

The Judiciary in Northern Ireland

2007

Equity 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 more than a third (35.2%) of those legal professionals deemed to have at least the minimum requirement of professional standing were aged 40 or under, only 0.9% of judicial office holders in the Courts and 3.1% of judicial office holders 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 three quarters of judicial office holders in the Courts were aged 51 years or over (77.9%). This compares with 31.3% 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 (21.2%) was lower than in the legal profession generally (33.8%). However, when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, female representation would be expected to be 20.6%, not 33.8%; broadly in line with the actual representation of 21.2%.

For judicial office holders in Tribunals, female representation (45.8%) was much higher than might be expected (24.0%) given the age profile of judicial office holders on Tribunals.

Community Background

In terms of community background, over half of judicial office holders in the Courts were Protestant (54.9%); higher than in the legal professions generally (44.4%). However, when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, Protestant representation would be expected to be 52.7%; broadly in line with the actual representation of 54.9%.

Catholic representation among judicial office holders in Tribunals (40.2%) was lower than in the legal profession generally (53.0%), and also lower than the representation which might be expected having taken account of the age profile (46.7%).

Disability and Ethnicity

The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 2.4% among Lay Magistrates to 6.6% among Tribunal members. No judicial office holders in the Courts were from a minority ethnic background. Minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 0.8%, while for Tribunal members was 2.1%. As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

Executive Summary

Lay Magistrates

A majority of Lay Magistrates were female (54.0%), while almost three out of every five Lay Magistrates were Protestant (59.9%). The equivalent figures for the economically active population of working age are 44.4% and 55.8% respectively. Compared with judicial office holders in the Courts and Tribunals, a higher proportion of Lay Magistrates were aged 40 or under (25.4%).

Recruitment Schemes

Applicant Pools

More than half of applications for judicial office in the Courts were from candidates in the 41-50 years age category (57.5%), compared with an expected proportion of 33.4% (based on the available candidate pool). Female representation among applicants (30.1%) was slightly lower than expected (34.2%), but this may be accounted for by the older age profile of applicants. Catholic representation among applicants (37.0%) was lower than might be expected (53.0%); at least some of this difference is accounted for by the age profile of the applicant pool.

For schemes appointing legal members of Tribunals, a higher proportion of applicants (48.7%) than expected (33.4%) were in the 41-50 years age category. The gender and community background profiles of the applicant pools were broadly similar to what might be expected.

For schemes appointing non-legal members of Tribunals, two out of three applicants were aged 51 or over (66.7%). This compares with 34.6% in this age category in the expected pool. While female representation among applicants (29.2%) was higher than expected (25.8%), the community background profile was similar to what would be expected.

Shortlisting Stage

Given the applicant pool for judicial appointment in the Courts, fewer candidates aged 40 or under than expected progressed through the shortlisting stage. Fewer Protestants than expected were shortlisted, but the gender profile of shortlisted candidates was similar to what would be expected.

For legal appointments to Tribunals, the age and gender profiles of shortlisted candidates were broadly similar to what would be expected. However more Catholics than expected were shortlisted. For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, more candidates aged 51 or over than expected were shortlisted. While the gender profile of the shortlisted candidates was broadly in line with that of the applicant pool, fewer Catholics than expected were shortlisted.

Appointment Stage

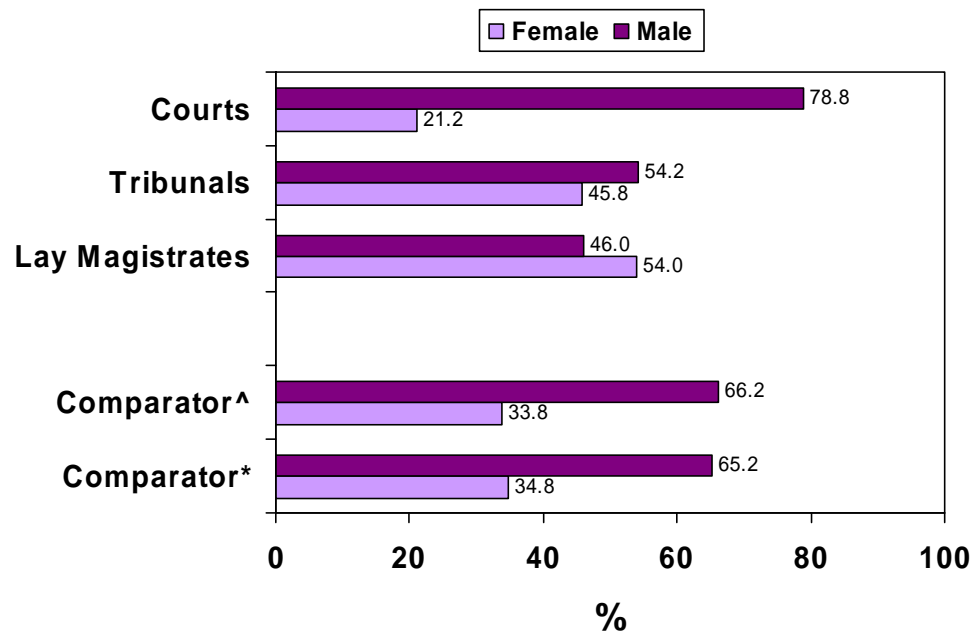
The proportion of appointees who were female was slightly lower than expected, given the gender profile of shortlisted candidates. However, it must be borne in mind that the number of appointments was relatively small and so small changes can have a large effect on percentages. The community background profile of appointees was broadly similar to that of shortlisted candidates. Fewer candidates aged 41-50 than expected were appointed to judicial office in the Courts or as legal members of Tribunals, while fewer candidates aged 51 or over were appointed as non-legal members of Tribunals.

The report is intended to provide the baseline position and the intention is that it will be updated annually to report on trends.

