

2005

Monitoring Report No. 16 A Profile of the Northern Ireland Workforce
Summary of Monitoring Returns 2005

Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

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

Tel: (Enquiry Line) 028 90 890 890
Tel: (Text Phone) 028 90 500 589
Tel: (Reception) 028 90 500 600
Fax: 028 90 331 544
Website: www.equalityni.org
ISBN: 1-903941-94-6

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Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000) Groups

SOC1

Managers and Senior Officials

SOC2

Professional Occupations

SOC3

Associate Professional and Technical
Occupations

SOC4

Administrative and Secretarial Occupations

SOC5

Skilled Trades Occupations

SOC6

Personal Service Occupations

SOC7

Sales and Customer Service Occupations

SOC8

Process, Plant and Machine Operatives

SOC9

Elementary 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

2005

MONITORING REPORT

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FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

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Foreword

Once again the Equality Commission publishes its annual report on the monitored workforce in Northern Ireland and once again, we take the opportunity to express thanks to all the employers whose diligence in compiling the data that the law requires enables the publication of this important contribution to a greater understanding of the composition of the workforce.

A positive indicator of economic life in Northern Ireland is that the monitored workforce in 2005 was 517,720, an increase of 4.4% on the corresponding figure for 2004. Employment growth was reported in all sectors and, unlike the previous year, that growth was experienced by Protestants and Roman Catholics in all sectors; Protestants had experienced declines in public sector part-time and private sector full-time categories in 2004. The Roman Catholic share of overall employment, relative to Protestants, continues to increase and now stands at 43.0%. This relates to a share of the economically active, as reported in the 2001 Census data, of 42.7% and, as estimated in the 2004 Labour Force Survey, of 45.4%.

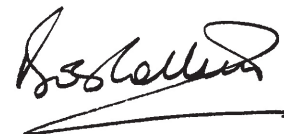
By definition, the monitoring report presents but a snapshot of a very dynamic employment market. By definition, also, presenting shares of total monitored employment, while of considerable interest, will not, of itself, convey the full range of experiences within employment. Reliance on the overall averages as a statement that all is well or that the objectives of Fair Employment legislation have been definitively achieved, would be a misguided and inappropriate conclusion. Averages can conceal as much as they reveal. Thus, the real value of this Monitoring Report is in the detailed picture that it offers of all employments with 11 or more people and in the opportunity that it gives to review important areas of policy and practice. This would be a less than fully effective process if it simply collected and published data without situating them in their contexts and without interrogating the details that they contain.

We live in a Northern Ireland that is changing. The composition of the population is an important part of that change. Demography, as well as immigration, has an important part to play in that process. Those demographic changes inevitably affect the range and background of people, in various age groups, who are available for work or for advancement in work. These will, in turn, have an impact on the data that this and future such reports produce – an impact that may at times appear disproportionate. It is necessary, therefore, to have as comprehensive an understanding as possible of employment data and of their underlying influences. To achieve that understanding, we need to look at movements and trends in individual employments, in the various sectors and overall – to look not just at actual appointments and promotions but to see them relative to the available populations; to see how they relate in individual years as well as over time.

The report again suggests areas of under-representation for both Protestants and Roman Catholics. The data also indicate that, averages notwithstanding, a variety of areas appear to find it difficult to attract or may not adequately reflect the appropriate balance of the two communities. This continues to pose a challenge to employers and to public policy. A particular expression of that challenge will be the extensive process of change that will flow from the Review of Public Administration. Set alongside a general trend of increasing integration of employment, the data also show a continuing, albeit declining, measure of segregated employment throughout Northern Ireland despite all the advances that have been made.

Of its nature, the Monitoring Report deals with those in employment. It cannot measure those who, for whatever reason, are not employed. But any review of participation in employment is incomplete if detached from a consideration of the factors which cause people to be out of employment. The level of economic inactivity, differential levels of unemployment are, or may be, themselves relevant indicators of the availability of equality of opportunity, whether on grounds of geography, gender, age, disability, social circumstance as well as of religion or political opinion. It is necessary more effectively to integrate a general understanding of the economic forces that operate in society with the understanding of those other elements that influence participation in employment.

While it is clear that the purpose of the monitoring process was from the outset to consider the balance and the fairness of employment as between Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic and Protestant communities and while that continues to be a valid and important exercise, the approach to monitoring has to reflect the changing composition of society. Knowing more about the employment patterns of new residents of Northern Ireland will be an important contribution to awareness and understanding of their lives and needs. That and a process of knowing more, also, about the non-monitored workforce represent tasks for further consideration and action by the Commission.



Bob Collins
Chief Commissioner
December 2006

Key Details

Monitoring Coverage

The 16th Annual Monitoring Report presents an aggregate summary of the 4,259 valid monitoring returns received by the Commission in 2005.

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.

It is important to note that data presented in the Monitoring Report specifically relates to the composition of the monitored workforce, and not to all employers in Northern Ireland. Monitoring covers an estimated 75% of employee jobs in Northern Ireland (Labour Market Report, February 2006, DETI).

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

The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce 2005

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 **517,720**, an increase of 21,903 (4.4%) on the corresponding figure for 2004. The private sector accounted for (72.9%) of the net growth in monitored employment.
- The overall composition of those for whom a community could be determined was **[57.0%] Protestant and [43.0%] Roman Catholic**. The Roman Catholic share was [43.5%] in the **Public sector** and [42.7%] in the **Private sector**. The most recent estimate (2004) for the Roman Catholic share of the economically active (working age) was [45.4%] overall, [44.7%] for males and [46.2%] for females (LFS, 2004) ¹.
- The overall number of **Protestant** employees increased during the year by 6,418 (2.4%), while **Roman Catholic** employment grew by 10,958 (5.5%). The proportionately larger increase in Catholic employment during 2005 resulted in an increase of [0.7] of a percentage point in their share of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce, from [42.3%] in 2004 to [43.0%].
- Over half (51.8%) of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce is **female**, a figure influenced by the substantial number of women in part-time employment.

The Public Sector Workforce

- The total public sector workforce (full and part-time combined) now stands at **194,077** employees, an increase of 3.2% (5,943 employees) since 2004. The composition

¹ The data on economic activity is for illustrative purposes only, and should not be used as a definitive benchmark for comparison purposes. This is because the LFS is a sample survey, and results are therefore subject to sampling error, i.e. the actual proportion of the population with a particular characteristic may differ from the proportion of the LFS sample with that characteristic. Thus, the variable "religious composition of the economically active (working age)", has a confidence interval of +/- 2.6% for Roman Catholics. This means there is a 95% certainty that the actual figure for the Roman Catholic share of the economically active (working age) lies between 42.8% and 48.0%. Further, as LFS estimates refer to the entire workforce whilst monitoring data relates only to the monitored workforce, direct comparisons are problematic.

of those for whom a community was determined was [56.5%] Protestant and [43.5%] Roman Catholic.

- Overall **Protestant** public sector employment increased by 2.0% during the year (2,014 employees), while the number of **Roman Catholic** employees rose by 4.8% (3,669). The relatively larger growth in Roman Catholic employment led to a [0.7] percentage point increase in their share of the public sector, from [42.8%] in 2004 to [43.5%].
- Just over three-fifths (61.9%) of the total public sector workforce is **female**. In 2005, the number of females employed in the public sector increased by 4.2% (4,871 employees), compared with a rise of 1.5% (1,072) in the number of males.
- In 2005 there were 18,158 monitored employees in **security-related occupations**, compared with 18,504 in 2004, a fall of (1.9%). The Roman Catholic share now stands at [12.5%], an increase of [1.5] percentage points since 2004.

The Private Sector Workforce

- The total monitored private sector workforce (full and part-time combined) was comprised of **323,643** employees, a rise of (5.2%) or 15,960 employees on 2004.
- During 2005 the number of full-time employees in the private sector increased by (4.7%) compared with a growth of (7.6%) in part-time employment.
- Overall **Protestant** private sector employment increased by (2.6%) during the year, a net rise of 4,404 employees. The **Roman Catholic** count rose by (6.0%) overall, a net gain of 7,289 employees. As a result, the Catholic share of monitored private sector employment rose by [0.7] of a percentage point to [42.7%].
- In 2005 **females** constituted (45.7%) of the private sector workforce. Both male and female private sector employment increased at the same rate (5.2%) during the year.

The Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce

- The monitored full-time workforce is comprised of the public and private sectors combined. In 2005, the full-time workforce contained a total of **429,812** employees, an increase of 3.9% (16,003) on 2004.
- The number of **Protestants** in monitored full-time employment increased by (1.5%), while the **Roman Catholic** count rose by (5.3%). As a result, the Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce increased by [0.9] of a percentage point to [42.3%].
- **Female** full-time employment increased by (4.2%) during the year, compared with a rise of (3.5%) for males. The female share of the monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce now stands at (47.5%).

Trends in the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce, 1990 - 2005

In order to examine trends in community composition over the full period of statutory monitoring (1990 – 2005), it is necessary to remove both the part-time workforce (only monitored since 2001) and small private concerns (monitored since 1992). Thus, comparing only those sections of the full-time workforce which were monitored in 1990:-

- The overall **Roman Catholic** share has increased by [7.3] percentage points, from [34.9%] in 1990 to [42.2%] in 2005, with a corresponding decline in the Protestant share.
- The **Roman Catholic male** share has increased by [7.9] percentage points, from [32.0%] in 1990 to [39.9%] in 2005. In numerical terms, and comparing only those sections of the workforce which were monitored in 1990, the net number of Roman Catholic full-time employees has risen by nearly forty per cent (38.7% or 44,603 employees) in the past fifteen years, compared with a (1.8%) increase (3,969 employees) in the Protestant count.
- The **Roman Catholic female** share has risen by [6.2] percentage points, from [38.5%] to [44.7%].

Public Sector Full-time Employees

- In 2005 there were 160,737 monitored **full-time** employees in the public sector, an increase of 2.5% (3,896 employees) on the corresponding figure for 2004.
- Excluding those whose community could not be determined, the composition was **[56.7%] Protestant** and **[43.3%] Roman Catholic**, representing an increase of [0.7] of a percentage point in the Catholic share during the year.
- The public sector is comprised of five main sectors, namely: health, education, the district councils, civil service, and the security-related sector. The net number of **Protestant** full-time employees rose in Health (2.6%), Education (4.0%), District Councils (2.5%), and the Civil Service (1.3%), but fell in the security-related sector (5.5%).
- The net number of **Roman Catholic** employees rose in all five sectors: namely: Health (4.4%), Education (7.6%), District Councils (4.1%), the Civil Service (2.2%), and security-related employment (12.1%).
- In 2005 there were 16,428 monitored full-time employees in **security-related occupations**, compared with 17,061 in 2004, a fall of (3.7%). The Roman Catholic share now stands at [13.4%], an increase of [1.8] percentage points since 2004.
- **In 2005, more than half (58.6%) of all public sector full-time employees were female.** During the year the number of female full-time employees increased by (3.7%), while male employment grew by (0.7%).
- Over the full period of statutory monitoring (1990 – 2005), the number of **female** public sector full-time employees has increased by a quarter (24.4% or 18,507 employees). During the same period, **male** public sector full-time employment dropped by 15.9% (12,615 employees).

Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees

- There were **269,075** monitored full-time employees in the private sector in 2005, an increase of (4.7%) on 2004.
- The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was **[58.4%] Protestant** and **[41.6%] Roman Catholic**.
- Net **Protestant** private sector full-time employment increased by (1.8%) during the monitoring period, while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (5.9%). As a result, the **Catholic** share of the private sector full-time workforce rose by [1.0] percentage point to [41.6%] from [40.6%] in 2004.
- Nearly two-thirds (63.7%) of the monitored private sector full-time workforce are employed in the **Services** sector. The decline of **Manufacturing** industry continued in 2005 with a net loss of 1,439 full-time employees (a drop of 1.8%). In contrast, **Services** grew by 12,019 employees (7.6%), while **Construction**, which is the smallest sector, increased by 1,594 (9.4%).
- During 2005, excluding the non-determined, **Protestants** accounted for the vast majority (84.7%) of net job losses in Manufacturing industry.

The Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce

- The monitored part-time workforce (public and private sectors combined) is comprised of **87,908** employees, an increase of 7.2% (5,900 employees) during the year.
- Compared with 2004, the number of **Protestant** part-time employees rose by (7.3%), while **Roman Catholic** employment levels increased by (6.7%). As a result, the Protestant share of the Northern Ireland part-time workforce increased by [0.2] of a percentage point

from [53.0%] in 2004 to [53.2%] in 2005. The corresponding Catholic share declined to [46.8%].

- Nearly three-quarters (72.5%) of part-time employees are **female**.
- Looking at the monitored workforce as a whole (517,720 employees), only one in ten (9.7%) males work part-time, compared with **almost a quarter (23.8%) of their female counterparts**.
- During the full period of statutory monitoring (2001 – 2005), male part-time employment has grown at a faster rate (26.0%) than female part-time employment (15.4%).
- Almost three-quarters (73.9%) of part-time employees were concentrated in the following three occupational groups: Personal services (SOC6), Sales and Customer services (SOC7) and Elementary occupations (SOC9).
- The majority of part-time employees (62.1%) work in the Private Sector.

Appointees

- There were 24,557 **public sector appointments** during 2005, a fall of (5.5%) on 2004. The number of Protestant appointees dropped by (6.0%), while the Roman Catholic count decreased by (6.7%). These factors led to an increase of [0.1] of a percentage point in the

Protestant share of public sector appointments to [50.2%].

- There were 76,569 **private sector** appointments during 2005, an increase of (5.0%) on 2004. The number of **Protestant** appointees fell by (0.6%), while the **Roman Catholic** count increased by (5.8%). This led to a [1.6] percentage point increase in the Catholic share of private sector appointments to [48.7%].
- In 2005, and continuing the trend of recent years, in both the public and private sectors the Roman Catholic share of appointments was higher than their representation amongst employees.

Promotees

- There were 6,650 promotees in the **public sector** during 2005, a rise of (6.2%) on the previous year.
- The composition of those **public sector** promotees for whom a community was determined was [54.5%] Protestant and [45.5%] Roman Catholic.
- In the **private sector**, only those companies with 251 or more employees are monitored for promotions. There were 3,530 monitored promotees in 2005, representing an increase of (13.7%) on the previous year.
- Looking only at those **private sector** promotees for whom a community was determined, their composition was [57.2%] Protestant and [42.8%] Roman Catholic.

1

Introduction

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

This, the 16th Annual Monitoring Report, presents an aggregated summary of the 4,259 valid monitoring returns received during 2005.

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 was to assess the degree of 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 concerns.

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

Registration and Monitoring

- 1.3** The 1989 Act required certain employers to register with the FEC. In October 2000 the Equality Commission assumed responsibility for the fair employment legislation. 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 (those with 251+ employees) have been monitored. This requirement was extended to all registered private sector concerns in 2001.

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 applicant or employee 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 sixteenth Monitoring Report, contains a summary of returns received from 142 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 4,117 private sector concerns. These returns were received between 1st January and 31st December 2005.

The analysis covers 517,720 employees: 194,077 (37.5%) in the public sector and 323,643 (62.5%) in the private sector. Data on 616,620 applicants, 101,126 appointees, 10,180 promotees and 70,879 leavers was also analysed.

In the Report, information is presented on the community composition of full-time and part-time employees, and applicants and appointees, within the monitored Northern Ireland workforce (public and private sectors). The community background of promotees and leavers within the public sector, and those private sector concerns with more than 250 employees, is also presented.

Figures quoted in this report relate specifically to the workforce composition within monitored employment, and not to all employers/employees in Northern Ireland.

In 2005, monitoring covered an estimated 74.6% of employee jobs in Northern Ireland (Labour Market Report, February 2006, DETINI).

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 public authorities and those private sector concerns that are registered with the Commission.

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' or '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 increased from (5.6%) in 1990 to (6.0%) in 2005. 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. Protestant), the corresponding percentage for the other community (e.g. Roman Catholic) can be calculated by subtracting the Protestant 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 - Changeover to SOC2000:

- 1.7 During the period 1990 – 2003, the classification system in use by employers, and adopted in all previous Monitoring Reports up to and including 2003, was known as SOC90. However, the Fair Employment (Monitoring) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002 changed the prescribed classification system to the updated SOC2000. This new system was adopted by employers for monitoring purposes on 1st January 2004.

The move to SOC2000 has had a marked impact upon the occupational structure of employment in Northern Ireland. Compared to the earlier SOC90, the changes to the nine major groups are of such magnitude as to make direct comparisons between 2004 – 2005 and earlier years problematic. For this reason, SOC trend tables for 1990 – 2005 will not be presented in this Report. Direct comparisons between the current and previous year will resume in later Reports.

The nine revised SOC2000 groups are:-

- SOC1 Managers and Senior Officials
- SOC2 Professional Occupations
- SOC3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations
- SOC4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations
- SOC5 Skilled Trades Occupations
- SOC6 Personal Service Occupations
- SOC7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations
- SOC8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives
- SOC9 Elementary Occupations

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC): In the private sector analyses of concerns are also undertaken by Standard Industrial Classification. The ten Standard Industrial Classification (SIC80) 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 This chapter presents an overview of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce and its two key components, namely the public and private sectors. These two sectors can be further divided into full-time and part-time elements. In the first decade of statutory monitoring (1990 – 2000) only the full-time workforce was monitored. However, 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”). This has enabled a more comprehensive picture of the monitored workforce to emerge.

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

The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce

2.2 In 2005 the monitored Northern Ireland workforce (full-time and part-time employees combined) stood at 517,720 employees, a rise of 21,903 (4.4%) on the previous year. Table 1 shows that the overall composition was 277,190 (53.5%) Protestants, 209,319 (40.4%) Roman Catholics and 31,211 (6.0%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for

whom a community was determined was [57.0%] Protestant and [43.0%] Roman Catholic.

There was a net rise of 6,418 (2.4%) in the number of monitored Protestant employees, and a net increase of 10,958 (5.5%) in the Roman Catholic count. These factors combined to produce a [0.7] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share, from [42.3%] in 2004 to [43.0%] in 2005.

Table 2 overleaf summarizes the net changes (2004 - 05) by community background which occurred in each of the four elements which constitute the monitored Northern Ireland workforce. The table shows that both the Protestant and Catholic counts rose in all four workforces. These changes are explored in more detail in Chapters 3 – 6.

Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by Sex

2.3 Table 1 shows that a slight majority (51.8%) of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce in 2005 was female. There were 268,094 female and 249,626 male employees. Since 2004, female employment has risen by 12,133 (4.7%), compared with an increase of 9,770 (4.1%) in the male count. The relatively greater rise in female employment resulted in a (0.2) percentage point rise in the female share of employment.

It should be noted that a substantial proportion of females work part-time. While

Table 1 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	138,178	(55.4%) [59.3%]	94,810	(38.0%) [40.7%]	16,638	(6.7%)	249,626	(48.2%)
Female	139,012	(51.9%) [54.8%]	114,509	(42.7%) [45.2%]	14,573	(5.4%)	268,094	(51.8%)
TOTAL	277,190	(53.5%) [57.0%]	209,319	(40.4%) [43.0%]	31,211	(6.0%)	517,720	(100.0%)

Table 2 A Summary of Net Changes in Monitored Employment by Community Background, 2004 – 2005

Sector	Change in Protestant Count	Change in Roman Catholic Count	[%] Protestant 2005	[%] Roman Catholic 2005
Public Sector				
Full-time	+ 919	+ 2698	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Part-time	+ 1095	+ 971	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
All Employees	+ 2014	+ 3669	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Private Sector				
Full-time	+ 2538	+ 5840	[58.4%]	[41.6%]
Part-time	+ 1866	+ 1449	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
All Employees	+ 4404	+ 7289	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
NI Workforce 2004-05	+ 6418	+ 10958	[57.0%]	[43.0%]

approximately one-in-ten males (9.7%) in the monitored male workforce work less than sixteen hours per week, the corresponding figure for females is almost one-in-four (23.8%).

The number of Protestant female employees rose by 4,596 (3.4%) during the year, compared with a net increase of 5,852 (5.4%)

in Roman Catholic female employment. This led to a [0.5] percentage point rise in the Roman Catholic female share. Protestant male employment levels increased by 1,822 (1.3%), compared with a net rise of 5,106 (5.7%) in the Roman Catholic male count. These factors resulted in a [1.0] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic male share.

Table 3 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	21,833	(55.3%) [58.4%]	15,575	(39.4%) [41.6%]	2,083	(5.3%)	39,491	(7.6%)
SOC2	17,922	(47.7%) [53.5%]	15,596	(41.5%) [46.5%]	4,081	(10.9%)	37,599	(7.3%)
SOC3	42,252	(56.1%) [59.5%]	28,759	(38.2%) [40.5%]	4,258	(5.7%)	75,269	(14.5%)
SOC4	44,135	(54.1%) [56.8%]	33,523	(41.1%) [43.2%]	3,980	(4.9%)	81,638	(15.8%)
SOC5	23,337	(58.2%) [61.1%]	14,838	(37.0%) [38.9%]	1,898	(4.7%)	40,073	(7.7%)
SOC6	25,268	(51.3%) [54.0%]	21,544	(43.7%) [46.0%]	2,448	(5.0%)	49,260	(9.5%)
SOC7	33,654	(51.7%) [55.0%]	27,565	(42.4%) [45.0%]	3,822	(5.9%)	65,041	(12.6%)
SOC8	28,937	(54.2%) [58.2%]	20,801	(38.9%) [41.8%]	3,688	(6.9%)	53,426	(10.3%)
SOC9	39,852	(52.5%) [56.2%]	31,118	(41.0%) [43.8%]	4,953	(6.5%)	75,923	(14.7%)
TOTAL	277,190	(53.5%) [57.0%]	209,319	(40.4%) [43.0%]	31,211	(6.0%)	517,720	(100.0%)

Composition of the Monitored NI Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification

- 2.4 On 1st January 2004, employers moved from the old occupational classification system (SOC90), which was adopted in all previous Monitoring Reports up to and including 2003, to a revised system known as SOC2000. This is therefore the second year in which SOC2000 data has been available.

Table 3 provides a breakdown of the Northern Ireland workforce by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and community background for 2005. Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC4) represents the largest group, followed by Elementary occupations (SOC9). The two highest SOC classifications, Managers and Senior Officials (SOC1) and Professional occupations (SOC2), constitute the smallest groups.

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

- 2.5 Table 3[M] (page 18) presents the composition of the monitored Northern Ireland male workforce by SOC. Process, Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8), and Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), contained the highest concentration of male employees. The smallest categories for males were Personal Services (SOC6) and the Administrative and Secretarial category (SOC4).

The occupational classification of the Northern Ireland female workforce in 2005 is shown in Table 3[F], see page 19. In contrast to males, almost a quarter of females (23.5%) were employed in Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC4). Substantial numbers

were also employed in Sales and Customer services (SOC7) and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The smallest categories for female employment were Skilled Trades (SOC5), and Process, Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8).

Having examined the Northern Ireland workforce as a whole, the following sub-sections provide a brief overview of the various components which comprise the monitored workforce, namely: the public and private sectors, full and part-time employees. These elements are considered in more detail in Chapters 3 – 7.

Public Sector Workforce

- 2.6 Table 4 presents the composition of the total public sector workforce in 2005 (full-time and part-time employees combined). The public sector now stands at 194,077 employees, an increase of 3.2% (5,943 employees) since 2004.

The overall composition in 2005 was 104,303 (53.7%) Protestants, 80,275 (41.4%) Roman Catholics and 9,499 (4.9%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.5%] Protestant and [43.5%] Roman Catholic.

Protestant employment increased by (2.0%) during the year (2,014 employees), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 4.8% (3,669). The relatively larger growth in Roman Catholic employment led to a [0.7] percentage point increase in their share, from [42.8%] in 2004 to [43.5%] in 2005.

Females comprised just over three-fifths (61.9%) of the total public sector workforce. The number of females working in the public sector increased by 4.2% (4,871 employees)

Table 4 Composition of Public Sector (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	42,685	(57.7%) [61.1%]	27,182	(36.7%) [38.9%]	4,158	(5.6%)	74,025	(38.1%)
Female	61,618	(51.3%) [53.7%]	53,093	(44.2%) [46.3%]	5,341	(4.4%)	120,052	(61.9%)
TOTAL	104,303	(53.7%) [56.5%]	80,275	(41.4%) [43.5%]	9,499	(4.9%)	194,077	(100.0%)

in 2005, compared with an increase of 1.5% (1,072) for males.

In 2001, when monitoring of the part-time workforce was first introduced, total public sector employment stood at 175,083. Since then it has expanded by 18,994 (10.8%). During this five-year period, female employment has risen by 16.1% (16,652 employees), compared with a net increase of 3.3% (2,342) in the male count.

The public sector is profiled in Chapters 3 - 4.

Monitored Private Sector Workforce

2.7 Table 5 presents the composition of the total monitored private sector workforce (full-time and part-time combined). In 2005, the private sector workforce comprised 323,643 employees, an increase of (5.2%) or 15,960 employees on the previous year.

The overall composition in 2005 was 172,887 (53.4%) Protestants, 129,044 (39.9%) Roman Catholics and 21,712 (6.7%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [57.3%] Protestant and [42.7%] Roman Catholic.

Total Protestant private sector employment increased by (2.6%) during the year, representing a net gain of 4,404 employees, while the Roman Catholic count rose by 6.0% (a net gain of 7,289). The relatively larger growth in Catholic employment led to a [0.7] percentage point rise in their share of the monitored private sector, from [42.0%] in 2004 to [42.7%] in 2005. Male and female employment levels both grew by 5.2% (8,698 and 7,262 employees respectively).

Between 2001 - 2005, the monitored private sector experienced a net growth of 6.3% (an

additional 19,209 employees). The numbers in part-time employment increased by 22.5% during this period, compared with a rise of 3.5% in the full-time count.

Chapters 5 and 6 contain a more detailed analysis of the private sector.

Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce

2.8 Table 6 shows that, in 2005, the monitored full-time workforce (public and private sectors combined) contained a total of 429,812 employees, an increase of 3.9% (16,003). The overall composition was 233,418 (54.3%) Protestant, 170,773 (39.7%) Roman Catholic and 25,621 (6.0%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [57.7%] Protestant and [42.3%] Roman Catholic.

The number of Protestant full-time employees increased by 1.5% (3,457), while the Roman Catholic count rose by 5.3% (an additional 8,538 employees). As a result, the Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce increased by [0.9] of a percentage point, from [41.4%] in 2004 to [42.3%] in 2005.

Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time Workforce by Sex

2.9 In 2005, a slight majority (52.5%) of the monitored full-time workforce were male, with a total of 225,443 males and 204,369 females, see Table 6. Female full-time employment increased by 4.2% during the year (8,326 employees) compared with a rise of 3.5% (7,677) in the male count.

The female share of the monitored full-time workforce has been slowly increasing over time. In 1992, females made up (45.0%) of

Table 5 Composition of Monitored Private Sector (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	95,493	(54.4%) [58.5%]	67,628	(38.5%) [41.5%]	12,480	(7.1%)	175,601	(54.3%)
Female	77,394	(52.3%) [55.8%]	61,416	(41.5%) [44.2%]	9,232	(6.2%)	148,042	(45.7%)
TOTAL	172,887	(53.4%) [57.3%]	129,044	(39.9%) [42.7%]	21,712	(6.7%)	323,643	(100.0%)

Table 6 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	126,176	(56.0%) [59.9%]	84,460	(37.5%) [40.1%]	14,807	(6.6%)	225,443	(52.5%)
Female	107,242	(52.5%) [55.4%]	86,313	(42.2%) [44.6%]	10,814	(5.3%)	204,369	(47.5%)
TOTAL	233,418	(54.3%) [57.7%]	170,773	(39.7%) [42.3%]	25,621	(6.0%)	429,812	(100.0%)

full-time employees: by 2005 this figure had increased to (47.5%).

Compared with 2004, the number of Protestant male full-time employees grew by 749 (0.6%), while the Roman Catholic male count increased by 4,289 (5.3%). For females, Protestant full-time employment increased by 2,708 (2.6%), compared with a rise of 4,249 (5.2%) in the Catholic count. As a result of these trends, the Protestant share of the full-time workforce declined during the year, by [1.1] percentage points for males, and by [0.6] of a percentage point for females.

Trends in Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time Workforce, 1990-2005

2.10 In order to maintain continuity with previous Reports, this section examines trends in the composition of those sections of the monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce which were monitored in 1990, namely: the public sector and those private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. This enables comparisons to be made over the entire period of statutory monitoring [the small private sector concerns (11-25 employees) are excluded from the analysis because they were not required to submit monitoring returns until 1992].

Looking at the same sections of the full-time workforce as were monitored in 1990, Figure 1 (overleaf) shows that overall Roman Catholic representation increased by [7.3] percentage points, from [34.9%] in 1990 to [42.2%] in 2005. During the same period (1990 – 2005), the Protestant share fell from [65.1%] to [57.8%]. In numerical terms, this represents a net increase of 44,603 Roman Catholic full-time employees (a 38.7% rise). For Protestants, the corresponding rise was (1.8%), a net increase of 3,969 employees.

The Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce

2.11 The year 2005 marked the fifth annual analysis of the part-time workforce. For the purposes of this Report the monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce refers to the public and private sectors combined.

During 2005 the monitored part-time workforce grew by (7.2%), from 82,008 to 87,908, a net increase of 5,900 employees. Table 7 shows that the overall composition in 2005 was 43,772 (49.8%) Protestant, 38,546 (43.8%) Roman Catholic and 5,590 (6.4%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [53.2%] Protestant and [46.8%] Roman Catholic.

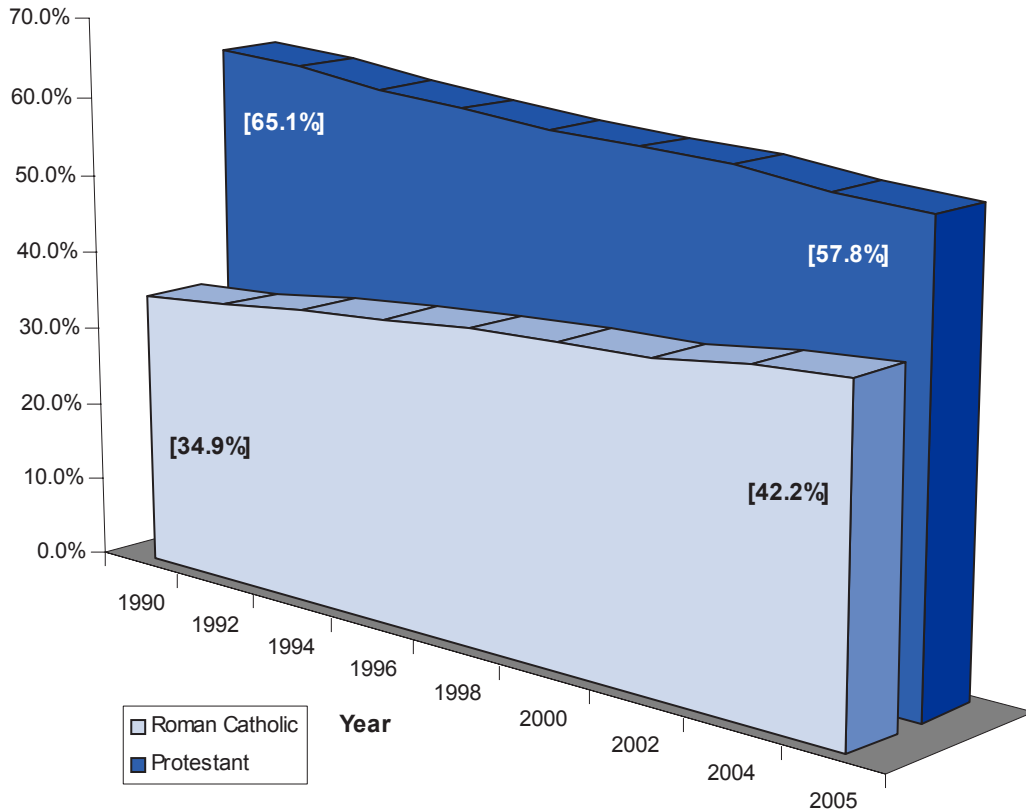
Compared with 2004, the number of Protestant part-time employees rose by 2,961 (7.3%), while Roman Catholic employment levels increased by 2,420 (6.7%). As a result of larger employment growth for Protestants, their share of the Northern Ireland part-time workforce increased by [0.2] of a percentage point from [53.0%] in 2004 to [53.2%] in 2005.

Since statutory monitoring of the part-time workforce began in 2001, the overall number of employees has grown from 74,408 to 87,908 - a net increase of 13,500 (18.1%). Protestant part-time employment has grown by (12.7%), compared with a rise of (22.8%) for Catholics

Composition of the Monitored NI Part-time Workforce by Sex

2.12 Table 7 (overleaf) reveals that almost three-quarters (72.5%) of the monitored part-time workforce is female, with a total of 63,725 females and 24,183 males. Compared with 2004, this represents a rise in the total part-time workforce of (7.2%), or an additional 5,900 employees. Looking at the monitored Northern

Fig 1: Composition of Full-time employees in Public Sector and Private Sector concerns with 26+ Employees, 1990 - 2005



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	34.9%	35.8%	37.2%	38.1%	39.1%	39.6%	40.0%	41.4%	42.2%
■ Protestant	65.1%	64.2%	62.8%	61.9%	60.9%	60.4%	60.0%	58.6%	57.8%

Ireland workforce as a whole (517,720 employees), it is noteworthy that only one in ten (9.7%) males work part-time, compared with almost a quarter (23.8%) of their female counterparts.

Roman Catholic and 5,590 (6.4%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [53.2%] Protestant and [46.8%] Roman Catholic.

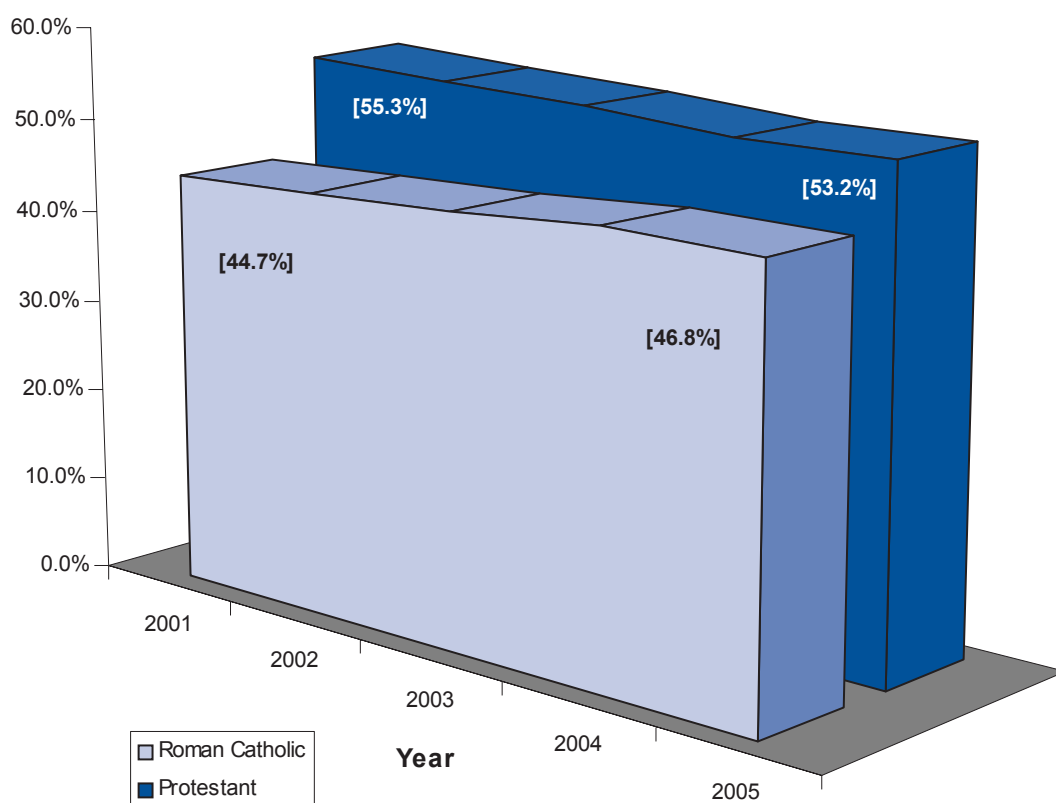
Table 7 reveals that the overall composition of the monitored part-time workforce in 2005 was 43,772 (49.8%) Protestant, 38,546 (43.8%)

For females, the composition was [53.0%] Protestant and [47.0%] Roman Catholic, while males had a composition of [53.7%] Protestant

Table 7 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	12,002	(49.6%) [53.7%]	10,350	(42.8%) [46.3%]	1,831	(7.6%)	24,183	(27.5%)
Female	31,770	(49.9%) [53.0%]	28,196	(44.2%) [47.0%]	3,759	(5.9%)	63,725	(72.5%)
TOTAL	43,772	(49.8%) [53.2%]	38,546	(43.8%) [46.8%]	5,590	(6.4%)	87,908	(100.0%)

Fig 2: Composition of Monitored N. Ireland Part-time Workforce, 2001 - 2005



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
■ Roman Catholic	44.7%	45.3%	45.9%	47.0%	46.8%
■ Protestant	55.3%	54.7%	54.1%	53.0%	53.2%

and [46.3%] Roman Catholic. Compared with 2004, the number of female part-time employees increased by 3,807 (6.4%), while male employment levels rose by 2,093 (9.5%).

Since statutory monitoring of the part-time workforce began in 2001, the overall number of employees has grown by (18.1%), a net increase of 13,500 employees. Protestant employment has grown by (12.7%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees has risen by (22.8%). Figure 2 reveals that the Roman Catholic share has increased by 2.1 percentage points during this period, from [44.7%] in 2001 to [46.8%] in 2005.

During the same period (2001 – 05) male employment increased by (26.0%) or 4,989

additional employees. For females, the corresponding increase was (15.4%) overall, representing a net rise of 8,511 jobs.

Composition of the Monitored NI Part-time Workforce by SOC

2.13 Table 8 (overleaf) shows that almost three-quarters (73.9%) of the part-time workforce were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: Elementary occupations (SOC9), Sales and Customer Service (SOC7) and Personal Services (SOC6).

The part-time workforce is profiled more fully in Chapters 4 and 6.

Table 8 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	306	(54.4%) [58.8%]	214	(38.0%) [41.2%]	43	(7.6%)	563	(0.6%)
SOC2	2,472	(48.3%) [54.5%]	2,061	(40.2%) [45.5%]	589	(11.5%)	5,122	(5.8%)
SOC3	4,888	(55.6%) [58.8%]	3,430	(39.0%) [41.2%]	480	(5.5%)	8,798	(10.0%)
SOC4	2,970	(55.8%) [60.8%]	1,914	(36.0%) [39.2%]	438	(8.2%)	5,322	(6.1%)
SOC5	811	(51.4%) [54.6%]	674	(42.7%) [45.4%]	94	(6.0%)	1,579	(1.8%)
SOC6	6,324	(47.2%) [49.9%]	6,356	(47.4%) [50.1%]	717	(5.4%)	13,397	(15.2%)
SOC7	11,778	(47.4%) [50.4%]	11,604	(46.7%) [49.6%]	1,449	(5.8%)	24,831	(28.2%)
SOC8	798	(54.0%) [56.9%]	605	(40.9%) [43.1%]	76	(5.1%)	1,479	(1.7%)
SOC9	13,425	(50.1%) [53.5%]	11,688	(43.6%) [46.5%]	1,704	(6.4%)	26,817	(30.5%)
TOTAL	43,772	(49.8%) [53.2%]	38,546	(43.8%) [46.8%]	5,590	(6.4%)	87,908	(100.0%)

Table 3 [M] Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Male Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	13,634	(57.3%) [60.7%]	8,845	(37.1%) [39.3%]	1,331	(5.6%)	23,810	(9.5%)
SOC2	10,184	(50.0%) [56.9%]	7,716	(37.9%) [43.1%]	2,477	(12.2%)	20,377	(8.2%)
SOC3	22,948	(63.7%) [67.5%]	11,050	(30.7%) [32.5%]	2,022	(5.6%)	36,020	(14.4%)
SOC4	9,423	(50.3%) [53.9%]	8,069	(43.1%) [46.1%]	1,240	(6.6%)	18,732	(7.5%)
SOC5	20,981	(58.6%) [61.5%]	13,136	(36.7%) [38.5%]	1,671	(4.7%)	35,788	(14.3%)
SOC6	6,043	(51.9%) [55.3%]	4,889	(42.0%) [44.7%]	722	(6.2%)	11,654	(4.7%)
SOC7	12,345	(51.8%) [55.6%]	9,850	(41.3%) [44.4%]	1,632	(6.8%)	23,827	(9.5%)
SOC8	24,124	(54.3%) [58.1%]	17,413	(39.2%) [41.9%]	2,908	(6.5%)	44,445	(17.8%)
SOC9	18,496	(52.9%) [57.2%]	13,842	(39.6%) [42.8%]	2,635	(7.5%)	34,973	(14.0%)
TOTAL	138,178	(55.4%) [59.3%]	94,810	(38.0%) [40.7%]	16,638	(6.7%)	249,626	(100.0%)

Table 3 [F] Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Female Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	8,199	(52.3%) [54.9%]	6,730	(42.9%) [45.1%]	752	(4.8%)	15,681	(5.8%)
SOC2	7,738	(44.9%) [49.5%]	7,880	(45.8%) [50.5%]	1,604	(9.3%)	17,222	(6.4%)
SOC3	19,304	(49.2%) [52.2%]	17,709	(45.1%) [47.8%]	2,236	(5.7%)	39,249	(14.6%)
SOC4	34,712	(55.2%) [57.7%]	25,454	(40.5%) [42.3%]	2,740	(4.4%)	62,906	(23.5%)
SOC5	2,356	(55.0%) [58.1%]	1,702	(39.7%) [41.9%]	227	(5.3%)	4,285	(1.6%)
SOC6	19,225	(51.1%) [53.6%]	16,655	(44.3%) [46.4%]	1,726	(4.6%)	37,606	(14.0%)
SOC7	21,309	(51.7%) [54.6%]	17,715	(43.0%) [45.4%]	2,190	(5.3%)	41,214	(15.4%)
SOC8	4,813	(53.6%) [58.7%]	3,388	(37.7%) [41.3%]	780	(8.7%)	8,981	(3.3%)
SOC9	21,356	(52.2%) [55.3%]	17,276	(42.2%) [44.7%]	2,318	(5.7%)	40,950	(15.3%)
TOTAL	139,012	(51.9%) [54.8%]	114,509	(42.7%) [45.2%]	14,573	(5.4%)	268,094	(100.0%)

3

The Public Sector: Full-time

Overall Composition

3.1 In 2005 a total of 142 public sector bodies submitted monitoring returns to the Commission. Between 2004 and 2005, overall full-time employment rose by 2.5%, from 156,841 to 160,737, an increase of 3,896 employees.

Table 9 reveals that a total of 86,669 Protestant (53.9%), 66,273 Roman Catholic (41.2%), and 7,795 (4.8%) employees of Non-Determined community background were employed in 2005.

The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [56.7%] Protestant and [43.3%] Roman Catholic. The number of Protestant full-time employees rose by 919 (1.1%) during the year, while Roman Catholic employment levels increased by 2,698 (4.2%). As a result of a proportionately larger net increase in Roman Catholic employment during 2005, the Catholic share increased by [0.7] of a percentage point to [43.3%].

Composition by Sex

3.2 Table 9 shows that the majority (58.6%) of public sector full-time employees are female. During the year the number of female employees increased by 3.7% (3,405 employees), while male employment grew by 0.7% (491). As a result, the female share of the public sector rose by (0.7) of a percentage point, from (57.9%) to (58.6%).

The expansion in female employment continued the trend towards higher proportions of women employed in the public sector. In 1990, females accounted for (48.9%) of employees, while the monitoring returns for 2005 show that this proportion has increased to (58.6%). In numerical terms, the number of female public sector full-time employees has increased by almost one quarter (24.4%) or 18,507 employees since 1990. In contrast, during the same period male full-time employment dropped by a sixth (15.9%) or 12,615 employees.

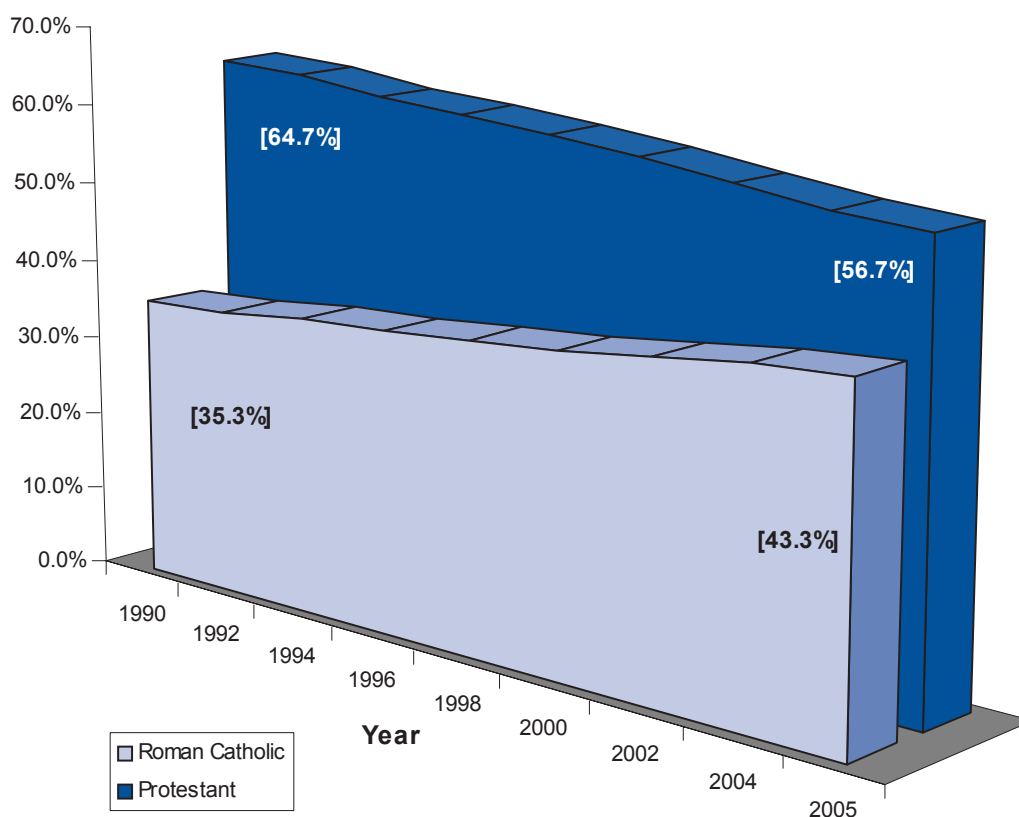
Table 9 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	38,397	(57.7%) [61.1%]	24,445	(36.8%) [38.9%]	3,669	(5.5%)	66,511	(41.4%)
Female	48,272	(51.2%) [53.6%]	41,828	(44.4%) [46.4%]	4,126	(4.4%)	94,226	(58.6%)
TOTAL	86,669	(53.9%) [56.7%]	66,273	(41.2%) [43.3%]	7,795	(4.8%)	160,737	(100.0%)

Figure 3 (overleaf) shows that since the beginning of statutory monitoring in 1990, Roman Catholic full-time representation in the public sector has increased by [8.0] percentage points, from [35.3%] to [43.3%]. During the same period, the Protestant share correspondingly fell, from [64.7%] in 1990 to [56.7%] in 2005.

During 2005, employment levels rose by 1,221 (2.6%) for Protestant females and 1,987 (5.0%) for Catholic females. This resulted in an increase of [0.5] of a percentage point in the Roman Catholic share, from [45.9%] in 2004 to [46.4%] in 2005.

Fig 3: Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees, 1990 - 2005



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
■ Roman Catholic	35.3%	35.8%	37.2%	37.8%	38.7%	39.7%	41.1%	42.6%	43.3%
■ Protestant	64.7%	64.2%	62.8%	62.2%	61.3%	60.3%	58.9%	57.4%	56.7%

Protestant male employment levels fell by 302 (0.8%) to 38,397, while the Catholic male count rose by 711 (3.0%) to 24,445. These two factors led to an increase of [0.9] of a percentage point in the Roman Catholic male share to [38.9%] in 2005.

Since the beginning of Statutory Monitoring in 1990, the Roman Catholic share of the male full-time public sector workforce has increased from [30.4%] to [38.9%], while Roman Catholic representation amongst females has grown from [40.4%] to [46.4%].

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

3.3 On 1st January 2004, employers moved from the old occupational classification system

(SOC90), which was adopted in all previous Reports up to and including 2003, to a revised system known as SOC2000. This has resulted in some modifications to the content of the present report. See Section 1.7 for details.

Table 10 tabulates the numbers employed by SOC and community background in 2005. It shows that over half (54.2%) of public sector full-time employees were located in two groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3) and Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4).

The Protestant shares of SOC3 and SOC4 were [61.5%] and [53.1%], while the corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [38.5%] and [46.9%] respectively.

Table 10 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	4,843	(54.0%) [57.1%]	3,634	(40.5%) [42.9%]	491	(5.5%)	8,968	(5.6%)
SOC2	7,228	(46.7%) [52.5%]	6,530	(42.2%) [47.5%]	1,720	(11.1%)	15,478	(9.6%)
SOC3	27,344	(58.3%) [61.5%]	17,146	(36.6%) [38.5%]	2,374	(5.1%)	46,864	(29.2%)
SOC4	20,760	(51.6%) [53.1%]	18,316	(45.5%) [46.9%]	1,158	(2.9%)	40,234	(25.0%)
SOC5	2,776	(64.4%) [67.3%]	1,349	(31.3%) [32.7%]	183	(4.2%)	4,308	(2.7%)
SOC6	9,744	(50.9%) [53.2%]	8,585	(44.8%) [46.8%]	831	(4.3%)	19,160	(11.9%)
SOC7	167	(53.5%) [53.9%]	143	(45.8%) [46.1%]	2	(0.6%)	312	(0.2%)
SOC8	2,760	(53.7%) [55.6%]	2,204	(42.9%) [44.4%]	174	(3.4%)	5,138	(3.2%)
SOC9	11,047	(54.5%) [56.9%]	8,366	(41.3%) [43.1%]	862	(4.3%)	20,275	(12.6%)
TOTAL	86,669	(53.9%) [56.7%]	66,273	(41.2%) [43.3%]	7,795	(4.8%)	160,737	(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 11 (overleaf). Three-quarters (74.0%) of public sector male employees are concentrated in four groups, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial jobs (SOC4), and Elementary occupations (SOC9). SOC3 was the largest category, accounting for one-third (32.8%) of all male public sector full-time employees, while a sixth (16.1%) were employed in SOC9.

The Protestant share of the above four categories was SOC2 [56.9%], SOC3 [71.8%], SOC4 [48.5%] and SOC9 [57.3%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [43.1%], [28.2%], [51.5%] and [42.7%] respectively.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.5** Table 12 (overleaf) presents the community composition of female public sector full-time employment by SOC. The table reveals that approximately three-quarters (75.4%) were concentrated in three SOC groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical staff (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC4), and Personal services (SOC6).

