Michael Potter

Who Runs Northern Ireland? A Summary of Statistics Relating to Gender and Power
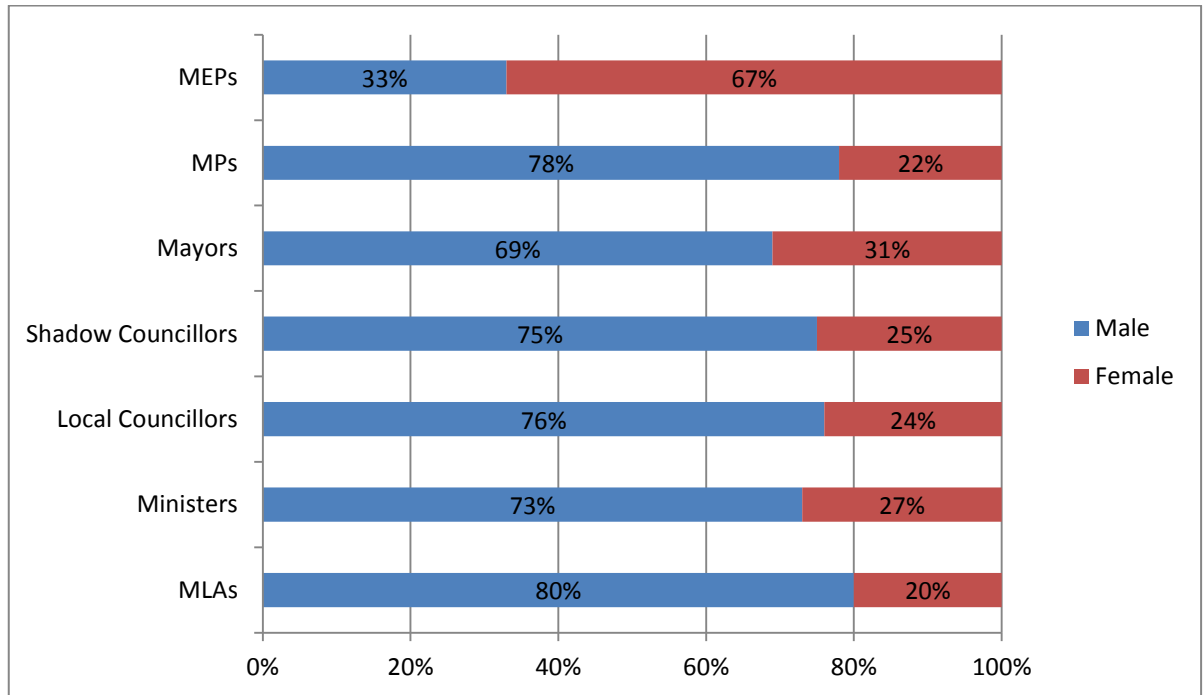
1   Introduction

This Briefing Paper is prepared in the context of the review by the Assembly and Executive Review Committee (AERC) of the representation of women in the Northern Ireland Assembly. The paper summarises statistics on gender representation in decision-making positions in Northern Ireland[1].