1 About this report

- The aim of this report is to provide equity monitoring information on the judiciary in Northern Ireland at 1 April 2007. In addition, monitoring information on the outcomes of the various stages of judicial appointment schemes since the establishment of the NI Judicial Appointments Commission is presented.
- Information was obtained from two sources. Equity 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 legal professions – information on Solicitors on Roll supplied by the Law Society and on Barristers supplied by the Bar Library. However, this information was limited to gender and so to obtain information relating to age or community background, or where the appropriate comparison was for instance Medical Professionals or Chartered Surveyors, data from the 2001 Census was employed. For age comparisons, account has been taken of the time lapse since the Census, so for example professionals aged 25-29 at the time of the Census, were taken to be 31-35 at 1 April 2007.
- For the overall composition figures, the judicial offices have been grouped into three categories, relating to judicial office holders in the Courts, Tribunal members 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, four schemes in the Courts and six schemes for Tribunal members were considered. A total of 173 applications were received and 49 appointments were made. Three stages in the recruitment schemes were considered – application, shortlisting and appointment. Each competition was considered individually and results aggregated. Not included in the report is the appointment scheme for NIVT Ordinary members which resulted in 99 appointments in total. This scheme has not been included as the process adopted was not an open competition, but a closed competition open to existing lay members.
- For each competition, 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

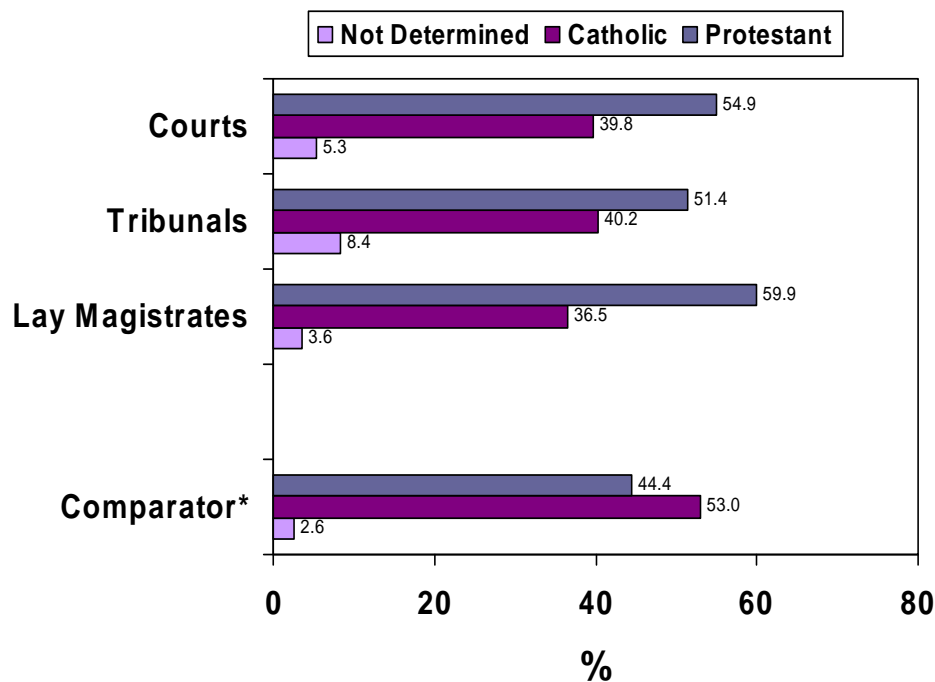
^Legal Professionals data based on data for Solicitors on Roll supplied by Law Society and for Barristers supplied by Bar Library, each with 7 or more years post-qualification experience.

*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2411 (Solicitors and Lawyers, Judges and Coroners) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC) aged 25-69 at 2001 Census.

Summary

- Approximately one in five judicial office holders in the Courts were female (21.2%). While this proportion was lower than for members of the legal professions eligible to apply for judicial office (33.8%), when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, female representation would be expected to be 20.6%.
- Female representation among judicial office holders in Tribunals (45.8%) was higher than for legal professionals eligible to apply for judicial office (33.8%). When adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in Tribunals, female representation would be expected to be 24.0%.
- A majority of Lay Magistrates were female (54.0%).

2 Overall Composition: Community Background



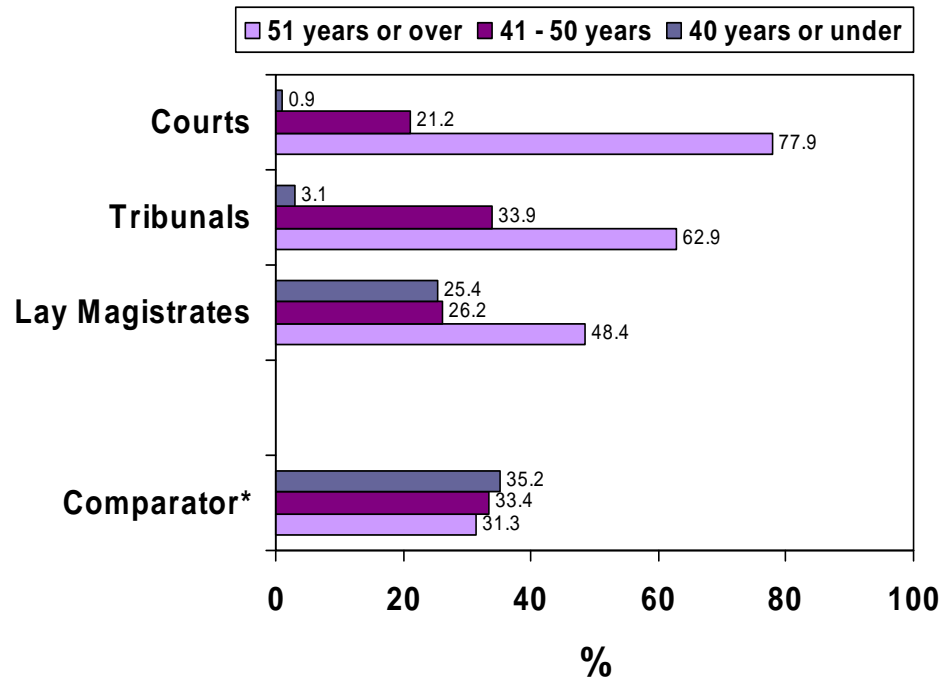
Summary

- Over half of judicial office holders in the Courts were Protestant (54.9%). While this proportion was higher than in the legal professions generally (44.4%), when adjustment was made for the age profile of judicial office holders in the Courts, Protestant representation would be expected to be 52.7%.
- Catholic representation among judicial office holders in Tribunals (40.2%) was lower than in the legal profession generally (53.0%). Adjustment in accordance with the age profile of judicial office holders in Tribunals yielded an expected Catholic representation of 46.7%.
- Almost three out of five Lay Magistrates were Protestant (59.9%).

Notes

*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2411 (Solicitors and Lawyers, Judges and Coroners) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC) aged 25-69 economically active at 2001 Census.

