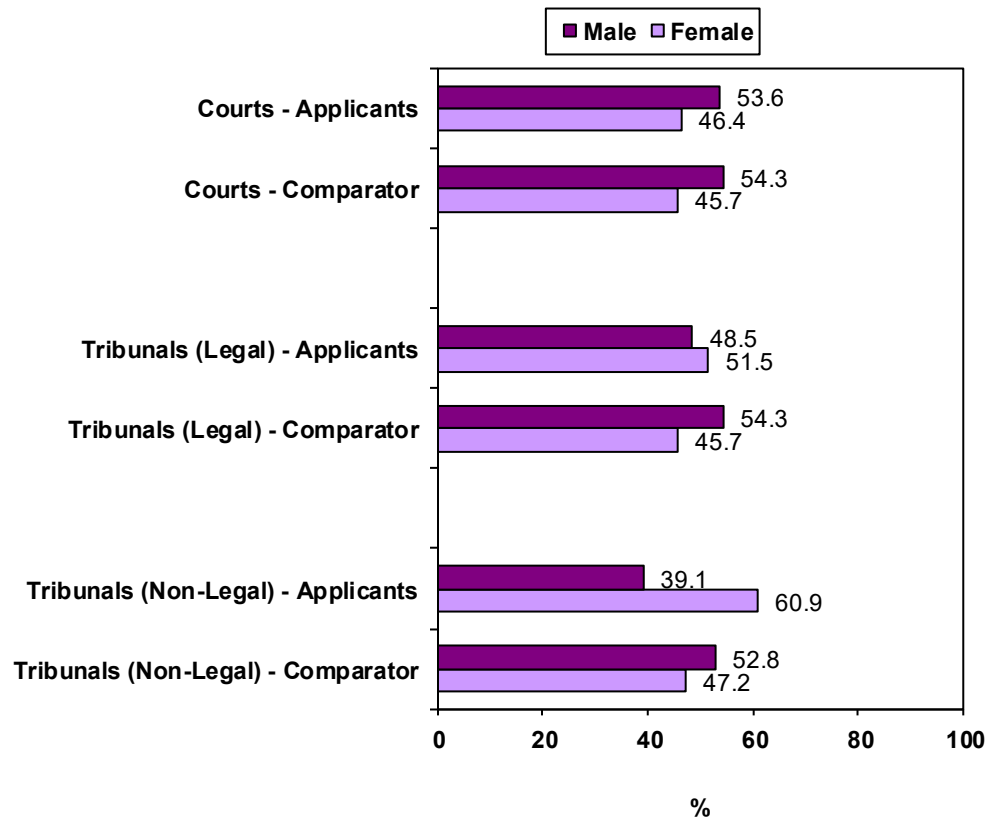
### Summary

- No judicial office holders in the Courts were from a minority ethnic background.
- The minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 1.5%, while for Tribunal members it was 2.5%.
- 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

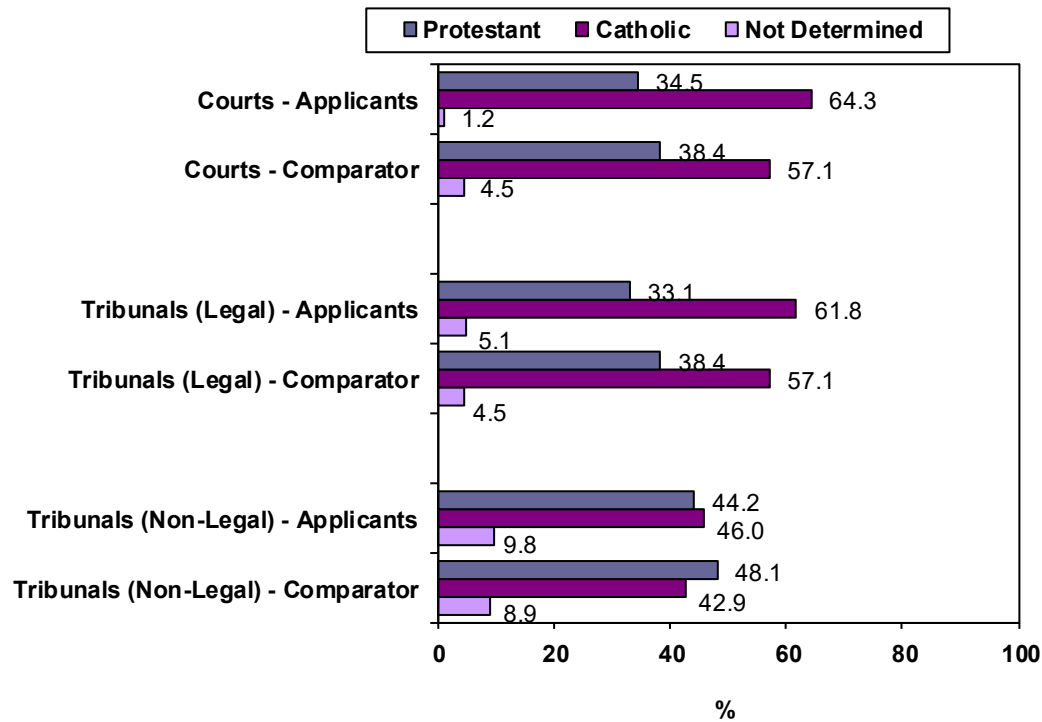
- For each scheme, the gender composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if males and females were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart. It should be noted, however, that female representation is lower in the older age-bands, from which more applications might be expected.
- For appointment to judicial office, the proportion of female applicants (46.4%) was similar to what would be expected (45.7%).
- For both legal and non-legal Tribunal positions, the proportion of applications from females was higher than expected.

