

2002

Monitoring Report No. 13 A Profile of the Northern Ireland Workforce
Summary of Monitoring Returns 2002

Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Groups

SOC1

Managers and Administrators

SOC2

Professional Occupations

SOC3

Associate Professional and Technical Occupations

SOC4

Clerical and Secretarial Occupations

SOC5

Craft and Skilled Manual Occupations

SOC6

Personal and Protective Service Occupations

SOC7

Sales Occupations

SOC8

Plant and Machine Operatives

SOC9

Other Occupations

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

SIC0

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

SIC1

Energy and Water Supply Industries

SIC2

Extraction of Minerals and Ores other than Fuels; Manufacture of Metals, Mineral Products and Chemicals

SIC3

Metal Goods, Engineering and Vehicle Industries

SIC4

Other Manufacturing Industries

SIC5

Construction

SIC6

Distribution, Hotels and Catering; Repairs

SIC7

Transport and Communication

SIC8

Banking, Finance, Insurance, Business Services and Leasing

SIC9

Other Services

2002

MONITORING REPORT

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Summary of Monitoring Returns 2002

Price £5.00

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Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

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Foreword

This is the 13th annual summary of the monitoring returns submitted to the Equality Commission by all those employers registered under the Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998. Workforce monitoring legislation in Northern Ireland requires registered employers to review and submit information regarding the composition of their workforce by community background, sex and occupational grouping for the purpose of assessing fair participation within each individual concern. On behalf of the Commission I would like to pay tribute to those employers in Northern Ireland who each year submit this very detailed monitoring data to us. Collectively this data also facilitates a review of aggregate patterns in monitoring in 2002 as well as trends in the Northern Ireland monitored workforce since 1990, both published here in this annual summary of monitoring returns.

In 2002, monitoring information covered some 481,117 employees, representing approximately 72% of employee jobs in Northern Ireland. Overall, the community composition of those monitored was 59.1% Protestant and 40.9% Catholic representing a 0.6 percentage point increase in the Catholic share compared to 2001.¹

Within the public sector, 2002 saw the number of both Protestant and Catholic full time employees increase in the health and education sectors, in district councils and in the civil service. This growth, being larger for Roman Catholics than for Protestants, resulted in a 1.2 percentage point increase in the overall Catholic share, now 41.1%. Within security related employment, an overall decline in both Protestant and Catholic employees resulted in a small increase in the Catholic share, now standing at 9.1%.

In the private sector the decline in monitored full time employment evident since 1999, continued in 2002 with a further net loss of 2,530 jobs. While the absolute decline was somewhat offset by an increase in service industry employment, there were considerable job losses in the textile and engineering sectors and also in the construction industry. In the context of shrinking private sector employment, a steeper reduction in the number of Protestant employees resulted in a 0.2 percentage point increase in the Catholic share during the year, bringing it to 39.5%.

Across both the public and private sectors, the Commission has since 2001 received monitoring data in respect of part time employees. Accordingly we can report that in 2002 both Protestant and Roman Catholic employment levels grew in the monitored part time workforce. The Commission was concerned to note last year that the monitored part time workforce is concentrated in low paid occupations with almost three quarters in service, sales or other occupations. Less than 1% of those working part time do so as managers and administrators. The fact that monitored part time employment remains predominantly female and that Catholic representation is higher here than within monitored full time employment is not without problems while part time career opportunities remain limited within such a narrow range of occupations.

Turning to trends in the monitored workforce since 1990, when the duty to monitor workforce composition was first placed on employers. At this time there was in aggregate an under-representation of Roman Catholics and a greater concentration of Roman Catholics within lower skilled work. Looking at the same sections of the workforce as were monitored in 1990, it can be reported that the aggregate trend has been one of an increase in Roman Catholic participation, rising from 34.9% to 40.0% in 2002. Further, the greatest occupational changes since 1990 have occurred in the higher skilled occupations with the Roman Catholic share in 'Managers and Administrators' showing an increase from 30.5% to 40.2%, and from 33.4% to 44.6% in 'Professional Occupations'.

¹ Protestant and Roman Catholic percentages quoted as a proportion of Protestant and Roman Catholic counts only. See Definitions (Page 9 of main report) for a detailed explanation.

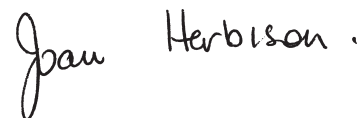
While trends addressing the overall under-representation are welcome, the monitoring returns still identify some workforce sections where trends in Protestant as well as Roman Catholic representation vary from what might be expected given the estimated community composition of those available for work across Northern Ireland. The Commission will continue to evaluate the factors associated with any apparent under-representations, be they Protestant or Roman Catholic, and where necessary work with employers and others in these sectors / locations toward ensuring a representative workforce.

In reviewing such information it is worth reinforcing the complexity involved in making assessments of employment trends, particularly at the aggregate level. For the individual employer, geographical factors such as the location of employment, residential segregation and patterns of travel to work, serve to influence the composition of those available for employment. Underlying this, aggregate trends in labour availability are also influenced by factors such as demography and educational attainment.

Results from the recently released 2001 Census of Population reveal that the composition of the economically active of working age (one measure of those in, or available for employment) to be 57.3% Protestant and 42.7% Roman Catholic. The 2001 Census also shows that the age profile of the Protestant population is older than that of the Roman Catholic population. Over half (51%) of those 16 - 35 years, where most recruitment takes place, are Catholic while Protestants account for almost two thirds (63.3%) of those approaching retirement (aged 55 – 64 years). The implication of such demographic trends is that Roman Catholics are likely to form an increasing component of those available for work.

Issues in respect of higher education are also likely to impact on trends in the community composition of the workforce. For instance, Protestants form the majority of those leaving Northern Ireland to attend university, with research indicating that most of those leaving to study do not return. The resulting pool of graduates in Northern Ireland therefore contains a higher proportion of Roman Catholics than might be expected from participation rates alone. Indeed the 2001 Census reveals that Roman Catholics account for 56.3% of those aged under-35 with a degree level qualification or higher in the economically active population. This would suggest that the dynamic of increasing Catholic proportions within higher skilled occupations is likely to continue.

While the duties on employers arising from the fair employment legislation represent one of the most innovative policy interventions in the area of equality, the data presented in this report provides but one component in the wider assessment of employment patterns in our society. As the Commission works to identify those areas where under-representation is evident within workforces or workplaces, whether relating to Protestants or Roman Catholics it will also continue to be involved in research, both internally and with others, regarding the factors influencing patterns within monitored employment.



Joan Harbison
Chief Commissioner
December 2003

Key Details

Monitoring Coverage

The 13th Annual Monitoring Report presents an aggregate summary of those monitoring returns received by the Commission in 2002.

The Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 requires registered employers to collate and submit information detailing the composition of their workforce by community background, sex and occupational grouping, and whether they were employed for more or less than 16 hours per week

All specified public sector bodies and private sector concerns with more than 25 employees have been monitored since 1990. Private sector concerns with 11 or more employees have been monitored since 1992. Part-time employees (those working less than 16 hours per week) were first monitored in 2001.

Figures quoted in the Monitoring Report therefore relate specifically to the workforce composition within monitored employment, and not to all employers/employees in Northern Ireland. Monitoring covers approximately 72% of employee jobs (DETI, 2003).

The following are not monitored: the self-employed, those on government training schemes, the unemployed, school teachers and those working in concerns with 10 or less employees.

The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce 2002

- With the addition of the part-time workforce in 2001, the monitored Northern Ireland workforce is now comprised of the public and private sector full-time and part-time workforces combined.

- The number of monitored employees now stands at 481,117, an increase of 1,600 on the corresponding figure for 2001. The increase is largely accounted for by a rise in public sector employment during the year.
- The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [59.1%] Protestant and [40.9%].
- The number of Protestant employees fell during the year by (0.6%), while Roman Catholic employment grew by (1.7%), resulting in [0.6] of a percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share of the monitored workforce.
- Over half (50.8%) of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce is female, a figure influenced by the large number of women working part-time.
- Roman Catholic representation is higher in the monitored Northern Ireland female workforce at [43.4%], than in the male workforce at [38.3%]. The only exceptions are clerical and secretarial positions (SOC4).

Trends in the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce since 1990 ¹

- Until 2001 only the full-time workforce was monitored. Therefore, comparing only those sections of the Northern Ireland workforce which were monitored in 1990 (public sector and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees), the Roman Catholic share of employment has increased by [5.1] percentage points, from [34.9%] in 1990 to [40.0%] in 2002.
- In 2002, Roman Catholics made up [37.4%] of the monitored male full-time workforce in public sector bodies and private sector concerns with over 25 employees. This has increased from [32.0%] in 1990.

¹ In order to examine changes in the Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce between 1990 and 2002, it is necessary to exclude those private sector concerns with 11-25 employees. This adjustment is necessary because private sector concerns with 11-25 employees were not required to submit their first monitoring returns until 1992.

- Among the female full-time workforce, Roman Catholics made up [43.0%] of those monitored employees in public sector bodies and private sector concerns with over 25 employees. This has increased from [38.5%] in 1990.
- Since 1990 the Roman Catholic full-time share in managerial and professional occupations has increased by [9.7] and [11.2] percentage points respectively. Roman Catholic representation is lowest in personal and protective service occupations (including security occupations) with a share of [33.6%], though this represents an increase of [5.1] percentage points since 1990.

Public Sector Full-time

- In 2002 there were 146,484 monitored full-time employees in the public sector, an increase of (0.9%) on the corresponding figure for 2001.
- The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [58.9%] Protestant and [41.1%] Roman Catholic, representing a [1.2] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share of public sector employment during the year.
- The public sector is comprised of five main sectors, namely: health, education, district councils, civil service, and the security-related sector. The number of Protestant employees rose in four sectors, namely: Health (1.7%), Education (3.6%), District Councils (0.8%), and the Civil Service (1.9%); and fell in security-related (10.8%).
- Similarly, the number of Roman Catholic employees increased in Health (3.1%), Education (5.6%), District Councils (3.0%) and the Civil Service (7%); and dropped in security-related (7.3%). Overall, the increase in employment in the four sectors which experienced growth was larger for Catholics than for Protestants, resulting in a [1.2] percentage point increase in the overall Roman Catholic share of the Public Sector.
- Females account for over half (56.4%) of all monitored public sector full-time employees. While male employment fell during the year by 1,254, the number of female employees rose by 2,519. As a result the female share of public sector employment grew by (1.2) percentage points.
- There were 17,516 monitored full-time employees in security-related occupations in 2002, compared with 19,563 in 2001. The Roman Catholic share now stands at [9.1%], an increase of [1.7] percentage points since 1990.

Private Sector Full-time

- There were 257,360 monitored full-time employees in the private sector in 2002, a decline of 2,530 (1%) compared with 2001.
- Over half (58.4%) of the monitored private sector workforce is now employed in the Services sector. While Manufacturing continued its decline during the year with a loss of 5,286 jobs, Services grew by 1,433 employees (1%). Employment in the Construction sector fell by 2.1% (360 jobs).
- Protestant employment decreased by 2,394 (1.6%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees fell by 886 (0.9%). As a result of a larger decline in Protestant employment, the Roman Catholic full-time share increased by [0.2] of a percentage point from [39.3%] in 2001 to [39.5%].
- Looking only at those segments of the private sector full-time workforce which were monitored in 1990 (26+ employees), the Roman Catholic share of employment (both sexes) has increased by [4.7] percentage points since 1990. The increase was [4.9] percentage points for males and [4.6] percentage points for females.

The Part-time Workforce

- The monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce (public and private sectors combined) is predominately female, comprising 56,580 females (73.2%) and 20,693 males (26.8%) - a total of 77,273 employees. The part-time workforce expanded by (3.9%) during the year with the addition of 2,865 employees.

- Over three-quarters of the monitored part-time workforce is concentrated in the lower SOC groups, namely: personal and protective services, sales and 'other occupations.'
- The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [54.7%] Protestant and [45.3%] Roman Catholic.
- Compared with 2001, the number of Protestant part-time employees rose by (2.7%), while Roman Catholic employment levels increased by (5.2%). As a result of faster employment growth for Roman Catholics, their share of the Northern Ireland part-time workforce increased by [0.6] of a percentage point, from [44.7%] in 2001 to [45.3%] in 2002.
- Roman Catholics accounted for [45.3%] of both the monitored male and female part-time workforces in 2002.
- For male public sector appointments, the highest level of Roman Catholic success occurred in the higher SOC groups, namely: managers and administrators [53.9%]; professional occupations [53.6%]; and associate professional and technical occupations [54.4%]. In the private sector the Roman Catholic male share was highest in professional occupations [48.5%]; associate professional and technical occupations [49.4%] and sales [46.0%].
- During 2002, the female Roman Catholic proportion of appointments was highest in professional and associate professional and technical positions. This finding is true for both public and private sector concerns. In the public sector [55.3%] of female professional appointments and [52.7%] of female associate professional and technical appointments were obtained by Roman Catholics. In private sector concerns Roman Catholics obtained [52.0%] of female professional appointments and [52.7%] of female associate professional and technical appointments.

Appointees

- In the public sector, the overall composition of those appointees for whom a community was determined was [50.2%] Protestant and [49.8%] Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic share was [49.4%] for males and [50.0%] for females.
- The overall composition of those private sector appointees for whom a community was determined was [55.5%] Protestant and [44.5%] Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic share was [42.8%] for male appointments and [46.1%] for female appointments.

Promotees

- In the public sector, the overall composition of those promotees for whom a community was determined was [55.2%] Protestant and [44.8%] Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic share was [40.9%] for male promotions and [47.9%] for female promotions.
- In the private sector, the overall composition of those promotees for whom a community was determined was [59.8%] Protestant and [40.2%] Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholic share was [37.8%] for male promotions and [43.3%] for female promotions.

1

Introduction

- 1.1** The Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 requires registered employers to collate and submit information regarding their workforces to the Equality Commission (“the Commission”).

This, the 13th Annual Monitoring Report, presents an aggregate summary of those monitoring returns received during 2002.

Background to the Annual Summary of Monitoring Returns

- 1.2** The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act 1989 (“The 1989 Act”) introduced compulsory workforce monitoring. The primary purpose is to assess fair participation within individual companies, and thus to determine whether affirmative action measures might be necessary.

A secondary outcome has been the generation of a large amount of monitoring data which when aggregated provides a reliable, annually updated picture of participation within monitored employments.

Although not required by the 1989 Act, the Fair Employment Commission for Northern Ireland (FEC) decided soon after the Act came into force to publish an annual summary of the aggregated results of monitoring – the Monitoring Report.

Registration and Monitoring

- 1.3** The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act 1989 required certain employers to register with the Fair Employment Commission for Northern Ireland. In October 2000 the Equality Commission assumed responsibility for the Fair Employment Act. All public sector employers identified in the Fair Employment (Specification of Public Authorities) Order (Northern Ireland) are deemed to be automatically registered with the Commission. In January 1990 all private sector employers with 26 or more employees were required to register. From January 1992, the requirement

to register with the Commission was extended to all concerns with 11 or more employees.

All registered employers (both public and private sector) are required to monitor the composition of their workforces as follows:-

Full-time employees have been monitored since 1990. **Part-time employees** (those working less than 16 hours per week) were first monitored in 2001

Since 1991, **Applicants and Appointees** in the public sector and large private sector concerns (251+ employees) have been monitored. From 2001 the requirement was extended to all registered private sector concerns.

Since 2001, **Promotees and Leavers** in the public sector and large private sector concerns (251+ employees) have also been the subject of monitoring.

The Annual Monitoring Return

- 1.4** On a monitoring return, employers are required to specify the composition of their workforce by community background, sex and occupational grouping, and whether they were employed for more or less than 16 hours per week.

Current legislation requires employers to determine the community background of their employees via the ‘Direct Question’. This requires the employee or applicant to state in writing whether they belong to the Protestant or Roman Catholic community or belong to neither. The residuary method is to be used when the Direct Question fails to provide a determination of community background. The residuary method is based on the fact that there are a number of pieces of information about an individual which, if known, can give a reasonable indication of community background.

The Monitoring Report

- 1.5 This the thirteenth Fair Employment Monitoring Report contains a summary of returns received from 136 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 3,850 private sector concerns. These returns were received between 1st January and 31st December 2002.

The analysis covers 481,117 employees: 177,083 (36.8%) in the public sector and 304,034 (63.2%) in the private sector. Data on 593,175 applicants, 91,240 appointees, 10,084 promotees and 70,277 leavers was also analysed.

From these registered employers, information is presented regarding the community composition of full-time and part-time employees and applicants and appointees within the monitored Northern Ireland workforce (public and private sector), and on the community composition of promotees and leavers within the public sector and private sector concerns with more than 250 employees.

Figures quoted in this report relate specifically to the workforce composition within monitored employment, and not to all employers/employees in Northern Ireland. Monitoring covers approximately 72% of employee jobs in Northern Ireland (DETI, 2003).

Definitions and Classifications

- 1.6 For the purposes of this report, the **Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce** (Chapter 2) refers to the aggregated returns from all registered public authorities and private sector concerns

The following are not monitored: the self-employed, those on government training schemes, the unemployed, school teachers and those working in concerns with 10 or less employees.

Community Background: Throughout the report 'Protestant' refers to those determined by monitoring methods as members of the Protestant community and 'Roman Catholic' refers to those determined by monitoring methods as members of the Roman Catholic community.

Individuals for whom it was not possible to determine a community background are described as 'Non-Determined'. Since the introduction of statutory monitoring in 1990 the proportion of employees for whom it has not been possible to determine a community background has decreased from (5.6%) in 1990 to (4.8%) in 2002. The Non-Determined proportion is higher in some occupational groups and sectors, such as SOC2 'Professional Occupations' in the Health Sector.

Percentages shown in square brackets [] are based on Protestants and Roman Catholics only, with the Non-Determined excluded. Percentages in round brackets () are based on all employees, including the non-determined. Where a percentage for one community is shown (e.g. Roman Catholic), the corresponding percentage for the other community (e.g. Protestant) can be calculated by subtracting the Roman Catholic percentage from 100. Percentages may not always sum to 100 due to rounding.

Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers: Applicants and Appointees are defined at the beginning of Chapter 7, while Promotees and Leavers are defined at the start of Chapter 8. Part-time employees are those working less than 16 hours per week.

Standard Occupational Classification

(SOC): Analyses of concerns are undertaken by Standard Occupational Classification. The nine Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) groups are:-

- SOC1 Managers and Administrators
- SOC2 Professional Occupations
- SOC3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations
- SOC4 Clerical and Secretarial Occupations
- SOC5 Craft and Skilled Manual Occupations
- SOC6 Personal and Protective Service Occupations
- SOC7 Sales Occupations
- SOC8 Plant and Machine Operatives
- SOC9 Other Occupations

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC):

In the private sector analyses of concerns are also undertaken by Standard Industrial Classification. The ten Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) groups are:-

- SIC0 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- SIC1 Energy and Water Supply Industries
- SIC2 Extraction of Minerals and Ores other than Fuels; Manufacture of Metals, Mineral Products and Chemicals
- SIC3 Metal Goods, Engineering and Vehicle Industries
- SIC4 Other Manufacturing Industries
- SIC5 Construction
- SIC6 Distribution, Hotels and Catering; Repairs
- SIC7 Transport and Communication
- SIC8 Banking, Finance, Insurance, Business Services and Leasing
- SIC9 Other Services

2

The Monitored N. Ireland Workforce

Introduction

2.1 Since 1st January 2001, all registered employers in Northern Ireland have been required to monitor the community composition of those working less than 16 hours per week (hereinafter referred to as “part-time employees”). In addition therefore to examining the overall composition of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce (full-time and part-time combined), the chapter will also include separate analyses of the key features of the full-time and part-time workforces.

Finally, in order to maintain continuity with previous Reports, the chapter will also present trends in the community composition of those sections of the workforce which were monitored in 1990 (i.e. the public sector and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees).

Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce

2.2 In 2002 the overall composition of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce (full-time plus part-time) was 270,684 (56.3%) Protestants, 187,222 (38.9%) Roman Catholics and 23,211 (4.8%) Non-Determined, a total of 481,117. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [59.1%] Protestant and [40.9%] Roman Catholic, see Table 1.

Compared with 2001, the Northern Ireland workforce increased by (0.3%) or 1,600 employees. An overall (0.6%) decline in the

number of Protestant employees, coupled with a (1.7%) rise in Catholic employment, resulted in a [0.6] percentage point rise in the Roman Catholic share of monitored employment.

Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by Sex

2.3 The majority of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce (50.8%) is female. There were 244,414 female and 236,703 male employees. Roman Catholic representation in the male workforce was [38.3%], an increase of [0.5] of a percentage point compared with 2001. The Roman Catholic share of the female workforce was [43.4%], a rise of [0.6] of a percentage point on the previous year.

Composition of the Monitored NI Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification

2.4 Table 1a presents an analysis of the Northern Ireland workforce by SOC and community background. With the exception of SOC5 and SOC6, where Roman Catholic representation was around [36.0%], in the remaining occupational groups the Roman Catholic share of the workforce was [40.0%] or greater.

Composition of the Monitored NI Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

2.5 Table 1[M] (page 18) presents the composition of the monitored Northern Ireland male

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	138,731	(58.6%) [61.7%]	85,986	(36.3%) [38.3%]	11,986	(5.1%)	236,703	(49.2%)
Female	131,953	(54.0%) [56.6%]	101,236	(41.4%) [43.4%]	11,225	(4.6%)	244,414	(50.8%)
TOTAL	270,684	(56.3%) [59.1%]	187,222	(38.9%) [40.9%]	23,211	(4.8%)	481,117	(100.0%)

Note: Table 1 includes the public and private sector full- and part-time workforces combined.

Table 1a Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	26,080	(56.9%) [59.9%]	17,435	(38.0%) [40.1%]	2,318	(5.1%)	45,833	(9.5%)
SOC2	15,033	(49.1%) [55.0%]	12,291	(40.1%) [45.0%]	3,306	(10.8%)	30,630	(6.4%)
SOC3	25,959	(51.5%) [54.6%]	21,562	(42.8%) [45.4%]	2,871	(5.7%)	50,392	(10.5%)
SOC4	41,207	(56.3%) [58.7%]	29,007	(39.7%) [41.3%]	2,926	(4.0%)	73,140	(15.2%)
SOC5	26,014	(61.8%) [63.8%]	14,765	(35.1%) [36.2%]	1,284	(3.1%)	42,063	(8.7%)
SOC6	42,135	(60.7%) [64.0%]	23,659	(34.1%) [36.0%]	3,651	(5.3%)	69,445	(14.4%)
SOC7	26,749	(53.6%) [56.2%]	20,841	(41.8%) [43.8%]	2,297	(4.6%)	49,887	(10.4%)
SOC8	31,617	(58.0%) [59.7%]	21,305	(39.1%) [40.3%]	1,600	(2.9%)	54,522	(11.3%)
SOC9	35,890	(55.0%) [57.7%]	26,357	(40.4%) [42.3%]	2,958	(4.5%)	65,205	(13.6%)
TOTAL	270,684	(56.3%) [59.1%]	187,222	(38.9%) [40.9%]	23,211	(4.8%)	481,117	(100.0%)

Note: Table 1a includes the public and private sector full- and part-time workforces combined.

workforce by SOC. Almost three-quarters of employees were located in five SOC groups, namely: SOC1 'Managers and Administrators' (11.4%), SOC5 'Craft and Skilled Manual' (15.8%), SOC6 'Personal and Protective Services' (12.9%), SOC8 'Plant and Machine Operatives' (18.2%) and SOC9 'Other' (12.1%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC1 [37.8%], SOC5 [35.6%], SOC6 [26.8%], SOC8 [39.8%] and SOC9 [42.2%]. In the remaining four occupational groups, Roman Catholic representation was [41%] or higher.

The occupational classification of the Northern Ireland female workforce is shown in Table 1[F], see Page 18. Two-thirds (67.4%) of all female employees are employed in four

occupational groups, namely: SOC4 'Clerical and Secretarial' (23.3%), SOC6 (16.0%), SOC7 'Sales Occupations' (13.2%) and SOC9 (14.9%). Roman Catholic representation in these groups was: SOC4 [40.5%], SOC6 [43.0%], SOC7 [44.4%] and SOC9 [42.5%].

Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time Workforce

2.6 The monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce is comprised of the public and private sectors combined. Table 2 summarises the overall composition of the full-time workforce in 2002. There were 230,804 (57.2%) Protestants, 154,218 (38.2%) Roman Catholics and 18,822 (4.7%) Non-Determined,

Table 2 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	128,170	(59.3%) [62.4%]	77,250	(35.8%) [37.6%]	10,590	(4.9%)	216,010	(53.5%)
Female	102,634	(54.6%) [57.1%]	76,968	(41.0%) [42.9%]	8,232	(4.4%)	187,834	(46.5%)
TOTAL	230,804	(57.2%) [59.9%]	154,218	(38.2%) [40.1%]	18,822	(4.7%)	403,844	(100.0%)

a total of 403,844 employees. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [59.9%] Protestant and [40.1%] Roman Catholic. Compared with 2001, the size of the full-time workforce dropped by (0.3%) or 1,265 employees. The number of Protestant employees fell by (1.2%), while Roman Catholic employment rose by (1%). As a result the Roman Catholic share of full-time employment increased by [0.6] of a percentage point, from [39.5%] in 2001 to [40.1%] in 2002.

Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time Workforce by Sex

- 2.4 The monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce was comprised of 216,010 males and 187,834 females, see Table 2. The female share of the monitored full-time workforce has been increasing. In 1992 females made up (45.0%) of full-time employees: by 2002 this figure had increased to (46.5%). Females account for a larger share of the Roman Catholic workforce (49.9%) than of the Protestant workforce (44.5%).

The composition of male employees for whom a community was determined was [62.4%] Protestant and [37.6%] Roman Catholic. For females the composition was [57.1%]

Protestant and [42.9%] Roman Catholic. Compared with 2001, the number of male full-time employees fell by (1.1%) while female employment rose by (0.6%).

Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification

- 2.5 Table 3 presents the community composition of the monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce by occupational classification. Roman Catholic representation was lowest in SOC5 [35.8%], SOC6 [33.8%], and SOC7 [39.6%]. In the remaining six groups the Roman Catholic share was [40%] or higher. Between 2001 and 2002, the Roman Catholic share of the full-time workforce increased in five SOC groups (including SOC1 - 4), fell in two, and remained unchanged in the remaining two occupational groups.

Trends in Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time workforce by Sex and SOC, 1990-2002

Trends since 1990 in the composition of the monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce can be examined by comparing over time those sections of the workforce which were

Table 3 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	25,732	(57.0%) [59.9%]	17,193	(38.1%) [40.1%]	2,229	(4.9%)	45,154	(11.2%)
SOC2	12,537	(49.2%) [55.1%]	10,203	(40.1%) [44.9%]	2,728	(10.7%)	25,468	(6.3%)
SOC3	23,268	(51.7%) [54.7%]	19,276	(42.8%) [45.3%]	2,484	(5.5%)	45,028	(11.1%)
SOC4	38,639	(56.2%) [58.5%]	27,455	(40.0%) [41.5%]	2,621	(3.8%)	68,715	(17.0%)
SOC5	25,304	(62.2%) [64.2%]	14,122	(34.7%) [35.8%]	1,232	(3.0%)	40,658	(10.1%)
SOC6	31,896	(62.7%) [66.2%]	16,309	(32.1%) [33.8%]	2,639	(5.2%)	50,844	(12.6%)
SOC7	17,900	(57.7%) [60.4%]	11,732	(37.8%) [39.6%]	1,414	(4.6%)	31,046	(7.7%)
SOC8	30,857	(58.0%) [59.7%]	20,798	(39.1%) [40.3%]	1,565	(2.9%)	53,220	(13.2%)
SOC9	24,671	(56.4%) [59.0%]	17,130	(39.2%) [41.0%]	1,910	(4.4%)	43,711	(10.8%)
TOTAL	230,804	(57.2%) [59.9%]	154,218	(38.2%) [40.1%]	18,822	(4.7%)	403,844	(100.0%)

monitored in 1990, namely, the public sector and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. This adjustment is necessary because private sector concerns with 26 or more employees were required to submit their first return in 1990, while those with 11-25 employees were not required to do so until 1992.

Looking at the same sections of the workforce as were monitored in 1990, Figure 1 shows

that overall Roman Catholic representation increased by [5.1] percentage points between 1990 and 2002. During this period, the Roman Catholic male proportion increased by [5.4] percentage points. For females the corresponding increase was [4.5] percentage points.

Again, excluding the smaller private concerns (11-25 employees) from the analysis, Table 4 shows that, between 1990 and 2002, Roman

Figure 1 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of the Monitored Full-time Workforce by Sex (Public Sector Concerns and Private Sector Concerns with 26 or more Employees) 1990-2002

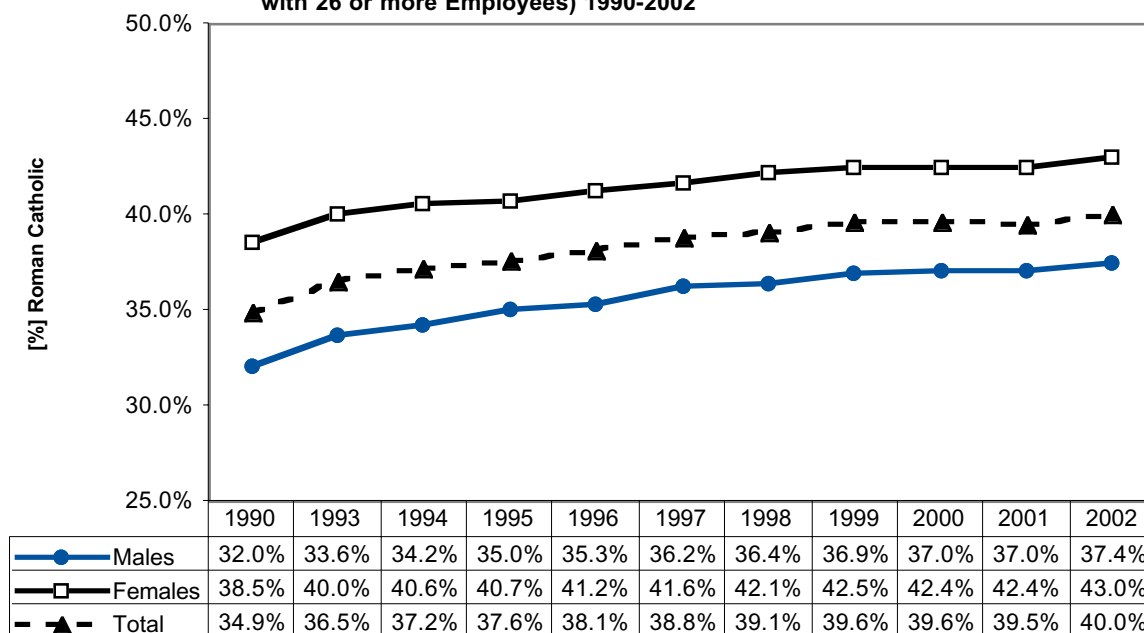


Table 4 Change in Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce (Public Sector & Private Sector Concerns with 26 or more Employees) by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[69.5%]	[30.5%]	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	[59.8%]	[40.2%]	9.7
SOC2	[66.6%]	[33.4%]	[56.1%]	[43.9%]	[55.4%]	[44.6%]	11.2
SOC3	[59.9%]	[40.1%]	[55.3%]	[44.7%]	[54.8%]	[45.2%]	5.1
SOC4	[65.8%]	[34.2%]	[58.9%]	[41.1%]	[58.2%]	[41.8%]	7.6
SOC5	[65.7%]	[34.3%]	[64.6%]	[35.4%]	[64.8%]	[35.2%]	0.9
SOC6	[71.5%]	[28.5%]	[67.9%]	[32.1%]	[66.4%]	[33.6%]	5.1
SOC7	[66.7%]	[33.3%]	[59.6%]	[40.4%]	[59.9%]	[40.1%]	6.8
SOC8	[61.5%]	[38.5%]	[59.8%]	[40.2%]	[59.9%]	[40.1%]	1.6
SOC9	[61.2%]	[38.8%]	[58.8%]	[41.2%]	[59.0%]	[41.0%]	2.2
TOTAL	[65.1%]	[34.9%]	[60.5%]	[39.5%]	[60.0%]	[40.0%]	5.1

Table 4 [M] Change in Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Male Full-time Workforce (Public Sector and Private Sector Concerns with 26 or more Employees) by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[71.5%]	[28.5%]	[63.2%]	[36.8%]	[62.2%]	[37.8%]	9.3
SOC2	[70.4%]	[29.6%]	[60.4%]	[39.6%]	[59.7%]	[40.3%]	10.7
SOC3	[67.2%]	[32.8%]	[60.0%]	[40.0%]	[59.3%]	[40.7%]	7.9
SOC4	[65.1%]	[34.9%]	[56.4%]	[43.6%]	[55.8%]	[44.2%]	9.3
SOC5	[67.8%]	[32.2%]	[65.1%]	[34.9%]	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	2.4
SOC6	[80.0%]	[20.0%]	[77.6%]	[22.4%]	[76.0%]	[24.0%]	4.0
SOC7	[68.9%]	[31.1%]	[60.5%]	[39.5%]	[61.5%]	[38.5%]	7.4
SOC8	[63.5%]	[36.5%]	[60.3%]	[39.7%]	[60.5%]	[39.5%]	3.0
SOC9	[59.5%]	[40.5%]	[58.0%]	[42.0%]	[58.4%]	[41.6%]	1.1
TOTAL	68.0%	[32.0%]	[63.0%]	[37.0%]	62.6%	[37.4%]	5.4

Catholic full-time representation rose in every SOC group. The largest increases were recorded in SOC1, 'Managers and Administrators' [9.7] percentage points; and SOC2, 'Professional Occupations' [11.2] percentage points. Substantial increases in Roman Catholic representation were also recorded in SOC4 'Clerical and Secretarial Occupations' and SOC7 'Sales Occupations'.

Table 4[M] illustrates change over time in male full-time composition by occupational group.

Compared with 1990, the Roman Catholic share increased in every group. The largest increases occurred in SOC1 and SOC 4 [9.3 percentage points] and SOC2 [10.7 percentage points].

Table 4[F] examines change over time in the composition of female full-time employees in public sector concerns and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. Since 1990 the Roman Catholic share has risen in seven groups. The largest rises were recorded

Table 4 [F] Change in Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Female Workforce (Public Sector and Private Sector Concerns with 26 or more Employees) by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[64.0%]	[36.0%]	[57.5%]	[42.5%]	[56.5%]	[43.5%]	7.5
SOC2	[58.6%]	[41.4%]	[50.2%]	[49.8%]	[50.0%]	[50.0%]	8.6
SOC3	[54.7%]	[45.3%]	[52.0%]	[48.0%]	[51.6%]	[48.4%]	3.1
SOC4	[66.1%]	[33.9%]	[59.6%]	[40.4%]	[58.9%]	[41.1%]	7.2
SOC5	[57.3%]	[42.7%]	[60.5%]	[39.5%]	[59.6%]	[40.4%]	2.3 *
SOC6	[59.5%]	[40.5%]	[58.3%]	[41.7%]	[57.8%]	[42.2%]	1.7
SOC7	[65.3%]	[34.7%]	[59.0%]	[41.0%]	[59.0%]	[41.0%]	6.3
SOC8	[57.7%]	[42.3%]	[58.2%]	[41.8%]	[58.0%]	[42.0%]	0.3 *
SOC9	[63.2%]	[36.8%]	[59.9%]	[40.1%]	[59.7%]	[40.3%]	3.5
TOTAL	[61.5%]	[38.5%]	[57.6%]	[42.4%]	[57.0%]	[43.0%]	4.5

* indicates percentage point increase in Protestant Share.

in SOC1 [7.5] percentage points; SOC2 [8.6 percentage points] and SOC4, [7.2 percentage points]. Protestant representation has increased since 1990 in SOC5 'Craft and Skilled Manual' [2.3 percentage points] and SOC8 'Plant and Machine Operatives' [0.3 of a percentage point].

Composition of the Monitored NI Part-time Workforce

- 2.8** The year 2002 marked the second occasion that returns in respect of part-time employees have been analysed. For the purposes of this Report, the monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce is comprised of the public and private sectors combined.

Table 5 shows that the overall composition of the monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce in 2002 was 39,880 (51.6%) Protestant, 33,004 (42.7%) Roman Catholic and 4,389 (5.7%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [54.7%] Protestant and [45.3%] Roman Catholic.

Compared with 2001, the number of Protestant part-time employees rose by (2.7%), while Roman Catholic employment levels increased by (5.1%). As a result of faster employment growth for Roman Catholics, their share of the Northern Ireland part-time workforce increased by [0.6] of a percentage point, from [44.7%] in 2001 to [45.3%] in 2002.

Composition of the Monitored NI Part-time Workforce by Sex

- 2.9** The monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce is predominately female, comprising 56,580 females (73.2%) and 20,693 males (26.8%), see Table 5. The composition of male and female employees for whom a community

was determined was [54.7%] Protestant and [45.3%] Roman Catholic.

Compared with 2001, the number of male part-time employees increased by (7.8%), while female employment rose by (2.5%). As a result of the faster growth in male employment, the male share of the Northern Ireland part-time workforce increased by (1) percentage point during the year.

Composition of the Monitored NI Part-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification

- 2.10** Table 5a summaries the composition of the monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce by SOC. Over three-quarters of employees (76.3%) were concentrated in three groups, namely: SOC6 'Personal and Protective Services' (24.1%); SOC7 'Sales Occupations' (24.4%); and SOC9 'Other Occupations' (27.8%). Roman Catholic representation in these groups was: SOC6 [41.8%], SOC7 [50.7%] and SOC9 [45.1%].

The other six occupational groups accounted for a quarter of part-time employees. In SOC2 and SOC3, the Roman Catholic share was [45.5%] and [45.9%] respectively. Leaving aside the small SOC1 group, Roman Catholic representation in the remaining groups ranged

Table 5 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	10,561	(51.0%) [54.7%]	8,736	(42.2%) [45.3%]	1,396	(6.7%)	20,693	(26.8%)
Female	29,319	(51.8%) [54.7%]	24,268	(42.9%) [45.3%]	2,993	(5.3%)	56,580	(73.2%)
TOTAL	39,880	(51.6%) [54.7%]	33,004	(42.7%) [45.3%]	4,389	(5.7%)	77,273	(100.0%)

Table 5a Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	348 (51.3%) [59.0%]	242 (35.6%) [41.0%]	89 (13.1%)	679 (.9%)
SOC2	2,496 (48.4%) [54.5%]	2,088 (40.4%) [45.5%]	578 (11.2%)	5,162 (6.7%)
SOC3	2,691 (50.2%) [54.1%]	2,286 (42.6%) [45.9%]	387 (7.2%)	5,364 (6.9%)
SOC4	2,568 (58.0%) [62.3%]	1,552 (35.1%) [37.7%]	305 (6.9%)	4,425 (5.7%)
SOC5	710 (50.5%) [52.5%]	643 (45.8%) [47.5%]	52 (3.7%)	1,405 (1.8%)
SOC6	10,239 (55.0%) [58.2%]	7,350 (39.5%) [41.8%]	1,012 (5.4%)	18,601 (24.1%)
SOC7	8,849 (47.0%) [49.3%]	9,109 (48.3%) [50.7%]	883 (4.7%)	18,841 (24.4%)
SOC8	760 (58.4%) [60.0%]	507 (38.9%) [40.0%]	35 (2.7%)	1,302 (1.7%)
SOC9	11,219 (52.2%) [54.9%]	9,227 (42.9%) [45.1%]	1,048 (4.9%)	21,494 (27.8%)
TOTAL	39,880 (51.6%) [54.7%]	33,004 (42.7%) [45.3%]	4,389 (5.7%)	77,273 (100.0%)

Table 1[M] Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Male Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	15,866	(58.9%) [62.2%]	9,624	(35.7%) [37.8%]	1,438	(5.3%)	26,928	(11.4%)
SOC2	8,530	(51.5%) [58.8%]	5,976	(36.1%) [41.2%]	2,042	(12.3%)	16,548	(7.0%)
SOC3	10,967	(55.2%) [58.7%]	7,730	(38.9%) [41.3%]	1,187	(6.0%)	19,884	(8.4%)
SOC4	8,568	(52.9%) [55.9%]	6,749	(41.7%) [44.1%]	871	(5.4%)	16,188	(6.8%)
SOC5	23,294	(62.4%) [64.4%]	12,904	(34.6%) [35.6%]	1,129	(3.0%)	37,327	(15.8%)
SOC6	20,957	(68.9%) [73.2%]	7,672	(25.2%) [26.8%]	1,806	(5.9%)	30,435	(12.9%)
SOC7	9,637	(54.5%) [57.3%]	7,172	(40.6%) [42.7%]	861	(4.9%)	17,670	(7.5%)
SOC8	25,069	(58.3%) [60.2%]	16,606	(38.6%) [39.8%]	1,298	(3.0%)	42,973	(18.2%)
SOC9	15,843	(55.1%) [57.8%]	11,553	(40.2%) [42.2%]	1,354	(4.7%)	28,750	(12.1%)
TOTAL	138,731	(58.6%) [61.7%]	85,986	(36.3%) [38.3%]	11,986	(5.1%)	236,703	(100.0%)

Note: Table 1[M] includes the public and private sector male full- and part-time workforces combined.

Table 1[F] Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Female Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	10,214	(54.0%) [56.7%]	7,811	(41.3%) [43.3%]	880	(4.7%)	18,905	(7.7%)
SOC2	6,503	(46.2%) [50.7%]	6,315	(44.8%) [49.3%]	1,264	(9.0%)	14,082	(5.8%)
SOC3	14,992	(49.1%) [52.0%]	13,832	(45.3%) [48.0%]	1,684	(5.5%)	30,508	(12.5%)
SOC4	32,639	(57.3%) [59.5%]	22,258	(39.1%) [40.5%]	2,055	(3.6%)	56,952	(23.3%)
SOC5	2,720	(57.4%) [59.4%]	1,861	(39.3%) [40.6%]	155	(3.3%)	4,736	(1.9%)
SOC6	21,178	(54.3%) [57.0%]	15,987	(41.0%) [43.0%]	1,845	(4.7%)	39,010	(16.0%)
SOC7	17,112	(53.1%) [55.6%]	13,669	(42.4%) [44.4%]	1,436	(4.5%)	32,217	(13.2%)
SOC8	6,548	(56.7%) [58.2%]	4,699	(40.7%) [41.8%]	302	(2.6%)	11,549	(4.7%)
SOC9	20,047	(55.0%) [57.5%]	14,804	(40.6%) [42.5%]	1,604	(4.4%)	36,455	(14.9%)
TOTAL	131,953	(54.0%) [56.6%]	101,236	(41.4%) [43.4%]	11,225	(4.6%)	244,414	(100.0%)

Note: Table 1[F] includes the public and private sector female full- and part-time workforces combined.

3

The Public Sector: Full-time

Overall Composition

3.1 In 2002 a total of 136 public sector bodies submitted monitoring returns to the Commission. Between 2001 and 2002, overall full-time employment increased by (0.9%) from 145,219 to 146,484. Table 6 reveals that a total of 81,869 Protestant (55.9%), 57,118 Roman Catholic (39.0%), and 7,497 (5.1%) employees of Non-Determined community background were employed in 2002. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [58.9%] Protestant and [41.1%] Roman Catholic. Protestant employment fell by (0.5%) during the year, while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (4.4%). As a result the Roman Catholic share of public sector

employment increased by [1.2] percentage points. Roman Catholic full-time representation in the public sector has increased by [5.8] percentage points since 1990 (see Figure 2).

Composition by Sex

3.2 The majority (56.4%) of public sector full-time employees are female, see Table 6. Between 2001 and 2002, the number of female full-time employees increased by (3.1%). This employment increase was (5.6%) for Roman Catholic females and (2.2%) for Protestant females. Roman Catholic female representation increased from [44.0%] to [44.8%] during the year. The increase in female employment continued the trend

Table 6 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	38,346	(60.1%) [63.7%]	21,824	(34.2%) [36.3%]	3,639	(5.7%)	63,809	(43.6%)
Female	43,523	(52.6%) [55.2%]	35,294	(42.7%) [44.8%]	3,858	(4.7%)	82,675	(56.4%)
TOTAL	81,869	(55.9%) [58.9%]	57,118	(39.0%) [41.1%]	7,497	(5.1%)	146,484	(100.0%)

Figure 2 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage [%] of Public Sector Employees by Sex 1990-2002

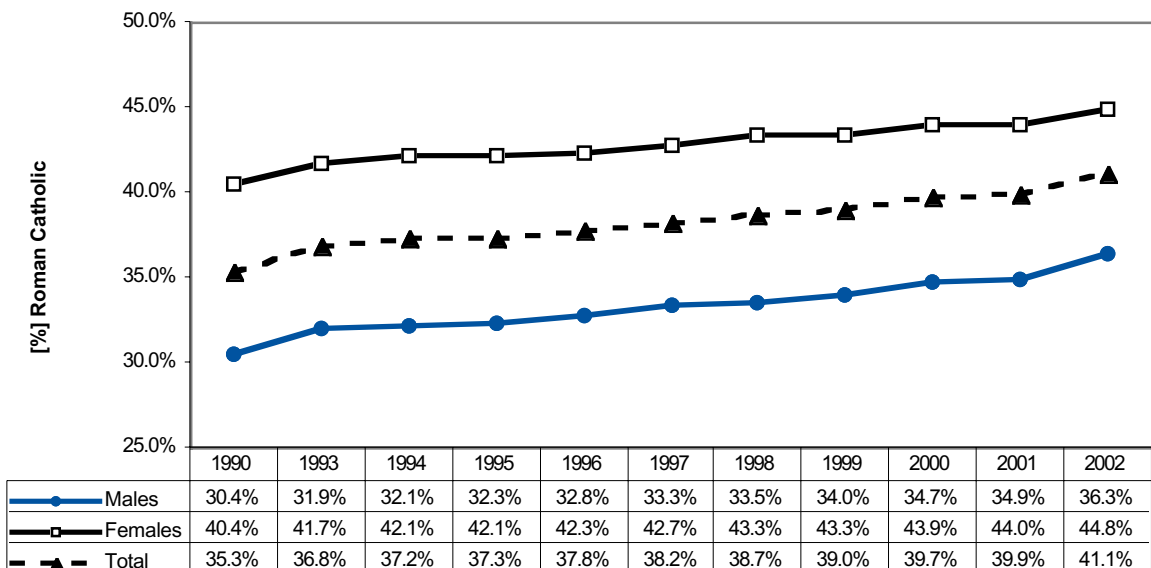


Table 7 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	8,516	(56.3%) [58.8%]	5,959	(39.4%) [41.2%]	653	(4.3%)	15,128	(10.3%)
SOC2	5,759	(47.9%) [54.0%]	4,897	(40.7%) [46.0%]	1,374	(11.4%)	12,030	(8.2%)
SOC3	13,751	(50.4%) [53.2%]	12,093	(44.3%) [46.8%]	1,466	(5.4%)	27,310	(18.6%)
SOC4	17,165	(52.5%) [54.4%]	14,396	(44.0%) [45.6%]	1,147	(3.5%)	32,708	(22.3%)
SOC5	2,629	(65.7%) [68.9%]	1,186	(29.6%) [31.1%]	188	(4.7%)	4,003	(2.7%)
SOC6	21,809	(66.7%) [70.3%]	9,215	(28.2%) [29.7%]	1,697	(5.2%)	32,721	(22.3%)
SOC7	96	(60.4%) [62.7%]	57	(35.8%) [37.3%]	6	(3.8%)	159	(.1%)
SOC8	2,419	(54.5%) [56.4%]	1,867	(42.0%) [43.6%]	154	(3.5%)	4,440	(3.0%)
SOC9	9,725	(54.1%) [56.6%]	7,448	(41.4%) [43.4%]	812	(4.5%)	17,985	(12.3%)
TOTAL	81,869	(55.9%) [58.9%]	57,118	(39.0%) [41.1%]	7,497	(5.1%)	146,484	(100.0%)

towards higher proportions of women employed in the public sector. In 1990, females accounted for (48.9%) of employees while the monitoring returns for 2002 show that this proportion has increased to (56.4%).

The total number of male full-time employees declined by (1.9%) between 2001 and 2002. The number of Protestant male employees fell by (3.4%) to 38,346, while Roman Catholic male employment rose by (2.5%) to 21,824.

These two factors led to an increase of [1.4] percentage points in Roman Catholic male representation to [36.3%] in 2002.

Since the beginning of Statutory Monitoring in 1990, the Roman Catholic male full-time share has increased from [30.4%] to [36.3%], and female representation has grown from [40.4%] to [44.8%], see Figure 2.

Table 8 Change in Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[69.7%]	[30.3%]	[61.0%]	[39.0%]	58.8%	[41.2%]	10.9
SOC2	[66.9%]	[33.1%]	[54.6%]	[45.4%]	[54.0%]	[46.0%]	12.9
SOC3	[56.1%]	[43.9%]	[53.7%]	[46.3%]	[53.2%]	[46.8%]	2.9
SOC4	[60.2%]	[39.8%]	[55.2%]	[44.8%]	[54.4%]	[45.6%]	5.8
SOC5	[70.5%]	[29.5%]	[70.7%]	[29.3%]	[68.9%]	[31.1%]	1.6
SOC6	[74.6%]	[25.4%]	[71.9%]	[28.1%]	[70.3%]	[29.7%]	4.3
SOC7	[74.2%]	[25.8%]	[65.1%]	[34.9%]	[62.7%]	[37.3%]	11.5
SOC8	[63.8%]	[36.2%]	[56.2%]	[43.8%]	[56.4%]	[43.6%]	7.4
SOC9	[60.1%]	[39.9%]	[56.9%]	[43.1%]	[56.6%]	[43.4%]	3.5
TOTAL	[64.7%]	[35.3%]	[60.1%]	[39.9%]	[58.9%]	[41.1%]	5.8

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

- 3.3 Overall, Protestant full-time representation declined from [60.1%] in 2001 to [58.9%] in 2002, while the proportion of Roman Catholic employees rose from [39.9%] to [41.1%]. An increase in the Roman Catholic share was found in eight of the nine SOC groups. The Protestant proportion rose in SOC8.

Table 7 tabulates the numbers employed by SOC and community background, while Table 8 shows the changes in composition by SOC which have occurred since 1990. Table 8 reveals that the Roman Catholic share increased in every occupational group during this period, notably in SOC1 [by 10.9 percentage points] and SOC2 [12.9 percentage points].

Over three-quarters of public sector full-time employees were located in four occupational classifications, namely: Personal and Protective Service occupations (SOC6, 22.3%), Clerical and Secretarial occupations (SOC4, 22.3%), Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (SOC3, 18.6%) and Other occupations (SOC9, 12.3%).

Roman Catholic full-time representation was lowest in SOC6 at [29.7%], an increase on their [28.1%] representation in 2001. The proportion of Roman Catholic employees in SOC6 is expected to increase gradually in future years, primarily as a result of the reforms enshrined in the Police Act 2000. The total number of employees in SOC6 decreased by (4.2%) between 2001 and 2002. There was also a slight increase in the number of Roman Catholic employees from 9,107 to 9,215 persons.

In SOC1 the overall number of full-time employees rose from 13,839 in 2001 to 15,128 in 2002. Roman Catholic representation increased from [39.0%] to [41.2%]. There was a moderate increase in the number of Protestant employees (5.6%), compared with a larger increase of (15.6%) in the number of Roman Catholic employees.