2 Overall Composition: Age



Summary

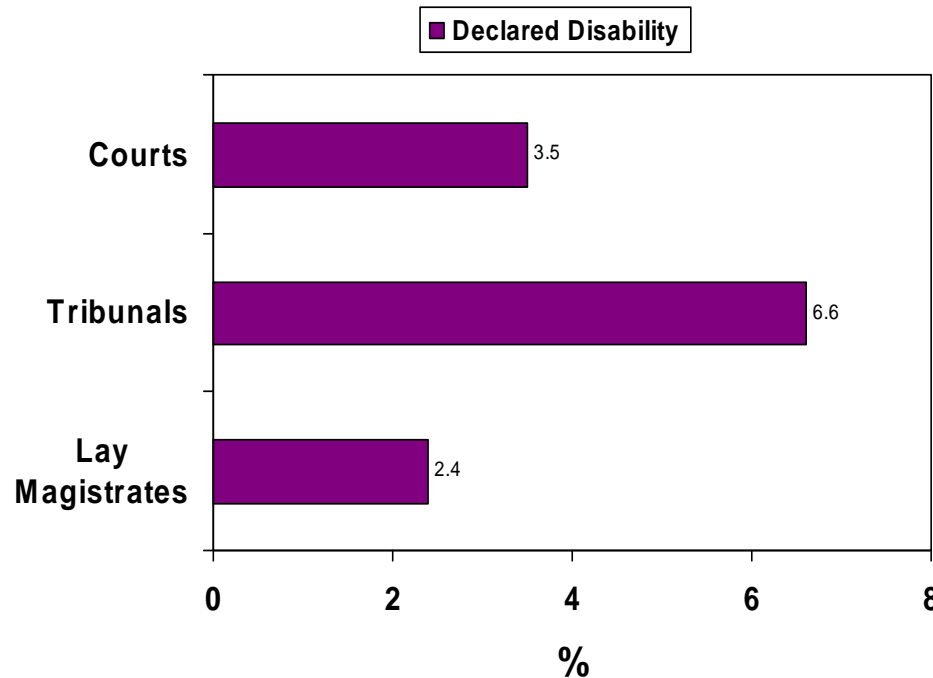
- Over three quarters of judicial office holders in the Courts were aged 51 years or over (77.9%). This compares with 31.3% in the legal profession generally.
- More than three out of five judicial office holders in Tribunals were aged 51 years or over (62.9%), compared with 31.3% in the legal profession generally.
- The proportion of Lay Magistrates aged 40 years or under (25.4%) was higher than among either judicial office holders in the Courts (0.9%) or Tribunals (3.1%).

Notes

*Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2411 (Solicitors and Lawyers, Judges and Coroners) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC) aged 25-69 economically active at 2001 Census.

The comparison from census is in parentheses as follows: 40 or under (25-34) 41-50 (35-44) 51+ (45-69).

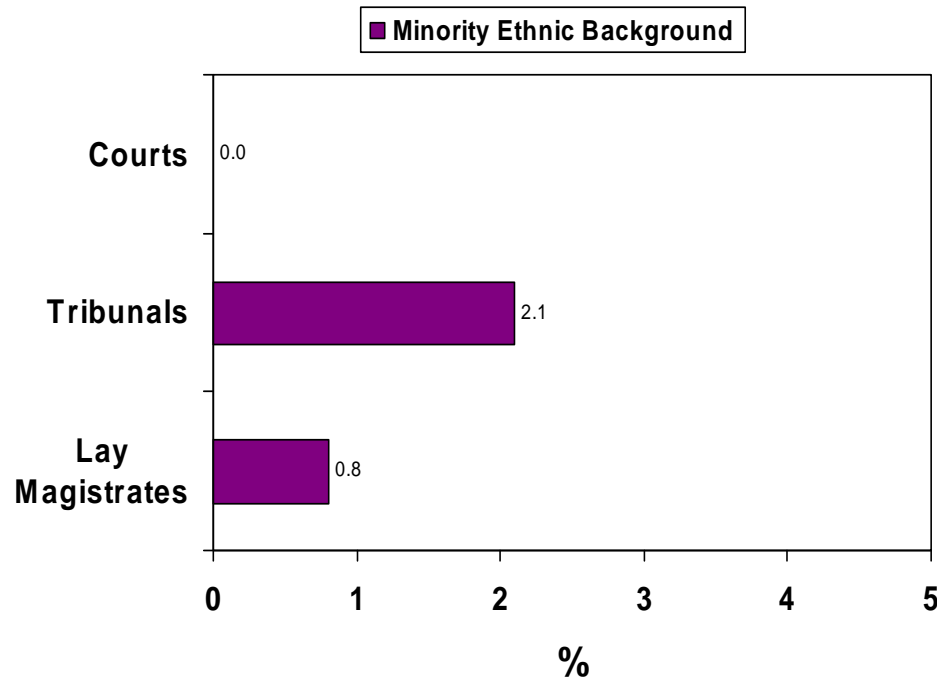
2 Overall Composition: Declared Disability



Summary

- The proportion of judicial office holders who had declared a disability ranged from 2.4% among Lay Magistrates to 6.6% among Tribunal members.
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

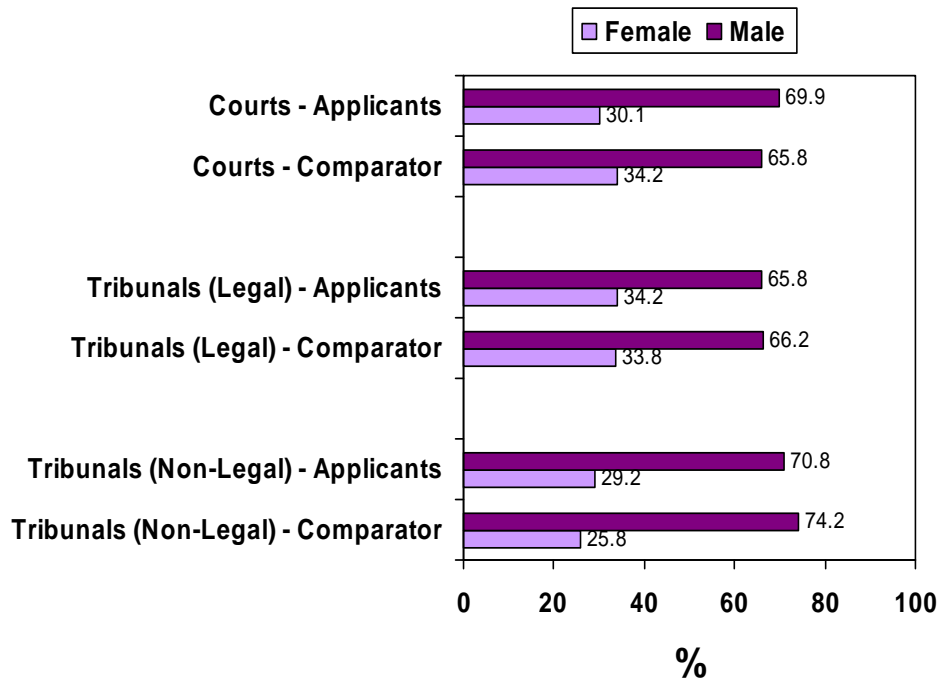
2 Overall Composition: Ethnicity



Summary

- No judicial office holders in the Courts were from a minority ethnic background.
- The minority ethnic representation among Lay Magistrates was 0.8%, while for Tribunal members was 2.1%.
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Gender



