

The Judiciary in Northern Ireland

2019

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 2.2% of judicial office holders in the Courts and 9.6% 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 (83.5%). 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 (28.1%) 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 21.2%. For those holding legal positions in Tribunals, female representation (48.6%) was approximately what might be expected (45.7%). When adjustment was made for age, female representation would be expected to be much lower (25.5%) given the age profile of judicial office holders in Tribunals.

Community Background

In terms of community background, the proportion of judicial office holders in the Courts which were Protestant and Catholic were roughly the same (46.8% and 47.5% respectively; the respective proportions of Protestants and Catholics in the legal professions generally were 38.4% and 57.1%, respectively). However, when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, Protestant and Catholic representation would be expected to be 48.7% and 47.5% respectively. Catholic representation among those holding legal positions in Tribunals (65.1%) 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 49.4%.

Disability and Ethnicity

The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 1.6% among Lay Magistrates to 5.7% among those in Tribunals. Minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 1.6%, while for Tribunal members it was 2.6%. 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 similar whereas the majority of Lay Magistrates were female (60.2%). In terms of community background the majority of Lay Magistrates (57.8%) were Protestant as were those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals (48.8%). The proportion of staff aged 40 years or under holding non-legal positions (10.0%) in Tribunals was similar to that of those in legal Tribunal positions (9.6%). The proportion of judicial office holders in the Courts aged 40 or under was 2.2% and among Lay Magistrates it was 1.6%.

Recruitment Schemes

Applicant Pools

The female proportion of applicants for judicial office in the Courts (31.7%) was lower than what would be expected. In terms of community background, the proportion of Catholic applicants for Court positions (66.7%) was higher than expected (57.1%) and for legal positions in Tribunals (67.4%), was also higher than expected (57.1%). Two out of five applications for judicial office in the Courts were from candidates in the 41-49 age category (40.0%), 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 (58.5%) was higher than expected (47.2%). Catholic representation among applicants for non-legal members of Tribunals (38.3%) was a little lower than expected (42.9%). Half of applications for non-legal positions in Tribunals were from those aged 50 and over (50.0%), which was almost double the expected amount (25.7%).

Short-listing Stage

Female representation of the those shortlisted for judicial appointment in the Courts (15.8%) was much lower than their representation in the applicant pool (31.7%). Conversely, male representation was higher for those shortlisted (84.2%) than in the applicant pool (68.3%). In terms of community background, for Courts positions, Protestants accounted for 30.8% of applicants compared to 47.4% of those shortlisted, while for legal membership of Tribunals Catholics represented 59.5% of shortlisted candidates compared with 67.4% of applicants. For non-legal Tribunals the age composition of shortlisted candidates was broadly similar to that of the applicant pool, however the proportion of 41-49 year olds who were shortlisted for legal positions in Tribunals (48.6%) was higher than expected from the age composition of the applicant pool (35.7%).

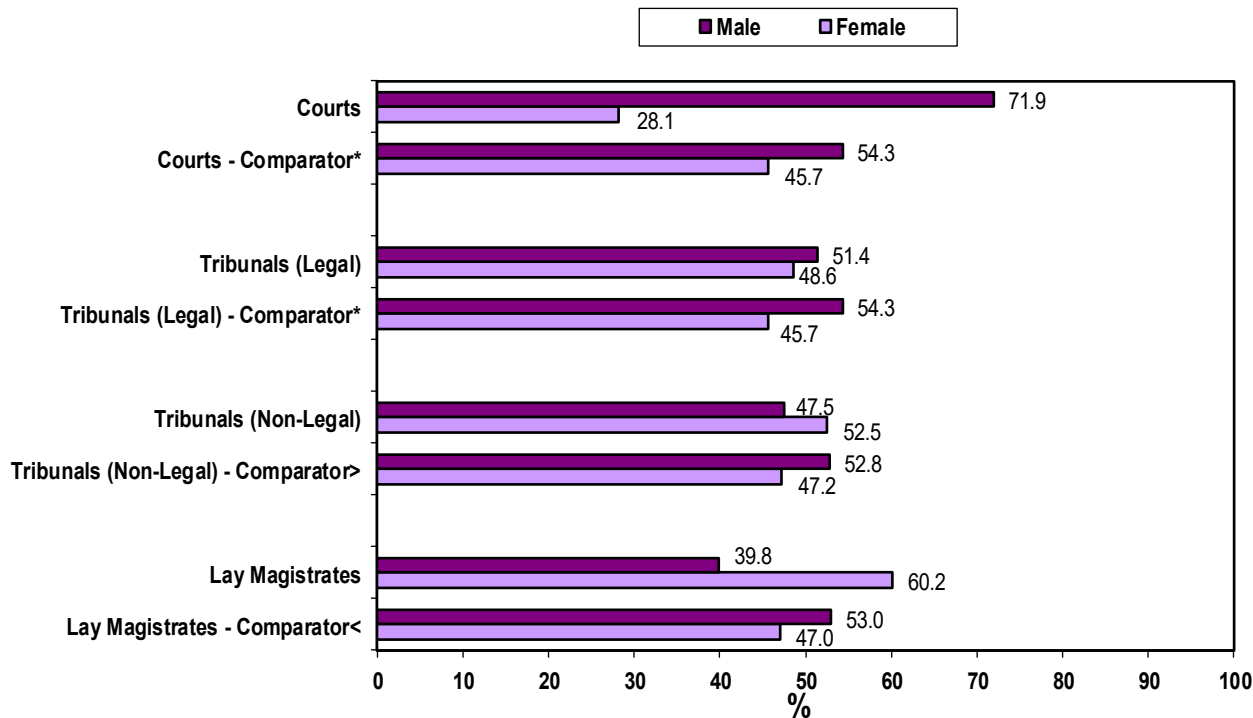
Appointment Stage

The gender composition of appointees was similar to the gender composition of the shortlisted candidates. Candidates aged 50 and over were more likely to be appointed in the Courts, while candidates aged 40 or under were more likely to be appointed as legal members of tribunals.

1 About this report

- The aim of this report is to provide equality monitoring information on the judiciary in Northern Ireland at 1 April 2019. In addition, monitoring information on the outcomes of the various stages of judicial appointment schemes in the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019 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 three schemes for legal members of tribunals and four schemes for non-legal members were considered. A total of 343 applications were received and 30 appointments made, 13 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



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.

