

2006

Monitoring Report No. 17 A Profile of the Northern Ireland Workforce
Summary of Monitoring Returns 2006



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MONITORING REPORT

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Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	1
KEY DETAILS	3
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	7
CHAPTER 2 THE MONITORED NORTHERN IRELAND WORKFORCE	11
Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce	11
Public Sector Workforce	14
The Monitored Private Sector Workforce	14
Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce	15
Trends in Composition of Monitored Full-time Workforce, 1990 - 2005	15
Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce	16
CHAPTER 3 THE PUBLIC SECTOR: FULL-TIME	21
Overall Composition	21
Composition by Sex	21
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)	22
Security related occupations	25
Composition of the Major Sectors	26
The Health Sector	26
The Education Sector	29
The District Councils	31
The Civil Service	33
CHAPTER 4 THE PUBLIC SECTOR: PART-TIME	41
Overall Composition	41
Composition by Sex	41
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification	41
Security related Occupations	44
The Health Sector	45
The Education Sector	46
The District Councils	47
The Civil Service	50
CHAPTER 5 THE PRIVATE SECTOR: FULL-TIME	53
Overall Composition	53
Composition by Sex	53
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)	54
Composition by Company Size	57
Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	58
Composition by Sector	59
CHAPTER 6 THE PRIVATE SECTOR: PART-TIME	65
Overall Composition	65
Composition by Sex	65
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification	66
Composition by Company Size	67
Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	67
Composition by Sector	68

CHAPTER 7	APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES	75
	Public Sector Applicants	75
	Public Sector Appointees	76
	The Health Sector	79
	The Education Sector	80
	The District Councils	83
	The Civil Service	86
	Private Sector Applicants and Appointees	88
CHAPTER 8	PROMOTEES AND LEAVERS	95
	Public Sector Promotees	95
	Public Sector Leavers	96
	Private Sector Promotees (251+)	96
	Private Sector Leavers (251+)	96
APPENDICES	COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS	97
	Introduction	99
	Interpretation of information	100
	Section 1 - Composition of Individual Specified Authorities	101
	Section 2 - Composition of Private Sector concerns	107
	Section 3 - Composition of appointees to Specified Authorities	163
	Section 4 - Composition of appointees to Private Sector concerns	169

Foreword

The publication of this, the seventeenth Monitoring Report, provides us with the opportunity for an annual consideration of the composition of Northern Ireland's monitored workforce, of the changes that are taking place and of the underlying issues that play some part in prompting those changes. As in previous years, I am pleased to avail of this foreword to express thanks to the thousands of employers whose consistent adherence to the requirements of the law produces the data that are summarised in this publication and that offer a means to greater understanding of the workforce in Northern Ireland.

Although the monitored workforce continued to grow in 2006, growth was confined to the private sector; for the first time since 1998 the public sector contracted, with a decline of close to 1%. The long-established trend of growth in the Roman Catholic share of the workforce continued, with a corresponding decline in the Protestant share. The balance in 2006 was 56.3% Protestant and 43.7% Roman Catholic. In absolute terms, the number of Protestant employees declined in both public and private sectors while the number of Roman Catholic employees also declined in the public sector but increased in private employment. The Commission will continue to look closely at developments that have an influence in this area, including those arising from the Review of Public Administration.

The ability to relate the outcome of the monitoring process to the actual distribution of those available for work in the population is a function of the availability of accurate data on the overall population. The farther we move from the most recent census, the more difficult that precise comparison becomes at any given time. The Labour Force Survey is a valuable source of information but it cannot replicate the completeness of a census. The intercensal period of ten years is longer than desirable from the perspective of the annual monitoring process.

The publication of the annual Monitoring Report is but part of the work of the Equality Commission in respect of fair employment. As has been noted in previous commentaries, the real purpose of the monitoring process is to evaluate the position in each employment where more than ten people work. The overall summaries and sectoral breakdowns for Northern Ireland are, of course, important but it is at the level of the individual employment that remedial actions can be undertaken where an imbalance is shown to exist. A considerable engagement takes place on a continuing basis between the Commission and employers in the context of the Reviews that all employers undertake every three years. These Article 55 reviews represent an important process within individual employments and are the subject of detailed consideration by employers and the Commission. In many cases, affirmative action programmes are introduced to assist in the changing of existing imbalances

Most of this work takes place away from public awareness. It would add greatly to public understanding of the breadth of the application of Fair Employment legislation if there were greater knowledge of the extensive engagement by employers, and by the Commission, in this work. Consideration is being given to how this might best be achieved. An issue that is the subject of not infrequent public comment is the imbalance in the Commission's own staff. This is a matter that receives sustained attention within the Commission and it is a matter of concern and frustration that, despite diligent efforts, matters have not improved.

Any reflection on the composition of the monitored workforce would be incomplete without a reference to the changing composition of that workforce and of Northern Ireland's population. The greater the range of information available, the easier it will be to dispel the myths that are the stuff of much comment on immigration. Whether monitoring the national origin of employees would add to the level of understanding of the changes in the population and would be valuable to those whose work involves the planning and delivery of services merits consideration. Whether the FETO regulations as currently set out, in all their detail, might need to be amended in the context of a more complex monitoring environment will be the subject of early and detailed consideration.

Finally, the Commission continues to be concerned at the impact of educational under-attainment on access to and advancement in employment. This was reflected in the Statement on Key Inequalities in Northern Ireland issued at the Annual Conference last month. It is encouraging that greater public attention is being paid to this matter; it is one of real urgency. The Commission will shortly publish the outcome of preliminary research on the question of undergraduate migration which represents a significant depletion of Northern Ireland's potential at the other end of the educational attainment scale – an issue which also has implications for advancement in employment and for the balance in its composition. Further work will probably be necessary before these issues are more comprehensively understood and capable of being influenced. The Commission will play its full part in this task.



Bob Collins
Chief Commissioner
December 2007

Key Details

Monitoring Coverage

The 17th Annual Monitoring Report presents an aggregate summary of the 4,188 valid monitoring returns received by the Commission in 2006.

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 73.2% of employee jobs in Northern Ireland (Labour Market Report, August 2007, DETINI).

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 2006

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 **520,839**, an increase of 3,119 (0.6%) on the corresponding figure for 2005. The private sector rose by (1.4%) or 4,428 employees, while the public sector fell by (0.7%), a net loss of 1,309 employees.
- The overall composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [56.3%] **Protestant** and [43.7%] **Roman Catholic**. The LFS Religion Report (2005) estimates that the Catholic share of the economically active (working age) lies somewhere between 40.4% and 44.0% ¹.
- The Roman Catholic share of the Public Sector was [43.8%], compared with [43.5%] in 2005. In the Private sector, the Catholic share rose to [43.6%], from [42.7%] in 2005.
- The overall number of **Protestant** employees fell during the year by 3,718 (1.3%), while **Roman Catholic** employment grew by 3,046 (1.5%). These factors combined to produce a [0.7] percentage point increase in the Catholic share of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce, from [43.0%] in 2005 to [43.7%] in 2006.
- Over half (51.7%) of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce is **female**, a figure influenced by the substantial number of women in part-time employment.

¹ 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 +/- 1.8 in the 2005 LFS Religion Report. This means there is a 95% certainty that the actual figure for the Roman Catholic share of the economically active (working age) lies somewhere between 40.4% and 44.0%. Further, as LFS estimates refer to the entire workforce whilst monitoring data relates only to the monitored workforce, direct comparisons are problematic. Census 2001 data shows the Roman Catholic share of the economically active (working age) to be [42.7%] overall. Although this is a more accurate indicator, the data is now six years out-of-date.

The Public Sector Workforce

- The total public sector workforce (full and part-time combined) now stands at **192,768** employees, a fall of 0.7% (1,309 employees) since 2005. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.2%] Protestant and [43.8%] Roman Catholic.
- Overall **Protestant** public sector employment fell by 1.6% during the year (1,627 employees), while the number of **Roman Catholic** employees declined by 0.2% (135). The proportionately larger drop in Protestant employment led to a [0.3] percentage point decrease in their share of the public sector, from [56.5%] in 2005 to [56.2%].
- Nearly two-thirds (62.0%) of the total public sector workforce is **female**. In 2006, the number of females employed in the public sector fell by 0.5% (594 employees), compared with a drop of 1.0% (715) for males.
- In 2006 there were 17,371 monitored employees in **security-related occupations** (full-time plus part-time), compared with 18,158 in 2005, a fall of (4.3%). The Roman Catholic share now stands at [13.8%], an increase of [1.3] percentage points since 2005.

The Private Sector Workforce

- The total monitored private sector workforce (full and part-time combined) was comprised of **328,071** employees, a rise of (1.4%) or 4,428 employees on 2005. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.4%] Protestant and [43.6%] Roman Catholic.
- Overall **Protestant** private sector employment fell by (1.2%) during the year, a net decrease of 2,091 employees. The **Roman Catholic** count rose by (2.5%) overall, a net gain of 3,181 employees. As a result, the Catholic share of monitored private sector employment rose by [0.9] of a percentage point during 2006 to [43.6%].
- During 2006 the number of full-time employees in the private sector increased

by (1.7%), compared with a slight fall in part-time employment of (0.1%).

- In 2006 **females** constituted (45.6%) of the private sector workforce. Male and female private sector employment increased by (1.6%) and (1.1%) respectively 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 2006, the full-time workforce contained a total of 432,906 employees, an increase of (0.7%) on 2005.
- The number of **Protestants** in monitored full-time employment fell by (1.4%), while the **Roman Catholic** count rose by (1.9%). As a result, the Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce increased by [0.8] of a percentage point to [43.1%].
- **Male and female** full-time employment increased slightly by (0.9%) and (0.6%) respectively. The female share of the monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce now stands at (47.5%), unchanged from 2005.

Trends in the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce since 1990

In order to examine trends in community composition over the full period of statutory monitoring (1990 – 2006), 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 [8.2] percentage points, from [34.9%] in 1990 to [43.1%] in 2006, with a corresponding decline in the Protestant share.
- The **Roman Catholic male** share has increased by [8.8] percentage points, from [32.0%] in 1990 to [40.8%] in 2006.

- The **Roman Catholic female** share has risen by [7.1] percentage points, from [38.5%] to [45.6%].
- 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 over forty per cent (42.2% or 48,636 employees) in the past sixteen years, from a figure of 115,266 in 1990 to 163,902 in 2006. During the same period, the Protestant full-time count grew by (0.7%), a rise of 1,449 employees, from 214,691 in 1990 to 216,140 in 2006.
- **In 2006, more than half (58.8%) of all public sector full-time employees were female.** During the year, the number of female full-time employees decreased by (0.5%), while male employment fell by (1.3%).
- Over the full period of statutory monitoring (1990 – 2006), the number of **female** public sector full-time employees has increased by one quarter (23.8% or 18,012 employees). During the same period, **male** public sector full-time employment dropped by 17.1% (13,503 employees).

Public Sector Full-time Employees

- In 2006 there were 159,354 monitored **full-time** employees in the public sector, a decrease of 0.9% (1,383 employees) on the corresponding figure for 2005.
- Excluding those whose community could not be determined, the composition was [56.1%] **Protestant** and [43.9%] **Roman Catholic**, representing an increase of [0.6] 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 (2.3%) and the District Councils (1.5%), but dropped in Education (11.8%), the Civil Service (2.0%) and the security-related sector (6.3%).
- The net number of **Roman Catholic** employees increased in Health (2.5%), the District Councils (2.5%) and security-related employment (5.6%), but fell in Education (5.1%) and the Civil Service (0.8%).
- In 2006 there were 15,640 monitored full-time employees in **security-related occupations**, compared with 16,428 in 2005, a fall of (4.8%). The Roman Catholic share now stands at [14.9%], an increase of [1.5] percentage points since 2005.

Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees

- There were 273,552 monitored full-time employees in the private sector in 2006, an increase of (1.7%) on 2005.
- The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [57.5%] **Protestant** and [42.5%] **Roman Catholic**.
- Net **Protestant** private sector full-time employment fell by (1.0%) during the monitoring period, while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (2.9%). As a result, the **Catholic** share of the private sector full-time workforce rose by [0.9] of a percentage point to [42.5%] from [41.6%] in 2005.
- Nearly two-thirds (64.8%) of the monitored private sector full-time workforce are employed in the **Services** sector. The decline of **Manufacturing** industry continued in 2006 with a net loss of 1,853 full-time employees (a drop of 2.4%). In contrast, **Services** grew by 5,745 employees (3.4%), while **Construction**, which is the smallest sector, increased by 586 (3.1%).
- During 2006, and excluding the non-determined, **Protestants** accounted for the vast majority (92.9%) of net job losses in Manufacturing industry.

- Since 1992, full-time employment levels have fallen by (12.5%) in manufacturing, and risen in Construction and Services by (70.8%) and (80.0%) respectively.

The Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce

- In 2006, the monitored part-time workforce (public and private sectors combined) was comprised of 87,933 employees. The size of the workforce remained almost unchanged during the year, increasing by only 25 employees.
- Compared with 2005, the number of **Protestant** part-time employees fell by (1.0%), while **Roman Catholic** employment levels dropped by (0.4%). As a result, the Catholic share of the Northern Ireland part-time workforce increased by [0.2] of a percentage point from [46.8%] in 2005 to [47.0%] in 2006. The corresponding Protestant share declined to [53.0%].
- Nearly three-quarters (72.3%) of part-time employees are **female**.
- Looking at the monitored workforce as a whole (520,839 employees), only one in ten (9.7%) males work part-time, compared with **almost one quarter (23.6%) of their female counterparts**.
- During the full period of statutory monitoring (2001 – 2006), male part-time employment has grown at a faster rate (27.0%) than female part-time employment (15.1%).
- Almost three-quarters (74.8%) 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 workers (63.0%) are employed in the Private Sector. During the period 2001 – 2006, while full-time employment levels in the private sector rose by (5.3%), part-time employment increased by almost one quarter (22.4%).

Appointees

- There were 20,798 **public sector appointments** during 2006, a fall of (15.3%) on 2005. The number of Protestant appointees fell by (18.8%), while the Roman Catholic count decreased by (16.2%). These factors led to an increase of [0.7] of a percentage point in the **Catholic** share of public sector appointments to [50.5%].
- There were 80,179 **private sector** appointments during 2006, an increase of (4.7%) on 2005. Compared with 2005, the number of **Protestant** appointees remained almost unchanged, while the **Roman Catholic** count increased by (5.9%). This led to a [1.4] percentage point increase in the Catholic share of private sector appointments to [50.1%].
- In 2006, 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 5,339 promotees in the **public sector** during 2005, a fall of (19.7%) on the previous year.
- The composition of those **public sector** promotees for whom a community was determined was [54.1%] Protestant and [45.9%] Roman Catholic.
- In the **private sector**, only those companies with 251 or more employees are monitored for promotions. There were 4,029 monitored promotees in 2006, representing an increase of (14.1%) on the previous year.
- Looking only at those **private sector** promotees for whom a community was determined, their composition was [56.2%] Protestant and [43.8%] 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 17th Annual Monitoring Report, presents an aggregated summary of the 4,163 valid monitoring returns received during 2006.

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 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 concerns with 26 or more employees were required to register with the Commission. From January 1992, the

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

All registered and specified 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 seventeenth Monitoring Report, contains a summary of returns received from 150 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 4,038 private sector concerns. These returns were received between 1st January and 31st December 2006.

The analysis covers 520,839 employees: 192,768 (37.0%) in the public sector and 328,071 (63.0%) in the private sector. Data on 652,723 applicants, 100,977 appointees, 9,368 promotees and 77,425 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 2006, monitoring covered an estimated 73.2% of employee jobs in Northern Ireland (Labour Market Report, August 2007, 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 (6.7%) in 2006. 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 2005 – 2006 and earlier years problematic. For this reason, SOC trend tables for 1990 – 2006 will not be presented in this Report. Direct comparisons between the current and previous year may resume in subsequent 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).

Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce

2.2 In 2006 the monitored Northern Ireland workforce (full-time and part-time employees combined) stood at 520,839 employees, an increase of 3,119 employees (0.6%) on the previous year. This represents the highest figure recorded since statutory monitoring

began in 1990. Table 1 shows that the overall composition was 273,472 (52.5%) Protestants, 212,365 (40.8%) Roman Catholics and 35,002 (6.7%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.3%] Protestant and [43.7%] Roman Catholic.

There was a net fall of 3,718 (1.3%) in the number of monitored Protestant employees, and a net increase of 3,046 (1.5%) in the number of Roman Catholic employees. These factors combined to produce an [0.7] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share, from [43.0%] in 2005 to [43.7%] in 2006.

Table 2 (overleaf) summarizes the net changes (2005 - 06) by community background which occurred in each of the four elements which constitute the monitored Northern Ireland workforce. The table shows that the Protestant count rose in the public sector part-time workforce, and fell in the three remaining workforces. In direct contrast, the number of Catholic employees fell in the public sector part-time workforce, and rose in the remaining three workforces. These changes are explored in more detail in Chapters 3 – 6.

In 2001, when monitoring of the part-time workforce was first introduced, the monitored Northern Ireland workforce stood at 479,517. By 2006 it had expanded by 41,322 (8.6%).

Table 1 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	136,483	(54.2%) [58.6%]	96,536	(38.3%) [41.4%]	18,732	(7.4%)	251,751	(48.3%)
Female	136,989	(50.9%) [54.2%]	115,829	(43.0%) [45.8%]	16,270	(6.0%)	269,088	(51.7%)
TOTAL	273,472	(52.5%) [56.3%]	212,365	(40.8%) [43.7%]	35,002	(6.7%)	520,839	(100.0%)

Table 2 A Summary of Net Changes in Monitored Employment by Community Background, 2005 – 2006

Sector	Change in Protestant Count	Change in Roman Catholic Count	[%] Protestant 2006	[%] Roman Catholic 2006
Public Sector				
Full-time	- 1,753	+ 228	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Part-time	+ 126	- 363	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
All Employees	-1,627	- 135	[56.2%]	[43.8%]
Private Sector				
Full-time	- 1,522	+ 2,998	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Part-time	- 569	+ 193	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
All Employees	- 2,091	+ 3,181	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
TOTALS 2005- 06	- 3,718	+ 3,046	[56.3%]	[43.7%]

Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by Sex

2.3 Table 1 (page 12) shows that a slight majority (51.7%) of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce in 2006 was female. There were 269,088 female and 251,751 male employees. During the year, female employment rose by 994 (0.4%), compared with a slightly larger

increase of 2,125 (0.9%) in the male count. The marginally greater rise in male employment resulted in a (0.1) percentage point rise in the male share.

It should be noted that a substantial proportion of females work part-time. While approximately one-in-ten males (9.7%) in the monitored male workforce work less than

Table 3 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	21,473	(54.6%) [57.8%]	15,687	(39.9%) [42.2%]	2,144	(5.5%)	39,304	(7.5%)
SOC2	18,009	(46.8%) [52.9%]	16,041	(41.7%) [47.1%]	4,441	(11.5%)	38,491	(7.4%)
SOC3	41,799	(55.4%) [58.9%]	29,215	(38.7%) [41.1%]	4,430	(5.9%)	75,444	(14.5%)
SOC4	43,080	(53.8%) [56.3%]	33,450	(41.7%) [43.7%]	3,591	(4.5%)	80,121	(15.4%)
SOC5	22,485	(57.6%) [60.7%]	14,553	(37.3%) [39.3%]	2,003	(5.1%)	39,041	(7.5%)
SOC6	24,566	(51.2%) [54.1%]	20,839	(43.5%) [45.9%]	2,547	(5.3%)	47,952	(9.2%)
SOC7	34,815	(50.7%) [54.4%]	29,172	(42.5%) [45.6%]	4,696	(6.8%)	68,683	(13.2%)
SOC8	27,616	(50.8%) [55.9%]	21,800	(40.1%) [44.1%]	4,958	(9.1%)	54,374	(10.4%)
SOC9	39,629	(51.2%) [55.6%]	31,608	(40.8%) [44.4%]	6,192	(8.0%)	77,429	(14.9%)
TOTAL	273,472	(52.5%) [56.3%]	212,365	(40.8%) [43.7%]	35,002	(6.7%)	520,839	(100.0%)

sixteen hours per week, the corresponding figure for females is almost one-in-four (23.6%).

The number of Protestant female employees fell by 2,023 (1.5%) during the year, compared with a net increase of 1,320 (1.2%) in Roman Catholic female employment. This led to a [0.6] percentage point rise in the Roman Catholic female share.

Similarly, Protestant male employment levels decreased by 1,695 (1.2%), compared with a net rise of 1,726 (1.8%) in the Roman Catholic male count. Compared with 2005, this resulted in a [0.7] of a percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic male share.

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 third 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 2006. Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC4) represent the largest group, followed by Elementary occupations (SOC9). The two highest SOC classifications, Managers and Senior Officials (SOC1) and Professional occupations (SOC2), along with Skilled Trades occupations (SOC5), constitute the smallest groups.

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

2.5 Table 3[M] (page 19) presents the composition of the monitored Northern Ireland male workforce by SOC. Process, Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8), Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), and Other Services (SOC9) 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 monitored Northern Ireland female workforce in 2006 is shown in Table 3[F], see Page 19. In contrast to males, almost a quarter of females (22.9%) were employed in Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC4). Substantial numbers were also employed in Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), 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 monitored Northern Ireland workforce as a whole, the following subsections 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.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	41,801	(57.0%) [60.6%]	27,225	(37.1%) [39.4%]	4,284	(5.8%)	73,310	(38.0%)
Female	60,875	(51.0%) [53.5%]	52,915	(44.3%) [46.5%]	5,668	(4.7%)	119,458	(62.0%)
TOTAL	102,676	(53.3%) [56.2%]	80,140	(41.6%) [43.8%]	9,952	(5.2%)	192,768	(100.0%)

Public Sector Workforce

2.6 Table 4 (page 13) presents the composition of the total public sector workforce in 2006 (full-time and part-time employees combined). The public sector now stands at 192,768 employees, a decrease of 0.7% (1,309 employees) since 2005. The sector accounts for (37.0%) of all monitored employees.

The overall composition in 2006 was 102,676 (53.3%) Protestants, 80,140 (41.6%) Roman Catholics and 9,952 (5.2%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.2%] Protestant and [43.8%] Roman Catholic.

Protestant employment fell by (1.6%) during the year (1,627 employees), while the number of Roman Catholic employees dropped slightly by (0.2%) (135 employees). The proportionately greater fall in Protestant employment resulted in a [0.3] of a percentage point decrease in their share, from [56.5%] in 2005 to [56.2%] in 2006.

Females account for nearly two-thirds (62.0%) of the total public sector workforce. The number of females working in the public sector decreased by 0.5% (594 employees) in 2006, compared with a decrease of 1.0% (715) 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 17,685 (10.1%). During this six-year period, female employment rose by 15.5% (16,058 employees), compared with a net increase of 2.3% (1,627) for males.

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 2006, the private sector workforce comprised 328,071 employees, an increase of (1.4%) or 4,428 employees on the previous year. The private sector accounts for (63.0%) of all monitored employees.

The overall composition in 2006 was 170,796 (52.1%) Protestants, 132,225 (40.3%) Roman Catholics and 25,050 (7.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.4%] Protestant and [43.6%] Roman Catholic.

Total Protestant private sector employment decreased by (1.2%) during the year, representing a net fall of 2,091 employees, while the Roman Catholic count rose by 2.5% (a net gain of 3,181). These factors resulted in an [0.9] percentage point rise in the Catholic share of the monitored private sector, from [42.7%] in 2005 to [43.6%] in 2006. Male employment levels grew by 1.6% while the female count rose by 1.1% (2,840 and 1,588 employees respectively).

Between 2001 - 2006, the monitored private sector experienced a net growth of 7.8% (an additional 23,637 employees). Compared with 2001, Protestant employment levels have declined by (1.8%), while the Roman Catholic count has grown by (12.1%). In addition, the numbers in private sector part-time employment increased by almost a quarter (22.4%) during this period, compared with a rise of (5.3%) in the full-time count.

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

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	94,682	(53.1%) [57.7%]	69,311	(38.8%) [42.3%]	14,448	(8.1%)	178,441	(54.4%)
Female	76,114	(50.9%) [54.7%]	62,914	(42.0%) [45.3%]	10,602	(7.1%)	149,630	(45.6%)
TOTAL	170,796	(52.1%) [56.4%]	132,225	(40.3%) [43.6%]	25,050	(7.6%)	328,071	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	124,468	(54.7%) [59.1%]	86,232	(37.9%) [40.9%]	16,684	(7.3%)	227,384	(52.5%)
Female	105,675	(51.4%) [54.6%]	87,757	(42.7%) [45.4%]	12,090	(5.9%)	205,522	(47.5%)
TOTAL	230,143	(53.2%) [56.9%]	173,989	(40.2%) [43.1%]	28,774	(6.6%)	432,906	(100.0%)

Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce

2.8 Table 6 shows that, in 2006, the monitored full-time workforce (public and private sectors combined) contained a total of 432,906 employees, an increase of 0.7% (3,094). The overall composition was 230,143 (53.2%) Protestant, 173,989 (40.2%) Roman Catholic and 28,774 (6.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.9%] Protestant and [43.1%] Roman Catholic.

The number of Protestant full-time employees fell by 1.4% (3,275), while the Roman Catholic count rose by 1.9% (an additional 3,216 employees). As a result, the Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce increased by [0.8] of a percentage point, from [42.3%] in 2005 to [43.1%] in 2006.

Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time Workforce by Sex

2.9 In 2006, a slight majority (52.5%) of the monitored full-time workforce were male, with a total of 227,384 males and 205,522 females, see Table 6. Female full-time employment increased by (0.6%) during the year, compared with a rise of (0.9%) in male employment.

The female share of the monitored full-time workforce has been slowly increasing over time. In 1992, females made up (45.0%) of full-time employees: by 2006 this figure had increased to (47.5%).

Compared with 2005, the number of Protestant male full-time employees fell by 1,708 (1.4%), while the Roman Catholic male count

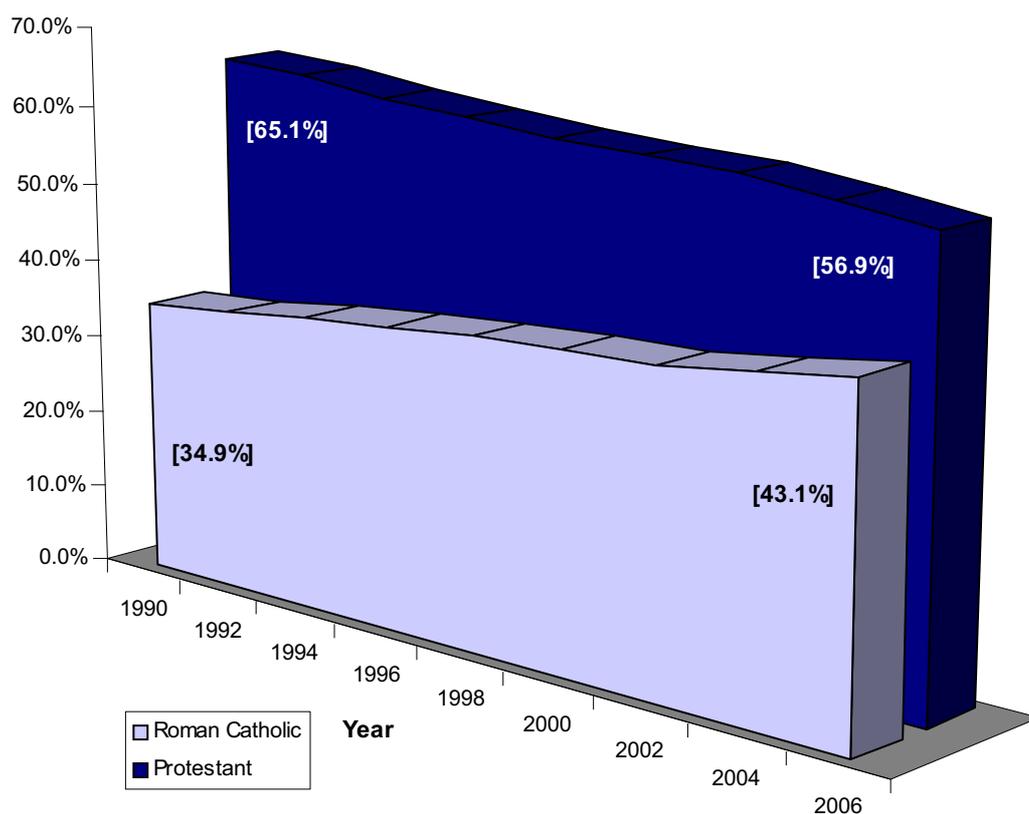
increased by 1,772 (2.1%). For females, Protestant full-time employment decreased by 1,567 (1.5%), compared with a rise of 1,444 (1.7%) in the Catholic count. As a result of these factors, the Protestant share of the full-time workforce declined during the year, by [0.8] of a percentage point for both males and females.

Trends in Composition of the Monitored NI Full-time Workforce, 1990-2006

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 [note: 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 has increased by [8.2] percentage points, from [34.9%] in 1990 to [43.1%] in 2006. During the same period (1990 – 2006), the Protestant share fell from [65.1%] to [56.9%]. In numerical terms, this represents a net increase of 48,636 Roman Catholic full-time employees (a 42.2% rise), from a base of 115,266 in 1990 to 163,902 in 2006. For Protestants, the corresponding rise was (0.7%), a net increase of 1,449 employees, from 214,691 in 1990 to 216,140 in 2006.

Fig 1: Composition of Full-time employees in Public Sector and Private Sector concerns with 26+ Employees, 1990 - 2006



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	34.9%	35.8%	37.2%	38.1%	39.1%	39.6%	40.0%	41.4%	43.1%
■ Protestant	65.1%	64.2%	62.8%	61.9%	60.9%	60.4%	60.0%	58.6%	56.9%

The Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce

2.11 The year 2006 marked the sixth 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.

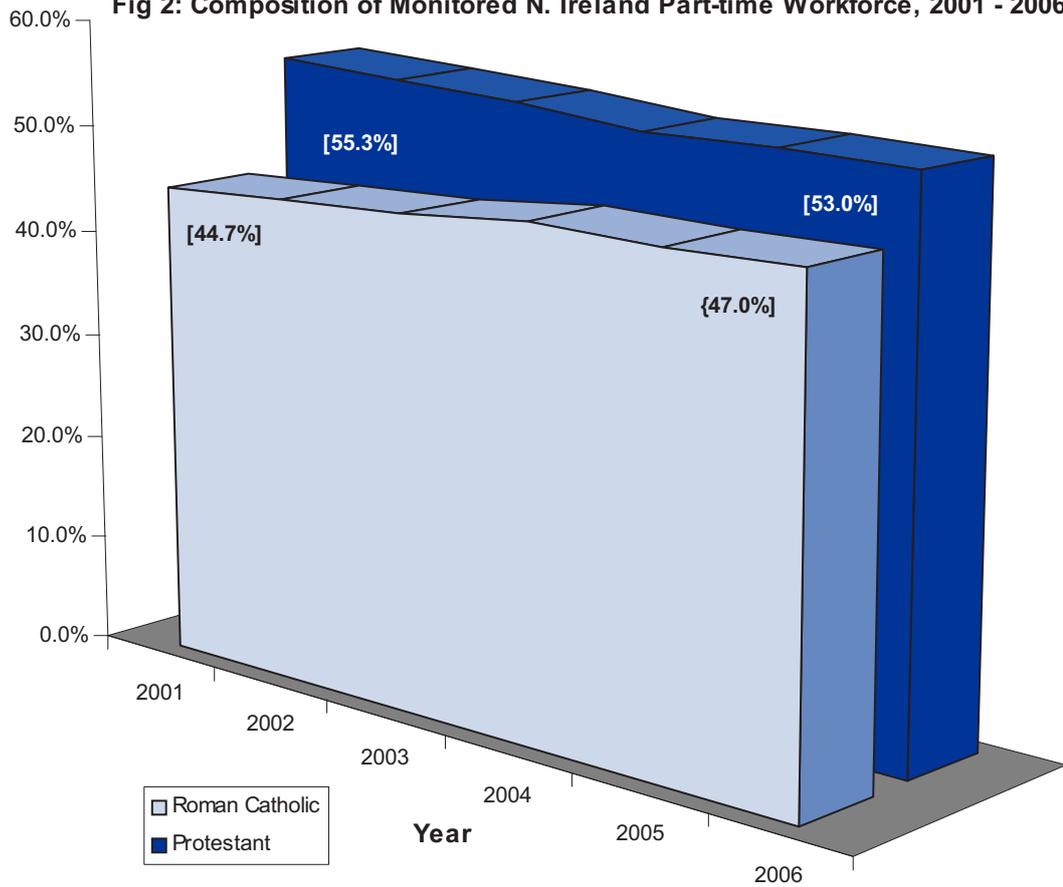
During 2006 the monitored part-time workforce showed no significant change, rising, from 87,908 to 87,933, a net increase of only 25 employees (0.0%).

Table 7 shows that the overall composition in 2006 was 43,329 (49.3%) Protestant, 38,376 (43.6%) Roman Catholic and 6,228 (7.1%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	12,015	(49.3%) [53.8%]	10,304	(42.3%) [46.2%]	2,048	(8.4%)	24,367	(27.7%)
Female	31,314	(49.3%) [52.7%]	28,072	(44.2%) [47.3%]	4,180	(6.6%)	63,566	(72.3%)
TOTAL	43,329	(49.3%) [53.0%]	38,376	(43.6%) [47.0%]	6,228	(7.1%)	87,933	(100.0%)

Fig 2: Composition of Monitored N. Ireland Part-time Workforce, 2001 - 2006



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
□ Roman Catholic	44.7%	45.3%	45.9%	47.0%	46.8%	47.0%
■ Protestant	55.3%	54.7%	54.1%	53.0%	53.2%	53.0%

Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [53.0%] Protestant and [47.0%] Roman Catholic.

Compared with 2005, the number of Protestant part-time employees fell by 443 (1.0%), while the Roman Catholic count decreased by 170 (0.4%). As a result of the slightly larger fall in Protestant part-time employment, Roman Catholics increased their share of the Northern Ireland part-time workforce by [0.2] of a percentage point from [46.8%] in 2005 to [47.0%] in 2006.

Since statutory monitoring of the part-time workforce began in 2001, the overall number of employees has grown from 74,408 to 87,933 - a net increase of 13,525 (18.2%). Protestant part-time employment has risen by (11.6%), compared with an increase of (22.3%) for

Catholics. Figure 2 reveals that the Roman Catholic share has increased by 2.3 percentage points during this period, from [44.7%] in 2001 to [47.0%] in 2006.

Composition of the Monitored NI Part-time Workforce by Sex

2.12 Table 7 reveals that almost three-quarters (72.3%) of the monitored part-time workforce is female, with a total of 63,566 females and 24,367 males. Compared with 2005, the male count rose by (0.8%) while the number of female employees fell slightly (0.2%). Looking at the monitored Northern Ireland workforce as a whole (520,839 employees), it is noteworthy that only one in ten (9.7%) males work part-time, compared with almost a quarter (23.6%) of their female counterparts.

For females, the composition was [52.7%] Protestant and [47.3%] Roman Catholic, while males had a composition of [53.8%] Protestant and [46.2%] Roman Catholic.

During the period 2001 – 2006, male employment increased by over a quarter (27.0%) or 5,173 additional employees. For females, the corresponding increase was (15.1%), representing a net rise of 8,352 jobs.

Composition of the Monitored NI Part-time Workforce by SOC

2.13 Table 8 shows that almost three-quarters (74.8%) of the part-time workforce were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: Elementary occupations (SOC9, 30.4%), Sales and Customer Service (SOC7, 29.4%) and Personal Services (SOC6, 15.0%).

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	363	(53.9%) [58.7%]	255	(37.9%) [41.3%]	55	(8.2%)	673	(.8%)
SOC2	2,413	(47.8%) [54.3%]	2,033	(40.3%) [45.7%]	604	(12.0%)	5,050	(5.7%)
SOC3	4,818	(56.1%) [59.2%]	3,317	(38.6%) [40.8%]	455	(5.3%)	8,590	(9.8%)
SOC4	2,813	(56.5%) [60.5%]	1,833	(36.8%) [39.5%]	330	(6.6%)	4,976	(5.7%)
SOC5	782	(52.7%) [56.3%]	608	(40.9%) [43.7%]	95	(6.4%)	1,485	(1.7%)
SOC6	6,504	(49.2%) [52.4%]	5,901	(44.7%) [47.6%]	802	(6.1%)	13,207	(15.0%)
SOC7	11,962	(46.3%) [49.6%]	12,140	(47.0%) [50.4%]	1,717	(6.7%)	25,819	(29.4%)
SOC8	713	(50.7%) [54.8%]	587	(41.7%) [45.2%]	106	(7.5%)	1,406	(1.6%)
SOC9	12,961	(48.5%) [52.6%]	11,702	(43.8%) [47.4%]	2,064	(7.7%)	26,727	(30.4%)
TOTAL	43,329	(49.3%) [53.0%]	38,376	(43.6%) [47.0%]	6,228	(7.1%)	87,933	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	13,285	(56.7%) [60.2%]	8,797	(37.5%) [39.8%]	1,357	(5.8%)	23,439	(9.3%)
SOC2	10,232	(48.9%) [56.3%]	7,942	(37.9%) [43.7%]	2,767	(13.2%)	20,941	(8.3%)
SOC3	22,458	(62.8%) [66.6%]	11,242	(31.4%) [33.4%]	2,066	(5.8%)	35,766	(14.2%)
SOC4	9,342	(50.2%) [53.1%]	8,235	(44.2%) [46.9%]	1,043	(5.6%)	18,620	(7.4%)
SOC5	20,355	(58.2%) [61.3%]	12,856	(36.7%) [38.7%]	1,790	(5.1%)	35,001	(13.9%)
SOC6	5,901	(51.8%) [55.2%]	4,789	(42.1%) [44.8%]	695	(6.1%)	11,385	(4.5%)
SOC7	12,898	(51.1%) [55.5%]	10,331	(40.9%) [44.5%]	2,007	(8.0%)	25,236	(10.0%)
SOC8	23,485	(51.5%) [56.2%]	18,318	(40.1%) [43.8%]	3,828	(8.4%)	45,631	(18.1%)
SOC9	18,527	(51.8%) [56.9%]	14,026	(39.3%) [43.1%]	3,179	(8.9%)	35,732	(14.2%)
TOTAL	136,483	(54.2%) [58.6%]	96,536	(38.3%) [41.4%]	18,732	(7.4%)	251,751	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	8,188	(51.6%) [54.3%]	6,890	(43.4%) [45.7%]	787	(5.0%)	15,865	(5.9%)
SOC2	7,777	(44.3%) [49.0%]	8,099	(46.1%) [51.0%]	1,674	(9.5%)	17,550	(6.5%)
SOC3	19,341	(48.7%) [51.8%]	17,973	(45.3%) [48.2%]	2,364	(6.0%)	39,678	(14.7%)
SOC4	33,738	(54.9%) [57.2%]	25,215	(41.0%) [42.8%]	2,548	(4.1%)	61,501	(22.9%)
SOC5	2,130	(52.7%) [55.7%]	1,697	(42.0%) [44.3%]	213	(5.3%)	4,040	(1.5%)
SOC6	18,665	(51.0%) [53.8%]	16,050	(43.9%) [46.2%]	1,852	(5.1%)	36,567	(13.6%)
SOC7	21,917	(50.4%) [53.8%]	18,841	(43.4%) [46.2%]	2,689	(6.2%)	43,447	(16.1%)
SOC8	4,131	(47.2%) [54.3%]	3,482	(39.8%) [45.7%]	1,130	(12.9%)	8,743	(3.2%)
SOC9	21,102	(50.6%) [54.5%]	17,582	(42.2%) [45.5%]	3,013	(7.2%)	41,697	(15.5%)
TOTAL	136,989	(50.9%) [54.2%]	115,829	(43.0%) [45.8%]	16,270	(6.0%)	269,088	(100.0%)

3

The Public Sector: Full-time

Overall Composition

3.1 In 2006 a total of 150 public sector bodies submitted monitoring returns to the Commission. Between 2005 and 2006, overall full-time employment declined by (0.9%), from 160,737 to 159,354, a decrease of 1,383 employees.

Table 9 reveals that a total of 84,916 Protestant (53.3%), 66,501 Roman Catholic (41.7%), and 7,937 (5.0%) employees of Non-determined community background were employed in 2006. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [56.1%] Protestant and [43.9%] Roman Catholic.

The number of Protestant full-time employees fell by 1,753 (2.0%) during the year, while Roman Catholic employment levels rose slightly by 228 (0.3%). As a result, the Catholic share increased by [0.6] of a percentage point to [43.9%].

Composition by Sex

3.2 Table 9 shows that the majority (58.8%) of public sector full-time employees are female. During the year the number of female employees decreased by 0.5% (495 employees), while male employment fell by 1.3% (888). As a result of the proportionately larger drop in male employment, the female share of the public sector rose by (0.2) of a percentage point, from (58.6%) to (58.8%).

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 full-time employees, while the monitoring returns for 2006 show that this proportion has increased to (58.8%). In numerical terms, the number of female public sector full-time employees has increased by almost one quarter (23.8%) or 18,012 employees since 1990. In contrast, during the same period male

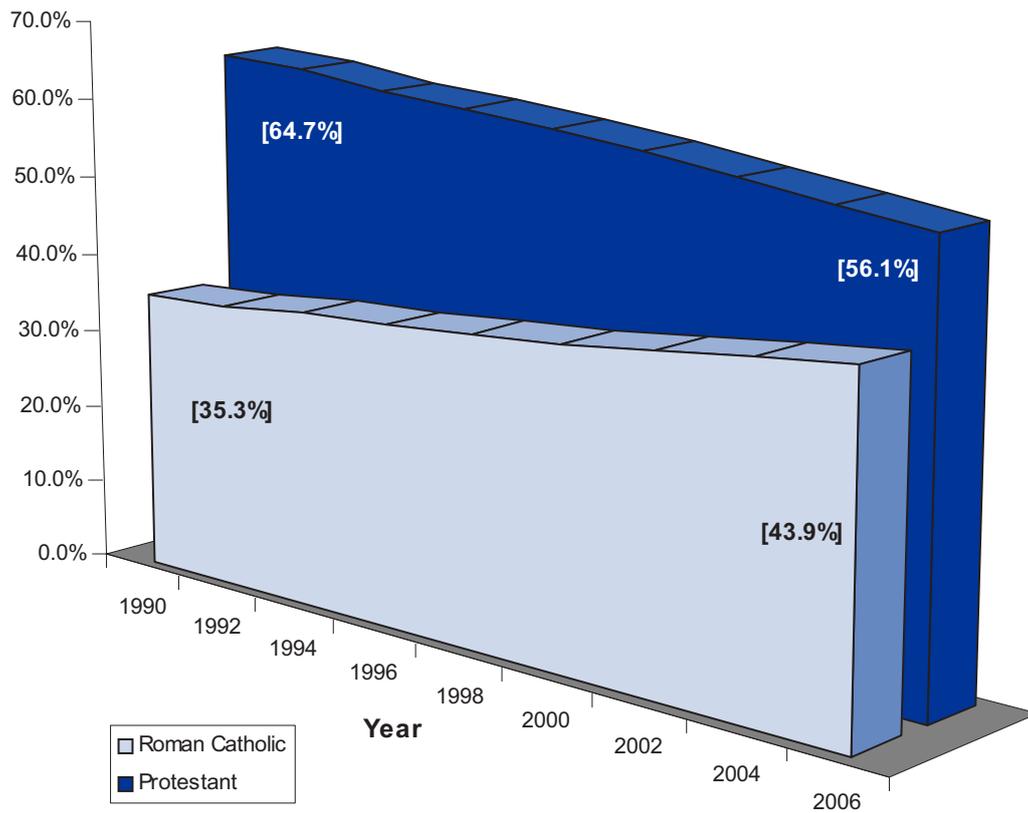
	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	37,418	(57.0%) [60.5%]	24,458	(37.3%) [39.5%]	3,747	(5.7%)	65,623	(41.2%)
Female	47,498	(50.7%) [53.0%]	42,043	(44.9%) [47.0%]	4,190	(4.5%)	93,731	(58.8%)
TOTAL	84,916	(53.3%) [56.1%]	66,501	(41.7%) [43.9%]	7,937	(5.0%)	159,354	(100.0%)

Figure 3 (overleaf) shows that since the beginning of statutory monitoring in 1990, Roman Catholic full-time representation in the public sector has risen by [8.6] percentage points, from [35.3%] to [43.9%]. During the same period, the Protestant share correspondingly fell, from [64.7%] in 1990 to [56.1%] in 2006.

full-time employment dropped by (17.1%) or 13,503 employees.

During 2006, employment levels declined for Protestant females by 774 (1.6%), and rose for Catholic females by 215 (0.5%). This resulted in an increase of [0.6] of a percentage point in the Roman Catholic female share, from [46.4%] in 2005 to [47.0%] in 2006.

Fig 3: Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees, 1990 - 2006



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	35.3%	35.8%	37.2%	37.8%	38.7%	39.7%	41.1%	42.6%	43.9%
■ Protestant	64.7%	64.2%	62.8%	62.2%	61.3%	60.3%	58.9%	57.4%	56.1%

Protestant male employment levels fell by 979 (2.5%) to 37,418, while the Catholic male count marginally increased by 13 (0.1%) to 24,458. These two factors led to an increase of [0.6] of a percentage point in the Roman Catholic male share to [39.5%] in 2006.

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 [39.5%], while Roman Catholic representation amongst females has grown from [40.4%] to [47.0%].

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 2006. The table shows that over half (54.5%) of public sector full-time employees were located in two categories, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3) and Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4).

The Protestant shares of SOC3 and SOC4 were [60.5%] and [52.7%] respectively, while the corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [39.5%] and [47.3%].

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	4,705	(54.0%) [57.3%]	3,512	(40.3%) [42.7%]	493	(5.7%)	8,710	(5.5%)
SOC2	7,334	(46.0%) [52.0%]	6,776	(42.5%) [48.0%]	1,824	(11.4%)	15,934	(10.0%)
SOC3	26,804	(57.4%) [60.5%]	17,491	(37.5%) [39.5%]	2,403	(5.1%)	46,698	(29.3%)
SOC4	20,499	(51.1%) [52.7%]	18,431	(45.9%) [47.3%]	1,218	(3.0%)	40,148	(25.2%)
SOC5	2,673	(63.9%) [66.8%]	1,328	(31.7%) [33.2%]	183	(4.4%)	4,184	(2.6%)
SOC6	8,861	(50.1%) [52.2%]	8,103	(45.8%) [47.8%]	733	(4.1%)	17,697	(11.1%)
SOC7	151	(51.5%) [52.8%]	135	(46.1%) [47.2%]	7	(2.4%)	293	(0.2%)
SOC8	2,893	(54.7%) [56.7%]	2,207	(41.7%) [43.3%]	192	(3.6%)	5,292	(3.3%)
SOC9	10,996	(53.9%) [56.3%]	8,518	(41.8%) [43.7%]	884	(4.3%)	20,398	(12.8%)
TOTAL	84,916	(53.3%) [56.1%]	66,501	(41.7%) [43.9%]	7,937	(5.0%)	159,354	(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 (74.4%) of male employees are concentrated in four categories, 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 almost one-third (32.4%) of all male public sector full-time employees, while (15.9%) were employed in SOC9.