Summary

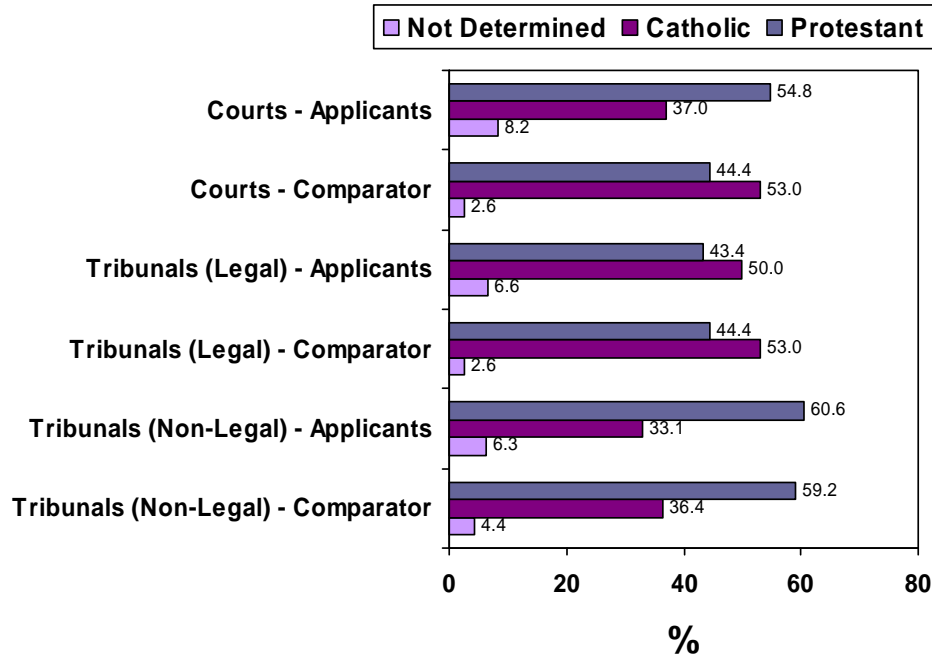
- For each competition, the gender composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if males and females were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart. It should be noted, however, that female representation is lower in the older age-bands, from which more applications might be expected.
- For appointment to judicial office in the Courts, overall female representation among applicants (30.1%) was slightly lower than would be expected (34.2%).
- For legal appointments to Tribunals, the gender composition for applicants was similar to what would be expected.
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, female representation among applicants (29.2%) was broadly in line with what would be expected (25.8%). The expected proportion is lower than for the other categories due to the different occupations involved (Medical, Chartered Surveyors).

Notes

Legal Professionals data based on data for Solicitors on Roll supplied by Law Society and for Barristers supplied by Bar Library, each with the required post-qualification experience.

Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2001 Census.
Valuation Tribunals based on SOC 2434 (Chartered Surveyors) aged 25-69 from 2001 Census.

3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Community Background



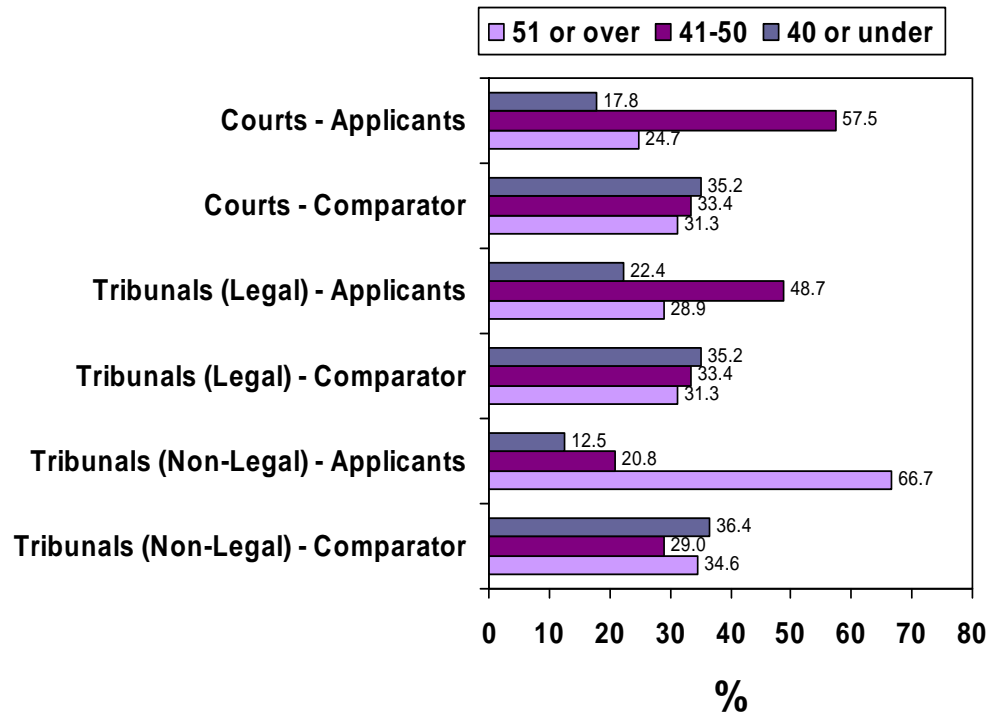
Summary

- For each competition, 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. It should be noted, however, that Catholic representation is lower in the older age-bands, from which applications might be expected.
- For appointments to judicial office in the Courts, Catholic representation among applicants (37.0%) was lower than expected (53.0%).
- For legal appointments to Tribunals, the community background profile of applicants was broadly similar to the expected composition.
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the community background profile of applicants was broadly in line with the expected profile.

Notes

Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2411 (Solicitors and Lawyers, Judges and Coroners) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC) aged 25-69 economically active at 2001 Census.
 Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2001 Census.
 Valuation Tribunals based on SOC 2434 (Chartered Surveyors) aged 25-69 from 2001 Census.