Roman Catholic representation in SOC2 increased from [45.4%] in 2001 to [46.0%] in 2002. The number of Protestant employees increased from 5,512 to 5,759, while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose from 4,582 to 4,897.

Compared with 2001, the number of employees in SOC3 rose from 26,541 to 27,310. Roman Catholic representation increased from [46.3%] to [46.8%]. The number of Protestant employees increased from 13,350 to 13,751, while the number of Roman Catholic employees also rose from 11,515 to 12,093.

A total of 32,708 persons were employed in SOC4 in 2002, compared with 33,039 in 2001. The number of Protestant employees fell from 17,476 to 17,165, while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose from 14,164 to 14,396. As a result, Roman Catholic representation increased slightly, from [44.8%] to [45.6%].

In SOC5, the overall numbers employed rose from 3,630 to 4,003. Roman Catholic representation increased from [29.3%] in 2001 to [31.1%] in 2002. The number of Roman Catholic employees increased by 186 (18.6%), while the number of Protestants rose by 216 (8.9%).

Only 159 persons are employed in SOC7 - an insignificant component of public sector employment. During 2002 Roman Catholic representation in this group rose to [37.3%].

A total of 4,440 persons were employed in SOC8 with both Protestant and Roman Catholic numbers falling from their 2001 levels. Roman Catholic representation decreased from [43.8%] to [43.6%] in 2002, due to a slower rate of Protestant (0.7%) than Roman Catholic (1.6%) decline.

The number of full-time employees in SOC9 marginally increased, from 17,758 in 2001 to 17,985 in 2002. Protestant employment rose by (1.7%) while a rise of (2.8%) for Roman Catholics led to an increase in their representation from [43.1%] to [43.4%].

Table 9 Composition of Male Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	4,626	(57.9%) [61.1%]	2,949	(36.9%) [38.9%]	417	(5.2%)	7,992	(12.5%)
SOC2	3,011	(51.2%) [58.9%]	2,098	(35.6%) [41.1%]	776	(13.2%)	5,885	(9.2%)
SOC3	4,429	(54.4%) [57.3%]	3,302	(40.6%) [42.7%]	408	(5.0%)	8,139	(12.8%)
SOC4	3,202	(46.6%) [48.8%]	3,366	(49.0%) [51.2%]	308	(4.5%)	6,876	(10.8%)
SOC5	2,541	(65.7%) [69.0%]	1,144	(29.6%) [31.0%]	181	(4.7%)	3,866	(6.1%)
SOC6	13,062	(76.7%) [81.3%]	3,001	(17.6%) [18.7%]	960	(5.6%)	17,023	(26.7%)
SOC7	17	(54.8%) [56.7%]	13	(41.9%) [43.3%]	1	(3.2%)	31	(0.0%)
SOC8	2,340	(54.6%) [56.6%]	1,792	(41.8%) [43.4%]	150	(3.5%)	4,282	(6.7%)
SOC9	5,118	(52.7%) [55.2%]	4,159	(42.8%) [44.8%]	438	(4.5%)	9,715	(15.2%)
TOTAL	38,346	(60.1%) [63.7%]	21,824	(34.2%) [36.3%]	3,639	(5.7%)	63,809	(100.0%)

Composition by SOC and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.4 The community composition of male public sector full-time employees by SOC is shown in Table 9. Trends in male composition, 1990-2002, are given in Table 10. The table reveals that the Roman Catholic share has increased in every SOC group during this period, particularly in SOC1 and SOC2 (SOC7 contains a negligible number of employees).

The total number of male full-time employees declined by (1.9%), from 65,063 in 2001 to 63,809 in 2002. Overall Roman Catholic representation increased during the year, from [34.9%] to [36.3%]. The Roman Catholic full-time share grew in eight of the nine SOC groups, while the Protestant share rose in SOC8.

Approximately one-quarter (22.3%) of all male public sector full-time employees were employed in SOC6. The overall number of

Table 10 Change in Composition of Male Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[71.4%]	[28.6%]	[63.7%]	[36.3%]	[61.1%]	[38.9%]	10.3
SOC2	[71.1%]	[28.9%]	[59.4%]	[40.6%]	[58.9%]	[41.1%]	12.2
SOC3	[61.3%]	[38.7%]	[57.9%]	[42.1%]	[57.3%]	[42.7%]	4.0
SOC4	[55.5%]	[44.5%]	[49.1%]	[50.9%]	[48.8%]	[51.2%]	6.7
SOC5	[70.6%]	[29.4%]	[70.7%]	[29.3%]	[69.0%]	[31.0%]	1.6
SOC6	[83.5%]	[16.5%]	[82.4%]	[17.6%]	[81.3%]	[18.7%]	2.2
SOC7	[75.9%]	[24.1%]	[60.0%]	[40.0%]	[56.7%]	[43.3%]	19.2
SOC8	[63.5%]	[36.5%]	[56.3%]	[43.7%]	[56.6%]	[43.4%]	6.9
SOC9	[58.5%]	[41.5%]	[55.3%]	[44.7%]	[55.2%]	[44.8%]	3.3
TOTAL	[69.6%]	[30.4%]	[65.1%]	[34.9%]	[63.7%]	[36.3%]	5.9

Table 11 Composition of Female Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	3,890	(54.5%) [56.4%]	3,010	(42.2%) [43.6%]	236	(3.3%)	7,136	(8.6%)
SOC2	2,748	(44.7%) [49.5%]	2,799	(45.5%) [50.5%]	598	(9.7%)	6,145	(7.4%)
SOC3	9,322	(48.6%) [51.5%]	8,791	(45.9%) [48.5%]	1,058	(5.5%)	19,171	(23.2%)
SOC4	13,963	(54.1%) [55.9%]	11,030	(42.7%) [44.1%]	839	(3.2%)	25,832	(31.2%)
SOC5	88	(64.2%) [67.7%]	42	(30.7%) [32.3%]	7	(5.1%)	137	(0.2%)
SOC6	8,747	(55.7%) [58.5%]	6,214	(39.6%) [41.5%]	737	(4.7%)	15,698	(19.0%)
SOC7	79	(61.7%) [64.2%]	44	(34.4%) [35.8%]	5	(3.9%)	128	(0.2%)
SOC8	79	(50.0%) [51.3%]	75	(47.5%) [48.7%]	4	(2.5%)	158	(0.2%)
SOC9	4,607	(55.7%) [58.3%]	3,289	(39.8%) [41.7%]	374	(4.5%)	8,270	(10.0%)
TOTAL	43,523	(52.6%) [55.2%]	35,294	(42.7%) [44.8%]	3,858	(4.7%)	82,675	(100.0%)

employees in this group declined by (9.6%) during the year. The number of Protestants employed in SOC6 declined by (10.9%) and the number of Roman Catholic employees by (4.2%). As a result, the Roman Catholic share increased from [17.6%] to [18.7%].

One in eight (12.5%) male public sector full-time employees are in SOC1. The number of Protestant male employees declined by (0.6%)

while the number of Roman Catholic male employees grew by (11.4%). This led to an increase in Roman Catholic representation from [36.3%] in 2001 to [38.9%] in 2002.

In SOC2, which contains a tenth (9.2%) of all male public sector full-time employees, the Roman Catholic share increased to [41.1%]. Male public sector employment in SOC3, which represents (12.8%) of all male employees,

Table 12 Change in Composition of Female Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[66.1%]	[33.9%]	[57.7%]	[42.3%]	56.4%	[43.6%]	9.7
SOC2	[59.5%]	[40.5%]	[49.9%]	[50.1%]	[49.5%]	[50.5%]	10.0
SOC3	[53.5%]	[46.5%]	[51.9%]	[48.1%]	[51.5%]	[48.5%]	2.0
SOC4	[61.5%]	[38.5%]	[56.9%]	[43.1%]	[55.9%]	[44.1%]	5.6
SOC5	[68.3%]	[31.7%]	[70.1%]	[29.9%]	[67.7%]	[32.3%]	0.6
SOC6	[60.1%]	[39.9%]	[59.3%]	[40.7%]	[58.5%]	[41.5%]	1.6
SOC7	[73.5%]	[26.5%]	[66.4%]	[33.6%]	[64.2%]	[35.8%]	9.3
SOC8	[76.4%]	[23.6%]	[52.9%]	[47.1%]	[51.3%]	[48.7%]	25.1 *
SOC9	[61.7%]	[38.3%]	[58.8%]	[41.2%]	[58.3%]	[41.7%]	3.4
TOTAL	[59.6%]	[40.4%]	[56.0%]	[44.0%]	[55.2%]	[44.8%]	4.4

* SOC8 contains a small number of female employees.

grew during the year by (2.1%) to 8,139 employees. Roman Catholic representation was [42.1%], a rise of [0.6] of a percentage point since 2001.

The Roman Catholic proportion of SOC4, which contains 10.8% of all male full-time employees, was [51.2%], an increase of [0.3] of a percentage point since 2001. Catholic representation in SOC's 5, 7, and 8 was [31.0%], [43.3%] and [43.4%] respectively.

One in seven (15.2%) of all males in the public sector full-time workforce are employed in SOC9. During the year, the number of employees marginally increased by (0.6%) for Protestants and (1.1%) for Roman Catholics. Consequently, the male Roman Catholic share of this group increased by [0.1] of a percentage point, from [44.7%] in 2001 to [44.8%] in 2002..

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.5 The community composition of public sector female full-time employment by SOC is shown in Table 11. Trends in composition since 1990 are illustrated in Table 12. The table reveals that the Roman Catholic female share has increased in every occupational group during the twelve-year period, particularly in SOC1 [9.7 percentage points] and SOC2 [10 percentage points].

Overall, the number of female public sector full-time employees increased by (3.1%), from 80,156 in 2001 to 82,675 in 2002. The number of females increased in every SOC group with the exception of SOC4, which fell marginally by (0.5%). During the year, the overall female Roman Catholic share grew by [0.8] of a percentage point, from [44.0%] to [44.8%].

Female employment was concentrated in four SOC groups, namely: SOC3 (employing 23.2%), SOC4 (31.2%), SOC6 (19.0%) and SOC9 (10.0%). In 2002, the Roman Catholic proportion of SOC3 was [48.5%], an increase of [0.4] of a percentage point; [44.1%] in SOC4, an increase of [1.0] percentage point; [41.5%] in SOC6, [0.8] of a percentage point increase; and [41.7%] in SOC9, a rise of [0.5] of a percentage point.

The Roman Catholic female share of SOC1 occupations rose from [42.3%] to [43.6%]. The numbers of Protestant and Roman Catholic female SOC1 employees increased by (13.9%) and (20.1%) respectively.

Roman Catholic representation among SOC2 female employees increased by [0.4] of a percentage point to [50.5%]. In this occupational group the number of Protestant female employees grew by (8.0%) while the number of Roman Catholic females rose by (9.5%).

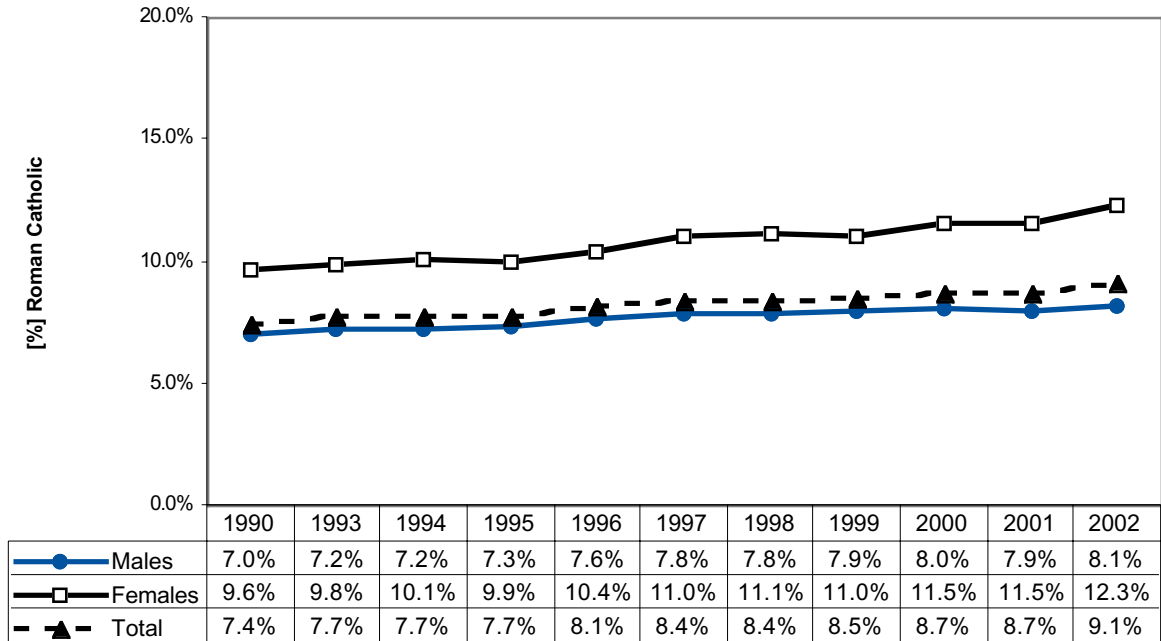
Table 13 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees in Security Related Occupations by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	11,819	(87.1%) [91.9%]	1,040	(7.7%) [8.1%]	709	(5.2%)	13,568	(77.5%)
Female	3,372	(85.4%) [87.7%]	472	(12.0%) [12.3%]	104	(2.6%)	3,948	(22.5%)
TOTAL	15,191	(86.7%) [90.9%]	1,512	(8.6%) [9.1%]	813	(4.6%)	17,516	(100.0%)

Table 14 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees excluding Security Related Occupations by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	26,527	(52.8%) [56.1%]	20,784	(41.4%) [43.9%]	2,930	(5.8%)	50,241	(39.0%)
Female	40,151	(51.0%) [53.6%]	34,822	(44.2%) [46.4%]	3,754	(4.8%)	78,727	(61.0%)
TOTAL	66,678	(51.7%) [54.5%]	55,606	(43.1%) [45.5%]	6,684	(5.2%)	128,968	(100.0%)

Figure 3 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Security Related Occupations by Sex, 1990 - 2002



The proportion of women employed full-time in the higher SOC groups (SOC1 and SOC2) rose from (14.8%) in 2001 to (16.0%) in 2001. Similarly, the proportion of males employed in SOC's 1 and 2 increased from (20.8%) to (21.7%). The gains in male and female employment were a consequence of employment growth which was especially large for females.

Public Sector excluding Security Related Occupations

3.6 Included in the Monitoring Returns are the following security-related occupations: the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Territorial Army, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Northern Ireland Prison Service and Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

Table 13 shows there were 17,516 monitored full-time employees in these security-related occupations, representing (12.0%) of all public sector full-time employment. Their composition was (86.7%) Protestant, (8.6%) Roman Catholic and (4.6%) Non-Determined. Among those whose community background was determined, [90.9%] were Protestant and [9.1%] were Roman Catholic, an increase of [0.4] of a percentage point since 2001. Between 1990 and 2002, there has been an overall [1.7] percentage point increase in the

Roman Catholic share, a [1.1] percentage point increase for males and a [2.7] percentage point increase for females (see Figure 3).

The composition of the public sector is influenced by the large number of Protestants working in security-related occupations. Among males, less than (5.0%) of Roman Catholic full-time public sector employees were in security-related occupations, while almost a third of Protestant males (30.8%) were in such occupations. Among females, (7.7%) of Protestant and only (1.3%) of Roman Catholic full-time public sector employees were in security-related occupations.

If those in security-related occupations are excluded from the analysis (see Table 14), then the composition of the remaining public sector full-time employees for whom a community was determined would be [54.5%] Protestant and [45.5%] Roman Catholic.

Similarly, the exclusion of security-related occupations would increase the male Roman Catholic share of the monitored public sector full-time workforce to [43.9%] from [36.3%]. For females the corresponding figure would be [46.4%] instead of [44.8%].

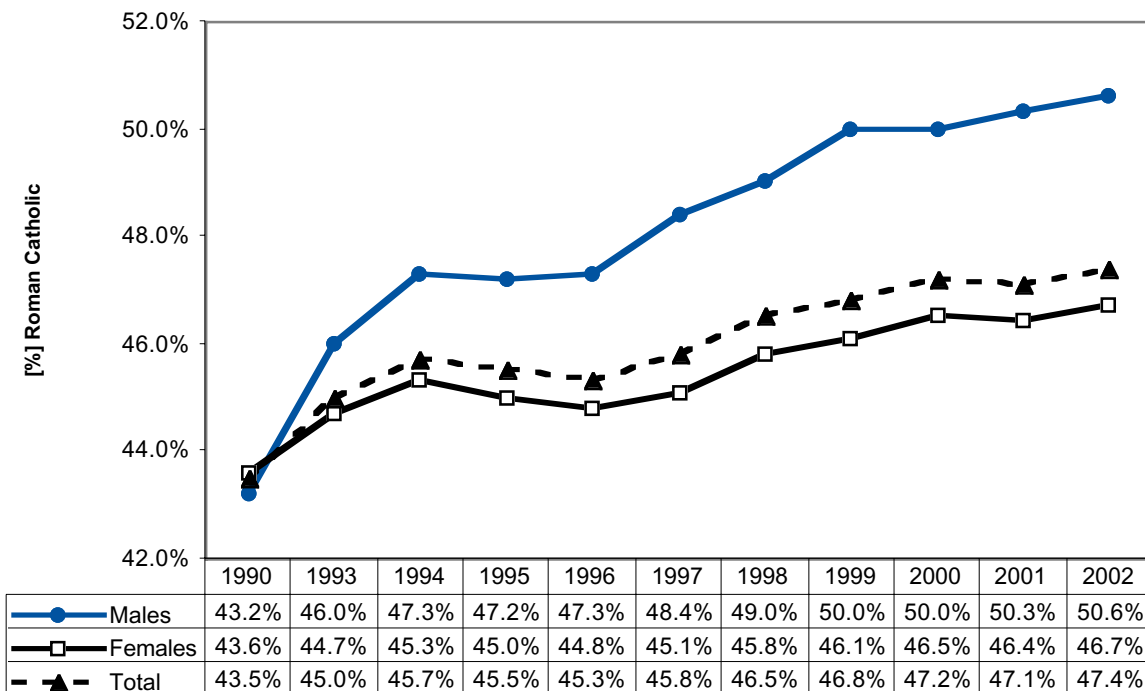
Table 14a Change in Sectoral Composition of Public Sector, 2001 – 02

Sector	Protestant Count 2002	Roman Catholic Count 2002	P (%) change 2001-2002	RC (%) change 2001-2002	RC [%] 2002	RC [%] change 2001-2002
Health	24,041	21,702	+ 1.7%	+ 3.1%	[47.4%]	+ [0.3]
Education	9,946	8,666	+ 3.6%	+ 5.6%	[46.6%]	+ [0.5]
District Councils	4,958	3,108	+ 0.8%	+ 3.0%	[38.5%]	+ [0.5]
Civil Service	21,234	14,765	+ 1.9%	+ 7.0%	[41.0%]	+ [1.1]
Security-related	15,191	1,512	- 10.8%	- 7.3%	[9.1%]	+ [0.4]
Miscellaneous	6,499	7,365	+ 4.0%	+ 5.0%	[53.1%]	+ [0.2]
Total Public Sector	81,869	57,118	- 0.5%	+ 4.4%	[41.1%]	+ [1.2]

Table 15 Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,253	(44.6%) [49.4%]	4,352	(45.6%) [50.6%]	937	(9.8%)	9,542	(19.5%)
Female	19,788	(50.3%) [53.3%]	17,350	(44.1%) [46.7%]	2,234	(5.7%)	39,372	(80.5%)
TOTAL	24,041	(49.1%) [52.6%]	21,702	(44.4%) [47.4%]	3,171	(6.5%)	48,914	(100.0%)

Figure 4 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Health Sector Employees by Sex, 1990 - 2002



COMPOSITION OF THE MAJOR SECTORS

Introduction

3.7 The public sector is comprised of five main sectors, namely: health, education, district councils, civil service, and the security-related sector. Table 14a shows the main compositional changes in each sector. The number of Protestant employees rose in four sectors, namely: Health (1.7%), Education (3.6%), District Councils (0.8%), and the Civil Service (1.9%); and fell significantly in security-related (10.8%).

Similarly, the number of Roman Catholic employees increased in Health (3.1%), Education (5.6%), District Councils (3.0%) and the Civil Service (7%); and fell moderately in security-related (7.3%). Overall, the increase in employment in the four sectors which experienced growth was larger for Catholics than for Protestants, resulting in a [1.2] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share of the Public Sector.

Health Sector Overall Full-time Composition

3.8 Employees in the health sector were detailed in the monitoring returns of twenty five public sector bodies in 2002. There were four health boards and twenty one independent health-related organisations. Before 1994 all health sector employees were detailed in the monitoring returns of the four health and social services boards.

In 1990 there were just over 49,700 persons employed by the four boards in a full-time capacity. However, by 2002 only 701 persons were employed directly by the Boards. Table 15 reveals that, in the health sector as a whole, a total of 48,914 persons were employed in 2002, an increase on the 48,065 full-time employees registered in the previous year.

Roman Catholic full-time representation in 2002 was [47.4%], a rise of [0.3] of a percentage point since 2001. Figure 4 shows the change that has occurred in Roman Catholic full-time representation in the Health Sector since 1990. In 1990 Roman Catholic representation was [43.5%] and has increased by [3.9] percentage points during the intervening period

Table 16 Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1,137	(50.4%) [53.1%]	1,006	(44.6%) [46.9%]	113	(5.0%)	2,256	(4.6%)
SOC2	2,370	(43.0%) [51.5%]	2,232	(40.4%) [48.5%]	916	(16.6%)	5,518	(11.3%)
SOC3	8,518	(47.5%) [50.5%]	8,358	(46.6%) [49.5%]	1,055	(5.9%)	17,931	(36.7%)
SOC4	4,342	(54.7%) [56.8%]	3,305	(41.6%) [43.2%]	293	(3.7%)	7,940	(16.2%)
SOC5	369	(67.7%) [70.0%]	158	(29.0%) [30.0%]	18	(3.3%)	545	(1.1%)
SOC6	4,509	(49.7%) [52.8%]	4,037	(44.5%) [47.2%]	522	(5.8%)	9,068	(18.5%)
SOC7	5	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
SOC8	217	(61.8%) [65.8%]	113	(32.2%) [34.2%]	21	(6.0%)	351	(0.7%)
SOC9	2,574	(48.6%) [50.8%]	2,493	(47.0%) [49.2%]	233	(4.4%)	5,300	(10.8%)
TOTAL	24,041	(49.1%) [52.6%]	21,702	(44.4%) [47.4%]	3,171	(6.5%)	48,914	(100.0%)

Females accounted for (80.5%) of full-time employees while (19.5%) were male. The number of male employees increased from 9,481 in 2001 to 9,542 in 2002 while the number of females rose from 38,584 to 39,372 during the same period. The Roman Catholic male share was [50.6%] while for females it was [46.7%].

Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Occupational Classification

3.9 Table 16 reveals that in the health sector over one-third (36.7%) of all full-time employees were in SOC3. This group includes nurses and the professions allied to medicine. The Roman Catholic share of those in SOC3 was [49.5%], an increase of [0.4] of a percentage point since 2001. There were also large concentrations of staff in SOC4, (16.2%) and

SOC6, (18.5%). The Roman Catholic share was [43.2%] in SOC4 and [47.2%] in SOC6. Apart from the small SOC5, SOC7 and SOC8 groups, the Roman Catholic share was [46.9%] or greater in the remaining SOC groups.

SOC1 and SOC2 gained full-time employees by (11.2%) and (2.0%) respectively. In SOC3 the number of employees rose by (1.1%), fell by (0.2%) in SOC4, and declined by (5.1%) in SOC9.

Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

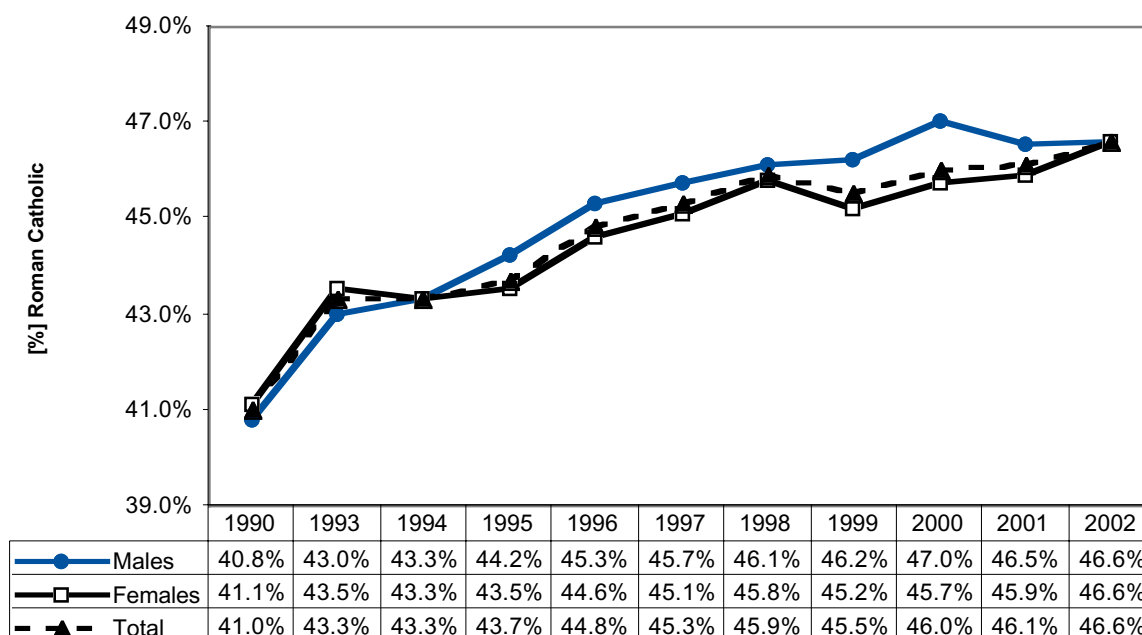
MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.10 Table 16[M] (page 36) shows the community composition by SOC for male full-time health

Table 17 Composition of Education Sector Full-time Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,638	(51.1%) [53.4%]	2,301	(44.5%) [46.6%]	227	(4.4%)	5,166	(26.6%)
Female	7,308	(51.4%) [53.4%]	6,365	(44.8%) [46.6%]	550	(3.9%)	14,223	(73.4%)
TOTAL	9,946	(51.3%) [53.4%]	8,666	(44.7%) [46.6%]	777	(4.0%)	19,389	(100.0%)

Figure 5 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Education and Library Board Employees by Sex, 1990 - 2002



sector employees. Among male employees, the Roman Catholic share in the small SOC5 and SOC8 groups was [30.2%] and [34.1%] respectively, and [45.5%] or greater in the remaining SOC groups. There were no male employees in SOC7. Between 2001 and 2002, the number of male employees increased by (5.9%) in SOC1 and fell by (1.1%) in SOC2.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.11 Table 16[F] (page 36) reveals that, compared with 2001, the number of female full-time employees increased in six of the nine SOC groups, and remained static in the remaining three. Almost four-fifths (77.7%) were in three SOC groups, namely: SOC3, (40.9%), SOC4 (18.3%) and SOC6 (18.5%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was:- SOC3 [48.9%], SOC4 [42.2%] and SOC6 [45.6%]. Excluding the very small number of females employed in SOC's 5, 7 and 8, Roman Catholic representation in the remaining occupational groups was [45.8%] in SOC1, [50.4%] in SOC2 and [46.0%] in SOC9.

Since 2001, female full-time Roman Catholic representation has increased in SOC1 (up [0.9] of a percentage point), SOC2 (up [0.2] of a percentage point), and SOC3 (up [0.3] of a

percentage point). The female Roman Catholic share also increased in SOC4, by [0.7] of a percentage point, and SOC9, by [1.0] percentage point. The Roman Catholic share fell in SOC6 by [0.5] of a percentage point.

Education Sector Overall Full-time Composition

3.12 Monitoring returns from the education sector include the five Education and Library Boards and staff employed by the 16 further education colleges, but exclude teaching staff not in further education. The returns revealed that the total number of full-time staff in this sector increased from 18,698 in 2001 to 19,389 in 2002. This represents (13.2%) of the monitored full-time public sector workforce.

Table 17 shows that the overall composition was (51.3%) Protestant, (44.7%) Roman Catholic and (4.0%) Non-Determined. For those for whom a community was determined the composition was [53.4%] Protestant and [46.6%] Roman Catholic. This showed an increase in the Roman Catholic share of half of a percentage point since 2001. Since 1990 the increase has been [5.6] percentage points, see Figure 5.

Table 18 Composition of Education Sector Full-time Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	371	(54.2%) [56.4%]	287	(41.9%) [43.6%]	27	(3.9%)	685	(3.5%)
SOC2	1,488	(46.6%) [49.2%]	1,534	(48.1%) [50.8%]	169	(5.3%)	3,191	(16.5%)
SOC3	861	(50.4%) [52.5%]	779	(45.6%) [47.5%]	70	(4.1%)	1,710	(8.8%)
SOC4	1,947	(54.0%) [55.9%]	1,536	(42.6%) [44.1%]	121	(3.4%)	3,604	(18.6%)
SOC5	202	(65.0%) [68.0%]	95	(30.5%) [32.0%]	14	(4.5%)	311	(1.6%)
SOC6	3,679	(51.4%) [53.3%]	3,219	(45.0%) [46.7%]	260	(3.6%)	7,158	(36.9%)
SOC7	45	(60.8%) [63.4%]	26	(35.1%) [36.6%]	3	(4.1%)	74	(0.4%)
SOC8	310	(48.3%) [49.9%]	311	(48.4%) [50.1%]	21	(3.3%)	642	(3.3%)
SOC9	1,043	(51.8%) [54.3%]	879	(43.6%) [45.7%]	92	(4.6%)	2,014	(10.4%)
TOTAL	9,946	(51.3%) [53.4%]	8,666	(44.7%) [46.6%]	777	(4.0%)	19,389	(100.0%)

Almost three-quarters of full-time employees (73.4%) were female. Roman Catholics comprised [46.6%] of both the male and female workforces. Between 2001 and 2002, the Roman Catholic share rose slightly by [0.1] of a percentage point for males, and increased by [0.7] of a percentage point for females. During this period male employee numbers increased by (0.5%) while the number of female employees grew by (4.9%).

Since 1990 the Roman Catholic share of male full-time employees has increased by [5.8] percentage points while for females it increased by [5.5] percentage points.

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

3.13 Table 18 reveals that over one-third (36.9%) of monitored full-time employees in the Education sector were in SOC6. There were also large concentrations of employees in

SOC2 (16.5%) and SOC4 (18.6%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC2 [50.8%], SOC4 [44.1%] and SOC6 [46.7%]. The Roman Catholic share in the small SOC5 and SOC7 groups were [32.0%] and [36.6%] respectively, and [43.6%] or greater in the other SOC groups.

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

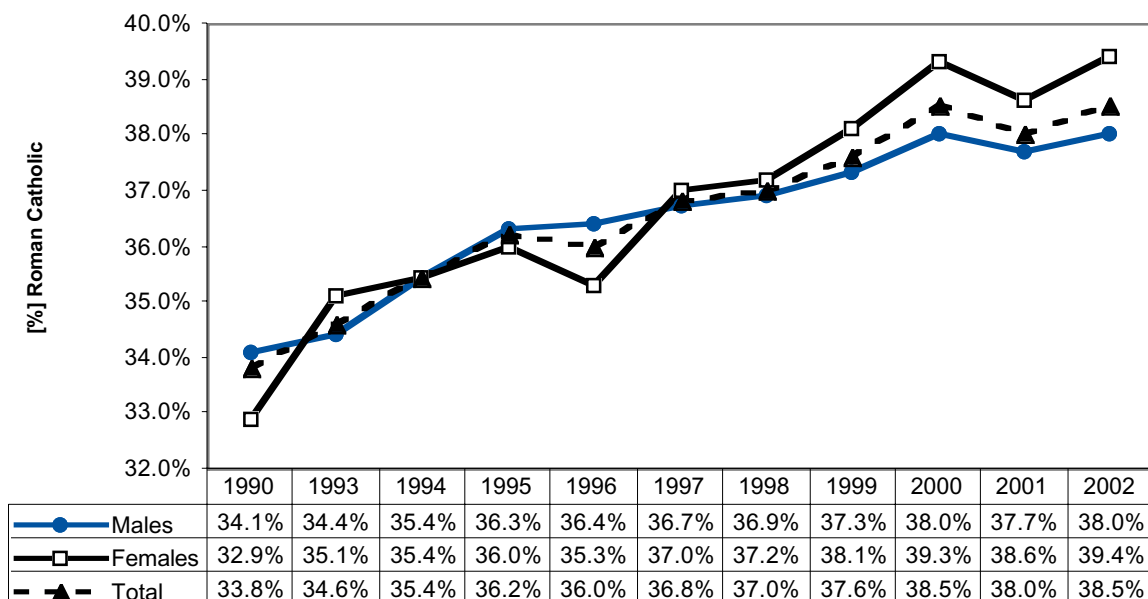
MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.14 Compared with 2001, the number of full-time male employees in this sector rose slightly. Numbers increased in six SOC groups, fell in one, and remained about the same in SOC5 and SOC7.

The largest concentration of male full-time employees in the education sector was in SOC2 (27.4%) and SOC6 (23.1%), see Table 18[M] (page 37). The Roman Catholic share

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,122	(59.5%) [62.0%]	1,913	(36.5%) [38.0%]	212	(4.0%)	5,247	(62.4%)
Female	1,836	(58.0%) [60.6%]	1,195	(37.7%) [39.4%]	137	(4.3%)	3,168	(37.6%)
TOTAL	4,958	(58.9%) [61.5%]	3,108	(36.9%) [38.5%]	349	(4.1%)	8,415	(100.0%)

Figure 6 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of District Council Employees by Sex, 1990 - 2002



in these groups was SOC2 [47.2%] and SOC6 [48.1%]. There were no male employees in SOC7. Among the other SOC groups the Roman Catholic share was [31.6%] in the small SOC5 and [41.5%] or greater in the remainder.

Between 2001 and 2002 the Roman Catholic share of male employees increased in four SOC groups, while the Protestant share grew or remained the same in the remainder. In SOCs 1,2 and 5 the Roman Catholic share increased by [1.5], [1.4] and [0.4] percentage points respectively. In SOC3 the Protestant share rose by [0.8] of a percentage point; while in SOC4 and SOC9 the increases were [0.4] and [4.3] percentage points respectively.

Since the start of statutory monitoring in 1990 the Roman Catholic share of male employees has risen in all but one of the nine SOC groups. In the small SOC9 the Protestant share rose during this time to [57.9%]. In SOC1 the increase in Roman Catholic representation has been [13.8] percentage points.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.15 Table 18[F] (page 37) reveals that nearly two-thirds of female full-time employees in the education sector were concentrated two SOC groups, namely: SOC4 (22.8%) and SOC6

(41.9%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was [43.9%] in SOC4 and [46.4%] in SOC6. The numbers of female employees in SOC5, SOC7 and SOC8 were negligible. Among the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic share was [45.4%] or greater.

Between 2001 and 2002, the Roman Catholic female full-time share increased in SOC1 from [44.3%] to [45.4%], in SOC4 from [43.1%] to [43.9%], and in SOC6 from [45.3%] to [46.4%]. The Protestant share rose in SOC2 from [46.2%] to [46.4%], in SOC3 from [53.9%] to [54.4%], and in SOC9 from [53.2%] to [54.0%].

District Councils Overall Full-time Composition

3.16 Across the 26 District Councils a total of 8,415 persons were employed in a full-time capacity in 2002, see Table 19. Males accounted for almost two-thirds of employees (62.4%). Their composition was (58.9%) Protestant, (36.9%) Roman Catholic and (4.1%) Non-Determined. Protestants accounted for [61.5%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics accounted for [38.5%], an increase of [0.5] of a percentage point on the previous year.

Table 20 Composition of District Council Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	587 (60.1%) [63.3%]	341 (34.9%) [36.7%]	48 (4.9%)	976 (11.6%)
SOC2	187 (58.4%) [60.7%]	121 (37.8%) [39.3%]	12 (3.7%)	320 (3.8%)
SOC3	523 (55.2%) [57.8%]	382 (40.3%) [42.2%]	42 (4.4%)	947 (11.3%)
SOC4	931 (59.3%) [61.1%]	592 (37.7%) [38.9%]	46 (2.9%)	1,569 (18.6%)
SOC5	436 (62.6%) [65.6%]	229 (32.9%) [34.4%]	32 (4.6%)	697 (8.3%)
SOC6	648 (57.1%) [59.9%]	434 (38.2%) [40.1%]	53 (4.7%)	1,135 (13.5%)
SOC7	20 (52.6%) [57.1%]	15 (39.5%) [42.9%]	3 (7.9%)	38 (0.5%)
SOC8	439 (67.4%) [68.9%]	198 (30.4%) [31.1%]	14 (2.2%)	651 (7.7%)
SOC9	1,187 (57.0%) [59.9%]	796 (38.2%) [40.1%]	99 (4.8%)	2,082 (24.7%)
TOTAL	4,958 (58.9%) [61.5%]	3,108 (36.9%) [38.5%]	349 (4.1%)	8,415 (100.0%)

Between 2001 and 2002, the overall size of the District Councils' full-time workforce grew by 126 persons, an increase of (1.5%). The overall Roman Catholic share of District Council employees rose by [0.5] of a percentage point to [38.5%] during the year. The male Roman Catholic proportion increased by [0.3] of a percentage point to [38.0%], while the female Roman Catholic share rose by [0.8] of a percentage point to [39.4%].

Between 1990 and 2002, the male Roman Catholic share rose by [3.9] percentage points and the female share rose by [6.5] percentage points, see Figure 6.

Composition of District Council Full-time employees by Standard Occupational Classification

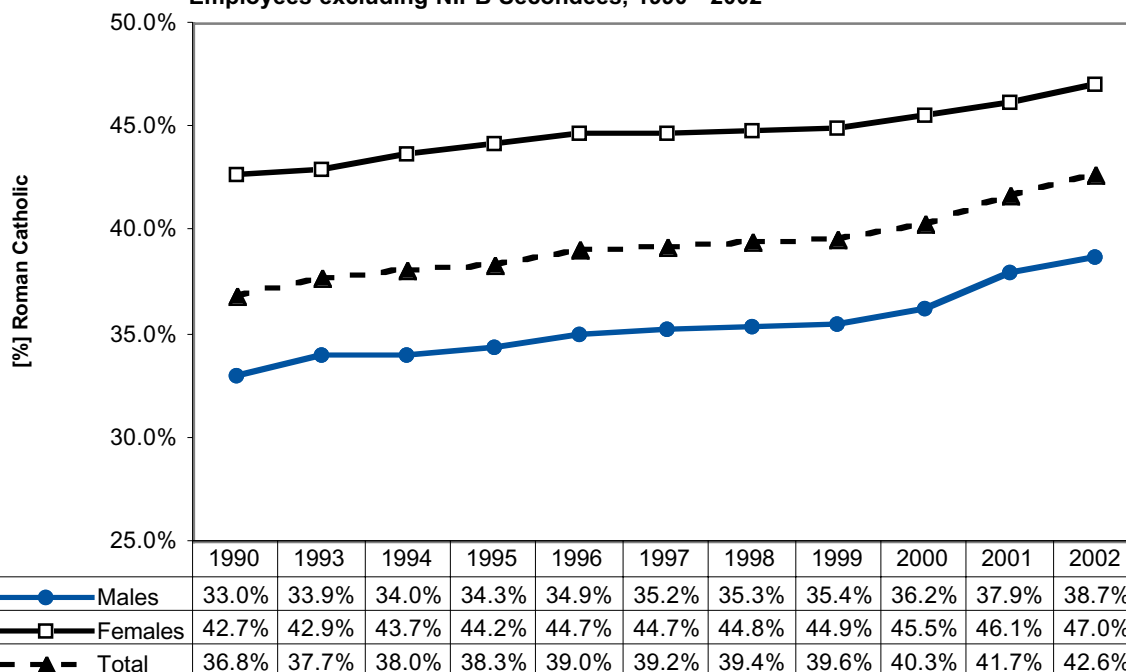
3.17 Employees in District Councils were concentrated in two SOC groups, namely: SOC4 (18.6%) and SOC9 (24.7%), see Table 20. Compared with 2001, Roman Catholic representation in SOC4 grew by [0.8] of a percentage point to [38.9%]. In SOC9, the Roman Catholic share increased by [0.7] of a percentage point to [40.1%].

The lowest Roman Catholic representation, [31.1%], was recorded in the small SOC8 group, a decline of [0.4] of a percentage point since 2001. There were only a few persons employed in SOC7, and in all remaining SOC groups Roman Catholic representation was [34.4%] or greater.

Table 21 Composition of Civil Service Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	11,551	(57.7%) [62.1%]	7,053	(35.2%) [37.9%]	1,414	(7.1%)	20,018	(52.5%)
Female	9,683	(53.5%) [55.7%]	7,712	(42.6%) [44.3%]	705	(3.9%)	18,100	(47.5%)
TOTAL	21,234	(55.7%) [59.0%]	14,765	(38.7%) [41.0%]	2,119	(5.6%)	38,118	(100.0%)

Figure 7 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Civil Service Full-time Employees excluding NIPB Secondees, 1990 - 2002



Composition of District Council Full-time employees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.18** Almost a third of the 5,247 male full-time district council workers were employed in SOC9 (31.4%), see Table 20[M] (page 38). The Roman Catholic share of this group was [41.3%], an increase of [0.8] of a percentage point since 2001. In SOC1 the Roman Catholic share increased slightly by [0.1] of a percentage point during the year, from 33.3% to [33.4%]

Male Roman Catholic full-time representation in SOC6 increased by [0.7] of a percentage point to [40.7%] in 2002. This was due to a proportionately larger decline in Protestant employment compared with their Roman Catholic counterparts.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.19** Nearly a half (43.5%) of all female District Council full-time employees are concentrated in SOC4, see Table 20[F] (page 38). The Roman Catholic share in this group was [37.9%], an increase of [0.7] of a percentage

point since 2001. The rise was due to a slight increase in Roman Catholic employment coinciding with a slight decrease in Protestant employment during the monitoring period. Since 1990 the Roman Catholic share in SOC4 has increased by a total of [6.4] percentage points.

In SOC1, Roman Catholic full-time representation was [42.1%], up [1.7] percentage points since 2001. This was due to a slight increase in Protestant female employment compared with a slightly larger increase in Roman Catholic employment. During the year, Roman Catholic participation in SOC3 decreased by [2.2] percentage points, while in SOC6 it grew by [1.1] percentage points. A total of (13.8%) of female full-time employees were in SOC9 and Roman Catholic representation increased by [0.9] percentage points to [35.7%].

Since the beginning of statutory monitoring in 1990 the female full-time Roman Catholic share has increased in all the large SOC groups. In SOC1 the increase has been [15.3] percentage points.

Table 22 Composition of Civil Service Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	4,619	(55.4%) [57.7%]	3,390	(40.6%) [42.3%]	335	(4.0%)	8,344	(21.9%)
SOC2	1,167	(59.3%) [65.7%]	610	(31.0%) [34.3%]	191	(9.7%)	1,968	(5.2%)
SOC3	2,658	(59.9%) [62.6%]	1,586	(35.7%) [37.4%]	195	(4.4%)	4,439	(11.6%)
SOC4	7,676	(49.3%) [51.1%]	7,346	(47.1%) [48.9%]	562	(3.6%)	15,584	(40.9%)
SOC5	891	(64.1%) [68.7%]	406	(29.2%) [31.3%]	93	(6.7%)	1,390	(3.6%)
SOC6	1,813	(74.1%) [87.9%]	249	(10.2%) [12.1%]	384	(15.7%)	2,446	(6.4%)
SOC7	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	269	(61.3%) [65.5%]	142	(32.3%) [34.5%]	28	(6.4%)	439	(1.2%)
SOC9	2,141	(61.0%) [67.4%]	1,036	(29.5%) [32.6%]	331	(9.4%)	3,508	(9.2%)
TOTAL	21,234	(55.7%) [59.0%]	14,765	(38.7%) [41.0%]	2,119	(5.6%)	38,118	(100.0%)

Civil Service Overall Composition

3.20 Monitoring information relating to Civil Servants employed in Northern Ireland was contained in the monitoring return completed on behalf of the Northern Ireland Civil Service by the Head of the Department of Finance and Personnel, and that of the Minister for the Civil Service.

Table 21 shows that in 2002 the Civil Service employed 38,118 people in a full-time capacity, over a quarter (26%) of the monitored public sector full-time workforce. The total number of full-time employees rose by 1083 (2.9%) during the monitoring period. The number of male full-time employees increased by (1.8%) while the number of female full-time employees increased by (4.2%). The composition of monitored employees was (55.7%) Protestant, (38.7%) Roman Catholic and (5.6%) Non-Determined. Among those for whom a community was determined [59.0%] were Protestant and [41.0%] were Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic share of Civil Service full-time employment increased by [1.1] percentage points, from [39.9%] in 2001 to [41.0%] in 2002. Among males, the Roman Catholic share was [37.9%], an increase of [1] percentage point. For female employees, Roman Catholic representation was [44.3%], a rise of [1.2] percentage points during the monitoring period.

In 1990 and 1991 Northern Ireland Civil Service employees seconded to the Police Authority for Northern Ireland (now the Northern Ireland Policing Board) were included in the PANI monitoring return. Since 1992 they have been monitored by the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

Excluding the Policing Board (NIPB) secondees from the 2002 Civil Service monitoring figures allows a comparison of the same section of monitored employees over the full period of statutory monitoring. For comparison purposes, after excluding the NIPB secondees in 2002, Figure 7 shows that the Roman Catholic share of the Civil Service would have increased by [5.8] percentage points since 1990.

For males, after excluding NIPB, the Roman Catholic share would have increased by [5.7] percentage points since 1990, while for females the increase would have been [4.3] percentage points, see Figure 7.

Composition of Civil Service Employees by Standard Occupational Classification

3.21 Table 22 presents the composition of monitored Civil Service full-time employees by SOC. Of the eight SOC groups in which persons were employed in 2002, Roman Catholic full-time representation grew in five and remained the same in one, namely SOC6. The Protestant share rose in two groups. No persons were employed in SOC7.

Nearly two-thirds of Civil Service full-time employees were concentrated in two SOC groups, namely: SOC1 (21.9%) and SOC4 (40.9%). The Roman Catholic proportion of these groups was [42.3%] in SOC1 and [48.9%] in SOC4. Of the remaining occupational groups, the Roman Catholic share was [34.3%] in SOC2; [31.3%] in SOC5, and [12.1%] in SOC6 (reflecting the low numbers of Catholics employed in security-related occupations which are contained in SOC 6). In the final three groups (SOC3, 8, and 9), Roman Catholic representation ranged between [32.6%] and [37.4%].

Composition of Civil Service Employees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.22 The composition of monitored male Civil Service full-time employees is shown in Table 22[M] (page 39). Almost three-quarters of male full-time employees (74.1%) were contained in four occupational groups, namely: SOC1 (20.8%), SOC3 (17.6%), SOC4 (22.4%) and SOC9 (13.3%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC1 [40.9%], SOC3 [35.6%], SOC4 [53.2%] and SOC9 [35.6%].

Roman Catholic male representation was lowest in SOC6 at [10.6%]. The overall numbers employed in SOC6 declined between 2001 and 2002, primarily as a result of redundancies within the Northern Ireland Prison Service.

There was an increase in the number of both Protestant and Roman Catholic male full-time employees in SOC1 and SOC2. The Roman Catholic share in SOC1 increased from [38.9%] to [40.9%]; and in SOC2 from [30.2%] to

Table 23 Comparison of Composition of Civil Service Full-time Employees including and excluding SOC4

	Total Number of Employees including SOC4	% R.C.	Total Number of Employees excluding SOC4	% R.C.	Difference caused by excluding SOC4	% of Employees Remaining after excluding SOC4
Males	20,018	[37.9%]	15,524	[33.3%]	- [4.6%]	(77.6%)
Females	18,100	[44.3%]	7,010	[39.8%]	- [4.5%]	(38.7%)
Total	38,118	[41.0%]	22,534	[35.4%]	- [5.6%]	(59.1%)

[30.3%]. In SOC3 the number of employees remained constant for Protestants, and increased marginally for Roman Catholics. As a result, the Roman Catholic share of this group increased by [1.1] percentage points to [35.6%]. In SOC9 a decline in numbers was recorded for both communities, and Roman Catholic representation fell from [37.1%] to [35.6%].

The number of male full-time employees in SOC4 marginally increased for Roman Catholics and fell slightly for Protestants. Consequently, during the monitoring period Roman Catholic representation increased from [52.1%] to [53.2%].

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.23 Table 22[F] (page 39) shows the composition of monitored female full-time Civil Service employees. More than four-fifths (84.4%) were located in two occupational groups, namely: SOC1 (23.1%) and SOC4 (61.3%). During the monitoring period, employment in SOC1 increased by (15.0%) for Protestant females and (24.3%) for Roman Catholics, increasing the Catholic share by [1.9] percentage points.

The composition of SOC4 was [52.8%] Protestant and [47.2%] Roman Catholic, a rise in Catholic representation of [1.1] percentage points since 2001. Apart from SOC1 and SOC4, less than one thousand females were employed in a full-time capacity in any of the remaining SOC groups.

Composition of Civil Service Full-time Employees excluding those in SOC4

3.24 The large number of Roman Catholic Civil Service employees concentrated in SOC4 influences the overall composition of the Civil Service. When all those full-time employees in SOC4 are excluded, the overall Roman Catholic share falls by [5.6] percentage points to [35.4%], see Table 23. After excluding SOC4 only (59.1%) of Civil Service full-time employees would still remain.

When SOC4 is excluded, only (77.6%) of male full-time employees remain. The Roman Catholic share also falls by [4.6] percentage points to [33.3%]. For females the portion remaining after SOC4 is removed drops to (38.7%). The Roman Catholic share would also decrease by [4.5] percentage points to [39.8%]. Compared with 2001, if SOC4 employees are excluded, the Roman Catholic share of male full-time Civil Service employees would rise by [1] percentage point. For females it would increase by [2.2] percentage points.

