

2009

Monitoring Report No. 20 A profile of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce
Summary of Monitoring Returns 2009

Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

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MONITORING REPORT

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Summary of Monitoring Returns 2009

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Foreword

This is the twentieth occasion on which the monitoring of the Northern Ireland workforce, in accordance with the statutory requirements, is reported on. It is an important milestone on the journey of public policy intervention in the area of seeking to ensure fair participation and equality of opportunity in employment. It is also an opportunity to express thanks to those employers who have carefully produced the data that make this report possible and to join in that expression all those who over twenty years have consistently and diligently contributed the data accumulated in the entire series of Monitoring Reports.

In last year's report, I noted that the economic downturn which was already very apparent had not yet begun to manifest itself in the employment data. The same cannot be said this year. The picture of the monitored workforce presented in this Report begins to reveal the effects of the times in which we live. Having been on the increase since 2001, the total number of monitored employees fell in 2009, for the first time in a decade, to 517,272 representing a decrease of 12,585 employees (2.4%). The fall was largely accounted for by the private sector which saw a reduction of 3.5%; the public sector numbers declined by 0.4%.

Overall, employment numbers fell for each key grouping; Protestants, Roman Catholics, women and men. The falls were steeper for Protestants and men. The Protestant share of total employment in 2009 was [54.6%] and that for Roman Catholics, representing a marginal increase from 2008, was [45.4%]. Women now comprise 52.4% of the workforce. The full-time workforce represented 437,604 employees, a fall of 2.2% and the part-time workforce comprised 79,668 employees, a decline of 3.3%. Women represented 70.3% of the monitored part-time workforce in 2009.

In the private sector there were 328,149 employees, a fall of 11,755 (3.5%) since 2008. Protestant numbers fell by 3.5% (5,910 employees) and now represent [54.8%]. The Roman Catholic count fell by 3.2% (4,570) and represents [45.2%].

Public sector numbers contracted for the fourth year in succession to a total of 189,123. Protestant employment levels fell by 0.9% (896 employees) and those for Roman Catholic rose by 0.8% (671). The elements that comprise the public sector showed some notable differences. Thus, the number of Protestants rose in health and district councils, while falling in the civil service, education, 'other' public authorities and security-related employment. By contrast, the number of Roman Catholics rose in all sectors except 'other' public authorities. Women now account for 63.4% of the total public sector workforce, a marginal increase on 2008.

The impact of the economic downturn has not fully worked its way through employment numbers and, while it would be unwise to anticipate what the figures for the current year will show when they are published in twelve months time, further reductions in employment numbers cannot be ruled out. The reductions in public expenditure will have their own consequences. The Commission recently published the results of research it had commissioned on the impact of the downturn on the various categories identified in equality legislation. The Report showed that younger

men were bearing the brunt of job losses to date. The impact of any fall in employment resulting from public expenditure reductions may show a disproportionate affect on women.

In the foreword to the 2007 Report, I noted that a significant shift had taken place since 2001 in the community composition of applicants for jobs, with 2007 marking the first year that the number of Roman Catholic applicants exceeded those from Protestants, albeit by a small number. Comparisons with 2008 must be treated with some caution for technical reasons related to changes resulting from the Review of Public Administration but the 2009 data show a continuation of this trend. There were 10,465 more applications from Roman Catholics than from Protestants who now represent [49%] of the total.

The 2001 Census showed clearly that in every five-year age group of those under 25, Roman Catholics represented over 50%. That works its way up the age scale in succeeding years and it is a reasonable estimate that of those in the 16-24 and 16-34 age groups, Roman Catholics now represent some 52%. One cannot, of course, assume that this is the complete explanation for the shift in applicant composition. Assumptions, however robust, are not enough. This underlines the importance of the Article 55 Reviews that employers undertake every three years as a means of obtaining greater understanding of these changing patterns.

The Commission is actively considering, and will identify, approaches that will make more widely available the valuable information these Reviews contain. The Commission is also actively engaging with the statutory capacity it has to undertake deeper exploration of employment patterns in Northern Ireland so as to ensure that there is as full an understanding as possible of the forces that shape them.

Educational attainment continues to be an enduring concern for the Commission. Frequent references to its significance in influencing access to and advancement within employment have been made in the forewords to these Monitoring Reports. That influence continues to grow. The research on the effects of the economic downturn referred to earlier in this Foreword is not without relevance in this context. To the extent that those young men who have lost their jobs as a result of the recession have lower levels of educational attainment, to that extent also their capacity to return to employment may be limited. Competition for jobs will be greater and many applicants will offer higher qualifications. The Commission will continue to encourage a greater intensity of engagement with these issues which also have the capacity to influence the composition of the workforce.

These reports, by definition, deal only with that section of the workforce that the law requires to be monitored. The Commission is in the final stage of a review of the non-monitored workforce and will make it available in due course. It is hoped that it will offer insights into aspects of this important range of employees and suggest areas for further enquiry.

The steady and consistent convergence of the composition of the workforce with the composition of those available for work might suggest that the challenge of fair employment is met and the work of monitoring is no longer needed - or might be undertaken with reduced frequency. I believe that it would be premature to reach any

such conclusion. True, much has changed and there is a well-established awareness of the importance of equality of opportunity and of fair participation. But much continues to change. We see shifts in patterns of participation reflecting changes in the population as a whole. We see reductions in the numbers of Protestants entering employment. These may simply be the outworking of changes in the balance in the composition of younger age groups. But there may be more to it than that. At the same time, we are in the throes of a difficult economic period whose extent is still unclear and whose implications are far from fully understood. In these times the more complete our awareness and the more thorough our understanding of all that affects levels and patterns of employment, the better will be the outcomes of the sustained effort to ensure the availability of equality of opportunity.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bob Collins', with a horizontal line underneath.

Bob Collins
Chief Commissioner
December 2010

Executive Summary

Introduction

The 20th Annual Monitoring Report (2009) presents an aggregate summary of the 4,013 valid monitoring returns received by the Commission between 1 January and 31 December 2009. Monitoring covers an estimated 70 - 72% of those in employment ¹.

Although not required by statute, the Commission publishes these returns in aggregate to inform employers and other interested parties about wider patterns that, alongside information on labour availability, might better inform considerations of fair participation within specific employments.

Overall Summary

The 2009 Report reveals the following broad trends from the aggregated data:

- In 2009, the total number of monitored employees fell for the first time in a decade, driven largely by falls in private sector employment.
- Private sector employment fell for the first year since 2002 (by 3.5%, 11,755 employees), while the public sector contracted for the fourth year in a row (0.4%, 830 employees).
- Overall, employment counts fell for each key grouping, namely: Protestants, Roman Catholics, men and women. The drop in employment was steeper for Protestants and for men.
- There were, however, differences in sub-sectors of the economy where, for example, employment counts for both Protestants and Catholics rose in the full-time public sector.
- In the continuation of an ongoing trend, the Roman Catholic composition of monitored employment showed a marginal increase from [45.2%] in 2008 to [45.4%] in 2009, though at a much lower rate than in previous years.
- The female proportion of the monitored workforce, which was 50.4% in 2001, has increased in six of the last eight years, and now stands at 52.4%, up from 51.9% in 2008.

¹ Estimate derived by comparison with the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey (July - Sep 2009, DETINI). The following are not monitored: the self-employed, those on government training schemes, school teachers and those working in private sector concerns with 10 or less employees.

The Monitored Workforce

- The total number of monitored employees fell for the first time in a decade. Total employment in 2009 stands at 517,272, representing a drop of (2.4%) or 12,585 employees on 2008.
- Monitored employment had been on an upward trajectory since 2001. In that year, total employment stood at 479,517. Employment peaked in 2008 (529,857) and fell back in 2009 to its 2005 level.
- The contraction of the monitored workforce (2.4% overall) was greater in the private sector (3.5%) than in the public sector (0.4%). In terms of raw counts, 93.4% (11,755) of the 12,585 net job losses occurred in the private sector.
- Continuing the trend of recent years, the Roman Catholic share of monitored employment showed a marginal increase, driven by the public sector, from [45.2%] in 2008 to [45.4%] in 2009, though at a much lower rate than in previous years. In 2001, the Catholic proportion of monitored employment was [40.3%]. The Protestant share of monitored employment was [54.6%] in 2009 compared with [59.7%] in 2001.
- According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS, 2008), the Roman Catholic share of the economically active (working age) was estimated to lie in the range [43.6%] - [47.2%]².
- In terms of raw counts, during the period 2001 – 2009, the total number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 34,567 (18.8%) compared with a fall of 9,879 (3.6%) for their Protestant counterparts.

Private Sector

- The total private sector workforce now stands at 328,149 employees, a decrease of 11,755 employees (3.5%) compared with 2008. The sector, which had grown in size every year since 2002, peaked in 2008 and has now fallen back to its 2006 level.
- The fall in the private sector during 2009 was three times that observed across the public sector in the last four years combined.
- The service sector accounts for (71.8%) of total private sector employment (up from 62.3% in 2001), followed by manufacturing (22.7%, 32.0% in 2001) and construction (5.5%, 5.8% in 2001).

² The estimate (2008) of those available for work - the Roman Catholic share of the economically active (working age) - lies somewhere in the range [43.6%] to [47.2%]. A range is presented as this figure is taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey and thus subject to sampling error. In the 2008 LFS Religion Report, the variable 'religious composition of the economically active (working age) has a confidence interval of +/-1.8 around the estimated value [45.4%]. This means there is a 95% certainty that the true figure for the Roman Catholic share of the economically active (working age) lies somewhere between 43.6% and 47.2%.

- Both Protestant and Roman Catholic employee counts fell in 2009. Total Protestant employment levels fell during the year by 3.5%, while the Roman Catholic count dropped by 3.2%. The community composition of the total private sector remained unchanged in 2009 at [54.8%] Protestant and [45.2%] Roman Catholic. In 2001, Catholic representation stood at [40.4%].
- Women account for almost half (46.1%) of the total private sector workforce (compared with 45.5% in both 2001 and 2008).
- Overall, during the period 2001 – 2009, the Catholic private sector count rose by 15.7% or 18,484 employees, while the total number of Protestant employees fell by 5.0% or 8,716.

Public Sector

- The public sector contracted for the fourth year in succession, with the total count falling from 189,953 in 2008 to 189,123 in 2009, a drop of (0.4%). The sector enjoyed steady growth during the period 2001 – 2005, when it peaked at 194,077 employees, but has declined in size thereafter.
- Despite rises in both the Protestant and Catholic full-time counts, overall total Protestant employment levels fell by 0.9% (896 employees) during the year, while the Roman Catholic count rose by 0.8% (671). As a result, the Catholic share of the total public sector increased from [45.4%] in 2008 to [45.8%] in 2009. In 2001, the Catholic proportion stood at [40.2%].
- In relation to the six components which comprise the public sector, total Protestant employment counts rose in health (2.3%) and the district councils (1.8%), while falling in the civil service (6.2%), education (1.5%), 'other public authorities' (7%) and security-related employment (4.2%).
- In contrast to the fall in Protestant employment, the Roman Catholic count rose in all sectors except 'other' public authorities, where a drop of 6.1% was recorded.
- The security-related component of the public sector has contracted every year since 2001, and continued to do so in 2009. Employment levels dropped from 13,746 in 2008 to 13,451 in 2009, a fall of 2.1%. Since 2001, the size of the security-related sector has fallen by over a third (36.9%), from 21,329 in 2001. The Roman Catholics share has increased from [8.4%] in 2001 to [20.7%] in 2009, with commensurate falls in the share of Protestants.
- The growth of women in the public sector workforce continued in 2009. Women now account for almost two-thirds (63.4%) of total employees, a marginal increase on 2008. In 2001 women accounted for 59.1% of the public sector workforce.

The Public Sector: Sub-Sectoral Analysis

The latter chapters of this report present analyses for each of the key sub-sectors of the public sector, namely: Health, Education, District Councils, Civil Service, Security-related, and 'Other' Public Authorities. Key findings regarding each of these sectors can be found at the beginning of each relevant chapter. By way of broad overview:

- **The Health Sector** accounts for nearly 40% of all public sector workers. The sector grew by 1% during the year, accounted for by a rise in full-time posts: the number of part-time employees declined by 6%. Overall, the health sector has grown in size by almost a quarter (23%) since 2001. The Protestant share of the total health sector workforce rose for the second year in succession in 2009, and now stands at [51.1%]. The Roman Catholic share, which had been on an upward gradient since 2001, peaked in 2007 and has been falling since then. Women continue to dominate the health sector, accounting for 80 percent of all employees. In recent years, however, the male share has begun to rise, and is now 2 percentage points higher than in 2001. This trend is evident in both the full-time and part-time elements of the workforce.
- **The Education Sector** contains 20% of all public sector employees. There was a marginal increase in employment levels during the year (0.3%, or 129 employees), wholly accounted for by a rise in full-time employment. The number of part-time posts fell by 11%. Overall, the education sector grew by 14% (4,659 employees) between 2001 – 2009. The overall Protestant count fell during the year, due to a sharp decrease in part-time positions (the number of Protestant full-time employees actually increased substantially). These factors led to a rise of [1.1] percentage points in the overall Catholic share of the sector, to [49.1%] in 2009. For the second year in a row, there was a modest rise in the male share to 21.6%.
- **The District Councils** are comprised of around 6% of all public sector workers. Total employment increased in 2009, driven by rises in both the full-time and part-time counts. The Roman Catholic share, which has been rising steadily since 2004, now stands at [41.3%], the highest level since monitoring of the total workforce began (2001). Females accounted for 41.4% of the district council workforce in 2009.
- **The Civil Service** accounts for around 19% of the total public sector workforce. Total civil service employment fell by nearly 4% during 2009, driven mainly by a significant fall in full-time employment. This was partially offset by a modest rise in the part-time count. Civil service employment levels were on an upward gradient between 2001 and 2005, but have subsequently fallen to pre-2001 levels. The Roman Catholic share of the civil service workforce has risen every year since 2001, and now stands at [45.3%]. In 2009 there was virtual parity in the number of male (50.5%) and female (49.5%) employees in the total civil service.
- **The Security-Related sector** now accounts for only 7% of the total public sector workforce, compared with 12% in 2001. During the period 2001 – 2009, the number of security-related employees fell by over a third (37%). In 2009, a fall in the Protestant count, coupled with a rise in the number of Roman Catholic employees, led to a rise in the Catholic share. At [20.7%] the Catholic share of the security-related sector is now more than double its 2001 level [8.4%]. In 2009, females accounted for 30.8% (4,148) of the security-related sector.

- **‘Other’ Public Authorities** include bodies such as the Consumer Council, Translink, Labour Relations Agency etc. The sector accounted for 11% of the total public sector workforce in 2009. Compared with 2008, total employment dropped by around 7% (1,500 employees). A slightly larger fall in the Protestant count, relative to their Roman Catholic counterparts, led to a modest rise in the Catholic share of employment during the year. The composition was [53.9%] Protestant and [46.1%] Roman Catholic. In 2009, females accounted for a third (32.6%) of employees in the ‘other’ public authorities sector.