3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Age



Summary

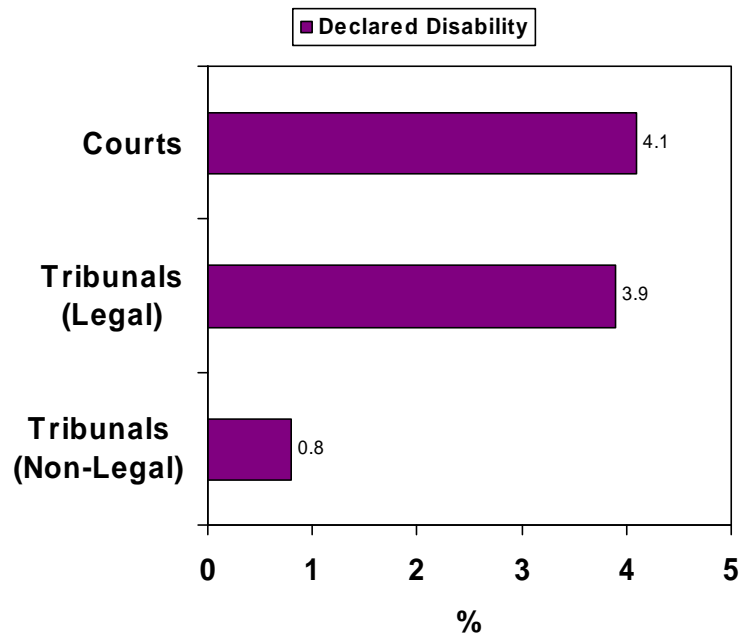
- For each competition, the age composition of the applicant pool was compared with what might be expected based on the eligible pool if potential candidates from each age-group were equally likely to apply. These results were then aggregated to obtain the expected compositions reported in the chart.
- Over half of applicants for judicial office in the Courts were aged between 41 and 50 years (57.5%). This compares with an expected proportion of 33.4%.
- For legal appointments to Tribunals, there was a noticeably higher proportion of applicants in the 41-50 years age-group (48.7%) than expected (33.4%).
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the proportion of applicants aged 51 years or over (66.7%) was higher than expected (34.6%).

Notes

Legal Professionals data based on SOC groups 2411 (Solicitors and Lawyers, Judges and Coroners) and 2419 (Legal Professionals NEC) aged 25-69 economically active at 2001 Census.
 Medical Professionals based on SOC 2211 (Medical Practitioners) aged 25-69 from 2001 Census.
 Valuation Tribunals based on SOC 2434 (Chartered Surveyors) aged 25-69 from 2001 Census.

The comparison from census is in parentheses as follows: 40 or under (25-34) 41-50 (35-44) 51+ (45-69).

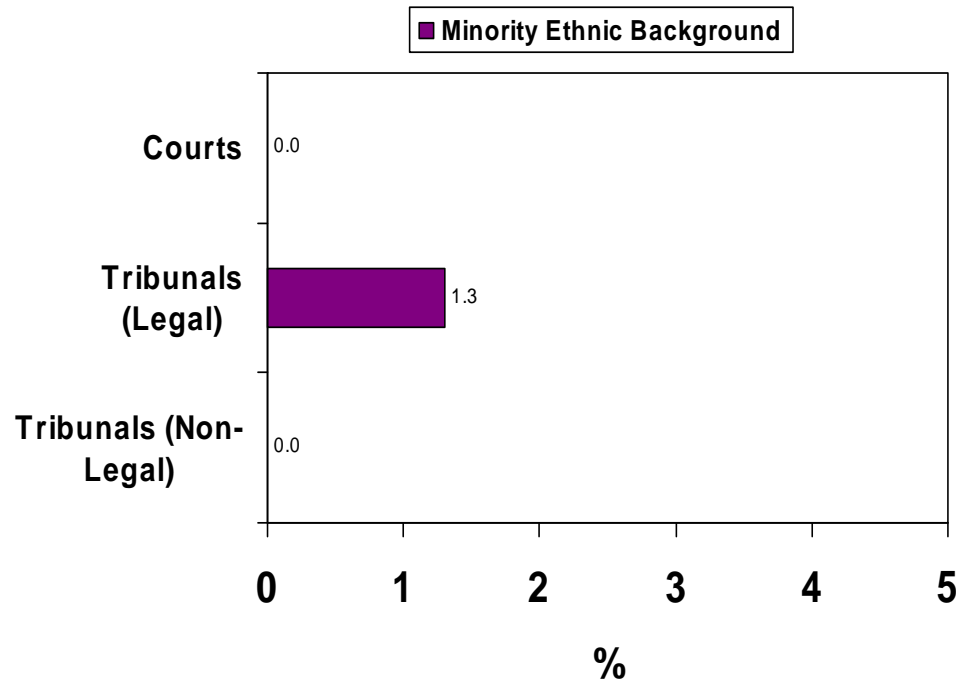
3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Declared Disability



Summary

- The proportion of applicants for judicial office holders in the Courts who had declared a disability was 4.1%. The equivalent proportions among applicants for appointment as a legal member of a Tribunal was 3.9%, while for non-legal members was 0.8%.
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

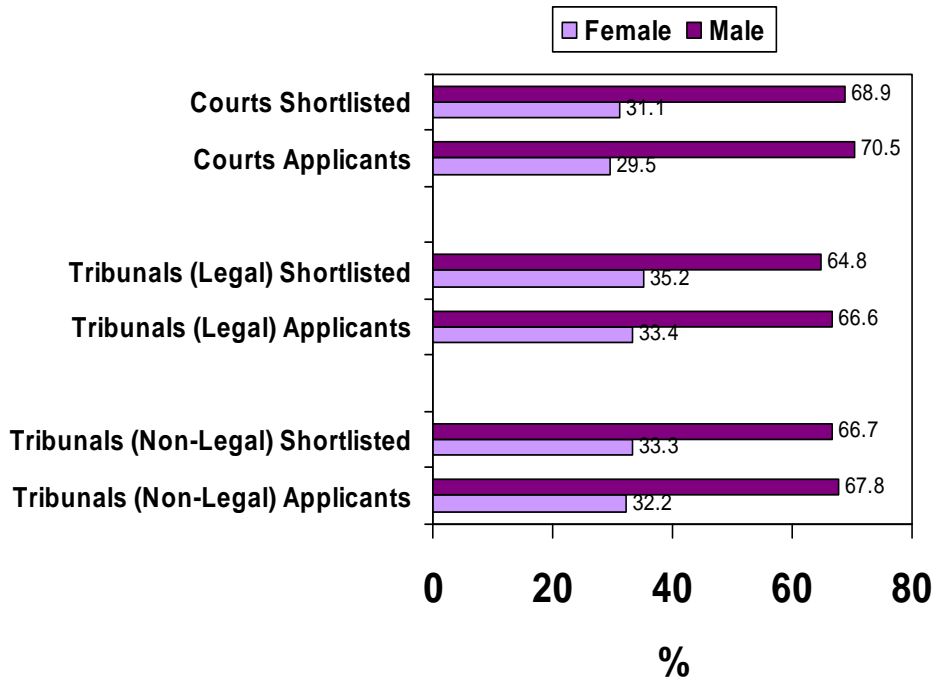
3 Applicant Pool for Schemes: Ethnicity



Summary

- No applicants for judicial office in the Courts or as a non-legal member of a Tribunal were from a minority ethnic background.
- The minority ethnic representation among applicants for appointment as a legal member of a Tribunal was 1.3%.
- As the numbers involved are small, care should be taken when drawing inferences from the data.