The Protestant share of the above four categories was SOC2 [56.3%], SOC3 [70.4%], SOC4 [48.1%] and SOC9 [57.5%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [43.7%], [29.6%], [51.9%] and [42.5%] 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 almost three-quarters (74.5%) 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 [52.2%], SOC4 [54.1%] and SOC6 [52.9%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [47.8%], [45.9%] and [47.1%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	2,605	(57.0%) [60.9%]	1,672	(36.6%) [39.1%]	292	(6.4%)	4,569	(7.0%)
SOC2	3,715	(48.7%) [56.3%]	2,879	(37.8%) [43.7%]	1,032	(13.5%)	7,626	(11.6%)
SOC3	14,210	(66.8%) [70.4%]	5,977	(28.1%) [29.6%]	1,092	(5.1%)	21,279	(32.4%)
SOC4	4,423	(46.6%) [48.1%]	4,765	(50.2%) [51.9%]	307	(3.2%)	9,495	(14.5%)
SOC5	2,107	(65.8%) [69.0%]	946	(29.5%) [31.0%]	149	(4.7%)	3,202	(4.9%)
SOC6	1,869	(47.6%) [49.9%]	1,873	(47.7%) [50.1%]	187	(4.8%)	3,929	(6.0%)
SOC7	36	(39.1%) [40.9%]	52	(56.5%) [59.1%]	4	(4.3%)	92	(0.1%)
SOC8	2,723	(54.8%) [56.9%]	2,065	(41.5%) [43.1%]	183	(3.7%)	4,971	(7.6%)
SOC9	5,730	(54.8%) [57.5%]	4,229	(40.4%) [42.5%]	501	(4.8%)	10,460	(15.9%)
TOTAL	37,418	(57.0%) [60.5%]	24,458	(37.3%) [39.5%]	3,747	(5.7%)	65,623	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	2,100	(50.7%) [53.3%]	1,840	(44.4%) [46.7%]	201	(4.9%)	4,141	(4.4%)
SOC2	3,619	(43.6%) [48.2%]	3,897	(46.9%) [51.8%]	792	(9.5%)	8,308	(8.9%)
SOC3	12,594	(49.5%) [52.2%]	11,514	(45.3%) [47.8%]	1,311	(5.2%)	25,419	(27.1%)
SOC4	16,076	(52.4%) [54.1%]	13,666	(44.6%) [45.9%]	911	(3.0%)	30,653	(32.7%)
SOC5	566	(57.6%) [59.7%]	382	(38.9%) [40.3%]	34	(3.5%)	982	(1.0%)
SOC6	6,992	(50.8%) [52.9%]	6,230	(45.2%) [47.1%]	546	(4.0%)	13,768	(14.7%)
SOC7	115	(57.2%) [58.1%]	83	(41.3%) [41.9%]	3	(1.5%)	201	(0.2%)
SOC8	170	(53.0%) [54.5%]	142	(44.2%) [45.5%]	9	(2.8%)	321	(0.3%)
SOC9	5,266	(53.0%) [55.1%]	4,289	(43.2%) [44.9%]	383	(3.9%)	9,938	(10.6%)
TOTAL	47,498	(50.7%) [53.0%]	42,043	(44.9%) [47.0%]	4,190	(4.5%)	93,731	(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 15,640 monitored full-time employees in these security-related occupations, compared with 16,428 in 2005 – a decrease of (4.8%).

The composition was (81.7%) Protestant, (14.3%) Roman Catholic and (4.0%) Non-Determined. Among those whose community background was determined, [85.1%] were Protestant and [14.9%] were Roman Catholic.

The Protestant count fell by 6.3% (860 employees) during the year, while the net number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 5.6% (119). As a result, the Roman Catholic share of full-time security-related employment increased by [1.5] percentage points during the year. Between 1990 and 2006, there has been an overall rise of [7.5] percentage points 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. Around one-in-seventeen (6.0%) Roman Catholic male full-time public sector employees were in security-related occupations in 2006, compared with one-in-four (25.5%) of their Protestant male counterparts. Among females, (6.8%) of Protestant and (1.8%) of 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	9,530	(82.6%) [86.7%]	1,459	(12.6%) [13.3%]	545	(4.7%)	11,534	(73.7%)
Female	3,246	(79.1%) [80.7%]	776	(18.9%) [19.3%]	84	(2.0%)	4,106	(26.3%)
TOTAL	12,776	(81.7%) [85.1%]	2,235	(14.3%) [14.9%]	629	(4.0%)	15,640	(100.0%)

Fig 4: Trends in Roman Catholic Percentage [%] of Security-related Full-time Occupations, 1990 - 2006

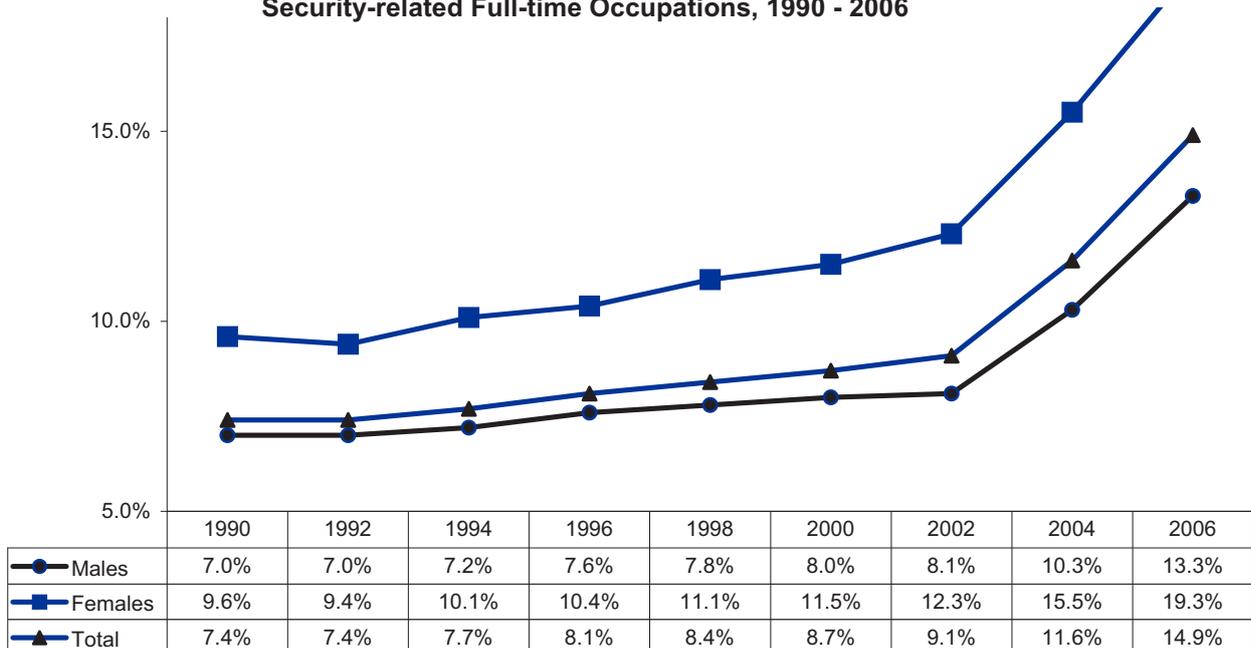


Table 14 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees excluding Security-related Occupations by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	27,888	(51.6%) [54.8%]	22,999	(42.5%) [45.2%]	3,202	(5.9%)	54,089	(37.6%)
Female	44,252	(49.4%) [51.7%]	41,267	(46.0%) [48.3%]	4,106	(4.6%)	89,625	(62.4%)
TOTAL	72,140	(50.2%) [52.9%]	64,266	(44.7%) [47.1%]	7,308	(5.1%)	143,714	(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 [52.9%] Protestant and [47.1%] 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 [45.2%] from [39.5%]. For females the corresponding figure would be [48.3%] instead of [47.0%].

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, 2005 - 2006.

During 2006 the number of Protestant full-time employees rose in two sectors, namely: Health (2.3%) and the District Councils (1.5%), and fell in the remaining three, i.e. Education (11.8%), the Civil Service (2.0%) and Security-related employment (6.3%).

Roman Catholic full-time employment levels increased in three sectors, namely: Health, the District Councils (both 2.5%), and Security-related (5.6%), and fell in the remaining two, Education (5.1%) and the Civil Service (0.8%). Overall, the net fall in Protestant employment, coupled with a small increase in the number of Catholic employees, resulted in [0.6] of a percentage point rise in the Roman Catholic share of the Public Sector full-time workforce.

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 2006, there were four health boards and twenty one health-related organisations, including Trusts. The sector

Table 15 Change in Sectoral Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees, 2005 – 06

Sector	Protestant Count 2006	Roman Catholic Count 2006	P (%) change 2005-2006	RC (%) change 2005-2006
Health	27,293	26,402	2.3%	2.5%
Education	10,085	9,695	- 11.8%	- 5.1%
District Councils	5,462	3,555	1.5%	2.5%
Civil Service	22,149	16,535	- 2.0%	- 0.8%
Security-related	12,776	2,235	- 6.3%	5.6%
Miscellaneous Bodies	7,151	8,079	3.2%	0.6%
Total Public Sector	84,916	66,501	- 2.0%	0.3%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,693	(41.9%) [47.3%]	5,223	(46.6%) [52.7%]	1,283	(11.5%)	11,199	(19.5%)
Female	22,600	(48.8%) [51.6%]	21,179	(45.7%) [48.4%]	2,569	(5.5%)	46,348	(80.5%)
TOTAL	27,293	(47.4%) [50.8%]	26,402	(45.9%) [49.2%]	3,852	(6.7%)	57,547	(100.0%)

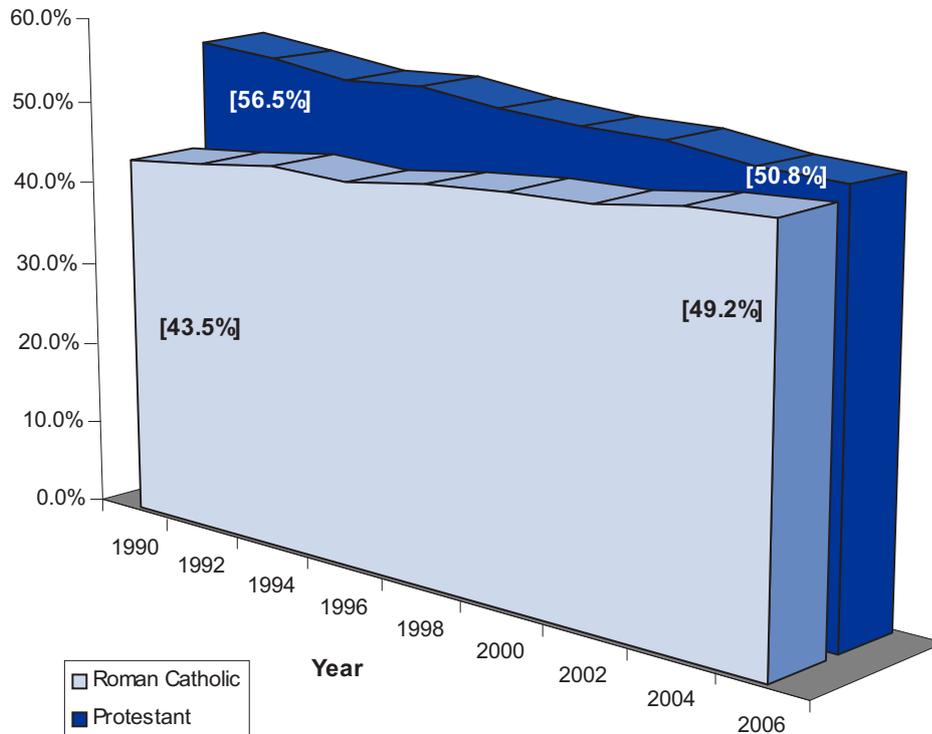
accounts for just over a third (36.1%) of all public sector full-time workers.

Table 16 shows there were a total of 57,547 full-time employees in 2006, a (2.6%) increase on the 56,062 recorded in 2005. The overall composition was (47.4%) Protestant, (45.9%) Roman Catholic, and (6.7%) Non-determined. Protestants accounted for [50.8%] of those whose community was determined and Roman Catholics for [49.2%].

The number of Protestant full-time employees in the health sector increased by 616 (2.3%) during the year, while the Roman Catholic count grew by 636 (2.5%). Compared with 2005, a slightly larger net increase in Roman Catholic employment resulted in the Protestant share falling by [0.1] of a percentage point to [50.8%].

Females accounted for approximately four out of five full-time employees (80.5%) in the health

Fig 5: Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees, 1990 - 2006



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	43.5%	44.5%	45.7%	45.3%	46.5%	47.2%	47.4%	48.7%	49.2%
■ Protestant	56.5%	55.5%	54.3%	54.7%	53.5%	52.8%	52.6%	51.3%	50.8%

sector, see Table 16. The female count increased by 1,241 (2.8%) in 2006, while the number of males rose by 244 (2.2%) during the same period.

The Protestant female count rose by (2.7%), compared with a similar increase (2.6%) for Roman Catholics. As a result, the Protestant female share remained unchanged at [51.6%]. For males, a (0.6%) increase in the Protestant count, compared with a (1.9%) rise in Roman Catholic participation, resulted in [0.3] of a percentage point decline in the Protestant male share from [47.6%] to [47.3%].

Figure 5 (page 27) shows the change in the community composition of the health sector during the full period of statutory monitoring, 1990 – 2006. In 1990 the Protestant share was [56.5%] and has declined by [5.7] 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 (35.0%) 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, 17.9%) and Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4, 15.7%).

The Protestant male share was [48.4%] in SOC3, [54.7%] in SOC4 and [52.8%] in SOC6. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.6%], [45.3%], and [47.2%] 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. Just over three-fifths (61.0%) were located in three SOC categories, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical posts (SOC3) and Personal Services (SOC6).

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1,598	(48.1%) [50.5%]	1,565	(47.1%) [49.5%]	161	(4.8%)	3,324	(5.8%)
SOC2	2,801	(40.1%) [48.9%]	2,922	(41.9%) [51.1%]	1,255	(18.0%)	6,978	(12.1%)
SOC3	9,134	(45.3%) [48.4%]	9,747	(48.3%) [51.6%]	1,287	(6.4%)	20,168	(35.0%)
SOC4	4,752	(52.7%) [54.7%]	3,940	(43.7%) [45.3%]	331	(3.7%)	9,023	(15.7%)
SOC5	357	(59.8%) [63.0%]	210	(35.2%) [37.0%]	30	(5.0%)	597	(1.0%)
SOC6	5,176	(50.3%) [52.8%]	4,632	(45.0%) [47.2%]	483	(4.7%)	10,291	(17.9%)
SOC7	4	(80.0%) [80.0%]	1	(20.0%) [20.0%]	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
SOC8	220	(58.8%) [62.9%]	130	(34.8%) [37.1%]	24	(6.4%)	374	(0.6%)
SOC9	3,251	(47.9%) [50.0%]	3,255	(48.0%) [50.0%]	281	(4.1%)	6,787	(11.8%)
TOTAL	27,293	(47.4%) [50.8%]	26,402	(45.9%) [49.2%]	3,852	(6.7%)	57,547	(100.0%)

The Protestant male share was [51.3%] in SOC2, [43.1%] in SOC3 and [45.9%] in SOC6. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [48.7%], [56.9%] and [54.1%] respectively.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.11 Table 17 [F] (page 36) shows that nearly forty percent (38.9%) of all female full-time employees in the health sector are working in Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (SOC3). There were also large concentrations of female staff in Personal services (SOC6, 17.9%) and Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4, 17.5%).

The Protestant female share was [49.0%] in SOC3, [56.0%] in SOC4 and [54.4%] in SOC6. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.0%], [44.0%], and [45.6%] respectively.

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 accounts for (12.8%) of the monitored full-time public sector workforce. The returns revealed that the total number of full-time staff in the education sector fell by (8.8%), from 22,457 in 2005 to 20,476 in 2006.

Table 18 shows that the overall composition was (49.3%) Protestant, (47.3%) Roman Catholic and (3.4%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [51.0%] Protestant and [49.0%] Roman Catholic.

In 2006 the number of Protestant full-time employees fell by 11.8% (1,354), while the Roman Catholic count decreased by 5.1% (525). As a result of the proportionately larger drop in the level of Protestant employment, the Protestant share of this sector fell by [1.8] percentage points during 2006.

Females accounted for almost three-quarters (74.2%) of full-time employees. The female count decreased by 1,709 (10.1%) in 2006, and the number of males fell by 272 (4.9%) during the same period.

The Protestant female count dropped by (14.0%), compared with a fall of (5.3%) for their Roman Catholic counterparts. These factors lead to a [2.4] percentage point rise in the Catholic female share to [49.7%]. For males, the Protestant count decreased by (5.1%), with a similar fall in the number of Roman Catholic employees (4.6%). As a result, the Protestant male share of this sector slightly declined to [53.0%].

Figure 6 (overleaf) illustrates the change that has occurred in the community composition of the full-time education sector between 1990 and 2006. At the beginning of statutory monitoring the Protestant share was [59.0%] and has declined by [8.0] percentage points during the intervening period.

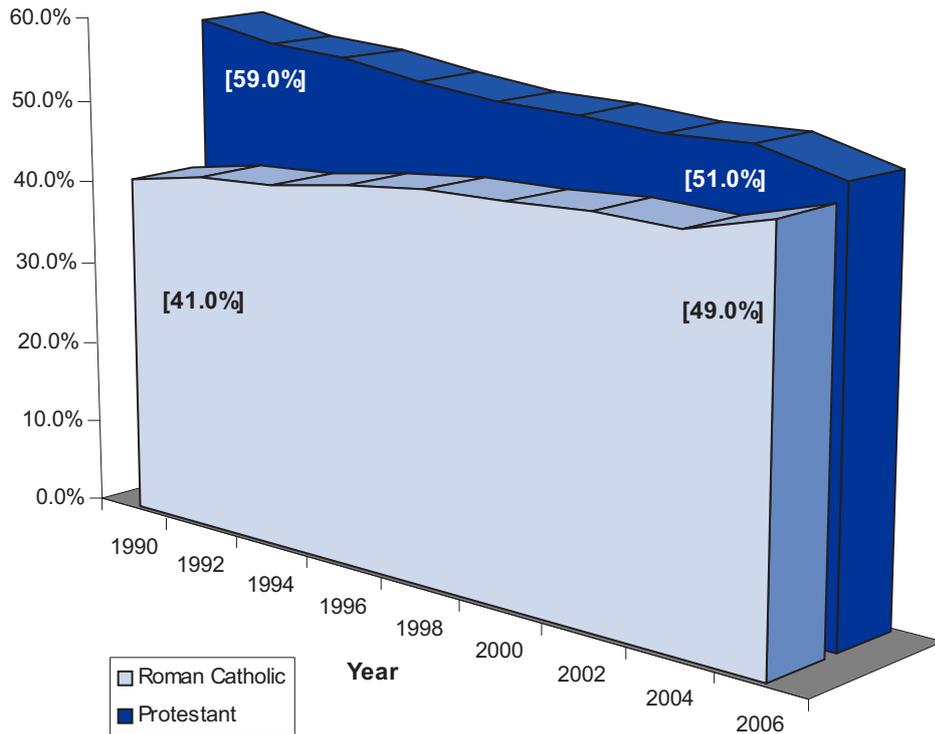
Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

3.13 Table 19 (overleaf) reveals that almost two-thirds (62.3%) 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).

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,685	(50.9%) [53.0%]	2,377	(45.0%) [47.0%]	216	(4.1%)	5,278	(25.8%)
Female	7,400	(48.7%) [50.3%]	7,318	(48.2%) [49.7%]	480	(3.2%)	15,198	(74.2%)
TOTAL	10,085	(49.3%) [51.0%]	9,695	(47.3%) [49.0%]	696	(3.4%)	20,476	(100.0%)

Fig 6: Composition of Education Sector Full-time Employees 1990 - 2006



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	41.0%	42.7%	43.3%	44.8%	45.9%	46.0%	46.6%	46.3%	49.0%
■ Protestant	59.0%	57.3%	56.7%	55.2%	54.1%	54.0%	53.4%	53.7%	51.0%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	448	(55.9%) [58.6%]	317	(39.6%) [41.4%]	36	(4.5%)	801	(3.9%)
SOC2	1,454	(45.3%) [47.5%]	1,610	(50.2%) [52.5%]	143	(4.5%)	3,207	(15.7%)
SOC3	999	(48.7%) [50.2%]	993	(48.4%) [49.8%]	61	(3.0%)	2,053	(10.0%)
SOC4	1,953	(50.9%) [53.0%]	1,732	(45.1%) [47.0%]	154	(4.0%)	3,839	(18.7%)
SOC5	621	(59.3%) [61.0%]	397	(37.9%) [39.0%]	29	(2.8%)	1,047	(5.1%)
SOC6	2,741	(48.0%) [49.3%]	2,816	(49.3%) [50.7%]	150	(2.6%)	5,707	(27.9%)
SOC7	24	(77.4%) [80.0%]	6	(19.4%) [20.0%]	1	(3.2%)	31	(0.2%)
SOC8	409	(50.1%) [52.3%]	373	(45.7%) [47.7%]	34	(4.2%)	816	(4.0%)
SOC9	1,436	(48.3%) [49.7%]	1,451	(48.8%) [50.3%]	88	(3.0%)	2,975	(14.5%)
TOTAL	10,085	(49.3%) [51.0%]	9,695	(47.3%) [49.0%]	696	(3.4%)	20,476	(100.0%)

The Protestant male share was [47.5%] in SOC2, [53.0%] in SOC4 and [49.3%] in SOC6, while the corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [52.5%], [47.0%] and [50.7%] respectively.

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 (43.4%) were located in two SOC groups, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2) and Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3). The Protestant male share was [51.4%] in SOC2 and [50.8%] in SOC3, while the corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [48.6%] and [49.2%] respectively.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.15 Table 19 [F] (page 37) reveals that over half (54.1%) 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 [52.9%] in SOC4 and [49.3%] in SOC6, while the corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [47.1%] and [50.7%] respectively.

District Councils Overall Full-time Composition

3.16 Across the 26 district councils a total of 9,398 persons were employed in a full-time capacity in 2006, an increase of 2.0% (187) on the previous year, see Table 20. Their composition

was (58.1%) Protestant, (37.8%) Roman Catholic and (4.1%) Non-Determined. Protestants accounted for [60.6%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics for [39.4%].

Between 2005 and 2006, the overall Protestant count rose by (1.5%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees increased by (2.5%). The proportionately larger increase in Roman Catholic employment led to a rise of [0.2] of a percentage point in the Catholic share to [39.4%].

In 2006, almost two-thirds of district council employees (62.0%) were male. Male employment rose by (1.6%) during the year compared with a (2.8%) increase in the number of female employees. Since 1990, the number of male full-time employees in the district councils has fallen by (7.2%), while female participation has risen by almost half (48.9%).

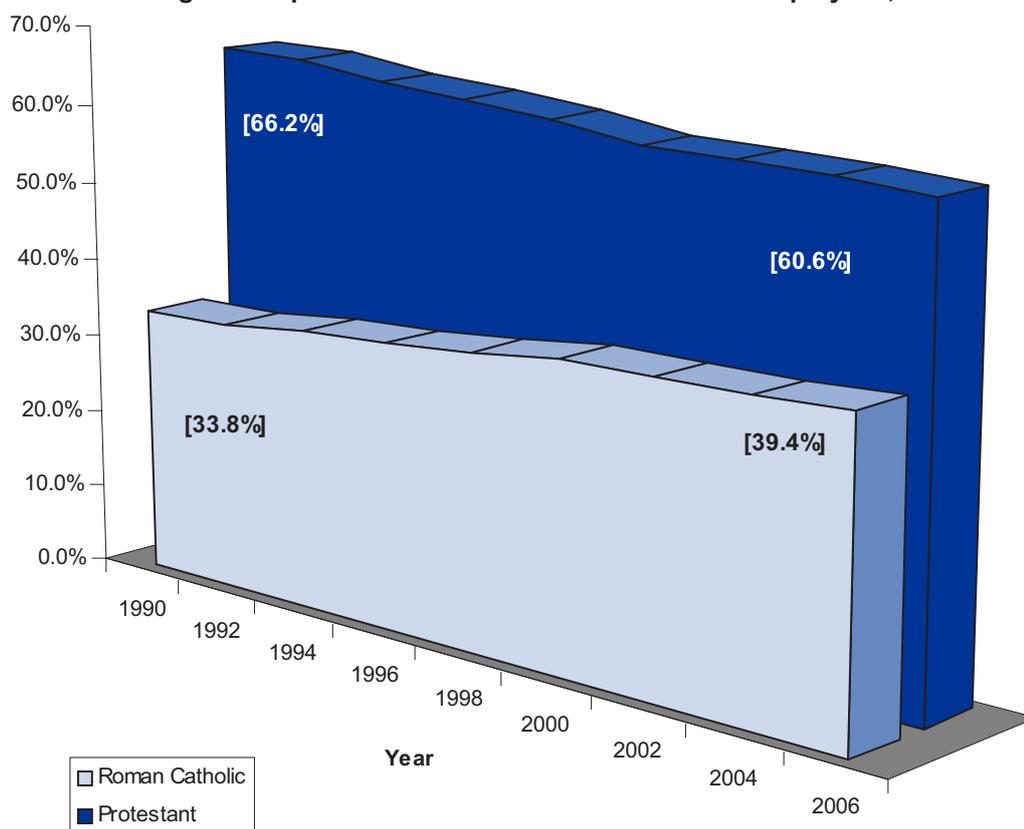
In 2006 the number of Protestant and Catholic male employees rose by (0.5%) and (3.0%) respectively. This led to a [0.5] percentage point rise in the Roman Catholic share. For females, Protestant employment rose by (3.2%), compared with a rise of (1.9%) for Catholics. As a consequence, the Protestant female share increased during 2006 by [0.3] of a percentage point to [59.3%].

Figure 7 (overleaf) shows the change in the community composition of the district councils since 1990. Between 1990 and 2006 the Roman Catholic share rose by [5.6] percentage points, with a corresponding fall in Protestant representation.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,433	(58.9%) [61.4%]	2,161	(37.1%) [38.6%]	234	(4.0%)	5,828	(62.0%)
Female	2,029	(56.8%) [59.3%]	1,394	(39.0%) [40.7%]	147	(4.1%)	3,570	(38.0%)
TOTAL	5,462	(58.1%) [60.6%]	3,555	(37.8%) [39.4%]	381	(4.1%)	9,398	(100.0%)

Fig 7: Composition of District Council Full-time Employees, 1990 - 2006



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	33.8%	34.0%	35.4%	36.0%	37.0%	38.5%	38.5%	38.8%	39.4%
■ Protestant	66.2%	66.0%	64.6%	64.0%	63.0%	61.5%	61.5%	61.2%	60.6%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	572	(57.1%) [59.8%]	384	(38.3%) [40.2%]	46	(4.6%)	1,002	(10.7%)
SOC2	256	(51.4%) [54.0%]	218	(43.8%) [46.0%]	24	(4.8%)	498	(5.3%)
SOC3	724	(52.6%) [56.2%]	565	(41.1%) [43.8%]	87	(6.3%)	1,376	(14.6%)
SOC4	1,041	(59.1%) [60.8%]	672	(38.1%) [39.2%]	49	(2.8%)	1,762	(18.7%)
SOC5	478	(63.1%) [65.6%]	251	(33.1%) [34.4%]	29	(3.8%)	758	(8.1%)
SOC6	541	(54.4%) [56.8%]	412	(41.4%) [43.2%]	42	(4.2%)	995	(10.6%)
SOC7	17	(54.8%) [60.7%]	11	(35.5%) [39.3%]	3	(9.7%)	31	(0.3%)
SOC8	572	(66.1%) [67.8%]	272	(31.4%) [32.2%]	22	(2.5%)	866	(9.2%)
SOC9	1,261	(59.8%) [62.1%]	770	(36.5%) [37.9%]	79	(3.7%)	2,110	(22.5%)
TOTAL	5,462	(58.1%) [60.6%]	3,555	(37.8%) [39.4%]	381	(4.1%)	9,398	(100.0%)

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

3.17 Table 21 shows that two-thirds (66.4%) 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 share was [56.2%] in SOC3, [60.8%] in SOC4, [56.8%] in SOC6, and [62.1%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [43.8%], [39.2%], [43.2%] and [37.9%] respectively.

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

MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

3.18 In 2006, just under a third (30.0%) of the 5,828 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 [60.3%] and [39.7%] 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 (43.4%) of the 3,570 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 just over a quarter (25.5%) of the monitored public sector full-time workforce. Table 22 shows that in 2006 the Civil Service employed 40,556 people in a full-time capacity, a fall of (1.5%) on the 41,178 recorded the previous year. The overall composition was (54.6%) Protestant, (40.8%) Roman Catholic, and (4.6%) Non-determined. Protestants accounted for [57.3%] of those whose community was determined and Roman Catholics for [42.7%].

The number of Protestant full-time employees fell by 2.0% (457 employees) during the year, while the Roman Catholic count dropped by 0.8% (140). As a result of a proportionately smaller decrease in Roman Catholic employment, their share rose by [0.2] of a percentage point, from [42.5%] in 2005 to [42.7%] in 2006.

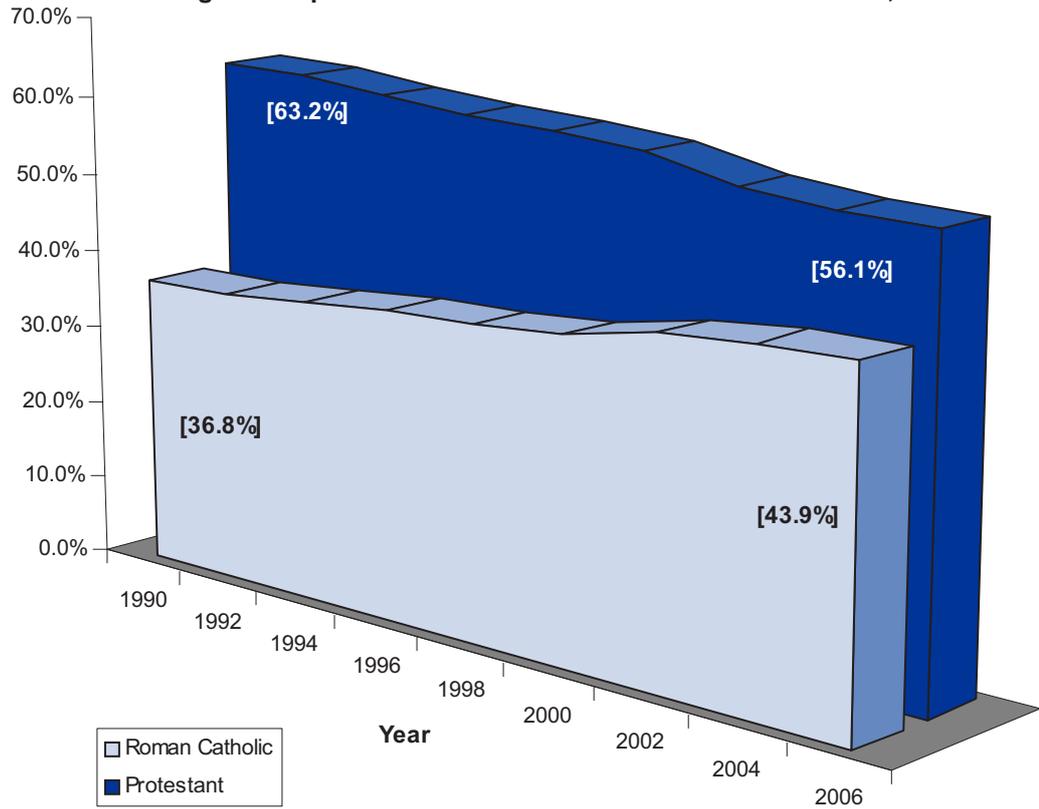
In 2006, males accounted for just over half (51.8%) of full-time employees. The male and female counts decreased by (1.4%) and (1.6%) respectively during the year.

The Protestant male count decreased by (2.0%) during 2006, compared with a (0.3%) fall for Roman Catholic males. This resulted in a [0.4] percentage point increase in the Catholic male share to [39.7%]. Similarly, a relatively smaller decrease in the Catholic female count (1.3%), compared with their Protestant

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	11,928	(56.8%) [60.3%]	7,862	(37.4%) [39.7%]	1,218	(5.8%)	21,008	(51.8%)
Female	10,221	(52.3%) [54.1%]	8,673	(44.4%) [45.9%]	654	(3.3%)	19,548	(48.2%)
TOTAL	22,149	(54.6%) [57.3%]	16,535	(40.8%) [42.7%]	1,872	(4.6%)	40,556	(100.0%)

Fig 8: Composition of Civil Service excl PSNI secondees, 1990 - 2006



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	36.8%	37.0%	38.0%	39.0%	39.4%	40.3%	42.6%	43.6%	43.9%
■ Protestant	63.2%	63.0%	62.0%	61.0%	60.6%	59.7%	57.4%	56.4%	56.1%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	279	(57.5%) [69.1%]	125	(25.8%) [30.9%]	81	(16.7%)	485	(1.2%)
SOC2	2,141	(55.0%) [58.9%]	1,495	(38.4%) [41.1%]	254	(6.5%)	3,890	(9.6%)
SOC3	5,764	(60.9%) [64.4%]	3,191	(33.7%) [35.6%]	508	(5.4%)	9,463	(23.3%)
SOC4	10,174	(48.7%) [49.9%]	10,215	(48.9%) [50.1%]	505	(2.4%)	20,894	(51.5%)
SOC5	601	(70.1%) [75.9%]	191	(22.3%) [24.1%]	65	(7.6%)	857	(2.1%)
SOC6	118	(63.8%) [80.3%]	29	(15.7%) [19.7%]	38	(20.5%)	185	(0.5%)
SOC7	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	431	(58.8%) [62.1%]	263	(35.9%) [37.9%]	39	(5.3%)	733	(1.8%)
SOC9	2,641	(65.2%) [72.0%]	1,026	(25.3%) [28.0%]	382	(9.4%)	4,049	(10.0%)
TOTAL	22,149	(54.6%) [57.3%]	16,535	(40.8%) [42.7%]	1,872	(4.6%)	40,556	(100.0%)

counterparts (2.1%), led to an [0.2] percentage point rise in the Catholic female share to [45.9%].

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 2006 Civil Service monitoring figures allows a comparison of the same section of monitored employees over the full period of statutory monitoring. Figure 8 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 [7.1] percentage points since 1990.

After excluding the secondees, the Roman Catholic share would have increased by [7.3] percentage points for males and [5.1] percentage points for females.

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 (74.8%) 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 [64.4%] in SOC3 and [49.9%] in SOC4, while the corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [35.6%] and [50.1%] 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 (78.5%) 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 [66.1%] in SOC3, [46.7%] in SOC4 and [69.9%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [33.9%], [53.3%] and [30.1%] 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 (87.0%) were located in two occupational groups, namely: Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3) and Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4).

The Protestant female share was [60.2%] in SOC3 and [51.4%] in SOC4, while the corresponding Catholic proportions were [39.8%] and [48.6%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	508	(45.8%) [48.4%]	541	(48.7%) [51.6%]	61	(5.5%)	1,110	(9.9%)
SOC2	1,021	(37.5%) [51.3%]	970	(35.6%) [48.7%]	732	(26.9%)	2,723	(24.3%)
SOC3	825	(38.8%) [43.1%]	1,091	(51.3%) [56.9%]	210	(9.9%)	2,126	(19.0%)
SOC4	360	(40.0%) [42.4%]	489	(54.3%) [57.6%]	51	(5.7%)	900	(8.0%)
SOC5	313	(61.4%) [64.5%]	172	(33.7%) [35.5%]	25	(4.9%)	510	(4.6%)
SOC6	862	(43.4%) [45.9%]	1,018	(51.3%) [54.1%]	104	(5.2%)	1,984	(17.7%)
SOC7	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	200	(58.5%) [62.7%]	119	(34.8%) [37.3%]	23	(6.7%)	342	(3.1%)
SOC9	604	(40.2%) [42.3%]	823	(54.7%) [57.7%]	77	(5.1%)	1,504	(13.4%)
TOTAL	4,693	(41.9%) [47.3%]	5,223	(46.6%) [52.7%]	1,283	(11.5%)	11,199	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1,090	(49.2%) [51.6%]	1,024	(46.3%) [48.4%]	100	(4.5%)	2,214	(4.8%)
SOC2	1,780	(41.8%) [47.7%]	1,952	(45.9%) [52.3%]	523	(12.3%)	4,255	(9.2%)
SOC3	8,309	(46.1%) [49.0%]	8,656	(48.0%) [51.0%]	1,077	(6.0%)	18,042	(38.9%)
SOC4	4,392	(54.1%) [56.0%]	3,451	(42.5%) [44.0%]	280	(3.4%)	8,123	(17.5%)
SOC5	44	(50.6%) [53.7%]	38	(43.7%) [46.3%]	5	(5.7%)	87	(0.2%)
SOC6	4,314	(51.9%) [54.4%]	3,614	(43.5%) [45.6%]	379	(4.6%)	8,307	(17.9%)
SOC7	4	(80.0%) [80.0%]	1	(20.0%) [20.0%]	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
SOC8	20	(62.5%) [64.5%]	11	(34.4%) [35.5%]	1	(3.1%)	32	(0.1%)
SOC9	2,647	(50.1%) [52.1%]	2,432	(46.0%) [47.9%]	204	(3.9%)	5,283	(11.4%)
TOTAL	22,600	(48.8%) [51.6%]	21,179	(45.7%) [48.4%]	2,569	(5.5%)	46,348	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	159	(54.5%) [57.4%]	118	(40.4%) [42.6%]	15	(5.1%)	292	(5.5%)
SOC2	655	(49.3%) [51.4%]	619	(46.6%) [48.6%]	55	(4.1%)	1,329	(25.2%)
SOC3	469	(48.9%) [50.8%]	454	(47.3%) [49.2%]	36	(3.8%)	959	(18.2%)
SOC4	254	(51.1%) [53.9%]	217	(43.7%) [46.1%]	26	(5.2%)	497	(9.4%)
SOC5	172	(62.8%) [64.9%]	93	(33.9%) [35.1%]	9	(3.3%)	274	(5.2%)
SOC6	396	(47.4%) [49.2%]	409	(48.9%) [50.8%]	31	(3.7%)	836	(15.8%)
SOC7	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC8	371	(51.5%) [53.8%]	319	(44.2%) [46.2%]	31	(4.3%)	721	(13.7%)
SOC9	209	(56.5%) [58.5%]	148	(40.0%) [41.5%]	13	(3.5%)	370	(7.0%)
TOTAL	2,685	(50.9%) [53.0%]	2,377	(45.0%) [47.0%]	216	(4.1%)	5,278	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	289	(56.8%) [59.2%]	199	(39.1%) [40.8%]	21	(4.1%)	509	(3.3%)
SOC2	799	(42.5%) [44.6%]	991	(52.8%) [55.4%]	88	(4.7%)	1,878	(12.4%)
SOC3	530	(48.4%) [49.6%]	539	(49.3%) [50.4%]	25	(2.3%)	1,094	(7.2%)
SOC4	1,699	(50.8%) [52.9%]	1,515	(45.3%) [47.1%]	128	(3.8%)	3,342	(22.0%)
SOC5	449	(58.1%) [59.6%]	304	(39.3%) [40.4%]	20	(2.6%)	773	(5.1%)
SOC6	2,345	(48.1%) [49.3%]	2,407	(49.4%) [50.7%]	119	(2.4%)	4,871	(32.1%)
SOC7	24	(77.4%) [80.0%]	6	(19.4%) [20.0%]	1	(3.2%)	31	(0.2%)
SOC8	38	(40.0%) [41.3%]	54	(56.8%) [58.7%]	3	(3.2%)	95	(0.6%)
SOC9	1,227	(47.1%) [48.5%]	1,303	(50.0%) [51.5%]	75	(2.9%)	2,605	(17.1%)
TOTAL	7,400	(48.7%) [50.3%]	7,318	(48.2%) [49.7%]	480	(3.2%)	15,198	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	364	(59.9%) [62.8%]	216	(35.5%) [37.2%]	28	(4.6%)	608	(10.4%)
SOC2	149	(53.6%) [56.0%]	117	(42.1%) [44.0%]	12	(4.3%)	278	(4.8%)
SOC3	410	(54.4%) [58.6%]	290	(38.5%) [41.4%]	54	(7.2%)	754	(12.9%)
SOC4	120	(56.3%) [58.3%]	86	(40.4%) [41.7%]	7	(3.3%)	213	(3.7%)
SOC5	460	(63.6%) [66.1%]	236	(32.6%) [33.9%]	27	(3.7%)	723	(12.4%)
SOC6	345	(54.1%) [56.0%]	271	(42.5%) [44.0%]	22	(3.4%)	638	(10.9%)
SOC7	2	(28.6%) [40.0%]	3	(42.9%) [60.0%]	2	(28.6%)	7	(0.1%)
SOC8	566	(65.8%) [67.5%]	272	(31.6%) [32.5%]	22	(2.6%)	860	(14.8%)
SOC9	1,017	(58.2%) [60.3%]	670	(38.4%) [39.7%]	60	(3.4%)	1,747	(30.0%)
TOTAL	3,433	(58.9%) [61.4%]	2,161	(37.1%) [38.6%]	234	(4.0%)	5,828	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	208	(52.8%) [55.3%]	168	(42.6%) [44.7%]	18	(4.6%)	394	(11.0%)
SOC2	107	(48.6%) [51.4%]	101	(45.9%) [48.6%]	12	(5.5%)	220	(6.2%)
SOC3	314	(50.5%) [53.3%]	275	(44.2%) [46.7%]	33	(5.3%)	622	(17.4%)
SOC4	921	(59.5%) [61.1%]	586	(37.8%) [38.9%]	42	(2.7%)	1,549	(43.4%)
SOC5	18	(51.4%) [54.5%]	15	(42.9%) [45.5%]	2	(5.7%)	35	(1.0%)
SOC6	196	(54.9%) [58.2%]	141	(39.5%) [41.8%]	20	(5.6%)	357	(10.0%)
SOC7	15	(62.5%) [65.2%]	8	(33.3%) [34.8%]	1	(4.2%)	24	(0.7%)
SOC8	6	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.2%)
SOC9	244	(67.2%) [70.9%]	100	(27.5%) [29.1%]	19	(5.2%)	363	(10.2%)
TOTAL	2,029	(56.8%) [59.3%]	1,394	(39.0%) [40.7%]	147	(4.1%)	3,570	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	224 (60.5%) [74.2%]	78 (21.1%) [25.8%]	68 (18.4%)	370 (1.8%)
SOC2	1,481 (58.6%) [62.5%]	889 (35.2%) [37.5%]	157 (6.2%)	2,527 (12.0%)
SOC3	4,193 (62.1%) [66.1%]	2,154 (31.9%) [33.9%]	400 (5.9%)	6,747 (32.1%)
SOC4	3,005 (45.5%) [46.7%]	3,436 (52.0%) [53.3%]	163 (2.5%)	6,604 (31.4%)
SOC5	575 (70.4%) [76.1%]	181 (22.2%) [23.9%]	61 (7.5%)	817 (3.9%)
SOC6	56 (63.6%) [80.0%]	14 (15.9%) [20.0%]	18 (20.5%)	88 (0.4%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	416 (58.3%) [61.7%]	258 (36.2%) [38.3%]	39 (5.5%)	713 (3.4%)
SOC9	1,978 (63.0%) [69.9%]	852 (27.1%) [30.1%]	312 (9.9%)	3,142 (15.0%)
TOTAL	11,928 (56.8%) [60.3%]	7,862 (37.4%) [39.7%]	1,218 (5.8%)	21,008 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	55 (47.8%) [53.9%]	47 (40.9%) [46.1%]	13 (11.3%)	115 (0.6%)
SOC2	660 (48.4%) [52.1%]	606 (44.5%) [47.9%]	97 (7.1%)	1,363 (7.0%)
SOC3	1,571 (57.8%) [60.2%]	1,037 (38.2%) [39.8%]	108 (4.0%)	2,716 (13.9%)
SOC4	7,169 (50.2%) [51.4%]	6,779 (47.4%) [48.6%]	342 (2.4%)	14,290 (73.1%)
SOC5	26 (65.0%) [72.2%]	10 (25.0%) [27.8%]	4 (10.0%)	40 (0.2%)
SOC6	62 (63.9%) [80.5%]	15 (15.5%) [19.5%]	20 (20.6%)	97 (0.5%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	15 (75.0%) [75.0%]	5 (25.0%) [25.0%]	0 (0.0%)	20 (0.1%)
SOC9	663 (73.1%) [79.2%]	174 (19.2%) [20.8%]	70 (7.7%)	907 (4.6%)
TOTAL	10,221 (52.3%) [54.1%]	8,673 (44.4%) [45.9%]	654 (3.3%)	19,548 (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 sixth annual analysis of such employees.

Overall Composition

- 4.2** Table 24 shows that in 2006 there were 33,414 monitored employees working in a part-time capacity in the public sector, compared with 33,340 the previous year, a decrease of (0.2%). There were 17,760 Protestants (53.2%), 13,639 Roman Catholics (40.8%) and 2,015 (6.0%) of Non-Determined community background. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [56.6%] Protestant and [43.4%] Roman Catholic.

During 2005 – 2006, Protestant part-time employment increased by (0.7%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees fell by (2.6%). As a result, the Protestant share increased by [0.9] of a percentage point, from [55.7%] in 2005 to [56.6%].

Composition by Sex

- 4.3** The public sector part-time workforce is predominately female. Table 24 shows that in 2006, more than three-quarters (77.0%) were women. This feature is slightly more marked

in the Roman Catholic community: four fifths (79.7%) of Roman Catholic part-time employees were female, compared with three-quarters (75.3%) of their Protestant counterparts.

Between 2005 and 2006, the overall number of female part-time public sector employees fell by (0.4%), from 25,826 to 25,727. The number of Roman Catholic employees fell by (3.5%), while the Protestant count rose by (0.2%). These two factors combined to increase the Protestant female share by [1.0] percentage point, from [54.2%] in 2005 to [55.2%] in 2006.

The overall number of male part-time public sector employees increased by (2.3%) during the year, from 7,514 to 7,687. The number of Protestant male employees increased by (2.2%), while the Roman Catholic count rose by (1.1%). These factors led to a rise of [0.3] of a percentage point in the Protestant male share, from [61.0%] in 2005 to [61.3%].

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	4,383	(57.0%) [61.3%]	2,767	(36.0%) [38.7%]	537	(7.0%)	7,687	(23.0%)
Female	13,377	(52.0%) [55.2%]	10,872	(42.3%) [44.8%]	1,478	(5.7%)	25,727	(77.0%)
TOTAL	17,760	(53.2%) [56.6%]	13,639	(40.8%) [43.4%]	2,015	(6.0%)	33,414	(100.0%)

Table 25 tabulates the number of public sector part-time employees by SOC and community background. The vast majority (90.7%) 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 [54.5%] in SOC2, [62.8%] in SOC3, [54.1%] in SOC6 and [53.4%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [45.5%], [37.2%], [45.9%] and [46.6%] 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 (81.8%) 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 [55.9%] in SOC2, [70.7%] in SOC3, and [52.2%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [44.1%], [29.3%] and [47.8%] respectively.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.6 Table 27 shows the composition of female public sector part-time employment by SOC. Four-fifths (79.4%) 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 [56.3%] in SOC3, [54.5%] in SOC6 and [53.5%] in SOC9. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [43.7%], [45.5%] and [46.5%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	134	(59.0%) [65.0%]	72	(31.7%) [35.0%]	21	(9.3%)	227	(0.7%)
SOC2	2,106	(48.7%) [54.5%]	1,756	(40.6%) [45.5%]	462	(10.7%)	4,324	(12.9%)
SOC3	4,076	(59.8%) [62.8%]	2,415	(35.4%) [37.2%]	323	(4.7%)	6,814	(20.4%)
SOC4	1,244	(59.1%) [63.0%]	732	(34.8%) [37.0%]	130	(6.2%)	2,106	(6.3%)
SOC5	338	(64.4%) [67.7%]	161	(30.7%) [32.3%]	26	(5.0%)	525	(1.6%)
SOC6	3,153	(51.0%) [54.1%]	2,674	(43.2%) [45.9%]	361	(5.8%)	6,188	(18.5%)
SOC7	85	(63.4%) [67.5%]	41	(30.6%) [32.5%]	8	(6.0%)	134	(0.4%)
SOC8	54	(50.0%) [55.1%]	44	(40.7%) [44.9%]	10	(9.3%)	108	(0.3%)
SOC9	6,570	(50.6%) [53.4%]	5,744	(44.2%) [46.6%]	674	(5.2%)	12,988	(38.9%)
TOTAL	17,760	(53.2%) [56.6%]	13,639	(40.8%) [43.4%]	2,015	(6.0%)	33,414	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	50 (64.9%) [80.6%]	12 (15.6%) [19.4%]	15 (19.5%)	77 (1.0%)
SOC2	796 (48.1%) [55.9%]	627 (37.9%) [44.1%]	231 (14.0%)	1,654 (21.5%)
SOC3	2,077 (68.1%) [70.7%]	862 (28.3%) [29.3%]	110 (3.6%)	3,049 (39.7%)
SOC4	156 (57.4%) [62.9%]	92 (33.8%) [37.1%]	24 (8.8%)	272 (3.5%)
SOC5	26 (55.3%) [65.0%]	14 (29.8%) [35.0%]	7 (14.9%)	47 (0.6%)
SOC6	443 (49.1%) [52.1%]	407 (45.1%) [47.9%]	53 (5.9%)	903 (11.7%)
SOC7	6 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.1%)
SOC8	48 (50.5%) [56.5%]	37 (38.9%) [43.5%]	10 (10.5%)	95 (1.2%)
SOC9	781 (49.3%) [52.2%]	716 (45.2%) [47.8%]	87 (5.5%)	1,584 (20.6%)
TOTAL	4,383 (57.0%) [61.3%]	2,767 (36.0%) [38.7%]	537 (7.0%)	7,687 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	84 (56.0%) [58.3%]	60 (40.0%) [41.7%]	6 (4.0%)	150 (0.6%)
SOC2	1,310 (49.1%) [53.7%]	1,129 (42.3%) [46.3%]	231 (8.7%)	2,670 (10.4%)
SOC3	1,999 (53.1%) [56.3%]	1,553 (41.2%) [43.7%]	213 (5.7%)	3,765 (14.6%)
SOC4	1,088 (59.3%) [63.0%]	640 (34.9%) [37.0%]	106 (5.8%)	1,834 (7.1%)
SOC5	312 (65.3%) [68.0%]	147 (30.8%) [32.0%]	19 (4.0%)	478 (1.9%)
SOC6	2,710 (51.3%) [54.5%]	2,267 (42.9%) [45.5%]	308 (5.8%)	5,285 (20.5%)
SOC7	79 (61.7%) [65.8%]	41 (32.0%) [34.2%]	8 (6.3%)	128 (0.5%)
SOC8	6 (46.2%) [46.2%]	7 (53.8%) [53.8%]	0 (0.0%)	13 (0.1%)
SOC9	5,789 (50.8%) [53.5%]	5,028 (44.1%) [46.5%]	587 (5.1%)	11,404 (44.3%)
TOTAL	13,377 (52.0%) [55.2%]	10,872 (42.3%) [44.8%]	1,478 (5.7%)	25,727 (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 reveals there were 1,731 part-time employees in security-related occupations during 2006, almost unchanged from the previous year's total of 1,730. There were 1,627 (94.0%) Protestant, 74 (4.3%) Roman Catholic and 30 (1.7%) Non-determined employees. Among those whose community was determined, [95.6%] were Protestant and [4.4%] were Roman Catholic.