Applicants and Appointees

In the main Report, each of the above sections also include details of applicants, appointees, promotees and leavers ³. Key findings from across the Report include:

- Although the total number of monitored applicants has fluctuated during the period, 2001 – 2009, there is a discernible upward trend. The total count peaked in 2006 (652,723) before falling back again in 2007 and 2008. The 2009 figure (634,566) was 5% higher than in 2001.
- The Roman Catholic proportion of all monitored applicants has been rising steadily since 2001, when it stood at [44.8%]. In 2009, the Catholic share [51.0%] exceeded that of their Protestant counterparts (49.0%), a development first observed in 2007.
- A review of the period, 2001 – 2009, shows that the total monitored appointee count peaked in 2007 (101,281) before falling back to below the 2001 (94,906) figure in 2009 (84,073).
- In 2009, for the fourth year in a row, the Catholic share of all monitored appointees [50.9%] exceeded that of their Protestant counterparts [49.1%].

³ For applicants and appointees, any comparisons with 2008 should be treated with caution, see pp 16 - 17, para 1.6 for a full explanation.

1: Introduction

1.1 Employer Monitoring Duties and the Annual Monitoring Report

The Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 (hereafter 'FETO') requires registered and specified employers, amongst other duties ⁴, to:

- **monitor the composition of their workforce** and of those applying, appointed, leaving or being promoted (Article 52);
- **submit an annual monitoring return** to the Commission (Article 52); and
- **review their workforce composition and employment practices at least once every three years**, “for the purposes of determining whether members of each community are enjoying... fair participation” and the “affirmative action (if any) which would be reasonable and appropriate.” (Article 55).

With regard to the six duties, the 'Unified Guide to Promoting Equal Opportunities In Employment' (hereafter the “Unified Guide”) notes that:

“The [employer] duties are primarily concerned with promoting and securing equality of opportunity and fair participation in employment for members of the Protestant community in Northern Ireland and members of the Roman Catholic community in Northern Ireland.”

Employer monitoring refers to collecting information and establishing workforce composition. The collected data is ultimately used to inform the employer’s own periodic reviews and consideration of fair participation in their workforce. The information is also used to compile and submit an annual monitoring return to the Commission.

The following paragraphs set out some relevant details to assist the reader in understanding the scope of these duties - including the specific focus of annual monitoring returns and how they differ from the separate considerations of *fair participation*.

⁴ Further details regarding the range of Fair Employment provisions and duties are available via the Commissions website, which also includes links to the following publications: Equality Commission (2009) A Unified Guide To Promoting Equal Opportunities In Employment; Department for Economic Development (1989) Fair Employment in Northern Ireland Code of Practice; Equality Commission for Northern Ireland (1989) A Step by Step Guide to Monitoring: Monitoring your workforce and applicants in line with Fair Employment regulations; Fair Employment (Monitoring) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999, as amended.

1.2 Employee Monitoring

The Fair Employment code of practice sets out the rationale for monitoring as follows:

“Monitoring – the provision and analysis of information on community background – is not merely a statistical exercise, nor is it an end in itself. It is the beginning of a process, the starting point for further action. It means establishing the community background of your existing workforce (that is, how many belong to the Protestant community and how many belong to the Roman Catholic community)...”

Although the specific scope and coverage of monitoring has changed over time (see Appendix 1), all monitored employers are currently required to monitor:

- employees and apprentices;
- job applicants;
- appointees

In addition, registered employers with more than 250 employees, and all specified public authorities, are required to monitor:

- promotees;
- leavers.

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

1.3 The Annual Monitoring Return

All registered employers (including public authority employers) are required to, not only monitor their workforce, but are also under a duty to prepare and provide a return each year to the Commission containing prescribed information. A failure to submit a return is a criminal offence, as is a failure to submit a return within the prescribed period.

In practice, the requirement to submit *prescribed information* means that employers submit *summary data* in key areas, rather than all information, for example, relating to specific recruitment competitions. The *raw data* is however available to employers for use in their own triennial (Article 55) reviews.

1.4 Triennial (Article 55) Reviews and the Consideration of Fair Participation

The primary purpose of an Article 55 review is to enable the employer to determine whether they are providing, or are likely to continue to provide, fair participation⁵ in employment to members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities.

Unlike the annual monitoring returns, there is no requirement on employers to submit their Article 55 review report to the Commission by a specific date. The Equality Commission has a duty to ensure that employers comply with their legal obligation to carry out Article 55 reviews and therefore requests employers to periodically submit their reviews to the Commission. In summary:

Employee Monitoring is thus about recording the **composition** of employees (stocks) or of applicants, appointees, promotees or leavers (flows).

Annual Monitoring Returns present an annual summary of the collated data in a prescribed format. It is these returns submitted by employers that form the basis for this report.

Triennial (Article 55) reviews are about **considering 'fair participation'** and any **affirmative action** that might be required. An employer will use the raw information collected by monitoring as the basis for their triennial reviews.

1.5 The Annual Monitoring Report (Summary of Monitoring Returns)

Although not required by statute, the annual monitoring returns received by the Commission are used to compile the Monitoring Report. Thus, the Report presents an aggregate summary of the composition of employment in registered employers or specified public bodies.

Given the legislative focus of monitoring returns on recording composition, this report by necessity also reflects that approach – describing *aggregate* composition in employment stocks and flows.

It is important to reinforce that the purpose of the report is to help inform employers (or interested parties) about wider compositional patterns. Alongside other information on local labour availability, the aggregate figures may suggest a dynamic or pattern that might better inform their own considerations of fair participation, or which may merit further exploration within specific employments.

⁵ While 'fair participation' is not defined in the legislation, it is important to note that in broad terms fair participation is NOT about equalising the numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics in any given employment, but rather it is about seeking to ensure that the community composition (the proportion of Protestants and/or Roman Catholics) in any given employment is broadly in line with what might reasonably be expected based on available labour supply. See Appendix 2: 'Wider Concepts in Fair Employment' for further information on the meaning of fair participation and how it differs from a simple assessment of the composition of a workplace.

For monitored employers, the report presents information on the community composition of:

- total employees;
- full-time and part-time employees;
- applicants and appointees within the monitored workforce; and
- promotees and leavers within the public sector, and those private sector concerns with 251+ employees.

The Monitoring Report presents a summary picture with regard to the **composition** of employment in registered concerns. It does not seek to consider ‘**fair participation**’ which instead is the focus of employer’s own triennial reviews and related work by the Commission. Rather, its purpose is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider patterns that, alongside information on labour availability, may suggest a dynamic or pattern that might better inform a consideration of fair participation within specific employments.

1.6 The 2009 (20th) Annual Monitoring Report

This, the 20th Annual Monitoring Report, presents an aggregated summary of the 4,013 valid monitoring returns received during 2009 from 122 public authorities and 3,891 private sector concerns. These returns were received ⁶ between 1st January and 6th December 2009. Monitoring covers an estimated 70% - 72% of those in employment ⁷.

Readers should note there are a number of key points which may impact on the interpretation of data in the 2009 report. Details are contained in “*Appendix 1: Definitions, Technical Considerations and Wider Concepts in Fair Employment*”.

We would however draw the reader’s attention to one particular point. Any comparisons with 2008 data relating to **applicants, appointees, promotees and**

⁶ Please note that the reference period for the compilation of *stock* information (employee counts) is the anniversary **date** of registration. For *flow* data (applicants, appointee, promotees and leavers), it is the **twelve month period preceding** the anniversary date of registration. Public authorities are deemed to be registered on 1st January, while private sector concerns are registered on a monthly basis (6th of each month) throughout the year. To take 2009 as an example, stock information for public authorities is compiled on 1st January 2009, while flow data covers the period 2nd January 2008 – 1st January 2009. As private concerns, however, are registered throughout the year, different monitoring periods will apply to individual concerns. For example, for a concern which was originally registered in March, stock information relates to 6th March 2009, while flow data will cover the period 7th March 2008 – 6th March 2009. In brief, while stock data relates to a specific date in 2009, flow data may range between 2008 and 2009.

⁷ Estimate derived by comparison with the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey (July - Sep 2009, DETINI). The following are not monitored: the self-employed, those on government training schemes, school teachers and those working in private sector concerns with 10 or less employees.

leavers within the monitored Northern Ireland workforce, the public sector, and the health and education sub-sectors, should be interpreted with some caution. This is because twelve public sector bodies in the Health and Education sectors were reconstituted as part of the Review of Public Administration. The Review impacted on 2008 figures as, under the Monitoring Regulations, a newly registered employer is not required to submit 'flow' data (on applicants etc) during their first year of operations. There was thus a sharp fall in the 2008 figures, with a commensurate rise again in the 2009 figures as the reconstituted public authorities 'resumed' reporting.

1.7 Additional Tables

A number of additional tables have been produced including tables on the composition of stocks and flows by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) and sex. The additional tables, which are available for each chapter of the report, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

2: The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The total monitored workforce now stands at 517,272, a decrease of 2.4% (12,585 employees) since 2008. The composition was 262,539 [54.6%] Protestant and 218, 657 [45.4%] Roman Catholic.
- Total Protestant employment fell by 2.5% (6,806) in 2009, while the Roman Catholic count decreased by 1.8% (3,899). As a result, the Catholic share rose by [0.2] of a percentage point.
- In 2009, females accounted for more than half (52.4% or 271,025 employees) of the monitored workforce.

Full-time Workforce

- In 2009, the monitored full-time workforce comprised 437,604 employees, representing a fall of 2.2% (10,050 employees) compared with 2008.
- The composition of the monitored full-time workforce was 224,511 [55.1%] Protestant and 94,576 [44.9%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [0.1] of a percentage point in the Catholic share since 2008.
- Females accounted for almost half (49.1%) of the monitored full-time workforce in 2009.

Part-time Workforce

- The monitored part-time workforce accounted for 79,668 employees in 2009, representing a decrease of 3.1% (2,535 employees) since 2008.
- The composition in 2009, was 38,028 [51.5%] Protestant and 35,766 [48.5%] Roman Catholic. This represents an increase of [0.7] of a percentage point in the Catholic share during the year.
- In 2009, females accounted for 70.3% of the monitored part-time workforce.

Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

- There were 634,566 monitored applicants in 2009. The composition was 265,546 [49.0%] Protestant and 276,011 [51.0%] Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, there were 84,073 monitored appointees. The composition was 36,144 [49.1%] Protestant and 37,462 [50.9%] Roman Catholic.
- There were 10,460 promotees in 2009. The composition was [54.1%] Protestant and [45.9%] Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, there were 74,090 leavers. The composition was [50.1%] Protestant and [49.9%] Roman Catholic.

2.1 The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the monitored Northern Ireland workforce that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

The monitored workforce is comprised of full-time and part-time employees in specified public authorities ('the public sector') and registered private sector concerns ('the private sector'). In brief, the monitored workforce contains data from the combined public and private sectors in Northern Ireland. In 2009, a total of 122 public bodies and 3,891 private sector concerns submitted valid returns to the Commission.

During 2009, the total number of monitored employees in Northern Ireland dropped for the first time in recent years, and now stands at the 2005 level (517,000). A decline in employment levels was recorded for all major components of the workforce, i.e. Protestants, Roman Catholics, men and women. However, the recorded drop in employee counts was steeper for Protestants and for men. As a result of the larger fall in Protestant employment, the Roman Catholic proportion of the total monitored workforce in Northern Ireland continued to rise last year, albeit at a smaller rate than in recent years.

Similarly, the upward trend in the female share of employment, particularly for Roman Catholics, continued in 2009, with an overall rise in their share of the workforce. Women now account for more than half of all monitored employees in Northern Ireland (52.4%).

2.2 The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce: All Employees

2.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 262,539 [54.6%] Protestant and 218,657 [45.4%] Roman Catholic employees in the total monitored workforce (Table 2.1) ⁸.

Table 2.2 presents a summary of net changes in the monitored workforce by community background, 2008 – 2009. The table also lists the community composition of the full-time and part-time components of the public and private sectors.

Compared with 2008, the Protestant count dropped by 2.5% (6,806 employees), while the number of Catholic employees fell by 1.8% (3,899). As a consequence, the Catholic share of the total monitored workforce increased by [0.2] of a percentage point, from [45.2%] in 2008.

⁸ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

Table 2.1 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	128,574	(52.2%) [56.5%]	98,846	(40.1%) [43.5%]	18,827	(7.6%)	246,247	(47.6%)
Female	133,965	(49.4%) [52.8%]	119,811	(44.2%) [47.2%]	17,249	(6.4%)	271,025	(52.4%)
TOTAL	262,539	(50.8%) [54.6%]	218,657	(42.3%) [45.4%]	36,076	(7.0%)	517,272	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Roman Catholic count rose by 18.8% (34,567 employees), while the number of Protestant employees fell by 3.6% (9,879) during the same period. As a result of these changes, the Catholic share of the total monitored workforce rose by [5.1] percentage points, from [40.3%] in 2001 (Chart 2.1 overleaf).

Table 2.2 A Summary of Net Changes in Monitored Employment by Community Background, 2008 – 2009

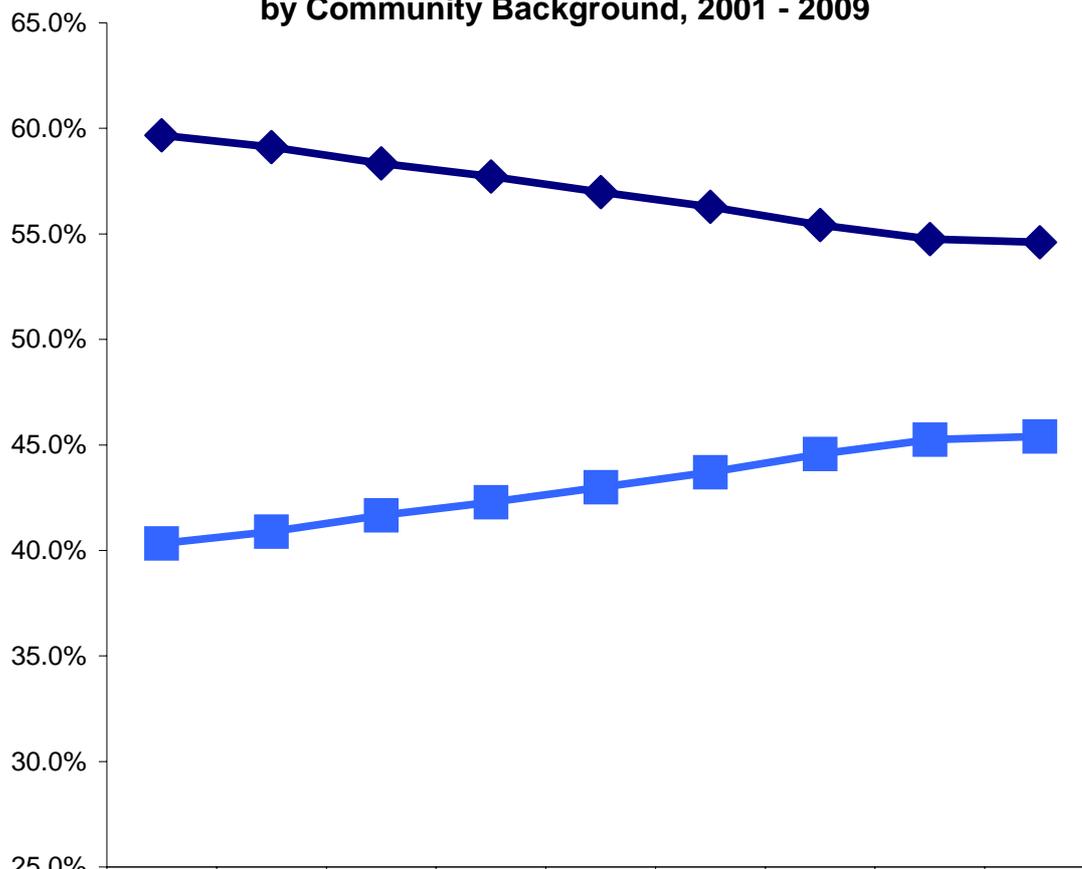
Sector	Change in Protestant Count	Change in Roman Catholic Count	[%]	
			Protestant 2009	Roman Catholic 2009
Public Sector				
Full-time	474	1,048	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Part-time	- 1,370	- 377	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
All Employees	- 896	671	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Private Sector				
Full-time	- 5,480	- 4,266	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Part-time	- 430	- 304	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
All Employees	- 5,910	- 4,570	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
TOTALS	- 6,806	- 3,899	[54.6%]	[45.4%]

2.2.2 Sex

In 2009, females comprised more than half (52.4% or 271,025 employees) of the total monitored workforce, while males accounted for 47.6% (246,247). Since 2008, female employment levels have fallen by 1.4% (3,930), compared with a decrease of 3.4% (8,655) for males. As a result of the proportionately larger fall in male employment, the female share of the total monitored workforce increased by 0.5 of a percentage point during the year, from 51.9% in 2008.