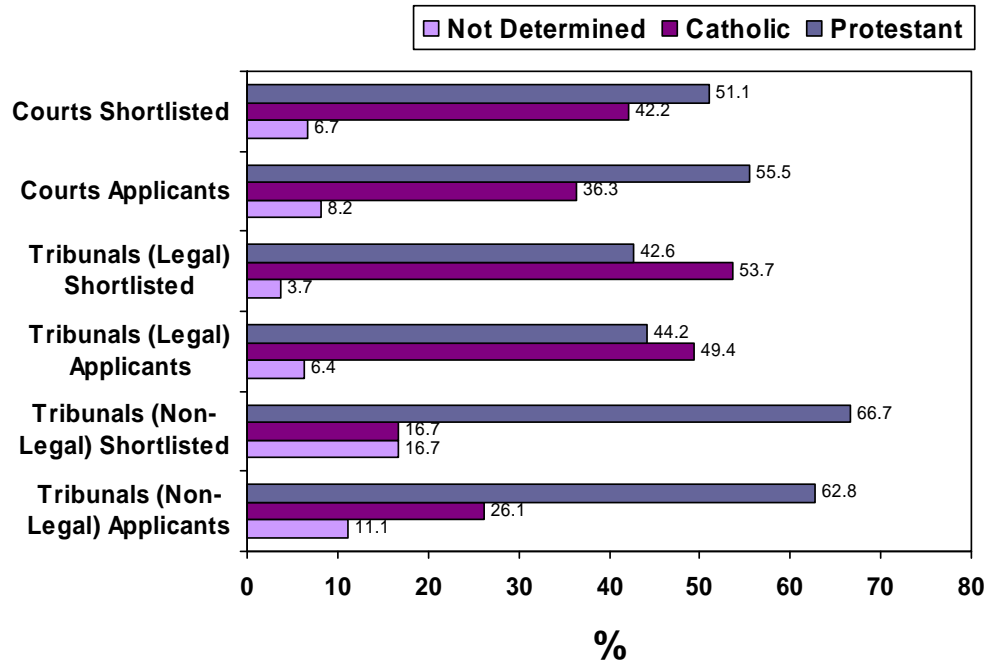
4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Gender



Summary

- For each competition, the gender composition of the applicant 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.
- For appointments to judicial office in the Courts, overall female representation among shortlisted candidates (31.1%) was broadly in line with the expected proportion (29.5%).
- For legal appointments to Tribunals, female representation among shortlisted candidates (35.2%) was similar to that expected (33.4%).
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the gender profile of shortlisted candidates was very similar to the expected profile.

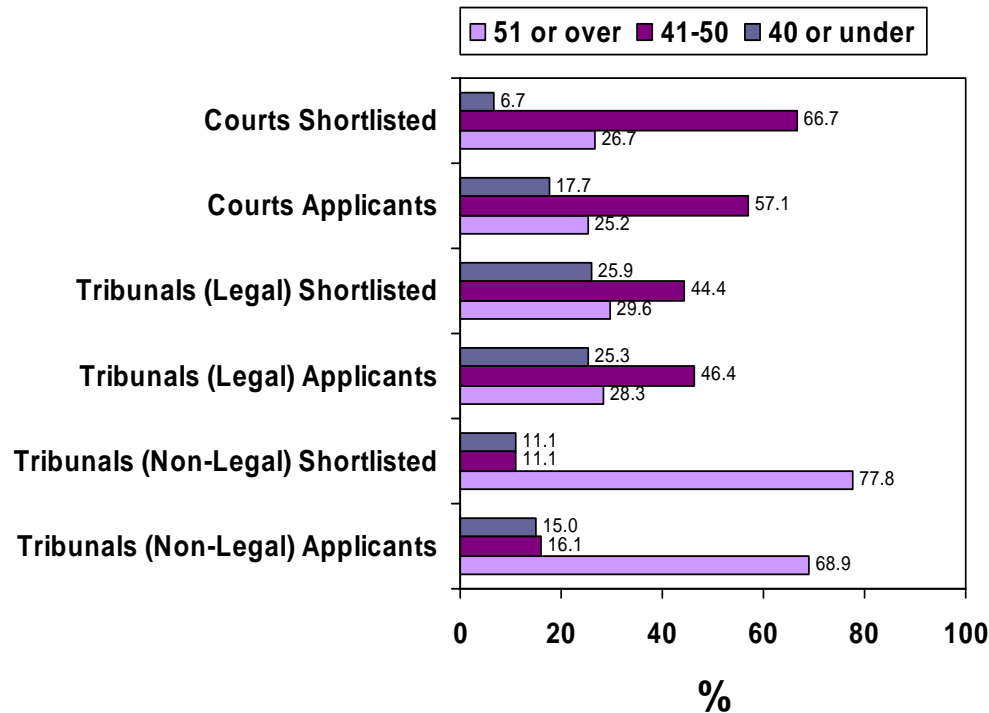
4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Community Background



Summary

- For each competition, the community background composition of the applicant 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, Protestant representation among shortlisted candidates (51.1%) was slightly lower than expected (55.5%).
- For schemes relating to legal appointments to Tribunals, the representation of Catholics in the shortlisted pool (53.7%) was slightly higher than expected (49.4%).
- Catholic representation among shortlisted candidates for non-legal appointments to Tribunals (16.7%) was lower than expected (26.1%).

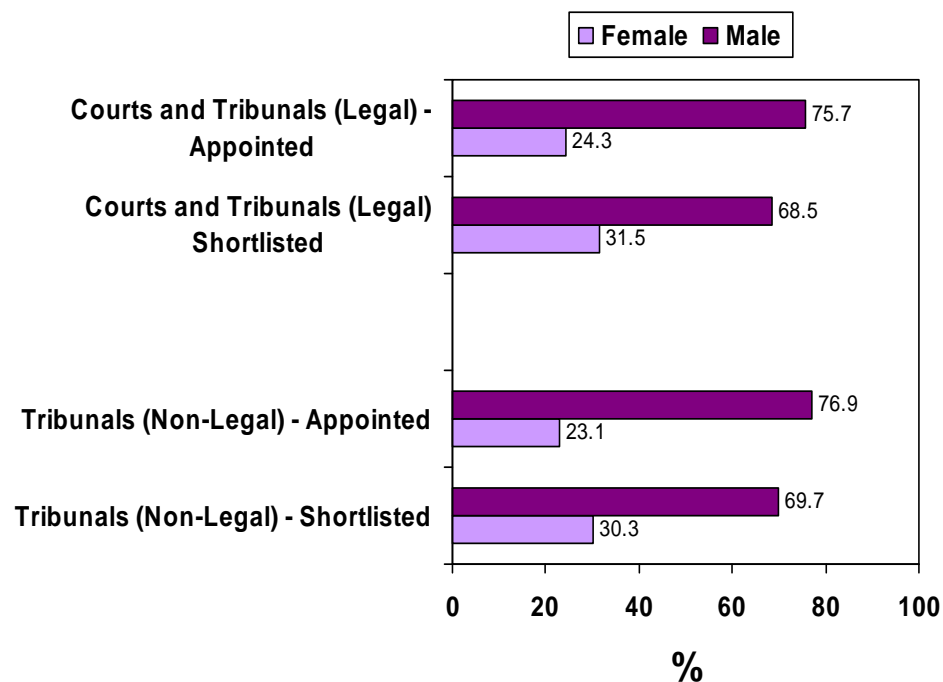
4 Shortlisting Stage for Schemes: Age



Summary

- For each competition, the age composition of the applicant 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 shortlisted candidates for a judicial appointment in the Courts aged 40 or under (6.7%) was lower than expected (17.7%).
- For shortlisted candidates for legal appointments to Tribunals, the age profile was broadly similar to what would be expected.
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the proportion of shortlisted candidates aged 51 or over (77.8%) was higher than expected (68.9%).