#### 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**

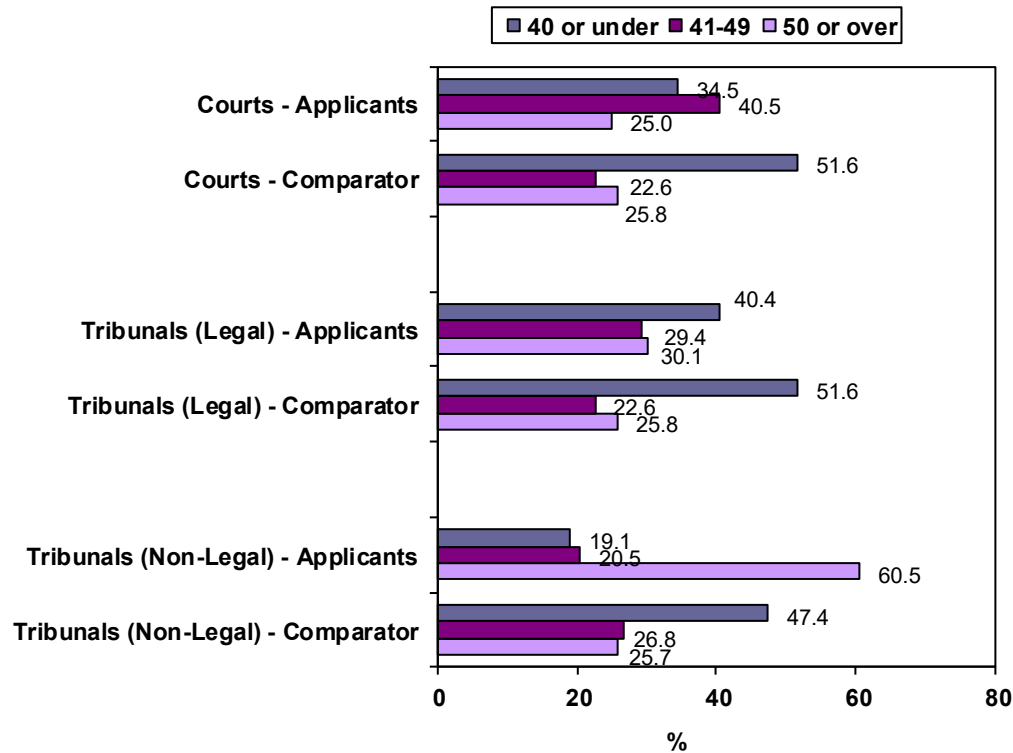
- For each Scheme, the community background composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if potential candidates from each community background were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- For appointments to judicial office in the Courts, applications from Catholics (64.3%) were slightly higher than expected (57.1%).
- For legal and non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the level of applications from the two community backgrounds was broadly similar to what would have been expected.