Table 16 [M] Composition of Male Full-time Health Sector Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	415 (48.2%) [51.2%]	396 (46.0%) [48.8%]	50 (5.8%)	861 (9.0%)
SOC2	954 (42.0%) [54.5%]	795 (35.0%) [45.5%]	522 (23.0%)	2,271 (23.8%)
SOC3	772 (42.1%) [45.3%]	932 (50.9%) [54.7%]	128 (7.0%)	1,832 (19.2%)
SOC4	324 (44.1%) [46.6%]	371 (50.5%) [53.4%]	39 (5.3%)	734 (7.7%)
SOC5	339 (67.4%) [69.8%]	147 (29.2%) [30.2%]	17 (3.4%)	503 (5.3%)
SOC6	766 (43.4%) [46.1%]	897 (50.8%) [53.9%]	104 (5.9%)	1,767 (18.5%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	209 (61.8%) [65.9%]	108 (32.0%) [34.1%]	21 (6.2%)	338 (3.5%)
SOC9	474 (38.3%) [40.2%]	706 (57.1%) [59.8%]	56 (4.5%)	1,236 (13.0%)
TOTAL	4,253 (44.6%) [49.4%]	4,352 (45.6%) [50.6%]	937 (9.8%)	9,542 (100.0%)

Table 16 [F] Composition of Female Full-time Health Sector Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	722 (51.8%) [54.2%]	610 (43.7%) [45.8%]	63 (4.5%)	1,395 (3.5%)
SOC2	1,416 (43.6%) [49.6%]	1,437 (44.3%) [50.4%]	394 (12.1%)	3,247 (8.2%)
SOC3	7,746 (48.1%) [51.1%]	7,426 (46.1%) [48.9%]	927 (5.8%)	16,099 (40.9%)
SOC4	4,018 (55.8%) [57.8%]	2,934 (40.7%) [42.2%]	254 (3.5%)	7,206 (18.3%)
SOC5	30 (71.4%) [73.2%]	11 (26.2%) [26.8%]	1 (2.4%)	42 (0.1%)
SOC6	3,743 (51.3%) [54.4%]	3,140 (43.0%) [45.6%]	418 (5.7%)	7,301 (18.5%)
SOC7	5 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
SOC8	8 (61.5%) [61.5%]	5 (38.5%) [38.5%]	0 (0.0%)	13 (0.0%)
SOC9	2,100 (51.7%) [54.0%]	1,787 (44.0%) [46.0%]	177 (4.4%)	4,064 (10.3%)
TOTAL	19,788 (50.3%) [53.3%]	17,350 (44.1%) [46.7%]	2,234 (5.7%)	39,372 (100.0%)

Table 18 [M] Composition of Male Full-time Education Sector Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	176 (55.3%) [58.5%]	125 (39.3%) [41.5%]	17 (5.3%)	318 (6.2%)
SOC2	710 (50.1%) [52.8%]	634 (44.8%) [47.2%]	72 (5.1%)	1,416 (27.4%)
SOC3	403 (48.1%) [50.5%]	395 (47.2%) [49.5%]	39 (4.7%)	837 (16.2%)
SOC4	183 (51.4%) [53.8%]	157 (44.1%) [46.2%]	16 (4.5%)	356 (6.9%)
SOC5	201 (65.3%) [68.4%]	93 (30.2%) [31.6%]	14 (4.5%)	308 (6.0%)
SOC6	597 (50.1%) [51.9%]	553 (46.4%) [48.1%]	42 (3.5%)	1,192 (23.1%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	298 (48.8%) [50.4%]	293 (48.0%) [49.6%]	20 (3.3%)	611 (11.8%)
SOC9	70 (54.7%) [57.9%]	51 (39.8%) [42.1%]	7 (5.5%)	128 (2.5%)
TOTAL	2,638 (51.1%) [53.4%]	2,301 (44.5%) [46.6%]	227 (4.4%)	5,166 (100.0%)

Table 18 [F] Composition of Female Full-time Education Sector Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	195 (53.1%) [54.6%]	162 (44.1%) [45.4%]	10 (2.7%)	367 (2.6%)
SOC2	778 (43.8%) [46.4%]	900 (50.7%) [53.6%]	97 (5.5%)	1,775 (12.5%)
SOC3	458 (52.5%) [54.4%]	384 (44.0%) [45.6%]	31 (3.6%)	873 (6.1%)
SOC4	1,764 (54.3%) [56.1%]	1,379 (42.5%) [43.9%]	105 (3.2%)	3,248 (22.8%)
SOC5	1 (33.3%) [33.3%]	2 (66.7%) [66.7%]	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
SOC6	3,082 (51.7%) [53.6%]	2,666 (44.7%) [46.4%]	218 (3.7%)	5,966 (41.9%)
SOC7	45 (60.8%) [63.4%]	26 (35.1%) [36.6%]	3 (4.1%)	74 (0.5%)
SOC8	12 (38.7%) [40.0%]	18 (58.1%) [60.0%]	1 (3.2%)	31 (0.2%)
SOC9	973 (51.6%) [54.0%]	828 (43.9%) [46.0%]	85 (4.5%)	1,886 (13.3%)
TOTAL	7,308 (51.4%) [53.4%]	6,365 (44.8%) [46.6%]	550 (3.9%)	14,223 (100.0%)

Table 20 [M] Composition of Male Full-time District Council Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	379	(63.7%) [66.6%]	190	(31.9%) [33.4%]	26	(4.4%)	595	(11.3%)
SOC2	124	(63.3%) [64.9%]	67	(34.2%) [35.1%]	5	(2.6%)	196	(3.7%)
SOC3	323	(57.2%) [59.8%]	217	(38.4%) [40.2%]	25	(4.4%)	565	(10.8%)
SOC4	99	(51.8%) [54.1%]	84	(44.0%) [45.9%]	8	(4.2%)	191	(3.6%)
SOC5	424	(62.5%) [65.4%]	224	(33.0%) [34.6%]	30	(4.4%)	678	(12.9%)
SOC6	406	(56.5%) [59.3%]	279	(38.8%) [40.7%]	34	(4.7%)	719	(13.7%)
SOC7	4	(44.4%) [50.0%]	4	(44.4%) [50.0%]	1	(11.1%)	9	(0.2%)
SOC8	437	(67.4%) [68.9%]	197	(30.4%) [31.1%]	14	(2.2%)	648	(12.3%)
SOC9	926	(56.3%) [58.7%]	651	(39.6%) [41.3%]	69	(4.2%)	1,646	(31.4%)
TOTAL	3,122	(59.5%) [62.0%]	1,913	(36.5%) [38.0%]	212	(4.0%)	5,247	(100.0%)

Table 20 [F] Composition of Female Full-time District Council Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	208	(54.6%) [57.9%]	151	(39.6%) [42.1%]	22	(5.8%)	381	(12.0%)
SOC2	63	(50.8%) [53.8%]	54	(43.5%) [46.2%]	7	(5.6%)	124	(3.9%)
SOC3	200	(52.4%) [54.8%]	165	(43.2%) [45.2%]	17	(4.5%)	382	(12.1%)
SOC4	832	(60.4%) [62.1%]	508	(36.9%) [37.9%]	38	(2.8%)	1,378	(43.5%)
SOC5	12	(63.2%) [70.6%]	5	(26.3%) [29.4%]	2	(10.5%)	19	(0.6%)
SOC6	242	(58.2%) [61.0%]	155	(37.3%) [39.0%]	19	(4.6%)	416	(13.1%)
SOC7	16	(55.2%) [59.3%]	11	(37.9%) [40.7%]	2	(6.9%)	29	(0.9%)
SOC8	2	(66.7%) [66.7%]	1	(33.3%) [33.3%]	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)
SOC9	261	(59.9%) [64.3%]	145	(33.3%) [35.7%]	30	(6.9%)	436	(13.8%)
TOTAL	1,836	(58.0%) [60.6%]	1,195	(37.7%) [39.4%]	137	(4.3%)	3,168	(100.0%)

Table 22 [M] Composition of Male Full-time Civil Service Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	2,324 (55.9%) [59.1%]	1,608 (38.7%) [40.9%]	227 (5.5%)	4,159 (20.8%)
SOC2	893 (63.3%) [69.7%]	388 (27.5%) [30.3%]	130 (9.2%)	1,411 (7.0%)
SOC3	2,169 (61.7%) [64.4%]	1,199 (34.1%) [35.6%]	149 (4.2%)	3,517 (17.6%)
SOC4	2,010 (44.7%) [46.8%]	2,289 (50.9%) [53.2%]	195 (4.3%)	4,494 (22.4%)
SOC5	883 (64.3%) [68.9%]	399 (29.1%) [31.1%]	91 (6.6%)	1,373 (6.9%)
SOC6	1,457 (74.4%) [89.4%]	172 (8.8%) [10.6%]	330 (16.8%)	1,959 (9.8%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	267 (61.1%) [65.3%]	142 (32.5%) [34.7%]	28 (6.4%)	437 (2.2%)
SOC9	1,548 (58.0%) [64.4%]	856 (32.1%) [35.6%]	264 (9.9%)	2,668 (13.3%)
TOTAL	11,551 (57.7%) [62.1%]	7,053 (35.2%) [37.9%]	1,414 (7.1%)	20,018 (100.0%)

Table 22 [F] Composition of Female Full-time Civil Service Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	2,295 (54.8%) [56.3%]	1,782 (42.6%) [43.7%]	108 (2.6%)	4,185 (23.1%)
SOC2	274 (49.2%) [55.2%]	222 (39.9%) [44.8%]	61 (11.0%)	557 (3.1%)
SOC3	489 (53.0%) [55.8%]	387 (42.0%) [44.2%]	46 (5.0%)	922 (5.1%)
SOC4	5,666 (51.1%) [52.8%]	5,057 (45.6%) [47.2%]	367 (3.3%)	11,090 (61.3%)
SOC5	8 (47.1%) [53.3%]	7 (41.2%) [46.7%]	2 (11.8%)	17 (0.1%)
SOC6	356 (73.1%) [82.2%]	77 (15.8%) [17.8%]	54 (11.1%)	487 (2.7%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	2 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
SOC9	593 (70.6%) [76.7%]	180 (21.4%) [23.3%]	67 (8.0%)	840 (4.6%)
TOTAL	9,683 (53.5%) [55.7%]	7,712 (42.6%) [44.3%]	705 (3.9%)	18,100 (100.0%)

4

The Public Sector: Part-time

Introduction

- 4.1 Since 1st January 2001 all registered employers have been required to provide information on the community composition of part-time employees (those working less than 16 hours per week). This chapter presents the second annual analysis of such employees.

capacity in the public sector, compared with 29,864 in the previous year. This represented a (2.5%) increase in employee numbers. Protestant employment increased by 517 persons (3.2%), while the number of Roman Catholics rose by 394 (3.4%). There were 16,821 Protestants (55.0%), 11,965 Roman Catholics (39.1%), and 1,813 (5.9%) of Non-Determined community background. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [58.4%] Protestant and [41.6%] Roman Catholic, representing an

Overall Composition

- 4.2 Table 24 shows that in 2002 there were 30,599 monitored employees working in a part-time

Table 24 Composition of Public Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,304	(58.9%) [63.7%]	2,449	(33.5%) [36.3%]	554	(7.6%)	7,307	(23.9%)
Female	12,517	(53.7%) [56.8%]	9,516	(40.9%) [43.2%]	1,259	(5.4%)	23,292	(76.1%)
TOTAL	16,821	(55.0%) [58.4%]	11,965	(39.1%) [41.6%]	1,813	(5.9%)	30,599	(100.0%)

Table 25 Composition of Public Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	57	(61.3%) [67.9%]	27	(29.0%) [32.1%]	9	(9.7%)	93	(0.3%)
SOC2	2,004	(48.0%) [54.5%]	1,674	(40.1%) [45.5%]	499	(11.9%)	4,177	(13.7%)
SOC3	1,942	(49.7%) [54.2%]	1,640	(42.0%) [45.8%]	322	(8.2%)	3,904	(12.8%)
SOC4	840	(59.6%) [64.2%]	468	(33.2%) [35.8%]	101	(7.2%)	1,409	(4.6%)
SOC5	54	(53.5%) [56.8%]	41	(40.6%) [43.2%]	6	(5.9%)	101	(0.3%)
SOC6	6,680	(60.0%) [62.5%]	4,000	(35.9%) [37.5%]	450	(4.0%)	11,130	(36.4%)
SOC7	107	(64.5%) [68.2%]	50	(30.1%) [31.8%]	9	(5.4%)	166	(0.5%)
SOC8	44	(59.5%) [63.8%]	25	(33.8%) [36.2%]	5	(6.8%)	74	(0.2%)
SOC9	5,093	(53.4%) [55.8%]	4,040	(42.3%) [44.2%]	412	(4.3%)	9,545	(31.2%)
TOTAL	16,821	(55.0%) [58.4%]	11,965	(39.1%) [41.6%]	1,813	(5.9%)	30,599	(100.0%)

insignificant change of [0.1%] in community composition since the previous year.

Composition by Sex

4.3 The public sector part-time workforce is predominately female. In 2002, more than three-quarters (76.1%) were women. This feature is slightly more marked in the Roman Catholic community: (79.5%) of Roman Catholic part-time employees were female, compared with (74.4%) of their Protestant counterparts.

Between 2001 and 2002, the overall number of female part-time employees marginally increased from 23,244 to 23,292, a rise of (0.2%). This employment increase was (1.8%) for Roman Catholic females and (0.4%) for Protestant females. As a consequence, Roman Catholic female representation increased from [42.8%] to [43.2%] during the year.

The overall number of male part-time employees grew by (10.4%) during the year, from 6,620 to 7,307. The number of Protestant male employees rose by (12.2%) to 4,304, while Roman Catholic male employment increased by (10.2%) to 2,449. These two

factors led to an drop of [0.4] of a percentage point in Roman Catholic male representation to [36.3%] in 2002.

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

4.4 Table 25 tabulates the number of public sector part-time employees by SOC and community background. The vast majority (94.1%) were concentrated in four occupational classifications, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2, employing 13.7%), Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3, 12.8%), Personal and Protective Service occupations (SOC6, 36.4%), and Other occupations (SOC9, 31.2%). Of the remaining SOC groups, 1,409 persons (4.6%) were employed in SOC4, while only 434 (1.3%) were located in the other four groups combined (SOC1, 5, 7 and 8).

Compared with 2001, the number of employees in SOC6 increased from 10,722 to 11,130. Protestant employment increased by (5.2%), compared with a (2.8%) increase for Roman Catholics. As a result, the Roman Catholic share declined by [0.5] of a percentage point to [37.5%].

Table 26 Composition of Male Public Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	34 (77.3%) [85.0%]	6 (13.6%) [15.0%]	4 (9.1%)	44 (0.6%)
SOC2	792 (46.1%) [54.3%]	667 (38.8%) [45.7%]	260 (15.1%)	1,719 (23.5%)
SOC3	333 (42.5%) [48.6%]	352 (45.0%) [51.4%]	98 (12.5%)	783 (10.7%)
SOC4	74 (55.2%) [63.2%]	43 (32.1%) [36.8%]	17 (12.7%)	134 (1.8%)
SOC5	26 (45.6%) [50.0%]	26 (45.6%) [50.0%]	5 (8.8%)	57 (0.8%)
SOC6	2,757 (68.7%) [71.2%]	1,115 (27.8%) [28.8%]	140 (3.5%)	4,012 (54.9%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	43 (59.7%) [64.2%]	24 (33.3%) [35.8%]	5 (6.9%)	72 (1.0%)
SOC9	245 (50.4%) [53.1%]	216 (44.4%) [46.9%]	25 (5.1%)	486 (6.7%)
TOTAL	4,304 (58.9%) [63.7%]	2,449 (33.5%) [36.3%]	554 (7.6%)	7,307 (100.0%)

Table 27 Composition of Female Public Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	23	(46.9%) [52.3%]	21	(42.9%) [47.7%]	5	(10.2%)	49	(0.2%)
SOC2	1,212	(49.3%) [54.6%]	1,007	(41.0%) [45.4%]	239	(9.7%)	2,458	(10.6%)
SOC3	1,609	(51.6%) [55.5%]	1,288	(41.3%) [44.5%]	224	(7.2%)	3,121	(13.4%)
SOC4	766	(60.1%) [64.3%]	425	(33.3%) [35.7%]	84	(6.6%)	1,275	(5.5%)
SOC5	28	(63.6%) [65.1%]	15	(34.1%) [34.9%]	1	(2.3%)	44	(0.2%)
SOC6	3,923	(55.1%) [57.6%]	2,885	(40.5%) [42.4%]	310	(4.4%)	7,118	(30.6%)
SOC7	107	(64.5%) [68.2%]	50	(30.1%) [31.8%]	9	(5.4%)	166	(0.7%)
SOC8	1	(50.0%) [50.0%]	1	(50.0%) [50.0%]	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.0%)
SOC9	4,848	(53.5%) [55.9%]	3,824	(42.2%) [44.1%]	387	(4.3%)	9,059	(38.9%)
TOTAL	12,517	(53.7%) [56.8%]	9,516	(40.9%) [43.2%]	1,259	(5.4%)	23,292	(100.0%)

In SOC9 the number of employees fell slightly, from 9,891 in 2001 to 9,545 in 2002. The number of Protestant employees dropped by (3.1%), while Roman Catholic employment decreased by (2.3%). These two factors resulted in a marginal increase in Roman Catholic representation of [0.2] of a percentage point to [44.2%].

Roman Catholic representation in the other two groups with a significant number of part-time employees [SOC2 and 3) did not fall below [45.5%].

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 4.5** The composition of male public sector part-time employment by SOC is shown in Table 26. Two categories, SOC2 and SOC6, accounted for over three-quarters (78.4%) of the male part-time workforce. All remaining seven groups contain insignificant elements of public sector employment.

The number of male employees in SOC2 increased from 1,613 to 1,719 during the year. Protestant employment grew by (4.9%), while the number of Roman Catholics rose by (14.6%). This led to a [2.2] percentage point increase in Roman Catholic representation during 2002 to [45.7%].

Over half (54.9%) of all male part-time public sector employees are in SOC6. Roman Catholic representation in this group was [28.8%], a fall of [1] percentage point during the year. The relative decline in the Roman Catholic share during 2002 was due to a moderate increase in Protestant employment (12.9%), coupled with a smaller increase in Roman Catholic employment (7.8%).

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 4.6** Table 27 shows the composition of female public sector part-time employment by SOC. Almost seven in ten female part-time employees (69.5%) are concentrated in two occupational groups, namely: SOC6 (30.6%) and SOC9 (38.9%). Apart from SOC2, with (10.6%) of employees, and SOC4 (5.5%), the remaining occupational groups had a negligible number of female workers.

Table 28 Composition of Public Sector Part-time Employees in Security-related Occupations by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,487	(94.8%) [96.7%]	50	(3.2%) [3.3%]	31	(2.0%)	1,568	(76.0%)
Female	451	(91.3%) [92.8%]	35	(7.1%) [7.2%]	8	(1.6%)	494	(24.0%)
TOTAL	1,938	(94.0%) [95.8%]	85	(4.1%) [4.2%]	39	(1.9%)	2,062	(100.0%)

Although the overall number of female employees in SOC6 remained virtually unchanged during the year, the Roman Catholic share marginally increased by [0.2] of a percentage point to [42.4%]. This was a consequence of an (0.3%) fall in Protestant employment, coupled with a (0.9%) rise in Roman Catholic employment.

In SOC9 the number of female employees fell by 320 during the year to 9,059. Protestant employment declined by (3.0%), while Roman Catholic employment dropped by (2.3%). This resulted in a small increase in Roman Catholic representation to [44.1%].

Monitoring data shows that patterns of female part-time employment differ markedly compared with men. While almost a quarter (23.5%) of all male part-time employees are engaged in Professional Occupations (SOC2), only one in ten females (10.6%) are performing this work. In contrast, almost four out of ten (38.9%) females are in SOC9, compared with only one in fifteen (6.7%) of their male counterparts.

Public Sector excluding Security Related Occupations

4.7 Included in the Monitoring Returns are the following security-related occupations: the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Territorial Army, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Northern Ireland Prison Service, and Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

Table 28 shows that in 2002 there were 2,062 employees in security-related occupations, representing (6.7%) of all monitored part-time public sector employees. This was a (16.7%) increase on the previous year's total of 1,766 employees. Compared with 2001, the number of Protestant employees increased by 282, while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose from 74 to 85. Among those whose community background was determined [95.8%] were Protestant and [4.2%] were Roman Catholic.

The composition of the whole monitored part-time public sector workforce is influenced by the large number of Protestants working in security-related occupations. Among males, only (2.0%) of Roman Catholic public sector part-time employees were in security-related

Table 29 Composition of Public Sector Part-time Employees excluding those in Security-related Occupations by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,817	(49.1%) [54.0%]	2,399	(41.8%) [46.0%]	523	(9.1%)	5,739	(20.1%)
Female	12,066	(52.9%) [56.0%]	9,481	(41.6%) [44.0%]	1,251	(5.5%)	22,798	(79.9%)
TOTAL	14,883	(52.2%) [55.6%]	11,880	(41.6%) [44.4%]	1,774	(6.2%)	28,537	(100.0%)

occupations, compared with one-third (34.5%) of their Protestant counterparts. Among females, the Roman Catholic proportion was negligible.

Table 29 shows that, when those in security-related occupations are excluded, the composition of the remaining public sector part-time employees for whom a community was determined was [55.6%] Protestant and [44.4%] Roman Catholic.

For males, the exclusion of security-related occupations increased the Roman Catholic share of the monitored public sector part-time workforce to [46.0%] from [45.7%]. For females the corresponding increase was to [44.0%] from [43.6%]. The monitoring information shows that after the exclusion of

security related occupations, the representation of Roman Catholics in the part-time public sector workforce has reached the overall representation of Roman Catholics within the economically active population.

COMPOSITION OF THE MAJOR SECTORS

Health Sector Part-time Overall Composition

4.8 Employees in the health sector were detailed in the monitoring returns of twenty five public sector bodies in 2002. There were four health boards and twenty one independent health-related organisations.

Table 30 Composition of Health Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	484	(42.3%) [50.2%]	481	(42.1%) [49.8%]	178	(15.6%)	1,143	(10.1%)
Female	5,455	(53.7%) [56.8%]	4,154	(40.9%) [43.2%]	550	(5.4%)	10,159	(89.9%)
TOTAL	5,939	(52.5%) [56.2%]	4,635	(41.0%) [43.8%]	728	(6.4%)	11,302	(100.0%)

Table 31 Composition of Health Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	13	(36.1%) [40.6%]	19	(52.8%) [59.4%]	4	(11.1%)	36	(0.3%)
SOC2	379	(45.0%) [57.3%]	282	(33.5%) [42.7%]	182	(21.6%)	843	(7.5%)
SOC3	1,329	(51.3%) [54.8%]	1,094	(42.2%) [45.2%]	168	(6.5%)	2,591	(22.9%)
SOC4	243	(61.2%) [65.3%]	129	(32.5%) [34.7%]	25	(6.3%)	397	(3.5%)
SOC5	1	(25.0%) [25.0%]	3	(75.0%) [75.0%]	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.0%)
SOC6	716	(47.4%) [50.0%]	717	(47.4%) [50.0%]	79	(5.2%)	1,512	(13.4%)
SOC7	1	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
SOC8	12	(66.7%) [70.6%]	5	(27.8%) [29.4%]	1	(5.6%)	18	(0.2%)
SOC9	3,245	(55.0%) [57.6%]	2,386	(40.4%) [42.4%]	269	(4.6%)	5,900	(52.2%)
TOTAL	5,939	(52.5%) [56.2%]	4,635	(41.0%) [43.8%]	728	(6.4%)	11,302	(100.0%)

Table 30 reveals that, in the health sector as a whole, there was a total of 11,302 part-time employees in 2002, representing over one-third (36.9%) of the entire monitored public sector part-time workforce. Females accounted for 10,159 employees (89.9%) in this sector.

In 2002 the overall composition of this sector was [56.2%] Protestant and [43.8%] Roman Catholic. This represented an increase in the Roman Catholic share of [1.0] percentage point during the year. For male employees, the Roman Catholic share was [49.8%], a rise of [3.7] percentage points. The corresponding Roman Catholic female share grew by [0.7] of a percentage point to [43.2%].

Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

4.9 In the health sector almost nine out of ten (88.5%) part-time employees were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: SOC3 (22.9%), SOC6 (13.4%) and SOC9 (52.2%), see Table 31. SOCs 1,5,7, and 8 contained a negligible number of employees. The Roman Catholic share of SOC3, which includes nurses and the professions allied to medicine, was [45.2%], an increase of [1.6] percentage points compared with 2001. In SOC6, Roman Catholic representation was [50.0%], a [1.5] percentage point rise. The Roman Catholic proportion in SOC9, which includes ancillary workers and domestics, was [46.7%], a [4.8] percentage point increase. The Roman Catholic share in the remaining two SOC groups was [42.7%] in SOC2 and [34.7%] in SOC4.

Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.10 Table 31[M] (page 50) shows the religious composition by SOC for male part-time health sector employees. In 2002, there was a total of 1,143 males spread across seven SOC groups. More than four-fifths (83.3%) were concentrated in three categories, namely: SOC2 (37.5%), SOC6 (20.5%), and SOC9 (25.3%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC2 [40.1%], SOC6 [55.8%], and SOC9 [46.7%]. The remaining occupational groups contained an insignificant number of employees.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.11 Over nine out of ten (91.9%) female part-time health sector workers were located in three occupational groups, namely: SOC3, (24.1%), SOC6 (12.6%), and SOC9 (55.2%), see Table 31[F] (page 50). The remaining groups contained a negligible number of employees.

In SOC3 the Roman Catholic share was [43.7%], a rise of [1.4] percentage points on 2001. Roman Catholic representation in SOC6 was [49.0%], a [1.7] percentage point increase, while in SOC9 their community proportion was [42.1%]. This represented a small increase of [0.3] of a percentage point since 2001.

Education Sector Overall Part-time Composition

4.12 Monitoring returns from the education sector include the five Education and Library Boards and staff employed by the 16 further education colleges, but exclude teaching staff not in further education. There were 14,350 part-time staff employed in this sector in 2002, an

Table 32 Composition of Education Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,447	(49.2%) [53.7%]	1,247	(42.4%) [46.3%]	248	(8.4%)	2,942	(20.5%)
Female	5,870	(51.5%) [54.2%]	4,957	(43.5%) [45.8%]	581	(5.1%)	11,408	(79.5%)
TOTAL	7,317	(51.0%) [54.1%]	6,204	(43.2%) [45.9%]	829	(5.8%)	14,350	(100.0%)

increase of (0.3%) on the previous year. This figure represents almost half (46.9%) of the entire monitored part-time public sector workforce.

Table 32 reveals that almost four-fifths of employees (79.5%) were female. Male employment increased during the year by (7.3%), while female employment increased by (1.4%).

The composition was (51.0%) Protestant, (43.2%) Roman Catholic and (5.8%) Non-Determined, see Table 32. Those for whom a community was determined had a composition of [54.1%] Protestant and [45.9%] Roman Catholic. For male employees, the Roman Catholic share was [46.3%], a fall of [0.8] of a percentage point. In contrast, the Roman Catholic female share grew by [0.7] of a percentage point to [45.8%]. These two factors resulted in an increase in the Roman Catholic share of [0.4] of a percentage point during the year.

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

4.13 Among monitored part-time employees in the education sector, two-fifths (40.7%) were in SOC6, see Table 33. There were also large concentrations of employees in SOC2 (22.9%) and SOC9 (22.6%). The Roman Catholic share in SOC2 was [46.3%], a [1.8] percentage point increase on 2001. In SOC6 Roman Catholic representation rose by [0.4] of a percentage point to [44.9%], while in SOC9 the Roman Catholic proportion remained almost static at [48.7%]. In the remaining occupational group which contained a significant number of employees (SOC3), the Roman Catholic share was [49.5%], a small increase on the previous year.

Table 33 Composition of Education Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1	(33.3%) [50.0%]	1	(33.3%) [50.0%]	1	(33.3%)	3	(0.0%)
SOC2	1,599	(48.6%) [53.7%]	1,379	(41.9%) [46.3%]	313	(9.5%)	3,291	(22.9%)
SOC3	523	(45.8%) [50.5%]	512	(44.9%) [49.5%]	106	(9.3%)	1,141	(8.0%)
SOC4	370	(59.7%) [63.7%]	211	(34.0%) [36.3%]	39	(6.3%)	620	(4.3%)
SOC5	2	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.0%)
SOC6	3,080	(52.8%) [55.1%]	2,506	(42.9%) [44.9%]	250	(4.3%)	5,836	(40.7%)
SOC7	102	(65.0%) [68.5%]	47	(29.9%) [31.5%]	8	(5.1%)	157	(1.1%)
SOC8	30	(57.7%) [62.5%]	18	(34.6%) [37.5%]	4	(7.7%)	52	(0.4%)
SOC9	1,610	(49.6%) [51.3%]	1,530	(47.1%) [48.7%]	108	(3.3%)	3,248	(22.6%)
TOTAL	7,317	(51.0%) [54.1%]	6,204	(43.2%) [45.9%]	829	(5.8%)	14,350	(100.0%)

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.14 Over nine out of ten (93.4%) of the 2,942 male part-time employees in this sector were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: SOC2 (43.1%), SOC3 (19.4%) and SOC6 (30.9%), see Table 33[M] (page 51). The remaining categories contained a negligible number of employees.

The Roman Catholic share in SOC2 was [47.6%], an increase of [0.9] of a percentage point on 2001. In SOC3, Roman Catholic representation fell by [3] percentage points to [48.6%], while in SOC6 the Roman Catholic proportion remained virtually unchanged at [44.6%].

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.15 Table 33[F] (page 51) reveals that almost nine in ten (88.6%) of the 11,408 female part-time workers in the education sector were located in three occupational groups, namely: SOC2 (17.7%), SOC6 (43.2%) and SOC9 (27.7%). The remaining categories contained a small number of employees.

The Roman Catholic share in SOC2 was [45.5%], a rise of [2.2] percentage points compared with 2001. In SOC6 Roman Catholic representation was [44.9%], an increase of [0.4] of a percentage point, while the Roman Catholic proportion in SOC9 rose by [0.2] of a percentage point to [48.7%].

District Councils Overall Part-time Composition

4.16 In 2002 a total of 1,484 persons were employed in a part-time capacity across the 26 District Councils in Northern Ireland, an (11.3%)

increase on the previous year. Over half (58.6%) were female. Their composition was (55.7%) Protestant, (34.1%) Roman Catholic and (10.2%) Non-Determined, see Table 34.

Protestants accounted for [62%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics for [38%]. Compared with 2001, Protestant employment grew by (14.9%), while Roman Catholic employment rose by (6.3%). This resulted in a decline of [1.8] percentage points in the Roman Catholic share.

Composition of District Council Part-time employees by Standard Occupational Classification

4.17 Table 35 reveals that only one occupational group, namely SOC6, contained a significant number and proportion of District Council part-time employees (56.6%). Roman Catholic representation in SOC6 was [36.9%], a fall of [3.6] percentage points since 2001.

Composition of District Council Part-time Employees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.18 Two-thirds (67.3%) of the 615 male part-time staff employed by District Councils were located in SOC6. Their composition was [60.2%] Protestant and [39.8%] Roman Catholic. None of the other eight occupational groups contained sufficient numbers to enable valid comparisons to be made.

Table 34 Composition of District Council Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	333	(54.1%) [59.5%]	227	(36.9%) [40.5%]	55	(8.9%)	615	(41.4%)
Female	494	(56.8%) [63.9%]	279	(32.1%) [36.1%]	96	(11.0%)	869	(58.6%)
TOTAL	827	(55.7%) [62.0%]	506	(34.1%) [38.0%]	151	(10.2%)	1,484	(100.0%)

Table 35 Composition of District Council Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	5	(62.5%) [71.4%]	2	(25.0%) [28.6%]	1	(12.5%)	8	(0.5%)
SOC2	3	(60.0%) [60.0%]	2	(40.0%) [40.0%]	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.3%)
SOC3	78	(49.1%) [70.3%]	33	(20.8%) [29.7%]	48	(30.2%)	159	(10.7%)
SOC4	72	(48.0%) [52.2%]	66	(44.0%) [47.8%]	12	(8.0%)	150	(10.1%)
SOC5	31	(50.8%) [53.4%]	27	(44.3%) [46.6%]	3	(4.9%)	61	(4.1%)
SOC6	490	(58.3%) [63.1%]	287	(34.2%) [36.9%]	63	(7.5%)	840	(56.6%)
SOC7	4	(50.0%) [57.1%]	3	(37.5%) [42.9%]	1	(12.5%)	8	(0.5%)
SOC8	2	(50.0%) [50.0%]	2	(50.0%) [50.0%]	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.3%)
SOC9	142	(57.0%) [62.8%]	84	(33.7%) [37.2%]	23	(9.2%)	249	(16.8%)
TOTAL	827	(55.7%) [62.0%]	506	(34.1%) [38.0%]	151	(10.2%)	1,484	(100.0%)

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.19 Almost half of the 869 female part-time staff employed by District Councils were located in SOC6 (49.0%). The Roman Catholic share of SOC6 was [34.1%] compared with [37.6%] in the previous year. None of the eight remaining occupational groups contained sufficient numbers to enable valid comparisons to be made.

Civil Service Overall Composition

4.20 Monitoring information relating to Civil Servants was contained in the monitoring return completed on behalf of the Northern Ireland Civil Service by the Head of the Department of

Finance and Personnel, and that of the Minister for the Civil Service.

In 2002 the Civil Service employed only 267 persons in a part-time capacity, a rise of 45 on the previous year, see Table 36. Almost three-quarters (76.8%) were female. It should be noted that job-share posts are classified as full-time, primarily because postholders invariably work more than 16 hours per week.

The composition of monitored employees was (62.9%) Protestant, (25.1%) Roman Catholic and (12.0%) Non-Determined. Among those for whom a community was determined [71.5%] were Protestant and [28.5%] were Roman Catholic. SOC4, which contained 70% of employees, was the only occupational group

Table 36 Composition of Civil Service Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	28	(45.2%) [59.6%]	19	(30.6%) [40.4%]	15	(24.2%)	62	(23.2%)
Female	140	(68.3%) [74.5%]	48	(23.4%) [25.5%]	17	(8.3%)	205	(76.8%)
TOTAL	168	(62.9%) [71.5%]	67	(25.1%) [28.5%]	32	(12.0%)	267	(100.0%)

with a significant number of employees. Roman Catholic representation in this group was [31.1%]. Due to the small counts involved,

further disaggregation by gender would not be appropriate.

Table 31 [M] Composition of Male Health Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1	(20.0%) [25.0%]	3	(60.0%) [75.0%]	1	(20.0%)	5	(0.4%)
SOC2	181	(42.2%) [59.9%]	121	(28.2%) [40.1%]	127	(29.6%)	429	(37.5%)
SOC3	35	(24.5%) [28.0%]	90	(62.9%) [72.0%]	18	(12.6%)	143	(12.5%)
SOC4	12	(46.2%) [48.0%]	13	(50.0%) [52.0%]	1	(3.8%)	26	(2.3%)
SOC5	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC6	96	(41.0%) [44.2%]	121	(51.7%) [55.8%]	17	(7.3%)	234	(20.5%)
SOC7	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	12	(70.6%) [75.0%]	4	(23.5%) [25.0%]	1	(5.9%)	17	(1.5%)
SOC9	147	(50.9%) [53.3%]	129	(44.6%) [46.7%]	13	(4.5%)	289	(25.3%)
TOTAL	484	(42.3%) [50.2%]	481	(42.1%) [49.8%]	178	(15.6%)	1,143	(100.0%)

Table 31 [F] Composition of Female Health Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	12	(38.7%) [42.9%]	16	(51.6%) [57.1%]	3	(9.7%)	31	(0.3%)
SOC2	198	(47.8%) [55.2%]	161	(38.9%) [44.8%]	55	(13.3%)	414	(4.1%)
SOC3	1,294	(52.9%) [56.3%]	1,004	(41.0%) [43.7%]	150	(6.1%)	2,448	(24.1%)
SOC4	231	(62.3%) [66.6%]	116	(31.3%) [33.4%]	24	(6.5%)	371	(3.7%)
SOC5	1	(25.0%) [25.0%]	3	(75.0%) [75.0%]	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.0%)
SOC6	620	(48.5%) [51.0%]	596	(46.6%) [49.0%]	62	(4.9%)	1,278	(12.6%)
SOC7	1	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
SOC8	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	1	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
SOC9	3,098	(55.2%) [57.9%]	2,257	(40.2%) [42.1%]	256	(4.6%)	5,611	(55.2%)
TOTAL	5,455	(53.7%) [56.8%]	4,154	(40.9%) [43.2%]	550	(5.4%)	10,159	(100.0%)

Table 33 [M] Composition of Male Education Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	1 (50.0%) [100.0%]	1 (50.0%)	2 (0.1%)
SOC2	596 (47.0%) [52.4%]	542 (42.7%) [47.6%]	131 (10.3%)	1,269 (43.1%)
SOC3	262 (46.0%) [51.4%]	248 (43.5%) [48.6%]	60 (10.5%)	570 (19.4%)
SOC4	36 (72.0%) [76.6%]	11 (22.0%) [23.4%]	3 (6.0%)	50 (1.7%)
SOC5	2 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)
SOC6	480 (52.7%) [55.4%]	386 (42.4%) [44.6%]	44 (4.8%)	910 (30.9%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	29 (56.9%) [61.7%]	18 (35.3%) [38.3%]	4 (7.8%)	51 (1.7%)
SOC9	42 (47.7%) [50.6%]	41 (46.6%) [49.4%]	5 (5.7%)	88 (3.0%)
TOTAL	1,447 (49.2%) [53.7%]	1,247 (42.4%) [46.3%]	248 (8.4%)	2,942 (100.0%)

Table 33 [F] Composition of Female Education Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	1 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
SOC2	1,003 (49.6%) [54.5%]	837 (41.4%) [45.5%]	182 (9.0%)	2,022 (17.7%)
SOC3	261 (45.7%) [49.7%]	264 (46.2%) [50.3%]	46 (8.1%)	571 (5.0%)
SOC4	334 (58.6%) [62.5%]	200 (35.1%) [37.5%]	36 (6.3%)	570 (5.0%)
SOC5	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC6	2,600 (52.8%) [55.1%]	2,120 (43.0%) [44.9%]	206 (4.2%)	4,926 (43.2%)
SOC7	102 (65.0%) [68.5%]	47 (29.9%) [31.5%]	8 (5.1%)	157 (1.4%)
SOC8	1 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
SOC9	1,568 (49.6%) [51.3%]	1,489 (47.1%) [48.7%]	103 (3.3%)	3,160 (27.7%)
TOTAL	5,870 (51.5%) [54.2%]	4,957 (43.5%) [45.8%]	581 (5.1%)	11,408 (100.0%)

5

The Private Sector: Full-time

Background

5.1 The Commission received monitoring returns from private sector concerns throughout the year. Between 1st January and 31st December 2002 there were 3,850 valid returns received. Concerns with 26 or more employees in 1990 were required to register with the Fair Employment Commission (FEC) and submit their first monitoring return that year. Concerns with 11-25 employees were not required to submit their first monitoring return until 1992. Thus, in order to analyse trends in community composition since monitoring began in 1990, some of the tables refer only to those concerns with 26 or more employees.

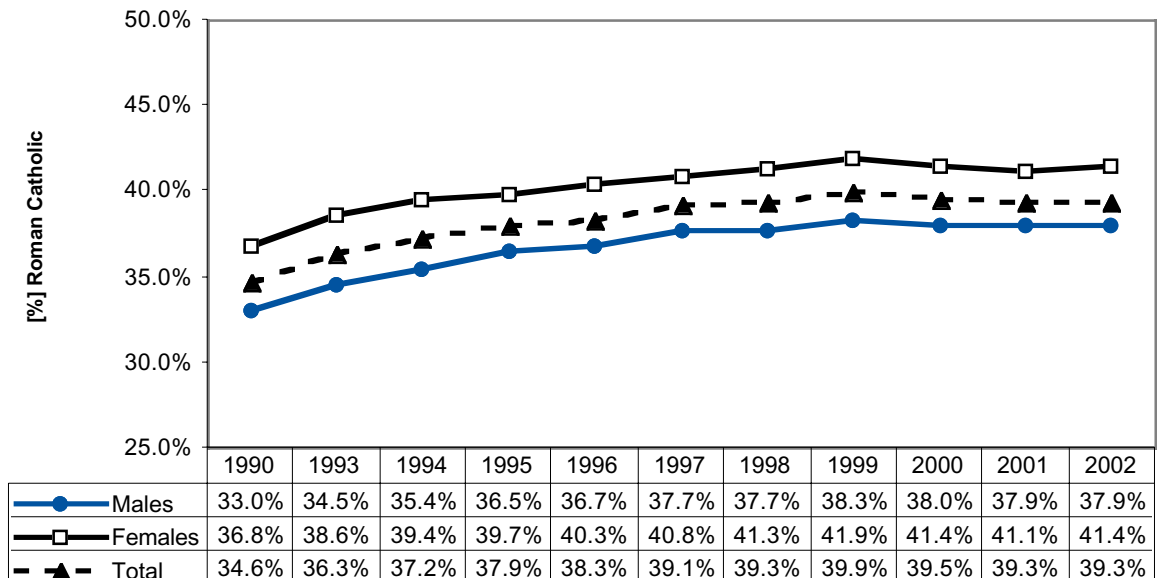
Overall Composition

5.2 The number of monitored private sector full-time employees fell by 2,530 (1%) during the year, from 259,890 in 2001 to 257,360 in 2002. Table 37 shows that the overall composition was 148,935 (57.9%) Protestant, 97,100 (37.7%) Roman Catholic and 11,325 (4.4%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [60.5%] Protestant and [39.5%] Roman Catholic. Between 2001 and 2002 Protestant employment declined by 2,394 (1.6%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees fell by 886 (0.9%). As a result of a steeper decline in Protestant employment, the Roman Catholic share increased by [0.2] of a percentage point.

Table 37 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	89,824	(59.0%) [61.8%]	55,426	(36.4%) [38.2%]	6,951	(4.6%)	152,201	(59.1%)
Female	59,111	(56.2%) [58.7%]	41,674	(39.6%) [41.3%]	4,374	(4.2%)	105,159	(40.9%)
TOTAL	148,935	(57.9%) [60.5%]	97,100	(37.7%) [39.5%]	11,325	(4.4%)	257,360	(100.0%)

Figure 8 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of the Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or More Employees 1990 - 2002



Composition by Sex

5.3 The monitored private sector full-time workforce consisted of 152,201 males and 105,159 females. Compared with 2001, male employment declined by (0.8%), while female employment fell by (1.3%). The composition of male employees for whom a community was determined was [61.8%] Protestant and [38.2%] Roman Catholic. For females the

composition was [58.7%] Protestant and [41.3%] Roman Catholic.

Looking at the same sections of the private sector workforce as were monitored in 1990 (concerns with 26 or more employees), Figure 8 shows that the Roman Catholic share has increased by [4.7] percentage points, from [34.6%] in 1990 to [39.3%] in 2002. The increase was [4.9] percentage points for males and [4.6] percentage points for females.

Table 38 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	17,216	(57.3%) [60.5%]	11,234	(37.4%) [39.5%]	1,576	(5.2%)	30,026	(11.7%)
SOC2	6,778	(50.4%) [56.1%]	5,306	(39.5%) [43.9%]	1,354	(10.1%)	13,438	(5.2%)
SOC3	9,517	(53.7%) [57.0%]	7,183	(40.5%) [43.0%]	1,018	(5.7%)	17,718	(6.9%)
SOC4	21,474	(59.6%) [62.2%]	13,059	(36.3%) [37.8%]	1,474	(4.1%)	36,007	(14.0%)
SOC5	22,675	(61.9%) [63.7%]	12,936	(35.3%) [36.3%]	1,044	(2.8%)	36,655	(14.2%)
SOC6	10,087	(55.7%) [58.7%]	7,094	(39.1%) [41.3%]	942	(5.2%)	18,123	(7.0%)
SOC7	17,804	(57.6%) [60.4%]	11,675	(37.8%) [39.6%]	1,408	(4.6%)	30,887	(12.0%)
SOC8	28,438	(58.3%) [60.0%]	18,931	(38.8%) [40.0%]	1,411	(2.9%)	48,780	(19.0%)
SOC9	14,946	(58.1%) [60.7%]	9,682	(37.6%) [39.3%]	1,098	(4.3%)	25,726	(10.0%)
TOTAL	148,935	(57.9%) [60.5%]	97,100	(37.7%) [39.5%]	11,325	(4.4%)	257,360	(100.0%)

Table 39 Change in Composition of the Monitored Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	69.5%]	[30.5%]	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	60.4%]	[39.6%]	9.1
SOC2	[66.1%]	[33.9%]	[57.5%]	[42.5%]	56.7%]	[43.3%]	9.4
SOC3	[70.1%]	[29.9%]	[58.0%]	[42.0%]	57.5%]	[42.5%]	12.6
SOC4	[71.6%]	[28.4%]	[62.8%]	[37.2%]	62.0%]	[38.0%]	9.6
SOC5	[64.8%]	[35.2%]	[64.0%]	[36.0%]	[64.3%]	[35.7%]	0.5
SOC6	[60.3%]	[39.7%]	[59.5%]	[40.5%]	[59.1%]	[40.9%]	1.2
SOC7	[66.5%]	[33.5%]	[59.5%]	[40.5%]	[59.9%]	[40.1%]	6.6
SOC8	[61.1%]	[38.9%]	[60.1%]	[39.9%]	[60.3%]	[39.7%]	0.8
SOC9	[62.5%]	[37.5%]	[60.3%]	[39.7%]	[60.8%]	[39.2%]	1.7
TOTAL	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	[60.7%]	[39.3%]	[60.7%]	[39.3%]	4.7

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

5.4 Table 38 reveals that, in the private sector almost half of all monitored employees were in three SOC groups, namely: SOC4 (14.0%), SOC5 (14.2%) and SOC8 (19.0%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC4 [37.8%], SOC5 [36.3%] and SOC8 [40.0%]. In the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic percentage was [39.5%] in SOC1, [39.6%] in SOC7, [39.3%] in SOC9 and over [41%] in SOC2, SOC3 and SOC6.

Table 39 illustrates the change in composition between 1990 and 2002 of those private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. During this period the Roman Catholic share rose in every SOC group. The largest overall increase was [12.6] percentage points in SOC3, Associate Professional and Technical occupations. Other substantial increases in Catholic representation, ([9] percentage points or greater), were recorded in SOC1, SOC2 and SOC4. In SOC 7 the increase was [6.6] percentage points.

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE EMPLOYEES

5.5 The composition of male full-time private sector employment by SOC is shown in Table 40. Around half of male employees were in two SOC groups, namely: SOC5 (21.6%) and SOC8 (24.9%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC5 [35.8%] and SOC8 [39.4%]. In SOC1 and SOC2 Roman Catholic representation was [37.3%] and [40.5%] respectively. In the remaining SOC groups, Roman Catholic representation was [37.0] or higher.

Compared with 2001, overall Roman Catholic male representation rose by [0.1] of a percentage point, from [38.1%] to [38.2%]. The Roman Catholic proportion increased in five groups, namely: SOC1 by [0.2] percentage points, SOC2 [0.7], SOC3 [0.9], SOC4 [1.4] and SOC6 [1.3]. The Protestant share increased in the remaining four SOC groups, notably in SOC7, Sales occupations, which rose from [61.6%] to [62.3%].

Table 40 Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	11,129	(59.4%) [62.7%]	6,616	(35.3%) [37.3%]	985	(5.3%)	18,730	(12.3%)
SOC2	4,562	(52.8%) [59.5%]	3,099	(35.9%) [40.5%]	978	(11.3%)	8,639	(5.7%)
SOC3	6,085	(56.7%) [60.5%]	3,976	(37.1%) [39.5%]	665	(6.2%)	10,726	(7.0%)
SOC4	5,157	(58.1%) [61.7%]	3,204	(36.1%) [38.3%]	516	(5.8%)	8,877	(5.8%)
SOC5	20,454	(62.4%) [64.2%]	11,426	(34.8%) [35.8%]	921	(2.8%)	32,801	(21.6%)
SOC6	4,103	(57.6%) [61.9%]	2,524	(35.4%) [38.1%]	495	(7.0%)	7,122	(4.7%)
SOC7	7,072	(59.1%) [62.3%]	4,278	(35.7%) [37.7%]	619	(5.2%)	11,969	(7.9%)
SOC8	22,269	(58.8%) [60.6%]	14,485	(38.2%) [39.4%]	1,123	(3.0%)	37,877	(24.9%)
SOC9	8,993	(58.2%) [60.7%]	5,818	(37.6%) [39.3%]	649	(4.2%)	15,460	(10.2%)
TOTAL	89,824	(59.0%) [61.8%]	55,426	(36.4%) [38.2%]	6,951	(4.6%)	152,201	(100.0%)

Table 41 Change in Composition of the Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SOC, 1990 – 2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[71.7%]	[28.3%]	[62.9%]	[37.1%]	[62.7%]	[37.3%]	9.0
SOC2	[69.3%]	[30.7%]	[61.0%]	[39.0%]	[60.2%]	[39.8%]	9.1
SOC3	[75.0%]	[25.0%]	[61.8%]	[38.2%]	[61.0%]	[39.0%]	14.0
SOC4	[73.1%]	[26.9%]	[63.1%]	[36.9%]	[61.6%]	[38.4%]	11.5
SOC5	[67.1%]	[32.9%]	[64.5%]	[35.5%]	[64.9%]	[35.1%]	2.2
SOC6	[63.0%]	[37.0%]	[63.7%]	[36.3%]	[62.5%]	[37.5%]	0.5
SOC7	[68.8%]	[31.2%]	[60.5%]	[39.5%]	[61.5%]	[38.5%]	7.3
SOC8	[63.5%]	[36.5%]	[60.8%]	[39.2%]	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	2.6
SOC9	[60.5%]	[39.5%]	[60.0%]	[40.0%]	[60.8%]	[39.2%]	0.3 *
TOTAL	[67.0%]	[33.0%]	[62.1%]	[37.9%]	[62.1%]	[37.9%]	4.9

* indicates percentage point increase in Protestant Share.

In concerns with 26 or more employees, Table 41 reveals that between 1990 and 2002 the Roman Catholic male proportion rose in eight of the nine SOC groups, while the Protestant share increased in SOC9. The largest increases in the Roman Catholic share were [14.0] percentage points in SOC3, followed by [11.5] points in SOC4. In SOC1 and SOC2

the increases were [9.0] and [9.1] percentage points respectively.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

5.6 Table 42 shows that female private sector full-time employees were concentrated in five SOC groups, namely: SOC1 (10.7%), SOC4

Table 42 Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	6,087 (53.9%) [56.9%]	4,618 (40.9%) [43.1%]	591 (5.2%)	11,296 (10.7%)
SOC2	2,216 (46.2%) [50.1%]	2,207 (46.0%) [49.9%]	376 (7.8%)	4,799 (4.6%)
SOC3	3,432 (49.1%) [51.7%]	3,207 (45.9%) [48.3%]	353 (5.0%)	6,992 (6.6%)
SOC4	16,317 (60.1%) [62.3%]	9,855 (36.3%) [37.7%]	958 (3.5%)	27,130 (25.8%)
SOC5	2,221 (57.6%) [59.5%]	1,510 (39.2%) [40.5%]	123 (3.2%)	3,854 (3.7%)
SOC6	5,984 (54.4%) [56.7%]	4,570 (41.5%) [43.3%]	447 (4.1%)	11,001 (10.5%)
SOC7	10,732 (56.7%) [59.2%]	7,397 (39.1%) [40.8%]	789 (4.2%)	18,918 (18.0%)
SOC8	6,169 (56.6%) [58.1%]	4,446 (40.8%) [41.9%]	288 (2.6%)	10,903 (10.4%)
SOC9	5,953 (58.0%) [60.6%]	3,864 (37.6%) [39.4%]	449 (4.4%)	10,266 (9.8%)
TOTAL	59,111 (56.2%) [58.7%]	41,674 (39.6%) [41.3%]	4,374 (4.2%)	105,159 (100.0%)

Table 43 Change in Composition of the Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SOC, 1990-2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SOC1	[62.0%]	[38.0%]	[57.4%]	[42.6%]	[56.6%]	[43.4%]	5.4
SOC2	[56.5%]	[43.5%]	[50.7%]	[49.3%]	[50.6%]	[49.4%]	5.9
SOC3	[60.8%]	[39.2%]	[52.3%]	[47.7%]	[52.0%]	[48.0%]	8.8
SOC4	[71.1%]	[28.9%]	[62.7%]	[37.3%]	[62.2%]	[37.8%]	8.9
SOC5	[57.0%]	[43.0%]	[60.1%]	[39.9%]	[59.3%]	[40.7%]	2.3
SOC6	[58.1%]	[41.9%]	[56.9%]	[43.1%]	[56.8%]	[43.2%]	1.3
SOC7	[65.0%]	[35.0%]	[59.0%]	[41.0%]	[58.9%]	[41.1%]	6.1
SOC8	[57.5%]	[42.5%]	[58.2%]	[41.8%]	[58.1%]	[41.9%]	0.6 *
SOC9	[65.2%]	[34.8%]	[60.6%]	[39.4%]	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	4.3
TOTAL	63.2%	[36.8%]	[58.9%]	[41.1%]	[58.6%]	[41.4%]	4.6

* Indicates percentage point increase in Protestant share.