5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Gender



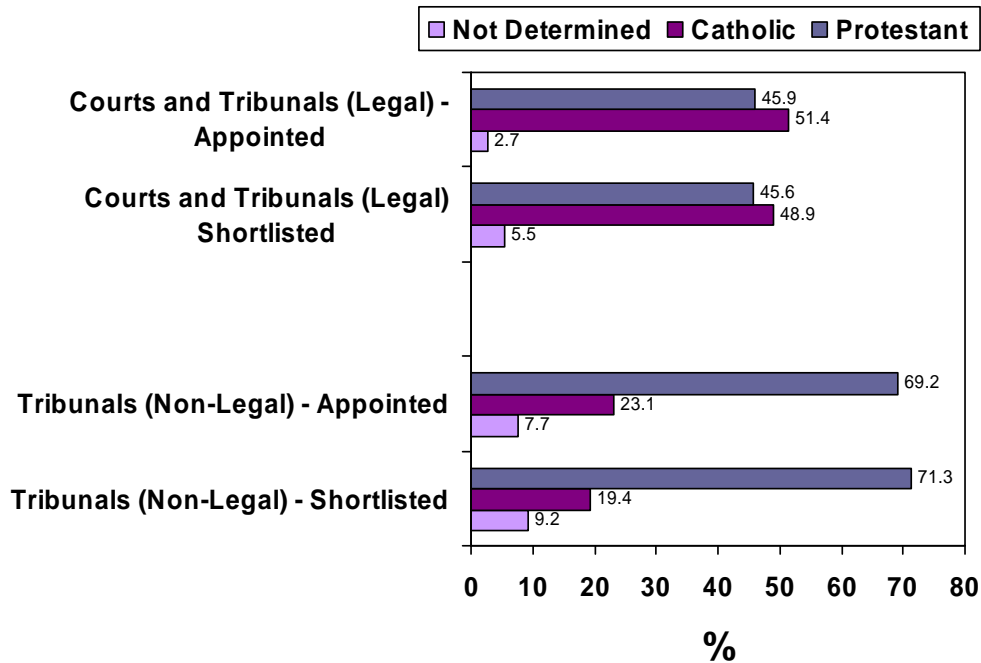
Summary

- For each competition, 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.
- For judicial appointments in the Courts and Tribunals (Legal), a slightly lower proportion of appointees were female (24.3%) than expected (31.5%).
- For non-legal appointments to Tribunals, the proportion of appointees that were female (23.1%) compares with an expected proportion of 30.3%.

Notes

Due to small numbers, appointments to Courts and legal membership of Tribunals were combined.

5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Community Background



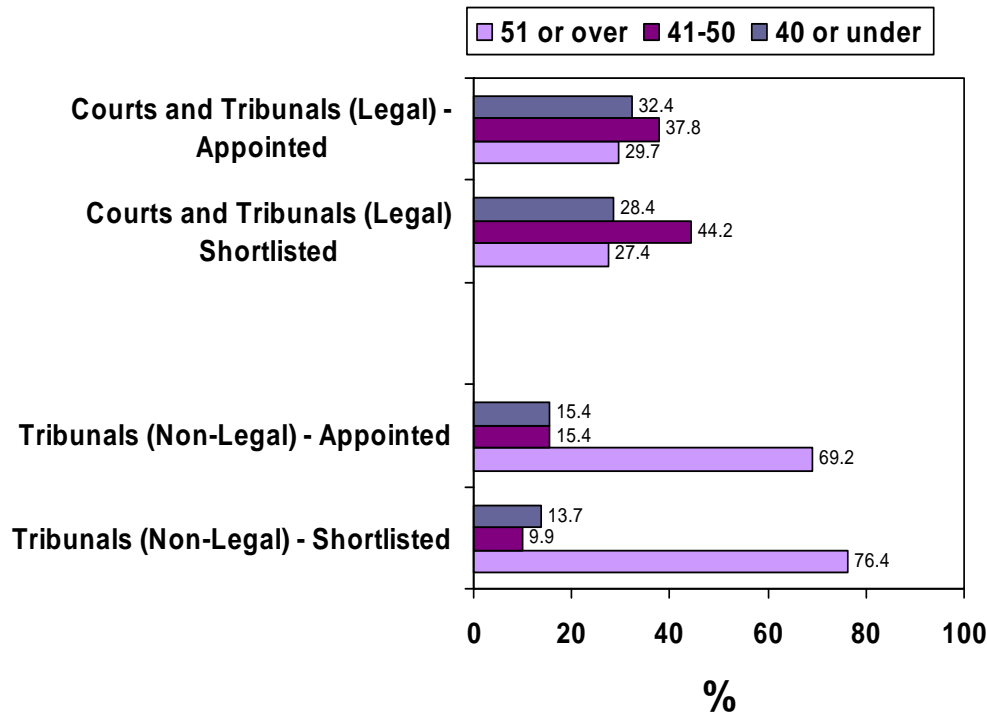
Summary

- For each competition, 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.
- For judicial appointments to the Courts and legal members of Tribunals, Catholic representation among appointees (51.4%) was similar to the expected proportion (48.9%).
- The community background profile for non-legal appointments to Tribunals was similar to the expected profile.

Notes

Due to small numbers, appointments to Courts and legal membership of Tribunals were combined.

5 Appointment Stage for Schemes: Age



Summary

- For each competition, 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.
- The proportion of appointees in the Courts or as a legal member of a Tribunal in the 41-50 age-group (37.8%) was a little lower than expected (44.2%).
- For appointments as non-legal members of Tribunals, the proportion of appointees aged 51 or over (69.2%) was lower than expected. This equates to one fewer than expected appointee from the 51 years and over category.

Notes

Due to small numbers, appointments to Courts and legal membership of Tribunals were combined.