The Protestant share of the above three categories was: SOC3 [52.5%], SOC4 [54.5%] and SOC6 [53.6%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [47.5%], [45.5%] and [46.4%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	2,741	(56.7%) [60.5%]	1,791	(37.1%) [39.5%]	298	(6.2%)	4,830	(7.3%)
SOC2	3,697	(49.7%) [56.9%]	2,798	(37.6%) [43.1%]	948	(12.7%)	7,443	(11.2%)
SOC3	14,863	(68.1%) [71.8%]	5,846	(26.8%) [28.2%]	1,107	(5.1%)	21,816	(32.8%)
SOC4	4,360	(47.0%) [48.5%]	4,632	(49.9%) [51.5%]	284	(3.1%)	9,276	(13.9%)
SOC5	2,191	(66.3%) [69.5%]	961	(29.1%) [30.5%]	152	(4.6%)	3,304	(5.0%)
SOC6	2,056	(49.0%) [51.5%]	1,934	(46.1%) [48.5%]	209	(5.0%)	4,199	(6.3%)
SOC7	42	(40.8%) [41.2%]	60	(58.3%) [58.8%]	1	(1.0%)	103	(0.2%)
SOC8	2,605	(53.7%) [55.6%]	2,078	(42.9%) [44.4%]	165	(3.4%)	4,848	(7.3%)
SOC9	5,842	(54.6%) [57.3%]	4,345	(40.6%) [42.7%]	505	(4.7%)	10,692	(16.1%)
TOTAL	38,397	(57.7%) [61.1%]	24,445	(36.8%) [38.9%]	3,669	(5.5%)	66,511	(100.0%)

Table 12 Composition of Female Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	2,102	(50.8%) [53.3%]	1,843	(44.5%) [46.7%]	193	(4.7%)	4,138	(4.4%)
SOC2	3,531	(43.9%) [48.6%]	3,732	(46.4%) [51.4%]	772	(9.6%)	8,035	(8.5%)
SOC3	12,481	(49.8%) [52.5%]	11,300	(45.1%) [47.5%]	1,267	(5.1%)	25,048	(26.6%)
SOC4	16,400	(53.0%) [54.5%]	13,684	(44.2%) [45.5%]	874	(2.8%)	30,958	(32.9%)
SOC5	585	(58.3%) [60.1%]	388	(38.6%) [39.9%]	31	(3.1%)	1,004	(1.1%)
SOC6	7,688	(51.4%) [53.6%]	6,651	(44.5%) [46.4%]	622	(4.2%)	14,961	(15.9%)
SOC7	125	(59.8%) [60.1%]	83	(39.7%) [39.9%]	1	(.5%)	209	(0.2%)
SOC8	155	(53.4%) [55.2%]	126	(43.4%) [44.8%]	9	(3.1%)	290	(0.3%)
SOC9	5,205	(54.3%) [56.4%]	4,021	(42.0%) [43.6%]	357	(3.7%)	9,583	(10.2%)
TOTAL	48,272	(51.2%) [53.6%]	41,828	(44.4%) [46.4%]	4,126	(4.4%)	94,226	(100.0%)

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, civilian secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service, and the Northern Ireland Policing Board.

Table 13 shows there were 16,428 monitored full-time employees in these security-related occupations, compared with 17,061 in 2004 – a decrease of (3.7%).

The composition was (83.0%) Protestant, (12.9%) Roman Catholic and (4.1%) Non-Determined. Among those whose community background was determined, [86.6%] were Protestant and [13.4%] were Roman Catholic.

The Protestant count fell by 5.5% (786 employees) during the year, while the net number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 12.1% (229). As a result, the Roman Catholic share of security-related employment increased by [1.8] percentage points. Between 1990 and 2005, there has been an overall [6.0] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share, see Figure 4.

The composition of the public sector is influenced by the large number of Protestants working in security-related occupations. Only one-in-twenty Roman Catholic male full-time public sector employees (5.7%) were in security-related occupations in 2005, compared with over one-in-four (26.7%) of their Protestant male counterparts. Among females, (7.0%) of Protestant and (1.7%) of Roman Catholic full-time public sector employees were in such occupations.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	10,273	(83.8%) [88.0%]	1,398	(11.4%) [12.0%]	589	(4.8%)	12,260	(74.6%)
Female	3,363	(80.7%) [82.4%]	718	(17.2%) [17.6%]	87	(2.1%)	4,168	(25.4%)
TOTAL	13,636	(83.0%) [86.6%]	2,116	(12.9%) [13.4%]	676	(4.1%)	16,428	(100.0%)

Fig 4: Trends in Roman Catholic Percentage [%] of Security-related Full-time Occupations, 1990 - 2005

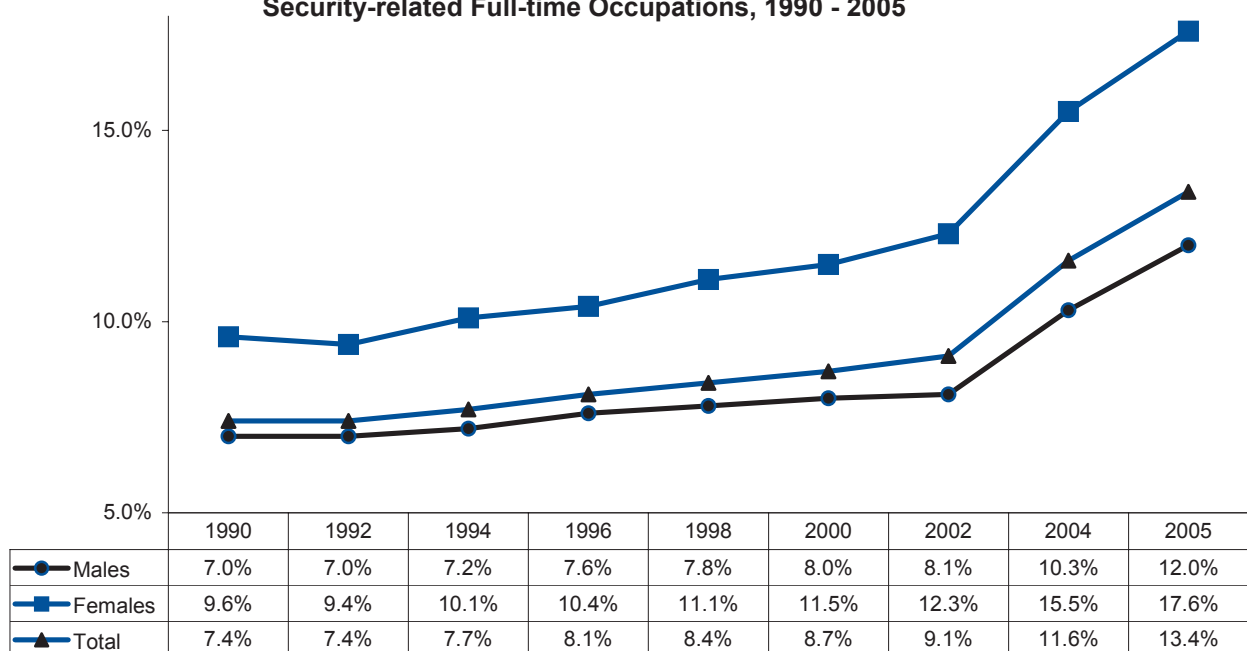


Table 14 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees excluding Security-related Occupations by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	28,124	(51.8%) [55.0%]	23,047	(42.5%) [45.0%]	3,080	(5.7%)	54,251	(37.6%)
Female	44,909	(49.9%) [52.2%]	41,110	(45.6%) [47.8%]	4,039	(4.5%)	90,058	(62.4%)
TOTAL	73,033	(50.6%) [53.2%]	64,157	(44.5%) [46.8%]	7,119	(4.9%)	144,309	(100.0%)

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 [53.2%] Protestant and [46.8%] 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 [45.0%] from [38.9%]. For females the corresponding figure would be [47.8%] instead of [46.4%].

(2.6%), Education (4.0%), District Councils (2.5%), and the Civil Service (1.3%); and fell in security-related employment (5.5%).

The level of Roman Catholic employment increased in all five sectors: namely, Health (4.4%), Education (7.6%), District Councils (4.1%), the Civil Service (2.2%), and security-related (12.1%). Overall, the net increase in employment was larger for Catholics than for Protestants, resulting in a [0.7] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share of the full-time Public Sector.

COMPOSITION OF THE MAJOR SECTORS

Introduction

- 3.7** The public sector is comprised of five main sectors, namely: health, education, district councils, the civil service, and security-related employment. Table 15 shows the main compositional changes in each sector, 2004 - 2005.

During 2005 the number of Protestant full-time employees rose in four sectors, namely: Health

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 2005. There are four health boards and twenty one independent health-related organisations. The sector contains just over a third (34.9%) of all public sector full-time workers.

Table 16 shows there were a total of 56,062 full-time employees in 2005, a (3.9%) increase on the 53,955 recorded in 2004. The overall

Table 15 Change in Sectoral Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees, 2004 – 05

Sector	Protestant Count 2005	Roman Catholic Count 2005	P (%) change 2004-2005	RC (%) change 2004-2005
Health	26,677	25,766	+2.6%	+ 4.4%
Education	11,439	10,220	+4.0%	+7.6%
District Councils	5,381	3,467	+2.5%	+4.1%
Civil Service	22,606	16,675	+1.3%	+2.2%
Security-related	13,636	2,116	- 5.5%	+12.1%
Miscellaneous Bodies	6,930	8,029	+2.6%	+1.9%
Total Public Sector	86,669	66,273	+1.1%	+ 4.2%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,664	(42.6%) [47.6%]	5,127	(46.8%) [52.4%]	1,164	(10.6%)	10,955	(19.5%)
Female	22,013	(48.8%) [51.6%]	20,639	(45.8%) [48.4%]	2,455	(5.4%)	45,107	(80.5%)
TOTAL	26,677	(47.6%) [50.9%]	25,766	(46.0%) [49.1%]	3,619	(6.5%)	56,062	(100.0%)

composition was (47.6%) Protestant, (46.0%) Roman Catholic, and (6.5%) Non-determined. Protestants accounted for [50.9%] of those whose community was determined and Roman Catholics for [49.1%].

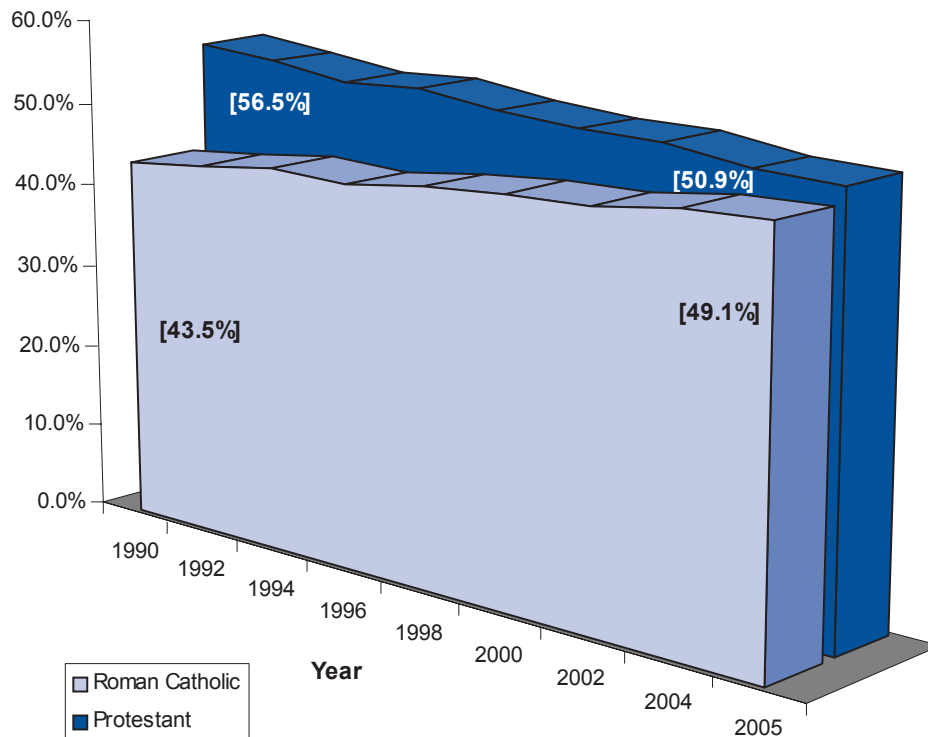
The number of Protestant full-time employees in the health sector increased by 670 (2.6%) during the year, while the Roman Catholic count grew by 1,092 (4.4%). Compared with 2004, a relatively larger net increase in Roman Catholic employment resulted in the Protestant

share falling by [0.4] of a percentage point to [50.9%].

Females accounted for approximately four out of five full-time employees (80.5%) in the health sector, see Table 16. The female count increased by 1,669 (3.8%) in 2005, while the number of males rose by 438 (4.2%) during the same period.

The Protestant female count rose by (2.5%), compared with a (4.5%) increase for Roman Catholics. The smaller net rise in Protestant

Fig 5: Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees, 1990 - 2005



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
■ Roman Catholic	43.5%	44.5%	45.7%	45.3%	46.5%	47.2%	47.4%	48.7%	49.1%
■ Protestant	56.5%	55.5%	54.3%	54.7%	53.5%	52.8%	52.6%	51.3%	50.9%

female employment led to a [0.5] percentage point fall in their share from [52.1%] to [51.6%].

Similarly a (2.8%) increase in the Protestant male count, compared with a (4.0%) rise in Roman Catholic employment, resulted in an [0.3] percentage point decline in the Protestant male share from [47.9%] to [47.6%].

Figure 5 (page 27) shows the change in the community composition of the health sector during the full period of statutory monitoring, 1990 – 2005. In 1990 the Protestant share was [56.5%] and has declined by [5.6] percentage points during the intervening period.

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

- 3.9 Table 17 reveals that over one-third (35.7%) of all full-time employees in the health sector are working in Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (SOC3). This group includes nurses and the professions allied to medicine. There were also large concentrations of staff in Personal services

(SOC6, 18.2%) and Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4, 15.9%).

The Protestant male share was [48.5%] in SOC3, [54.9%] in SOC4 and [52.6%] in SOC6. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.5%], [45.1%], and [47.4%] respectively.

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

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.10 Table 17 [M] (page 36) presents the community composition of male full-time health sector employees by SOC. Three-fifths (60.7%) were located in three SOC groups, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3) and Personal Services (SOC6).

The Protestant male share was [51.3%] in SOC2, [43.7%] in SOC3 and [46.1%] in SOC6. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [48.7%], [56.3%] and [53.9%] respectively.

Table 17 Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1,501	(48.3%) [50.6%]	1,464	(47.1%) [49.4%]	140	(4.5%)	3,105	(5.5%)
SOC2	2,697	(40.8%) [49.3%]	2,773	(41.9%) [50.7%]	1,147	(17.3%)	6,617	(11.8%)
SOC3	9,103	(45.5%) [48.5%]	9,677	(48.4%) [51.5%]	1,233	(6.2%)	20,013	(35.7%)
SOC4	4,717	(53.0%) [54.9%]	3,869	(43.5%) [45.1%]	318	(3.6%)	8,904	(15.9%)
SOC5	368	(60.3%) [63.0%]	216	(35.4%) [37.0%]	26	(4.3%)	610	(1.1%)
SOC6	5,121	(50.1%) [52.6%]	4,620	(45.2%) [47.4%]	486	(4.8%)	10,227	(18.2%)
SOC7	5	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
SOC8	226	(59.3%) [63.5%]	130	(34.1%) [36.5%]	25	(6.6%)	381	(0.7%)
SOC9	2,939	(47.4%) [49.3%]	3,017	(48.7%) [50.7%]	244	(3.9%)	6,200	(11.1%)
TOTAL	26,677	(47.6%) [50.9%]	25,766	(46.0%) [49.1%]	3,619	(6.5%)	56,062	(100.0%)

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.11 Table 17 [F] (page 36) shows the community composition by SOC for female full-time health sector employees. Over three-quarters (75.8%) were concentrated in three SOC groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4) and Personal services (SOC6).

The Protestant female share was [49.0%] in SOC3, [56.3%] in SOC4 and [54.1%] in SOC6. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.0%] in SOC3, [43.7%] in SOC4, and [45.9%] in SOC6.

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 sector contains (14.0%) of the monitored full-time public sector workforce. The returns revealed that the total number of full-time staff in the education sector increased by (5.1%), from 21,374 in 2004 to 22,457 in 2005.

Table 18 shows that the overall composition was (50.9%) Protestant, (45.5%) Roman Catholic and (3.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.8%] Protestant and [47.2%] Roman Catholic.

In 2005 the number of Protestant full-time employees increased by 4.0% (437), while the Roman Catholic count grew by 7.6% (726). As a result of the proportionately larger increase in the level of Catholic employment, the

Catholic share in this sector increased by [0.9] of a percentage point.

Females accounted for three-quarters (75.3%) of full-time employees. The female count increased by 888 (5.5%) in 2005, while the number of males rose by 195 (3.6%) during the same period.

The Protestant female count rose by (4.7%), compared with a (7.9%) increase for their Roman Catholic counterparts. These factors lead to a [0.7] percentage point rise in the Catholic female share to [47.3%]. For males, the Protestant count increased by (1.8%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (6.8%). As a result, the Protestant male share of this sector fell by [1.2] percentage points to [53.2%].

Figure 6 (overleaf) illustrates the change that has occurred in the community composition of the full-time education sector between 1990 and 2005. At the beginning of statutory monitoring the Protestant share was [59.0%] and has declined by [6.2] percentage points during the intervening period.

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

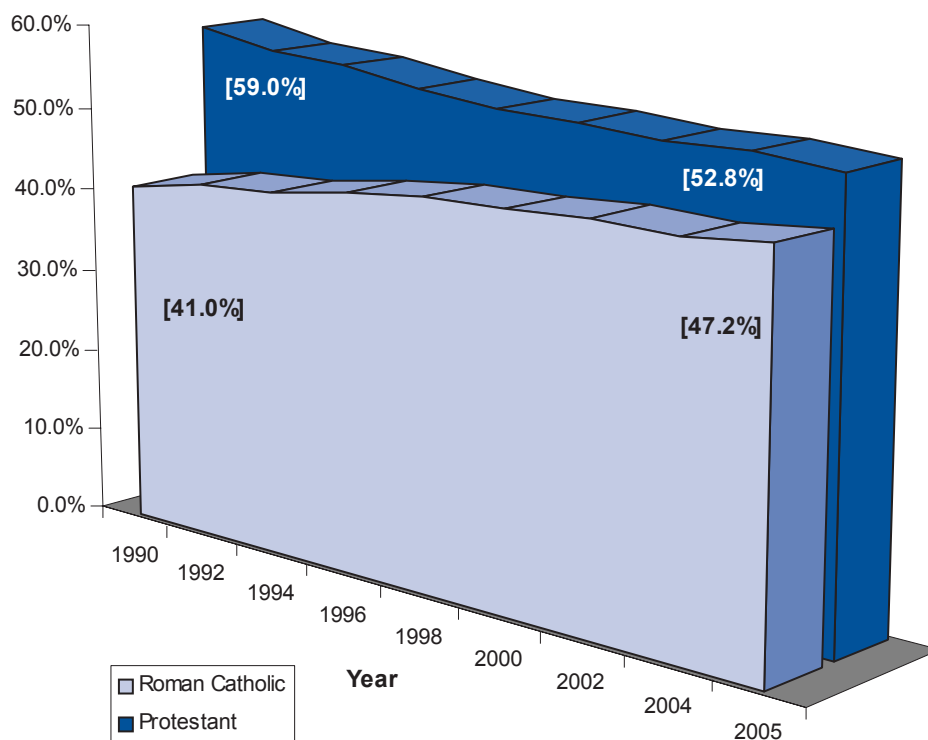
3.13 Table 19 (overleaf) reveals that almost two-thirds (63.9%) of education sector full-time employees were located in three SOC groups, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4) and Personal services (SOC6).

The Protestant male share was [48.4%] in SOC2, [55.0%] in SOC4 and [51.8%] in SOC6, while the corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.6%], [45.0%] and [48.2%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,830	(51.0%) [53.2%]	2,491	(44.9%) [46.8%]	229	(4.1%)	5,550	(24.7%)
Female	8,609	(50.9%) [52.7%]	7,729	(45.7%) [47.3%]	569	(3.4%)	16,907	(75.3%)
TOTAL	11,439	(50.9%) [52.8%]	10,220	(45.5%) [47.2%]	798	(3.6%)	22,457	(100.0%)

Fig 6: Composition of Education Sector Full-time Employees 1990 - 2005



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	41.0%	42.7%	43.3%	44.8%	45.9%	46.0%	46.6%	46.3%	47.2%
■ Protestant	59.0%	57.3%	56.7%	55.2%	54.1%	54.0%	53.4%	53.7%	52.8%

Table 19 Composition of Education Sector Full-time Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	559	(57.7%) [60.5%]	365	(37.7%) [39.5%]	44	(4.5%)	968	(4.3%)
SOC2	1,523	(46.1%) [48.4%]	1,626	(49.2%) [51.6%]	156	(4.7%)	3,305	(14.7%)
SOC3	1,051	(48.1%) [49.8%]	1,058	(48.4%) [50.2%]	78	(3.6%)	2,187	(9.7%)
SOC4	2,181	(53.2%) [55.0%]	1,782	(43.5%) [45.0%]	138	(3.4%)	4,101	(18.3%)
SOC5	634	(60.6%) [62.2%]	385	(36.8%) [37.8%]	27	(2.6%)	1,046	(4.7%)
SOC6	3,478	(50.1%) [51.8%]	3,233	(46.6%) [48.2%]	230	(3.3%)	6,941	(30.9%)
SOC7	23	(82.1%) [82.1%]	5	(17.9%) [17.9%]	0	(0.0%)	28	(0.1%)
SOC8	377	(49.3%) [50.9%]	364	(47.6%) [49.1%]	24	(3.1%)	765	(3.4%)
SOC9	1,613	(51.8%) [53.5%]	1,402	(45.0%) [46.5%]	101	(3.2%)	3,116	(13.9%)
TOTAL	11,439	(50.9%) [52.8%]	10,220	(45.5%) [47.2%]	798	(3.6%)	22,457	(100.0%)

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.14 Table 19 [M] (page 37) shows the community composition by SOC for male full-time education sector employees. A significant proportion (42.5%) were located in two SOC groups, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2) and Personal services (SOC6). The Protestant male share was [51.9%] in SOC2 and [52.5%] in SOC6, while the corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [48.1%] and [47.5%] respectively.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.15 Table 19 [F] (page 37) reveals that over half (56.8%) of female full-time employees in the education sector were concentrated in two SOC groups, namely: Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4) and Personal services (SOC6). The Protestant female share was [55.2%] in SOC4 and [51.7%] in SOC6, while the corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [44.8%] and [48.3%] respectively.

District Councils Overall Full-time Composition

3.16 Across the 26 district councils a total of 9,211 persons were employed in a full-time capacity in 2005, an increase of 3.2% (285) on the previous year, see Table 20. Their composition was (58.4%) Protestant, (37.6%) Roman Catholic and (3.9%) Non-Determined. Protestants accounted for [60.8%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics for [39.2%].

Between 2004 and 2005, the overall Protestant count rose by (2.5%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees increased by

(4.1%). The proportionately larger increase in Roman Catholic employment led to a rise of [0.4] of a percentage point in the Catholic share to [39.2%].

Almost two-thirds of district council employees (62.3%) were male. Male employment rose by (3.6%) during the year compared with a (2.6%) increase in the number of female employees. Since 1990, the male full-time workforce has fallen by (8.7%), while female participation has risen by (44.9%).

In 2005 the number of Protestant and Catholic male employees rose by (3.5%) and (3.6%) respectively. For females, Protestant employment rose by (0.7%), compared with a rise of (5.1%) for Catholics. As a consequence, the Roman Catholic female share increased during 2005 by [1] percentage point to [41.0%].

Figure 7 (overleaf) shows the change in the community composition of the district councils since 1990. Between 1990 and 2005 the Roman Catholic share rose by [5.4] percentage points, with a corresponding fall in Protestant representation.

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

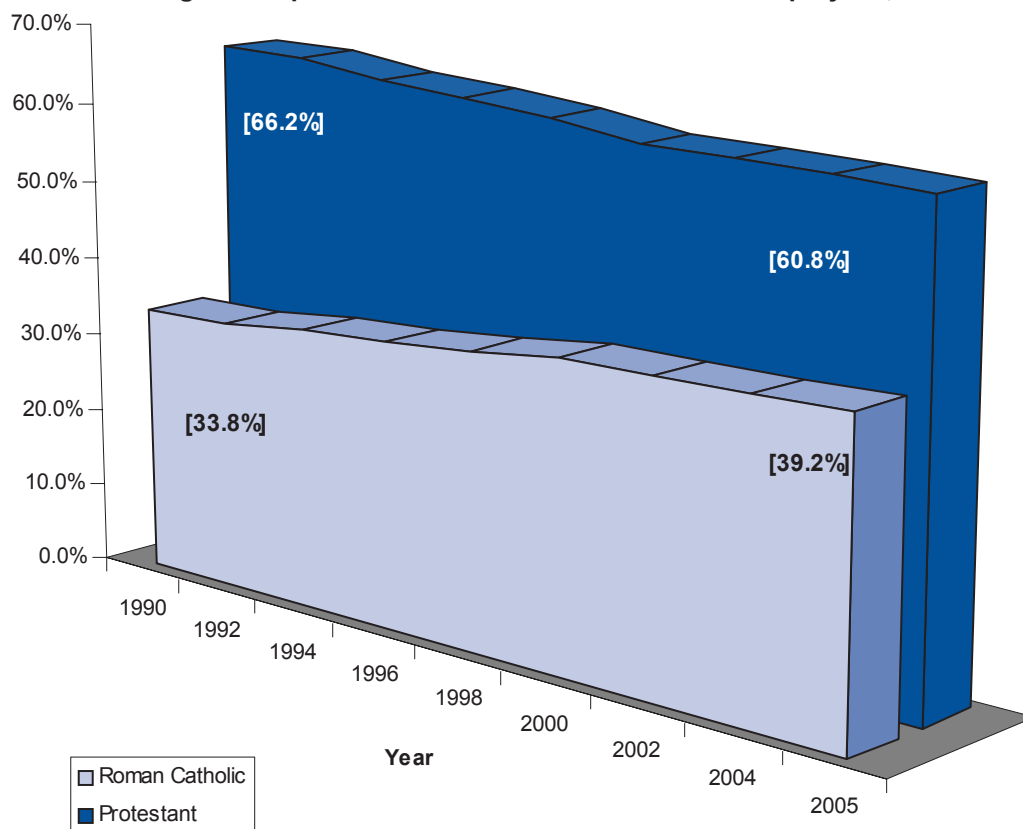
3.17 Table 21 (overleaf) shows that over two-thirds (67.5%) of district council employees were concentrated in four SOC groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical staff (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4), Personal services (SOC6) and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant male share was [57.5.4%] in SOC3, [60.7%] in SOC4, [58.1%] in SOC6, and [61.4%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [42.5%], [39.3%], [41.9%] and [38.6%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,415	(59.5%) [61.9%]	2,099	(36.6%) [38.1%]	223	(3.9%)	5,737	(62.3%)
Female	1,966	(56.6%) [59.0%]	1,368	(39.4%) [41.0%]	140	(4.0%)	3,474	(37.7%)
TOTAL	5,381	(58.4%) [60.8%]	3,467	(37.6%) [39.2%]	363	(3.9%)	9,211	(100.0%)

Fig 7: Composition of District Council Full-time Employees, 1990 - 2005



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
■ Roman Catholic	33.8%	34.0%	35.4%	36.0%	37.0%	38.5%	38.5%	38.8%	39.2%
■ Protestant	66.2%	66.0%	64.6%	64.0%	63.0%	61.5%	61.5%	61.2%	60.8%

Table 21 Composition of District Council Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	543	(57.5%) [60.2%]	359	(38.0%) [39.8%]	42	(4.4%)	944	(10.2%)
SOC2	253	(52.9%) [56.2%]	197	(41.2%) [43.8%]	28	(5.9%)	478	(5.2%)
SOC3	664	(54.2%) [57.5%]	490	(40.0%) [42.5%]	70	(5.7%)	1,224	(13.3%)
SOC4	1,005	(58.8%) [60.7%]	651	(38.1%) [39.3%]	53	(3.1%)	1,709	(18.6%)
SOC5	470	(63.2%) [65.8%]	244	(32.8%) [34.2%]	30	(4.0%)	744	(8.1%)
SOC6	614	(56.1%) [58.1%]	442	(40.4%) [41.9%]	39	(3.6%)	1,095	(11.9%)
SOC7	14	(51.9%) [53.8%]	12	(44.4%) [46.2%]	1	(3.7%)	27	(0.3%)
SOC8	526	(65.1%) [66.8%]	261	(32.3%) [33.2%]	21	(2.6%)	808	(8.8%)
SOC9	1,292	(59.2%) [61.4%]	811	(37.2%) [38.6%]	79	(3.6%)	2,182	(23.7%)
TOTAL	5,381	(58.4%) [60.8%]	3,467	(37.6%) [39.2%]	363	(3.9%)	9,211	(100.0%)

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

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.18 In 2005, almost a third (30.8%) of the 5,737 male district council full-time employees were working in Elementary occupations (SOC9), see Table 21 [M] (page 38). The Protestant and Roman Catholic shares of this group were [61.9%] and [38.1%] respectively. The remaining occupational groups contained a relatively small number of employees.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.19 Table 21 [F] (page 38) reveals that close to half (43.5%) of the 3,474 female full-time employees in this sector were concentrated in Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4). The Protestant and Roman Catholic shares of this group were [61.1%] and [38.9%] respectively. The remaining occupational groups contain a small number of employees.

Civil Service Overall Composition

3.20 Monitoring information relating to civil servants in Northern Ireland is contained in the monitoring returns completed by the Head of the Department of Finance and Personnel, for those civil servants employed in the Northern Ireland Civil Service, and by the Minister for the Civil Service, for those civil servants employed by the Home Civil Service.

The Civil Service accounts for a quarter (25.6%) of the monitored public sector full-time workforce. Table 22 shows that in 2005 the Civil Service employed 41,178 people in a full-time capacity, a (1.7%) increase on the 40,487 recorded the previous year. The overall composition was (54.9%) Protestant, (40.5%)

Roman Catholic, and (4.6%) Non-determined. Protestants accounted for [57.5%] of those whose community was determined and Roman Catholics for [42.5%].

The number of Protestant full-time employees increased by 1.3% (292 employees) during the year, while the Roman Catholic count grew by 2.2% (363). As a result of a relatively larger net increase in Roman Catholic employment, their share rose by [0.3] of a percentage point, from [42.2%] in 2004 to [42.5%] in 2005.

In 2005, males accounted for just over half (51.8%) of full-time employees. The male count increased by (1.4%) during the year, while female employment grew by (2.0%) during the same period.

The Protestant male count rose by (1.3%) during 2005, compared with a (1.6%) increase for Roman Catholic males. This resulted in the Protestant male share remaining unchanged at [60.7%]. A relatively smaller increase in the Protestant female count (1.3%), compared with a (2.8%) rise for their Roman Catholic counterparts, led to an [0.4] percentage point fall in the Protestant female share to [54.3%].

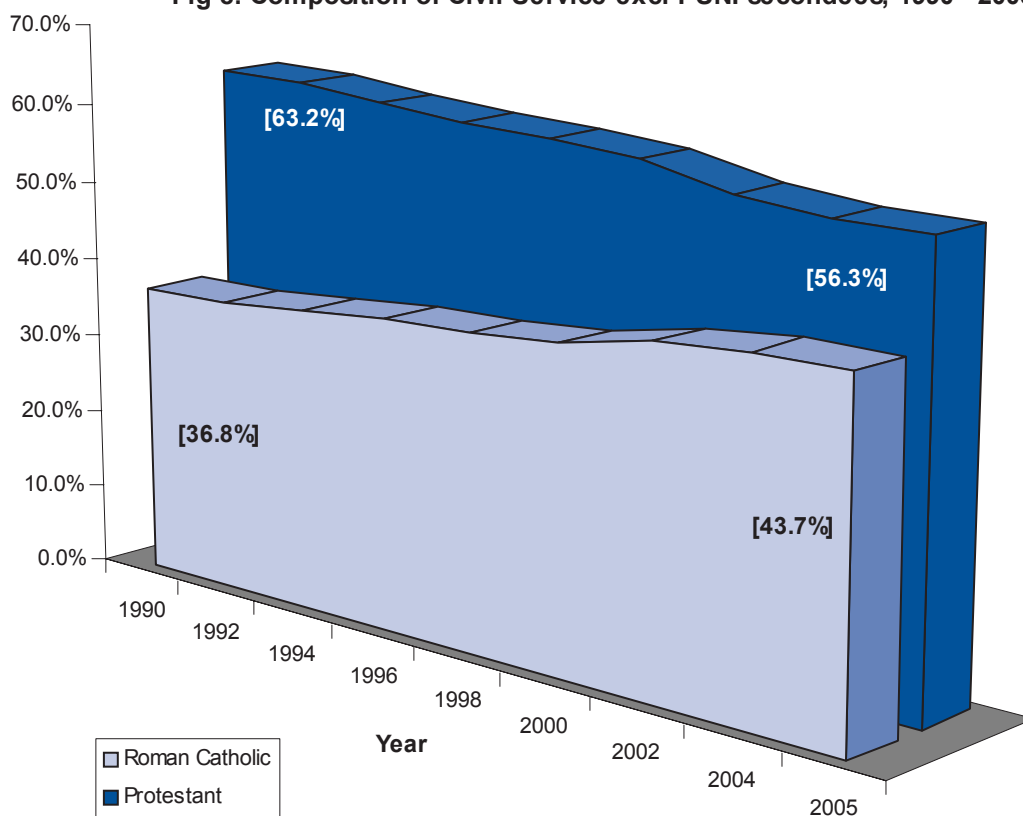
In 1990 and 1991 Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS) employees seconded to police stations in Northern Ireland were included in the Police Authority for Northern Ireland return. Since 1992 they have been monitored by the NICS.

Excluding the NICS secondees from the 2005 Civil Service monitoring figures allows a comparison of the same section of monitored employees over the full period of statutory monitoring. Figure 8 (overleaf) illustrates the trend in community composition of the civil service after excluding the secondees. It shows that the Roman Catholic share of the civil service would have increased by [6.9] percentage points since 1990.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	12,167	(57.1%) [60.7%]	7,887	(37.0%) [39.3%]	1,257	(5.9%)	21,311	(51.8%)
Female	10,439	(52.5%) [54.3%]	8,788	(44.2%) [45.7%]	640	(3.2%)	19,867	(48.2%)
TOTAL	22,606	(54.9%) [57.5%]	16,675	(40.5%) [42.5%]	1,897	(4.6%)	41,178	(100.0%)

Fig 8: Composition of Civil Service excl PSNI secondees, 1990 - 2005



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	36.8%	37.0%	38.0%	39.0%	39.4%	40.3%	42.6%	43.6%	43.7%
■ Protestant	63.2%	63.0%	62.0%	61.0%	60.6%	59.7%	57.4%	56.4%	56.3%

Table 23 Composition of Civil Service Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	458	(48.9%) [56.2%]	357	(38.1%) [43.8%]	122	(13.0%)	937	(2.3%)
SOC2	2,131	(55.6%) [59.4%]	1,456	(38.0%) [40.6%]	247	(6.4%)	3,834	(9.3%)
SOC3	5,758	(61.6%) [65.1%]	3,093	(33.1%) [34.9%]	496	(5.3%)	9,347	(22.7%)
SOC4	10,302	(49.1%) [50.3%]	10,177	(48.5%) [49.7%]	486	(2.3%)	20,965	(50.9%)
SOC5	617	(69.4%) [75.3%]	202	(22.7%) [24.7%]	70	(7.9%)	889	(2.2%)
SOC6	239	(67.3%) [79.4%]	62	(17.5%) [20.6%]	54	(15.2%)	355	(0.9%)
SOC7	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	419	(58.0%) [61.0%]	268	(37.1%) [39.0%]	35	(4.8%)	722	(1.8%)
SOC9	2,682	(65.0%) [71.7%]	1,060	(25.7%) [28.3%]	387	(9.4%)	4,129	(10.0%)
TOTAL	22,606	(54.9%) [57.5%]	16,675	(40.5%) [42.5%]	1,897	(4.6%)	41,178	(100.0%)

For males, after excluding the secondees, the Roman Catholic share would have increased by [6.9] percentage points, while for females the increase would have been [5.0] percentage points.

Composition of Civil Service Employees by Standard Occupational Classification

- 3.21** Table 23 presents the composition of monitored Civil Service full-time employees by SOC.

Almost three-quarters (73.6%) of Civil Service full-time employees were concentrated in two occupational groups, namely: Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC4) and Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3). The Protestant share was [65.1%] in SOC3 and [50.3%] in SOC4, while the corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [34.9%] and [49.7%] respectively.

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 23 [M] (page 39). Over three-quarters (77.1%) were located in three SOC groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4) and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant share was [66.8%] in SOC3, [47.0%] in SOC4 and [69.4%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [33.2%], [53.0%] and [30.6%] respectively.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.23** Table 23 [F] (page 39) shows the composition of monitored female full-time Civil Service employees. Over four-in-five (86.2%) were located in two occupational groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3) and Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4).

The Protestant female share was [60.6%] in SOC3 and [51.8%] in SOC4, while the corresponding Catholic proportions were [39.4%] and [48.2%] respectively.

Table 17 [M] Composition of Male Full-time Health Sector Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	504	(46.2%) [48.7%]	530	(48.5%) [51.3%]	58	(5.3%)	1,092	(10.0%)
SOC2	975	(38.2%) [51.3%]	927	(36.3%) [48.7%]	651	(25.5%)	2,553	(23.3%)
SOC3	843	(39.7%) [43.7%]	1,086	(51.2%) [56.3%]	193	(9.1%)	2,122	(19.4%)
SOC4	362	(40.9%) [42.8%]	484	(54.6%) [57.2%]	40	(4.5%)	886	(8.1%)
SOC5	323	(62.7%) [65.5%]	170	(33.0%) [34.5%]	22	(4.3%)	515	(4.7%)
SOC6	857	(43.5%) [46.1%]	1,004	(51.0%) [53.9%]	109	(5.5%)	1,970	(18.0%)
SOC7	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	206	(59.2%) [63.4%]	119	(34.2%) [36.6%]	23	(6.6%)	348	(3.2%)
SOC9	594	(40.4%) [42.4%]	807	(54.9%) [57.6%]	68	(4.6%)	1,469	(13.4%)
TOTAL	4,664	(42.6%) [47.6%]	5,127	(46.8%) [52.4%]	1,164	(10.6%)	10,955	(100.0%)

Table 17 [F] Composition of Female Full-time Health Sector Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	997	(49.5%) [51.6%]	934	(46.4%) [48.4%]	82	(4.1%)	2,013	(4.5%)
SOC2	1,722	(42.4%) [48.3%]	1,846	(45.4%) [51.7%]	496	(12.2%)	4,064	(9.0%)
SOC3	8,260	(46.2%) [49.0%]	8,591	(48.0%) [51.0%]	1,040	(5.8%)	17,891	(39.7%)
SOC4	4,355	(54.3%) [56.3%]	3,385	(42.2%) [43.7%]	278	(3.5%)	8,018	(17.8%)
SOC5	45	(47.4%) [49.5%]	46	(48.4%) [50.5%]	4	(4.2%)	95	(0.2%)
SOC6	4,264	(51.6%) [54.1%]	3,616	(43.8%) [45.9%]	377	(4.6%)	8,257	(18.3%)
SOC7	5	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
SOC8	20	(60.6%) [64.5%]	11	(33.3%) [35.5%]	2	(6.1%)	33	(0.1%)
SOC9	2,345	(49.6%) [51.5%]	2,210	(46.7%) [48.5%]	176	(3.7%)	4,731	(10.5%)
TOTAL	22,013	(48.8%) [51.6%]	20,639	(45.8%) [48.4%]	2,455	(5.4%)	45,107	(100.0%)

Table 19 [M] Composition of Male Full-time Education Sector Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	203 (56.9%) [60.4%]	133 (37.3%) [39.6%]	21 (5.9%)	357 (6.4%)
SOC2	691 (49.7%) [51.9%]	640 (46.0%) [48.1%]	59 (4.2%)	1,390 (25.0%)
SOC3	473 (47.9%) [49.8%]	477 (48.3%) [50.2%]	38 (3.8%)	988 (17.8%)
SOC4	239 (50.5%) [53.5%]	208 (44.0%) [46.5%]	26 (5.5%)	473 (8.5%)
SOC5	172 (65.2%) [67.7%]	82 (31.1%) [32.3%]	10 (3.8%)	264 (4.8%)
SOC6	495 (50.8%) [52.5%]	447 (45.9%) [47.5%]	32 (3.3%)	974 (17.5%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	343 (50.0%) [51.6%]	322 (46.9%) [48.4%]	21 (3.1%)	686 (12.4%)
SOC9	214 (51.2%) [54.0%]	182 (43.5%) [46.0%]	22 (5.3%)	418 (7.5%)
TOTAL	2,830 (51.0%) [53.2%]	2,491 (44.9%) [46.8%]	229 (4.1%)	5,550 (100.0%)

Table 19 [F] Composition of Female Full-time Education Sector Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	356 (58.3%) [60.5%]	232 (38.0%) [39.5%]	23 (3.8%)	611 (3.6%)
SOC2	832 (43.4%) [45.8%]	986 (51.5%) [54.2%]	97 (5.1%)	1,915 (11.3%)
SOC3	578 (48.2%) [49.9%]	581 (48.5%) [50.1%]	40 (3.3%)	1,199 (7.1%)
SOC4	1,942 (53.5%) [55.2%]	1,574 (43.4%) [44.8%]	112 (3.1%)	3,628 (21.5%)
SOC5	462 (59.1%) [60.4%]	303 (38.7%) [39.6%]	17 (2.2%)	782 (4.6%)
SOC6	2,983 (50.0%) [51.7%]	2,786 (46.7%) [48.3%]	198 (3.3%)	5,967 (35.3%)
SOC7	23 (82.1%) [82.1%]	5 (17.9%) [17.9%]	0 (0.0%)	28 (0.2%)
SOC8	34 (43.0%) [44.7%]	42 (53.2%) [55.3%]	3 (3.8%)	79 (0.5%)
SOC9	1,399 (51.9%) [53.4%]	1,220 (45.2%) [46.6%]	79 (2.9%)	2,698 (16.0%)
TOTAL	8,609 (50.9%) [52.7%]	7,729 (45.7%) [47.3%]	569 (3.4%)	16,907 (100.0%)

Table 21 [M] Composition of Male Full-time District Council Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	359	(60.8%) [63.4%]	207	(35.1%) [36.6%]	24	(4.1%)	590	(10.3%)
SOC2	151	(57.2%) [60.6%]	98	(37.1%) [39.4%]	15	(5.7%)	264	(4.6%)
SOC3	403	(57.2%) [61.1%]	257	(36.5%) [38.9%]	45	(6.4%)	705	(12.3%)
SOC4	111	(56.1%) [57.8%]	81	(40.9%) [42.2%]	6	(3.0%)	198	(3.5%)
SOC5	452	(63.8%) [66.4%]	229	(32.3%) [33.6%]	28	(3.9%)	709	(12.4%)
SOC6	386	(55.7%) [57.5%]	285	(41.1%) [42.5%]	22	(3.2%)	693	(12.1%)
SOC7	1	(14.3%) [16.7%]	5	(71.4%) [83.3%]	1	(14.3%)	7	(0.1%)
SOC8	522	(65.1%) [66.8%]	259	(32.3%) [33.2%]	21	(2.6%)	802	(14.0%)
SOC9	1,030	(58.2%) [60.3%]	678	(38.3%) [39.7%]	61	(3.4%)	1,769	(30.8%)
TOTAL	3,415	(59.5%) [61.9%]	2,099	(36.6%) [38.1%]	223	(3.9%)	5,737	(100.0%)

Table 21[F] Composition of Female Full-time District Council Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	184	(52.0%) [54.8%]	152	(42.9%) [45.2%]	18	(5.1%)	354	(10.2%)
SOC2	102	(47.7%) [50.7%]	99	(46.3%) [49.3%]	13	(6.1%)	214	(6.2%)
SOC3	261	(50.3%) [52.8%]	233	(44.9%) [47.2%]	25	(4.8%)	519	(14.9%)
SOC4	894	(59.2%) [61.1%]	570	(37.7%) [38.9%]	47	(3.1%)	1,511	(43.5%)
SOC5	18	(51.4%) [54.5%]	15	(42.9%) [45.5%]	2	(5.7%)	35	(1.0%)
SOC6	228	(56.7%) [59.2%]	157	(39.1%) [40.8%]	17	(4.2%)	402	(11.6%)
SOC7	13	(65.0%) [65.0%]	7	(35.0%) [35.0%]	0	(0.0%)	20	(0.6%)
SOC8	4	(66.7%) [66.7%]	2	(33.3%) [33.3%]	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.2%)
SOC9	262	(63.4%) [66.3%]	133	(32.2%) [33.7%]	18	(4.4%)	413	(11.9%)
TOTAL	1,966	(56.6%) [59.0%]	1,368	(39.4%) [41.0%]	140	(4.0%)	3,474	(100.0%)

Table 23 [M] Composition of Male Full-time Civil Service Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	334 (52.4%) [61.4%]	210 (33.0%) [38.6%]	93 (14.6%)	637 (3.0%)
SOC2	1,514 (59.8%) [63.5%]	870 (34.3%) [36.5%]	149 (5.9%)	2,533 (11.9%)
SOC3	4,222 (62.9%) [66.8%]	2,095 (31.2%) [33.2%]	400 (6.0%)	6,717 (31.5%)
SOC4	2,958 (45.8%) [47.0%]	3,336 (51.6%) [53.0%]	165 (2.6%)	6,459 (30.3%)
SOC5	587 (69.4%) [75.2%]	194 (22.9%) [24.8%]	65 (7.7%)	846 (4.0%)
SOC6	103 (66.0%) [83.1%]	21 (13.5%) [16.9%]	32 (20.5%)	156 (0.7%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	410 (57.8%) [60.8%]	264 (37.2%) [39.2%]	35 (4.9%)	709 (3.3%)
SOC9	2,039 (62.7%) [69.4%]	897 (27.6%) [30.6%]	318 (9.8%)	3,254 (15.3%)
TOTAL	12,167 (57.1%) [60.7%]	7,887 (37.0%) [39.3%]	1,257 (5.9%)	21,311 (100.0%)

Table 23 [F] Composition of Female Full-time Civil Service Employees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	124 (41.3%) [45.8%]	147 (49.0%) [54.2%]	29 (9.7%)	300 (1.5%)
SOC2	617 (47.4%) [51.3%]	586 (45.0%) [48.7%]	98 (7.5%)	1,301 (6.5%)
SOC3	1,536 (58.4%) [60.6%]	998 (37.9%) [39.4%]	96 (3.7%)	2,630 (13.2%)
SOC4	7,344 (50.6%) [51.8%]	6,841 (47.2%) [48.2%]	321 (2.2%)	14,506 (73.0%)
SOC5	30 (69.8%) [78.9%]	8 (18.6%) [21.1%]	5 (11.6%)	43 (0.2%)
SOC6	136 (68.3%) [76.8%]	41 (20.6%) [23.2%]	22 (11.1%)	199 (1.0%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	9 (69.2%) [69.2%]	4 (30.8%) [30.8%]	0 (0.0%)	13 (0.1%)
SOC9	643 (73.5%) [79.8%]	163 (18.6%) [20.2%]	69 (7.9%)	875 (4.4%)
TOTAL	10,439 (52.5%) [54.3%]	8,788 (44.2%) [45.7%]	640 (3.2%)	19,867 (100.0%)

4

The Public Sector: Part-time

Introduction

- 4.1 Since 1st January 2001 all specified public authorities have been required to monitor the community composition of part-time employees (those working less than 16 hours per week). This chapter presents the fifth annual analysis of such employees.

Overall Composition

- 4.2 Table 24 shows that in 2005 there were 33,340 monitored employees working in a part-time capacity in the public sector, compared with 31,293 the previous year, an increase of (6.5%). There were 17,634 Protestants (52.9%), 14,002 Roman Catholics (42.0%), and 1,704 (5.1%) of Non-Determined community background. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [55.7%] Protestant and [44.3%] Roman Catholic.

During 2004 – 2005, Protestant part-time employment increased by (6.6%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees grew by (7.5%). As a result, the Roman Catholic share increased by [0.2] of a percentage point, from [44.1%] in 2004 to [44.3%].

Composition by Sex

- 4.3 The public sector part-time workforce is predominately female. In 2005, more than three-quarters (77.5%) were women (see Table 24). This feature is slightly more marked in the Roman Catholic community: four fifths

(80.5%) of Roman Catholic part-time employees were female, compared with three quarters (75.7%) of their Protestant counterparts.

Between 2004 and 2005, the overall number of female part-time public sector employees rose by (6.0%), from 24,360 to 25,826. The employment increase was (5.3%) for Protestants and (7.8%) for Roman Catholics. As a result of the proportionately larger increase in the Roman Catholic count, the Catholic female share grew by [0.6] of a percentage point during the year, from [45.2%] to [45.8%].

The overall number of male part-time public sector employees increased by (8.4%) during the year, from 6,933 to 7,514. The number of Protestant male employees increased by (10.8%), while the Roman Catholic count rose by (6.2%). Consequently there was a rise of [1.0] percentage point in the Protestant male share, from [60.0%] in 2004 to [61.0%].

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

- 4.4 On 1st January 2004, employers moved from the old occupational classification system (SOC90), which was adopted in all previous Reports up to and including 2003, to a revised system known as SOC2000. This has resulted in some modifications to the content of the present report. See Section 1.7 for details.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,288	(57.1%) [61.0%]	2,737	(36.4%) [39.0%]	489	(6.5%)	7,514	(22.5%)
Female	13,346	(51.7%) [54.2%]	11,265	(43.6%) [45.8%]	1,215	(4.7%)	25,826	(77.5%)
TOTAL	17,634	(52.9%) [55.7%]	14,002	(42.0%) [44.3%]	1,704	(5.1%)	33,340	(100.0%)

Table 25 tabulates the number of public sector part-time employees by SOC and community background. The vast majority (92.3%) were concentrated in four occupational categories, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3), Personal Services (SOC6), and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining SOC groups contained a relatively small number of employees.

The Protestant share was [55.2%] in SOC2, [61.8%] in SOC3, [50.9%] in SOC6 and [53.5%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [44.8%], [38.2%], [49.1%] and [46.5%] respectively.

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.5 Table 26 presents the composition of monitored male public sector part-time employment by SOC. Three categories, Professional posts (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), and Elementary occupations (SOC9) accounted for over four-

fifths (81.1%) of the male part-time workforce. Each of the remaining six groups contained a relatively small number of employees.