During 2006, the number of Protestant employees fell by (0.1%), while the Roman Catholic count remained the same. Compared with 2005, these factors led to a marginal 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 2006, compared with over a quarter (28.6%) 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 (2.8%).

Table 29 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 [54.3%] Protestant and [45.7%] 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 [46.6%] from [38.7%]. For females the corresponding increase would have been to [45.5%] from [44.8%].

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,255	(95.1%) [96.8%]	42	(3.2%) [3.2%]	23	(1.7%)	1,320	(76.3%)
Female	372	(90.5%) [92.1%]	32	(7.8%) [7.9%]	7	(1.7%)	411	(23.7%)
TOTAL	1,627	(94.0%) [95.6%]	74	(4.3%) [4.4%]	30	(1.7%)	1,731	(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	3,128	(49.1%) [53.4%]	2,725	(42.8%) [46.6%]	514	(8.1%)	6,367	(20.1%)
Female	13,005	(51.4%) [54.5%]	10,840	(42.8%) [45.5%]	1,471	(5.8%)	25,316	(79.9%)
TOTAL	16,133	(50.9%) [54.3%]	13,565	(42.8%) [45.7%]	1,985	(6.3%)	31,683	(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 11,046 part-time health sector employees in 2006, a (9.4%) fall since 2005. This sector contains a third (33.1%) of the entire monitored public sector part-time workforce.

The overall composition was (47.9%) Protestant, (45.5%) Roman Catholic, and (6.7%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [51.3%] Protestant and [48.7%] Roman Catholic.

Compared with 2005, the overall Protestant count fell by (8.8%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees dropped by (11.0%). As a result, the Catholic share decreased by [0.6] of a percentage point during the year from [49.3%] in 2005.

Table 30 reveals that a large majority (86.9%) of part-time employees in the health sector are female. Compared with 2005, the overall level of female employment decreased by (10.5%). The number of Protestant females fell by (10.4%), while the Roman Catholic count decreased by (11.6%). As a result, the Protestant proportion of female part-time health sector employees increased by [0.3] of a percentage point, from [51.7%] in 2005 to [52.0%] in 2006.

There were 1,452 males working part-time in the health sector in 2006, a decrease of (0.8%) since 2005. The Protestant male count rose

by (6.9%), while the number of Roman Catholic males fell by (6.8%). These factors led to an increase of [3.4%] percentage points in the Protestant male share, from [42.7%] in 2005 to [46.1%] in 2006.

Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

4.9 Table 31 (overleaf) reveals that, in the health sector, a substantial majority (85.6%) of 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 [49.5%] in SOC3, [43.0%] in SOC6, and [54.2%] in SOC9. The corresponding Catholic proportions were [50.5%], [57.0%] and [45.8%] respectively.

Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.10 Table 31 [M] (page 50) shows the community composition by SOC for male part-time health sector employees. Over three-quarters (77.9%) 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 [59.1%], SOC6 [37.0%] and SOC9 [45.9%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [40.9%], [63.0%] and [54.1%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	576	(39.7%) [46.1%]	674	(46.4%) [53.9%]	202	(13.9%)	1,452	(13.1%)
Female	4,710	(49.1%) [52.0%]	4,349	(45.3%) [48.0%]	535	(5.6%)	9,594	(86.9%)
TOTAL	5,286	(47.9%) [51.3%]	5,023	(45.5%) [48.7%]	737	(6.7%)	11,046	(100.0%)

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.11 Table 31 [F] (page 51) shows that nine out of ten (89.6%) 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 [50.5%] in SOC3, [44.1%] in SOC6 and [54.9%] in SOC9. The corresponding Catholic proportions were [49.5%], [55.9%] and [45.1%] respectively.

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 17,396 part-time staff employed in the education sector in 2006, a rise of (6.5%) compared with 2005. The sector contains just over half (52.1%) of the

entire monitored part-time public sector workforce.

The overall composition was (51.9%) Protestant, (42.2%) Roman Catholic and (5.9%) Non-Determined, see Table 32. Those for whom a community was determined had a composition of [55.1%] Protestant and [44.9%] Roman Catholic.

The Protestant count increased by (6.9%) while Roman Catholic employment rose by (2.5%). As a result of a proportionately larger increase in the Protestant count, the Protestant share in 2006 increased by [1.0] percentage point to [55.1%].

Females represent over four out of five (82.3%) of all employees in this sector, a total of 14,312 employees, representing a net rise of (7.7%) on the previous year. The number of Protestant females increased by (8.6%), while the Roman Catholic count grew by (2.6%). This led to a rise of [1.4] percentage points in the Protestant female share during 2006 to [55.3%].

There were 3,084 males working part-time in the education sector, (1.2%) more than in 2005. The Protestant male count decreased by (0.5%) while the number of Roman Catholic

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	16	(41.0%) [55.2%]	13	(33.3%) [44.8%]	10	(25.6%)	39	(0.4%)
SOC2	407	(45.2%) [56.8%]	309	(34.3%) [43.2%]	184	(20.4%)	900	(8.1%)
SOC3	1,288	(46.2%) [49.5%]	1,314	(47.2%) [50.5%]	183	(6.6%)	2,785	(25.2%)
SOC4	304	(54.6%) [58.7%]	214	(38.4%) [41.3%]	39	(7.0%)	557	(5.0%)
SOC5	7	(53.8%) [53.8%]	6	(46.2%) [46.2%]	0	(0.0%)	13	(0.1%)
SOC6	861	(41.0%) [43.0%]	1,140	(54.3%) [57.0%]	100	(4.8%)	2,101	(19.0%)
SOC7	3	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)
SOC8	38	(52.1%) [55.1%]	31	(42.5%) [44.9%]	4	(5.5%)	73	(0.7%)
SOC9	2,362	(51.6%) [54.2%]	1,996	(43.6%) [45.8%]	217	(4.7%)	4,575	(41.4%)
TOTAL	5,286	(47.9%) [51.3%]	5,023	(45.5%) [48.7%]	737	(6.7%)	11,046	(100.0%)

males rose by (1.8%). As a consequence, the Catholic male share increased by [0.6] of a percentage point during 2006 from [45.1%] to [45.7%].

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 a substantial majority (84.1%) of part-time employees were located in three occupational groups, namely: Professional posts (SOC2), Personal services (SOC6) and Elementary occupations (SOC9). Nearly half (46.2%) were employed in SOC9.

The Protestant share of the above three groups was SOC2 [53.8%], SOC6 [59.1%] and SOC9 [52.6%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic proportions were [46.2%], [40.9%] and [47.4%] respectively.

Composition of Education Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.14 Table 33[M] (page 51) shows that nine-tenths (91.5%) of the 3,084 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 [45.4%] in SOC2, [50.1%] in SOC3 and [46.2%] in SOC9. The corresponding Protestant proportions were [54.6%], [49.9%], and [53.8%] respectively.

EDUCATION SECTOR FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

4.15 Table 33[F] (page 52) reveals that over (85.3%) of the 14,312 female part-time workers in the education sector were located in Professional occupations (SOC2), Personal services (SOC6), and Elementary occupations (SOC9). Nearly half (48.7%) were employed in SOC9. The remaining categories contained a small or negligible number of employees.

The Protestant share of the above groups was SOC2 [53.3%], SOC6 [58.9%] and SOC9 [52.4%]. The corresponding Catholic shares were [46.7%], [41.1%], and [47.6%] respectively.

District Councils Overall Part-time Composition

4.16 Table 34 (overleaf) reveals that, in 2006 a total of 1,516 persons were employed in a part-time capacity across the 26 district councils in Northern Ireland, a fall of (3.3%) on the previous year. The district councils account for under one-in-twenty (4.5%) of the public sector part-time workforce.

Their composition was (59.2%) Protestant, (34.2%) Roman Catholic and (6.6%) Non-Determined. Protestants accounted for [63.4%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics for [36.6%].

Compared with 2005, both Protestant and Roman Catholic employment levels fell by (1.3%). There was therefore no change in the Protestant [63.4%] and Catholic shares [36.6%] during the year.

Three-fifths (60.2%) of district council part-time employees are female. A (4.1%) decrease in the number of Roman Catholic female employees, compared with a rise of (0.2%) in

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,563	(50.7%) [54.3%]	1,316	(42.7%) [45.7%]	205	(6.6%)	3,084	(17.7%)
Female	7,459	(52.1%) [55.3%]	6,026	(42.1%) [44.7%]	827	(5.8%)	14,312	(82.3%)
TOTAL	9,022	(51.9%) [55.1%]	7,342	(42.2%) [44.9%]	1,032	(5.9%)	17,396	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	70	(61.4%) [63.1%]	41	(36.0%) [36.9%]	3	(2.6%)	114	(0.7%)
SOC2	1,663	(49.5%) [53.8%]	1,429	(42.5%) [46.2%]	270	(8.0%)	3,362	(19.3%)
SOC3	559	(49.2%) [51.7%]	522	(46.0%) [48.3%]	55	(4.8%)	1,136	(6.5%)
SOC4	580	(61.2%) [64.0%]	326	(34.4%) [36.0%]	42	(4.4%)	948	(5.4%)
SOC5	286	(65.3%) [67.6%]	137	(31.3%) [32.4%]	15	(3.4%)	438	(2.5%)
SOC6	1,786	(55.3%) [59.1%]	1,235	(38.2%) [40.9%]	211	(6.5%)	3,232	(18.6%)
SOC7	61	(61.6%) [64.9%]	33	(33.3%) [35.1%]	5	(5.1%)	99	(0.6%)
SOC8	16	(53.3%) [59.3%]	11	(36.7%) [40.7%]	3	(10.0%)	30	(0.2%)
SOC9	4,001	(49.8%) [52.6%]	3,608	(44.9%) [47.4%]	428	(5.3%)	8,037	(46.2%)
TOTAL	9,022	(51.9%) [55.1%]	7,342	(42.2%) [44.9%]	1,032	(5.9%)	17,396	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	345	(57.2%) [61.4%]	217	(36.0%) [38.6%]	41	(6.8%)	603	(39.8%)
Female	553	(60.6%) [64.8%]	301	(33.0%) [35.2%]	59	(6.5%)	913	(60.2%)
TOTAL	898	(59.2%) [63.4%]	518	(34.2%) [36.6%]	100	(6.6%)	1,516	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	5	(45.5%) [50.0%]	5	(45.5%) [50.0%]	1	(9.1%)	11	(0.7%)
SOC2	2	(66.7%) [66.7%]	1	(33.3%) [33.3%]	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)
SOC3	120	(55.6%) [63.2%]	70	(32.4%) [36.8%]	26	(12.0%)	216	(14.2%)
SOC4	132	(62.9%) [65.0%]	71	(33.8%) [35.0%]	7	(3.3%)	210	(13.9%)
SOC5	21	(65.6%) [70.0%]	9	(28.1%) [30.0%]	2	(6.3%)	32	(2.1%)
SOC6	490	(59.0%) [62.6%]	293	(35.3%) [37.4%]	48	(5.8%)	831	(54.8%)
SOC7	21	(65.6%) [72.4%]	8	(25.0%) [27.6%]	3	(9.4%)	32	(2.1%)
SOC8	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
SOC9	107	(59.1%) [63.7%]	61	(33.7%) [36.3%]	13	(7.2%)	181	(11.9%)
TOTAL	898	(59.2%) [63.4%]	518	(34.2%) [36.6%]	100	(6.6%)	1,516	(100.0%)

the Protestant count, led to an increase of [1.1] percentage points in the Protestant female share from [63.7%].to [64.8%].

In contrast, a fall in male Protestant employment (3.6%) compared with a rise in male Catholic employment (2.8%) resulted in an increase of [1.5] percentage points in the Catholic male share from [37.1%] to [38.6%].

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 (54.8%). The composition of this group was [62.6%] Protestant and [37.4%] Roman Catholic.

Due to the small numbers involved, further analysis by SOC and sex would not be appropriate.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	74	(56.9%) [67.9%]	35	(26.9%) [32.1%]	21	(16.2%)	130	(32.3%)
Female	157	(57.5%) [64.1%]	88	(32.2%) [35.9%]	28	(10.3%)	273	(67.7%)
TOTAL	231	(57.3%) [65.3%]	123	(30.5%) [34.7%]	49	(12.2%)	403	(100.0%)

Civil Service Overall Composition

4.18 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 (page 49) shows that in 2006 the Civil Service employed 403 persons in a part-time capacity, compared with 331 the previous year, a fall of (21.8%). Just over two-thirds (67.7%)

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 (57.3%) Protestant, (30.5%) Roman Catholic and (12.2%) Non-Determined. Among those for whom a community was determined [65.3%] were Protestant and [34.7%] were Roman Catholic.

Due to the small counts involved, further analysis by SOC and sex would not be appropriate.

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	182 (42.0%) [59.1%]	126 (29.1%) [40.9%]	125 (28.9%)	433 (29.8%)
SOC3	50 (29.4%) [33.3%]	100 (58.8%) [66.7%]	20 (11.8%)	170 (11.7%)
SOC4	25 (41.0%) [47.2%]	28 (45.9%) [52.8%]	8 (13.1%)	61 (4.2%)
SOC5	4 (80.0%) [80.0%]	1 (20.0%) [20.0%]	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.3%)
SOC6	114 (34.9%) [37.0%]	194 (59.3%) [63.0%]	19 (5.8%)	327 (22.5%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	35 (51.5%) [54.7%]	29 (42.6%) [45.3%]	4 (5.9%)	68 (4.7%)
SOC9	161 (43.4%) [45.9%]	190 (51.2%) [54.1%]	20 (5.4%)	371 (25.6%)
TOTAL	576 (39.7%) [46.1%]	674 (46.4%) [53.9%]	202 (13.9%)	1,452 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	11 (50.0%) [61.1%]	7 (31.8%) [38.9%]	4 (18.2%)	22 (0.2%)
SOC2	225 (48.2%) [55.1%]	183 (39.2%) [44.9%]	59 (12.6%)	467 (4.9%)
SOC3	1,238 (47.3%) [50.5%]	1,214 (46.4%) [49.5%]	163 (6.2%)	2,615 (27.3%)
SOC4	279 (56.3%) [60.0%]	186 (37.5%) [40.0%]	31 (6.3%)	496 (5.2%)
SOC5	3 (37.5%) [37.5%]	5 (62.5%) [62.5%]	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.1%)
SOC6	747 (42.1%) [44.1%]	946 (53.3%) [55.9%]	81 (4.6%)	1,774 (18.5%)
SOC7	3 (100.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)
SOC8	3 (60.0%) [60.0%]	2 (40.0%) [40.0%]	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.1%)
SOC9	2,201 (52.4%) [54.9%]	1,806 (43.0%) [45.1%]	197 (4.7%)	4,204 (43.8%)
TOTAL	4,710 (49.1%) [52.0%]	4,349 (45.3%) [48.0%]	535 (5.6%)	9,594 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	6 (66.7%) [85.7%]	1 (11.1%) [14.3%]	2 (22.2%)	9 (0.3%)
SOC2	594 (49.8%) [54.6%]	493 (41.4%) [45.4%]	105 (8.8%)	1,192 (38.7%)
SOC3	263 (47.4%) [49.9%]	264 (47.6%) [50.1%]	28 (5.0%)	555 (18.0%)
SOC4	39 (60.9%) [61.9%]	24 (37.5%) [38.1%]	1 (1.6%)	64 (2.1%)
SOC5	1 (50.0%) [100.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	1 (50.0%)	2 (0.1%)
SOC6	99 (59.6%) [63.5%]	57 (34.3%) [36.5%]	10 (6.0%)	166 (5.4%)
SOC7	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%) [0.0%]	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
SOC8	13 (59.1%) [68.4%]	6 (27.3%) [31.6%]	3 (13.6%)	22 (0.7%)
SOC9	548 (51.0%) [53.8%]	471 (43.9%) [46.2%]	55 (5.1%)	1,074 (34.8%)
TOTAL	1,563 (50.7%) [54.3%]	1,316 (42.7%) [45.7%]	205 (6.6%)	3,084 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	64	(61.0%) [61.5%]	40	(38.1%) [38.5%]	1	(1.0%)	105	(0.7%)
SOC2	1,069	(49.3%) [53.3%]	936	(43.1%) [46.7%]	165	(7.6%)	2,170	(15.2%)
SOC3	296	(50.9%) [53.4%]	258	(44.4%) [46.6%]	27	(4.6%)	581	(4.1%)
SOC4	541	(61.2%) [64.2%]	302	(34.2%) [35.8%]	41	(4.6%)	884	(6.2%)
SOC5	285	(65.4%) [67.5%]	137	(31.4%) [32.5%]	14	(3.2%)	436	(3.0%)
SOC6	1,687	(55.0%) [58.9%]	1,178	(38.4%) [41.1%]	201	(6.6%)	3,066	(21.4%)
SOC7	61	(61.6%) [64.9%]	33	(33.3%) [35.1%]	5	(5.1%)	99	(0.7%)
SOC8	3	(37.5%) [37.5%]	5	(62.5%) [62.5%]	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.1%)
SOC9	3,453	(49.6%) [52.4%]	3,137	(45.1%) [47.6%]	373	(5.4%)	6,963	(48.7%)
TOTAL	7,459	(52.1%) [55.3%]	6,026	(42.1%) [44.7%]	827	(5.8%)	14,312	(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 2006 there were 4,038 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 4,477 (1.7%) during 2006, from 269,075 to 273,552.

Table 37 shows that the overall composition was 145,227 (53.1%) Protestant, 107,488 (39.3%) Roman Catholic and 20,837 (7.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [57.5%] Protestant and [42.5%] Roman Catholic.

The total of monitored Protestant full-time employees dropped by 1,522 (1.0%) during the monitoring period, while the Roman Catholic

count rose by 2,988 (2.9%). The rise in Catholic employment resulted in an increase of [0.9] of a percentage point in the Catholic share, from [41.6%] in 2005 to [42.5%] in 2006.

The decline in manufacturing industry, which has been a feature of recent monitoring reports, continued in 2006 with a net loss of 1,853 full-time employees (2.4%). In contrast, there was an increase in both construction and service-type employment, with net gains of 3.1% (586 employees) and 3.4% (5,745) respectively (see Section 5.13).

Composition by Sex

- 5.3 Unlike the public sector, the private sector is predominately male. In 2006 there were 161,761 males (59.1%) and 111,791 females (40.9%), see Table 37. Male full-time employment levels increased by (1.8%) during the year. The number of Roman Catholic male employees grew by (2.9%), compared with an (0.8%) drop in male Protestant employment. These two factors led to an increase of [0.9] of a percentage point in the Roman Catholic male share to [41.5%] in 2006.

Female full-time employment levels rose by (1.5%) during 2006. The Roman Catholic female count increased by (2.8%) while the number of Protestant female employees fell by (1.3%). This resulted in an increase of [1.0] percentage point in the Catholic female share, from [43.0%] in 2005 to [44.0%] in 2006.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	87,050	(53.8%) [58.5%]	61,774	(38.2%) [41.5%]	12,937	(8.0%)	161,761	(59.1%)
Female	58,177	(52.0%) [56.0%]	45,714	(40.9%) [44.0%]	7,900	(7.1%)	111,791	(40.9%)
TOTAL	145,227	(53.1%) [57.5%]	107,488	(39.3%) [42.5%]	20,837	(7.6%)	273,552	(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 [8.0] percentage points, from [34.6%] in 1990 to [42.6%] in 2006. The increase was [8.4] percentage points for males and [7.5] percentage points for females.

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

5.4 Table 38 presents a breakdown of private sector full-time employment by SOC group for 2006. With 47,676 full-time employees, the largest SOC category was Plant and Machine operatives (SOC8). This was followed by Sales and Customer services (SOC7) with 42,571 employees, and Administrative and Secretarial occupations (SOC 4) with 34,997 employees.

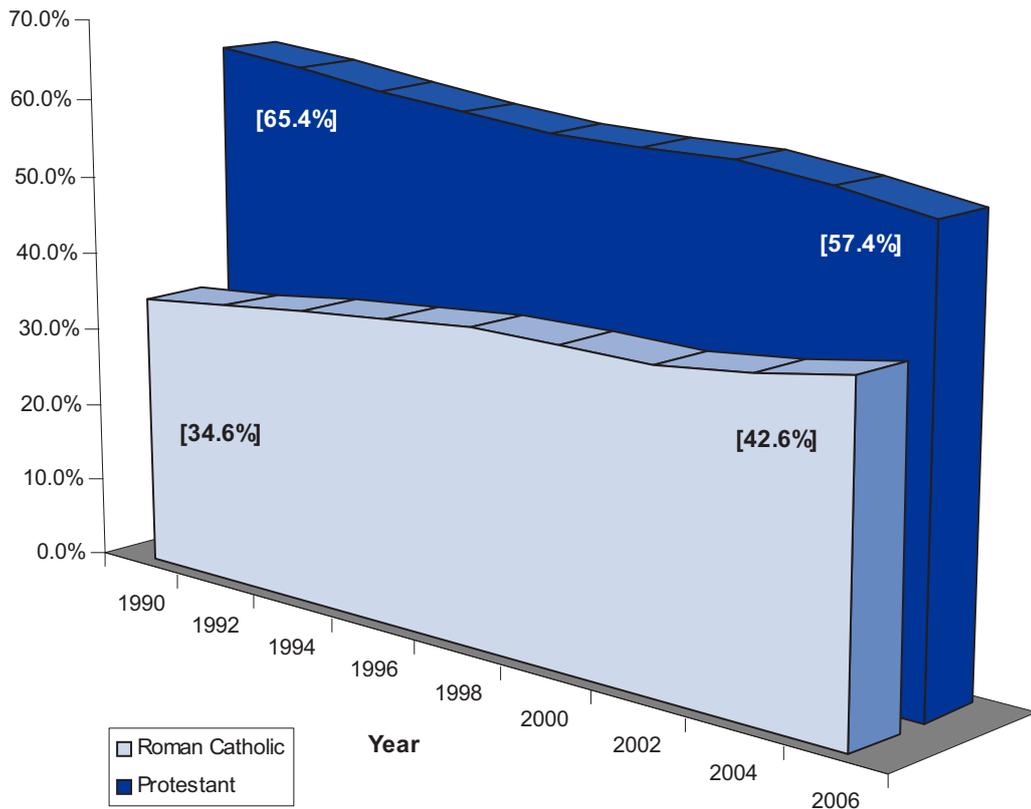
The Protestant share of the above groups was [60.0%] in SOC4, [57.3%] in SOC7 and [55.8%] in SOC8. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [40.0%], [42.7%] and [44.2%] respectively.

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. The table reveals that two-thirds (67.3%) 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).

Fig 9: Composition of Private Sector Concerns with 26+ Employees, 1990 - 2006



	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	34.6%	35.8%	37.2%	38.3%	39.3%	39.5%	39.3%	40.6%	42.6%
■ Protestant	65.4%	64.2%	62.8%	61.7%	60.7%	60.5%	60.7%	59.4%	57.4%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	16,405	(54.8%) [57.9%]	11,920	(39.8%) [42.1%]	1,596	(5.3%)	29,921	(10.9%)
SOC2	8,262	(47.2%) [53.3%]	7,232	(41.3%) [46.7%]	2,013	(11.5%)	17,507	(6.4%)
SOC3	10,177	(50.5%) [54.8%]	8,407	(41.7%) [45.2%]	1,572	(7.8%)	20,156	(7.4%)
SOC4	19,768	(56.5%) [60.0%]	13,186	(37.7%) [40.0%]	2,043	(5.8%)	34,997	(12.8%)
SOC5	19,030	(57.0%) [60.1%]	12,617	(37.8%) [39.9%]	1,725	(5.2%)	33,372	(12.2%)
SOC6	9,201	(54.0%) [57.4%]	6,835	(40.1%) [42.6%]	1,012	(5.9%)	17,048	(6.2%)
SOC7	22,702	(53.3%) [57.3%]	16,897	(39.7%) [42.7%]	2,972	(7.0%)	42,571	(15.6%)
SOC8	24,010	(50.4%) [55.8%]	19,006	(39.9%) [44.2%]	4,660	(9.8%)	47,676	(17.4%)
SOC9	15,672	(51.7%) [57.9%]	11,388	(37.6%) [42.1%]	3,244	(10.7%)	30,304	(11.1%)
TOTAL	145,227	(53.1%) [57.5%]	107,488	(39.3%) [42.5%]	20,837	(7.6%)	273,552	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	10,557	(56.6%) [59.9%]	7,072	(37.9%) [40.1%]	1,033	(5.5%)	18,662	(11.5%)
SOC2	5,607	(49.3%) [56.4%]	4,334	(38.1%) [43.6%]	1,435	(12.6%)	11,376	(7.0%)
SOC3	5,989	(54.0%) [58.3%]	4,276	(38.6%) [41.7%]	819	(7.4%)	11,084	(6.9%)
SOC4	4,569	(54.0%) [58.6%]	3,224	(38.1%) [41.4%]	675	(8.0%)	8,468	(5.2%)
SOC5	18,003	(57.5%) [60.6%]	11,712	(37.4%) [39.4%]	1,593	(5.1%)	31,308	(19.4%)
SOC6	2,863	(56.8%) [61.0%]	1,834	(36.4%) [39.0%]	343	(6.8%)	5,040	(3.1%)
SOC7	9,074	(53.5%) [58.5%]	6,447	(38.0%) [41.5%]	1,429	(8.4%)	16,950	(10.5%)
SOC8	20,278	(51.0%) [56.1%]	15,878	(40.0%) [43.9%]	3,577	(9.0%)	39,733	(24.6%)
SOC9	10,110	(52.8%) [59.1%]	6,997	(36.6%) [40.9%]	2,033	(10.6%)	19,140	(11.8%)
TOTAL	87,050	(53.8%) [58.5%]	61,774	(38.2%) [41.5%]	12,937	(8.0%)	161,761	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	5,848	(51.9%) [54.7%]	4,848	(43.1%) [45.3%]	563	(5.0%)	11,259	(10.1%)
SOC2	2,655	(43.3%) [47.8%]	2,898	(47.3%) [52.2%]	578	(9.4%)	6,131	(5.5%)
SOC3	4,188	(46.2%) [50.3%]	4,131	(45.5%) [49.7%]	753	(8.3%)	9,072	(8.1%)
SOC4	15,199	(57.3%) [60.4%]	9,962	(37.6%) [39.6%]	1,368	(5.2%)	26,529	(23.7%)
SOC5	1,027	(49.8%) [53.2%]	905	(43.8%) [46.8%]	132	(6.4%)	2,064	(1.8%)
SOC6	6,338	(52.8%) [55.9%]	5,001	(41.6%) [44.1%]	669	(5.6%)	12,008	(10.7%)
SOC7	13,628	(53.2%) [56.6%]	10,450	(40.8%) [43.4%]	1,543	(6.0%)	25,621	(22.9%)
SOC8	3,732	(47.0%) [54.4%]	3,128	(39.4%) [45.6%]	1,083	(13.6%)	7,943	(7.1%)
SOC9	5,562	(49.8%) [55.9%]	4,391	(39.3%) [44.1%]	1,211	(10.8%)	11,164	(10.0%)
TOTAL	58,177	(52.0%) [56.0%]	45,714	(40.9%) [44.0%]	7,900	(7.1%)	111,791	(100.0%)

Table 41 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by Company Size

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Totals					
11-25	1,595	(39.5%)	14,003	(55.6%) [58.1%]	10,087	(40.1%) [41.9%]	1,085	(4.3%)	25,175	(9.2%)
26-50	1,136	(28.1%)	18,992	(53.2%) [56.6%]	14,575	(40.8%) [43.4%]	2,160	(6.0%)	35,727	(13.1%)
51-100	717	(17.8%)	22,384	(52.6%) [56.5%]	17,250	(40.6%) [43.5%]	2,883	(6.8%)	42,517	(15.5%)
101-250	400	(9.9%)	26,200	(52.5%) [56.8%]	19,927	(39.9%) [43.2%]	3,810	(7.6%)	49,937	(18.3%)
251+	190	(4.7%)	63,648	(53.0%) [58.2%]	45,649	(38.0%) [41.8%]	10,899	(9.1%)	120,196	(43.9%)
TOTAL	4,038	(100.0%)	145,227	(53.1%) [57.5%]	107,488	(39.3%) [42.5%]	20,837	(7.6%)	273,552	(100.0%)

The Protestant share of the above groups in Table 39 was [59.9%] in SOC1, [60.6%] in SOC5, [56.1%] in SOC8 and [59.1%] in SOC9. The corresponding Catholic shares were [40.1%], [39.4%], [43.9%] and [40.9%] respectively.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

- 5.6 Table 40 presents the composition of female full-time private sector employment by SOC. Two-thirds (67.4%) of female employees 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 [54.7%] in SOC1, [60.4%] in SOC4, [55.9%] in SOC6 and [56.6%] in SOC7. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [45.3%], [39.6%], [44.1%] and [43.4%] respectively.

Composition by Company Size

- 5.7 Table 41 presents the composition of monitored private sector full-time employees by company size. The table reveals that in 2006, four in ten (39.5%) of all 4,038 private sector concerns had 11-25 employees. These concerns, however, employed less than one-tenth (9.2%) of all full-time employees in the private sector. In contrast, there were only 190 concerns (4.7% of all concerns) with 251 or more employees, and they contained (43.9%) of all private sector full-time workers.

Compared with 2005, employment increases were recorded in all size bands with 51 or more employees, while employment levels dropped in the small (11-25) and (26-50) bands by (5.1%) and (1.0%) respectively. Medium and large employers reported the largest increases, with rises of (4.8%) and (3.2%) in the (101-250) and (251+) size bands respectively.

Protestant employment levels rose by (1.4%) in the (101-250) size band, but fell in the remaining size bands. In contrast, Roman Catholic employment decreased in the (11-25) and (51-100) bands, and rose in the three remaining bands: notably, in the 251+ band where an increase of (6.1%) was reported.

In 2006, the Protestant share was highest [58.2%] in the (251+) size band, while the largest Roman Catholic share [43.5%] 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 2006. Compared with 2005, overall male employment levels rose by (1.8%), with the largest growth recorded in the medium to large size bands (101+). By contrast, male employment fell in the smaller size bands, notably in the (11-25 band), where the male count dropped by (5.9%).

Protestant male employment levels increased in the (101-250) band by (4.1%), but fell in the remaining size bands. The number of Roman Catholic male employees rose in the medium to large size bands (101+), and fell in the smallest size band (11-25) by (7.7%)

In 2006, the Protestant male share was highest [60.2%] in the (251+) band, while the largest Roman Catholic male share [43.3%] 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 2006. Compared with 2005, overall female employment levels rose by (1.5%). Employment growth was most evident in the largest size band (251+), with an increase of (4.1%) during the year. Female employment fell in the smaller size bands, notably in the (11-25 band), where a decrease of (3.6%) was reported.

Protestant female employment levels fell in all size bands, with the exception of the (251+) band, where a small increase (0.4%) was recorded. In contrast, Catholic female employment levels rose in three of the five size bands, particularly in the largest size band where an increase of (6.7%) was reported.

In 2006, the Protestant female share was highest [58.9%] in the (11-25) band, while the largest Roman Catholic share [44.8%] was recorded in the (101-250) band.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

5.10 Table 42 presents an analysis of private sector concerns by Standard industrial Classification (SIC). In 2006, the largest concentration of employees were 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, particularly in Construction (SIC5, 3.1%); Transport and Communication (SIC7, 10.0%); Banking, Finance etc. (SIC8, 5.8%); and Other Services (SIC9, 1.8%). Employment levels fell in Other Manufacturing Industries (SIC4, 5.5%).

Compared with 2005, and ignoring the small SIC0 and SIC1 categories, the Roman Catholic share increased in all eight remaining SIC classes. The largest rises were in

Manufacturing (SIC4) and Banking Finance etc. (SIC8), where the Catholic share grew by [1.9] percentage points.

Table 43 shows the compositional change between 1990 and 2006 for each SIC class in those concerns with 26 or more employees. Ignoring the small SIC0 and SIC1 classes, the table reveals that the Roman Catholic proportion 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 [45.1%] in 2006.

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 Banking and Finance etc (SIC8) and Other Manufacturing (SIC4).

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SIC0	106 (58.6%) [60.6%]	69 (38.1%) [39.4%]	6 (3.3%)	181 (0.1%)
SIC1	658 (72.4%) [74.0%]	231 (25.4%) [26.0%]	20 (2.2%)	909 (0.3%)
SIC2	5,160 (47.3%) [51.2%]	4,916 (45.1%) [48.8%]	833 (7.6%)	10,909 (4.0%)
SIC3	18,184 (60.5%) [63.9%]	10,279 (34.2%) [36.1%]	1,592 (5.3%)	30,055 (11.0%)
SIC4	19,144 (53.6%) [58.6%]	13,507 (37.8%) [41.4%]	3,076 (8.6%)	35,727 (13.1%)
SIC5	9,100 (47.4%) [50.0%]	9,113 (47.5%) [50.0%]	978 (5.1%)	19,191 (7.0%)
SIC6	37,746 (55.6%) [59.4%]	25,760 (38.0%) [40.6%]	4,323 (6.4%)	67,829 (24.8%)
SIC7	6,760 (55.8%) [61.7%]	4,197 (34.7%) [38.3%]	1,151 (9.5%)	12,108 (4.4%)
SIC8	26,688 (50.0%) [55.1%]	21,705 (40.7%) [44.9%]	4,937 (9.3%)	53,330 (19.5%)
SIC9	21,681 (50.1%) [55.0%]	17,711 (40.9%) [45.0%]	3,921 (9.1%)	43,313 (15.8%)
TOTAL	145,227 (53.1%) [57.5%]	107,488 (39.3%) [42.5%]	20,837 (7.6%)	273,552 (100.0%)

Compared with 2005, male employment levels declined in SIC2 (1.0%) and SIC4 (4.5%), and rose in six classes, particularly SIC5 (2.9%), SIC7 (7.9%) and SIC8 (8.0%).

Excluding SIC0 and SIC1, the Roman Catholic male share rose in six classes, while the Protestant share increased in SIC6 and SIC9.

Table 43[M] (page 64) shows the change between 1990 and 2006 for males in the 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 [0.9] of a percentage point. The largest percentage change occurred in Banking, Finance, etc. (SIC8), where the Catholic share rose from [26.3%] in 1990 to [43.4%] in 2006.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.12 Table 42[F] (page 63) shows that almost nine-in-ten monitored female full-time employees (88.6%) were concentrated in four SIC classes, namely: Other Manufacturing (SIC4), Distribution, Hotels and Catering (SIC6), Banking, Finance etc. (SIC8) and Other Services (SIC9).

Compared with 2005, female employment growth was recorded in seven classes,

particularly SIC7 (15.4%), SIC8 (3.5%) and SIC9 (2.0%). A fall was reported in SIC4.

Ignoring the small SIC0 and SIC1, the Roman Catholic female share grew in all eight remaining classes, with a corresponding fall in the Protestant share.

Table 43[F] (page 64) shows the change between 1990 and 2006 in the female composition of those monitored concerns with 26 or more employees for each SIC class. Ignoring SIC0 and SIC1, during this period, the Roman Catholic female share rose in seven classes, while the Protestant share grew in SIC9 (Other Services) by [0.9] of a percentage point. The largest percentage point change occurred in Banking, Finance etc. (SIC8), with a rise of [17.1] percentage points for Catholics.

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 2006, containing (64.8%) of private sector employees, followed by Manufacturing with (28.1%). Construction was the smallest sector with (7.0%) of employees.

Between 2005 and 2006, the number of full-time employees in Manufacturing fell by 1,853 (2.4%). In contrast, there was a net gain of

SIC Group	1990		2006		Change 1990-2006 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	----	----	----	----	
SIC1	----	----	----	----	
SIC2	[56.2%]	[43.8%]	[50.5%]	[49.5%]	5.7%
SIC3	[79.3%]	[20.7%]	[63.9%]	[36.1%]	15.4%
SIC4	[63.9%]	[36.1%]	[58.6%]	[41.4%]	5.3%
SIC5	[55.6%]	[44.4%]	[51.5%]	[48.5%]	4.1%
SIC6	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	[58.8%]	[41.2%]	6.6%
SIC7	[67.2%]	[32.8%]	[61.7%]	[38.3%]	5.5%
SIC8	[72.3%]	[27.7%]	[54.9%]	[45.1%]	17.4%
SIC9	[56.7%]	[43.3%]	[54.8%]	[45.2%]	1.9%
TOTAL	[65.4%]	[34.6%]	[57.4%]	[42.6%]	8.0%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	42,488	(55.4%) [59.7%]	28,702	(37.4%) [40.3%]	5,501	(7.2%)	76,691	(28.1%)
Construction	9,100	(47.4%) [50.0%]	9,113	(47.5%) [50.0%]	978	(5.1%)	19,191	(7.0%)
Services	92,875	(52.6%) [57.2%]	69,373	(39.3%) [42.8%]	14,332	(8.1%)	176,580	(64.8%)
TOTAL	144,463	(53.0%) [57.4%]	107,188	(39.3%) [42.6%]	20,811	(7.6%)	272,462	(100.0%)

5,745 employees (3.4%) in Services, and a rise of 586 (3.1%) in Construction.

Since the start of statutory monitoring in 1990, full-time jobs in manufacturing have fallen by a net (16.8%), while service-type employment has almost doubled, from 88,878 in 1990 to 176,580 in 2006, an increase of (98.7%). Taking 1999 as the base year, the decline in manufacturing has been even more marked, with the loss of 24,057 jobs, or almost a quarter (23.9%) of the monitored, manufacturing workforce, during this seven-year period.

The fall in manufacturing employment during 2006 notably affected the Protestant community. Excluding the non-determined, Protestants accounted for (92.9%) of net job losses in this sector, a total of 2,491 employees.

For Roman Catholics, the higher rate of growth in Construction and Services, combined with

proportionately smaller job losses in Manufacturing, meant that the Catholic share increased in each of the three sectors. The increases were [1.2] percentage points in Manufacturing, [0.9] of a percentage point in Construction, and [0.8] of a percentage 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 2006, over half (52.3%) of the male private sector workforce was employed in Services, followed by (37.0%) in Manufacturing and (10.7%) in Construction.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	33,554	(56.3%) [60.5%]	21,904	(36.8%) [39.5%]	4,119	(6.9%)	59,577	(37.0%)
Construction	8,009	(46.6%) [49.2%]	8,274	(48.2%) [50.8%]	890	(5.2%)	17,173	(10.7%)
Services	44,906	(53.3%) [58.9%]	31,382	(37.3%) [41.1%]	7,908	(9.4%)	84,196	(52.3%)
TOTAL	86,469	(53.7%) [58.4%]	61,560	(38.2%) [41.6%]	12,917	(8.0%)	160,946	(100.0%)

During the year, there was a fall in male manufacturing employment, with the net loss of 1,080 jobs, a (1.8%) drop, while employment in Construction and Services increased by 482 (2.9%) and 3,441 (4.3%) respectively.

As a result of the proportionately greater fall in the number of male Protestant employees in Manufacturing employment, (4.5%) compared with (0.3%) for Roman Catholics, the Catholic share of this sector increased by [1.0] percentage point to [39.5%]. The male Catholic share also rose by [1.0] percentage point in Construction and by [0.7] of a percentage point in Services.

FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

5.15 Table 46 presents details of the monitored female private sector full-time workforce by sector. In 2006, approximately four out of five

female private sector employees (82.8%) were working in service-type employment. Some (15.3%) were employed in Manufacturing and the remainder (1.8%) were in Construction.

During the year, female Manufacturing employment declined by (4.3%), with the net loss of 773 employees. Female employment in Construction grew by 104 (5.4%), while Service employment increased by 2,304 (2.6%).

In 2006, the proportionally higher job losses by Protestant females in Manufacturing, meant that the Catholic share increased by [1.9] percentage points. The Catholic female share also rose in Construction and Services by [0.7] and [0.8] percentage points respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	8,934	(52.2%) [56.8%]	6,798	(39.7%) [43.2%]	1,382	(8.1%)	17,114	(15.3%)
Construction	1,091	(54.1%) [56.5%]	839	(41.6%) [43.5%]	88	(4.4%)	2,018	(1.8%)
Services	47,969	(51.9%) [55.8%]	37,991	(41.1%) [44.2%]	6,424	(7.0%)	92,384	(82.8%)
TOTAL	57,994	(52.0%) [56.0%]	45,628	(40.9%) [44.0%]	7,894	(7.1%)	111,516	(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	1,595	(39.5%)	8,803	(55.0%) [57.7%]	6,457	(40.3%) [42.3%]	749	(4.7%)	16,009	(9.9%)
26-50	1,136	(28.1%)	11,526	(53.3%) [56.9%]	8,733	(40.4%) [43.1%]	1,354	(6.3%)	21,613	(13.4%)
51-100	717	(17.8%)	13,712	(52.9%) [56.7%]	10,488	(40.4%) [43.3%]	1,741	(6.7%)	25,941	(16.0%)
101-250	400	(9.9%)	15,698	(53.3%) [57.9%]	11,407	(38.7%) [42.1%]	2,365	(8.0%)	29,470	(18.2%)
251+	190	(4.7%)	37,311	(54.3%) [60.2%]	24,689	(35.9%) [39.8%]	6,728	(9.8%)	68,728	(42.5%)
TOTAL	4,038	(100.0%)	87,050	(53.8%) [58.5%]	61,774	(38.2%) [41.5%]	12,937	(8.0%)	161,761	(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	1,595	(39.5%)	5,200	(56.7%) [58.9%]	3,630	(39.6%) [41.1%]	336	(3.7%)	9,166	(8.2%)
26-50	1,136	(28.1%)	7,466	(52.9%) [56.1%]	5,842	(41.4%) [43.9%]	806	(5.7%)	14,114	(12.6%)
51-100	717	(17.8%)	8,672	(52.3%) [56.2%]	6,762	(40.8%) [43.8%]	1,142	(6.9%)	16,576	(14.8%)
101-250	400	(9.9%)	10,502	(51.3%) [55.2%]	8,520	(41.6%) [44.8%]	1,445	(7.1%)	20,467	(18.3%)
251+	190	(4.7%)	26,337	(51.2%) [55.7%]	20,960	(40.7%) [44.3%]	4,171	(8.1%)	51,468	(46.0%)
TOTAL	4,038	(100.0%)	58,177	(52.0%) [56.0%]	45,714	(40.9%) [44.0%]	7,900	(7.1%)	111,791	(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	71 (57.3%) [58.7%]	50 (40.3%) [41.3%]	3 (2.4%)	124 (0.1%)
SIC1	510 (73.8%) [75.7%]	164 (23.7%) [24.3%]	17 (2.5%)	691 (0.4%)
SIC2	4,251 (48.1%) [51.9%]	3,943 (44.6%) [48.1%]	645 (7.3%)	8,839 (5.5%)
SIC3	15,515 (61.5%) [64.9%]	8,380 (33.2%) [35.1%]	1,316 (5.2%)	25,211 (15.6%)
SIC4	13,788 (54.0%) [59.0%]	9,581 (37.5%) [41.0%]	2,158 (8.5%)	25,527 (15.8%)
SIC5	8,009 (46.6%) [49.2%]	8,274 (48.2%) [50.8%]	890 (5.2%)	17,173 (10.6%)
SIC6	19,374 (56.5%) [60.6%]	12,613 (36.8%) [39.4%]	2,333 (6.8%)	34,320 (21.2%)
SIC7	4,944 (57.8%) [64.0%]	2,781 (32.5%) [36.0%]	825 (9.6%)	8,550 (5.3%)
SIC8	14,229 (50.8%) [56.8%]	10,830 (38.7%) [43.2%]	2,936 (10.5%)	27,995 (17.3%)
SIC9	6,359 (47.7%) [55.2%]	5,158 (38.7%) [44.8%]	1,814 (13.6%)	13,331 (8.2%)
TOTAL	87,050 (53.8%) [58.5%]	61,774 (38.2%) [41.5%]	12,937 (8.0%)	161,761 (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	35 (61.4%) [64.8%]	19 (33.3%) [35.2%]	3 (5.3%)	57 (0.1%)
SIC1	148 (67.9%) [68.8%]	67 (30.7%) [31.2%]	3 (1.4%)	218 (0.2%)
SIC2	909 (43.9%) [48.3%]	973 (47.0%) [51.7%]	188 (9.1%)	2,070 (1.9%)
SIC3	2,669 (55.1%) [58.4%]	1,899 (39.2%) [41.6%]	276 (5.7%)	4,844 (4.3%)
SIC4	5,356 (52.5%) [57.7%]	3,926 (38.5%) [42.3%]	918 (9.0%)	10,200 (9.1%)
SIC5	1,091 (54.1%) [56.5%]	839 (41.6%) [43.5%]	88 (4.4%)	2,018 (1.8%)
SIC6	18,372 (54.8%) [58.3%]	13,147 (39.2%) [41.7%]	1,990 (5.9%)	33,509 (30.0%)
SIC7	1,816 (51.0%) [56.2%]	1,416 (39.8%) [43.8%]	326 (9.2%)	3,558 (3.2%)
SIC8	12,459 (49.2%) [53.4%]	10,875 (42.9%) [46.6%]	2,001 (7.9%)	25,335 (22.7%)
SIC9	15,322 (51.1%) [55.0%]	12,553 (41.9%) [45.0%]	2,107 (7.0%)	29,982 (26.8%)
TOTAL	58,177 (52.0%) [56.0%]	45,714 (40.9%) [44.0%]	7,900 (7.1%)	111,791 (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 – 2006

SIC Group	1990		2006		Change 1990-2006 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	----	----	----	----	----
SIC1	----	----	----	----	----
SIC2	[55.0%]	[45.0%]	[51.3%]	[48.7%]	3.7%
SIC3	[81.0%]	[19.0%]	[65.0%]	[35.0%]	16.0%
SIC4	[66.4%]	[33.6%]	[59.3%]	[40.7%]	7.1%
SIC5	[54.4%]	[45.6%]	[50.6%]	[49.4%]	3.8%
SIC6	[65.7%]	[34.3%]	[59.8%]	[40.2%]	5.9%
SIC7	[69.5%]	[30.5%]	[64.3%]	[35.7%]	5.2%
SIC8	[73.7%]	[26.3%]	[56.6%]	[43.4%]	17.1%
SIC9	[54.0%]	[46.0%]	[54.9%]	[45.1%]	-0.9%
TOTAL	[67.0%]	[33.0%]	[58.6%]	[41.4%]	8.4%

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 – 2006

SIC Group	1990		2006		Change 1990-2006 [%]
	Protestant	RC	Protestant	RC	
SIC0	----	----	----	----	----
SIC1	----	----	----	----	----
SIC2	[63.1%]	[36.9%]	[47.3%]	[52.7%]	15.8%
SIC3	[71.1%]	[28.9%]	[58.0%]	[42.0%]	13.1%
SIC4	[60.9%]	[39.1%]	[57.0%]	[43.0%]	3.9%
SIC5	[67.5%]	[32.5%]	[58.5%]	[41.5%]	9.0%
SIC6	[65.2%]	[34.8%]	[57.9%]	[42.1%]	7.3%
SIC7	[60.3%]	[39.7%]	[55.8%]	[44.2%]	4.5%
SIC8	[70.7%]	[29.3%]	[53.1%]	[46.9%]	17.6%
SIC9	[58.5%]	[41.5%]	[54.8%]	[45.2%]	3.7%
TOTAL	[63.2%]	[36.8%]	[55.7%]	[44.3%]	7.5%

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 sixth 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 showed no significant change during 2006, with a total of 54,519 employees compared with 54,568 in 2005, a fall of 49 employees (0.1%).