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; Chief Social Security Commissioner; Social Security Commissioner & deputies
- Group 3:** Resident magistrates & deputies
- Group 4:** District Judges & deputies; Masters; Coroners
- Group 5:** Industrial Tribunals & Fair Employment Tribunal (President, Vice President, Full & Part Time Chairmen)
- Group 6:** Appeals Tribunals (President, FT Legal Member; PT Legal, Medical, Financial, Experienced Members)
- Group 7:** Care Tribunal; Lands Tribunal – President & Member; Mental Health Review Tribunal; National Security Certificates Appeal Tribunal; Reinstatement Committee, Reserve Forces Act; Special Educational Needs Tribunal; Pensions Appeal Tribunal; VAT Tribunal
- Group 8:** Lay magistrates

Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	16	100.0	0	0.0	16
Group 2	41	78.8	11	21.2	52
Group 3	26	76.5	8	23.5	34
Group 4	13	65.0	7	35.0	20
Group 5	16	47.1	18	52.9	34
Group 6	107	52.2	98	47.8	205
Group 7	40	64.5	22	35.5	62
Group 8	116	46.0	136	54.0	252

Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

Community Background

	Protestant		Catholic		Not Determined		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	8	50.0	6	37.5	2	12.5	16
Group 2	31	59.6	18	34.6	3	5.8	52
Group 3	16	47.1	17	50.0	1	2.9	34
Group 4	14	70.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	20
Group 5	13	38.2	20	58.8	1	2.9	34
Group 6	103	50.2	83	40.5	19	9.3	205
Group 7	38	61.3	19	30.6	5	8.1	62
Group 8	151	59.9	92	36.5	9	3.6	252

Age

	40 years or under		41-50 years		51 years or over		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	100.0	16
Group 2	0	0.0	6	11.5	46	88.5	52
Group 3	0	0.0	13	38.2	21	61.8	34
Group 4	1	5.0	7	35.0	12	60.0	20
Group 5	3	8.8	15	44.1	16	47.1	34
Group 6	4	2.0	77	37.6	124	60.5	205
Group 7	2	3.2	11	17.7	49	79.0	62
Group 8	64	25.4	66	26.2	122	48.4	252

Appendix A: Overall Composition by the eight judicial groupings

Declared Disability

	Declared Disabled		Total
	No.	%	No.
Group 1	0	0.0	16
Group 2	3	5.8	52
Group 3	2	5.9	34
Group 4	1	5.0	20
Group 5	1	2.9	34
Group 6	13	6.3	205
Group 7	5	8.1	62
Group 8	6	2.4	252

Ethnicity

	White		Other		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Group 1	16	100.0	0	0.0	16
Group 2	52	100.0	0	0.0	52
Group 3	34	100.0	0	0.0	34
Group 4	20	100.0	0	0.0	20
Group 5	34	100.0	0	0.0	34
Group 6	199	97.1	6	2.9	205
Group 7	62	100.0	0	0.0	62
Group 8	250	99.2	2	0.8	252

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

Business Location

	Courts		Tribunals		Lay Magistrates	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	66	58.4	138	48.3	74	29.4
Co Antrim	2	1.8	28	9.8	28	11.1
Co Armagh	2	1.8	13	4.5	21	8.3
Co Derry	9	8.0	14	4.9	28	11.1
Co Down	6	5.3	25	8.7	31	12.3
Co Fermanagh	2	1.8	10	3.5	11	4.4
Co Tyrone	6	5.3	15	5.2	13	5.2
Province Wide	8	7.1	16	5.6	17	6.7
Not Indicated	12	10.6	27	9.4	29	11.5
Total	113		286		252	

Personal Location

	Courts		Tribunals		Lay Magistrates	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	49	43.4	104	36.4	51	20.2
Co Antrim	11	9.7	43	15.0	37	14.7
Co Armagh	4	3.5	14	4.9	22	8.7
Co Derry	8	7.1	15	5.2	31	12.3
Co Down	19	16.8	51	17.8	56	22.2
Co Fermanagh	3	2.7	13	4.5	11	4.4
Co Tyrone	8	7.1	19	6.6	17	6.7
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.4
Not Indicated	11	9.7	26	9.1	26	10.3
Total	113		286		252	

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

Business Location

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	13	81.3	35	67.3	11	32.4	11	55.0
Co Antrim	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0
Co Armagh	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	2.9	1	5.0
Co Derry	0	0.0	3	5.8	4	11.8	3	15.0
Co Down	0	0.0	1	1.9	5	14.7	1	5.0
Co Fermanagh	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.9	0	0.0
Co Tyrone	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	11.8	2	10.0
Province Wide	3	18.8	3	5.8	2	5.9	2	10.0
Not Indicated	0	0.0	9	17.3	3	8.8	0	0.0
Total	16		52		34		20	

	Group 5		Group 6		Group 7		Group 8	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	28	82.4	81	39.5	38	61.3	74	29.4
Co Antrim	0	0.0	26	12.7	2	3.2	28	11.1
Co Armagh	1	2.9	12	5.9	2	3.2	21	8.3
Co Derry	0	0.0	12	5.9	2	3.2	28	11.1
Co Down	1	2.9	19	9.3	6	9.7	31	12.3
Co Fermanagh	1	2.9	10	4.9	1	1.6	11	4.4
Co Tyrone	1	2.9	14	6.8	1	1.6	13	5.2
Province Wide	0	0.0	11	5.4	5	8.1	17	6.7
Not Indicated	2	5.9	20	9.8	5	8.1	29	11.5
Total	34		205		62		252	

Appendix B: Overall Composition by Geographical Information

Personal Location

	Group 1		Group 2		Group 3		Group 4	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	8	50.0	28	53.8	9	26.5	8	40.0
Co Antrim	2	12.5	4	7.7	4	11.8	2	10.0
Co Armagh	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	2.9	3	15.0
Co Derry	0	0.0	3	5.8	4	11.8	2	10.0
Co Down	5	31.3	6	11.5	8	23.5	2	10.0
Co Fermanagh	1	6.3	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	5.0
Co Tyrone	0	0.0	1	1.9	5	14.7	2	10.0
Republic of Ireland	0	0.0	8	15.4	3	8.8	0	0.0
Not Indicated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	16		52		34		20	

	Group 5		Group 6		Group 7		Group 8	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Belfast	17	50.0	67	32.7	26	41.9	51	20.2
Co Antrim	4	11.8	32	15.6	7	11.3	37	14.7
Co Armagh	1	2.9	11	5.4	4	6.5	22	8.7
Co Derry	2	5.9	11	5.4	3	4.8	31	12.3
Co Down	5	14.7	34	16.6	14	22.6	56	22.2
Co Fermanagh	2	5.9	11	5.4	2	3.2	11	4.4
Co Tyrone	1	2.9	19	9.3	1	1.6	17	6.7
Republic of Ireland	2	5.9	19	9.3	5	8.1	26	10.3
Not Indicated	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.4
Total	34		205		62		252	