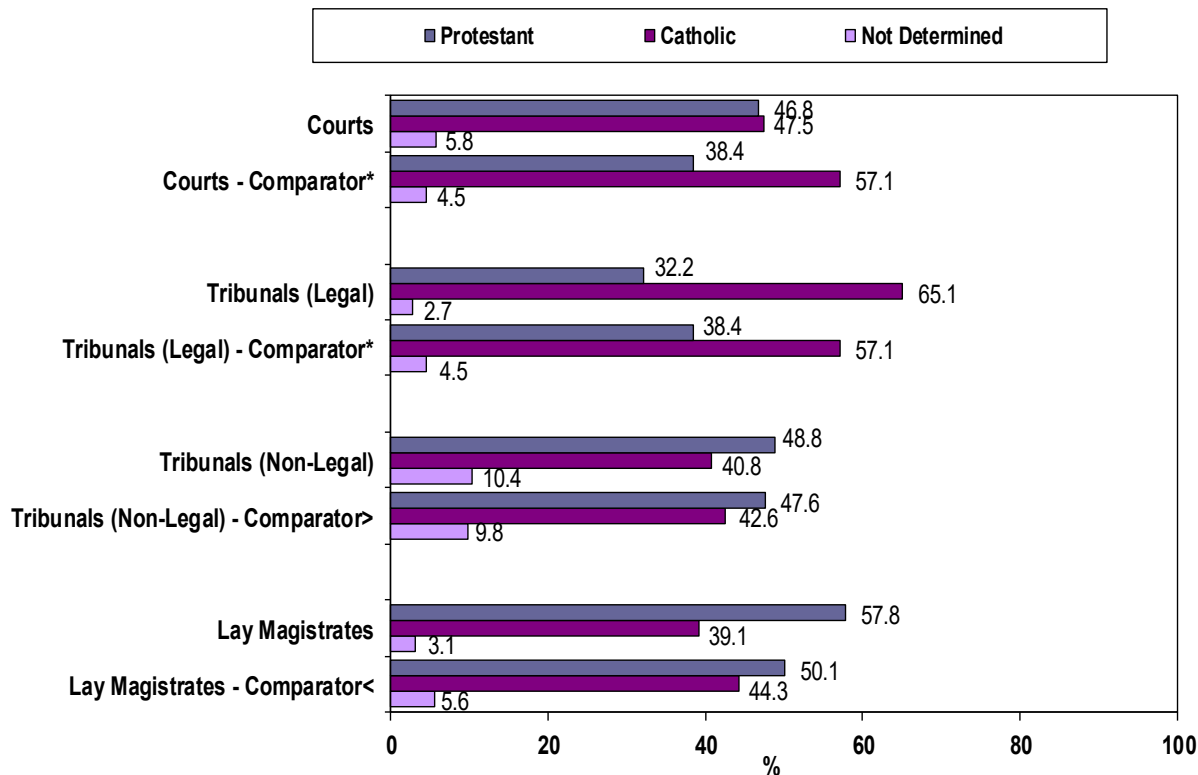
Summary

- More than a quarter of all judicial office holders in the Courts were female (28.1%). 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 (21.2%).

- 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 25.5%.

- A majority of those holding non-legal positions in Tribunals were female (52.5%). The same is true for Lay Magistrates where the majority were female (60.2%).

2 Overall Composition: Community Background



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.

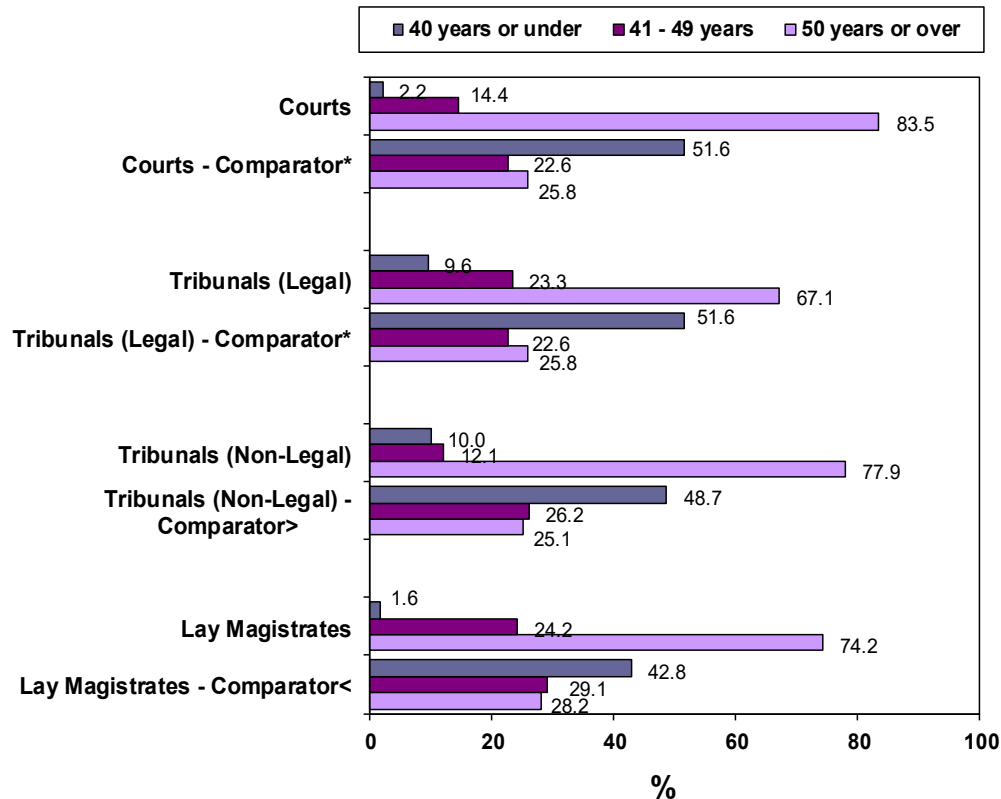
>Weighted combination of Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2011 Census and the economically active population aged 25-69 from 2011 Census.

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

Summary

- There are roughly equal proportions of Protestant and Catholic judicial office holders in the Courts (46.8% and 47.5% respectively). While the proportion of Protestants 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 48.7%.
- Catholic representation among those holding legal positions in Tribunals (65.1%) 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 49.4%.
- 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 (57.8%) than would be expected (50.1%).

2 Overall Composition: Age



Summary

- The overwhelming majority of judicial office holders in the Courts were aged 50 years or over (83.5%). This compares with 25.8% in the legal profession generally.
- Staff aged 50 years and over and holding legal positions in Tribunals (67.1%), 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 (77.9%).
- The proportion aged 40 years or under was highest for those in non-legal Tribunal positions (10.0%) and was lowest (1.6%) for Lay Magistrates.