The Protestant share of the above groups was [56.8%] in SOC2, [70.0%] in SOC3, and [52.1%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [43.2%], [30.0%] and [47.9%] respectively.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.6 Table 27 (page 44) shows the composition of female public sector part-time employment by SOC. Over four-fifths (81.9%) were employed in three categories, namely: Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3), Personal services (SOC6) and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant share of the above three categories was [55.5%] in SOC3, [50.9%] in SOC6 and [53.7%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [44.5%], [49.1%] and [46.3%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	65	(62.5%) [70.7%]	27	(26.0%) [29.3%]	12	(11.5%)	104	(0.3%)
SOC2	2,052	(49.2%) [55.2%]	1,665	(39.9%) [44.8%]	452	(10.8%)	4,169	(12.5%)
SOC3	4,110	(58.9%) [61.8%]	2,542	(36.4%) [38.2%]	327	(4.7%)	6,979	(20.9%)
SOC4	1,037	(59.8%) [62.8%]	614	(35.4%) [37.2%]	83	(4.8%)	1,734	(5.2%)
SOC5	320	(62.1%) [66.4%]	162	(31.5%) [33.6%]	33	(6.4%)	515	(1.5%)
SOC6	3,096	(48.8%) [50.9%]	2,984	(47.0%) [49.1%]	267	(4.2%)	6,347	(19.0%)
SOC7	73	(60.3%) [64.6%]	40	(33.1%) [35.4%]	8	(6.6%)	121	(0.4%)
SOC8	40	(50.6%) [54.8%]	33	(41.8%) [45.2%]	6	(7.6%)	79	(0.2%)
SOC9	6,841	(51.5%) [53.5%]	5,935	(44.7%) [46.5%]	516	(3.9%)	13,292	(39.9%)
TOTAL	17,634	(52.9%) [55.7%]	14,002	(42.0%) [44.3%]	1,704	(5.1%)	33,340	(100.0%)

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, civilian secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service, and the Northern Ireland Policing Board.

Table 28 (page 44) reveals there were 1,730 part-time employees in security-related occupations during 2005, a rise of one-fifth (19.9%) on the previous year's total of 1,443. There were 1,629 (94.2%) Protestant, 74 (4.3%) Roman Catholic and 27 (1.6%) Non-determined employees. Among those whose community was determined, [95.7%] were Protestant and [4.3%] were Roman Catholic.

During 2005, the number of Protestant employees rose by a fifth (20.0%), while the Roman Catholic count increased by a quarter (25.4%). Compared with 2004, these factors led to an increase of [0.1] of a percentage point in the Roman Catholic share.

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 (1.5%) of Roman Catholic public sector part-time employees were in security-related occupations in 2005, compared with over a quarter (28.8%) of their Protestant counterparts. Among females, (0.3%) of Roman Catholics working part-time in the public sector were carrying out security-related work. The corresponding figure for Protestant females was (2.9%).

Table 29 (page 45) shows that, when those in security-related occupations are excluded, the composition of the remaining public sector part-time workforce for whom a community was determined was [53.5%] Protestant and [46.5%] Roman Catholic.

For males, the exclusion of security-related occupations would have increased the Roman Catholic share of the entire monitored public sector part-time workforce to [46.9%] from [39.0%]. For females the corresponding increase would have been to [46.4%] from [45.8%].

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	44 (73.3%) [86.3%]	7 (11.7%) [13.7%]	9 (15.0%)	60 (0.8%)
SOC2	806 (49.0%) [56.8%]	612 (37.2%) [43.2%]	226 (13.7%)	1,644 (21.9%)
SOC3	2,023 (67.4%) [70.0%]	867 (28.9%) [30.0%]	110 (3.7%)	3,000 (39.9%)
SOC4	142 (61.7%) [65.7%]	74 (32.2%) [34.3%]	14 (6.1%)	230 (3.1%)
SOC5	29 (51.8%) [59.2%]	20 (35.7%) [40.8%]	7 (12.5%)	56 (0.7%)
SOC6	483 (48.2%) [51.0%]	464 (46.3%) [49.0%]	55 (5.5%)	1,002 (13.3%)
SOC7	2 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)
SOC8	35 (51.5%) [56.5%]	27 (39.7%) [43.5%]	6 (8.8%)	68 (0.9%)
SOC9	724 (49.9%) [52.1%]	666 (45.9%) [47.9%]	62 (4.3%)	1,452 (19.3%)
TOTAL	4,288 (57.1%) [61.0%]	2,737 (36.4%) [39.0%]	489 (6.5%)	7,514 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	21	(47.7%) [51.2%]	20	(45.5%) [48.8%]	3	(6.8%)	44	(0.2%)
SOC2	1,246	(49.3%) [54.2%]	1,053	(41.7%) [45.8%]	226	(9.0%)	2,525	(9.8%)
SOC3	2,087	(52.5%) [55.5%]	1,675	(42.1%) [44.5%]	217	(5.5%)	3,979	(15.4%)
SOC4	895	(59.5%) [62.4%]	540	(35.9%) [37.6%]	69	(4.6%)	1,504	(5.8%)
SOC5	291	(63.4%) [67.2%]	142	(30.9%) [32.8%]	26	(5.7%)	459	(1.8%)
SOC6	2,613	(48.9%) [50.9%]	2,520	(47.1%) [49.1%]	212	(4.0%)	5,345	(20.7%)
SOC7	71	(59.7%) [64.0%]	40	(33.6%) [36.0%]	8	(6.7%)	119	(0.5%)
SOC8	5	(45.5%) [45.5%]	6	(54.5%) [54.5%]	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.0%)
SOC9	6,117	(51.7%) [53.7%]	5,269	(44.5%) [46.3%]	454	(3.8%)	11,840	(45.8%)
TOTAL	13,346	(51.7%) [54.2%]	11,265	(43.6%) [45.8%]	1,215	(4.7%)	25,826	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,234	(95.4%) [96.8%]	41	(3.2%) [3.2%]	18	(1.4%)	1,293	(74.7%)
Female	395	(90.4%) [92.3%]	33	(7.6%) [7.7%]	9	(2.1%)	437	(25.3%)
TOTAL	1,629	(94.2%) [95.7%]	74	(4.3%) [4.3%]	27	(1.6%)	1,730	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,054	(49.1%) [53.1%]	2,696	(43.3%) [46.9%]	471	(7.6%)	6,221	(19.7%)
Female	12,951	(51.0%) [53.6%]	11,232	(44.2%) [46.4%]	1,206	(4.8%)	25,389	(80.3%)
TOTAL	16,005	(50.6%) [53.5%]	13,928	(44.1%) [46.5%]	1,677	(5.3%)	31,610	(100.0%)

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.

Table 30 shows a total of 12,188 part-time health sector employees in 2005, a (13.1%) increase since 2004. The sector contains over a third (36.5%) of the entire monitored public sector part-time workforce.

The overall composition was (47.6%) Protestant, (46.3%) Roman Catholic, and (6.1%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [50.7%] Protestant and [49.3%] Roman Catholic.

Compared with 2004, the overall Protestant count increased by (8.6%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (18.0%). As a result, there was an increase of [2.0] percentage points in the Catholic share during the year from [47.3%] in 2004.

Table 30 reveals that almost nine out of ten (88.0%) part-time employees in the health sector are female. Compared with 2004, the overall level of female employment increased by (11.5%). The number of Protestant females went up by (7.2%), while the Roman Catholic count increased by (16.1%). As a result, the Roman Catholic proportion of female part-time health sector employees increased by [2.0] percentage points, from [46.3%] in 2004 to [48.3%] in 2005.

There were 1,463 males working part-time in the health sector in 2005, an increase of (27.0%) since 2004. The Protestant male count rose by a quarter (25.6%), while the number of Roman Catholic males grew by almost a third (32.2%). These factors led to an increase of [1.3] percentage points in the Catholic share, from [56.0%] in 2004 to [57.3%] in 2005.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	539	(36.8%) [42.7%]	723	(49.4%) [57.3%]	201	(13.7%)	1,463	(12.0%)
Female	5,257	(49.0%) [51.7%]	4,921	(45.9%) [48.3%]	547	(5.1%)	10,725	(88.0%)
TOTAL	5,796	(47.6%) [50.7%]	5,644	(46.3%) [49.3%]	748	(6.1%)	12,188	(100.0%)

Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

4.9 Table 31 reveals that, in the health sector, almost nine out of ten (87.6%) part-time employees were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3); Personal services (SOC6); and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining groups contained a relatively small number of employees.

Looking only at the above three categories, the Protestant share was [48.3%] in SOC3, [40.9%] in SOC6, and [54.3%] in SOC9. The corresponding Catholic proportions were [51.7%], [59.1%] and [45.7%] respectively.

Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.10 Table 31 [M] (page 51) shows the community composition by SOC for male part-time health

sector employees. Over three-quarters (77.3%) were located in three categories, namely: Professional posts (SOC2), Personal services (SOC6), and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant share of the above named groups were: SOC2 [59.8%], SOC6 [35.4%], and SOC9 [43.1%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [40.2%], [64.6%] and [56.9%] respectively.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.11 Table 31 [F] (page 51) shows that over nine out of ten (91.0%) female part-time health sector workers were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3), Personal services (SOC6), and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining groups contained a negligible number of employees.

The Protestant share was [50.0%] in SOC3, [42.0%] in SOC6 and [55.1%] in SOC9. The corresponding Catholic proportions were [50.0%], [58.0%] and [44.9%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	16	(34.8%) [43.2%]	21	(45.7%) [56.8%]	9	(19.6%)	46	(0.4%)
SOC2	366	(44.0%) [56.9%]	277	(33.3%) [43.1%]	188	(22.6%)	831	(6.8%)
SOC3	1,381	(45.4%) [48.3%]	1,477	(48.6%) [51.7%]	181	(6.0%)	3,039	(24.9%)
SOC4	313	(55.6%) [59.4%]	214	(38.0%) [40.6%]	36	(6.4%)	563	(4.6%)
SOC5	3	(30.0%) [30.0%]	7	(70.0%) [70.0%]	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.1%)
SOC6	862	(39.0%) [40.9%]	1,244	(56.3%) [59.1%]	103	(4.7%)	2,209	(18.1%)
SOC7	1	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
SOC8	29	(49.2%) [52.7%]	26	(44.1%) [47.3%]	4	(6.8%)	59	(0.5%)
SOC9	2,825	(52.0%) [54.3%]	2,378	(43.8%) [45.7%]	227	(4.2%)	5,430	(44.6%)
TOTAL	5,796	(47.6%) [50.7%]	5,644	(46.3%) [49.3%]	748	(6.1%)	12,188	(100.0%)

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.

Table 32 shows there were 16,330 part-time staff employed in the education sector in 2005, a rise of (1.6%) compared with 2004. The sector contains almost half (49.0%) of the entire monitored part-time public sector workforce.

The overall composition was (51.7%) Protestant, (43.9%) Roman Catholic and (4.4%) Non-Determined, see Table 32. Those for whom a community was determined had a composition of [54.1%] Protestant and [45.9%] Roman Catholic.

The Protestant count increased by (3.7%) while Roman Catholic employment rose by (1.1%). As a result of a proportionately higher increase in the Protestant count, the Protestant share in 2005 increased by [0.6] of a percentage point to [54.1%].

Females represent four out of five (81.3%) of all employees in this sector. They accounted for 13,283 employees in 2005, a net rise of (1.7%) on the previous year. The number of Protestant females increased by (3.3%) during the year, while the Roman Catholic count grew by (1.9%). This led to a fall of [0.3] of a percentage point in the Catholic female share during 2005 to [46.1%].

There were 3,047 males working part-time in the education sector, (1.1%) more than in 2004. The Protestant male count increased by (5.4%), while the number of Roman Catholic males fell by (2.3%). As a consequence, the

Protestant male share increased by [2.0] percentage points during the year from [52.9%] to [54.9%].

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

4.13 Table 33 (overleaf) presents the composition of the part-time education sector by SOC. The table reveals that more than four in five (86.1%) part-time employees were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: Professional posts (SOC2), Personal services (SOC6) and Elementary occupations (SOC9). Nearly half (46.0%) were employed in SOC9.

The Protestant share of the above three groups was SOC2 [54.6%], SOC6 [54.3%], and SOC9 [52.5%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [45.4%], [45.7%] and [47.5%] respectively.

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.14 Table 33[M] (page 52) shows that almost nine-tenths (89.1%) of the 3,047 male part-time employees in the education sector were concentrated in Professional occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3), and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining categories contained a negligible number of employees.

The Roman Catholic share of the above groups was [44.4%] in SOC2, [49.5%] in SOC3 and [45.9%] in SOC9. The corresponding Protestant proportions were [55.6%], [50.5%], and [54.1%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,571	(51.6%) [54.9%]	1,293	(42.4%) [45.1%]	183	(6.0%)	3,047	(18.7%)
Female	6,870	(51.7%) [53.9%]	5,871	(44.2%) [46.1%]	542	(4.1%)	13,283	(81.3%)
TOTAL	8,441	(51.7%) [54.1%]	7,164	(43.9%) [45.9%]	725	(4.4%)	16,330	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	5 (83.3%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	1 (16.7%)	6 (0.0%)
SOC2	1,648 (50.3%) [54.6%]	1,371 (41.8%) [45.4%]	257 (7.8%)	3,276 (20.1%)
SOC3	528 (48.0%) [50.9%]	509 (46.3%) [49.1%]	62 (5.6%)	1,099 (6.7%)
SOC4	399 (61.8%) [63.9%]	225 (34.8%) [36.1%]	22 (3.4%)	646 (4.0%)
SOC5	257 (63.8%) [67.3%]	125 (31.0%) [32.7%]	21 (5.2%)	403 (2.5%)
SOC6	1,725 (52.7%) [54.3%]	1,449 (44.3%) [45.7%]	100 (3.1%)	3,274 (20.0%)
SOC7	63 (62.4%) [65.6%]	33 (32.7%) [34.4%]	5 (5.0%)	101 (0.6%)
SOC8	11 (55.0%) [61.1%]	7 (35.0%) [38.9%]	2 (10.0%)	20 (0.1%)
SOC9	3,805 (50.7%) [52.5%]	3,445 (45.9%) [47.5%]	255 (3.4%)	7,505 (46.0%)
TOTAL	8,441 (51.7%) [54.1%]	7,164 (43.9%) [45.9%]	725 (4.4%)	16,330 (100.0%)

EDUCATION SECTOR FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.15 Table 33[F] (page 52) reveals that almost nine-tenths (87.4%) of the 13,283 female part-time workers in the education sector were located in Professional occupations (SOC2), Personal services (SOC6), and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining categories contained a small or negligible number of employees.

The Protestant share of the above groups was SOC2 [54.0%], SOC6 [54.1%], and SOC9 [52.2%]. The corresponding Catholic shares were [46.0%], [45.9%], and [47.8%] respectively.

District Councils Overall Part-time Composition

4.16 Table 34 reveals that, in 2005 a total of 1,567 persons were employed in a part-time capacity across the 26 district councils in Northern Ireland, a rise of (5.2%) on the previous year. The district councils account for only one-in-twenty (4.7%) of the public sector part-time workforce.

Their composition was (58.1%) Protestant, (33.5%) Roman Catholic and (8.4%) Non-Determined. Protestants accounted for [63.4%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics for [36.6%].

Compared with 2004, Protestant employment increased by (5.6%), while Roman Catholic employment went up by (4.0%). These factors led to an increase of [0.3] of a percentage point in the Protestant share from [63.1%] to [63.4%].

Three fifths (60.6%) of district council part-time employees are female. A (5.4%) increase in the number of Roman Catholic female employees, compared with a rise of (7.4%) in the Protestant count, led to a fall of [0.4] of a percentage point in the Catholic female share from [36.7%] to [36.3%].

Similarly, a greater proportional rise in male Protestant employment (2.9%) compared with male Catholics (1.9%) resulted in an increase of [0.2] of a percentage point in the Protestant male share from [62.7%] to [62.9%].

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	358	(58.0%) [62.9%]	211	(34.2%) [37.1%]	48	(7.8%)	617	(39.4%)
Female	552	(58.1%) [63.7%]	314	(33.1%) [36.3%]	84	(8.8%)	950	(60.6%)
TOTAL	910	(58.1%) [63.4%]	525	(33.5%) [36.6%]	132	(8.4%)	1,567	(100.0%)

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

4.17 Table 35 shows that only one occupational group, namely Personal services (SOC6), contained a significant number and proportion of District Council part-time employees (53.4%).

The composition of this group was [62.9%] Protestant and [37.1%] Roman Catholic.

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

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.18 Almost two-thirds (64.0%) of the 617 male part-time district council staff were located in Personal service occupations (SOC6). Their composition was [60.7%] Protestant and [39.3%] Roman Catholic. None of the remaining eight occupational groups contained sufficient numbers to enable valid comparisons to be made.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	6	(50.0%) [54.5%]	5	(41.7%) [45.5%]	1	(8.3%)	12	(0.8%)
SOC2	2	(50.0%) [50.0%]	2	(50.0%) [50.0%]	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.3%)
SOC3	118	(57.0%) [65.9%]	61	(29.5%) [34.1%]	28	(13.5%)	207	(13.2%)
SOC4	129	(58.9%) [62.3%]	78	(35.6%) [37.7%]	12	(5.5%)	219	(14.0%)
SOC5	36	(60.0%) [63.2%]	21	(35.0%) [36.8%]	3	(5.0%)	60	(3.8%)
SOC6	487	(58.2%) [62.9%]	287	(34.3%) [37.1%]	63	(7.5%)	837	(53.4%)
SOC7	9	(47.4%) [56.3%]	7	(36.8%) [43.8%]	3	(15.8%)	19	(1.2%)
SOC8	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC9	123	(58.9%) [65.8%]	64	(30.6%) [34.2%]	22	(10.5%)	209	(13.3%)
TOTAL	910	(58.1%) [63.4%]	525	(33.5%) [36.6%]	132	(8.4%)	1,567	(100.0%)

DISTRICT COUNCIL FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.19 Similarly, just under half (46.5%) of the 950 female part-time district council staff were located in Personal services (SOC6). Their composition was [64.9%] Protestant and [35.1%] Roman Catholic. Again, none of the remaining eight occupational groups contained sufficient numbers to enable robust comparisons to be made.

Civil Service Overall Composition

4.20 Monitoring information relating to civil servants in Northern Ireland is contained in the monitoring returns completed by the Head of the Department of Finance and Personnel, for those civil servants employed in the Northern Ireland Civil Service, and by the Minister for the Civil Service, for those civil servants employed by the Home Civil Service.

Table 36 shows that in 2005 the Civil Service employed 331 persons in a part-time capacity. The figure for the previous year was 326. Almost three-quarters (73.4%) were female. It should be noted that job-share posts are classified as full-time, primarily because post-holders invariably work more than 16 hours per week.

The composition was (63.1%) Protestant, (32.3%) Roman Catholic and (4.5%) Non-Determined. Among those for whom a community was determined [66.1%] were Protestant and [33.9%] were Roman Catholic.

Four-fifths (79.2%) of civil service part-time employees were employed in Administrative and secretarial posts (SOC4). The community composition of this group was [65.5%] Protestant and [34.5%] Roman Catholic.

Due to the small counts involved, further analysis by gender would not be appropriate.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	54	(61.4%) [64.3%]	30	(34.1%) [35.7%]	4	(4.5%)	88	(26.6%)
Female	155	(63.8%) [66.8%]	77	(31.7%) [33.2%]	11	(4.5%)	243	(73.4%)
TOTAL	209	(63.1%) [66.1%]	107	(32.3%) [33.9%]	15	(4.5%)	331	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total	
SOC1	5 (29.4%) [45.5%]	6 (35.3%) [54.5%]	6 (35.3%)	17	(1.2%)
SOC2	171 (41.1%) [59.8%]	115 (27.6%) [40.2%]	130 (31.3%)	416	(28.4%)
SOC3	42 (21.3%) [23.3%]	138 (70.1%) [76.7%]	17 (8.6%)	197	(13.5%)
SOC4	27 (43.5%) [50.9%]	26 (41.9%) [49.1%]	9 (14.5%)	62	(4.2%)
SOC5	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	1 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%)	1	(0.1%)
SOC6	118 (33.6%) [35.4%]	215 (61.3%) [64.6%]	18 (5.1%)	351	(24.0%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	26 (48.1%) [52.0%]	24 (44.4%) [48.0%]	4 (7.4%)	54	(3.7%)
SOC9	150 (41.1%) [43.1%]	198 (54.2%) [56.9%]	17 (4.7%)	365	(24.9%)
TOTAL	539 (36.8%) [42.7%]	723 (49.4%) [57.3%]	201 (13.7%)	1,463	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total	
SOC1	11 (37.9%) [42.3%]	15 (51.7%) [57.7%]	3 (10.3%)	29	(0.3%)
SOC2	195 (47.0%) [54.6%]	162 (39.0%) [45.4%]	58 (14.0%)	415	(3.9%)
SOC3	1,339 (47.1%) [50.0%]	1,339 (47.1%) [50.0%]	164 (5.8%)	2,842	(26.5%)
SOC4	286 (57.1%) [60.3%]	188 (37.5%) [39.7%]	27 (5.4%)	501	(4.7%)
SOC5	3 (33.3%) [33.3%]	6 (66.7%) [66.7%]	0 (0.0%)	9	(0.1%)
SOC6	744 (40.0%) [42.0%]	1,029 (55.4%) [58.0%]	85 (4.6%)	1,858	(17.3%)
SOC7	1 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
SOC8	3 (60.0%) [60.0%]	2 (40.0%) [40.0%]	0 (0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
SOC9	2,675 (52.8%) [55.1%]	2,180 (43.0%) [44.9%]	210 (4.1%)	5,065	(47.2%)
TOTAL	5,257 (49.0%) [51.7%]	4,921 (45.9%) [48.3%]	547 (5.1%)	10,725	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	2 (66.7%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	1 (33.3%)	3 (0.1%)
SOC2	614 (51.2%) [55.6%]	491 (41.0%) [44.4%]	94 (7.8%)	1,199 (39.4%)
SOC3	248 (47.1%) [50.5%]	243 (46.1%) [49.5%]	36 (6.8%)	527 (17.3%)
SOC4	45 (69.2%) [71.4%]	18 (27.7%) [28.6%]	2 (3.1%)	65 (2.1%)
SOC5	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC6	140 (55.3%) [57.6%]	103 (40.7%) [42.4%]	10 (4.0%)	253 (8.3%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	9 (64.3%) [75.0%]	3 (21.4%) [25.0%]	2 (14.3%)	14 (0.5%)
SOC9	513 (52.0%) [54.1%]	435 (44.1%) [45.9%]	38 (3.9%)	986 (32.4%)
TOTAL	1,571 (51.6%) [54.9%]	1,293 (42.4%) [45.1%]	183 (6.0%)	3,047 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	3 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
SOC2	1,034 (49.8%) [54.0%]	880 (42.4%) [46.0%]	163 (7.8%)	2,077 (15.6%)
SOC3	280 (49.0%) [51.3%]	266 (46.5%) [48.7%]	26 (4.5%)	572 (4.3%)
SOC4	354 (60.9%) [63.1%]	207 (35.6%) [36.9%]	20 (3.4%)	581 (4.4%)
SOC5	257 (63.8%) [67.3%]	125 (31.0%) [32.7%]	21 (5.2%)	403 (3.0%)
SOC6	1,585 (52.5%) [54.1%]	1,346 (44.6%) [45.9%]	90 (3.0%)	3,021 (22.7%)
SOC7	63 (62.4%) [65.6%]	33 (32.7%) [34.4%]	5 (5.0%)	101 (0.8%)
SOC8	2 (33.3%) [33.3%]	4 (66.7%) [66.7%]	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.0%)
SOC9	3,292 (50.5%) [52.2%]	3,010 (46.2%) [47.8%]	217 (3.3%)	6,519 (49.1%)
TOTAL	6,870 (51.7%) [53.9%]	5,871 (44.2%) [46.1%]	542 (4.1%)	13,283 (100.0%)

5

The Private Sector: Full-time

Background

- 5.1** The Commission receives monitoring returns from private sector concerns throughout the year. Between 1st January and 31st December 2005 there were 4,117 valid returns submitted.

In 1990 concerns with 26 or more employees 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 return until 1992. Thus, in order to analyse trends in community composition over the full period of statutory monitoring, some of the tables and charts refer only to those private sector concerns with 26 or more employees.

Overall Composition

- 5.2** The number of monitored private sector full-time employees increased by 12,107 (4.7%) during 2005, from 256,968 to 269,075.

Table 37 shows that the overall composition was 146,749 (54.5%) Protestant, 104,500 (38.8%) Roman Catholic and 17,826 (6.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [58.4%] Protestant and [41.6%] Roman Catholic.

The net total of Protestants in full-time employment increased by 2,538 (1.8%) during the monitoring period, while the number of

Roman Catholic employees rose by 5,840 (5.9%). The relatively larger rise in Catholic employment levels resulted in an increase of [1.0] percentage point in the Roman Catholic share, from [40.6%] in 2004 to [41.6%] in 2005.

The decline in manufacturing industry, which has been a feature of recent monitoring reports, continued in 2005 with a net loss of 1,439 full-time employees. In contrast, there was an increase in both construction and service-type employment, with net gains of 1,594 and 12,019 employees respectively (see Section 5.13).

Composition by Sex

- 5.3** Unlike the public sector, the private sector is predominately male. In 2005 there were 158,932 males (59.1%) and 110,143 females (40.9%), see Table 37. Male and female full-time employment levels both increased by (4.7%) during the year. The number of Protestant male employees increased by (1.2%) while Roman Catholic employment rose by (6.3%). These two factors led to an increase of [1.2] percentage points in the Roman Catholic male share to [40.6%] in 2005.

The number of Protestant female employees increased by (2.6%) while the Roman Catholic figure rose by (5.4%). This resulted in an increase of [0.7] of a percentage point in the Catholic female share, from [42.3%] in 2004 to [43.0%] in 2005.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	87,779	(55.2%) [59.4%]	60,015	(37.8%) [40.6%]	11,138	(7.0%)	158,932	(59.1%)
Female	58,970	(53.5%) [57.0%]	44,485	(40.4%) [43.0%]	6,688	(6.1%)	110,143	(40.9%)
TOTAL	146,749	(54.5%) [58.4%]	104,500	(38.8%) [41.6%]	17,826	(6.6%)	269,075	(100.0%)

Looking at the same sections of the private sector full-time workforce as were monitored in 1990 (concerns with 26 or more employees), Figure 9 shows that the overall Roman Catholic share has increased by [6.9] percentage points, from [34.6%] in 1990 to [41.5%] in 2005. The increase was [7.3] percentage points for males and [6.3] percentage points for females.

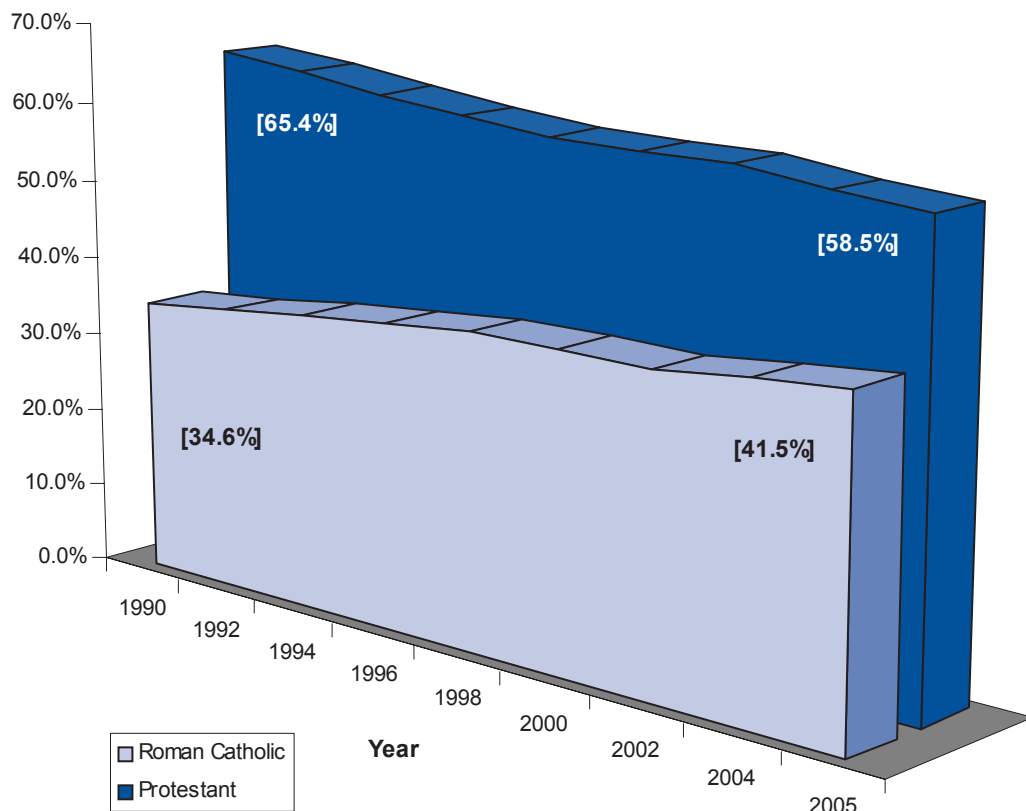
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

5.4 On 1st January 2004, employers moved from the old occupational classification system (SOC90), which was adopted in previous Reports up to and including 2003, to a revised system known as SOC2000. This has resulted in some changes to the content of the present report. See Section 1.7 for details.

Table 38 presents a breakdown of private sector full-time employment by SOC group for 2005. With 46,809 full-time employees, the largest SOC category was Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8). This was followed by Sales and Customer services (SOC7) with 39,898 employees. The third largest SOC group, Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC 4) contained 36,082 persons.

The Protestant share of the above groups was [60.6%] in SOC4, [57.8%] in SOC7 and [58.5%] in SOC8. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [39.4%], [42.2%] and [41.5%] respectively.

Fig 9: Composition of Private Sector Concerns with 26+ Employees, 1990 - 2005



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
■ Roman Catholic	34.6%	35.8%	37.2%	38.3%	39.3%	39.5%	39.3%	40.6%	41.5%
■ Protestant	65.4%	64.2%	62.8%	61.7%	60.7%	60.5%	60.7%	59.4%	58.5%

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	16,684 (55.7%) [58.7%]	11,727 (39.1%) [41.3%]	1,549 (5.2%)	29,960 (11.1%)
SOC2	8,222 (48.4%) [54.0%]	7,005 (41.2%) [46.0%]	1,772 (10.4%)	16,999 (6.3%)
SOC3	10,020 (51.1%) [55.0%]	8,183 (41.7%) [45.0%]	1,404 (7.2%)	19,607 (7.3%)
SOC4	20,405 (56.6%) [60.6%]	13,293 (36.8%) [39.4%]	2,384 (6.6%)	36,082 (13.4%)
SOC5	19,750 (57.8%) [60.6%]	12,815 (37.5%) [39.4%]	1,621 (4.7%)	34,186 (12.7%)
SOC6	9,200 (55.1%) [58.2%]	6,603 (39.5%) [41.8%]	900 (5.4%)	16,703 (6.2%)
SOC7	21,709 (54.4%) [57.8%]	15,818 (39.6%) [42.2%]	2,371 (5.9%)	39,898 (14.8%)
SOC8	25,379 (54.2%) [58.5%]	17,992 (38.4%) [41.5%]	3,438 (7.3%)	46,809 (17.4%)
SOC9	15,380 (53.3%) [58.2%]	11,064 (38.4%) [41.8%]	2,387 (8.3%)	28,831 (10.7%)
TOTAL	146,749 (54.5%) [58.4%]	104,500 (38.8%) [41.6%]	17,826 (6.6%)	269,075 (100.0%)

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE EMPLOYEES

- 5.5** The composition of male full-time private sector employment by SOC is presented in Table 39 (overleaf). The table reveals that two-thirds (67.7%) of male full-time employees were located in four categories, namely: Managers and Senior officials (SOC1); Skilled trades (SOC5), Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8) and Elementary Occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant share of the above groups was [60.6%] in SOC1, [60.9%] in SOC5, [58.4%] in SOC8 and [58.9%] in SOC9. The corresponding Catholic shares were [39.4%], [39.1%], [41.6%] and [41.1%] respectively.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

- 5.6** Table 40 (overleaf) presents the composition of female full-time private sector employment by SOC. Two-thirds (67.6%) of female employees (46.8%) were concentrated in four occupational groups, namely: Managers and Senior officials (SOC1), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4), Personal Services

(SOC6) and Sales and Customer services (SOC7).

The Protestant share of the above categories was [55.6%] in SOC1, [60.8%] in SOC4, [56.8%] in SOC6 and [57.1%] in SOC7. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [44.4%], [39.2%], [43.2%] and [42.9%] respectively.

Composition by Company Size

- 5.7** Table 41 (page 57) presents the composition of monitored private sector full-time employees by company size. Compared with 2004, overall employment levels rose in all size bands. The largest net increase (14.8%) occurred in the smallest size band (11-25 employees).

The table shows that in 2005, four in ten (40.9%) of all 4,117 private sector concerns had 11-25 employees. These concerns, however, employed only one-tenth (9.9%) of all full-time employees in the private sector. In contrast, 189 concerns (4.6% of all concerns), which employed 251 or more people on a full-time basis, contained (43.3%) of all private sector full-time workers.

Table 39 Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	10,775	(57.4%) [60.6%]	7,001	(37.3%) [39.4%]	1,008	(5.4%)	18,784	(11.8%)
SOC2	5,527	(50.5%) [57.0%]	4,163	(38.1%) [43.0%]	1,247	(11.4%)	10,937	(6.9%)
SOC3	5,901	(54.2%) [58.3%]	4,216	(38.8%) [41.7%]	761	(7.0%)	10,878	(6.8%)
SOC4	4,716	(53.8%) [59.7%]	3,188	(36.3%) [40.3%]	868	(9.9%)	8,772	(5.5%)
SOC5	18,512	(58.1%) [60.9%]	11,873	(37.3%) [39.1%]	1,477	(4.6%)	31,862	(20.0%)
SOC6	2,813	(57.4%) [61.7%]	1,747	(35.6%) [38.3%]	341	(7.0%)	4,901	(3.1%)
SOC7	8,598	(54.8%) [59.1%]	5,956	(37.9%) [40.9%]	1,143	(7.3%)	15,697	(9.9%)
SOC8	21,021	(54.3%) [58.4%]	14,958	(38.7%) [41.6%]	2,702	(7.0%)	38,681	(24.3%)
SOC9	9,916	(53.8%) [58.9%]	6,913	(37.5%) [41.1%]	1,591	(8.6%)	18,420	(11.6%)
TOTAL	87,779	(55.2%) [59.4%]	60,015	(37.8%) [40.6%]	11,138	(7.0%)	158,932	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	5,909	(52.9%) [55.6%]	4,726	(42.3%) [44.4%]	541	(4.8%)	11,176	(10.1%)
SOC2	2,695	(44.5%) [48.7%]	2,842	(46.9%) [51.3%]	525	(8.7%)	6,062	(5.5%)
SOC3	4,119	(47.2%) [50.9%]	3,967	(45.4%) [49.1%]	643	(7.4%)	8,729	(7.9%)
SOC4	15,689	(57.4%) [60.8%]	10,105	(37.0%) [39.2%]	1,516	(5.6%)	27,310	(24.8%)
SOC5	1,238	(53.3%) [56.8%]	942	(40.5%) [43.2%]	144	(6.2%)	2,324	(2.1%)
SOC6	6,387	(54.1%) [56.8%]	4,856	(41.1%) [43.2%]	559	(4.7%)	11,802	(10.7%)
SOC7	13,111	(54.2%) [57.1%]	9,862	(40.8%) [42.9%]	1,228	(5.1%)	24,201	(22.0%)
SOC8	4,358	(53.6%) [59.0%]	3,034	(37.3%) [41.0%]	736	(9.1%)	8,128	(7.4%)
SOC9	5,464	(52.5%) [56.8%]	4,151	(39.9%) [43.2%]	796	(7.6%)	10,411	(9.5%)
TOTAL	58,970	(53.5%) [57.0%]	44,485	(40.4%) [43.0%]	6,688	(6.1%)	110,143	(100.0%)

Protestant employment levels declined in two size bands (51-100 and 101-250), while the number of Roman Catholic employees increased in all bands.

The Protestant share in 2005 was highest [59.7%] in the largest band (251+), while the largest Roman Catholic share [43.4%] was recorded in the middle band (51 -100 employees).

Composition by Size and Sex

MALE EMPLOYEES

5.8 Table 41[M] (page 62) presents the composition of monitored male private sector full-time employees by company size in 2005 (see Page xx). Compared with 2004, overall male employment levels fell in the (101-250) size band by (0.7%) and increased in the remaining four bands. The largest net increase (15.1%) occurred in the smallest size band (11-25 employees).

Protestant male employment levels declined in the 51-100 (0.2%) and 101-250 (3.6%) categories and increased in the three remaining size bands. The number of Roman Catholic male employees increased in all size bands.

The Protestant male share in 2005 was highest [61.7%] in the (251+) band, while the largest Roman Catholic male share [43.7%] was recorded in the (51-100) band.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

5.9 Table 41[F] (page 62) presents the composition of monitored female private sector full-time employees by company size in 2005 (see Page XX). Compared with 2004 overall female employment levels rose in all five size bands. The largest net increase (14.2%) occurred in the smallest size band (11-25 employees).

Protestant female employment levels increased in all size bands except the (51-100) band, where a decrease of (1.2%) was recorded. The number of Roman Catholic female employees increased in all size bands.

The Protestant female share in 2005 was highest [58.4%] in the 11-25 band, while the largest Roman Catholic share [44.4%] was recorded in the (101-250) band.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

5.10 Table 42 (overleaf) presents an analysis of private sector concerns by Standard industrial Classification (SIC). The largest concentration of employees in 2005 was in Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6), followed by Banking and Finance (SIC8) and Other services (SIC9).

Ignoring the small SIC0 and SIC1 classes, employment growth occurred in six classes during the year, namely: Metal Goods, Engineering and Vehicles (SIC3, 0.5%);

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Totals
11-25	1,682 (40.9%)	14,641 (55.2%) [57.5%]	10,803 (40.7%) [42.5%]	1,077 (4.1%)	26,521 (9.9%)
26-50	1,144 (27.8%)	19,830 (55.0%) [57.8%]	14,495 (40.2%) [42.2%]	1,757 (4.9%)	36,082 (13.4%)
51-100	719 (17.5%)	22,568 (53.2%) [56.6%]	17,320 (40.8%) [43.4%]	2,518 (5.9%)	42,406 (15.8%)
101-250	383 (9.3%)	25,843 (54.2%) [57.8%]	18,850 (39.6%) [42.2%]	2,959 (6.2%)	47,652 (17.7%)
251+	189 (4.6%)	63,867 (54.9%) [59.7%]	43,032 (37.0%) [40.3%]	9,515 (8.2%)	116,414 (43.3%)
TOTAL	4,117 (100.0%)	146,749 (54.5%) [58.4%]	104,500 (38.8%) [41.6%]	17,826 (6.6%)	269,075 (100.0%)

Construction (SIC5, 9.4%); Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6, 6.9%); Transport and Communication (SIC7, 1.9%); Banking, Finance etc. (SIC8, 13.6%); and Other Services (SIC9, 3.5%).

Again, leaving aside the small SIC0 and SIC1, there was a net employment drop in two classes, namely: Extraction of Minerals and Ores etc (SIC2, 2.0% fall) and Other Manufacturing Industries (SIC4, 3.5%).

Compared with 2004, and ignoring the small SIC0 and SIC1 categories, the Roman Catholic share increased in all eight remaining SIC classes. The largest rise of [1.7] percentage points was in Construction (SIC5) with an increase from [47.4%] in 2004 to [49.1%] in 2005.

Table 43 shows the compositional change between 1990 and 2005 for each SIC class in those concerns with 26 or more employees. Ignoring the small SIC0 and SIC1 classes, the table reveals that Roman Catholic representation increased in each of the remaining eight SIC classes. The most

substantial change occurred in SIC8 (Banking and Finance etc.), where the Roman Catholic share increased from [27.7%] in 1990 to [43.0%] in 2005.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.11 Table 42[M] (page 63) presents data on the composition of male full-time employees by SIC class. The largest concentration of male employees was in Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6), followed by Other Manufacturing (SIC4) and Banking and Finance etc (SIC8).

Compared with 2004, male employment levels declined in two classes, namely SIC2 (1.7%) and SIC4 (2.3%), and rose in the remaining six. The largest percentage increase occurred in Banking, Finance etc (SIC8, 12.8%).

Excluding SIC0 and SIC1, the Roman Catholic male share rose in six SIC classes during the

Table 42 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SIC0	109 (63.4%) [63.7%]	62 (36.0%) [36.3%]	1 (0.6%)	172 (0.1%)
SIC1	645 (70.2%) [72.0%]	251 (27.3%) [28.0%]	23 (2.5%)	919 (0.3%)
SIC2	5,386 (49.1%) [52.0%]	4,962 (45.3%) [48.0%]	613 (5.6%)	10,961 (4.1%)
SIC3	18,363 (61.7%) [64.6%]	10,046 (33.7%) [35.4%]	1,362 (4.6%)	29,771 (11.1%)
SIC4	21,230 (56.1%) [60.5%]	13,883 (36.7%) [39.5%]	2,699 (7.1%)	37,812 (14.1%)
SIC5	9,101 (48.9%) [50.9%]	8,781 (47.2%) [49.1%]	723 (3.9%)	18,605 (6.9%)
SIC6	37,649 (56.3%) [59.6%]	25,543 (38.2%) [40.4%]	3,691 (5.5%)	66,883 (24.9%)
SIC7	6,469 (58.8%) [63.3%]	3,751 (34.1%) [36.7%]	783 (7.1%)	11,003 (4.1%)
SIC8	26,141 (51.9%) [57.0%]	19,712 (39.1%) [43.0%]	4,553 (9.0%)	50,406 (18.7%)
SIC9	21,656 (50.9%) [55.3%]	17,509 (41.2%) [44.7%]	3,378 (7.9%)	42,543 (15.8%)
TOTAL	146,749 (54.5%) [58.4%]	104,500 (38.8%) [41.6%]	17,826 (6.6%)	269,075 (100.0%)

year and remained static in one (Other Services, SIC9).

Table 43[M] (page 64) shows the change between 1990 and 2005 in the male composition of those monitored concerns with 26 or more employees for each SIC class. The Roman Catholic share increased in each SIC category, except for SIC9 (Other services) in which the Protestant share increased by [1.0] percentage point. The largest percentage change occurred in Engineering and Vehicle Industries (SIC3), where the Catholic share rose from [19.0%] in 1990 to [34.1%] in 2005.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.12 Table 42[F] (page 63) shows that almost nine-in-ten monitored female full-time employees (89.1%) were concentrated in four SIC classes, namely: Other Manufacturing (SIC4), Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6), Banking, Finance etc. (SIC8) and Other Services (SIC9).

Excluding SIC0 and SIC1, female employment growth was recorded in four classes, namely SIC5, SIC6, SIC8 and SIC9, while a decline was reported in three classes, namely SIC3, SIC4 and SIC7. The largest percentage increase occurred in SIC8 (Banking, Finance etc.) with a rise of 14.5% (3,104 employees), while the largest fall occurred in SIC4 (Other Manufacturing).

Leaving aside the small SIC0 and SIC1, the Roman Catholic female share fell in SIC4 and SIC7, and increased in the remaining six classes. There were corresponding changes in the Protestant share.

Table 43[F] (page 64) shows the change between 1990 and 2005 in the female composition of those monitored concerns with 26 or more employees for each SIC class. Excluding SIC0 and SIC1, the Roman Catholic female share rose in all eight remaining classes. The largest percentage point change occurred in Banking, Finance etc. (SIC8), with a rise of [15.7] percentage points.

Composition by Sector

5.13 Table 44 (overleaf) presents the composition of monitored private sector full-time employees by sector. Services was the largest sector in 2005, containing (63.7%) of private sector employees, followed by Manufacturing with (29.3%). Construction was the smallest sector with (6.9%) of employees.

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of full-time employees in Manufacturing fell by 1,439 (1.8%). In contrast, there was a net gain of 12,019 employees (7.6%) in Services, and a rise of 1,594 persons (9.4%) in Construction. Since the start of statutory monitoring in 1990, full-time jobs in manufacturing have fallen by

Table 43 Change in Composition of the Monitored Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2005

SIC Group	1990		2005		Change 1990-2005 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	----	----	----	----	
SIC1	----	----	----	----	
SIC2	[56.2%]	[43.8%]	[51.3%]	[48.7%]	4.9%
SIC3	[79.3%]	[20.7%]	[64.7%]	[35.3%]	14.6%
SIC4	[63.9%]	[36.1%]	[60.5%]	[39.5%]	3.4%
SIC5	[55.6%]	[44.4%]	[52.9%]	[47.1%]	2.7%
SIC6	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	[59.2%]	[40.8%]	6.2%
SIC7	[67.2%]	[32.8%]	[63.2%]	[36.8%]	4.0%
SIC8	[72.3%]	[27.7%]	[57.0%]	[43.0%]	15.3%
SIC9	[56.7%]	[43.3%]	[55.2%]	[44.8%]	1.5%
TOTAL	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	[58.5%]	[41.5%]	6.9%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	44,979	(57.3%) [60.9%]	28,891	(36.8%) [39.1%]	4,674	(6.0%)	78,544	(29.3%)
Construction	9,101	(48.9%) [50.9%]	8,781	(47.2%) [49.1%]	723	(3.9%)	18,605	(6.9%)
Services	91,915	(53.8%) [58.0%]	66,515	(38.9%) [42.0%]	12,405	(7.3%)	170,835	(63.7%)
TOTAL	145,995	(54.5%) [58.4%]	104,187	(38.9%) [41.6%]	17,802	(6.6%)	267,984	(100.0%)

a net (14.8%), while service-type employment has almost doubled from 88,878 to 170,835, an increase of (92.2%).

The decline in manufacturing employment during 2005 particularly affected Protestants. Excluding the non-determined, where there was a net gain of 1,065 manufacturing employees, Protestants accounted for (84.7%) of net job losses in this sector.

Overall, the higher rate of growth in Construction and Services for Roman Catholics, combined with proportionately smaller job losses in Manufacturing, meant that the Catholic share increased in each of the three sectors. The increases were [0.8] of a percentage point in Manufacturing, [1.7] points in Construction, and [0.9] of a point in Services.

Composition by Sector and Sex

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.14 Table 45 provides details of monitored male private sector full-time employees by sector. In 2005, over half (51.1%) of the male private sector workforce was employed in Services, followed by (38.4%) in Manufacturing and (10.6%) in Construction.

During the year, there was a fall in male Manufacturing employment, with the net loss of 499 jobs, a (0.8%) drop, while employment in Construction and Services increased by 1,385 (9.0%) and 6,377 (8.6%) respectively.

A fall in the number of male Protestant employees in Manufacturing employment (3.6%), coupled with the rise in male Catholic employment (0.4%), meant that the Roman Catholic share of this sector increased by [1.0] percentage point to [38.5%]. The male Catholic

Table 45 Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by Sector

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	35,135	(57.9%) [61.5%]	21,976	(36.2%) [38.5%]	3,546	(5.8%)	60,657	(38.4%)
Construction	8,037	(48.2%) [50.2%]	7,986	(47.8%) [49.8%]	668	(4.0%)	16,691	(10.6%)
Services	44,023	(54.5%) [59.6%]	29,829	(36.9%) [40.4%]	6,903	(8.5%)	80,755	(51.1%)
TOTAL	87,195	(55.2%) [59.3%]	59,791	(37.8%) [40.7%]	11,117	(7.0%)	158,103	(100.0%)

share also increased by [1.6] points in Construction and by [1.1] points in Services.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.15 Table 46 presents details of the monitored female private sector full-time workforce by sector. In 2005, approximately four out of five female private sector employees (82.0%) were working in service-type employment. Some (16.3%) were employed in Manufacturing and the remainder (1.7%) were in Construction.

During the year, female Manufacturing employment declined by (5.0%), with the net loss of 940 employees. Female employment in Construction grew by 209 (12.3%), while Service employment increased by 5,642 (6.7%).

In 2005, the proportionally higher job losses by Protestant females in Manufacturing, meant that the Catholic share of this sector increased by [0.4] of a percentage point. The Catholic female share also rose in Construction and Services by [2.7] and [0.7] percentage points respectively.