Over the period 2001 - 2009, the male count increased by 3.6% (8,616), compared with a rise of 12.0% (29,139) in the number of female employees. As a consequence, the female share rose by 2.0 percentage points during this period, from 50.4% in 2001.

Chart 2.1 Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Protestant	59.7%	59.1%	58.3%	57.7%	57.0%	56.3%	55.4%	54.8%	54.6%
Roman Catholic	40.3%	40.9%	41.7%	42.3%	43.0%	43.7%	44.6%	45.2%	45.4%

2.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 128,574 [56.5%] Protestant male and 98,846 [43.5%] Roman Catholic male employees in the monitored workforce. Since 2008, the number of Protestant male employees has fallen by 2.9% (3,894), compared with a decrease of 3.0% (3,055) in the Roman Catholic male count. As a result, the Protestant and Catholic male shares remained unchanged from 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Roman Catholic male employees increased by 15.8% (13,475), while the Protestant male count fell by 8.4% (11,738). As a result, the Catholic male share rose by [5.7] percentage points over the eight-year period, from [37.8%] in 2001.

There were 133,965 [52.8%] Protestant female and 119,811 [47.2%] Roman Catholic female monitored employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Catholic female count fell by 0.7% (844 employees), with a decrease of 2.1% (2,912) for their Protestant counterparts. These factors led to a rise of [0.4] of a percentage point in the Catholic female share.

During the period 2001 – 2009, the Roman Catholic female count grew by 21.4% (21,092), compared with a smaller increase of 1.4% (1,859) for Protestants. As a result, the Roman Catholic female share rose by [4.4] percentage points over the eight-year period, from [42.8%] in 2001.

2.3 The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce: Full-time Employees

In 2009, there was a net fall of over 10,000 (2.2%) in the number of monitored full-time employees, the first recorded decrease since 2002. Although the decline in employment affected all major components of the workforce, a proportionately higher fall in the Protestant count resulted in a marginal decrease in their share of full-time employment.

Similarly, the female share of monitored full-time employment rose, due to a relatively steeper decline in male employment. In a departure from the overall downward movement in employment during 2009, a marginal increase was recorded in the Roman Catholic female count. Over the past eight years (2001 – 2009), the number of Catholic females in full-time employment has risen by a quarter (25.3% or 19,099 employees).

2.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 224,511 [55.1%] Protestant and 182,891 [44.9%] Roman Catholic employees in the monitored full-time workforce (Table 2.3). The Protestant count fell by 2.2% (5,006) during 2009, while the number of Roman Catholic employees dropped by 1.7% (3,218). As a consequence, the Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce grew by [0.1] of a percentage point during the year.

Table 2.3 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	117,430	(52.7%) [57.1%]	88,315	(39.7%) [42.9%]	16,873	(7.6%)	222,618	(50.9%)
Female	107,081	(49.8%) [53.1%]	94,576	(44.0%) [46.9%]	13,329	(6.2%)	214,986	(49.1%)
TOTAL	224,511	(51.3%) [55.1%]	182,891	(41.8%) [44.9%]	30,202	(6.9%)	437,604	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by a fifth (19.8% or 30,188), compared with a decrease of 3.9% (9,078) for Protestants. As a result, the Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce grew by [5.4] percentage points, from [39.5%] in 2001. There was a corresponding fall in the Protestant proportion.

2.3.2 Sex

Females comprised almost half (49.1% or 214,986) of the monitored full-time workforce in 2009, a decrease of 0.5% (1,166) compared with 2008. In contrast, during the same period, male employment fell by 3.8% or 8,884 to 222,618 employees (50.9%). Consequently, the female share of monitored full-time employment increased by 0.8 of a percentage point during the year, from 48.3% in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that the female count increased by 15.2% (28,314). In contrast, the number of monitored male full-time employees rose by a more modest 1.9% (4,181) during the same period. As a result, the female share of the monitored full-time workforce rose by 3.0 percentage points during 2001 – 2009, from [46.1%] in 2001.

2.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 117,430 [57.1%] Protestant and 88,315 [42.9%] Roman Catholic monitored male full-time employees. Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant males fell by 3.3% (3,953 employees), while the Catholic count dropped by 3.6% (3,253). As a result, the Protestant male share increased by [0.1] of a percentage point during the year.

Reviewing the period 2001 – 2009, the number of Protestant male employees fell by 10.1% (13,157), while the Roman Catholic count rose by 14.4% (11,089). Consequently, the Catholic male share increased by [5.8] percentage points during this period.

In 2009, there were 107,081 [53.1%] Protestant and 94,576 [46.9%] Roman Catholic monitored female full-time employees. Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant female full-time employees fell by 1.0% (1,053) while the Catholic count remained virtually unchanged. As a result, the Protestant female share fell by [0.3] of a percentage point during the year, from [53.4%] in 2008.

Over the period 2001 – 2009, Roman Catholic female full-time employment increased by a quarter (25.3% or 19,099 employees), compared with a rise of 4.0% (4,079) for their Protestant female counterparts. Consequently, the Catholic female share rose by [4.6] percentage points over the eight-year period, from [42.3%] in 2001.

2.4 The Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce: Part-time Employees

The number of part-time employees has been falling steadily from its peak in 2006. In 2009, there was a net decrease of just over 2,500, wholly accounted for by a sharp decline in the female count. Male part-time employment actually increased slightly on the 2008 total. Although part-time employment is still a predominately female preserve, in a little-noticed trend, the male part-time count has risen by almost a quarter (23.1%) since 2001. The comparable rise for females was 1.5%.

2.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were **38,028 Protestant [51.5%]** and **35,766 [48.5%] Roman Catholic employees in the monitored part-time workforce** (Table 2.4). Since 2008, the Protestant count has fallen by 4.5% (1,800 employees), while the number of Catholic employees dropped by a smaller margin, 1.9% (681). As a result, the Protestant share of monitored part-time employment decreased by [0.7] of a percentage point during the year, from [52.2%] in 2008.

Table 2.4 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	11,144	(47.2%) [51.4%]	10,531	(44.6%) [48.6%]	1,954	(8.3%)	23,629	(29.7%)
Female	26,884	(48.0%) [51.6%]	25,235	(45.0%) [48.4%]	3,920	(7.0%)	56,039	(70.3%)
TOTAL	38,028	(47.7%) [51.5%]	35,766	(44.9%) [48.5%]	5,874	(7.4%)	79,668	(100.0%)

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of monitored Protestant part-time employees fell by 2.1% (801), while the Catholic count increased by 14.0% (4,379). As a result, the Catholic share increased by [3.8] percentage points, from [44.7%] in 2001.

2.4.2 Sex

Monitored part-time employment is a predominately female preserve – **in 2009 females accounted for 70.3% (56,039 employees) of the monitored part-time workforce**. Males accounted for 29.7% (23,629). During the year, female part-time employment levels fell by 4.7% (2,764), while the male count increased by 1.0% (229).

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of monitored male part-time employees increased by almost a quarter (23.1% or 4,435 employees). During the same period female part-time employment rose by 1.5% (825). As a result of the proportionately higher increase in male part-time employment during this period, the male share rose by 3.9 percentage points, from 25.8% in 2001.

2.4.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 11,144 [51.4%] Protestant and 10,531 [48.6%] Roman Catholic male employees in the monitored part-time workforce. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment levels increased by 0.5% (59 employees), while the Catholic count rose by 1.9% (198). As a result, the Catholic male share rose by [0.3] of a percentage point during the year.

Protestant females accounted for 26,884 [51.6%] and Roman Catholics for 25,235 [48.4%] of monitored part-time employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant female count fell by 6.5% (1,859 employees), while Catholic females experienced a smaller decline of 3.4% (879). Consequently, the Catholic female share increased by [0.8] of a percentage point during the year.

Over the period 2001 – 2009, the Protestant male count increased by 14.6% (1,419) compared with a rise of 29.3% (2,386) in the number of Roman Catholic male part-time employees. As a result, the Catholic male share of the monitored part-time workforce rose by [3.0] percentage points during this eight-year period, from [45.6%] in 2001.

For females during this period, the Protestant count fell by 7.6% (2,220), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 8.6% or 1,993. These factors led to the Catholic female share of the monitored part-time workforce increasing by [4.1] percentage points during the period, from [44.4%] in 2001.

2.5 Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

In 2009, the overall proportion of Roman Catholic applicants [51.0%, 276,011] exceeded that of their Protestant counterparts [49.0%, 256,546]. This development was first observed in 2007, when the Catholic count was marginally higher (186). In 2009 the gap had increased to 10,465.

In 2009, for the fourth year in a row, the Catholic share of all monitored appointees [50.9%] exceeded that of their Protestant counterparts [49.1%].

The female proportion of monitored appointees, which peaked in 2003 (56.1%), has been on a downward trajectory since then. It now stands at 51.3% or 3.0 percentage points lower than in 2001.

2.5.1 Monitored Northern Ireland Applicants

Although the applicant count fluctuated during the period, 2001 – 2009, there was a discernible upward trend⁹. The total count peaked in 2006 (652,723) before falling back again in 2007 and 2008. The 2009 figure (634,566) was 5% higher than in 2001.

Table 2.5 shows there were 634,566 monitored applicants for employment during 2009, of whom **265,546 [49.0%] were Protestant and 276,011 [51.0%] were Roman Catholic**. The upward trend in Catholic applicants has been evident for some years: in 2001, for example, the Catholic share was [44.8%].

Table 2.5 Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Applicants (All) by Sex

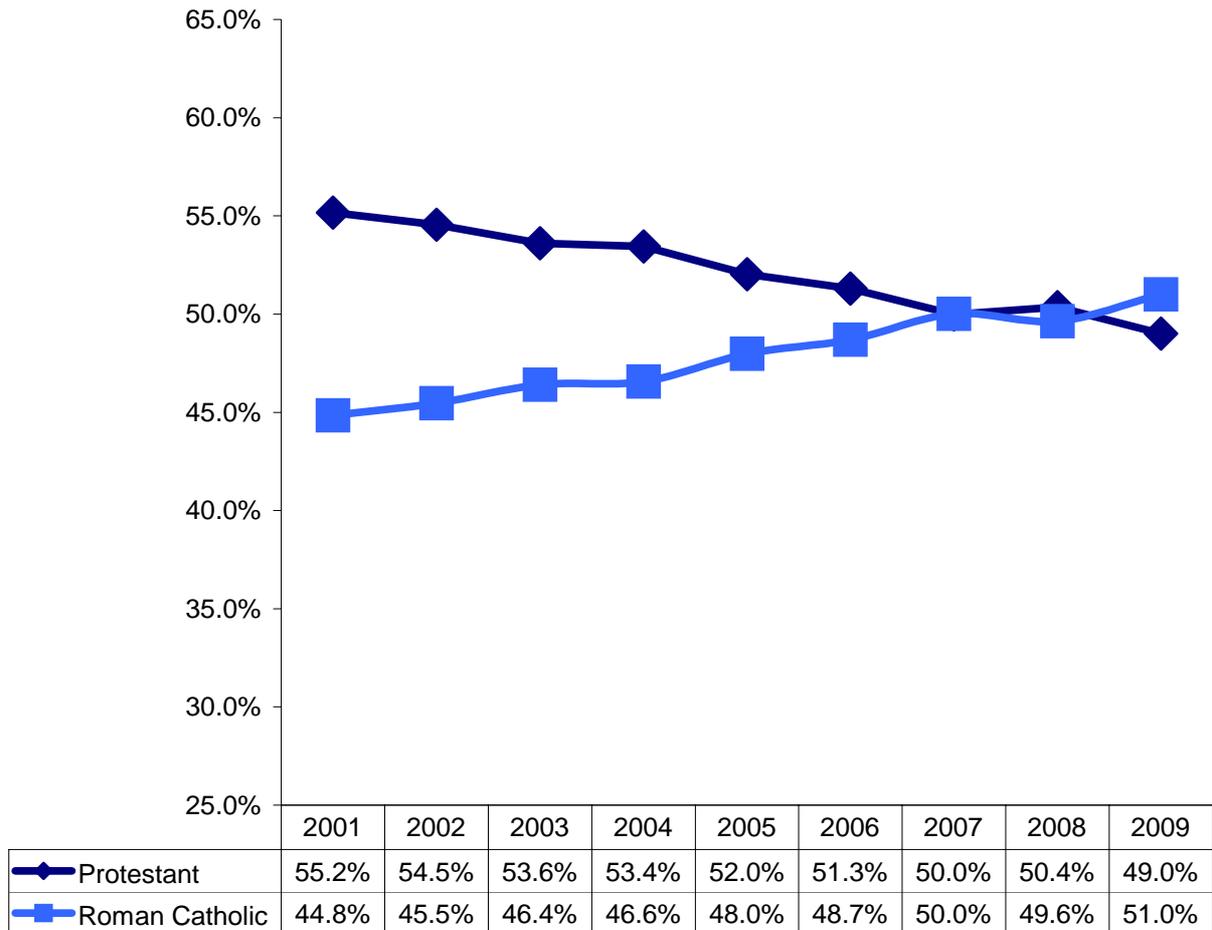
	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	139,588	(42.4%) [49.9%]	140,099	(42.5%) [50.1%]	49,901	(15.1%)	329,588	(51.9%)
Female	125,958	(41.3%) [48.1%]	135,912	(44.6%) [51.9%]	43,108	(14.1%)	304,978	(48.1%)
TOTAL	265,546	(41.8%) [49.0%]	276,011	(43.5%) [51.0%]	93,009	(14.7%)	634,566	(100.0%)

The Roman Catholic proportion of applicants has risen steadily since 2001, increasing in eight of the past nine years. By 2009, the Catholic share had grown by [6.2] percentage points, from [44.8%] in 2001 to [51.0%] in 2009 (Chart 2.2 overleaf).

Males accounted for just over half of all applicants (51.9%) in 2009. Comparing 2001 – 2009, the male applicant count rose by 10.1% (30,180) during this period, while the number of female applicants remained largely unchanged from its 2001 level. As a result, the male share increased by 2.4 percentage points, from 49.5% in 2001 to 51.9% in 2009.

⁹ For applicant and appointee data, any comparisons with 2008 should be treated with caution: see pp 16 - 17 (para 1.6), for a full explanation.