**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



### 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.

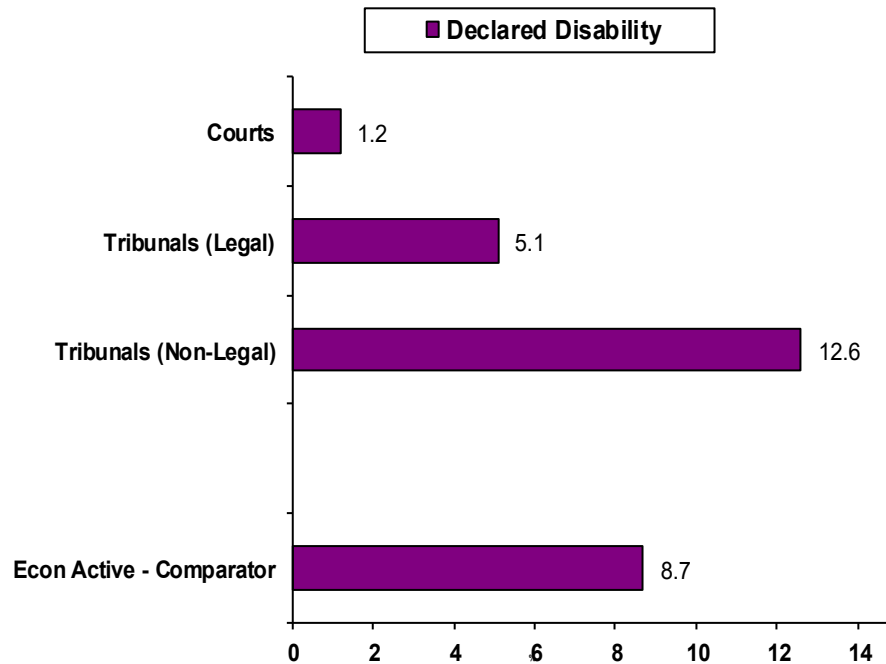
### Summary

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 (25.0%) was similar to what would be expected (25.8%). Almost twice as many persons aged 41-49 applied for Court positions (40.5%) than would be expected (22.6%).

For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the proportion of applicants aged 50 or over (60.5%) was more than double the level expected (25.7%).

### 3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Declared Disability



#### Summary

- Of the applicants who applied for appointment as a judicial office holder in the Courts, 1.2% declared a disability, a smaller proportion than applied for legal (5.1%) or non-legal (12.6%) positions in Tribunals.
- The proportion of applicants with a disability for all the Courts or Tribunal positions was lower than the level of persons with a disability in the comparative economically active population.
- 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



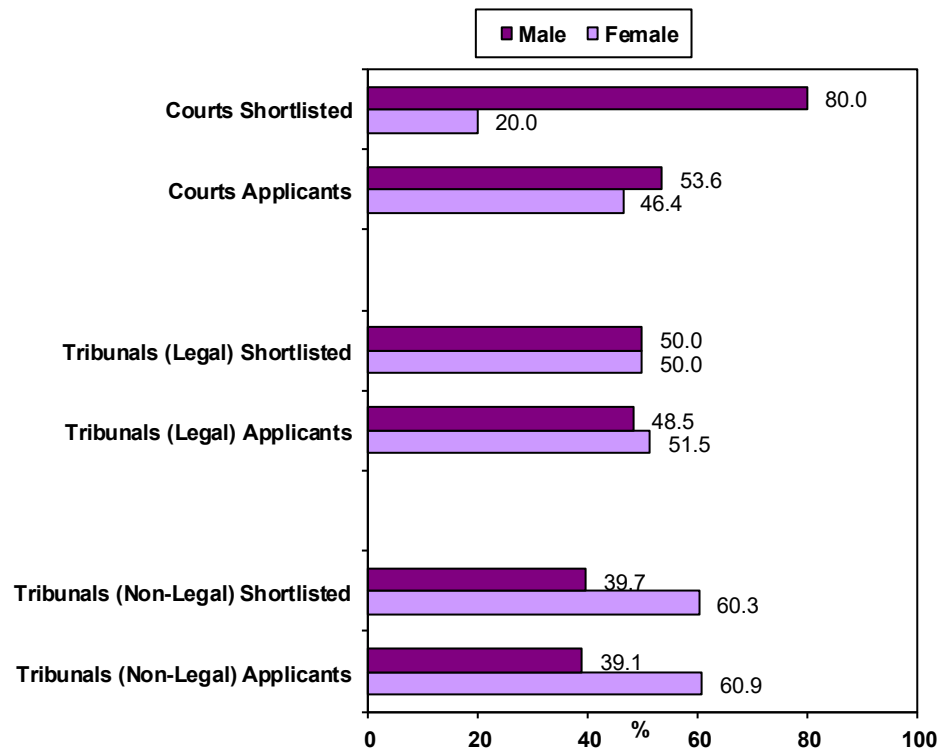
#### Summary

- The proportion of applicants from an ethnic background was lowest for those who applied for Court positions (1.2%) and was highest for those who applied for non-legal Tribunal positions (9.3%).
- 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