Table 46 **Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Employees by Sector**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	9,844	(55.0%) [58.7%]	6,915	(38.7%) [41.3%]	1,128	(6.3%)	17,887	(16.3%)
Construction	1,064	(55.6%) [57.2%]	795	(41.5%) [42.8%]	55	(2.9%)	1,914	(1.7%)
Services	47,892	(53.2%) [56.6%]	36,686	(40.7%) [43.4%]	5,502	(6.1%)	90,080	(82.0%)
TOTAL	58,800	(53.5%) [57.0%]	44,396	(40.4%) [43.0%]	6,685	(6.1%)	109,881	(100.0%)

Table 41[M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by Company Size

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Totals
11-25	1,682 (40.9%)	9,303 (54.7%) [57.1%]	6,993 (41.1%) [42.9%]	713 (4.2%)	17,009 (10.7%)
26-50	1,144 (27.8%)	11,977 (54.8%) [57.8%]	8,728 (40.0%) [42.2%]	1,137 (5.2%)	21,842 (13.7%)
51-100	719 (17.5%)	13,773 (52.9%) [56.3%]	10,669 (41.0%) [43.7%]	1,584 (6.1%)	26,026 (16.4%)
101-250	383 (9.3%)	15,079 (55.6%) [59.6%]	10,238 (37.8%) [40.4%]	1,780 (6.6%)	27,097 (17.0%)
251+	189 (4.6%)	37,647 (56.2%) [61.7%]	23,387 (34.9%) [38.3%]	5,924 (8.8%)	66,958 (42.1%)
TOTAL	4,117 (100.0%)	87,779 (55.2%) [59.4%]	60,015 (37.8%) [40.6%]	11,138 (7.0%)	158,932 (100.0%)

Table 41[F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Employees by Company Size

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Totals
11-25	1,682 (40.9%)	5,338 (56.1%) [58.4%]	3,810 (40.1%) [41.6%]	364 (3.8%)	9,512 (8.6%)
26-50	1,144 (27.8%)	7,853 (55.1%) [57.7%]	5,767 (40.5%) [42.3%]	620 (4.4%)	14,240 (12.9%)
51-100	719 (17.5%)	8,795 (53.7%) [56.9%]	6,651 (40.6%) [43.1%]	934 (5.7%)	16,380 (14.9%)
101-250	383 (9.3%)	10,764 (52.4%) [55.6%]	8,612 (41.9%) [44.4%]	1,179 (5.7%)	20,555 (18.7%)
251+	189 (4.6%)	26,220 (53.0%) [57.2%]	19,645 (39.7%) [42.8%]	3,591 (7.3%)	49,456 (44.9%)
TOTAL	4,117 (100.0%)	58,970 (53.5%) [57.0%]	44,485 (40.4%) [43.0%]	6,688 (6.1%)	110,143 (100.0%)

Table 42[M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SICO	81	(64.3%) [64.8%]	44	(34.9%) [35.2%]	1	(0.8%)	126	(0.1%)
SIC1	503	(71.6%) [73.6%]	180	(25.6%) [26.4%]	20	(2.8%)	703	(0.4%)
SIC2	4,438	(49.7%) [52.5%]	4,022	(45.1%) [47.5%]	466	(5.2%)	8,926	(5.6%)
SIC3	15,679	(62.7%) [65.7%]	8,186	(32.7%) [34.3%]	1,142	(4.6%)	25,007	(15.7%)
SIC4	15,018	(56.2%) [60.6%]	9,768	(36.6%) [39.4%]	1,938	(7.3%)	26,724	(16.8%)
SIC5	8,037	(48.2%) [50.2%]	7,986	(47.8%) [49.8%]	668	(4.0%)	16,691	(10.5%)
SIC6	19,174	(56.8%) [60.5%]	12,517	(37.1%) [39.5%]	2,066	(6.1%)	33,757	(21.2%)
SIC7	4,789	(60.5%) [65.4%]	2,538	(32.0%) [34.6%]	594	(7.5%)	7,921	(5.0%)
SIC8	13,703	(52.9%) [58.8%]	9,598	(37.0%) [41.2%]	2,616	(10.1%)	25,917	(16.3%)
SIC9	6,357	(48.3%) [55.1%]	5,176	(39.3%) [44.9%]	1,627	(12.4%)	13,160	(8.3%)
TOTAL	87,779	55.2% [59.4%]	60,015	(37.8%) [40.6%]	11,138	(7.0%)	158,932	(100.0%)

Table 42 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SICO	28	(60.9%) [60.9%]	18	(39.1%) [39.1%]	0	(0.0%)	46	(0.0%)
SIC1	142	(65.7%) [66.7%]	71	(32.9%) [33.3%]	3	(1.4%)	216	(0.2%)
SIC2	948	(46.6%) [50.2%]	940	(46.2%) [49.8%]	147	(7.2%)	2,035	(1.8%)
SIC3	2,684	(56.3%) [59.1%]	1,860	(39.0%) [40.9%]	220	(4.6%)	4,764	(4.3%)
SIC4	6,212	(56.0%) [60.2%]	4,115	(37.1%) [39.8%]	761	(6.9%)	11,088	(10.1%)
SIC5	1,064	(55.6%) [57.2%]	795	(41.5%) [42.8%]	55	(2.9%)	1,914	(1.7%)
SIC6	18,475	(55.8%) [58.6%]	13,026	(39.3%) [41.4%]	1,625	(4.9%)	33,126	(30.1%)
SIC7	1,680	(54.5%) [58.1%]	1,213	(39.4%) [41.9%]	189	(6.1%)	3,082	(2.8%)
SIC8	12,438	(50.8%) [55.2%]	10,114	(41.3%) [44.8%]	1,937	(7.9%)	24,489	22.2%
SIC9	15,299	(52.1%) [55.4%]	12,333	(42.0%) [44.6%]	1,751	(6.0%)	29,383	(26.7%)
TOTAL	58,970	(53.5%) [57.0%]	44,485	(40.4%) [43.0%]	6,688	(6.1%)	110,143	(100.0%)

Table 43 [M] Change in Composition of the Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2005

SIC Group	1990		2005		Change 1990-2005 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	---	---	---	---	
SIC1	---	---	---	---	
SIC2	[55.0%]	[45.0%]	[51.8%]	[48.2%]	3.2%
SIC3	[81.0%]	[19.0%]	[65.9%]	[34.1%]	15.1%
SIC4	[66.4%]	[33.6%]	[60.8%]	[39.2%]	5.6%
SIC5	[54.4%]	[45.6%]	[52.1%]	[47.9%]	2.3%
SIC6	[65.7%]	[34.3%]	[59.9%]	[40.1%]	5.8%
SIC7	[69.5%]	[30.5%]	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	4.1%
SIC8	[73.7%]	[26.3%]	[58.8%]	[41.2%]	14.9%
SIC9	[54.0%]	[46.0%]	[55.0%]	[45.0%]	- 1.0%
TOTAL	[67.0%]	[33.0%]	[59.7%]	[40.3%]	7.3%

Table 43 [F] Change in Composition of the Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2005

SIC Group	1990		2005		Change 1990-2005 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	---	---	---	---	
SIC1	---	---	---	---	
SIC2	[63.1%]	[36.9%]	[49.2%]	[50.8%]	13.9%
SIC3	[71.1%]	[28.9%]	[58.6%]	[41.4%]	12.5%
SIC4	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	[60.0%]	[40.0%]	0.9%
SIC5	[67.5%]	[32.5%]	[59.2%]	[40.8%]	8.3%
SIC6	[65.2%]	[34.8%]	[58.4%]	[41.6%]	6.8%
SIC7	[60.3%]	[39.7%]	[57.7%]	[42.3%]	2.6%
SIC8	[70.7%]	[29.3%]	[55.0%]	[45.0%]	15.7%
SIC9	[58.5%]	[41.5%]	[55.2%]	[44.8%]	3.3%
TOTAL	[63.2%]	[36.8%]	[56.9%]	[43.1%]	6.3%

6

The Private Sector: Part-time

Introduction

- 6.1** Since 1st January 2001, all registered private sector 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”). This chapter presents the fifth annual analysis of such 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 3,853 (7.6%), from 50,715 in 2004 to 54,568 in 2005.

Table 47 shows that the overall composition was 26,138 (47.9%) Protestant; 24,544 (45.0%) Roman Catholic; and 3,886 (7.1%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [51.6%] Protestant and [48.4%] Roman Catholic.

During the year, Protestant part-time employment grew by (7.7%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (6.3%). As a result, the Protestant share of the monitored private sector part-time workforce increased by [0.4] of a percentage point, from [51.2%] in 2004 to [51.6%] in 2005.

Since 2001, when statutory monitoring of those working less than 16 hours per week began,

the private sector part-time workforce has grown by (22.5%) or 10,024 employees. The increase was (16.0%) for Protestants and (23.9%) for Roman Catholics.

Composition by Sex

- 6.3** Table 47 reveals that females account for (69.5%) of the monitored private sector part-time workforce. Compared with 2004, male employment increased by (10.0%), while female employment rose by (6.6%). As a result of their higher rate of employment growth during the year, the male share of part-time employment rose by (0.6) of a percentage point, from (29.9%) in 2004 to (30.5%) in 2005.

There was an increase of (4.9%) in female Catholic employment during 2005, compared with a rise of (7.0%) for their Protestant counterparts. These factors led to a growth of [0.5] of a percentage point in the Protestant female share. For males, a slightly larger rise in Catholic male employment (9.4%), compared with their Protestant counterparts (9.3%), led to a fall of [0.1] of a percentage point in the Protestant male share.

During the period 2001 - 2005, the number of male employees in the monitored private sector part-time workforce has grown at nearly twice the percentage rate of their female counterparts (32.6% vs 18.5%). Males now comprise (30.5%) of the private sector part-time workforce, compared with (28.2%) in 2001.

Table 47 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	7,714	(46.3%) [50.3%]	7,613	(45.7%) [49.7%]	1,342	(8.1%)	16,669	(30.5%)
Female	18,424	(48.6%) [52.1%]	16,931	(44.7%) [47.9%]	2,544	(6.7%)	37,899	(69.5%)
TOTAL	26,138	(47.9%) [51.6%]	24,544	(45.0%) [48.4%]	3,886	(7.1%)	54,568	(100.0%)

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

6.4 On 1st January 2004, employers moved from the old occupational classification system (SOC90), which was adopted in all previous Reports, to a revised system known as SOC2000. This has resulted in some modifications to the content of the present report. See Section 1.7 for details.

Table 48 shows that, in the private sector, over eight in ten (83.0%) monitored part-time employees were concentrated in three SOC groups, namely: Personal services (SOC6); Sales and Customer services (SOC7); and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining groups contained a small number of employees.

The Protestant share of the above three groups was as follows: SOC6 [48.9%], SOC7 [50.3%], and SOC9 [53.4%]. The corresponding Catholic shares were [51.1%] [49.7%] and [46.6%] respectively.

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE EMPLOYEES

6.5 Table 48[M] (page 71) presents the composition of male private sector part-time employees by SOC. Employment was concentrated in three SOC groups, namely: Personal services (SOC6); Sales and Customer services (SOC7) and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining SOC groups contained a small number of employees.

The Protestant share of the above three groups was as follows: SOC6 [48.2%], SOC7 [49.1%], and SOC9 [51.2%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.8%], [50.9%] and [48.8%] respectively.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

6.6 Table 48[F] (page 71) presents the composition of female private sector part-time employees

Table 48 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	241	(52.5%) [56.3%]	187	(40.7%) [43.7%]	31	(6.8%)	459	(0.8%)
SOC2	420	(44.1%) [51.5%]	396	(41.6%) [48.5%]	137	(14.4%)	953	(1.7%)
SOC3	778	(42.8%) [46.7%]	888	(48.8%) [53.3%]	153	(8.4%)	1,819	(3.3%)
SOC4	1,933	(53.9%) [59.8%]	1,300	(36.2%) [40.2%]	355	(9.9%)	3,588	(6.6%)
SOC5	491	(46.1%) [49.0%]	512	(48.1%) [51.0%]	61	(5.7%)	1,064	(1.9%)
SOC6	3,228	(45.8%) [48.9%]	3,372	(47.8%) [51.1%]	450	(6.4%)	7,050	(12.9%)
SOC7	11,705	(47.4%) [50.3%]	11,564	(46.8%) [49.7%]	1,441	(5.8%)	24,710	(45.3%)
SOC8	758	(54.1%) [57.0%]	572	(40.9%) [43.0%]	70	(5.0%)	1,400	(2.6%)
SOC9	6,584	(48.7%) [53.4%]	5,753	(42.5%) [46.6%]	1,188	(8.8%)	13,525	(24.8%)
TOTAL	26,138	(47.9%) [51.6%]	24,544	(45.0%) [48.4%]	3,886	(7.1%)	54,568	(100.0%)

by SOC. Similar to their male counterparts, female part-time employees were concentrated in Personal services (SOC6); Sales and Customer services (SOC7) and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The remaining SOC groups contained a small number of employees.

The Protestant share of the above three groups was as follows: SOC6 [49.1%], SOC7 [50.9%], and SOC9 [54.4%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [50.9%], [49.1%] and [45.6%] respectively.

Composition by Company Size

6.7 Table 49 shows that in 2005 approximately forty per cent (40.9%) of all 4,117 monitored private sector concerns had (11-25) employees. These concerns, however, employed just (4.2%) of all employees in the private sector. In contrast, there were 189 concerns with 251 or more employees, (4.6%) of the total number of concerns. However, these firms employed over half (53.6%) of all private sector workers.

Compared with 2004, the number of part-time employees increased by (14.8%) in the (11-25) band and (15.1%) in the (26-50) band. There were smaller increases in the remaining size bands: in particular, employee numbers rose in the 251+ band by 2,231 (8.3%).

The Protestant share of employment rose in the (11-25), (51-100) and the (251+) bands,

while the Catholic share rose in the remaining two size bands.

Composition by Size and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.8 Table 49[M] (page 72) lists the composition of monitored male private sector part-time employees by company size. Compared with 2004, the number of male employees rose in four size bands, and fell in the (1001-250) band. The largest increase was recorded in the 11-25 band (24.9%).

In summary, the Protestant male share rose in two size bands, namely the (26-50) and (51-100) bands, while the Roman Catholic rose in the (11-25) and (101-250) bands. There was no community compositional change in the 251+ size band.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.9 The composition of monitored female private sector part-time employees by company size is shown in Table 49[F] (page 72). Compared with 2004, female employment growth was recorded in all size bands. Growth was largest in the 26-50 band, where the number of female employees rose by (14.9%).

Overall, the Protestant female share fell in the (26-50) size band but rose in the remaining four size bands.

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Totals
11-25	1,682 (40.9%)	1,251 (55.2%) [57.4%]	929 (41.0%) [42.6%]	88 (3.9%)	2,268 (4.2%)
26-50	1,144 (27.8%)	2,624 (49.8%) [52.2%]	2,406 (45.7%) [47.8%]	240 (4.6%)	5,270 (9.7%)
51-100	719 (17.5%)	3,687 (50.0%) [54.0%]	3,142 (42.6%) [46.0%]	543 (7.4%)	7,372 (13.5%)
101-250	383 (9.3%)	4,597 (44.2%) [47.7%]	5,033 (48.4%) [52.3%]	763 (7.3%)	10,393 (19.0%)
251+	189 (4.6%)	13,979 (47.8%) [51.7%]	13,034 (44.5%) [48.3%]	2,252 (7.7%)	29,265 (53.6%)
TOTAL	4,117 (100.0%)	26,138 (47.9%) [51.6%]	24,544 (45.0%) [48.4%]	3,886 (7.1%)	54,568 (100.0%)

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

6.10 Table 50 analyses private sector concerns by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

More than nine out of ten (93.6%) private sector part-time employees were concentrated in three classes, namely: Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6); Banking and Finance etc (SIC8) and Other Services (SIC9). Apart from SIC4 (Other Manufacturing), the remaining SIC classes contained a negligible number of employees.

The Protestant share of the above mentioned classes was as follows: SIC6 [49.9%], SIC8 [52.1%] and SIC9 [53.7%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [50.1%], [47.9%] and [46.3%] respectively.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.11 Table 50[M] (page 73) shows that more than nine in ten (92.3%) monitored male private sector part-time employees were concentrated in three SIC classes, namely: Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6), Banking and Finance etc (SIC8) and Other Services (SIC9). The remaining six classes contained a negligible number of employees.

The Protestant male share of the above mentioned classes was as follows: SIC6 [48.5%], SIC8 [54.3%] and SIC9 [52.9%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.5%], [45.7%] and [47.1%] respectively.

Table 50 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SICO	26	(92.9%) [92.9%]	2	(7.1%) [7.1%]	0	(0.0%)	28	(0.1%)
SIC1	7	(87.5%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	1	(12.5%)	8	(0.0%)
SIC2	179	(41.3%) [50.9%]	173	(40.0%) [49.1%]	81	(18.7%)	433	(0.8%)
SIC3	127	(58.0%) [59.3%]	87	(39.7%) [40.7%]	5	(2.3%)	219	(0.4%)
SIC4	1,098	(54.3%) [56.5%]	844	(41.7%) [43.5%]	80	(4.0%)	2,022	(3.7%)
SIC5	210	(50.1%) [51.6%]	197	(47.0%) [48.4%]	12	(2.9%)	419	(0.8%)
SIC6	14,246	(46.9%) [49.9%]	14,314	(47.2%) [50.1%]	1,789	(5.9%)	30,349	(55.6%)
SIC7	201	(62.0%) [65.7%]	105	(32.4%) [34.3%]	18	(5.6%)	324	(0.6%)
SIC8	2,985	(47.0%) [52.1%]	2,743	(43.2%) [47.9%]	628	(9.9%)	6,356	(11.6%)
SIC9	7,059	(49.0%) [53.7%]	6,079	(42.2%) [46.3%]	1,272	(8.8%)	14,410	(26.4%)
TOTAL	26,138	(47.9%) [51.6%]	24,544	(45.0%) [48.4%]	3,886	(7.1%)	54,568	(100.0%)

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.12 Table 50[F] (page 73) shows that more than nine in ten (94.3%) monitored female private sector part-time employees were concentrated in three SIC classes, namely: Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6), Banking and Finance etc. (SIC8) and Other Services (SIC9). All other classes contained a negligible number of employees.

The Protestant female share of the above mentioned classes was as follows: SIC6 [50.7%], SIC8 [51.2%] and SIC9 [53.9%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [49.3%], [48.8%] and [46.1%] respectively.

Composition by Sector

6.13 Table 51 shows the composition of monitored private sector part-time employees by sector.

Services was by far the largest sector in 2005 with 51,439 employees, employing over nine in ten (94.3%) of all part-time workers. During the year Service-type employment rose by 3,591, an increase of (7.5%). Manufacturing employment, which was the next largest sector (4.9% of employees), rose by (9.7%). Construction, the smallest sector with only 419 employees (0.8%), remained largely unchanged from 2004.

Compared with 2004, the Roman Catholic share increased in Manufacturing and Services, while the Protestant share rose in Construction.

Since the beginning of statutory monitoring in 2001, there has been a net increase of 10,024

private sector part-time employees (22.5%). Whilst manufacturing and construction showed very small increases (3.1% and 6.1% respectively), by 2005 service-type employment had risen by (23.8%), a net increase of 9,883 employees. During the period 2001 – 2005, service-type employment grew by (17.8%) for Protestants and (24.4%) for Roman Catholics.

Composition by Sector and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.14 Table 52 (overleaf) details monitored male private sector part-time employees by sector.

Again, Services accounted for the greatest number and proportion of part-time employees (15,552 or 93.3% of employees). Male employment in Services grew by (10.2%) during the year, a net increase of 1,435 employees. The remainder (6.6%) of male part-time employees were working in either Manufacturing or Construction, and employment levels were largely unchanged from 2004.

Compared with 2004, the Protestant male share of part-time employment fell slightly in Manufacturing and Construction sectors, and increased in Services.

Since monitoring began in 2001, male part-time service employment has risen by a third (34.6%) - an additional 3,996 employees.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	1,404	(52.5%) [56.0%]	1,104	(41.3%) [44.0%]	166	(6.2%)	2,674	(4.9%)
Construction	210	(50.1%) [51.6%]	197	(47.0%) [48.4%]	12	(2.9%)	419	(0.8%)
Services	24,491	(47.6%) [51.3%]	23,241	(45.2%) [48.7%]	3,707	(7.2%)	51,439	(94.3%)
TOTAL	26,105	(47.9%) [51.5%]	24,542	(45.0%) [48.5%]	3,885	(7.1%)	54,532	(100.0%)

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.15 Table 53 provides a summary of the composition of monitored female private sector part-time employees by sector. Again, the Services sector was the largest employer of females in 2005 (35,887), accounting for (94.8%) of all female part-time employees. Only one in twenty (5.2%) were working in either Manufacturing or Construction.

Compared with 2004, the Roman Catholic female share of part-time employment rose in Manufacturing and fell in the remaining two sectors.

Since 2001, there has been an increase of (19.6%) in female part-time service employment - an additional 5,887 employees.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	503	(52.9%) [55.7%]	400	(42.1%) [44.3%]	48	(5.0%)	951	(5.7%)
Construction	64	(40.5%) [41.6%]	90	(57.0%) [58.4%]	4	(2.5%)	158	(0.9%)
Services	7,141	(45.9%) [50.1%]	7,122	(45.8%) [49.9%]	1,289	(8.3%)	15,552	(93.3%)
TOTAL	7,708	(46.3%) [50.3%]	7,612	(45.7%) [49.7%]	1,341	(8.0%)	16,661	(100.0%)

Table 53 Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Part-time Employees by Sector

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	901	(52.3%) [56.1%]	704	(40.9%) [43.9%]	118	(6.8%)	1,723	(4.5%)
Construction	146	(55.9%) [57.7%]	107	(41.0%) [42.3%]	8	(3.1%)	261	(0.7%)
Services	17,350	(48.3%) [51.8%]	16,119	(44.9%) [48.2%]	2,418	(6.7%)	35,887	(94.8%)
TOTAL	18,397	(48.6%) [52.1%]	16,930	(44.7%) [47.9%]	2,544	(6.7%)	37,871	(100.0%)

Table 48 [M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	74	(54.4%) [61.7%]	46	(33.8%) [38.3%]	16	(11.8%)	136	(0.8%)
SOC2	154	(43.6%) [51.9%]	143	(40.5%) [48.1%]	56	(15.9%)	353	(2.1%)
SOC3	161	(49.4%) [57.1%]	121	(37.1%) [42.9%]	44	(13.5%)	326	(2.0%)
SOC4	205	(45.2%) [53.9%]	175	(38.5%) [46.1%]	74	(16.3%)	454	(2.7%)
SOC5	249	(44.0%) [46.9%]	282	(49.8%) [53.1%]	35	(6.2%)	566	(3.4%)
SOC6	691	(44.5%) [48.2%]	744	(47.9%) [51.8%]	117	(7.5%)	1,552	(9.3%)
SOC7	3,703	(46.1%) [49.1%]	3,834	(47.8%) [50.9%]	488	(6.1%)	8,025	(48.1%)
SOC8	463	(54.6%) [56.9%]	350	(41.3%) [43.1%]	35	(4.1%)	848	(5.1%)
SOC9	2,014	(45.7%) [51.2%]	1,918	(43.5%) [48.8%]	477	(10.8%)	4,409	(26.5%)
TOTAL	7,714	(46.3%) [50.3%]	7,613	(45.7%) [49.7%]	1,342	(8.1%)	16,669	(100.0%)

Table 48 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Part-time Employees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	167	(51.7%) [54.2%]	141	(43.7%) [45.8%]	15	(4.6%)	323	(0.9%)
SOC2	266	(44.3%) [51.3%]	253	(42.2%) [48.7%]	81	(13.5%)	600	(1.6%)
SOC3	617	(41.3%) [44.6%]	767	(51.4%) [55.4%]	109	(7.3%)	1,493	(3.9%)
SOC4	1,728	(55.1%) [60.6%]	1,125	(35.9%) [39.4%]	281	(9.0%)	3,134	(8.3%)
SOC5	242	(48.6%) [51.3%]	230	(46.2%) [48.7%]	26	(5.2%)	498	(1.3%)
SOC6	2,537	(46.1%) [49.1%]	2,628	(47.8%) [50.9%]	333	(6.1%)	5,498	(14.5%)
SOC7	8,002	(48.0%) [50.9%]	7,730	(46.3%) [49.1%]	953	(5.7%)	16,685	(44.0%)
SOC8	295	(53.4%) [57.1%]	222	(40.2%) [42.9%]	35	(6.3%)	552	(1.5%)
SOC9	4,570	(50.1%) [54.4%]	3,835	(42.1%) [45.6%]	711	(7.8%)	9,116	(24.1%)
TOTAL	18,424	(48.6%) [52.1%]	16,931	(44.7%) [47.9%]	2,544	(6.7%)	37,899	(100.0%)

Table 49[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	
11-25	1,682	(40.9%)	328	(54.6%) [57.0%]	247	(41.1%) [43.0%]	26	(4.3%)	601	(3.6%)
26-50	1,144	(27.8%)	693	(46.9%) [49.6%]	704	(47.6%) [50.4%]	82	(5.5%)	1,479	(8.9%)
51-100	719	(17.5%)	1,075	(48.3%) [52.9%]	957	(43.0%) [47.1%]	194	(8.7%)	2,226	(13.4%)
101-250	383	(9.3%)	1,255	(43.9%) [48.1%]	1,356	(47.4%) [51.9%]	248	(8.7%)	2,859	(17.2%)
251+	189	(4.6%)	4,363	(45.9%) [50.1%]	4,349	(45.8%) [49.9%]	792	(8.3%)	9,504	(57.0%)
TOTAL	4,117	(100.0%)	7,714	(46.3%) [50.3%]	7,613	(45.7%) [49.7%]	1,342	(8.1%)	16,669	(100.0%)

Table 49[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	
11-25	1,682	(40.9%)	923	(55.4%) [57.5%]	682	(40.9%) [42.5%]	62	(3.7%)	1,667	(4.4%)
26-50	1,144	(27.8%)	1,931	(50.9%) [53.2%]	1,702	(44.9%) [46.8%]	158	(4.2%)	3,791	(10.0%)
51-100	719	(17.5%)	2,612	(50.8%) [54.5%]	2,185	(42.5%) [45.5%]	349	(6.8%)	5,146	(13.6%)
101-250	383	(9.3%)	3,342	(44.4%) [47.6%]	3,677	(48.8%) [52.4%]	515	(6.8%)	7,534	(19.9%)
251+	189	(4.6%)	9,616	(48.7%) [52.5%]	8,685	(44.0%) [47.5%]	1,460	(7.4%)	19,761	(52.1%)
TOTAL	4,117	(100.0%)	18,424	(48.6%) [52.1%]	16,93	(44.7%) [47.9%]	2,544	(6.7%)	37,899	(100.0%)

Table 50 [M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Part-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SICO	4 (80.0%) [80.0%]	1 (20.0%) [20.0%]	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
SIC1	2 (66.7%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	1 (33.3%)	3 (0.0%)
SIC2	46 (48.9%) [53.5%]	40 (42.6%) [46.5%]	8 (8.5%)	94 (0.6%)
SIC3	41 (48.8%) [50.6%]	40 (47.6%) [49.4%]	3 (3.6%)	84 (0.5%)
SIC4	416 (53.8%) [56.5%]	320 (41.4%) [43.5%]	37 (4.8%)	773 (4.6%)
SIC5	64 (40.5%) [41.6%]	90 (57.0%) [58.4%]	4 (2.5%)	158 (0.9%)
SIC6	4,945 (45.3%) [48.5%]	5,257 (48.1%) [51.5%]	723 (6.6%)	10,925 (65.5%)
SIC7	110 (64.7%) [67.9%]	52 (30.6%) [32.1%]	8 (4.7%)	170 (1.0%)
SIC8	938 (48.2%) [54.3%]	789 (40.5%) [45.7%]	219 (11.3%)	1,946 (11.7%)
SIC9	1,148 (45.7%) [52.9%]	1,024 (40.8%) [47.1%]	339 (13.5%)	2,511 (15.1%)
TOTAL	7,714 (46.3%) [50.3%]	7,613 (45.7%) [49.7%]	1,342 (8.1%)	16,669 (100.0%)

Table 50 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Part-time Employees by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SICO	22 (95.7%) [95.7%]	1 (4.3%) [4.3%]	0 (0.0%)	23 (0.1%)
SIC1	5 100.0% [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)
SIC2	133 (39.2%) [50.0%]	133 (39.2%) [50.0%]	73 (21.5%)	339 (0.9%)
SIC3	86 (63.7%) [64.7%]	47 (34.8%) [35.3%]	2 (1.5%)	135 (0.4%)
SIC4	682 (54.6%) [56.6%]	524 (42.0%) [43.4%]	43 (3.4%)	1,249 (3.3%)
SIC5	146 (55.9%) [57.7%]	107 (41.0%) [42.3%]	8 (3.1%)	261 (0.7%)
SIC6	9,301 (47.9%) [50.7%]	9,057 (46.6%) [49.3%]	1,066 (5.5%)	19,424 (51.3%)
SIC7	91 (59.1%) [63.2%]	53 (34.4%) [36.8%]	10 (6.5%)	154 (0.4%)
SIC8	2,047 (46.4%) [51.2%]	1,954 (44.3%) [48.8%]	409 (9.3%)	4,410 (11.6%)
SIC9	5,911 (49.7%) [53.9%]	5,055 (42.5%) [46.1%]	933 (7.8%)	11,899 (31.4%)
TOTAL	18,424 (48.6%) [52.1%]	16,931 (44.70%) [47.9%]	2,544 (6.7%)	37,899 (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.

In order to examine trends over the full period of monitoring (1991-2005), the present chapter also contains a brief analysis of those private sector employers with 251 or more employees.

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.

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. These procedures are governed by the Fair Employment (Monitoring) Regulations 1999 as amended.

Public Sector Applicants

7.2 Public sector Monitoring Returns for 2005 detailed 158,392 applicants, a decrease of (5.8%) on the previous year, see Table 54.

Table 54 Composition of Public Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	31,854	(46.0%) [54.0%]	27,152	(39.2%) [46.0%]	10,314	(14.9%)	69,320	(43.8%)
Female	40,959	(46.0%) [50.0%]	41,040	(46.1%) [50.0%]	7,073	(7.9%)	89,072	(56.2%)
TOTAL	72,813	(46.0%) [51.6%]	68,192	(43.1%) [48.4%]	17,387	(11.0%)	158,392	(100.0%)

Table 55 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,748	(46.6%) [51.1%]	3,583	(44.5%) [48.9%]	713	(8.9%)	8,044	(32.8%)
Female	7,699	(46.6%) [49.8%]	7,753	(47.0%) [50.2%]	1,061	(6.4%)	16,513	(67.2%)
TOTAL	11,447	(46.6%) [50.2%]	11,336	(46.2%) [49.8%]	1,774	(7.2%)	24,557	(100.0%)

Their composition was (46.0%) Protestant, (43.1%) Roman Catholic and (11.0%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [51.6%] Protestant and [48.4%] Roman Catholic.

Females represented (56.2%) of public sector applicants, a total of 89,072. Their composition was [50.0%] Protestant and [50.0%] Roman Catholic. Male applicants totalled 69,320, and their composition was [54.0%] Protestant and [46.0%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 10 illustrates the change in the community composition of public sector applicants during the period 1991-2005. In 1991 the Roman Catholic share of applicants was [40.5%]. Since then the Catholic share has risen steadily to [48.4%] in 2005. The

corresponding Protestant share over this period fell from [59.5%] to [51.6%].

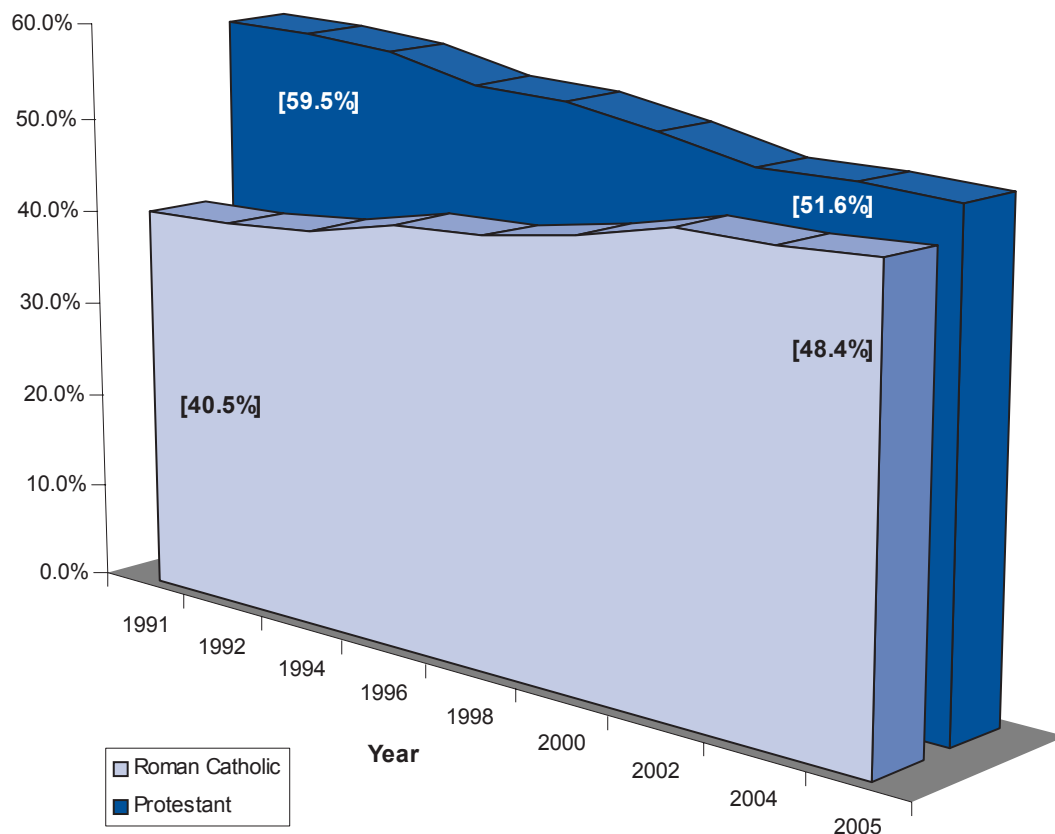
Public Sector Appointees

7.3 Table 55 (page 75) contains details of the 24,557 appointees to the public sector in 2005. This compares with 25,997 in 2004, a (5.5%) decrease.

Their composition was (46.6%) Protestant, (46.2%) Roman Catholic and (7.2%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [50.2%] Protestant and [49.8%] Roman Catholic.

The overall number of Protestant appointees fell by (6.0%) during the year, while the Roman

Fig 10: Composition of Public Sector Applicants, 1991- 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	40.5%	40.8%	41.5%	43.7%	44.1%	45.8%	48.0%	47.9%	48.4%
■ Protestant	59.5%	59.2%	58.5%	56.3%	55.9%	54.2%	52.0%	52.1%	51.6%

Catholic count decreased by (6.7%). This led to [0.1] of a percentage point increase in the Protestant share, from [50.1%] in 2004.

Over two-thirds (67.2%) of public sector appointees in 2005 were female, a total of 16,513. Protestant female appointees fell by (5.3%) during the year, compared with a (7.0%) decline for their Roman Catholic counterparts. As a result, the Protestant share of female appointments rose from [49.4%] in 2004 to [49.8%] in 2005.

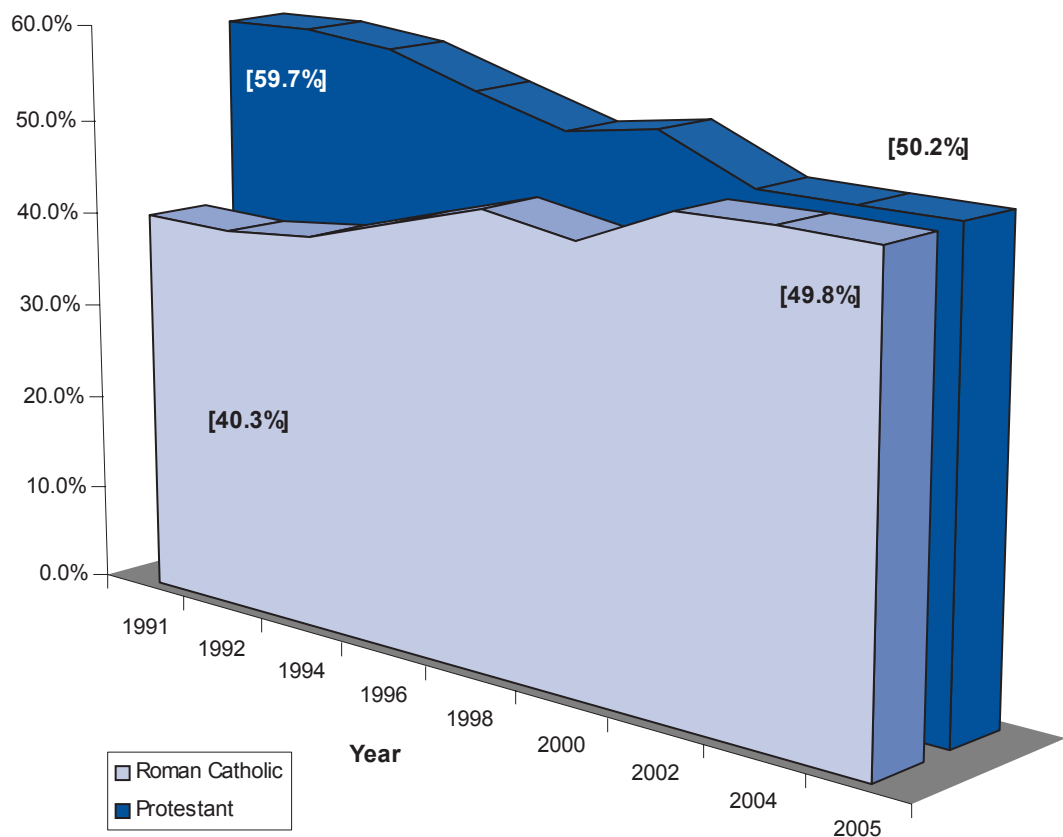
There were 8,044 male appointees in 2005, a decrease of (6.0%) on the previous year. The number of Protestant male appointees fell by (7.4%), compared with a decline of (6.0%) in the Roman Catholic count. This led to a fall in the Protestant male share, from [51.5%] in 2004 to [51.1%] in 2005.

Figure 11 illustrates the change in the community composition of public sector appointments since 1991. The Roman Catholic share has risen from [40.3%] at the beginning of statutory monitoring in 1991 to [49.8%] in 2005. The corresponding Protestant share has declined during the same period, from [59.7%] in 1991 to [50.2%] in 2005.

Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification

7.4 On 1st January 2004, employers moved from the old occupational classification system (SOC90), which was adopted in all previous Reports up to and including 2003, to a revised system known as SOC2000. This has resulted in some modifications to the content of the present report. See Section 1.7 for details.

Fig 11: Composition of Public Sector Appointees, 1991- 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	40.3%	40.1%	41.1%	44.1%	47.0%	45.4%	49.8%	49.9%	49.8%
■ Protestant	59.7%	59.9%	58.9%	55.9%	53.0%	54.6%	50.2%	50.1%	50.2%

Table 56 reveals that almost four fifths (77.9%) of public sector appointments were concentrated in four of the nine SOC groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4), Personal services (SOC6) and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant share of the aforementioned groups was as follows: SOC3 [48.9%], SOC4 [50.7%], SOC6 [51.6%] and SOC9 [52.6%]. The corresponding Catholic shares were [51.1%], [49.3%], [48.4%] and [47.4%] respectively.

Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE APPOINTEES

7.5 Table 56[M] (page 92) reveals that three-quarters (76.7%) of the 8,044 male appointments in the public sector were concentrated in four occupational groups, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial jobs (SOC4), and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant male share of the above mentioned four groups was as follows: SOC2 [48.7%], SOC3 [52.8%], SOC4 [49.0%] and SOC9 [53.3%]. The corresponding Catholic male shares were [51.3%], [47.2%], [51.0%] and [46.7%] respectively.

Looking at the public sector workforce as a whole (full-time plus part-time employees), Roman Catholic males had a higher share of appointments [48.9%] in 2005 than their overall share of public sector employment [38.9%].

FEMALE APPOINTEES

7.6 Table 56[F] (page 92) shows that more than eight out of ten (82.6%) of the 16,513 female appointees to the public sector were distributed across four groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4), Personal services (SOC6) and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant female share of the above mentioned four groups was as follows: SOC3 [47.3%], SOC4 [51.4%], SOC6 [52.4%] and SOC9 [52.3%]. The corresponding Catholic female shares were [52.7%], [48.6%], [47.6%] and [47.7%] respectively.

Table 56 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	423	(40.9%) [44.7%]	523	(50.5%) [55.3%]	89	(8.6%)	1,035	(4.2%)
SOC2	1,430	(39.5%) [47.6%]	1,572	(43.5%) [52.4%]	615	(17.0%)	3,617	(14.7%)
SOC3	2,887	(46.0%) [48.9%]	3,018	(48.0%) [51.1%]	377	(6.0%)	6,282	(25.6%)
SOC4	2,596	(48.5%) [50.7%]	2,521	(47.1%) [49.3%]	239	(4.5%)	5,356	(21.8%)
SOC5	145	(53.3%) [56.9%]	110	(40.4%) [43.1%]	17	(6.3%)	272	(1.1%)
SOC6	1,702	(48.8%) [51.6%]	1,594	(45.7%) [48.4%]	189	(5.4%)	3,485	(14.2%)
SOC7	18	(51.4%) [58.1%]	13	(37.1%) [41.9%]	4	(11.4%)	35	(0.1%)
SOC8	258	(53.5%) [56.7%]	197	(40.9%) [43.3%]	27	(5.6%)	482	(2.0%)
SOC9	1,988	(49.8%) [52.6%]	1,788	(44.8%) [47.4%]	217	(5.4%)	3,993	(16.3%)
TOTAL	11,447	(46.6%) [50.2%]	11,336	(46.2%) [49.8%]	1,774	(7.2%)	24,557	(100.0%)

Again, looking at the public sector workforce as a whole (full-time plus part-time employees), Roman Catholic females had a higher share of appointments [50.2%] in 2005 than their overall share of public sector employment [46.3%].

THE HEALTH SECTOR

Applicants

7.7 Table 57 presents the composition of health sector applicants. There were 58,699 applicants for employment in 2005, up (5.0%) from 55,882 in 2004. Among those for whom a community was determined [48.0%] were Protestants and [52.0%] were Roman Catholics. The composition of male applicants was [45.3%] Protestant and [54.7%] Roman Catholic. For females it was [48.9%] Protestant and [51.1%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 12 (overleaf) reveals that, during the complete period of statutory monitoring, the Protestant share of health sector applicants has fallen from [54.3%] in 1991 to [48.0%] in 2005. The corresponding Roman Catholic share has risen from [45.7%] to [52.0%] during the same period.

Appointees

7.8 Table 58 shows the composition of health sector appointees by sex. Compared with 2004, the overall number of appointments increased by (9.2%), from 11,597 to 12,660. This figure represents just over half (51.5%) of all public sector appointments. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [48.4%] Protestant and [51.6%] Roman Catholic.

The number of Protestant appointees increased by (9.7%) during the year, while Roman Catholic appointments rose by (7.3%). Due to the proportionately larger increase in Protestant appointments, the Protestant share increased from [47.8%] in 2004 to [48.4%] in 2005.

Male appointments rose by (8.7%) overall during 2005, (8.3%) for Protestants and (9.2%) for Roman Catholics. This resulted in a decrease of [0.2] of a percentage point in the Protestant male share to [44.3%]. The number of female appointments increased by (9.3%) overall, (10.1%) for Protestants and (6.9%) for Roman Catholics. This led to a rise of [0.7] percentage points in the Protestant female share.

Table 57 Composition of Applicants to the Health Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,585	(30.6%) [45.3%]	6,735	(36.9%) [54.7%]	5,916	(32.4%)	18,236	(31.1%)
Female	17,869	(44.2%) [48.9%]	18,651	(46.1%) [51.1%]	3,943	(9.7%)	40,463	(68.9%)
TOTAL	23,454	(40.0%) [48.0%]	25,386	(43.2%) [52.0%]	9,859	(16.8%)	58,699	(100.0%)

Table 58 Composition of Appointees to the Health Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	956	(37.3%) [44.3%]	1,203	(46.9%) [55.7%]	407	(15.9%)	2,566	(20.3%)
Female	4,675	(46.3%) [49.3%]	4,804	(47.6%) [50.7%]	615	(6.1%)	10,094	(79.7%)
TOTAL	5,631	(44.5%) [48.4%]	6,007	(47.4%) [51.6%]	1,022	(8.1%)	12,660	(100.0%)

Figure 13 reveals that during the full period of statutory monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of Health sector appointments rose from [43.4%] in 1991 to [51.6%] in 2005. There was a corresponding decline in the Protestant share during the same period.

Figure 14 (page 82) reveals that, during the full period of statutory monitoring, the Protestant share of Education sector applicants has declined from [54.5%] in 1991 to [47.9%] in 2005. During the same period, the Roman Catholic proportion has risen from [45.5%] to [52.1%].

EDUCATION SECTOR

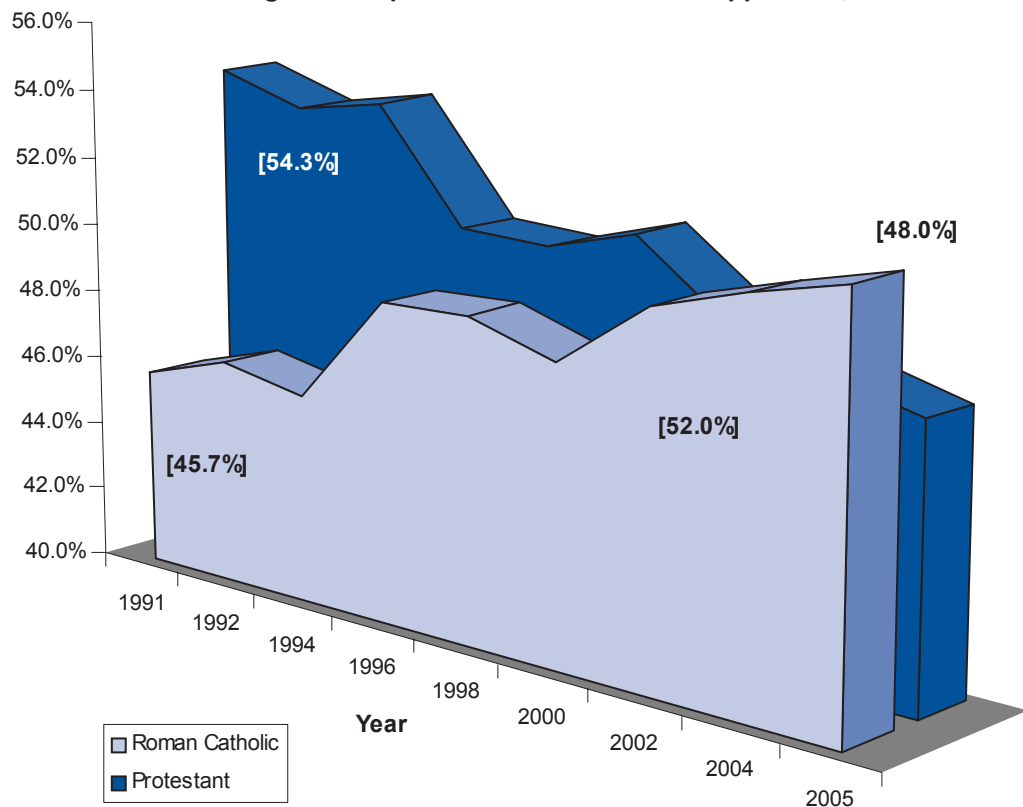
Applicants

7.9 Table 59 shows there were 22,710 applicants in the Education sector, a decrease of (3.4%) on the corresponding figure for 2004. The overall composition of applicants was [47.9%] Protestant and [52.1%] Roman Catholic. The composition of male applicants was [48.4%] Protestant and [51.6%] Roman Catholic. For females it was [47.6%] Protestant and [52.4%] Roman Catholic.

Appointees

7.10 In 2005 the Monitoring Returns from the Education sector detailed 3,806 appointees, a decrease of over a quarter (29.1%) on the previous year, see Table 60 (overleaf). This represented (15.5%) of all public sector appointments. Excluding the non-determined, Protestants accounted for [49.2%] of education sector appointments, while Roman Catholics accounted for [50.8%].

Fig 12: Composition of Health Sector Applicants, 1991- 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	45.7%	46.5%	46.0%	49.2%	49.3%	48.5%	50.5%	51.3%	52.0%
■ Protestant	54.3%	53.5%	54.0%	50.8%	50.7%	51.5%	49.5%	48.7%	48.0%

Table 59 Composition of Applicants to the Education Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,172	(44.1%) [48.4%]	3,380	(47.0%) [51.6%]	642	(8.9%)	7,194	(31.7%)
Female	6,879	(44.3%) [47.6%]	7,568	(48.8%) [52.4%]	1,069	(6.9%)	15,516	(68.3%)
TOTAL	10,051	(44.3%) [47.9%]	10,948	(48.2%) [52.1%]	1,711	(7.5%)	22,710	(100.0%)

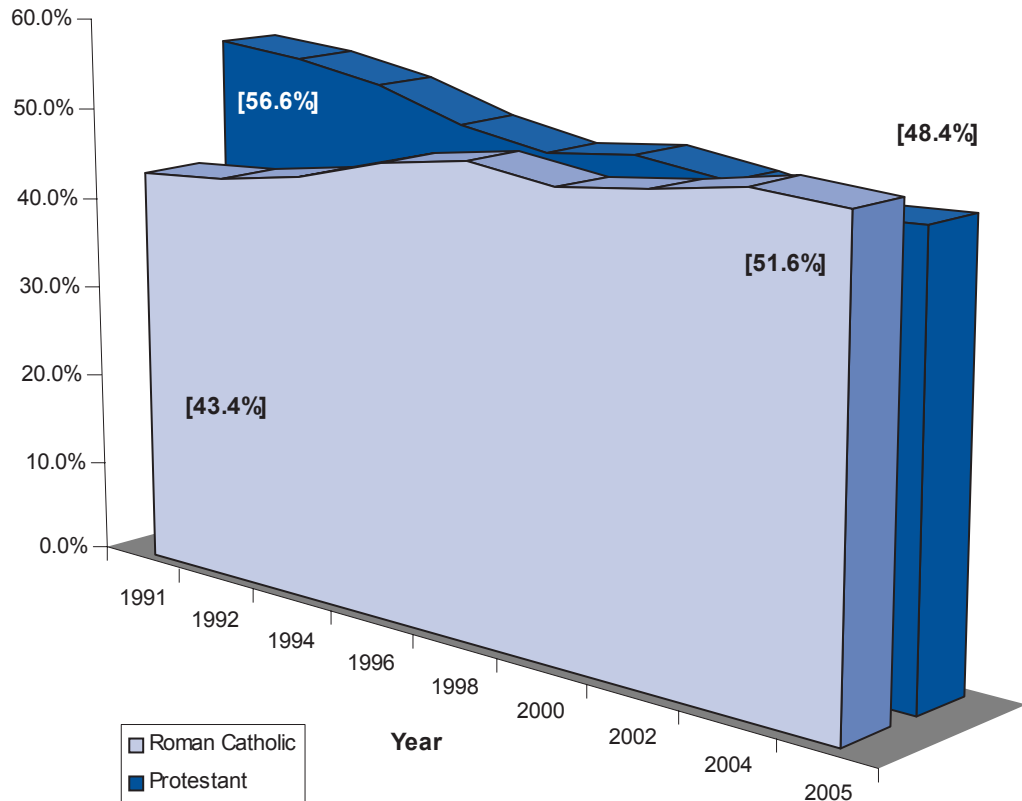
The number of Protestant appointees decreased by almost a third (32.2%), while Roman Catholic appointments fell by (29.0%). Due to the proportionately larger fall in Protestant appointments, the Protestant share declined from [50.4%] in 2004 to [49.2%] in 2005.

The number of male appointments fell by a quarter (24.9%) overall during 2005, a drop of one third (33.2%) for Protestants and (19.2%) for Roman Catholics. Compared with 2004, this

resulted in a fall of [4.7] percentage points in the Protestant male share of appointments. The overall number of female appointments declined by (30.4%), a drop of (31.9%) for both Protestants and Roman Catholics. The community composition of female appointees remained unchanged.

Figure 15 (overleaf) shows that during the 1991-2005 period, the Roman Catholic share of Education sector appointees varied between

Fig 13: Composition of Health Sector Appointees, 1991 - 2005



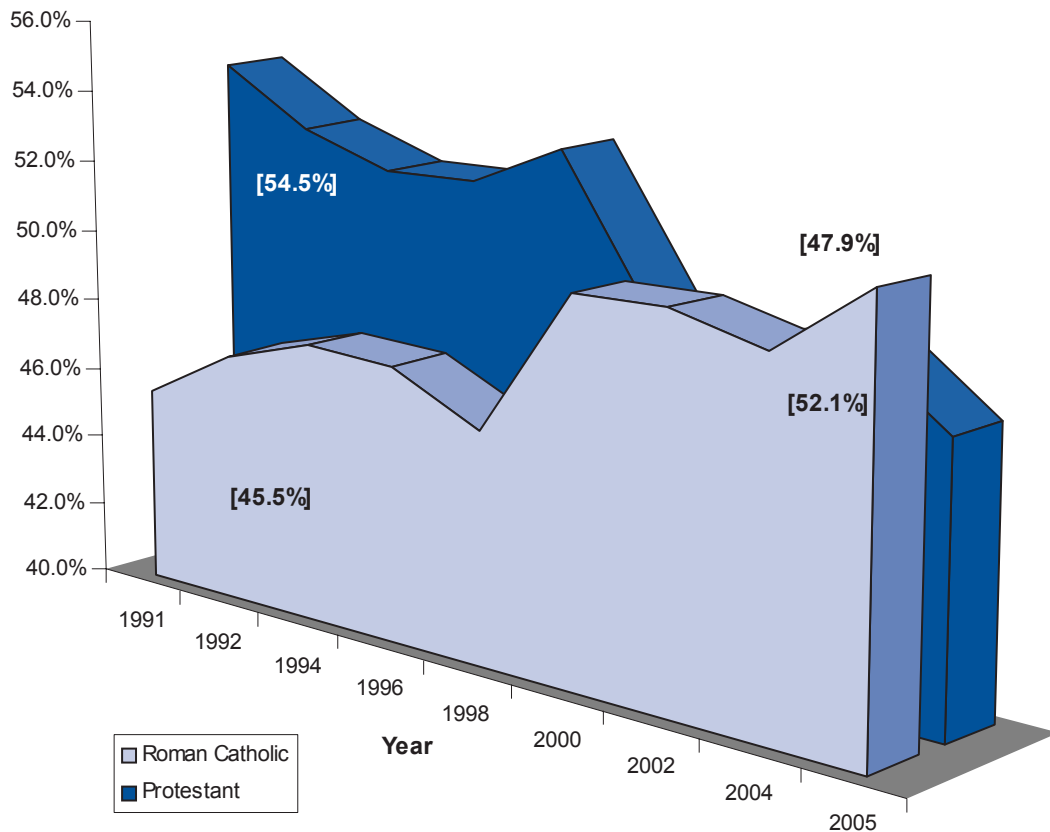
	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	43.4%	44.2%	45.9%	48.7%	50.3%	49.2%	50.4%	52.2%	51.6%
■ Protestant	56.6%	55.8%	54.1%	51.3%	49.7%	50.8%	49.6%	47.8%	48.4%

Table 60 Composition of Appointees to the Education Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	431	(43.9%) [48.2%]	464	(47.3%) [51.8%]	86	(8.8%)	981	(25.8%)
Female	1,288	(45.6%) [49.6%]	1,308	(46.3%) [50.4%]	229	(8.1%)	2,825	(74.2%)
TOTAL	1,719	(45.2%) [49.2%]	1,772	(46.6%) [50.8%]	315	(8.3%)	3,806	(100.0%)

[44.2%] and [58.4%]. Similarly, the Protestant share ranged between [41.6%] and [55.8%].