Table 47 shows that the overall composition was 25,569 (46.9%) Protestant; 24,737 (45.4%) Roman Catholic; and 4,213 (7.7%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [50.8%] Protestant and [49.2%] Roman Catholic.

During the year, Protestant part-time employment fell by (2.2%), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by (0.8%). As a result, the Protestant share of the monitored private sector part-time workforce fell by [0.8] of a percentage point, from [51.6%] in 2005 to [50.8%] in 2006.

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

the private sector part-time workforce has grown by (22.4%) or 9,975 employees. The increase was (13.5%) for Protestants and (24.8%) for Roman Catholics.

Composition by Sex

- 6.3** Table 47 shows that females account for over two-thirds (69.4%) of the monitored private sector part-time workforce. Male and female employment showed no significant change during the year: male employment rose by (0.1%), compared with a fall of (0.2%) for females. As a result, the male share of part-time employment rose by (0.1) of a percentage point, from (30.5%) in 2005 to (30.6%) in 2006.

During 2006, an increase of (1.6%) in Catholic female employment, compared with a fall of (2.6%) for their Protestant counterparts, led to a drop of [1.1] percentage points in the Protestant female share. For males, a decrease of (1.1%) in Protestant male employment, coupled with a fall of (1.0%) in Catholic male employment, resulted in community shares remaining unchanged.

During the period 2001 - 2006, 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 (32.7% vs 18.4%). Males now comprise (30.6%) 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	7,632	(45.8%) [50.3%]	7,537	(45.2%) [49.7%]	1,511	(9.1%)	16,680	(30.6%)
Female	17,937	(47.4%) [51.0%]	17,200	(45.5%) [49.0%]	2,702	(7.1%)	37,839	(69.4%)
TOTAL	25,569	(46.9%) [50.8%]	24,737	(45.4%) [49.2%]	4,213	(7.7%)	54,519	(100.0%)

Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

- 6.4 Table 48 shows that, in the private sector, over eight in ten (85.2%) 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 [50.9%], SOC7 [49.5%], and SOC9 [51.8%]. The corresponding Catholic shares were [49.1%], [50.5%] and [48.2%] 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 [51.8%], SOC7 [49.7%], and SOC9 [47.8%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [48.2%], [50.3%] and [52.2%] respectively.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

- 6.6 Table 48[F] (page 71) presents the composition of female private sector part-time employees 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 [50.7%], SOC7 [49.5%], and SOC9 [53.7%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [49.3%], [50.5%] and [46.3%] respectively.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	229	(51.3%) [55.6%]	183	(41.0%) [44.4%]	34	(7.6%)	446	(0.8%)
SOC2	307	(42.3%) [52.6%]	277	(38.2%) [47.4%]	142	(19.6%)	726	(1.3%)
SOC3	742	(41.8%) [45.1%]	902	(50.8%) [54.9%]	132	(7.4%)	1,776	(3.3%)
SOC4	1,569	(54.7%) [58.8%]	1,101	(38.4%) [41.2%]	200	(7.0%)	2,870	(5.3%)
SOC5	444	(46.3%) [49.8%]	447	(46.6%) [50.2%]	69	(7.2%)	960	(1.8%)
SOC6	3,351	(47.7%) [50.9%]	3,227	(46.0%) [49.1%]	441	(6.3%)	7,019	(12.9%)
SOC7	11,877	(46.2%) [49.5%]	12,099	(47.1%) [50.5%]	1,709	(6.7%)	25,685	(47.1%)
SOC8	659	(50.8%) [54.8%]	543	(41.8%) [45.2%]	96	(7.4%)	1,298	(2.4%)
SOC9	6,391	(46.5%) [51.8%]	5,958	(43.4%) [48.2%]	1,390	(10.1%)	13,739	(25.2%)
TOTAL	25,569	(46.9%) [50.8%]	24,737	(45.4%) [49.2%]	4,213	(7.7%)	54,519	(100.0%)

Composition by Company Size

- 6.7 Table 49 shows that in 2006 approximately forty per cent (39.5%) of all 4,038 private sector concerns had (11-25) employees. These concerns, however, employed just (3.8%) of all part-time employees in the private sector. In contrast, there were 190 concerns with 251 or more employees, (4.7%) of the total number of concerns. These concerns, however, employed over half (54.4%) of all private sector part-time workers.

Compared with 2005, the number of part-time employees decreased in the three smallest size bands (11-100), while small increases were recorded in the two largest bands, namely the (101-250) and (251+).

The Protestant share of part-time employment rose in the (11-25) and (26-50) size bands, while the Roman Catholic share increased in the three larger size bands, namely (51-100), (101-250) and (251+).

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 2005, the number of male employees fell in the three smallest size bands (11-100), and rose in the (101-250) and (251+) bands.

In summary, the Protestant male share rose in the three smaller size bands (11-100), while the Roman Catholic share increased in the (251+) 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 2005, the number of female employees fell in all size bands except the (251+) band, where a rise of (1.8%) was recorded.

In brief, the Roman Catholic female share rose in the (251+) size band, while the Protestant female share fell in all remaining bands.

Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

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

More than nine out of ten (93.3%) 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 small or negligible number of employees.

No. of Employees	No. of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Totals
11-25	1,595 (39.5%)	1,152 (56.2%) [58.8%]	808 (39.4%) [41.2%]	90 (4.4%)	2,050 (3.8%)
26-50	1,136 (28.1%)	2,513 (49.5%) [52.3%]	2,295 (45.2%) [47.7%]	270 (5.3%)	5,078 (9.3%)
51-100	717 (17.8%)	3,535 (50.1%) [53.5%]	3,068 (43.5%) [46.5%]	449 (6.4%)	7,052 (12.9%)
101-250	400 (9.9%)	4,513 (42.2%) [46.8%]	5,140 (48.0%) [53.2%]	1,053 (9.8%)	10,706 (19.6%)
251+	190 (4.7%)	13,856 (46.8%) [50.8%]	13,426 (45.3%) [49.2%]	2,351 (7.9%)	29,633 (54.4%)
TOTAL	4,038 (100.0%)	25,569 (46.9%) [50.8%]	24,737 (45.4%) [49.2%]	4,213 (7.7%)	54,519 (100.0%)

The Protestant share of the above mentioned classes was as follows: SIC6 [49.5%], SIC8 [50.8%] and SIC9 [53.3%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [50.5%], [49.2%] and [46.7%] 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 (92.2%) 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 small or negligible number of employees.

The Protestant male share of the above mentioned classes was as follows: SIC6 [48.9%], SIC8 [54.6%] and SIC9 [51.9%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [51.1%], [45.4%] and [48.1%] respectively.

FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

6.12 Table 50[F] (page 73) shows that, again, more than nine in ten (93.8%) 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 small or negligible number of employees.

The Protestant female share of the above mentioned classes was as follows: SIC6 [49.8%], SIC8 [48.6%] and SIC9 [53.5%]. The corresponding Roman Catholic shares were [50.2%], [51.4%] and [46.5%] 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 2006 with 51,704 employees, or (94.9%) of all part-time workers. During the year, Service-type employment experienced marginal growth

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SICO	12 (85.7%) [85.7%]	2 (14.3%) [14.3%]	0 (0.0%)	14 (0.0%)
SIC1	5 (55.6%) [62.5%]	3 (33.3%) [37.5%]	1 (11.1%)	9 (0.0%)
SIC2	175 (46.9%) [50.4%]	172 (46.1%) [49.6%]	26 (7.0%)	373 (0.7%)
SIC3	132 (58.4%) [62.%]	81 (35.8%) [38.%]	13 (5.8%)	226 (0.4%)
SIC4	900 (50.9%) [55.9%]	709 (40.1%) [44.1%]	159 (9.0%)	1,768 (3.2%)
SIC5	209 (49.2%) [50.9%]	202 (47.5%) [49.1%]	14 (3.3%)	425 (0.8%)
SIC6	14,377 (46.3%) [49.5%]	14,687 (47.3%) [50.5%]	2,002 (6.4%)	31,066 (57.0%)
SIC7	293 (34.7%) [45.8%]	347 (41.1%) [54.2%]	205 (24.3%)	845 (1.5%)
SIC8	2,507 (46.6%) [50.8%]	2,429 (45.1%) [49.2%]	449 (8.3%)	5,385 (9.9%)
SIC9	6,959 (48.3%) [53.3%]	6,105 (42.4%) [46.7%]	1,344 (9.3%)	14,408 (26.4%)
TOTAL	25,569 (46.9%) [50.8%]	24,737 (45.4%) [49.2%]	4,213 (7.7%)	54,519 (100.0%)

(0.5%), while Construction, the smallest sector, remained virtually unchanged. By contrast, Manufacturing employment, the second largest sector with 2,367 part-time employees, fell by 307, a drop of (11.5%).

Compared with 2005, the Protestant share fell in all three sectors, with corresponding rises in the Roman Catholic share.

Since the beginning of statutory monitoring in 2001, there has been a net increase of 9,975 private sector part-time employees (22.4%). Services have shown the largest increase of any sector during the 2001 – 2006 period, rising by (24.4%) overall, a net increase of 10,148 employees. The increase was (16.1%) for Protestants and (26.2%) for Roman Catholics. By contrast, during this period Construction-type employment rose marginally, while Manufacturing fell by (8.7%).

Composition by Sector and Sex

MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

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

In 2006, Services contained the greatest number and proportion of male part-time employees, accounting for 15,749 (94.4%) of employees. Service-type employment grew by (1.3%) during the year, while Manufacturing and Construction employment both fell by (18.6%) and (3.8%) respectively.

Compared with 2005, the Protestant male share of part-time employment fell in Manufacturing, while the Catholic proportion dropped in Construction. The community shares remained unchanged in Services. Since monitoring began in 2001, male part-time Service employment has risen by a third (36.3%) - an additional 4,193 employees.

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Manufacturing	1,207 (51.0%) [55.6%]	962 (40.6%) [44.4%]	198 (8.4%)	2,367 (4.3%)
Construction	209 (49.2%) [50.9%]	202 (47.5%) [49.1%]	14 (3.3%)	425 (0.8%)
Services	24,136 (46.7%) [50.6%]	23,568 (45.6%) [49.4%]	4,000 (7.7%)	51,704 (94.9%)
TOTAL	25,552 (46.9%) [50.8%]	24,732 (45.4%) [49.2%]	4,212 (7.7%)	54,496 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Manufacturing	389 (50.3%) [55.1%]	317 (41.0%) [44.9%]	68 (8.8%)	774 (4.6%)
Construction	70 (46.1%) [47.9%]	76 (50.0%) [52.1%]	6 (3.9%)	152 (0.9%)
Services	7,168 (45.5%) [50.1%]	7,144 (45.4%) [49.9%]	1,437 (9.1%)	15,749 (94.4%)
TOTAL	7,627 (45.7%) [50.3%]	7,537 (45.2%) [49.7%]	1,511 (9.1%)	16,675 (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 2006 (35,955), accounting for (95.1%) of all female part-time employees. The remainder (4.9%) were working in either Manufacturing or Construction.

Compared with 2005, the Protestant female share of part-time employment fell in all three sectors, with a corresponding rise in the Catholic share.

Since 2001, there has been an increase of (19.9%) in female part-time Service employment - an additional 5,955 employees.

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Manufacturing	818 (51.3%) [55.9%]	645 (40.5%) [44.1%]	130 (8.2%)	1,593 (4.2%)
Construction	139 (50.9%) [52.5%]	126 (46.2%) [47.5%]	8 (2.9%)	273 (0.7%)
Services	16,968 (47.2%) [50.8%]	16,424 (45.7%) [49.2%]	2,563 (7.1%)	35,955 (95.1%)
TOTAL	17,925 (47.4%) [51.0%]	17,195 (45.5%) [49.0%]	2,701 (7.1%)	37,821 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	73	(55.7%) [64.0%]	41	(31.3%) [36.0%]	17	(13.0%)	131	(0.8%)
SOC2	114	(40.0%) [52.8%]	102	(35.8%) [47.2%]	69	(24.2%)	285	(1.7%)
SOC3	182	(51.4%) [58.9%]	127	(35.9%) [41.1%]	45	(12.7%)	354	(2.1%)
SOC4	194	(50.4%) [55.7%]	154	(40.0%) [44.3%]	37	(9.6%)	385	(2.3%)
SOC5	219	(49.3%) [54.3%]	184	(41.4%) [45.7%]	41	(9.2%)	444	(2.7%)
SOC6	726	(48.0%) [51.8%]	675	(44.6%) [48.2%]	112	(7.4%)	1,513	(9.1%)
SOC7	3,782	(46.2%) [49.7%]	3,832	(46.8%) [50.3%]	574	(7.0%)	8,188	(49.1%)
SOC8	436	(52.4%) [56.3%]	338	(40.6%) [43.7%]	58	(7.0%)	832	(5.0%)
SOC9	1,906	(41.9%) [47.8%]	2,084	(45.8%) [52.2%]	558	(12.3%)	4,548	(27.3%)
TOTAL	7,632	(45.8%) [50.3%]	7,537	(45.2%) [49.7%]	1,511	(9.1%)	16,680	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	156	(49.5%) [52.3%]	142	(45.1%) [47.7%]	17	(5.4%)	315	(0.8%)
SOC2	193	(43.8%) [52.4%]	175	(39.7%) [47.6%]	73	(16.6%)	441	(1.2%)
SOC3	560	(39.4%) [41.9%]	775	(54.5%) [58.1%]	87	(6.1%)	1,422	(3.8%)
SOC4	1,375	(55.3%) [59.2%]	947	(38.1%) [40.8%]	163	(6.6%)	2,485	(6.6%)
SOC5	225	(43.6%) [46.1%]	263	(51.0%) [53.9%]	28	(5.4%)	516	(1.4%)
SOC6	2,625	(47.7%) [50.7%]	2,552	(46.3%) [49.3%]	329	(6.0%)	5,506	(14.6%)
SOC7	8,095	(46.3%) [49.5%]	8,267	(47.2%) [50.5%]	1,135	(6.5%)	17,497	(46.2%)
SOC8	223	(47.9%) [52.1%]	205	(44.0%) [47.9%]	38	(8.2%)	466	(1.2%)
SOC9	4,485	(48.8%) [53.7%]	3,874	(42.1%) [46.3%]	832	(9.1%)	9,191	(24.3%)
TOTAL	17,937	(47.4%) [51.0%]	17,200	(45.5%) [49.0%]	2,702	(7.1%)	37,839	(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	1,595 (39.5%)	302 (57.1%) [61.4%]	190 (35.9%) [38.6%]	37 (7.0%)	529 (3.2%)
26-50	1,136 (28.1%)	693 (48.8%) [52.7%]	622 (43.8%) [47.3%]	106 (7.5%)	1,421 (8.5%)
51-100	717 (17.8%)	981 (49.6%) [53.5%]	853 (43.2%) [46.5%]	142 (7.2%)	1,976 (11.8%)
101-250	400 (9.9%)	1,373 (42.4%) [48.1%]	1,481 (45.7%) [51.9%]	385 (11.9%)	3,239 (19.4%)
251+	190 (4.7%)	4,283 (45.0%) [49.4%]	4,391 (46.1%) [50.6%]	841 (8.8%)	9,515 (57.0%)
TOTAL	4,038 (100.0%)	7,632 (45.8%) [50.3%]	7,537 (45.2%) [49.7%]	1,511 (9.1%)	16,680 (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	1,595 (39.5%)	850 (55.9%) [57.9%]	618 (40.6%) [42.1%]	53 (3.5%)	1,521 (4.0%)
26-50	1,136 (28.1%)	1,820 (49.8%) [52.1%]	1,673 (45.7%) [47.9%]	164 (4.5%)	3,657 (9.7%)
51-100	717 (17.8%)	2,554 (50.3%) [53.6%]	2,215 (43.6%) [46.4%]	307 (6.0%)	5,076 (13.4%)
101-250	400 (9.9%)	3,140 (42.1%) [46.2%]	3,659 (49.0%) [53.8%]	668 (8.9%)	7,467 (19.7%)
251+	190 (4.7%)	9,573 (47.6%) [51.4%]	9,035 (44.9%) [48.6%]	1,510 (7.5%)	20,118 (53.2%)
TOTAL	4,038 (100.0%)	17,937 (47.4%) [51.0%]	17,200 (45.5%) [49.0%]	2,702 (7.1%)	37,839 (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	3	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)
SIC1	2	(100.0%) [100.0%]	0	(0.0%) [0.0%]	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.0%)
SIC2	34	(45.9%) [47.2%]	38	(51.4%) [52.8%]	2	(2.7%)	74	(0.4%)
SIC3	34	(47.9%) [55.7%]	27	(38.0%) [44.3%]	10	(14.1%)	71	(0.4%)
SIC4	321	(51.0%) [56.0%]	252	(40.1%) [44.0%]	56	(8.9%)	629	(3.8%)
SIC5	70	(46.1%) [47.9%]	76	(50.0%) [52.1%]	6	(3.9%)	152	(0.9%)
SIC6	4,958	(45.5%) [48.9%]	5,175	(47.5%) [51.1%]	773	(7.1%)	10,906	(65.4%)
SIC7	132	(35.6%) [48.9%]	138	(37.2%) [51.1%]	101	(27.2%)	371	(2.2%)
SIC8	994	(49.5%) [54.6%]	827	(41.2%) [45.4%]	186	(9.3%)	2,007	(12.0%)
SIC9	1,084	(44.0%) [51.9%]	1,004	(40.7%) [48.1%]	377	(15.3%)	2,465	(14.8%)
TOTAL	7,632	(45.8%) [50.3%]	7,537	(45.2%) [49.7%]	1,511	(9.1%)	16,680	(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	9	(81.8%) [81.8%]	2	(18.2%) [18.2%]	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.0%)
SIC1	3	(42.9%) [50.0%]	3	(42.9%) [50.0%]	1	(14.3%)	7	(0.0%)
SIC2	141	(47.2%) [51.3%]	134	(44.8%) [48.7%]	24	(8.0%)	299	(0.8%)
SIC3	98	(63.2%) [64.5%]	54	(34.8%) [35.5%]	3	(1.9%)	155	(0.4%)
SIC4	579	(50.8%) [55.9%]	457	(40.1%) [44.1%]	103	(9.0%)	1,139	(3.0%)
SIC5	139	(50.9%) [52.5%]	126	(46.2%) [47.5%]	8	(2.9%)	273	(0.7%)
SIC6	9,419	(46.7%) [49.8%]	9,512	(47.2%) [50.2%]	1,229	(6.1%)	20,160	(53.3%)
SIC7	161	(34.0%) [43.5%]	209	(44.1%) [56.5%]	104	(21.9%)	474	(1.3%)
SIC8	1,513	(44.8%) [48.6%]	1,602	(47.4%) [51.4%]	263	(7.8%)	3,378	(8.9%)
SIC9	5,875	(49.2%) [53.5%]	5,101	(42.7%) [46.5%]	967	(8.1%)	11,943	(31.6%)
TOTAL	17,937	(47.4%) [51.0%]	17,200	(45.5%) [49.0%]	2,702	(7.1%)	37,839	(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 (1991-2006), 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 2006 detailed 170,209 applicants, an increase of (7.5%) on the previous year, see Table 54.

Table 54 Composition of Public Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	34,400	(45.6%) [54.3%]	28,903	(38.3%) [45.7%]	12,076	(16.0%)	75,379	(44.3%)
Female	44,964	(47.4%) [51.6%]	42,204	(44.5%) [48.4%]	7,662	(8.1%)	94,830	(55.7%)
TOTAL	79,364	(46.6%) [52.7%]	71,107	(41.8%) [47.3%]	19,738	(11.6%)	170,209	(100.0%)

Table 55 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,135	(44.7%) [50.5%]	3,074	(43.8%) [49.5%]	803	(11.5%)	7,012	(33.7%)
Female	6,165	(44.7%) [49.0%]	6,425	(46.6%) [51.0%]	1,196	(8.7%)	13,786	(66.3%)
TOTAL	9,300	(44.7%) [49.5%]	9,499	(45.7%) [50.5%]	1,999	(9.6%)	20,798	(100.0%)

Their composition was (46.6%) Protestant, (41.8%) Roman Catholic and (11.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.7%] Protestant and [47.3%] Roman Catholic.

Females represented over half (55.7%) of public sector applicants, a total of 94,830. Their composition was [51.6%] Protestant and [48.4%] Roman Catholic. Male applicants totaled 75,379, and their composition was [54.3%] Protestant and [45.7%] Roman Catholic, see Table 54.

Figure 10 illustrates the change in the community composition of public sector applicants during the period 1991-2006. In 1991 the Roman Catholic share of applicants was [40.5%]. Since then the Catholic share has gradually risen to [47.3%] in 2006. The corresponding Protestant share over this period fell from [59.5%] to [52.7%].

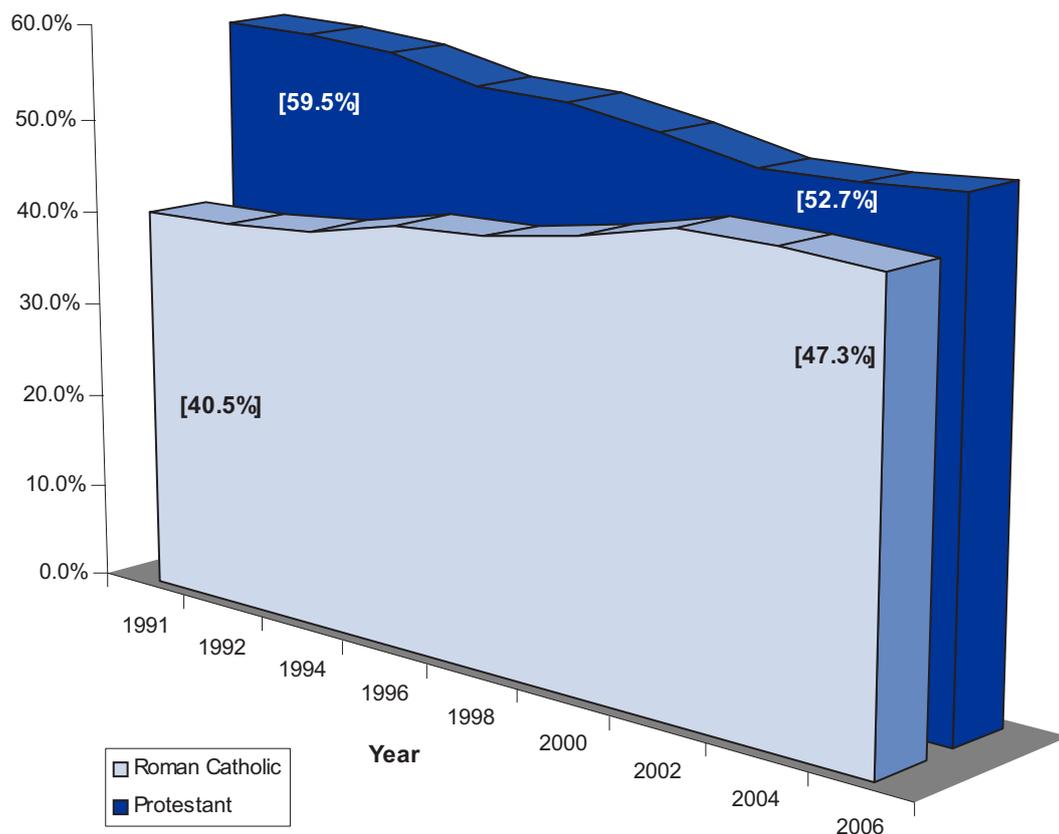
Public Sector Appointees

7.3 Table 55 (page 75) contains details of the 20,798 appointees to the public sector in 2006. This compares with 24,557 appointments in 2005, and represents a substantial decrease of (15.3%).

The composition of public sector appointments in 2006 was (44.7%) Protestant, (45.7%) Roman Catholic and (9.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [49.5%] Protestant and [50.5%] Roman Catholic.

The overall number of Protestant appointees fell by (18.8%) during the year, with a slightly smaller decrease (16.2%) for Roman Catholics. These two factors led to [0.7] of a percentage point increase in the Catholic share, from [49.8%] in 2005 to [50.5%] in 2006.

Fig 10: Composition of Public Sector Applicants, 1991- 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	40.5%	40.8%	41.5%	43.7%	44.1%	45.8%	48.0%	47.9%	47.3%
■ Protestant	59.5%	59.2%	58.5%	56.3%	55.9%	54.2%	52.0%	52.1%	52.7%

Two-thirds (66.3%) of public sector appointees in 2006 were female, a total of 13,786. Protestant female appointees fell by (19.9%) during the year, compared with a (17.1%) decline for their Roman Catholic counterparts. As a result, the Protestant share of female appointments fell from [49.8%] in 2005 to [49.0%] in 2006.

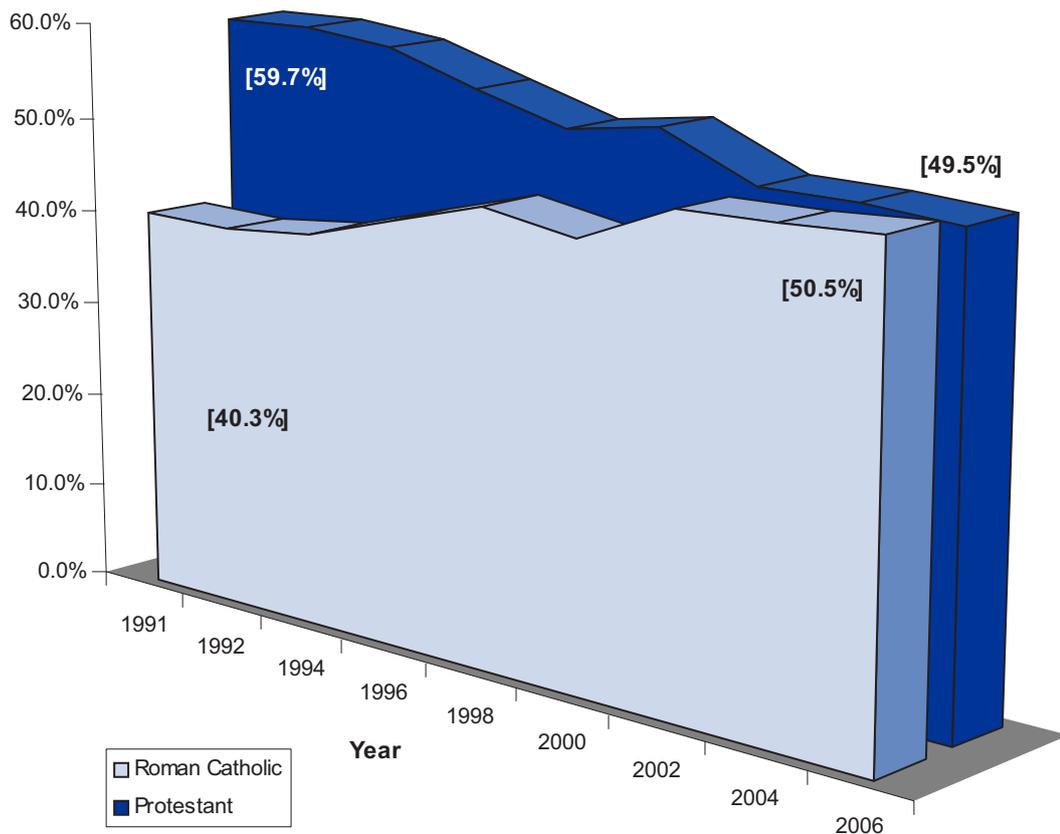
There were 7,012 male appointees in 2006, a decrease of (12.8%) on the previous year. The number of Protestant male appointees fell by (16.4%), compared with a slightly smaller decline (14.2%) in the Roman Catholic count. This led to a fall in the Protestant male share, from [51.1%] in 2005 to [50.5%] in 2006.

Figure 11 presents 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 [50.5%] in 2006. The corresponding Protestant share has declined during the same period, from [59.7%] in 1991 to [49.5%] in 2006.

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- 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	40.3%	40.1%	41.1%	44.1%	47.0%	45.4%	49.8%	49.9%	50.5%
■ Protestant	59.7%	59.9%	58.9%	55.9%	53.0%	54.6%	50.2%	50.1%	49.5%

Table 56 reveals that almost four-fifths (78.8%) of public sector appointments were concentrated in four of the nine SOC groups, namely: Professional Occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4) and Elementary occupations (SOC9).

The Protestant share of the aforementioned groups was as follows: SOC2 [46.4%], SOC3 [47.5%], SOC4 [50.2%] and SOC9 [52.7%]. The corresponding Catholic shares were [53.6%], [52.5%], [49.8%], and [47.3%] respectively.

Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

MALE APPOINTEES

7.5 Table 56[M] (page 92) reveals that just over three-quarters (76.7%) of the 7,012 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 [47.4%], SOC3 [48.9%], SOC4 [47.1%] and SOC9 [53.7%]. The corresponding Catholic male shares were [52.6%], [51.1%], [52.9%] and [46.3%] 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 [49.5%] in 2006 than their overall share of public sector employment [39.4%].

FEMALE APPOINTEES

7.6 Table 56[F] (page 92) shows that more than eight out of ten (81.8%) of the 13,786 female appointees to the public sector were distributed across four groups, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2), Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3), Administrative and Secretarial posts (SOC4) and Personal services (SOC6).

The Protestant female share of the above mentioned four groups was as follows: SOC2 [45.8%], SOC3 [47.0%], SOC4 [51.3%] and

Table 56 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	352	(43.2%) [47.5%]	389	(47.7%) [52.5%]	74	(9.1%)	815	(3.9%)
SOC2	1,350	(36.9%) [46.4%]	1,557	(42.5%) [53.6%]	755	(20.6%)	3,662	(17.6%)
SOC3	2,323	(44.3%) [47.5%]	2,568	(48.9%) [52.5%]	358	(6.8%)	5,249	(25.2%)
SOC4	2,047	(47.3%) [50.2%]	2,029	(46.9%) [49.8%]	249	(5.8%)	4,325	(20.8%)
SOC5	150	(58.4%) [60.2%]	99	(38.5%) [39.8%]	8	(3.1%)	257	(1.2%)
SOC6	1,260	(44.9%) [49.2%]	1,299	(46.3%) [50.8%]	248	(8.8%)	2,807	(13.5%)
SOC7	29	(70.7%) [76.3%]	9	(22.0%) [23.7%]	3	(7.3%)	41	(0.2%)
SOC8	270	(56.1%) [59.2%]	186	(38.7%) [40.8%]	25	(5.2%)	481	(2.3%)
SOC9	1,519	(48.1%) [52.7%]	1,363	(43.1%) [47.3%]	279	(8.8%)	3,161	(15.2%)
TOTAL	9,300	(44.7%) [49.5%]	9,499	(45.7%) [50.5%]	1,999	(9.6%)	20,798	(100.0%)

SOC6 [49.8%]. The corresponding Catholic female shares were [54.2%], [53.0%], [48.7%] and [50.2%] respectively.

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 [51.0%] in 2006 than their overall share of public sector employment [46.5%].

THE HEALTH SECTOR

Applicants

7.7 Table 57 presents the composition of health sector applicants. There were 58,054 applicants for employment in 2006, down (1.1%) from the 58,699 recorded in 2005. Among those for whom a community was determined [48.0%] were Protestants and [52.0%] were Roman Catholics. The composition of male applicants was [45.4%] Protestant and [54.6%] Roman Catholic. For females, the composition 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 fell from [54.3%] in 1991 to [48.0%] in 2006. The

corresponding Roman Catholic share rose 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 2005, the overall number of appointments fell sharply (14.9%), from 12,660 to 10,778. This figure represents just over half (51.8%) of all public sector appointments. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [47.2%] Protestant and [52.8%] Roman Catholic.

The number of Protestant health sector appointees decreased by (19.5%) during the year, while Roman Catholic appointments fell by (15.5%). The relatively larger decrease in Protestant appointments led to a decline in their community share, from [48.4%] in 2005 to [47.2%] in 2006.

Male appointments fell by (7.1%) overall during 2006, (15.1%) for Protestants and (13.0%) for Roman Catholics. This resulted in a decrease of [0.6] of a percentage point in the Protestant male share to [43.7%]. Compared with 2005, the number of female appointments fell by

Table 57 Composition of Applicants to the Health Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,347	(27.7%) [45.4%]	6,436	(33.3%) [54.6%]	7,551	(39.1%)	19,334	(33.3%)
Female	16,857	(43.5%) [48.9%]	17,627	(45.5%) [51.1%]	4,236	(10.9%)	38,720	(66.7%)
TOTAL	22,204	(38.2%) [48.0%]	24,063	(41.4%) [52.0%]	11,787	(20.3%)	58,054	(100.0%)

Table 58 Composition of Appointees to the Health Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	812	(34.1%) [43.7%]	1,047	(43.9%) [56.3%]	525	(22.0%)	2,384	(22.1%)
Female	3,723	(44.4%) [48.0%]	4,031	(48.0%) [52.0%]	640	(7.6%)	8,394	(77.9%)
TOTAL	4,535	(42.1%) [47.2%]	5,078	(47.1%) [52.8%]	1,165	(10.8%)	10,778	(100.0%)

(16.8%) overall, (20.4%) for Protestants and (16.1%) for Roman Catholics. These factors resulted in a fall of [1.3] percentage points in the Protestant female share.

Figure 13 shows that during the full period of statutory monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of Health sector appointments rose from [43.4%] in 1991 to [52.8%] in 2006. There was a corresponding decline in the Protestant share during the same period.

EDUCATION SECTOR

Applicants

7.9 Table 59 shows there were 20,415 applicants to the Education sector, a decrease of (10.1%) on the corresponding figure for 2005. The overall composition of those applicants for whom a community could be determined was [46.8%] Protestant and [53.2%] Roman Catholic. The composition of male applicants was [46.3%] Protestant and [53.7%] Roman

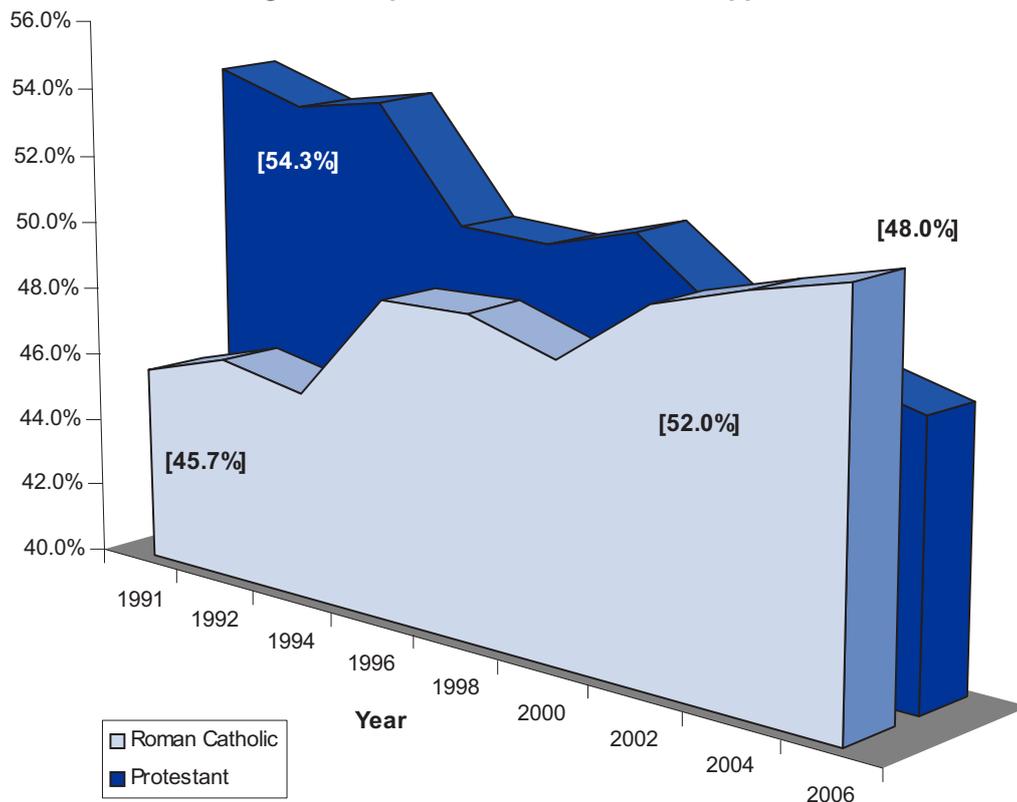
Catholic. For females it was [46.9%] Protestant and [53.1%] Roman Catholic.

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 [46.8%] in 2006. During the same period, the Roman Catholic proportion has risen from [45.5%] to [53.2%].

Appointees

7.10 In 2006 the Monitoring Returns from the Education sector detailed 3,286 appointees, a fall of (13.7%) on the previous year, see Table 60 (page 82). The Education sector represented (15.8%) of all public sector appointments. Excluding the non-determined, Protestants accounted for [46.8%] of education sector appointments, while Roman Catholics accounted for [53.2%]

Fig 12: Composition of Health Sector Applicants, 1991- 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ 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%

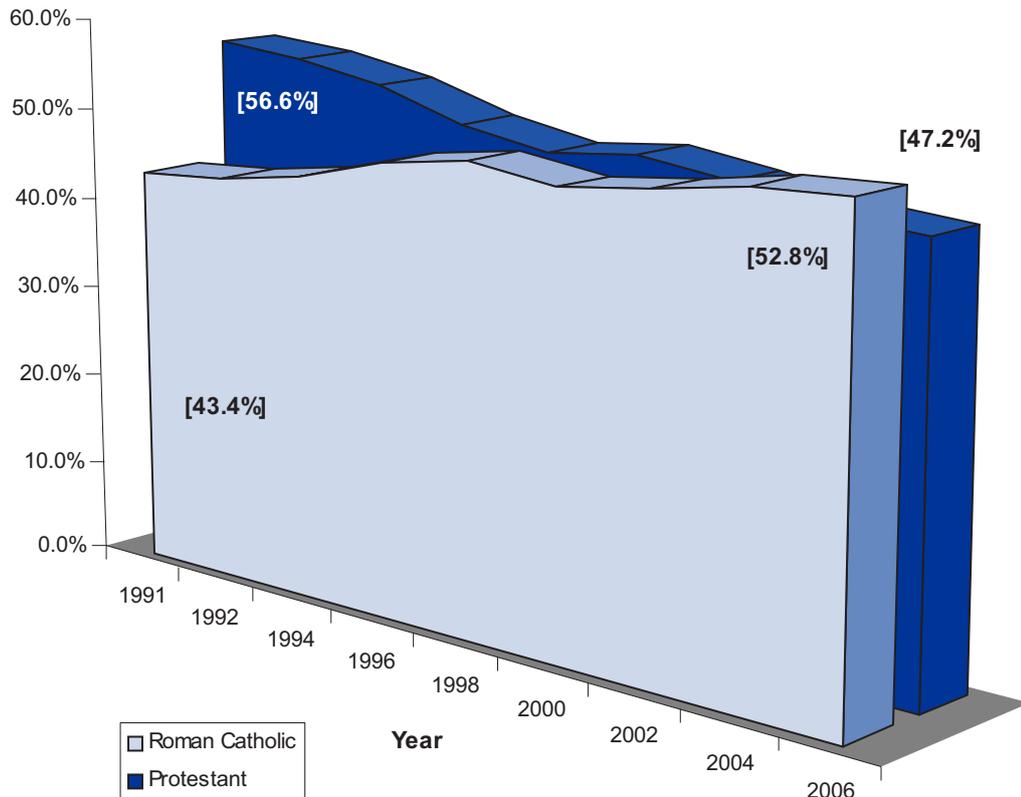
Table 59 Composition of Applicants to the Education Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,424	(41.7%) [46.3%]	2,812	(48.3%) [53.7%]	583	(10.0%)	5,819	(28.5%)
Female	6,372	(43.7%) [46.9%]	7,201	(49.3%) [53.1%]	1,023	(7.0%)	14,596	(71.5%)
TOTAL	8,796	(43.1%) [46.8%]	10,013	(49.0%) [53.2%]	1,606	(7.9%)	20,415	(100.0%)

The number of Protestant appointees decreased by just over a fifth (22.2%) while Roman Catholic appointments fell by (14.0%). Due to the proportionately larger fall in Protestant appointments, the Protestant share declined from [49.2%] in 2005 to [46.8%] in 2006.

The overall number of male appointments fell by (16.4%) during 2006, a drop of (18.6%) for Protestants and (15.1%) for Roman Catholics. The Protestant male share consequently declined from [48.2%] in 2005 to [47.1%] in 2006. The overall number of female appointments dropped by (12.7%), a fall of

Fig 13: Composition of Health Sector Appointees, 1991 - 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	43.4%	44.2%	45.9%	48.7%	50.3%	49.2%	50.4%	52.2%	52.8%
■ Protestant	56.6%	55.8%	54.1%	51.3%	49.7%	50.8%	49.6%	47.8%	47.2%

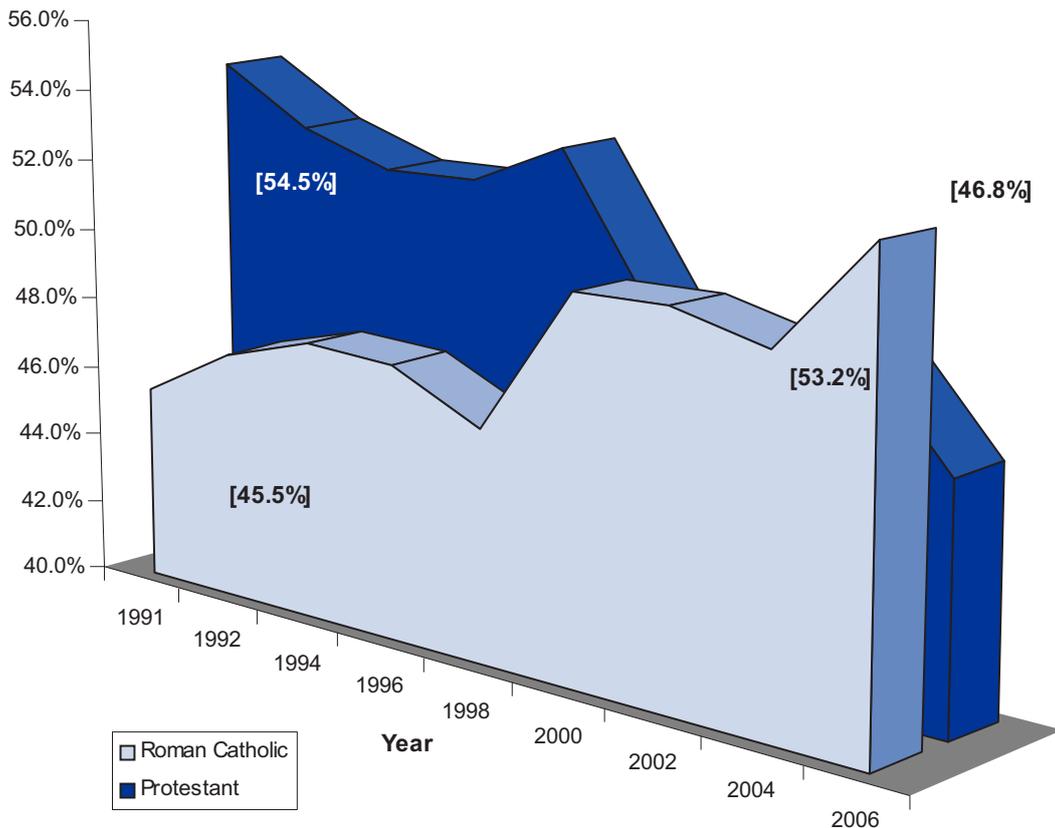
Table 60 Composition of Appointees to the Education Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	351	(42.8%) [47.1%]	394	(48.0%) [52.9%]	75	(9.1%)	820	(25.0%)
Female	987	(40.0%) [46.6%]	1,130	(45.8%) [53.4%]	349	(14.2%)	2,466	(75.0%)
TOTAL	1,338	(40.7%) [46.8%]	1,524	(46.4%) [53.2%]	424	(12.9%)	3,286	(100.0%)

(23.4%) for Protestants and (13.6%) Roman Catholics. Due to the proportionately larger decrease in female Protestant appointments, the Protestant share declined from [49.6%] in 2005 to [46.6%] in 2006.

Figure 15 shows that during the 1991-2006 period, the Roman Catholic share of Education sector appointees varied between [44.2%] and [58.4%]. Similarly, the Protestant share ranged between [41.6%] and [55.8%].

Fig 14: Composition of Education Sector Applicants, 1991 - 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	45.5%	47.0%	47.8%	47.7%	46.5%	50.6%	50.7%	50.1%	53.2%
■ Protestant	54.5%	53.0%	52.2%	52.3%	53.5%	49.4%	49.3%	49.9%	46.8%

Table 61 Composition of Applicants to the District Councils by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,832	(54.9%) [58.9%]	4,064	(38.3%) [41.1%]	721	(6.8%)	10,617	(54.5%)
Female	4,404	(49.7%) [52.9%]	3,926	(44.3%) [47.1%]	524	(5.9%)	8,854	(45.5%)
TOTAL	10,236	(52.6%) [56.2%]	7,990	(41.0%) [43.8%]	1,245	(6.4%)	19,471	(100.0%)

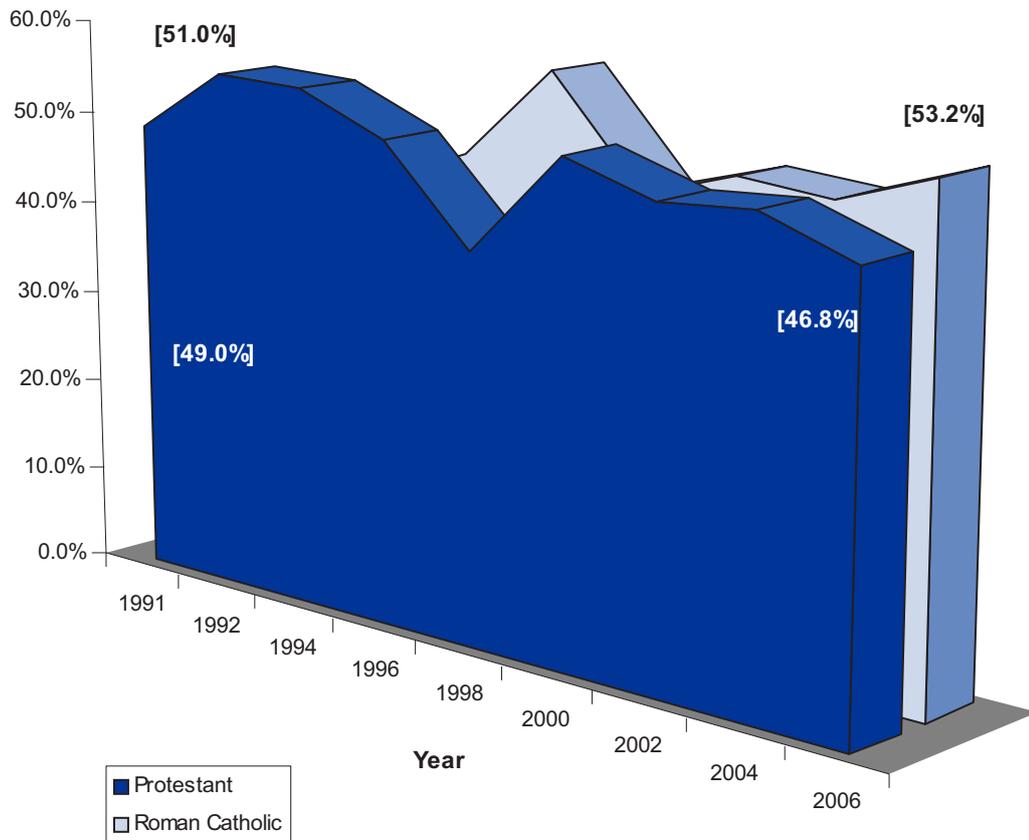
THE DISTRICT COUNCILS

Applicants

7.11 Table 61 reveals that the district councils listed 19,471 applicants in their 2006 Monitoring Returns, a (11.4%) increase on the 17,480 detailed in the previous year. Among those for

whom a community was determined [56.2%] were Protestant and [43.8%] were Roman Catholic. The composition of male applicants for whom a community was determined was [58.9%] Protestant and [41.1%] Roman Catholic. For females, the composition was [52.9%] Protestant and [47.1%] Roman Catholic.