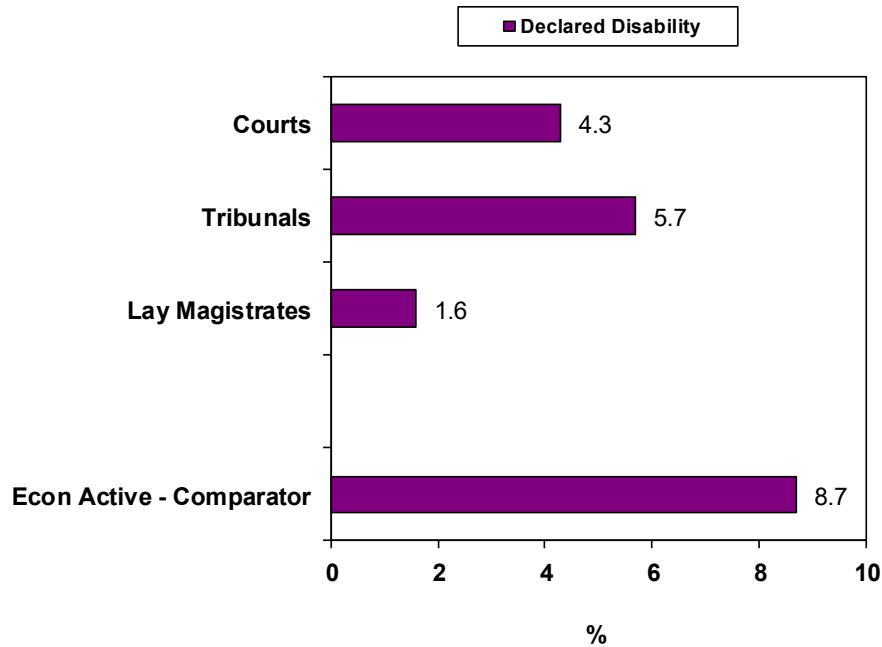
Notes

*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



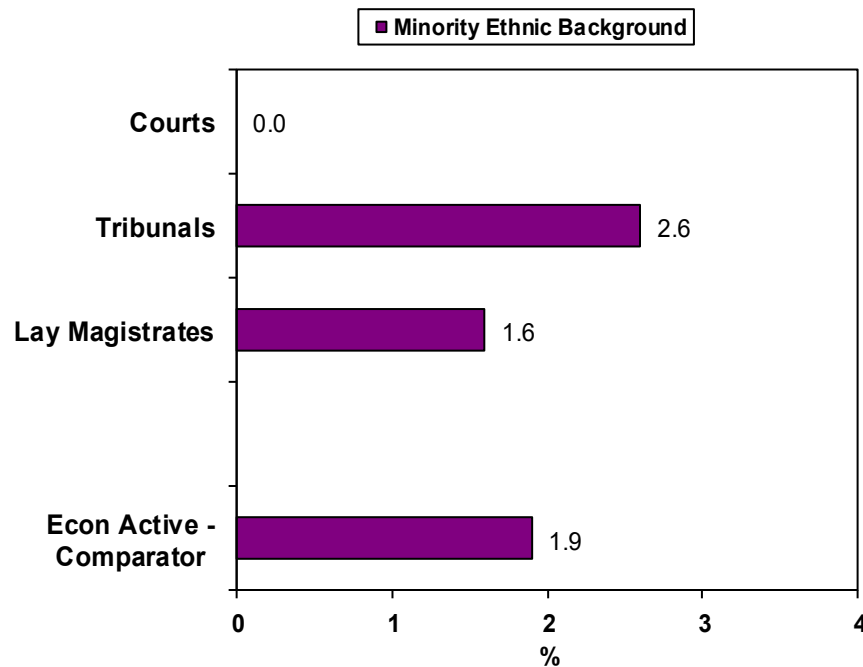
Summary

- The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 1.6% among Lay Magistrates to 5.7% 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



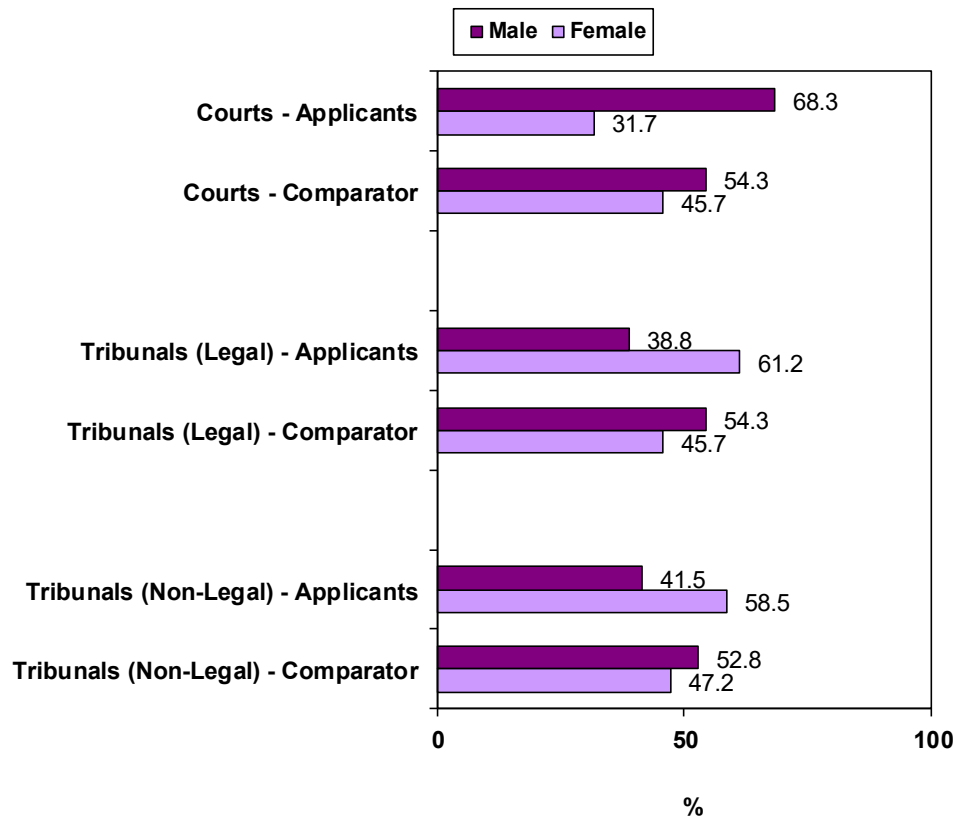
Summary

- No judicial office holders in the Courts were from a minority ethnic background.
- The minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 1.6%, while for Tribunal members it was 2.6%.
- 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