(25.8%), SOC6 (10.5%), SOC7 (18.0%), and SOC8 (10.4%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC1 [43.1%], SOC4 [37.7%], SOC6 [43.3%], SOC7 [40.8%], and SOC8 [41.9%]. Among the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic share was [39.4%] in SOC9, [40.5%] in SOC5, and [48.0%] or greater in SOC2 and SOC3.

Between 2001 and 2002, overall Roman Catholic female representation rose by [0.3] of a percentage point, from [41.0%] to [41.3%]. Percentage point increases were recorded in seven SOC groups. In the remaining two groups, the Protestant share rose by [0.1] of a

percentage point in SOC6 and remained unchanged in SOC9.

Looking at the same sections of the private sector workforce as were monitored in 1990 (concerns with 26 or more employees), Table 43 reveals that the Roman Catholic female share increased in seven of the nine SOC groups. The largest increases were [8.8] percentage points in SOC3, [8.9] in SOC4, followed by [6.1] percentage points in SOC7. In SOC1 and SOC2 the increase was [5.4] and [5.9] percentage points respectively. In SOC5 and SOC8 the Protestant share increased by [2.3] and [0.6] percentage points respectively.

Table 44 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by Company Size

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Totals
≤ 25	1,530 (39.7%)	13,861 (57.6%) [59.4%]	9,486 (39.4%) [40.6%]	711 (3.0%)	24,058
26-50	1,096 (28.5%)	20,114 (58.1%) [60.0%]	13,437 (38.8%) [40.0%]	1,072 (3.1%)	34,623
51-100	661 (17.2%)	22,344 (57.0%) [59.2%]	15,415 (39.4%) [40.8%]	1,410 (3.6%)	39,169
101-250	383 (9.9%)	28,275 (57.1%) [60.2%]	18,715 (37.8%) [39.8%]	2,491 (5.0%)	49,481
251+	180 (4.7%)	64,341 (58.5%) [61.6%]	40,047 (36.4%) [38.4%]	5,641 (5.1%)	110,029
TOTAL	3,850 (100.0%)	148,935 (57.9%) [60.5%]	97,100 (37.7%) [39.5%]	11,325 (4.4%)	257,360

Composition by Company Size

5.7 In 2002, four in ten (39.7%) of all 3,850 private sector concerns had 25 or less employees, see Table 44. These concerns, however, employed only one-tenth (9.3%) of all full-time employees in the private sector. There were 180 concerns with 251 or more employees, (4.7%) of the total number of concerns. In contrast, these firms employed nearly half (42.8%) of all private sector full-time workers.

At [38.4%] the Roman Catholic full-time share was lowest in the size band containing the largest concerns (251+). In the remaining four size bands the Roman Catholic proportion ranged between [39.8%] and [40.8%].

Between 2001 and 2002, Roman Catholic full-time representation rose in three size bands, while the Protestant share increased slightly in the remaining two. Increases in the Catholic proportion were recorded in the under-26 employee band [0.9 of a percentage point], 26-50 band [0.1 points] and the 51-100 band [1.2 points]. Rises of [0.1] and [0.3] percentage points were observed in the Protestant share of the 101-250 and 251+ categories respectively.

Composition by Size and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.8 Table 44[M] (see page 62) lists the composition of monitored male private sector full-time employees by company size. The Roman Catholic share was smallest among concerns with 251 or more employees [35.7%]. These concerns employed (41.6%) of all private sector male full-time employees. In the remaining four size bands Roman Catholic representation was [38.4%] or greater.

Compared with 2001, the Roman Catholic male proportion of the full-time workforce increased in two size bands, while the Protestant share remained unchanged in one and rose in two. Increases in the Catholic share were recorded in the under-26 category [1.0 percentage point], and in the 51-100 [1.3 percentage points]. Protestant representation rose in the 101-250 and 251+ size bands [by 0.3 and 0.5 percentage points respectively].

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.9 The composition of monitored female private sector full-time employees by company size is shown in Table 44[F] (page 62). In contrast to males, Roman Catholic females were well

Table 45 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SICO	135	(65.5%) [67.8%]	64	(31.1%) [32.2%]	7	(3.4%)	206	(0.1%)
SIC1	1,105	(74.8%) [76.6%]	337	(22.8%) [23.4%]	35	(2.4%)	1,477	(0.6%)
SIC2	6,039	(50.8%) [53.0%]	5,358	(45.1%) [47.0%]	487	(4.1%)	11,884	(4.6%)
SIC3	21,681	(64.3%) [66.9%]	10,729	(31.8%) [33.1%]	1,300	(3.9%)	33,710	(13.1%)
SIC4	26,307	(59.9%) [61.5%]	16,448	(37.5%) [38.5%]	1,131	(2.6%)	43,886	(17.1%)
SIC5	8,711	(52.0%) [53.2%]	7,668	(45.8%) [46.8%]	378	(2.3%)	16,757	(6.5%)
SIC6	35,716	(58.1%) [60.8%]	23,060	(37.5%) [39.2%]	2,661	(4.3%)	61,437	(23.9%)
SIC7	6,429	(61.5%) [65.4%]	3,404	(32.6%) [34.6%]	613	(5.9%)	10,446	(4.1%)
SIC8	22,729	(56.8%) [60.6%]	14,787	(37.0%) [39.4%]	2,472	(6.2%)	39,988	(15.5%)
SIC9	20,083	(53.5%) [56.8%]	15,245	(40.6%) [43.2%]	2,241	(6.0%)	37,569	(14.6%)
TOTAL	148,935	(57.9%) [60.5%]	97,100	(37.7%) [39.5%]	11,325	(4.4%)	257,360	(100.0%)

Table 46 Change in Composition of the Monitored Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	[57.3%]	[42.7%]	----	----	----	----	---- ¹
SIC1	[75.6%]	[24.4%]	[75.6%]	[24.4%]	[76.0%]	[24.0%]	0.4 *
SIC2	[56.2%]	[43.8%]	[52.6%]	[47.4%]	[52.5%]	[47.5%]	3.7
SIC3	[79.3%]	[20.7%]	[68.4%]	[31.6%]	[67.0%]	[33.0%]	12.3
SIC4	[63.9%]	[36.1%]	[60.2%]	[39.8%]	[61.3%]	[38.7%]	2.6
SIC5	[55.6%]	[44.4%]	[54.9%]	[45.1%]	[54.8%]	[45.2%]	0.8
SIC6	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	[60.4%]	[39.6%]	[60.2%]	[39.8%]	5.2
SIC7	[67.2%]	[32.8%]	[64.9%]	[35.1%]	[65.6%]	[34.4%]	1.6
SIC8	[72.3%]	[27.7%]	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	11.4
SIC9	[56.7%]	[43.3%]	[57.2%]	[42.8%]	[57.3%]	[42.7%]	0.6 *
TOTAL	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	[60.7%]	[39.3%]	[60.7%]	[39.3%]	4.7

¹ In 1990 there were 5 concerns with 26 or more employees in SIC0 (comprising 210 employees in total). In 2002 there were 2 such concerns with 26 or more employees (comprising 41 employees in total).

* indicates percentage point increase in Protestant share.

represented among the workforce of the largest companies, comprising [42.0%] of those employed by concerns with 251 or more employees. The proportion of Roman Catholics was [39.9%] or more in the other four size bands.

Between 2001 and 2002, Roman Catholic representation increased in four size bands and remained unchanged in one. An increase of [0.9] of a percentage point was recorded in the under 26 band, while a [0.4] percentage point rise was observed in the 26-50 category. In the 51-100 and 101-250 categories the Roman Catholic share grew by [1.0] and [0.2] percentage points respectively. In the largest size band (251+) the overall number of employees declined and the Roman Catholic proportion remained unchanged.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

5.10 Concerns in the private sector were analysed by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), see Table 45. More than eight out of ten (84.2%) private sector full-time employees were concentrated in five classes, namely: SIC3 'Engineering and Vehicle Industries' (13.1%); SIC4 'Other Manufacturing' (17.1%); SIC6 'Distribution, Hotels and Catering' (23.9%); SIC8 'Banking and Finance' (15.5%) and SIC9 'Other Services' (14.6%).

The Roman Catholic proportion in these classes was SIC3 [33.1%], SIC4 [38.5%], SIC6 [39.2%], SIC 8 [39.4%] and SIC9 [43.2%]. Looking at the remaining five classes, Roman Catholic representation was less than a quarter [23.4%] in the small SIC1 'Energy and Water Supply' and ranged between [34%] and [47%] in SIC2, SIC5 and SIC7. Very few employees were contained in SIC0 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing'

Table 46 shows the compositional change for each SIC class between 1990 and 2002 in those concerns with 26 or more employees. The largest change occurred in SIC3 'Engineering and Vehicle Industries' where the Roman Catholic share increased from [20.7%] to [33.0%]. During this period the Catholic share also rose by over [11] percentage points in SIC8 'Banking and Finance' and by [5.2] points in SIC6. The Protestant proportion grew in SIC1 and SIC9 by [0.4] and [0.6] percentage points respectively.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.11 Eight out of ten (80.2%) monitored male full-time employees were concentrated in five SIC classes, namely: SIC3 (18.1%), SIC4 (19.0%),

Table 47 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by Sector

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Manufacturing	54,027 (60.4%) [62.4%]	32,535 (36.4%) [37.6%]	2,918 (3.3%)	89,480 (35.0%)
Construction	8,711 (52.0%) [53.2%]	7,668 (45.8%) [46.8%]	378 (2.3%)	16,757 (6.6%)
Services	84,957 (56.9%) [60.1%]	56,496 (37.8%) [39.9%]	7,987 (5.3%)	149,440 (58.4%)
TOTAL	147,695 (57.8%) [60.4%]	96,699 (37.8%) [39.6%]	11,283 (4.4%)	255,677 (100.0%)

SIC5 (9.9%), SIC6 (19.9%) and SIC8 (13.3%), see Table 45[M] (page 63). The Roman Catholic shares in these classes were as follows: SIC3 [32.2%], SIC4 [36.8%], SIC5 [47.7%], SIC6 [38.0%] and SIC8 [37.2%]. Among the remaining classes the Roman Catholic share was less than [20%] in the small SIC1, [33.1%] in SIC7, and between [43%] and [47%] in SIC2 and SIC9.

Table 46[M] (page 64) shows the change for each SIC class between 1990 and 2002 in the male composition of those monitored concerns with 26 or more employees. Excluding the small SIC0 and SIC1 classes, the Roman Catholic male share rose in seven SIC classes and fell in one. The Protestant share increased in SIC9 'Other Services' by [3.4] percentage points to [57.4%]. The largest percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic proportion occurred in SIC3 'Engineering and Vehicle Industries' [13.1%]. This class also had the lowest Roman Catholic share in 1990 at [19.0%]. Another large change was in SIC8 where the Roman Catholic proportion rose by [10.4] percentage points.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.12 Table 45[F] (page 63) reveals that monitored female private sector full-time employees were heavily concentrated in four SIC classes, namely: SIC4 (14.3%), SIC6 (29.6%), SIC8 (18.7%) and SIC9 (24.6%). The Roman Catholic proportion in these groups was: SIC4 [41.7%], SIC6 [40.4%], SIC8 [41.7%] and SIC9 [43.2%]. Among the remaining SIC classes Roman Catholic representation varied between [32.0%] in the small SIC1 and [47.2%] in SIC2.

Table 46[F] (page 64) shows the change for each SIC class between 1990 and 2002 in the female composition of those monitored concerns with 26 or more employees. Excluding the small SIC0 and SIC1, the Roman Catholic share of female employees during this period increased in all classes except SIC7, where the Protestant proportion rose by [0.6] of a percentage point. The largest percentage point increases in Catholic representation were recorded in SIC8 [12.3%], SIC2 [11.1%] and SIC3 [8.3%].

Table 48 Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by Sector

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Manufacturing	40,613 (61.5%) [63.6%]	23,196 (35.1%) [36.4%]	2,212 (3.4%)	66,021 (43.7%)
Construction	7,732 (51.1%) [52.3%]	7,064 (46.7%) [47.7%]	346 (2.3%)	15,142 (10.0%)
Services	40,568 (58.1%) [61.9%]	24,924 (35.7%) [38.1%]	4,362 (6.2%)	69,854 (46.3%)
TOTAL	88,913 (58.9%) [61.7%]	55,184 (36.5%) [38.3%]	6,920 (4.6%)	151,017 (100.0%)

Composition by Sector

5.13 The composition of monitored private sector full-time employees by sector is given in Table 47. Services was the largest sector, containing (58.4%) of employees, and the Roman Catholic proportion was [39.9%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector (35.0%) with the Roman Catholic share at [37.6%] - the lowest of the three sectors. The Construction sector is about one tenth the size of the Services sector. In Construction the Roman Catholic share was [46.8%].

Between 2001 and 2002 employment in the Services Sector grew by (1%), an increase of over 1,400 monitored employees, whilst the Manufacturing Sector fell by (5.6%), a loss of over 5,200 employees. Employment within the Construction Sector dropped by (2.1%), a decrease of almost 400 employees.

Table 48 details monitored male private sector full-time employees by sector. Among males, Services accounted for the greatest number of employees: the Roman Catholic share was [38.1%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector for males with the Roman Catholic proportion at [36.4%]. Although Construction was the smallest sector; it had the highest Roman Catholic composition at [47.7%].

Table 49 provides a summary of the composition of monitored female private sector full-time employees by sector. Again, Services was the largest sector, employing over three-quarters (76%) of all monitored female private sector full-time employees: the Roman Catholic share was [41.6%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector with the Roman Catholic proportion at [41.0%]. There were a small number of female employees in Construction: the Roman Catholic share was [38.2%].

Table 49 Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Employees by Sector

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Manufacturing	13,414 (57.2%) [59.0%]	9,339 (39.8%) [41.0%]	706 (3.0%)	23,459 (22.4%)
Construction	979 (60.6%) [61.8%]	604 (37.4%) [38.2%]	32 (2.0%)	1,615 (1.5%)
Services	44,389 (55.8%) [58.4%]	31,572 (39.7%) [41.6%]	3,625 (4.6%)	79,586 (76.0%)
TOTAL	58,782 (56.2%) [58.6%]	41,515 (39.7%) [41.4%]	4,363 (4.2%)	104,660 (100.0%)

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Totals	
≤ 25	1,530	(39.7%)	8,795	(57.6%) [59.4%]	6,010	(39.3%) [40.6%]	470	(3.1%)		
26-50	1,096	(28.5%)	12,148	(57.9%) [59.9%]	8,138	(38.8%) [40.1%]	677	(3.2%)		
51-100	661	(17.2%)	13,552	(56.8%) [59.0%]	9,426	(39.5%) [41.0%]	888	(3.7%)		
101-250	383	(9.9%)	16,831	(58.6%) [61.6%]	10,481	(36.5%) [38.4%]	1,407	(4.9%)		
251+	180	(4.7%)	38,498	(60.7%) [64.3%]	21,371	(33.7%) [35.7%]	3,509	(5.5%)		
TOTAL	3,850	(100.0%)	89,824	(59.0%) [61.8%]	55,426	(36.4%) [38.2%]	6,951	(4.6%)		

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Totals	
≤ 25	1,530	(39.7%)	5,066	(57.7%) [59.3%]	3,476	(39.6%) [40.7%]	241	(2.7%)		
26-50	1,096	(28.5%)	7,966	(58.3%) [60.1%]	5,299	(38.8%) [39.9%]	395	(2.9%)		
51-100	661	(17.2%)	8,792	(57.5%) [59.5%]	5,989	(39.1%) [40.5%]	522	(3.4%)		
101-250	383	(9.9%)	11,444	(55.1%) [58.2%]	8,234	(39.7%) [41.8%]	1,084	(5.2%)		
251+	180	(4.7%)	25,843	(55.4%) [58.0%]	18,676	(40.0%) [42.0%]	2,132	(4.6%)		
TOTAL	3,850	(100.0%)	59,111	(56.2%) [58.7%]	41,674	(39.6%) [41.3%]	4,374	(4.2%)		

Table 45 [M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SICO	102	(67.5%) [69.9%]	44	(29.1%) [30.1%]	5	(3.3%)	151	(0.1%)
SIC1	809	(78.3%) [80.3%]	198	(19.2%) [19.7%]	26	(2.5%)	1,033	(0.7%)
SIC2	4,888	(51.1%) [53.0%]	4,331	(45.3%) [47.0%]	350	(3.7%)	9,569	(6.3%)
SIC3	17,969	(65.2%) [67.8%]	8,530	(30.9%) [32.2%]	1,067	(3.9%)	27,566	(18.1%)
SIC4	17,756	(61.5%) [63.2%]	10,335	(35.8%) [36.8%]	795	(2.8%)	28,886	(19.0%)
SIC5	7,732	(51.1%) [52.3%]	7,064	(46.7%) [47.7%]	346	(2.3%)	15,142	(9.9%)
SIC6	17,859	(59.0%) [62.0%]	10,951	(36.2%) [38.0%]	1,477	(4.9%)	30,287	(19.9%)
SIC7	4,740	(63.1%) [66.9%]	2,342	(31.2%) [33.1%]	430	(5.7%)	7,512	(4.9%)
SIC8	11,935	(58.8%) [62.8%]	7,058	(34.7%) [37.2%]	1,321	(6.5%)	20,314	(13.3%)
SIC9	6,034	(51.4%) [56.9%]	4,573	(38.9%) [43.1%]	1,134	(9.7%)	11,741	(7.7%)
TOTAL	89,824	(59.0%) [61.8%]	55,426	(36.4%) [38.2%]	6,951	(4.6%)	152,201	(100.0%)

Table 45 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SICO	33	(60.0%) [62.3%]	20	(36.4%) [37.7%]	2	(3.6%)	55	(0.1%)
SIC1	296	(66.7%) [68.0%]	139	(31.3%) [32.0%]	9	(2.0%)	444	(0.4%)
SIC2	1,151	(49.7%) [52.8%]	1,027	(44.4%) [47.2%]	137	(5.9%)	2,315	(2.2%)
SIC3	3,712	(60.4%) [62.8%]	2,199	(35.8%) [37.2%]	233	(3.8%)	6,144	(5.8%)
SIC4	8,551	(57.0%) [58.3%]	6,113	(40.8%) [41.7%]	336	(2.2%)	15,000	(14.3%)
SIC5	979	(60.6%) [61.8%]	604	(37.4%) [38.2%]	32	(2.0%)	1,615	(1.5%)
SIC6	17,857	(57.3%) [59.6%]	12,109	(38.9%) [40.4%]	1,184	(3.8%)	31,150	(29.6%)
SIC7	1,689	(57.6%) [61.4%]	1,062	(36.2%) [38.6%]	183	(6.2%)	2,934	(2.8%)
SIC8	10,794	(54.9%) [58.3%]	7,729	(39.3%) [41.7%]	1,151	(5.9%)	19,674	(18.7%)
SIC9	14,049	(54.4%) [56.8%]	10,672	(41.3%) [43.2%]	1,107	(4.3%)	25,828	(24.6%)
TOTAL	59,111	(56.2%) [58.7%]	41,674	(39.6%) [41.3%]	4,374	(4.2%)	105,159	(100.0%)

Table 46 [M] Change in Composition of the Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	[58.1%]	[41.9%]	----	----	----	----	---- ¹
SIC1	[74.6%]	[25.4%]	[78.4%]	[21.6%]	[79.8%]	[20.2%]	5.2 *
SIC2	[55.0%]	[45.0%]	[52.6%]	[47.4%]	[52.6%]	[47.4%]	2.4
SIC3	[81.0%]	[19.0%]	[68.9%]	[31.1%]	[67.9%]	[32.1%]	13.1
SIC4	[66.4%]	[33.6%]	[62.1%]	[37.9%]	[63.2%]	[36.8%]	3.2
SIC5	[54.4%]	[45.6%]	[54.0%]	[46.0%]	[53.8%]	[46.2%]	0.6
SIC6	[65.7%]	[34.3%]	[61.3%]	[38.7%]	[61.2%]	[38.8%]	4.5
SIC7	[69.5%]	[30.5%]	[66.6%]	[33.4%]	[67.4%]	[32.6%]	2.1
SIC8	[73.7%]	[26.3%]	[62.7%]	[37.3%]	[63.3%]	[36.7%]	10.4
SIC9	[54.0%]	[46.0%]	[57.5%]	[42.5%]	[57.4%]	[42.6%]	3.4 *
TOTAL	[67.0%]	[33.0%]	[62.1%]	[37.9%]	[62.1%]	[37.9%]	4.9

¹ In 1990 there were 5 concerns with 26 or more male employees in SICO (comprising 152 employees in total). In 2002 there were 2 such concerns with 26 or more employees (comprising 36 male employees).

* indicates percentage point increase in Protestant share.

Table 46 [F] Change in Composition of the Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2002

SOC Group	1990		2001		2002		Change 1990-2002 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0		[45.2%]	----	----	----	----	---- ¹
SIC1	[79.7%]	[20.3%]	68.6%	[31.4%]	67.8%	[32.2%]	11.9
SIC2	[63.1%]	[36.9%]	[52.7%]	[47.3%]	[52.0%]	[48.0%]	11.1
SIC3	[71.1%]	[28.9%]	[66.2%]	[33.8%]	[62.8%]	[37.2%]	8.3
SIC4	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	[56.9%]	[43.1%]	[57.7%]	[42.3%]	3.2
SIC5	[67.5%]	[32.5%]	[64.1%]	[35.9%]	[64.3%]	[35.7%]	3.2
SIC6	[65.2%]	[34.8%]	[59.6%]	[40.4%]	[59.3%]	[40.7%]	5.9
SIC7	[60.3%]	[39.7%]	[60.2%]	[39.8%]	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	0.6 *
SIC8	[70.7%]	[29.3%]	[59.0%]	[41.0%]	[58.4%]	[41.6%]	12.3
SIC9	[58.5%]	[41.5%]	[57.0%]	[43.0%]	[57.2%]	[42.8%]	1.3
TOTAL	[63.2%]	[36.8%]	[58.9%]	[41.1%]	[58.6%]	[41.4%]	4.6

¹ In 1990 there were 4 concerns with 26 or more female employees in SICO (comprising 58 employees in total). In 2002 there were 2 such concerns with 26 or more employees (comprising 5 male employees).

* indicates percentage point increase in Protestant share.

6

The Private Sector: Part-time

Introduction

- 6.1** This chapter presents the second annual analysis of the community composition of monitored private sector part-time employees by sex, SOC group, SIC class, company size and sector.

Overall Composition

- 6.2** The number of monitored private sector part-time employees increased during the year by 2,130 (4.8%), from 44,544 in 2001 to 46,674 in 2002. Table 50 shows that the overall composition was 23,059 (49.4%) Protestant, 21,039 (45.1%) Roman Catholic and 2,576 (5.5%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.3%] Protestant and [47.7%] Roman Catholic.

Between 2001 and 2002 Protestant employment grew by (2.4%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (6.2%). As a result the Roman Catholic share increased by [0.9] of a percentage point.

Composition by Sex

- 6.3** Nearly three-quarters (71.3%) of the monitored private sector part-time workforce is female, consisting of 33,288 females and 13,386

males. Compared with 2001, male employment increased by (6.5%), while female employment rose by (4.1%). As a result of faster employment growth for males, the female share of part-time employment declined by (0.5) of a percentage point.

The composition of female employees for whom a community was determined was [53.2%] Protestant and [46.8%] Roman Catholic. For males the corresponding composition was [49.9%] Protestant and [50.1%] Roman Catholic.

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

- 6.4** Table 51 shows that, in the private sector, over eight in ten (81.6%) monitored part-time employees were concentrated in three SOC groups. These were SOC6 'Personal and Protective Services' (16.0%); SOC7 'Sales Occupations' (40.0%); and SOC9 'Other Occupations' (25.6%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC6 [48.5%], SOC7 [50.9%] and SOC9 [45.8%]. In the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic proportion was [42.5%] in the small SOC1, [38.5%] in SOC4, [40.2%] in SOC8, and over [45%] in SOC's 2,3 and 5. Compared with 2001, the Roman Catholic share rose in seven SOC groups and declined in two.

Table 50 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	6,257	(46.7%) [49.9%]	6,287	(47.0%) [50.1%]	842	(6.3%)	13,386	(28.7%)
Female	16,802	(50.5%) [53.2%]	14,752	(44.3%) [46.8%]	1,734	(5.2%)	33,288	(71.3%)
TOTAL	23,059	(49.4%) [52.3%]	21,039	(45.1%) [47.7%]	2,576	(5.5%)	46,674	(100.0%)

Table 51 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	291	(49.7%) [57.5%]	215	(36.7%) [42.5%]	80	(13.7%)	586	(1.3%)
SOC2	492	(49.9%) [54.3%]	414	(42.0%) [45.7%]	79	(8.0%)	985	(2.1%)
SOC3	749	(51.3%) [53.7%]	646	(44.2%) [46.3%]	65	(4.5%)	1,460	(3.1%)
SOC4	1,728	(57.3%) [61.5%]	1,084	(35.9%) [38.5%]	204	(6.8%)	3,016	(6.5%)
SOC5	656	(50.3%) [52.1%]	602	(46.2%) [47.9%]	46	(3.5%)	1,304	(2.8%)
SOC6	3,559	(47.6%) [51.5%]	3,350	(44.8%) [48.5%]	562	(7.5%)	7,471	(16.0%)
SOC7	8,742	(46.8%) [49.1%]	9,059	(48.5%) [50.9%]	874	(4.7%)	18,675	(40.0%)
SOC8	716	(58.3%) [59.8%]	482	(39.3%) [40.2%]	30	(2.4%)	1,228	(2.6%)
SOC9	6,126	(51.3%) [54.2%]	5,187	(43.4%) [45.8%]	636	(5.3%)	11,949	(25.6%)
TOTAL	23,059	(49.4%) [52.3%]	21,039	(45.1%) [47.7%]	2,576	(5.5%)	46,674	(100.0%)

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE EMPLOYEES

6.5 Table 51[M] (page 70) shows the composition of male private sector part-time employees by SOC. Over eight in ten (82.5%) were located

in three SOC groups, namely: SOC6 (17.0%), SOC7 (42.4%) and SOC9 (23.1%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC6 [49.9%], SOC7 [53.1%] and SOC9 [47.8%]. The remaining SOC groups contained a negligible number of employees. Compared with 2001, Roman Catholic representation increased in five SOC groups and declined in four.

Table 52 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by Company Size

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Totals
≤ 25	1,530	(39.7%)	1,017	(54.7%) [56.4%]	787	(42.3%) [43.6%]	56	(3.0%)	
26-50	1,096	(28.5%)	2,456	(51.2%) [53.3%]	2,156	(44.9%) [46.7%]	188	(3.9%)	
51-100	661	(17.2%)	3,289	(50.8%) [53.4%]	2,874	(44.4%) [46.6%]	317	(4.9%)	
101-250	383	(9.9%)	4,300	(45.2%) [47.9%]	4,678	(49.1%) [52.1%]	541	(5.7%)	
251+	180	(4.7%)	11,997	(50.0%) [53.2%]	10,544	(43.9%) [46.8%]	1,474	(6.1%)	
TOTAL	3,850	(100.0%)	23,059	(49.4%) [52.3%]	21,039	(45.1%) [47.7%]	2,576	(5.5%)	

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

6.6 Table 51[F] (page 70) reveals broad similarities in the employment experiences of male and female private sector part-time employees. Again, over eighty per cent of female part-time employees, like their male counterparts, were concentrated in SOC6 (15.6%), SOC7 (39.1%) and SOC9 (26.6%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC6 [47.9%], SOC7 [49.9%] and SOC9 [45.2%]. Apart from SOC3 and SOC4, which had a Roman Catholic representation of [46.5%] and [37.3%] respectively, the remaining groups contained a negligible number of employees. Compared with 2001, Roman Catholic representation increased in seven SOC groups, remained unchanged in one group, and declined in a further group.

Composition by Company Size

6.7 In 2002, four in ten (39.7%) of all 3,850 private sector concerns had 25 or less employees, see Table 52. These concerns, however, employed only (4.0%) of part-time employees. There were 180 concerns with 251 or more employees, (4.7%) of the total number of concerns. In contrast, these firms employed over half (51.5%) of all private sector part-time

workers. In the five size bands, the Roman Catholic share of employment ranged between [43.6%] and [52.1%]. Compared with 2001, Roman Catholic representation increased in four size bands and declined in the largest band (251+ employees).

Composition by Size and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.8 Table 52[M] (page 71) lists the composition of monitored male private sector part-time employees by company size. In the five size bands, the Roman Catholic share of employment ranged between [45.9%] and [52.0%], with the highest representation amongst medium sized employers (101-250 size band). Compared with 2001, Roman Catholic representation increased in three size bands and declined in two.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.9 The composition of monitored female private sector part-time employees by company size is shown in Table 52[F] (page 71). Similar to males, Roman Catholic female representation in the five size bands ranged between [42.9%] and [52.1%], with the highest representation

Table 53 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SICO	14 (82.4%) [82.4%]	3 (17.6%) [17.6%]	0 (0.0%)	17 (0.0%)
SIC1	83 (50.6%) [61.5%]	52 (31.7%) [38.5%]	29 (17.7%)	164 (0.4%)
SIC2	109 (51.7%) [54.5%]	91 (43.1%) [45.5%]	11 (5.2%)	211 (0.5%)
SIC3	121 (59.3%) [62.1%]	74 (36.3%) [37.9%]	9 (4.4%)	204 (0.4%)
SIC4	1,183 (57.8%) [59.9%]	792 (38.7%) [40.1%]	72 (3.5%)	2,047 (4.4%)
SIC5	193 (53.8%) [54.8%]	159 (44.3%) [45.2%]	7 (1.9%)	359 (0.8%)
SIC6	11,878 (46.4%) [49.2%]	12,262 (47.9%) [50.8%]	1,433 (5.6%)	25,573 (54.8%)
SIC7	232 (62.2%) [65.7%]	121 (32.4%) [34.3%]	20 (5.4%)	373 (0.8%)
SIC8	2,386 (55.1%) [59.1%]	1,648 (38.1%) [40.9%]	296 (6.8%)	4,330 (9.3%)
SIC9	6,860 (51.2%) [54.0%]	5,837 (43.6%) [46.0%]	699 (5.2%)	13,396 (28.7%)
TOTAL	23,059 (49.4%) [52.3%]	21,039 (45.1%) [47.7%]	2,576 (5.5%)	46,674 (100.0%)

Table 54 **Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by Sector**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	1,413	(57.4%) [59.6%]	957	(38.9%) [40.4%]	92	(3.7%)	2,462	(5.3%)
Construction	193	(53.8%) [54.8%]	159	(44.3%) [45.2%]	7	(1.9%)	359	(0.8%)
Services	21,356	(48.9%) [51.8%]	19,868	(45.5%) [48.2%]	2,448	(5.6%)	43,672	(93.9%)
TOTAL	22,962	(49.4%) [52.3%]	20,984	(45.1%) [47.7%]	2,547	(5.5%)	46,493	(100.0%)

amongst medium sized employers. Compared with 2001, the Roman Catholic share of employment increased in all five size bands.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

6.10 Concerns in the private sector were analysed by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), see Table 53. More than nine out of ten (92.8%) private sector part-time employees were concentrated in three classes, namely: SIC6 'Distribution, Hotels and Catering' (54.8%); SIC8 'Banking and Finance' (9.3%) and SIC9 'Other Services' (28.7%).

The Roman Catholic proportion in these classes was: SIC6 [50.8%], SIC8 [40.9%] and SIC9 [46.0%]. Compared with 2001, the Roman Catholic proportion rose in all three classes. In SIC4, the only remaining class with a significant number of employees, the Roman Catholic share was [40.1%].

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.11 Table 53[M] (page 72) shows that nine out of ten (90.1%) monitored male private sector part-time employees were concentrated in three SIC classes, namely: SIC6 (64.8%), SIC8 (9.8%) and SIC9 (15.5%). The Roman Catholic share of these classes was: SIC6 [52.8%], SIC8 [41.9%] and SIC9 [48.2%]. Compared with 2001, Roman Catholic representation declined in SIC6 and SIC 8 and increased in SIC9. The remaining seven classes contained only a small number of employees.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.12 Over nine out of ten (93.9%) monitored female private sector part-time employees were concentrated in the same three SIC classes as their male counterparts, see Table 53[F] (page 72). These were SIC6 (50.8%), SIC8 (9.1%) and SIC9 (34.0%). The Roman

Table 55 **Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Part-time Employees by Sector**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	480	(53.8%) [55.0%]	393	(44.0%) [45.0%]	20	(2.2%)	893	(6.7%)
Construction	59	(45.7%) [46.1%]	69	(53.5%) [53.9%]	1	(0.8%)	129	(1.0%)
Services	5,679	(46.3%) [49.5%]	5,793	(47.2%) [50.5%]	803	(6.5%)	12,275	(92.3%)
TOTAL	6,218	(46.8%) [49.9%]	6,255	(47.0%) [50.1%]	824	(6.2%)	13,297	(100.0%)

Catholic share of these classes was: SIC6 [49.8%], SIC8 [40.4%] and SIC9 [45.6%]. Compared with 2001, the Roman Catholic share of employment rose in all three classes. The remaining seven classes contained either a small or negligible number of employees.

Composition by Sector

6.13 The composition of monitored private sector part-time employees by sector is given in Table 54. Services was by far the largest sector with 43,672 employees, employing 93.9% of all part-time workers. The Roman Catholic proportion was [48.2%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector (5.8% of employees) with the Roman Catholic share at [45.2%]. Construction was the smallest sector, employing less than (1) per cent of employees, with Roman Catholic representation at [45.2%].

Compared with 2001, the largest employment growth occurred in Services, which rose from 41,556 employees in 2001 to 43,672 in 2002, an increase of (5.1%). The Roman Catholic share of Services increased by [0.9] of a percentage point, from [47.3%] in 2001 to [48.2%] in 2002. The relative size of the Manufacturing and Construction sectors remained largely unchanged from the previous year.

Table 55 details monitored male private sector part-time employees by sector. Again, among

males, Services accounted for the greatest number and proportion of part-time employees (12,275) or 92.3% of employees. Roman Catholic representation in Services was [50.5%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector for males (893 employees) with the Roman Catholic proportion at [45.0%]. Only 129 monitored male part-time workers were employed in Construction. Compared with the previous year, overall male employment in the Services sector rose by (6.2%) while the Roman Catholic share remained unchanged at [50.5%].

Table 56 provides a summary of the composition of monitored female private sector part-time employees by sector. Similar to males, the Services sector was once again the largest employer of females (31,397), accounting for (94.6%) of all female part-time employees. The Roman Catholic share of Services was [47.3%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector (1,569 employees) with the Roman Catholic proportion at [37.7%]. Only 230 female part-time workers were employed in the Construction sector.

Compared with 2001, overall female employment in the Services sector grew by (4.7%). Roman Catholic employment in this sector grew at a faster rate than Protestant employment, resulting in a [1.2] percentage point rise in the Roman Catholic share.

Table 56 Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Part-time Employees by Sector

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	933	(59.5%) [62.3%]	564	(35.9%) [37.7%]	72	(4.6%)	1,569	(4.7%)
Construction	134	(58.3%) [59.8%]	90	(39.1%) [40.2%]	6	(2.6%)	230	(0.7%)
Services	15,677	(49.9%) [52.7%]	14,075	(44.8%) [47.3%]	1,645	(5.2%)	31,397	(94.6%)
TOTAL	16,744	(50.4%) [53.2%]	14,729	(44.4%) [46.8%]	1,723	(5.2%)	33,196	(100.0%)

Table 51 [M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	77	(47.5%) [59.2%]	53	(32.7%) [40.8%]	32	(19.8%)	162	(1.2%)
SOC2	165	(54.1%) [59.6%]	112	(36.7%) [40.4%]	28	(9.2%)	305	(2.3%)
SOC3	120	(50.8%) [54.5%]	100	(42.4%) [45.5%]	16	(6.8%)	236	(1.8%)
SOC4	135	(44.9%) [49.8%]	136	(45.2%) [50.2%]	30	(10.0%)	301	(2.2%)
SOC5	273	(45.3%) [47.0%]	308	(51.1%) [53.0%]	22	(3.6%)	603	(4.5%)
SOC6	1,035	(45.4%) [50.1%]	1,032	(45.3%) [49.9%]	211	(9.3%)	2,278	(17.0%)
SOC7	2,548	(44.9%) [46.9%]	2,881	(50.8%) [53.1%]	241	(4.3%)	5,670	(42.4%)
SOC8	417	(56.2%) [57.8%]	305	(41.1%) [42.2%]	20	(2.7%)	742	(5.5%)
SOC9	1,487	(48.1%) [52.2%]	1,360	(44.0%) [47.8%]	242	(7.8%)	3,089	(23.1%)
TOTAL	6,257	(46.7%) [49.9%]	6,287	(47.0%) [50.1%]	842	(6.3%)	13,386	(100.0%)

Table 51 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	214	(50.5%) [56.9%]	162	(38.2%) [43.1%]	48	(11.3%)	424	(1.3%)
SOC2	327	(48.1%) [52.0%]	302	(44.4%) [48.0%]	51	(7.5%)	680	(2.0%)
SOC3	629	(51.4%) [53.5%]	546	(44.6%) [46.5%]	49	(4.0%)	1,224	(3.7%)
SOC4	1,593	(58.7%) [62.7%]	948	(34.9%) [37.3%]	174	(6.4%)	2,715	(8.2%)
SOC5	383	(54.6%) [56.6%]	294	(41.9%) [43.4%]	24	(3.4%)	701	(2.1%)
SOC6	2,524	(48.6%) [52.1%]	2,318	(44.6%) [47.9%]	351	(6.8%)	5,193	(15.6%)
SOC7	6,194	(47.6%) [50.1%]	6,178	(47.5%) [49.9%]	633	(4.9%)	13,005	(39.1%)
SOC8	299	(61.5%) [62.8%]	177	(36.4%) [37.2%]	10	(2.1%)	486	(1.5%)
SOC9	4,639	(52.4%) [54.8%]	3,827	(43.2%) [45.2%]	394	(4.4%)	8,860	(26.6%)
TOTAL	16,802	(50.5%) [53.2%]	14,752	(44.3%) [46.8%]	1,734	(5.2%)	33,288	(100.0%)

Table 52[M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Part-time Employees by Company Size									
No. of Employees	No. of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Totals
≤ 25	1,530	(39.7%)	243	(52.0%) [54.1%]	206	(44.1%) [45.9%]	18	(3.9%)	
26-50	1,096	(28.5%)	565	(46.2%) [48.1%]	609	(49.8%) [51.9%]	49	(4.0%)	
51-100	661	(17.2%)	791	(48.1%) [51.6%]	742	(45.2%) [48.4%]	110	(6.7%)	
101-250	383	(9.9%)	1,189	(45.7%) [48.0%]	1,288	(49.5%) [52.0%]	123	(4.7%)	
251+	180	(4.7%)	3,469	(46.5%) [50.2%]	3,442	(46.2%) [49.8%]	542	(7.3%)	
TOTAL	3,850	(100.0%)	6,257	(46.7%) [49.9%]	6,287	(47.0%) [50.1%]	842	(6.3%)	

Table 52 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Part-time Employees by Company Size									
No. of Employees	No. of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Totals
≤ 25	1,530	(39.7%)	774	(55.6%) [57.1%]	581	(41.7%) [42.9%]	38	(2.7%)	
26-50	1,096	(28.5%)	1,891	(52.9%) [55.0%]	1,547	(43.2%) [45.0%]	139	(3.9%)	
51-100	661	(17.2%)	2,498	(51.6%) [54.0%]	2,132	(44.1%) [46.0%]	207	(4.3%)	
101-250	383	(9.9%)	3,111	(45.0%) [47.9%]	3,390	(49.0%) [52.1%]	418	(6.0%)	
251+	180	(4.7%)	8,528	(51.5%) [54.6%]	7,102	(42.9%) [45.4%]	932	(5.6%)	
TOTAL	3,850	(100.0%)	16,802	(50.5%) [53.2%]	14,752	(44.3%) [46.8%]	1,734	(5.2%)	

Table 53 [M] Composition of Monitored Private Sector Male Part-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SICO	7 (77.8%) [77.8%]	2 (22.2%) [22.2%]	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.1%)
SIC1	32 (40.0%) [51.6%]	30 (37.5%) [48.4%]	18 (22.5%)	80 (0.6%)
SIC2	35 (51.5%) [53.0%]	31 (45.6%) [47.0%]	2 (2.9%)	68 (0.5%)
SIC3	29 (49.2%) [50.0%]	29 (49.2%) [50.0%]	1 (1.7%)	59 (0.4%)
SIC4	416 (54.3%) [55.5%]	333 (43.5%) [44.5%]	17 (2.2%)	766 (5.7%)
SIC5	59 (45.7%) [46.1%]	69 (53.5%) [53.9%]	1 (0.8%)	129 (1.0%)
SIC6	3,857 (44.4%) [47.2%]	4,308 (49.6%) [52.8%]	514 (5.9%)	8,679 (64.8%)
SIC7	135 (64.9%) [67.5%]	65 (31.3%) [32.5%]	8 (3.8%)	208 (1.6%)
SIC8	721 (54.7%) [58.1%]	520 (39.5%) [41.9%]	76 (5.8%)	1,317 (9.8%)
SIC9	966 (46.6%) [51.8%]	900 (43.5%) [48.2%]	205 (9.9%)	2,071 (15.5%)
TOTAL	6,257 (46.7%) [49.9%]	6,287 (47.0%) [50.1%]	842 (6.3%)	13,386 (100.0%)

Table 53 [F] Composition of Monitored Private Sector Female Part-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SICO	7 (87.5%) [87.5%]	1 (12.5%) [12.5%]	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.0%)
SIC1	51 (60.7%) [69.9%]	22 (26.2%) [30.1%]	11 (13.1%)	84 (0.3%)
SIC2	74 (51.7%) [55.2%]	60 (42.0%) [44.8%]	9 (6.3%)	143 (0.4%)
SIC3	92 (63.4%) [67.2%]	45 (31.0%) [32.8%]	8 (5.5%)	145 (0.4%)
SIC4	767 (59.9%) [62.6%]	459 (35.8%) [37.4%]	55 (4.3%)	1,281 (3.8%)
SIC5	134 (58.3%) [59.8%]	90 (39.1%) [40.2%]	6 (2.6%)	230 (0.7%)
SIC6	8,021 (47.5%) [50.2%]	7,954 (47.1%) [49.8%]	919 (5.4%)	16,894 (50.8%)
SIC7	97 (58.8%) [63.4%]	56 (33.9%) [36.6%]	12 (7.3%)	165 (0.5%)
SIC8	1,665 (55.3%) [59.6%]	1,128 (37.4%) [40.4%]	220 (7.3%)	3,013 (9.1%)
SIC9	5,894 (52.0%) [54.4%]	4,937 (43.6%) [45.6%]	494 (4.4%)	11,325 (34.0%)
TOTAL	16,802 (50.5%) [53.2%]	14,752 (44.3%) [46.8%]	1,734 (5.2%)	33,288 (100.0%)

7

Applicants and Appointees

Background

7.1 Between 1991 and 2001, all specified public authorities and those private sector employers with 251 or more employees were required to include the community composition of applicants and appointees on their Monitoring Return. Since 2001, all registered private sector employers, irrespective of size, must now provide such information to the Commission.

An individual is counted as an applicant only once by an employer in any given year, even if that individual has made more than one application for employment. Employees who apply internally for vacancies are not included. Although all appointees are monitored, the Monitoring Return only includes data on those appointees still employed at the anniversary date of registration.

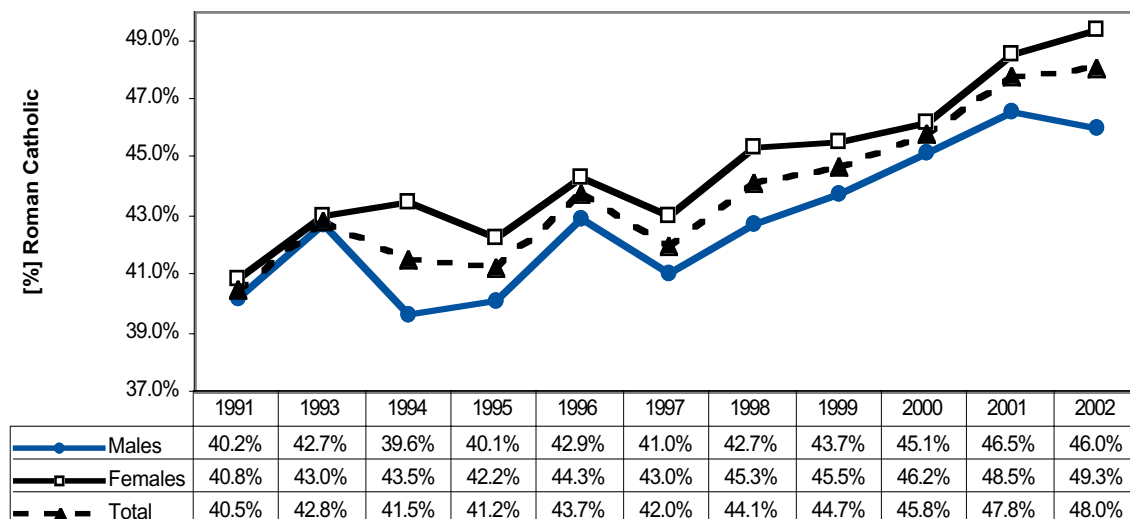
In order to examine trends over time (1991-2002), the present chapter also contains a brief analysis of private sector employers with 251 or more employees.

Caution is required when making comparisons between the community composition of applicants and appointees. This is because of the way in which applicant and appointee data is recorded by individual employers. In brief, aggregated applicant and appointee data from individual employers may not necessarily refer to the same recruitment exercise; and temporary appointments may not always be recorded by employers, particularly when the employee leaves before the anniversary date of registration. Thus, in certain circumstances the data may be unmatched and incomplete, rendering direct comparisons problematic. These procedures are governed by the Fair Employment (Monitoring) Regulations 1999.

Table 57 Composition of Public Sector Applicants

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	29,772	(49.3%) [54.0%]	25,311	(41.9%) [46.0%]	5,315	(8.8%)	60,398	(40.0%)
Female	43,313	(47.8%) [50.7%]	42,046	(46.4%) [49.3%]	5,301	(5.8%)	90,660	(60.0%)
TOTAL	73,085	(48.4%) [52.0%]	67,357	(44.6%) [48.0%]	10,616	(7.0%)	151,058	(100.0%)

Figure 9 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Public Sector Applicants 1991-2002



Public Sector Applicants

7.2 Public sector Monitoring Returns for 2002 detailed 151,058 applicants, see Table 57. Their composition was (48.4%) Protestant, (44.6%) Roman Catholic and (7.0%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.0%] Protestant and [48.0%] Roman Catholic.

Three out of five public sector applicants (60.0%) were female, a total of 90,660, and their composition was [50.7%] Protestant and [49.3%] Roman Catholic. Male applicants totalled 60,398, and their composition was [54.0%] Protestant and [46.0%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 9 illustrates the change in the Roman Catholic percentage of public sector applicants during the period 1991-2002. Since 1991 the Roman Catholic share of male applicants has ranged between [39%] and [46%], has risen steadily since 1997, and was highest in 2001. Similarly for female applicants, the Roman Catholic share has varied between [40%] and

[49%], was highest in 2002, and has risen steadily since 1997.

Public Sector Appointees

7.3 The 2002 Monitoring Returns contained details of 21,889 appointees to the public sector. Their composition was (46.9%) Protestant, (46.6%) Roman Catholic and (6.5%) Non-Determined, see Table 58. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [50.2%] Protestant and [49.8%] Roman Catholic.

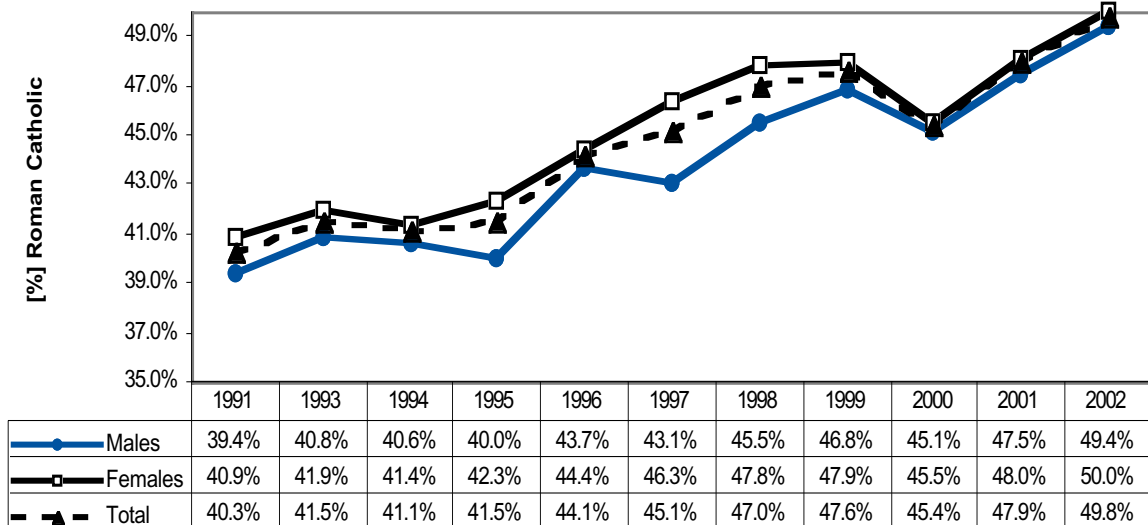
Over two-thirds (68.2%) of public sector appointees were female: a total of 14,925 females and 6,964 males. The Roman Catholic share of female appointees was [50.0%], while for males it was [49.4%].

Figure 10 illustrates the change in the Roman Catholic percentage of public sector appointees since 1991. The Roman Catholic male proportion has varied between [39%] and [49%]. For female appointees during this period, the Roman Catholic share has varied between [40%] and [50%].

Table 58 Composition of Public Sector Appointees

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,221	(46.3%) [50.6%]	3,141	(45.1%) [49.4%]	602	(8.6%)	6,964	(31.8%)
Female	7,050	(47.2%) [50.0%]	7,052	(47.2%) [50.0%]	823	(5.5%)	14,925	(68.2%)
TOTAL	10,271	(46.9%) [50.2%]	10,193	(46.6%) [49.8%]	1,425	(6.5%)	21,889	(100.0%)

Figure 10 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Public Sector Appointees 1991-2002



Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification

7.4 Table 59 reveals that Public sector appointees were concentrated in five SOC groups, namely: SOC2 (13.7%), SOC3 (20.1%), SOC4 (26.4%), SOC6 (17.9%) and SOC9 (15.8%). The Roman Catholic share of appointees in these groups was: SOC2 [54.7%], SOC3 [53.1%], SOC4 [52.8%], SOC6 [43.9%] and SOC9 [45.3%]. Apart from SOC1, where the Roman Catholic proportion was [51.4%], the remaining groups contained a small number of appointees.

Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE APPOINTEES

7.5 Male appointments in the public sector were concentrated in five occupational groups. These were SOC2 (17.6%), SOC3 (13.6%), SOC4 (20.9%), SOC6 (15.7%) and SOC9 (20.2%), see Table 59[M] (page 86). The Roman Catholic share of appointees in these groups was: SOC2 [53.6%], SOC3 [54.4%], SOC4 [56.7%], SOC6 [39.3%] and SOC9

[45.8%]. Relatively few appointments were made in the remaining four occupational groups.

The Roman Catholic share of male public sector appointments [49.4%] was considerably higher than its representation among the combined male public sector workforce [36.3%]. In the higher SOC groups (SOC1, SOC2 and SOC3) the Roman Catholic share was 11 percentage points or more higher than their workforce representation. In SOC4, the difference was [5.7] percentage points, while in SOC6 Roman Catholic flows into employment was [18] percentage points higher than their share of employees. Lower appointment than employment rates were recorded in SOCS 8.

FEMALE APPOINTEES

7.6 Female appointees to the public sector were distributed across SOC2 (11.9%), SOC3 (23.2%), SOC4 (29.0%), SOC6 (18.9%) and SOC9 (13.7%), see Table 59[F] (page 86). The Roman Catholic share of female appointees in these groups was: SOC2 [55.3%], SOC3 [52.7%], SOC4 [51.5%], SOC6 [45.7%] and SOC9 [44.9%]. In the small SOC1 group, the Roman Catholic share was [49.5%]. There were very few female appointees in SOCS 5, 7 and 8.

Table 59 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	333 (44.5%) [48.6%]	352 (47.1%) [51.4%]	63 (8.4%)	748 (3.4%)
SOC2	1,147 (38.2%) [45.3%]	1,383 (46.1%) [54.7%]	471 (15.7%)	3,001 (13.7%)
SOC3	1,947 (44.2%) [46.9%]	2,202 (50.0%) [53.1%]	254 (5.8%)	4,403 (20.1%)
SOC4	2,591 (44.8%) [47.2%]	2,894 (50.1%) [52.8%]	296 (5.1%)	5,781 (26.4%)
SOC5	160 (57.6%) [62.0%]	98 (35.3%) [38.0%]	20 (7.2%)	278 (1.3%)
SOC6	2,108 (53.8%) [56.1%]	1,651 (42.1%) [43.9%]	158 (4.0%)	3,917 (17.9%)
SOC7	17 (53.1%) [58.6%]	12 (37.5%) [41.4%]	3 (9.4%)	32 (0.1%)
SOC8	160 (57.8%) [60.4%]	105 (37.9%) [39.6%]	12 (4.3%)	277 (1.3%)
SOC9	1,808 (52.4%) [54.7%]	1,496 (43.3%) [45.3%]	148 (4.3%)	3,452 (15.8%)
TOTAL	10,271 (46.9%) [50.2%]	10,193 (46.6%) [49.8%]	1,425 (6.5%)	21,889 (100.0%)

Again, looking at the combined public sector workforce (full-time plus part-time employees), Roman Catholic females had a higher share of appointments [50.0%] than their overall representation within the public sector combined female workforce [44.4%]. With the exception of SOCS 5 and 8, flows into employment were higher across all SOC groups.

community was determined [49.5%] were Protestants, and [50.5%] were Roman Catholics.

The composition of male applicants was [47.1%] Protestant and [52.9%] Roman Catholic. For females it was [50.2%] Protestant and [49.8%] Roman Catholic. Since 1991 the Roman Catholic share of male applicants has ranged between [47%] and [55.0%], see Figure 11. For females the fluctuations were between [44%] and [50%].

THE HEALTH SECTOR

Applicants

7.7 There were 46,203 applicants for employment in the Health Sector, down from 50,735 in 2001, see Table 60. Among those for whom a

Appointees

7.8 There were 9,958 appointees to the Health Sector during 2002, and the Roman Catholic share was [50.4%], see Table 61.

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,333	(37.9%) [47.1%]	4,868	(42.6%) [52.9%]	2,223	(19.5%)	11,424	(24.7%)
Female	16,252	(46.7%) [50.2%]	16,147	(46.4%) [49.8%]	2,380	(6.8%)	34,779	(75.3%)
TOTAL	20,585	(44.6%) [49.5%]	21,015	(45.5%) [50.5%]	4,603	(10.0%)	46,203	(100.0%)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	742	(39.1%) [46.1%]	869	(45.8%) [53.9%]	286	(15.1%)	1,897	(19.1%)
Female	3,809	(47.3%) [50.3%]	3,760	(46.6%) [49.7%]	492	(6.1%)	8,061	(80.9%)
TOTAL	4,551	(45.7%) [49.6%]	4,629	(46.5%) [50.4%]	778	(7.8%)	9,958	(100.0%)

Figure 11 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the Health Sector 1991-2002

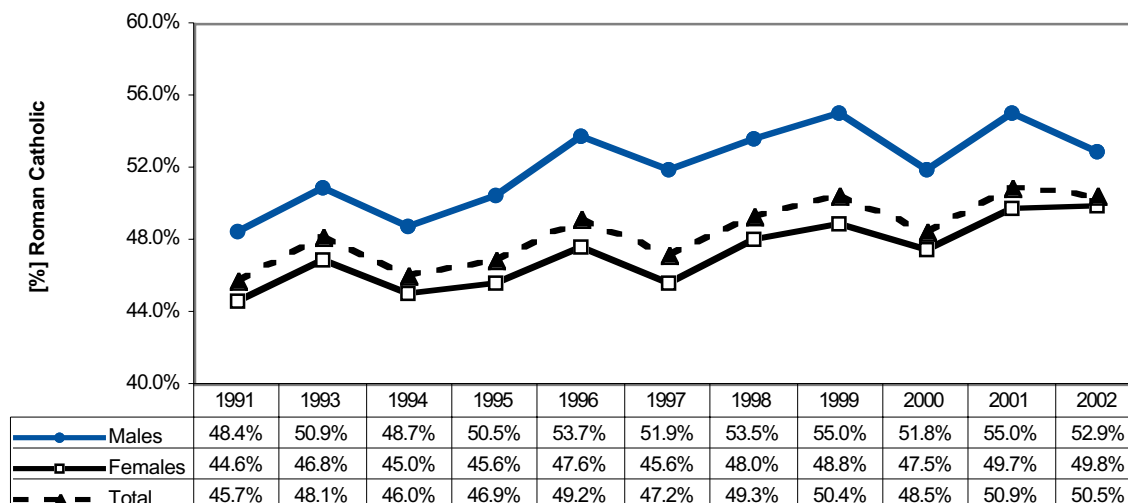
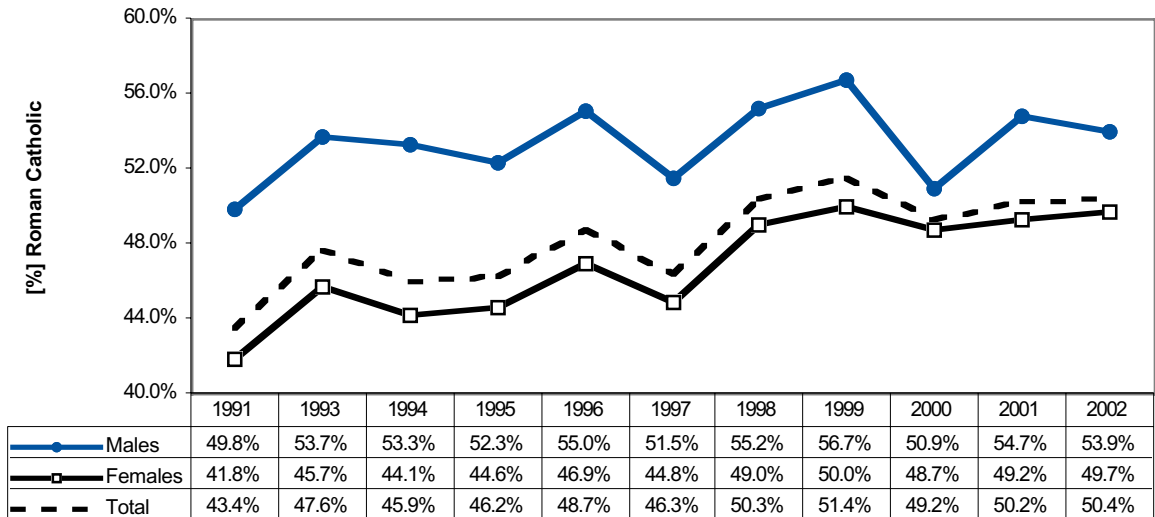


Figure 12 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to Health Sector 1991-2002



The Roman Catholic proportion of male appointees was [53.9%] while for females it was [49.7%]. In the years between 1991 and 2002 the Roman Catholic share of male appointees to the Health Sector fluctuated between [49%] and [57%], see Figure 12. For females the corresponding limits were [41%] and [50%].

EDUCATION SECTOR

Applicants

7.9 Table 62 shows there were 22,130 applicants to the Education sector, a 7.8% decrease on the corresponding figure for 2001. The overall composition of applicants was [49.3%] Protestant and [50.7%] Roman Catholics.

The Roman Catholic share of applicants was [49.9%] for males and [51.0%] for females.

Table 62 Composition of Applicants to the Education Sector

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,912	(46.8%) [50.1%]	2,905	(46.7%) [49.9%]	401	(6.4%)	6,218	(28.1%)
Female	7,468	(46.9%) [49.0%]	7,760	(48.8%) [51.0%]	684	(4.3%)	15,912	(71.9%)
TOTAL	10,380	(46.9%) [49.3%]	10,665	(48.2%) [50.7%]	1,085	(4.9%)	22,130	(100.0%)

Table 63 Composition of Appointees to the Education Sector

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	466	(45.1%) [48.7%]	491	(47.5%) [51.3%]	76	(7.4%)	1,033	(25.2%)
Female	1,472	(47.9%) [49.9%]	1,479	(48.1%) [50.1%]	123	(4.0%)	3,074	(74.8%)
TOTAL	1,938	(47.2%) [49.6%]	1,970	(48.0%) [50.4%]	199	(4.8%)	4,107	(100.0%)

Figure 13: Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the Education and Library Boards 1991-2002

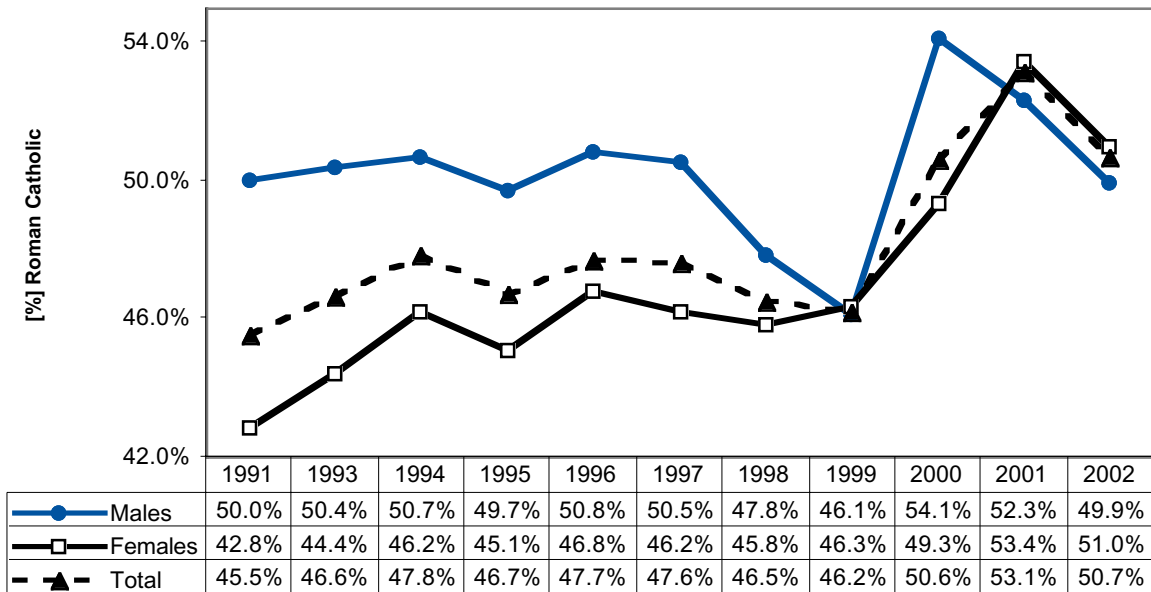
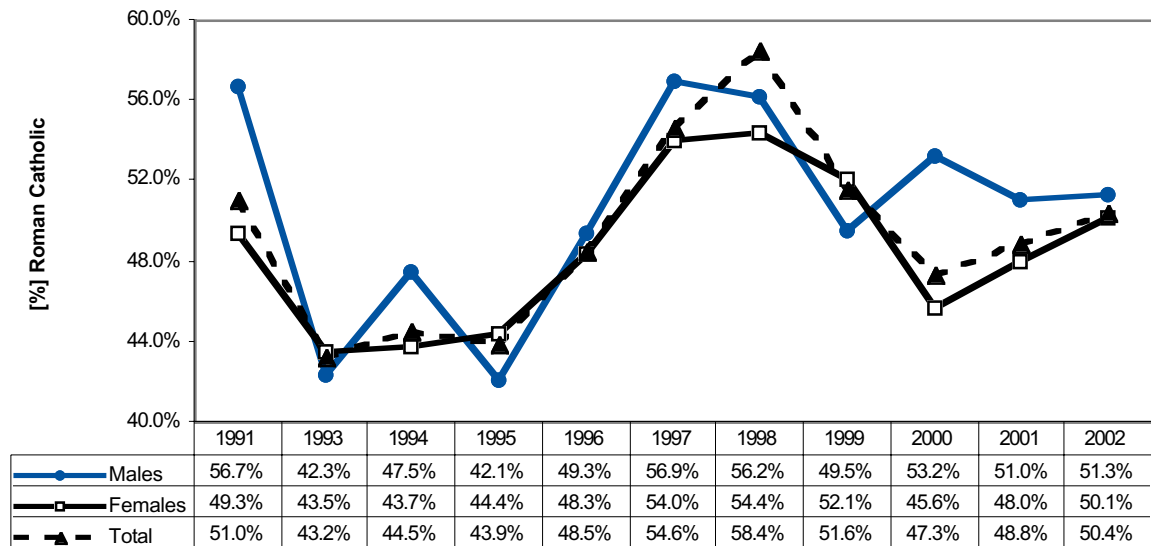


Figure 14: Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to the Education and Library Boards 1991-2002



Between 1991 and 2002, the Roman Catholic proportion of male applicants varied between [46%] and [54%], see Figure 13. For females it fluctuated between [42%] and [54%].

Appointees

7.10 In 2002 the Monitoring Returns from the Education sector detailed 4,107 appointees, see Table 63. Protestants accounted for [49.6%] of appointees, while Roman Catholics accounted for [50.4%].

The Roman Catholic share of male appointees was [51.3%] while for females it was [50.1%]. During the eleven-year period to 2002, the Roman Catholic share of male appointees fluctuated between [42%] and [57%], see Figure 14. For females the Roman Catholic proportion ranged between [43%] and [55%].

THE DISTRICT COUNCILS

Applicants

7.11 Table 64 reveals that the District Councils listed 17,618 applicants in their 2002 Monitoring Returns, a slight fall from 17,772 in the previous year. Among those for whom a community was determined [55.6%] were Protestant and [44.4%] were Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic proportion of applicants was [42.3%] for males and [46.5%] for females. Between 1991 and 2002 the Roman Catholic share of male applicants varied between [34%]

and [45%], see Figure 15. For females it fluctuated between [36%] and [47%].

District Council Appointees

7.12 There were 1,394 appointees to the District Councils, see Table 65. Protestants comprised [57.6%] of appointees, while Roman Catholics comprised [42.4%].

For males the Roman Catholic share was [40.8%] while for females it was [44.1%]. Since 1990, the Roman Catholic share of male appointees has ranged between [36%] and [43%], see Figure 16. For females it has varied between [33%] and [44%].

Table 64 Composition of Applicants to the District Councils

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,697	(54.6%) [57.7%]	3,442	(40.0%) [42.3%]	457	(5.3%)	8,596	(48.8%)
Female	4,563	(50.6%) [53.5%]	3,961	(43.9%) [46.5%]	498	(5.5%)	9,022	(51.2%)
TOTAL	9,260	(52.6%) [55.6%]	7,403	(42.0%) [44.4%]	955	(5.4%)	17,618	(100.0%)

Table 65 Composition of Appointees to the District Councils

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	395	(56.2%) [59.2%]	272	(38.7%) [40.8%]	36	(5.1%)	703	(50.4%)
Female	372	(53.8%) [55.9%]	293	(42.4%) [44.1%]	26	(3.8%)	691	(49.6%)
TOTAL	767	(55.0%) [57.6%]	565	(40.5%) [42.4%]	62	(4.4%)	1,394	(100.0%)

Figure 15: Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the District Councils 1991-2002

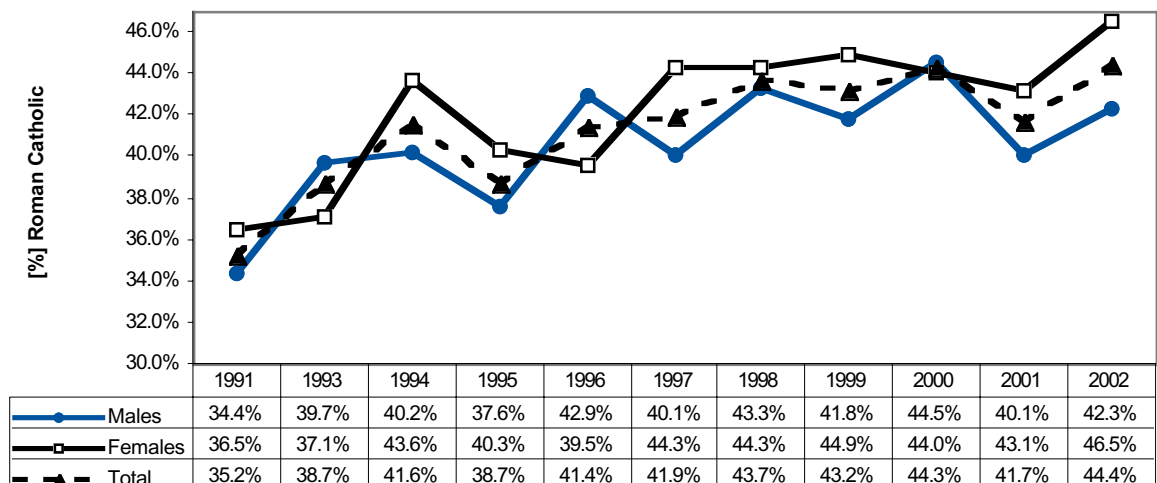
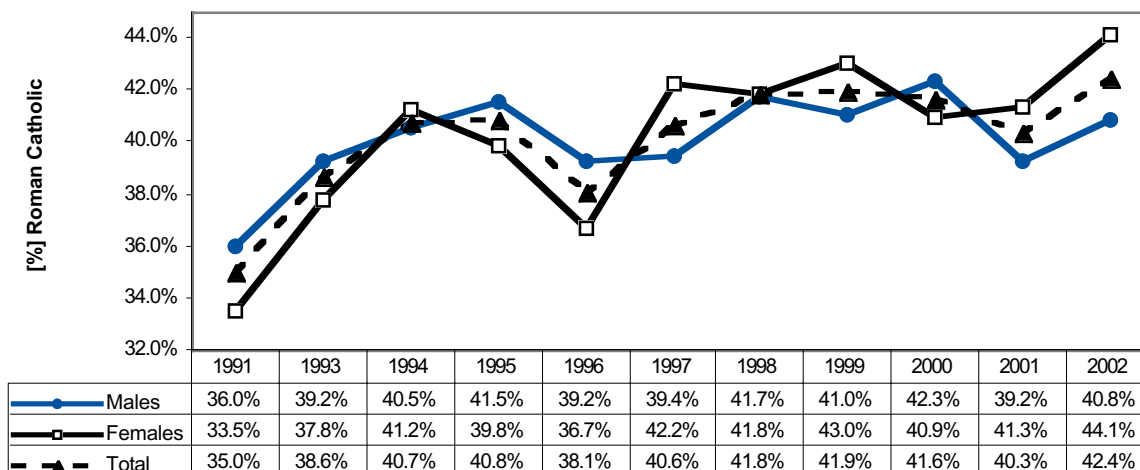


Figure 16 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to the District Councils, 1991-2002



THE CIVIL SERVICE

Applicants

7.13 Table 66 reveals that in 2002, the Civil Service Monitoring Returns detailed 29,322 applicants, a substantial decrease on the previous year's figure of 37,087. Overall, [50.3%] of applicants to the Civil Service were Protestants and [49.7%] were Roman Catholics.

The Roman Catholic share of male applicants was [46.1%] and [52.5%] for females. Figure 17 shows that, between 1991 and 2002, the Roman Catholic proportion of male applicants

fluctuated between [33%] and [47%]. For females the Roman Catholic share ranged between [38%] and [53%].

Appointees

7.14 There were 3,999 appointees to the Civil Service in 2002, see Table 67. Among those for whom a community was determined, [47.7%] were Protestant and [52.3%] were Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic share of appointees in 2002 was [51.3%] for males and [53.1%] for females. During the eleven-year period to

Table 66 Composition of Applicants to the Civil Service

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	6,698	(51.3%) [53.9%]	5,732	(43.9%) [46.1%]	634	(4.9%)	13,064	(44.6%)
Female	7,420	(45.6%) [47.5%]	8,195	(50.4%) [52.5%]	643	(4.0%)	16,258	(55.4%)
TOTAL	14,118	(48.1%) [50.3%]	13,927	(47.5%) [49.7%]	1,277	(4.4%)	29,322	(100.0%)

Table 67 Composition of Appointees to the Civil Service

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	791	(44.5%) [48.7%]	834	(46.9%) [51.3%]	153	(8.6%)	1,778	(44.5%)
Female	974	(43.9%) [46.9%]	1,101	(49.6%) [53.1%]	146	(6.6%)	2,221	(55.5%)
TOTAL	1,765	(44.1%) [47.7%]	1,935	(48.4%) [52.3%]	299	(7.5%)	3,999	(100.0%)

Figure 17 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the Civil Service 1991-2002

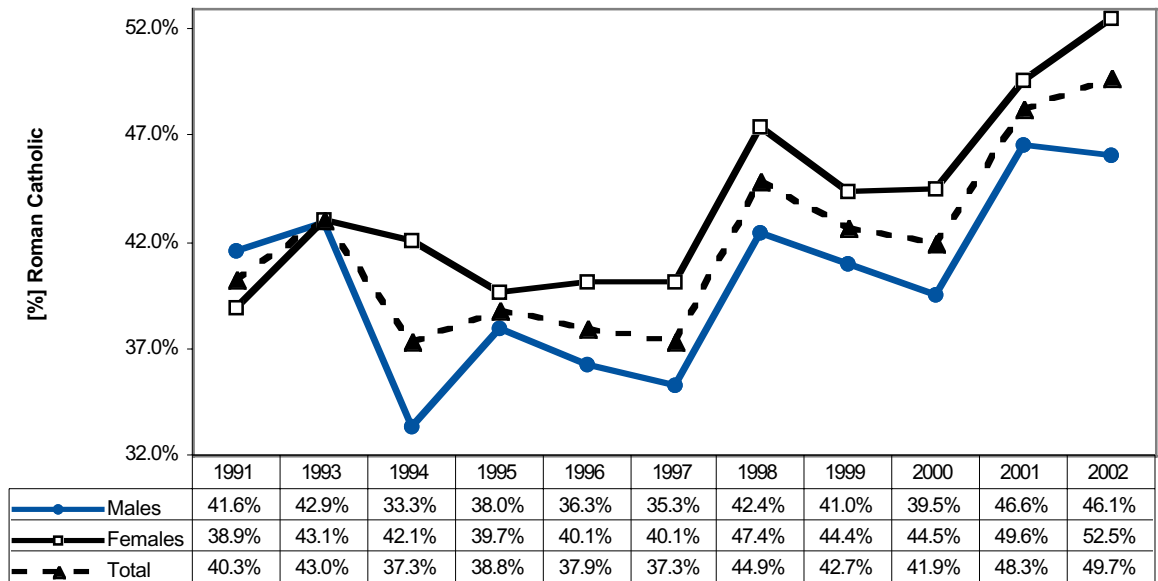
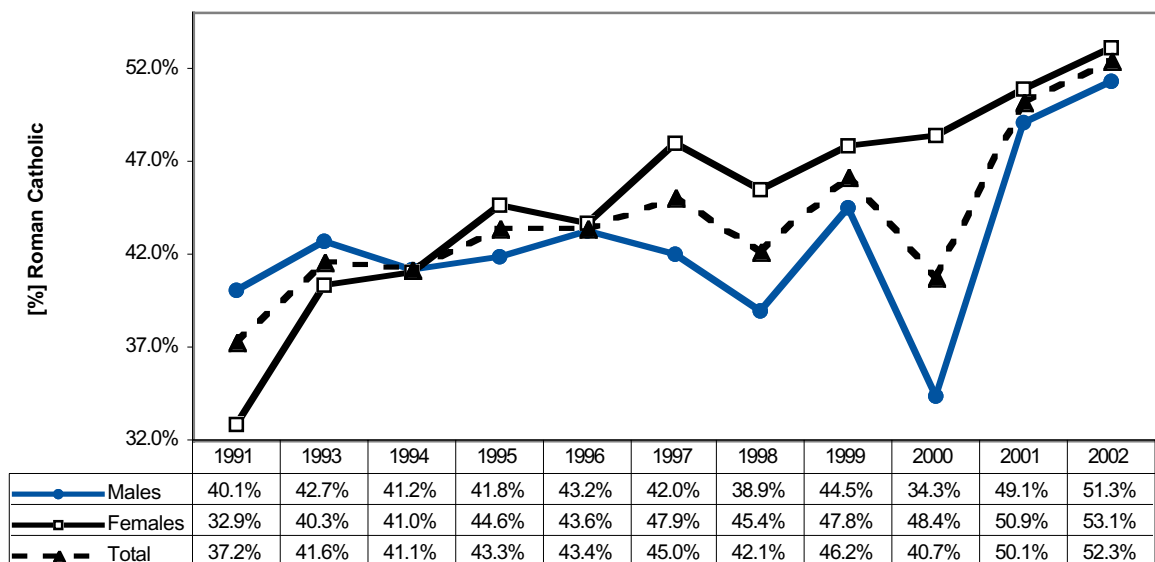


Figure 18 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to the Civil Service 1991-2002



2002, the Roman Catholic proportion of male appointees varied between [34%] and [52%], see Figure 18. For females it ranged between [32%] and [53%].

maintain continuity with previous years, however, this section will also examine the data collected by those private sector concerns with 251 or more employees.

PRIVATE SECTOR APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES

7.15 The year 2001 was the first occasion in which all private sector concerns, irrespective of size, were required to submit monitoring information on applicants and appointees. In order to

Applicants

7.16 In 2002 there were 442,117 applicants detailed by the private sector, see Table 68. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [55.4%] Protestant and [44.6%] Roman Catholic.

Table 68 Composition of Private Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	122,001	(51.9%) [57.6%]	89,857	(38.3%) [42.4%]	23,021	(9.8%)	234,879	(53.1%)
Female	99,877	(48.2%) [53.0%]	88,610	(42.8%) [47.0%]	18,751	(9.0%)	207,238	(46.9%)
TOTAL	221,878	(50.2%) [55.4%]	178,467	(40.4%) [44.6%]	41,772	(9.4%)	442,117	(100.0%)

Table 69 Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	18,161	(53.2%) [57.2%]	13,604	(39.9%) [42.8%]	2,365	(6.9%)	34,130	(49.2%)
Female	17,774	(50.5%) [53.9%]	15,228	(43.2%) [46.1%]	2,219	(6.3%)	35,221	(50.8%)
TOTAL	35,935	(51.8%) [55.5%]	28,832	(41.6%) [44.5%]	4,584	(6.6%)	69,351	(100.0%)

There were 234,879 male applicants (53.1%) and 207,238 female applicants (46.9%). Among males, [57.6%] were Protestant and [42.4%] were Roman Catholic. For females, [53.0%] were Protestant and [47.0%] were Roman Catholic.

a community background was determined was [54.7%] Protestant and [45.3%] Roman Catholic.

There were 117,727 male and 103,424 female applicants. The Roman Catholic share of applicants was [43.3%] for males and [47.6%] for females.

Applicants (251+)

7.17 There were 180 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of applicants and appointees during the preceding year. In 2002 there were 221,151 applicants detailed by such employers. The composition of those for whom

Figure 19 shows that, between 1991 and 2002, the Roman Catholic share of male applicants in private sector concerns with 251 or more employees varied between [39%] and [46%]. During the same period, the Roman Catholic female proportion fluctuated between [44%] and [50%].

Figure 19 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of Applicants in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ Employees, 1991-2002

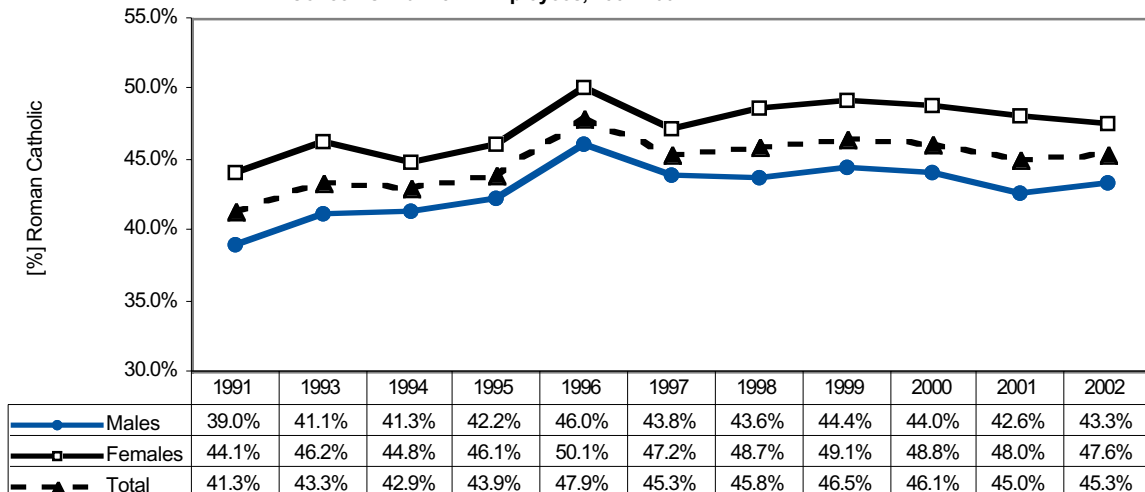
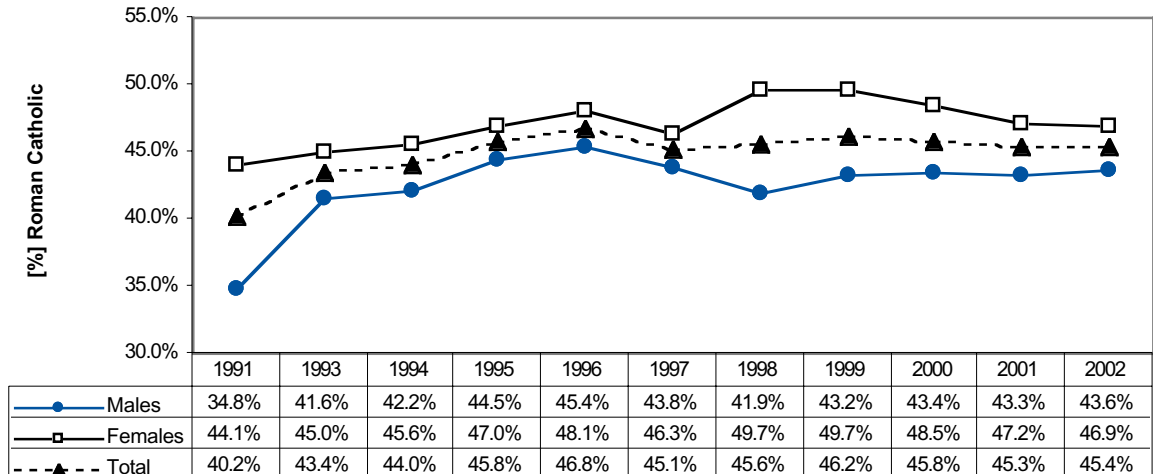


Figure 20 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of Appointees in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ Employees, 1991-2002



Appointees

7.18 Examining the monitored private sector as a whole, a total of 69,351 appointees were recorded during 2002, a fall of (6.2%) on the previous year, see Table 69. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [55.5%] Protestant and [44.5%] Roman Catholic.

Over half (50.8%) of all monitored private sector appointees were female, a total of 34,130 males and 35,221 females. The composition of male appointees was [57.2%] Protestant and [42.8%] Roman Catholic. Among females the composition was [53.9%] Protestant and [46.1%] Roman Catholic.

Appointees (251+)

7.19 A total of 34,130 appointees were recorded in those private concerns with 251 or more employees, a (5.7%) fall on the previous year. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [54.6%] Protestant and [45.4%] Roman Catholic.

Again, over half of all appointees in large companies (251+) were female, a total of 16,429 males and 17,701 females. The composition of male appointees was [56.4%] Protestant and [43.6%] Roman Catholic. Among females the composition was [53.1%] Protestant and [46.9%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 20 shows that, between 1991 and 2002, the Roman Catholic share of male appointees in concerns with 251+ employees ranged

between [34%] and [46%]. For females the corresponding share of appointees fluctuated between [44%] and [50%].

Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification

7.20 Viewing all concerns in the private sector, Table 70 shows that over half of all appointees were concentrated in three SOC groups, namely: SOC7 (22.7%), SOC8 (14.8%) and SOC9 (16.5%). The Roman Catholic proportion of appointees in these groups were: SOC7 [47%], SOC8 [43.2%] and SOC9 [42.2%]. In the remaining SOC groups, Roman Catholic representation was [42%] or greater.

Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE EMPLOYEES

7.21 Analysing all concerns in the private sector, Table 70[M] (page 87) shows that nearly seven out of ten male appointees were located in four SOC groups, namely: SOC5 (13.3%), SOC7 (17.2%), SOC8 (23.2%) and SOC9 (15.8%). Roman Catholic representation in these groups was: SOC5 [41.9%], SOC7 [46.0%], SOC8 [41.3%] and SOC9 [40.5%]. In the remaining groups, the Roman Catholic share ranged between [40%] and [49%].

Table 70 Composition of Private Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	1,506 (50.7%) [56.3%]	1,168 (39.3%) [43.7%]	299 (10.1%)	2,973 (4.3%)
SOC2	1,075 (43.6%) [49.8%]	1,082 (43.9%) [50.2%]	306 (12.4%)	2,463 (3.6%)
SOC3	1,543 (45.7%) [49.0%]	1,604 (47.5%) [51.0%]	228 (6.8%)	3,375 (4.9%)
SOC4	4,351 (51.0%) [55.3%]	3,513 (41.2%) [44.7%]	663 (7.8%)	8,527 (12.3%)
SOC5	3,117 (55.3%) [57.8%]	2,278 (40.4%) [42.2%]	246 (4.4%)	5,641 (8.1%)
SOC6	4,705 (52.8%) [57.8%]	3,435 (38.6%) [42.2%]	766 (8.6%)	8,906 (12.8%)
SOC7	7,878 (50.0%) [53.0%]	6,993 (44.4%) [47.0%]	876 (5.6%)	15,747 (22.7%)
SOC8	5,567 (54.2%) [56.8%]	4,233 (41.2%) [43.2%]	476 (4.6%)	10,276 (14.8%)
SOC9	6,193 (54.1%) [57.8%]	4,526 (39.6%) [42.2%]	724 (6.3%)	11,443 (16.5%)
TOTAL	35,935 (51.8%) [55.5%]	28,832 (41.6%) [44.5%]	4,584 (6.6%)	69,351 (100.0%)

The Roman Catholic percentage of male appointees was also compared with that of male employees in the monitored private sector workforce (full-time and part-time combined), see Figure 21. Apart from SOC6 and SOC9, in all remaining SOC groups Roman Catholics were better represented among appointees than among employees.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

7.22 Examining the private sector as a whole, Table 70[F] (page 87) shows that over three-quarters of female appointees were located in four SOC

groups, namely: SOC4 (17.8%), SOC6 (15.2%), SOC7 (28.0%) and SOC9 (17.2%). Roman Catholic female representation in these groups was: SOC4 [44.3%], SOC6 [43.6%], SOC7 [47.6%] and SOC9 [43.8%]. In the remaining groups, the Roman Catholic share ranged between [43%] and [53%].

The Roman Catholic percentage of female appointees was also compared with that of female employees in the monitored private sector workforce (full-time and part-time combined), see Figure 22. In all groups except SOC6, Roman Catholic representation among appointees during 2002 was higher than among employees.

Figure 21 Comparison of Roman Catholic Percentage of Male Employees versus Appointees in the Monitored Private Sector Workforce 2002

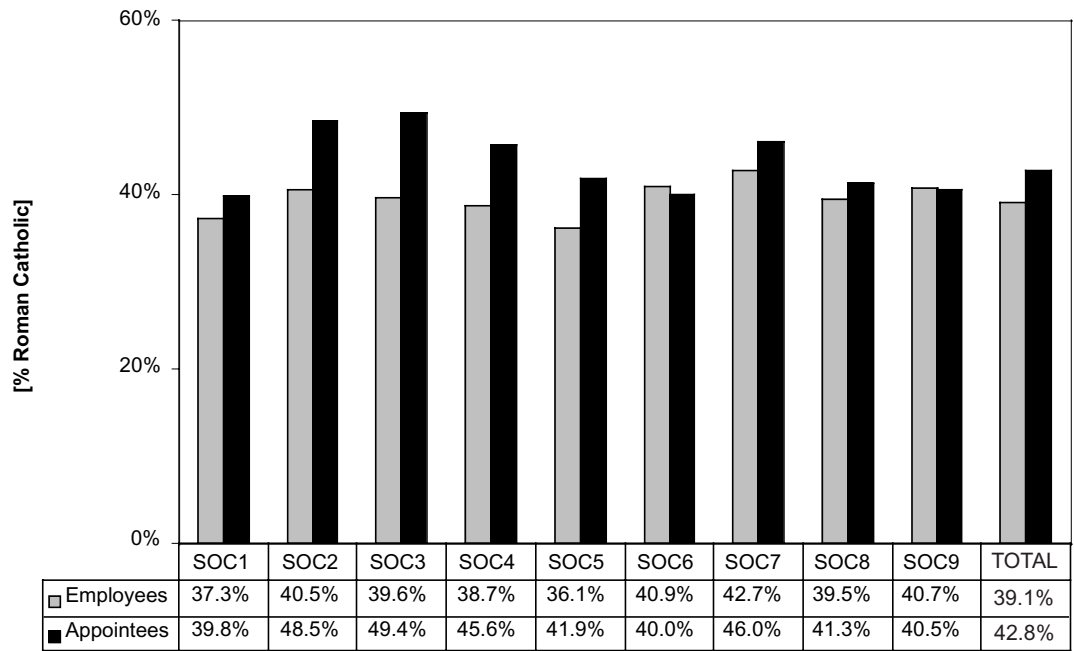


Figure 22 Comparison of Roman Catholic Percentage of Female Employees versus Appointees in the Monitored Private Sector Workforce 2002

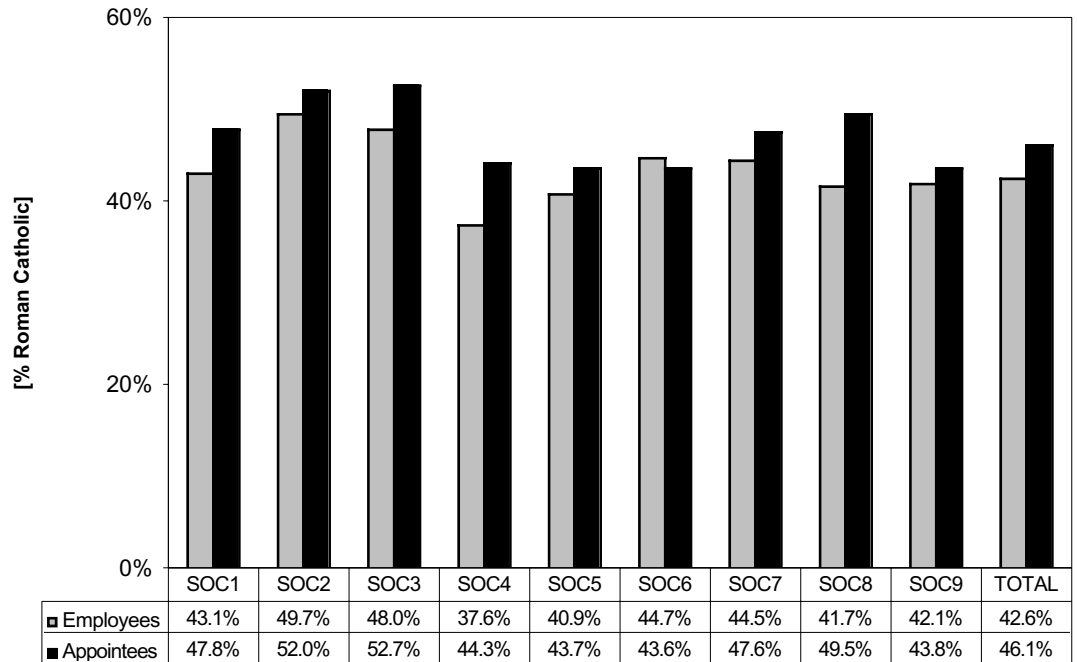


Table 59 [M] Composition of Male Public Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	137 (41.1%) [46.1%]	160 (48.0%) [53.9%]	36 (10.8%)	333 (4.8%)
SOC2	450 (36.7%) [46.4%]	520 (42.4%) [53.6%]	255 (20.8%)	1,225 (17.6%)
SOC3	403 (42.6%) [45.6%]	481 (50.9%) [54.4%]	61 (6.5%)	945 (13.6%)
SOC4	594 (40.9%) [43.3%]	777 (53.5%) [56.7%]	81 (5.6%)	1,452 (20.9%)
SOC5	151 (57.2%) [61.6%]	94 (35.6%) [38.4%]	19 (7.2%)	264 (3.8%)
SOC6	633 (57.8%) [60.7%]	409 (37.3%) [39.3%]	54 (4.9%)	1,096 (15.7%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	2 (66.7%) [100.0%]	1 (33.3%)	3 (0.0%)
SOC8	137 (57.1%) [59.8%]	92 (38.3%) [40.2%]	11 (4.6%)	240 (3.4%)
SOC9	716 (50.9%) [54.2%]	606 (43.1%) [45.8%]	84 (6.0%)	1,406 (20.2%)
TOTAL	3,221 (46.3%) [50.6%]	3,141 (45.1%) [49.4%]	602 (8.6%)	6,964 (100.0%)

Table 59 [F] Composition of Female Public Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	196 (47.2%) [50.5%]	192 (46.3%) [49.5%]	27 (6.5%)	415 (2.8%)
SOC2	697 (39.2%) [44.7%]	863 (48.6%) [55.3%]	216 (12.2%)	1,776 (11.9%)
SOC3	1,544 (44.7%) [47.3%]	1,721 (49.8%) [52.7%]	193 (5.6%)	3,458 (23.2%)
SOC4	1,997 (46.1%) [48.5%]	2,117 (48.9%) [51.5%]	215 (5.0%)	4,329 (29.0%)
SOC5	9 (64.3%) [69.2%]	4 (28.6%) [30.8%]	1 (7.1%)	14 (0.1%)
SOC6	1,475 (52.3%) [54.3%]	1,242 (44.0%) [45.7%]	104 (3.7%)	2,821 (18.9%)
SOC7	17 (58.6%) [63.0%]	10 (34.5%) [37.0%]	2 (6.9%)	29 (0.2%)
SOC8	23 (62.2%) [63.9%]	13 (35.1%) [36.1%]	1 (2.7%)	37 (0.2%)
SOC9	1,092 (53.4%) [55.1%]	890 (43.5%) [44.9%]	64 (3.1%)	2,046 (13.7%)
TOTAL	7,050 (47.2%) [50.0%]	7,052 (47.2%) [50.0%]	823 (5.5%)	14,925 (100.0%)

Table 70[M] Composition of Male Private Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	823	(54.6%) [60.2%]	543	(36.1%) [39.8%]	140	(9.3%)	1,506	(4.4%)
SOC2	577	(43.7%) [51.5%]	543	(41.1%) [48.5%]	201	(15.2%)	1,321	(3.9%)
SOC3	837	(47.0%) [50.6%]	816	(45.8%) [49.4%]	127	(7.1%)	1,780	(5.2%)
SOC4	1,124	(49.8%) [54.4%]	943	(41.8%) [45.6%]	189	(8.4%)	2,256	(6.6%)
SOC5	2,521	(55.6%) [58.1%]	1,816	(40.1%) [41.9%]	195	(4.3%)	4,532	(13.3%)
SOC6	1,902	(53.3%) [60.0%]	1,266	(35.5%) [40.0%]	398	(11.2%)	3,566	(10.4%)
SOC7	2,990	(51.0%) [54.0%]	2,550	(43.5%) [46.0%]	328	(5.6%)	5,868	(17.2%)
SOC8	4,426	(55.9%) [58.7%]	3,115	(39.3%) [41.3%]	378	(4.8%)	7,919	(23.2%)
SOC9	2,961	(55.0%) [59.5%]	2,012	(37.4%) [40.5%]	409	(7.6%)	5,382	(15.8%)
TOTAL	18,161	(53.2%) [57.2%]	13,604	(39.9%) [42.8%]	2,365	(6.9%)	34,130	(100.0%)

Table 70[F] Composition of Female Private Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	683	(46.6%) [52.2%]	625	(42.6%) [47.8%]	159	(10.8%)	1,467	(4.2%)
SOC2	498	(43.6%) [48.0%]	539	(47.2%) [52.0%]	105	(9.2%)	1,142	(3.2%)
SOC3	706	(44.3%) [47.3%]	788	(49.4%) [52.7%]	101	(6.3%)	1,595	(4.5%)
SOC4	3,227	(51.5%) [55.7%]	2,570	(41.0%) [44.3%]	474	(7.6%)	6,271	(17.8%)
SOC5	596	(53.7%) [56.3%]	462	(41.7%) [43.7%]	51	(4.6%)	1,109	(3.1%)
SOC6	2,803	(52.5%) [56.4%]	2,169	(40.6%) [43.6%]	368	(6.9%)	5,340	(15.2%)
SOC7	4,888	(49.5%) [52.4%]	4,443	(45.0%) [47.6%]	548	(5.5%)	9,879	(28.0%)
SOC8	1,141	(48.4%) [50.5%]	1,118	(47.4%) [49.5%]	98	(4.2%)	2,357	(6.7%)
SOC9	3,232	(53.3%) [56.2%]	2,514	(41.5%) [43.8%]	315	(5.2%)	6,061	(17.2%)
TOTAL	17,774	(50.5%) [53.9%]	15,228	(43.2%) [46.1%]	2,219	(6.3%)	35,221	(100.0%)

8

Promotees and Leavers

Background

8.1 The year 2002 marked the second occasion in which all Specified Public Authorities and all Private Sector employers with 251 or more employees were required to include the composition of promotees and leavers on their Monitoring Return.

For the purpose of the Monitoring Regulations, a “promotee” is defined as a person who fills the following 4 conditions:-

- (i) the employee has moved jobs within the concern; and
- (ii) in so doing has filled a job which was restricted to persons already employed in the concern; and
- (iii) has remained in the job for not less than six months; and
- (iv) as a direct result of the move has received an increase in remuneration (excluding expenses).

A “leaver” is classified as a former employee who ceased to be employed in the concern during the 12 month reference period.

PUBLIC SECTOR

Public Sector Promotees

8.2 Public Sector Monitoring Returns for 2002 detailed 6,639 promotees, a rise of over a quarter (26.6%) on the previous year, see Table 71. Their composition was (53.4%) Protestant, (43.3%) Roman Catholic and (3.3%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [55.2%] Protestant and [44.8%] Roman Catholic. As a result of a faster rate of growth in the number of Roman Catholic promotees (37.2%) compared with Protestant promotees (20.4%), the Roman Catholic share rose by [3.3] percentage points during the year.

The majority (54.9%) of promotees in the public sector were female, a total of 3,642. Among those female promotees whose community was determined, [52.1%] were Protestant and [47.9%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 2,997 male promotees and their composition was [59.1%] Protestant and [40.9%] Roman Catholic.

Table 71 Composition of Public Sector Promotees

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,701	(56.8%) [59.1%]	1,176	(39.2%) [40.9%]	120	(4.0%)	2,997	(45.1%)
Female	1,846	(50.7%) [52.1%]	1,698	(46.6%) [47.9%]	98	(2.7%)	3,642	(54.9%)
TOTAL	3,547	(53.4%) [55.2%]	2,874	(43.3%) [44.8%]	218	(3.3%)	6,639	(100.0%)

Table 72 Composition of Public Sector Leavers

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,014	(55.3%) [62.4%]	3,022	(33.4%) [37.6%]	1,024	(11.3%)	9,060	(37.4%)
Female	7,422	(48.9%) [53.6%]	6,420	(42.3%) [46.4%]	1,337	(8.8%)	15,179	(62.6%)
TOTAL	12,436	(51.3%) [56.8%]	9,442	(39.0%) [43.2%]	2,361	(9.7%)	24,239	(100.0%)

Public Sector Leavers

8.3 Public Sector Monitoring Returns for 2002 provided details of 24,239 leavers, see Table 72. Their composition was (51.3%) Protestant, (39.0%) Roman Catholic and (9.7%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.8%] Protestant and [43.2%] Roman Catholic.

The majority (62.6%) of leavers in the public sector were female, a total of 15,179 persons. Among those female leavers whose community was determined, [53.6%] were Protestant and [46.4%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 9,060 male leavers and their composition was [62.4%] Protestant and [37.6%] Roman Catholic.

PRIVATE SECTOR PROMOTEES AND LEAVERS

Promotees (251+)

8.4 There were 180 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of promotees and leavers during the preceding year. Table 73 shows that in 2002 there were 3,445 promotees detailed

by those private sector concerns, a (15.6%) fall on 2001. Looking only at those for whom a community was determined, their composition was [59.8%] Protestant and [40.2%] Roman Catholic.

The majority (57.6%) of promotees in the private sector were male, a total of 1,984. Among those male promotees whose community was determined, [62.2%] were Protestant and [37.8%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 1,461 female promotees and their composition was [56.7%] Protestant and [43.3%] Roman Catholic.

Private Sector Leavers (251+)

8.5 Private sector Monitoring Returns for 2002 provided details of 46,038 leavers, a rise of (12.8%) on the previous year, see Table 74. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.7%] Protestant and [43.3%] Roman Catholic.

There were 22,119 male leavers and 23,919 female leavers. Among males, [58.3%] of leavers were Protestant and [41.7%] were Roman Catholic. For females, [55.3%] were Protestant and [44.7%] were Roman Catholic.