The statistics are set out in simplified tables to offer an at-a-glance view of gender and power in Northern Ireland.
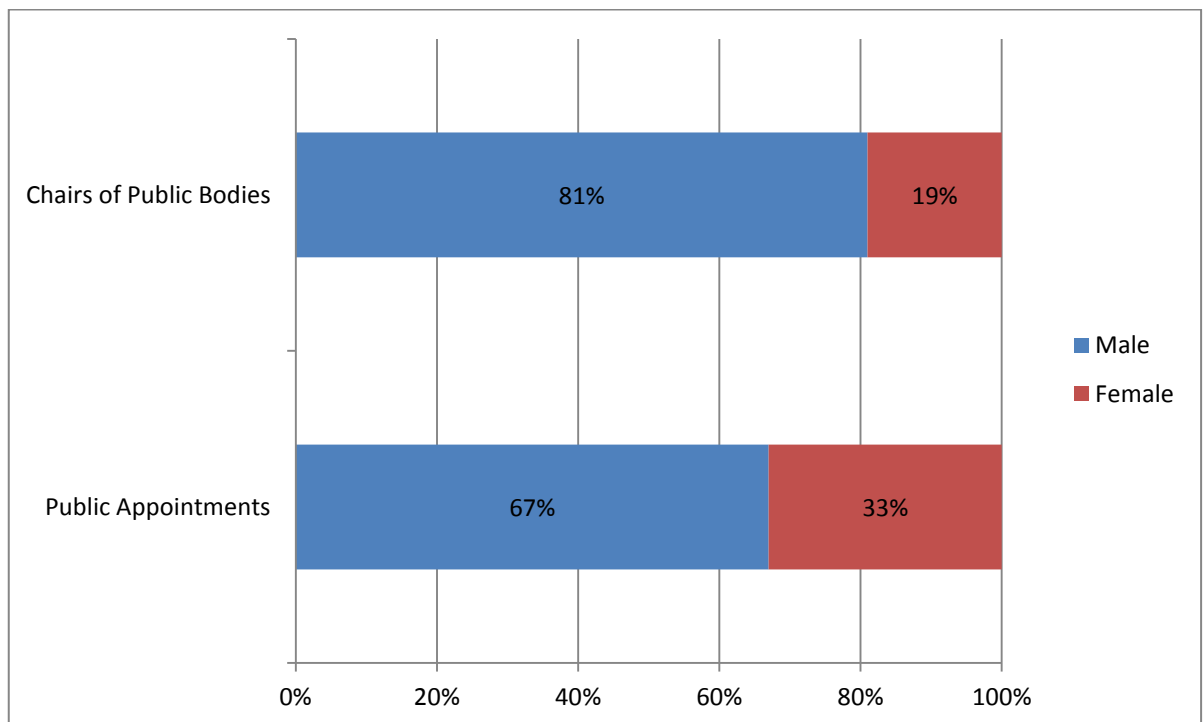
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[1] The majority of figures in this paper are taken from Department of Finance and Personnel (2013), *Women in Northern Ireland*, Belfast: DFP: http://www.detini.gov.uk/women_in_northern_ireland_september_2013.pdf; and Research and Information Service Research Paper 15/14 *Review of Gender Issues in Northern Ireland*, 28 January 2014: http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/Documents/RaISe/Publications/2014/ofmdfm/1514.pdf.