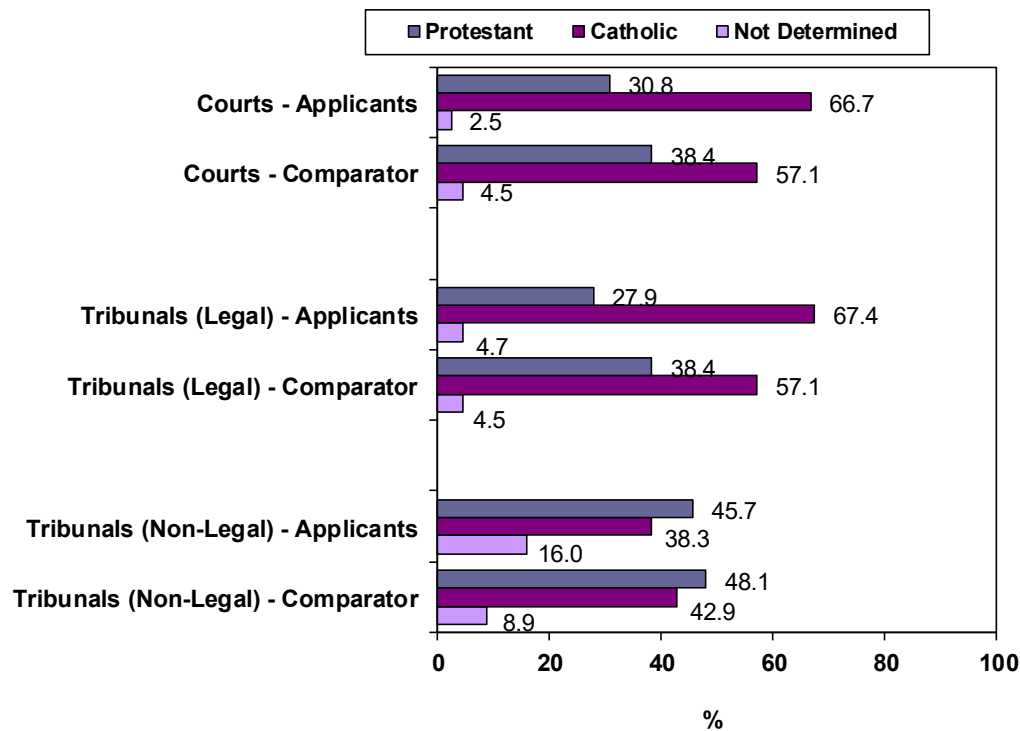
- For each scheme, the gender composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if males and females were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart. It should be noted, however, 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 (31.7%) was lower than 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.

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: Community Background



Summary

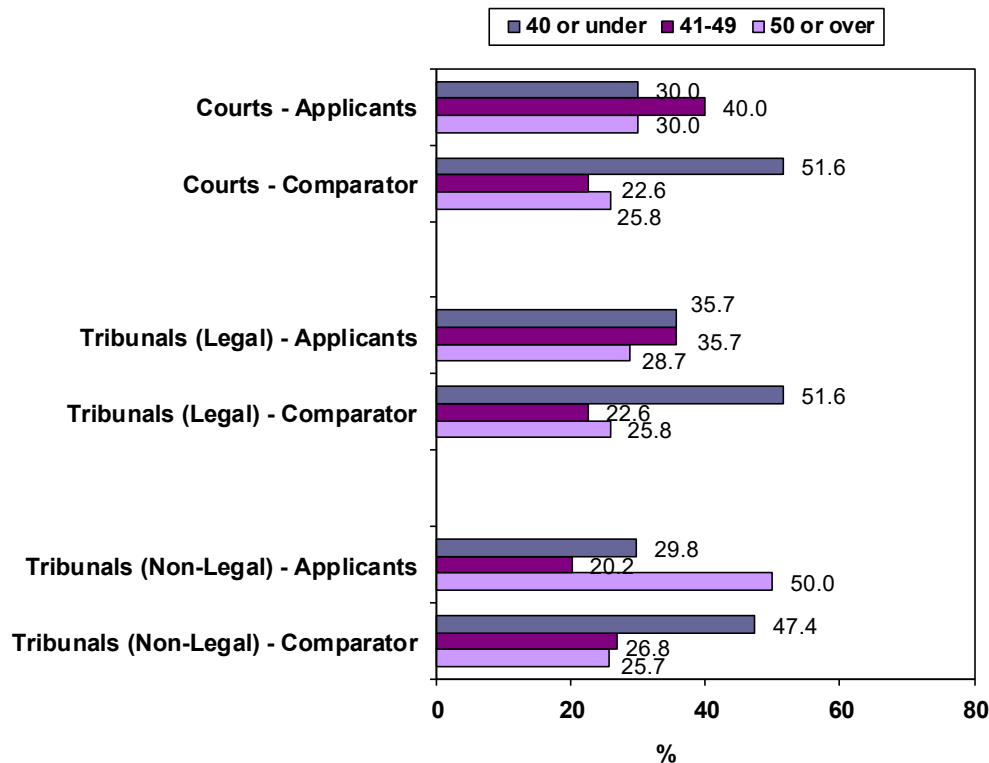
- For each Scheme, the community background composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if potential candidates from each community background were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- For appointments to judicial office in the Courts, applications from Catholics (66.7%) 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

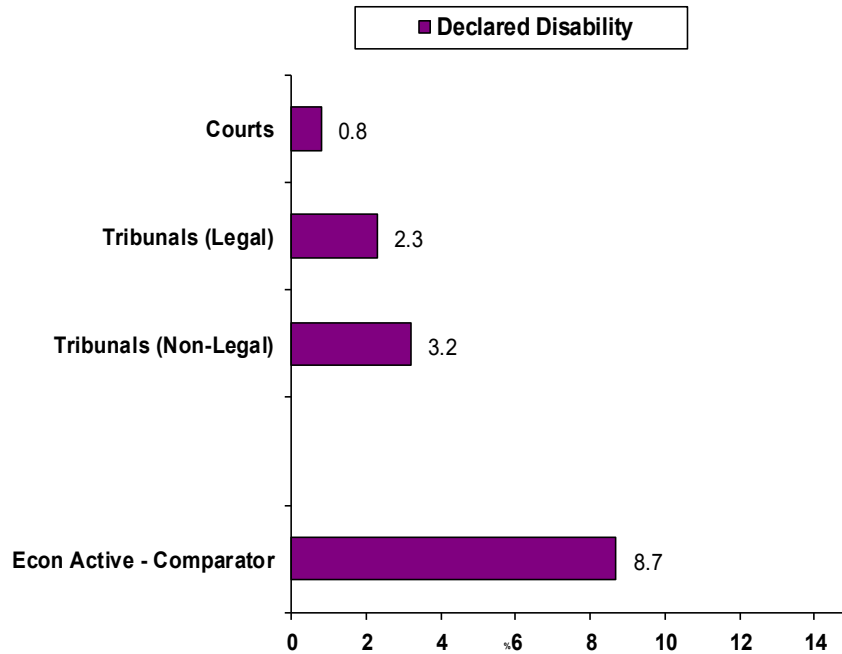
*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2412 (Barristers and Judges), 2413 (Solicitors) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC), economically active aged 25-69 at 2011 Census.