Table 73 Composition of Private Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,155	(58.2%) [62.2%]	702	(35.4%) [37.8%]	127	(6.4%)	1,984	(57.6%)
Female	779	(53.3%) [56.7%]	596	(40.8%) [43.3%]	86	(5.9%)	1,461	(42.4%)
TOTAL	1,934	(56.1%) [59.8%]	1,298	(37.7%) [40.2%]	213	(6.2%)	3,445	(100.0%)

Table 74 Composition of Private Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	11,779	(53.3%) [58.3%]	8,418	(38.1%) [41.7%]	1,922	(8.7%)	22,119	(48.0%)
Female	12,210	(51.0%) [55.3%]	9,875	(41.3%) [44.7%]	1,834	(7.7%)	23,919	(52.0%)
TOTAL	23,989	(52.1%) [56.7%]	18,293	(39.7%) [43.3%]	3,756	(8.2%)	46,038	(100.0%)

APPENDIX

COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS

Appendix

Composition of Individual Concerns

Introduction

This Appendix, which contains four sections, includes information on those 120 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 2,320 private sector concerns which had 26 or more employees. There were 16 public sector bodies and 1,530 private sector concerns which had 25 or less employees, and these are not detailed here.

Section 1 deals with employees of the 120 public sector bodies. The community background of the total workforce in each concern, including part-time staff, is listed here.

There was one concern in Section 1 which had less than 10 Protestant employees, and three which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees. For these four concerns no information on the religion of any of the employees is provided. This is to ensure that the religious background of any individual cannot be inferred from the data published in this Appendix. Such concerns are identified as follows -

* indicates those in which there were less than 10 Roman Catholic employees;

indicates those in which there were less than 10 Protestant employees.

For concerns that had 10 or more Protestants and 10 or more Roman Catholics, information on the religion of employees is provided. This includes the total number of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Non-Determined employees. The percentage of Protestants and Roman

Catholics is also shown (excluding the Non-Determined).

Section 2 deals with employees in those private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. The same information is provided as was given for public sector employees in Section 1. In the private sector there were 600 concerns which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees (marked with a *). There were also 286 concerns with less than 10 Protestant employees (marked with a #). A profile of these concerns by size is shown in the table below.

Section 3 lists the composition of appointees to those 120 public bodies with 26 or more employees. The total number of appointees to each body is given. If there were less than two Protestant appointees or less than two Roman Catholic appointees, only the total number of appointees is shown. For the remaining public bodies, the number of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Non-Determined appointees is listed.

Section 4 provides information on appointees to the private sector in the same format that was used for the public sector in Section 3. Although all private sector concerns, irrespective of size, now provide information on the composition of appointees on their monitoring return, in order to limit the size of the publication, only those with 251 or more employees are listed here. There were 180 such concerns in 2001. For those concerns in which there were no appointments there are zeros in all columns.

Private Sector Concerns with less than 10 Employees of one Community by Sizeband

Number of Employees	Concerns with less than 10 Protestant Employees	Concerns with less than 10 Roman Catholic Employees	Totals
26 - 50	220	460	680
51 - 100	57	127	184
101 - 250	8	13	21
251 +	1		1
Total	286	600	886

Interpretation of information

The Commission recommends that care should be exercised in the interpretation of this information for the following reasons:

- (i) the composition of each concern or Authority is a snapshot of the employment pattern at the time of completion of the monitoring return. This employment pattern is a product of employment practices and the availability of those with the requirements to be employed in these concerns over a considerable period of time;
- (ii) since the employment pattern is that at a particular point in time, it does not indicate any change which may have taken place. For a number of concerns, the potential for change may have been limited due to reductions in their workforces and “chill factors” associated with their locations;
- (iii) a number of the concerns and Authorities included have more than one location. The compositional figures are the overall figures for all locations;
- (iv) for those concerns and Authorities in which there are less than 10 employees of one community only the total number of employees is included. The proportion of the overall workforce represented by a small number of employees is greater for smaller concerns, e.g. in a concern with 30 employees, 9 represents 30% of the total workforce whereas in a concern with 300 employees, 9 represents 3% of the total.
- (v) the composition of every concern does not have to reflect the overall proportions of both communities in Northern Ireland. For each concern, the representation of each community which might reasonably be expected will be influenced by the concern’s location and the nature of the jobs which it provides.

An assessment of whether or not both communities are enjoying fair participation in a particular concern requires more than a simple examination of the composition of the overall workforce in the concern - it will also require an examination of the composition of each of the major job groups within the concern. This will include:

- (a) making a determination of the reasonable recruitment area. It is rarely the case that this corresponds exactly to the area in the immediate vicinity of the concern’s premises. It may be influenced by a wide range of factors, including location, the nature of the job, qualifications and experience required, travelling conditions and rates of pay;
- (b) making comparisons between the availability and utilisation of both communities. The availability of members of both communities within the reasonable recruitment area will require consideration of the community compositions of:
 - the population
 - the unemployed
 - school leavers, and
 - those with the requisite skills in the community, training institutions and/or within the concern.

SECTION 1

COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES

Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland	81	11	4	96	[88.0%]	[12.0%]
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	730	1,295	87	2,112	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Antrim Borough Council	191	78	9	278	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Ards Borough Council	330	53	24	407	[86.2%]	[13.8%]
Armagh & Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	1,167	1,249	180	2,596	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Armagh City and District Council	135	118	0	253	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Armagh College of Further Education	112	112	7	231	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	16	22	4	42	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Ballymena Borough Council	215	52	14	281	[80.5%]	[19.5%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	96	16	21	133	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
Banbridge District Council	143	41	4	188	[77.7%]	[22.3%]
Belfast City Council	1,387	833	107	2,327	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	2,310	1,481	242	4,033	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Belfast Education and Library Board	1,768	1,728	164	3,660	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	111	27	0	138	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	841	660	191	1,692	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Board of Governors Stranmillis University College, Belfast	155	53	4	212	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Board of Trustees of The National Museum & Galleries of Northern Ireland	261	96	34	391	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	378	307	110	795	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	162	14	21	197	[92.0%]	[8.0%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	413	31	63	507	[93.0%]	[7.0%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	249	60	20	329	[80.6%]	[19.4%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	1,750	873	232	2,855	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	108	33	7	148	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland	9,267	852	402	10,521	[91.6%]	[8.4%]
Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland	18	10	1	29	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Citybus Ltd	262	383	8	653	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Coleraine Borough Council	212	62	25	299	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	61	43	4	108	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Consignia plc	2,631	2,345	23	4,999	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Construction Industry Training Board	33	26	0	59	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Cookstown District Council	101	90	3	194	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	10	52	0	62	[16.1%]	[83.9%]
Craigavon & Banbridge Community Health & Social Services Trust	969	579	77	1,625	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	1,286	912	134	2,332	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Craigavon Borough Council	262	171	13	446	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Derry City Council	135	426	10	571	[24.1%]	[75.9%]
Down District Council	74	211	21	306	[26.0%]	[74.0%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	1,949	1,861	448	4,258	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Dungannon District Council	148	132	16	296	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	291	95	6	392	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	112	215	39	366	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	125	164	12	301	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Eastern Health and Social Services Board	126	101	35	262	[55.5%]	[44.5%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

*/# = Less than 10 Protestants and less than 10 Roman Catholics

Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Enterprise Ulster	73	90	6	169	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	60	76	6	142	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Fermanagh College of Further & Higher Education	103	122	23	248	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Fermanagh District Council	104	139	6	249	[42.8%]	[57.2%]
Fire Authority for Northern Ireland	1,288	721	70	2,079	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland	*	-	-	31	-	-
Flexibus Ltd	28	16	1	45	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	17	16	0	33	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Foyle Health & Social Services Trust	1,016	2,414	107	3,537	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	688	470	101	1,259	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Head of Department of Finance & Personnel	17,570	12,996	1,347	31,913	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	3,157	1,585	158	4,900	[66.6%]	[33.4%]
Invest Northern Ireland	122	78	6	206	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Juvenile Justice Board, The	125	68	7	200	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Labour Relations Agency	24	27	1	52	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Laganside Corporation	14	11	1	26	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Larne Borough Council	113	39	7	159	[74.3%]	[25.7%]
Limavady Borough Council	80	54	8	142	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	96	82	10	188	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Lisburn City Council	354	83	24	461	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	181	82	62	325	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Livestock & Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	66	28	2	96	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	#	-	-	28	-	-
Magherafelt District Council	91	106	0	197	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	337	586	49	972	[36.5%]	[63.5%]
Minister For The Civil Service, The	3,798	1,798	799	6,395	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Moyle District Council	32	70	12	114	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Newry & Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	82	334	14	430	[19.7%]	[80.3%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	50	342	5	397	[12.8%]	[87.2%]
Newry & Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	386	1,564	179	2,129	[19.8%]	[80.2%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	402	55	9	466	[88.0%]	[12.0%]
Northern Ireland Hotel & Catering College	59	34	13	106	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	1,437	1,884	238	3,559	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
North Down & Ards Institute of Further & Higher Education	484	86	2	572	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
North Down Borough Council	371	43	39	453	[89.6%]	[10.4%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	398	156	4	558	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
North Eastern Education & Library Board	4,153	1,745	400	6,298	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	185	648	45	878	[22.2%]	[77.8%]
Northern Health & Social Services Board	160	52	10	222	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	468	308	26	802	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	34	38	5	77	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service	104	87	16	207	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services Trust	320	341	42	703	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	12	14	0	26	[46.2%]	[53.8%]

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Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Northern Ireland Council for Post-Graduate Medical & Dental Education	34	19	6	59	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations & Assessment	181	148	9	338	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	14	34	10	58	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	19	13	2	34	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	1,597	1,613	50	3,260	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers Superannuation Committee *	-	-	-	37	-	-
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The	1,146	196	79	1,421	[85.4%]	[14.6%]
Northern Ireland Practice & Education Council for Nursing & Midwifery *	-	-	-	29	-	-
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	503	184	41	728	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	42	35	14	91	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	41	42	5	88	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	22	10	1	33	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Omagh College of Further Education	53	129	1	183	[29.1%]	[70.9%]
Omagh District Council	126	256	37	419	[33.0%]	[67.0%]
Police Ombudsman For Northern Ireland, The	47	37	19	103	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	147	148	47	342	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Royal Group of Hospitals & Dental Hospital Health and Social Services Trust, The	2,261	3,421	641	6,323	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Secretary of State for Defence	3,596	162	71	3,829	[95.7%]	[4.3%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	2,306	1,044	248	3,598	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
South Eastern Education & Library Board	2,485	1,191	272	3,948	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Southern Education & Library Board	2,925	3,349	65	6,339	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Southern Health & Social Services Board	93	80	17	190	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	1,197	2,358	145	3,700	[33.7%]	[66.3%]
Sports Council For Northern Ireland	32	26	3	61	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Strabane District Council	58	99	2	159	[36.9%]	[63.1%]
Ulster Community & Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	3,857	750	382	4,989	[83.7%]	[16.3%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	70	34	0	104	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	1,232	896	63	2,191	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	2,148	1,253	131	3,532	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	233	103	12	348	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	14	37	0	51	[27.5%]	[72.5%]
Western Education & Library Board	2,220	3,742	237	6,199	[37.2%]	[62.8%]
Western Health & Social Services Board	36	95	2	133	[27.5%]	[72.5%]

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SECTION 2

COMPOSITION OF PRIVATE SECTOR CONCERNS

Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
3M UK PLC		142	18	2	162	[88.8%]	[11.3%]
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	*	-	-	-	85	-	-
Abbey Grammar School, The	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Abbey Insurance Brokers		133	40	8	181	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Abbey National PLC		441	284	241	966	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Abbey Upholsterers Ltd		17	23	1	41	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Abbeyfield Belfast Society Ltd		35	10	0	45	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Aberfoyle Medical Practice	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Abertay Paper Sacks	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Abingdon Manor Care Centre Ltd		44	17	1	62	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
ABN	*	-	-	-	80	-	-
ABP Lurgan		12	89	1	102	[11.9%]	[88.1%]
ACC Distribution	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Access & Support Ltd		32	23	0	55	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Ace Fixings		33	15	2	50	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd		203	91	4	298	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Actif Recruitment Consultants Ltd		21	13	2	36	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Action Cancer		24	19	4	47	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Action Mental Health		55	60	5	120	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Adair & Milliken Ltd		43	11	3	57	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
Adair Arms Hotel		23	22	0	45	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Adair Bros Ltd		37	10	0	47	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Adams Childrenswear Ltd		56	41	91	188	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Adamsez (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Adecco (UK) Ltd		352	257	65	674	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Adria Ltd		234	967	2	1,203	[19.5%]	[80.5%]
ADT Fire and Security PLC		80	36	23	139	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Advanced Learning Systems Ltd		43	20	0	63	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Aepona Ltd		48	71	7	126	[40.3%]	[59.7%]
Aes Kilroot Power Ltd		84	13	1	98	[86.6%]	[13.4%]
African Clothing Exports Ltd		50	15	1	66	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Age Concern Services		22	58	6	86	[27.5%]	[72.5%]
Agnew Isaac (Mallusk) Ltd		36	10	2	48	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Agnew Isaac Ltd		116	49	17	182	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Agnew Isaac Ltd		53	25	16	94	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
AI Services (NI) Ltd		47	17	0	64	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
AIB Group Northern Ireland PLC T/A First Trust Bank		803	738	13	1,554	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
AJ Plumbing Supplies Ltd		28	14	0	42	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
AJT Trading Ltd		68	74	32	174	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings Ireland Ltd		22	11	1	34	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Alexander DE & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Alexander Forbes PLC	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/A Menarys		333	110	32	475	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Alexander R Ltd T/A Supervalu		84	36	20	140	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Alexander William & Henry (Civil Engineering) Ltd		17	19	0	36	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Alexanders of Markethill	*	-	-	-	29	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Alexon International Ltd	131	71	4	206	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Alhow Laboratories	19	18	14	51	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Alliance & Leicester PLC	55	69	87	211	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Allianz Northern Ireland	79	54	9	142	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland	269	39	4	312	[87.3%]	[12.7%]
Allied Metal Products Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Allingham EH (Construction) Ltd	11	17	0	28	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Allingham Transport	16	17	1	34	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Allpipe Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	100	-	-
Almac Sciences Ltd	50	38	4	92	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Alpha Marketing PLC	*	-	-	39	-	-
Alzheimer's Society, The	70	92	2	164	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
AM/PM Services (NI) Ltd	29	31	13	73	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Amacis Ltd	22	20	1	43	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Amalgamated Transport & General Workers' Union	25	20	3	48	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Amey BPO Services Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
AMP Pearl	65	58	1	124	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Amphion Semiconductor Ltd	22	18	5	45	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
AMT Sybex (NI) Ltd	30	16	0	46	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Analog Devices Belfast Ltd	20	57	3	80	[26.0%]	[74.0%]
Anderson Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Anderson Manning Associates Ltd	85	18	5	108	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Anderson Spratt Group	30	11	6	47	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Andor Technology Ltd	28	47	6	81	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
Andras House Ltd T/A Holiday Inn Express	#	-	-	38	-	-
Andras House Ltd T/A Renshaws Hotel	#	-	-	29	-	-
Andrews Holdings Ltd	33	10	0	43	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Anglo Beef Processors Ltd T/A Abp Newry	15	168	18	201	[8.2%]	[91.8%]
Annadale Private Nursing Home	23	13	2	38	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Annahilt Residential Home	*	-	-	37	-	-
Ann's Home Care Ltd	80	66	0	146	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Annvale Construction Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Annvale Joinery	#	-	-	28	-	-
Antrim Construction Co Ltd	123	37	9	169	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Antrim Contract Carpets Ltd	11	14	8	33	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Antrim Electrical & Mechanical Engineers Ltd	34	47	9	90	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Antrim Transformers Ltd	17	11	1	29	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Anvercourt Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Aon McMillen Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Apple Recruitment Services	104	68	41	213	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Aptus Personnel Ltd	143	26	15	184	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Arca Technologies Ltd	14	13	2	29	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Burton Retail	60	54	2	116	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Dorothy Perkins	83	83	2	168	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Evans	68	44	1	113	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Principles for Women	45	34	0	79	[57.0%]	[43.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Top Shop Retail	94	136	0	230	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Wallis	49	35	0	84	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Arco Industrial Supply	*	-	-	50	-	-
Ardboe Manufacturing Co Ltd T/A Forbes Kitchens & forbes Furniture	#	-	-	58	-	-
Ardina Agencies Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Ardmore Advertising and Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Ardmore Ltd	64	30	1	95	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Argos Distributors Ltd	111	153	56	320	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Armagh City Hotel	24	119	16	159	[16.8%]	[83.2%]
Armaghdown Creameries Ltd	88	62	2	152	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Armatile Ltd	#	-	-	63	-	-
Armstrong Medical Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Arntz Belting Co Ltd	34	226	2	262	[13.1%]	[86.9%]
Arthur Cox (NI)	15	11	0	26	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Artt WJ & Partners	*	-	-	48	-	-
Asa Alcoa	*	-	-	31	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Bramblewood Care Centre	*	-	-	38	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Dunanney Care Centre	28	22	0	50	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Glebe Care Centre	*	-	-	42	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Kingsland Care Centre	*	-	-	34	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Marina Care Centre	#	-	-	43	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Rockfield Care Centre	#	-	-	40	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A The Court Care Centre	36	11	8	55	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Ashbourne Health Care T/A The Model Care Centre	*	-	-	39	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care Ltd The Montague Care Centre	38	17	6	61	[69.1%]	[30.9%]
Ashbourne Ltd T/A The Retreat Care Centre	46	16	0	62	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Ashdale Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Ashdon Care Ltd T/A Beverly Lodge Private Nursing Home	35	12	1	48	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Ashers Baking Co	*	-	-	39	-	-
Ashwood House Private Nursing Home	29	20	1	50	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Asia Supermarket	*/#	-	-	30	-	-
Asidua Ltd	33	26	2	61	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
ASK Electrical Ltd	24	13	16	53	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
ASM Horwath Chartered Accountants	31	27	2	60	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
ASR Coatings Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
Associated Employers (NI) Ltd	80	77	4	161	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Association of Southern Area Doctors on Call Ltd, The	74	85	3	162	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Assumption Grammar School	12	30	0	42	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
ATC Systems Ltd	27	19	2	48	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Atkins WS Consultants Ltd T/A WS Atkins NI	25	25	0	50	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Atkinson Richard & Co Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Atlas Communications (NI) Ltd	62	21	2	85	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
ATS Euromaster Ltd	44	10	5	59	[81.5%]	[18.5%]
Augher Co-operative Agricultural & Dairy Society Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Auld House Ltd	*	-	-	61	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Aunt Mollie's Foods	*	-	-	64	-	-
Austins & Co Ltd	22	68	2	92	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
Automated Vending Company Ltd	16	45	6	67	[26.2%]	[73.8%]
Automobile Association	*	-	-	28	-	-
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd	149	123	0	272	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Avondale Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	29	-	-
AVX Ltd	700	256	58	1,014	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
AXA Insurance	65	25	1	91	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
B & Q PLC	337	448	95	880	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
BA Kitchen Components Ltd	13	31	1	45	[29.5%]	[70.5%]
Babtie Group Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Bailie Hotels Ltd T/A Coast Road Hotel	*	-	-	27	-	-
Baird W & G Ltd	68	30	0	98	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Baird WFB & Co Ltd	70	22	1	93	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
Bairds Chemists	237	53	4	294	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
Balcas Timber Ltd	222	78	24	324	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Ball James E Ltd	14	13	0	27	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Balloo Hire Centres	18	11	1	30	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Ballyclare Freight Services Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ballykine Structural Engineers Ltd	22	15	0	37	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Ballymena Academy	*	-	-	63	-	-
Ballymena Meats	44	24	0	68	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Ballymoney Foods Ltd	*	-	-	66	-	-
Ballyrashane Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society (1990) Ltd	119	18	1	138	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
Ballyrobert Ltd	46	20	9	75	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Ballyrobert Service Station Ltd	*	-	-	58	-	-
Balmoral Healthcare Agency Ltd	17	15	7	39	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Banbridge Coachworks Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Bangor Grammar School	*	-	-	61	-	-
Bangor Supply Co Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Bank of Ireland	547	663	23	1,233	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Bank of Scotland (Ireland) Ltd	17	19	6	42	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Bann Haulage Co Ltd T/A Eagle Overseas	#	-	-	29	-	-
Bannons Ltd	34	35	0	69	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Barbican Fresh Foods	*	-	-	30	-	-
Barbican Supervalu	25	37	0	62	[40.3%]	[59.7%]
Barkley R & Sons	*	-	-	36	-	-
Barnardos	186	158	31	375	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Barnett W & R Ltd	36	38	2	76	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Barrett Electrical Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Bartholomew & James Ltd	36	13	0	49	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Bass Ireland Ltd	60	245	2	307	[19.7%]	[80.3%]
Bassett Philip M Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
Bavarian Garages (NI) Ltd	106	47	9	162	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
BC Plant Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

*/# = Less than 10 Protestants and less than 10 Roman Catholics

Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
BDG Group Ltd	71	25	1	97	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
BDO Stoy Hayward	41	34	0	75	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd	138	123	14	275	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Beannchor Ltd	124	110	21	255	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Bedeck Ltd	55	31	0	86	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Beeches Professional & Therapeutic Services Ltd, The	60	62	2	124	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Beechlawn House Hotel	28	69	3	100	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Beechvale Nursing Home	*	-	-	41	-	-
Beggs & Partners	74	16	0	90	[82.2%]	[17.8%]
Beige Game Trading Ltd T/A Waterfoot Hotel	18	41	1	60	[30.5%]	[69.5%]
Bel-Air Refrigeration Ltd	*	-	-	58	-	-
Belfast Central Mission	102	12	8	122	[89.5%]	[10.5%]
Belfast Charitable Society	52	47	5	104	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Belfast City Airport Ltd	250	51	19	320	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Belfast City Beat	*	-	-	28	-	-
Belfast City Travelodge	10	16	0	26	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Belfast Contract Cleaners Ltd	184	108	13	305	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Belfast Co-operative Chemists Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Belfast High School	*	-	-	43	-	-
Belfast International Airport Ltd	169	53	9	231	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
Belfast Meats	18	19	0	37	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Belfast Royal Academy Governors, The	*	-	-	40	-	-
Belfast Telegraph Newspapers Ltd	433	163	20	616	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau	12	13	5	30	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Belfast Women's Aid	11	18	1	30	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Bell Charles (1963) Ltd	28	13	0	41	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Bell Recruitment Services	23	25	3	51	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Bell Thomas & Co Ltd (Newtownards)	*	-	-	30	-	-
Bellas H & T Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Belleek Pottery Ltd	53	191	6	250	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
Bells Motor Works	14	33	0	47	[29.8%]	[70.2%]
Belmont Hotel	60	64	0	124	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Belvedere Residential Home	*	-	-	28	-	-
Ben Madigan Nursing Homes Ltd	39	33	4	76	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Ben Sherman Group Ltd	67	100	12	179	[40.1%]	[59.9%]
Benner Frank E Ltd	16	35	0	51	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Bettercare Ltd	*	-	-	158	-	-
Bewley's Cafe	21	44	0	65	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
BHS Ltd	51	71	0	122	[41.8%]	[58.2%]
BIH Housing Association Ltd	52	41	5	98	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Bijou	38	19	4	61	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Birthdays Ltd	107	67	1	175	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Bishops Footwear Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Bishops Restaurant	11	19	0	30	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
Biznet Solutions	14	26	3	43	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
BKS Surveys Ltd	95	21	9	125	[81.9%]	[18.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
BI Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Black Box Network Services		14	10	2	26	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Black Star Associates Ltd		23	14	10	47	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Blackbourne Electrical Co Ltd		112	29	4	145	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Blackhill Enterprises		54	15	0	69	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Bladon Enterprises Ltd T/A Soda Joes	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
Blair International		39	11	2	52	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Blair Neill Ltd	*	-	-	-	78	-	-
Blind Centre for Northern Ireland		24	11	0	35	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Bloomfield Collegiate School The Bursar	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Bloomfields Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
BMI British Midland		76	55	19	150	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Board of Governors of Lagan College, The	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Board of Governors of the Royal School, The	*	-	-	-	55	-	-
Board of Governors of Loretto College, The		14	24	0	38	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Board of Governors of St Michael's College, The	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Board of Social Witness		218	24	41	283	[90.1%]	[9.9%]
BOC Gases Ltd	*	-	-	-	81	-	-
Bogue & McNulty	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Boland Reilly Homes Ltd		30	10	0	40	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Bonar Alexander & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Bondelivery		98	43	6	147	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Bonmarche Ltd		20	11	2	33	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Boomer Industries Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Boots Company PLC, The		632	548	29	1,209	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Boots Retail Services		44	32	32	108	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Botanic Inns Ltd		105	365	49	519	[22.3%]	[77.7%]
Botanic Wine Co Ltd		15	32	0	47	[31.9%]	[68.1%]
Boukottaya Ali T/A Silver Sands Restaurant		28	11	0	39	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Bowman Windows		65	19	1	85	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Boxmore Plastics Ltd Bottles & Containers		69	31	6	106	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Boxpak Ltd	*	-	-	-	118	-	-
Boyd Alexander Displays Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Boyd James & Sons (Carnmoney) Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
Boyd Landscapes Ltd	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Boyd TC & Logue RA	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Bradbury Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Bradfor Ltd		17	30	0	47	[36.2%]	[63.8%]
Bradley Patrick Ltd		31	41	2	74	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Bradley Thallon Industries Ltd	*	-	-	-	52	-	-
Brady Michael		12	40	0	52	[23.1%]	[76.9%]
Braefield Care Ltd T/A Braefield Private Nursing And Residential Care Home	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Braham Paul & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
Braid Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Brand Charles Ltd		35	40	1	76	[46.7%]	[53.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Breen F Engineering	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Brett Martin Ltd		308	63	12	383	[83.0%]	[17.0%]
Brian Campbell T/A Centra		18	16	0	34	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Bridgedale Outdoor Ltd		62	12	7	81	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
Briggs Alfred (Lurgan) Ltd	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Brights Chips & Things	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
Brightwater Selection (Belfast) Ltd		18	11	6	35	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Britannia Electrical Services	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
British Airways Citi Express		33	11	14	58	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
British Airways PLC		87	48	11	146	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
British Bakeries Ltd Mothers Pride Bakery		214	90	12	316	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
British Council, The	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
British Red Cross Society		32	13	7	52	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland		1,301	1,008	41	2,350	[56.3%]	[43.7%]
British Textile Dyers	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
British Textile Manufacturing Co Ltd, The		139	30	9	178	[82.2%]	[17.8%]
BRM Building Ltd		15	13	2	30	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Broadways Private Nursing Home		19	20	0	39	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Brolly TK Enterprises Ltd	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
Brook Design Hardware Ltd		37	16	0	53	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Brooklands Private Nursing Home Ltd		49	127	2	178	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
Brooks Group (UK) Ltd T/A Brooks Belfast		50	23	2	75	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Brow John C Ltd T/A Brow Packaging	*	-	-	-	57	-	-
Browne AW Advertising Ltd		24	11	3	38	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Browns Coachworks Ltd	*	-	-	-	55	-	-
Bruce Engineering	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Brunswick Superbowl Ltd	#	-	-	-	97	-	-
Brunswik Ltd T/A Supervalu		69	60	2	131	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Bryson House		139	101	26	266	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
BS Tooling Ltd		46	26	4	76	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
BT Belfast Engineering Centre		121	107	14	242	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
BT CV		15	16	7	38	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Budget DIY Ltd		135	155	23	313	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Building Design Partnership Ltd		52	34	5	91	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Bullen Consultants Ltd		20	10	0	30	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Bulrush Horticulture Ltd		15	51	9	75	[22.7%]	[77.3%]
Burkes of Cornascriebe Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Burnview Properties Ltd T/A Bryansburn Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Burrendale Hotel Ltd		29	64	1	94	[31.2%]	[68.8%]
Bushmills Hotels Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Bushtown House Hotel & Country Club		35	18	0	53	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Business In The Community		20	15	4	39	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Business Industrial Computer Systems Ltd		76	85	8	169	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
BWF (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
Byrhill Ltd T/A Mourne Windows & Doors	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
C & C Frames Ltd		23	16	0	39	[59.0%]	[41.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
C & S Associates	26	10	1	37	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Cafe Renoir	18	16	9	43	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Cafe Zinc	#	-	-	27	-	-
Cairnduff Ken T/A Internacionale Ltd	58	68	3	129	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Cairnhill Home A Ltd	11	65	0	76	[14.5%]	[85.5%]
Cairns Eric Partnership, The	*	-	-	47	-	-
Cairns J Ltd T/A Ideas & Furniture	*	-	-	28	-	-
Calcast Ltd	55	156	18	229	[26.1%]	[73.9%]
Calderwood Glass Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Calor Gas Northern Ireland Ltd	69	28	0	97	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Calvert Morgan Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Calvert Office Equipment Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Camco Products & Services	171	43	0	214	[79.9%]	[20.1%]
Camden Frames Ltd	140	97	20	257	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Cameron Landscapes Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Camerons Retail Furnishings (NI) Ltd	98	35	0	133	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Campbell & Slevin Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
Campbell Catering (NI) Ltd	66	54	8	128	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Campbell College	*	-	-	39	-	-
Campbell Fitzpatrick	10	24	1	35	[29.4%]	[70.6%]
Campbell H & P Ltd	#	-	-	70	-	-
Campbell JC (NI) Ltd	11	25	1	37	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Campbell JP & Co	#	-	-	41	-	-
Campbell McCleave & Co Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Campbells Caterers Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Cancer Research (NI)	*	-	-	50	-	-
Canon Business Solutions (NI)	14	14	3	31	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Cantrell & Cochrane (Belfast) Ltd	160	50	0	210	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Canyon Europe Ltd	*	-	-	74	-	-
Cape Industrial Services Ltd	60	26	7	93	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Capedale Investments Ltd T/A Grosvenor Shirt Company	#	-	-	34	-	-
Capita Business Services Ltd	51	60	6	117	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Capita McLarens	15	10	1	26	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Capita Television Licensing	17	12	0	29	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Capper Trading Ltd	*	-	-	71	-	-
Car Park Services Ltd	78	36	0	114	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Cardiac Services Ltd	27	11	1	39	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Cardona Ltd T/A The Shelbourne	#	-	-	30	-	-
Care Circle, The T/A Kingsway Private Nursing Home	46	16	2	64	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Care Facilities Ltd T/A Fairfield Nursing Home	20	38	0	58	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Care Plus	97	103	6	206	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Carella Laminate Systems Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Carlisle D & W Ltd T/A Carlisle's Fresh Foods	60	43	0	103	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Carmichael Group, The	245	35	45	325	[87.5%]	[12.5%]
Carna Transport (Ireland) Ltd	14	20	4	38	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Carmoney Private Day Nursery	*	-	-	47	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Carnson Morrow Graham	*	-	-	27	-	-
Carpwright PLC		36	25	15	76	[59.0%] [41.0%]
Carpets International (UK) Ltd		384	52	24	460	[88.1%] [11.9%]
Carphone Warehouse Ltd, The		21	27	2	50	[43.8%] [56.3%]
Carryduff Auctions NI Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Carryduff Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	29	-
Cars Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-
Carson & Mc Dowell Messrs		37	23	1	61	[61.7%] [38.3%]
Carson DT & Co Chartered Accountants		19	10	0	29	[65.5%] [34.5%]
Carvill Group Ltd		21	23	2	46	[47.7%] [52.3%]
Castle Catering Belfast Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-
Castleview Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	28	-
Castlewood Farm Products Ltd		13	31	0	44	[29.5%] [70.5%]
Caulfield J & Co		19	12	0	31	[61.3%] [38.7%]
Cawoods Coal		93	36	2	131	[72.1%] [27.9%]
CB Contracts		25	11	1	37	[69.4%] [30.6%]
CBC Distributors	#	-	-	-	42	-
CCA Quality Homecare Ltd		62	56	0	118	[52.5%] [47.5%]
CCC Technology Ltd		25	33	5	63	[43.1%] [56.9%]
CCS (MS) Ltd		17	11	0	28	[60.7%] [39.3%]
CDC (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-
CDI Securiguard		13	20	0	33	[39.4%] [60.6%]
Cedar Foundation, The		81	70	12	163	[53.6%] [46.4%]
Central Bookmakers	#	-	-	-	32	-
Central Group Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-
Central Laundries Ltd		55	18	2	75	[75.3%] [24.7%]
Century Newspapers Ltd		165	69	14	248	[70.5%] [29.5%]
CFC Interiors Ltd		19	20	0	39	[48.7%] [51.3%]
C-Fish Selling Ltd		18	13	0	31	[58.1%] [41.9%]
Chambers Coach Hire Ltd		27	31	2	60	[46.6%] [53.4%]
Chambers Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Specialists	#	-	-	-	30	-
Chambers T & Sons (Enniskillen) Ltd		18	33	0	51	[35.3%] [64.7%]
Chambers W & J Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-
Chap Cable Ltd		18	17	4	39	[51.4%] [48.6%]
CHC Group Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Check Mate Guarding & Security	*	-	-	-	26	-
Cherry Tree House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	68	-
Cheslock Ltd		22	13	1	36	[62.9%] [37.1%]
Chester Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-
Chiltern Invadex (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	-	51	-
Chubb (NI) Ltd		94	22	2	118	[81.0%] [19.0%]
Cirrus Ltd T/A Cirrus Plastics		19	14	0	33	[57.6%] [42.4%]
City Contract Cleaners Ltd	#	-	-	-	56	-
City Electrical Factors Ltd Northern Ireland Division		54	26	0	80	[67.5%] [32.5%]
City of Belfast Warehousing Ltd		41	15	1	57	[73.2%] [26.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
City of Belfast YMCA	62	12	1	75	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
Claire's Accessories (UK) Ltd	74	51	20	145	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Clandeboyne Golf Club	*	-	-	31	-	-
Clanmil Housing Association Ltd	101	39	1	141	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Clanrye Employment & Training Services	#	-	-	29	-	-
Clarehill Plastics Ltd	19	20	5	44	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Clark C & J International Ltd	73	64	15	152	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Clark James & Partners	*	-	-	39	-	-
Clark William & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	107	-	-
Clarke Cunningham Tree Maintenance Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Clarke Engineering & Construction Co Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Clarke P & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	57	-	-
Clarke Robert (Keady) Ltd	10	18	0	28	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Classic Mineral Water Co Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Clean Bore Services Ltd T/A Dyno-rod	*	-	-	40	-	-
Clearway Disposals Ltd	29	74	0	103	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Cleaver Fulton Rankin	40	24	2	66	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Clinique Laboratories Ltd	23	17	0	40	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Clinton Cards PLC	81	49	26	156	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Clogher Care	22	12	0	34	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Clonlee Private Nursing Home & Masserene Manor Private Nursing Home	60	32	11	103	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
CM Engineering Ltd	22	39	2	63	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
CMM Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
CMS Lift Trucks Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
CNC Components (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	72	-	-
Coastal Container Line Ltd	43	21	0	64	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Coats Barbour Ltd	165	27	4	196	[85.9%]	[14.1%]
Coats Viyella Fashion Retail Division T/A Jaeger Company Ltd, The	*	-	-	44	-	-
Cobain Mark T/A McDonalds Glengormley	44	20	1	65	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Cobra Specialist Security Services Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd	316	179	13	508	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
Cochrane RA	12	43	5	60	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Cohannon Inn	32	37	0	69	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Coleraine Academical Institution	*	-	-	38	-	-
Coleraine Care Ltd T/A The Cottage Nursing Home	27	12	4	43	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Colin Glen Trust	#	-	-	26	-	-
College Freight Services (NI) Ltd	51	96	6	153	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
Collegelands Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	36	-	-
Collen Bros (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Colorite Europe Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Commercial Graphics (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Communis Northern Ireland	39	16	0	55	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
Community Aid 2000 Ltd Jobnet	19	68	2	89	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Community Development Services (East Antrim) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

*/# = Less than 10 Protestants and less than 10 Roman Catholics

Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Community Foundation for Northern Ireland	16	16	1	33	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Community Fund	10	15	7	32	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Compaq Computer Ltd	25	29	0	54	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Compass Ireland	695	575	67	1,337	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Component Distributors Ltd	82	19	0	101	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Composite Dynamics Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Concrete Systems Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
Confederation of Community Groups (Newry & District)	#	-	-	26	-	-
Connan Paul Ltd	53	76	2	131	[41.1%]	[58.9%]
Connolly Transport Ltd.	*	-	-	43	-	-
Consarc Design Group Ltd	37	29	7	73	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Consilium Technologies	30	15	1	46	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Construction Employers Federation Ltd	22	10	0	32	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Contract Ceilings Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Contract People (NI) Ltd	158	78	7	243	[66.9%]	[33.1%]
Controlled Electronic Management Systems Ltd	24	12	4	40	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Convent Grammar School Strabane	#	-	-	26	-	-
Conway Brothers (Enniskillen) Ltd	13	24	2	39	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Conway PJ (Contractors) Ltd	15	53	8	76	[22.1%]	[77.9%]
Coogan & Watts Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Cookery Nook, The	22	12	1	35	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Cookstown Panel Centre Ltd	14	29	0	43	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Cookstown Textile Recyclers	37	37	1	75	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Coolbawn Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	32	-	-
Coolkeeragh Power Ltd	42	19	0	61	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Cooneen Textiles Ltd	68	68	2	138	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Co-operation Ireland	12	19	0	31	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd	47	32	9	88	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd	809	275	55	1,139	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Coote Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Cootes (Concrete Products) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Copeland Ltd	117	152	13	282	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Copeland PF Ltd	20	14	1	35	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Coralmount Nursing Home	#	-	-	51	-	-
Cordiners Windows Ltd	*	-	-	63	-	-
Corkhill Lodge Residential & Nursing Home	29	29	0	58	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Corner Cake Shop	*	-	-	39	-	-
Cornfield Farm Care Centre Ltd T/A Cornfield Care Centre	47	29	0	76	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Corporate Wardrobe, The	*	-	-	47	-	-
Corps of Commissionaires Management Ltd, The	77	16	1	94	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Corriewood Private Clinic	#	-	-	46	-	-
Corrs Corner Hotel	29	28	2	59	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Corry Harry Ltd	129	104	14	247	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Corry James W & Sons (Campsie) Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Corry JP (NI) Ltd	142	59	7	208	[70.6%]	[29.4%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Corrymeela Community	21	13	2	36	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Corus (UK) Ltd	90	22	2	114	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Cosalt Ballyclare	*	-	-	108	-	-
Cottage Catering Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Coulter JE Ltd	39	23	4	66	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Coulter RG & Co Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Coulter Windows Ltd	*	-	-	61	-	-
Country Inns (Ulster) Ltd T/A The Clandeboye Lodge Hotel	52	11	2	65	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Countryman Inn, The	17	11	1	29	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Countrywide Freight Group Ltd	73	18	7	98	[80.2%]	[19.8%]
Courtney & Nelson Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
CP Hire Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
CP Productions Ltd	29	13	0	42	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Craig Robert & Sons (engineers) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Craig Robert & Sons (merchants) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Craigantlet Ltd T/A La Mon Hotel & Country Club	106	10	0	116	[91.4%]	[8.6%]
Craigavon Plastics Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Crane Furniture Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Crane John (UK) Ltd	129	15	2	146	[89.6%]	[10.4%]
Crane Stockham Valve Ltd	*	-	-	75	-	-
Cranwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
Crawford & Co (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Crawford M & D	#	-	-	35	-	-
Crawford R	*	-	-	30	-	-
Crawford R	*	-	-	39	-	-
Crawford RTD Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
Crawfordsburn Inn Ltd T/A The Old Inn	45	11	17	73	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd	42	197	2	241	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Creative Composites Ltd	54	19	2	75	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Creightons of Finaghy	50	13	7	70	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Crepe Weavers Ltd	*	-	-	62	-	-
Croft Community, The	*	-	-	57	-	-
Croft Inns Ltd	58	167	23	248	[25.8%]	[74.2%]
Cromer Enterprises Ltd T/A White Horse Hotel	23	28	0	51	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Cross Refrigeration (NI) Ltd	22	13	0	35	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Crossbows Optical Ltd	65	26	0	91	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Crossgar Poultry Ltd	32	97	2	131	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
Crosslands Tankers Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Crossroads Caring for Carers (NI) Ltd	112	55	2	169	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Crowe Ben & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Crown Castle International	*	-	-	43	-	-
Crozier WJ & H	*	-	-	40	-	-
CSC Computer Sciences Ltd	22	42	4	68	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
CTS (Clinical Trial Services) Ltd	249	130	50	429	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Cuan Mhuire (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Cuddy RA	*	-	-	-	55	-	-
Culmore Stores Ltd.	#	-	-	-	42	-	-
Cunningham Coates Ltd		59	13	4	76	[81.9%]	[18.1%]
Cunningham Covers Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Cunningham Stone Ltd	*	-	-	-	51	-	-
Curleys Supermarket Dungannon Ltd		48	171	7	226	[21.9%]	[78.1%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	#	-	-	-	345	-	-
Curran Court Hotel Ltd		20	15	0	35	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Curran D & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Currie Community, The	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Customized Training Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
CV Home Furnishings		57	152	0	209	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Daehwa Metal (UK) Ltd		72	25	8	105	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Daewoo Electronics (UK) Ltd		426	177	43	646	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd		188	61	2	251	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Dairygold Foodservice Ltd		28	18	0	46	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Dale Farm Dairies Ltd		333	63	3	399	[84.1%]	[15.9%]
Dale Farm Ltd		482	117	2	601	[80.5%]	[19.5%]
Dalriada Doctors on Call		110	39	4	153	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Dalriada School	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Daly Park & Co	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Danka Northern Ireland	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Danlor Services Ltd		18	17	0	35	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Darson Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Dask Timber Products Ltd		15	14	2	31	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Davidson & Hardy Lab Supplies Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Davison AF Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Davison Mel Construction	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Dawson-WAM Ltd		63	16	0	79	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Dayfresh	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
DCC Energy Ltd		151	46	0	197	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Deane Public Works Ltd		34	11	0	45	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Debenhams Retail		257	375	11	643	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Decora Blind Systems Ltd		43	13	7	63	[76.8%]	[23.2%]
Dekko		35	30	15	80	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Delap & Waller		26	37	3	66	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Deloitte & Touche		53	60	7	120	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Delta Print & Packaging Ltd		28	94	4	126	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
Delwyn Enterprises Ltd T/A Yardmaster International		13	41	0	54	[24.1%]	[75.9%]
Denman International Ltd		62	10	1	73	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Dennison Commercials Ltd		109	20	2	131	[84.5%]	[15.5%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd		166	219	19	404	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Denroy Plastics Ltd		59	14	3	76	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Dental World Ltd T/A Confident Dental Care	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Derry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	-	50	-	-
Derry G & J (Reproductions) Ltd		11	45	0	56	[19.6%]	[80.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Derry Journal Ltd	#	-	-	-	113	-	-
Desmond & Sons Ltd		714	1,250	35	1,999	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
Desmond Motors Ltd	#	-	-	-	78	-	-
Dessian Products Ltd		62	68	7	137	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Devenish Nutrition Ltd		54	17	0	71	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
DFS Trading Ltd		22	11	2	35	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
DHL International (UK) Ltd		22	24	0	46	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Diamond Andrew & Son (Timber) Ltd		34	25	0	59	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Diamond Corrugated Cases Ltd	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Diamond H & E T/A The Bellevue Arms		17	27	0	44	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Diamond Heron	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Diamond Recruitment Group		256	173	136	565	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Dickey HK	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Digestors Silos & Tanks Ltd T/A Silotank	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Dingles Builders (NI) Ltd		45	21	1	67	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Dinsmore Francis Ltd	*	-	-	-	74	-	-
Direct Contract Packing (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Disability Action		31	43	3	77	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Discount Window Systems Ltd		57	24	4	85	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Discovery '80' Ltd Share		11	15	0	26	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Dittys (Castledawson) Ltd		44	15	0	59	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Dixon & Co (Coleraine) Ltd		57	11	1	69	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
DM Engineering (NI) Ltd		44	16	0	60	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Dobbins Inn Hotel	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Docutex Ltd		32	13	10	55	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Dodds Arthur T/A El Shaddai Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Doherty & Gray Ltd		20	29	2	51	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Doherty James (Meats) Ltd	#	-	-	-	50	-	-
Doherty John T/A Garage Door Systems Ltd		10	25	3	38	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Domestic Care Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Domestic Care Services	*	-	-	-	85	-	-
Dominican College		11	28	0	39	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Donaghadee Golf Club	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Donaghy P & E		55	37	4	96	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Donaldson & Lee Ltd		31	22	0	53	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Donaldson A & S (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Donnelly Bros (Dungannon) Ltd		106	90	6	202	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Dontaur Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Dooley S & Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Door Store Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Doran Dr IG & Partners		57	15	2	74	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Doran's Service Station (Lisburn) Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Dougan Patrick Electrical		16	21	0	37	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Douglas & Grahame Ltd		70	19	3	92	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Dowds JF & H		19	65	0	84	[22.6%]	[77.4%]
Dowler F Ltd	*	-	-	-	49	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Dowling Wm Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Down Office Equipment Co	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Downe Residential Project		10	72	2	84	[12.2%]	[87.8%]
Downey Investments	#	-	-	-	52	-	-
Downhill Enterprises Ltd		26	13	3	42	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Downtown Radio Ltd		48	24	5	77	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Downtown Security Company Ltd		21	12	0	33	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Drapersfield House Private Nursing Home		25	35	0	60	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Draynes Farms		17	15	2	34	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Drenagh Sawmills Ltd		15	24	0	39	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Dresswell (Newtownards) Ltd		81	10	5	96	[89.0%]	[11.0%]
Dromona Quality Foods Ltd		141	53	4	198	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Drumkeen Holdings Ltd T/A Burger King		57	42	0	99	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Drummaul House Ltd		46	65	3	114	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
DSG Retail Ltd		156	83	208	447	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Du Pont (UK) Ltd		242	407	11	660	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
Dubel Ltd		15	29	3	47	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Dukes Hotel	#	-	-	-	46	-	-
Dukes Transport (Craigavon) Ltd		233	35	9	277	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
Dunadry Inn		68	37	3	108	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Duncan & Griffin Co Ltd Silverbirch Hotel		62	49	0	111	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Duncrue Food Processors		15	14	0	29	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Dundee A & FA Ltd	*	-	-	-	81	-	-
Dungannon Development Association	#	-	-	-	37	-	-
Dungannon Meats Group		485	254	12	751	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Dunlady House Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Dunlop & Hamilton		39	11	0	50	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Dunluce Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonalds		31	18	8	57	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd		742	2,098	29	2,869	[26.1%]	[73.9%]
E & C Inns Ltd T/A Balmoral Hotel	#	-	-	-	60	-	-
E & I Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	79	-	-
Eakin Bros Ltd		33	11	0	44	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Eakin TG Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd		434	288	46	768	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
East Belfast Mission	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
East Eden Ltd T/A Slieve Na Mon Nursing Home		12	51	0	63	[19.0%]	[81.0%]
Eastwood Bookmakers		99	164	5	268	[37.6%]	[62.4%]
Ecoat Ltd		24	10	0	34	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Edge Innovative Learning International	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Edge, The	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Edgewater Hotel		24	14	1	39	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Edham Ltd T/A Westland Horticulture		60	100	2	162	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
EDM Products Ltd		26	10	0	36	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
EDM Spanwall Ltd		45	13	0	58	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Edmundson Electrical Ltd	*	-	-	-	62	-	-
Educational Guidance Service for Adults		21	35	6	62	[37.5%]	[62.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Edwards Enterprises (NI) Ltd Copperfields Private Nursing Home	31	23	2	56	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Edwards R & O & D	*	-	-	31	-	-
Eglantine Timber Products Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Eglinton (Timber Products) Ltd	29	23	0	52	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Eglinton Fast Freight Ltd	28	55	8	91	[33.7%]	[66.3%]
Elastic Knitting (NI)	43	10	1	54	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Electronic & Security Services Ltd	15	17	1	33	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Elite Electronic Systems Ltd	81	45	1	127	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Elliott Duffy Garrett	22	35	0	57	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Emerson HA & Son	26	54	2	82	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Emerson Norman & Sons Ltd	59	34	0	93	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Emerson Stanley & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Endeva	32	22	0	54	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Enstand Ltd Supervalu	17	99	0	116	[14.7%]	[85.3%]
Enterprise Stationery Ltd	24	35	0	59	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Erne Eggs Ltd	12	14	3	29	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Erne Laundry Co Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ernst & Young	52	32	3	87	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
ESL Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Esporta Health Club	30	15	0	45	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Estee Lauder Cosmetics Ltd	19	11	0	30	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Etam PLC	89	126	2	217	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Evans VB & Company	*	-	-	26	-	-
Eventsec Ltd	65	45	0	110	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Evron Foods Ltd	75	58	19	152	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Excel Glass Ltd	18	28	0	46	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Executive Council of The Inn of Court of Northern Ireland, The	19	10	0	29	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Exel PLC	34	16	0	50	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Exhibit Ltd	51	55	4	110	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Express Distribution Services	*	-	-	26	-	-
Extec Screens & Crushers Ltd	21	29	2	52	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Extern Organisation, The	59	97	19	175	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd	204	188	28	420	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Fabricat Ireland Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Fairco Mc Ilhagga Ltd	*	-	-	64	-	-
Fairways Residential Homes	*	-	-	40	-	-
Faith House	*	-	-	85	-	-
Falls Bowling & Lawn Tennis Club Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Falls Development Agency Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Famac Network Ltd	136	58	4	198	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
Fane Valley Co-op Society Ltd	95	20	1	116	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
Farm Fed Chickens	283	80	4	367	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Farrans Ltd	652	406	26	1,084	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Fergus Investments Ltd	83	74	2	159	[52.9%]	[47.1%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Ferguson & McIlveen	69	38	5	112	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Ferguson Flowers International	18	13	0	31	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Ferguson Ft & Co (Builders) Ltd	91	25	0	116	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
Fermanagh Homecare Services	61	72	0	133	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Fermanagh Training Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Ferne Foods Ltd	58	95	0	153	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Field Boxmore Healthcare Packaging (Ireland) Ltd	146	51	1	198	[74.1%]	[25.9%]
FII Footwear Management Ltd	126	61	7	194	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Fin Engineering Group Ltd	43	19	2	64	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Fine Foods Lisburn Road Ltd	25	32	1	58	[43.9%]	[56.1%]
Finlay BME Ltd	24	22	0	46	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Finlay Communications Ltd	33	15	3	51	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Finlay Hydrascreens (Omagh) Ltd	19	37	0	56	[33.9%]	[66.1%]
Finlay James AS Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Finlay John (Concrete Pipes) Ltd	146	100	1	247	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Fionagh Properties Ltd	20	36	9	65	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Fir Trees Hotel Strabane Ltd	#	-	-	54	-	-
Fire IMC Ltd	24	15	4	43	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	334	181	10	525	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
First Derivatives PLC	#	-	-	26	-	-
First Housing Aid & Support Services	#	-	-	46	-	-
Fish Direct Ltd	#	-	-	46	-	-
Fisher & Fisher Solicitors	15	10	1	26	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Fisher Engineering Ltd	143	49	0	192	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Fitness First PLC T/A Fitness First Belfast	62	44	9	115	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Fivemiletown & Brookborough Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Flagship Media Group Ltd	34	22	8	64	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Flanagan KJ & Co Ltd	17	21	0	38	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
Flaxall Products Ltd	92	11	15	118	[89.3%]	[10.7%]
Fleet Solutions (Ireland) Ltd					<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>	
Fleming Agri-products Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Fleming Poultry Ltd	246	75	5	326	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Fletcher Residential Homes Ltd	*	-	-	89	-	-
Flexiskills	87	90	34	211	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Flybe	108	41	43	192	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Flynn Maurice & Sons	16	24	0	40	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
FM Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	41	-	-
Fold Housing Association	301	212	16	529	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Fold Housing Trust	44	19	6	69	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Fon-a-Cab (Belfast) Ltd	19	15	5	39	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Fort Lodge Hotel	#	-	-	27	-	-
Fortress Industries Ltd	53	18	0	71	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Fortwilliam Golf Club	#	-	-	28	-	-
Forum Restaurant, The	*	-	-	36	-	-