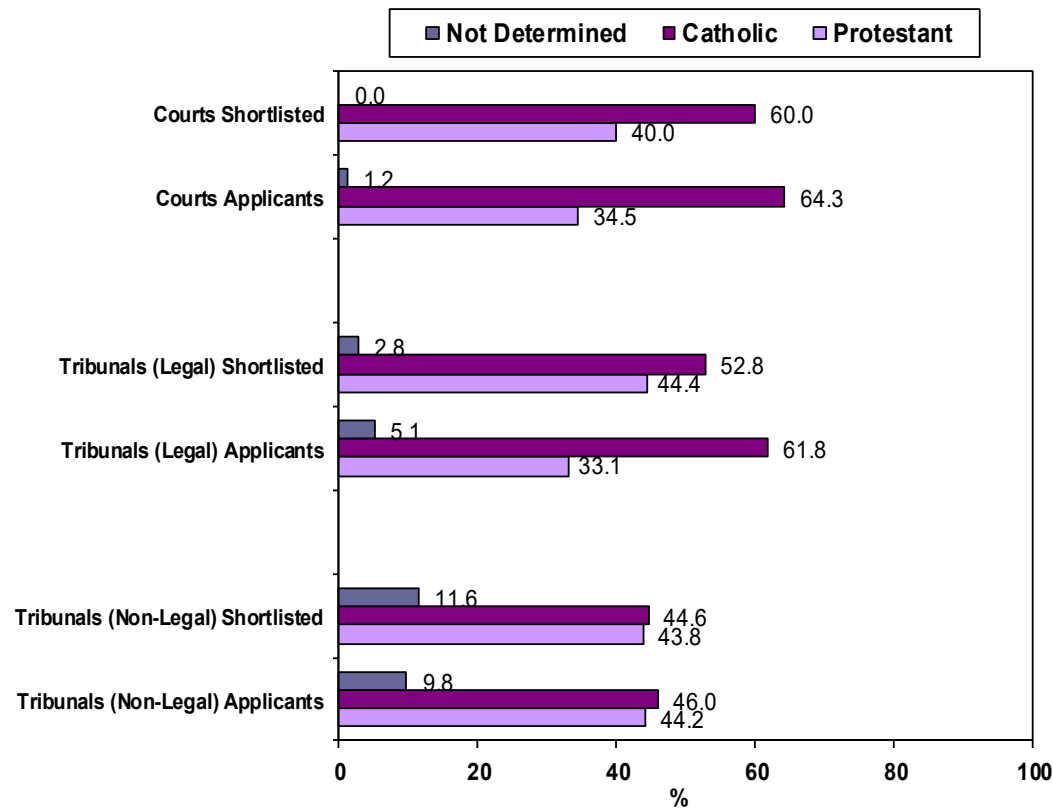


### Summary

- 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. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- Female representation among shortlisted candidates for appointments to judicial office in the Courts (20.0%) was lower than would be expected (46.4%) whereas for males (80.0%) it was higher than expected (53.6%).
- The proportion of males and females who were shortlisted for legal and non-legal Tribunal positions was similar to their representation in the applicant pool.



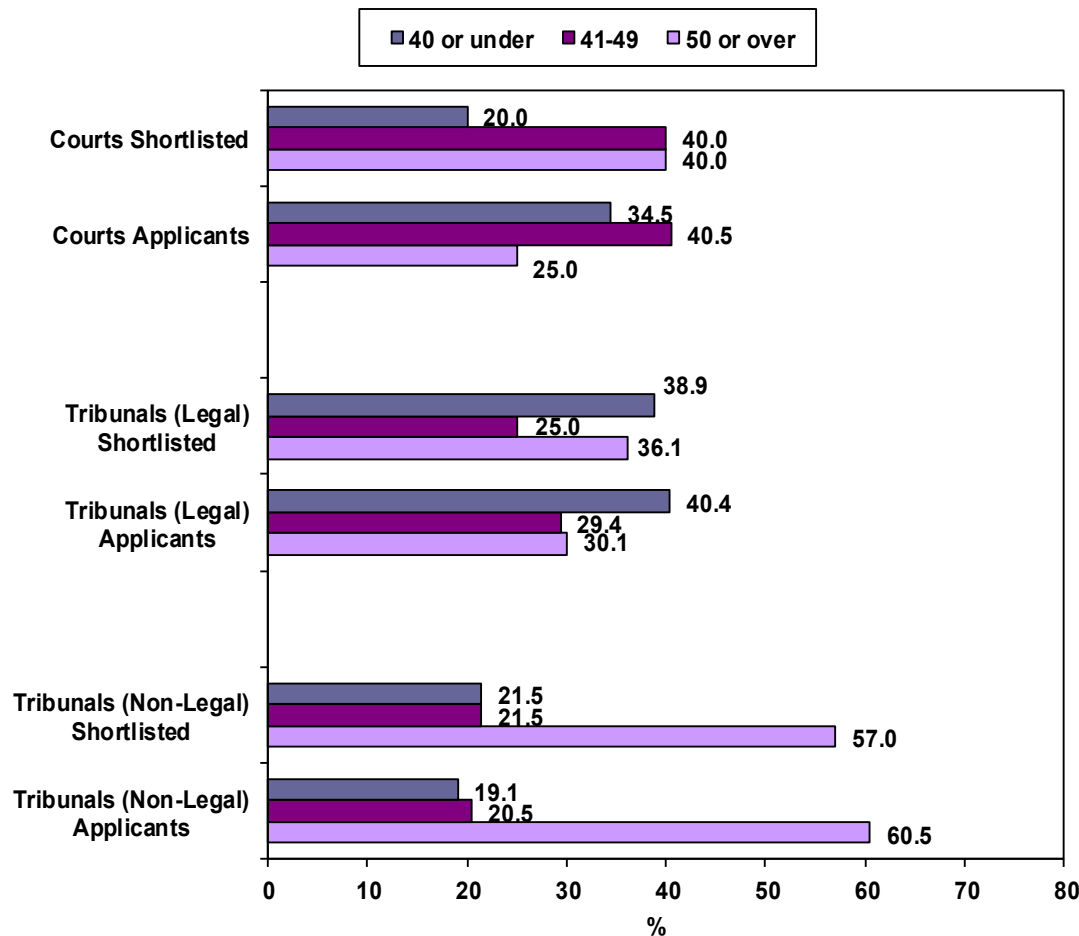
# 4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Community Background