Fig 14: Composition of Education Sector Applicants, 1991 - 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	45.5%	47.0%	47.8%	47.7%	46.5%	50.6%	50.7%	50.1%	52.1%
■ Protestant	54.5%	53.0%	52.2%	52.3%	53.5%	49.4%	49.3%	49.9%	47.9%

Table 61 Composition of Applicants to the District Councils by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,179	(55.5%) [59.0%]	3,605	(38.6%) [41.0%]	547	(5.9%)	9,331	(53.4%)
Female	4,012	(49.2%) [52.1%]	3,682	(45.2%) [47.9%]	455	(5.6%)	8,149	(46.6%)
TOTAL	9,191	(52.6%) [55.8%]	7,287	(41.7%) [44.2%]	1,002	(5.7%)	17,480	(100.0%)

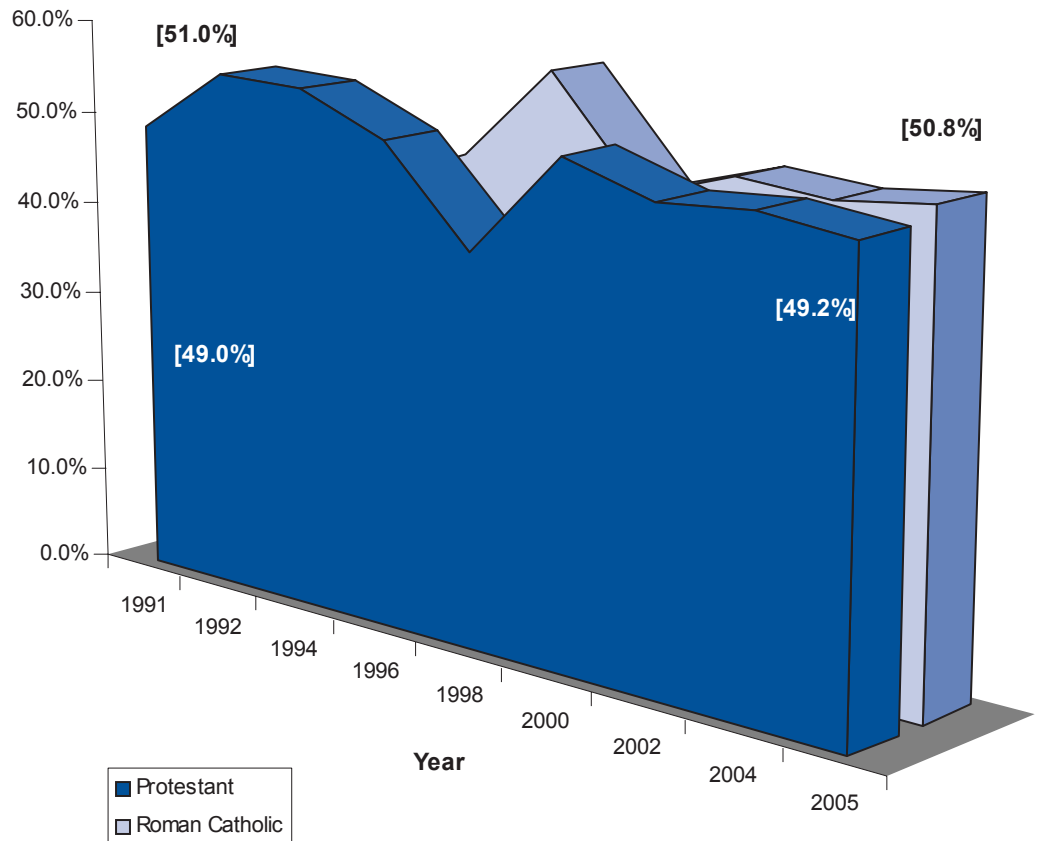
THE DISTRICT COUNCILS

Applicants

7.11 Table 61 reveals that the district councils listed 17,480 applicants in their 2005 Monitoring Returns, a (3.3%) increase on the 16,922 detailed in the previous year. Among those for

whom a community was determined [55.8%] were Protestant and [44.2%] were Roman Catholic. The composition of male applicants for whom a community was determined was [59.0%] Protestant and [41.0%] Roman Catholic. For females, the composition was [52.1%] Protestant and [47.9%] Roman Catholic.

Fig 15: Composition of Education Sector Appointees, 1991 - 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
Protestant	49.0%	55.8%	55.5%	51.5%	41.6%	52.7%	49.6%	50.4%	49.2%
Roman Catholic	51.0%	44.2%	44.5%	48.5%	58.4%	47.3%	50.4%	49.6%	50.8%

Table 62 Composition of Appointees to the District Councils by Sex

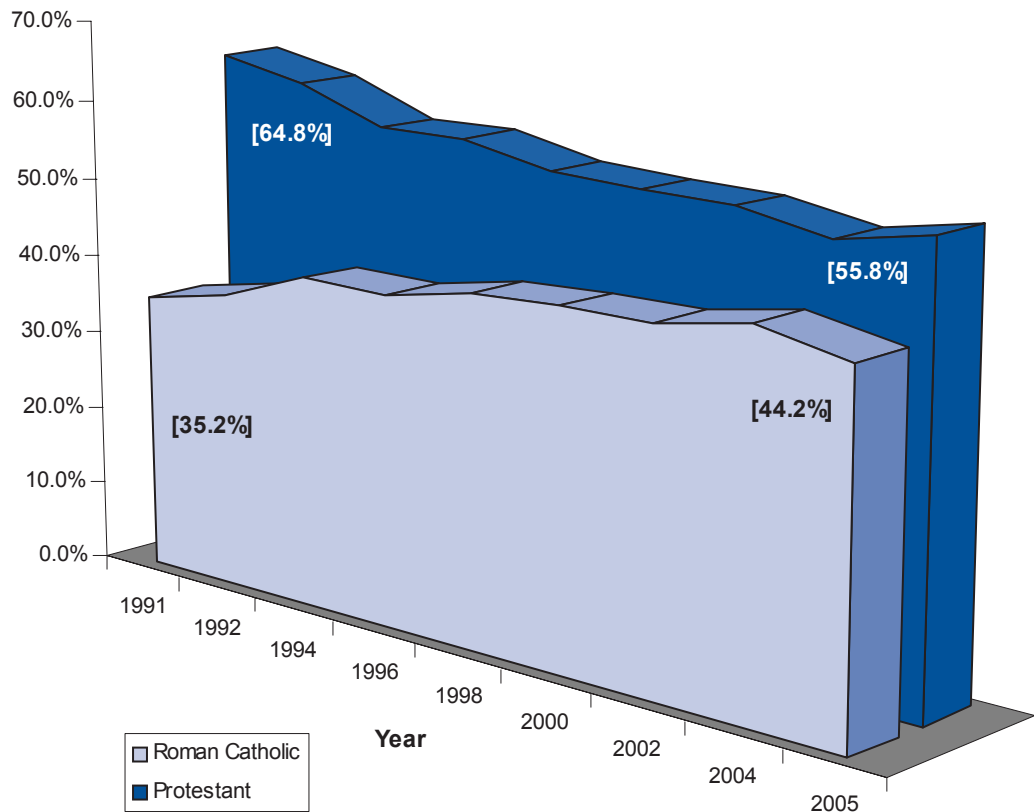
	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	443 (56.1%) [58.7%]	312 (39.5%) [41.3%]	34 (4.3%)	789 (54.5%)
Female	324 (49.2%) [52.9%]	288 (43.7%) [47.1%]	47 (7.1%)	659 (45.5%)
TOTAL	767 (53.0%) [56.1%]	600 (41.4%) [43.9%]	81 (5.6%)	1,448 (100.0%)

Figure 16 reveals that, during the complete period of statutory monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of District Council applicants has increased from [35.2%] in 1991 to [44.2%] in 2005. During the same period, the Protestant share declined from [64.8%] to [55.8%]

District Council Appointees

7.12 Table 62 presents the composition of District Council appointees. Monitoring Returns from the 26 district councils in 2005 listed 1,448 appointees, a decrease of (0.9%) on the previous year. Excluding the non-determined, Protestants accounted for [56.1%] of

Fig 16: Composition of District Council Applicants, 1991- 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	35.2%	37.5%	41.6%	41.4%	43.7%	44.3%	44.4%	46.4%	44.2%
■ Protestant	64.8%	62.5%	58.4%	58.6%	56.3%	55.7%	55.6%	53.6%	55.8%

Table 63 Composition of Applicants to the Civil Service by Sex

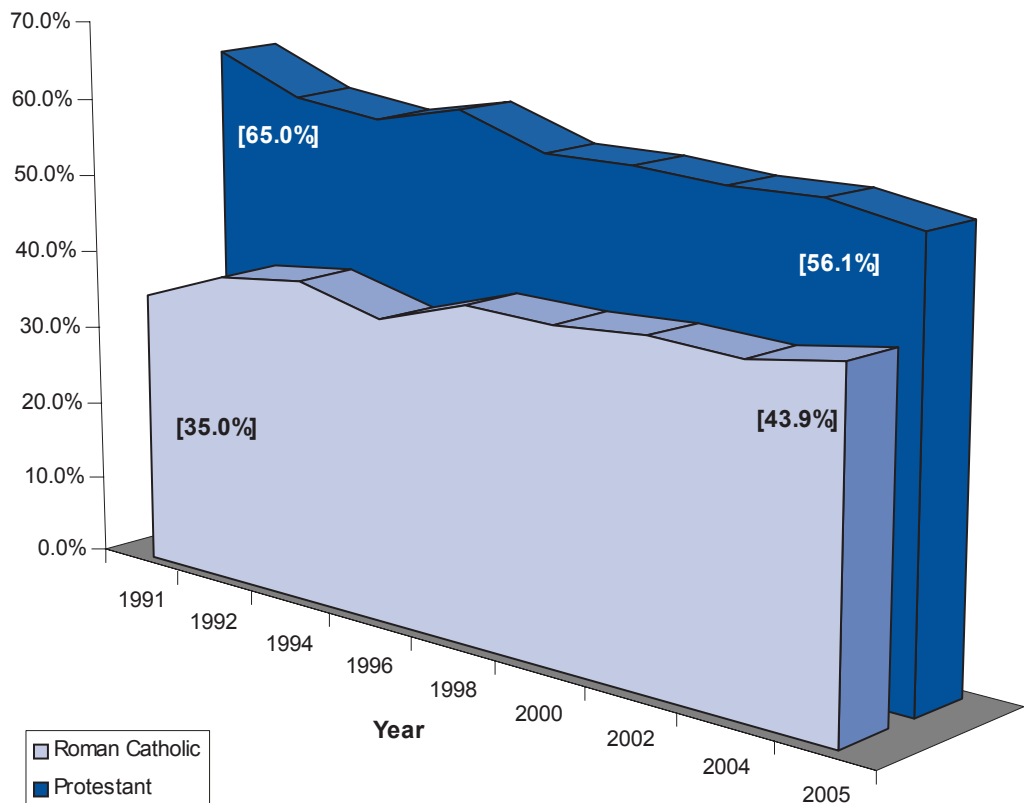
	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	7,420	(53.0%) [57.2%]	5,561	(39.7%) [42.8%]	1,009	(7.2%)	13,990	(53.7%)
Female	5,706	(47.3%) [49.7%]	5,782	(47.9%) [50.3%]	579	(4.8%)	12,067	(46.3%)
TOTAL	13,126	(50.4%) [53.6%]	11,343	(43.5%) [46.4%]	1,588	(6.1%)	26,057	(100.0%)

appointments and Roman Catholics for [43.9%].

Compared with 2004, the number of Protestant appointments in the district councils fell by (5.1%), while Roman Catholic appointments rose by (2.4%). Consequently, the Roman Catholic share increased from [42.0%] in 2004 to [43.9%] in 2005.

The overall number of male appointments was up (1.2%) from 2004, with a (6.8%) rise in the number of Roman Catholic appointments. In contrast, the overall number of female appointments decreased by (3.2%), with a fall of (7.7%) and (2.0%) for Protestants and Roman Catholics respectively. As a result the Roman Catholic female share increased by [1.5] percentage points in 2005 to [47.1%].

Fig 17: Composition of District Council Appointees, 1991 - 2005

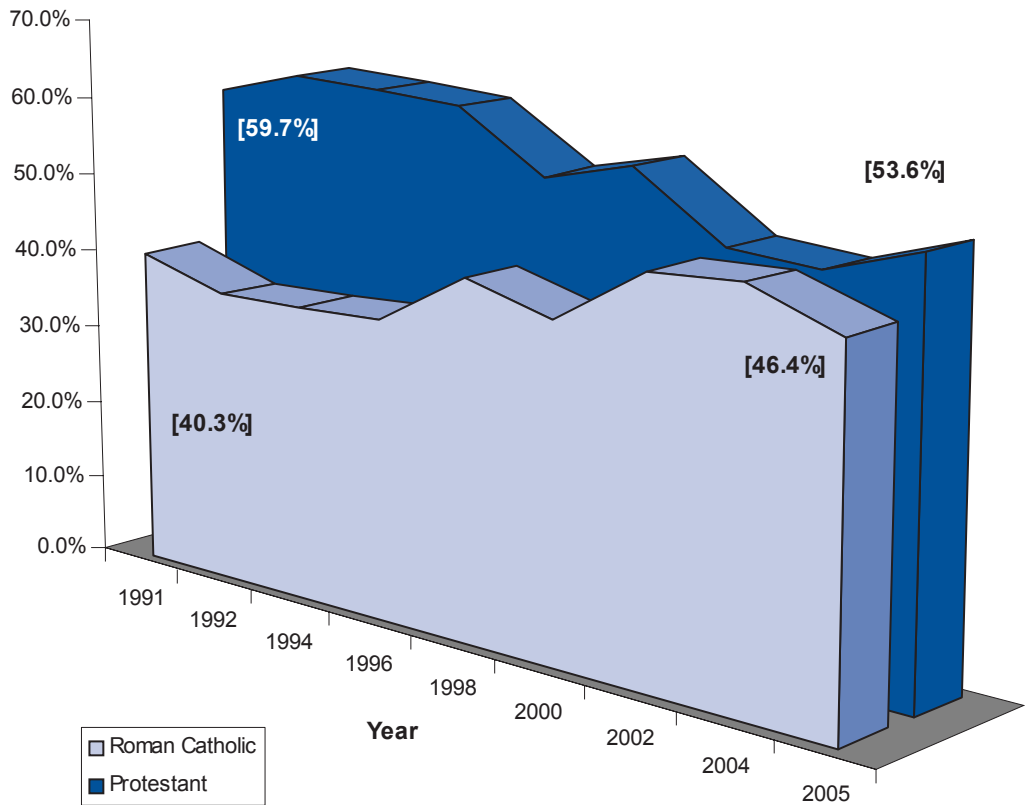


	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	35.0%	39.4%	40.7%	38.1%	41.8%	41.6%	42.4%	42.0%	43.9%
■ Protestant	65.0%	60.6%	59.3%	61.9%	58.2%	58.4%	57.6%	58.0%	56.1%

Table 64 Composition of Appointees to the Civil Service by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	904	(52.2%) [55.5%]	726	(41.9%) [44.5%]	103	(5.9%)	1,733	(50.7%)
Female	780	(46.2%) [48.7%]	821	(48.6%) [51.3%]	87	(5.2%)	1,688	(49.3%)
TOTAL	1,684	(49.2%) [52.1%]	1,547	(45.2%) [47.9%]	190	(5.6%)	3,421	(100.0%)

Fig 18: Composition of Civil Service Applicants, 1991- 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	40.3%	36.9%	37.3%	37.9%	44.9%	41.9%	49.7%	50.4%	46.4%
■ Protestant	59.7%	63.1%	62.7%	62.1%	55.1%	58.1%	50.3%	49.6%	53.6%

Figure 17 (page 85) shows that, during the full period of statutory monitoring the Roman Catholic share of district council appointments has risen from [35.0%] in 1991 to [43.9%] in 2005. During the same period, the Protestant share fell from [65.0%] to [56.1%].

Figure 18 shows that, during the full period of monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of applicants to the Civil Service rose from [40.3%] in 1991 to [46.4%] in 2005. During the same period the Protestant share declined from [59.7%] to [53.6%].

THE CIVIL SERVICE

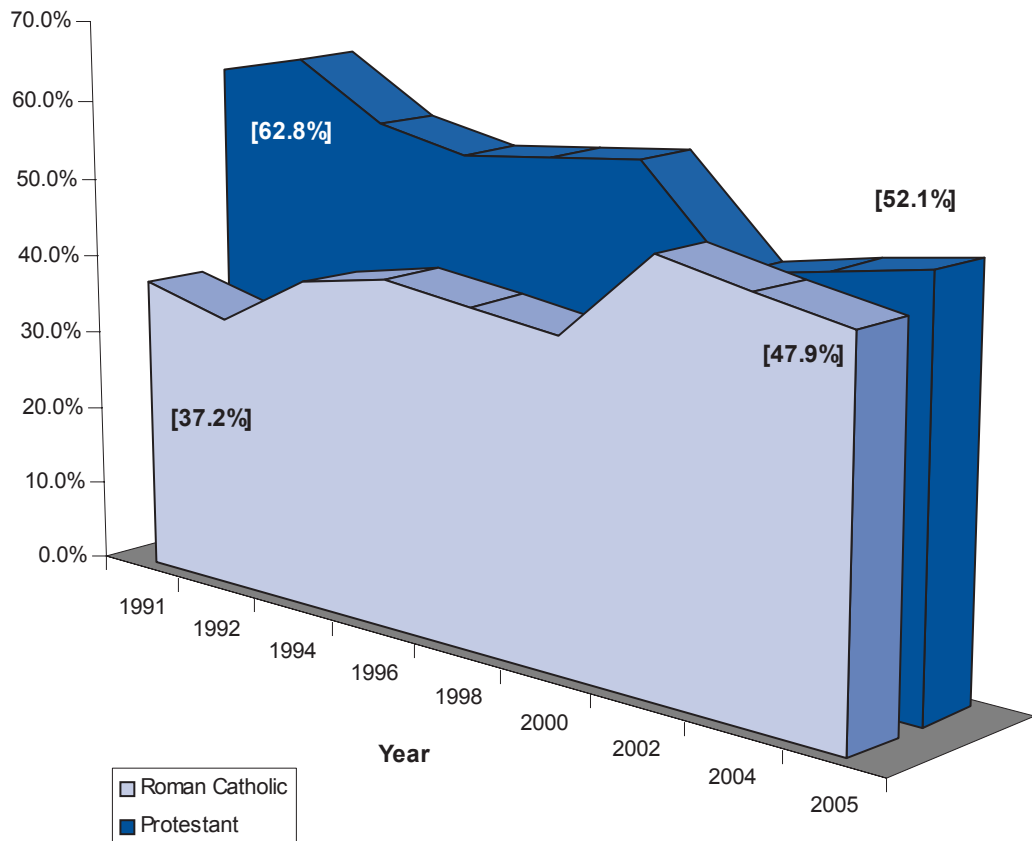
Applicants

7.13 Table 63 (page 85) presents the composition of Civil Service applicants for 2005. The Civil Service Monitoring Returns detailed 26,057 applicants, a (5.6%) decrease on the previous year's figure of 27,606. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [53.6%] Protestant and [46.4%] Roman Catholic. The composition of male applicants was [57.2%] Protestant and [42.8%] Roman Catholic. For females it was [49.7%] Protestant and [50.3%] Roman Catholic.

Appointees

7.14 Table 64 reveals there were 3,421 appointees to the Civil Service in 2005, a decrease of (17.4%) on the corresponding figure for 2004. The number of Protestant appointees fell by (14.6%), compared with a fall of (21.4%) in the number of Roman Catholic appointments. Excluding the non-determined, Protestants accounted for [52.1%] of appointees and Roman Catholics for [47.9%]. This represented a rise of [2.0] percentage points in the overall Protestant share of appointments.

Fig 19: Composition of Civil Service Appointees, 1991 - 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	37.2%	34.3%	41.1%	43.4%	42.1%	40.7%	52.3%	49.9%	47.9%
■ Protestant	62.8%	65.7%	58.9%	56.6%	57.9%	59.3%	47.7%	50.1%	52.1%

Table 65 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	114,079	(45.8%) [53.5%]	98,995	(39.8%) [46.5%]	35,785	(14.4%)	248,859	(54.3%)
Female	93,186	(44.5%) [50.6%]	91,094	(43.5%) [49.4%]	25,089	(12.0%)	209,369	(45.7%)
TOTAL	207,265	(45.2%) [52.2%]	190,089	(41.5%) [47.8%]	60,874	(13.3%)	458,228	(100.0%)

Compared with 2004, male appointments fell sharply by (17.6%) overall, a drop of (12.9%) for Protestant males and almost a quarter (23.6%) for Catholics. This led to a rise of [3.3] percentage points in the Protestant male share of appointments. Similarly, female appointments fell by (17.3%) overall, (16.4%) for Protestant females and (19.3%) for their Roman Catholic counterparts. This resulted in an [0.9] percentage point increase in the Protestant female share, from [47.8%] in 2004 to [48.7%] in 2005.

Figure 19 (page 87) shows that between 1991-2005, the Roman Catholic proportion of Civil Service appointments rose from [37.2%] in 1991 to [47.9%] in 2005 and was highest in 2002. During the same period, the Protestant share fell from [62.8%] to [52.1%].

PRIVATE SECTOR APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES

7.15 The year 2005 was the fifth occasion in which all registered private sector concerns (irrespective of size) were required to submit monitoring information on applicants and appointees. In order to maintain continuity with previous Reports, however, this section will also examine the data submitted by those

private sector companies with 251 or more employees.

Applicants

7.16 Table 65 presents the composition of private sector applicants by community background and gender. In 2005 there were 458,228 applicants detailed by the private sector, a rise of 4,020 (0.9%) on the previous year. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.2%] Protestant and [47.8%] Roman Catholic.

Male applications in 2005 increased by (3.1%) to 248,859 while female applications fell by (1.6%) to 209,369. Among males, the composition was [53.5%] Protestant and [46.5%] Roman Catholic. The female composition was [50.6%] Protestant and [49.4%] Roman Catholic.

Applicants (251+ Employees)

7.17 There were 189 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of applicants and appointees. In 2005 there were 246,818 applicants detailed by such employers, a rise of (3.3%) on the previous year. The

Table 66 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	17,495	(44.4%) [51.6%]	16,434	(41.7%) [48.4%]	5,465	(13.9%)	39,394	(51.4%)
Female	16,947	(45.6%) [51.1%]	16,219	(43.6%) [48.9%]	4,009	(10.8%)	37,175	(48.6%)
TOTAL	34,442	(45.0%) [51.3%]	32,653	(42.6%) [48.7%]	9,474	(12.4%)	76,569	(100.0%)

composition of those for whom a community background was determined was [52.0%] Protestant and [48.0%] Roman Catholic.

There were 133,378 male applicants, an increase of (5.3%) compared with 2004, and their community composition was [53.0%] Protestant and [47.0%] Roman Catholic. The number of female applicants rose by (1.0%) to 113,440. The community composition of those female applicants whose community was determined was [50.9%] Protestant and [49.1%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 20 shows that, between 1991 and 2005, the Roman Catholic share of applicants to private sector concerns with 251 or more employees ranged between [41.3%] and [48.0%]. During the same period the Protestant share fluctuated between [58.7%] and [52.0%].

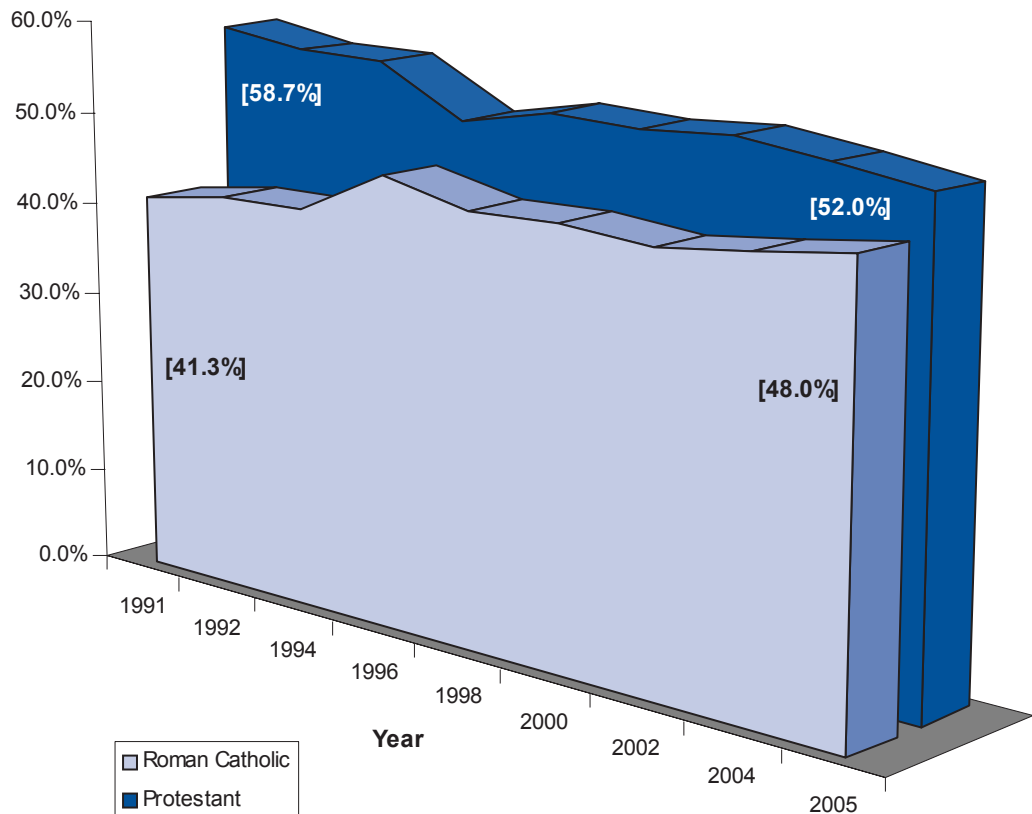
Appointees

7.18 Table 66 presents the composition of private sector appointees. A total of 76,569 appointments were recorded during 2005, an increase of 3,655 (5.0%) on the previous year. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [51.3%] Protestant and [48.7%] Roman Catholic.

Compared with 2004, the number of Protestant appointees fell by (0.6%), while Roman Catholic appointments rose by (5.8%). As a result, the overall Catholic share of private sector appointments rose by [1.6] percentage points.

Just under half (48.6%) of all monitored private sector appointees in 2005 were female. Compared with 2004, the number of male

Fig 20: Composition of Applicants in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ employees, 1991 - 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
■ Roman Catholic	41.3%	42.8%	42.9%	47.9%	45.8%	46.1%	45.3%	46.6%	48.0%
■ Protestant	58.7%	57.2%	57.1%	52.1%	54.2%	53.9%	54.7%	53.4%	52.0%

appointments rose by (8.9%) while female appointments increased by (1.2%). Among females, [51.1%] of those whose community were determined were Protestant and [48.9%] were Roman Catholic. The composition of male appointees was [51.6%] Protestant and [48.4%] Roman Catholic.

In 2005, continuing the trend of recent years, in both the public and private sectors the Roman Catholic share of appointments was higher than their representation among employees.

Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification

7.19 Looking at all monitored concerns in the private sector, Table 67 shows that just over two-thirds (69.3%) of appointees were concentrated in four SOC groups, namely: Administrative and Secretarial Occupations (SOC4), Sales and Customer services (SOC7), Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8), and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The largest single category was SOC7 with over a quarter (27.5%) of monitored appointees, a total of 21,082.

Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE EMPLOYEES

7.20 Table 67[M] (page 93) shows that just under three-quarters (72.7%) of male appointees were located in four SOC groups, namely: Skilled trades (SOC5), Sales and Customer services (SOC7), Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8) and Elementary occupations (SOC9). The largest category was SOC7 with 8,225 appointments (20.9%).

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

7.21 Table 67[F] (page 93) shows that approximately eight in ten (80.3%) of female private sector appointments were contained in four SOC groups, namely: Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4), Personal services (SOC6), Sales and Customer services (SOC7) and Elementary occupations (SOC9). By far the largest category was Sales and Customer services, with 12,857 appointments, representing just over a third (34.6%) of the total.

Table 67 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1,382	(47.2%) [53.3%]	1,212	(41.4%) [46.7%]	332	(11.3%)	2,926	(3.8%)
SOC2	1,443	(40.0%) [46.9%]	1,636	(45.3%) [53.1%]	531	(14.7%)	3,610	(4.7%)
SOC3	1,635	(39.4%) [44.9%]	2,004	(48.3%) [55.1%]	506	(12.2%)	4,145	(5.4%)
SOC4	4,105	(47.0%) [54.1%]	3,483	(39.9%) [45.9%]	1,151	(13.2%)	8,739	(11.4%)
SOC5	2,498	(45.0%) [52.6%]	2,249	(40.6%) [47.4%]	798	(14.4%)	5,545	(7.2%)
SOC6	3,659	(50.2%) [54.9%]	3,003	(41.2%) [45.1%]	621	(8.5%)	7,283	(9.5%)
SOC7	9,456	(44.9%) [49.1%]	9,804	(46.5%) [50.9%]	1,822	(8.6%)	21,082	(27.5%)
SOC8	4,110	(42.3%) [52.0%]	3,793	(39.1%) [48.0%]	1,802	(18.6%)	9,705	(12.7%)
SOC9	6,154	(45.5%) [52.9%]	5,469	(40.4%) [47.1%]	1,911	(14.1%)	13,534	(17.7%)
TOTAL	34,442	(45.0%) [51.3%]	32,653	(42.6%) [48.7%]	9,474	(12.4%)	76,569	(100.0%)

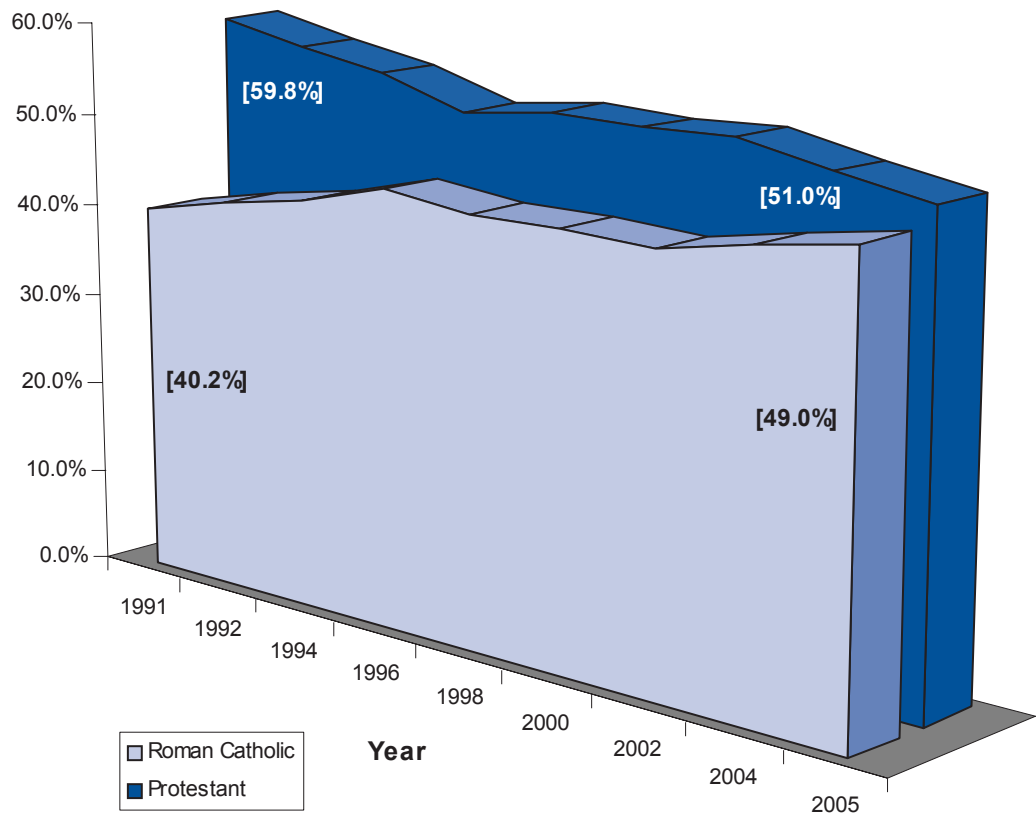
Appointees (251+ Employees)

7.22 During 2005 a total of 39,498 appointments were recorded in those private concerns with 251 or more employees, an (11.4%) increase on the previous year. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [51.0%] Protestant and [49.0%] Roman Catholic. Compared with 2004, this represented a fall of [1.7] percentage points in the Protestant share.

Males accounted for just over half of all appointees (51.3%) in large companies. The composition of male appointees was [50.9%] Protestant and [49.1%] Roman Catholic. Among females their composition was [51.1%] Protestant and [48.9%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 21 shows that over the full period of statutory monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of appointees in large companies (251+ employees) has increased by [8.8] percentage points, from [40.2%] in 1991 to [49.0%] in 2005. During the same period, the Protestant share fell from [59.8%] to [51.0%].

Fig 21: Composition of Appointees in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ employees, 1991 - 2005



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2005
□ Roman Catholic	40.2%	42.3%	44.0%	46.8%	45.6%	45.8%	45.4%	47.3%	49.0%
■ Protestant	59.8%	57.7%	56.0%	53.2%	54.4%	54.2%	54.6%	52.7%	51.0%

Table 56 [M] Composition of Male Public Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	169	(40.2%) [44.5%]	211	(50.2%) [55.5%]	40	(9.5%)	420	(5.2%)
SOC2	558	(37.9%) [48.7%]	588	(39.9%) [51.3%]	326	(22.1%)	1,472	(18.3%)
SOC3	895	(49.6%) [52.8%]	799	(44.2%) [47.2%]	112	(6.2%)	1,806	(22.5%)
SOC4	661	(46.9%) [49.0%]	688	(48.8%) [51.0%]	60	(4.3%)	1,409	(17.5%)
SOC5	120	(55.8%) [60.0%]	80	(37.2%) [40.0%]	15	(7.0%)	215	(2.7%)
SOC6	356	(45.5%) [49.0%]	371	(47.4%) [51.0%]	56	(7.2%)	783	(9.7%)
SOC7	6	(40.0%) [40.0%]	9	(60.0%) [60.0%]	0	(0.0%)	15	(0.2%)
SOC8	238	(53.6%) [56.5%]	183	(41.2%) [43.5%]	23	(5.2%)	444	(5.5%)
SOC9	745	(50.3%) [53.3%]	654	(44.2%) [46.7%]	81	(5.5%)	1,480	(18.4%)
TOTAL	3,748	(46.6%) [51.1%]	3,583	(44.5%) [48.9%]	713	(8.9%)	8,044	(100.0%)

Table 56 [F] Composition of Female Public Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	254	(41.3%) [44.9%]	312	(50.7%) [55.1%]	49	(8.0%)	615	(3.7%)
SOC2	872	(40.7%) [47.0%]	984	(45.9%) [53.0%]	289	(13.5%)	2,145	(13.0%)
SOC3	1,992	(44.5%) [47.3%]	2,219	(49.6%) [52.7%]	265	(5.9%)	4,476	(27.1%)
SOC4	1,935	(49.0%) [51.4%]	1,833	(46.4%) [48.6%]	179	(4.5%)	3,947	(23.9%)
SOC5	25	(43.9%) [45.5%]	30	(52.6%) [54.5%]	2	(3.5%)	57	(0.3%)
SOC6	1,346	(49.8%) [52.4%]	1,223	(45.3%) [47.6%]	133	(4.9%)	2,702	(16.4%)
SOC7	12	(60.0%) [75.0%]	4	(20.0%) [25.0%]	4	(20.0%)	20	(0.1%)
SOC8	20	(52.6%) [58.8%]	14	(36.8%) [41.2%]	4	(10.5%)	38	(0.2%)
SOC9	1,243	(49.5%) [52.3%]	1,134	(45.1%) [47.7%]	136	(5.4%)	2,513	(15.2%)
TOTAL	7,699	(46.6%) [49.8%]	7,753	(47.0%) [50.2%]	1,061	(6.4%)	16,513	(100.0%)

Table 67 [M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	798 (49.7%) [56.1%]	625 (38.9%) [43.9%]	183 (11.4%)	1,606 (4.1%)
SOC2	826 (40.1%) [47.8%]	902 (43.8%) [52.2%]	331 (16.1%)	2,059 (5.2%)
SOC3	750 (37.0%) [42.7%]	1,007 (49.7%) [57.3%]	268 (13.2%)	2,025 (5.1%)
SOC4	1,179 (44.6%) [53.8%]	1,014 (38.4%) [46.2%]	450 (17.0%)	2,643 (6.7%)
SOC5	2,250 (45.4%) [52.9%]	2,000 (40.3%) [47.1%]	707 (14.3%)	4,957 (12.6%)
SOC6	1,254 (51.3%) [56.6%]	960 (39.2%) [43.4%]	232 (9.5%)	2,446 (6.2%)
SOC7	3,687 (44.8%) [49.4%]	3,777 (45.9%) [50.6%]	761 (9.3%)	8,225 (20.9%)
SOC8	3,507 (44.1%) [53.2%]	3,083 (38.7%) [46.8%]	1,367 (17.2%)	7,957 (20.2%)
SOC9	3,244 (43.4%) [51.4%]	3,066 (41.0%) [48.6%]	1,166 (15.6%)	7,476 (19.0%)
TOTAL	17,495 (44.4%) [51.6%]	16,434 (41.7%) [48.4%]	5,465 (13.9%)	39,394 (100.0%)

Table 67 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	584 (44.2%) [49.9%]	587 (44.5%) [50.1%]	149 (11.3%)	1,320 (3.6%)
SOC2	617 (39.8%) [45.7%]	734 (47.3%) [54.3%]	200 (12.9%)	1,551 (4.2%)
SOC3	885 (41.7%) [47.0%]	997 (47.0%) [53.0%]	238 (11.2%)	2,120 (5.7%)
SOC4	2,926 (48.0%) [54.2%]	2,469 (40.5%) [45.8%]	701 (11.5%)	6,096 (16.4%)
SOC5	248 (42.2%) [49.9%]	249 (42.3%) [50.1%]	91 (15.5%)	588 (1.6%)
SOC6	2,405 (49.7%) [54.1%]	2,043 (42.2%) [45.9%]	389 (8.0%)	4,837 (13.0%)
SOC7	5,769 (44.9%) [48.9%]	6,027 (46.9%) [51.1%]	1,061 (8.3%)	12,857 (34.6%)
SOC8	603 (34.5%) [45.9%]	710 (40.6%) [54.1%]	435 (24.9%)	1,748 (4.7%)
SOC9	2,910 (48.0%) [54.8%]	2,403 (39.7%) [45.2%]	745 (12.3%)	6,058 (16.3%)
TOTAL	16,947 (45.6%) [51.1%]	16,219 (43.6%) [48.9%]	4,009 (10.8%)	37,175 (100.0%)

8

Promotees and Leavers

Background

8.1 The year 2005 marked the fifth occasion in which all Specified Public Authorities and those 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 four 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

Promotees

8.2 Public Sector Monitoring Returns for 2005 detailed 6,650 promotees, an increase of (6.2%) compared with 2004, see Table 68. Their composition was (52.9%) Protestant, (44.2%) Roman Catholic and (2.9%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [54.5%] Protestant and [45.5%] Roman Catholic. As a result of the larger rise in the number of Protestant promotees, (9.7%) compared with Roman Catholic promotees (2.3%), the Protestant share increased by [1.8] percentage points during the year.

The majority (52.7%) of public sector promotees were female, a total of 3,503. Among those female promotees whose community was determined, [50.1%] were Protestant and [49.9%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 3,147 male promotees and their composition was [59.3%] Protestant and [40.7%] Roman Catholic.

Table 68 Composition of Public Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,812	(57.6%) [59.3%]	1,242	(39.5%) [40.7%]	93	(3.0%)	3,147	(47.3%)
Female	1,705	(48.7%) [50.1%]	1,698	(48.5%) [49.9%]	100	(2.9%)	3,503	(52.7%)
TOTAL	3,517	(52.9%) [54.5%]	2,940	(44.2%) [45.5%]	193	(2.9%)	6,650	(100.0%)

Table 69 Composition of Public Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,307	(48.6%) [55.9%]	3,393	(38.3%) [44.1%]	1,161	(13.1%)	8,861	(36.9%)
Female	7,043	(46.5%) [51.2%]	6,718	(44.3%) [48.8%]	1,390	(9.2%)	15,151	(63.1%)
TOTAL	11,350	(47.3%) [52.9%]	10,111	(42.1%) [47.1%]	2,551	(10.6%)	24,012	(100.0%)

Public Sector Leavers

8.3 Public Sector Monitoring Returns for 2005 provided details of 24,012 leavers, a (0.8%) decrease compared with 2004, see Table 69. Their composition was (47.3%) Protestant, (42.1%) Roman Catholic and (10.6%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.9%] Protestant and [47.1%] Roman Catholic.

Almost two-thirds (63.1%) of leavers in the public sector during 2005 were female, a total of 15,151 persons. Among those female leavers whose community was determined, [51.2%] were Protestant and [48.8%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 8,861 male leavers and their composition was [55.9%] Protestant and [44.1%] Roman Catholic.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Promotees (251+ Employees)

8.4 There were 189 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of promotees and leavers. Table 70 shows there were 3,530 promotees in 2005, compared with 3,105 the previous year, a (13.7%) increase. Looking only at those

promotees for whom a community was determined, their composition was [57.2%] Protestant and [42.8%] Roman Catholic.

The proportions of male and female promotees in the private sector were broadly similar at (50.3%) and (49.7%) respectively. There were 1,776 male promotees and among those whose community was determined, [59.4%] were Protestant and [40.6%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 1,754 female promotees and their composition was [52.3%] Protestant and [47.7%] Roman Catholic.

Leavers (251+ Employees)

8.5 Private sector Monitoring Returns for 2005 provided details of 46,867 leavers, a (2.6%) fall on 2004, see Table 71. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [52.4%] Protestant and [47.6%] Roman Catholic.

The proportions of male and female leavers in the private sector were broadly similar at (49.2%) and (50.8%) respectively. Among those male leavers whose community was determined, [52.5%] were Protestant and [47.5%] were Roman Catholic. For females, [52.3%] were Protestant and [47.7%] were Roman Catholic.

Table 70 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	967	(54.4%) [59.4%]	661	(37.2%) [40.6%]	148	(8.3%)	1,776	(50.3%)
Female	898	(51.2%) [55.1%]	733	(41.8%) [44.9%]	123	(7.0%)	1,754	(49.7%)
TOTAL	1,865	(52.8%) [57.2%]	1,394	(39.5%) [42.8%]	271	(7.7%)	3,530	(100.0%)

Table 71 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	10,424	(45.2%) [52.5%]	9,439	(40.9%) [47.5%]	3,193	(13.8%)	23,056	(49.2%)
Female	11,090	(46.6%) [52.3%]	10,117	(42.5%) [47.7%]	2,604	(10.9%)	23,811	(50.8%)
TOTAL	21,514	(45.9%) [52.4%]	19,556	(41.7%) [47.6%]	5,797	(12.4%)	46,867	(100.0%)

APPENDIX

COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS

Appendix

Composition of Individual Concerns

Introduction

This Appendix, which contains four sections, includes information on those 124 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 2,435 private sector concerns which had 26 or more employees. There were 18 public sector bodies and 1,682 private sector concerns which had 25 or less employees, and these are not detailed here.

Section 1 deals with employees of the 124 public sector bodies. The community background of the total workforce in each concern, including part-time staff, is listed here.

There were four concerns in Section 1 which had less than 10 Protestant employees, and five which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees. For these seven 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 564 concerns which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees (marked with a *). There were also 323 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 124 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 concerns with 251 or more employees are listed here. There were 189 such concerns in 2005. 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

SIZE BAND (Number of Employees)	Concerns with less than 10 Protestant Employees	Concerns with less than 10 Roman Catholic Employees	Totals
26 - 50	241	442	683
51 - 100	70	110	180
101 - 250	10	12	22
251 +	2	0	2
Total	323	564	887

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 *	-	-	-	85	-	-
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	791	1,572	156	2,519	[33.5%]	[66.5%]
Antrim Borough Council	182	75	11	268	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Ards Borough Council	367	71	26	464	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
Armagh & Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	1,249	1,664	162	3,075	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Armagh City and District Council	155	133	1	289	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Armagh College of Further and Higher Education	108	109	32	249	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Armagh Observatory and Planetarium *	-	-	-	29	-	-
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	17	22	5	44	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Ballymena Borough Council	251	66	15	332	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	94	22	15	131	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Banbridge District Council	158	49	8	215	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Belfast City Council	1,467	963	106	2,536	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	2,570	1,742	302	4,614	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Belfast Education & Library Board	2,714	2,749	182	5,645	[49.7%]	[50.3%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	97	34	2	133	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	798	687	122	1,607	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Board of Governors Stranmillis University College, Belfast	154	62	8	224	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
Board of Trustees of the National Museums & Galleries of Northern Ireland	268	107	46	421	[71.5%]	[28.5%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	389	320	109	818	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	158	12	24	194	[92.9%]	[7.1%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	485	51	57	593	[90.5%]	[9.5%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	216	61	27	304	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	1,836	959	229	3,024	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	173	72	16	261	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland	8,095	1,403	314	9,812	[85.2%]	[14.8%]
Chief Electoral officer for Northern Ireland	33	16	1	50	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Citybus Ltd	262	384	8	654	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Coleraine Borough Council	222	76	24	322	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	81	55	4	140	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Construction Industry Training Board	40	27	0	67	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Cookstown District Council	127	97	3	227	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	12	56	1	69	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Craigavon & Banbridge Community Health & Social Services Trust	1,133	745	91	1,969	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	1,550	1,220	166	2,936	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Craigavon Borough Council	272	174	15	461	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Derry City Council	138	427	13	578	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
Down District Council	75	227	14	316	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	2,061	2,059	470	4,590	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council	158	160	17	335	[49.7%]	[50.3%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	333	111	10	454	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	133	262	41	436	[33.7%]	[66.3%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	132	190	17	339	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Eastern Health & Social Services Board	140	143	28	311	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
Enterprise Ulster	54	67	4	125	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	50	73	6	129	[40.7%]	[59.3%]

* = 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]
Fermanagh College of Further & Higher Education	157	180	22	359	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Fermanagh District Council	115	139	8	262	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Fire Authority for Northern Ireland	1,274	768	77	2,119	[62.4%]	[37.6%]
Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland	*	-	-	29	-	-
Flexibus Ltd	32	26	1	59	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	17	22	1	40	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Foyle Health & Social Services Trust	1,051	2,660	127	3,838	[28.3%]	[71.7%]
General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	#	-	-	28	-	-
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	749	576	101	1,426	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Head of Department of Finance & Personnel	18,418	14,484	1,086	33,988	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	3,338	1,810	237	5,385	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Invest Northern Ireland	240	203	42	485	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Labour Relations Agency	25	27	1	53	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Larne Borough Council	117	39	7	163	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Limavady Borough Council	85	57	10	152	[59.9%]	[40.1%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	104	84	20	208	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Lisburn City Council	369	96	27	492	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	186	84	8	278	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Livestock & Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	48	19	4	71	[71.6%]	[28.4%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	#	-	-	36	-	-
Magherafelt District Council	109	110	3	222	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	429	774	92	1,295	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Minister for the Civil Service, The	4,333	2,251	816	7,400	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Moyle District Council	37	67	10	114	[35.6%]	[64.4%]
Newry & Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	69	347	20	436	[16.6%]	[83.4%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	64	358	7	429	[15.2%]	[84.8%]
Newry & Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	415	1,925	163	2,503	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	449	54	8	511	[89.3%]	[10.7%]
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	1,530	2,110	231	3,871	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
North Down & Ards Institute of Further & Higher Educ	581	124	24	729	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
North Down Borough Council	433	55	42	530	[88.7%]	[11.3%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	399	154	2	555	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
North Eastern Education & Library Board	4,490	1,892	322	6,704	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	141	623	20	784	[18.5%]	[81.5%]
Northern Health & Social Services Board	177	64	9	250	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	536	367	38	941	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	64	47	10	121	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service Agency	109	100	13	222	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services	321	349	68	738	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	15	18	1	34	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations & Assessment	182	174	30	386	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	17	33	9	59	[34.0%]	[66.0%]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	29	14	3	46	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	1,659	1,819	54	3,532	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission	54	57	3	114	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers Superannuation Committee	*	-	-	44	-	-

* = 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]
Northern Ireland Medical and Dental Training Agency	47	24	3	74	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The ¹	1,377	313	75	1,765	[81.5%]	[18.5%]
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	538	220	35	793	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	47	41	19	107	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Northern Ireland Social Care Council	11	11	5	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	50	49	4	103	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	*	-	-	34	-	-
Omagh College of Further Education	52	146	5	203	[26.3%]	[73.7%]
Omagh District Council	143	287	22	452	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	56	46	16	118	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	135	153	55	343	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Royal Group of Hospitals & Dental Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	2,494	3,999	353	6,846	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Royal Mail Group PLC	2,326	2,210	17	4,553	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Secretary of State for Defence	3,095	157	71	3,323	[95.2%]	[4.8%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	2,371	1,269	300	3,940	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
South Eastern Education & Library Board	3,551	1,842	307	5,700	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Southern Education & Library Board	3,078	3,645	103	6,826	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Southern Health & Social Services Board	165	164	16	345	[50.2%]	[49.8%]
Special EU Programmes Body, The	#	-	-	32	-	-
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	1,478	3,075	201	4,754	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	39	30	7	76	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Strabane District Council	61	127	2	190	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Trade & Business Development Body, The	#	-	-	38	-	-
Ulster Community & Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	3,922	794	498	5,214	[83.2%]	[16.8%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	69	29	2	100	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	1,279	979	60	2,318	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	2,264	1,402	358	4,024	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	242	116	10	368	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	13	44	0	57	[22.8%]	[77.2%]
Waterways Ireland	29	49	4	82	[37.2%]	[62.8%]
Western Education & Library Board	2,223	3,906	213	6,342	[36.3%]	[63.7%]
Western Health & Social Services Board	53	155	7	215	[25.5%]	[74.5%]

¹ 98.9% of NIPB employees are appointed and managed by the Chief Constable on behalf of the Board.