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 (30.0%) was slightly higher than what would be expected (25.8%). The number of persons aged 41-49 who applied for Court positions (40.0%) was much higher than would be expected (22.6%).
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the proportion of applicants aged 50 or over (50.0%) was almost 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, 0.8% declared a disability, a smaller proportion than applied for legal (2.3%) or non-legal (3.2%) 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



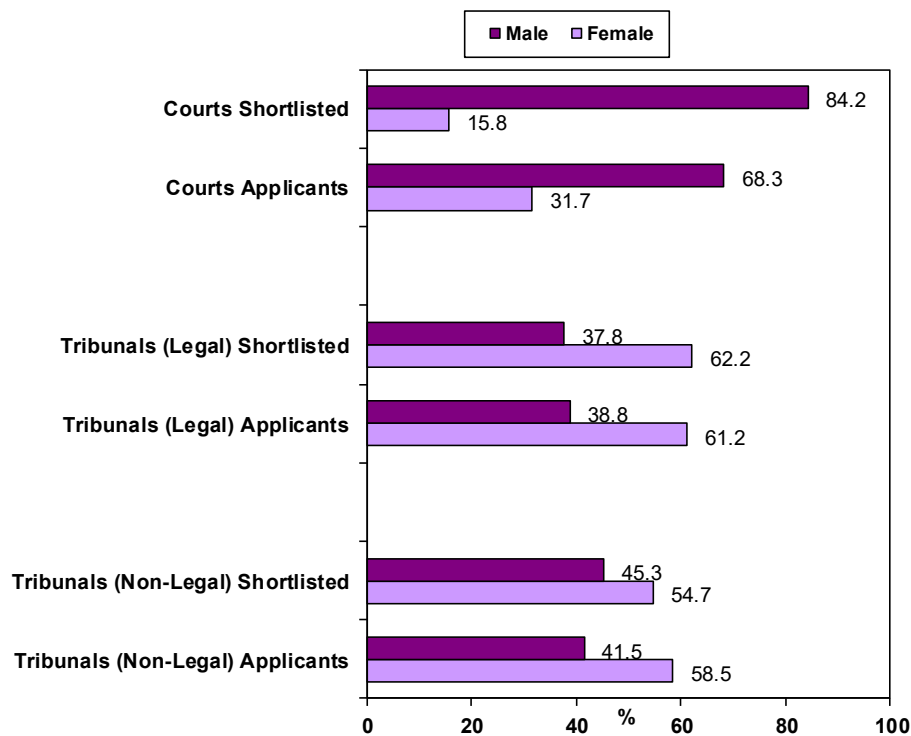
Summary

- No applicants from a minority ethnic background applied for Court positions. The proportion applying for legal positions on Tribunals positions was 1.6% while for non-legal positions on Tribunals was 5.3%.
- 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.

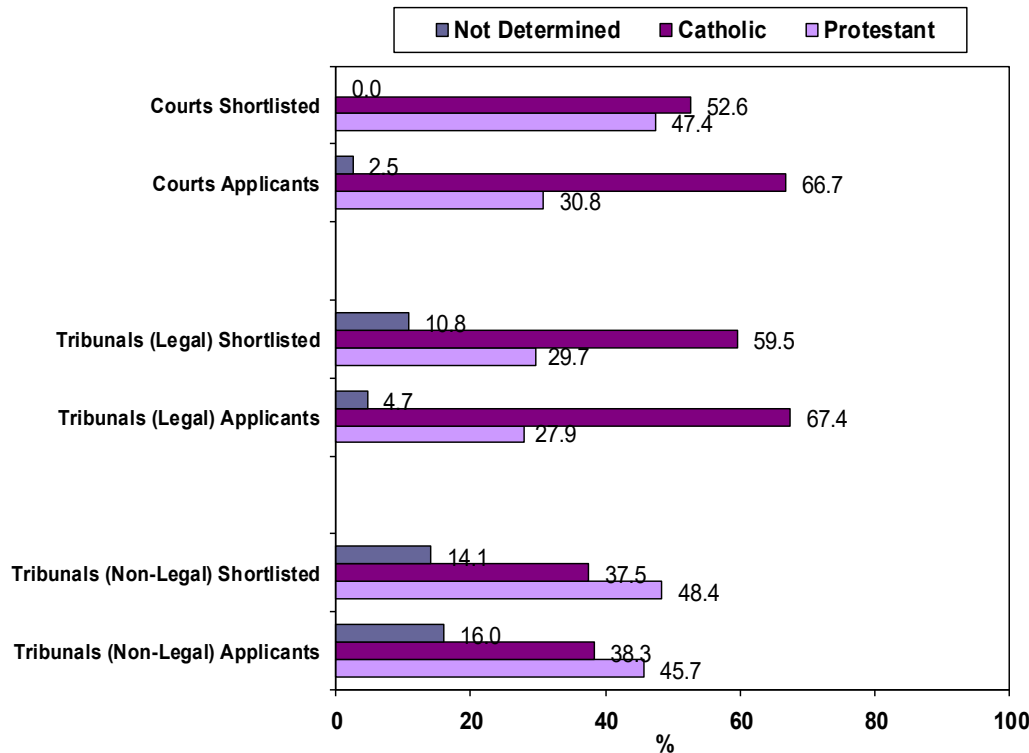
4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Gender



Summary

- For each Scheme, the gender composition of shortlisted candidates was compared with the gender composition of those who applied. This allows inferences to be drawn about how fair the shortlisting process is based on the pool of applicants.
- Male representation among shortlisted candidates for appointments to judicial office in the Courts (84.2%) was higher than would be expected given the proportion of males in the applicant pool (68.3%).
- 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.

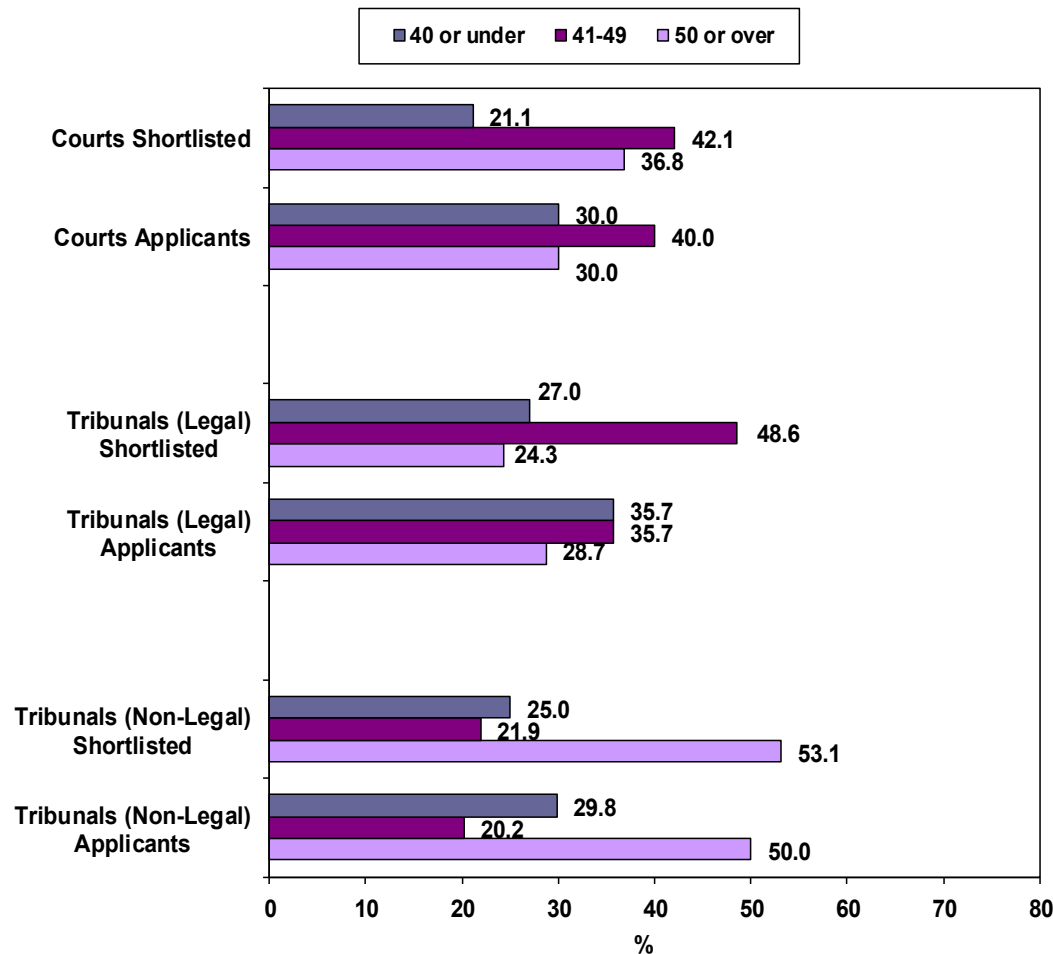
4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Community Background