Fig 15: Composition of Education Sector Appointees, 1991 - 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
■ Protestant	49.0%	55.8%	55.5%	51.5%	41.6%	52.7%	49.6%	50.4%	46.8%
□ Roman Catholic	51.0%	44.2%	44.5%	48.5%	58.4%	47.3%	50.4%	49.6%	53.2%

Table 62 Composition of Appointees to the District Councils by Sex

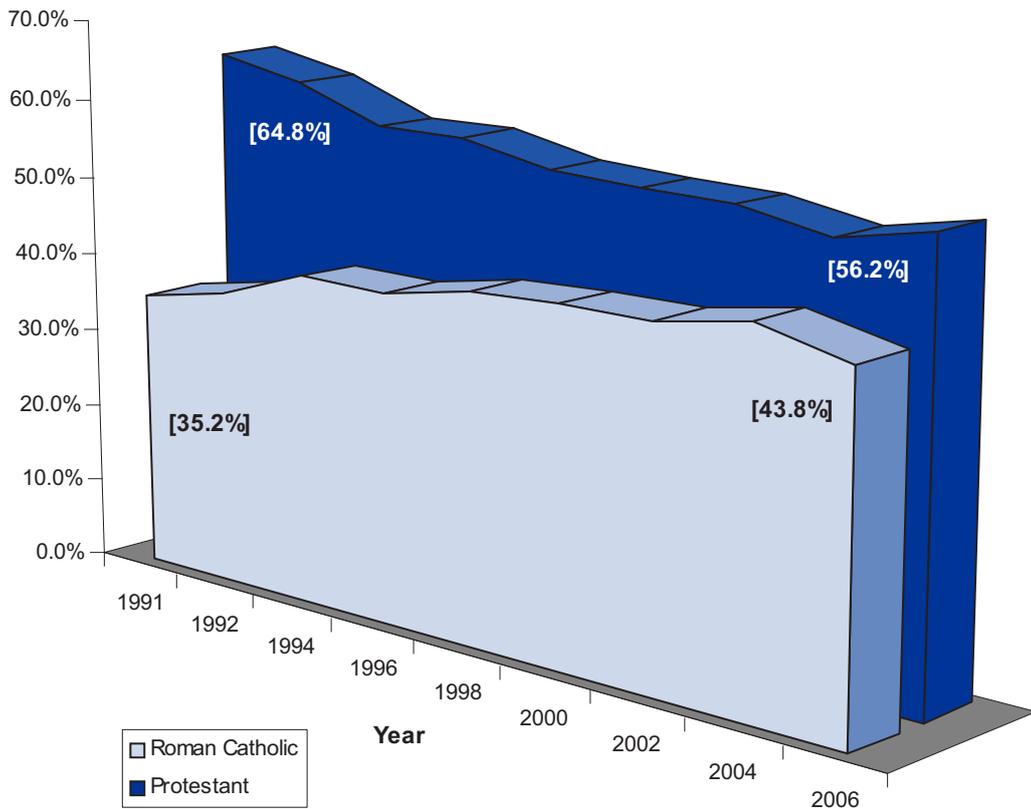
	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	456	(54.0%) [56.8%]	347	(41.1%) [43.2%]	41	(4.9%)	844	(55.2%)
Female	371	(54.1%) [56.3%]	288	(42.0%) [43.7%]	27	(3.9%)	686	(44.8%)
TOTAL	827	(54.1%) [56.6%]	635	(41.5%) [43.4%]	68	(4.4%)	1,530	(100.0%)

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 [43.8%] in 2006. During the same period, the Protestant share declined from [64.8%] to [56.2%].

District Council Appointees

7.12 Table 62 presents the composition of District Council appointees. Monitoring Returns from the 26 district councils in 2006 listed 1,530 appointees, an increase of (5.7%) on the previous year. Excluding the non-determined, Protestants accounted for [56.6%] of

Fig 16: Composition of District Council Applicants, 1991- 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	35.2%	37.5%	41.6%	41.4%	43.7%	44.3%	44.4%	46.4%	43.8%
■ Protestant	64.8%	62.5%	58.4%	58.6%	56.3%	55.7%	55.6%	53.6%	56.2%

Table 63 Composition of Applicants to the Civil Service by Sex

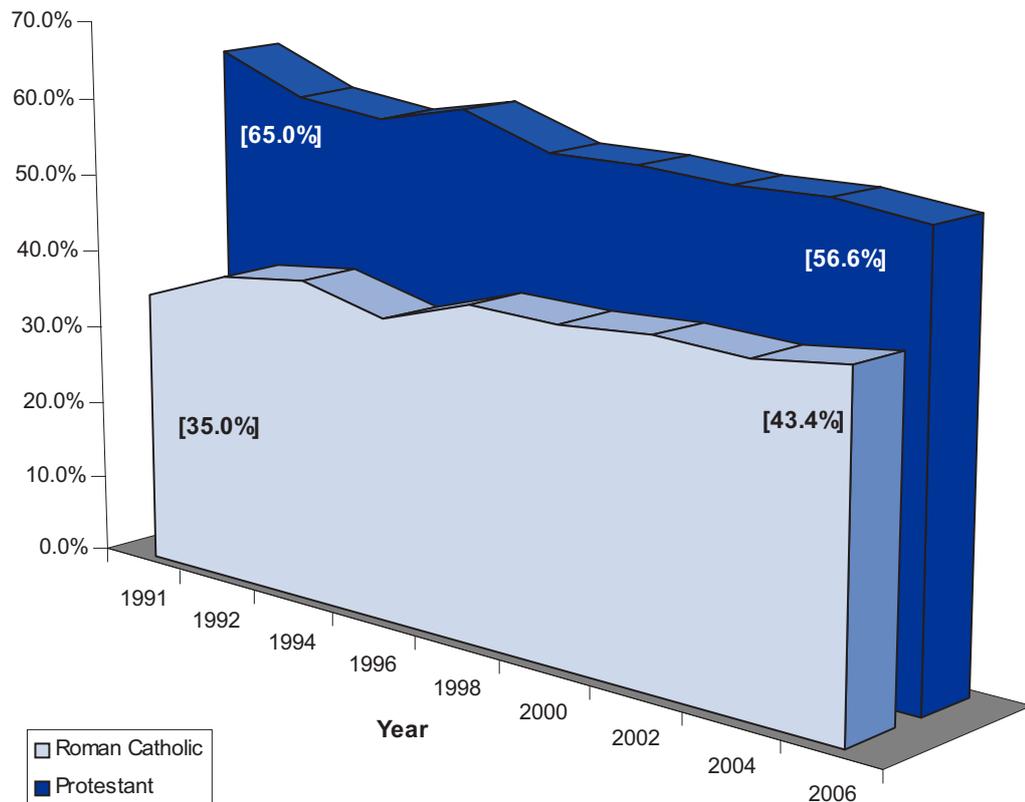
	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,949	(51.3%) [54.4%]	4,977	(42.9%) [45.6%]	665	(5.7%)	11,591	(51.0%)
Female	5,257	(47.2%) [49.2%]	5,437	(48.8%) [50.8%]	450	(4.0%)	11,144	(49.0%)
TOTAL	11,206	(49.3%) [51.8%]	10,414	(45.8%) [48.2%]	1,115	(4.9%)	22,735	(100.0%)

appointments and Roman Catholics for [43.4%].

Compared with 2005, the number of Protestant appointments to the district councils increased by (7.8%), while Roman Catholic appointments rose by (5.8%). As a result, the Roman Catholic share declined from [43.9%] in 2005 to [43.4%] in 2006.

The overall number of male appointments was up (7.0%) from 2005, with a (11.2%) rise in the number of Roman Catholic appointments. This compares with a smaller increase (2.9%) in Protestant appointees. Consequently, the Catholic share of male appointments rose from [41.3%] in 2005 to [43.2%] in 2006. The overall number of female appointments increased by (4.1%), with a rise of (14.5%) for Protestants

Fig 17: Composition of District Council Appointees, 1991 - 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	35.0%	39.4%	40.7%	38.1%	41.8%	41.6%	42.4%	42.0%	43.4%
■ Protestant	65.0%	60.6%	59.3%	61.9%	58.2%	58.4%	57.6%	58.0%	56.6%

Table 64 Composition of Appointees to the Civil Service by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	580	(47.7%) [51.1%]	556	(45.7%) [48.9%]	81	(6.7%)	1,217	(50.1%)
Female	560	(46.2%) [50.4%]	551	(45.4%) [49.6%]	102	(8.4%)	1,213	(49.9%)
TOTAL	1,140	(46.9%) [50.7%]	1,107	(45.6%) [49.3%]	183	(7.5%)	2,430	(100.0%)

while the Roman Catholic count remaining unchanged. As a result the Roman Catholic female share decreased by [3.4] percentage points in 2006 to [43.7%].

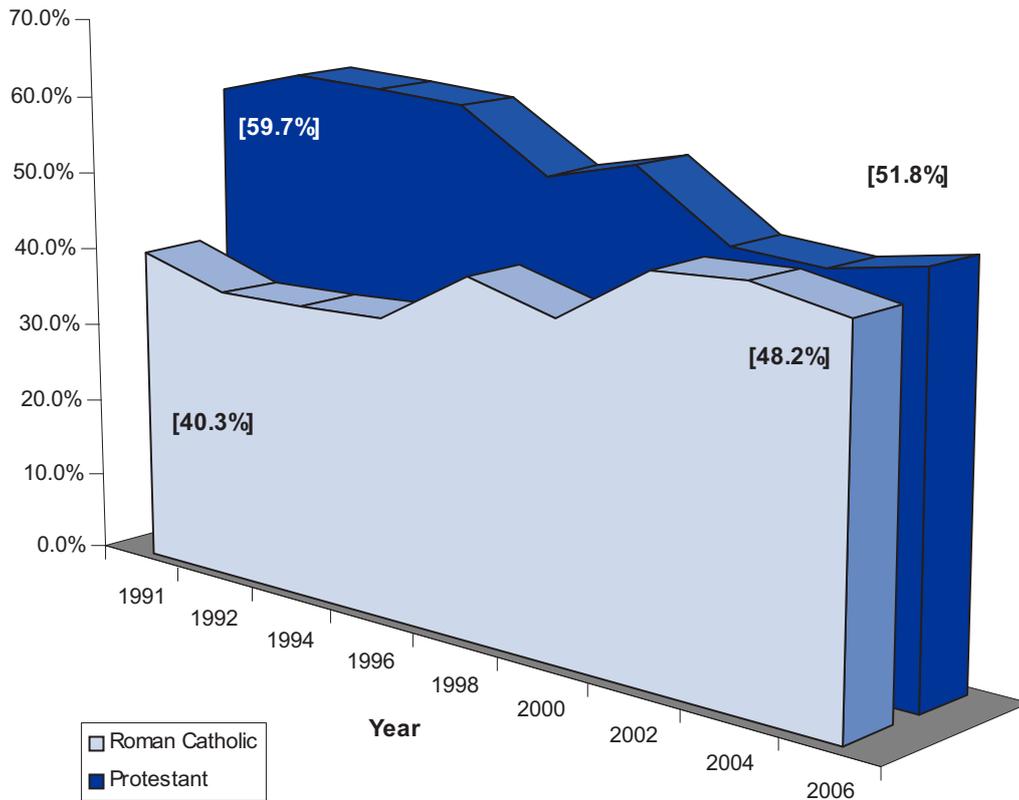
Figure 17 (page 85) shows that during the full period of statutory monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of District Council appointees has risen from [35.0%] in 1991 to [43.4%] in 2006. During the same period, the Protestant share fell from [65.0%] to [56.6%].

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Applicants

7.13 Table 63 (page 85) presents the composition of Civil Service applicants for 2006. The Civil Service Monitoring Returns detailed 22,735 applicants, a (12.7%) decrease on the previous year's figure of 26,057. The composition of those for whom a community was determined

Fig 18: Composition of Civil Service Applicants, 1991- 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	40.3%	36.9%	37.3%	37.9%	44.9%	41.9%	49.7%	50.4%	48.2%
■ Protestant	59.7%	63.1%	62.7%	62.1%	55.1%	58.1%	50.3%	49.6%	51.8%

was [51.8%] Protestant and [48.2%] Roman Catholic. The composition of male applicants was [54.4%] Protestant and [45.6%] Roman Catholic. For females it was [49.2%] Protestant and [50.8%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 18 shows that, during the full period of monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of applicants to the Civil Service ranged from [40.3%] in 1991 to [48.2%] in 2006, with a degree of variation in individual years. During the same period the Protestant share declined from [59.7%] to [51.8%].

Appointees

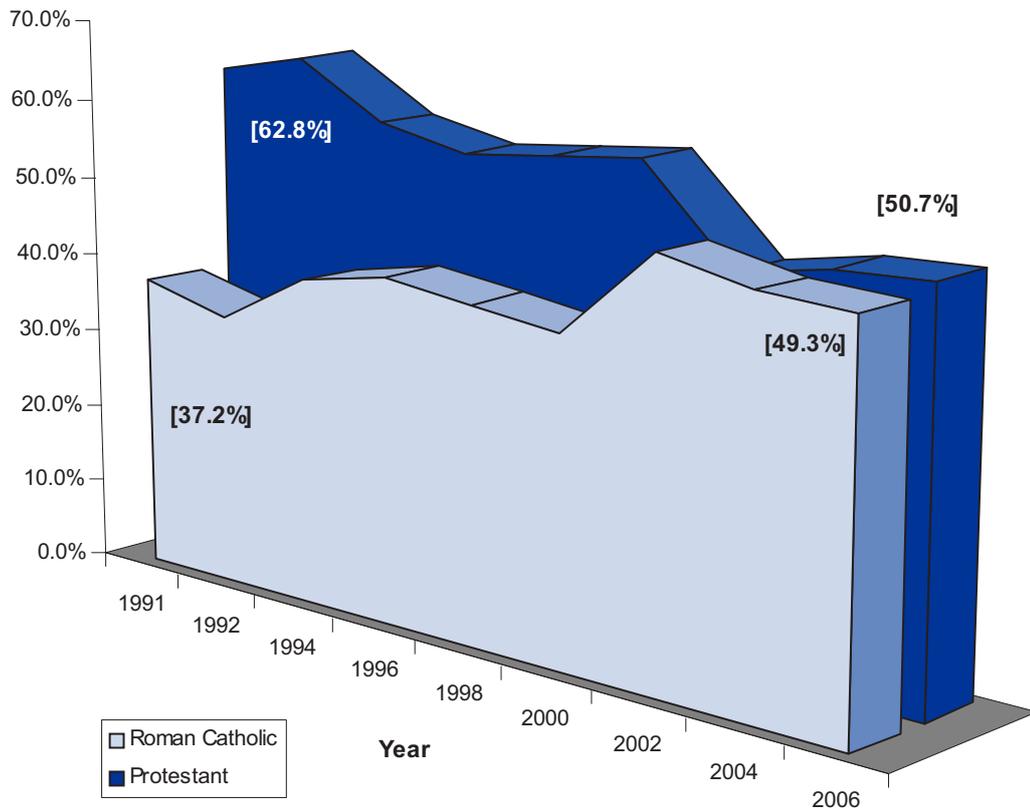
7.14 Table 64 reveals there were 2,430 appointees to the Civil Service in 2006, representing a sharp decrease (29.0%) on the corresponding figure for 2005 (3,421). The number of Protestant appointees fell by almost a third (32.3%), compared with a drop of (28.4%) in Roman Catholic appointments. Excluding the non-determined, Protestants accounted for

[50.7%] of appointees and Roman Catholics for [49.3%]. Compared with 2005, this represented a fall of [1.4] percentage points in the overall Protestant share of appointments.

The overall number of male appointments decreased sharply (29.8%) during the year, a fall of over a third (35.8%) for Protestant males and almost a quarter (23.4%) for Catholic males. This led to a decline of [4.4] percentage points in the Protestant male share of appointments to [51.1%]. Similarly, female appointments fell by (28.1%) overall, (28.2%) for Protestant females and (32.9%) for their Roman Catholic counterparts. This resulted in an [1.7] percentage point decrease in the Catholic female share, from [51.3%] in 2005 to [49.6%] in 2006.

Figure 19 shows that between 1991-2006, the Roman Catholic proportion of Civil Service appointments rose from [37.2%] in 1991 to [49.3%] in 2006 and was highest in 2002.

Fig 19: Composition of Civil Service Appointees, 1991 - 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	37.2%	34.3%	41.1%	43.4%	42.1%	40.7%	52.3%	49.9%	49.3%
■ Protestant	62.8%	65.7%	58.9%	56.6%	57.9%	59.3%	47.7%	50.1%	50.7%

Table 65 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	112,407	(43.3%) [52.0%]	103,910	(40.0%) [48.0%]	43,325	(16.7%)	259,642	(53.8%)
Female	94,176	(42.3%) [49.4%]	96,456	(43.3%) [50.6%]	32,240	(14.5%)	222,872	(46.2%)
TOTAL	206,583	(42.8%) [50.8%]	200,366	(41.5%) [49.2%]	75,565	(15.7%)	482,514	(100.0%)

During the same period, the Protestant share fell from [62.8%] to [50.7%].

PRIVATE SECTOR APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES

7.15 The year 2006 was the sixth 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 2006 there were 482,514 applicants for employment recorded by the private sector, a rise of 24,286 (5.3%) on the previous year. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [50.8%] Protestant and [49.2%] Roman Catholic.

In 2006, Male applications increased by (4.3%) to 259,642, while female applications rose by (6.4%) to 222,872. Among males, the composition of those applicants for whom a

community was determined [52.0%] Protestant and [48.0%] Roman Catholic. The female composition was [49.4%] Protestant and [50.6%] Roman Catholic.

Applicants (251+ Employees)

7.17 There were 190 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of applicants and appointees. In 2006 there were 259,217 applicants detailed by such employers, a rise of (5.0%) on the previous year. The composition of those applicants for whom a community background was determined was [50.2%] Protestant and [49.8%] Roman Catholic.

There were 138,017 male applicants, an increase of (3.5%) compared with 2005, and their community composition was [50.9%] Protestant and [49.1%] Roman Catholic. The number of female applicants rose by (6.8%) to 121,200. The community composition of those female applicants whose community was determined was [49.4%] Protestant and [50.6%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 20 reveals that, between 1991 and 2006, the Roman Catholic share of applicants to private sector concerns with 251 or more

Table 66 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	17,621	(43.0%) [50.8%]	17,062	(41.7%) [49.2%]	6,257	(15.3%)	40,940	(51.1%)
Female	16,810	(42.8%) [49.0%]	17,521	(44.7%) [51.0%]	4,908	(12.5%)	39,239	(48.9%)
TOTAL	34,431	(42.9%) [49.9%]	34,583	(43.1%) [50.1%]	11,165	(13.9%)	80,179	(100.0%)

employees ranged between [41.3%] and [49.8%]. During the same period the Protestant share fluctuated between [58.7%] and [50.2%].

Appointees

7.18 Table 66 presents the composition of private sector appointees. A total of 80,179 appointments were recorded during 2006, an increase of 3,610 (4.7%) on the previous year. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [49.9%] Protestant and [50.1%] Roman Catholic.

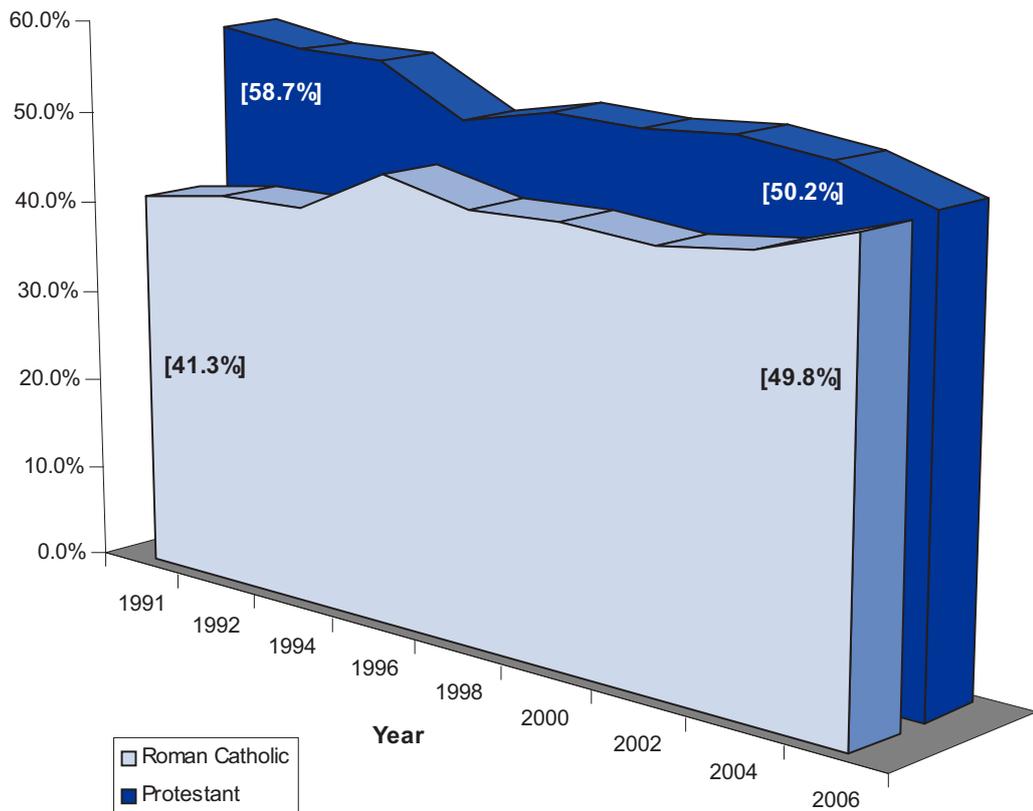
Compared with 2005, the number of Protestant appointees remained unchanged while Roman Catholic appointments rose by (5.9%). As a result, the overall Catholic share of private

sector appointments rose by [1.4] percentage points.

Just under half (48.9%) of all monitored private sector appointees in 2006 were female. Compared with 2005, the number of male appointments rose by (3.9%) while female appointments increased by (5.6%). Among females, [49.0%] of those whose community were determined were Protestant and [51.0%] were Roman Catholic. The composition of male appointees was [50.8%] Protestant and [49.2%] Roman Catholic.

In 2006, 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.

Fig 20: Composition of Applicants in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ employees, 1991 - 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	41.3%	42.8%	42.9%	47.9%	45.8%	46.1%	45.3%	46.6%	49.8%
■ Protestant	58.7%	57.2%	57.1%	52.1%	54.2%	53.9%	54.7%	53.4%	50.2%

Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification

7.19 Looking at all monitored concerns in the private sector, Table 67 shows that (70.1%) 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 (28.5%) of monitored appointees, a total of 22,883.

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 (74.1%) 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 SOC8 with 9,015 appointments (22.0%).

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

7.21 Table 67[F] (page 93) shows that approximately eight in ten (80.3%) of female private sector appointments were concentrated 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 14,245 appointments, representing over a third (36.3%) of the total.

Appointees (251+ Employees)

7.22 During 2006 a total of 41,430 appointments were recorded in those private concerns with 251 or more employees, a (4.9%) increase on the previous year. The composition of those appointees for whom a community could be determined was [49.6%] Protestant and [50.4%] Roman Catholic. Compared with 2005, this represented a fall of [1.4] percentage points in the Protestant share.

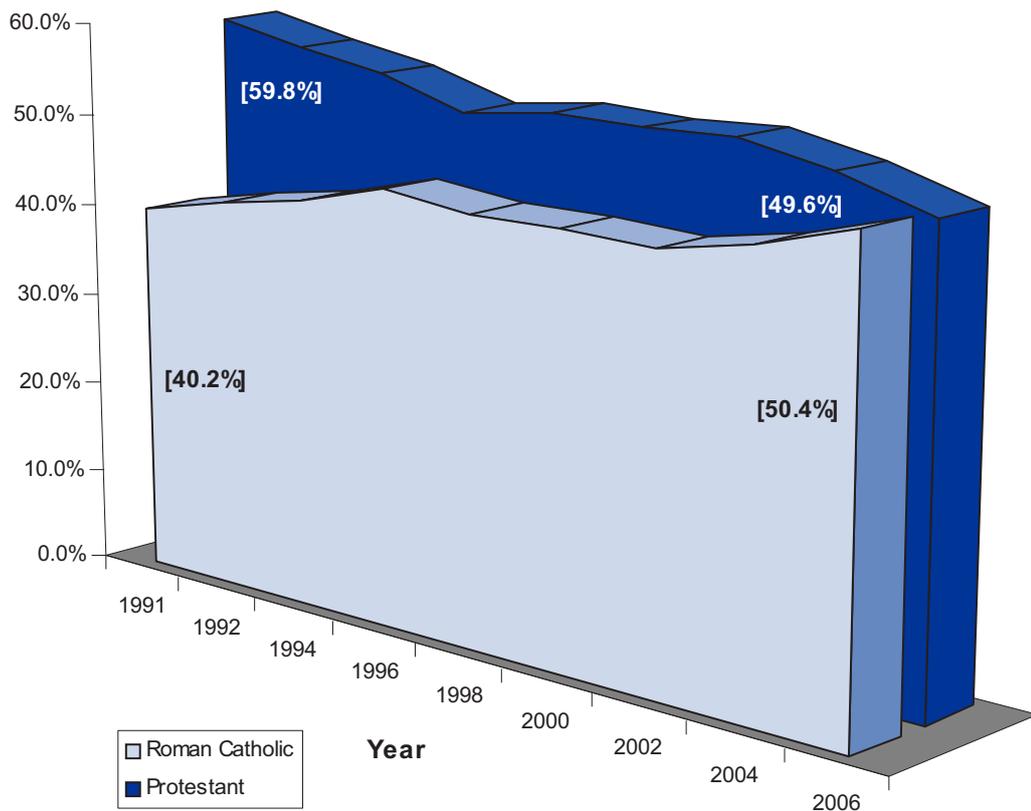
Table 67 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Appointees by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	1,427	(48.1%) [54.3%]	1,201	(40.5%) [45.7%]	338	(11.4%)	2,966	(3.7%)
SOC2	1,246	(36.6%) [45.2%]	1,510	(44.3%) [54.8%]	653	(19.2%)	3,409	(4.3%)
SOC3	1,906	(40.9%) [47.1%]	2,142	(46.0%) [52.9%]	613	(13.2%)	4,661	(5.8%)
SOC4	4,034	(48.4%) [54.2%]	3,402	(40.8%) [45.8%]	894	(10.7%)	8,330	(10.4%)
SOC5	2,605	(45.4%) [52.4%]	2,362	(41.1%) [47.6%]	777	(13.5%)	5,744	(7.2%)
SOC6	3,537	(49.4%) [55.2%]	2,874	(40.1%) [44.8%]	751	(10.5%)	7,162	(8.9%)
SOC7	10,307	(45.0%) [49.8%]	10,379	(45.4%) [50.2%]	2,197	(9.6%)	22,883	(28.5%)
SOC8	3,640	(32.9%) [42.3%]	4,966	(44.9%) [57.7%]	2,444	(22.1%)	11,050	(13.8%)
SOC9	5,729	(41.0%) [49.9%]	5,747	(41.1%) [50.1%]	2,498	(17.9%)	13,974	(17.4%)
TOTAL	34,431	(42.9%) [49.9%]	34,583	(43.1%) [50.1%]	11,165	(13.9%)	80,179	(100.0%)

Males accounted for half of all appointees (50.0%) in large companies. The composition of male appointees was [49.8%] Protestant and [50.2%] Roman Catholic. Among females their composition was [49.4%] Protestant and [50.6%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 21 shows that over the full period of statutory monitoring, the Roman Catholic share of appointees to large companies (251+ employees) has increased by [10.2] percentage points, from [40.2%] in 1991 to [50.4%] in 2006. During the same period, the Protestant share fell from [59.8%] to its present level of [49.6%].

Fig 21: Composition of Appointees in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ employees, 1991 - 2006



	1991	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
□ Roman Catholic	40.2%	42.3%	44.0%	46.8%	45.6%	45.8%	45.4%	47.3%	50.4%
■ Protestant	59.8%	57.7%	56.0%	53.2%	54.4%	54.2%	54.6%	52.7%	49.6%

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	161	(46.9%) [52.4%]	146	(42.6%) [47.6%]	36	(10.5%)	343	(4.9%)
SOC2	534	(33.8%) [47.4%]	593	(37.6%) [52.6%]	452	(28.6%)	1,579	(22.5%)
SOC3	638	(45.4%) [48.9%]	666	(47.4%) [51.1%]	102	(7.3%)	1,406	(20.1%)
SOC4	506	(43.9%) [47.1%]	568	(49.3%) [52.9%]	78	(6.8%)	1,152	(16.4%)
SOC5	127	(59.1%) [60.8%]	82	(38.1%) [39.2%]	6	(2.8%)	215	(3.1%)
SOC6	273	(43.5%) [47.2%]	305	(48.6%) [52.8%]	49	(7.8%)	627	(8.9%)
SOC7	7	(77.8%) [87.5%]	1	(11.1%) [12.5%]	1	(11.1%)	9	(0.1%)
SOC8	251	(57.3%) [60.5%]	164	(37.4%) [39.5%]	23	(5.3%)	438	(6.2%)
SOC9	638	(51.3%) [53.7%]	549	(44.2%) [46.3%]	56	(4.5%)	1,243	(17.7%)
TOTAL	3,135	(44.7%) [50.5%]	3,074	(43.8%) [49.5%]	803	(11.5%)	7,012	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	191	(40.5%) [44.0%]	243	(51.5%) [56.0%]	38	(8.1%)	472	(3.4%)
SOC2	816	(39.2%) [45.8%]	964	(46.3%) [54.2%]	303	(14.5%)	2,083	(15.1%)
SOC3	1,685	(43.8%) [47.0%]	1,902	(49.5%) [53.0%]	256	(6.7%)	3,843	(27.9%)
SOC4	1,541	(48.6%) [51.3%]	1,461	(46.0%) [48.7%]	171	(5.4%)	3,173	(23.0%)
SOC5	23	(54.8%) [57.5%]	17	(40.5%) [42.5%]	2	(4.8%)	42	(0.3%)
SOC6	987	(45.3%) [49.8%]	994	(45.6%) [50.2%]	199	(9.1%)	2,180	(15.8%)
SOC7	22	(68.8%) [73.3%]	8	(25.0%) [26.7%]	2	(6.3%)	32	(0.2%)
SOC8	19	(44.2%) [46.3%]	22	(51.2%) [53.7%]	2	(4.7%)	43	(0.3%)
SOC9	881	(45.9%) [52.0%]	814	(42.4%) [48.0%]	223	(11.6%)	1,918	(13.9%)
TOTAL	6,165	(44.7%) [49.0%]	6,425	(46.6%) [51.0%]	1,196	(8.7%)	13,786	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	813 (50.4%) [56.9%]	616 (38.2%) [43.1%]	183 (11.4%)	1,612 (3.9%)
SOC2	769 (36.5%) [46.5%]	885 (42.0%) [53.5%]	452 (21.5%)	2,106 (5.1%)
SOC3	945 (42.9%) [49.2%]	976 (44.3%) [50.8%]	280 (12.7%)	2,201 (5.4%)
SOC4	1,101 (46.6%) [53.1%]	971 (41.1%) [46.9%]	291 (12.3%)	2,363 (5.8%)
SOC5	2,408 (46.4%) [53.8%]	2,069 (39.9%) [46.2%]	710 (13.7%)	5,187 (12.7%)
SOC6	1,247 (53.7%) [60.7%]	807 (34.7%) [39.3%]	269 (11.6%)	2,323 (5.7%)
SOC7	4,011 (46.4%) [51.5%]	3,779 (43.7%) [48.5%]	848 (9.8%)	8,638 (21.1%)
SOC8	3,199 (35.5%) [44.6%]	3,978 (44.1%) [55.4%]	1,838 (20.4%)	9,015 (22.0%)
SOC9	3,128 (41.7%) [51.2%]	2,981 (39.8%) [48.8%]	1,386 (18.5%)	7,495 (18.3%)
TOTAL	17,621 (43.0%) [50.8%]	17,062 (41.7%) [49.2%]	6,257 (15.3%)	40,940 (100.0%)

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

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
SOC1	614 (45.3%) [51.2%]	585 (43.2%) [48.8%]	155 (11.4%)	1,354 (3.5%)
SOC2	477 (36.6%) [43.3%]	625 (48.0%) [56.7%]	201 (15.4%)	1,303 (3.3%)
SOC3	961 (39.1%) [45.2%]	1,166 (47.4%) [54.8%]	333 (13.5%)	2,460 (6.3%)
SOC4	2,933 (49.2%) [54.7%]	2,431 (40.7%) [45.3%]	603 (10.1%)	5,967 (15.2%)
SOC5	197 (35.4%) [40.2%]	293 (52.6%) [59.8%]	67 (12.0%)	557 (1.4%)
SOC6	2,290 (47.3%) [52.6%]	2,067 (42.7%) [47.4%]	482 (10.0%)	4,839 (12.3%)
SOC7	6,296 (44.2%) [48.8%]	6,600 (46.3%) [51.2%]	1,349 (9.5%)	14,245 (36.3%)
SOC8	441 (21.7%) [30.9%]	988 (48.6%) [69.1%]	606 (29.8%)	2,035 (5.2%)
SOC9	2,601 (40.1%) [48.5%]	2,766 (42.7%) [51.5%]	1,112 (17.2%)	6,479 (16.5%)
TOTAL	16,810 (42.8%) [49.0%]	17,521 (44.7%) [51.0%]	4,908 (12.5%)	39,239 (100.0%)

8

Promotees and Leavers

Background

8.1 The year 2006 marked the sixth 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 2006 detailed 5,339 promotees, a fall of (19.7%) compared with 2005, see Table 68. Their composition was (52.5%) Protestant, (44.5%) Roman Catholic and (3.1%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [54.1%] Protestant and [45.9%] Roman Catholic. As a result of the relatively smaller decrease in the number of Roman Catholic promotees (19.3%), compared with Protestant promotees (20.4%), the Catholic share increased by [0.4] percentage points during the year to [45.9%].

In 2006, the majority (54.9%) of public sector promotees were female, a total of 2,931. Among those female promotees whose community was determined, [49.6%] were Protestant and [50.4%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 2,408 male promotees and their composition was [59.7%] Protestant and [40.3%] Roman Catholic.

Table 68 Composition of Public Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,386	(57.6%) [59.7%]	936	(38.9%) [40.3%]	86	(3.6%)	2,408	(45.1%)
Female	1,415	(48.3%) [49.6%]	1,438	(49.1%) [50.4%]	78	(2.7%)	2,931	(54.9%)
TOTAL	2,801	(52.5%) [54.1%]	2,374	(44.5%) [45.9%]	164	(3.1%)	5,339	(100.0%)

Table 69 Composition of Public Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,386	(51.3%) [58.1%]	3,881	(37.0%) [41.9%]	1,230	(11.7%)	10,497	(35.2%)
Female	10,029	(52.0%) [56.3%]	7,788	(40.4%) [43.7%]	1,479	(7.7%)	19,296	(64.8%)
TOTAL	15,415	(51.7%) [56.9%]	11,669	(39.2%) [43.1%]	2,709	(9.1%)	29,793	(100.0%)

Public Sector Leavers

8.3 Public Sector Monitoring Returns for 2006 provided details of 29,793 leavers, compared with 24,012 in 2005, an increase of almost a quarter (24.1%), see Table 69. Their composition was (51.7%) Protestant, (39.2%) Roman Catholic and (9.1%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.9%] Protestant and [43.1%] Roman Catholic.

Almost two-thirds (64.8%) of leavers in the public sector during 2006 were female, a total of 19,296 persons. Among those female leavers whose community was determined, [56.3%] were Protestant and [43.7%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 10,497 male leavers and their composition was [58.1%] Protestant and [41.9%] Roman Catholic.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Promotees (251+ Employees)

8.4 There were 190 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of promotees and leavers. Table 70 shows there were 4,029 promotees in 2006, compared with 3,530 the previous year, a (14.1%) increase. Looking only at those

promotees for whom a community was determined, their composition was [56.2%] Protestant and [43.8%] Roman Catholic.

A greater proportion of those promoted were male (51.9%) than were female (48.1%). There were 2,092 male promotees and among those whose community was determined, [58.0%] were Protestant and [42.0%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 1,937 female promotees and their composition was [54.4%] Protestant and [45.6%] Roman Catholic.

Leavers (251+ Employees)

8.5 Private sector Monitoring Returns for 2006 provided details of 47,632 leavers, a (1.6%) increase on 2005, see Table 71. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [51.1%] Protestant and [48.9%] Roman Catholic.

Table 71 reveals that the proportions of male and female leavers in the private sector were broadly similar at (49.4%) and (50.6%) respectively. Among those male leavers whose community was determined, [51.2%] were Protestant and [48.8%] were Roman Catholic. For females, [50.9%] were Protestant and [49.1%] were Roman Catholic.

Table 70 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,106	(52.9%) [58.0%]	801	(38.3%) [42.0%]	185	(8.8%)	2,092	(51.9%)
Female	992	(51.2%) [54.4%]	831	(42.9%) [45.6%]	114	(5.9%)	1,937	(48.1%)
TOTAL	2,098	(52.1%) [56.2%]	1,632	(40.5%) [43.8%]	299	(7.4%)	4,029	(100.0%)

Table 71 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	10,347	(44.0%) [51.2%]	9,846	(41.8%) [48.8%]	3,335	(14.2%)	23,528	(49.4%)
Female	10,755	(44.6%) [50.9%]	10,361	(43.0%) [49.1%]	2,988	(12.4%)	24,104	(50.6%)
TOTAL	21,102	(44.3%) [51.1%]	20,207	(42.4%) [48.9%]	6,323	(13.3%)	47,632	(100.0%)

APPENDIX

COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS

Appendix

Composition of Individual Concerns

Introduction

This Appendix, which contains four sections, includes information on those 125 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 2,448 private sector concerns which had 26 or more employees in 2006. There were 25 public sector bodies and 1,595 private sector concerns which had 25 or less employees, and these are not detailed here.

Section 1 deals with employees of the 125 public sector bodies. The community background of the total workforce in each concern, including part-time staff, is listed here.

There were two concerns in Section 1 which had less than 10 Protestant employees, and four which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees. For these six 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 551 concerns which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees (marked with a *). There were also 341 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 125 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 190 such concerns in 2006. 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	256	432	688
51 - 100	71	110	181
101 - 250	11	9	20
251 +	3	0	3
Total	341	551	892

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]
Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute	*	-	-	87	-	-
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	784	1,573	170	2,527	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Antrim Borough Council	176	63	12	251	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Ards Borough Council	336	53	25	414	[86.4%]	[13.6%]
Armagh & Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	1,198	1,634	155	2,987	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Armagh City and District Council	157	131	3	291	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Armagh College of Further and Higher Education	136	138	32	306	[49.6%]	[50.4%]
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	20	23	4	47	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Ballymena Borough Council	254	67	16	337	[79.1%]	[20.9%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	95	25	13	133	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Banbridge District Council	155	51	3	209	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Belfast City Council	1,504	1,046	110	2,660	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	2,507	1,733	330	4,570	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Belfast Education & Library Board	2,103	2,163	136	4,402	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	87	29	3	119	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	883	764	123	1,770	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Board of Trustees of the National Museums & Galleries of Northern Ireland	255	104	46	405	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	386	309	106	801	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	168	13	25	206	[92.8%]	[7.2%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	522	54	57	633	[90.6%]	[9.4%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	234	72	42	348	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	1,910	989	288	3,187	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	202	68	15	285	[74.8%]	[25.2%]
Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland	7,558	1,536	268	9,362	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Chief Electoral officer for Northern Ireland	34	17	1	52	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Citybus Ltd	299	372	9	680	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Coleraine Borough Council	232	78	23	333	[74.8%]	[25.2%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	84	60	4	148	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Construction Industry Training Board	38	24	0	62	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Cookstown District Council	144	112	6	262	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	14	65	1	80	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Craigavon & Banbridge Community Health & Social Services Trust	1,160	775	100	2,035	[59.9%]	[40.1%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	1,537	1,243	161	2,941	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Craigavon Borough Council	290	195	16	501	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Derry City Council	142	436	14	592	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
Down District Council	82	236	14	332	[25.8%]	[74.2%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	2,120	2,156	463	4,739	[49.6%]	[50.4%]
Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council	159	171	19	349	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	358	118	12	488	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	146	268	44	458	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	125	192	17	334	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Eastern Health & Social Services Board	126	127	31	284	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Enterprise Ulster	30	40	3	73	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	49	80	11	140	[38.0%]	[62.0%]
Fermanagh College of Further & Higher Education	158	197	24	379	[44.5%]	[55.5%]
Fermanagh District Council	115	146	10	271	[44.1%]	[55.9%]

* = 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]
Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland	*	-	-	29	-	-
Flexibus Ltd	32	20	3	55	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland	20	14	1	35	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	20	23	0	43	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Foyle Health & Social Services Trust	986	2,483	125	3,594	[28.4%]	[71.6%]
General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	10	16	3	29	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	765	583	113	1,461	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Head of Department of Finance & Personnel	18,183	14,506	1,110	33,799	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	3,388	1,855	254	5,497	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Invest Northern Ireland	286	234	68	588	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Labour Relations Agency	30	30	1	61	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Larne Borough Council	118	44	8	170	[72.8%]	[27.2%]
Limavady Borough Council	76	65	7	148	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	100	90	20	210	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Lisburn City Council	356	96	25	477	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	171	76	10	257	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Livestock & Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	48	18	3	69	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	11	24	4	39	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Magherafelt District Council	121	131	4	256	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	470	813	109	1,392	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
Minister for The Civil Service, The	4,138	2,107	802	7,047	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
Moyle District Council	36	75	6	117	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
National Lotteries Charities Board	18	14	4	36	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Newry & Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	76	361	16	453	[17.4%]	[82.6%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	67	368	8	443	[15.4%]	[84.6%]
Newry & Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	442	2,054	170	2,666	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	489	49	8	546	[90.9%]	[9.1%]
NI Health & Personal Soc Serv Regulation & Improvement Authority	35	36	9	80	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	1,555	2,150	286	3,991	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
North Down & Ards Institute of Further & Higher Educ	483	106	41	630	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
North Down Borough Council	403	50	34	487	[89.0%]	[11.0%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	368	151	2	521	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
North Eastern Education & Library Board	4,411	1,949	311	6,671	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	122	603	15	740	[16.8%]	[83.2%]
Northern Health & Social Services Board	167	64	11	242	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	574	402	17	993	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	59	45	9	113	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service Agency	109	103	12	224	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services	317	348	72	737	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	14	20	1	35	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations & Assessment	207	187	40	434	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service Board	1,279	767	82	2,128	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	18	33	9	60	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	27	18	3	48	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	1,640	1,821	56	3,517	[47.4%]	[52.6%]

* = 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 Legal Services Commission	53	65	6	124	[44.9%]	[55.1%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers Superannuation Committee	*	-	-	42	-	-
Northern Ireland Medical and Dental Training Agency	45	28	2	75	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The ¹	1,374	323	73	1,770	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	555	229	35	819	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	48	42	23	113	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	57	56	3	116	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	*	-	-	32	-	-
Omagh College of Further Education	66	164	9	239	[28.7%]	[71.3%]
Omagh District Council	100	183	11	294	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	59	52	16	127	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	163	176	52	391	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Royal Group of Hospitals & Dental Hospital Health and Social Services Trust	2,498	4,039	360	6,897	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
Royal Mail Group PLC	2,232	2,155	17	4,404	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Secretary of State for Defence	2,927	158	85	3,170	[94.9%]	[5.1%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	2,430	1,330	341	4,101	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
South Eastern Education & Library Board	3,444	1,779	509	5,732	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Southern Education & Library Board	3,019	3,618	121	6,758	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Southern Health & Social Services Board	178	163	17	358	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Special EU Programmes Body, The	#	-	-	30	-	-
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	1,288	2,697	224	4,209	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	40	32	9	81	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Strabane District Council	63	135	4	202	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Stranmillis University College, Belfast	145	61	10	216	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Trade & Business Development Body, The	#	-	-	40	-	-
Ulster Community & Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	4,007	824	455	5,286	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	71	25	3	99	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	1,302	975	62	2,339	[57.2%]	[42.8%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	2,279	1,441	367	4,087	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	249	118	9	376	[67.8%]	[32.2%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	12	45	2	59	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
Waterways Ireland	30	52	6	88	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
Western Education & Library Board	2,253	4,042	220	6,515	[35.8%]	[64.2%]
Western Health & Social Services Board	53	152	7	212	[25.9%]	[74.1%]

¹ 99% 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	20	4	162	[87.3%]	[12.7%]
A B Distributors Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
A/Wear Ltd	12	18	0	30	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Abbey Grammar School, The	#	-	-	34	-	-
Abbey Insurance Brokers	136	62	12	210	[68.7%]	[31.3%]
Abbey National PLC	363	269	98	730	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Abbey Upholsterers Ltd	15	29	2	46	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Abbeyfield Belfast Society Ltd	*	-	-	63	-	-
Abbeyfield UK (NI) Ltd	71	23	2	96	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
ABC Nursery	*	-	-	26	-	-
Abingdon Manor Care Centre Ltd	49	22	7	78	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
ABN	*	-	-	77	-	-
ABP Lurgan	11	131	36	178	[7.7%]	[92.3%]
Academy Hair & Beauty, The	10	19	0	29	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
ACC Distribution	*	-	-	39	-	-
Access & Support Ltd	36	25	0	61	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Ace Fixings	42	14	2	58	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	257	113	18	388	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Action Cancer	32	24	0	56	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Action Mental Health	58	64	5	127	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Adair & Milliken Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Adair Arms Hotel	14	14	8	36	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Adams Childrenswear Ltd	61	70	7	138	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Adamsez (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	69	-	-
Adecco (UK) Ltd	201	469	209	879	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Adelaide Insurance Services Ltd	16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Adria Ltd	108	326	0	434	[24.9%]	[75.1%]
ADT Fire and Security PLC	86	39	9	134	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Advanced Industrial Coatings Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Aelia (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Aepona Ltd	26	51	8	85	[33.8%]	[66.2%]
AES Kilroot Power Ltd	81	12	1	94	[87.1%]	[12.9%]
African Clothing Exports Ltd	39	43	0	82	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
AFT (Liquor) Stores Ltd	11	22	0	33	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Age Concern (NI) Services	43	86	8	137	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Aghadowey Creamery Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Agnew Isaac (Mallusk) Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Agnew Isaac Holdings Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Agnew Isaac Ltd Mercedes Benz	74	34	12	120	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Agnew Isaac Ltd Volkswagen	64	37	8	109	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Agrihealth (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
AI Services (NI) Ltd	38	14	1	53	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
AIB Group (UK) PLC T/A First Trust Bank	817	843	36	1,696	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Aiken R & D Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
AJ Plumbing Supplies Ltd	39	18	0	57	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
AJ Power Ltd	27	17	2	46	[61.4%]	[38.6%]