SECTION 2

COMPOSITION OF PRIVATE SECTOR CONCERNS

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
3M (UK) PLC	138	19	4	161	[87.9%]	[12.1%]
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Abbey Grammar School, The	#	-	-	35	-	-
Abbey Insurance Brokers	134	48	11	193	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Abbey National PLC	379	277	601	1,257	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Abbey Upholsterers Ltd	18	30	0	48	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Abbeyfield Belfast Society Ltd	47	14	0	61	[77.0%]	[23.0%]
Abbeyfield UK (NI) Ltd	81	25	2	108	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
ABC Nursery	*	-	-	26	-	-
Abingdon Manor Care Centre Ltd	55	21	6	82	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
ABN	*	-	-	81	-	-
ABP Lurgan	11	113	19	143	[8.9%]	[91.1%]
ACC Distribution	*	-	-	41	-	-
Access & Support Ltd	37	23	0	60	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Ace Fixings	37	12	0	49	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	220	108	11	339	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Actif Recruitment Consultants Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Action Cancer	30	20	0	50	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Action Mental Health	57	70	4	131	[44.9%]	[55.1%]
Adair & Milliken Ltd	36	11	1	48	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Adair Arms Hotel	15	21	4	40	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Adams Childrenswear Ltd	45	41	67	153	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Adamsez (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	79	-	-
Adecco (UK) Ltd	143	66	44	253	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Adelaide Insurance Services Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Adria Ltd	288	550	0	838	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
ADT Fire and Security PLC	93	47	8	148	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Advanced Industrial Coatings Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Advanced Learning Systems Ltd	28	11	0	39	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Aelia (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Aepona Ltd	30	46	5	81	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Aes Kilroot Power Ltd	77	13	1	91	[85.6%]	[14.4%]
African Clothing Exports Ltd	41	46	0	87	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Aft (Liquor) Stores Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Age Concern NI Services	43	83	5	131	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Aghadowey Creamery Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Agnew Autoexchange Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Agnew Isaac (Mallusk) Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Agnew Isaac Ltd Mercedes Benz	67	32	17	116	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Agnew Isaac Ltd Volkswagen	61	34	11	106	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
AI Services (NI) Ltd	41	14	1	56	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
AIB Group (UK) PLC T/A First Trust Bank	844	855	29	1,728	[49.7%]	[50.3%]
AJ Plumbing Supplies Ltd	37	18	0	55	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
AJ Power Ltd	18	15	3	36	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
AJT Trading Ltd	99	113	29	241	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings Ireland Ltd	28	12	0	40	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Alexander DE & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Alexander Forbes PLC	33	10	2	45	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/A Menarys	339	96	29	464	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Alexander R Ltd T/A Supervalu	93	48	3	144	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Alexanders of Markethill	*	-	-	39	-	-
Alexon International Ltd	185	114	15	314	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Alhow Laboratories Ltd	23	16	9	48	[59.0%]	[41.0%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Alliance & Leicester PLC	82	100	45	227	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Allianz Northern Ireland	74	60	15	149	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland	295	55	4	354	[84.3%]	[15.7%]
Allingham EH (Construction) Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Allingham Transport	22	18	0	40	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Allpipe Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	64	-	-
Almac Sciences Ltd	73	57	20	150	[56.2%]	[43.8%]
Alpha Marketing PLC	*	-	-	34	-	-
Aluminium & Plastics Systems Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Alzheimer's Society	27	55	0	82	[32.9%]	[67.1%]
AM/PM Services (NI) Ltd	35	45	13	93	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Amalgamated Transport & General Workers' Union	16	18	4	38	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Ambassador Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	29	-	-
Amey BPO Services Ltd	16	12	9	37	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
AMT Sybex (NI) Ltd	34	16	2	52	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Anderson Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Anderson Manning Associates Ltd	113	62	14	189	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Anderson Spratt Group Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Andor Technology	45	64	12	121	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Andras House Ltd	117	110	69	296	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Andrews Holdings Ltd	32	10	0	42	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Anglo Beef Processors Newry Ltd	27	121	61	209	[18.2%]	[81.8%]
Annadale Private Nursing Home	23	20	2	45	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Annaghmore Agencies Ltd	30	56	0	86	[34.9%]	[65.1%]
Ann's Home Care Ltd	76	83	0	159	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Annvale Construction Ltd	10	23	0	33	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
Antrim Coast Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	33	-	-
Antrim Construction Co Ltd	116	26	0	142	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
Antrim Contract Carpets Ltd	14	11	10	35	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Antrim Electrical & Mechanical Engineers Ltd	41	37	1	79	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Aon Mc Millen Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Apple Recruitment Services	70	74	19	163	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Aptus Personnel Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Burton Retail	34	38	0	72	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Dorothy Perkins	120	146	6	272	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Evans	72	52	5	129	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Top Shop Retail	173	228	0	401	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Wallis	81	78	3	162	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Archaeological Development Services Ltd	11	11	5	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Arco Industrial Supply	*	-	-	45	-	-
Ardboe Manufacturing Co Ltd T/A Forbes Kitchens & Forbes Furniture	#	-	-	46	-	-
Ardmore Advertising	*	-	-	28	-	-
Ardmore Ltd	55	19	3	77	[74.3%]	[25.7%]
Argento Contemporary Jewellery Ltd	12	15	7	34	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Argos Ltd	146	199	196	541	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Arjo (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Ark Housing Association (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Armagh City Hotel	20	104	16	140	[16.1%]	[83.9%]
Armaghdown Creameries Ltd	85	61	2	148	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Armatile Ltd	#	-	-	76	-	-
Armstrong Meats Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Armstrong Medical Ltd	28	11	14	53	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Arnotts (Fruit) Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Arntz Belting Co Ltd	30	202	3	235	[12.9%]	[87.1%]
Artt WJ & Partners	*	-	-	38	-	-
Asda Stores Ltd	1,212	1,042	5	2,259	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Ashbourne (Eton) Ltd T/A Greenshaw Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	50	-	-
Ashbourne (Eton) Ltd T/A Templemoyle Care Home	#	-	-	34	-	-
Ashbourne Eton Ltd T/A The Retreat Care Centre	34	17	0	51	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Ashbourne Healthcare T/A Bramblewood Care Centre	*	-	-	42	-	-
Ashbourne Healthcare T/A Dunanney Care Home	33	15	0	48	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Ashbourne Healthcare T/A Rockfield Care Centre	#	-	-	46	-	-
Ashbourne Healthcare The Montague Care Centre	43	21	1	65	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Ashbourne Homes Ltd T/A Marina Care Centre	14	25	0	39	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Ashbourne Homes PLC T/A Kingsland Care Centre	*	-	-	43	-	-
Ashdale Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ashdon Care Ltd T/A Beverly Lodge Private Nursing Home	33	13	0	46	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Ashers Baking Co Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Ashgrove Contract Furniture Ltd	11	22	0	33	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Ashton Community Trust	#	-	-	55	-	-
Ashwood House Private Nursing Home	33	28	2	63	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Asia Supermarket	*	-	-	40	-	-
Asidua Ltd	37	33	3	73	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Ask Electrical Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Assetco (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	71	-	-
Associated Employers (NI) Ltd	71	55	8	134	[56.3%]	[43.7%]
Assumption Grammar School	12	32	0	44	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
ATC Systems Ltd	31	17	2	50	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Atkins Ltd	35	30	4	69	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Atkinson Richard & Co Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Atlanco Ltd	#	-	-	58	-	-
Atlas Communications (NI) Ltd	49	21	3	73	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Atlas Environmental (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
ATS Euromaster Ltd	38	10	0	48	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Auld House Ltd	*	-	-	132	-	-
Austins & Co Ltd	23	72	1	96	[24.2%]	[75.8%]
Autism Initiatives	24	40	19	83	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Autoline Direct Insurance Consultants Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Automated Vending Company Ltd	30	34	5	69	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
AVA Leisure Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Aviance	132	51	14	197	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Avis Rent A Car Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd	106	91	47	244	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Avondale Private Nursing Home Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
AVX Ltd	419	149	29	597	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
AXA Insurance	50	26	0	76	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
B & Q PLC	509	452	216	1,177	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
B/T Inns Ltd	#	-	-	93	-	-
BA Kitchen Components Ltd	16	51	0	67	[23.9%]	[76.1%]
Babington & Croasdaile	*	-	-	26	-	-
Bailie Hotels Ltd T/A Coast Road Hotel	*	-	-	31	-	-
Baird W & G Ltd	66	27	6	99	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Baker Tilly Mooney Moore	11	15	1	27	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Balcas Timber Ltd	161	96	8	265	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Balloo Hire Centres	36	23	0	59	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Ballykine Structural Engineers Ltd	26	15	0	41	[63.4%]	[36.6%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Ballymagroarty & Hazelbank Community Partnership	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Ballymartin Homes Ltd	*	-	-	-	90	-	-
Ballymena Academy	*	-	-	-	63	-	-
Ballymena Meats		37	23	7	67	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Ballyrashane Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society (1990) Ltd		122	18	2	142	[87.1%]	[12.9%]
Ballyrobert Ltd		28	10	2	40	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Ballyrobert Service Station Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Balmoral Healthcare Agency Ltd		49	54	10	113	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Bangor Golf Club	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Bangor Grammar School	*	-	-	-	66	-	-
Bank of Ireland		625	786	47	1,458	[44.3%]	[55.7%]
Bank of Scotland (Ireland) Ltd		30	17	2	49	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
Bann Haulage Co Ltd T/A Eagle Overseas		16	20	0	36	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Bann Ltd	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Banner Business Supplies Ltd		28	10	7	45	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Bannons Ltd		36	36	0	72	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Barahaven Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
Barbican Fresh Foods		35	12	0	47	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Barbican Supervalu		23	40	0	63	[36.5%]	[63.5%]
Barkley R & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Barnardos		264	201	30	495	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Barnett W & R Ltd		32	30	2	64	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
Barrett Joseph & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Bartholomew & James Ltd		40	13	1	54	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Barton Industrial Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Bass Ireland Ltd		52	162	2	216	[24.3%]	[75.7%]
Bassett Philip M Ltd		47	17	0	64	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
Bavarian Garages (NI) Ltd		93	55	12	160	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
BB & Co		21	17	0	38	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
BC Plant Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
BDG Group Ltd		65	34	0	99	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
BDO Stoy Hayward		60	42	6	108	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd		174	157	16	347	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Beam Vacuum Systems Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Bean Machine Ltd, The T/A Clements		23	35	10	68	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Beannchor Ltd		46	33	19	98	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Beatty George T/A Beatty Fuels	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Bedeck Ltd		62	41	5	108	[60.2%]	[39.8%]
Beeches Professional & Therapeutic Services Ltd, The		75	98	0	173	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Beechlawn House Hotel		19	59	8	86	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
Beechvale Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Beeton G & Son Joinery Contractors		15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Beggs & Partners		76	18	0	94	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Beggs & Partners (Ballymena)	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Beige Game Trading Ltd T/A Waterfoot Hotel		27	30	4	61	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Bel-Air Refrigeration Ltd	*	-	-	-	58	-	-
Belfast and Lisburn Women's Aid		22	28	2	52	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Belfast Central Mission		114	19	8	141	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
Belfast Charitable Society		41	61	6	108	[40.2%]	[59.8%]
Belfast City Airport Ltd		73	17	4	94	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Belfast Contract Cleaners Ltd		80	60	0	140	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Belfast Co-operative Chemists Ltd		43	13	2	58	[76.8%]	[23.2%]
Belfast High School	*	-	-	-	48	-	-

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Belfast International Airport Ltd	136	44	9	189	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Belfast Meats	#	-	-	33	-	-
Belfast Royal Academy, The Governors	*	-	-	43	-	-
Belfast Visionplus Ltd	13	18	2	33	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau	19	15	6	40	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Bell Charles (1963) Ltd	27	15	0	42	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Bell Recruitment Services Ltd	18	26	1	45	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Bell Security Ltd	19	10	0	29	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Bell Thomas & Co Ltd (Newtownards)	*	-	-	31	-	-
Bellas H & T Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Belleek Pottery Ltd	40	163	5	208	[19.7%]	[80.3%]
Bells Motor Works Ltd	19	36	1	56	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Belmont Hotel	66	64	0	130	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Ben Madigan Nursing Home	35	38	3	76	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Ben Sherman Group Ltd	43	45	8	96	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Benner Frank E Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Beresford Blake Thomas Ltd	14	21	0	35	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Bettercare Ltd	*	-	-	128	-	-
BHS Ltd	36	66	6	108	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
BIC Systems Ltd	63	69	5	137	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
BIH Housing Association Ltd	67	47	9	123	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Bijou	27	20	1	48	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Bingo Vision Ltd T/A Lucky's Bingo Group	#	-	-	87	-	-
Bio-kinetic Europe Ltd	13	11	3	27	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Bird's Groupage Services Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Birthdays Ltd	87	108	18	213	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Bishops Footwear Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-
Biznet Solutions Ltd	12	28	1	41	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
BKS Surveys Ltd	77	14	6	97	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
BL Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Blackbourne Electrical Co Ltd	97	34	3	134	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Blackhill Enterprises	20	17	5	42	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Blackriver Group, The	*	-	-	53	-	-
Bladon Enterprises Ltd T/A Soda Joes	11	16	3	30	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Blair International	58	18	1	77	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Blair Neill Ltd	*	-	-	76	-	-
Blind Centre For Northern Ireland	22	11	3	36	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Bloomfield Collegiate School	*	-	-	30	-	-
Bloomfield Visionplus Ltd T/A Specsavers Opticians	*	-	-	29	-	-
Bloomfields Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
BMB Menswear Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
BMI	71	51	14	136	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
BMI Trailers Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Board of Governors of Lagan College, The	*	-	-	35	-	-
Board of Governors, The Loreto College	16	25	0	41	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Board of Governors, Royal School, The	49	14	0	63	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Board of Social Witness	220	24	42	286	[90.2%]	[9.8%]
BOC Gases Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Bolan Investment Ltd	42	35	2	79	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Boland Reilly Homes Ltd	29	12	0	41	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Bondelivery	78	25	4	107	[75.7%]	[24.3%]
Bonmarche Ltd	64	53	8	125	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Boomer Industries Ltd	37	11	4	52	[77.1%]	[22.9%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Boots Retail Services	37	13	1	51	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Boots the Chemist PLC	688	602	34	1,324	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Boran Mopack Ltd	#	-	-	59	-	-
Borland (UK) Ltd	12	15	2	29	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	105	318	71	494	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
Botanic Wine Co Ltd	27	28	1	56	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Bow Homes Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Bowman Windows	38	17	0	55	[69.1%]	[30.9%]
Boxmore Plastics Ltd	63	30	6	99	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Boxpak Ltd	*	-	-	94	-	-
Boyd Alexander Displays Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Boyd James & Sons (Carnmoney) Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-
Boyd Landscapes Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Bradbury Graphics Ltd	25	10	5	40	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Bradfor Ltd	14	29	2	45	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Bradley Construction	#	-	-	27	-	-
Bradley Patrick Ltd	30	40	2	72	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Bradley Thallon Industries Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Braefield Care Ltd T/A Braefield Private Nursing And Residential Care Home	*	-	-	27	-	-
Braham Paul & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Braid Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Braidview Trading Ltd T/A The Bellevue Arms	11	44	0	55	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
Braidview Trading Ltd T/A Skye Bar Club	15	28	0	43	[34.9%]	[65.1%]
Braidwater Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Brand Charles Ltd	33	41	4	78	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Breen F Engineering	#	-	-	29	-	-
Brennans Service Station	#	-	-	36	-	-
Brett Martin Ltd	294	63	9	366	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Bridgedale Outdoor Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-
Briggs Alfred (Alwood) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Brights Chips & Things	#	-	-	57	-	-
British Airways PLC	60	29	10	99	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
British Council, The	*	-	-	27	-	-
British Red Cross Society	32	10	4	46	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland	1,315	1,101	70	2,486	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
British Textile Dyeing Co Ltd, The	*	-	-	39	-	-
British Textile Manufacturing Co Ltd, The	107	24	9	140	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
Broadways Private Nursing Home	29	13	0	42	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Brolly TK Enterprises Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
Brook Design Hardware Ltd	31	21	1	53	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Brook Street (UK) Ltd	20	12	11	43	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Brooklands Nursing Homes Ltd	41	143	0	184	[22.3%]	[77.7%]
Brooks Group (UK) Ltd T/A Brooks Belfast	45	28	2	75	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Brow John C Ltd T/A Brow Packaging	*	-	-	54	-	-
Browne AV Advertising Ltd	26	19	1	46	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Browns Coachworks Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Bruce Engineering	*	-	-	27	-	-
Brunch Box Sandwich Company Ltd, The	*	-	-	57	-	-
Brunswick Superbowl Ltd	#	-	-	90	-	-
Bryson & Doreen Irwin T/A Doreens Discount Store	*	-	-	30	-	-
Bryson House	201	126	35	362	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
BS Tooling Ltd	43	15	3	61	[74.1%]	[25.9%]
BSG Civil Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
BT CV	18	14	13	45	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
BTW Shiells	36	15	2	53	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Budget DIY Ltd	110	136	12	258	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
Building Design Partnership Ltd	51	37	9	97	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Building Protection Systems (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Bullen Consultants Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Buller Alfred Bloodstock Ltd	39	26	0	65	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Bulrush Horticulture Ltd	15	57	17	89	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Burkes of Cornascriebe Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Burnview Properties Ltd T/A Bryansburn Nursing Home	32	10	2	44	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Burrendale Day Nursery	13	15	0	28	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Burrendale Hotel Ltd	27	126	6	159	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Bushmills Hotels Ltd	48	17	0	65	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Bushtown House Hotel & Country Club	27	18	0	45	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Business In The Community Northern Ireland	27	19	3	49	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Bytes Project, The	10	16	2	28	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
C & C (Belfast) Ltd	136	44	9	189	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
C & C Frames Ltd	21	22	0	43	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
C & S Associates	18	12	0	30	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Cairnduff Ken T/A Internacionale Ltd	109	141	89	339	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Cairnhill Home A Ltd	#	-	-	56	-	-
Cairns Eric Partnership, The	66	12	0	78	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Cairns J Ltd T/A Ideas	*	-	-	30	-	-
Caithness Mark T/A The Exchange Restaurant & Wine Bar	#	-	-	36	-	-
Calcast Ltd	51	133	19	203	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
Calor Gas Northern Ireland Ltd	50	21	0	71	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Calvert Office Equipment Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Camden Group	188	143	49	380	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Cameron Landscapes Ltd	30	10	0	40	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Camerons Retail Furnishings (NI) Ltd	79	26	0	105	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Campbell & Slevin Ltd	#	-	-	53	-	-
Campbell Brian T/A Centra	19	11	3	33	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Campbell Catering (NI) Ltd	300	128	16	444	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
Campbell College	*	-	-	45	-	-
Campbell Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
Campbell Fitzpatrick	10	23	1	34	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
Campbell Freight Agencies Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Campbell J & K	26	15	0	41	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Campbell Mc Cleave & Co Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Campbell's Dispensary Ltd T/A Campbell's Chemist	50	31	1	82	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Canavan Thomas	#	-	-	33	-	-
Cancer Research (UK)	*	-	-	47	-	-
Canon Business Solutions (NI)	13	14	1	28	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Canyon Europe Ltd	*	-	-	63	-	-
Cape Industrial Services Ltd	30	15	6	51	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Capita Business Services Ltd	47	46	5	98	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
Capita Television Licensing	26	10	0	36	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Capper Trading Ltd	*	-	-	68	-	-
Car Park Services Ltd	57	30	9	96	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Caraher BJ (Distributors) Ltd	14	15	0	29	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Cardona Ltd T/A, The Shelbourne	#	-	-	53	-	-
Care Circle, The T/A Kingsway Private Nursing Home	47	21	4	72	[69.1%]	[30.9%]
Care Facilities Ltd T/A Fairfield's Nursing Home	23	39	0	62	[37.1%]	[62.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Care Plus	101	83	41	225	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Carella Laminate Systems Ltd	10	33	0	43	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Cargo - Forwarding	*	-	-	36	-	-
Carlisle D & W Ltd T/A Carlisle's Fresh Foods	90	86	0	176	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Carmichael Group, The	49	13	21	83	[79.0%]	[21.0%]
Carmichaels (NI) Ltd	175	49	36	260	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
Cammoney Private Day Nursery	*	-	-	51	-	-
Carpetright PLC	34	21	4	59	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Carphone Warehouse Ltd, The	13	44	67	124	[22.8%]	[77.2%]
Carragher Sean Mushrooms	*/#	-	-	52	-	-
Carryduff Auctions (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Carryduff Forklift	*	-	-	26	-	-
Carryduff Nursing Home	21	12	3	36	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Cars Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Carson Mc Dowell Solicitors	43	29	0	72	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Carvill Group Ltd	39	32	0	71	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Castle Catering Belfast Ltd	14	26	0	40	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Castlerobin Landscapes Ltd	26	25	12	63	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Castleview Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Castlewood Farm Products Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Caterpillar Logistics Services (UK) Ltd	154	36	11	201	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Cavanagh Kelly	10	25	2	37	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Cawoods Coal	42	25	0	67	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
CB Contracts	34	11	2	47	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
CB Packaging Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
CBC Distributors	#	-	-	44	-	-
CCA Quality Homecare Ltd	79	75	0	154	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
CCS (MS) Ltd	17	20	0	37	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
CDE Ireland Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Cedar Foundation, The	110	86	19	215	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Centra Quick Stop	23	30	4	57	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Central Bookmakers	#	-	-	33	-	-
Central Group Services Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Central Laundries Ltd	45	21	0	66	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Century Newspapers Ltd	138	62	15	215	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
CFC Interiors Ltd	23	20	0	43	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
C-fish Selling Ltd	30	25	13	68	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
CFM Ltd	33	47	1	81	[41.3%]	[58.8%]
Chambers Coach Hire Ltd	32	32	0	64	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Chambers T & Sons (Enniskillen) Ltd	17	37	0	54	[31.5%]	[68.5%]
Chambers W & J Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Channel Express (Air Services) Ltd T/A Jet2.com	21	18	1	40	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Charlemont Arms Hotel Armagh Ltd, The	11	31	0	42	[26.2%]	[73.8%]
CHC Group Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Check Mate Guarding & Security	27	29	9	65	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Cherry Tree House Private Nursing And Residential Home	*	-	-	67	-	-
Cheslock Ltd	18	16	0	34	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Chester Park Inns Ltd T/A Chester Park & Maginty's Restaurant	#	-	-	59	-	-
Chester Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Choice Housing Association Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	56	-	-
Chubb (NI) Ltd	109	23	2	134	[82.6%]	[17.4%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Cirrus Ltd T/A Cirrus Plastics	18	15	0	33	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Citigroup	24	23	4	51	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
City Contract Cleaners Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
City Electrical Factors Ltd Northern Ireland Division	48	35	0	83	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
City Hotel	#	-	-	121	-	-
City of Belfast Warehousing Ltd	680	590	107	1,377	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
City of Belfast YMCA	*	-	-	36	-	-
Claire's Accessories (UK) Ltd	74	66	19	159	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Clandeboyne Golf Club	*	-	-	31	-	-
Clanmil Housing Association Ltd	111	40	1	152	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Clanrye Employment & Training Services	#	-	-	41	-	-
Clarehill Plastics Ltd	37	23	2	62	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Clark William & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Clarke Cunningham Tree Maintenance Ltd	21	10	3	34	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Clarke Engineering & Construction Co Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Clarke P & Sons Ltd	11	71	11	93	[13.4%]	[86.6%]
Clarks International	104	67	20	191	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Classic Mineral Water Co Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Clean Bore Services Ltd T/A Dyno-rod	*	-	-	53	-	-
Cleaning Direct & Support Services Ltd	52	20	15	87	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Clear Channel (NI) Ltd	13	13	1	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Clear Day Nursery	*	-	-	63	-	-
Clear Pharmacy	*	-	-	56	-	-
Clearco Services Ltd	18	21	1	40	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Clearway Disposals Ltd	21	70	1	92	[23.1%]	[76.9%]
Cleaver Fulton Rankin	35	23	8	66	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Clinique Laboratories Ltd	30	25	2	57	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Clinton Cards PLC	135	98	25	258	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Clogher Care	27	17	0	44	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Clonlee Private Nursing Home & Masserene Manor Private Nursing Home	71	47	21	139	[60.2%]	[39.8%]
Cloughorr Investments Ltd T/A Golf Links Hotel	58	15	27	100	[79.5%]	[20.5%]
CM Engineering Ltd	15	26	3	44	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
CMG Solicitors	*	-	-	29	-	-
CMM Electrics Ltd	10	38	0	48	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
CMS Lift Trucks Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
CNC Components (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	72	-	-
Coastal Container Line Ltd	54	22	0	76	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Coats Barbour Ltd	97	19	3	119	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Cobain Mark T/A Mc Donald's Abbeycentre	*	-	-	46	-	-
Cobain Mark T/A Mcdonalds Glengormley	32	14	5	51	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Cobra Specialist Security Services Ltd	115	22	3	140	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd	323	191	35	549	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Cohannon Inn Ltd	33	31	0	64	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
Coleraine Academical Institution	*	-	-	34	-	-
Coleraine Care Ltd T/A The Cottage Nursing Home	26	15	5	46	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
College Freight Services (NI) Ltd	29	105	4	138	[21.6%]	[78.4%]
Collegelands Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	35	-	-
Collen Bros (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Colorite Europe Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Commercial Graphics (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Communis	40	15	2	57	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Community Development Services (East Antrim) Ltd	43	15	12	70	[74.1%]	[25.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Community Foundation for Northern Ireland	10	14	6	30	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Compass Group (UK) & Ireland	682	579	84	1,345	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Complete Beverage Services Ltd	16	30	2	48	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Component Distributors Ltd	84	18	1	103	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Composite Dynamics Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Concrete Systems Ltd	#	-	-	65	-	-
Confederation of Community Groups (Newry & District)	#	-	-	30	-	-
Connan Paul Ltd	47	41	49	137	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Connolly Liam Roadfreight Ltd	14	24	0	38	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Consarc Design Group Ltd	32	34	7	73	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Consilium Technologies	34	23	2	59	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Construction Employers Federation Ltd	20	13	1	34	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Contract & Casual Employment Ltd	#	-	-	360	-	-
Contract Ceilings Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Controlled Electronic Management Systems Ltd	24	11	4	39	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Conway Bros (Vision) Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Conway PJ (Contractors) Ltd	10	36	10	56	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
Coogan & Co Architects Ltd	15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Coogan & Watts Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Cookery Nook, The	25	14	2	41	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Cookstown Panel Centre Ltd	21	39	0	60	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Cookstown Textile Recyclers	30	82	1	113	[26.8%]	[73.2%]
Coolbawn Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	34	-	-
Cooneen Textiles Ltd	36	35	0	71	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Co-operation Ireland	#	-	-	30	-	-
Co-operative Group, The	731	238	57	1,026	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd	35	27	2	64	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Coote Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Cootes (Concrete Products) Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Copeland Ltd	108	127	7	242	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Coralmount Nursing Home	16	25	0	41	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Cordiners Windows Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Corkhill Lodge Residential & Nursing Home	17	23	6	46	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Corlin Developments Ltd	#	-	-	44	-	-
Corn Dolly Foods Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Corner Cake Shop Ltd, The	*	-	-	47	-	-
Cornfield Farm Care Centre Ltd T/A Cornfield Care Centre	54	41	3	98	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Corporate Express (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Corporate Wardrobe, The	*	-	-	36	-	-
Corps of Commissionaires Management Ltd, The	75	12	2	89	[86.2%]	[13.8%]
Corramore Construction Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
Corriewood Private Clinic	11	41	0	52	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Corrs Corner Hotel Ltd	38	22	4	64	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Corry Harry Ltd	180	134	15	329	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Corry James W & Sons (Campsie) Ltd	12	30	0	42	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Corry JP (NI) Ltd	161	71	7	239	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Corrymeela Community	13	20	0	33	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Corus (UK) Ltd	88	26	4	118	[77.2%]	[22.8%]
Coshane Ltd T/A Precious	22	15	7	44	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Costcutter	10	34	2	46	[22.7%]	[77.3%]
Cottage Catering Ltd	27	11	2	40	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Coulter JE Ltd	58	18	11	87	[76.3%]	[23.7%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Coulter RG & Co Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Coulter Windows Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Country Inns (Ulster) Ltd T/A The Clandeboye Lodge Hotel		61	13	7	81	[82.4%] [17.6%]
Countrywide Freight Group Ltd		66	26	5	97	[71.7%] [28.3%]
Courtney & Nelson Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Cox Arthur (NI)		19	16	1	36	[54.3%] [45.7%]
CP Hire Ltd		47	11	1	59	[81.0%] [19.0%]
CP Productions Ltd		26	13	3	42	[66.7%] [33.3%]
Craig John Haulage		30	12	3	45	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Craig Robert & Sons (Engineers) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Craig Robert & Sons (Merchants) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Craigantlet Ltd T/A La Mon Hotel & Country Club		110	24	11	145	[82.1%] [17.9%]
Craigavon Plastics Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Crane John (UK) Ltd		108	10	3	121	[91.5%] [8.5%]
Crane Stockham Valve Ltd	*	-	-	69	-	-
Cranwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
Crawford M & D	#	-	-	42	-	-
Crawford R		34	13	0	47	[72.3%] [27.7%]
Crawford RTD Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd		102	270	15	387	[27.4%] [72.6%]
Creations Interiors Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Creative Composites Ltd		71	27	6	104	[72.4%] [27.6%]
Creative Gardens Ltd	*	-	-	93	-	-
Creightons of Finaghy		55	20	9	84	[73.3%] [26.7%]
Crilly Site Preparations Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
Croft Community, The	*	-	-	70	-	-
Cromer Enterprises Ltd T/A White Horse Hotel		24	24	0	48	[50.0%] [50.0%]
Cross Refrigeration (NI) Ltd		20	13	0	33	[60.6%] [39.4%]
Crossbows Optical Ltd		54	22	0	76	[71.1%] [28.9%]
Crossgar Poultry Ltd		40	118	24	182	[25.3%] [74.7%]
Crosslands Tankers Ltd		12	34	0	46	[26.1%] [73.9%]
Crossroads Caring For Carers (NI) Ltd		106	61	7	174	[63.5%] [36.5%]
Crowe Ben & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Crowe ME		27	10	0	37	[73.0%] [27.0%]
Crozier WJ & H	*	-	-	46	-	-
CSC Computer Sciences Ltd		15	37	3	55	[28.8%] [71.2%]
CTS (Clinical Trial Services) Ltd		276	154	38	468	[64.2%] [35.8%]
Cuan Mhuire (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Cuddy RA	*	-	-	55	-	-
Culmore Stores Ltd	#	-	-	60	-	-
Cunningham Coates Ltd		51	11	6	68	[82.3%] [17.7%]
Cunningham Covers Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Cunningham Stone Ltd		57	20	0	77	[74.0%] [26.0%]
Curleys Supermarket Dungannon Ltd		53	173	8	234	[23.5%] [76.5%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	#	-	-	305	-	-
Curran Court Hotel Ltd		30	20	0	50	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Curran D & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Currie Community, The	*	-	-	42	-	-
Curtis Cars Ltd T/A Curtis Toyota, Curtis Peugeot & Curtis Peugeot N'abbey		58	31	1	90	[65.2%] [34.8%]
Customized Training Services Ltd		11	26	0	37	[29.7%] [70.3%]
D & M Cakes Ltd T/A Graham's Home Bakery	*	-	-	39	-	-