Chart 2.2 Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Applicants by Community Background , 2001 - 2009



2.5.2 Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce Appointees

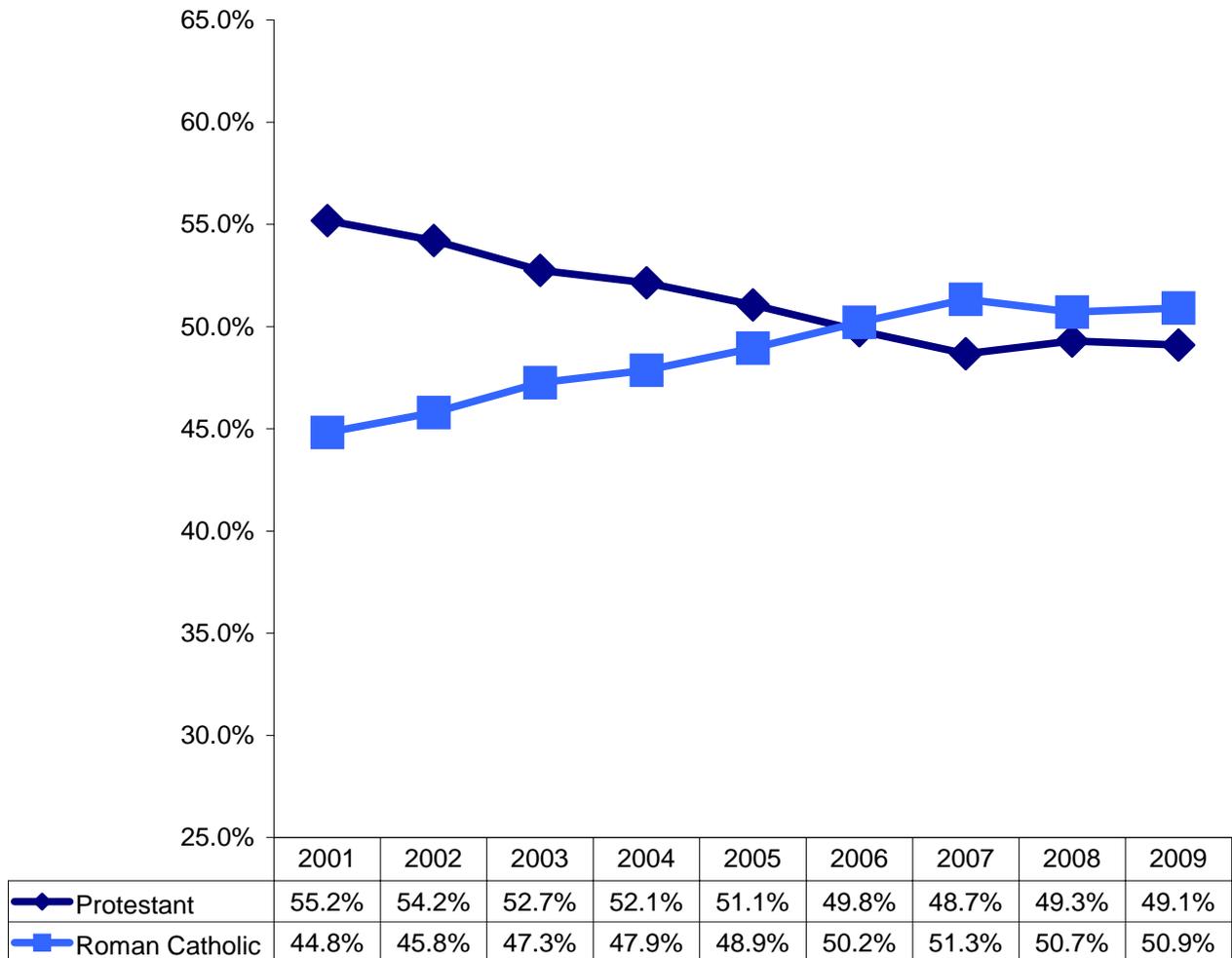
In 2009, there were 84,073 monitored appointees (Table 2.6). A review of the period, 2001 – 2009, shows that the total monitored appointee count peaked in 2007 (101,281) before falling back to below the 2001 (94,906) figure in 2009 (84,073). **The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was 36,144 [49.1%] Protestant and 37,462 [50.9%] Roman Catholic.**

Table 2.6 Composition of Appointees (All) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	17,944	(43.8%) [50.2%]	17,822	(43.5%) [49.8%]	5,194	(12.7%)	40,960	(48.7%)
Female	18,200	(42.2%) [48.1%]	19,640	(45.6%) [51.9%]	5,273	(12.2%)	43,113	(51.3%)
TOTAL	36,144	(43.0%) [49.1%]	37,462	(44.6%) [50.9%]	10,467	(12.4%)	84,073	(100.0%)

Comparing 2001 – 2009, the Roman Catholic proportion of appointees has increased in eight of the last years, and now stands at [50.9%], or [6.1] percentage points higher than in 2001 (Chart 2.3).

Chart 2.3 Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce Appointees by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



Females accounted for 51.3% (or 43,113) of all monitored appointees in 2009. Comparing 2001 to 2009, the female share of monitored appointees fell by 3.0 percentage points, from 54.3% in 2001.

2.5.3 Monitored Northern Ireland Promotees

In 2009, the total number of monitored promotees was 10,460 (Table 2.7). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 5,319 [54.1%] Protestant and 4,510 [45.9%] Roman Catholic.** Females accounted for nearly half (49.1% or 5,134) of all monitored promotees.

Table 2.7 Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,867	(53.8%) [57.3%]	2,138	(40.1%) [42.7%]	321	(6.0%)	5,326	(50.9%)
Female	2,452	(47.8%) [50.8%]	2,372	(46.2%) [49.2%]	310	(6.0%)	5,134	(49.1%)
TOTAL	5,319	(50.9%) [54.1%]	4,510	(43.1%) [45.9%]	631	(6.0%)	10,460	(100.0%)

2.5.4 Monitored Northern Ireland Leavers

The total number of monitored leavers in 2009 was 74,090 (Table 2.8). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 31,696 [50.1%] Protestant and 31,533 [49.9%] Roman Catholic.** Females accounted for more than half (53.7% or 39,766) of all leavers.

Table 2.8 Composition of Monitored Northern Ireland Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	14,757	(43.0%) [50.7%]	14,339	(41.8%) [49.3%]	5,228	(15.2%)	34,324	(46.3%)
Female	16,939	(42.6%) [49.6%]	17,194	(43.2%) [50.4%]	5,633	(14.2%)	39,766	(53.7%)
TOTAL	31,696	(42.8%) [50.1%]	31,533	(42.6%) [49.9%]	10,861	(14.7%)	74,090	(100.0%)

3: The Private Sector

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The private sector accounts for 63.4% of the total, monitored Northern Ireland workforce.
- In 2009, there were 328,149 employees in the private sector workforce, a fall of 3.5% (11,755 employees) since 2008. The composition was [54.8%] Protestant and [45.2%] Roman Catholic.
- Total Protestant private sector employment dropped by 3.5% (5,910 employees), while the Catholic count fell by 3.2% (4,570) compared with 2008. The community composition remained unchanged in 2009.
- Men accounted for over two-thirds (69.5% or 8,171) of recorded job losses during 2009.
- Women accounted for 46.1% of the total private sector workforce.

Full-time Workforce

- In 2009, the private sector full-time workforce comprised 275,978 employees, a fall of 3.9% (11,259) compared with 2008. The composition was 140,753 [55.5%] Protestant and 112,824 [44.5%] Roman Catholic.
- Protestant and Roman Catholic counts both fell during 2009, by 3.7% (5,480 employees) and 3.6% (4,266) respectively. As a result, the community composition remained unchanged in 2009.
- Women accounted for about two-fifths (42.0%) of the private sector full-time workforce.

Part-time Workforce

- There were 52,171 part-time employees in 2009, a decrease of 0.9% (496 employees) compared with 2008. The composition was [51.0%] Protestant and [49.0%] Roman Catholic. This represents an increase of [0.1] of a percentage point in the Catholic share during the year.
- Women accounted for two-thirds (67.6%) of the private sector part-time workforce in 2009.

Applicants and Appointees

- In 2009 there were 492,135 applicants to the private sector, a decrease of 2.0% (9,946) compared with 2008. The composition was 200,652 [48.7%] Protestant and 211,062 [51.3%] Roman Catholic.
- There were 67,839 appointees to the private sector in 2009, a fall of 17.9% (14,841) compared with the previous year. The composition was 28,655 [48.7%] Protestant and 30,193 [51.3%] Roman Catholic.

3.1 The Private Sector Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the private sector that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

In 2009, a total of 3,891 private sector concerns submitted monitoring returns to the Commission.

In 2009, four in ten (40.2%) of all 3,891 private sector concerns had 11 – 25 employees. However, these concerns employed less than a tenth (7.9% or 25,917) of all employees in the private sector. In contrast, there were only 188 concerns (4.8%) with 251 or more employees and they comprised almost half – 47.2% or 155,045 of all private sector workers.

The **service** sector accounts for (71.8%) of total private sector employment (up from 62.3% in 2001), followed by **manufacturing** (22.7%, 32.0% in 2001) and **construction** (5.5%, 5.8% in 2001).

The monitored private sector contracted sharply last year (2009) for the first time since 2002 with a net loss of almost 12,000 employees (3.5%). Men accounted for almost 70% of net job losses. The community composition remained unchanged.

3.2 The Private Sector Workforce: All Employees

3.2.1 Community Background

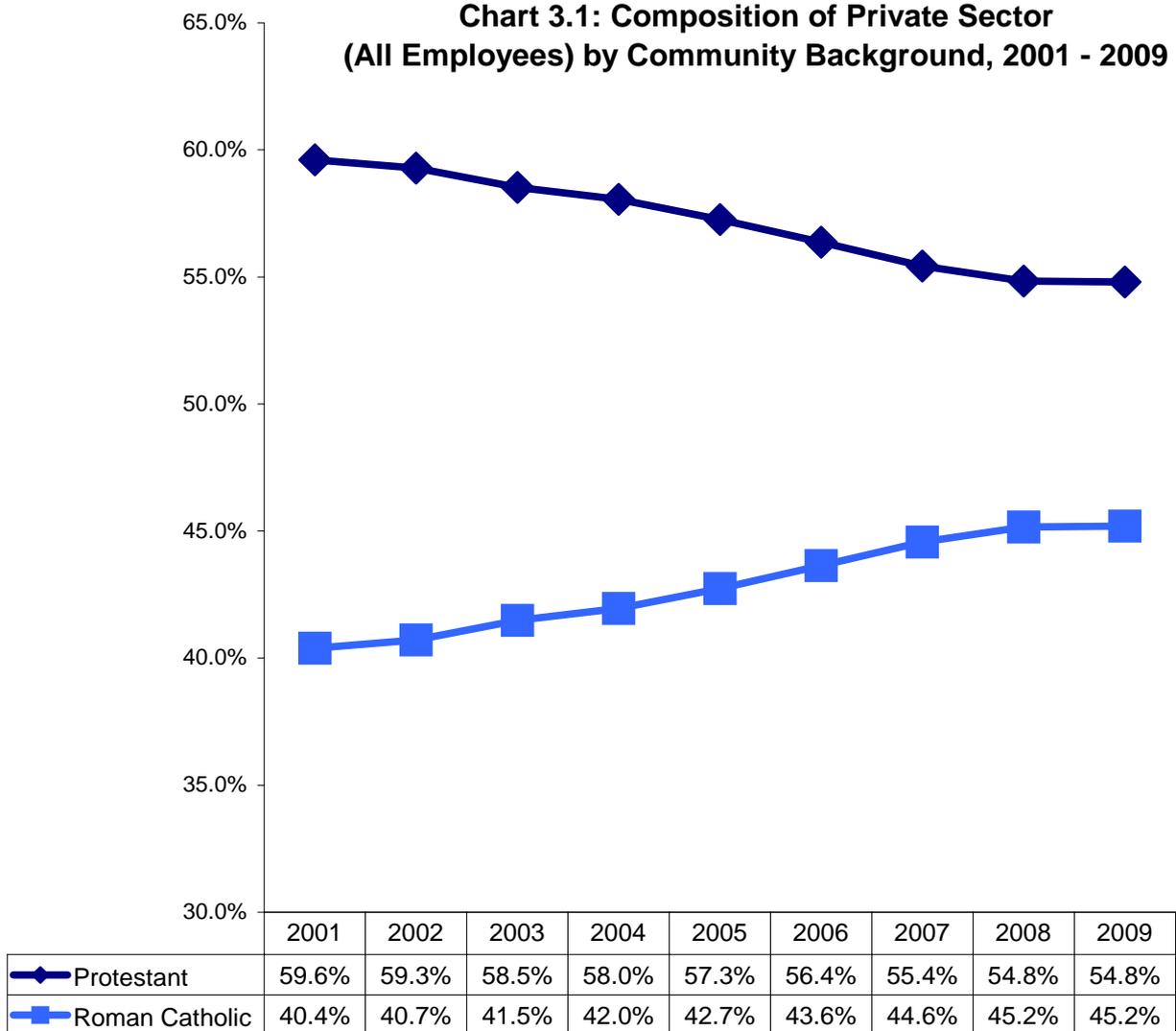
In 2009, there were 165,138 [54.8%] Protestant and 136,286 [45.2%] Roman Catholic employees in the total monitored private sector workforce, (Table 3.1)¹⁰. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count dropped by 3.5% (5,910 employees), while the number of Catholic employees fell by 3.2% (4,570). As a consequence, the Catholic share increased by [0.1] of a percentage point during the year.

Table 3.1 Composition of Monitored Private Sector (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	91,243	(51.5%) [56.2%]	71,051	(40.1%) [43.8%]	14,709	(8.3%)	177,003	(53.9%)
Female	73,895	(48.9%) [53.1%]	65,235	(43.2%) [46.9%]	12,016	(7.9%)	151,146	(46.1%)
TOTAL	165,138	(50.3%) [54.8%]	136,286	(41.5%) [45.2%]	26,725	(8.1%)	328,149	(100.0%)

¹⁰ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

**Chart 3.1: Composition of Private Sector
(All Employees) by Community Background, 2001 - 2009**



A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Roman Catholic count grew by 15.7% (18,484 employees), compared with a fall of 5.0% (8,716) in the number of Protestant employees. As a result, the Catholic share of the total private sector workforce rose by [4.8] percentage points, from [40.4%] in 2001 (Chart 3.1).

3.2.2 Sex

In 2009, males comprised more than half (53.9% or 177,003 employees) of the total monitored private sector workforce, while **females accounted for 46.1% (151,146)**. Since 2008, male employment levels have fallen by 4.4% (8,171), compared with a decrease of 2.3% (3,584) for females.

During the period 2001 - 2009, the female count rose by 9.1% (12, 660), compared with an increase of 6.7% (11,055) in the number of male employees. As a consequence, the female share of the total private sector workforce grew by 0.6 of a percentage point, from 45.5% in 2001.

3.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 91,243 [56.2%] Protestant male and 71,051 [43.8%] Roman Catholic male employees in the private sector. Since 2008, the number of Protestant male employees has fallen by 3.5% (3,314), compared with a decrease of 4.5% (3,367) in the Catholic male count. As a result, the Protestant male share increased by [0.3] of a percentage point during the year.

There were 73,895 [53.1%] Protestant female and 65,235 [46.9%] Roman Catholic female private sector employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the number of Catholic females decreased by 1.8% (1,203 employees), with a fall of 3.4% (2,596) for their Protestant counterparts. These factors led to a rise of [0.4] of a percentage point in the Catholic female share.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Protestant male employees fell by 5.7% (5,544), compared with a rise of 14.8% (9,186) for their Roman Catholic counterparts. Consequently, the Catholic male share of the private sector workforce increased by [4.8] percentage points, from [39.0%] in 2001. During the same period, the Protestant female count fell by 4.1% (3,172), while the number of Catholic female employees increased by 16.6% (9,298). As a result, the Catholic female share of the private sector workforce increased by [4.8] percentage points, from [42.1%] in 2001.