* = 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]
AJT Trading Ltd	68	82	52	202	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings Ireland Ltd	28	12	0	40	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Alexander DE & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Alexander Forbes Group Services Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/A Menarys	324	103	36	463	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Alexander R Ltd T/A Supervalu	59	37	2	98	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Alexanders of Markethill	*	-	-	41	-	-
Alexon International Ltd	186	138	14	338	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Allclear Environmental	#	-	-	28	-	-
Allen Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Alliance & Leicester PLC	116	134	16	266	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Alliance Pharmacy	408	118	22	548	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Allianz Northern Ireland	74	57	14	145	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland	297	70	11	378	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Allingham Transport	24	16	2	42	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Allpipe Engineering Ltd	10	94	1	105	[9.6%]	[90.4%]
Almac Clinical Services Ltd	250	151	39	440	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Almac Group Ltd	81	29	23	133	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Almac Pharma Services Ltd	156	87	20	263	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Almac Sciences Ltd	75	63	32	170	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Alpha Flight Services	*	-	-	29	-	-
Alpha Marketing PLC	*	-	-	34	-	-
Aluminium & Plastics Systems Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Alzheimer's Society	24	51	8	83	[32.0%]	[68.0%]
AM/PM Services (NI) Ltd	19	26	1	46	[42.2%]	[57.8%]
Amalgamated Environmental Services Ltd T/A AES-Marconi	*	-	-	29	-	-
Amalgamated Transport & General Workers' Union	13	17	4	34	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Ambassador Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	29	-	-
Amey Business Services	26	15	5	46	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Amphion Semiconductor Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
AMT Sybex (NI) Ltd	39	13	1	53	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Anderson Haulage Ltd	29	10	0	39	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Anderson Manning Associates Ltd	156	69	0	225	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Anderson Spratt Group Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Andor Technology PLC	46	68	17	131	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Andras House Ltd	103	128	103	334	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Andrews Holdings Ltd	32	11	0	43	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Anglo Beef Processors Newry Ltd	28	111	78	217	[20.1%]	[79.9%]
Annadale Private Nursing Home	21	21	6	48	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Annaghmore Agencies Ltd	29	52	6	87	[35.8%]	[64.2%]
Ann's Home Care Ltd	67	92	1	160	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Annvale Construction Ltd	12	16	0	28	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Antrim Coast Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	33	-	-
Antrim Construction Co Ltd	101	24	0	125	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Antrim Contract Carpets Ltd	12	11	9	32	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Antrim Electrical & Mechanical Engineers Ltd	47	32	1	80	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Aon Mc Millen Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-

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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]
Apple Recruitment Services	92	57	30	179	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Aptus Personnel Ltd	14	10	10	34	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Aquinas Diocesan Grammar School	#	-	-	33	-	-
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Burton Retail	51	53	1	105	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Dorothy Perkins	121	157	7	285	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Evans	75	64	5	144	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Top Shop Retail	154	235	0	389	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Wallis	60	74	3	137	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Arco Belfast	*	-	-	43	-	-
Ardboe Manufacturing Co Ltd T/A Forbes Kitchens & Forbes Furniture	#	-	-	41	-	-
Ardmore Advertising	23	11	3	37	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Ardmore Ltd	37	17	3	57	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Argento Contemporary Jewellery Ltd	16	18	3	37	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Argos Ltd	331	401	32	764	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
ARJO (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Ark Housing Association (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Arlington Private Nursing Home	17	11	3	31	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Armagh City Hotel	21	85	24	130	[19.8%]	[80.2%]
Armaghdown Creameries Ltd	88	63	6	157	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Armatile Ltd	#	-	-	87	-	-
Armoy Construction Co Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Armstrong Meats Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Armstrong Medical Ltd	33	12	13	58	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Arnotts (Fruit) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Arntz Belting Co Ltd	26	171	3	200	[13.2%]	[86.8%]
Artt WJ & Partners	*	-	-	39	-	-
ASD Metal Services Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
ASDA Stores Ltd	1,451	1,212	21	2,684	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Ashbourne (Eton) Ltd T/A Greenhaw Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	50	-	-
Ashbourne (Eton) Ltd T/A Templemoyle Care Home	10	38	2	50	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Ashbourne Healthcare T/A Rockfield Care Centre	#	-	-	49	-	-
Ashbourne Healthcare The Montague Care Centre	43	30	0	73	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Ashdale Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Ashdon Care Ltd T/A Beverly Lodge Private Nursing Home	33	12	0	45	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Ashers Baking Co Ltd	34	12	0	46	[73.9%]	[26.1%]
Ashgrove Contract Furniture Ltd	15	19	0	34	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Ashton Community Trust	#	-	-	58	-	-
Ashwood House Nursing Home	38	23	0	61	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Asia Supermarket	*/#	-	-	43	-	-
Asidua Ltd	39	39	7	85	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
ASM Horwath (A) Ltd	23	12	4	39	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Assetco (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	64	-	-
Associated Employers (NI) Ltd	68	54	8	130	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Assumption Grammar School	12	32	0	44	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
ATC Systems Ltd	31	18	2	51	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Atkins Ltd	43	35	4	82	[55.1%]	[44.9%]

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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]	
Atlanco Ltd	*/#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Atlas Communications (NI) Ltd		43	17	3	63	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Atlas Environmental (NI) Ltd		12	24	2	38	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
ATS Euromaster Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Auld House Ltd	*	-	-	-	112	-	-
Austins & Co Ltd		22	67	0	89	[24.7%]	[75.3%]
Autism Initiatives		51	56	32	139	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Autoline Direct Insurance Consultants Ltd		10	35	1	46	[22.2%]	[77.8%]
Automated Vending Company Ltd		24	20	4	48	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
AVA Leisure Ltd	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Aviance UK Ltd		107	36	28	171	[74.8%]	[25.2%]
Avis Rent A Car Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd		96	154	123	373	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Avondale Private Nursing Home Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
AVX Ltd		379	129	23	531	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
AXA Insurance		57	30	0	87	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Axon Power & Control Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
B & Q PLC		523	538	237	1,298	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
B/T Inns Ltd	#	-	-	-	95	-	-
BA Kitchen Components Ltd		14	58	1	73	[19.4%]	[80.6%]
Bailie Hotels Ltd T/A Coast Road Hotel	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Baird W & G Ltd		66	28	4	98	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Baker Tilly Mooney Moore		13	21	0	34	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
Balcas Timber Ltd		133	92	16	241	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Balfour James & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Ballantine AS Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Balloo Hire Centres		70	23	0	93	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Ballyclare Freight Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Ballydown Kids Academy Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Ballyedmond Castle Farms	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Ballykine Structural Engineers Ltd		25	17	1	43	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Ballymartin Homes Ltd	*	-	-	-	93	-	-
Ballymena Academy	*	-	-	-	70	-	-
Ballymena Meats		32	22	15	69	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Ballyrashane Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society (1990) Ltd		114	18	2	134	[86.4%]	[13.6%]
Ballyrobert Ltd		24	12	1	37	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Ballyrobert Service Station Ltd	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Balmoral Clinic, The		17	11	1	29	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Balmoral Healthcare Agency Ltd		62	110	36	208	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Bangor Grammar School	*	-	-	-	62	-	-
Bank Bar & Bistro, The	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Bank of Ireland		631	798	48	1,477	[44.2%]	[55.8%]
Bank of Scotland (Ireland) Ltd		34	20	2	56	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Bann Haulage Co Ltd T/A Eagle Overseas		18	22	1	41	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Bann Ltd	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
Banner Business Supplies Ltd		23	14	6	43	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Bannons Ltd		31	35	0	66	[47.0%]	[53.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Barahaven Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	59	-	-
Barbican Fresh Foods		30	13	0	43	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Barbican Supervalu		23	36	0	59	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Barkley R & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Barnardos		252	205	37	494	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Barnett W & R Ltd		31	30	2	63	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Barrett Joseph & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Bartholomew & James Ltd		41	14	1	56	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Barton Industrial Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Bass Ireland Ltd		40	142	3	185	[22.0%]	[78.0%]
Bassett Philip M Ltd		57	18	0	75	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Bavarian		87	47	11	145	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
BC Plant Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
BDG Group Ltd		59	30	1	90	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
BDO Stoy Hayward		62	50	3	115	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd		286	250	35	571	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Beam Vacuum Systems Ltd	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Bean Machine Ltd, The T/A Clements		31	41	27	99	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Beannchor Ltd		80	77	42	199	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Beattie Crane Hire Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Beatty George T/A Beatty Fuels	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Bedeck Ltd		45	23	3	71	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Beeches Professional & Therapeutic Services Ltd, The		73	106	3	182	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Beechlawn House Hotel		22	80	12	114	[21.6%]	[78.4%]
Beechvale Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Beggs & Partners		69	20	0	89	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Beggs & Partners (Ballymena)	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Beige Game Trading T/A Waterfoot Hotel & Country Club		26	27	3	56	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Bel-Air Refrigeration Ltd	*	-	-	-	66	-	-
Belfast and Lisburn Women's Aid		24	29	3	56	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Belfast Central Mission		111	24	14	149	[82.2%]	[17.8%]
Belfast Central Travelodge	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Belfast Charitable Society		37	64	6	107	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
Belfast City Airport Ltd		75	21	3	99	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
Belfast Contract Cleaners Ltd		76	62	4	142	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Belfast Co-operative Chemists Ltd		33	13	1	47	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Belfast High School	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Belfast International Airport Ltd		135	45	9	189	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Belfast Meats		11	16	0	27	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Belfast Royal Academy, The Governors	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Belfast Visionplus Ltd		13	17	2	32	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau		22	13	17	52	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Bell Charles (1963) Ltd		26	15	0	41	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Bell Security Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Bellas H & T Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Belleek Pottery Ltd		41	167	5	213	[19.7%]	[80.3%]
Bells Motor Works Ltd		16	38	1	55	[29.6%]	[70.4%]

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*/# = 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]
Belmont Hotel	67	69	0	136	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Ben Madigan Nursing Home	35	40	3	78	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Ben Sherman Group Ltd	41	38	4	83	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Benner Frank E Ltd	12	23	0	35	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Ben's Bakery *	-	-	-	33	-	-
Beresford Blake Thomas Ltd	14	24	0	38	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
BHS Ltd	35	65	8	108	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Biffa Waste Services Ltd *	-	-	-	27	-	-
BIH Housing Association Ltd	67	49	9	125	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Bijou	23	26	0	49	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Bingo Vision Ltd T/A Lucky's Bingo Group	17	52	17	86	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
Bird's Groupage Services Ltd *	-	-	-	29	-	-
Birthdays Ltd	60	60	11	131	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Bishops Footwear Ltd *	-	-	-	64	-	-
Bite Group	11	32	2	45	[25.6%]	[74.4%]
Biznet Solutions Ltd	16	40	3	59	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
BJM Chartered Accountants #	-	-	-	26	-	-
BKS Surveys Ltd	76	15	6	97	[83.5%]	[16.5%]
BL Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Ltd *	-	-	-	41	-	-
Blackbourne Electrical Co Ltd	85	31	3	119	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Blackhill Enterprises	12	15	0	27	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Blackriver Group, The	56	15	3	74	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Blair International	61	17	2	80	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
Blair Neill Ltd *	-	-	-	80	-	-
Blind Centre for Northern Ireland	21	15	2	38	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Bloomfield Collegiate School *	-	-	-	30	-	-
Bloomfield Visionplus Ltd T/A Specsavers Opticians *	-	-	-	31	-	-
Bloomfields Private Nursing Home *	-	-	-	31	-	-
BMI	65	49	13	127	[57.0%]	[43.0%]
Board of Governors of Lagan College, The *	-	-	-	40	-	-
Board of Governors, The Loreto College	16	25	0	41	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Board of Governors, The Royal School	53	11	0	64	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Board of Social Witness	239	35	42	316	[87.2%]	[12.8%]
BOC Gases Ltd *	-	-	-	76	-	-
Bolan Investment Ltd	48	34	1	83	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Boland Reilly Homes Ltd	30	16	0	46	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Bondelivery	72	33	4	109	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Bonmarche Ltd	72	68	12	152	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Boomer Industries Ltd	38	13	5	56	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Boots Retail Services	33	16	2	51	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Boots the Chemist PLC	660	577	34	1,271	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Boran Mopack Ltd #	-	-	-	61	-	-
Borland (UK) Ltd	12	15	6	33	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	98	323	75	496	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Botanic Wine Co Ltd	25	29	1	55	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Bowman Windows	40	15	0	55	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Boxmore Plastics Ltd	60	33	5	98	[64.5%]	[35.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Boxpak Ltd	*	-	-	84	-	-
Boyd Alexander Displays Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Boyd James & Sons (Carrmoney) Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Bradbury Graphics Ltd		23	10	5	38	[69.7%] [30.3%]
Bradfor Ltd		18	35	1	54	[34.0%] [66.0%]
Bradley Construction	#	-	-	-	27	-
Bradley Patrick Ltd		27	47	3	77	[36.5%] [63.5%]
Braham Paul & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	52	-
Braid Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-
Braidview Trading Ltd T/A The Bellevue Arms		13	41	0	54	[24.1%] [75.9%]
Braidview Trading Ltd T/A Skye Bar Club		10	27	0	37	[27.0%] [73.0%]
Braidwater Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-
Breen F Engineering	#	-	-	-	29	-
Brennans Service Station		17	48	4	69	[26.2%] [73.8%]
Brett Martin Ltd		259	52	9	320	[83.3%] [16.7%]
Bridgedale Outdoor Ltd	*	-	-	-	51	-
Briggs Alfred (Alwood) Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Brights Chips & Things	#	-	-	-	55	-
British Airways PLC		66	28	11	105	[70.2%] [29.8%]
British Council, The	*	-	-	-	31	-
British Red Cross Society		30	12	4	46	[71.4%] [28.6%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland		1,355	1,161	77	2,593	[53.9%] [46.1%]
Broadways Private Nursing Home		29	15	0	44	[65.9%] [34.1%]
Brolly TK Enterprises Ltd	#	-	-	-	37	-
Brook Design Hardware Ltd		29	23	0	52	[55.8%] [44.2%]
Brook Street (UK) Ltd		32	30	8	70	[51.6%] [48.4%]
Brooklands Nursing Homes Ltd		47	182	14	243	[20.5%] [79.5%]
Brooks Group (UK) Ltd T/A Brooks Belfast		49	31	2	82	[61.3%] [38.8%]
Brow John C Ltd T/A Brow Packaging	*	-	-	-	56	-
Browne AV Advertising Ltd		28	21	2	51	[57.1%] [42.9%]
Browns Coachworks Ltd	*	-	-	-	51	-
Brunch Box Sandwich Company Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	48	-
Brunswick Superbowl Ltd	#	-	-	-	83	-
Bryson Charitable Group		214	140	42	396	[60.5%] [39.5%]
BS Tooling Ltd		20	12	4	36	[62.5%] [37.5%]
BSG Civil Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-
BT CV		17	13	9	39	[56.7%] [43.3%]
BTW Shiells		45	18	6	69	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Buchanan WG & Son Ltd		10	14	6	30	[41.7%] [58.3%]
Budget DIY Ltd		101	105	13	219	[49.0%] [51.0%]
Building Design Partnership Ltd		55	36	12	103	[60.4%] [39.6%]
Building Protection Systems (NI) Ltd		31	12	0	43	[72.1%] [27.9%]
Buller Alfred Bloodstock Ltd		41	32	0	73	[56.2%] [43.8%]
Bulrush Horticulture Ltd		19	53	17	89	[26.4%] [73.6%]
Burkes of Cornascriebe Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Burnview Properties Ltd T/A Bryansburn Nursing Home		25	10	9	44	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Burrendale Hotel Ltd		18	103	5	126	[14.9%] [85.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Bushmills Hotels Ltd	45	15	0	60	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Business in the Community Northern Ireland	23	18	4	45	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Byrhill Ltd T/A Mourne Windows & Doors	#	-	-	26	-	-
C & C (Belfast) Ltd	144	39	10	193	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
C & C Frames Ltd	21	31	0	52	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
C & S Associates	17	14	0	31	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Cable & Wireless Communications PLC	21	15	4	40	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
CAF Irlanda Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Cairnhill Home A Ltd	#	-	-	54	-	-
Cairns Eric Partnership, The	49	20	0	69	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Calcast Ltd	38	98	17	153	[27.9%]	[72.1%]
Calor Gas Northern Ireland Ltd	48	22	0	70	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Calvert office Equipment Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Camden Group	170	185	115	470	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Cameron Landscapes Ltd	30	12	0	42	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Camerons Retail Furnishings (NI) Ltd	76	27	0	103	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Campbell & Slevin Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Campbell Brian T/A Centra	15	15	4	34	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Campbell Catering (NI) Ltd	568	183	43	794	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Campbell College	*	-	-	43	-	-
Campbell Contracts Ltd	13	37	0	50	[26.0%]	[74.0%]
Campbell Fitzpatrick	10	23	1	34	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
Campbell Freight Agencies Ltd	24	10	0	34	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Campbell J & K	34	23	1	58	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Campbell JC (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Campbell Mc Cleave & Co Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Campbell's Dispensary Ltd T/A Campbell's Chemist	41	36	1	78	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Canavan Thomas	#	-	-	32	-	-
Cancer Research (UK)	*	-	-	54	-	-
Canon Business Centre Northern Ireland	15	13	3	31	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Canyon Europe Ltd	70	16	21	107	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Cape Industrial Services Ltd	28	18	11	57	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Capita Business Services Ltd	45	42	5	92	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Capper Trading Ltd	61	10	0	71	[85.9%]	[14.1%]
Car Park Services Ltd	54	30	14	98	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Carabus Trading Ltd T/A Sugar Night Club	#	-	-	45	-	-
Caraher BJ (Distributors) Ltd	21	16	0	37	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Cardona Ltd T/A The Shelbourne	#	-	-	50	-	-
Care Circle Ltd T/A Kingsway Private Nursing Home	49	21	9	79	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Care Facilities Ltd T/A Fairfields Care Centre	20	36	3	59	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Care Plus	99	89	27	215	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Carella Laminate Systems Ltd	12	34	0	46	[26.1%]	[73.9%]
Cargo - Forwarding	*	-	-	38	-	-
Carillion PLC	*	-	-	48	-	-
Carlisle D & W Ltd T/A Carlisle's Fresh Foods	94	89	0	183	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Carmichael Group, The	48	18	28	94	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Carmichaels (NI) Ltd	146	49	24	219	[74.9%]	[25.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Carmoney Private Day Nursery	*	-	-	50	-	-
Carpetright PLC		40	28	7	75	[58.8%] [41.2%]
Carphone Warehouse Ltd, The		33	44	47	124	[42.9%] [57.1%]
Carragher Sean Mushrooms	#	-	-	-	59	-
Carrickfergus Premier Travel Inn & The Harbour Brewers Fayre	*	-	-	-	76	-
Carryduff Auctions (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Carryduff forklift	*	-	-	-	27	-
Carryduff Nursing Home		19	12	2	33	[61.3%] [38.7%]
Cars Ltd	#	-	-	-	28	-
Carson Mc Dowell Solicitors		36	27	3	66	[57.1%] [42.9%]
Carvill Group Ltd		28	37	3	68	[43.1%] [56.9%]
Castle Catering Belfast Ltd		15	45	4	64	[25.0%] [75.0%]
Castlereagh Pharmaceuticals	*	-	-	-	26	-
Castleview Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-
Castlewood Farm Products Ltd		11	20	1	32	[35.5%] [64.5%]
Caterpillar Logistics Services (UK) Ltd		159	29	18	206	[84.6%] [15.4%]
Cavanagh Kelly	#	-	-	-	40	-
CB Contracts		34	12	2	48	[73.9%] [26.1%]
CB Packaging Ltd	*	-	-	-	55	-
CBC Distributors	#	-	-	-	43	-
CCA Quality Homecare Ltd		81	71	0	152	[53.3%] [46.7%]
CCS (MS) Ltd		13	24	0	37	[35.1%] [64.9%]
CDI Secure Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-
Cedar Foundation, The		133	94	1	228	[58.6%] [41.4%]
Cemex (NI)		165	80	6	251	[67.3%] [32.7%]
Centra Quick Stop		17	34	4	55	[33.3%] [66.7%]
Central Bookmakers	#	-	-	-	33	-
Central Group Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	50	-
Central Laundries Ltd		45	25	0	70	[64.3%] [35.7%]
Centre for Competitiveness	*	-	-	-	28	-
Century Newspapers Ltd		130	56	13	199	[69.9%] [30.1%]
CFC Interiors Ltd		23	19	6	48	[54.8%] [45.2%]
C-fish Selling Ltd		19	11	15	45	[63.3%] [36.7%]
CFM Ltd		34	54	4	92	[38.6%] [61.4%]
Chambers Coach Hire Ltd		29	28	0	57	[50.9%] [49.1%]
Chambers T & Sons (Enniskillen) Ltd		22	34	1	57	[39.3%] [60.7%]
Chambers W & J Ltd		42	10	0	52	[80.8%] [19.2%]
Channel Express (Air Services) Ltd T/A Jet2.com		23	16	4	43	[59.0%] [41.0%]
Charlemont Arms Hotel Armagh Ltd, The		12	29	0	41	[29.3%] [70.7%]
CHC Group Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-
Check Mate Guarding & Security		67	52	15	134	[56.3%] [43.7%]
Cherry Tree House Private Nursing and Residential Home	*	-	-	-	68	-
Cheslock Ltd		19	11	1	31	[63.3%] [36.7%]
Chester Park Inns Ltd T/A Chester Park & Maginty's Restaurant	#	-	-	-	50	-
Chester Private Nursing Home Ltd		23	12	4	39	[65.7%] [34.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Choice Housing Association Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	-	54	-	-
Chubb (NI) Ltd		91	19	16	126	[82.7%]	[17.3%]
Cirrus Ltd T/A Cirrus Plastics		18	14	0	32	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Citigroup		52	84	29	165	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
City Electrical Factors Ltd Northern Ireland Division		48	35	0	83	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
City Hotel	#	-	-	-	127	-	-
City Industrial Waste Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
City of Belfast Warehousing Ltd		714	582	133	1,429	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
City of Belfast YMCA	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Claire's Accessories (UK) Ltd		69	57	21	147	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Clandeboye Golf Club	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Clanmil Housing Association Ltd		107	54	2	163	[66.5%]	[33.5%]
Clanrye Employment & Training Services	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Clarehill Plastics Ltd		37	26	6	69	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Clark William & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Clarke Cunningham Tree Maintenance Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Clarke Engineering & Construction Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Clarke P & Sons Ltd		19	79	11	109	[19.4%]	[80.6%]
Clarks International		43	26	83	152	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Classic Mineral Water Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Clean Bore Services Ltd T/A Dyno-Rod	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Clear Day Nurseries	*	-	-	-	92	-	-
Clear Pharmacy		111	19	5	135	[85.4%]	[14.6%]
Clearco Services Ltd		19	22	0	41	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Clearway Disposals Ltd		23	71	1	95	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
Cleaver Fulton Rankin		34	28	9	71	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Clinique Laboratories Ltd		29	22	1	52	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Clinton Cards PLC		136	104	19	259	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Clogher Care		31	13	0	44	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Clonlee Private Nursing Home & Masserene Manor Private Nursing Home		70	44	21	135	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Cloughorr Investments Ltd T/A Golf Links Hotel & Holiday Home Park		82	45	42	169	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
CM Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
CMG Solicitors	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
CMM Electrics Ltd		10	34	0	44	[22.7%]	[77.3%]
CMS Lift Trucks Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
CNC Components (UK) Ltd		59	20	9	88	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Coastal Container Line Ltd		55	22	0	77	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Coats Barbour Ltd		69	16	0	85	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Cobain Mark T/A Mc Donald's Abbeycentre	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Cobain Mark T/A Mc Donald's Glengormley		31	14	7	52	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Cobra Specialist Security Services Ltd		80	24	10	114	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd		368	214	17	599	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Cohannon Inn Ltd		38	38	0	76	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Coleraine Academical Institution	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Coleraine Care Ltd T/A The Cottage Nursing Home		24	19	1	44	[55.8%]	[44.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Colin Glen Trust	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
College Freight Services (NI) Ltd		33	105	5	143	[23.9%]	[76.1%]
Collegelands Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Collen Bros (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Colorite Europe Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Commercial Graphics (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
Communis		39	16	1	56	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
Community Foundation for Northern Ireland		11	18	4	33	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Community Fund		20	15	4	39	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Compass Group (UK) & Ireland		670	538	74	1,282	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Complete Beverage Services Ltd		23	35	6	64	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Component Distributors Ltd		82	19	0	101	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Conard Care Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Concrete Systems Ltd	#	-	-	-	79	-	-
Confederation of Community Groups (Newry & District)	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Connan Paul Ltd		52	41	40	133	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Connolly Liam Roadfreight Ltd		14	28	1	43	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Consarc Design Group Ltd		32	41	8	81	[43.8%]	[56.2%]
Consilium Technologies Ltd		42	27	1	70	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Construction Employers Federation Ltd		18	18	3	39	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Contract & Casual Employment Ltd	#	-	-	-	274	-	-
Contract Ceilings Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Controlled Electronic Management Systems Ltd		67	40	11	118	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Conway Bros (Vision) Ltd		10	33	0	43	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Conway PJ (Contractors) Ltd		16	38	14	68	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
Coogan & Co Architects Ltd		13	19	3	35	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Coogan & Watts Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Cookery Nook, The		23	16	2	41	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Cookstown Panel Centre Ltd		23	40	0	63	[36.5%]	[63.5%]
Cookstown Textile Recyclers		22	102	1	125	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Cooneen Textiles Ltd		33	28	1	62	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Co-operation Ireland	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Co-operative Group, The		702	232	62	996	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Coote Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Cootes (Concrete Products) Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Copeland Ltd		99	105	21	225	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Coralmount Nursing Home		15	18	4	37	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Corkhill Lodge Ltd Home		21	30	5	56	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Corlin Developments Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
Corn Dolly Foods Ltd	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
Corner Cake Shop Ltd, The		34	10	0	44	[77.3%]	[22.7%]
Cornfield Farm Care Centre Ltd T/A Cornfield Care Centre		66	43	7	116	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Corporate Express (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Corps of Commissionaires Management Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	84	-	-
Corramore Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
Corriewood Private Clinic	#	-	-	-	50	-	-
Corrs Corner Hotel Ltd		36	12	5	53	[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]
Corry Harry Ltd	172	127	29	328	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Corry James W & Sons (Campsie) Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Corry JP (NI) Ltd	179	82	5	266	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Corrymeela Community	13	19	1	33	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Corus (UK) Ltd	89	26	5	120	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Coshane Ltd T/A Precious	15	12	8	35	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Costcutter	11	32	2	45	[25.6%]	[74.4%]
Cottage Catering Ltd	20	18	3	41	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Coulter JE Ltd	48	23	12	83	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Coulter RG & Co Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Country Inns (Ulster) Ltd T/A The Clandeboye Lodge Hotel	61	15	6	82	[80.3%]	[19.7%]
Countrywide Freight Group Ltd	64	27	7	98	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Courtney & Nelson Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Cox Arthur (Northern Ireland)	17	13	4	34	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
CP Hire Ltd	52	15	1	68	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
CP Productions Ltd	24	14	3	41	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Craig John Haulage	*	-	-	28	-	-
Craig Robert & Sons (Engineers) Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Craig Robert & Sons (Merchants) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Craigantlet Ltd T/A La Mon Hotel & Country Club	119	31	25	175	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Craigavon Plastics Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Crane John (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	95	-	-
Crane Stockham Valve Ltd	*	-	-	74	-	-
Cranwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	48	-	-
Crawford & Co (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Crawford Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Crawford M & D T/A Spar Supermarket	#	-	-	42	-	-
Crawford R	36	12	0	48	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Crawford RTD Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd	86	279	42	407	[23.6%]	[76.4%]
Creations Interiors Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Creative Composites Ltd	73	23	17	113	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Creative Gardens Ltd	73	20	0	93	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Creighton Group Ltd	64	24	8	96	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Crilly Site Preparations Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Croft Community, The	*	-	-	68	-	-
Cromer Enterprises Ltd T/A White Horse Hotel	22	23	3	48	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Cross Refrigeration (NI) Ltd	20	12	0	32	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Crossbows Optical Ltd	54	19	0	73	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Crossgar Poultry Ltd	27	83	21	131	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
Crosslands Tankers Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Crossroads Caring for Carers (NI) Ltd	121	67	26	214	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Crowe ME	24	11	0	35	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Crozier WJ & H	*	-	-	45	-	-
CSC Computer Sciences Ltd	15	42	3	60	[26.3%]	[73.7%]
Cuan Mhuire (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Cuddy RA	*	-	-	55	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Cuffey SM Landscapes	25	12	0	37	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Cunningham Coates Ltd	52	10	8	70	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
Cunningham Covers Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Cunningham Stone Ltd	67	18	0	85	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Curleys Supermarket Dungannon Ltd	50	184	10	244	[21.4%]	[78.6%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	#	-	-	324	-	-
Curran Court Hotel Ltd	25	17	0	42	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Curran D & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Currie Community, The	*	-	-	47	-	-
Curtis Cars Ltd T/A Curtis Toyota, Curtis Peugeot & Curtis Peugeot N'abbey	66	23	2	91	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Customized Training Services Ltd	12	29	0	41	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
D & M Cakes Ltd T/A Graham's Home Bakery	*	-	-	41	-	-
Daewoo Electronics (UK) Ltd	213	82	17	312	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	177	74	3	254	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Dalriada Rural Sure Start	*	-	-	26	-	-
Dalriada School	*	-	-	59	-	-
Dalriada Urgent Care	142	68	0	210	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Daly Park & Co	#	-	-	30	-	-
Danlor Services Ltd	24	12	2	38	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Danske Bank A/s	50	22	0	72	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Darson Services Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Dask Timber Products Ltd	15	13	3	31	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Davison AF Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Davison Mel Construction	45	24	6	75	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Dawson-WAM Ltd	65	40	7	112	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Dayfresh	23	10	0	33	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
DCC Energy Ltd	123	36	0	159	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
DCI Energy Control Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
De La Rue Smurfit (NI) Ltd	25	11	2	38	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Deane Public Works Ltd	41	28	1	70	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Debenhams Retail	203	447	44	694	[31.2%]	[68.8%]
Decora Blind Systems Ltd	112	56	12	180	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Dekko	51	29	14	94	[63.8%]	[36.3%]
Delap & Waller Ltd	20	36	4	60	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Deli Lites Newry	#	-	-	43	-	-
Deloitte & Touche Llp	74	75	11	160	[49.7%]	[50.3%]
Delta Print & Packaging Ltd	24	87	19	130	[21.6%]	[78.4%]
Delwyn Enterprises Ltd T/A Yardmaster International	17	43	0	60	[28.3%]	[71.7%]
Denman International Ltd	65	10	0	75	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
Dennison Commercials Ltd	112	24	2	138	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd	117	130	24	271	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Denroy Plastics Ltd	77	11	3	91	[87.5%]	[12.5%]
Dental World Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Derry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	55	-	-
Derry Journal Newspapers Ltd	15	89	1	105	[14.4%]	[85.6%]
Derry Youth & Community Workshop Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Derry's Ltd	10	58	9	77	[14.7%]	[85.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Desmond Motors Ltd	11	73	0	84	[13.1%]	[86.9%]
Dessian Products Ltd	38	37	6	81	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Devenish Nutrition Ltd	52	29	1	82	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
DFS Trading Ltd	18	20	0	38	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
DHL Excel Supply Chain	30	15	0	45	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
DHL Express (UK) Ltd	71	15	1	87	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
DHL Express	12	18	0	30	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Diageo (NI) Ltd	67	85	11	163	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Diageo Bailey's Global Supply	*	-	-	38	-	-
Diageo Global Supply LBC Ltd	147	83	15	245	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Diamond Andrew & Son (Timber) Ltd	39	22	1	62	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Diamond Corrugated Cases Ltd	#	-	-	41	-	-
Diamond Heron	*	-	-	34	-	-
Diamond Recruitment Group	453	409	58	920	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Dickey HK	41	20	4	65	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Dickey T & Co Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Digestors Silos & Tanks Ltd T/A Silotank	#	-	-	34	-	-
Dingles Builders (NI) Ltd	39	15	0	54	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Dinsmore Francis Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Direct Contract Packing (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Disability Action	36	50	4	90	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Discount Window Systems Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Discovery '80' Ltd Share	22	22	0	44	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Dittys (Castledawson) Ltd	31	22	9	62	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Dixons & Co Ltd	50	23	0	73	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Dixons Contractors	#	-	-	31	-	-
DK Leisure Ltd C/o Bushtown Hotel	32	24	2	58	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Docutex Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Doherty & Gray Ltd	17	22	16	55	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Doherty James (Meats) Ltd	#	-	-	54	-	-
Doherty John T/A Garage Door Systems Ltd	11	16	9	36	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Doherty, Patrick T/A Knockan Lodge	20	10	0	30	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Domestic Care Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Domestic Care Services	92	13	1	106	[87.6%]	[12.4%]
Dominican College	21	33	0	54	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Donaghy Bros Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Donaghy P & E	66	33	3	102	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Donaldson A & S (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Donnelly A Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Dontaur Engineering Ltd	30	10	5	45	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Doey S & Co Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Door Store Ltd, The	*	-	-	42	-	-
Doran Consulting	54	20	7	81	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Dougan Patrick Electrical	12	32	0	44	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Douglas & Grahame Ltd	70	21	3	94	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Douglas Architectural Systems Ltd	17	12	0	29	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Dowds JF & H Ltd	18	42	2	62	[30.0%]	[70.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Dowler F Ltd	36	11	1	48	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Dowling WM Ltd	39	11	2	52	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Downe Residential Project	22	96	1	119	[18.6%]	[81.4%]
Downey Bros Good Food Ltd	#	-	-	57	-	-
Downey Investments T/A Friar Tucks	#	-	-	51	-	-
Downeys Cars (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Downhill Enterprises Ltd	27	10	1	38	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Downshire Arms Hotel Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Downtown Radio Ltd	48	24	3	75	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Drapersfield House Private Nursing Home	28	31	0	59	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Draynes Farms	16	16	5	37	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Drenagh Sawmills Ltd	12	25	2	39	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Dresswell (Newtownards) Ltd	118	16	11	145	[88.1%]	[11.9%]
Drinks Inc Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Driver Hire Belfast	40	26	0	66	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Drombane Nursing Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Dromore Community Care Ltd	11	39	2	52	[22.0%]	[78.0%]
Drumkeen Holdings Ltd T/A Burger King	19	15	15	49	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Drummaul House Ltd	41	68	3	112	[37.6%]	[62.4%]
Drummond Hotel	#	-	-	50	-	-
Drumragh Integrated College	12	23	0	35	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
DS Campbell Ltd T/A Venture	31	11	4	46	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
DSG Retail Ltd	202	114	83	399	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Du Pont (UK) Ltd	59	109	2	170	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Dunadry Inn Ltd	130	60	0	190	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Dunbia (Dungannon)	307	445	101	853	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Duncan & Griffin Co Ltd T/A Silverbirch Hotel	58	50	0	108	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Duncan Maxwell Storefitters Ltd	29	14	3	46	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Dundee A & FA Ltd	131	12	6	149	[91.6%]	[8.4%]
Dunelm (Soft Furnishings) Ltd	21	76	3	100	[21.6%]	[78.4%]
Dunlady House Ltd	34	26	2	62	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Dunlop & Hamilton	42	13	0	55	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Dunlop Homes Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Dunluce Restaurants Ltd T/A Mcdonalds	40	19	3	62	[67.8%]	[32.2%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd	713	1,853	122	2,688	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
DX Network Services	16	32	3	51	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
E & C Inns Ltd T/A Balmoral Hotel	#	-	-	59	-	-
E & I Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Eaga Partnership Ltd	11	22	5	38	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Eakin Bros Ltd	35	10	0	45	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Eakin TG Ltd	31	13	2	46	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd	301	216	25	542	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
East Belfast Mission	*	-	-	54	-	-
East Eden Ltd T/A Slieve Na Mon Nursing Home	#	-	-	53	-	-
Eastower (NI) Ltd T/A Gordon's Electrical Supplies	17	10	0	27	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Eastwood Bookmakers	113	185	7	305	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Echo Northern Ireland Ltd	34	21	7	62	[61.8%]	[38.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Edenkeel Ltd T/A Café Roc/earth Night Club	#	-	-	-	33	-	-
Edenmore Golf & Country Club		44	10	3	57	[81.5%]	[18.5%]
Edgar Transport		12	13	6	31	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
EDM Products Ltd		25	12	1	38	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
EDM Spanwall Ltd		27	10	1	38	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Edmundson Electrical Ltd	*	-	-	-	71	-	-
Educational Guidance Service for Adults		16	33	2	51	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
Edwards & Co	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Edwards Enterprises (NI) Ltd Copperfields Private Nursing Home		33	28	1	62	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Eglantine Timber Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Eglington (Timber Products) Ltd		27	27	0	54	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Electronic & Security Services Ltd		17	16	1	34	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Elior UK		29	20	10	59	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Elite Electronic Systems Ltd		83	125	17	225	[39.9%]	[60.1%]
Elliott Duffy Garrett Solicitors		20	34	2	56	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Elmoreton Ltd T/A Benedicts Hotel Belfast		28	54	14	96	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
EM News Distribution Ltd		91	74	2	167	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Emerson HA & Son		30	67	3	100	[30.9%]	[69.1%]
Emerson Norman & Sons Ltd		84	45	2	131	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Emerson Stanley & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Enterprise Rent-a-Car (UK) Ltd		18	20	0	38	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Enterprise Stationery Ltd		20	37	7	64	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Environmental Fabrications Ltd		16	11	1	28	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Environmental Treatment Systems Ltd	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
Epon Training & Development Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
EPS Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Erne Eggs Ltd		18	26	1	45	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Ernst & Young		37	20	38	95	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Espey Alan	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Esporta Health Club	*	-	-	-	50	-	-
Estee Lauder Cosmetics Ltd		24	29	2	55	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Euphoria T/A Odyssey Bowl Ltd		14	15	8	37	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Europa General Underwriters (NI) Ltd		14	17	0	31	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Eurotile Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Evans VB & Company	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Eventsec Ltd		157	138	0	295	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Evron Foods Ltd		70	40	97	207	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Excel Glass Ltd		15	24	0	39	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Exchange Restaurants Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Executive Council of The Inn of Court of Northern Ireland		22	13	0	35	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Exel Europe Ltd		288	178	24	490	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Exel PLC	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Exhibit Ltd		45	30	0	75	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Express Distribution Services	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Extec Screens & Crushers (NI) Ltd		16	37	3	56	[30.2%]	[69.8%]
Extern		100	127	5	232	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd		220	183	15	418	[54.6%]	[45.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Fabermaunsell Ltd	27	12	3	42	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Fabricat Ireland Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Fagan Fruit Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Fairco Mc Ilhagga Ltd	*	-	-	61	-	-
Fairways Residential Homes	*	-	-	38	-	-
Faith Footwear Ltd	65	45	4	114	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Faith House	*	-	-	91	-	-
Falls Bowling & Lawn Tennis Club Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Famac Network Ltd	109	45	11	165	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Fane Valley Co-op Society Ltd	102	21	0	123	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Farlow A (Engineering)	*	-	-	27	-	-
Farmlea Foods Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Farmview Dairies Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Federal Security Services Ltd	641	209	9	859	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Fergus Investments Ltd	*	-	-	80	-	-
Ferguson FT & Co (Builders) Ltd	70	17	0	87	[80.5%]	[19.5%]
Fermanagh Homecare Services	43	53	1	97	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
FF Associates Ltd Cafe Paul Rankins & Bakery	57	51	17	125	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
FF Food Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Field Boxmore Belfast Ltd	145	42	2	189	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
FIN Engineering Group Ltd	29	13	2	44	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Fine Foods Lisburn Road Ltd T/A Shu Restaurant	10	21	6	37	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Finlay Breton Ltd	136	83	7	226	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Finlay Communications Ltd	51	27	6	84	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
Finlay Hydrascreens (Omagh) Ltd	27	58	3	88	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Finlay James AS Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Fintec Crushing & Screening Ltd	22	39	7	68	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Fir Trees Hotel Strabane Ltd	#	-	-	53	-	-
Fire IMC Ltd	19	16	2	37	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Firmus Energy	13	10	6	29	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	514	491	35	1,040	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
First Derivatives PLC	20	66	9	95	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
First Housing Aid & Support Services	13	104	3	120	[11.1%]	[88.9%]
Firstsource Solutions Ltd	19	24	14	57	[44.2%]	[55.8%]
Fishbourne House	14	12	0	26	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Fisher & Fisher Solicitors	15	12	0	27	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Fisher Engineering Ltd	171	76	0	247	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Fitness First PLC T/A Fitness First Belfast	83	35	8	126	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Fivemiletown & Brookborough Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Fiveways Shop & Service Station Ltd	11	91	0	102	[10.8%]	[89.2%]
Flagship Media Group Ltd	44	16	3	63	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Flanagan KJ & Co Ltd	20	26	0	46	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Fleet Financial (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Fleming Agri-products Ltd	48	12	2	62	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Flexiskills Recruitment	13	13	3	29	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Flextronics (UK) Design Services Ltd	42	25	8	75	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Flybe	131	40	20	191	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Flynn Maurice & Sons Ltd	20	54	3	77	[27.0%]	[73.0%]

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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]
FM Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	-	47	-	-
FMUK Ltd T/A Coolkeeragh Esb		20	17	0	37	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Fold Housing Association		344	237	38	619	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Fon-a-Cab (Belfast) Ltd		27	21	4	52	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Footprints Women's Centre	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Fortress Doors (NI) Ltd		48	16	6	70	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Fortwilliam Golf Club	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Four Dee (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Abbeylands Care Home		40	20	3	63	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Annahilt Care Home		30	10	0	40	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Antrim Care Home		14	21	4	39	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Arches Care Home	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Ardrough Care Home		28	19	1	48	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Armagh Care Home		30	20	4	54	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Ashgrove Care Home	#	-	-	-	62	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bangor Care Home		35	25	24	84	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Beechill Care Home		12	17	1	30	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Belmont Nursing Home		27	17	0	44	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bethany Care Home		16	24	8	48	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Camphill Care Home		39	25	2	66	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Carnalea Care Home		30	25	5	60	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cedarhurst Lodge Care Home		17	28	15	60	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cherryvalley Care Home	*/#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Chestnut Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	-	46	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Clandeboye Care Home		37	17	2	56	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Comber Care Home		50	14	13	77	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Coolaness Care Home		19	21	2	42	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A County Care Home, The		19	26	6	51	[42.2%]	[57.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Craigdun Care Home	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Croaghpatrick Care Home		64	11	1	76	[85.3%]	[14.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cromore House Care Home		17	17	4	38	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Donaghcloney Care Home		44	13	0	57	[77.2%]	[22.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Drumclay Care Home		26	25	7	58	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Drumragh Care Home		13	50	2	65	[20.6%]	[79.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Dungannon Care Home		14	15	4	33	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edenmore Care Home		19	23	7	49	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edgewater Lodge Care Home		44	33	0	77	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Galgorm Care Home		28	11	1	40	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Garvagh Care Home		18	20	1	39	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Greerville Manor Care Home		25	28	5	58	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hawthorn House Care Home	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hollywood Care Home		33	19	0	52	[63.5%]	[36.5%]