**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. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- For judicial appointments to the Courts, the overall Protestant (40.0%) and Catholic (60.0%) representation among shortlisted candidates was similar their respective representation of applicants.
- For legal appointments to Tribunals the proportion of shortlisted Protestant candidates (44.4%) was greater than expected (33.1%).
- The proportions of Protestants and Catholics shortlisted for non-legal positions in Tribunals was similar to their composition in the applicant pool

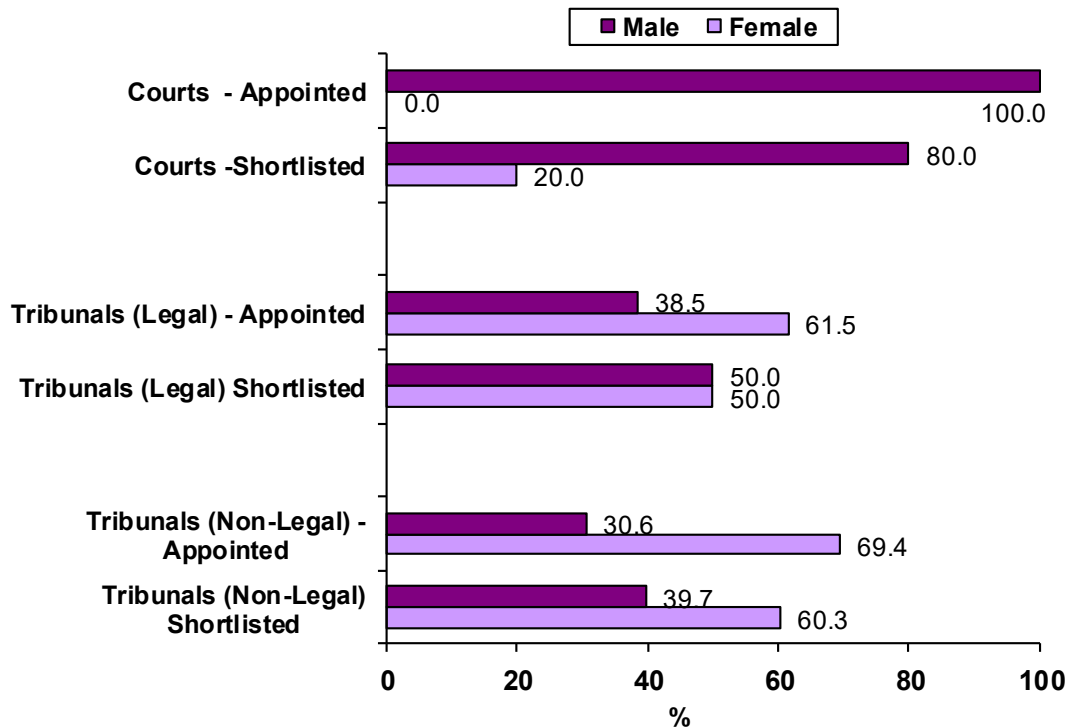
# 4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Age



### 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. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- The proportion of those aged 50 or over who were shortlisted was higher than expected for Court positions and for legal positions in Tribunals.
- The age profile of those shortlisted for non legal positions in Tribunals was similar to the age profile of applicants.