2   Gender Statistics for Northern Ireland
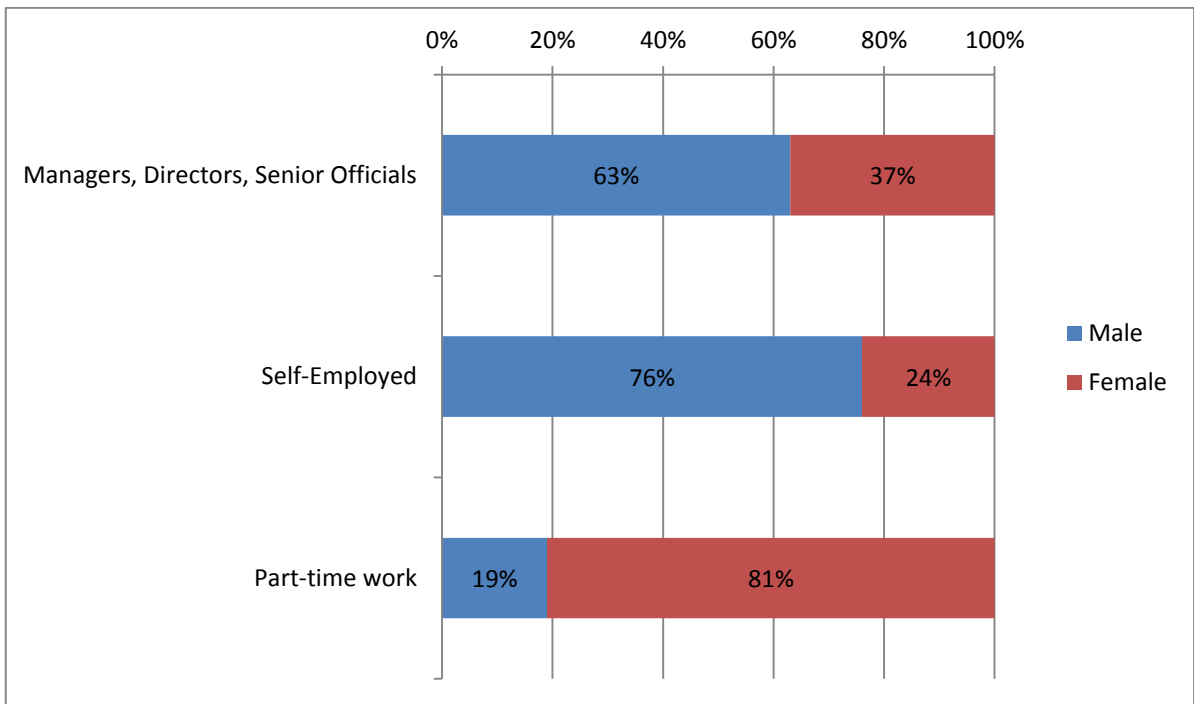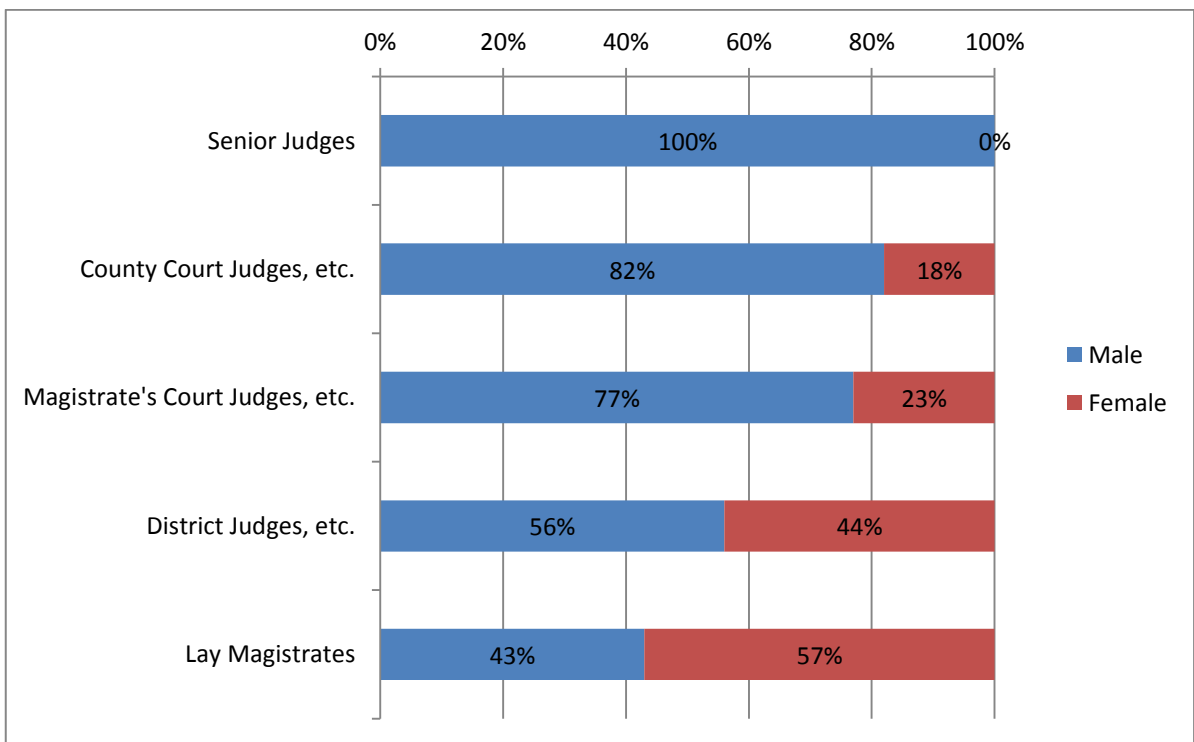
Politics[2]

Public Appointments[3]

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[2] Most figures from Research and Information Service Research Paper 15/14 *Review of Gender Issues in Northern Ireland*, 28 January 2014, p.12; figures for 'shadow councillors' from results of the May 2014 election to 11 new councils to replace the existing 26 councils; figures of MLAs as from the appointment of Claire Sugden in May 2014.