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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]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Jordanstown Care Home	39	24	0	63	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Laganvale Care Home	39	25	11	75	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Landsdowne Care Home	28	38	1	67	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lecale Lodge Care Home #	-	-	-	96	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Limavady Care Home	23	35	2	60	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisburn Care Home *	-	-	-	31	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisnisky Care Home	43	26	1	70	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mahon Hall Care Home *	-	-	-	67	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Court Care Home	21	11	11	43	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Lodge Care Home #	-	-	-	65	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Meadowbank Care Home	15	17	6	38	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Moneymore Care Home	30	41	7	78	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mount Lens Care Home *	-	-	-	29	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Oakridge Care Home	43	32	0	75	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rathmena Care Home *	-	-	-	48	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rosevale Lodge Care Home *	-	-	-	48	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rush Hall Care Home	25	17	0	42	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Saintfield Lodge Care Home #	-	-	-	41	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Sandringham Care Home	36	26	10	72	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Seapatrick Care Home	32	31	7	70	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Stormont Care Home	24	12	3	39	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Four Season Health Care T/A Strathearn Court Care Home	31	11	15	57	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Tudordale Care Home *	-	-	-	42	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Victoria Park Care Home *	-	-	-	30	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Whiteabbey Care Home *	-	-	-	54	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Woodgrove Care Home	23	13	2	38	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Fox Building & Engineering Ltd #	-	-	-	30	-	-
Fox's Supervalu	12	46	2	60	[20.7%]	[79.3%]
Foyle & Londonderry College	34	15	1	50	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Foyle Day Care Ltd	22	22	2	46	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Foyle Hospice	10	48	0	58	[17.2%]	[82.8%]
Foyle International Golf Centre #	-	-	-	37	-	-
Foyle Meats	76	188	9	273	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
FPM Accountants LLP #	-	-	-	51	-	-
Frackelton John & Son Ltd *	-	-	-	46	-	-
Francos Restaurant	16	18	6	40	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Franklins International Ltd *	-	-	-	36	-	-
Frazer John (Apparel) Ltd	18	11	1	30	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Freeza Meats Ltd #	-	-	-	30	-	-
French James Engineering Ltd *	-	-	-	26	-	-
Fresh Food Kitchen, The #	-	-	-	46	-	-
Friends School *	-	-	-	52	-	-
Fruit of The Loom Ltd	26	35	1	62	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Fruithill Private Nursing Home #	-	-	-	50	-	-
Fry Transport *	-	-	-	40	-	-
Frylite Ltd #	-	-	-	48	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Fujitsu Services	244	135	33	412	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Fujitsu Telecommunications (Ireland)	30	18	2	50	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Fultons Fine Furnishings	*	-	-	53	-	-
Fultons Fine Furnishings Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Funeral Services (NI) Ltd T/A James Brown & Sons	*	-	-	130	-	-
Future Interior Trends	24	10	1	35	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Fyfes Vehicles & Engineering Supplies Ltd	60	45	0	105	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
G & M Lodge Caring Ltd	10	50	0	60	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
G4S Security Services UK Ltd	435	162	10	607	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
Galen Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Galeton Ltd T/A Ailsa Lodge Nursing Home	*	-	-	62	-	-
Galgorm Castle Estates Ltd T/A Galgorm Castle Golf Club	19	13	5	37	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Galgorm Manor Hotel Ltd	66	33	1	100	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Gallagher & Mc Kinney Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Gallaher Ltd	719	131	21	871	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Gamble JA & Co Ltd	20	29	0	49	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Gambro (NI) Ltd T/A Ivec Pharmaceuticals	86	37	17	140	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
Gardner TA	*	-	-	26	-	-
Garmoye Enterprises Ltd T/A The Body Shop	25	12	0	37	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
GCAS Group Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Geda Construction Company Ltd	#	-	-	51	-	-
Gethin D & P T/A Subway Botanic	11	16	0	27	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Gibson (Banbridge) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Gibson Bros Ltd	45	19	0	64	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Gibson Contracts	*/#	-	-	28	-	-
Gilbert-Ash (NI) Ltd	68	108	7	183	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Gilfresh Produce	29	15	24	68	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Gillaroo Lodge Nursing Home Ltd	31	13	0	44	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Gillbrooke Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Gillespie FH Ltd T/A Bangor Bay Inn	*	-	-	31	-	-
Gilpins Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Gingerbread NI	#	-	-	31	-	-
Girvan M & Sons	12	23	0	35	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Girvan Thomas T/A Karina Lodge Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	32	-	-
Glanbia Cheese Ltd	93	52	5	150	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Glasgiven Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Glas-seal (NI) Ltd	34	32	1	67	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
GlaxoSmithKline (UK) Pharmaceuticals	*	-	-	32	-	-
Glen Dimplex NI Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Glen Electric Ltd	12	236	20	268	[4.8%]	[95.2%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	206	102	7	315	[66.9%]	[33.1%]
Glenaden Shirts Ltd	75	42	2	119	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Glenavon House Hotel (1982) Ltd	#	-	-	66	-	-
Glenbay Ltd (Peter Mark)	67	74	3	144	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Glencarron Nursing Home	#	-	-	57	-	-
Glendale Stores Ltd	37	40	0	77	[48.1%]	[51.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Glendermott Enterprises Ltd	19	29	0	48	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Glendun Nursing Home	#	-	-	57	-	-
Glenhill Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Glenkrag Ltd	*	-	-	66	-	-
Glenmachan Tower House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	45	-	-
Glenmona Resource Centre	#	-	-	98	-	-
Glenshane Fashions Ltd	14	24	0	38	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Glenview Private Nursing Home	31	22	1	54	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Glenview Private Nursing/ Residential Home	13	17	1	31	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Global Armour Highmark Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Global Email Company, The	181	176	216	573	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Glover Site Investigations Ltd	61	22	0	83	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
GM Design Associates Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Goldblatt Mc Guigan	31	24	2	57	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Golden Cow Dairies Ltd	58	18	0	76	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Golden Glen Catering	*	-	-	30	-	-
Goldsmiths Group PLC	20	11	1	32	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Goodrich Control Systems Ltd	23	11	3	37	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Gordons Chemists	118	87	1	206	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Gormley Motors Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Gormley's Supervalu	#	-	-	69	-	-
Gortacharn Private Nursing Home	11	31	1	43	[26.2%]	[73.8%]
Gorteen House Hotel Ltd	21	29	0	50	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
GPS (GB) Ltd T/A The Gap	*	-	-	57	-	-
GPS Colour Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Graan Abbey Private Nursing Home, The	13	44	28	85	[22.8%]	[77.2%]
Grafton Recruitment Ltd	1,574	1,046	578	3,198	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
Graham & Heslip Ltd	50	13	0	63	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Graham & Maybin Ltd	16	53	29	98	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Graham D & Mason I T/A Banville House Hotel	35	34	0	69	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Graham Engineering	*	-	-	34	-	-
Graham Harold	24	12	0	36	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	195	70	48	313	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Graham Martin	32	28	4	64	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Graham SP Ltd	14	126	0	140	[10.0%]	[90.0%]
Grahams Ray Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Grainger Building Services Ltd	27	18	0	45	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Gramophone Shop Ltd C/o Caroline Music	21	19	0	40	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Grampian Country Pork Cookstown Ltd	191	156	251	598	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Grand Opera House Trust	40	93	17	150	[30.1%]	[69.9%]
Grant Group Ltd, The	14	13	18	45	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Grant Thornton	53	42	6	101	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Grant William & Co Ltd	21	48	0	69	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Grants Electrical Services (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Gray & Adams (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
Greater Shankill Partnership	*	-	-	27	-	-
Green JT and Sons Ltd T/A Greens Food Fare	*	-	-	107	-	-
Greendale Private Day Care Nursery Complex	*	-	-	49	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Greene Liam Mr & Mrs T/A Wheelers Fast Food	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Greenpark Private Nursing Home Ltd		21	87	0	108	[19.4%]	[80.6%]
Greer Publications		14	11	2	27	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Greeting Card Group Ltd		33	25	1	59	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Gregg & Patterson (Engineers) Ltd		54	22	3	79	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Groundwork Northern Ireland	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Group 4 Securitas (NI) Ltd		485	196	2	683	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
GSH Group PLC		31	12	1	44	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
GT Exhausts (NI) Ltd		12	25	30	67	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Guardforce Ltd		139	56	12	207	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
Guthrie WC Ltd T/A Silverwood Doors	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
H & A Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	65	-	-
Habinteg Housing Association (Ulster) Ltd		26	35	6	67	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Hagan Homes Ltd		27	13	2	42	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Hagan John P		13	14	1	28	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Hagans Leisure Ltd		14	10	2	26	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Haldane Shiells Group		251	164	6	421	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Halfords Ltd		121	57	9	187	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Hall Black Douglas		18	13	0	31	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Hamilton & Kirk Ltd		21	29	1	51	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Hamilton Alex M & Co Ltd		19	14	1	34	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Hamilton Architects	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Hamilton James & Co (Lurgan) Ltd	*	-	-	-	74	-	-
Hamilton M&N T/A The Planters Tavern	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Hamilton Newsagency	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Hamilton Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Hamilton TJ & Co		26	22	3	51	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Hampton Conservatories	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Handling & Storage Equipment Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Hanna John Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Happy Days (1999) Ltd T/A Happy Days Day Nursery	*	-	-	-	50	-	-
Harbinson Mulholland		21	18	3	42	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Harland and Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd	*	-	-	-	130	-	-
Harpscreen International Ltd	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
Harte & Eakin (contractors) (NI) Ltd		31	20	0	51	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Harvey Group PLC		34	19	4	57	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Harveys		26	17	3	46	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Haslett J & J Ltd		235	108	32	375	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Hasson M & Sons Ltd		10	37	2	49	[21.3%]	[78.7%]
Hastings Hotel Group Ltd		248	255	113	616	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Haulage Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Hayes Fuels		22	26	4	52	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Hays Construction & Property		52	61	20	133	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Hays Specialist Recruitment Ltd		15	27	8	50	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Hazelwood Integrated College		24	24	7	55	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Hazelwood Integrated Primary School		12	20	1	33	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
HBOS PLC Retail Employee Relations		1,021	845	341	2,207	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
HCL Technologies (NI) Ltd		453	860	526	1,839	[34.5%]	[65.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
HEA Ltd	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Heartsine Technologies Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Heatherlea Bakery	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Heatons (NI) Ltd C/o Personnel & Training Services		54	153	17	224	[26.1%]	[73.9%]
Helm Corporation Ltd		16	40	3	59	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Help the Aged		17	15	8	40	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Henderson Foodservice Ltd		118	24	13	155	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Henderson Paul T/A Quality Care Services Ltd		90	17	2	109	[84.1%]	[15.9%]
Henderson Retail Ltd		949	218	145	1,312	[81.3%]	[18.7%]
Henderson Wholesale Ltd		276	84	31	391	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Henry Bros (Magherafelt) Ltd		171	29	4	204	[85.5%]	[14.5%]
Henry Daniel Ltd		15	11	0	26	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Herbel Restaurants Ltd		203	252	37	492	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Heron Bros Ltd		23	107	19	149	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Hetherington Painting & Building Contractors	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Hewitt Geoff T/A Mc Donalds Ballymena		54	26	12	92	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Hewitt Meats	*/#	-	-	-	33	-	-
Hewlett Packard Ltd		25	31	6	62	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Heyn Group Ltd		56	23	6	85	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
HFC Bank PLC		13	14	0	27	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
HFD Ltd T/A Mercado Belfast	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
HGS Building & Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
HHI Building Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Higgins John J (Magherafelt) Ltd	*/#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Highfield Care T/A Ardmaine Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	69	-	-
Hillcrest Glass Ltd	#	-	-	-	46	-	-
Hillen Bros T/A Ava Off Sales & Bar	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Hillgrove Hotel Ltd T/A Magherabuoy House Hotel		21	24	6	51	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Hillmount Nursery Centre	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Hillview Lodge Ltd		10	20	1	31	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Hilton Belfast		71	114	34	219	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Hilton Group PLC T/A Hilton Templepatrick		165	27	24	216	[85.9%]	[14.1%]
Hilton Meat Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	71	-	-
Hilton Meats (Cookstown) Ltd		10	32	11	53	[23.8%]	[76.2%]
HML		31	238	17	286	[11.5%]	[88.5%]
Hockley Private Nursing Home		88	11	0	99	[88.9%]	[11.1%]
Hogg R & Sons Ltd		14	18	0	32	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Holiday Inn Belfast		36	44	19	99	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Hollins William & Co Ltd T/A Viyella		13	12	2	27	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Hollygate Lodge Residential Home		26	11	5	42	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Hollygate Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Homebase Ltd Homebase Regional office		195	143	26	364	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Homebuy Group PLC T/A Telebank		27	26	0	53	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Homecare Northern Ireland		175	296	77	548	[37.2%]	[62.8%]
Houston Bros Ltd		78	28	4	110	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Howden (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	-	83	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Howell House Bakery	*	-	-	37	-	-
HSBC Bank PLC	39	13	22	74	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Huco Lightronic (NI) Ltd	43	48	11	102	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Huddleston John Engineering	48	15	2	65	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Hughes & Company	141	19	0	160	[88.1%]	[11.9%]
Hughes Christensen	256	24	6	286	[91.4%]	[8.6%]
Hughes Joseph Painting Contractor	19	63	6	88	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Hughes K & Co Ltd T/A Hughes Mushrooms	#	-	-	39	-	-
Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Ltd	76	74	29	179	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Huhtamaki (UK) Ltd	150	49	1	200	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Hunter Apparel Solutions Ltd	17	69	1	87	[19.8%]	[80.2%]
Hunter Brian Ltd	22	26	1	49	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Hunter JD & Co Ltd	104	37	10	151	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Hunterhouse College	*	-	-	26	-	-
Hurst Charles Ltd	689	223	63	975	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Hutchinson A (Floor & Wall Supplies) Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Hutton (M&E) Services Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Hyndman D & Son (Bakers) Ltd	29	22	0	51	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
ICB Emulsions Ltd	14	22	0	36	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Iceland Foods Ltd	341	346	36	723	[49.6%]	[50.4%]
ICS Computing Ltd	133	58	15	206	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
ICS Group of Companies Ltd T/A Inflight Catering Services Ltd	*	-	-	66	-	-
ICTS (UK) Ltd	152	35	15	202	[81.3%]	[18.7%]
ILK Timber Group Ltd	36	10	3	49	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Image Investments Ltd T/A Red Sky	121	23	2	146	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
Impro Printing	*	-	-	34	-	-
Independent News & Media (NI)	465	158	22	645	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Indicators International Ltd	17	39	4	60	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
In-doors Manufacturing Ltd	#	-	-	81	-	-
Industrial Temps Ltd	226	399	300	925	[36.2%]	[63.8%]
Infineer Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Inislyn Ltd T/A Radisson SAS Hotel	21	20	10	51	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Initial City Link	32	10	0	42	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Initial Textile Services	43	40	2	85	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Initiative	32	20	0	52	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Inner City South Belfast Sure Start	17	13	2	32	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Instore	143	154	0	297	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Integrated College Dungannon	20	12	0	32	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Intelliden Ltd	16	12	4	32	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Interface Europe Ltd	20	62	0	82	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
Interfrigo Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Internazionale Ltd	111	147	31	289	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Interserve (Facilities Management) Ltd	16	62	2	80	[20.5%]	[79.5%]
Invista Textiles (UK) Ltd	137	205	5	347	[40.1%]	[59.9%]
Ireland Freight Services (UK) Ltd	65	22	1	88	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Irish Autotrader Ltd	59	27	0	86	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Irish Football Association, The	46	14	0	60	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Irish Inns	#	-	-	35	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Irish News Ltd, The	31	100	5	136	[23.7%]	[76.3%]
Irish Road Motors Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Irish Rugby Football Union (Ulster Branch)	*	-	-	52	-	-
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Ltd	42	10	1	53	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Irish Waste Services Ltd	12	39	5	56	[23.5%]	[76.5%]
Ironstone Construction Ltd	14	19	12	45	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Irwin AN & Sons	*	-	-	28	-	-
Irwin J Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Irwin RA & Co Ltd	94	14	1	109	[87.0%]	[13.0%]
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd	288	121	17	426	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Isaac Agnew Audi	72	22	9	103	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
ISL Waste Management	#	-	-	26	-	-
Island Cleaning Services Ltd	34	40	0	74	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Islandbawn Stores Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
ISS Mediclean Ltd	65	121	29	215	[34.9%]	[65.1%]
Ivanhoe Inn & Hotel	27	28	2	57	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
J & G Engineering (NI) Ltd	53	19	0	72	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
J Caulfield & Co T/A Caulfield Insurance Brokers	19	17	0	36	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Jacobs Babbie	*	-	-	26	-	-
Jacobs W & R & Co (NI) Ltd	16	10	2	28	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Jacques Vert PLC	*	-	-	52	-	-
James Bleeks T/A J & A Construction (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
James Kingsberry Ltd T/A Kingberry Fuels	39	23	0	62	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Jameson David Services Ltd	*	-	-	89	-	-
Jamesons Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Jamison & Green Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
JBE Building Services	*	-	-	45	-	-
JCP Consulting Ltd	29	11	0	40	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Jeffers Home Bakery	57	13	1	71	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Jefferson C & H	45	14	5	64	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Jenkins Shipping Co Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
JFM Construction Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
JHC Hardware Ltd	35	17	0	52	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
JJB Sports PLC	299	233	6	538	[56.2%]	[43.8%]
JK Fabrications Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
JKC Specialist Cars Ltd	33	17	0	50	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
JMC Mechanical & Construction Ltd	13	18	0	31	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
JMC Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonald's Sprucefield	19	32	3	54	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
JMF Metal Fabrications Ltd	82	14	2	98	[85.4%]	[14.6%]
JMG Systems Ltd	#	-	-	48	-	-
JNK Components Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
JNP Architects	21	11	4	36	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Jobs @ Pertemps (NI) T/A Professional Recruitment Grp	16	11	2	29	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
John David Group PLC, The	102	117	0	219	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
John Moran T/A Breico Retail Group	30	70	5	105	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Johnson Bros (Belfast) Ltd	76	24	5	105	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Johnsons Solicitors	25	14	0	39	[64.1%]	[35.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Johnston Campbell Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Johnston Construction	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Johnston Cyril & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	66	-	-
Johnston Gilpin & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Johnston Kennedy	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Johnston Mr T/A Nicholson House Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Johnston's Bakery		23	13	0	36	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Jolly Rodgers Day Nursery	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Jolly Tots Childcare Complex	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Jollye Leonard F (BP) Ltd T/A Jollye's Petfood Superstores		56	28	8	92	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Jones Frederick (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
Jones Peters		16	18	0	34	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Jordan Concrete Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Jordan Plastics Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Joyland Amusement Centres Ltd T/A Oasis Retail Services Ltd		51	29	6	86	[63.8%]	[36.3%]
JPM Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	-	54	-	-
Jsd Recruitment Services	#	-	-	-	384	-	-
Jurys Inn		15	46	22	83	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
Kainos Software Ltd		82	75	8	165	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Kane Engineering	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Kane Heating Ltd	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
Kane JW Precision Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Kare Bears Private Day Nurseries		25	13	0	38	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Karen Ferran T/A Ashton Recruitment		33	23	24	80	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Karkraft (NI) Ltd		13	15	5	33	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Karuna Home, The	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Kavanagh Retailing		13	121	0	134	[9.7%]	[90.3%]
KBB Doors Ltd		12	34	19	65	[26.1%]	[73.9%]
KCC Door Hardware & Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
KDM Hire Ltd		23	26	0	49	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Kedington Northern Ireland Ltd		14	22	0	36	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Keenan Patrick	#	-	-	-	64	-	-
Kells SD Ltd		105	52	0	157	[66.9%]	[33.1%]
Kelly Bros	#	-	-	-	51	-	-
Kelly Flowers Wholesale		18	12	2	32	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Kelly John Fuels (Ireland) T/A Kelly Fuels		66	29	3	98	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Kelly Patricia T/A Kelly's Inn	#	-	-	-	45	-	-
Kelman Ltd		45	16	4	65	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Kennedy & Morrison Ltd	*	-	-	-	51	-	-
Kennedy Business Systems	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Kennedy Fitzgerald & Associates	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Kennedy J & Co (Contractors) Ltd		77	29	3	109	[72.6%]	[27.4%]
Kennedy R & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd		57	36	98	191	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Kernohan Ian A (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Kerr Henderson (Financial Services) Ltd	*	-	-	-	55	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Kerr Henderson Hewitt Ltd	11	13	2	26	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Kerr RJ (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Kerr William & Co (Insurance Consultants) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Kestrel Foods Ltd	12	29	11	52	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
Keylite Roof Windows Ltd	21	28	9	58	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Keys Robert & Co Ltd	30	36	1	67	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Keystone Lintels Ltd	79	73	10	162	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Kiddiwinkles Daycare	18	10	1	29	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Kilhome Bay Seafoods Ltd	41	19	3	63	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Killeen Hardware and Building Suppliers	*	-	-	29	-	-
Killyhevlin Hotel Ltd	67	74	3	144	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Killyleagh Lodge Residential Home	14	27	1	42	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Kilmorey Arms Hotel (Kilkeel) Ltd	13	24	5	42	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Kilwaughter Chemical Co Ltd	55	14	7	76	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Kirk Pat Ltd	17	31	0	48	[35.4%]	[64.6%]
KMR Windows Ltd	21	11	2	34	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Knockmoyle Lodge Private Nursing Home	17	18	0	35	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Knotts of Newtownards	*	-	-	44	-	-
Knox James & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Knoxlink T/A Deanes	11	11	7	29	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Kone (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
KPL Contracts Ltd	47	130	0	177	[26.6%]	[73.4%]
KPMG	61	66	7	134	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Kuehne & Nagel (NI) Ltd	78	13	6	97	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
Kwik-Fit (NI) Ltd	47	22	0	69	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
LA Fitness	18	16	17	51	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Label One Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ladyhill Holdings Ltd T/A Prospect Private Nursing Home	36	18	10	64	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Ladyhill Lodge Pnh	31	13	0	44	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Lafarge Cement Ireland	72	18	6	96	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Lagan Construction Ltd	66	63	26	155	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Lagan Holdings Ltd	10	21	3	34	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Lagan Homes Ltd	19	32	5	56	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
Lagan Technologies Ltd	38	31	35	104	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Lagan Tile Ltd	23	18	2	43	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Lakeland Community Care Ltd	44	85	2	131	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Lakeview Nursing & Residential Home	27	22	10	59	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Lamb Commercials Ltd	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Lamont Samuel & Sons Ltd	26	21	1	48	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Landscaping Centre Ltd	103	16	8	127	[86.6%]	[13.4%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd	157	100	14	271	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Larne Grammar School	*	-	-	44	-	-
Larne Harbour Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Laser Electrical Ltd	81	47	5	133	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Latens Systems Ltd	24	11	6	41	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Lavelle & Mc Alinden	11	45	1	57	[19.6%]	[80.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Lavery Ltd	60	51	0	111	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Lavery Transport Ltd	20	29	12	61	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Law Centre (NI)	11	24	5	40	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
LBM	196	299	29	524	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Leabank Private Nursing Home	12	41	0	53	[22.6%]	[77.4%]
Leckey James Design Ltd	28	37	0	65	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Leckey Trevor D T/A Stoneyford Building Supplies	20	13	5	38	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Leckpatrick Dairies Ltd	55	46	1	102	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Leeanoy Ltd T/A Video City	89	34	13	136	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
Leeway Stothers Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Legal & General Assurance Society	*	-	-	36	-	-
Legmore Concrete Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Leighinmohr House Hotel	13	18	1	32	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Leonard Cheshire	63	36	1	100	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
L'Estrange & Brett Solicitors	52	29	1	82	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Lewis Tim Recruitment Ltd	487	331	83	901	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Liberty Information Technology Ltd	108	90	25	223	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Lidl (NI) Gmbh	180	220	64	464	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Lifestyle Sports & Leisure Ltd	90	54	0	144	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Lilley's Life Settlement T/A Lillleys Centra & Texaco Service Stat	#	-	-	27	-	-
Lilliput (Dunmurry) Ltd	*	-	-	100	-	-
Limavady Building Suppliers Ltd	18	17	1	36	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Limavady Gear Co Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Limavady Printing Co Ltd	41	26	1	68	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Linden Foods Ltd	110	135	98	343	[44.9%]	[55.1%]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	372	96	4	472	[79.5%]	[20.5%]
Linenhall Library	13	12	2	27	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Linton & Robinson Ltd	29	13	0	42	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Lisadian House Private Nursing Home	58	13	4	75	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
Lisburn Glass Group Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Lisnasure Interiors	*	-	-	38	-	-
Lissan Coal Company Ltd	#	-	-	46	-	-
Lites Group	74	69	12	155	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Little Alan Ltd	*	-	-	61	-	-
Little Rays Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Litton Group Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Lloyd David Leisure Ltd	*	-	-	65	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy Ltd C/o AAH Pharmaceuticals	51	63	4	118	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
Lloyds TSB Asset Finance Division Ltd	38	11	8	57	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
LMI Foods Ltd	32	20	3	55	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Locksley Engineering Co Ltd	24	16	0	40	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Lodge Hotel and Travel Stop, The	78	27	12	117	[74.3%]	[25.7%]
Logan's Executive Travel	13	22	2	37	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
Lomac Tiles Ltd	42	59	5	106	[41.6%]	[58.4%]
Lombard & Ulster Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Londonderry Arms Hotel, The	#	-	-	28	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Loney L T/A Cafe Renoir	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
Long's Supermarket Ltd		128	131	1	260	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Loreto Grammar School	#	-	-	-	56	-	-
Louerne Construction Ltd		17	20	0	37	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Lough Erne Hotel Ltd		16	17	1	34	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Lough Neagh Private Nursing Home		13	15	0	28	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Loughran Rock Ind	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Loughview Homes Ltd		14	17	6	37	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Louisville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	84	-	-
Lowry Bros Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Lowry FK Piling Ltd		20	43	2	65	[31.7%]	[68.3%]
LSRS Ltd, T/A Old Moat Inn, The	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Lumen Christi College	#	-	-	-	42	-	-
Lunn John H (Jewellers) Ltd		49	19	2	70	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Lurgan Conference of St Vincent De Paul (Sponsors)	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Lynas Foodservice Ltd		119	21	9	149	[85.0%]	[15.0%]
Lynas RFA Dr & Mrs T/A Victoria Private Nursing Home		16	21	0	37	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Lynn Maureen Recruitment Ltd		48	44	32	124	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Lyric Players Theatre, The		20	13	2	35	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Lyttle R & PA		31	14	0	45	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
M Care Ltd		171	39	10	220	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
M/B Truck & Van (NI) Ltd T/A Rent-a-Merc		13	18	0	31	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Mac Aulay Wray	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Mac Auley James J	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Mac Mahon JJ (Building Contractor) Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Mac Naughton Blair & Company Ltd		225	112	44	381	[66.8%]	[33.2%]
Mac Rental (NI) Ltd		30	38	1	69	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Mackey Eyecare		36	20	0	56	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Mackle James Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Mackle John (Moy) Ltd		10	30	5	45	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Macrete Ireland Ltd		52	65	1	118	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Mac's Bakery Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Mad Projects Ltd T/A Speranza		16	31	2	49	[34.0%]	[66.0%]
Madden & Finucane	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Madden Bros Ltd	*/#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Maddens Bar		10	18	2	30	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Magee D & Sons		14	20	0	34	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Maghera Joinery Works Ltd		21	48	23	92	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Magir Ltd T/A Medicare Pharmacy Group		32	159	6	197	[16.8%]	[83.2%]
Magowan Tyres (NI) Ltd		44	15	1	60	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Mail Matters Direct Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Maine Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Maine Soft Drinks Ltd		78	36	1	115	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Makro Multi-trade Centre		44	188	8	240	[19.0%]	[81.0%]
Mallaghan Engineering Ltd		11	55	8	74	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Mallusk Security Services Ltd		33	15	0	48	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Malmaison Hotels (Belfast)		16	29	26	71	[35.6%]	[64.4%]

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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]
Malone College	14	26	5	45	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Malone Golf Club	22	14	7	43	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Malone Lodge Hotel, The	18	32	19	69	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Manor House Resort Hotel Ltd	53	55	24	132	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Manpower (UK) Ltd	337	444	40	821	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Marie Curie Cancer Care	122	61	21	204	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Marine Court Hotel, The	92	33	2	127	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	1,047	718	72	1,837	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Marsh Ltd	33	13	0	46	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Martin & Hamilton Ltd	37	31	3	71	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Martin H & J Ltd	99	36	2	137	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Martin Residential Trust, The	*	-	-	36	-	-
Mar-Train Heavy Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Mascott Construction Ltd	16	46	3	65	[25.8%]	[74.2%]
Mastercraft Construction Associates Ltd	19	46	0	65	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Matalan Retail Ltd	130	137	27	294	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Matheson Leo Contracts	#	-	-	26	-	-
Maxol Direct (NI) Ltd	58	38	0	96	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Maxwell T & Sons Ltd T/A Maxwell Freight Services	*	-	-	40	-	-
May Edwin Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Maydown Precision Engineering Ltd	18	90	0	108	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
MB Freight forwarding Ltd T/A Express Parcels	63	43	1	107	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Mc Adam Design Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Mc Afee Properties & Mortgages	48	20	0	68	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Mc Aleer & Rushe Ltd	17	57	2	76	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
Mc Aleer & Teague (Building Contractors)	#	-	-	40	-	-
Mc Aleer M	#	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Alister Bros Ltd	#	-	-	53	-	-
Mc Alpine Alfred Business Services Ltd	27	18	9	54	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Mc Anallen K Ltd	16	75	4	95	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Mc Anearney Sean	#	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Anerney Bros Ltd	#	-	-	151	-	-
Mc Atamney's Butchers	13	22	2	37	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
Mc Avoy Construction Ltd	20	22	0	42	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Mc Avoy Group Ltd, The	57	166	1	224	[25.6%]	[74.4%]
Mc Bride MJ	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Burney Transport	102	21	2	125	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Mc Cabe Deirdre	14	15	1	30	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Mc Caffrey B & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Caffrey Concrete Products Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Caffrey's Spar Supermarket	#	-	-	40	-	-
Mc Caig Collim	*	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Call J & W Supplies (NI) Ltd	44	24	0	68	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Mc Call Robert W & Sons	*	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Cambridge Duffy LLP	12	90	2	104	[11.8%]	[88.2%]
Mc Cann Bros Ltd	28	39	8	75	[41.8%]	[58.2%]
Mc Cann FP Ltd	95	95	15	205	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Mc Cann Patsy & Sons	#	-	-	32	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Cartan PJ	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Cartan Turkington Breen		25	14	0	39	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Mc Cauleys Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Causland Airport Garage Ltd		25	15	4	44	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Mc Clelland JA & Sons (Auctioneers) Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Mc Closkey & O'Kane Building Company Ltd		12	50	2	64	[19.4%]	[80.6%]
Mc Clure Watters		36	17	3	56	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Mc Colgans Quality Foods Ltd		27	60	34	121	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Mc Combe Bros (Antrim) Ltd		68	11	2	81	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Mc Conaghy T & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	145	-	-
Mc Connell Martin	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Connell S & Sons Ltd		51	14	20	85	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Mc Connell S Ltd		30	19	0	49	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Mc Connell TJ & Sons		10	16	0	26	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Mc Conville Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Cormack Site Services (Ireland) Ltd T/A Mc Cormack Demolation	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Cormack Terence Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Cormick Mac Naughton (NI) Ltd		57	18	1	76	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Mc Cormick WJ & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Mc Corry Julie T/A Julie's Kitchen		32	35	0	67	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Mc Cosh Wm (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Croy Engineering	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Croy Scaffolding (NI) Ltd		15	74	0	89	[16.9%]	[83.1%]
Mc Cue Interior Fit Out Solutions T/A Mc Cue James F		89	11	4	104	[89.0%]	[11.0%]
Mc Culla (Ireland) Ltd		44	18	0	62	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Mc Cullough Robert George	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Daid Mc Cullough Moore	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Dermott P & Sons (Omagh) Ltd	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Mc Dermott Paul T/A Mc Donald's Connswater	*	-	-	-	55	-	-
Mc Devitt VH & Son Ltd		27	13	0	40	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Mc Donagh TW Ltd		35	38	4	77	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd		117	222	28	367	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Mc Donnell James & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Dowell & Service Dental Laboratory Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Dowell Installations	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Elroy Kieran J Ltd	#	-	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Elwaine Electrical		49	25	0	74	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Mc Erlains Bakery (Magherafelt) Ltd		58	73	20	151	[44.3%]	[55.7%]
Mc Fadden Ltd	#	-	-	-	50	-	-
Mc Gaffin Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Mc Garrity Harold & Sons Ltd		12	28	0	40	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Mc Geown JD Ltd		45	32	0	77	[58.4%]	[41.6%]
Mc Gimpsey & Kane (Builders)		44	36	5	85	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Mc Gimpsey Brothers (Removals) Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Ginn E & Sons		45	129	7	181	[25.9%]	[74.1%]
Mc Gladery Commercials Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Glone H & T		13	76	2	91	[14.6%]	[85.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Granaghan D Ltd	#	-	-	-	49	-	-
Mc Granaghan Noel & Michael T/A Mountvale Private Nursing Home		43	23	2	68	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Mc Grath Bros (Engineering) Ltd		54	33	14	101	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Mc Gurk & Moore Electrical & Plumbing Contractors	#	-	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Gurran Construction	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Gurran TJ Ltd T/A The Errigle Inn		10	36	4	50	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
Mc Ilhatton & Co Ltd		12	14	0	26	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Mc Intyre E & Sons Ltd		12	26	0	38	[31.6%]	[68.4%]
Mc Ivor Plastics Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Kay (Newtownards) Ltd		84	11	3	98	[88.4%]	[11.6%]
Mc Keagney Chemists	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Kee FB & Co Ltd		32	15	3	50	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Mc Kee John & Son		23	16	1	40	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Mc Keefry BP Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Kee's		38	18	0	56	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Mc Kelvey RJ Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Kenna Eugene P	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Kenna JF Ltd	#	-	-	-	57	-	-
Mc Kenna Nicholas & Co		53	38	0	91	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Mc Keown Cleaning Services Ltd		248	114	29	391	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Mc Killens (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	-	61	-	-
Mc Killop Charles Glens of Antrim Potatoes Ltd	#	-	-	-	48	-	-
Mc Kinty & Wright		25	19	0	44	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Mc Larnon GE & Sons		52	17	2	71	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Mc Laughlin & Harvey Ltd		158	105	11	274	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
Mc Laughlin Thomas Ltd		14	85	0	99	[14.1%]	[85.9%]
Mc Laughlin William & Sons Ltd		24	25	0	49	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Mc Lean Alfie		105	61	2	168	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Mc Loughlin John & Son (Shipping) Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Mullan & Conway T/A Kingscourt Nursing Group		35	27	0	62	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Mc Mullan Transport		20	21	0	41	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Mc Mullen Architectural Systems Ltd		61	57	5	123	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Mc Murtry John & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Namee B & Co Ltd		10	21	0	31	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Mc Neill Menary Travel		23	12	0	35	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Mc Neill-Mc Manus Glass Ltd		67	26	2	95	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
Mc Nicholas Construction Services Ltd		54	107	79	240	[33.5%]	[66.5%]
Mc Ninch J W & Son	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Ormond Ltd	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Mc Parland Properties (Ire) Ltd T/A Canal Court Hotel		46	178	12	236	[20.5%]	[79.5%]
Mc Quillan John (Contracts) Ltd		17	52	1	70	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
MC Restaurants Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
MC Retail Ltd		81	37	3	121	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Mc Whinney's Sausages	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Williams PT Contracts		13	79	2	94	[14.1%]	[85.9%]
MCL Insurance Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
MCW Residential	*	-	-	28	-	-
MD Healthcare Ltd	40	64	1	105	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
MDF Engineering Ltd	48	48	13	109	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
MDS Pharma Services (GB) Ltd	61	49	20	130	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Meadows Private Nursing Home, The	41	16	1	58	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
Mechanical Installation & Maintenance (NI) Ltd	13	29	1	43	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Menzies Aviation UK & Ireland Ground Handling	112	30	16	158	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Mercedes-Benz Truck & Van (NI)	63	30	3	96	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Mercer Human Resource Consulting Ltd	40	29	10	79	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Mercy Care Ltd	21	197	4	222	[9.6%]	[90.4%]
Meridio Ltd	44	30	7	81	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Merthe Logistic Solutions	37	24	70	131	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Messanna Investments Ltd T/A Kingscastle Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	34	-	-
Met Steel Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Metal Technology Ltd	33	11	2	46	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Metalcraft Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Meteor Controls International Ltd	20	125	2	147	[13.8%]	[86.2%]
Methodist City Mission	11	24	1	36	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Methodist College	82	13	8	103	[86.3%]	[13.7%]
Metso Minerals Cappagh Ltd	#	-	-	55	-	-
MFI (UK) Ltd	48	13	12	73	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
MGN Ltd	38	32	4	74	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
MGT Engineering	#	-	-	39	-	-
Michelin Tyre PLC	801	259	45	1,105	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Micwall Developments Ltd	17	48	2	67	[26.2%]	[73.8%]
Micwall Joinery Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Mid Ulster Granite & Stone Co Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Middleton W & Son (NI) Ltd T/A Middleton Seafoods	40	26	2	68	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Millar Savoury Foods Ltd	13	13	7	33	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Millbrook Lodge Hotel	17	34	0	51	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Millcroft Private Nursing Home	26	86	7	119	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Miller Stewart & Sons Ltd	69	10	7	86	[87.3%]	[12.7%]
Milligan Bros. Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Milligan George & Sons Fish Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Mills Alexander	*	-	-	26	-	-
Mills Selig	15	14	0	29	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Millverne Residential Home	#	-	-	32	-	-
Millward Brown Ulster	63	73	6	142	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Mindready Solutions (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Minprint Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Minster Cleaning Services	45	152	4	201	[22.8%]	[77.2%]
Miskelly Brothers Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Miskelly OF & Sons	32	12	0	44	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Mitchell David T/A Spar	*	-	-	30	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mitchell Harold (Belfast) Ltd	38	14	1	53	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Mitchells & Butlers No 2 Ltd C/o Crown Liquor Salon	13	13	0	26	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Mitten RJ & Sons	25	12	0	37	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Mivan Ltd	133	82	10	225	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
MJM Marine Ltd	14	89	0	103	[13.6%]	[86.4%]
MM Building Services Ltd	15	16	1	32	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
MM Teleperformance	342	59	318	719	[85.3%]	[14.7%]
MMK Express Ltd	15	12	0	27	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Modern Tyre Service	68	83	0	151	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Moffett & Sons Ltd	106	29	0	135	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Moffett Thallon & Co Ltd	37	13	2	52	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Monaghan Brothers Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Moneydarragh Flexicare Ltd	24	39	1	64	[38.1%]	[61.9%]
Monsoon Accessorize	15	18	80	113	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Montgomery Distribution Ltd	122	15	6	143	[89.1%]	[10.9%]
Montgomery Refrigeration Ltd	90	25	5	120	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Montgomery Transport Ltd	130	35	7	172	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Montgomerys	47	16	0	63	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Montracon Ltd	49	35	8	92	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	361	349	29	739	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Moore Concrete Products Ltd	53	11	0	64	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Moore D&G T/A Parkes Pharmacy	*	-	-	42	-	-
Moore Homes	*	-	-	31	-	-
Moore Stephens Chartered Accountants	81	34	3	118	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Moore TH (contracts) Ltd	13	18	3	34	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Morgan	21	40	0	61	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
Morgan Transport & Distribution Ltd	15	42	3	60	[26.3%]	[73.7%]
Morning Star House	#	-	-	27	-	-
Morning Star, The	#	-	-	26	-	-
Morrow Contracts Ltd Incorporating KP Mini Mix	55	16	7	78	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Morrow CR Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Morton Alex Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Morton Newspapers Ltd	183	66	14	263	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Mosaic Fashions Ltd	53	101	4	158	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
Mothercare (UK) Ltd	56	45	3	104	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Mott Mac Donald Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Mouchel Parkman Services Ltd	21	28	6	55	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Moule Supermarket Ltd T/A Supervalu	13	35	0	48	[27.1%]	[72.9%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	328	348	139	815	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Mount Lourdes Grammar School	#	-	-	38	-	-
Mourne Country Meats Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Mourne Observer Ltd	18	13	2	33	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Moutray Wm & Sons	*	-	-	41	-	-
Movilla House Ltd	*	-	-	65	-	-
Moy Park Ltd	1,296	1,406	489	3,191	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Moyfab Engineering Ltd	15	19	0	34	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Moyola Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Moyola Precision Engineering Ltd	39	32	4	75	[54.9%]	[45.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]	
MPA Recruitment	23	306	5	334	[7.0%]	[93.0%]	
MSCS (NI) Ltd T/A Xperience	24	18	0	42	[57.1%]	[42.9%]	
MSM Contracts Ltd	49	25	0	74	[66.2%]	[33.8%]	
MSO Cleland Ltd	126	31	6	163	[80.3%]	[19.7%]	
Muldoon Transport Systems Ltd	14	21	2	37	[40.0%]	[60.0%]	
Mulgrew Haulage Ltd	47	34	0	81	[58.0%]	[42.0%]	
Mulholland & Doherty Ltd	31	12	2	45	[72.1%]	[27.9%]	
Mulkerns Paul	#	-	-	33	-	-	
Mullan B & Sons Ltd		27	41	0	68	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Mullan Bob Motors Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
Mullin Neil & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Multiple Sclerosis Society NI		11	16	2	29	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Munster Simms Engineering Ltd		104	15	3	122	[87.4%]	[12.6%]
Murdock Group Ltd	#	-	-	-	48	-	-
Murdock Hardwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	-	47	-	-
Murphy & O'rawe Solicitors		14	32	0	46	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Murphy Mk T/A Fairlawns Private Nursing & Residential Home	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
Murphy Patrick T/A Kingsway Building		23	34	0	57	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Murphy's Super Valu	#	-	-	-	116	-	-
Musgrave Distribution Ltd		108	105	4	217	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Musgrave Supervalu Centra (NI) Ltd		64	44	6	114	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
My Travel (UK) Ltd (Going Places)		87	65	7	159	[57.2%]	[42.8%]
Mytravel Aircraft Engineering		20	13	2	35	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd		434	312	21	767	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Nambarrie Tea Company Ltd		27	11	0	38	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Nath Brothers		95	99	7	201	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
National Air Traffic Services Ltd		33	10	0	43	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
National Australia Group Europe Services Ltd (nsite Ltd)		35	15	5	55	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
National Car Parks Ltd		57	21	0	78	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
National House Building Council	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)		68	73	20	161	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
National Trust, The		168	65	68	301	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
National/Aloma Car Rental		30	16	1	47	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Nationwide Building Society		137	73	11	221	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Natural World Products Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Navigator Blue Ltd		18	11	3	32	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Nazareth House (Londonderry)	#	-	-	-	133	-	-
Nazareth House Care Village		30	69	1	100	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
NC Engineering (Hamiltons Bawn) Ltd		30	23	13	66	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
NCH Northern Ireland		15	23	12	50	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Needaco Ltd T/A Paddington Lodge	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Neill James Ltd		28	11	0	39	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Nelson Hydraulics Ltd		17	16	0	33	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Nerve Centre, The	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Ness Lifestyle & Garden Centre	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Nevis Healthcare Ltd	#	-	-	-	62	-	-

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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]
New Look Retailers	221	235	89	545	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
New Quay Developments Ltd	56	19	3	78	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
New Vision Mgt Ltd T/A Costcutters	15	50	0	65	[23.1%]	[76.9%]
New World Developments	45	32	6	83	[58.4%]	[41.6%]
Newell Stores Ltd T/A Newell Stores	17	140	4	161	[10.8%]	[89.2%]
Newry Building Supplies Ltd	11	30	1	42	[26.8%]	[73.2%]
Newry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Newtownards Chronicle Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Newtownstewart Construction Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Next PLC	532	475	138	1,145	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Nexus Institute (NI), The	15	20	13	48	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
NFU Mutual Insurance Society Ltd	76	16	0	92	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
NI Childminding Association	*	-	-	28	-	-
NI Trucks Ltd	64	14	12	90	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
NIACRO	34	56	3	93	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Niche Drinks Co Ltd	29	25	1	55	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Nicholl Fuel Oils Ltd	32	44	1	77	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Nicholson & Bass Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Nicholson James Wine Ltd	11	14	1	26	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Nicks Warehouse Ltd	14	25	2	41	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd						
Nightingale Private Nursing Home	14	44	4	62	[24.1%]	[75.9%]
NIIB Group Ltd	69	26	5	100	[72.6%]	[27.4%]
NIPPA - The Early Years Organisation	42	49	14	105	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Nitec Solutions Ltd	17	11	0	28	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Nitronica Ltd	45	44	18	107	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
NK Coatings Ltd	*	-	-	80	-	-
NK Fencing Ltd	46	19	3	68	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Norbev	58	12	3	73	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	112	634	87	833	[15.0%]	[85.0%]
Norfolk Line Ltd	96	58	2	156	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Norlect Engineering (UK) Ltd	13	32	0	45	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Norse Merchant Ferries	127	40	9	176	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Nortel Networks	339	172	42	553	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
North & West Housing Ltd	157	307	22	486	[33.8%]	[66.2%]
North Antrim Turkeys Ltd Hatchery	*	-	-	39	-	-
North City Training Ltd	11	23	2	36	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
North Coast Hotels Ltd	22	19	28	69	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
North Down Group	33	37	1	71	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
North Down Marquees Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
North West of Ireland Printing & Publishing Co Ltd	13	58	0	71	[18.3%]	[81.7%]
Northbrook Technology of (NI) Ltd	515	824	219	1,558	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Northern Bank Ltd	1,621	788	77	2,486	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Northern Forklift	12	14	1	27	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Northern Hydraulics Ltd	#	-	-	55	-	-
Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health	111	116	14	241	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Northern Ireland Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux	#	-	-	31	-	-
Northern Ireland Chest Heart & Stroke Association	48	70	0	118	[40.7%]	[59.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Northern Ireland Co-ownership Housing Association Ltd	28	15	0	43	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education	15	10	2	27	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action	17	27	0	44	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Northern Ireland Council on Ageing	21	14	6	41	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Northern Ireland Hospice Care	137	82	18	237	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Northern Ireland Institute for the Disabled	*	-	-	98	-	-
Northern Ireland Plastics Ltd	30	23	2	55	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance (NIPSA)	26	28	3	57	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Northern Ireland Rural Development Council	13	20	1	34	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Northern Lift Trucks (NI) Ltd	19	11	0	30	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Northern Newspaper Group	86	18	2	106	[82.7%]	[17.3%]
Northern Publishing Office (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Northern Whig Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Northgate Information Solutions (UK) Ltd	289	147	10	446	[66.3%]	[33.7%]
Northsec Security Services (NI) Ltd	76	51	0	127	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Northstone (NI) Ltd	570	387	57	1,014	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Northwest Bookmakers Ltd	#	-	-	72	-	-
Northwest Independent Hospital	69	42	20	131	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Northworld Ltd T/A Mark One	41	80	47	168	[33.9%]	[66.1%]
Norwich Union Insurance	129	71	3	203	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Norwich Union PLC T/A Rac Autowindscreens	12	15	0	27	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Nuachtain Newspaper Group	#	-	-	79	-	-
Nugent P & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Nursing & Caring Direct	102	71	0	173	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Nu-track Ltd	*	-	-	61	-	-
O & S Doors Ltd	16	119	7	142	[11.9%]	[88.1%]
O2 (UK) Ltd	45	32	9	86	[58.4%]	[41.6%]
Oakgrove Integrated College	48	76	2	126	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Oakgrove Integrated Primary School	30	22	0	52	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Oakington Properties C/o Supervalu Downpatrick	12	62	0	74	[16.2%]	[83.8%]
Oaklee Housing Association Ltd	99	98	11	208	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
Oakwood Door Designs Ltd	14	55	2	71	[20.3%]	[79.7%]
Oasis Caring In Action	*	-	-	29	-	-
Oasis Travel (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
O'Boyle Hugh J Ltd	#	-	-	52	-	-
O'Boyle Hugh J Training Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Observer Newspapers (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
O'Connell T & Sons	16	49	0	65	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
O'Connor & Mc Cann Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
OCS Northern Ireland Ltd	311	255	28	594	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
OCS Resolution Security	47	27	1	75	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
O'Doherty Garvan Group	#	-	-	162	-	-
Office Depot International (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
O'Hanlon & Farrell Contracts Ltd	21	83	25	129	[20.2%]	[79.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
O'Hare & Mc Govern Ltd	42	95	17	154	[30.7%]	[69.3%]
O'Hare Felix & Co Ltd	#	-	-	116	-	-
O'Hare Frank T/A Aylesforte House, The	#	-	-	30	-	-
O'Hare JG & Co Solicitors	#	-	-	26	-	-
O'Hare Peter Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
O'Kane Bros (Woodworking) Ltd	#	-	-	124	-	-
O'Kane Food Service Ltd	110	41	7	158	[72.8%]	[27.2%]
O'Kane Hatcheries Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
O'Kane Poultry Ltd	362	232	323	917	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd T/A Supervalu	122	289	2	413	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
Old Bushmills Distillery Co Ltd, The	105	15	0	120	[87.5%]	[12.5%]
Old Inn, Crawfordsburn, The	42	50	2	94	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Oliver W (Exorna) Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Olympic Lifts Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Omagh Early Years Centre Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Omagh Meats	34	142	24	200	[19.3%]	[80.7%]
Omega Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	58	-	-
Omniplex Holdings (NI) Ltd	40	49	15	104	[44.9%]	[55.1%]
O'Neill & Brady Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
O'Neill Brothers Building Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	58	-	-
O'Neill John T/A Costcutter Supermarket	#	-	-	27	-	-
O'Neill P Building Services Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
O'Neills Irish International Sports Co Ltd	21	228	5	254	[8.4%]	[91.6%]
Open and Direct Insurance Services Ltd	99	77	3	179	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Open and Direct Retail Services Ltd	83	63	17	163	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Open Door Housing Association (NI) Ltd	17	23	0	40	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Open University In Ireland, The	27	15	8	50	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Openwave Systems (NI) Ltd	39	55	14	108	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Opt 2 Vote Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Orana Family Support Centre	#	-	-	47	-	-
Orbis Property Protection Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Orchard County Foods	*/#	-	-	26	-	-
Orchard Grove Residential Home	#	-	-	28	-	-
Orchard House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	50	-	-
Orchardville Society, The	*	-	-	45	-	-
O'Reilly Stewart Solicitors	10	18	0	28	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
O'Reilly Transport (Ireland) Ltd	24	29	0	53	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
O'Reillys "The Sweet People"	#	-	-	68	-	-
Original Shoe Co, The	21	20	4	45	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Orion Project Services Ltd	118	411	16	545	[22.3%]	[77.7%]
Osborne King & Megran Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Ostick & Williams Ltd	22	16	4	42	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Otis Ltd	35	13	2	50	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
Our Lady & St Patricks College Knock	37	15	0	52	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Our Lady's Home	#	-	-	108	-	-
Over the Rainbow Private Day Nurseries	24	16	0	40	[60.0%]	[40.0%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Overtown Properties Ltd T/A Seagoe Hotel	37	30	0	67	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Ovolo Ltd T/A Belfast Superbowl	12	15	0	27	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Owen Williams Consultants	29	19	0	48	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Oxfam Northern Ireland	25	20	6	51	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
P & L Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
P & G Family Foods	*	-	-	123	-	-
P & O European Ferries (Irish Sea) Ltd	124	31	8	163	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
P & O Ferrymasters Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Pallet Centre Ltd, The	*	-	-	46	-	-
Palmer & Harvey Mc Lane Ltd	41	11	0	52	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Paragon Services (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	51	-	-
Parents Advice Centre (NI) Ltd	16	11	2	29	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Parity Group PLC	20	29	7	56	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Park Avenue Hotel Ltd	69	14	30	113	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Parkdean Nursing Home	10	12	13	35	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Parkelect Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Parkgate Foods Ltd T/A Euro Shellfish & Castle Garden	47	11	0	58	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Parkside Private Care Ltd T/A Parkside Private Nursing Home	21	12	8	41	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Parkview Care Home	*	-	-	56	-	-
Patisserie Home Bakery	#	-	-	45	-	-
Patmar Ltd	60	28	4	92	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Pats Bar & Restaurant	18	19	0	37	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Patterson Donnelly Solicitors	*	-	-	35	-	-
Patterson Family, The T/A The Plough Inn	58	10	11	79	[85.3%]	[14.7%]
Patton David & Sons (NI) Ltd	284	94	10	388	[75.1%]	[24.9%]
Peacehaven Care Services Ltd	16	30	0	46	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Peacock Stores Ltd	125	143	35	303	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Peden George Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Pegasus Security Group Ltd	105	46	0	151	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Pembroke Services Ltd T/A Europcar	*	-	-	29	-	-
Pencro Structural Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Penrose Roofing Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Pension & Financial Consultants Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Penton Publications Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
People Direct Recruitment Agency	13	37	4	54	[26.0%]	[74.0%]
Perfecseal Ltd	24	158	12	194	[13.2%]	[86.8%]
Perfume Shop Ltd, The	41	32	11	84	[56.2%]	[43.8%]
Petal Postforming Ltd	12	45	0	57	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
Pets at Home Ltd	46	18	5	69	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
Pfizer Ltd	15	14	14	43	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
PFS & Partners Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
PFT Systems Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
Phab (NI) Independent Living Ltd	29	12	0	41	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Pheasant, The	30	11	1	42	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Phillips Dr & Mrs T/A Silverbirch Lodge Private Nursing Home	28	19	0	47	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Phillips Martin Carpets	*	-	-	37	-	-
Phoenix Healthcare (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Phoenix Merchants Ltd	11	19	0	30	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
Phoenix Natural Gas Ltd	113	66	14	193	[63.1%]	[36.9%]
Phoenix Nursing Agency	148	446	0	594	[24.9%]	[75.1%]
Phoenix Security Business Management Services Ltd	16	11	2	29	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Phoenix, The (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Phones 4U Ltd	51	44	34	129	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Pierce RW (Printers)	*	-	-	30	-	-
Pines Residential Home, The	*	-	-	28	-	-
Piperhill Construction Ltd	#	-	-	67	-	-
PK Murphy Construction Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Plaswood Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
PM Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
Pneutrol Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Police Rehabilitation and Retraining Trust Ltd	32	11	1	44	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Pollock Lifts Ltd	*	-	-	61	-	-
Polly Bros Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Polypipe (Ulster) Ltd	112	31	3	146	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Pooles Supervalu Moira	72	16	6	94	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Porsche/Saab Ltd	31	12	5	48	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Portaferry Hotel	#	-	-	28	-	-
Porter Norman	*	-	-	28	-	-
Porter's Bodyshop	15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Portora Royal School	*	-	-	26	-	-
Portrush Sportsland Ltd	17	11	0	28	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Portstewart Golf Club	*	-	-	32	-	-
Portview Fit-out Ltd	16	23	1	40	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Positive Futures for People with a Learning Disability	125	101	40	266	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Pound World Northern Ireland	#	-	-	32	-	-
Powerscreen International Distribution Ltd	47	268	52	367	[14.9%]	[85.1%]
Praxis Care Group	296	249	53	598	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd	152	117	9	278	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Premier Electrics Ltd	10	42	0	52	[19.2%]	[80.8%]
Premier Employment Ltd T/A Premier People	382	381	7	770	[50.1%]	[49.9%]
Premier Power Ltd	104	17	1	122	[86.0%]	[14.0%]
Prentice David (Cars) Ltd	59	24	1	84	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Presbyterian Church in Ireland, The	*	-	-	70	-	-
Presbyterian Housing Association (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Prestige Nursing Homes Ltd	43	30	3	76	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Prestige Underwriting Services Ltd	120	15	1	136	[88.9%]	[11.1%]
PRH Construction	#	-	-	31	-	-
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	388	299	65	752	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Primark Stores Ltd	230	415	18	663	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Primepac Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Principles Retail Ltd	68	79	4	151	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Print Factory, The	11	15	0	26	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Priory Surgery	*	-	-	35	-	-
Pritchitts	143	18	7	168	[88.8%]	[11.2%]
PRM Group Ltd	94	18	6	118	[83.9%]	[16.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Progressive Building Society	109	39	9	157	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Project Design Engineers Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Property Support Services Ltd	93	35	18	146	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Prospects for People With Learning Disabilities	*	-	-	78	-	-
Protech	#	-	-	31	-	-
Protocol Skills Ltd	22	23	10	55	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	196	120	22	338	[62.0%]	[38.0%]
Provincial Care Service Agency	86	83	0	169	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Provincial Pubs Ltd T/A The Devenish	#	-	-	52	-	-
Prudential PLC	308	187	33	528	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Punjana Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Q 102.9 Fm Ltd	35	24	9	68	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Q Mac Construction Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Qualitrol - Hathaway Instruments Division	37	15	6	58	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Quality Hotel Carrickfergus	83	25	0	108	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	1,704	1,374	732	3,810	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Quinn D T/A High St Investments Ltd	111	178	3	292	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Quinn Manufacturing	159	640	56	855	[19.9%]	[80.1%]
Quinn-Direct Insurance Ltd	93	273	17	383	[25.4%]	[74.6%]
Quinns Automatic Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Quinns of Cookstown (1964) Ltd	#	-	-	52	-	-
Quinns Spring Water Ltd T/A Rocwell Natural Mineral Water	#	-	-	37	-	-
R & F Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
R & J Foods Ltd	54	23	0	77	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
R & M Greenkeepers & Skip Hire	*	-	-	33	-	-
Radisson SAS Roe Park Resort	87	61	21	169	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Radius Plastics Ltd	62	24	0	86	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Rahon Enterprises Ltd T/A McDonalds Drive-thru	73	74	4	151	[49.7%]	[50.3%]
Railway Hotel (Enniskillen) Ltd	13	21	0	34	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
Rainey Endowed School The Governors	*	-	-	35	-	-
Ramore Restaurant Ltd	84	67	2	153	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Ramsay JC & Son Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Ramsey Philip T/A Viscount O'Neills	21	11	0	32	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Randex Laboratories Ltd	205	111	109	425	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Randstad Employment Bureau Ltd	348	332	12	692	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Rankin P & J T/A Cayenne	13	27	6	46	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Rapid International Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Rascals (NI) Ltd	102	41	9	152	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
Ratheane Private Nursing Home	43	25	5	73	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Rathfriland Manor Private Nursing Home	29	14	0	43	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Rathmore Grammar School	#	-	-	33	-	-
Rathowen Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	33	-	-
Ravenhill Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	48	-	-
Raytheon Systems Ltd	11	27	0	38	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Redbay Boats Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Redrock Engineering Ltd	65	22	0	87	[74.7%]	[25.3%]