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Daehwa Metal (UK) Ltd	26	16	1	43	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Daewoo Electronics (UK) Ltd	239	87	17	343	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	188	79	3	270	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Dairygold Foodservice Ltd	26	19	0	45	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Dalriada School	*	-	-	61	-	-
Dalriada Urgent Care	131	56	0	187	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
Daly Park & Co	#	-	-	28	-	-
Danka Northern Ireland	*	-	-	28	-	-
Danlor Services Ltd	20	15	2	37	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Dask Timber Products Ltd	15	13	3	31	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Davidson & Hardy (Laboratory Supplies) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Davison AF Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Davison Mel Construction	44	18	5	67	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Dawson-WAM Ltd	52	30	7	89	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Dayfresh	*	-	-	32	-	-
DCC Energy Ltd	127	35	0	162	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
DDA Training Services Ltd	12	24	0	36	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
De La Rue Smurfit (NI) Ltd	23	13	2	38	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Deane Public Works Ltd	41	29	0	70	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Debenhams Retail	216	494	19	729	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Decora Blind Systems Ltd	111	44	12	167	[71.6%]	[28.4%]
Dekko	39	26	10	75	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Delap & Waller Ltd	24	38	3	65	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Deli Lites Newry	#	-	-	40	-	-
Deloitte & Touche LLP	58	82	15	155	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Delta Print & Packaging Ltd	19	90	10	119	[17.4%]	[82.6%]
Delwyn Enterprises Ltd T/A Yardmaster International	16	44	0	60	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Denman International Ltd	66	11	1	78	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
Dennison Commercials Ltd	111	23	2	136	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd	164	164	33	361	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Denroy Plastics Ltd	76	12	3	91	[86.4%]	[13.6%]
Dental World Ltd T/A Confident Dental Care	*	-	-	47	-	-
Derry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	57	-	-
Derry Journal Newspapers Ltd	11	99	1	111	[10.0%]	[90.0%]
Derry Youth & Community Workshop Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Derry's Ltd	10	57	4	71	[14.9%]	[85.1%]
Desmond Motors Ltd	10	79	0	89	[11.2%]	[88.8%]
Dessian Products Ltd	47	39	6	92	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Devenish Nutrition Ltd	57	31	1	89	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
DFS Trading Ltd	24	21	2	47	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
DHL Express	106	45	7	158	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
DHL Express	26	21	0	47	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Diageo (NI) Ltd	64	87	7	158	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Diageo Bailey's Global Supply	*	-	-	40	-	-
Diageo Global Supply LBC Ltd	151	86	15	252	[63.7%]	[36.3%]
Diamond Andrew & Son (Timber) Ltd	37	19	1	57	[66.1%]	[33.9%]
Diamond Corrugated Cases Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Diamond Heron	*	-	-	34	-	-
Diamond Recruitment Group	431	363	36	830	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Dickey HK	*	-	-	62	-	-
Digestors Silos & Tanks Ltd T/A Silotank	#	-	-	27	-	-
Dingles Builders (NI) Ltd	37	18	0	55	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Dinsmore Francis Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Direct Contract Packing (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Disability Action		34	44	2	80	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Discount Window Systems Ltd		71	11	2	84	[86.6%]	[13.4%]
Discovery '80' Ltd Share		19	18	0	37	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Dittys (Castledawson) Ltd		36	19	7	62	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Dixon & Co Ltd		58	12	1	71	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
DM Engineering (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Doherty & Gray Ltd		17	26	11	54	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Doherty James (Meats) Ltd	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
Doherty John T/A Garage Door Systems Ltd		15	16	7	38	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Doherty, Patrick T/A Knockan Lodge	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Domestic Care Ltd	*	-	-	-	58	-	-
Domestic Care Services		69	12	14	95	[85.2%]	[14.8%]
Dominican College		18	28	0	46	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Donaghadee Golf Club	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Donaghy P & E		68	35	3	106	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Donaldson A & S (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Donnelly A Ltd	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Donnelly Bros (Garages) Ltd		133	149	19	301	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Donnelly MT & Sons	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Dontaur Engineering Ltd		36	12	5	53	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Dooley S & Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	33	-	-
Door Store Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Doran Consulting		55	20	4	79	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Dougan Patrick Electrical		12	26	0	38	[31.6%]	[68.4%]
Douglas & Grahame Ltd		68	22	4	94	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Douglas Architectural Systems Ltd		17	11	0	28	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Dowds J F&h Ltd		14	40	1	55	[25.9%]	[74.1%]
Dowler F Ltd		34	11	1	46	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Dowling WM Ltd		52	15	2	69	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Down Development Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Downe Residential Project		21	105	3	129	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Downey HJ Ltd		12	63	19	94	[16.0%]	[84.0%]
Downey Investments T/A Friar Tucks	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
Downhill Enterprises Ltd		23	12	1	36	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Downshire Arms Hotel Ltd		32	15	10	57	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Downtown Radio Ltd		47	23	5	75	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Drapersfield House Private Nursing Home		27	31	0	58	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Draynes Farms		16	18	5	39	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Drenagh Sawmills Ltd		11	26	1	38	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
Dresswell (Newtownards) Ltd		145	12	19	176	[92.4%]	[7.6%]
Drombane Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Dromore Community Care Ltd		14	37	0	51	[27.5%]	[72.5%]
Drumkeen Holdings Ltd T/A Burger King		31	15	15	61	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Drummaul House Ltd		40	69	0	109	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
Drummond Hotel		14	46	2	62	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Drumragh Integrated College		23	47	2	72	[32.9%]	[67.1%]
DSG Retail Ltd		242	137	150	529	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Du Pont (UK) Ltd		43	73	2	118	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
Dubel Ltd		13	26	1	40	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Dunadry Inn Ltd		130	56	5	191	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
Duncan & Griffin Co Ltd T/A Silverbirch Hotel		52	37	0	89	[58.4%]	[41.6%]
Duncan Maxwell Storefitters Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Dundee A & FA Ltd	*	-	-	102	-	-
Dunelm (Soft Furnishings) Ltd		26	15	15	56	[63.4%] [36.6%]
Dungannon Meats Group		368	342	86	796	[51.8%] [48.2%]
Dunlady House Ltd		31	24	2	57	[56.4%] [43.6%]
Dunlop & Hamilton		38	13	0	51	[74.5%] [25.5%]
Dunlop Alan Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-
Dunluce Restaurants Ltd T/A Mcdonalds		24	15	13	52	[61.5%] [38.5%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd		759	1,998	103	2,860	[27.5%] [72.5%]
DX Network Services		18	28	2	48	[39.1%] [60.9%]
E & C Inns Ltd T/A Balmoral Hotel	#	-	-	-	52	-
E & I Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-
Eaga Partnership Ltd		11	21	2	34	[34.4%] [65.6%]
Eakin Bros Ltd		34	10	0	44	[77.3%] [22.7%]
Eakin TG Ltd		34	11	4	49	[75.6%] [24.4%]
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd		302	201	34	537	[60.0%] [40.0%]
East Belfast Mission	*	-	-	-	40	-
East Eden Ltd T/A Slieve Na Mon Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	51	-
Eastower (NI) Ltd T/A Gordon's Electrical Supplies		18	10	0	28	[64.3%] [35.7%]
Eastwood Bookmakers		112	175	6	293	[39.0%] [61.0%]
Edenmore Golf & Country Club	*	-	-	-	60	-
Edgar Transport		13	13	5	31	[50.0%] [50.0%]
Edgeline Metal Roofing Ltd		17	10	4	31	[63.0%] [37.0%]
EDM Products Ltd		28	12	1	41	[70.0%] [30.0%]
Edm Spanwall Ltd		30	13	3	46	[69.8%] [30.2%]
Edmundson Electrical Ltd	*	-	-	-	71	-
Educational Guidance Service for Adults		18	35	2	55	[34.0%] [66.0%]
Edwards Enterprises (NI) Ltd Copperfields Private Nursing Home		29	31	1	61	[48.3%] [51.7%]
Edwards R & O & D	*	-	-	-	28	-
Eglantine Timber Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-
Eglington (Timber Products) Ltd		27	12	0	39	[69.2%] [30.8%]
Electronic & Security Services Ltd		20	13	1	34	[60.6%] [39.4%]
Elite Electronic Systems Ltd		83	82	1	166	[50.3%] [49.7%]
Elliott Duffy Garrett Solicitors		19	34	2	55	[35.8%] [64.2%]
Elmoreton Ltd		31	44	0	75	[41.3%] [58.7%]
Emerson HA & Son		31	67	7	105	[31.6%] [68.4%]
Emerson Norman & Sons Ltd		78	42	1	121	[65.0%] [35.0%]
Emerson Stanley & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-
Energis Ireland Ltd		15	14	3	32	[51.7%] [48.3%]
Enterprise Rent-a-car (UK) Ltd		20	22	0	42	[47.6%] [52.4%]
Enterprise Stationery Ltd		21	35	0	56	[37.5%] [62.5%]
Environmental Treatment Systems T/A Klargester Ireland	#	-	-	-	26	-
EPS Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	-	33	-
Erne Eggs Ltd		20	21	5	46	[48.8%] [51.2%]
Erne Laundry Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-
Ernst & Young		41	22	26	89	[65.1%] [34.9%]
ESL Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Espey Alan	*	-	-	-	28	-
Esporta Health Club	*	-	-	-	62	-
Estee Lauder Cosmetics Ltd		25	30	2	57	[45.5%] [54.5%]
Etam PLC		106	96	4	206	[52.5%] [47.5%]
Euphoria T/A Odyssey Bowl Ltd	#	-	-	-	34	-
Europa General Underwriters (NI) Ltd		13	18	0	31	[41.9%] [58.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Eurotile Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Evans VB & Company		20	10	0	30	[66.7%] [33.3%]
Eventsec Ltd		143	114	0	257	[55.6%] [44.4%]
Evron Foods Ltd		66	42	71	179	[61.1%] [38.9%]
Excel Clothing Company		43	10	0	53	[81.1%] [18.9%]
Excel Glass Ltd		17	25	0	42	[40.5%] [59.5%]
Exceler Healthcare Group Ltd T/A The Court & Model Care Centres		64	14	13	91	[82.1%] [17.9%]
Exceler Ireland Ltd T/A Glebe Care Centre		22	12	0	34	[64.7%] [35.3%]
Executive Council of The Inn of Court of Northern Ireland, The		24	11	0	35	[68.6%] [31.4%]
Exel Europe Ltd		296	172	11	479	[63.2%] [36.8%]
Exel PLC		34	15	0	49	[69.4%] [30.6%]
Exhibit Ltd		79	67	1	147	[54.1%] [45.9%]
Express Distribution Services	*	-	-	-	42	-
Extec Screens & Crushers (NI) Ltd		21	45	7	73	[31.8%] [68.2%]
Extern		91	135	9	235	[40.3%] [59.7%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd		185	190	17	392	[49.3%] [50.7%]
Fabricat Ireland Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-
Fagan Fruit Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-
Fairco Mc Ilhagga Ltd	*	-	-	-	66	-
Fairways Residential Homes	*	-	-	-	38	-
Faith Footwear Ltd		65	40	7	112	[61.9%] [38.1%]
Faith House	*	-	-	-	86	-
Falls Bowling & Lawn Tennis Club Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-
Famac Network Ltd		130	59	8	197	[68.8%] [31.2%]
Fane Valley Co-op Society Ltd		101	20	0	121	[83.5%] [16.5%]
Farlow A (Engineering)	*	-	-	-	28	-
Farm Fed Chickens		243	126	13	382	[65.9%] [34.1%]
Farmlea Foods Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Fergus Investments Ltd	*	-	-	-	77	-
Ferguson FT & Co (Builders) Ltd		84	20	0	104	[80.8%] [19.2%]
Ferguson Mc Ilveen LLP		81	52	7	140	[60.9%] [39.1%]
Fermanagh Homecare Services		46	69	1	116	[40.0%] [60.0%]
Fermanagh Training Ltd		10	16	0	26	[38.5%] [61.5%]
FF Food Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Field Boxmore Belfast Ltd		152	44	4	200	[77.6%] [22.4%]
FIN Engineering Group Ltd		34	15	1	50	[69.4%] [30.6%]
Fine Foods Lisburn Road Ltd T/A Shu Restaurant		14	17	2	33	[45.2%] [54.8%]
Finlay BME Ltd		23	26	0	49	[46.9%] [53.1%]
Finlay Breton Ltd		145	93	7	245	[60.9%] [39.1%]
Finlay Communications Ltd		38	12	3	53	[76.0%] [24.0%]
Finlay Hydrascreens (Omagh) Ltd		21	44	1	66	[32.3%] [67.7%]
Finlay James AS Ltd	*	-	-	-	50	-
Fir Trees Hotel Strabane Ltd	#	-	-	-	54	-
Fire IMC Ltd		20	17	3	40	[54.1%] [45.9%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd		433	470	19	922	[48.0%] [52.0%]
First Derivatives PLC		16	44	5	65	[26.7%] [73.3%]
First Housing Aid & Support Services		14	90	6	110	[13.5%] [86.5%]
First Port & Bar Fifteen	*	-	-	-	31	-
Fish Direct Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-
Fisher Engineering Ltd		175	77	3	255	[69.4%] [30.6%]
Fitness First PLC T/A Fitness First Belfast		64	35	5	104	[64.6%] [35.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Fivemiletown & Brookborough Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Flagship Media Group Ltd	27	21	6	54	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Flanagan KJ & Co Ltd	20	27	1	48	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Flaxall Products Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Fleming Agri-products Ltd	42	10	0	52	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Flextronics (UK) Design Services Ltd	38	27	7	72	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Floor Form Ltd	11	16	0	27	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Flybe	121	40	38	199	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Flynn Maurice & Sons Ltd	19	55	0	74	[25.7%]	[74.3%]
FM Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
FMUK Coolkeeragh	19	17	0	36	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
FOIS Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Fold Housing Association	334	222	28	584	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
Fon-a-Cab (Belfast) Ltd	23	16	0	39	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Footprints Women's Centre	#	-	-	32	-	-
Fortress Doors (NI) Ltd	50	14	3	67	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
Fortwilliam Golf Club	#	-	-	26	-	-
Four Dee NI Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-
Four Season Health Care T/A Strathearn Court Care Home	36	13	16	65	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Abbeylands Care Home	52	28	1	81	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Annahilt Care Home	*	-	-	41	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Antrim Care Home	20	18	2	40	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Arches Care Home	31	10	1	42	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Ardlough Care Home	26	21	2	49	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Armagh Care Home	36	17	6	59	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Ashgrove Care Home	#	-	-	36	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bangor Care Home	42	22	24	88	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Beechill Care Home	*	-	-	26	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Belmont Nursing Home	28	16	0	44	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bethany Care Home	19	23	4	46	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Camphill Care Home	44	29	0	73	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Carnalea Care Home	36	16	5	57	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cedarhurst Lodge Care Home	19	32	10	61	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cherryvalley Care Home	18	20	1	39	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Chestnut Lodge Care Home	11	29	1	41	[27.5%]	[72.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Clondeboye Care Home	40	12	4	56	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Comber Care Home	49	14	14	77	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Coolaness Care Home	23	17	2	42	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A County Care Home, The	28	27	0	55	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Craigdun Care Home	*	-	-	53	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Croaghpatrick Care Home	*	-	-	37	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cromore House Care Home	24	10	14	48	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Donaghcloney Care Home	50	13	0	63	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Drumclay Care Home	22	40	0	62	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Drumragh Care Home	13	51	3	67	[20.3%]	[79.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Dungannon Care Home	15	13	6	34	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edenmore Care Home	35	23	7	65	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edgewater Lodge Care Home	58	18	3	79	[76.3%]	[23.7%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Galgorm Care Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Garvagh Care Home		20	26	4	50	[43.5%] [56.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Greenville Manor Care Home		34	25	2	61	[57.6%] [42.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hawthorn House Care Home	*	-	-	34	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hollywood Care Home		39	19	0	58	[67.2%] [32.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Jordanstown Care Home		39	17	0	56	[69.6%] [30.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Laganvale Care Home		34	21	12	67	[61.8%] [38.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Landsdowne Care Home		30	50	1	81	[37.5%] [62.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lecale Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	-	109	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Limavady Care Home		20	27	0	47	[42.6%] [57.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisburn Care Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisnisky Care Home		41	30	1	72	[57.7%] [42.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mahon Hall Care Home		63	10	1	74	[86.3%] [13.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Court Care Home		22	15	10	47	[59.5%] [40.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	-	40	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Meadowbank Care Home		14	17	4	35	[45.2%] [54.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Moneymore Care Home		33	38	2	73	[46.5%] [53.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mount Lens Care Home	*	-	-	26	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Oakridge Care Home		39	33	2	74	[54.2%] [45.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rathmena Care Home	*	-	-	44	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rosevale Lodge Care Home		26	16	5	47	[61.9%] [38.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rush Hall Care Home		19	22	2	43	[46.3%] [53.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Saintfield Lodge Care Home		15	23	14	52	[39.5%] [60.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Sandringham Care Home		33	27	5	65	[55.0%] [45.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Seapatrick Care Home		36	30	8	74	[54.5%] [45.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Stormont Care Home		22	12	2	36	[64.7%] [35.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Tudordale Care Home		21	10	1	32	[67.7%] [32.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Victoria Park Care Home	*	-	-	34	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Whiteabbey Care Home	*	-	-	55	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Woodgrove Care Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Fox's Supervalu	#	-	-	54	-	-
Foyle & Londonderry College		34	15	1	50	[69.4%] [30.6%]
Foyle Day Care Ltd		23	26	0	49	[46.9%] [53.1%]
Foyle Hospice		10	54	0	64	[15.6%] [84.4%]
Foyle International Golf Centre	#	-	-	45	-	-
Foyle Meats		81	196	5	282	[29.2%] [70.8%]
FPM Accountants LLP	#	-	-	46	-	-
Frackelton John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Francos Restaurant		14	17	5	36	[45.2%] [54.8%]
Franklins International Ltd		33	13	3	49	[71.7%] [28.3%]
Frazer John (Apparel)		17	10	1	28	[63.0%] [37.0%]
Freeza Meats Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
French James Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Fresh Food Kitchen, The	#	-	-	47	-	-
Friends School	*	-	-	57	-	-
Fruit of the Loom Ltd		82	166	7	255	[33.1%] [66.9%]
Fruithill Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	54	-	-
Fry Transport	*	-	-	42	-	-
Frylite Ltd	#	-	-	48	-	-
Fujitsu Services		246	126	32	404	[66.1%] [33.9%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Fujitsu Telecommunications (Ireland)	30	18	1	49	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Fultons Fine Furnishings *	-	-	-	50	-	-
Fultons Fine Furnishings Ltd	24	11	0	35	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Funeral Services (NI) T/A James Brown & Sons	118	12	20	150	[90.8%]	[9.2%]
Fyfes Vehicles & Engineering Supplies Ltd	50	47	0	97	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
G & M Lodge Caring Ltd #	-	-	-	66	-	-
G & O Electrical Services Ltd	16	23	1	40	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Galen Ltd	22	13	2	37	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Galeton Ltd T/A Ailsa Lodge Nursing Home *	-	-	-	56	-	-
Galfield Ltd T/A Kelly's Centra #	-	-	-	26	-	-
Galgorm Manor Hotel Ltd	49	31	5	85	[61.3%]	[38.8%]
Gallagher & Mc Kinney Ltd #	-	-	-	54	-	-
Gallaher Ltd	786	134	26	946	[85.4%]	[14.6%]
Gamble JA & Co Ltd	19	28	0	47	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Gambro (NI) Ltd T/A Ivec Pharmaceuticals	80	30	17	127	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Gardner TA *	-	-	-	26	-	-
Garmoyle Enterprises Ltd T/A The Body Shop	19	18	1	38	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
GCAS Group Ltd *	-	-	-	34	-	-
Geda Construction Company Ltd #	-	-	-	50	-	-
Gibson (Banbridge) Ltd	21	10	0	31	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Gibson Bros Ltd	50	21	0	71	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Gilbert-Ash (NI) Ltd	55	88	11	154	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Gilfresh Produce	23	16	26	65	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Gillaroo Lodge Nursing Home Ltd	32	14	0	46	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Gillbrooke Private Nursing Home *	-	-	-	34	-	-
Gillespie & Wilson Ltd *	-	-	-	28	-	-
Gillespie Desmond Ltd	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Gillespie FH Ltd T/A Bangor Bay Inn *	-	-	-	33	-	-
Gilpins Ltd *	-	-	-	33	-	-
Gingerbread NI #	-	-	-	26	-	-
Girvan M & Sons	10	19	0	29	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Girvan Thomas T/A Karina Lodge Private Nursing Home #	-	-	-	29	-	-
Glanbia Cheese Ltd	96	57	5	158	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Glasgoven Contracts Ltd #	-	-	-	40	-	-
Glas-seal (NI) Ltd	36	34	1	71	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Glaxosmithkline *	-	-	-	30	-	-
Glen Dimplex NI Ltd *	-	-	-	29	-	-
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Glen Electric Ltd #	-	-	-	243	-	-
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	207	107	4	318	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Glenaden Shirts Ltd	102	66	3	171	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Glenavna House Hotel	41	12	1	54	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Glenavon House Hotel (1982) Ltd #	-	-	-	63	-	-
Glenbay Ltd (Peter Mark)	63	71	3	137	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
Glencarron Nursing Home #	-	-	-	66	-	-
Glendale Retail Ltd	39	40	0	79	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Glendermott Enterprises Ltd #	-	-	-	41	-	-
Glendermott Universal Ltd #	-	-	-	27	-	-
Glendun Nursing Home #	-	-	-	65	-	-
Glenhill Merchants Ltd #	-	-	-	30	-	-
Glenkrag Ltd *	-	-	-	73	-	-
Glenmachan Tower House Private Nursing Home *	-	-	-	45	-	-
Glenmona Resource Centre	10	85	1	96	[10.5%]	[89.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Glenshane Fashions Ltd	17	28	0	45	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Glenronics Ltd	85	28	11	124	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Glenview Private Nursing Home	28	17	1	46	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Glenview Private Nursing/ Residential Home	14	16	0	30	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Global Email Company, The	116	128	194	438	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Glover Site Investigations Ltd	52	19	0	71	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
GM Design Associates Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Goldblatt Mc Guigan	31	18	1	50	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Golden Cow Dairies Ltd	67	17	0	84	[79.8%]	[20.2%]
Golden Gate Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Goldsmiths Group PLC	19	11	4	34	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Goodrich Control Systems Ltd	26	12	3	41	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Gordons Chemists	130	87	1	218	[59.9%]	[40.1%]
Gormley Motors Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Gormley's Supervalu	#	-	-	72	-	-
Gortacharn Private Nursing Home	10	38	1	49	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Gorteen House Hotel Ltd	26	29	0	55	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
GPS (GB) Ltd T/A The Gap	15	18	35	68	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
GPS Colour Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Graan Abbey Private Nursing Home, The	21	87	11	119	[19.4%]	[80.6%]
Gracemount Enterprises Ltd T/A Frames Leisure Complex	#	-	-	26	-	-
Grafton Recruitment Ltd	1,403	1,359	446	3,208	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Graham & Heslip Ltd	55	10	0	65	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Graham & Maybin Ltd	27	63	26	116	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Graham AR Engineering	*	-	-	31	-	-
Graham D & Mason I T/A Banville House Hotel	34	30	0	64	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Graham Harold	25	13	0	38	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	220	71	22	313	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Graham Martin Joint Venture	47	51	2	100	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Graham SP Ltd	15	150	1	166	[9.1%]	[90.9%]
Grahams Ray Ltd	18	10	3	31	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Grainger Building Services Ltd	26	16	0	42	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Gramophone Shop Ltd C/o Caroline Music	24	20	2	46	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Grampian Country Pork Cookstown Ltd	209	128	250	587	[62.0%]	[38.0%]
Grand Opera House Trust	40	89	13	142	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Grant Group Ltd, The	16	14	17	47	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Grant Thornton	53	36	7	96	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Grant William & Co Ltd	27	42	0	69	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Grants Electrical Services (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Gray & Adams (Ireland) Ltd	43	11	0	54	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
Greater Shankill Partnership	*	-	-	28	-	-
Green JT And Sons Ltd T/A Greens Food Fare	*	-	-	104	-	-
Greendale Private Day Care Nursery Complex	*	-	-	47	-	-
Greene Liam Mr & Mrs T/A Wheelers Fast Food	#	-	-	29	-	-
Greenpark Private Nursing Home Ltd	18	86	0	104	[17.3%]	[82.7%]
Gregg & Patterson (Engineers) Ltd	55	22	1	78	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Groundwork Northern Ireland	*	-	-	28	-	-
Group 4 Securitas Northern Ireland Ltd	293	154	29	476	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
GSH Group PLC	*	-	-	26	-	-
GT Exhausts (NI) Ltd	11	22	30	63	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Guardforce Ltd	141	53	14	208	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Guthrie WC Ltd T/A Silverwood Doors	*	-	-	28	-	-
H & A Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	78	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Habinteg Housing Association (Ulster) Ltd	27	33	3	63	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Haffey CA & Son Ltd	59	11	4	74	[84.3%]	[15.7%]
Hagan Homes Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Hagan John P	11	14	1	26	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Hagan Leisure Ltd	14	20	0	34	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Haldane Fisher (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Haldane Fisher Ltd	201	155	2	358	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Halfords Ltd	110	40	14	164	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Hall Robert J Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Hamilton & Kirk Ltd	26	28	1	55	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Hamilton Alex M & Co Ltd	21	13	0	34	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Hamilton James & Co (Lurgan) Ltd	*	-	-	75	-	-
Hamilton M & N T/A The Planters Tavern	*	-	-	26	-	-
Hamilton News	*	-	-	42	-	-
Hamilton Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Hamilton TJ & Co	24	22	2	48	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Hampton Conservatories	*	-	-	39	-	-
Handling & Storage Equipment Co Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Hanna John Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Hanson Building Products	*	-	-	41	-	-
Happy Days (1999) Ltd T/A Happy Days Day Nursery	*	-	-	49	-	-
Harbinson Mulholland	24	23	3	50	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Harland and Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd	196	13	10	219	[93.8%]	[6.2%]
Harte & Eakin (Contractors) (NI) Ltd	31	18	0	49	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Harvey Group PLC	33	23	3	59	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Harveys	26	22	4	52	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Haslett J & J Ltd	225	94	47	366	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Hasson M & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	49	-	-
Hastings Hotel Group Ltd	256	234	91	581	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Haulage Services Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Hayes Fuels	26	24	0	50	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Hays Construction & Property	63	56	11	130	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Hays Specialist Recruitment Ltd	25	28	12	65	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Hazelwood Integrated College	26	27	7	60	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Hazelwood Integrated Primary School	12	20	1	33	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
HBOS PLC	793	672	436	1,901	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
HCL Technologies (NI) Ltd	98	179	24	301	[35.4%]	[64.6%]
Headlam (FD) Ltd T/A Mercado Belfast	*	-	-	28	-	-
Heatherlea Bakery	*	-	-	39	-	-
Heatons (NI) Ltd C/o Personnel & Training Services	54	164	12	230	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
Helm Corporation Ltd	18	36	6	60	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Help the Aged	16	12	5	33	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Henderson Foodservice Ltd	127	24	15	166	[84.1%]	[15.9%]
Henderson Paul T/A Quality Care Services Ltd	*	-	-	93	-	-
Henderson Retail Ltd	961	240	140	1,341	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Henderson Wholesale Ltd	298	84	20	402	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Hennebry JJ & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Henry Bros (Magherafelt) Ltd	220	24	9	253	[90.2%]	[9.8%]
Henry Daniel Estate Agents Ltd	15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Hepworth Building Products	*	-	-	29	-	-
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	169	287	4	460	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
Hermans Ltd	16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Heron Bros Ltd	26	104	5	135	[20.0%]	[80.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Hewitt Geoff T/A Mc Donalds Ballymena	66	22	12	100	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Hewitt Meats	*/#	-	-	42	-	-
Hewlett Packard Ltd	24	30	9	63	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Heyn Group Ltd	51	21	5	77	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
HFC Bank PLC	17	17	0	34	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
HGS Building & Mechanical Services Ltd	12	64	2	78	[15.8%]	[84.2%]
HHI Building Products Ltd	48	11	0	59	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Highfield Care T/A Ardmaine Nursing Home	#	-	-	71	-	-
Highfield Care T/A Pond Park Nursing Home	31	13	10	54	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Highfield Carehomes Ltd T/A Orchard Manor Nursing Home	27	16	5	48	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Highmark Manufacturing Co Ltd	62	10	0	72	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Hillcrest Glass Ltd	#	-	-	50	-	-
Hillen Bros T/A Ava Off Sales & Bar	*	-	-	37	-	-
Hillgrove Hotel Ltd T/A Magherabuoy House Hotel	30	21	9	60	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Hillmount Nursery Centre	*	-	-	29	-	-
Hillview Lodge Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Hilton Belfast	73	120	31	224	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Hilton Group PLC T/A Hilton Templepatrick	175	32	19	226	[84.5%]	[15.5%]
Hilton Meat Products Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Hilton Meats (Cookstown) Ltd	11	33	21	65	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
HML	27	208	13	248	[11.5%]	[88.5%]
Hockley Private Nursing Home	90	11	0	101	[89.1%]	[10.9%]
Hogg R & Sons Ltd	14	18	0	32	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Holiday Inn Belfast	36	48	12	96	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Hollygate Lodge Private Retirement Home	32	10	5	47	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Hollygate Nursing Home	*	-	-	36	-	-
Home Fare Services	#	-	-	39	-	-
Homebase Ltd Homebase Regional office	224	152	26	402	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Homecare Northern Ireland	146	261	53	460	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Hopper Raymond T/A Wheatfield Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	27	-	-
Houston Bros Ltd	82	29	5	116	[73.9%]	[26.1%]
Howden Power Ltd	*	-	-	78	-	-
Howell Accident Repair Centre	*	-	-	27	-	-
Howell House Bakery	*	-	-	44	-	-
HSBC Bank PLC	41	11	20	72	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Huco Lightronic (NI) Ltd	39	39	4	82	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Huddleston John Engineering	*	-	-	51	-	-
Hughes & Company	121	19	2	142	[86.4%]	[13.6%]
Hughes Christensen	259	25	5	289	[91.2%]	[8.8%]
Hughes Joseph Painting Contractor	15	55	12	82	[21.4%]	[78.6%]
Hughes K & Co Ltd T/A Hughes Mushrooms	#	-	-	44	-	-
Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Ltd	72	81	22	175	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Huhtamaki (UK) Ltd	165	52	1	218	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Hunter Apparel Solutions Ltd	16	77	1	94	[17.2%]	[82.8%]
Hunter Brian Ltd	26	22	1	49	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Hunter JD & Co	107	38	7	152	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Hurst Charles Ltd	700	214	58	972	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Hutchinson A (Floor & Wall Supplies) Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Hutton (M&E) Services Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Hyndman D & Son (Bakers) Ltd	33	21	0	54	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
IBM United Kingdom Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
IBS (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
ICB Emulsions Ltd	14	21	0	35	[40.0%]	[60.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Iceland Frozen Foods PLC	389	339	32	760	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
ICS Computing Ltd	122	49	19	190	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
ICS Group of Companies Ltd T/A Inflight Catering Services Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
ICTS (UK) Ltd	122	25	7	154	[83.0%]	[17.0%]
Ideal Shopfitters And Building Contractors	17	11	0	28	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
IDS Media Group Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
ILK Timber Group Ltd	33	11	2	46	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Image Investments Ltd	129	22	4	155	[85.4%]	[14.6%]
Impro Printing	*	-	-	35	-	-
Independent News & Media (NI)	469	174	23	666	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
Indicators International Ltd	16	40	0	56	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
In-doors Manufacturing Ltd	#	-	-	77	-	-
Industrial Temps Ltd	328	629	9	966	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Infineer Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Inislyn Ltd T/A Radisson Sas Hotel	28	19	11	58	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Initial City Link	*	-	-	34	-	-
Initial Cleaning Services	166	109	1	276	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Initial Textile Services	45	38	2	85	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Inner City South Belfast Sure Start	17	10	3	30	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Instore	152	145	5	302	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Integrated College Dungannon	42	28	1	71	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Interface Europe Ltd	19	64	0	83	[22.9%]	[77.1%]
Interfrigo Ltd	13	11	2	26	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Interior Trim Co Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Interserve (facilities Management) Ltd	11	28	4	43	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Invista Textiles (UK) Ltd	134	241	4	379	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Ireland Freight Services (UK) Ltd	63	24	1	88	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
Irish Autotrader Ltd	62	24	2	88	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Irish Football Association, The	*	-	-	32	-	-
Irish Inns Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Irish News Ltd, The	33	100	3	136	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
Irish Road Motors Ltd	10	25	0	35	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Irish Rugby Football Union (Ulster Branch)	*	-	-	29	-	-
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Ltd	40	10	1	51	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Irish Waste Services Ltd	13	40	8	61	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
Ironstone Construction Ltd	10	19	10	39	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Irwin AN & Sons	*	-	-	29	-	-
Irwin J Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Irwin RA & Co Ltd	114	15	1	130	[88.4%]	[11.6%]
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd	307	127	15	449	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Isaac Agnew Audi	67	21	10	98	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
Island Cleaning Services Ltd	36	43	0	79	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
Islandbawn Stores Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
ISS Mediclean Ltd	74	122	12	208	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Ivanhoe Inn & Hotel	30	21	0	51	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
J & G Engineering (NI) Ltd	57	20	0	77	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
J Caulfield & Co T/A Caulfield Insurance Brokers	21	16	0	37	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Jacobs W & R & Co (NI) Ltd	17	11	2	30	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Jacques Vert PLC	35	13	0	48	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
James Bleeks T/A J & A Construction (NI) Ltd	12	31	0	43	[27.9%]	[72.1%]
Jameson David Services Ltd	*	-	-	135	-	-
Jamesons Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
Jamison & Green Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
JBE Building Services	47	16	2	65	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
JCP Consulting Ltd	37	10	1	48	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Jeffers Home Bakery	53	14	4	71	[79.1%]	[20.9%]
Jefferson C & H	48	12	4	64	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Jenkins Shipping Co Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Jesroe (Services) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
JH Industrial Cleaning	*	-	-	32	-	-
JHC Hardware Ltd	35	15	0	50	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
JJB Sports PLC	277	263	7	547	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
JKC Specialist Cars Ltd	34	15	0	49	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
JMC Mechanical & Construction Ltd	11	22	0	33	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
JMC Restaurants Ltd T/A Mcdonald's Sprucefield	35	27	4	66	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
JMF Metal Fabrications Ltd	*	-	-	91	-	-
JMG Systems Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
JNK Components Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
JNP Architects	*	-	-	29	-	-
Jobs @ Pertemps	16	16	5	37	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
John David Group PLC, The	83	120	7	210	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Johnson Bros (Belfast) Ltd	82	23	4	109	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
Johnsons Solicitors	26	12	1	39	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Johnston Cyril & Co Ltd	*	-	-	62	-	-
Johnston GF Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Johnston Kennedy	*	-	-	26	-	-
Johnston Mr T/A Nicholson House PNH	*	-	-	36	-	-
Johnston Philip & Co	*	-	-	44	-	-
Johnston's Bakery	23	13	0	36	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Jolly Tots Childcare Complex	*	-	-	29	-	-
Jollye Leonard F (BP) Ltd T/A Jollye's Petfood Superstores	55	25	8	88	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Jones Frederick (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Jones Peters	16	14	0	30	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Jordan Concrete Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Joyland Amusement Centres Ltd T/A Oasis Retail Services Ltd	50	35	6	91	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
JPM Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	46	-	-
JTM Training Agency	*	-	-	28	-	-
Jurys Belfast Inn	12	54	18	84	[18.2%]	[81.8%]
Kainos Software Ltd	78	74	10	162	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Kalon Decorative Products	54	10	3	67	[84.4%]	[15.6%]
Kane Engineering	*	-	-	26	-	-
Kane JW Precision Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Kare Bears Private Day Nurseries	*	-	-	36	-	-
Karkraft (NI) Ltd	13	14	4	31	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Karuna Home, The	*	-	-	32	-	-
Kavanagh Retailing	19	131	0	150	[12.7%]	[87.3%]
KBB Doors Ltd	11	36	19	66	[23.4%]	[76.6%]
KCC Door Hardware & Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
KDM Hire Ltd	21	12	0	33	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Kedington Northern Ireland Ltd	11	23	1	35	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Keenan Patrick	10	56	7	73	[15.2%]	[84.8%]
Kells SD Ltd	91	43	0	134	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Kelly Bros	#	-	-	44	-	-
Kelly Flowers Wholesale	17	11	1	29	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Kelly John Fuels (Ireland) Ltd	68	27	2	97	[71.6%]	[28.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Kelly Patricia T/A Kelly's Inn	#	-	-	-	42	-	-
Kelman Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Kennedy & Morrison Ltd	*	-	-	-	51	-	-
Kennedy Business Systems	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Kennedy Fitzgerald & Associates	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Kennedy J & Co (Contractors) Ltd		82	31	3	116	[72.6%]	[27.4%]
Kennedy Quarries Ltd		27	33	1	61	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Kennedy R & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd		118	124	27	269	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Kennedy WR & Co	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Kernohan Ian A (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Kerr Henderson (Financial Services) Ltd	*	-	-	-	58	-	-
Kerr RJ (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Kerr William & Co (Insurance Consultants) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Kestrel Foods Ltd		19	29	9	57	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Keylite Roof Windows Ltd		21	36	9	66	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Keys Robert & Co Ltd		35	45	5	85	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Keystone Lintels Ltd		67	72	5	144	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Kiel Pharma Ltd		11	13	2	26	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Kilhorne Bay Seafoods Ltd		35	21	3	59	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Killyhevlin Hotel Ltd		72	63	0	135	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Killyleagh Lodge Residential Home		13	23	1	37	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Kilmorey Arms Hotel (Kilkeel) Ltd		20	18	0	38	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Kilwaughter Chemical Co Ltd		50	11	6	67	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
Kirk Pat Ltd		13	34	1	48	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
KMR Windows Ltd		25	11	4	40	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Knockmoyle Lodge Private Nursing Home		13	18	0	31	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Knotts of Newtownards	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Knox & Clayton	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Knox James & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Knox Trevor & Raymond T/A Clankilvoragh Holdings Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Knoxlink T/A Deanes		15	18	3	36	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Kone (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
KPL Contracts Ltd		29	99	0	128	[22.7%]	[77.3%]
KPMG		57	57	1	115	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Kuehne & Nagel (NI) Ltd		85	14	8	107	[85.9%]	[14.1%]
Kwik-fit (NI) Ltd		41	21	0	62	[66.1%]	[33.9%]
La Leisure		37	21	39	97	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
Label One Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Ladyhill Holdings Ltd T/A Prospect Private Nursing Home		36	18	9	63	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Ladyhill Lodge Pnh		27	15	4	46	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Lafarge Cement Ireland		74	18	5	97	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Lafarge Roofing Ltd		38	17	1	56	[69.1%]	[30.9%]
Lagan Technologies Ltd		40	32	8	80	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Lagan Tile Ltd		23	16	2	41	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Lakeland Community Care Ltd		61	100	1	162	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Lakelands Agencies Ltd T/A Bishops Restaurant		33	37	5	75	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Lakeview Nursing & Residential Home		23	27	6	56	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Lamb Commercials Ltd		28	13	0	41	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Lamont Samuel & Sons Ltd		15	19	0	34	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Landscaping Centre Ltd		71	19	2	92	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd		176	111	13	300	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Larne Grammar School	*	-	-	-	45	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Larne Harbour Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Laser Electrical Ltd		74	49	2	125	[60.2%] [39.8%]
Latens Systems Ltd		20	11	7	38	[64.5%] [35.5%]
Lavelle & Mc Alinden		14	40	1	55	[25.9%] [74.1%]
Lavery Properties Ltd T/A The Marine Hotel	#	-	-	-	44	-
Lavery Ltd		55	52	0	107	[51.4%] [48.6%]
Lavery Transport Ltd		18	31	16	65	[36.7%] [63.3%]
Law Centre (NI)		11	26	5	42	[29.7%] [70.3%]
Lb Meat Products Ltd		10	24	0	34	[29.4%] [70.6%]
Leabank Private Nursing Home		10	36	0	46	[21.7%] [78.3%]
Leadingedge (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-
Leckey James Design Ltd		31	35	0	66	[47.0%] [53.0%]
Leckey Trevor D T/A Stoneyford Building Supplies	*	-	-	-	33	-
Leckpatrick Dairies Ltd		89	90	3	182	[49.7%] [50.3%]
Leeanoy Ltd T/A Video City		99	26	19	144	[79.2%] [20.8%]
Leeway Stothers Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-
Legal & General Assurance Society	*	-	-	-	36	-
Leighinmor House Hotel		13	19	0	32	[40.6%] [59.4%]
Leonard Cheshire		54	26	0	80	[67.5%] [32.5%]
L'estrange & Brett Solicitors		50	25	0	75	[66.7%] [33.3%]
Lewis Tim Recruitment Ltd		477	357	146	980	[57.2%] [42.8%]
Liberante Group		46	121	6	173	[27.5%] [72.5%]
Liberty Information Technology Ltd		86	81	21	188	[51.5%] [48.5%]
Lidl (NI) Gmbh		206	221	50	477	[48.2%] [51.8%]
Lifestyle Sports & Leisure Ltd		82	58	13	153	[58.6%] [41.4%]
Ligoniel Improvement Assoc	#	-	-	-	31	-
Lilliput (Dunmurry) Ltd	*	-	-	-	65	-
Limavady Building Suppliers Ltd		14	21	1	36	[40.0%] [60.0%]
Limavady Community Development Initiative		31	21	0	52	[59.6%] [40.4%]
Limavady Printing Co Ltd		42	26	1	69	[61.8%] [38.2%]
Linden Foods Ltd		119	113	86	318	[51.3%] [48.7%]
Lindsay Cars Ltd		361	98	4	463	[78.6%] [21.4%]
Linenhall Library		18	12	3	33	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Linn Stores Ltd		35	14	4	53	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Linton & Robinson Ltd		30	12	0	42	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Lisadian House Private Nursing Home		60	18	4	82	[76.9%] [23.1%]
Lisburn Glass Group Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-
Lisburn Security Services Ltd		436	163	7	606	[72.8%] [27.2%]
Lisnasure Interiors	*	-	-	-	39	-
Lissan Coal Company Ltd	#	-	-	-	44	-
Lites Group		50	57	32	139	[46.7%] [53.3%]
Little Alan Ltd	*	-	-	-	63	-
Little Rays Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-
Littlewoods Shop Direct Group		12	14	2	28	[46.2%] [53.8%]
Littlewoods Stores Ltd		16	33	1	50	[32.7%] [67.3%]
Litton Group Ltd		45	10	1	56	[81.8%] [18.2%]
Lloyd David Leisure Ltd	*	-	-	-	74	-
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd C/o Aah Pharmaceuticals		66	74	5	145	[47.1%] [52.9%]
Lloyds TSB Asset Finance Division Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-
LMI Foods Ltd		32	19	4	55	[62.7%] [37.3%]
Loane Transport Ltd		13	14	0	27	[48.1%] [51.9%]
Locksley Engineering Co Ltd		24	16	0	40	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Lodge Hotel And Travel Stop, The		75	25	7	107	[75.0%] [25.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Logan's Executive Travel	15	16	1	32	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Lomac Tiles Ltd	42	55	6	103	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Lombard & Ulster Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Loney L T/A Cafe Renoir	14	12	17	43	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Long's Supermarket Ltd	130	168	0	298	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Loreto Grammar School	#	-	-	60	-	-
Louerne Construction Ltd	14	16	0	30	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Lough Erne Hotel Ltd	21	22	0	43	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Lough Neagh Private Nursing Home	14	15	0	29	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Loughran Brendan & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Loughran Rock Ind	18	11	2	31	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Loughview Homes Ltd	13	14	5	32	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Louise Products (Antrim) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Louisville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	86	-	-
Lowry Bros Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Lowry Fk Piling Ltd	21	41	2	64	[33.9%]	[66.1%]
Lsrs Ltd, T/A Old Moat Inn,the	*	-	-	37	-	-
Lumen Christi College	#	-	-	43	-	-
Lunn John H (Jewellers) Ltd	48	18	1	67	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Lurgan Conference of St Vincent De Paul (Sponsors)	#	-	-	37	-	-
Lynas Foodservice Ltd	108	22	8	138	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Lynas RFA Dr & Mrs T/A Victoria Private Nursing Home	14	17	0	31	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Lynn Maureen Recruitment Ltd	76	57	39	172	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Lyric Players Theatre, The	16	17	8	41	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Lyttle R&PA	32	15	0	47	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
M Care Ltd	128	12	5	145	[91.4%]	[8.6%]
M/b Truck & Van (NI) Ltd T/A Rent-a-merc	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mac Auley James J	*	-	-	26	-	-
Mac Auley Wray	*	-	-	34	-	-
Mac Mahon JJ (building Contractor) Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Mac Naughton Blair & Company Ltd	228	82	21	331	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Mac Rental (NI) Ltd T/A The Cat Rental Store	32	30	1	63	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
Mackey Eyecare	38	19	0	57	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Mackle John (Moy) Ltd	10	38	9	57	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Macrete Ireland Ltd	53	55	0	108	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Macspec Engineering	*	-	-	26	-	-
Madden & Finucane	#	-	-	31	-	-
Maddens Bar	11	18	2	31	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Maghera Joinery Works Ltd	19	47	0	66	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
Magir Ltd T/A Medicare Pharmacy Group	30	151	6	187	[16.6%]	[83.4%]
Magowan Tyres (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Mail Matters Direct Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Maine Nursing Home	*	-	-	36	-	-
Maine Soft Drinks Ltd	87	34	2	123	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
Makro Multi-trade Centre	38	196	15	249	[16.2%]	[83.8%]
Mallaghan Engineering Ltd	10	41	1	52	[19.6%]	[80.4%]
Mallusk Security Services Ltd	33	15	0	48	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Malmaison Hotel (Belfast) Ltd	14	24	0	38	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Malone College	10	24	5	39	[29.4%]	[70.6%]
Malone Golf Club	22	12	6	40	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Malone Lodge Hotel, The	15	26	14	55	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
Manor House Catering Services	13	27	2	42	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Manor House Country Hotel Ltd	58	45	22	125	[56.3%]	[43.7%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Manpower (UK) Ltd	330	743	96	1,169	[30.8%]	[69.2%]
Marcus Ward Ltd T/A Hard Rock Cafe	15	12	2	29	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Marie Curie Cancer Care	118	56	19	193	[67.8%]	[32.2%]
Marine Court Hotel, The	101	26	1	128	[79.5%]	[20.5%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	970	700	61	1,731	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Marquis Tailoring Ltd	25	10	0	35	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Marsh Ltd	46	21	0	67	[68.7%]	[31.3%]
Marshbank Trading Ltd T/A Mary's Bar	10	20	0	30	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Martin & Hamilton Ltd	43	27	4	74	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Martin H & J Ltd	105	35	2	142	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Martin Residential Trust, The	*	-	-	37	-	-
Mascott Construction Ltd	15	42	1	58	[26.3%]	[73.7%]
Mastercraft Construction Associates Ltd	20	45	0	65	[30.8%]	[69.2%]
Matalan Retail Ltd	83	94	35	212	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Matheson Leo Contracts	10	19	1	30	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Maxol Direct (NI) Ltd	60	35	4	99	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Maxwell T & Sons Ltd T/A Maxwell Freight Services	*	-	-	32	-	-
May Edwin Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Maybin Support Services (NI) Ltd	1,951	700	388	3,039	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Maydown Precision Engineering Ltd	27	113	6	146	[19.3%]	[80.7%]
MB Freight Forwarding Ltd T/A Express Parcels	68	43	7	118	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Mc Adam Design Ltd	57	12	3	72	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
Mc Afee Properties & Mortgages	37	18	0	55	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Mc Aleer & Rushe Ltd	13	57	1	71	[18.6%]	[81.4%]
Mc Aleer & Teague (building Contractors)	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Aleer M	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Allister Bros Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-
Mc Aloon Construction Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mc Alpine Alfred Business Services Ltd	34	11	14	59	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Mc Anallen K Ltd	16	80	4	100	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Mc Anearney Sean	#	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Anerney Bros Ltd	#	-	-	158	-	-
Mc Atamney's Butchers	12	19	0	31	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Mc Avoy Construction Ltd	21	27	3	51	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Mc Avoy Group Ltd, The	60	120	1	181	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Mc Bride MJ	#	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Burney Transport	102	21	2	125	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Mc Caffrey B & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Caffrey Concrete Products Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Caffrey's Spar Supermarket	#	-	-	43	-	-
Mc Caig Collim	*	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Call J & W Supplies (NI) Ltd	48	22	0	70	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Mc Call Robert W & Sons	*	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Cambridge Duffy LLP	10	74	2	86	[11.9%]	[88.1%]
Mc Cann Bros Ltd	26	36	0	62	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Mc Cann FP Ltd	62	66	17	145	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Mc Cann Patsy & Sons	#	-	-	34	-	-
Mc Cartan PJ	#	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Cartan Turkington Breen	20	14	0	34	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Mc Cauleys Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mc Causland Airport Garage Ltd	22	13	5	40	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Mc Clean Arnold	*	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Cleery Technical Yarns Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Clelland JA & Sons (Auctioneers) Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Mc Closkey & O'Kane Building Company Ltd		12	38	1	51	[24.0%] [76.0%]
Mc Clure Watters		33	22	6	61	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Mc Colgans Quality Foods Ltd		30	69	37	136	[30.3%] [69.7%]
Mc Combe Bros (Antrim) Ltd		76	16	2	94	[82.6%] [17.4%]
Mc Conaghy T & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	153	-
Mc Connell Martin		20	10	1	31	[66.7%] [33.3%]
Mc Connell S & Sons Ltd		52	12	4	68	[81.3%] [18.8%]
Mc Connell S Ltd		31	14	0	45	[68.9%] [31.1%]
Mc Connell TJ & Sons		10	21	0	31	[32.3%] [67.7%]
Mc Conville Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-
Mc Cormack Terence Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-
Mc Cormick Mac Naughton (NI) Ltd		56	14	1	71	[80.0%] [20.0%]
Mc Cormick WJ & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-
Mc Corry Julie T/A Julie's Kitchen		32	39	0	71	[45.1%] [54.9%]
Mc Cosh Wm (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Mc Croy Engineering	#	-	-	-	30	-
Mc Croy Scaffolding (NI) Ltd		21	65	0	86	[24.4%] [75.6%]
Mc Cue Interior Fit Out Solutions		90	14	1	105	[86.5%] [13.5%]
Mc Culla (Ireland) Ltd		42	17	0	59	[71.2%] [28.8%]
Mc Daid Mc Cullough Moore	#	-	-	-	28	-
Mc Dermott Paul T/A Mc Donald's Connswater	*	-	-	-	60	-
Mc Devitt VH & Son Ltd		23	14	0	37	[62.2%] [37.8%]
Mc Donagh TW Ltd		32	46	3	81	[41.0%] [59.0%]
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd		129	214	23	366	[37.6%] [62.4%]
Mc Donnell James & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	40	-
Mc Dowell & Service Dental Laboratory Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-
Mc Dowell Installations	*	-	-	-	28	-
Mc Elwaine Electrical		49	27	0	76	[64.5%] [35.5%]
Mc Erlains Bakery (Magherafelt) Ltd		69	73	5	147	[48.6%] [51.4%]
Mc Fadden Plant Ltd	#	-	-	-	59	-
Mc Garrity Harold & Sons Ltd		12	36	0	48	[25.0%] [75.0%]
Mc Geown JD Ltd		52	36	0	88	[59.1%] [40.9%]
Mc Gilloway Care Homes (NI) Ltd Edenballymore Lodge PNH	#	-	-	-	80	-
Mc Gimpsey & Kane (Builders)		37	29	3	69	[56.1%] [43.9%]
Mc Gimpsey Brothers (Removals) Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-
Mc Ginn E & Sons		35	144	6	185	[19.6%] [80.4%]
Mc Glone H & T		11	73	3	87	[13.1%] [86.9%]
Mc Granaghan D Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-
Mc Grath Bros (Engineering) Ltd		54	30	9	93	[64.3%] [35.7%]
Mc Gurk & Moore Electrical & Plumbing Contractors	#	-	-	-	42	-
Mc Gurran TJ Ltd		23	41	4	68	[35.9%] [64.1%]
Mc Intyre E & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-
Mc Kay (Newtownards) Ltd		87	12	5	104	[87.9%] [12.1%]
Mc Keagney Chemists	#	-	-	-	28	-
Mc Kee FB & Co Ltd		26	14	1	41	[65.0%] [35.0%]
Mc Kee John & Son		20	12	0	32	[62.5%] [37.5%]
Mc Keefry BP Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-
Mc Kee's		39	19	0	58	[67.2%] [32.8%]
Mc Kelvey RJ	*	-	-	-	30	-
Mc Kenna Eugene P		19	14	8	41	[57.6%] [42.4%]
Mc Kenna JF Ltd	#	-	-	-	63	-
Mc Kenna Nicholas & Co		46	35	0	81	[56.8%] [43.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Keown Cleaning Services Ltd	233	120	12	365	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Mc Killens (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	65	-	-
Mc Killop Charles Glens of Antrim Potatoes	#	-	-	40	-	-
Mc Kinty & Wright	24	19	0	43	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Mc Larnon GE & Sons Ltd	46	12	1	59	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Mc Laughlin & Harvey Ltd	160	100	11	271	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Mc Laughlin T & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Laughlin Thomas Ltd	15	80	1	96	[15.8%]	[84.2%]
Mc Laughlin William & Sons Ltd	19	25	0	44	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Mc Lean Alfie	94	50	4	148	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Mc Loughlin John & Son (Shipping) Ltd	32	10	0	42	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Mc Mullan & Conway T/A Kingscourt Nursing Group	34	26	0	60	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Mc Mullan Transport	23	21	0	44	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Mc Mullen Architectural Systems Ltd	62	65	4	131	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Mc Murtry John & Co Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Nally John J & Co Solicitors	13	14	1	28	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Mc Namee B & Co Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mc Neill Menary Travel	26	13	0	39	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Mc Neill-Mc Manus Glass Ltd	70	23	1	94	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Mc Nicholas Construction Services Ltd	51	97	48	196	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Mc Ninch J W & Sons	*	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Ormond Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Mc Parland Properties (Ire) Ltd T/A Canal Court Hotel	47	187	13	247	[20.1%]	[79.9%]
Mc Quillan John (Contracts) Ltd	10	51	1	62	[16.4%]	[83.6%]
Mc Restaurants (Newry) Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Restaurants Ltd	*	-	-	86	-	-
Mc Retail Ltd	95	37	2	134	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
Mc Swiggans Spar	16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Mc Williams PT Contracts	14	45	6	65	[23.7%]	[76.3%]
MCH Design & Shopfitting Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
MCL Insurance Services Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
MCW Residential	*	-	-	27	-	-
MD Healthcare Ltd	28	31	18	77	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
MDF Engineering Ltd	46	47	11	104	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
MDS Pharma Services (GB) Ltd	65	44	18	127	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Meadows Nursing Home, The	32	21	2	55	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Mechanical Installation & Maintenance (NI) Ltd	16	31	0	47	[34.0%]	[66.0%]
Meehan Colm & Brea T/A Fiveways Shop & Service Station Ltd	10	79	0	89	[11.2%]	[88.8%]
Menzies Distribution Ltd	95	72	4	171	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Mercedes-Benz Truck & Van (NI)	60	29	2	91	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Mercer Human Resource Consulting Ltd	38	23	11	72	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Mercy Care Ltd	29	205	4	238	[12.4%]	[87.6%]
Meridio Ltd	35	21	6	62	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Merthe Logistic Solutions	55	22	40	117	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Messanna Investments Ltd T/A Kingscastle Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	37	-	-
Met Steel Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Metal Technology Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Metalcraft Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Meteor Controls International Ltd	14	111	6	131	[11.2%]	[88.8%]
Methodist City Mission	14	20	0	34	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Methodist College	91	13	8	112	[87.5%]	[12.5%]
Metso Minerals Cappagh Ltd	#	-	-	73	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
MFI (UK) Ltd	73	33	2	108	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
MGN Ltd	35	30	5	70	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
MGT Engineering	#	-	-	37	-	-
Michelin Tyre PLC	887	292	44	1,223	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Micwall Developments Ltd	16	46	4	66	[25.8%]	[74.2%]
Micwall Joinery Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Mid Ulster Granite & Stone Co Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Middleton Seafoods (Export) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Middleton W & Son (NI) Ltd T/A Middleton Seafoods	40	24	5	69	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Millar Savoury Foods Ltd	11	15	0	26	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Millar Shearer & Black	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Millbrook Lodge Hotel	22	24	0	46	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Millcroft Private Nursing Home	32	77	5	114	[29.4%]	[70.6%]
Miller Stewart & Sons Ltd	69	14	4	87	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Milligan Bros. Ltd	17	11	1	29	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Mills Alexander	*	-	-	30	-	-
Mills Selig	14	13	1	28	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Millward Brown Ulster	99	55	10	164	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Minprint Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Minster Cleaning Services	45	148	2	195	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Miscampbell WJ & Co	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Miskelly Brothers Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Miskelly OF & Sons	30	10	0	40	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Mitchell David T/A Spar	*	-	-	35	-	-
Mitchell Harold (Belfast) Ltd	92	32	4	128	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Mitchells & Butlers No2 Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mitten RJ & Sons	22	14	0	36	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Mivan Ltd	149	78	7	234	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
MJM Marine Ltd	16	71	0	87	[18.4%]	[81.6%]
MM Building Services Ltd	13	14	1	28	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
MM Teleperformance	458	70	313	841	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
MMK Express Ltd	16	13	0	29	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Moba Ltd T/A Harry Ramsdens	35	33	9	77	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Mobile Cohesion Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Modern Tyre Service	67	68	8	143	[49.6%]	[50.4%]
Moffett & Sons Ltd	113	19	0	132	[85.6%]	[14.4%]
Moffett Thallon & Co Ltd	35	16	0	51	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Monaghan Brothers Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Moneydarragh Flexicare	19	44	3	66	[30.2%]	[69.8%]
Monsoon Accessorize	52	62	9	123	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
Montgomery Distribution Ltd	118	12	7	137	[90.8%]	[9.2%]
Montgomery Refrigeration Ltd	91	23	4	118	[79.8%]	[20.2%]
Montgomery Transport Ltd	169	49	18	236	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Montgomerys	*	-	-	61	-	-
Montracon Ltd	43	39	4	86	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	423	423	35	881	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Moore Concrete Products Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
Moore Construction Building Contractors	#	-	-	27	-	-
Moore D&G T/A Parkes Pharmacy	*	-	-	36	-	-
Moore Stephens Chartered Accountants	83	30	3	116	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Moore TH (Contracts) Ltd	13	18	2	33	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Moran John	24	91	0	115	[20.9%]	[79.1%]
Morgan	16	43	1	60	[27.1%]	[72.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Morgan John & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Morgan Transport & Distribution Ltd		14	31	9	54	[31.1%] [68.9%]
Morning Star House	#	-	-	-	37	-
Morrow Contracts Ltd Incorporating KP Mini Mix		54	20	3	77	[73.0%] [27.0%]
Morrow CR Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-
Morton Alex Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Morton Newspapers Ltd		190	61	14	265	[75.7%] [24.3%]
Morton Partnership, The T/A Marquis of Downshire, The	*	-	-	-	30	-
Moss E Ltd T/A Bairds Chemists		406	107	18	531	[79.1%] [20.9%]
Mothercare (UK) Ltd		56	39	2	97	[58.9%] [41.1%]
Motor & Sport (Ballynahinch) Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-
Mouchel Parkman Services Ltd		23	23	6	52	[50.0%] [50.0%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd		323	277	143	743	[53.8%] [46.2%]
Mount Lourdes Grammar School	*	-	-	-	39	-
Mourne Country Meats Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-
Mourne Observer Ltd		17	13	2	32	[56.7%] [43.3%]
Moutray Wm & Sons	*	-	-	-	37	-
Movilla House Ltd	*	-	-	-	66	-
Mowlem PLC		22	15	16	53	[59.5%] [40.5%]
Moy Park Ltd		1,422	1,344	386	3,152	[51.4%] [48.6%]
Moy Park Ltd		48	84	3	135	[36.4%] [63.6%]
Moyfab Engineering Ltd		13	19	0	32	[40.6%] [59.4%]
Moyola Precision Engineering Ltd		34	32	3	69	[51.5%] [48.5%]
MSCS (NI) Ltd T/A Xperience		23	16	1	40	[59.0%] [41.0%]
MSM Contracts Ltd		44	19	0	63	[69.8%] [30.2%]
MSO Cleland Ltd		130	34	8	172	[79.3%] [20.7%]
MTS (NI) Ltd		24	66	1	91	[26.7%] [73.3%]
Muldoon Transport Systems Ltd		13	23	2	38	[36.1%] [63.9%]
Mulgrew Haulage Ltd		33	28	2	63	[54.1%] [45.9%]
Mulgrew John T/A Mac's Home Bakery	#	-	-	-	30	-
Mulholland & Doherty Ltd		30	10	2	42	[75.0%] [25.0%]
Mulkerns Paul	#	-	-	-	28	-
Mullan B & Sons Ltd		28	50	0	78	[35.9%] [64.1%]
Mullan Bob Motors Ltd		18	59	0	77	[23.4%] [76.6%]
Mullin Neil & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-
Munster Simms Engineering Ltd		99	14	4	117	[87.6%] [12.4%]
Murdock Group Ltd	#	-	-	-	34	-
Murdock Hardwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	-	45	-
Murphy & O'Rawe		14	31	0	45	[31.1%] [68.9%]
Murphy Mk T/A Fairlawns Private Nursing & Residential Home	#	-	-	-	36	-
Murphy Patrick T/A Kingsway Building		28	32	0	60	[46.7%] [53.3%]
Murphy's Super Valu	#	-	-	-	70	-
Murray Henry & Co	#	-	-	-	26	-
Murray Sons & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	60	-
Musgrave Distribution Ltd		105	82	2	189	[56.1%] [43.9%]
Musgrave Supervalu Centra (NI) Ltd		83	45	7	135	[64.8%] [35.2%]
My Travel (UK) Ltd (Going Places)		83	61	4	148	[57.6%] [42.4%]
Mytravel Airways PLC		26	13	4	43	[66.7%] [33.3%]
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd		449	314	14	777	[58.8%] [41.2%]
Nambarrie Tea Company Ltd		36	12	0	48	[75.0%] [25.0%]
Nath Brothers		107	90	2	199	[54.3%] [45.7%]
National Air Traffic Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	44	-
National Australia Group Europe Ltd		1,509	645	56	2,210	[70.1%] [29.9%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
National Australia Group Europe Services Ltd (Nsite Ltd)	35	15	4	54	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
National Car Parks Ltd	64	21	0	85	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
National Council of YMCA's of Ireland Ltd	18	14	1	33	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
National House Building Council	*	-	-	34	-	-
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)	53	64	22	139	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
National Trust, The	157	94	53	304	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
National/Alamo Car Rental	41	15	4	60	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Nationwide Building Society	131	70	15	216	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Natural World Products Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Navigator Blue Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Nazareth House (Londonderry)	#	-	-	145	-	-
Nazareth House Care Village	28	75	1	104	[27.2%]	[72.8%]
NC Engineering (Hamiltons Bawn) Ltd	28	23	13	64	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
NCH Northern Ireland	15	42	7	64	[26.3%]	[73.7%]
Needaco Ltd T/A Paddington Lodge	*	-	-	35	-	-
Neill James Ltd	29	11	0	40	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Nelson George (Plumbing & Heating) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Nelson Hydraulics Ltd	16	13	0	29	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Nerve Centre, The	#	-	-	26	-	-
Ness Nurseries	17	12	2	31	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Netcom Communications (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Nevin Electrics Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Nevis Healthcare Ltd	35	45	14	94	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
New Look Retailers	152	172	31	355	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
New Quay Developments Ltd	46	11	2	59	[80.7%]	[19.3%]
New World Developments	42	21	10	73	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Newcastle Inter-church Community Projects Association	18	24	0	42	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Newell Stores Ltd T/A Newell Stores	11	127	1	139	[8.0%]	[92.0%]
Newry Building Supplies Ltd	#	-	-	44	-	-
Newry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
News Speed Ltd	17	10	0	27	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Newtownards Chronicle Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Newtownstewart Construction Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Next PLC	307	344	54	705	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Nexus Institute (NI), The	14	17	8	39	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
NFU Mutual Insurance Society Ltd	59	17	6	82	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
NI Childminding Association	*	-	-	31	-	-
NI Trucks Ltd	62	12	9	83	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
NIACRO	30	58	1	89	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Nicholl Fuel Oils Ltd	31	37	0	68	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
Nicholson & Bass Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Nicks Warehouse Ltd	15	20	4	39	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Nicobrand Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
NIE Powerteam Ltd		<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>				
Nightingale Private Nursing Home	17	52	1	70	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
NIIB Group Ltd	67	22	5	94	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
NIPPA - The Early Years Organisation	43	49	18	110	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Nitec Solutions Ltd	19	15	2	36	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Nitronica Ltd	44	37	16	97	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
NK Coatings Ltd	*	-	-	94	-	-
NK Fencing Ltd	45	16	5	66	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Norbev	46	11	3	60	[80.7%]	[19.3%]
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	109	585	65	759	[15.7%]	[84.3%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Nor-Den Electrical	12	15	0	27	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Norfolk Line Ltd	73	54	4	131	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Norlect Engineering (UK) Ltd	11	28	0	39	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Norse Merchant Ferries	119	37	7	163	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Nortel Networks	384	199	54	637	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
North & West Housing Ltd	128	266	16	410	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
North Antrim Turkeys Ltd Hatchery	*	-	-	38	-	-
North City Training Ltd	10	25	1	36	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
North Coast Hotels Ltd	20	23	6	49	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
North Down Group	36	38	0	74	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
North Down Marquees Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
North West of Ireland Printing & Publishing Co Ltd	19	48	0	67	[28.4%]	[71.6%]
Northbrook Technology of (NI) Ltd	519	788	137	1,444	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Northern Bank Ltd	1,549	657	62	2,268	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Northern Forklift	11	18	1	30	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Northern Hydraulics Ltd	14	27	0	41	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Northern Ireland Association For Mental Health	112	108	15	235	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Northern Ireland Chest Heart & Stroke Association	53	73	0	126	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Northern Ireland Co-ownership Housing Association Ltd	23	18	0	41	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action	17	27	0	44	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Northern Ireland Council on Ageing	19	12	5	36	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC				<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>		
Northern Ireland Hospice Care	125	82	11	218	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Northern Ireland Institute for the Disabled	*	-	-	93	-	-
Northern Ireland Plastics Ltd	28	24	2	54	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance (NIPSA)	24	31	3	58	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Northern Ireland Rural Development Council	14	19	1	34	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Northern Lift Trucks (NI) Ltd	19	10	0	29	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Northern Newspaper Group	80	21	0	101	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Northern Publishing office (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	120	-	-
Northern Whig Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Northsec Security Services (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Northstone (NI) Ltd	582	385	44	1,011	[60.2%]	[39.8%]
Northwest Bookmakers Ltd	#	-	-	69	-	-
Northwest Independent Hospital	62	40	19	121	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Northworld Ltd T/A Mark One	42	98	16	156	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Norwich Union Insurance	129	64	2	195	[66.8%]	[33.2%]
Novas Group	#	-	-	41	-	-
NTL	73	31	19	123	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Nuachtain Newspaper Group	#	-	-	81	-	-
Nugent P & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Nu-Track Ltd	*	-	-	66	-	-
O & S Doors Ltd	18	101	7	126	[15.1%]	[84.9%]
O2 (UK) Ltd	35	22	18	75	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Oakgrove Integrated College	40	64	2	106	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Oakgrove Integrated Primary School	30	22	0	52	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Oakington Properties C/o Supervalu Downpatrick	10	63	1	74	[13.7%]	[86.3%]
Oaklee Housing Association Ltd	87	104	8	199	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Oaktree Foods Ltd	17	15	2	34	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Oakwood Door Designs Ltd	10	60	3	73	[14.3%]	[85.7%]
Oasis Caring In Action	*	-	-	36	-	-
Oasis Stores Ltd	52	92	0	144	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Oasis Travel (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
O'Boyle Hugh J Ltd	#	-	-	-	45	-	-
O'Boyle Hugh J Training Ltd	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Observer Newspapers (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
O'Connell T & Sons		14	42	0	56	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
O'Connor & Mc Cann Ltd	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
OCS Northern Ireland Ltd		300	269	23	592	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
OCS Resolution Security		41	18	9	68	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
O'Doherty Garvan Group	#	-	-	-	165	-	-
Office Depot	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
O'Hanlon & Farrell Contracts Ltd		27	78	0	105	[25.7%]	[74.3%]
O'Hanlon Bros Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
O'Hare & Mc Govern Ltd		28	102	9	139	[21.5%]	[78.5%]
O'Hare Felix & Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	120	-	-
O'Hare Frank T/A Aylesforte House, The	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
O'Hare Peter Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
O'Hare R, O'Hare E, O'Hare J & O'Hare L T/A Pats Bar & Restaurant		17	15	0	32	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
O'Kane Bros (Woodworking) Ltd	#	-	-	-	99	-	-
O'Kane Food Service Ltd		118	48	0	166	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
O'Kane Hatcheries Ltd	*	-	-	-	55	-	-
O'Kane Poultry Ltd		419	159	285	863	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd		92	275	3	370	[25.1%]	[74.9%]
Old Bushmills Distillery Co Ltd, The		106	16	0	122	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
Old Inn, Crawfordsburn, The		45	42	0	87	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Oliver W (Exorna) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Olympic Lifts Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Omagh Meats		37	128	26	191	[22.4%]	[77.6%]
Omega Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	59	-	-
Omniplex Holdings (NI) Ltd		45	55	14	114	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
O'Neill Brothers Building Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	-	58	-	-
O'Neill John T/A Costcutter Supermarket	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
O'Neill P Building Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
O'Neills Irish International Sports Co Ltd		21	234	5	260	[8.2%]	[91.8%]
Open And Direct Insurance Services Ltd		97	68	3	168	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Open And Direct Retail Services Ltd		103	75	19	197	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Open Door Housing Association (NI) Ltd		11	22	2	35	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Open University In Ireland, The C/o John Addy		26	16	8	50	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Openwave Systems (NI) Ltd		40	56	13	109	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Orana Family Support Centre	#	-	-	-	48	-	-
Orchard County Foods	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Orchard Grove Residential Home		10	22	0	32	[31.3%]	[68.8%]
Orchard House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	50	-	-
Orchard Recruitment (NI) Ltd		13	12	9	34	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Orchardville Society, The	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
O'Reilly Stewart Solicitors	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
O'Reilly Transport (Ireland) Ltd		24	29	0	53	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
O'Reillys "the Sweet People"	#	-	-	-	75	-	-
Original Shoe Co, The	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Orion Project Services Ltd		147	32	113	292	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Osborne King & Megran Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Ostick & Williams Ltd		20	12	2	34	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Otis Ltd		29	13	1	43	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Our Lady & St Patricks College Knock		38	15	0	53	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Our Lady's Home	#	-	-	-	106	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Over The Rainbow Private Day Nurseries	22	14	0	36	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Overtown Properties Ltd T/A Seagoe Hotel	35	34	0	69	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Owen Williams Consultants	*	-	-	35	-	-
Oxfam Northern Ireland	22	16	6	44	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
P & L Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	58	-	-
P & G Family Foods	*	-	-	112	-	-
P & O European Ferries (Irish Sea) Ltd	125	32	13	170	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
P & O Ferrymasters Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Pallet Centre Ltd, The	*	-	-	48	-	-
Palmer & Harvey Mc Lane Ltd	39	10	0	49	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
Paragon Services (NI) Ltd	10	72	5	87	[12.2%]	[87.8%]
Parents Advice Centre (NI) Ltd	17	12	2	31	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Parity Training Ltd	24	26	12	62	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Park Avenue Hotel Ltd	*	-	-	104	-	-
Parkdean Nursing Home	15	10	10	35	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Parkelect Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Parkgate Foods Ltd T/A Euro Shellfish & Castle Garden	51	13	0	64	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Parkside Private Care Ltd T/A Parkside Private Nursing Home	16	10	8	34	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Patisserie Home Bakery	#	-	-	40	-	-
Patmar Ltd	64	27	2	93	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Patterson Donnelly Solicitors	*	-	-	35	-	-
Patterson Family, The T/A The Plough Inn	50	13	6	69	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Patton David & Sons (NI) Ltd	271	77	7	355	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
PDMS Ltd	146	82	16	244	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Peacock Stores Ltd	151	153	23	327	[49.7%]	[50.3%]
Peden George Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Pegasus Security Group Ltd	94	46	2	142	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Pembroke Services Ltd T/A Europcar	21	10	0	31	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Penrose Roofing Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Perfecseal Ltd	17	149	5	171	[10.2%]	[89.8%]
Perfume Shop Ltd, The	40	27	3	70	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Petal Postforming Ltd	11	47	1	59	[19.0%]	[81.0%]
Pets At Home Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Pfizer Ltd	12	15	9	36	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
PFS & Partners Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
PFT Systems Ltd	#	-	-	74	-	-
Phab (NI) Independent Living Ltd	30	15	2	47	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Pheasant, The	32	12	0	44	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Phillips Dr & Mrs T/A Silverbirch Lodge Private Nursing Home	26	24	0	50	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Phillips Martin Carpets	*	-	-	32	-	-
Phoenix Healthcare (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Phoenix Merchants Ltd	13	15	1	29	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Phoenix Natural Gas Ltd	109	77	18	204	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Phoenix Nursing Agency	152	620	42	814	[19.7%]	[80.3%]
Phoenix Security Business Management Services Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Phoenix, The (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Phones 4U Ltd	60	36	6	102	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Pierce RW (Printers)	*	-	-	37	-	-
Pinkerton WA	*	-	-	37	-	-
Piperhill Construction Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
PK Murphy Construction Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Pneutrol Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Police Rehabilitation And Retraining Trust Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Pollock Lifts Ltd	*	-	-	-	61	-	-
Polly Bros Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Polypipe (Ulster) Ltd		114	26	3	143	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Pooles Supervalu Moira		55	14	3	72	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Porsche/Saab Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Porter Norman	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Portstewart Golf Club	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Portview Construction Ltd		16	23	1	40	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Positive Futures For People With A Learning Disability		117	100	44	261	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Powerscreen International Distribution Ltd		34	191	43	268	[15.1%]	[84.9%]
Praxis Care Group		295	219	50	564	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd		161	133	20	314	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Premier Electrics Ltd		10	38	0	48	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Premier Employment Ltd T/A Premier People		345	347	5	697	[49.9%]	[50.1%]
Premier Power Ltd		104	17	1	122	[86.0%]	[14.0%]
Prentice David (Cars) Ltd		55	26	1	82	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Presbyterian Church In Ireland, The	*	-	-	-	69	-	-
Presbyterian Housing Association (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Prestige Nursing Homes Ltd		49	22	4	75	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Prestige Underwriting Services Ltd		96	11	3	110	[89.7%]	[10.3%]
PRH Construction	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Price Waterhouse Coopers		378	289	63	730	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Primark Stores Ltd		185	297	19	501	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Primepac Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Primrose JV (Greenisland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Principles Retail Ltd		62	73	3	138	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Print Factory, The		12	14	0	26	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Priory Surgery	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Pritchitts		139	21	6	166	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
PRM Distribution Ltd		69	13	5	87	[84.1%]	[15.9%]
Progressive Building Society		112	41	8	161	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Project Design Engineers Ltd		31	10	2	43	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Property Support Services Ltd		68	16	9	93	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Prospects For People With Learning Disabilities	*	-	-	-	78	-	-
Protech	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Protocol Skills Ltd		11	28	0	39	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd		191	118	24	333	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Provincial Care Service Agency		131	99	4	234	[57.0%]	[43.0%]
Provincial Pubs Ltd T/A The Devenish	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
Prudential PLC		304	182	30	516	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Punjana Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Pyeroy (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	69	-	-
Q 102.9 Fm Ltd		33	22	9	64	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Q Mac Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Qualitrol - Hathaway Instruments Division		37	15	5	57	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Quality Hotel Carrickfergus		92	18	4	114	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The		1,788	1,452	749	3,989	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Quinn D T/A High St Investments Ltd		107	151	0	258	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Quinn Group Ltd		147	660	71	878	[18.2%]	[81.8%]
Quinn-Direct Insurance Ltd		49	143	6	198	[25.5%]	[74.5%]
Quinns of Cookstown (1964) Ltd	#	-	-	-	53	-	-