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Abbeylands Care Home	55	19	2	76	[74.3%]	[25.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Antrim Care Home	18	21	1	40	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Arches Care Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Ardlough Care Home	25	22	3	50	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Armagh Care Home	36	20	0	56	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Ashgrovecare Home	15	44	7	66	[25.4%]	[74.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bangor Care Home	65	18	5	88	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Beechill Care Home	*	-	-	33	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Belmont Care Home	28	11	0	39	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bethany Care Home	22	10	8	40	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Camphill Care Home	*	-	-	31	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Carnalea Care Home	*	-	-	39	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cedarhurst Lodge Care Home	31	10	11	52	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cherryvalley Care Home	*	-	-	43	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Chestnut Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	44	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Clandeboye Care Home	*	-	-	55	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Comber Care Home	61	15	1	77	[80.3%]	[19.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Coolaness Care Home	19	20	0	39	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A County Care Home	31	29	4	64	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Craigdun Care Home	*	-	-	46	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Croaghpatrick Care Home	*	-	-	72	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cromore Care Home	30	11	6	47	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Donaghcloney Care Home	*	-	-	65	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Drumclay Care Home	23	34	1	58	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Drumragh Care Home	20	55	0	75	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Dungannon Care Home	15	25	0	40	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edenmore Care Home	36	11	6	53	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edgewater Lodge Care Home	73	12	1	86	[85.9%]	[14.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Galgorm Care Home	26	11	0	37	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Garvagh Care Home	23	29	0	52	[44.2%]	[55.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Greerville Manor Care Home	34	17	10	61	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hawthorn House Care Home	*	-	-	27	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hollywood Care Home	*	-	-	57	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Jordanstown Care Home	53	13	3	69	[80.3%]	[19.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Laganvale Care Home	50	21	3	74	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Landsdowne Care Home	37	48	0	85	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lecale Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	90	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Limavady Care Home	25	34	2	61	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisburn Care Home	*	-	-	28	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisnisky Care Home	47	16	2	65	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mahon Hall Care Home	*	-	-	62	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Court Care Home	30	20	1	51	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	40	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Meadowbank Care Home	13	15	0	28	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Moneymore Care Home	29	33	0	62	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mount Lens Care Home	*	-	-	39	-	-

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Oakridge Care Home	34	31	2	67	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rathmena Care Home	*	-	-	45	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rosevale Lodge Care Home	24	17	0	41	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rush Hall Care Home	25	19	0	44	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Saintfield Lodge Care Home	13	22	1	36	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Sandringham Care Home	47	12	0	59	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Seapatrick Care Home	62	29	1	92	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Stormont Care Home	*	-	-	41	-	-
Four Season Health Care T/A Strathearn Court Care Home	*	-	-	72	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Tudordale Care Home	*	-	-	39	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Whiteabbey Care Home	*	-	-	53	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Woodgrove Care Home	*	-	-	37	-	-
Foxys Unisex Salons	#	-	-	31	-	-
Foyle & Londonderry College	43	14	0	57	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Foyle Day Care Ltd	15	15	0	30	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Foyle Golf Centre	#	-	-	39	-	-
Foyle Hospice	#	-	-	49	-	-
Foyle Meats	106	109	2	217	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
FPM	#	-	-	26	-	-
Frackelton John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Francos Restaurant	#	-	-	29	-	-
Franklins International Ltd	47	18	6	71	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Fraser Homes Ltd	39	20	2	61	[66.1%]	[33.9%]
Frazer & Haughton Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Frazerton Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Freeza Meats Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
French James Engineering	*	-	-	27	-	-
Fresh Food Kitchen, The	#	-	-	32	-	-
Friends School	*	-	-	46	-	-
Fruit of the Loom Manufacturing Co Ltd	81	155	9	245	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Fruithill Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	48	-	-
Fujitsu Services	278	120	55	453	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Fujitsu Telecommunications (Ireland)	28	19	1	48	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Fultons Fine Furnishings	*	-	-	48	-	-
Fultons Fine Furnishings Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Funeral Services (NI) Ltd	97	11	16	124	[89.8%]	[10.2%]
Fyfes Vehicles & Engineering Supplies Ltd	36	23	0	59	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
G & M Lodge Caring Ltd	#	-	-	72	-	-
Galago Ltd	69	48	10	127	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Galen PLC	450	226	121	797	[66.6%]	[33.4%]
Galen Sterile Solutions	137	46	42	225	[74.9%]	[25.1%]
Galeton Ltd T/A Ailsa Lodge Nursing Home	*	-	-	58	-	-
Galgorm Manor Hotel Ltd	77	24	11	112	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Gallagher & Mc Kinney	#	-	-	34	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Gallaher Ltd	983	178	27	1,188	[84.7%]	[15.3%]
Gamble JA & Co Ltd	21	35	0	56	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Gardner TA	19	10	0	29	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Garmoyle Enterprises Ltd T/A The Body Shop	16	21	2	39	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Gass Nigel & Diana Donaghadee Garden Centre	*	-	-	50	-	-
Gault Robert	*	-	-	32	-	-
Geda Construction Company Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Gee's Supermarket	29	49	0	78	[37.2%]	[62.8%]
Gems Jewellers	27	14	0	41	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
General Motor Works Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Gethin D & P T/A Subway Botanic	#	-	-	28	-	-
Getty Connections Ltd	126	13	1	140	[90.6%]	[9.4%]
Gibson (Banbridge) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Gibson Bros Ltd	45	21	0	66	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Gilbert-Ash (NI) Ltd	49	87	4	140	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Gilfresh Produce	*	-	-	32	-	-
Gillaroo Lodge Nursing Home Ltd	33	10	1	44	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Gillbrooke Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	34	-	-
Gillespie & Wilson Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Gillespie Desmond Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Gillespie FH Ltd T/A Bangor Bay Inn	*	-	-	37	-	-
Gilmores Electrical Group	18	19	1	38	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Gilpins Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
GK Systems Ltd	14	16	2	32	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Glanbia Cheese Ltd	85	53	1	139	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Glasgiven Contracts Ltd	12	30	0	42	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Glas-Seal of Ulster Ltd	27	37	1	65	[42.2%]	[57.8%]
Glaxo Smithkline	*	-	-	29	-	-
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Glen Electric Ltd	12	345	7	364	[3.4%]	[96.6%]
Morphy Richards (NI) Ltd	241	29	11	281	[89.3%]	[10.7%]
Seago Technologies Ltd	215	91	3	309	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Glenaden Shirts Ltd	94	55	2	151	[63.1%]	[36.9%]
Glenavna House Hotel	39	13	1	53	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Glenavon House Hotel (1982) Ltd	#	-	-	60	-	-
Glenbay Ltd (Peter Mark)	64	87	5	156	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Glenbrook Foods Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Glencarron Nursing Home	#	-	-	60	-	-
Glendale House Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Glendermott Enterprises Ltd	#	-	-	63	-	-
Glendun Nursing & Residential Home	#	-	-	64	-	-
Glenhill Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Glenkrag Ltd	*	-	-	58	-	-
Glenmachan Tower House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	52	-	-
Glenmona Resource Centre	10	77	2	89	[11.5%]	[88.5%]
Glenshane Fashions	14	24	0	38	[36.8%]	[63.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Glenview Private Nursing Home	47	14	0	61	[77.0%]	[23.0%]
Glenview Private Nursing/Residential Home	14	13	0	27	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Global Email Company, The	88	69	38	195	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Glover Site Investigations Ltd	37	12	0	49	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
GM Design Associates Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Going Places Leisure Travel Ltd	76	45	9	130	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Goldblatt McGuigan	36	17	3	56	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Golden Cow Dairies Ltd	54	16	0	70	[77.1%]	[22.9%]
Goldsmiths Group PLC	21	20	2	43	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Goodrich Control Systems Ltd	28	16	6	50	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Gordons Chemists	155	90	3	248	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Gordon's Electrical Supplies	*	-	-	26	-	-
Gormley's Supervalu	#	-	-	75	-	-
Gortacharn Private Nursing Home	20	27	0	47	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Gorteen House Hotel Ltd	17	32	0	49	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
Governors of Armagh Observatory & Planetarium, The	*	-	-	34	-	-
GPS (GB) Ltd T/A The Gap	14	19	19	52	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
GPS Colour Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Graan Abbey Private Nursing Home, The	23	73	2	98	[24.0%]	[76.0%]
Gracemount Enterprises Ltd T/A Frames Leisure Complex	10	16	0	26	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Gracey Tony Mace Stores T/A Glendale Retail Ltd	65	47	0	112	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Grafton Recruitment	1,069	1,009	177	2,255	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Graham & Heslip Ltd	*	-	-	89	-	-
Graham & Maybin Ltd	23	60	9	92	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
Graham Albert Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Graham AR Engineering	*	-	-	30	-	-
Graham Harold	25	18	0	43	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	209	49	16	274	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Graham Ray (Ards) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Graham SC Ltd (Structural Steelwork)	*	-	-	52	-	-
Graham SP Ltd	18	106	23	147	[14.5%]	[85.5%]
Graham Tiso Ltd	16	13	1	30	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Graham's Home Bakery	*	-	-	30	-	-
Grainger Building Services Ltd	31	16	0	47	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Gramophone Shop Ltd C/o Caroline Music	28	22	6	56	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Grampian Country Foods Ltd	205	145	15	365	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Grand Opera House Trust	37	51	11	99	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Grant Group Ltd, The	*	-	-	40	-	-
Grant Thornton	53	37	1	91	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Grant William & Co Ltd	32	50	0	82	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Grants Electrical Services (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	71	-	-
Gray & Adams (Ireland) Ltd	34	13	0	47	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Greater Shankill Partnership	*	-	-	30	-	-
Green JT And Sons Ltd T/A Greens Food Fare	*	-	-	119	-	-
Greendale Private Day Care Nursery Complex	*	-	-	44	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Greene Liam Mr & Mrs T/A Wheelers Fast Food	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Greenpark Private Nursing Home		17	76	1	94	[18.3%]	[81.7%]
Gregg & Patterson (Engineers) Ltd		57	24	0	81	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Group 4 Security Services Ltd		320	178	12	510	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
GT Exhausts (NI) Ltd		21	38	0	59	[35.6%]	[64.4%]
Guardforce Ltd		119	38	6	163	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Guilbert Northern Ireland		18	12	0	30	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Guinness (NI) Ltd		105	113	8	226	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Guthrie WC Ltd T/A Silverwood Doors	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Gymboree UK Ltd		15	15	4	34	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
H & A Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	51	-	-
Habinteg Housing Association (Ulster) Ltd		26	30	5	61	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Haffey CA & Son Ltd	*	-	-	-	68	-	-
Hagan Homes Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Hagan Leisure Ltd		25	18	0	43	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Hair Traffic Academy	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Haldane Fisher (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Haldane Fisher Ltd		208	156	1	365	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Halfords Ltd		33	17	8	58	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Hall George (Ireland) Ltd		32	22	3	57	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Hall Robert J Ltd	*	-	-	-	91	-	-
Hamilton & Kirk Ltd		21	44	5	70	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Hamilton Alex M & Co Ltd		18	10	0	28	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Hamilton James & Co (Lurgan) Ltd	*	-	-	-	52	-	-
Hamilton Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Hamilton TJ & Co		22	20	1	43	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Hampton Conservatories	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Handling & Storage Equipment Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Hanna John Ltd	*	-	-	-	57	-	-
Hanson Concrete Products (Hanson Seagoe)		31	10	0	41	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Harbinson Mulholland		19	12	2	33	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Harland & Wolff Technical Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	64	-	-
Harland & Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd		414	20	21	455	[95.4%]	[4.6%]
Harris Laboratories Ltd T/A MDS Pharma Services		52	40	6	98	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Harte & Eakin (Contractors) (NI) Ltd		42	22	0	64	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Harvey Group PLC		40	16	0	56	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Haslett J & J Ltd		352	141	47	540	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Hasson M & Sons Ltd		10	34	0	44	[22.7%]	[77.3%]
Hastings Hotels Ltd		244	236	32	512	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Hathaway Systems Ltd		27	18	5	50	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Haughey Francis	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Haulage Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Hayes Fuels		26	27	0	53	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Hays Accountancy Personnel		27	26	8	61	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Hays DX		12	26	2	40	[31.6%]	[68.4%]
Hays Montrose		33	29	0	62	[53.2%]	[46.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Hazelwood Integrated College	14	11	6	31	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
HBOS PLC	676	484	197	1,357	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
HCL Technologies Ni Ltd	19	23	1	43	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Headlam (FD) Ltd T/A Mercado Belfast	*	-	-	29	-	-
Heatherlea Bakery	*	-	-	46	-	-
Heatons (NI) Ltd C/o Personnel & Training Services	17	53	2	72	[24.3%]	[75.7%]
Helm Corporation Ltd	24	31	4	59	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Help The Aged	27	20	6	53	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Henderson John Ltd	284	67	17	368	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Henderson Paul T/A Quality Care Services Ltd	*	-	-	81	-	-
Henderson Recruitment Ltd	30	11	0	41	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Henry Bros (Magherafelt) Ltd	183	22	0	205	[89.3%]	[10.7%]
Hepworth Building Products	*	-	-	31	-	-
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	241	186	31	458	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Herdmans Ltd	178	299	4	481	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
Heron Bros Ltd	23	98	1	122	[19.0%]	[81.0%]
Hetherington Painting & Building Contractors	#	-	-	28	-	-
Hewitt Geoff T/A McDonalds Ballymena	35	20	0	55	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Heyn G & Sons Ltd	77	29	15	121	[72.6%]	[27.4%]
HFC Bank PLC	15	20	0	35	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
HGS Building & Mechanical Services Ltd.	13	66	0	79	[16.5%]	[83.5%]
HHI Building Products Ltd	75	16	1	92	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Highfield Care T/A Pond Park Nursing Home	*	-	-	40	-	-
Highfield Carehomes Ltd T/A Orchard Manor Nursing Home	38	19	6	63	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Highmark Manufacturing Co Ltd	65	16	4	85	[80.2%]	[19.8%]
Hillgrove Hotel Ltd T/A Magherabuoy House Hotel	51	14	17	82	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Hillview Lodge Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Hilton Belfast	67	116	22	205	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
Hilton Group PLC T/A Hilton Templepatrick	167	55	14	236	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Hilton Meat Products Ltd	*	-	-	72	-	-
Hilton Meats (Cookstown) Ltd	29	38	2	69	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Hockley Private Nursing Home	74	11	0	85	[87.1%]	[12.9%]
Hogg R & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Holiday Inn Belfast	36	47	5	88	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Hollygate Lodge Private Retirement Home	*	-	-	36	-	-
Hollygate Nursing Home	*	-	-	37	-	-
Homebase Ltd	265	130	14	409	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Homecare Northern Ireland	98	171	2	271	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
Hopefield Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	47	-	-
Houston Bros Ltd	80	22	1	103	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
Howden Power Ltd	*	-	-	71	-	-
Howell Accident Repair Centre	*	-	-	29	-	-
Howell House Bakery	47	11	4	62	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
HSBC Asset Finance (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Huco Lightronic (NI) Ltd	27	27	3	57	[50.0%]	[50.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Huddleston John Engineering	*	-	-	65	-	-
Hughes & Company	*	-	-	140	-	-
Hughes Christensen Company		292	32	5	329	[90.1%] [9.9%]
Hughes Joseph Painting Contractor		13	53	2	68	[19.7%] [80.3%]
Hughes K & Co Ltd T/A Hughes Mushrooms		12	37	2	51	[24.5%] [75.5%]
Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Ltd		81	74	5	160	[52.3%] [47.7%]
Huhtamaki (UK) Limited		223	64	1	288	[77.7%] [22.3%]
Humax Electronics Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	116	-
Hunter Brian Ltd		26	21	0	47	[55.3%] [44.7%]
Hunter Graham (Shirts) Ltd		17	102	1	120	[14.3%] [85.7%]
Hunter JD & Co		90	27	0	117	[76.9%] [23.1%]
Hurst Charles Ltd		587	161	44	792	[78.5%] [21.5%]
Hutchinson A (Floor & Wall Supplies) Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-
Hutton Mechanical Services	*	-	-	-	41	-
Hyndman D & Son (Bakers) Ltd		35	19	0	54	[64.8%] [35.2%]
IBM United Kingdom Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-
ICB Emulsions Ltd		16	39	1	56	[29.1%] [70.9%]
Iceland Frozen Foods PLC		405	352	55	812	[53.5%] [46.5%]
ICS Computing Ltd		104	31	16	151	[77.0%] [23.0%]
ICS Group of Companies Ltd T/A Inflight Catering Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	63	-
ICTS (UK) Ltd		115	29	12	156	[79.9%] [20.1%]
IJK Timber Group Ltd		72	13	2	87	[84.7%] [15.3%]
ILP Protective Packaging (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-
Image Investments Ltd		149	37	4	190	[80.1%] [19.9%]
Impro Printing	*	-	-	-	33	-
Indicators International Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-
In-Doors Manufacturing Ltd	#	-	-	-	68	-
Industrial Temps (Scotland) Ltd T/A Tim Lewis Recruitment		354	186	92	632	[65.6%] [34.4%]
Industrial Temps Ltd		258	141	21	420	[64.7%] [35.3%]
Infineer Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-
In-house Publications	*	-	-	-	27	-
Initial City Link Belfast		24	10	0	34	[70.6%] [29.4%]
Initial Cleaning Services		194	125	9	328	[60.8%] [39.2%]
Initial Textile Services		44	39	0	83	[53.0%] [47.0%]
Inner City South Belfast Sure Start		14	11	2	27	[56.0%] [44.0%]
Insurance Advisory Services		69	147	18	234	[31.9%] [68.1%]
Integrated Utility Services Ltd.	*	-	-	-	30	-
Interface Europe Ltd		27	81	1	109	[25.0%] [75.0%]
Intergrated College Dungannon		39	24	0	63	[61.9%] [38.1%]
Interior Trim Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
International Leathers (NI) Ltd		21	29	1	51	[42.0%] [58.0%]
International Net & Twine Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-
Ireland Freight Services (UK) Ltd		82	22	2	106	[78.8%] [21.2%]
Irish Autotrader Ltd		61	34	0	95	[64.2%] [35.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Irish Bonding Co Ltd	157	97	13	267	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Irish Fertilizer Industries Ltd	109	80	22	211	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Irish Football Association, The	*	-	-	26	-	-
Irish Inns Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
Irish News Ltd, The	21	96	4	121	[17.9%]	[82.1%]
Irish Road Motors Ltd	15	24	0	39	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Irish Waste Services Ltd	14	18	4	36	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Irlandus Circuits Ltd	31	59	1	91	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
Irwin RA & Co Ltd	143	19	1	163	[88.3%]	[11.7%]
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd	320	122	12	454	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
Island Cleaning Services Ltd	33	43	0	76	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Islandbawn Stores Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
ISS Mediclean Ltd	118	131	12	261	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
J & G Engineering (NI) Ltd	58	19	0	77	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Jacobs W & R & Co (NI) Ltd	17	10	2	29	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Jameson David Services Ltd	*	-	-	112	-	-
Jamesons Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
Jamison & Green Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
JB Electrical (Eng Con) Ltd	68	13	2	83	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
JCP Consulting Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
JCP Securite (UK) Ltd	56	35	3	94	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Jeffers Home Bakery	*	-	-	57	-	-
Jefferson C & H	50	12	3	65	[80.6%]	[19.4%]
Jenkins Shipping Co Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
JFM Construction Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
JHC Hardware Ltd	35	18	0	53	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
JJB Sports PLC	285	268	15	568	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
JKC Specialist Cars Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
JLS Technology (NI) Ltd.	*	-	-	28	-	-
JMC Restaurants Ltd T/A Mcdonald's Sprucefield	76	33	12	121	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
JMF Metal Fabrications Ltd	79	15	1	95	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
JNK Components Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Joblink	27	27	4	58	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Johanna Armstrong T/A Causeway Hotel	*	-	-	40	-	-
John David Sports PLC	53	66	53	172	[44.5%]	[55.5%]
Johns Elliott	17	10	1	28	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Johnson Bros (Belfast) Ltd	86	14	4	104	[86.0%]	[14.0%]
Johnson Solicitors	19	15	2	36	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Johnston & McCrory	#	-	-	29	-	-
Johnston Construction	#	-	-	31	-	-
Johnston Cyril & Co Ltd	50	10	0	60	[83.3%]	[16.7%]
Johnston MR T/A Nicholson House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	48	-	-
Johnston's Bakery	23	11	0	34	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Johnstons of Mountnorris	*	-	-	26	-	-
Jolly Tots Childcare Complex	*	-	-	32	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Jollye Leonard F (BP) Ltd T/A Jollye's Petfood Superstores	40	23	2	65	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Jones Frederick (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Jones Peters	17	11	0	28	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Jordan Sean Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Jordan Trevor (Concrete) Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Jordanstown Schools	*	-	-	38	-	-
Joyland Amusement Centres Ltd T/A Oasis Retail Services Ltd	39	36	4	79	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
JPM Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Jurys Belfast Inn	15	43	7	65	[25.9%]	[74.1%]
Kainos Software Ltd	110	109	28	247	[50.2%]	[49.8%]
Kalon Decorative Products T/A Leyland Paint Company	36	12	0	48	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Kane JW Precision Engineering	*	-	-	32	-	-
Kare Bears Private Day Nurseries	*	-	-	28	-	-
Karkraft (NI) Ltd	15	16	3	34	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Karl Construction Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
KBB Doors Ltd	13	40	2	55	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
KCC Door Hardware & Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Kearns Tony T/A Carlton Bakery	16	30	4	50	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Kedington Northern Ireland Ltd	11	22	0	33	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Keenan Heating Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Keenan Patrick	10	42	0	52	[19.2%]	[80.8%]
Keentel Leisure Ltd T/A Keenans	#	-	-	45	-	-
Kells SD Ltd	61	28	1	90	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Kelly Bros	#	-	-	60	-	-
Kelly Flowers Wholesale	*	-	-	30	-	-
Kelly John Ltd	91	23	0	114	[79.8%]	[20.2%]
Kelly McEvoy & Brown	#	-	-	28	-	-
Kelly Patricia T/A Kelly's Inn	#	-	-	38	-	-
Kennedy & Morrison Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Kennedy J & Co (Contractors) Ltd	83	38	3	124	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Kennedy Quarries Ltd	24	47	0	71	[33.8%]	[66.2%]
Kennedy R & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd	247	290	57	594	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Kent Plastics (UK) Ltd	29	49	0	78	[37.2%]	[62.8%]
Kernaghan T & A Ltd	57	13	2	72	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Kerr Henderson (Financial Services) Ltd	26	10	3	39	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Kerr RJ (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Kestrel Foods Ltd	16	11	5	32	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Keylite Roof Windows Ltd	13	20	0	33	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Keys Robert & Co Ltd	37	31	4	72	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Keystone Lintels Ltd	73	78	0	151	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Kilco Chemicals Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Kilhorne Bay Sea Foods Ltd	48	32	2	82	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Killyhevlin Hotel Ltd	45	50	0	95	[47.4%]	[52.6%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Killyleagh Lodge	19	43	0	62	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Kilmorey Arms Hotel Ltd	12	18	0	30	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Kilwaughter Chemical Co Ltd	37	10	2	49	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Kirk McClure Morton	73	44	8	125	[62.4%]	[37.6%]
KMR Windows Ltd	26	10	4	40	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Knockmoyle Lodge Nursing Home	15	18	0	33	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Knotts of Newtownards	*	-	-	57	-	-
Knox James & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
KPL Contracts Ltd	25	58	2	85	[30.1%]	[69.9%]
KPMG	56	38	0	94	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Kuehne & Nagel (NI) Ltd	137	16	12	165	[89.5%]	[10.5%]
Kwik-fit (NI) Ltd	59	19	0	78	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Kylemore	#	-	-	29	-	-
Kylen Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
L Stanley Ltd T/A Stanley Racing	105	58	3	166	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
La Tasca Restaurants Ltd	15	20	12	47	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Label One Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Ladyhill Holdings Ltd T/A Prospect Private Nursing Home	48	17	2	67	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Ladyhill Lodge Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	39	-	-
Lafarge Cement Ireland	76	19	6	101	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Lagan Services Ltd.	18	25	5	48	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Lagan Technologies Ltd	20	13	7	40	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Lakeland Community Care Ltd	89	125	6	220	[41.6%]	[58.4%]
Lakeland Dairies (Omagh) Ltd	16	44	3	63	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Lakeview Nursing & Residential Home	30	31	1	62	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Lamb Commercials Ltd	44	15	0	59	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Lambert Smith Hampton	*	-	-	41	-	-
Lamont Samuel & Sons Ltd	20	23	0	43	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Landscape Centre, The	*	-	-	26	-	-
Landscaping Centre Ltd	68	13	2	83	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd	158	101	5	264	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Larne Grammar School	*	-	-	40	-	-
Larne Harbour Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Laser Electrical Ltd	76	53	9	138	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Lavery Properties Ltd T/A The Marine Hotel	#	-	-	35	-	-
Lavery Charles & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Lavery Ltd	22	51	0	73	[30.1%]	[69.9%]
Lavery Transport Ltd	12	30	4	46	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Law Centre (NI)	10	25	5	40	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Law Society of Northern Ireland, The	61	68	3	132	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
LB Meat Products Ltd	24	31	0	55	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Leabank Private Nursing Home	10	42	0	52	[19.2%]	[80.8%]
Leaf Technologies Ltd	128	28	7	163	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Leckey James Design Ltd	29	28	0	57	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Leckpatrick Dairies Ltd	115	62	5	182	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Lee Hestia Association	12	31	8	51	[27.9%]	[72.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Leeanoy Ltd T/A Video City	77	48	0	125	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Legal & General Resources Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Lenken Healthcare (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Leonard Cheshire	42	16	0	58	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
Leprechaun, The Cake Shop / Restaurant	#	-	-	38	-	-
L'estrange & Brett Solicitors	45	18	0	63	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Liberante Group	76	85	0	161	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Liberty Information Technology Ltd	67	50	13	130	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Liddell Ltd	87	13	1	101	[87.0%]	[13.0%]
Lidl (UK) Gmbh	74	88	6	168	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Lifestyle Sports & Leisure Ltd	77	82	0	159	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Lilliput (Dunmurry) Ltd	68	18	3	89	[79.1%]	[20.9%]
Limavady Building Suppliers Ltd	11	16	1	28	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Limavady Community Development Initiative	22	25	1	48	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Limavady Printing Co Ltd	35	30	2	67	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	333	108	3	444	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Linenhall Library	15	10	2	27	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Linian Knitwear Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Linton & Robinson Ltd	37	16	0	53	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Lisadian House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	75	-	-
Lisburn Glass Group Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Lisburn Security Services Ltd	278	61	0	339	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
Lislyn Retail Ltd T/A Shop Electric & Electricworld	317	148	36	501	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Lisnasure Interiors	*	-	-	35	-	-
Lisney	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Little Alan Ltd	*	-	-	63	-	-
Littlewoods High Street Retail	109	132	1	242	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Litton Group Ltd	*	-	-	76	-	-
Lloyd David Leisure Ltd	74	10	6	90	[88.1%]	[11.9%]
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd c/o AAH Pharmaceuticals	42	47	5	94	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Lloyds TSB Asset Finance Division Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
LMI Foods Ltd	30	18	3	51	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Locksley Engineering Co Ltd	46	25	0	71	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Lodge Hotel and Travel Stop, The	75	34	1	110	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Logan's Executive Travel	15	16	0	31	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Lomac Tiles Ltd	37	62	3	102	[37.4%]	[62.6%]
Lombard & Ulster Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Londonderry Inner City Trust	#	-	-	44	-	-
Long's Supermarket Ltd	139	167	0	306	[45.4%]	[54.6%]
Loreto Grammar School	#	-	-	56	-	-
Lorne Electric Ltd	15	14	0	29	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Louerne Construction Ltd	15	15	0	30	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Lough Erne Hotel Ltd	18	25	0	43	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Lough Neagh Private Nursing Home	13	17	0	30	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Loughran Brendan & Sons	#	-	-	29	-	-
Loughran JJ	#	-	-	26	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Loughran Michael	17	20	0	37	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Louise Products (Antrim) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Louisville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	83	-	-
Lowden Guitar Co Ltd, The	*	-	-	30	-	-
Lowry Bros Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Lunn John H (Jewellers) Ltd	48	12	1	61	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Lunn Poly Ltd	57	28	35	120	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Lurgan Conference of St Vincent De Paul (Sponsors)	#	-	-	35	-	-
Lynas Frozen Foods Ltd	77	17	3	97	[81.9%]	[18.1%]
Lynas RFA Dr & Mrs T/A Victoria Private Nursing Home	11	17	0	28	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Lynn Maureen Recruitment Ltd	87	59	72	218	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Lyric Players Theatre, The	15	18	8	41	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
M Care Ltd	56	11	5	72	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
MacAuley Wray	*	-	-	26	-	-
MacMahon JJ (Building Contractor) Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
MacNaughton Blair & Company Ltd	151	46	9	206	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Maca Hotels Ltd T/A Bohill Hotel & Country Club	29	18	0	47	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Mackey JA Eyecare Opticians	*	-	-	34	-	-
Mackle James Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mackle John (Moy) Ltd	11	32	2	45	[25.6%]	[74.4%]
Macrete Ireland Ltd	50	43	0	93	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Madden & Finucane	#	-	-	67	-	-
Magee Clothing Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Maghera Joinery Works Ltd	18	63	0	81	[22.2%]	[77.8%]
Magill RB & HM T/A Brackenwood Residential Home	17	10	3	30	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Magintys Bar & Restaurant	14	20	0	34	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Magir Ltd T/A Medicare Pharmacy Group	#	-	-	46	-	-
Mail Matters Direct Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Maine Nursing Home	*	-	-	38	-	-
Maine Soft Drinks Ltd	115	42	3	160	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Mainline Distributors Ltd	39	12	0	51	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Makro Multi-trade Centre	45	205	14	264	[18.0%]	[82.0%]
Mallaghan Engineering Ltd	12	41	0	53	[22.6%]	[77.4%]
Mallon Bros IM Transport	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mallusk Security Services Ltd	38	16	0	54	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Malone College	11	22	5	38	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Malone Golf Club	24	13	5	42	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Malone Lodge Hotel, The	12	29	4	45	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
Manley IMC Ltd	37	16	5	58	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Manor House Catering Services	18	26	0	44	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Manor House Country Hotel Ltd	29	48	0	77	[37.7%]	[62.3%]
Manpower PLC	243	371	25	639	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Marcus Ward Ltd T/A Hard Rock Cafe	20	29	13	62	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Marie Curie Cancer Care	104	39	25	168	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Marine Court Hotel, The	39	44	0	83	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	1,003	765	34	1,802	[56.7%]	[43.3%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Marlborough Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Marquis Tailoring Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Marsh (UK) Ltd		49	21	0	70	[70.0%] [30.0%]
Martin & Hamilton Ltd		33	26	6	65	[55.9%] [44.1%]
Martin H & J Ltd		50	13	4	67	[79.4%] [20.6%]
Martin Residential Trust	*	-	-	-	31	-
Mascott Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	49	-
Mastercraft Construction Associates Ltd		13	31	0	44	[29.5%] [70.5%]
Maxol Direct (NI) Ltd		71	52	1	124	[57.7%] [42.3%]
Maxwell Freight Services	*	-	-	-	26	-
May Edwin Ltd	*	-	-	-	49	-
Maybin Property Support Services (NI) Ltd		1,905	785	150	2,840	[70.8%] [29.2%]
Maydown Precision Engineering Ltd		33	151	6	190	[17.9%] [82.1%]
Maydown YTP Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-
MB Freight forwarding Ltd T/A Express Parcels		64	41	5	110	[61.0%] [39.0%]
Mc Adam Design Ltd	*	-	-	-	58	-
Mc Aleer & Rushe Ltd		11	48	4	63	[18.6%] [81.4%]
Mc Aleer M	#	-	-	-	32	-
Mc Allister Bros Ltd	#	-	-	-	49	-
Mc Anallen K Ltd		22	85	0	107	[20.6%] [79.4%]
Mc Anearney Sean		11	18	0	29	[37.9%] [62.1%]
Mc Anerney Bros Ltd	#	-	-	-	150	-
Mc Atamney	#	-	-	-	27	-
Mc Avoy Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-
Mc Avoy Group Ltd, The		48	91	1	140	[34.5%] [65.5%]
Mc Bride MJ	#	-	-	-	28	-
Mc Burney Transport		88	18	2	108	[83.0%] [17.0%]
Mc Cabe James E Ltd		170	53	6	229	[76.2%] [23.8%]
Mc Caffrey B & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	63	-
Mc Caffrey's Spar Supermarket	#	-	-	-	36	-
Mc Caig Collim	*	-	-	-	32	-
Mc Call J & W Supplies (NI) Ltd		46	15	0	61	[75.4%] [24.6%]
Mc Call Robert W & Sons	*	-	-	-	26	-
Mc Candless AE & Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-
Mc Cann & McCann	#	-	-	-	32	-
Mc Cann Brothers		25	39	0	64	[39.1%] [60.9%]
Mc Cann FP Ltd		74	72	4	150	[50.7%] [49.3%]
Mc Cann-Erickson Belfast Ltd		17	10	1	28	[63.0%] [37.0%]
Mc Cartan PJ	#	-	-	-	39	-
Mc Cartan Turkington Breen		24	14	1	39	[63.2%] [36.8%]
Mc Causland Airport Garage Ltd		21	13	8	42	[61.8%] [38.2%]
Mc Causland Hotel, The		19	15	2	36	[55.9%] [44.1%]
Mc Caw Allan & Co Ltd		24	13	0	37	[64.9%] [35.1%]
Mc Cleery Yarns Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-
Mc Clelland JA & Sons (Auctioneers) Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-
Mc Closkey & O'Kane Building Company Ltd		17	47	0	64	[26.6%] [73.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Clure Watters	31	12	1	44	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Mc Colgans Quality Foods Ltd	33	75	0	108	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Mc Combe Bros (Antrim) Ltd	92	20	1	113	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Mc Conaghy T & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	106	-	-
Mc Connell Martin	*	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Connell S & Sons	*	-	-	51	-	-
Mc Connell S Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Connell TJ & Sons	13	13	0	26	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Mc Cormack Terence Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Cormick MacNaughton (NI) Ltd	58	11	0	69	[84.1%]	[15.9%]
Mc Cormick WJ & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Mc Corry Julie T/A Julie's Kitchen	49	39	0	88	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Mc Cosh WM (Ballymena)	*	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Croy Scaffolding (NI) Ltd	10	72	0	82	[12.2%]	[87.8%]
Mc Cue James F Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Mc Culla (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Mc Dermott Paul T/A McDonald's Connswater	*	-	-	51	-	-
Mc Devitt VH & Son Ltd	24	13	0	37	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Mc Donagh TW Ltd	40	58	3	101	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd	322	356	26	704	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Mc Dowell & Service Dental Laboratory	*	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Elroy Kieran J Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Elwaine Electrical	38	24	0	62	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Mc Erlains Bakery (Magherafelt) Ltd	69	84	5	158	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Mc Fadden Plant Ltd	#	-	-	55	-	-
Mc Farlane A & Co Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Garrity Harold & Sons Ltd	12	29	1	42	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
Mc Gaughey WJ T/A Knockan Lodge	*	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Geary Mushroom Compost Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Mc Geehan James & Sons Transport Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Geown JD Ltd	46	32	0	78	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Mc Gilloway Care Homes (NI) Ltd Edenballymore Lodge Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	63	-	-
Mc Ginn E & Sons	14	101	0	115	[12.2%]	[87.8%]
Mc Glone H & T	16	66	6	88	[19.5%]	[80.5%]
Mc Goldrick Bros	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mc Granaghan D Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Mc Grath Bros (Engineering) Ltd	64	31	10	105	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Mc Gurk & Moore Electrical & Plumbing Contractors	#	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Gurran TJ Ltd	#	-	-	64	-	-
Mc Ilhatton & Co Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Ilhone John T/A Circuit Builders Decorators	16	83	0	99	[16.2%]	[83.8%]
Mc Intyre E & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mc Ivor Plastics Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Kay (Newtownards) Ltd	87	10	1	98	[89.7%]	[10.3%]
Mc Kee FB & Co Ltd	28	15	0	43	[65.1%]	[34.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Keefry BP Ltd	13	32	2	47	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Mc Kee's	33	17	0	50	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Mc Kenna JF Ltd	#	-	-	71	-	-
Mc Kenna Nicholas & Co	34	39	0	73	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Mc Keown Cleaning Services Ltd	102	104	0	206	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
Mc Killens (Ballymena) Ltd	45	10	21	76	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Mc Killens Fashions Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Killop Charles T/A Glens of Antrim Potatoes	#	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Kinney Albann Window Co Ltd	41	14	3	58	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Mc Kinty & Wright	28	23	1	52	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Mc Kitterick Plant	*	-	-	39	-	-
Mc Larnon GE & Sons Ltd	32	13	1	46	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Mc Laughlin & Harvey Ltd	123	73	11	207	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Mc Laughlin Thomas Ltd	17	82	0	99	[17.2%]	[82.8%]
Mc Laughlin William & Sons Ltd	20	20	0	40	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Mc Lean Alfie	83	47	0	130	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
Mc Loughlin G & M Ltd T/A Supervalu	#	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Loughlin John & Son (Shipping) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Mullan & Conway T/A Kingscourt Nursing Group	36	24	0	60	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Mc Mullan Transport	18	22	0	40	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Mc Mullen Architectural Systems Ltd	51	46	5	102	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Mc Murtry John & Co Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Mc Namee B & Co Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Neill Rigby Travel Ltd	23	15	1	39	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Mc Neil I-McManus Ltd	82	33	3	118	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
Mc Neilly Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Mc Nicholas Construction Services Ltd	65	194	24	283	[25.1%]	[74.9%]
Mc Quillan John (Contracts) Ltd	#	-	-	55	-	-
Mc Whirter J & Co (Insurance Brokers) Ltd	*	-	-	71	-	-
MD Healthcare Ltd	28	29	9	66	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
MDF Engineering Ltd	40	47	2	89	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Meadows Nursing Home, The	49	17	0	66	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Mechanical Installation & Maintenance (NI) Ltd	10	25	0	35	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Meehan Colm & Brea T/A Fiveways Shop & Service Station	10	78	0	88	[11.4%]	[88.6%]
Menary's Cafe	*	-	-	26	-	-
Mencap in NI	46	53	4	103	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Menzies John Distribution Ltd	61	42	1	104	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Mercedes-Benz Truck & Van (NI)	56	27	2	85	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Mercer Human Resource Consulting Ltd	27	10	1	38	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Mercy Care	14	206	0	220	[6.4%]	[93.6%]
Meridian Medical Technologies Ltd	23	15	6	44	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Meridio Ltd	25	22	3	50	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Messanna Investments Ltd T/A Kingscastle Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	33	-	-
Metal Technology Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Metalcraft Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Meteor Controls International Ltd		12	44	0	56	[21.4%] [78.6%]
Methodist College		109	11	5	125	[90.8%] [9.2%]
Metso Minerals Cappagh Ltd	#	-	-	-	96	-
MFI (UK) Ltd		60	17	25	102	[77.9%] [22.1%]
MGN Ltd		29	28	4	61	[50.9%] [49.1%]
MGT Engineering	#	-	-	-	38	-
Michelin Tyre PLC		844	283	33	1,160	[74.9%] [25.1%]
Micwall Developments Ltd		15	37	2	54	[28.8%] [71.2%]
Micwall Joinery Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-
Mid Ulster Granite & Stone Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-
Middleton Seafoods (Export) Ltd		31	10	2	43	[75.6%] [24.4%]
Middleton W & Son (NI) Ltd T/A Middleton Seafoods		38	27	1	66	[58.5%] [41.5%]
Millar Andrew & Co Ltd		683	148	81	912	[82.2%] [17.8%]
Millbrook Lodge Hotel		25	34	0	59	[42.4%] [57.6%]
Millcroft Private Nursing Home		29	71	3	103	[29.0%] [71.0%]
Millennium Hygiene Cleaning & Support Services NI	*	-	-	-	27	-
Miller Stewart & Sons Ltd		73	10	4	87	[88.0%] [12.0%]
Milligan George & Sons Fish Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-
Mills Alexander	*	-	-	-	27	-
Mills Selig		17	10	3	30	[63.0%] [37.0%]
Millward Brown Ulster		105	55	7	167	[65.6%] [34.4%]
Mindready Solutions (NI) Ltd		23	11	9	43	[67.6%] [32.4%]
Minprint	*	-	-	-	44	-
Miscampbell WJ & Co		19	10	0	29	[65.5%] [34.5%]
Miskelly Brothers Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Miskelly OF & Sons		25	14	0	39	[64.1%] [35.9%]
Mitchell Harold (Belfast) Ltd		82	22	2	106	[78.8%] [21.2%]
Mitten RJ & Sons		15	16	0	31	[48.4%] [51.6%]
Mivan Ltd		138	68	9	215	[67.0%] [33.0%]
MJM Marine Ltd		11	33	1	45	[25.0%] [75.0%]
MM Group Ireland Ltd		191	23	80	294	[89.3%] [10.7%]
MMK Express Ltd		21	10	0	31	[67.7%] [32.3%]
Moba Ltd T/A Harry Ramsdens		38	55	5	98	[40.9%] [59.1%]
Modern Tyre Service		63	59	0	122	[51.6%] [48.4%]
Moffett & Sons Ltd		111	15	0	126	[88.1%] [11.9%]
Moffett Thallon & Co Ltd		35	17	0	52	[67.3%] [32.7%]
Moldall Ltd	#	-	-	-	134	-
Moneydarragh Flexicare		21	20	0	41	[51.2%] [48.8%]
Monsoon Accessorize		33	24	29	86	[57.9%] [42.1%]
Montgomery Refrigeration Ltd		63	29	3	95	[68.5%] [31.5%]
Montgomery Transport Ltd		130	16	14	160	[89.0%] [11.0%]
Montracon (Ireland) Ltd		66	46	3	115	[58.9%] [41.1%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd		509	505	41	1,055	[50.2%] [49.8%]
Mooney Moore	*	-	-	-	26	-
Moore Concrete		35	12	0	47	[74.5%] [25.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Moore Stephens Chartered Accountants	82	26	4	112	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Moore TH (contracts) Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Mopack Systems Ltd	#	-	-	98	-	-
Morgan	21	35	1	57	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Morphy Richards (NI) Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Morrow Contracts Ltd Incorpor. KP Mini Mix	*	-	-	73	-	-
Morrow CR Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Morses Ltd	17	23	0	40	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Morton Alex Welding	*	-	-	28	-	-
Morton Newspapers Ltd	194	67	13	274	[74.3%]	[25.7%]
Mothercare PLC	64	40	1	105	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Motor & Sport (Ballynahinch) Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Motorway Tyre & Autocentres	*	-	-	31	-	-
Mott MacDonald Ltd	23	11	0	34	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	393	220	181	794	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Mount Lourdes Grammar School	#	-	-	36	-	-
Mourne Country Meats Ltd	#	-	-	62	-	-
Mourne Observer Ltd	17	13	1	31	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Movilla House Ltd	*	-	-	62	-	-
Moy Park Ltd	1,593	1,184	105	2,882	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Moyfab Engineering Ltd	13	19	0	32	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Moyola Precision Engineering Ltd	22	26	0	48	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
MSCS (NI) Ltd	20	15	0	35	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
MSO Cleland Ltd	133	26	6	165	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
MTS (NI) Ltd	12	30	0	42	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Muldoon Transport Systems Ltd	13	15	0	28	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Mulgrew Haulage Ltd	19	16	0	35	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Mulgrew John T/A Mac's Home Bakery	#	-	-	32	-	-
Mulholland & Doherty Consulting Engineers	33	11	1	45	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Mullaghaboy Private Nursing Home Mr & Mrs Duncan	*	-	-	44	-	-
Mullan B & Sons Ltd	33	58	0	91	[36.3%]	[63.7%]
Mullan Bob Motors Ltd	17	30	0	47	[36.2%]	[63.8%]
Mulligans Bar & Restaurant	26	13	0	39	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Multimedia Info-Tech Ltd	#	-	-	92	-	-
Munster Simms Engineering Ltd	103	16	2	121	[86.6%]	[13.4%]
Murdock Hardwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	41	-	-
Murphy & O'Rawe	13	30	0	43	[30.2%]	[69.8%]
Murphy Mk T/A Fairlawns Private Nursing & Residential Home	#	-	-	28	-	-
Murphy Patrick T/A Kingsway Decorators	#	-	-	48	-	-
Murphy's Super Valu	#	-	-	73	-	-
Murray Sons & Co Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Musgrave Distribution Ltd	107	88	5	200	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Musgrave Supervalu Centra (NI) Ltd	218	194	17	429	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Mytravel Airways PLC	38	14	21	73	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd	396	248	1	645	[61.5%]	[38.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Nambarrie Tea Company Ltd	22	12	0	34	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Nath Brothers	95	76	0	171	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
National Air Traffic Services Ltd	37	10	0	47	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
National Australia Bank Ltd	26	10	6	42	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
National Australia Group Europe Ltd	1,652	693	59	2,404	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
National Australia Group Europe Services Ltd	63	26	7	96	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
National Car Parks Ltd	75	20	24	119	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
National Car Rental	*	-	-	32	-	-
National Farmers Union Insurance Society Ltd	*	-	-	74	-	-
National House Building Council	*	-	-	30	-	-
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	51	58	16	125	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
National Trust, The	132	62	28	222	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Nationwide Building Society	110	66	35	211	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Natural Hair Company	*	-	-	26	-	-
Naturelle Consumer Products Ltd	48	72	0	120	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Navigator Blue Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Nazareth House (Londonderry)	#	-	-	128	-	-
Nazareth House Care Village	19	81	1	101	[19.0%]	[81.0%]
NC Agricultural Engineering Co Ltd	36	11	14	61	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Needaco Ltd T/A Paddington Lodge	*	-	-	34	-	-
Neil John Partnership, The	*	-	-	30	-	-
Neill James Ltd	28	13	0	41	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Nelson George (Plumbing & Heating) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Nelson Hydraulics Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Netcom Communications Ltd	27	11	2	40	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Nevada Tele.com Ltd	50	55	21	126	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
New Look PLC	82	106	6	194	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
New Quay Developments Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
New World Developments	24	10	0	34	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Newcastle Interchurch Community Projects Association	11	20	0	31	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
Newell Stores Ltd T/A Newell Stores	16	130	0	146	[11.0%]	[89.0%]
Newry Building Supplies Ltd	#	-	-	63	-	-
News Speed Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Newtownards Chronicle Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Newtownstewart Construction Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Next PLC	358	340	40	738	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Nexus Institute (NI), The	10	13	5	28	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
NI Trucks Ltd	62	11	0	73	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
NIACRO	31	41	4	76	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Nicholl Bros (Radio) Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Nicholl Fuel Oils Ltd	54	75	2	131	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Nicholson & Bass Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Nichrome Ltd	10	26	0	36	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
Nicobrand Ltd	17	12	1	30	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd		<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>				
Nightingale Private Nursing Home	12	54	0	66	[18.2%]	[81.8%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