[3] Figures from Research and Information Service Research Paper 15/14 *Review of Gender Issues in Northern Ireland*, 28 January 2014, p.13.
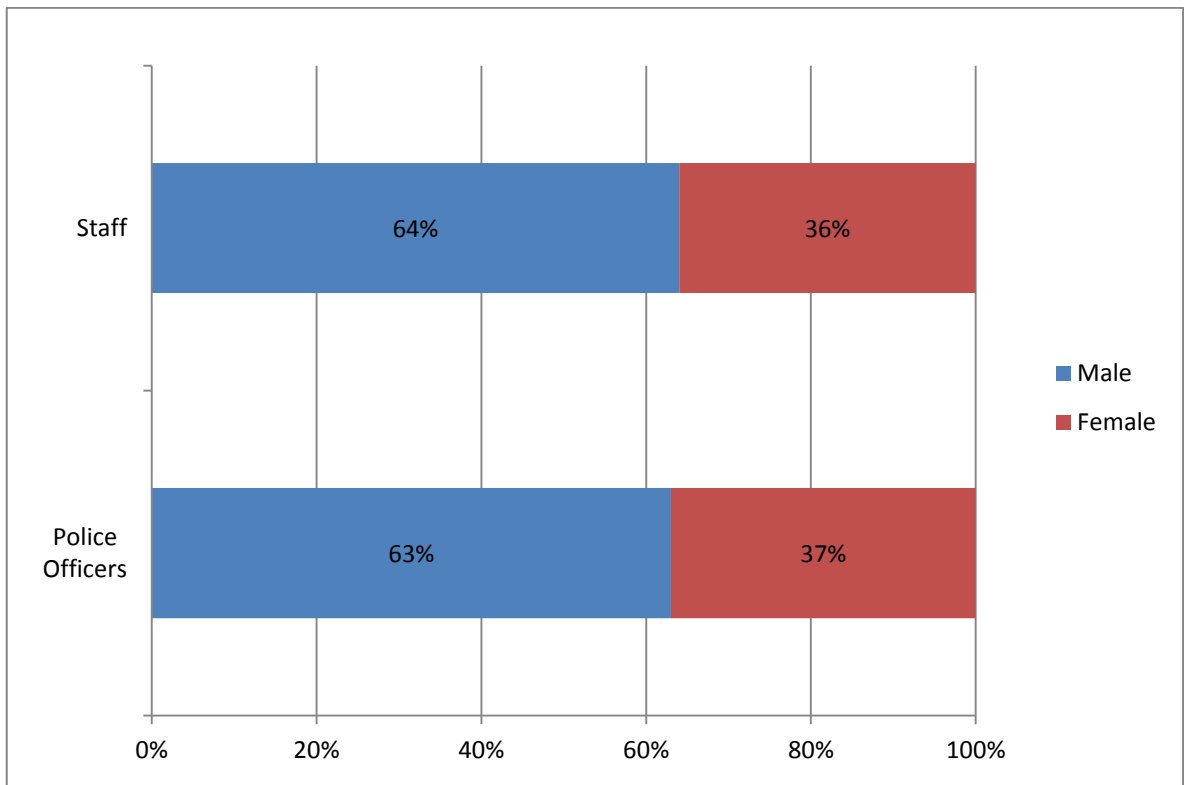
Employment[4]

	Male	Female
Managers, Directors, Senior Officials	63%	37%
Self-Employed	76%	24%
Part-time work	19%	81%

Judiciary[5]