Summary

- For each Scheme, the community background composition of shortlisted candidates was compared with the community background composition of those who applied. This allows inferences to be drawn about how fair the shortlisting process is based on the pool of applicants.
- For judicial appointments to the Courts, the Catholic representation (52.6%) among shortlisted candidates was lower than their respective representation among applicants (66.7%), while the opposite is true for Protestants (47.4% and 30.8% respectively).
- For legal appointments to Tribunals the proportions of shortlisted applicants was broadly similar to those of the applicant pool
- The proportions of Protestants and Catholics shortlisted for non-legal positions in Tribunals was similar to their composition in the applicant pool

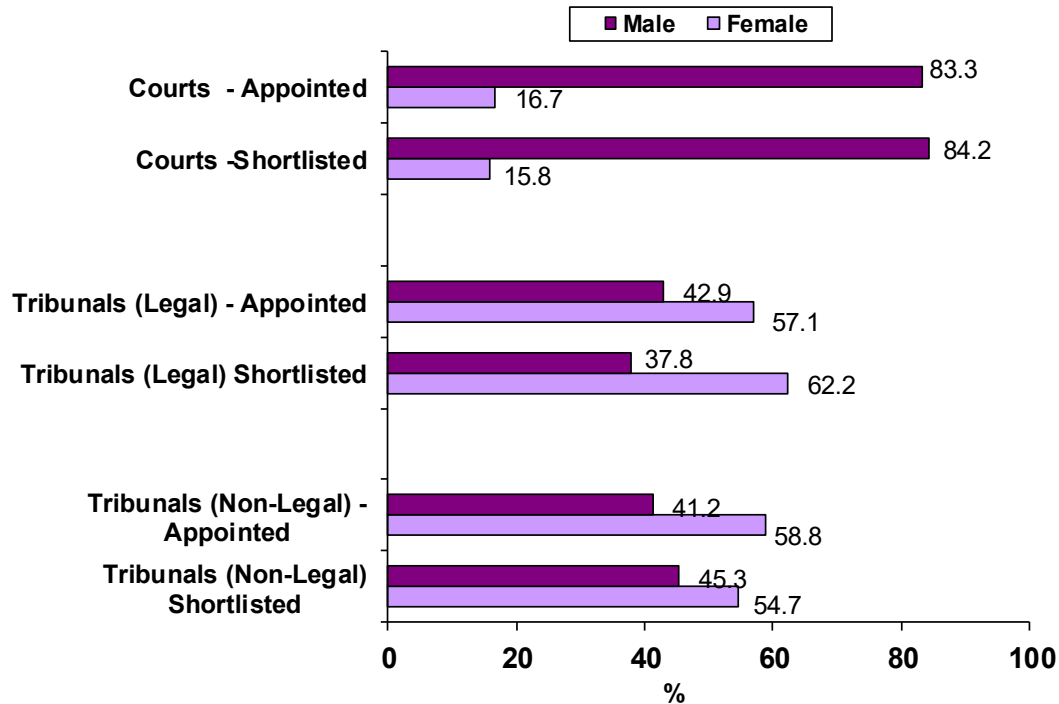
4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Age



Summary

- For each Scheme, the age composition of shortlisted candidates was compared with the age composition of those who applied. This allows inferences to be drawn about how fair the shortlisting process is based on the pool of applicants.
- The proportion of those aged 50 or over who were shortlisted was slightly higher than expected for Court positions. However the proportion of 41-49 year olds who were shortlisted for Legal positions in Tribunals (48.6%) was higher than the same group in the applicants pool (35.7%).
- The age profile of those shortlisted for non legal positions in Tribunals was similar to the age profile of applicants.

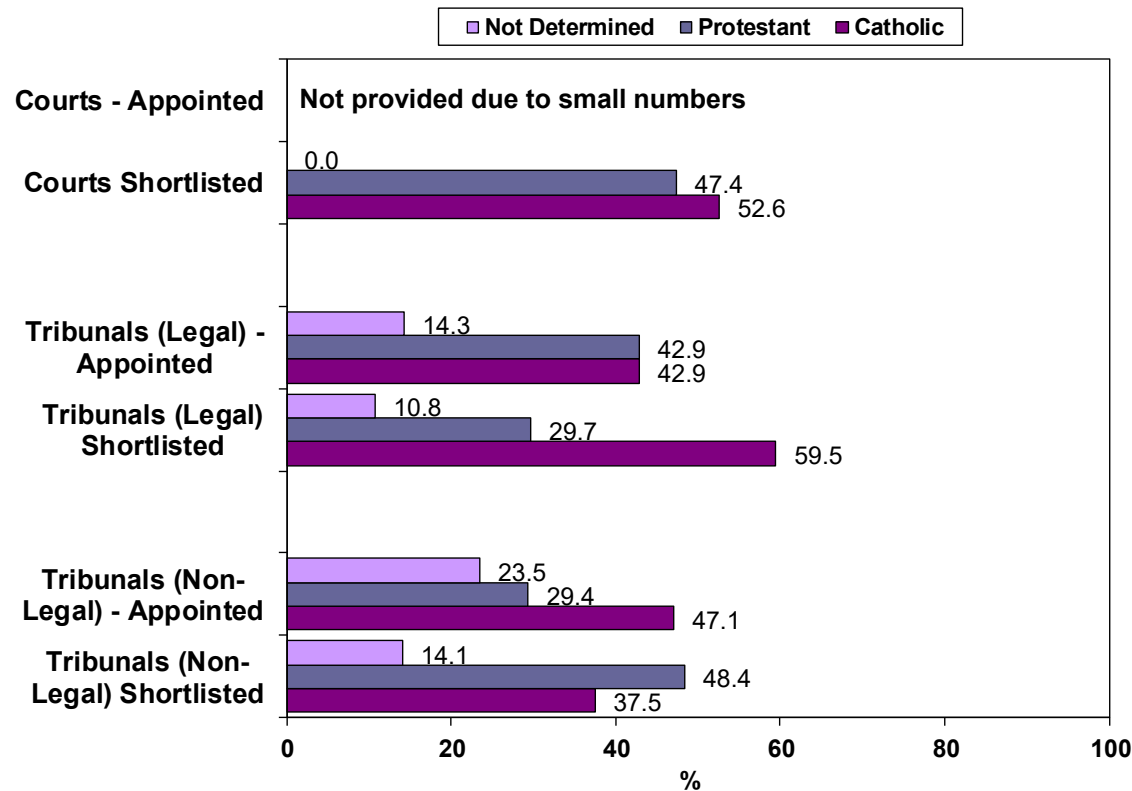
5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Gender



Summary

- For each Scheme, the gender composition of appointees was compared with the gender composition of those who were shortlisted. This allows inferences to be drawn about how fair the appointment process is based on the pool of shortlisted candidates.
- The composition of appointees was broadly similar to the composition of shortlisted candidates across all occupational groups..