# 5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Gender

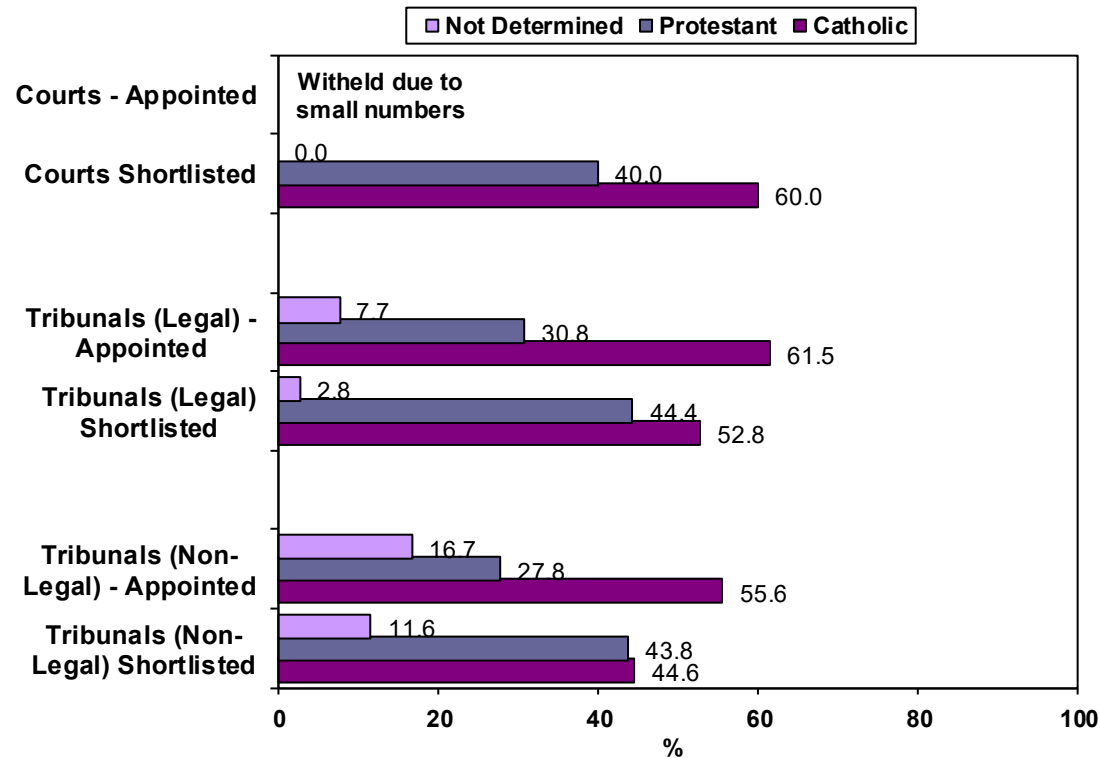


**Summary**

- 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. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- No females were appointed to positions to the Courts during this period (the numbers of such appointments were too small to allow for meaningful analysis).
- A greater proportion of females were appointed to legal positions in Tribunals (61.5%) than were shortlisted (50.0%). Likewise, 69.4% of appointees to non-legal Tribunal positions were female compared to 60.3% of those shortlisted.

Note: 1 person was offered an appointment during this period but didn't take up the offer. This person has been included in the appointment figures for statistical purposes.

# 5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Community Background

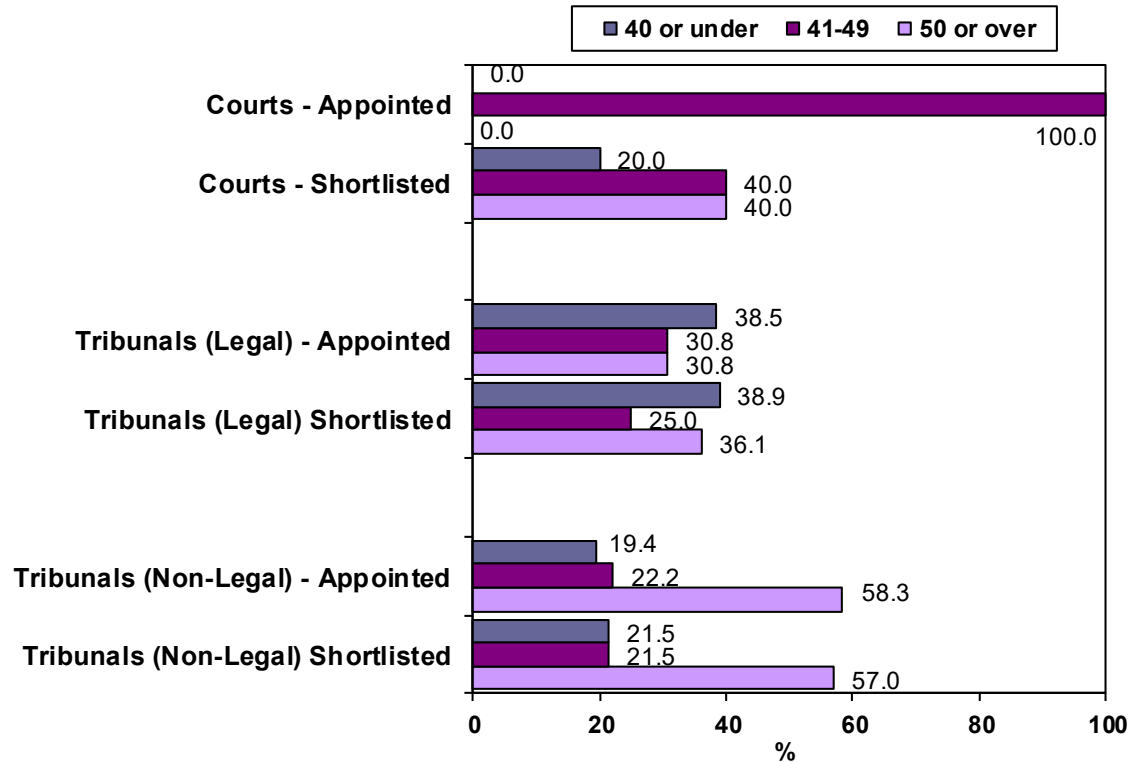


**Summary**

- 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. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- There were too few appointments to positions in the Courts to allow for meaningful analysis.
- The proportion of Catholics appointed to legal positions in Tribunals (61.5%) was higher than their composition of those shortlisted (52.8%).
- Similarly the Catholic proportion of those appointed to non-legal positions in Tribunals (55.6%) was also higher than expected (44.6%).