3.2.4 Components of the Private Sector

The private sector is comprised of three main components, namely: Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Table 3.2 shows that services was by far the largest sector in 2009, accounting for nearly three-quarters (71.8%, 234,614) of employees. Manufacturing was second, with 22.7% (74,125), followed by construction (5.5%, 17,909 employees).

Table 3.2 Composition of Monitored Private Sector (All Employees) by Sector

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Manufacturing	38,969	(52.6%) [57.4%]	28,931	(39.0%) [42.6%]	6,225	(8.4%)	74,125	(22.7%)
Construction	8,194	(45.8%) [48.3%]	8,777	(49.0%) [51.7%]	938	(5.2%)	17,909	(5.5%)
Services	116,969	(49.9%) [54.4%]	98,127	(41.8%) [45.6%]	19,518	(8.3%)	234,614	(71.8%)
TOTALS	164,132	(50.2%) [54.7%]	135,835	(41.6%) [45.3%]	26,681	(8.2%)	326,648	(100.0%)

Manufacturing employment fell by 7.0% (5,600) during 2009, construction dropped by 12.2% (2,467), while services decreased by 1.9% (3,928 employees).

Compared with 2001, total manufacturing employment has fallen by nearly a quarter (23.9%), representing a net loss of 23,234 employees. In contrast, the employee count in Services has increased by a similar proportion (24.7%) during the eight-year period. When the significant fall in construction during 2009 is taken into account, the net increase in construction jobs since 2001 is a modest 2.3%.

In relation to community composition, the Protestant share of Services fell by [0.3] of a percentage point in 2009, from [54.7%] in 2008. Similarly, the Roman Catholic share of Manufacturing declined by [0.7] of a percentage point, from [43.3%] in 2008.

Compared with 2001, the Roman Catholic share has increased in all three sectors; by [5.1] percentage points in Manufacturing, [5.4] percentage points in Construction, and [4.3] percentage points in Services.

3.3 The Private Sector Workforce: Full-time Employees

3.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were **140,753 [55.5%] Protestant** and **112,824 [44.5%] Roman Catholic employees in the private sector full-time workforce** (Table 3.3). Both the Protestant and Catholic counts fell during 2009, by 3.7% (5,480 employees) and 3.6% (4,266) respectively. As a consequence, the Protestant and Catholic shares remained unchanged during 2008.

Table 3.3 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	83,503	(52.2%) [56.9%]	63,362	(39.6%) [43.1%]	13,241	(8.3%)	160,106	(58.0%)
Female	57,250	(49.4%) [53.6%]	49,462	(42.7%) [46.4%]	9,160	(7.9%)	115,872	(42.0%)
TOTAL	140,753	(51.0%) [55.5%]	112,824	(40.9%) [44.5%]	22,401	(8.1%)	275,978	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Roman Catholic full-time employees rose by 15.1% (14,838), compared with a fall of 7.0% (10,576) in the Protestant count. As a result, the Catholic share of the private sector full-time workforce grew by [5.2] percentage points, from [39.3%] in 2001.

3.3.2 Sex

Males comprised over half (58.0% or 160,106) of the private sector full-time workforce in 2009, a decrease of 5.0% (8,510 employees) compared with 2008. In contrast, **females accounted for 42.0% of the monitored private sector full-time workforce**. Female employment fell by 2.3% (2,749) during 2009 to 115,872 employees.

During the period 2001 – 2009, the female private sector count rose by 8.8% (9,356), compared with an increase of 4.4% (6,732) in the number of male private sector employees. As a result, the female share of the private sector increased by 1.0 percentage point during this period, from 41.0% in 2001.

3.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 83,503 [56.9%] Protestant and 63,362 [43.1%] Roman Catholic male full-time employees. Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant male employees fell by 4.0% (3,471), while the Catholic count decreased by 5.3% (3,533). As a result, the Protestant male share increased by [0.3] of a percentage point.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant male employees fell by 8.1% (7,395), while the Roman Catholic count grew by 13.3% (7,419). Consequently, the Catholic male share of private sector full-time employees increased by [5.0] percentage points during this period, from [38.1%] in 2001.

In 2009, there were 57,250 [53.6%] Protestant female and 49,462 [46.4%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees. Compared with 2008, both the number of Protestant and Catholic female full-time employees have fallen, by 3.4% (2,009 employees) and 1.5% (733) respectively. Due to the smaller decrease in the Catholic female count, their share grew by [0.5] of a percentage point during the year.

Examining the period 2001 – 2009, Roman Catholic female full-time employment increased by 17.6% (7,419), compared with a fall of 5.3% (3,181) for Protestants. Consequently, the Catholic female share rose by [5.4] percentage points, from [41.0%] in 2001.

3.4 The Private Sector Workforce: Part-time Employees

3.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were **24,385 Protestant [51.0%]** and **23,462 [49.0%] Roman Catholic employees in the private sector part-time workforce** (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	7,740 (45.8%) [50.2%]	7,689 (45.5%) [49.8%]	1,468 (8.7%)	16,897 (32.4%)
Female	16,645 (47.2%) [51.3%]	15,773 (44.7%) [48.7%]	2,856 (8.1%)	35,274 (67.6%)
TOTAL	24,385 (46.7%) [51.0%]	23,462 (45.0%) [49.0%]	4,324 (8.3%)	52,171 (100.0%)

Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by 1.7% (430 employees), while the number of Catholic employees dropped by a slightly smaller margin, 1.3% (304). As a result, the Protestant share of private sector part-time employment decreased by [0.1] of a percentage point during the year.

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Protestant part-time private sector employees rose by 8.3% (1,860). In contrast, during the same period the Catholic count increased by 18.4% (3,646). As a result, the Catholic share increased by [2.2] percentage points during this period, from [46.8%] in 2001.

3.4.2 Sex

Private sector part-time employment is a predominately female preserve – **in 2009 females comprised over two-thirds (67.6% or 35,274 employees) of the private sector part-time workforce**. Males accounted for 32.4% (16,897). During the year, female part-time employment levels fell by 2.3% (835), while the male count rose by 2.0% (339).

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of male part-time employees rose by a third (34.4% or 4,323 employees). During the same period female part-time employment increased by 10.3% (3,304). As a result of the proportionately higher increase in the male count, their share of the part-time workforce rose by 4.2 percentage points, from 28.2% in 2001.

3.4.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 7,740 [50.2%] Protestant and 7,689 [49.8%] Roman Catholic males in the private sector part-time workforce. Compared with 2008, both Protestant and Catholic male employment levels increased at a similar rate, by 2.1% (157) and 2.2% (166) respectively. As a result, the Protestant and Catholic male shares remained unchanged from 2008.

Over the period 2001 – 2009, the Protestant male count grew by 31.4% (1,851), compared with a slightly smaller increase (29.8% or 1,767) in the number of Roman Catholic male employees. As a result, the Protestant male share of the part-time workforce rose marginally by [0.3] of a percentage point during this eight-year period, from [49.9%] in 2001.

Protestant females accounted for 16,645 [51.3%] and Roman Catholics for 15,773 [48.7%] of private sector part-time employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant female count fell by 3.4% (587), while Catholic females experienced a slightly smaller decline of 2.9% (470). Consequently, the Catholic share increased marginally by [0.1] of a percentage point during the year.

For females during the period 2001 – 2009, the Protestant count rose by 0.1% (9) while the number of Roman Catholic employees increased by 13.5% (1,879). These factors led to the Catholic female share of the part-time workforce increasing by [3.2] percentage points during the period, from [45.5%] in 2001.

3.5 Private Sector Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

The upward trend of recent years in the proportion of Roman Catholic private sector applicants and appointees continued in 2009. For the third year in succession (2007 – 2009), the proportion of Roman Catholic applicants exceeded that of their Protestant counterparts. There was a sharp fall in the number of private sector appointees (18%) during the year. However, for the fourth year in a row, the Catholic share was greater than the Protestant share.

3.5.1 Private Sector Applicants

Table 3.5 shows there were 492,135 applicants to the private sector during 2008 – 2009, a fall of 2.0% (9,946) on the corresponding figure for 2008. **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 200,652 [48.7%] Protestant and 211,062 [51.3%] Roman Catholic.** This finding marks the second year in a row that the number of Catholic applicants has exceeded that of their Protestant counterparts.

Table 3.5 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	110,515	(41.3%) [49.3%]	113,506	(42.4%) [50.7%]	43,772	(16.3%)	267,793	(54.4%)
Female	90,137	(40.2%) [48.0%]	97,556	(43.5%) [52.0%]	36,649	(16.3%)	224,342	(45.6%)
TOTAL	200,652	(40.8%) [48.7%]	211,062	(42.9%) [51.3%]	80,421	(16.3%)	492,135	(100.0%)

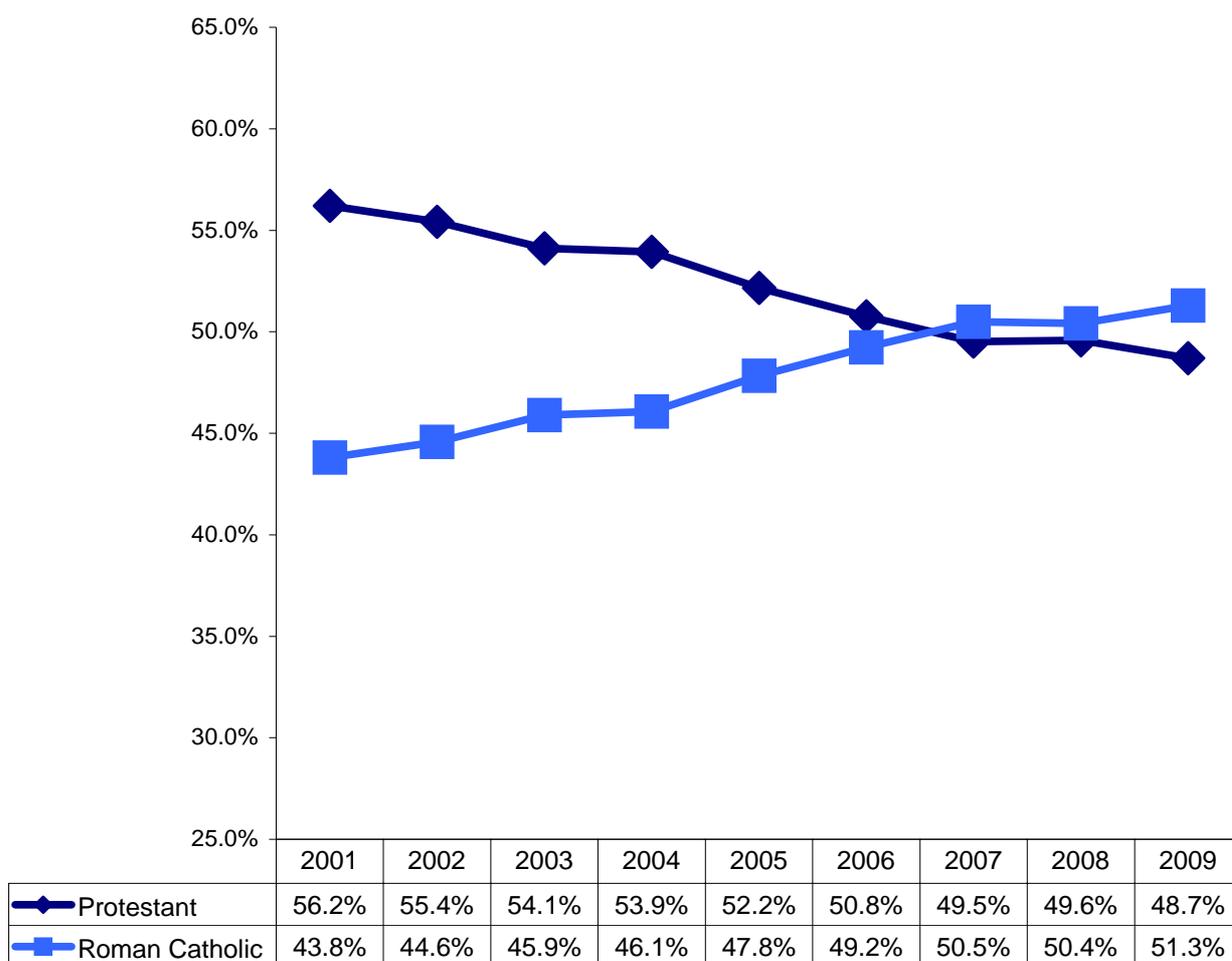
Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant applicants fell by 3.1% (6,457), while the Catholic count rose by 0.2% (439). As a result, the Catholic share increased by [0.9] of a percentage point during the year, from [50.4%] in 2008.

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals a general upward trend in the proportion of Roman Catholic private sector applicants, (Chart 3.2). During this eight-year period the Catholic count rose by 17.5% (31,404) while the number of Protestant applicants fell by 13.0% (29,884). As a result, the Catholic share increased from [43.8%] in 2001 to [51.3%] in 2009, a rise of [7.5] percentage points.

Males accounted for more than half of all private sector applicants (54.4%) in 2009. Compared with 2008, the male count fell by 0.4% (955), while the number of female applicants decreased by 3.9% (8,891). As a result, the male proportion rose during the year by 0.9 of a percentage point.

During the period 2001 – 2009, the private sector male applicant count rose by 10.3% (25,093) while the number of female applicants rose by 8.3% (17,178). As a result, the male share of private sector applicants increased by 0.5 of a percentage point, from 53.9% in 2001.