* = 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]
Reed Executive PLC	326	324	124	774	[50.2%]	[49.8%]
Reflex Mouldings Ltd	15	21	17	53	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Regency Carpet Manufacturing Ltd	88	10	5	103	[89.8%]	[10.2%]
Regency Spinning Ltd	139	16	12	167	[89.7%]	[10.3%]
Regus Business Services	31	42	7	80	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Reid Furniture (Ireland) Ltd	33	17	2	52	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Reid Transport Ltd	87	86	24	197	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
Reids Shoes Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Reihill P & Co Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Relate NI	26	14	11	51	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Relay Business Software Ltd	27	19	0	46	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Reliance Security Services Ltd	*	-	-	59	-	-
Rentokil Pest Control	16	12	0	28	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Rentokil Initial Facility Services (UK) Ltd	179	100	1	280	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Research & Evaluation Services	22	23	1	46	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Resource	1,850	690	495	3,035	[72.8%]	[27.2%]
Resource Centre Derry Ltd, The	#	-	-	45	-	-
Restaurant Management Services Ltd	180	143	65	388	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Retail Systems Technology Ltd	11	17	0	28	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Rethink	36	35	12	83	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Reynolds & Bennett (Contractors) Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
RFD Beaufort Ltd	182	35	8	225	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
RFG Northern Ireland Ltd T/A Bb's Coffee & Muffins	19	30	10	59	[38.8%]	[61.2%]
RHM Bakeries Ireland	341	116	31	488	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Riada Recruitment	104	76	3	183	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
RIAS	50	150	16	216	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Rich Sauces	36	11	2	49	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Richardson Clive Ltd	54	18	4	76	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Richmond Private Nursing Homes Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Richmond Reproductions Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Riddel John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Ridgeway Plant Co Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Right Price Carpets & Furniture Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Ritchie H & Sons (Electrical Wholesalers) Ltd	36	32	0	68	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
River Island Clothing Co Ltd	203	277	25	505	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
RK Trucks Centre Ltd	12	17	1	30	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Road Safety Contracts Ltd	11	33	2	46	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Road Trucks Ltd	40	10	1	51	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Roadferry Ltd	44	32	2	78	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Roadside Motors Ltd	36	18	0	54	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Roberts Robt (NI) Ltd	22	13	0	35	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Robinson A & Son	*	-	-	33	-	-
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd	251	193	192	636	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Robinson Exhibitions Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Robinson Fred C Ltd	*	-	-	64	-	-
Robinson J & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Robinson Matthew & Son	*	-	-	27	-	-
Robinson Patterson Partnership Ltd	21	19	3	43	[52.5%]	[47.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Rockall Seafoods Ltd	49	44	0	93	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Rocklyn Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Rockport School	*	-	-	27	-	-
Rodgers Contracts (Ballynahinch) Ltd	38	59	0	97	[39.2%]	[60.8%]
Rogers Fencing Systems Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Roll Formed Fabrications Ltd	87	14	10	111	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Rollins T Oscar & Co Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Romas	*	-	-	42	-	-
Romec Ltd	52	51	7	110	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
Rooney Fish	*/#	-	-	36	-	-
Rosbotham Demolition Ltd	22	11	0	33	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Roscoff Ltd T/A Rain City	27	41	15	83	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Rose Lodge Care Homes Ltd	49	13	13	75	[79.0%]	[21.0%]
Roskyle Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Rotary Services Ltd	76	33	1	110	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Royal & Sun Alliance	93	30	5	128	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Royal Belfast Academical Institution, The	*	-	-	36	-	-
Royal College of Nursing (NI) Board	13	16	2	31	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Royal Court Hotel	36	26	0	62	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Royal Hotel (Bangor)	26	21	1	48	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Royal Mencap Society	47	59	9	115	[44.3%]	[55.7%]
Royal National Institute for Deaf People, The	16	26	6	48	[38.1%]	[61.9%]
Royal National Institute of the Blind	12	14	10	36	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Royal Portrush Golf Club	*	-	-	63	-	-
Royal School Dungannon	*	-	-	47	-	-
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The	17	11	14	42	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
RPS Ireland Ltd T/A RPS Consulting Eng Northern Region	88	56	10	154	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Rubber & Plastic Products (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ruc Athletic Association Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Rugs Etc	*	-	-	26	-	-
Rural Community Network (NI)	10	19	1	30	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Russell Philip Ltd	281	59	20	360	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
Russell Simpson Construction Co Ltd	27	20	3	50	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Rutledge Joblink Recruitment & Training Ltd	73	110	17	200	[39.9%]	[60.1%]
Rye Valley Foods Ltd	35	85	19	139	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Rylands Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	54	-	-
Ryobi Aluminium Casting (UK) Ltd	217	25	16	258	[89.7%]	[10.3%]
S & B Textile & Clothing Processors Ltd	18	26	6	50	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
S & R Electric Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
S & S Hygiene	#	-	-	47	-	-
S & S Restaurants Ltd T/A Mc Donalds Restaurant	#	-	-	66	-	-
Sabrewatch Ltd	31	10	5	46	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Sacred Heart Grammar School	#	-	-	55	-	-
Safecare Chrysalis Ltd T/A Castlehill Nursing Home	#	-	-	34	-	-
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	1,058	1,108	162	2,328	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Saint-Gobain Weber Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Sales Placement Contract People Ltd	43	25	14	82	[63.2%]	[36.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Sally Hair & Beauty Supplies	28	35	2	65	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Salmor Industries Ltd	22	25	28	75	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Saltmarine	*	-	-	35	-	-
Salvation Army, The	150	61	28	239	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Sanderbel T/A Deanes Deli	11	10	9	30	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Sandville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	33	-	-
Sandwich Co, The	#	-	-	68	-	-
Sangers (NI) Ltd	216	35	0	251	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Sanheath Ltd T/A Park Plaza Belfast	25	15	16	56	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Sanmina-sci UK Ltd	265	76	23	364	[77.7%]	[22.3%]
Savage & Whitten Wholesale Ltd	22	31	11	64	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Savile Row Co Ltd, The	58	39	0	97	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Saville Machinery Saville Tractors (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Sawey's S P	#	-	-	37	-	-
Sawyers Transport Ltd	27	16	6	49	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
SB Chemicals Ltd	21	11	41	73	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
SCA Packaging Ireland	23	127	0	150	[15.3%]	[84.7%]
Scan Alarms & Security Systems (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Schiedel Chimney Systems Ltd	11	24	0	35	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Schlumberger WCP Ltd	159	43	27	229	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
School & office Supplies (SOS Group)	22	10	2	34	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	280	117	24	421	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Schuh Ltd	14	28	4	46	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Sci Onyx Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Scotframe Timber Engineering (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Scott Brian Engineering	*	-	-	28	-	-
Scott Electromech Ltd	*	-	-	74	-	-
Scott Wilson	83	55	9	147	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
Scotts Bakery Ltd	*	-	-	63	-	-
Scotts Feeds Ltd	35	14	3	52	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
SDC Trailers Ltd	47	223	25	295	[17.4%]	[82.6%]
Seabank Private Residential Home	*	-	-	35	-	-
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	558	1,438	137	2,133	[28.0%]	[72.0%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Seatem (UK) Ltd T/A Keith Prowse Attraction Tickets	35	28	3	66	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Seatruck Ferries Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Seawall Developments Ltd T/A Highways Hotel	41	14	0	55	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Securicor Cash Services	217	42	6	265	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
Securiplan PLC	20	11	5	36	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Select Service Partner UK Ltd	21	24	50	95	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Selecta UK Ltd	21	12	3	36	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Selkirk Investments Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Sellick Partnership (NI) Ltd, The	67	59	12	138	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Semi-chem Ltd	87	113	1	201	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Sendit.com Ltd	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Sense Northern Ireland	68	13	7	88	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
Sensor Systems Watchman Ltd	37	26	0	63	[58.7%]	[41.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]	
Sentor Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-	
Serco Integrated Services		90	24	10	124	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Sere Ltd		69	12	1	82	[85.2%]	[14.8%]
Servisair (UK) Ltd		84	21	3	108	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
SGS United Kingdom Ltd		16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
SHAC Housing Association		12	43	5	60	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Shankill (Lurgan) Community Projects	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Shannagh Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	45	-	-
Sharcon Ltd T/A Supervalu		61	32	0	93	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Sharpe Mechanical Services	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Shaw MJ Ltd		35	23	0	58	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Shaws of Bangor Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Shelbourne Motors Ltd		65	16	0	81	[80.2%]	[19.8%]
Sheridan & Hood Ltd	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Sheridan John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Shilliday A & N & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Shimna Integrated College		13	25	4	42	[34.2%]	[65.8%]
Shoe Zone Ltd		44	39	40	123	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Shopacheck Financial Services Ltd		29	16	1	46	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Short Brothers PLC		4,394	779	189	5,362	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
SHS Sales & Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Sigmakalon UK Limited	*	-	-	-	68	-	-
Signet Trading Ltd		56	47	99	202	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Silverwood Enterprise Ltd		22	33	0	55	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Simon Community Northern Ireland		102	102	16	220	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Simpson Mc Learnon & Ferguson Ltd		31	12	0	43	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Singularity Ltd		16	52	32	100	[23.5%]	[76.5%]
Skandia Restaurants Ltd		71	34	12	117	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Skyline Superstore Ltd		44	11	6	61	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Slemish College	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Slemish Private Nursing Home		39	29	0	68	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Slieve Dhu Ltd	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/A Grove Services Group		626	403	0	1,029	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Sloan Molyneaux & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
SM2 Trading		40	10	0	50	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
SMG Sheridan Ltd		34	17	14	65	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Smiley Monroe Ltd		52	16	18	86	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Smurfit UK Ltd T/A Smurfit Kappa Lurgan		60	126	1	187	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Smyth Alistair T/A Maine Bakeries	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Smyth David & Margaret T/A Glebeside Spar	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Smyth Patterson Ltd	*	-	-	-	86	-	-
Smyth RJ Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Smyth Steel Ltd	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Smyth Trevor & Co	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Smyth, Brian T/A Charly's Restaurant	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Smyths Toys Ltd		84	58	5	147	[59.2%]	[40.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Society of St Vincent De Paul (Belfast)	#	-	-	-	49	-	-
Sodexho Ltd		468	389	48	905	[54.6%]	[45.4%]
Somerton Homes Ltd		16	14	1	31	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Somerton Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Somme Nursing Home, The	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Sonoco Alcore Ltd		16	22	0	38	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Bramblewood Care Centre	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Culmore Manor Care Home	#	-	-	-	67	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Dunanney Care Home		28	11	0	39	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Glebe Care Centre		18	14	9	41	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Kingsland Care Centre	*	-	-	-	53	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Marina Care Home		10	26	0	36	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Orchard Manor Care Centre		21	17	2	40	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Pond Park Care Centre		39	18	3	60	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A The Court & Model Care Centre		62	10	13	85	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A The Retreat Care Centre		35	18	3	56	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Southern Cross/ Ashbourne Healthcare T/A Melmount Manor Care Home	#	-	-	-	82	-	-
Spa Nursing Home Ltd		35	43	19	97	[44.9%]	[55.1%]
Spanboard Products Ltd		79	37	0	116	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Spar Rostrevor	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Spec-drum Engineering		10	23	0	33	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
Special Events Security Ltd		54	41	3	98	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Specialist Joinery Fittings Ltd	#	-	-	-	54	-	-
Spectrum Premier Services		133	14	1	148	[90.5%]	[9.5%]
Spence P & E	*	-	-	-	44	-	-
Spendlove C Jebb		50	28	4	82	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Sperrin Caring Services & Nursing Agency Ltd		39	104	2	145	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Sperrin Metal Products Ltd		19	58	9	86	[24.7%]	[75.3%]
Sports Crest Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Sportsbowl Ltd		33	17	5	55	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Springfarm Architectural Mouldings Ltd		65	24	5	94	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Springisland Supermarket Ltd	#	-	-	-	79	-	-
Springlawn House Private Nursing Home Ltd	#	-	-	-	49	-	-
Springtown Cash & Carry Ltd		29	29	0	58	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Springvale EPS Ltd	*	-	-	-	72	-	-
Springvale Training Ltd		12	43	4	59	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Sprott William (Portadown) Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
SPS Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
SRB Care Ltd		21	19	0	40	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
St Colman's College	#	-	-	-	45	-	-
St Columbs College	#	-	-	-	66	-	-
St Dominic's High School	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
St Francis Nursing Home		10	26	3	39	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
St John of God Association	#	-	-	-	69	-	-
St John's House		13	77	6	96	[14.4%]	[85.6%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
St Joseph's Convent Grammar School	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
St Louis Grammar School		17	23	0	40	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
St Mac Nissi's College	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
St Malachy's College		23	63	0	86	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
St Mary's CBGS	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
St Mary's Grammar School		10	58	0	68	[14.7%]	[85.3%]
St Mary's University College	#	-	-	-	173	-	-
St Michael's College	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
St Michael's Grammar School	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
St Patrick's Academy	#	-	-	-	58	-	-
St Patrick's Grammer School	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
Stanley Motor Works (1932) Ltd		33	10	1	44	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Starbucks Coffee Company (UK) Ltd		53	41	72	166	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Starplan Furniture Ltd		63	20	7	90	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Stena Line Ltd		64	24	6	94	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Stephens Catering Equipment Co Ltd		63	13	1	77	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
<u>Stephens WH</u>		32	15	0	47	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Steria UK Ltd	*	-	-	-	54	-	-
Stevenson & Co		74	31	4	109	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Stevenson & Reid		46	10	0	56	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Stevenson & Wilson	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Stevenson CE & Sons		42	10	0	52	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Stevenson Darrel T/A Causeway Hotel		52	10	0	62	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
Stevenson James (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Stevenson Maurice Ltd		26	16	1	43	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Stewart JC Ltd		48	33	9	90	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Stewart Mervyn Ltd		37	15	2	54	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Stewarts Solicitors	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Stewarts Wine Barrel Ltd		36	30	0	66	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Stoneyford Engineering	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Storm Cinemas		34	18	5	57	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
Stothers (M & E) Ltd		46	22	0	68	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Strabane & District Caring Services	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Strangford Arms Hotel	*	-	-	-	50	-	-
Strathearn School	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Strathroy Dairy Ltd		13	92	0	105	[12.4%]	[87.6%]
Stream International (NI) Ltd		69	397	35	501	[14.8%]	[85.2%]
Streat, The		13	13	0	26	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Street Play Leisure Ltd		13	12	1	26	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Strong Inns Ltd T/A Chimney Corner Hotel		20	15	3	38	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Stylo Barratt Shoes Ltd		200	129	102	431	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Sullivan Upper School	*	-	-	-	53	-	-
Sunray Home Bakeries	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Supercuts (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Superdrug Stores PLC		96	90	62	248	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
Supervalu	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Surefreight Ltd		38	52	25	115	[42.2%]	[57.8%]
Surety International Security Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
Surphlis LW & Son		20	20	0	40	[50.0%]	[50.0%]

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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]
SVM Textiles Ltd	50	54	8	112	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Sweett Cyril Ltd	17	11	0	28	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Sword Security (NI) Ltd	112	47	15	174	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Taggart Homes Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Taggart Hugh & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Taggart WDR & RT	85	30	1	116	[73.9%]	[26.1%]
Take 'n' Bake Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Tal Ltd	46	40	0	86	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Tamlaght Private Nursing Home Ltd	45	12	3	60	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Tapaz Energy Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Taranto Ltd	23	11	21	55	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Target Recruitment Ltd	78	118	105	301	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Tarmac Ltd	52	25	1	78	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Task Recruitment	12	15	0	27	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Taylor & Boyd Llp	18	13	0	31	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Taylor Civil Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Tayto (NI) Ltd	304	65	14	383	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
TDG UK & Ireland Contract Logistics	*	-	-	27	-	-
Tech Europe	42	15	2	59	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Tech Trading Recruiting Ltd	30	68	40	138	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Telco Trading Ltd	31	10	1	42	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Teleflex Medical	43	57	29	129	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Teletech (UK) Ltd	187	232	97	516	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Temple Security Ltd	32	32	2	66	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Templeton Hotel	67	33	10	110	[67.0%]	[33.0%]
Templeton Robinson	*	-	-	45	-	-
Ten Square	15	54	13	82	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
Tennant Charles & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Tennants Textile Colours Ltd	47	11	2	60	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Tennent Street Care Home	*	-	-	65	-	-
Terrace Hotel, The	14	24	4	42	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
TES (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Tesab Engineering Ltd	18	14	0	32	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Tesco PLC	5,937	3,036	1	8,974	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Texthelp Systems Ltd	23	17	4	44	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	443	69	27	539	[86.5%]	[13.5%]
The Donnelly Group	138	190	6	334	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Thermomax Ltd	138	15	10	163	[90.2%]	[9.8%]
Thom Milton Royal Hotel	*	-	-	52	-	-
Thomas Cook UK Ltd	54	31	19	104	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Thompson Automobiles Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Thompson John & Sons Ltd	118	18	2	138	[86.8%]	[13.2%]
Thompson R & Son (Armagh) Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Thompson T & Co Ltd T/A Bargain Books	36	24	20	80	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Thompson TBF (Garvagh) Ltd	157	42	6	205	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Thornhill College Convent of Mercy Grammar School	#	-	-	72	-	-
Thornton Roofing Ireland Ltd	#	-	-	62	-	-
Three Spires Ltd T/A Milesial Manor	#	-	-	42	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Threshold	21	30	9	60	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Thyssenkrupp Elevator UK Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Tilery Ltd, The	30	29	5	64	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Timoney Sean & Sons	16	69	0	85	[18.8%]	[81.2%]
Tinnelly John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	53	-	-
Titan Environmental Ltd	61	40	14	115	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
TK Maxx	231	252	25	508	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
TMC Dairies (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
T-Met Ltd	11	26	4	41	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
TNT (UK) Ltd	85	24	4	113	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Toals Bookmakers	23	76	0	99	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Tobermore Concrete Products Ltd	123	20	9	152	[86.0%]	[14.0%]
Todd Architects	21	18	7	46	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Tona Enterprises T/A Scrabo Isles Nursing Home	*	-	-	34	-	-
Toner's Supermarkets Ltd	19	140	5	164	[11.9%]	[88.1%]
Tools for Living (Ireland) Ltd	19	12	0	31	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Top Glass Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Topping TP Ltd	20	13	0	33	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Torcross Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Tough Glass Ltd	85	55	5	145	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Towell Building Trust Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Tower Hotel Group T/A Tower Hotel (Derry) Ltd	#	-	-	93	-	-
Toys "r" Us Ltd	43	54	6	103	[44.3%]	[55.7%]
Tracey Brothers Ltd	10	56	0	66	[15.2%]	[84.8%]
Tracey Concrete Ltd	18	74	0	92	[19.6%]	[80.4%]
Trade Mouldings Ltd	15	21	27	63	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Transport Supplies (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Traynors Ltd	#	-	-	62	-	-
Triangle Housing Association Ltd	109	66	17	192	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Trimble WM Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Trolan Charles T/A Trolan's Supervalu	36	42	7	85	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Trust Caring & Nursing Agency	17	133	0	150	[11.3%]	[88.7%]
TS Foods Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Tughans	42	39	3	84	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
TUI (UK) Ltd	73	45	14	132	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Tullyglass House Hotel	15	22	10	47	[40.5%]	[59.5%]
Tullyraine Quarries Ltd	19	28	0	47	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Turkington JH & Sons Ltd	144	12	4	160	[92.3%]	[7.7%]
Turley John & Co Ltd	13	14	1	28	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Turner Dr & Partners	*	-	-	28	-	-
Turtles of Rathkenny	*	-	-	36	-	-
Tyco Fire & Integrated Solutions	*	-	-	28	-	-
Tyco Healthcare	195	71	5	271	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Tyrone Brick Ltd	53	61	4	118	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Tyrone Constitution Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Tyrone Courier Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Tyrone Fabrication Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Tyrone Irish Gold Ltd T/A Gems Jewellers	21	12	0	33	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Tyrrell Tanks Ltd	40	44	6	90	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	1,446	944	166	2,556	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Ulster Builders Providers Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Ulster Cancer Foundation	35	22	2	59	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	304	57	13	374	[84.2%]	[15.8%]
Ulster Farm By-products Ltd	23	13	1	37	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Ulster Farmers Union	*	-	-	79	-	-
Ulster Independent Clinic Ltd, The	156	52	3	211	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Ulster Industrial Explosives Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Ulster Journals Ltd	19	23	0	42	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Ulster Orchestra Society Ltd	22	13	40	75	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Ulster Property Sales/ups Financial Services	55	22	2	79	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Ulster Quaker Service Committee	*	-	-	34	-	-
Ulster Stores Ltd	131	44	12	187	[74.9%]	[25.1%]
Ulster Television PLC	136	94	22	252	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Ulster Weavers Apparel Ltd	47	27	3	77	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Ulster Weavers Home Fashions Ltd	78	18	6	102	[81.3%]	[18.8%]
Ulster Wildlife Trust	22	20	20	62	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Ultra Building Products Ltd	12	43	0	55	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Unibase Cabinet Systems Ltd	21	18	6	45	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Unicorn Containers Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Unipart Automotive Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
United Cleaning Services Ltd	27	48	0	75	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	518	95	12	625	[84.5%]	[15.5%]
United Feeds Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
United Optical LaboratOries Ltd	17	35	0	52	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
United Wine Merchants Ltd	10	30	0	40	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Uni-trunk Ltd	53	15	4	72	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Universities Press (Belfast) Ltd, The	*	-	-	44	-	-
University of Ulster	1,882	1,245	528	3,655	[60.2%]	[39.8%]
University of Ulster Students Union	26	28	1	55	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Upper Andersonstown Community forum	#	-	-	33	-	-
UPU Industries Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
USC Group PLC	25	15	0	40	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Valley Hotel, The	*	-	-	44	-	-
Valley Private Nursing Home, The	14	35	7	56	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Valpar Industrial Ltd	*	-	-	68	-	-
Vanstar Meats Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Vaughan Engineering Services Ltd	48	28	2	78	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Vector Workplace & Facility Management Ltd	17	14	2	33	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Veterinary Surgeons Supply Co Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
VHS Distribution Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Victim Support NI	21	28	2	51	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Victoria College Belfast	*	-	-	56	-	-
Villa Italia	42	102	6	150	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Virgin Media	*/#	-	-	126	-	-
Virgin Retail Ltd	11	13	2	26	[45.8%]	[54.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Viridian Group PLC						
NIE Powerteam Ltd	594	322	6	922	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	302	118	3	423	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
VIS Security Solutions Ltd	46	12	0	58	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Vision Express Optical Lab	13	14	0	27	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Visteon (UK) Ltd	113	111	10	234	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Vita Cortex (NI) Ltd	11	15	0	26	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Vodafone (NI) Ltd	55	43	13	111	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Volunteer Development Agency	13	11	2	26	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
VR Ltd T/A Bishops Restaurant	16	22	1	39	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
W5	53	20	12	85	[72.6%]	[27.4%]
Walker RJ T/A The Country Garage	*	-	-	48	-	-
Walkers Snacks Ltd	18	12	1	31	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Wallace Contracts	*	-	-	31	-	-
Wallace High School, The	46	10	1	57	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Wam Armagh Ltd T/A The Insurance Partnership	12	19	0	31	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Ward Design	#	-	-	29	-	-
Warden Bros (Newtownards) Ltd	*	-	-	77	-	-
Warehouse Fashion Ltd	31	45	3	79	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Warmflow Engineering Co Ltd	94	22	2	118	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Warner Chilcott (UK) Ltd	65	23	15	103	[73.9%]	[26.1%]
Warrenpoint Golf Club	#	-	-	26	-	-
Warwick Cecil T/A Warwick Engineering	*	-	-	41	-	-
Wastebeater Recycling	16	32	0	48	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Waterstone's	12	17	0	29	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Waterworth Denis	*	-	-	58	-	-
Watson Kevin Construction Ltd	11	41	12	64	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Watson Walter Ltd	85	101	0	186	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Watts & Stone Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Wave Trauma Centre	14	17	2	33	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Waveney Laundry Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
WD Meats Ltd	89	147	1	237	[37.7%]	[62.3%]
Webtech (NI) Ltd	31	22	3	56	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Wee Care Day Nursery	46	29	3	78	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Weir & Mc Quiston Ltd	99	26	1	126	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Weir John & Connie Seaview House Private Nursing Home Ltd	31	10	1	42	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Welcome Hotels Ltd	21	40	3	64	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
Wellington Computer Systems Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Wellington Park Hotel	26	122	20	168	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Wesley Housing Association Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Western Building Systems Ltd	#	-	-	60	-	-
Western Urgent Care Ltd	32	113	88	233	[22.1%]	[77.9%]
Westland Horticulture Ltd	61	90	11	162	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Wetherspoon JD PLC	43	81	140	264	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
WGAB Ltd T/A Excel Clothing	*	-	-	27	-	-
WH Engineering Services (Electrical) Ltd	22	17	0	39	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Whistledown Inn Ltd, The	#	-	-	26	-	-
White Horse Group	112	114	5	231	[49.6%]	[50.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
White Philip Tyres Ltd	14	43	5	62	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
White Young Green	87	77	34	198	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Whitehead Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Whitehouse Retail Group	#	-	-	38	-	-
Whitemountain Quarries Ltd	93	139	10	242	[40.1%]	[59.9%]
Whiterock Creche Association Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Wholesale Beds & Furniture	23	49	5	77	[31.9%]	[68.1%]
Wholesale Newspaper Services Ltd	28	81	5	114	[25.7%]	[74.3%]
Williams Industrial Services Ltd	112	39	2	153	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Williamson DG Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Willis Ltd	77	28	2	107	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Willis Engineering (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Willowbrook Foods	*	-	-	117	-	-
Willstan Ltd T/A William Hill	112	61	4	177	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Wilmor & Company Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Wilsanco Plastics Ltd	174	21	5	200	[89.2%]	[10.8%]
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	1,635	611	111	2,357	[72.8%]	[27.2%]
Wilson Nesbitt Solicitors	64	43	5	112	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Wilson Waste Management Ltd	54	12	15	81	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Wilsons Auctions Ltd	44	13	2	59	[77.2%]	[22.8%]
Wilson's Country Ltd	78	14	21	113	[84.8%]	[15.2%]
Wilsons of Rathkenny Ltd	78	28	0	106	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Wincanton	140	61	199	400	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Windell Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Windmill Restaurants Ltd	119	104	52	275	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Windsor Home Bakery	80	32	0	112	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	170	137	52	359	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
WJM Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-
Wolf Leisure	41	60	0	101	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Wolseley Centers Ltd T/A Plumb Center	49	17	10	76	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Wombat Financial Software Europe Ltd	35	39	5	79	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Women's Aid In Antrim, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, Larne & Newtownabbey	16	16	1	33	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Wood Effects Co Ltd	12	12	3	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Woodlock Joinery Ltd	14	52	6	72	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Woods John (Lisglyn) Ltd	57	127	5	189	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Woods L & J T/A Woodmount Nursing Home	13	31	0	44	[29.5%]	[70.5%]
Woods Supermarkets Ltd	111	25	0	136	[81.6%]	[18.4%]
Woodside Haulage Holdings Ltd	212	13	3	228	[94.2%]	[5.8%]
Woodside TF & Co Ltd	94	19	3	116	[83.2%]	[16.8%]
Woodsides (Ballyclare) Ltd	*	-	-	103	-	-
Woodwin Catering Ltd T/A Hungry House Fine Sandwiches	17	18	1	36	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Woolf Engineering	*	-	-	37	-	-
Woolwich PLC	53	13	4	70	[80.3%]	[19.7%]
Woolworths PLC	276	277	9	562	[49.9%]	[50.1%]
Workers Educational Association (NI)	24	29	8	61	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Workforce Training Services Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Workspace (Draperstown) Ltd	#	-	-	-	60	-	-
Wright Accident Repair Ltd		127	19	8	154	[87.0%]	[13.0%]
Wright Leslie & Son	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Wrightbus Ltd		764	53	40	857	[93.5%]	[6.5%]
Wyse Byse	*	-	-	-	116	-	-
Xerox (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Xtra-vision		172	166	0	338	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Yell		41	54	16	111	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
York, The		17	12	6	35	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Yorkgate Bingo Co Ltd (Galaxy)	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
Young Enterprise Northern Ireland		18	14	5	37	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Younger Homes Ltd		26	64	6	96	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Youth Action (NI) Ltd		14	30	0	44	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Youth Hostel Association of NI		24	10	0	34	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Zara (UK) Ltd		11	23	4	38	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Zurich Insurance Company		80	43	3	126	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Zwecker Noel International Transport Ltd		36	12	1	49	[75.0%]	[25.0%]

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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]
Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute	8	2	2	12	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	113	248	62	423	[31.3%]	[68.7%]
Antrim Borough Council	32	9	2	43	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Ards Borough Council	43	3	1	47	[93.5%]	[6.5%]
Armagh & Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	109	205	14	328	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
Armagh City and District Council	22	15	1	38	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Armagh College of Further and Higher Education	29	36	1	66	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	5	4	0	9	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Ballymena Borough Council	19	6	3	28	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	9	4	1	14	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Banbridge District Council	15	4	0	19	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Belfast City Council	202	187	17	406	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	358	324	80	762	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Belfast Education & Library Board	44	32	4	80	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	8	3	1	12	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	62	95	11	168	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Board of Trustees of The National Museums & Galleries of NI	4	3	1	8	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	16	20	16	52	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	19	3	1	23	[86.4%]	[13.6%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	85	6	7	98	[93.4%]	[6.6%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	65	27	20	112	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	265	142	71	478	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	51	22	5	78	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland	265	228	9	502	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Chief Electoral officer for Northern Ireland	6	2	1	9	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Citybus Ltd	38	21	1	60	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Coleraine Borough Council	22	9	0	31	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	12	11	0	23	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Construction Industry Training Board	3	2	0	5	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Cookstown District Council	28	25	3	56	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	3	16	1	20	[15.8%]	[84.2%]
Craigavon & Banbridge Community Health & Social Services Trust	198	184	25	407	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	234	199	42	475	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Craigavon Borough Council	38	34	4	76	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Derry City Council	14	52	1	67	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Down District Council	13	36	1	50	[26.5%]	[73.5%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	335	321	80	736	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council	27	39	5	71	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	31	11	2	44	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	22	38	10	70	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	15	34	4	53	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Eastern Health & Social Services Board	18	16	8	42	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Enterprise Ulster	-	-	-	4	-	-
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	8	14	6	28	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
Fermanagh College of Further & Higher Education	19	29	4	52	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Fermanagh District Council	11	22	5	38	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland	-	-	-	4	-	-

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Flexibus Ltd	5	2	1	8	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland	-	-	-	0	-	-
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	4	3	1	8	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Foyle Health & Social Services Trust	109	327	26	462	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	3	2	1	6	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	49	39	8	96	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Head of Department of Finance & Personnel	1,044	1,048	135	2227	[49.9%]	[50.1%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	516	353	79	948	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Invest Northern Ireland	38	35	14	87	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
Labour Relations Agency	7	8	0	15	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Larne Borough Council	14	9	3	26	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Limavady Borough Council	10	13	1	24	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	39	41	14	94	[48.8%]	[51.3%]
Lisburn City Council	42	23	3	68	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	31	16	4	51	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Livestock & Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	8	3	0	11	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	-	-	-	5	-	-
Magherafelt District Council	22	26	1	49	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	107	152	31	290	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Minister for the Civil Service, The	96	59	48	203	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Moyle District Council	4	16	0	20	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
National Lotteries Charities Board	-	-	-	0	-	-
Newry & Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	13	71	6	90	[15.5%]	[84.5%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	8	39	2	49	[17.0%]	[83.0%]
Newry & Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	110	500	46	656	[18.0%]	[82.0%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	60	6	2	68	[90.9%]	[9.1%]
NI Health & Personal Soc Serv Regulation & Improvement Authority	-	-	-	0	-	-
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	249	392	38	679	[38.8%]	[61.2%]
North Down & Ards Institute of Further & Higher Educ	38	9	19	66	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
North Down Borough Council	46	9	2	57	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	22	12	2	36	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
North Eastern Education & Library Board	235	110	34	379	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	14	98	4	116	[12.5%]	[87.5%]
Northern Health & Social Services Board	13	13	2	28	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	41	35	4	80	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	-	-	-	0	-	-
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service Agency	8	10	0	18	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for The Health & Social Services	35	37	18	90	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	2	7	0	9	[22.2%]	[77.8%]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations & Assessment	43	33	12	88	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service Board	48	36	2	86	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	-	-	-	3	-	-
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	4	5	1	10	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	84	109	10	203	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission	8	12	1	21	[40.0%]	[60.0%]

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee	-	-	-	8	-	-
Northern Ireland Medical and Dental Training Agency	12	7	0	19	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The ¹	132	42	9	183	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	52	19	1	72	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	7	4	6	17	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	10	10	0	20	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	-	-	-	3	-	-
Omagh College of Further Education	22	48	7	77	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Omagh District Council	14	19	1	34	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	10	11	3	24	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	40	39	4	83	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
Royal Group of Hospitals & Dental Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	297	449	123	869	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Royal Mail Group PLC	249	233	5	487	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Secretary of State for Defence	83	8	8	99	[91.2%]	[8.8%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	403	255	81	739	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
South Eastern Education & Library Board	156	97	217	470	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Southern Education & Library Board	124	121	8	253	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
Southern Health & Social Services Board	36	47	4	87	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Special EU Programmes Body, The	3	3	1	7	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	165	426	73	664	[27.9%]	[72.1%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	6	7	2	15	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Strabane District Council	8	21	1	30	[27.6%]	[72.4%]
Stranmillis University College, Belfast	8	9	5	22	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Trade & Business Development Body, The	-	-	-	8	-	-
Ulster Community & Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	465	132	122	719	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	9	2	1	12	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	139	100	9	248	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	321	277	140	738	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	56	28	1	85	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	-	-	-	6	-	-
Waterways Ireland	4	6	2	12	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Western Education & Library Board	250	549	47	846	[31.3%]	[68.7%]
Western Health & Social Services Board	9	28	0	37	[24.3%]	[75.7%]

¹ 99% 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	46	36	58	140	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	43	36	9	88	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Adecco (UK) Ltd	192	449	205	846	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Adria Ltd	3	6	0	9	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
AIB Group (UK) PLC T/a First Trust Bank	36	62	9	107	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/a Menarys	75	41	16	132	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Alexon International Ltd	85	106	9	200	[44.5%]	[55.5%]
Alliance & Leicester PLC	17	29	3	49	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Alliance Pharmacy	82	36	7	125	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland	50	17	7	74	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Almac Clinical Services Ltd	34	23	5	62	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Almac Pharma Services Ltd	13	7	2	22	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Andras House Ltd	49	74	77	200	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/a Dorothy Perkins	51	70	7	128	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/a Top Shop Retail	19	61	0	80	[23.8%]	[76.3%]
Argos Ltd	327	300	46	673	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
ASDA Stores Ltd	482	391	14	887	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd	6	75	76	157	[7.4%]	[92.6%]
AVX Ltd	*	-	-	3	-	-
B & Q PLC	108	152	66	326	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Bank of Ireland	64	97	13	174	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Barnardos	38	30	14	82	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd	124	106	22	252	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Board of Social Witness	42	12	8	62	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Boots The Chemist PLC	13	13	1	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	31	110	53	194	[22.0%]	[78.0%]
Brett Martin Ltd	6	7	1	14	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland	114	121	19	254	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Bryson Charitable Group	44	28	13	85	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Camden Group	25	65	82	172	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
Campbell Catering (NI) Ltd	97	28	10	135	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Cemex (NI)	22	12	3	37	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
City of Belfast Warehousing Ltd	311	271	89	671	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Clinton Cards PLC	49	41	8	98	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd	59	37	10	106	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Compass Group (UK) & Ireland	117	118	9	244	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Contract & Casual Employment Ltd	#	-	-	130	-	-
Co-operative Group, The	144	56	22	222	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
Corry Harry Ltd	33	27	17	77	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Corry JP (NI) Ltd	21	10	2	33	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd	6	48	30	84	[11.1%]	[88.9%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	3	61	4	68	[4.7%]	[95.3%]
Daewoo Electronics (UK) Ltd	5	5	2	12	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	11	2	0	13	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Debenhams Retail	164	377	43	584	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd	8	12	2	22	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Diamond Recruitment Group	315	233	20	568	[57.5%]	[42.5%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
DSG Retail Ltd	54	20	6	80	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Dunbia (Dungannon)	88	248	59	395	[26.2%]	[73.8%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd	161	421	55	637	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd	68	62	8	138	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Eastwood Bookmakers	17	26	1	44	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Eventsec Ltd	143	109	0	252	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Exel Europe Ltd	51	39	14	104	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd	53	39	0	92	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	204	217	10	431	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Fold Housing Association	61	46	9	116	[57.0%]	[43.0%]
Foyle Meats	5	36	3	44	[12.2%]	[87.8%]
Fujitsu Services	14	20	9	43	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
G4S Security Services UK Ltd	*/#	-	-	0	-	-
Gallaher Ltd	12	10	0	22	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Glen Electric Ltd	4	33	17	54	[10.8%]	[89.2%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	21	13	2	36	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Global Email Company, The	109	103	116	328	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Grafton Recruitment Ltd	1,507	963	574	3044	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	12	20	27	59	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Grampian Country Pork Cookstown Ltd	11	46	70	127	[19.3%]	[80.7%]
Haldane Shiells Group	31	26	4	61	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Haslett J & J Ltd	31	19	6	56	[62.0%]	[38.0%]
Hastings Hotel Group Ltd	92	177	85	354	[34.2%]	[65.8%]
HBOS PLC Retail Employee Relations	341	270	109	720	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
HCL Technologies (NI) Ltd	351	348	0	699	[50.2%]	[49.8%]
Henderson Retail Ltd	350	95	62	507	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Henderson Wholesale Ltd	15	9	5	29	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	92	141	33	266	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
HML	11	71	7	89	[13.4%]	[86.6%]
Homebase Ltd	29	28	5	62	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Homecare Northern Ireland	44	59	29	132	[42.7%]	[57.3%]
Hughes Christensen	5	2	1	8	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Hurst Charles Ltd	110	60	21	191	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Iceland Frozen Foods PLC	130	125	15	270	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Independent News & Media (NI)	36	10	4	50	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Industrial Temps Ltd	142	251	192	585	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Instore	47	67	0	114	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Internacionale Ltd	98	95	28	221	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Invista Textiles (UK) Ltd	20	20	1	41	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd	27	14	4	45	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
JJB Sports PLC	129	90	2	221	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
JSD Recruitment Services	#	-	-	164	-	-
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd	7	4	1	12	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
LBM						
Lewis Tim Recruitment Ltd	325	217	57	599	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Lidl (NI) Gmbh	57	90	32	179	[38.8%]	[61.2%]
Linden Foods Ltd	11	84	45	140	[11.6%]	[88.4%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	60	7	2	69	[89.6%]	[10.4%]
Lisburn Security Services Ltd	358	64	6	428	[84.8%]	[15.2%]
Long's Supermarket Ltd	26	39	1	66	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Mac Naughton Blair & Company Ltd	67	41	29	137	[62.0%]	[38.0%]
Manpower (UK) Ltd	110	296	30	436	[27.1%]	[72.9%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	169	116	16	301	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Matalan Retail Ltd	96	124	22	242	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd	31	81	15	127	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
Mc Keown Cleaning Services Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Mc Laughlin & Harvey Ltd	21	20	1	42	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Michelin Tyre PLC	8	5	6	19	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
MM Teleperformance	57	16	97	170	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	13	11	1	25	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Morton Newspapers Ltd	31	21	2	54	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	92	151	45	288	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Moy Park Ltd	220	411	168	799	[34.9%]	[65.1%]
MPA Recruitment	*/#	-	-	0	-	-
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd	30	35	7	72	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
National Trust, The	77	10	32	119	[88.5%]	[11.5%]
New Look Retailers	80	65	58	203	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Next PLC	272	323	107	702	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd					<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>	
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	29	135	45	209	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Nortel Networks	16	8	6	30	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
North & West Housing Ltd	37	59	12	108	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Northbrook Technology of (NI) Ltd	102	241	113	456	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
Northern Bank Ltd	339	265	26	630	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC					<i>See Viridian Group PLC</i>	
Northgate Information Solutions (UK) Ltd	4	3	0	7	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northstone (NI) Ltd	40	52	21	113	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
OCS Northern Ireland Ltd	19	15	0	34	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
O'Kane Poultry Ltd	51	113	263	427	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd T/a Supervalu	49	90	1	140	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
O'Neills Irish International Sports Co Ltd	#	-	-	4	-	-
Orion Project Services Ltd	118	411	16	545	[22.3%]	[77.7%]
Patton David & Sons (NI) Ltd	20	20	3	43	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Peacock Stores Ltd	70	67	8	145	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Phoenix Nursing Agency	18	24	0	42	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Positive Futures for People with a Learning Disability	30	25	7	62	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Powerscreen International Distribution Ltd	23	126	30	179	[15.4%]	[84.6%]
Praxis Care Group	75	84	16	175	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd	46	29	2	77	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Premier Employment Ltd T/a Premier People	293	315	5	613	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	70	57	12	139	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Primark Stores Ltd	79	162	5	246	[32.8%]	[67.2%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	46	38	4	88	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Prudential PLC	39	43	6	88	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	155	230	222	607	[40.3%]	[59.7%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

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	8	19	1	28	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
Quinn Manufacturing	19	79	44	142	[19.4%]	[80.6%]
Quinn-Direct Insurance Ltd	38	136	7	181	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Radox Laboratories Ltd	26	31	28	85	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
Randstad Employment Bureau Ltd	344	328	12	684	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Reed Executive PLC	89	117	65	271	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Rentokill Initial Facility Services (UK) Ltd	135	77	1	213	[63.7%]	[36.3%]
Resource	458	232	211	901	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Restaurant Management Services Ltd	65	59	45	169	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
RHM Bakeries Ireland	32	17	5	54	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
River Island Clothing Co Ltd	48	62	15	125	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd	155	122	99	376	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Russell Philip Ltd	48	17	8	73	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Ryobi Aluminium Casting (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	14	-	-
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	327	437	79	843	[42.8%]	[57.2%]
Sangers (NI) Ltd	15	7	0	22	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Sanmina-sci UK Ltd	57	28	19	104	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	40	9	4	53	[81.6%]	[18.4%]
SDC Trailers Ltd	19	43	17	79	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	83	270	37	390	[23.5%]	[76.5%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Securicor Cash Services	43	10	0	53	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Short Brothers PLC	50	20	5	75	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/a Grove Services Group	248	176	0	424	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Sodexo Ltd	86	64	14	164	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Stream International (NI) Ltd	19	132	33	184	[12.6%]	[87.4%]
Stylo Barratt Shoes Ltd	174	120	14	308	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Target Recruitment Ltd	52	81	61	194	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Tayto (NI) Ltd	52	16	3	71	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Teletech (UK) Ltd	142	202	84	428	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Tesco PLC	1,059	474	0	1533	[69.1%]	[30.9%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	2	2	0	4	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
The Donnelly Group	47	81	2	130	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
TK Maxx	147	207	32	386	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Tyco Healthcare	8	3	0	11	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	224	201	64	489	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	13	6	0	19	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Ulster Television PLC	27	22	6	55	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	62	16	2	80	[79.5%]	[20.5%]
University of Ulster	254	239	178	671	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Viridian Group PLC						
NIE Powerteam Ltd	15	14	0	29	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	20	29	2	51	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Wetherspoon JD PLC	*	-	-	78	-	-
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	165	44	22	231	[78.9%]	[21.1%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Wincanton	14	8	49	71	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Windmill Restaurants Ltd	73	65	39	177	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	65	43	26	134	[60.2%]	[39.8%]
Woolworths PLC	51	59	1	111	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Wrightbus Ltd	107	13	10	130	[89.2%]	[10.8%]
Xtra-vision	72	74	0	146	[49.3%]	[50.7%]

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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