Note: 1 person was offered an appointment during this period but didn't take up the offer. This person has been included in the appointment figures for statistical purposes.

# 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. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- There were too few appointments to positions in the Courts to allow for meaningful analysis.
- The age profile of those appointed to legal and non-legal positions in Tribunals broadly matched the composition of those who were shortlisted for those positions.

Note: 1 person was offered an appointment during this period but didn't take up the offer. This person has been included in the appointment figures for statistical purposes.

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

Legal Standing	Applications	Expected Appointees	Actual Appointees	Difference (Actual - Expected)
Barrister	13	3.0	2	-1.0
Legal Other	3	1.6	2	0.4
Solicitor	30	9.4	10	0.6

### 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 & legal positions in Tribunals, the proportion of actual appointees was slightly lower for Barristers than expected. The numbers involved as small and care should be taken when interpreting these findings

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

Employment Status	Applications	Expected Appointees	Actual Appointees	Difference (Actual - Expected)
Independent Barrister	5	1.5	2	0.5
Independent Barrister & Fee Paid JOH	2	0.6	0	-0.6
Independent Barrister QC	2	0.6	0	-0.6
Public Sector Barrister	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public Sector Barrister & Fee Paid JOH	4	1.2	0	-1.2
Solicitor JOH	0	0.0	0	0.0
Solicitor Private Practice	9	2.7	2	-0.7
Solicitor Private Practice & Fee Paid JOH	4	1.2	1	-0.2
Solicitor Public Sector	12	3.7	5	1.3
Solicitor Public Sector & Fee Paid JOH	5	1.5	2	0.5
Legal Solicitor - breakdown unknown	1	0.3	1	0.7
Legal Other	2	0.6	1	0.4

### 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>	12	85.7	2	14.3	14
<b>Group 2</b>	39	76.5	12	23.5	51
<b>Group 3</b>	30	73.2	11	26.8	41
<b>Group 4</b>	21	61.8	13	38.2	34
<b>Group 5</b>	9	47.4	10	52.6	19
<b>Group 6</b>	109	43.8	140	56.2	249
<b>Group 7</b>	80	63.5	46	36.5	126
<b>Group 8</b>	53	39.6	81	60.4	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>668</b>



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

### Community Background

	Protestant		Catholic		Not Determined		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	5	35.7	8	57.1	1	7.1	14
Group 2	27	52.9	17	33.3	7	13.7	51
Group 3	17	41.5	24	58.5	0	0.0	41
Group 4	21	61.8	13	38.2	0	0.0	34
Group 5	6	31.6	12	63.2	1	5.3	19
Group 6	110	44.2	120	48.2	19	7.6	249
Group 7	58	46.0	60	47.6	8	6.3	126
Group 8	78	58.2	52	38.8	4	3.0	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>668</b>

### Age

	40 years or under		41-49 years		50 years or over		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	0	0.0	1	7.1	13	92.9	14
Group 2	0	0.0	4	7.8	47	92.2	51
Group 3	3	7.3	8	19.5	30	73.2	41
Group 4	1	2.9	6	17.6	27	79.4	34
Group 5	0	0.0	2	10.5	17	89.5	19
Group 6	36	14.5	37	14.9	176	70.7	249
Group 7	6	4.8	17	13.5	103	81.7	126
Group 8	2	1.5	38	28.4	94	70.1	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>668</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	4	7.8	51
Group 3	1	2.4	41
Group 4	1	2.9	34
Group 5	0	0.0	19
Group 6	13	5.2	249
Group 7	8	6.3	126
Group 8	2	1.5	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>668</b>

## Ethnicity

	White		Other		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	14	100.0	0	0.0	14
Group 2	51	100.0	0	0.0	51
Group 3	41	100.0	0	0.0	41
Group 4	34	100.0	0	0.0	34
Group 5	19	100.0	0	0.0	19
Group 6	241	96.8	8	3.2	249
Group 7	124	98.4	2	1.6	126
Group 8	132	98.5	2	1.5	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>668</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	3	21.4	0	0.0	11	78.6	14
Group 2	29	56.9	0	0.0	22	43.1	51
Group 3	23	56.1	1	2.4	17	41.5	41
Group 4	18	52.9	0	0.0	16	47.1	34
Group 5	12	63.2	0	0.0	7	36.8	19
Group 6	247	99.2	0	0.0	2	0.8	249
Group 7	125	99.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	126
Group 8	134	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>668</b>