Chart 3.2 Composition of Private Sector Applicants by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



3.5.2 Private Sector Appointees

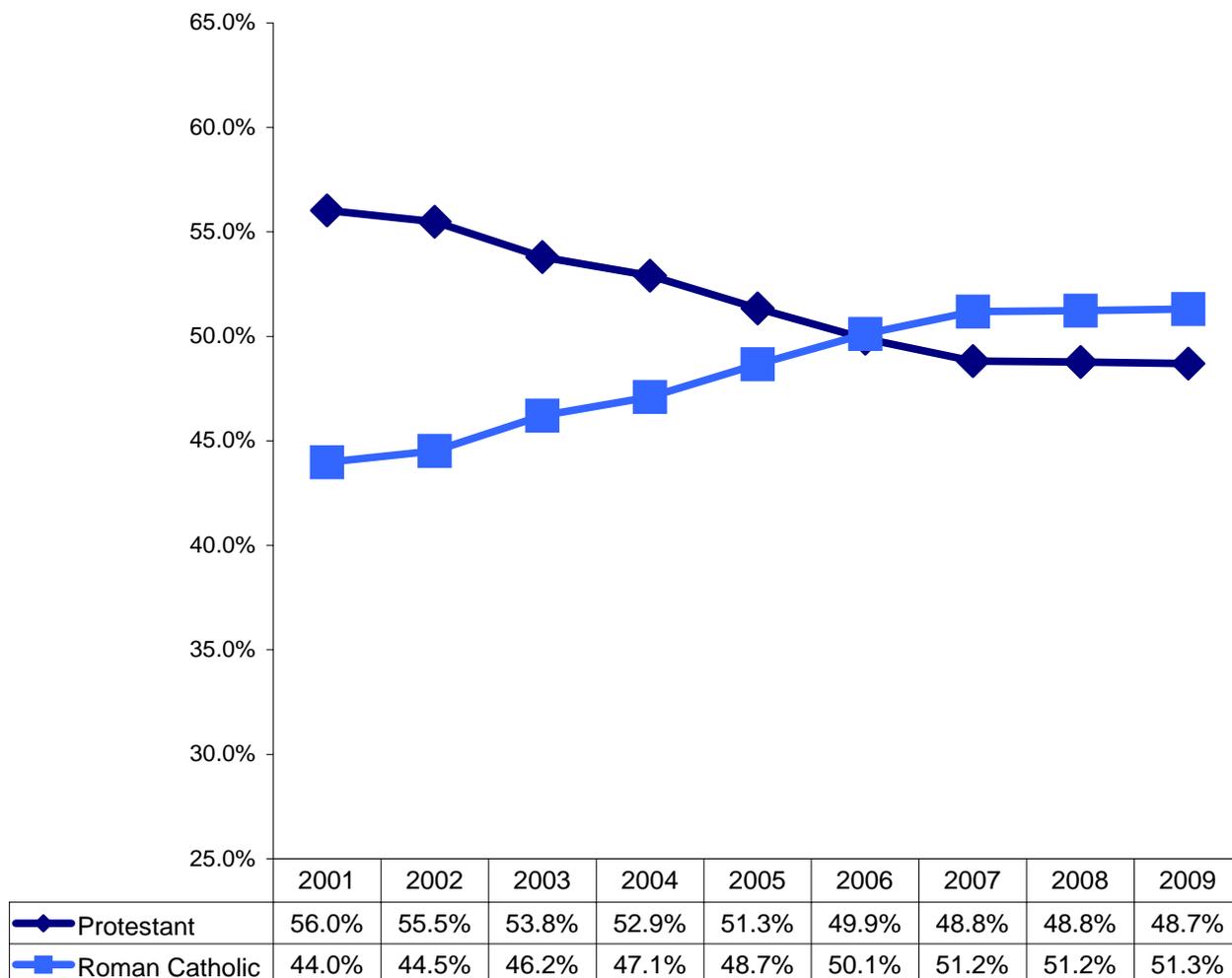
In 2009, there were 67,839 appointees to the private sector (Table 3.6). This represents a significant fall (17.9% or 14,841) from the previous year. **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 28,655 [48.7%] Protestant and 30,193 [51.3%] Roman Catholic.** Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Catholic counts fell by similar proportions, i.e. 18.4% (6,469) and 18.2% (6,709) respectively. As a result, the Catholic share marginally increased by [0.1] of a percentage point.

Table 3.6 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	15,099	(43.2%) [49.7%]	15,294	(43.8%) [50.3%]	4,552	(13.0%)	34,945	(51.5%)
Female	13,556	(41.2%) [47.6%]	14,899	(45.3%) [52.4%]	4,439	(13.5%)	32,894	(48.5%)
TOTAL	28,655	(42.2%) [48.7%]	30,193	(44.5%) [51.3%]	8,991	(13.3%)	67,839	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals a general upward trend in the proportion of Roman Catholic private sector appointees (Chart 3.3). The Catholic share increased by 7.3 percentage points from [44.0%] in 2001.

Chart 3.3 Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



Over the entire eight-year period the Catholic count fell marginally by 0.7% (228), mainly as a result of the sharp fall in 2009. In contrast, the number of Protestant appointees dropped by over a quarter (26.1% or 10,111) during the same period.

Males accounted for 51.5% (34,945) and females 48.5% (32,894) of private sector appointees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the male count dropped by 18.1% (7,731) while the number of female appointees fell by 17.8% (7,110). As a result, the female share increased marginally by 0.1 of a percentage point, from [48.4%] in 2008.

During the period 2001 – 2009, the male private sector appointee count fell by 5.5% (2,022) while the number of female appointees dropped by 10.9% (4,041). Consequently, the female proportion of private sector appointees increased by 1.5 percentage points, from 50.0% in 2001.

3.5.3 Private Sector Promotees (251 + employees only)

In 2009, the total number of promotees was 4,092 (Table 3.7). The composition of those whose community could be determined was **2,083 [56.7%] Protestant and 1,593 [43.3%] Roman Catholic**. Males accounted for over half (59.7%) of all private sector promotees.

Table 3.7 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,353	(55.4%) [60.8%]	872	(35.7%) [39.2%]	217	(8.9%)	2,442	(59.7%)
Female	730	(44.2%) [50.3%]	721	(43.7%) [49.7%]	199	(12.1%)	1,650	(40.3%)
TOTAL	2,083	(50.9%) [56.7%]	1,593	(38.9%) [43.3%]	416	(10.2%)	4,092	(100.0%)

3.5.4 Private Sector Leavers (251 + employees only)

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 49,963 (Table 3.8). The composition of those whose community could be determined was **20,434 [48.1%] Protestant and 22,071 [51.9%] Roman Catholic**. In 2009, 51.9% (25,940) of leavers from the private sector were male and 48.1% (24,023) were female.

Table 3.8 Composition of Monitored Private Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	10,529	(40.6%) [48.0%]	11,416	(44.0%) [52.0%]	3,995	(15.4%)	25,940	(51.9%)
Female	9,905	(41.2%) [48.2%]	10,655	(44.4%) [51.8%]	3,463	(14.4%)	24,023	(48.1%)
TOTAL	20,434	(40.9%) [48.1%]	22,071	(44.2%) [51.9%]	7,458	(14.9%)	49,963	(100.0%)

4: The Public Sector

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The public sector accounts for 36.6% of the total, monitored Northern Ireland workforce.
- The total public sector workforce now stands at 189,123 employees, a decrease of 0.4% (830 employees) compared with 2008. The composition was 97,401 [54.2%] Protestant and 82,371 [45.8%] Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, total Protestant public sector employment dropped by 0.9% (896 employees), while the Roman Catholic count rose by 0.8% (671). As a consequence, the Catholic share increased by [0.4] of a percentage point during the year.
- Females accounted for almost two-thirds (63.4%) of the public sector workforce in 2009.

Full-time Workforce

- In 2009, the full-time workforce comprised 161,626 employees, a rise of 0.8% (1,209) compared with 2008.
- The composition was 83,758 [54.5%] Protestant and 70,067 [45.5%] Roman Catholic. Both the Protestant and Catholic counts grew during 2009, by 0.6% (474) and 1.5% (1,048) respectively. Consequently, the Catholic share grew by [0.2] of a percentage point compared with 2008.
- In 2009, females accounted for 61.3% of the public sector full-time workforce.

Part-time Workforce

- The part-time workforce accounted for 27,497 employees in 2009, a decrease of 6.9% (2,039) since 2008.
- In 2009, the composition was 13,643 [52.6%] Protestant and 12,304 [47.4%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [1.6] percentage points in the Catholic share during the year.
- Females accounted for three-quarters (75.5%) of the public sector part-time workforce in 2009.

Applicants and Appointees

- In 2009, there were 142,431 applicants to the public sector. The composition was [50.0%] Protestant and [50.0%] Roman Catholic.
- There were 16,234 appointees to the public sector in 2009. The composition was [50.7%] Protestant and [49.3%] Roman Catholic.

4.1 The Public Sector Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the public sector that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s). In 2009, a total of 122 public bodies submitted monitoring returns to the Commission.

The public sector contracted for the fourth year in succession. The sector enjoyed steady growth during the period 2001 – 2005, when it peaked at 194,077 employees, but has declined in size thereafter.

The long-term trend of increased Catholic representation in the public sector continued in 2009 with a small rise in their overall share of employment. This resulted from a drop in the number of Protestant employees, coupled with a small rise in the overall Catholic count.

4.2 The Public Sector Workforce: All Employees

4.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 97,401 [54.2%] Protestant and 82,371 [45.8%] Roman Catholic employees in the total public sector workforce (Table 4.1)¹¹. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count dropped by 0.9% (896 employees), while the number of Catholic employees rose by 0.8% (671). As a consequence, the Catholic share of the public sector workforce increased by [0.4] of a percentage point, from [45.4%] in 2008.

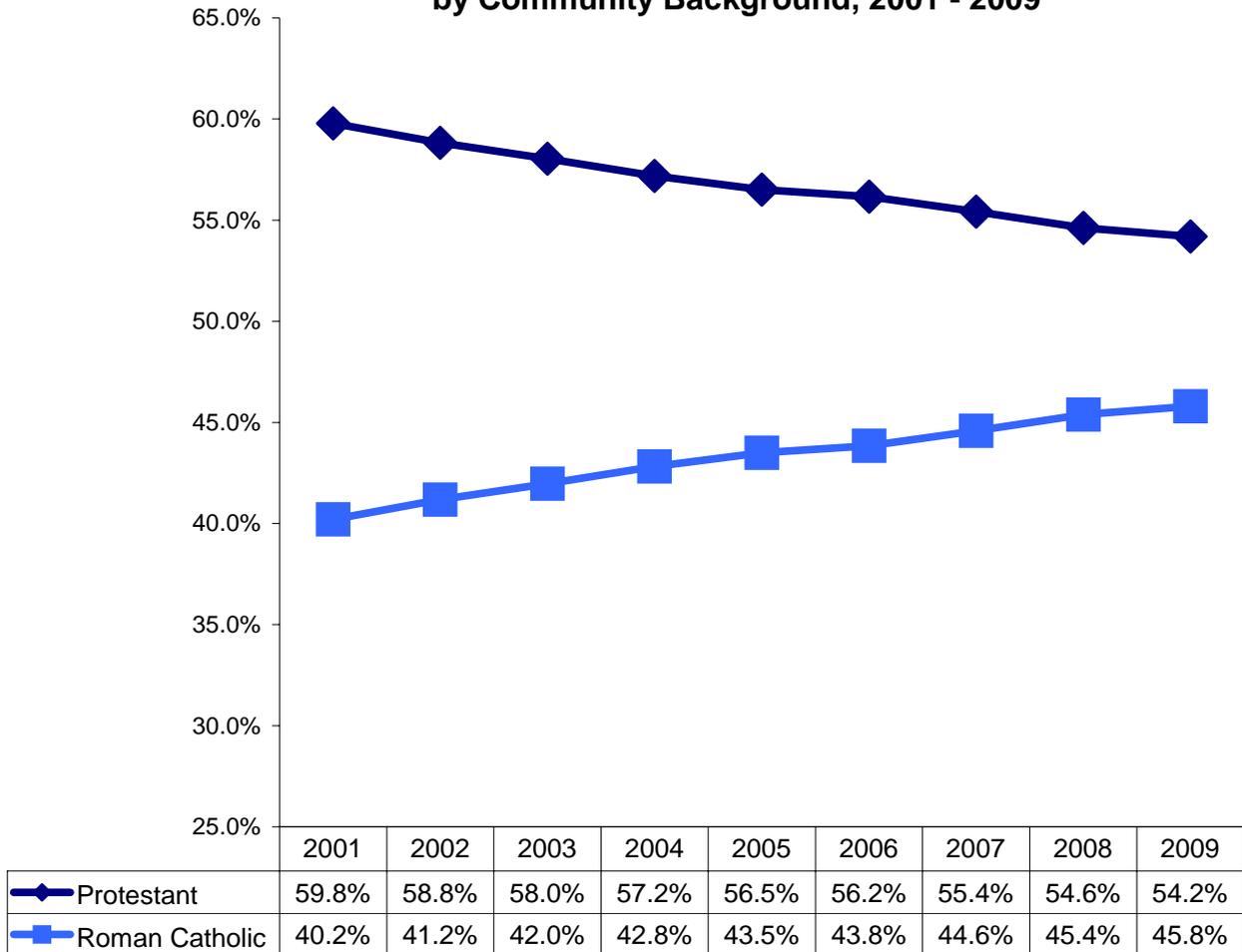
Table 4.1 Composition of Public Sector (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	37,331	(53.9%) [57.3%]	27,795	(40.1%) [42.7%]	4,118	(5.9%)	69,244	(36.6%)
Female	60,070	(50.1%) [52.4%]	54,576	(45.5%) [47.6%]	5,233	(4.4%)	119,879	(63.4%)
TOTAL	97,401	(51.5%) [54.2%]	82,371	(43.6%) [45.8%]	9,351	(4.9%)	189,123	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Roman Catholic count rose by nearly a quarter (24.3% or 16,083 employees), while the number of Protestant employees fell by 1.2% (1,163). As a result, the Catholic share of the total public sector workforce increased by [5.6] percentage points over this period, from [40.2%] in 2001 (Chart 4.1).

¹¹ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

Chart 4.1 Composition of Public Sector (All Employees) by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



4.2.2 Sex

In 2009, females comprised almost two-thirds of the total public sector workforce (63.4% or 119,879 employees), while males accounted for 36.6% (69,244). Since 2008, female employment levels have fallen by 0.3% (346) compared with a decrease of 0.7% (484) for males.

During the period 2001 - 2009, the female count rose by 15.9% (16,479), compared with a fall of 3.4% (2,439) in the number of male employees. As a consequence, the female share of the total public sector workforce rose by 4.3 percentage points, from 59.1% in 2001.

4.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 37,331 [57.3%] Protestant male and 27,795 [42.7%] Roman Catholic male employees in the public sector. Since 2008, the number of Protestant male employees has fallen by 1.5% (580), compared with a rise of 1.1% (312) in the Catholic male count. As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [0.7] of a percentage point during the year.

There were 60,070 [52.4%] Protestant female and 54,576 [47.6%] Roman Catholic female public sector employees in 2009. Since 2008, the number of Protestant females has decreased by 0.5% (316 employees), compared with an increase of 0.7% (359) for their Catholic counterparts. These factors led to a rise of [0.3] of a percentage point in the Catholic female share.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, shows that the number of Roman Catholic male employees increased by 18.2% (4,289), while the Protestant male count fell by 14.2% (6,194). Consequently, the Catholic male share of the total public sector workforce rose by [7.6] percentage points, from [35.1%] in 2001. For females, the Catholic count increased by 27.6% (11,794), compared with a rise of 9.1% (5,031) for Protestants. As a result, the Catholic female share increased by [3.9] percentage points, from [43.7%] in 2001.

4.2.4 Sectoral Components of Public Sector

The public sector is comprised of six components, namely:

- Health
- Education
- District councils
- Civil service
- Security-related
- 'Other' public authorities

Table 4.2 reveals that the number of Protestant employees increased in two sectors, namely health (2.3%) and the district councils (1.8%), while dropping in the remaining four sectors, most notably in the civil service (6.2% or 3,174 employees).

Table 4.2 Change in Sectoral Composition of Public Sector 2008 – 2009

Sector	Protestant 2009	Roman Catholic 2009	P (%) change 2008-2009	RC (%) change 2008-2009
Health	34,493 [51.1%]	33,065 [48.9%]	2.3%	0.9%
Education	18,377 [50.9%]	17,698 [49.1%]	- 1.5%	2.7%
District Councils	6,549 [58.7%]	4,613 [41.3%]	1.8%	5.1%
Civil Service	18,436 [54.7%]	15,262 [45.3%]	- 6.2%	0.3%
Security-related	10,243 [79.3%]	2,668 [20.7%]	- 4.2%	6.3%
'Other' Public Authorities	10,790 [53.9%]	9,245 [46.1%]	- 7.0%	- 6.1%

With the exception of 'other' public authorities, the Roman Catholic count increased in all sectors, particularly in the security-related sector, where the number of Catholic employees rose by 6.3% during the year.