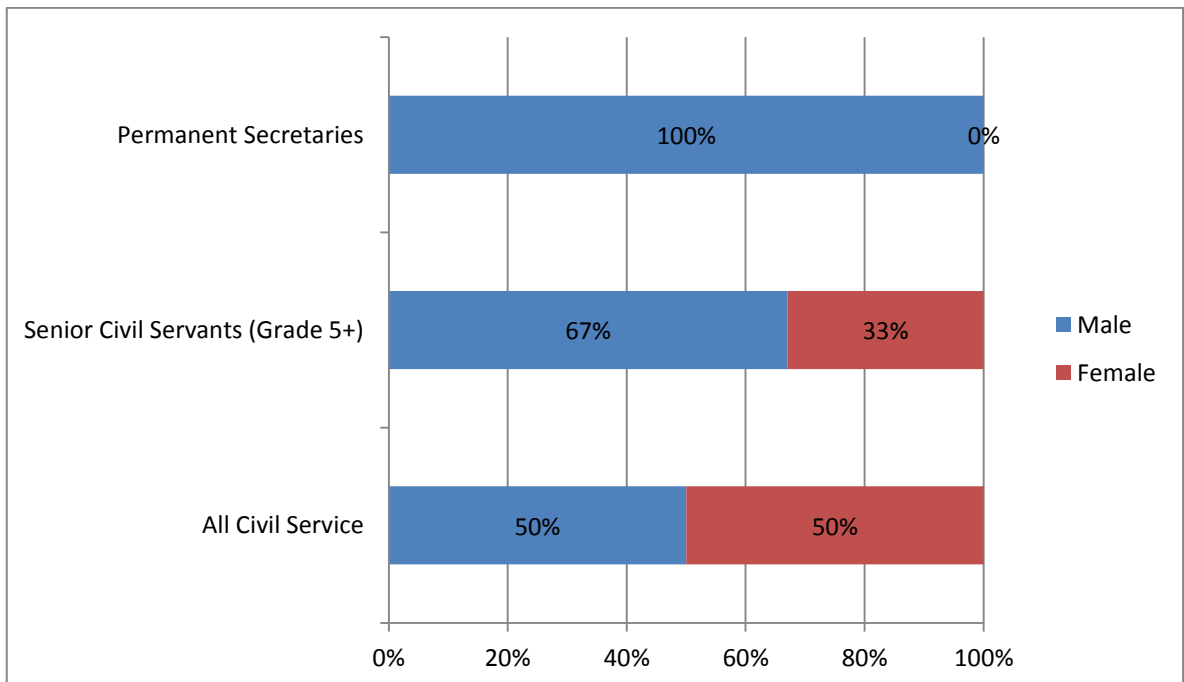|	Male	Female
Senior Judges	100%	0%
County Court Judges, etc.	82%	18%
Magistrate's Court Judges, etc.	77%	23%
District Judges, etc.	56%	44%
Lay Magistrates	43%	57%

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[4] Figures from the 2011 Census: Research and Information Service Research Paper 15/14 *Review of Gender Issues in Northern Ireland*, 28 January 2014, pp.15-16.