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Overall Composition

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	Total	%
Belfast	318	47.6	246	36.8
Co Antrim	52	7.8	104	15.6
Co Armagh	19	2.8	30	4.5
Co Down	49	7.3	120	18.0
Co Fermanagh	16	2.4	17	2.5
Co Londonderry	40	6.0	51	7.6
Co Tyrone	34	5.1	49	7.3
GB	20	3.0	17	2.5
Not Indicated	98	14.7	32	4.8
Province Wide	22	3.3	1	0.1
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Courts

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	95	67.9	66	47.1
Co Antrim	2	1.4	16	11.4
Co Armagh	1	0.7	5	3.6
Co Down	6	4.3	23	16.4
Co Fermanagh	2	1.4	1	0.7
Co Londonderry	6	4.3	5	3.6
Co Tyrone	7	5.0	8	5.7
GB	13	9.3	13	9.3
Not Indicated	6	4.3	3	2.1
Province Wide	2	1.4	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	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	182	46.2	151	38.3
Co Antrim	37	9.4	74	18.8
Co Armagh	11	2.8	19	4.8
Co Down	27	6.9	64	16.2
Co Fermanagh	7	1.8	10	2.5
Co Londonderry	18	4.6	29	7.4
Co Tyrone	19	4.8	28	7.1
GB	7	1.8	4	1.0
Not Indicated	78	19.8	15	3.8
Province Wide	8	2.0	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Tribunals

	Business Location		Lay Magistrates	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	41	30.6	29	21.6
Co Antrim	13	9.7	14	10.4
Co Armagh	7	5.2	6	4.5
Co Down	16	11.9	33	24.6
Co Fermanagh	7	5.2	6	4.5
Co Londonderry	16	11.9	17	12.7
Co Tyrone	8	6.0	13	9.7
GB	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	14	10.4	14	10.4
Province Wide	12	9.0	1	0.7
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Lay Magistrates

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 1

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	12	85.7	9	64.3
Co Antrim	1	7.1	2	14.3
Co Down	0	0.0	3	21.4
Province Wide	1	7.1	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	33	64.7	24	47.1
Co Antrim	0	0.0	4	7.8
Co Armagh	1	2.0	1	2.0
Co Down	1	2.0	5	9.8
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	0	0.0
Co Londonderry	1	2.0	2	3.9
Co Tyrone	1	2.0	2	3.9
GB	12	23.5	12	23.5
Not Indicated	2	3.9	1	2.0
Province Wide	0	0.0	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 3

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	21	51.2	15	36.6
Co Antrim	1	2.4	6	14.6
Co Armagh	0	0.0	1	2.4
Co Down	4	9.8	10	24.4
Co Fermanagh	2	4.9	0	0.0
Co Londonderry	3	7.3	2	4.9
Co Tyrone	4	9.8	4	9.8
GB	1	2.4	1	2.4
Not Indicated	4	9.8	2	4.9
Province Wide	1	2.4	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Group 4

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	29	85.3	18	52.9
Co Antrim	0	0.0	4	11.8
Co Armagh	0	0.0	3	8.8
Co Down	1	2.9	5	14.7
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	1	2.9
Co Londonderry	2	5.9	1	2.9
Co Tyrone	2	5.9	2	5.9
Not Indicated	0	0.0	0	0.0
Province Wide	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>

# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 5

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	16	84.2	10	52.6
Co Antrim	0	0.0	2	10.5
Co Armagh	1	5.3	1	5.3
Co Londonderry	0	0.0	0	0.0
Co Down	0	0.0	4	21.1
Co Tyrone	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	2	10.5	2	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Group 6

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	86	34.5	79	31.7
Co Antrim	26	10.4	52	20.9
Co Armagh	8	3.2	13	5.2
Co Down	21	8.4	39	15.7
Co Fermanagh	7	2.8	10	4.0
Co Londonderry	14	5.6	18	7.2
Co Tyrone	16	6.4	23	9.2
GB	4	1.6	3	1.2
Not Indicated	62	24.9	12	4.8
Province Wide	5	2.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

## Group 7

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	80	63.5	62	49.2
Co Antrim	11	8.7	20	15.9
Co Armagh	2	1.6	5	4.0
Co Down	6	4.8	21	16.7
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	0	0.0
Co Londonderry	4	3.2	11	8.7
Co Tyrone	3	2.4	5	4.0
GB	3	2.4	1	0.8
Not Indicated	14	11.1	1	0.8
Province Wide	3	2.4	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>

## Group 8

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	41	30.6	29	21.6
Co Antrim	13	9.7	14	10.4
Co Armagh	7	5.2	6	4.5
Co Down	16	11.9	33	24.6
Co Fermanagh	7	5.2	6	4.5
Co Londonderry	16	11.9	17	12.7
Co Tyrone	8	6.0	13	9.7
GB	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	14	10.4	14	10.4
Province Wide	12	9.0	1	0.7
Republic of Ireland	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>