4.3 The Public Sector Workforce: Full-time Employees

4.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were **83,758 [54.5%] Protestant** and **70,067 [45.5%] Roman Catholic employees in the public sector full-time workforce**, a fall of 0.4% (830) compared with the previous year (Table 4.3). The Protestant and Catholic full-time counts both grew during 2009, by 0.6% (474 employees) and 1.5% (1,048) respectively. As a consequence of the proportionately larger increase in the Catholic count, their share of the public sector full-time workforce rose by [0.2] of a percentage point.

Table 4.3 Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	33,927	(54.3%) [57.6%]	24,953	(39.9%) [42.4%]	3,632	(5.8%)	62,512	(38.7%)
Female	49,831	(50.3%) [52.5%]	45,114	(45.5%) [47.5%]	4,169	(4.2%)	99,114	(61.3%)
TOTAL	83,758	(51.8%) [54.5%]	70,067	(43.4%) [45.5%]	7,801	(4.8%)	161,626	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by more than a quarter (28.1% or 15,350) during this period, compared with an increase of 1.8% (1,498 for Protestants). As a result, the Catholic share of the public sector full-time workforce grew by [5.6] percentage points, from [39.9%] in 2001. There was a corresponding fall in the Protestant proportion.

4.3.2 Sex

Females comprised over sixty percent (61.3% or 99,114) of the public sector full-time workforce in 2009. In contrast, male employment fell by 0.6% (374) during the same period to 62,512 employees (38.7%).

The growth in female employment during 2009 continued the trend since 2001 towards higher proportions of women employed in the public sector. In 2001, females accounted for 55.2% of full-time employees; by 2009 this had increased to 61.3%. In numerical terms, the female public sector full-time count has increased by almost a quarter (23.7% or 18,958 employees) since 2001. In contrast, during the same period male full-time employment dropped by 3.9% (2,551).

4.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 33,927 [57.6%] Protestant and 24,953 [42.4%] Roman Catholic male full-time employees. Since 2008, the number of Protestant male employees has fallen by 1.4% (482), compared with an increase of 1.1% (280) in the Catholic male count. As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [0.6] of a percentage point.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that the number of Protestant male full-time employees fell by 14.5% (5,762), while the Roman Catholic count rose by 17.2% (3,670). Consequently, the Catholic male share increased by [7.5] percentage points during this period, from [34.9%] in 2001.

In 2009, there were 49,831 [52.5%] Protestant and 45,114 [47.5%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees. Since 2008, the number of Protestant and Catholic female full-time employees grew by 2.0% (956) and 1.7% (768) respectively. Due to the slightly higher increase in the Protestant female count, their share grew by [0.1] of a percentage point.

During the period 2001 – 2009, the Protestant female count increased by 17.1% (7,260) while the number of Catholic female employees rose by 34.9% (11,680). Consequently, the Catholic female full-time share rose by [3.5] percentage points during this period, from [44.0%] in 2001.

4.4 The Public Sector Workforce: Part-time Employees

4.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 13,643 Protestant [52.6%] and 12,304 Roman Catholic [47.4%] employees in the public sector part-time workforce (Table 4.4). Since 2008, the Protestant count has fallen by 9.1% (1,370 employees), while the number of Catholic employees has dropped by a smaller margin, 3.0% (377). As a result of the proportionately smaller decline in the Catholic count, their share of public sector part-time employment increased by [1.6] percentage points during the year.

Table 4.4 Composition of Public Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,404	(50.6%) [54.5%]	2,842	(42.2%) [45.5%]	486	(7.2%)	6,732	(24.5%)
Female	10,239	(49.3%) [52.0%]	9,462	(45.6%) [48.0%]	1,064	(5.1%)	20,765	(75.5%)
TOTAL	13,643	(49.6%) [52.6%]	12,304	(44.7%) [47.4%]	1,550	(5.6%)	27,497	(100.0%)

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Protestant part-time public sector employees fell by 16.3% (2,661), while the Catholic count increased by 6.3% (733). As a result, the Catholic share increased by [5.9] percentage points during this period, from [41.5%] in 2001.

4.4.2 Sex

Public sector part-time employment is a predominately female preserve – **in 2009 females comprised three-quarters (75.5% or 20,765 employees) of the total part-time public sector workforce.** Males accounted for 6,732 (24.5%) of employees. During the year, male and female part-time employment levels both fell, by 1.6% (110) and 8.5% (1,929) respectively.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of male part-time employees rose by 1.7% (112), while the female count dropped by 10.7% (2,479 employees). As a result, the male share of the public sector part-time workforce rose by 2.3 percentage points during this period, from 22.2% in 2001.

4.4.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 3,404 [54.5%] Protestant and 2,842 Roman Catholic [45.5%] males working in the public sector part-time workforce. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment levels decreased by 2.8% (98 employees), while the Catholic count rose by 1.1% (32). As a result, the Catholic male share rose by [1.0] percentage point during 2009.

Over the period 2001 – 2009, the Protestant male count fell by 11.3% (432), compared with an increase of 27.8% (619) in the number of Roman Catholic male part-time employees. As a result, the Catholic male share of the part-time workforce rose by [8.8] percentage points during this eight-year period, from [36.7%] in 2001.

In 2009, Protestant females accounted for 10,239 [52.0%] and Roman Catholics for 9,462 [48.0%] of public sector employees. Compared with 2008, the Protestant female count fell by 11.1% (1,272), while the number of Catholic females declined by 4.1% (409). Consequently, the Catholic share female share increased by [1.9] percentage points during the year.

For females, during the period 2001 - 2009, the Protestant part-time count fell by 17.9% (2,229 employees), while the number of Catholic employees rose by 1.2% (114). As a consequence of these factors, the Catholic female share of the part-time workforce increased by [5.2] percentage points during the period, from [42.8%] in 2001.

4.5 Public Sector: Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

The public sector applicant count increased by just over half (51%) compared with 2008. However, the rise should be treated with some caution, as it reflects transitional arrangements for twelve public authorities involved in the Review of Public Administration (RPA), rather than a true increase ¹².

4.5.1 Public Sector Applicants

There were 142,431 applicants to the public sector in 2009 (Table 4.5). **The composition of those applicants whose community could be determined was 64,894 [50.0%] Protestant and 64,949 [50.0%] Roman Catholic.** This represents the first year since monitoring began in 1991 that there was virtual parity in the composition of public sector applicants.

Table 4.5 Composition of Public Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	29,073	(47.0%) [52.2%]	26,593	(43.0%) [47.8%]	6,129	(9.9%)	61,795	(43.4%)
Female	35,821	(44.4%) [48.3%]	38,356	(47.6%) [51.7%]	6,459	(8.0%)	80,636	(56.6%)
TOTAL	64,894	(45.6%) [50.0%]	64,949	(45.6%) [50.0%]	12,588	(8.8%)	142,431	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Roman Catholic proportion of public sector applicants has gradually increased over the eight-year period, and now stands at [50.0%], the highest figure recorded to date. This represents a rise of [2.2] percentage points from 2001 (Chart 4.2).

The majority of public sector applicants in 2009 were female, with males accounting for 43.4% (61,795) and females 56.6% (80,636). During the period 2001 – 2009, the male public sector applicant count increased by 9.0% (5,087) while the number of female applicants dropped by 17.6% (17,250). Consequently, the male proportion of public sector applicants increased by 6.7 percentage points during this eight-year period, from 36.7% in 2001.

4.5.2 Public Sector Appointees

In 2009, there were 16,234 appointees to the public sector (Table 4.6). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 7,489 [50.7%] Protestant and 7,269 [49.3%] Roman Catholic.**

¹² See pp 16 - 17 (para 1.6) for a fuller explanation.

Chart 4.2 Composition of Public Sector Applicants by Community Background, 2001 - 2009

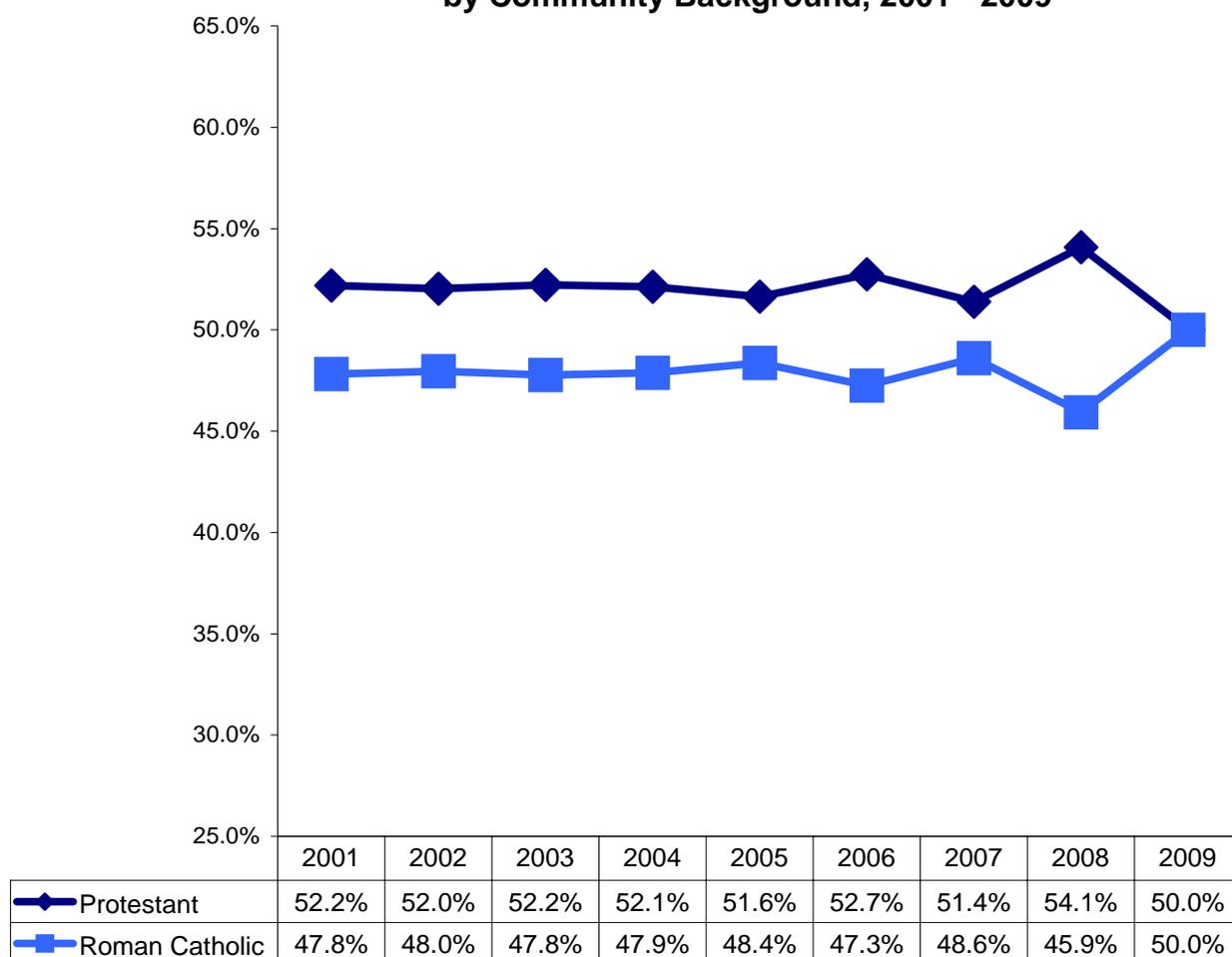
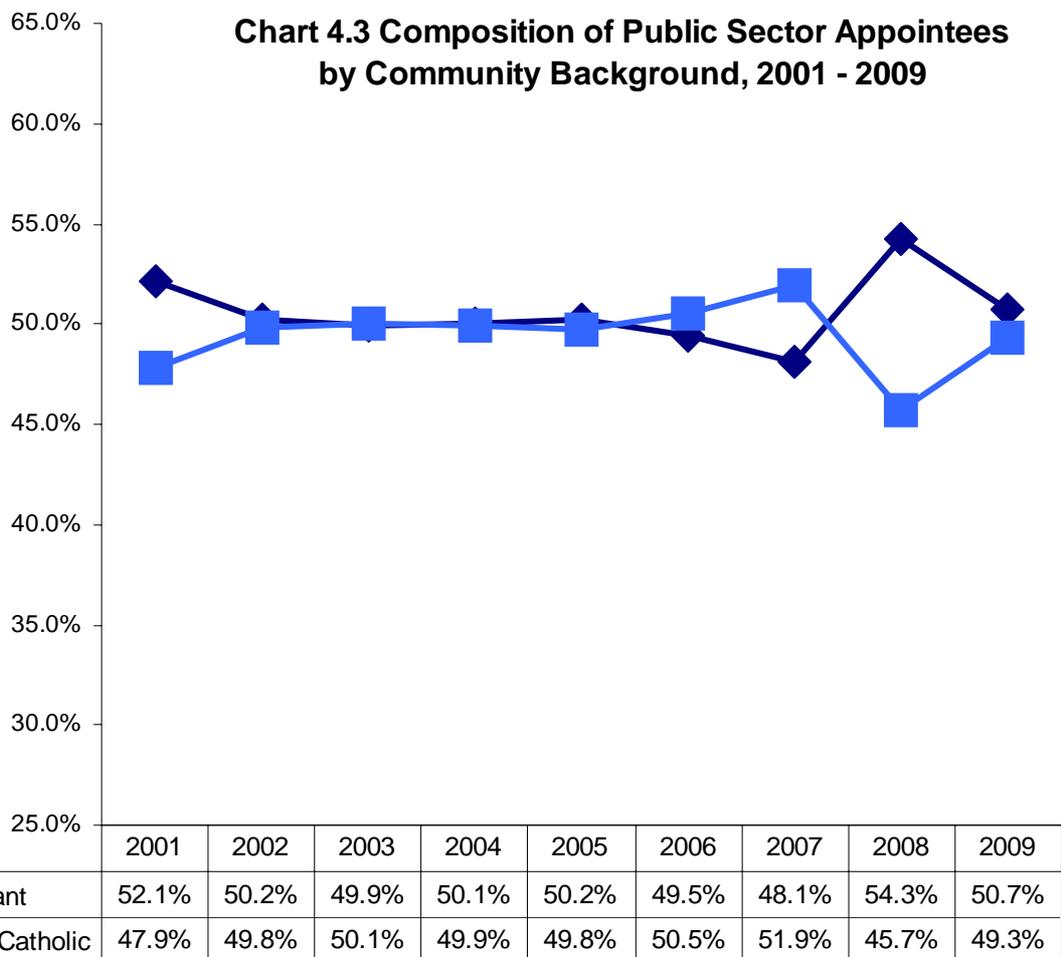


Table 4.6 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,845	(47.3%) [52.9%]	2,528	(42.0%) [47.1%]	642	(10.7%)	6,015	(37.1%)
Female	4,644	(45.4%) [49.5%]	4,741	(46.4%) [50.5%]	834	(8.2%)	10,219	(62.9%)
TOTAL	7,489	(46.1%) [50.7%]	7,269	(44.8%) [49.3%]	1,476	(9.1%)	16,234	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that the number of Protestant appointees decreased by 26.1% (2,648), compared with a fall of 21.9% (2,036) for Catholics. The Catholic share of public appointees fluctuated during the eight-year period, hovering on or around [50.0%] for a number of years. It peaked in 2007, but has fallen slightly to [49.3%] by 2009, still [1.4] percentage points higher than the 2001 figure (Chart 4.3 overleaf).