[5] Figures from 2013, Research and Information Service Research Paper 15/14 *Review of Gender Issues in Northern Ireland*, 28 January 2014, p.45.
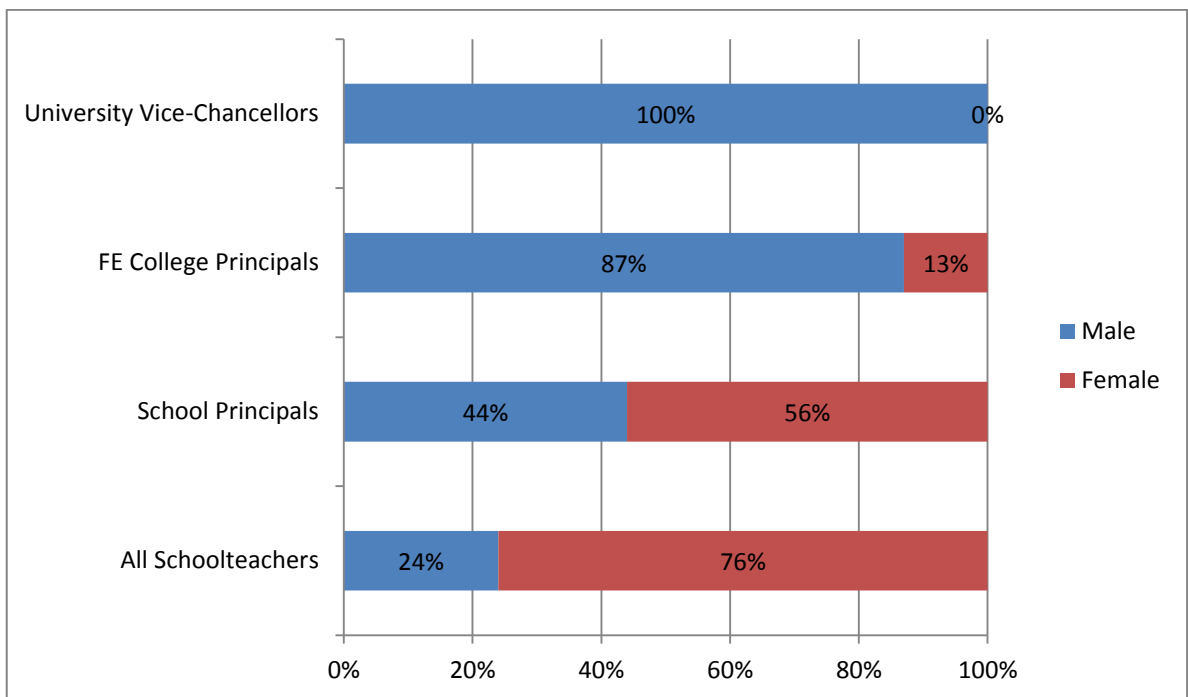
Police[6]

Civil Service[7]

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[6] From 'Workforce Composition Figures', PSNI website, accessed 16 June 2014:
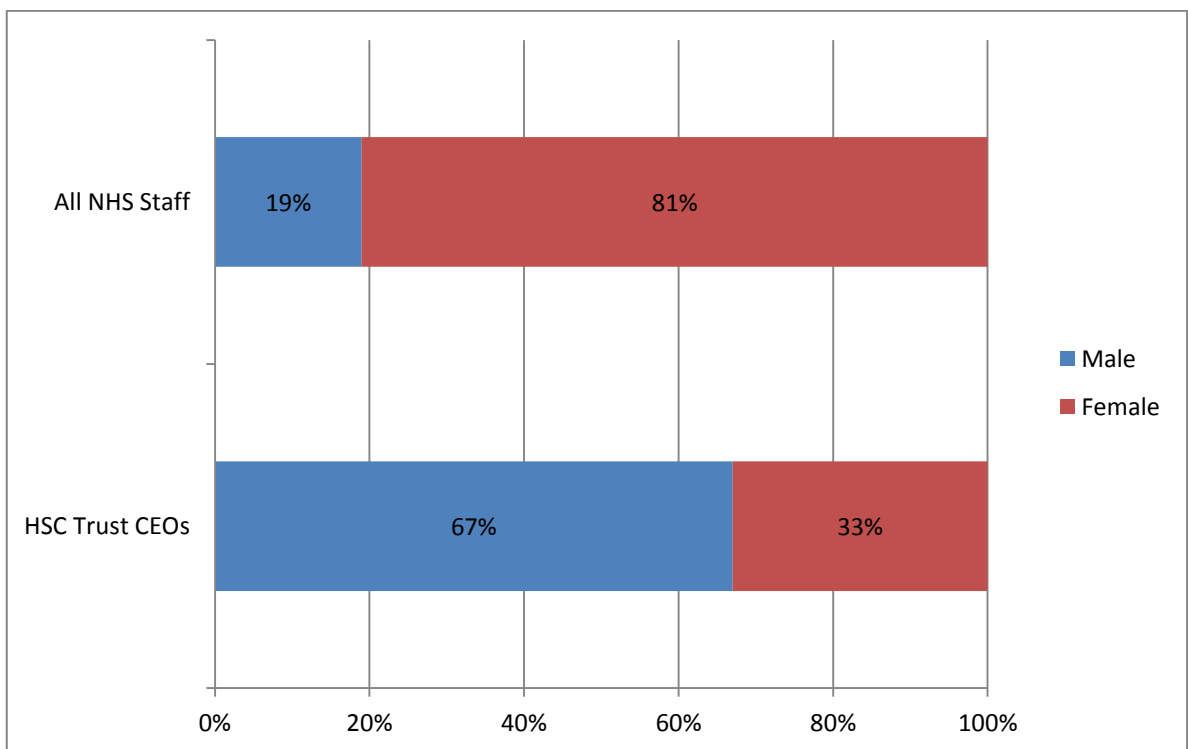http://www.psni.police.uk/directory/updates/updates_statistics/updates_workforce_composition_figures.htm.