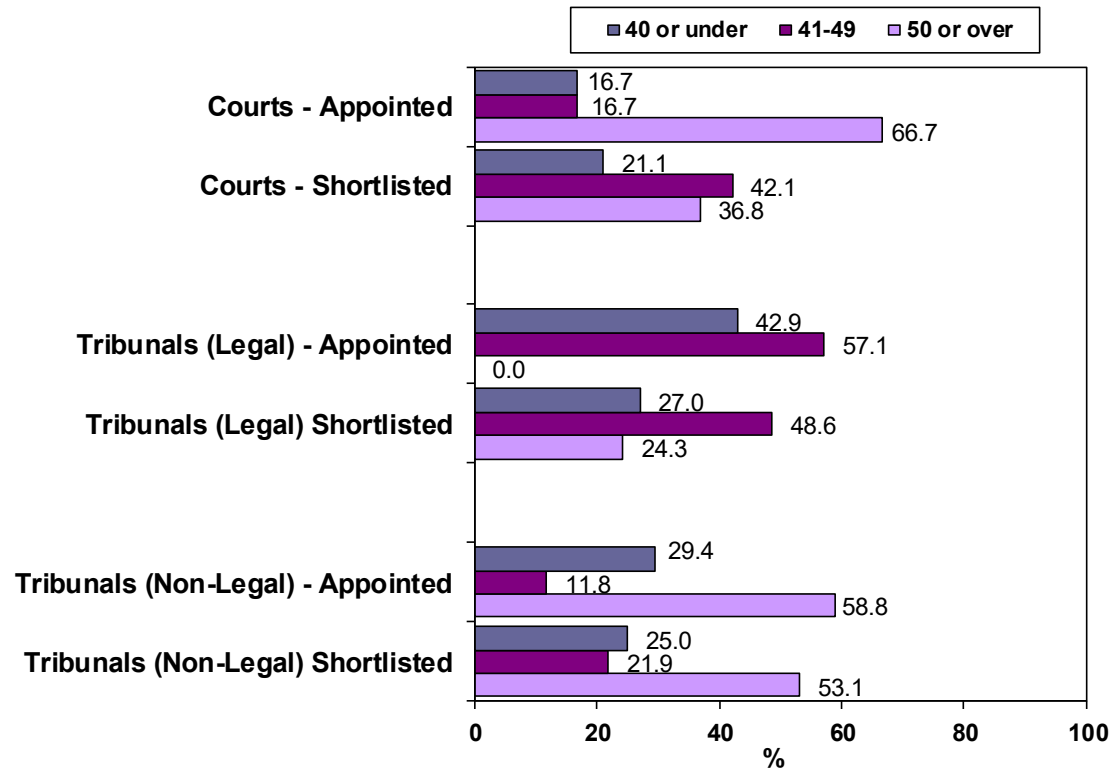
5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Community Background



Summary

- For each Scheme, the community background composition of appointees was compared with the community background composition of those who were shortlisted. This allows inferences to be drawn about how fair the appointment process is based on the pool of shortlisted candidates.
- The proportion of Catholics appointed to legal positions in Tribunals (42.9%) was less than the composition of those shortlisted (59.5%).
- The Catholic proportion of those appointed to non-legal positions in Tribunals (47.1%) was higher than expected (37.5%).

5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Age



Summary

- For each Scheme, the age composition of appointees was compared with the age composition of those who were shortlisted. This allows inferences to be drawn about how fair the appointment process is based on the pool of shortlisted candidates.
- There were too few appointments to positions in the Courts to allow for meaningful analysis.
- There no appointees to legal positions in Tribunals over the age of 50 despite those over 50 making up almost a quarter of shortlisted candidates for those positions (24.3%). Numbers appointed are relatively small.
- The composition of appointees to non-legal positions in Tribunals was broadly similar to the composition of shortlisted candidates for the same position.

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

Legal Standing	Applications	Expected Appointees	Actual Appointees	Difference (Actual - Expected)
Barrister	76	4.1	4	-0.1
Legal Other	17	0.9	0	-0.9
Solicitor	156	8.0	9	1.0

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 higher for Solicitors than expected. The numbers involved are 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	36	1.6	1	-0.6
Independent Barrister & Fee Paid JOH	12	0.5	1	0.5
Independent Barrister QC	4	0.5	1	0.5
Independent Barrister QC & Fee Paid JOH	2	0.2	1	0.8
Barrister JOH	2	0.2	0	-0.2
Public Sector Barrister	16	0.9	0	-0.9
Public Sector Barrister & Fee Paid JOH	4	0.2	0	-0.2
Solicitor JOH	5	0.5	0	-0.5
Solicitor Private Practice	65	3.1	4	0.9
Solicitor Private Practice & Fee Paid JOH	16	0.9	1	0.1
Solicitor Public Sector	57	2.7	4	1.3
Solicitor Public Sector & Fee Paid JOH	13	0.8	0	-0.8
Legal Solicitor - breakdown unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0
Legal Other	17	0.9	0	-0.9

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.
Group 1	13	86.7	2	13.3	15
Group 2	35	72.9	13	27.1	48
Group 3	31	73.8	11	26.2	42
Group 4	21	61.8	13	38.2	34
Group 5	9	42.9	12	57.1	21
Group 6	104	43.0	138	57.0	242
Group 7	76	61.8	47	38.2	123
Group 8	51	39.8	77	60.2	128
Total	340	52.1	313	47.9	653

Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

Community Background

	Protestant		Catholic		Not Determined		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	5	33.3	9	60.0	1	6.7	15
Group 2	23	47.9	18	37.5	7	14.6	48
Group 3	16	38.1	26	61.9	0	0.0	42
Group 4	21	61.8	13	38.2	0	0.0	34
Group 5	8	38.1	12	57.1	1	4.8	21
Group 6	102	42.1	120	49.6	20	8.3	242
Group 7	54	43.9	61	49.6	8	6.5	123
Group 8	74	57.8	50	39.1	4	3.1	128
Total	303	46.4	309	47.3	41	6.3	653