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Quinns Spring Water Ltd T/A Rocwell Natural Mineral Water	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
R & F Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
R & J Foods Ltd		61	23	1	85	[72.6%]	[27.4%]
R & M Greenkeepers & Skip Hire	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Radisson Sas Roe Park Resort		81	62	13	156	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Radius Plastics Ltd		56	14	0	70	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Raha Developments Ltd T/A Costcutters		16	50	0	66	[24.2%]	[75.8%]
Rahon Enterprises Ltd T/A McDonalds Drive-thru		49	56	7	112	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Railway Hotel (Enniskillen) Ltd		12	16	0	28	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Rainey Endowed School The Governors	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Ramore Restaurant Ltd		64	56	2	122	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Ramsay JC & Son Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
Ramsey Philip T/A Viscount O'Neills	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Radox Laboratories Ltd		230	120	74	424	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Randstad Employment Bureau Ltd		289	197	1	487	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Rankin Alexander & Son Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Rankin P & J T/A Cayenne		13	27	3	43	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Rapid International Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Rascals (NI) Ltd		80	38	7	125	[67.8%]	[32.2%]
Ratheane Private Nursing Home		38	29	9	76	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Rathfriland Manor Private Nursing Home		26	15	0	41	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Rathmore Grammar School	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Rathowen Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Ravenhill Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Raytheon Systems Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Readymix (NI) Ltd		195	74	5	274	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Real Time Systems Ltd		14	12	2	28	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Redrock Engineering Ltd		72	14	0	86	[83.7%]	[16.3%]
Reed Executive PLC		314	270	162	746	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Reflex Mouldings Ltd		23	33	9	65	[41.1%]	[58.9%]
Regency Carpet Manufacturing Ltd		86	10	4	100	[89.6%]	[10.4%]
Regency Spinning Ltd		145	10	2	157	[93.5%]	[6.5%]
Regus Business Services		26	37	13	76	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Reid Furniture (Ireland) Ltd		36	21	1	58	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Reid Transport Ltd		68	55	11	134	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Reids Shoes Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Relate NI		31	14	9	54	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Relay Business Software Ltd		27	16	0	43	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Reliance Security Services Ltd		47	10	0	57	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Rentokil Pest Control		16	12	0	28	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Resource Centre Derry Ltd, The	#	-	-	-	47	-	-
Restaurant Management Services Ltd		195	157	56	408	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Retail Systems Technology Ltd		12	16	0	28	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Rethink		36	34	12	82	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Reynolds & Bennett (Contractors) Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
RFD Beaufort Ltd		187	42	7	236	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
RFG Northern Ireland Ltd		28	21	7	56	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
RHM Bakeries Ireland		346	109	29	484	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Riada Recruitment		77	26	10	113	[74.8%]	[25.2%]
RIAJ		79	190	18	287	[29.4%]	[70.6%]
Rich Sauces	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Richmond Private Nursing Homes Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Richmond Reproductions Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Riddel John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Ridgeway Plant Co Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Right Price Carpets & Furniture Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Ritchie H & Sons (Electrical Wholesalers) Ltd		37	35	0	72	[51.4%] [48.6%]
River Island Clothing Co Ltd		167	231	18	416	[42.0%] [58.0%]
RK Trucks Centre Ltd		12	13	1	26	[48.0%] [52.0%]
Road Safety Contracts Ltd		10	33	1	44	[23.3%] [76.7%]
Road Trucks Ltd		43	10	1	54	[81.1%] [18.9%]
Roadferry Ltd		46	32	2	80	[59.0%] [41.0%]
Roadside Motors Ltd		36	19	0	55	[65.5%] [34.5%]
Roberts Robt (NI) Ltd		22	12	0	34	[64.7%] [35.3%]
Robinson A & Son	*	-	-	41	-	-
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd		239	177	176	592	[57.5%] [42.5%]
Robinson Exhibitions Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Robinson Fred C Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Robinson J & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Robinson Matthew & Son	*	-	-	27	-	-
Robinson Patterson Partnership Ltd		16	18	4	38	[47.1%] [52.9%]
Rockall Seafoods Ltd		58	39	0	97	[59.8%] [40.2%]
Rodgers Contracts (Ballynahinch) Ltd		43	43	0	86	[50.0%] [50.0%]
Rogers Fencing Systems Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Roll Formed Fabrications Ltd	*	-	-	112	-	-
Rollins T Oscar & Co Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Romas	*	-	-	43	-	-
Romec Ltd		59	63	4	126	[48.4%] [51.6%]
Rooney Fish	*/#	-	-	35	-	-
Rosbotham Demolition Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Rose Lodge Care Homes Ltd		49	14	10	73	[77.8%] [22.2%]
Ross William & Co Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Rotary Services Ltd		90	47	1	138	[65.7%] [34.3%]
Royal & Sun Alliance		89	26	5	120	[77.4%] [22.6%]
Royal Belfast Academical Institution, The	*	-	-	36	-	-
Royal College of Nursing (NI) Board		12	17	1	30	[41.4%] [58.6%]
Royal Court Hotel		28	21	0	49	[57.1%] [42.9%]
Royal Hotel (Bangor)		29	16	1	46	[64.4%] [35.6%]
Royal Liver Assurance Ltd		14	12	0	26	[53.8%] [46.2%]
Royal Mencap Society		48	58	4	110	[45.3%] [54.7%]
Royal National Institute for Deaf People, The		14	27	5	46	[34.1%] [65.9%]
Royal National Institute of the Blind		18	15	2	35	[54.5%] [45.5%]
Royal Portrush Golf Club	*	-	-	56	-	-
Royal School Dungannon	*	-	-	48	-	-
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The		14	12	12	38	[53.8%] [46.2%]
RPS Kirk Mc Clure & Morton		81	49	4	134	[62.3%] [37.7%]
Rubber & Plastic Products (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
RUC Athletic Association Ltd	*	-	-	65	-	-
Rugs Etc		23	18	0	41	[56.1%] [43.9%]
Rural Community Network (NI)	#	-	-	33	-	-
Russell Philip Ltd		325	71	19	415	[82.1%] [17.9%]
Russell Simpson Construction Co Ltd		30	20	1	51	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Rutledge Recruitment & Training		70	87	51	208	[44.6%] [55.4%]
Rye Valley Foods Ltd		37	57	11	105	[39.4%] [60.6%]
Rylands Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	57	-	-
Ryobi Aluminium Casting (UK) Ltd		240	29	17	286	[89.2%] [10.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
S & B Textile & Clothing Processors Ltd	22	29	0	51	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
S & R Electric Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
S & S Hygiene	11	45	0	56	[19.6%]	[80.4%]
S & S Restaurants Ltd T/A Mc Donalds Restaurant	#	-	-	70	-	-
Sabrewatch Ltd	31	11	4	46	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Sacred Heart Grammar School	#	-	-	55	-	-
Safecare Chrysalis Ltd T/A Castlehill Nursing Home	#	-	-	29	-	-
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	1,332	1,058	171	2,561	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Saint-Gobain Weber Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Sales Placement Contract People Ltd	21	19	3	43	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Sally Hair & Beauty Supplies	26	40	3	69	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Salmor Industries Ltd	23	26	15	64	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Saltmarine	*	-	-	30	-	-
Salvation Army, The	132	52	44	228	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Sands & Toner (Newry) Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Sandville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	32	-	-
Sandwich Co, The	#	-	-	58	-	-
Sangers (NI) Ltd	225	34	1	260	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
Sanheath Ltd T/A Park Plaza Belfast	29	15	16	60	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Sanmina-sci Uk Ltd	237	63	12	312	[79.0%]	[21.0%]
Savage & Whitten Wholesale Ltd	26	30	0	56	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Savile Row Co Ltd, The	61	41	0	102	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Saville Machinery Saville Tractors (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Sawey Michael	#	-	-	38	-	-
Sawyers Transport Ltd	27	16	10	53	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
SB Chemicals Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
SCA Packaging Ireland	32	123	0	155	[20.6%]	[79.4%]
Scan Alarms & Security Systems (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Schiedel Chimney Systems Ltd	10	24	0	34	[29.4%]	[70.6%]
Schlumberger WCP Ltd	119	33	8	160	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
School & Office Supplies (SOS Group)	32	19	4	55	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	267	118	28	413	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Schuh Ltd	13	22	7	42	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
Sci Onyx Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Scotframe Timber Engineering (NI) Ltd	20	14	1	35	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Scott Brian Engineering	*	-	-	32	-	-
Scotts Bakery Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Scotts Feeds Ltd	34	11	2	47	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
SDC Trailers Ltd	43	230	13	286	[15.8%]	[84.2%]
Seabank Private Residential Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	534	1,270	103	1,907	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Seatem (UK) Ltd T/A Keith Prowse Entertainment Tickets	47	30	4	81	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Seatruck Ferries Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Seawall Developments Ltd T/A Highways Hotel	20	11	6	37	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Securicor Cash Services	197	37	6	240	[84.2%]	[15.8%]
Securicor Security Ltd	239	73	32	344	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Security Services (NI) Ltd	54	24	0	78	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Select Service Partner	55	38	34	127	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Seleta UK Ltd	17	10	3	30	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Selkirk Investments Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
Sellick Partnership (NI) Ltd, The	53	44	17	114	[54.6%]	[45.4%]
Semi-chem Ltd	125	119	1	245	[51.2%]	[48.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Sendit.com Ltd	17	15	0	32	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Sense Northern Ireland	65	15	5	85	[81.3%]	[18.8%]
Sensor Systems Watchman Ltd	36	26	0	62	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Serco Integrated Services	77	25	7	109	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Sere Group Ltd	63	15	2	80	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd		<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>				
Servisair (UK) Ltd	82	19	3	104	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
SGS United Kingdom Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
SHAC Housing Association	11	41	7	59	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Shannagh Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	41	-	-
Sharcon Ltd T/A Supervalu	67	37	0	104	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Sharpe Mechanical Services	*	-	-	43	-	-
Shaw MJ Ltd	30	28	0	58	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Shaws of Bangor Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Shelbourne Motors Ltd	60	12	0	72	[83.3%]	[16.7%]
Shell Northern Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Sheridan & Hood Ltd	40	10	5	55	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Sheridan John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Shilliday A & N & Co Ltd	29	10	0	39	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Shimna Integrated College	12	30	1	43	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Shoe Zone Ltd	67	53	41	161	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Shopacheck Financial Services Ltd	30	20	1	51	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Short Brothers PLC	4,560	798	194	5,552	[85.1%]	[14.9%]
SHS Sales & Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Signet Trading Ltd	55	50	31	136	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Silverdale Nursing Home	29	25	3	57	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Silverwood Enterprise Ltd	28	25	0	53	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Simon Community Northern Ireland	98	87	11	196	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Simpson Mc Learnon & Ferguson Ltd	31	12	0	43	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Singularity Ltd	14	56	22	92	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
Skandia Restaurants Ltd	107	45	8	160	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Ski & Sports Ltd	52	42	0	94	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Skyline Superstore Ltd	47	10	5	62	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Slemish College	*	-	-	27	-	-
Slemish Private Nursing Home	37	28	0	65	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Slieve Dhu Ltd	#	-	-	48	-	-
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/A Grove Services Group	588	327	0	915	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Sloan Molyneaux & Co Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
SM2 Trading	36	10	0	46	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
SMG Sheridan Ltd	39	19	14	72	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Smiley Monroe Ltd	44	13	1	58	[77.2%]	[22.8%]
Smith WH Retail Ltd	23	16	1	40	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Smurfit Corrugated Cases (Lurgan)	65	121	0	186	[34.9%]	[65.1%]
Smyth Alistair T/A Maine Bakeries	*	-	-	45	-	-
Smyth David & Margaret T/A Glebeside Spar	*	-	-	37	-	-
Smyth Patterson Ltd	*	-	-	86	-	-
Smyth RJ Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Smyth Steel Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Smyth Trevor & Co	#	-	-	26	-	-
Smyth, Brian T/A Charly's Restaurant	*	-	-	31	-	-
Smyths Toys Ltd	67	49	4	120	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Society of St Vincent De Paul (Belfast)	#	-	-	53	-	-
Sodexo Ltd	384	369	39	792	[51.0%]	[49.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Solaglas Ltd	21	22	0	43	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Solomon Grundy's	15	11	0	26	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Somerton Homes Ltd	14	16	0	30	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Somerton Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	26	-	-
Somme Nursing Home, The	*	-	-	44	-	-
Sonoco Industrial Products	17	21	0	38	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
South Belfast Partnership Board	*/#	-	-	26	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Culmore Manor Care Home	#	-	-	56	-	-
Southern Cross/ Ashbourne Healthcare T/A Melmount Manor Care Home	#	-	-	83	-	-
Spa Nursing Home Ltd	39	42	20	101	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Spanboard Products Ltd	76	33	0	109	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Spec-Drum Engineering	#	-	-	26	-	-
Special Events Security Ltd	55	33	7	95	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Specialist Joinery Fittings Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Spectrum Premier Services	148	14	0	162	[91.4%]	[8.6%]
Spence P & E	*	-	-	53	-	-
Spendlove C Jebb	47	34	1	82	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Sperrin Caring Services & Nursing Agency Ltd	42	98	0	140	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Sperrin Metal Products Ltd	16	62	7	85	[20.5%]	[79.5%]
Sportsbowl Ltd	35	19	5	59	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Spratt & Co	*	-	-	26	-	-
Springfarm Architectural Mouldings Ltd	76	27	3	106	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Springisland Supermarket Ltd	#	-	-	73	-	-
Springlawn House Private Nursing Home	12	30	5	47	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Springtown Cash & Carry Ltd	28	27	0	55	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Springvale EPS Ltd	78	11	0	89	[87.6%]	[12.4%]
Springvale Training Ltd	11	41	4	56	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Sprott William (Portadown) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
SPS Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
St Colman's College	#	-	-	43	-	-
St Columbs College	#	-	-	67	-	-
St Francis Nursing Home	10	20	1	31	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
St John of God Association	#	-	-	68	-	-
St John's House	12	79	5	96	[13.2%]	[86.8%]
St Joseph's Convent Grammar School	#	-	-	26	-	-
St Louis Grammar School	15	20	0	35	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
St Mac Nissi's College	#	-	-	26	-	-
St Malachy's College	#	-	-	48	-	-
St Mary's CBGS	#	-	-	55	-	-
St Mary's Grammar School	#	-	-	62	-	-
St Mary's University College	#	-	-	178	-	-
St Michael's College	#	-	-	37	-	-
St Michael's Grammar School	#	-	-	30	-	-
St Patrick's Academy	#	-	-	70	-	-
St Patrick's Grammer School	#	-	-	33	-	-
Standard Laundry (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Stanley L Ltd T/A Stanleybet	108	54	4	166	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Stanley Motor Works (1932) Ltd	36	12	0	48	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Starbucks Coffee Company (UK) Ltd	52	41	29	122	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Starplan Furniture Ltd	47	14	2	63	[77.0%]	[23.0%]
Steele HJ & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Stena Line Ltd	63	25	7	95	[71.6%]	[28.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Stephens Catering Equipment Co Ltd	51	14	1	66	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Stephens WH	29	18	0	47	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Steria Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Stevenson & Co	79	13	11	103	[85.9%]	[14.1%]
Stevenson & Reid	46	10	0	56	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Stevenson & Wilson	*	-	-	32	-	-
Stevenson CE & Sons	*	-	-	41	-	-
Stevenson Darrel T/A Causeway Hotel	*	-	-	46	-	-
Stevenson James (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Stevenson Maurice Ltd	24	14	2	40	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Stewart JC Ltd	54	36	6	96	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Stewart Mervyn Ltd	35	14	2	51	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Stewarts Solicitors	*	-	-	39	-	-
Stewarts Wine Barrel Ltd	26	36	0	62	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Stitchwell Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Stothers (M & E) Ltd	44	21	0	65	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Strabane & District Caring Services	#	-	-	29	-	-
Strangford Arms Hotel	*	-	-	70	-	-
Strathearn School	*	-	-	55	-	-
Strathroy Dairy Ltd	14	85	0	99	[14.1%]	[85.9%]
Stream International (NI) Ltd	78	530	41	649	[12.8%]	[87.2%]
Streat, The	19	15	4	38	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Strike Four Belfast T/A Seven	#	-	-	37	-	-
Strong Inns Ltd T/A Chimney Corner Hotel	18	15	2	35	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Student Employment Services Ltd	17	10	1	28	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Stylo Barratt Shoes Ltd	171	110	88	369	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Sullivan Upper School	*	-	-	50	-	-
Sunray Home Bakeries	#	-	-	28	-	-
Superdrug Stores PLC	91	96	46	233	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Supervalu	18	24	1	43	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Surefreight Ltd	25	57	19	101	[30.5%]	[69.5%]
Surety International Security Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Surphlis LW & Son	20	18	0	38	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
SVM Textiles	48	36	3	87	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Sword Security (NI) Ltd	134	63	3	200	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Taggart Homes Ltd	#	-	-	64	-	-
Taggart Hugh & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Taggart WDR & RT	80	29	6	115	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
Take 'n' Bake Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Tal Ltd	41	35	0	76	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Tamlaght Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	63	-	-
Taranto Ltd	18	22	1	41	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Target Recruitment Ltd	98	89	76	263	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Tarmac Northern Ltd	45	25	0	70	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Task Recruitment	17	16	2	35	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Taylor & Boyd	15	14	0	29	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Tayto (NI) Ltd	307	57	15	379	[84.3%]	[15.7%]
TDG Uk & Ireland Contract Logistics	*	-	-	32	-	-
Tech Europe	53	21	4	78	[71.6%]	[28.4%]
Tech Trading Recruiting Ltd	33	44	19	96	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Telco Trading Ltd	28	12	0	40	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Teleflex Medical	90	114	36	240	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Teletech (UK) Ltd	90	112	33	235	[44.6%]	[55.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Temple Security Ltd	37	15	3	55	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Templeton Hotel	62	30	4	96	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Templeton Robinson	*	-	-	32	-	-
Ten Square	17	30	20	67	[36.2%]	[63.8%]
Tennant Charles & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Tennants Textile Colours Ltd	53	10	2	65	[84.1%]	[15.9%]
Terrace Hotel, The	12	33	5	50	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
TES (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Tesab Engineering Ltd	20	14	0	34	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Tesco PLC	5,547	2,892	1	8,440	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Texthelp Systems Ltd	17	18	3	38	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	456	70	27	553	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
Thermomax Ltd	90	11	6	107	[89.1%]	[10.9%]
Thom Milton Royal Hotel	*	-	-	66	-	-
Thomas Cook Retail Ltd	61	40	9	110	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Thompson Automobiles Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Thompson John & Sons Ltd	125	17	1	143	[88.0%]	[12.0%]
Thompson R & Son (Armagh) Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Thompson T & Co Ltd T/A Bargain Books	38	23	13	74	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Thompson TBF (Garvagh) Ltd	153	42	6	201	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Thompson's McClure	#	-	-	28	-	-
Thornhill College Convent of Mercy Grammar School	#	-	-	76	-	-
Thornton Roofing Ireland Ltd	#	-	-	52	-	-
Three Spires Ltd T/A Milesial Manor	#	-	-	47	-	-
Threshold	19	30	7	56	[38.8%]	[61.2%]
Thrige-Scott Ltd	*	-	-	84	-	-
Thyssenkrupp Elevator Uk Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Tilery Nursing Home, The	30	22	6	58	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Timoney Sean & Sons	14	74	0	88	[15.9%]	[84.1%]
Tinnelly John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	49	-	-
Titan Environmental Ltd	60	34	15	109	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
Tk Maxx	188	219	7	414	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
TMC Dairies (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
T-Met Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
TNT (UK) Ltd	84	21	5	110	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Toals Bookmakers	21	78	1	100	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Tobermore Concrete Products Ltd	111	13	0	124	[89.5%]	[10.5%]
Todd Architects	20	13	8	41	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Tomcat Systems Ltd	12	10	4	26	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Tona Enterprises Castlevew Nursing Home	#	-	-	28	-	-
Tona Enterprises T/A Scrabo Isles Nursing Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
Toner's Supermarkets Ltd	20	152	2	174	[11.6%]	[88.4%]
Topping TP Ltd	20	16	0	36	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Torcross Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Tough Glass Ltd	100	62	7	169	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Towell Building Trust Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
Tower Hotel Group T/A Tower Hotel (Derry) Ltd	10	78	2	90	[11.4%]	[88.6%]
Toys "r" Us Ltd	32	19	5	56	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Tracey Brothers Ltd	12	67	2	81	[15.2%]	[84.8%]
Tracey Concrete Ltd	17	63	0	80	[21.3%]	[78.8%]
Trade Mouldings Ltd	17	22	14	53	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Transport Supplies (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Traynors Ltd	#	-	-	60	-	-

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Triangle Housing Association Ltd	107	57	18	182	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Trimble WM Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Trivirix International Ltd	51	41	7	99	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Trolan Charles T/A Trolan's Supervalu	30	35	6	71	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Trouw Nutrition	11	14	1	26	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Trust Caring & Nursing Agency	15	112	0	127	[11.8%]	[88.2%]
TS Foods Ltd	#	-	-	51	-	-
Tughans	35	33	3	71	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
TUI (UK)	70	43	33	146	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Tulip Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Tullyglass House Hotel	17	22	0	39	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Tullyraine Quarries Ltd	20	30	0	50	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Turkington JH & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	182	-	-
Turtles of Rathkenny	*	-	-	39	-	-
Tyco Healthcare	201	77	5	283	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Tyrone Brick Ltd	53	61	5	119	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Tyrone Constitution Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Tyrone Crystal Ltd	#	-	-	52	-	-
Tyrone Fabrication Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Tyrone Irish Gold Ltd T/A Gems Jewellers	23	22	0	45	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Tyrrell Tanks Ltd	31	22	1	54	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	1,519	974	172	2,665	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Ulster Cancer Foundation	31	21	3	55	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	307	59	16	382	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
Ulster Farm By-products Ltd	24	12	0	36	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Ulster Farmers Union	*	-	-	77	-	-
Ulster Golf Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ulster Independent Clinic Ltd, The	160	55	1	216	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Ulster Industrial Explosives Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Ulster Journals Ltd	16	24	0	40	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Ulster Orchestra Society Ltd	23	12	40	75	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Ulster Property Sales/UPS Financial Services	51	21	1	73	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Ulster Quaker Service Committee	*	-	-	32	-	-
Ulster Stores Ltd	150	51	14	215	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Ulster Television PLC	133	85	17	235	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Ulster Weavers Apparel Ltd	96	49	24	169	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Ulster Weavers Home Fashions Ltd	96	23	10	129	[80.7%]	[19.3%]
Ulster Wildlife Trust	22	20	21	63	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Ultra Building Products Ltd	12	39	1	52	[23.5%]	[76.5%]
Unibase Cabinet Systems Ltd	17	12	4	33	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Unicorn Containers Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
United Cleaning Services Ltd	38	37	1	76	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	544	107	10	661	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
United Feeds Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
United Optical Laboratories Ltd	18	37	0	55	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
United Wine Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	44	-	-
Uni-trunk Ltd	*	-	-	58	-	-
Universities Press (Belfast) Ltd, The	*	-	-	46	-	-
University of Ulster	1,940	1,213	550	3,703	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
University of Ulster Students Union	27	25	0	52	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Upper Andersonstown Community Forum	#	-	-	33	-	-
UPU Industries Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
USC Group PLC	13	17	0	30	[43.3%]	[56.7%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Valet Ironing & Laundry Services	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Valley Hotel, The	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Valley Private Nursing Home, The		14	35	7	56	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Valpar Industrial Ltd	*	-	-	-	66	-	-
Vanstar Meats Ltd	#	-	-	-	33	-	-
Vaughan Engineering Services Ltd		52	43	4	99	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Veterinary Surgeons Supply Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
VHS Distribution Ltd		12	15	0	27	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Victim Support NI		27	32	2	61	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Victoria College Belfast	*	-	-	-	54	-	-
Villa Italia		33	87	8	128	[27.5%]	[72.5%]
Village Cinema (UK)		29	16	3	48	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Virgin Retail Ltd		17	25	13	55	[40.5%]	[59.5%]
Viridian Group PLC							
NIE Powerteam Ltd		626	312	7	945	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC		289	118	2	409	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd		312	165	8	485	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
VIS Security Solutions Ltd		48	12	0	60	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Vision Information Consulting Ltd		10	23	0	33	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
Visteon (UK) Ltd		160	161	17	338	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Vita Cortex (NI) Ltd		11	15	0	26	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Viyella Retail Division		17	13	2	32	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Vodafone (NI) Ltd		48	35	14	97	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Volunteer Development Agency		16	10	2	28	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
W5		54	19	9	82	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Walker RJ T/A The Country Garage	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Walkers Snacks Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Wallace Contracts	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Wallace High School, The		51	11	0	62	[82.3%]	[17.7%]
Wam Armagh Ltd T/A The Insurance Partnership		15	18	0	33	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Warden Bros (Newtownards) Ltd	*	-	-	-	74	-	-
Warehouse Fashion Ltd		31	33	6	70	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Warmflow Engineering Co Ltd		99	19	1	119	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
Warner Chilcott (UK) Ltd		67	24	18	109	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Warrenpoint Golf Club	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Warwick Cecil T/A Warwick Engineering	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Wastebeater Recycling	#	-	-	-	56	-	-
Water Margin Restaurant, The	*/#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Waterstone's		14	13	5	32	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Waterworth Denis	*	-	-	-	53	-	-
Watson Kevin Construction Ltd		11	41	12	64	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Watson Walter Ltd		82	107	0	189	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Watts & Stone Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Wave Trauma Centre		17	19	2	38	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Waveney Engineering Ltd		22	11	0	33	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Waveney Laundry Ltd	*	-	-	-	58	-	-
WB Meats Ltd		93	84	1	178	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Webb E (Bangor) Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Webtech (NI) Ltd		38	29	3	70	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Wee Care Registered Private Day Nurseries		45	24	3	72	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Weir & Mc Quiston Ltd		109	31	2	142	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Weir John & Connie, Seaview House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	54	-	-
Welcome Financial Services Ltd		11	15	3	29	[42.3%]	[57.7%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Welcome Hotels Ltd	24	46	1	71	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Wellington Computer Systems Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Wellington Park Hotel	38	119	16	173	[24.2%]	[75.8%]
Wesley Housing Association Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Western Building Systems	#	-	-	65	-	-
Western Urgent Care Ltd	30	97	37	164	[23.6%]	[76.4%]
Westgrove Cleaning Services Ltd	20	10	7	37	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Westland Horticulture Ltd	63	89	5	157	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Wetherspoon JD PLC	76	114	90	280	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
WH Engineering Services (Electrical) Ltd	22	14	0	36	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
White Horse Group	131	135	6	272	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
White Mountain (Construction) Ltd	14	27	4	45	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
White Mountain Quarries Ltd	34	36	2	72	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
White Mountain Surfacing Ltd	29	47	3	79	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
White Philip Tyres Ltd	13	40	5	58	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
White Young Green	83	53	13	149	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Whitehead Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Whitehouse Retail Group	#	-	-	37	-	-
Whitehouse Workingmens Club	*	-	-	30	-	-
Whiterock Creche Association Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Training Services (NI) Ltd	56	33	4	93	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Wholesale Beds & Furniture	22	53	0	75	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
Wholesale Newspaper Services Ltd	30	75	5	110	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Williams Industrial Services Ltd	113	33	2	148	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Williamson DG Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Willis Ltd C/o Managing Directors office	81	24	4	109	[77.1%]	[22.9%]
Willowbrook Foods	38	14	71	123	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Wilmor & Company Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Wilsanco Plastics Ltd	157	13	4	174	[92.4%]	[7.6%]
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	1,617	618	78	2,313	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Wilson Nesbitt Solicitors	71	48	6	125	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Wilson Waste Management Ltd	49	11	4	64	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
Wilsons Auctions Ltd	40	16	2	58	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Wilson's Country Ltd	98	11	11	120	[89.9%]	[10.1%]
Wilsons of Rathkenny Ltd	82	35	1	118	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
Wincanton	145	59	186	390	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Windmill Restaurants Ltd	125	121	49	295	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Window Fixing & Maintenance Ltd	14	12	0	26	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Windsor Home Bakery	78	28	0	106	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	173	159	52	384	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
WJM Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Wolseley Centers Ltd T/A Plumb Center	46	12	13	71	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Women's Aid In Antrim, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Larne & Newtownabbey	12	13	1	26	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Wood Effects Co Ltd	14	11	2	27	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Woodburn Engineering Ltd	20	15	13	48	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Woodlock Joinery Ltd	#	-	-	69	-	-
Woods John (Lisglyn) Ltd	59	119	7	185	[33.1%]	[66.9%]
Woods L & J Woodmount Nursing Home	14	29	0	43	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Woods Supermarkets Ltd	71	34	0	105	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Woodside Haulage Holdings Ltd	192	18	3	213	[91.4%]	[8.6%]
Woodside TF & Co Ltd	95	19	3	117	[83.3%]	[16.7%]
Woodsides (Ballyclare) Ltd	*	-	-	105	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Woodwin Catering Ltd T/A Hungry House Fine Sandwiches	23	17	5	45	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Woolf Engineering	*	-	-	36	-	-
Woolwich PLC	53	14	4	71	[79.1%]	[20.9%]
Woolworths PLC	342	354	15	711	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Workers Educational Association	38	50	7	95	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Workforce Training Services Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Workspace (Draperstown) Ltd	11	54	4	69	[16.9%]	[83.1%]
WP Trussworld Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Wright Accident Repair Ltd	100	17	12	129	[85.5%]	[14.5%]
Wright Leslie & Son	*	-	-	40	-	-
Wrightbus Ltd	734	40	37	811	[94.8%]	[5.2%]
Wyse Byse	*	-	-	122	-	-
Xerox (UK) Ltd	25	11	5	41	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Xtra-Vision	185	170	0	355	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
Yell	22	30	19	71	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
York, The	23	11	3	37	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Yorkgate Bingo Co Ltd (Galaxy)	15	25	8	48	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Young Enterprise Northern Ireland	16	19	3	38	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Younger Homes Ltd	23	63	6	92	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Youth Action (NI) Ltd	19	41	0	60	[31.7%]	[68.3%]
Youth Hostel Association of NI	*	-	-	29	-	-
Zara (UK) Ltd	10	17	4	31	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Zurich Insurance Company	77	41	4	122	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Zwecker Noel International Transport Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-

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SECTION 3

COMPOSITION OF APPOINTEES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland	-	-	-	12	-	-
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	125	361	55	541	[25.7%]	[74.3%]
Antrim Borough Council	31	6	4	41	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
Ards Borough Council	76	24	4	104	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Armagh & Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	211	335	12	558	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Armagh City and District Council	18	29	0	47	[38.3%]	[61.7%]
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ballymena Borough Council	29	13	2	44	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	6	3	4	13	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Banbridge District Council	16	11	1	28	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Belfast City Council	133	112	9	254	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	411	383	83	877	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Belfast Education & Library Board	112	82	6	200	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	2	3	0	5	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Board of Trustees of the National Museums & Galleries of Northern Ireland	12	10	9	31	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	19	27	7	53	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	-	-	-	10	-	-
Castlereagh Borough Council	94	16	7	117	[85.5%]	[14.5%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	419	240	66	725	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland	414	299	9	722	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Chief Electoral officer for Northern Ireland	2	2	0	4	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Citybus Ltd	26	29	0	55	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Coleraine Borough Council	16	9	9	34	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	14	13	2	29	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Construction Industry Training Board	-	-	-	8	-	-
Cookstown District Council	19	20	0	39	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	4	13	1	18	[23.5%]	[76.5%]
Craigavon & Banbridge Community Health & Social Services Trust	217	193	22	432	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	255	241	37	533	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Craigavon Borough Council	45	30	1	76	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Derry City Council	10	47	3	60	[17.5%]	[82.5%]
Down District Council	11	27	0	38	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	375	398	81	854	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council	22	48	3	73	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Eastern Health & Social Services Board	27	30	8	65	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Enterprise Ulster	-	-	-	2	-	-
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	2	4	0	6	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Fermanagh District Council	13	27	2	42	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Fire Authority for Northern Ireland	63	53	8	124	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland	2	2	0	4	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Flexibus Ltd	10	6	0	16	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	3	6	1	10	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Foyle Health & Social Services Trust	125	396	30	551	[24.0%]	[76.0%]
General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	-	-	-	8	-	-
Stranmillis University College, Belfast	13	9	3	25	[59.1%]	[40.9%]

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Armagh College of Further and Higher Education	17	18	26	61	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	28	50	13	91	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	46	22	15	83	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	16	10	3	29	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	35	13	3	51	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	18	41	4	63	[30.5%]	[69.5%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	16	47	3	66	[25.4%]	[74.6%]
Fermanagh College of Further & Higher Education	33	49	6	88	[40.2%]	[59.8%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	35	17	9	61	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	49	30	5	84	[62.0%]	[38.0%]
Newry & Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	12	61	9	82	[16.4%]	[83.6%]
North Down & Ards Institute of Further & Higher Education	68	25	22	115	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	44	25	2	71	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	25	130	10	165	[16.1%]	[83.9%]
Omagh College of Further Education	14	31	4	49	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	73	37	4	114	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Armagh Observatory and Planetarium	-	-	-	0	-	-
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	87	65	9	161	[57.2%]	[42.8%]
Head of Department of Finance & Personnel	1,398	1,347	90	2835	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	626	422	85	1133	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Invest Northern Ireland	39	47	10	96	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Labour Relations Agency	3	4	0	7	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Larne Borough Council	12	3	2	17	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Limavady Borough Council	7	3	4	14	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Lisburn City Council	43	15	7	65	[74.1%]	[25.9%]
Livestock & Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	6	2	1	9	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	4	6	0	10	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Magherafelt District Council	17	20	2	39	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	126	229	36	391	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
Minister for the Civil Service, The	286	200	100	586	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Moyle District Council	3	5	1	9	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	9	40	1	50	[18.4%]	[81.6%]
Newry & Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	105	473	38	616	[18.2%]	[81.8%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	43	9	5	57	[82.7%]	[17.3%]
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	262	397	33	692	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
North Down Borough Council	51	14	8	73	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
North Eastern Education & Library Board	338	180	41	559	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Northern Health & Social Services Board	31	16	5	52	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	53	32	3	88	[62.4%]	[37.6%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	-	-	-	0	-	-
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service Agency	24	13	2	39	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services	58	63	28	149	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	-	-	-	6	-	-
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations & Assessment	26	32	7	65	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	7	6	0	13	[53.8%]	[46.2%]

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	8	3	2	13	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	128	209	20	357	[38.0%]	[62.0%]
Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission	14	7	2	23	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Northern Ireland Local Government officers' Superannuation Committee	-	-	-	5	-	-
Northern Ireland Medical and Dental Training Agency	-	-	-	0	-	-
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The ¹	161	49	9	219	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	37	17	1	55	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	8	9	8	25	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Northern Ireland Social Care Council	-	-	-	1	-	-
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	5	6	1	12	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	-	-	-	3	-	-
Omagh District Council	27	44	2	73	[38.0%]	[62.0%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	3	2	2	7	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	16	19	2	37	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Royal Group of Hospitals & Dental Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	327	468	121	916	[41.1%]	[58.9%]
Royal Mail Group PLC	233	278	12	523	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
Secretary of State for Defence	118	11	2	131	[91.5%]	[8.5%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	465	296	63	824	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
South Eastern Education & Library Board	275	179	80	534	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Southern Education & Library Board	181	220	12	413	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Southern Health & Social Services Board	20	33	3	56	[37.7%]	[62.3%]
Special EU Programmes Body, The	2	8	1	11	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	219	442	69	730	[33.1%]	[66.9%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	5	4	3	12	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Strabane District Council	7	24	0	31	[22.6%]	[77.4%]
Trade & Business Development Body, the	-	-	-	10	-	-
Ulster Community & Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	686	143	93	922	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	10	5	0	15	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	115	103	10	228	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	411	353	58	822	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	-	-	-	0	-	-
Waterways Ireland	6	7	1	14	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Western Education & Library Board	284	505	38	827	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Western Health & Social Services Board	16	39	2	57	[29.1%]	[70.9%]

¹ 98.9% of NIPB employees are appointed and managed by the Chief Constable on behalf of the Board.

SECTION 4

COMPOSITION OF APPOINTEES TO PRIVATE SECTOR CONCERNS (with 251+ Employees only)

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns (251+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Abbey National PLC	25	22	320	367	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	46	41	5	92	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Adecco (UK) Ltd	88	38	37	163	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Adria Ltd	73	155	0	228	[32.0%]	[68.0%]
AIB Group (UK) PLC T/A First Trust Bank	74	100	5	179	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/A Menarys	105	31	10	146	[77.2%]	[22.8%]
Alexon International Ltd	115	89	11	215	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland	76	8	2	86	[90.5%]	[9.5%]
Andras House Ltd	55	47	31	133	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Dorothy Perkins	38	42	1	81	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Top Shop Retail	49	60	0	109	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Argos Ltd	48	44	152	244	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Asda Stores Ltd	326	293	2	621	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
AVX Ltd	-	-	-	3	-	-
B & Q PLC	86	65	56	207	[57.0%]	[43.0%]
Balcas Timber Ltd	9	24	5	38	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Bank of Ireland	92	117	8	217	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Barnardos	53	55	13	121	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd	-	-	-	3	-	-
Board of Social Witness	32	4	3	39	[88.9%]	[11.1%]
Boots the Chemist PLC	24	25	4	53	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	39	120	46	205	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
Brett Martin Ltd	11	9	1	21	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland	38	47	14	99	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
Bryson House	57	32	15	104	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Budget DIY Ltd	30	22	4	56	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Cairnduff Ken T/A Internacionale Ltd	36	62	73	171	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
Camden Group	55	56	38	149	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
Campbell Catering (NI) Ltd	83	48	5	136	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Carmichaels (NI) Ltd	78	19	17	114	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
City of Belfast Warehousing Ltd	288	265	63	616	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
Clinton Cards PLC	52	41	14	107	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd	37	35	5	77	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Compass Group (UK) & Ireland	157	170	15	342	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Contract & Casual Employment Ltd	-	-	-	174	-	-
Co-operative Group, The	158	69	17	244	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Corry Harry Ltd	38	30	4	72	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd	9	35	9	53	[20.5%]	[79.5%]
CTS (Clinical Trial Services) Ltd	78	42	11	131	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	-	-	-	79	-	-
Daewoo Electronics (UK) Ltd	7	2	0	9	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	23	22	1	46	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Debenhams Retail	125	277	14	416	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd	13	20	2	35	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Diageo Global Supply LBC Ltd	12	5	2	19	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Diamond Recruitment Group	279	241	18	538	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Donnelly Bros (Garages) Ltd	53	43	12	108	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
DSG Retail Ltd	139	88	12	239	[61.2%]	[38.8%]

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns (251+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Dungannon Meats Group	59	114	44	217	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd	204	558	53	815	[26.8%]	[73.2%]
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd	83	60	15	158	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Eastwood Bookmakers	21	24	1	46	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Eventsec Ltd	125	79	0	204	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Exel Europe Ltd	66	27	8	101	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd	33	39	5	77	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Farm Fed Chickens	58	94	9	161	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	821	912	134	1867	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Fisher Engineering Ltd	23	19	3	45	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Fold Housing Association	90	68	4	162	[57.0%]	[43.0%]
Foyle Meats	5	71	2	78	[6.6%]	[93.4%]
Fruit of the Loom Ltd	-	-	-	4	-	-
Fujitsu Services	7	8	1	16	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Gallaher Ltd	13	4	0	17	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	24	20	2	46	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Global Email Company, The	24	31	21	76	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Grafton Recruitment Ltd	585	684	294	1563	[46.1%]	[53.9%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	47	25	9	81	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Grampian Country Pork Cookstown Ltd	17	14	159	190	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Group 4 Securitas Northern Ireland Ltd	91	46	13	150	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Haldane Fisher Ltd	22	32	2	56	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Haslett J & J Ltd	19	9	6	34	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Hastings Hotel Group Ltd	105	156	78	339	[40.2%]	[59.8%]
HBOS PLC	250	273	119	642	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
HCL Technologies (NI) Ltd	32	92	10	134	[25.8%]	[74.2%]
Henderson Retail Ltd	333	75	60	468	[81.6%]	[18.4%]
Henderson Wholesale Ltd	37	8	3	48	[82.2%]	[17.8%]
Henry Bros (Magherafelt) Ltd	20	6	7	33	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	104	185	2	291	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Homebase Ltd	48	40	15	103	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Homecare Northern Ireland	41	67	27	135	[38.0%]	[62.0%]
Hughes Christensen	-	-	-	19	-	-
Hurst Charles Ltd	116	52	21	189	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Iceland Frozen Foods PLC	111	111	7	229	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Independent News & Media (NI)	64	29	6	99	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Industrial Temps Ltd	210	393	0	603	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Initial Cleaning Services	86	44	1	131	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Instore	74	53	2	129	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Invista Textiles (UK) Ltd	-	-	-	1	-	-
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd	55	25	6	86	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
JJB Sports PLC	122	109	3	234	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd	49	36	10	95	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd	19	14	2	35	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Lewis Tim Recruitment Ltd	251	187	117	555	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Lidl (NI) Gmbh	82	89	34	205	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Linden Foods Ltd	13	24	43	80	[35.1%]	[64.9%]

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns (251+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	66	15	2	83	[81.5%]	[18.5%]
Lisburn Security Services Ltd	235	88	7	330	[72.8%]	[27.2%]
Long's Supermarket Ltd	28	73	0	101	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
Mac Naughton Blair & Company Ltd	62	26	12	100	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Manpower (UK) Ltd	215	537	73	825	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	175	128	15	318	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Maybin Support Services (NI) Ltd	680	246	171	1097	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd	42	83	14	139	[33.6%]	[66.4%]
Mc Keown Cleaning Services Ltd	-	-	-	165	-	-
Mc Laughlin & Harvey Ltd	27	27	3	57	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Michelin Tyre PLC	56	20	3	79	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
MM Teleperformance	250	45	153	448	[84.7%]	[15.3%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	26	25	5	56	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Morton Newspapers Ltd	16	8	2	26	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Moss E Ltd T/A Bairds Chemists	-	-	-	0	-	-
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	101	114	36	251	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
Moy Park Ltd	367	415	175	957	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd	56	70	8	134	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
National Australia Group Europe Ltd	173	102	19	294	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
National Trust, The	70	25	22	117	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
New Look Retailers	67	69	13	149	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Next PLC	126	116	17	259	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd					<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>	
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	45	172	45	262	[20.7%]	[79.3%]
Nortel Networks	2	4	3	9	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
North & West Housing Ltd	50	59	8	117	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Northbrook Technology of (NI) Ltd	170	392	72	634	[30.2%]	[69.8%]
Northern Bank Ltd	-	-	-	0	-	-
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC					<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>	
Northstone (NI) Ltd	60	43	11	114	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
OCS Northern Ireland Ltd	26	13	0	39	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
O'Kane Poultry Ltd	28	18	158	204	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd	27	74	1	102	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
O'Neills Irish International Sports Co Ltd	7	38	0	45	[15.6%]	[84.4%]
Orion Project Services Ltd	140	32	113	285	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Patton David & Sons (NI) Ltd	24	13	4	41	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Peacock Stores Ltd	76	107	22	205	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Phoenix Nursing Agency	15	75	5	95	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Positive Futures for People with a Learning Disability	47	49	32	128	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Powerscreen International Distribution Ltd	20	85	36	141	[19.0%]	[81.0%]
Praxis Care Group	79	78	25	182	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd	51	44	16	111	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Premier Employment Ltd T/A Premier People	270	296	5	571	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	78	69	16	163	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Primark Stores Ltd	37	66	5	108	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	51	26	6	83	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Prudential PLC	57	58	13	128	[49.6%]	[50.4%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	198	274	248	720	[41.9%]	[58.1%]

Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns (251+ employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Quinn D T/A High St Investments Ltd	3	7	0	10	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Quinn Group Ltd	32	106	62	200	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Radox Laboratories Ltd	40	33	20	93	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Randstad Employment Bureau Ltd	285	187	1	473	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Readymix (NI) Ltd	12	8	0	20	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Reed Executive PLC	114	117	82	313	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Restaurant Management Services Ltd	78	110	50	238	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
RHM Bakeries Ireland	58	22	5	85	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
RIAJ	37	96	13	146	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
River Island Clothing Co Ltd	34	116	11	161	[22.7%]	[77.3%]
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd	174	110	102	386	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Russell Philip Ltd	91	26	13	130	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Ryobi Aluminium Casting (UK) Ltd	29	4	3	36	[87.9%]	[12.1%]
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	392	380	81	853	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Sangers (NI) Ltd	45	3	1	49	[93.8%]	[6.3%]
Sanmina-sci UK Ltd	6	4	4	14	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	23	9	1	33	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
SDC Trailers Ltd	16	55	12	83	[22.5%]	[77.5%]
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	60	159	22	241	[27.4%]	[72.6%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd						
Securicor Security Ltd	34	12	3	49	[73.9%]	[26.1%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd						
						<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>
Short Brothers PLC	124	31	3	158	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/A Grove Services Group	290	94	0	384	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Sodexo Ltd	65	47	16	128	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Stream International (NI) Ltd	33	332	29	394	[9.0%]	[91.0%]
Stylo Barratt Shoes Ltd	69	44	15	128	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Target Recruitment Ltd	71	67	49	187	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Tayto (NI) Ltd	62	17	11	90	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Tesco PLC	1,049	684	0	1733	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	-	-	-	6	-	-
Tk Maxx	98	136	4	238	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Tyco Healthcare	17	8	2	27	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	341	352	137	830	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	7	3	1	11	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	97	13	4	114	[88.2%]	[11.8%]
University of Ulster	303	242	177	722	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Viridian Group PLC						
NIE Powerteam Ltd	6	4	1	11	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	24	23	0	47	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	-	-	-	0	-	-
Visteon (UK) Ltd	-	-	-	0	-	-
Wetherspoon JD PLC	37	38	40	115	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
White Horse Group	30	47	1	78	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Wilson FG (engineering) Ltd	120	55	33	208	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Wincanton	22	13	70	105	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Windmill Restaurants Ltd	75	72	37	184	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	71	83	36	190	[46.1%]	[53.9%]
Woolworths PLC	96	101	2	199	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Wrightbus Ltd	119	12	21	152	[90.8%]	[9.2%]
Xtra-vision	102	120	0	222	[45.9%]	[54.1%]