[7] Department of Finance and Personnel (2012), *Equality Statistics for the Northern Ireland Civil Service*, Belfast: DFP, pp.4-5:
http://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/NICS%20Equality%20Report%202012.pdf; Permanent Secretaries from Department
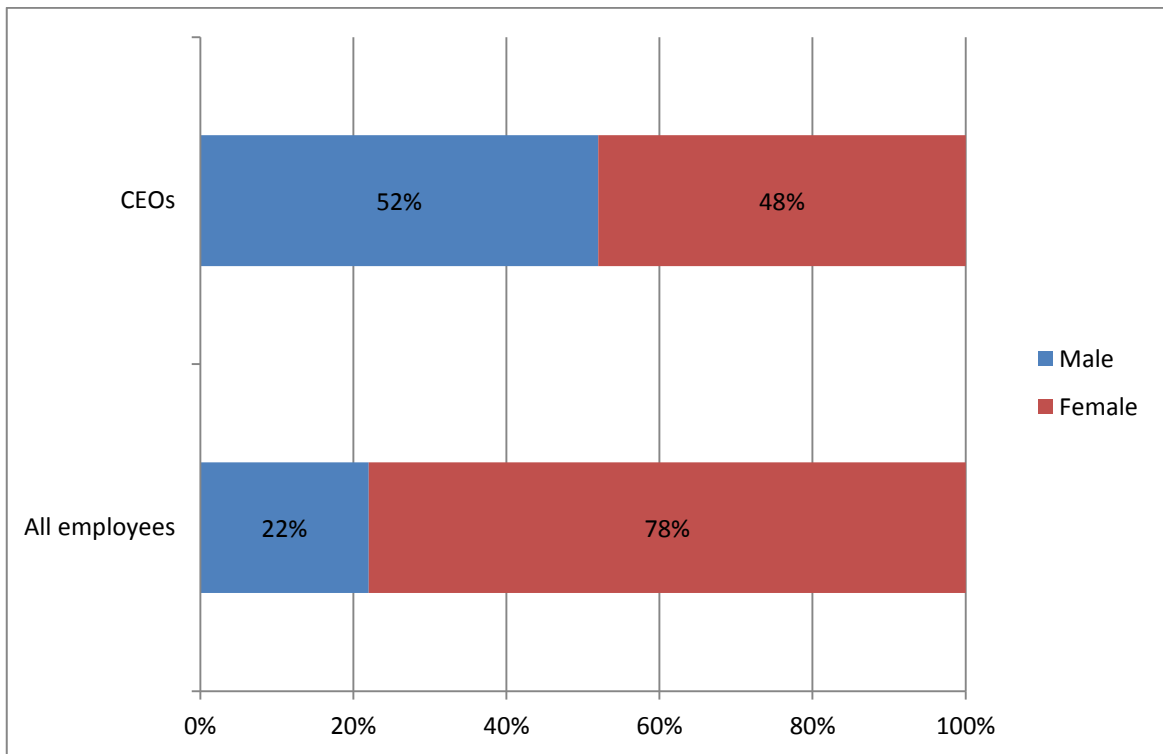websites accessed 17 June 2014.
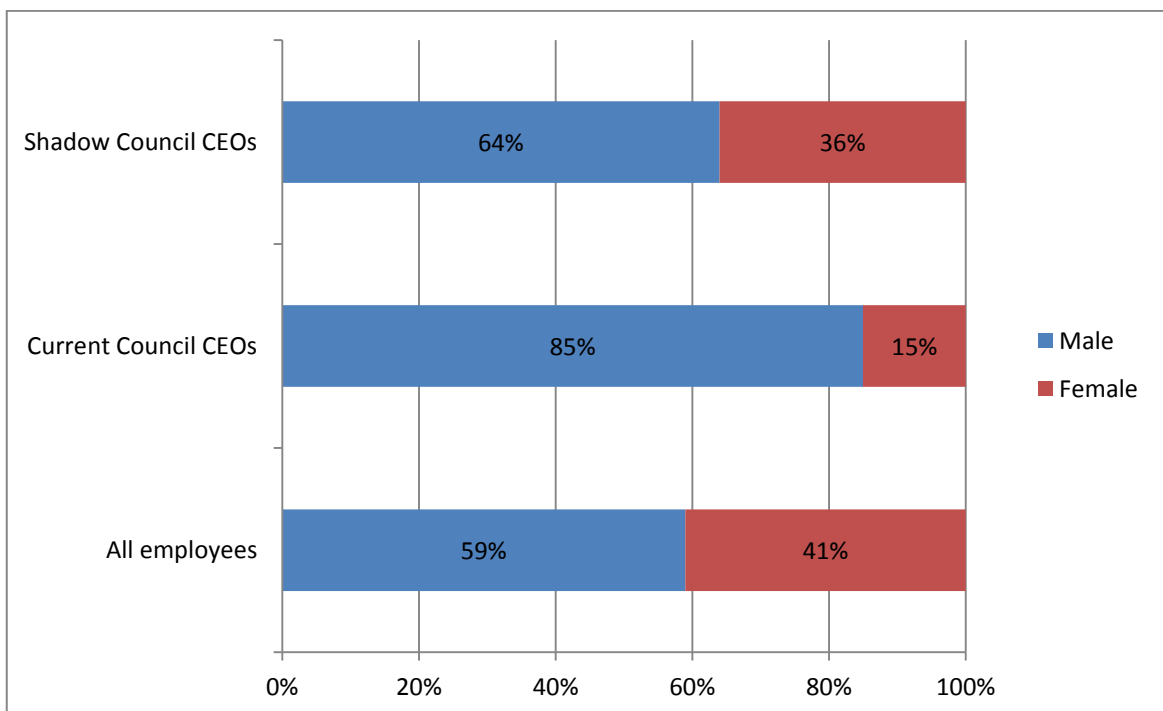

Education[8]

Health[9]

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[8] Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (2014), *Teacher Workforce Statistics in Grant-Aided Schools in Northern Ireland 2012-13*, Belfast: NISRA, pp.4, 6: http://www.deni.gov.uk/revised_workforce_stats_press_release_for_web.pdf; FE College and university data from college and university websites, accessed 17 June 2014.

[9] HSC Trust data from Trust websites, accessed 17 June 2014; workforce data from Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (2013), *Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Workforce Census 31 March 2013*, Belfast: DHSSPS, p.3: http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/news-dhssps-071113-northern-ireland-health.

Third Sector[10]

Local Government[11]

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[10] Figures from 2011: Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action (2012), *State of the Sector VI*, Belfast: NICVA, pp.49, 53:
http://www.nicva.org/sites/default/files/StateOfTheSectorVI-FullCopy.pdf.

[11] Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (2013), *Fair Employment Monitoring Report*, Belfast: ECNI, Table 7.2:
http://www.equalityni.org/Delivering-Equality/Addressing-inequality/Employment/Monitoring-Report/Monitoring-Report;
CEOs from local council websites, accessed 18 June 2014; Shadow Council CEOs appointed for new councils in
operation from 2015.