Age

	40 years or under		41-49 years		50 years or over		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	0	0.0	1	6.7	14	93.3	15
Group 2	0	0.0	4	8.3	44	91.7	48
Group 3	2	4.8	9	21.4	31	73.8	42
Group 4	1	2.9	6	17.6	27	79.4	34
Group 5	0	0.0	4	19.0	17	81.0	21
Group 6	31	12.8	39	16.1	172	71.1	242
Group 7	7	5.7	20	16.3	96	78.0	123
Group 8	2	1.6	31	24.2	95	74.2	128
Total	43	6.6	114	17.5	496	76.0	653

Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

Declared Disability

	Declared Disabled		Total
	No.	%	No.
Group 1	0	0.0	15
Group 2	4	8.3	48
Group 3	1	2.4	42
Group 4	1	2.9	34
Group 5	0	0.0	21
Group 6	13	5.4	242
Group 7	9	7.3	123
Group 8	2	1.6	128
Total	30	4.6	653

Ethnicity

	White		Other		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	15	100.0	0	0.0	15
Group 2	48	100.0	0	0.0	48
Group 3	42	100.0	0	0.0	42
Group 4	34	100.0	0	0.0	34
Group 5	21	100.0	0	0.0	21
Group 6	234	96.7	8	3.3	242
Group 7	121	98.4	2	1.6	123
Group 8	126	98.4	2	1.6	128
Total	641	98.2	12	1.8	653

Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

Working Pattern

	Fee Paid		Part-Time Salaried		Salaried		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	2	13.3	0	0.0	13	86.7	15
Group 2	26	54.2	0	0.0	22	45.8	48
Group 3	23	54.8	1	2.4	18	42.9	42
Group 4	19	55.9	0	0.0	15	44.1	34
Group 5	13	61.9	0	0.0	8	38.1	21
Group 6	240	99.2	0	0.0	2	0.8	242
Group 7	122	99.2	0	0.0	1	0.8	123
Group 8	128	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	128
Total	573	87.7	1	0.2	79	12.1	653

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

Overall Composition

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	Total	%
Belfast	315	48.2	237	36.3
Co Antrim	50	7.7	108	16.5
Co Armagh	18	2.8	28	4.3
Co Down	49	7.5	120	18.4
Co Fermanagh	14	2.1	15	2.3
Co Londonderry	41	6.3	52	8.0
Co Tyrone	31	4.7	46	7.0
GB	17	2.6	15	2.3
Not Indicated	96	14.7	30	4.6
Province Wide	22	3.4	1	0.2
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	653	100.0	653	100.0

Courts

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	96	69.1	68	48.9
Co Antrim	2	1.4	18	12.9
Co Armagh	1	0.7	5	3.6
Co Down	6	4.3	22	15.8
Co Fermanagh	2	1.4	1	0.7
Co Londonderry	6	4.3	5	3.6
Co Tyrone	7	5.0	8	5.8
GB	11	7.9	11	7.9
Not Indicated	6	4.3	1	0.7
Province Wide	2	1.4	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	139	100.0	139	100.0

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	180	46.6	142	36.8
Co Antrim	35	9.1	76	19.7
Co Armagh	12	3.1	19	4.9
Co Down	27	7.0	65	16.8
Co Fermanagh	5	1.3	8	2.1
Co Londonderry	19	4.9	30	7.8
Co Tyrone	17	4.4	26	6.7
GB	6	1.6	4	1.0
Not Indicated	77	19.9	16	4.1
Province Wide	8	2.1	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	386	100.0	386	100.0

Tribunals

	Business Location		Lay Magistrates	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	39	30.5	27	21.1
Co Antrim	13	10.2	14	10.9
Co Armagh	5	3.9	4	3.1
Co Down	16	12.5	33	25.8
Co Fermanagh	7	5.5	6	4.7
Co Londonderry	16	12.5	17	13.3
Co Tyrone	7	5.5	12	9.4
GB	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	13	10.2	13	10.2
Province Wide	12	9.4	1	0.8
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.8
Total	128	100.0	128	100.0

Lay Magistrates

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

Group 1

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	12	80.0	11	73.3
Co Antrim	1	6.7	2	13.3
Co Down	0	0.0	2	0.0
Not Indicated	1	6.7	0	13.3
Province Wide	1	6.7	0	0.0
Total	15	100.0	15	100.0

Group 2

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	33	68.8	24	50.0
Co Antrim	0	0.0	4	8.3
Co Armagh	1	2.1	1	2.1
Co Down	1	2.1	5	10.4
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	0	0.0
Co Londonderry	1	2.1	2	4.2
Co Tyrone	1	2.1	2	4.2
GB	10	20.8	10	20.8
Not Indicated	1	2.1	0	0.0
Province Wide	0	0.0	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	48	100	48	100

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

Group 3

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	22	52.4	15	35.7
Co Antrim	1	2.4	8	19.0
Co Armagh	0	0.0	1	2.4
Co Down	4	9.5	10	23.8
Co Fermanagh	2	4.8	0	0.0
Co Londonderry	3	7.1	2	4.8
Co Tyrone	4	9.5	4	9.5
GB	1	2.4	1	2.4
Not Indicated	4	9.5	1	2.4
Province Wide	1	2.4	0	0.0
Total	42	100.0	42	100.0

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	0
Total	34	100.0	34	100

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	3	14.3
Co Armagh	1	4.8	1	4.8
Co Down	1	4.8	5	23.8
Not Indicated	2	9.5	2	9.5
Total	21	100.0	21	100.0

Group 6

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	85	35.1	76	31.4
Co Antrim	25	10.3	52	21.5
Co Armagh	8	3.3	13	5.4
Co Down	20	8.3	38	15.7
Co Fermanagh	5	2.1	8	3.3
Co Londonderry	14	5.8	18	7.4
Co Tyrone	15	6.2	22	9.1
GB	4	1.7	3	1.2
Not Indicated	61	25.2	12	5.0
Province Wide	5	2.1	0	0.0
Total	242	100.0	242	100.0

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

Group 7

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	78	63.4	56	45.5
Co Antrim	10	8.1	21	17.1
Co Armagh	3	2.4	5	4.1
Co Down	6	4.9	22	17.9
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	0	0.0
Co Londonderry	5	4.1	12	9.8
Co Tyrone	2	1.6	4	3.3
GB	2	1.6	1	0.8
Not Indicated	14	11.4	2	1.6
Province Wide	3	2.4	0	0.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	123	100	123	100

Group 8

	Business Location		Personal Location	
	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	39	30.5	27	21.1
Co Antrim	13	10.2	14	10.9
Co Armagh	5	3.9	4	3.1
Co Down	16	12.5	33	25.8
Co Fermanagh	7	5.5	6	4.7
Co Londonderry	16	12.5	17	13.3
Co Tyrone	7	5.5	12	9.4
GB	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not Indicated	13	10.2	13	10.2
Province Wide	12	9.4	1	0.8
Republic of Ireland	0	0	1	0.8
Total	128	100	128	100