*/# = Less than 10 Protestants and less than 10 Roman Catholics

Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
NIIB Group Ltd	40	27	5	72	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
NIPPA – The Early Years Organisation	35	31	7	73	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
NK Coatings Ltd	*	-	-	84	-	-
NK Fencing Ltd	*	-	-	58	-	-
Noonan Services Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Noraut Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Norbev	*	-	-	37	-	-
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	81	509	16	606	[13.7%]	[86.3%]
Nor-Den Electrical	14	19	0	33	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Norfolk Line Ltd T/A Interland Transport	64	32	3	99	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Norlect Engineering (UK) Ltd	10	30	0	40	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Norse Merchant Ferries	108	61	24	193	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Nortel Networks	706	408	141	1,255	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Nortel Networks NI Ltd Athletic & Social Club	*	-	-	30	-	-
North & West Housing Ltd	66	230	13	309	[22.3%]	[77.7%]
North Antrim Turkeys Ltd Hatchery	*	-	-	44	-	-
North City Training Ltd	13	21	1	35	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
North Coast Hotels Ltd	63	21	17	101	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
North Down Grain Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
North Down Group	39	25	1	65	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
North West Bookmakers Ltd	#	-	-	60	-	-
North West of Ireland Printing & Publishing Co Ltd	11	49	0	60	[18.3%]	[81.7%]
Northbrook Technology of NI	187	209	36	432	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Northern Bank Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Northern Electrical Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Northern Forklift	13	15	0	28	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Northern Hydraulics Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health	83	92	8	183	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Northern Ireland Chest Heart & Stroke Association	46	62	0	108	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Northern Ireland Co-ownership Housing Association Ltd	25	17	0	42	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action	15	17	2	34	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC					<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>	
Northern Ireland Hospice	128	74	11	213	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Northern Ireland Institute for The Disabled	*	-	-	86	-	-
Northern Ireland Old Peoples Welfare Council Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Northern Ireland Plastics Ltd	35	24	2	61	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance	26	26	2	54	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Lift Trucks (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Northern Newspaper Group	92	40	0	132	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Northern Publishing Office (UK) Ltd	220	15	11	246	[93.6%]	[6.4%]
Northern Whig Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Northern Windows (Manufacturing) Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Northwest Independent Hospital	40	36	4	80	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Northworld Ltd T/A Mark One	#	-	-	37	-	-
Norwich Union Insurance	129	52	5	186	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
NTL	207	123	21	351	[62.7%]	[37.3%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Nuachtain Newspaper Group	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Nugent P & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Nu-Track Ltd	*	-	-	-	65	-	-
O2 UK Ltd		27	28	93	148	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Oakgrove Integrated College		47	62	0	109	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Oaklee Housing Association Ltd		96	110	10	216	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Oaktree Foods Ltd		17	15	1	33	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Oakwood Door Designs Ltd		13	58	1	72	[18.3%]	[81.7%]
Oasis Stores PLC		24	41	4	69	[36.9%]	[63.1%]
O'Boyle Hugh J Ltd	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
O'Boyle Hugh J Training Ltd	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
Observer Newspapers (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
O'Connell T & Sons		14	39	0	53	[26.4%]	[73.6%]
O'Connor & McCann Ltd	#	-	-	-	42	-	-
OCS Support Service Northern Ireland Ltd		487	248	4	739	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
O'Doherty Garvan Group		10	133	5	148	[7.0%]	[93.0%]
O'Hanlon & Farrell Contracts Ltd		17	72	0	89	[19.1%]	[80.9%]
O'Hare & McGovern Ltd		15	78	0	93	[16.1%]	[83.9%]
O'Hare Felix & Co Ltd		11	125	0	136	[8.1%]	[91.9%]
O'Hare Peter Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
O'Hare R, O'Hare E, O'Hare J & O'Hare L T/A Pats Bar & Restaurant		14	21	0	35	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
O'Kane Bros (Woodworking) Ltd	#	-	-	-	77	-	-
O'Kane Food Service Ltd		104	30	0	134	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
O'Kane Hatcheries Ltd	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
O'Kane Poultry Ltd		523	133	26	682	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd		100	285	4	389	[26.0%]	[74.0%]
Old Bushmills Distillery Co Ltd, The		109	17	1	127	[86.5%]	[13.5%]
Old Moat Inn, The	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Oliver W (Exorna) Ltd		19	10	0	29	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Olympic Lifts Ltd		24	10	0	34	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Omagh Meats		61	116	2	179	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Omniplex Holdings Ltd T/A Lisburn Omniplex		49	34	2	85	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Oneida Ltd T/A Oneida Silversmiths	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
O'Neill & Brady Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
O'Neill Arms Hotel	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
O'Neill Brothers Building Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	-	58	-	-
O'Neill Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
O'Neill Engineering	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
O'Neill Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
O'Neills Irish International Sports Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	167	-	-
Open and Direct Insurance Services Ltd		47	31	2	80	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Open and Direct Retail Services Ltd		87	51	1	139	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Open Door Housing Association (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Open University in Ireland, The		26	16	7	49	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Openwave Systems (NI) Ltd		56	81	23	160	[40.9%]	[59.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Optech Group Ltd (inc) Optech (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Orchard House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	53	-	-
Orchardville Work Scheme, The	*	-	-	29	-	-
O'Reilly Stewart		12	19	0	31	[38.7%] [61.3%]
O'Reillys "The Sweet People"		12	45	2	59	[21.1%] [78.9%]
Ormeau Bakery		343	79	20	442	[81.3%] [18.7%]
Osborne King & Megran Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-
Ostick & Williams Ltd		18	15	1	34	[54.5%] [45.5%]
Otis Ltd		49	19	1	69	[72.1%] [27.9%]
Our Lady & St Patricks College Knock		35	18	0	53	[66.0%] [34.0%]
Our Lady's Home	#	-	-	-	66	-
Over the Rainbow Private Day Nurseries		19	16	0	35	[54.3%] [45.7%]
Overtown Properties Ltd T/A Seagoe Hotel		31	25	0	56	[55.4%] [44.6%]
Ovolo Ltd T/A Belfast Superbowl, The	#	-	-	-	32	-
Oxfam Northern Ireland		20	10	7	37	[66.7%] [33.3%]
P & L Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-
P & E Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-
P & G Family Foods	*	-	-	-	116	-
P & O European Ferries (Irish Sea) Ltd		125	31	7	163	[80.1%] [19.9%]
P & O Ferrymasters Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-
P & O Trans European Ltd		69	20	0	89	[77.5%] [22.5%]
Pallet Centre Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	52	-
Palmer & Harvey McLane Ltd		48	19	0	67	[71.6%] [28.4%]
Palmers Ltd	*	-	-	-	55	-
Pandolfi Mario		10	21	0	31	[32.3%] [67.7%]
Paragon Services (NI) Ltd		28	221	1	250	[11.2%] [88.8%]
Pareto Marketing Ltd		44	57	5	106	[43.6%] [56.4%]
Parity Solutions Ltd		53	45	13	111	[54.1%] [45.9%]
Park Avenue Hotel Ltd	*	-	-	-	112	-
Parkdean Nursing Home		17	13	0	30	[56.7%] [43.3%]
Parkelect Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-
Parkgate Foods Ltd T/A Euro Shellfish & Castle Garden	*	-	-	-	63	-
Parkman Ltd		25	11	4	40	[69.4%] [30.6%]
Parsons & Parsons Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Partsnic (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	-	63	-
Patisserie Home Bakery	#	-	-	-	43	-
Patterson Family, The T/A The Plough Inn		46	14	4	64	[76.7%] [23.3%]
Patterson Tony		15	12	0	27	[55.6%] [44.4%]
Patton David & Sons (NI)		272	75	5	352	[78.4%] [21.6%]
Peacock Stores Ltd		66	80	34	180	[45.2%] [54.8%]
Peden George Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-
Pegasus Security Group Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-
Pencro Structural Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-
Pennine Services		248	19	7	274	[92.9%] [7.1%]
Penrose Roofing Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-
Pension & Financial Consultants Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Perfecseal Ltd	16	135	9	160	[10.6%]	[89.4%]
Perfume Shop Ltd, The	20	14	0	34	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Petal Postforming Ltd	13	29	3	45	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Pets at Home Ltd	*/#	-	-	28	-	-
Pfizer Ltd	19	11	4	34	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Phab (NI)	21	19	3	43	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Pheasant, The	*	-	-	44	-	-
Phillips Dr & Mrs T/A Silverbirch Lodge Private Nursing Home	30	15	1	46	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Phillips Martin Carpets	*	-	-	30	-	-
Phoenix Healthcare	*	-	-	41	-	-
Phoenix Merchants Ltd	12	14	0	26	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Phoenix Natural Gas Ltd	80	53	16	149	[60.2%]	[39.8%]
Phoenix Nursing Agency	104	128	0	232	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Phoenix Picture Frames Ltd	12	14	1	27	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Phoenix Security Business Management Services Ltd	27	11	1	39	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Phones 4u Ltd	23	20	15	58	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Pierce Rw & Co (printers) Ltd	56	13	3	72	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Pilot Construction Ltd	22	20	1	43	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Pilot Engineering Co Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Pinkerton W A	44	12	0	56	[78.6%]	[21.4%]
PK Murphy Construction Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Pneutrol Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Pollock John Designs for The Disabled Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Polly Bros Ltd	11	13	7	31	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Polypipe (Ulster) Ltd	112	26	1	139	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Portstewart Golf Club	*	-	-	29	-	-
Portview Construction Ltd	29	32	0	61	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Positive Futures for People with a Learning Disability	69	31	26	126	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Poundstretcher Ltd	109	98	43	250	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Powerscreen International Distribution Ltd	10	101	1	112	[9.0%]	[91.0%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd	147	152	2	301	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Premier Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Premier Power Ltd	186	28	2	216	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
Premiere People	275	204	5	484	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Prentice David (Cars) Ltd	25	13	0	38	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Presbyterian Church In Ireland, The	*	-	-	68	-	-
Presbyterian Housing Association (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Prestige Nursing Homes Ltd	46	24	0	70	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Prestige Underwriting Services Ltd	*	-	-	66	-	-
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	381	272	50	703	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Primark Stores Ltd	185	282	17	484	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Priory Surgery	*	-	-	27	-	-
Pritchitt Foods	179	18	6	203	[90.9%]	[9.1%]
PRM Distribution Ltd	67	23	0	90	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Production Glassfibre Northern Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Progressive Building Society	104	32	6	142	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Project Design Engineers Ltd	22	11	2	35	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Property Support Services Ltd	*	-	-	71	-	-
Prospects for People With Learning Disabilities	*	-	-	58	-	-
Protech	#	-	-	29	-	-
Protocol Skills Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	174	108	21	303	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Provincial Care Service Agency	81	133	56	270	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Provincial Pubs Ltd T/A The Devenish	#	-	-	43	-	-
Prudential PLC	370	238	24	632	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Punjana Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Q 102.9 FM Ltd	27	20	0	47	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Quality Hotel Carrickfergus	71	31	2	104	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	1,803	1,341	655	3,799	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Quinn Group Ltd	117	709	14	840	[14.2%]	[85.8%]
Quinns of Cookstown (1964) Ltd	12	48	0	60	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
Quinns Spring Water Ltd T/A Rocwel Natural Mineral Water	#	-	-	31	-	-
R & A Developments Ltd	39	25	2	66	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
R & F Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
R & J Foods Ltd	60	19	1	80	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
RAC Autowindscreens	#	-	-	27	-	-
Radisson Roe Park Hotel & Golf Resort	57	41	6	104	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Radius Plastics Ltd	40	12	1	53	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Raha Developments Ltd T/A Costcutters	11	42	0	53	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Rahon Enterprises Ltd T/A McDonalds	44	54	2	100	[44.9%]	[55.1%]
Railway Hotel (Enniskillen) Ltd	15	28	0	43	[34.9%]	[65.1%]
Rainey Endowed School, The Governors	*	-	-	33	-	-
Ramada Hotel Belfast	40	51	27	118	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Ramore Restaurant Ltd	53	49	12	114	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Ramsay JC & Son Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Ramsey Philip	23	31	0	54	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Randex Laboratories Ltd	214	91	59	364	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Randstad Employment Bureau Ltd	29	78	0	107	[27.1%]	[72.9%]
Rankin Alexander & Son Ltd	27	11	1	39	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Rapid International Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Rascals Day Nursery	53	21	6	80	[71.6%]	[28.4%]
Rathcoole Churches Community Group	*	-	-	44	-	-
Ratheane Private Nursing Home	32	21	4	57	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Rathen Ltd	*	-	-	76	-	-
Rathfriland Manor Private Nursing Home	26	13	0	39	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Rathmore Grammar School	#	-	-	29	-	-
Rathowen Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	39	-	-
Ravenhill Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	37	-	-
Raytheon Systems Ltd	12	35	1	48	[25.5%]	[74.5%]
Readymix (NI) Ltd	185	78	5	268	[70.3%]	[29.7%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Red Electrics Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Redland Roofing Systems Ltd	38	14	0	52	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Redrock Engineering Ltd	79	16	0	95	[83.2%]	[16.8%]
Reed Aviation	103	38	4	145	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Reed Executive PLC	132	93	31	256	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Regency Carpet Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	84	-	-
Regency Hotel (NI) Ltd	96	158	26	280	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Regency Spinning Ltd	156	17	2	175	[90.2%]	[9.8%]
Reid Furniture (Ireland) Ltd	28	18	1	47	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Reid TD (Braids) Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Reid Transport	22	30	2	54	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Reids Shoes Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Relate NI	57	42	8	107	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Relay Business Software Ltd	21	16	1	38	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Reliance Security Services Ltd	113	20	6	139	[85.0%]	[15.0%]
Resource Centre Derry Ltd, The	#	-	-	62	-	-
Restaurant Management Services Ltd	135	95	74	304	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Retail Systems Technology Ltd	10	16	0	26	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Rethink	23	41	4	68	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Reynolds & Bennett (Contractors) Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
RFD Ltd	231	44	9	284	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
Rich Sauces	*	-	-	37	-	-
Richmond Private Nursing Homes Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Richmond Reproductions Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Richwell Trading Ltd	18	29	0	47	[38.3%]	[61.7%]
Riddel John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Ridgeway Plant Co Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Right Price Carpets & Furniture Ltd	26	10	8	44	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Ritchie H & Sons (Electrical Wholesalers) Ltd	34	29	0	63	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
River Island Clothing Co Ltd	131	136	16	283	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Riverside Textiles Ltd	17	29	3	49	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Rixell	14	47	4	65	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
RK Trucks Centre Ltd	16	14	1	31	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Road & Sea Express Ltd	32	11	1	44	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Road Safety Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	46	-	-
Road Trucks Ltd	39	14	1	54	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Roadferry Ltd	46	31	0	77	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Roadmix Ltd	36	26	2	64	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Robinson A & Son	*	-	-	33	-	-
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd	186	226	0	412	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Robinson Exhibitions Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Robinson Fred C Ltd	*	-	-	65	-	-
Robinson J & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Robinson Matthew & Son	*	-	-	27	-	-
Robinson Patterson Partnership Ltd	14	12	2	28	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Rockall Seafoods Ltd	66	35	0	101	[65.3%]	[34.7%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Rodgers Contracts (Ballynahinch) Ltd	37	16	0	53	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Rodgers Michael T/A Slieve Dhu Private Nursing Home	10	37	0	47	[21.3%]	[78.7%]
Roll Formed Fabrications Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Rollins T Oscar & Co Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Romas	39	10	0	49	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
Rooney Denis Associates	14	15	0	29	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Rooney Fish	#	-	-	30	-	-
Roscoff Ltd	13	15	7	35	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Rose Lodge Care Homes Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Ross William & Co Ltd	#	-	-	44	-	-
Rotary Services Ltd	115	51	1	167	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Roulston McLaughlin (NI) Ltd	13	57	0	70	[18.6%]	[81.4%]
Royal & Sun Alliance	109	42	9	160	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Royal Belfast Academical Institution, The	*	-	-	40	-	-
Royal Belfast Golf Club, The	*	-	-	27	-	-
Royal College of Nursing NI Board	12	18	0	30	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Royal Court Hotel	37	15	0	52	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Royal Hotel (Bangor)	43	21	1	65	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Royal Liver Assurance Ltd	25	20	0	45	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd, The	16	25	27	68	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Royal National Institute for Deaf People, The	15	26	1	42	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
Royal National Institute for the Blind	27	15	5	47	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Royal Portrush Golf Club	*	-	-	55	-	-
Royal School Dungannon	*	-	-	47	-	-
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The	*	-	-	28	-	-
Royal Ulster Agricultural Society	*	-	-	26	-	-
Rubicon Solutions	46	77	6	129	[37.4%]	[62.6%]
Ruby House (NI) Ltd	15	38	0	53	[28.3%]	[71.7%]
RUC Athletic Association Ltd	52	11	1	64	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Rusch Manufacturing (UK) Ltd	109	112	5	226	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Russell Philip Ltd	316	35	12	363	[90.0%]	[10.0%]
Russell Simpson Construction Co Ltd	23	15	0	38	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Rutledge Recruitment & Training Ltd	85	101	2	188	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Rye Valley Foods Ltd	27	52	0	79	[34.2%]	[65.8%]
Rylands Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	57	-	-
Ryobi Aluminium Casting (UK) Ltd	200	26	16	242	[88.5%]	[11.5%]
S & B Textile & Clothing Processors Ltd	20	14	0	34	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
S & R Electric Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
S & S Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonalds Restaurant	10	67	3	80	[13.0%]	[87.0%]
Sabrewatch Ltd	53	25	5	83	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Sacred Heart Grammar School	#	-	-	49	-	-
Safecare Chrysalis Ltd T/A Castlehill Nursing Home	#	-	-	28	-	-
Safeway Stores (Ireland) Ltd	1,259	1,103	33	2,395	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	1,007	906	80	1,993	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Saintfield Yarns Ltd	116	35	5	156	[76.8%]	[23.2%]
Saint-Goban Weber Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Sally Hair & Beauty Supplies	19	14	0	33	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Salmor Industries Ltd	32	31	1	64	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Salvation Army, The	145	45	6	196	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Sanderson Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Sands & Toner (Newry) Ltd	#	-	-	57	-	-
Sandville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	33	-	-
Sangers (NI) Ltd	198	43	1	242	[82.2%]	[17.8%]
Sanheath Ltd T/A Fitzwilliam International Hotel	21	13	9	43	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Sanmina-sci Enclosure Systems Lisburn Ltd	260	83	7	350	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Sara Lee Courtaulds Daintifyt	140	164	6	310	[46.1%]	[53.9%]
Savage & Whitten Wholesale Ltd	30	26	0	56	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Savile Row Co Ltd, The	111	66	1	178	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Saville Tractors (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Savilles Auto Village Ltd	135	25	0	160	[84.4%]	[15.6%]
Savoury Foods Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Sawey Michael	#	-	-	35	-	-
Sawyers Transport Ltd	20	16	10	46	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Sca Packaging Ireland	27	147	0	174	[15.5%]	[84.5%]
Scan Alarms & Security Systems (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Schiedel Chimney Systems Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
School & Office Supplies (SOS Group)	63	29	7	99	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	124	56	4	184	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Schuh Ltd	16	30	13	59	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Scott Brian Engineering	*	-	-	26	-	-
Scotts Feeds Ltd	35	12	2	49	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
SDC Trailers Ltd	27	186	1	214	[12.7%]	[87.3%]
Seabank Private Residential Home	*	-	-	34	-	-
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	514	1,279	93	1,886	[28.7%]	[71.3%]
Seago Technologies Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Seatem (UK) Ltd T/A Keith Prowse Entertainment Tickets	23	18	1	42	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Seatruck Ferries Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Seawall Developments Ltd T/A Highways Hotel	19	11	4	34	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Securicor Cash Services	206	29	8	243	[87.7%]	[12.3%]
Securicor Guarding Ltd	252	90	37	379	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Securicor Omega Express Ltd	76	28	6	110	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Security 24 Ltd	34	21	43	98	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Security Services (NI) Ltd	62	66	0	128	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Segue Software UK	14	15	4	33	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Select Recruitment	259	189	22	470	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Select Service Partner	69	62	22	153	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Selkirk Investments Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Semi-Chem Ltd	85	132	8	225	[39.2%]	[60.8%]
Sense Northern Ireland	*	-	-	60	-	-
Sensor Systems Watchman Ltd	37	15	0	52	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Serco Services (Ireland) Ltd	49	19	4	72	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Sere Group Ltd	128	39	6	173	[76.6%]	[23.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Servisair (UK) Ltd	120	41	2	163	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
SHAC Housing Association	18	30	2	50	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Shalom Care Ltd	14	13	0	27	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Shankill (Lurgan) Community Projects	#	-	-	42	-	-
Shannagh Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	38	-	-
Sharcon Ltd T/A Supervalu	68	21	0	89	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Sharpe Mechanical Services	*	-	-	43	-	-
Shaw Matthew John	32	17	0	49	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Shelbourne Motors Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Shell Northern Ireland Ltd	25	13	1	39	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Shenanagan Rooms,the	14	16	0	30	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Sheridan & Hood Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Sheridan Cinemas (Belfast) Ltd T/A Imax Cinema	#	-	-	26	-	-
Sheridan John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
Shilliday A & N & Co Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Shimna Integrated College	#	-	-	36	-	-
Shirtmakers Guild Ltd, The	130	14	8	152	[90.3%]	[9.7%]
Shoe Zone Ltd	73	62	13	148	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Shopacheck Financial Services Ltd	51	41	2	94	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Short Brothers PLC	5,556	977	260	6,793	[85.0%]	[15.0%]
SHS Sales & Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Signet Trading Ltd	69	68	31	168	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Silverdale Nursing Home	30	25	0	55	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Silverwood Enterprise Ltd	22	16	1	39	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Simon Community Northern Ireland	95	90	0	185	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Simpson McLearnon & Ferguson Ltd	60	24	0	84	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Singularity Ltd	#	-	-	51	-	-
Sinton John Ltd	32	14	0	46	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Six Continents Retail Ltd	11	16	0	27	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Skandia Restaurants Ltd	100	62	21	183	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Ski & Sports Ltd	50	40	0	90	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Skyline Superstore Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Slemish Private Nursing Home	39	29	0	68	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/A Grove Services Group	466	322	5	793	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Sloan Molyneaux & Co Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
SMG Sheridan Ltd	32	23	15	70	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Smiley Monroe Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Smith WH Retail Ltd	33	20	1	54	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
SMTEK Europe Ltd	30	65	3	98	[31.6%]	[68.4%]
Smurfit Corrugated Cases (Lurgan)	64	122	0	186	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
Smyth Alistair T/A Maine Bakeries	*	-	-	44	-	-
Smyth David & Margaret T/A Glebeside Spar	*	-	-	39	-	-
Smyth Patterson Ltd	*	-	-	77	-	-
Smyth Steel Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Society of St Vincent De Paul (Belfast)	#	-	-	51	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Sodexho Ltd	863	649	35	1,547	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Solaglas Ltd	27	24	0	51	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Solectron	169	45	4	218	[79.0%]	[21.0%]
Solectron Northern Ireland	108	29	9	146	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Solomon Grundy's	16	12	0	28	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Somerton Homes Ltd	10	16	0	26	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Somme Nursing Home, The	*	-	-	41	-	-
Sonoco Industrial Products	20	20	0	40	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
SP Catering	38	20	0	58	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Spa Nursing Homes Ltd	38	39	1	78	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Spanboard Products Ltd	71	36	0	107	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Spar Rostrevor	#	-	-	27	-	-
Special Events Security Ltd	99	78	0	177	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Specialist Joinery Fittings Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Specsavers Visionplus Ltd	17	16	1	34	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Spectrum Premier Services	*	-	-	80	-	-
Spence Bryson Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Spendlove C Jebb	43	21	1	65	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Sperrin Caring Services & Nursing Agency Ltd	46	112	0	158	[29.1%]	[70.9%]
Sperrin Metal Products Ltd	19	72	1	92	[20.9%]	[79.1%]
Spicers Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Sports Crest Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Sportsbowl Ltd	35	19	3	57	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Springfarm Architectural Mouldings Ltd	50	11	2	63	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
Springlawn House Private Nursing Home	11	26	1	38	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
Springvale EPS Ltd	*	-	-	87	-	-
Springvale Training Ltd	#	-	-	58	-	-
Sprott William (Portadown) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
St Colmans College	#	-	-	43	-	-
St Columbanus Nursing Home	19	12	3	34	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
St Columbs College	#	-	-	65	-	-
St Dominic's High School	#	-	-	26	-	-
St Francis Nursing Home	19	21	0	40	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
St John's House	#	-	-	90	-	-
St Malachy's College	#	-	-	44	-	-
St Mary's Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	54	-	-
St Mary's Grammar School	10	58	2	70	[14.7%]	[85.3%]
St Mary's University College	#	-	-	163	-	-
St Michael's Grammar School	#	-	-	26	-	-
St Patrick's Boys' Academy	#	-	-	26	-	-
St Patricks Girls Academy	#	-	-	43	-	-
Standard Laundry (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Standard Life Assurance Co	29	19	6	54	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Stanley Motor Works (1932) Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Starplan Furniture Ltd	34	10	3	47	[77.3%]	[22.7%]
Steam Plant Engineering Services (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	108	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Steele HJ & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Stena Line Ltd		65	25	4	94	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Stephens Catering Equipment Co Ltd		47	12	0	59	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Stephens W H		31	12	1	44	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Stevenson & Co		101	13	4	118	[88.6%]	[11.4%]
Stevenson & Reid		41	10	0	51	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Stevenson & Wilson	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Stevenson CE & Sons	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Stevenson James (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Stevenson Maurice Ltd		30	16	1	47	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Stewart JC Ltd		50	44	4	98	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Stewart Mervyn Ltd		29	13	2	44	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Stewarts Solicitors	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Stewarts Wine Barrel Ltd		55	54	1	110	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
Stitchwell Ltd	*	-	-	-	60	-	-
Stothers (M & E) Ltd		44	17	0	61	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Strabane & District Community Work Programme Ltd	#	-	-	-	62	-	-
Straben Developments Ltd		26	11	4	41	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Strangford Arms Hotel	*	-	-	-	74	-	-
Strathearn School	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Strathroy Dairy Ltd	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
Stream International (NI) Ltd		97	523	35	655	[15.6%]	[84.4%]
Strike Four Belfast T/A Seven		25	54	5	84	[31.6%]	[68.4%]
Strong Inns Ltd T/A Chimney Corner Hotel		21	20	0	41	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Stylo Barratt Shoes Ltd		181	120	101	402	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
Sullivan Upper School	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Sunray (Home Bakeries) Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Superdrug Stores PLC		103	122	6	231	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Sure Care	*	-	-	-	51	-	-
Surefreight Ltd		14	28	7	49	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Surety International Security Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
Surphlis Lw & Son	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
SVM Textiles	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Sword Security (NI) Ltd		70	14	0	84	[83.3%]	[16.7%]
Synergy Centres Ltd		15	15	2	32	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Taggart Hugh & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Taggart WDR & RT		81	27	13	121	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Tal Ltd		42	38	0	80	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Tamlaght Private Nursing Home Ltd		57	13	1	71	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Taranto Ltd		18	14	2	34	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Target Recruitment Ltd		47	44	11	102	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
Tarmac Northern Ltd		52	22	1	75	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Tarp	*	-	-	-	55	-	-
Taylor & Boyd		14	17	2	33	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Taylor (Retail) Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Tayto (NI) Ltd		257	29	0	286	[89.9%]	[10.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
TDG Contract Logistics	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Tech Europe		63	16	2	81	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Teemac Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Telco Trading Ltd		25	13	0	38	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Teletech Uk Ltd		167	177	30	374	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Temple Security	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Templemoyle Care Homes Ltd		51	214	7	272	[19.2%]	[80.8%]
Templeton Hotel		63	21	12	96	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Tennant Charles & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Tennants Textile Colours Ltd		73	13	1	87	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
Tensq		17	28	12	57	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Terley R Ltd T/A Textstyle World		40	37	46	123	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
TES (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Tesco PLC		4,494	2,405	18	6,917	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd		432	71	26	529	[85.9%]	[14.1%]
Thermal Electrics	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Thermomax Ltd		204	21	0	225	[90.7%]	[9.3%]
Thom Malcolm		18	10	0	28	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Thom Milton Royal Hotel	*	-	-	-	60	-	-
Thomas Cook Retail Ltd		68	44	3	115	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Thompson John & Sons Ltd		135	19	0	154	[87.7%]	[12.3%]
Thompson TBF (Garvagh) Ltd		190	47	0	237	[80.2%]	[19.8%]
Thompson's Automobiles Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Thompson's McClure	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Thompsons of Dromore Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Thornhill College Convent of Mercy Grammar School	#	-	-	-	65	-	-
Thornton Roofing Ireland Ltd	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Three Spires Ltd	#	-	-	-	46	-	-
Threshold		15	29	2	46	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Thrige-Scott Ltd		86	12	1	99	[87.8%]	[12.2%]
Thyssen Lifts & Escalators Ltd T/A C & M Lift Services	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Tilery Nursing Home, The		27	15	2	44	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Timber Frame Structures Ltd		22	29	0	51	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Timoney Sean & Sons		14	75	0	89	[15.7%]	[84.3%]
Tinnelly John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Titan Environmental Ltd		79	26	7	112	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
TJW Manufacturing Ltd		53	13	4	70	[80.3%]	[19.7%]
T K Maxx		52	123	7	182	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
TK-ECC Ltd		654	69	13	736	[90.5%]	[9.5%]
TM Group Holdings T/A Vendepac Ltd		22	15	3	40	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
TNB Ltd		51	10	5	66	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
TNT (UK) Ltd		84	26	3	113	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Toals Bookmakers		20	59	0	79	[25.3%]	[74.7%]
Tobermore Concrete Products Ltd		99	12	0	111	[89.2%]	[10.8%]
Tona Enterprises T/A Scrabo Isles Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Toner's Supermarkets Ltd		19	108	0	127	[15.0%]	[85.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Topping TP Ltd	19	16	0	35	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Tough Glass Ltd	102	68	10	180	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Towell Building Trust Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-
Tower Hotel Group T/A Tower Hotel (Derry) Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Toys "r" Us Ltd	42	25	7	74	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Tracey Brothers	#	-	-	64	-	-
Tracey Concrete Ltd	19	62	0	81	[23.5%]	[76.5%]
Trade Mouldings Ltd	19	20	0	39	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Transbus International	157	35	0	192	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Transport Supplies (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Traynors Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Treasure Island Amusements T/A Coach Inn	36	76	1	113	[32.1%]	[67.9%]
Triangle Housing Association Ltd	77	39	12	128	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Trimble WM Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Trinity Hotel	#	-	-	41	-	-
Trivirix International Ltd	51	31	7	89	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Trolan Charles T/A Trolan's Supervalu	42	39	7	88	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Trolan P, Mr	55	25	0	80	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Trouw Nutrition	12	16	0	28	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Trust Caring & Nursing Agency	17	90	0	107	[15.9%]	[84.1%]
TS Foods Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
Tughan & Co	35	25	4	64	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Tullyglass House Hotel	17	17	2	36	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Tullymore House	22	15	0	37	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Tullyraine Quarries Ltd	17	31	0	48	[35.4%]	[64.6%]
Turkington JH & Sons (Contractors) Ltd	265	26	16	307	[91.1%]	[8.9%]
Turtles of Rathkenny	*	-	-	40	-	-
Tyco Healthcare	205	89	0	294	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Tyrone Brick Ltd	53	39	3	95	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Tyrone Constitution Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Tyrone Crystal Ltd	21	65	1	87	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
Tyrrell Tanks Ltd	39	31	1	71	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	1,275	649	37	1,961	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
Ulster Builders Providers Ltd	#	-	-	158	-	-
Ulster Building & Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Ulster Cancer Foundation	26	12	2	40	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	376	74	18	468	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Ulster Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Ulster Farmers Union	*	-	-	81	-	-
Ulster Historical Foundation	17	10	0	27	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Ulster Independent Clinic Ltd, The	144	43	2	189	[77.0%]	[23.0%]
Ulster Industrial Explosives Ltd	19	10	2	31	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Ulster Journals Ltd	24	19	0	43	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Ulster Maid Ice Cream	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ulster Orchestra Society Ltd	20	15	44	79	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Ulster Property Sales / UPS Financial Services	25	15	0	40	[62.5%]	[37.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Ulster Quaker Service Committee	18	10	3	31	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Ulster Stores Ltd	160	41	0	201	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
Ulster Television PLC	137	78	15	230	[63.7%]	[36.3%]
Ulster Weavers Apparel Ltd	152	92	18	262	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Ulster Weavers Home Fashions Ltd	135	52	6	193	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Ulster Wildlife Trust	15	11	3	29	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Ultra Building Products Ltd	11	36	0	47	[23.4%]	[76.6%]
Unicorn Containers Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
United Cleaning Services Ltd	32	24	0	56	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	216	50	1	267	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
United Feeds Ltd	*	-	-	65	-	-
United Optical Laboratories Ltd	24	42	0	66	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
United Wine Merchants Ltd	16	18	0	34	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Uni-Trunk Ltd	*	-	-	58	-	-
Universal Meat Co	*	-	-	43	-	-
Universities Press (Belfast) Ltd, The	*	-	-	61	-	-
University of Ulster	1,942	1,095	373	3,410	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
University of Ulster Students Union	37	27	0	64	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
UPU Industries Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
USC Group PLC	11	12	6	29	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Valence Technology BV	55	38	8	101	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Valet Ironing & Laundry Services	#	-	-	31	-	-
Valley Hotel, The	*	-	-	37	-	-
Valley Private Nursing Home, The	21	37	0	58	[36.2%]	[63.8%]
Valpar Industrial Ltd	*	-	-	64	-	-
Vanstar Meats Ltd	14	27	0	41	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Variety Foods (NI) Ltd	18	23	2	43	[43.9%]	[56.1%]
Vaughan Engineering Services Ltd	44	23	3	70	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Veterinary Surgeons Supply Co Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Vhs Distribution Ltd	14	12	0	26	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Viasystems EMS-UK Ltd	62	55	7	124	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Victim Support NI	24	19	3	46	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Victoria College Belfast	*	-	-	57	-	-
Villa Italia	18	37	15	70	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
Virgin Retail Ltd	14	39	3	56	[26.4%]	[73.6%]
Viridian Group Plc						
Fleet Solutions (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
NIE Powerteam Ltd	585	298	14	897	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	381	143	6	530	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	475	216	19	710	[68.7%]	[31.3%]
VIS Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Vision Express (UK) Ltd	16	13	0	29	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Vision Information Consulting Ltd	25	43	1	69	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Visteon Uk Ltd	214	197	38	449	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
Vita Cortex (NI) Ltd	12	19	1	32	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Vodafone (NI) Ltd	66	33	3	102	[66.7%]	[33.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Voluntary Service Belfast	26	20	2	48	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
VZS Seagoe Advanced Ceramics Ltd	64	11	0	75	[85.3%]	[14.7%]
W5	33	20	4	57	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Walker RJ T/A The Country Garage	*	-	-	33	-	-
Wallace Contracts	*	-	-	26	-	-
Wallace High School, The	*	-	-	58	-	-
WAM Armagh Ltd T/A The Insurance Partnership	19	20	1	40	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Warden Bros (Newtownards) Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Warehouse Fashion Ltd	15	16	3	34	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Warmflow Engineering Co Ltd	91	22	0	113	[80.5%]	[19.5%]
Warner Village Cinemas	25	27	0	52	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Warners (UK) Ltd	92	114	1	207	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
Watson Kevin Construction Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Watson Walter Ltd	64	75	0	139	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Watts & Stone	10	36	0	46	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
Waveney Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Waveney Laundry Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-
WD Meats Ltd	109	53	4	166	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Webtech (NI) Ltd	37	30	4	71	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Wee Care Registered Private Day Nurseries	44	24	3	71	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Weir & Mc Quiston Ltd	85	24	0	109	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Weir John & Connie Seaview House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Welcome Hotels Ltd	30	67	13	110	[30.9%]	[69.1%]
Wellington Computer Systems Ltd	12	16	0	28	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Wellington Park Hotel Ltd	49	124	14	187	[28.3%]	[71.7%]
Wemax Cafe Concepts	20	32	0	52	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Wesley Housing Association Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Western Building Systems	#	-	-	51	-	-
Wetherspoon JD PLC	45	14	203	262	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
WH Engineering Services (Electrical) Ltd	26	26	0	52	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
White Horse Group	110	66	29	205	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
White Mountain Quarries Ltd	34	47	0	81	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
White Mountain Surfacing Ltd	20	40	3	63	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
White Philip Tyres Ltd	13	38	0	51	[25.5%]	[74.5%]
White Young Green	32	13	1	46	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Whitehead Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Whitehouse Engineering Co Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Whitehouse Retail Group	#	-	-	45	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Training Services (NI) Ltd	31	13	3	47	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Wholesale Beds & Furniture	23	28	0	51	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Wholesale Newspaper Services Ltd	30	74	4	108	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
Wildfowl & Westlands Trust Castle Espie	*	-	-	26	-	-
Wilkinson SJ Chemists	*	-	-	30	-	-
Williams Industrial Services Ltd	103	36	2	141	[74.1%]	[25.9%]
Williams NM Shirt Co Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Williamson DG Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Willis Ltd		71	22	3	96	[76.3%] [23.7%]
Willowbrook Foods		72	16	21	109	[81.8%] [18.2%]
Wilsanco Plastics Ltd		138	13	4	155	[91.4%] [8.6%]
Wilson & Wood Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd		1,619	626	66	2,311	[72.1%] [27.9%]
Wilson Nesbitt Solicitors		77	40	4	121	[65.8%] [34.2%]
Wilson Waste Management Ltd		55	14	0	69	[79.7%] [20.3%]
Wilsons Auctions Ltd		37	16	2	55	[69.8%] [30.2%]
Wilson's Country Ltd	*	-	-	-	148	-
Wilsons of Rathkenny Ltd		53	14	0	67	[79.1%] [20.9%]
Wilson's Supermarket		24	12	0	36	[66.7%] [33.3%]
Wincanton Ltd		109	49	14	172	[69.0%] [31.0%]
Windmill Restaurants Ltd		86	142	14	242	[37.7%] [62.3%]
Window Fixing & Maintenance Ltd		22	11	0	33	[66.7%] [33.3%]
Windowglaze	#	-	-	-	34	-
Windsor Dairy Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-
Windsor Home Bakery		57	26	0	83	[68.7%] [31.3%]
Wine Inns Ltd		132	155	31	318	[46.0%] [54.0%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd		167	138	0	305	[54.8%] [45.2%]
Winemark The Winemercants Ltd		140	125	12	277	[52.8%] [47.2%]
WJM Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-
WKK Electrical Services	#	-	-	-	34	-
Wolseley Centers Ltd T/A Shawmac / Plumb Center	*	-	-	-	44	-
Woodbank Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Woodlock Joinery Ltd		11	49	0	60	[18.3%] [81.7%]
Woods John (Lisglyn) Ltd		55	109	0	164	[33.5%] [66.5%]
Woods L & J Woodmount Nursing Home		12	28	0	40	[30.0%] [70.0%]
Woods Peter Ltd		16	17	0	33	[48.5%] [51.5%]
Woodside Haulage Holdings Ltd		120	18	6	144	[87.0%] [13.0%]
Woodside (Ballyclare) Ltd	*	-	-	-	119	-
Woodwin Catering Ltd T/A Hungry House Fine Sandwiches		33	32	4	69	[50.8%] [49.2%]
Wolf Engineering	*	-	-	-	32	-
Woolwich PLC		48	17	13	78	[73.8%] [26.2%]
Woolworth PLC		358	424	19	801	[45.8%] [54.2%]
Workers Educational Association		26	35	5	66	[42.6%] [57.4%]
Workspace (Draperstown) Ltd		19	53	0	72	[26.4%] [73.6%]
Wormauld Ansul (UK) Ltd		17	12	0	29	[58.6%] [41.4%]
WP Trussworld Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Wright Accident Repair Centre	*	-	-	-	81	-
Wright LTH & Son	*	-	-	-	29	-
Wright Robert & Son Coachworks Ltd		524	26	28	578	[95.3%] [4.7%]
Wyse Byse		124	12	0	136	[91.2%] [8.8%]
Xerox (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-
Xtra-vision		164	142	0	306	[53.6%] [46.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Yates TR (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Yell Ltd		16	14	0	30	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Yorkgate Bingo Co Ltd (Galaxy)	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Younger Homes Ltd		18	43	0	61	[29.5%]	[70.5%]
Your More Store Ltd		70	49	35	154	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Youth Action (NI) Ltd		15	23	0	38	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Youth Hostel Association of Northern Ireland	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Zara UK Ltd		24	29	6	59	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Zip Project Ltd, The		37	97	1	135	[27.6%]	[72.4%]
Zurich Financial Services PLC	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Zurich Insurance Company		71	35	4	110	[67.0%]	[33.0%]
Zwecker Noel International Transport Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-

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SECTION 3

COMPOSITION OF APPOINTEES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES

Composition of Appointees in Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland	-	-	-	16	-	-
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	118	252	38	408	[31.9%]	[68.1%]
Antrim Borough Council	30	14	2	46	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Ards Borough Council	87	18	1	106	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Armagh & Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	149	203	17	369	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Armagh City and District Council	33	20	0	53	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Armagh College of Further Education	20	18	1	39	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	-	-	-	4	-	-
Ballymena Borough Council	23	5	1	29	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	-	-	-	12	-	-
Banbridge District Council	28	10	2	40	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Belfast City Council	95	85	4	184	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	355	322	52	729	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Belfast Education & Library Board	138	85	4	227	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	13	5	0	18	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	23	31	9	63	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Board of Governors of Stranmillis University College, Belfast	15	13	3	31	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Board of Trustees of The National Museum & Galleries of Northern Ireland	32	14	6	52	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	28	41	16	85	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	11	6	0	17	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	57	5	8	70	[91.9%]	[8.1%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	33	8	0	41	[80.5%]	[19.5%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	235	126	23	384	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	8	5	0	13	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland	52	53	1	106	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
Chief Electoral officer for Northern Ireland	-	-	-	3	-	-
Citybus Ltd	14	24	0	38	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Coleraine Borough Council	37	9	5	51	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	9	6	0	15	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Consignia plc	319	313	16	648	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
Construction Industry Training Board	3	4	0	7	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Cookstown District Council	17	20	1	38	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	3	8	0	11	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Craigavon & Banbridge Community Health and Social Services Trust	181	139	16	336	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	169	113	21	303	[59.9%]	[40.1%]
Craigavon Borough Council	29	17	1	47	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Derry City Council	24	79	0	103	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Down District Council	14	36	0	50	[28.0%]	[72.0%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	311	288	47	646	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Dungannon District Council	27	26	6	59	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	79	38	8	125	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	25	38	6	69	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	26	51	6	83	[33.8%]	[66.2%]
Eastern Health & Social Services Board	17	26	6	49	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Enterprise Ulster	7	3	1	11	[70.0%]	[30.0%]

Composition of Appointees in Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	9	14	1	24	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Fermanagh District Council	7	10	0	17	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Fire Authority for Northern Ireland	73	60	5	138	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Fisheries Conservancy Board For Northern Ireland	6	2	0	8	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Flexibus Ltd	7	3	0	10	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	-	-	-	1	-	-
Foyle Health and Social Services Trust	105	389	21	515	[21.3%]	[78.7%]
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	76	68	8	152	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Head of Department of Finance & Personnel	1,488	1,729	196	3413	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	537	288	41	866	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Invest Northern Ireland	7	9	1	17	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Juvenile Justice Board, The	7	14	2	23	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Labour Relations Agency	2	6	1	9	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Laganside Corporation	-	-	-	3	-	-
Larne Borough Council	13	6	2	21	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Limavady Borough Council	9	9	0	18	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	8	12	5	25	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Lisburn City Council	50	29	7	86	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	57	33	0	90	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Livestock & Meat Commission For Northern Ireland	20	5	0	25	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	-	-	-	3	-	-
Magherafelt District Council	10	10	0	20	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	57	97	10	164	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Minister for The Civil Service, The	247	182	100	529	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Moyle District Council	-	-	-	8	-	-
Newry & Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	10	49	4	63	[16.9%]	[83.1%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	9	47	1	57	[16.1%]	[83.9%]
Newry & Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	78	333	39	450	[19.0%]	[81.0%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	74	15	1	90	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Northern Ireland Hotel & Catering College	3	2	0	5	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	210	334	31	575	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
North Down & Ards Institute of Further & Higher Education	109	20	0	129	[84.5%]	[15.5%]
North Down Borough Council	43	12	8	63	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	43	16	2	61	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
North Eastern Education & Library Board	364	133	34	531	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	99	329	34	462	[23.1%]	[76.9%]
Northern Health & Social Services Board	36	15	5	56	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	27	24	6	57	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	30	24	3	57	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service	17	12	2	31	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services	41	52	2	95	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	3	7	0	10	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Northern Ireland Council For Post- Graduate Medical & Dental Education	-	-	-	4	-	-
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations & Assessment	33	41	0	74	[44.6%]	[55.4%]

Composition of Appointees in Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	-	-	-	4	-	-
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	-	-	-	7	-	-
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	139	191	6	336	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee	-	-	-	6	-	-
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The	-	-	-	0	-	-
Northern Ireland Practice & Education Council for Nursing & Midwifery	-	-	-	0	-	-
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	31	12	0	43	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	6	6	4	16	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	-	-	-	3	-	-
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	3	2	0	5	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Omagh College of Further Education	9	25	1	35	[26.5%]	[73.5%]
Omagh District Council	23	56	7	86	[29.1%]	[70.9%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	15	15	9	39	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	12	20	3	35	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Royal Group of Hospitals and Dental Hospital Health & Social Services Trust, The	519	859	160	1538	[37.7%]	[62.3%]
Secretary of State for Defence	194	14	2	210	[93.3%]	[6.7%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	301	156	38	495	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
South Eastern Education & Library Board	332	166	19	517	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Southern Education & Library Board	195	220	8	423	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
Southern Health & Social Services Board	25	21	3	49	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	104	233	39	376	[30.9%]	[69.1%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	4	6	0	10	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Strabane District Council	11	12	0	23	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Ulster Community & Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	529	101	77	707	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	21	15	0	36	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	83	63	5	151	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	385	196	74	655	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	48	17	4	69	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	-	-	-	3	-	-
Western Education & Library Board	286	642	49	977	[30.8%]	[69.2%]
Western Health & Social Services Board	4	28	0	32	[12.5%]	[87.5%]

SECTION 4

COMPOSITION OF APPOINTEES TO PRIVATE SECTOR CONCERNS

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Abbey National PLC	85	72	104	261	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	39	29	1	69	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Adecco (UKI Ltd	324	219	62	605	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Adria Ltd	57	221	1	279	[20.5%]	[79.5%]
AIB Group Northern Ireland PLC T/A First Trust Bank	89	105	4	198	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/A Menarys	98	53	10	161	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland	57	6	1	64	[90.5%]	[9.5%]
Argos Distributors Ltd	50	53	46	149	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Arntz Belting Co Ltd	2	14	1	17	[12.5%]	[87.5%]
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd	39	23	0	62	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
AVX Ltd	71	40	9	120	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
B & Q PLC	184	196	55	435	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Bairds Chemists	52	16	0	68	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Balcas Timber Ltd	46	23	4	73	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Bank of Ireland	65	70	14	149	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Barnardos	40	28	5	73	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Bass Ireland Ltd	8	21	0	29	[27.6%]	[72.4%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd	7	9	1	17	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Beannchor Ltd	85	90	18	193	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Belfast Contract Cleaners Ltd	114	57	5	176	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Belfast Telegraph Newspapers Ltd	33	22	6	61	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Board of Social Witness	84	4	3	91	[95.5%]	[4.5%]
Boots Company PLC, The	82	89	13	184	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	34	146	24	204	[18.9%]	[81.1%]
Brett Martin Ltd	50	11	0	61	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
British Bakeries Ltd Mothers Pride Bakery	32	17	4	53	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland	21	23	2	46	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Bryson House	31	22	9	62	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Budget DIY Ltd	67	62	12	141	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Camden Frames Ltd	56	32	8	96	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Carmichael Group, The	113	12	28	153	[90.4%]	[9.6%]
Carpets International (UK) Ltd	-	-	-	21	-	-
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd	63	46	2	111	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Compass Ireland	140	141	16	297	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd	187	79	14	280	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Copeland Ltd	39	71	5	115	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
CTS (Clinical Trial Services) Ltd	-	-	-	0	-	-
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	3	109	2	114	[2.7%]	[97.3%]
Daewoo Electronics (UK) Ltd	47	23	11	81	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	17	9	0	26	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
Dale Farm Dairies Ltd	125	24	0	149	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
Dale Farm Ltd	-	-	-	0	-	-
Debenhams Retail	48	74	5	127	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd	52	59	16	127	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Desmond & Sons Ltd	128	267	9	404	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Diamond Recruitment Group	203	122	96	421	[62.5%]	[37.5%]

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
DSG Retail Ltd	104	61	78	243	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Du Pont (UK) Ltd	7	9	1	17	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Dukes Transport (Craigavon) Ltd	61	9	2	72	[87.1%]	[12.9%]
Dungannon Meats Group	98	102	1	201	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd	230	558	22	810	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd	104	69	10	183	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
Eastwood Bookmakers	32	52	2	86	[38.1%]	[61.9%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd	53	29	7	89	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Farm Fed Chickens	75	24	3	102	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Farrans Ltd	87	58	9	154	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	58	41	4	103	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Fleming Poultry Ltd	52	23	0	75	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Fold Housing Association	44	42	0	86	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Fujitsu Services	18	10	4	32	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Galen PLC	160	61	25	246	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
Gallaher Ltd	64	25	3	92	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Glen Electric Ltd	4	100	3	107	[3.8%]	[96.2%]
Seagoie Technologies Ltd	31	14	1	46	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Grafton Recruitment	993	923	177	2093	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	14	2	5	21	[87.5%]	[12.5%]
Grampian Country Foods Ltd	57	30	13	100	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Group 4 Security Services Ltd	162	94	8	264	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Haldane Fisher Ltd	32	34	0	66	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Harland and Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd	-	-	-	18	-	-
Haslett J & J Ltd	40	33	6	79	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Hastings Hotels Ltd	106	170	24	300	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Hbos PLC	370	327	62	759	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Henderson John Ltd	20	3	2	25	[87.0%]	[13.0%]
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	90	78	11	179	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Hermans Ltd	9	51	1	61	[15.0%]	[85.0%]
Homebase Ltd	168	101	14	283	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Homecare Northern Ireland	27	35	1	63	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Hughes Christensen Company	30	10	1	41	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Huhtamaki (UK) Limited	7	2	0	9	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Hurst Charles Ltd	102	51	12	165	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Iceland Frozen Foods PLC	82	69	5	156	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Industrial Temps (Scotland) Ltd T/A Tim Lewis Recruitment	321	178	87	586	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Industrial Temps Ltd	258	141	21	420	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Initial Cleaning Services	162	120	5	287	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Irish Bonding Co Ltd	71	40	11	122	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd	115	42	12	169	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
ISS Mediclean Ltd	20	45	7	72	[30.8%]	[69.2%]
JJB Sports PLC	211	160	15	386	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd	123	163	19	305	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd	9	7	1	17	[56.3%]	[43.8%]

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	66	19	2	87	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Lisburn Security Services Ltd	72	19	0	91	[79.1%]	[20.9%]
Lislyn Retail Ltd T/A Shop Electric & Electricworld	54	36	19	109	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Long's Supermarket Ltd	26	46	0	72	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Makro Multi-trade Centre	9	45	4	58	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Manpower PLC	241	368	25	634	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	144	110	10	264	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Maybin Property Support Services (NI) Ltd	851	322	59	1232	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd	171	176	11	358	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Mc Nicholas Construction Services Ltd	22	40	8	70	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
Michelin Tyre PLC	31	7	1	39	[81.6%]	[18.4%]
Millar Andrew & Co Ltd	296	66	33	395	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
MM Group Ireland Ltd	57	8	23	88	[87.7%]	[12.3%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	60	70	3	133	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Morphy Richards (NI) Ltd	101	14	4	119	[87.8%]	[12.2%]
Morton Newspapers Ltd	22	10	1	33	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	104	89	30	223	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Moy Park Ltd	428	399	47	874	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Musgrave Supervalu Centra (NI) Ltd	121	70	5	196	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
NACCO Materials Handling Ltd	6	3	0	9	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
National Australia Group Europe Ltd	218	167	18	403	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Next PLC	158	200	26	384	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	19	135	3	157	[12.3%]	[87.7%]
Nortel Networks	2	5	1	8	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
North & West Housing Ltd	6	29	9	44	[17.1%]	[82.9%]
Northbrook Technology of Northern Ireland	97	110	29	236	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
NTL	32	23	2	57	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
OCS Support Service Northern Ireland Ltd	148	127	0	275	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
O'Kane Poultry Ltd	183	38	21	242	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd	15	89	3	107	[14.4%]	[85.6%]
Ormeau Bakery	47	15	10	72	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Patton David & Sons (NI)	13	5	0	18	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Pennine Services	70	6	6	82	[92.1%]	[7.9%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd	36	63	0	99	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
Premiere People	122	96	0	218	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	81	65	30	176	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Primark Stores Ltd	37	110	5	152	[25.2%]	[74.8%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	30	25	15	70	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Provincial Care Service Agency	78	10	0	88	[88.6%]	[11.4%]
Prudential PLC	66	65	7	138	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	250	330	189	769	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Quinn Group Ltd	37	143	9	189	[20.6%]	[79.4%]
Radox Laboratories Ltd	18	19	33	70	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Readymix (NI) Ltd	56	10	2	68	[84.8%]	[15.2%]
Reed Executive PLC	117	89	31	237	[56.8%]	[43.2%]

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Regency Hotel (NI) Ltd	47	63	11	121	[42.7%]	[57.3%]
Restaurant Management Services Ltd	60	35	2	97	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
RFD Ltd	19	3	1	23	[86.4%]	[13.6%]
River Island Clothing Co Ltd	47	48	4	99	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd	123	215	0	338	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
Russell Philip Ltd	81	9	7	97	[90.0%]	[10.0%]
Safeway Stores (Ireland) Ltd	345	271	3	619	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	230	334	25	589	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Sanmina-Sci Enclosure Systems Lisburn Ltd	35	10	3	48	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Sara Lee Courtaulds Daintifyt	18	23	6	47	[43.9%]	[56.1%]
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	42	108	7	157	[28.0%]	[72.0%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Securicor Guarding Ltd	74	23	18	115	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Select Recruitment	251	186	22	459	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Short Brothers Group of Companies						
Belfast City Airport Ltd	55	14	7	76	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Short Brothers PLC	117	24	6	147	[83.0%]	[17.0%]
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/A Grove Services Group	228	110	3	341	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Sodexo Ltd	117	103	13	233	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Stream International (NI) Ltd	22	182	15	219	[10.8%]	[89.2%]
Stylo Barratt Shoes Ltd	12	15	2	29	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Tayto (NI) Ltd	93	15	0	108	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Teletech UK Ltd	154	160	27	341	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Templemoyle Care Homes Ltd	10	69	2	81	[12.7%]	[87.3%]
Tesco PLC	827	426	0	1253	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	25	6	6	37	[80.6%]	[19.4%]
TK-ECC Ltd	127	3	8	138	[97.7%]	[2.3%]
Turkington JH & Sons (Contractors) Ltd	21	2	0	23	[91.3%]	[8.7%]
Tyco Healthcare	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ulster Bank Ltd	114	109	14	237	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	-	-	-	3	-	-
Ulster Weavers Apparel Ltd	23	9	2	34	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	27	6	0	33	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
University of Ulster	290	233	53	576	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Viridian Group of Companies						
NIE Powerteam Ltd	21	12	4	37	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	13	6	1	20	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	29	15	0	44	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Visteon UK Ltd	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wetherspoon JD PLC	3	2	189	194	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	165	103	11	279	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Wine Inns Ltd	49	86	23	158	[36.3%]	[63.7%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	75	55	0	130	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Winemark The Winemerchants Ltd	56	61	10	127	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Woolworth PLC	144	192	3	339	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Wright Robert & Son Coachworks Ltd	80	6	6	92	[93.0%]	[7.0%]
Xtra-Vision	71	62	0	133	[53.4%]	[46.6%]

Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

**Equality Commission for Northern Ireland
Equality House
7-9 Shaftesbury Square
Belfast BT2 7DP**

**Tel: 028 90 500600
Fax: 028 90 331544
Text Phone: 028 90 500589
Email: information@equalityni.org
Website: www.equalityni.org
ISBN: 1-903941-51-2**