Chart 4.3 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



Females predominated in public sector appointments during 2009, with males accounting for 37.1% (6,015) and females 62.9% (10,219). During the period 2001 – 2009, the male public sector appointee count fell by 6.1% (392) while the number of female appointees dropped by 30.0% (4,378). Consequently, the male proportion of public sector appointees increased by 6.6 percentage points during this eight-year period, from 30.5% in 2001.

4.5.3 Public Sector Promotees

In 2009, the total number of promotees was 6,386 (Table 4.7). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 2,917 [52.6%] Protestant and 3,236 [47.4%] Roman Catholic.** Females accounted for over half (54.7%) of all public sector promotees.

Table 4.7 Composition of Public Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,514	(52.5%) [54.5%]	1,266	(43.9%) [45.5%]	104	(3.6%)	2,884	(45.3%)
Female	1,722	(49.4%) [51.1%]	1,651	(47.4%) [48.9%]	111	(3.2%)	3,484	(54.7%)
TOTAL	3,236	(50.8%) [52.6%]	2,917	(45.8%) [47.4%]	215	(3.4%)	6,368	(100.0%)

4.5.4 Public Sector Leavers

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 24,127 (Table 4.8). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 11,262 [54.3%] Protestant and 9,462 [45.7%] Roman Catholic.** Females accounted for almost two-thirds (65.3%) of all public sector leavers.

Table 4.8 Composition of Public Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,228	(50.4%) [59.1%]	2,923	(34.9%) [40.9%]	1,233	(14.7%)	8,384	(34.7%)
Female	7,034	(44.7%) [51.8%]	6,539	(41.5%) [48.2%]	2,170	(13.8%)	15,743	(65.3%)
TOTAL	11,262	(46.7%) [54.3%]	9,462	(39.2%) [45.7%]	3,403	(14.1%)	24,127	(100.0%)

5: Public Sector - Health

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The health sector accounts for nearly 40% of all public sector workers.
- In 2009, the health sector workforce was comprised of 72,122 employees, an increase of 1.1% compared with 2008. The sector has grown by almost a quarter (22.5%) since 2001.
- The composition was 34,493 [51.1%] Protestant and 33,065 [48.9%] Roman Catholic.
- Total Protestant employment increased by 2.3% (774 employees), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 0.9% (289). As a consequence, the Protestant share increased by [0.3] of a percentage point during the year.
- Females accounted for 79.8% of the total health sector workforce in 2009.

Full-time Workforce

- The full-time workforce was comprised of 61,271 employees in 2009, representing a rise of 2.5% (1,482) since 2008.
- The composition was 29,188 [50.7%] Protestant and 28,327 [49.3%] Roman Catholic, representing a rise of [0.3] of a percentage point in the Protestant share during the year.
- Females comprise 79.0% of the full-time health sector workforce.

Part-time Workforce

- In 2009, the part-time workforce accounted for 10,851 employees, a fall of 6.2% (720 employees) compared with 2008.
- The composition was 5,305 [52.8%] Protestant and 4,738 [47.2%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [0.9] of a percentage point in the Protestant share during the year.
- Females comprised 84.1% of the health sector part-time workforce in 2009.

Applicants and Appointees

- There were 42,524 applicants to the health sector in 2009. The composition was [46.4%] Protestant and [53.6%] Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, there were 7,067 appointees to the health sector, of whom 3,034 [48.5%] were Protestant and 3,225 [51.5%] Roman Catholic.

5.1 The Health Sector Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this section is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the health sector that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

Overall, the health sector grew by 1% during the year, accounted for by a rise in full-time posts: the number of part-time employees declined by 6%. The sector has grown in size by almost a quarter (23%) since 2001.

The Protestant share of the total health sector workforce rose for the second year in succession in 2009, and now stands at [51.1%]. The Roman Catholic share, which had been on an upward gradient since 2001, peaked in 2007 and has been falling since then.

Women continue to dominate the health sector, accounting for 80 percent of all employees. In recent years, however, the male share has begun to rise, and is now two percentage points higher than in 2001. This trend is evident in both the full-time and part-time elements of the workforce.

5.2 The Health Sector Workforce: All Employees

5.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 34,493 [51.1%] Protestant and 33,065 [48.9%] Roman Catholic employees in the health sector (Table 5.1)¹³. Compared with 2008, the total Protestant count increased by 2.3% (774 employees), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 0.9% (289). As a consequence of the proportionately higher increase in the Protestant count, their share of the health sector workforce increased by [0.3] of a percentage point during the year, from [50.7%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the total Roman Catholic count rose by almost a third (30.4% or 7,700 employees). During the same period the total number of Protestant employees increased by 17.3% (5,099). As a result, the Catholic share of the health sector increased by [2.6] percentage points during the reference period, from [46.3%] in 2001 (Chart 5.1).

5.2.2 Sex

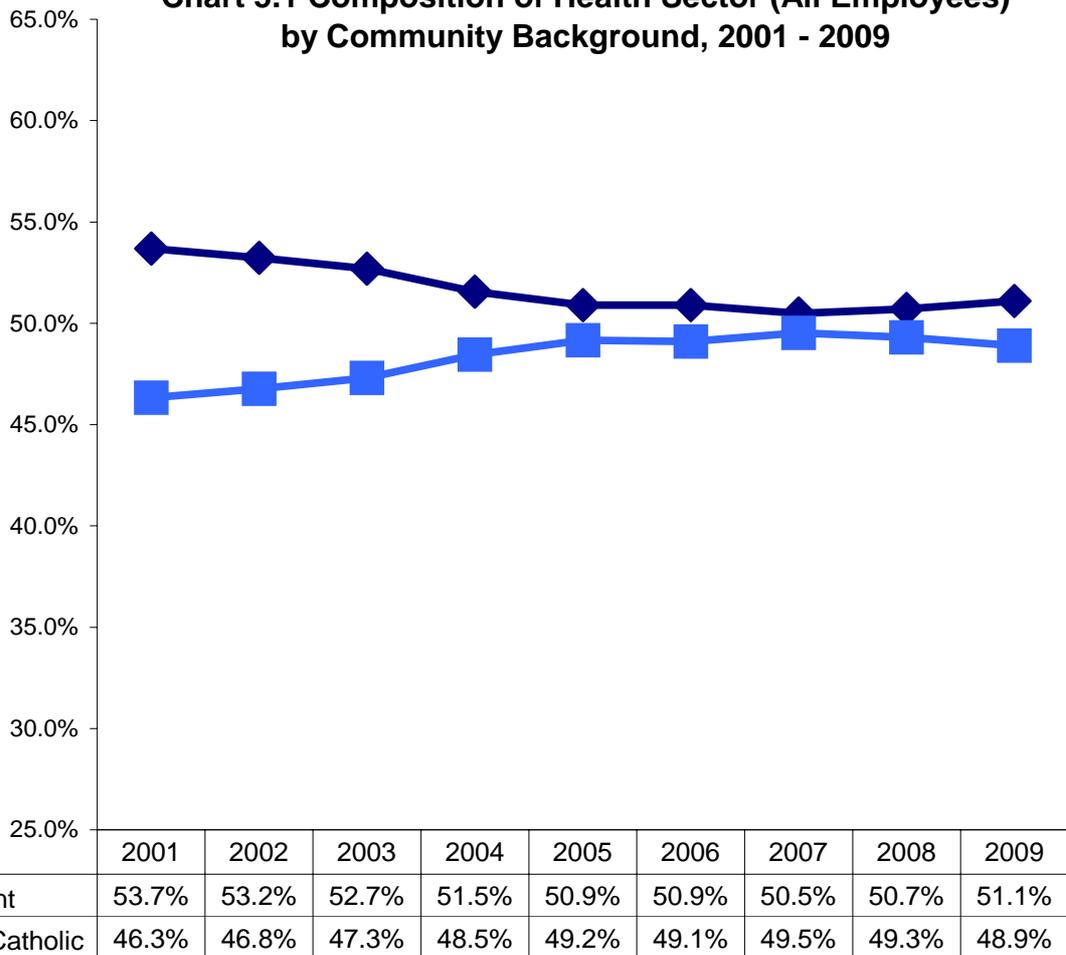
In 2009, females accounted for nearly eighty percent (79.8% or 57,540) of health sector employees. Males comprised 14,582 (20.2%). Since 2008, female

¹³ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

Table 5.1 Composition of Health Sector (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	6,370	(43.7%) [49.1%]	6,596	(45.2%) [50.9%]	1,616	(11.1%)	14,582	(20.2%)
Female	28,123	(48.9%) [51.5%]	26,469	(46.0%) [48.5%]	2,948	(5.1%)	57,540	(79.8%)
TOTAL	34,493	(47.8%) [51.1%]	33,065	(45.8%) [48.9%]	4,564	(6.3%)	72,122	(100.0%)

Chart 5.1 Composition of Health Sector (All Employees) by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



employment levels have fallen by 0.7% (425) compared with an increase of 8.9% (1,187) for males.

During the period 2001 – 2009, the number of male employees rose by 38.5% (4,055). In contrast, the female count increased by 19.1% (9,210). As a result, the female share fell by [2.3] percentage points, from 82.1% in 2001.

5.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, the health sector was comprised of 6,370 [49.1%] Protestant and 6,596 [50.9%] Roman Catholic male employees. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment increased at twice the rate of their Catholic counterparts; the Protestant count rising by 14.5% (808) and the number of Catholics by 7.4% (456). As a result, the Protestant male share grew by [1.6] percentage points during the year.

There were 28,123 [51.5%] Protestant female and 26,469 [48.5%] Roman Catholic female health sector employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Catholic female counts fell by 0.1% (34) and 0.6% (167) respectively. Consequently, the Protestant female share rose by [0.1] of a percentage point during the year.

Reviewing the period 2001 – 2009, the Roman Catholic male count increased by 41.2% (1,924), compared with a rise of 35.9% (1,683) for Protestant males. As a result, the Catholic male share rose by [1.0] percentage point over the reference period, from [49.9%] in 2001. For females, the Catholic count increased by 27.9% (5,776), compared with a rise of 13.8% (3,416) for Protestant females. These factors led to an increase of [2.9] percentage points in the Catholic female share, from [45.6%] in 2001.

5.3 The Health Sector Workforce: Full-time Employees

5.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 29,188 [50.7%] Protestant and 28,327 [49.3%] Roman Catholic employees in the health sector full-time workforce (Table 5.2). Both the Protestant and Catholic counts grew during 2009, by 3.6% (1,009) and 2.5% (680) respectively. As a consequence of the proportionately larger increase in the Protestant count, their share of the health sector full-time workforce grew by [0.3] of a percentage point.

Table 5.2 Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	5,625	(43.8%) [49.0%]	5,852	(45.5%) [51.0%]	1,379	(10.7%)	12,856	(21.0%)
Female	23,563	(48.7%) [51.2%]	22,475	(46.4%) [48.8%]	2,377	(4.9%)	48,415	(79.0%)
TOTAL	29,188	(47.6%) [50.7%]	28,327	(46.2%) [49.3%]	3,756	(6.1%)	61,271	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant full-time employees rose by almost a quarter (23.5% or 5,557), compared with a rise of a third (34.6% or 7,278) for Roman Catholics. As a result, the Catholic share of the health

sector full-time workforce grew by [2.2] percentage points over the reference period, from [47.1%] in 2001. There was a corresponding fall in the Protestant share.

5.3.2 Sex

Females comprised 79.0% or 48,415 employees in the health sector full-time workforce in 2009, a rise of 0.6% (298) compared with 2008. In contrast, male employment grew by 10.1% (1,184) during the same period to 12,856 employees (21.0%).

The male and female proportions of the health sector full-time workforce have remained largely unchanged since 2001. Females accounted for 80.3% of full-time employees in 2001, while the monitoring returns for 2009 show that this proportion has decreased slightly to 79.0%.

5.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 5,625 [49.0%] Protestant and 5,852 [51.0%] Roman Catholic male full-time employees in the health sector. Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant male full-time employees increased by 15.8% (769 employees), while the Catholic male count rose by 8.4% (453). As a result, the Protestant male share increased by [1.7] percentage points.

During the period 2001 – 2009 the number of Protestant male full-time employees increased by a third (34.0% or 1,428), with a slightly higher rise (37.6% or 1,599) in the Roman Catholic male count. Consequently, the Catholic male share rose by [0.7] of a percentage point during the reference period.

In 2009, there were 23,563 [51.2%] Protestant and 22,475 [48.8%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees. Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Catholic counts increased by the same rate (1.0%).

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant female full-time employees grew by 21.2% (4,129), compared with a rise of 33.8% (5,679) for Roman Catholics. As a result, the Catholic female share increased by [2.4] percentage points during this period, from [46.4%] in 2001.

5.4 The Health Sector Workforce: Part-time Employees

5.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, Protestants accounted for 5,305 [52.8%] and Roman Catholics 4,738 [47.2%] of employees in the health sector part-time workforce (Table 5.3). Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by 4.2% (235), while the number of Catholic employees decreased by 7.6% (391). As a result of the proportionately larger fall in the Catholic count, the Protestant share increased by [0.9] of a percentage point during the year.

Table 5.3 Composition of Health Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	745	(43.2%) [50.0%]	744	(43.1%) [50.0%]	237	(13.7%)	1,726	(15.9%)
Female	4,560	(50.0%) [53.3%]	3,994	(43.8%) [46.7%]	571	(6.3%)	9,125	(84.1%)
TOTAL	5,305	(48.9%) [52.8%]	4,738	(43.7%) [47.2%]	808	(7.4%)	10,851	(100.0%)

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant part-time health employees fell by 7.9% (458), compared with a rise of 9.8% (422) in the Catholic count. As a consequence, the Catholic share increased by [4.4] percentage points, from [42.8%] in 2001.

5.4.2 Sex

Part-time employment is predominately female - **females comprised 84.1% (9,125 employees) of the part-time health sector workforce in 2009**. In contrast, males accounted for 1,726 employees (15.9%). During the year, female part-time employment fell by 7.3% (723), with a rise of 0.2% (3) for males.

During the period 2001 – 2009 the number of male part-time employees increased by nearly two-thirds (65.0% or 680 employees), albeit from a low base (1,046 employees). In contrast, female part-time employment fell by 6.4% (621). As a result, the male share of the health sector part-time workforce increased by 6.2 percentage points during the reference period, from [9.7%] in 2001.

5.4.3 Community Background and Sex

There were 745 [50.0%] Protestant and 744 [50.0%] Roman Catholic males working in the health sector part-time workforce in 2009. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment levels grew by 5.5% (39), while the Catholic count increased by 0.4% (3). Consequently, the Protestant male share rose by [1.2] percentage points during the year.

In 2009, Protestant females accounted for 4,560 [53.3%] employees and Roman Catholics 3,994 [46.7%]. Since 2008, the number of Protestant female employees fell by 5.7% or 274, compared with a larger decrease of 9.0% or 394 for Catholic females.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Protestant male part-time count rose by 52.0% (255 employees), while the number of Catholic employees increased by 77.6% (325). As a result, the Catholic male share of the health sector part-time workforce increased by [3.9] percentage points, from [46.1%] in 2001. During the same period, the number of Protestant female part-time employees fell by 13.5% (713), while the Catholic count increased by 2.5% (97). As a consequence, the Catholic female share of the health sector part-time workforce increased by [4.2] percentage points, from [42.5%] in 2001.

5.5 Health Sector: Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

Compared with 2008, there was a sharp increase in both the applicant and appointee counts during the year. However, the rise should be treated with some caution, as it reflects transitional arrangements for five new health trusts involved in the Review of Public Administration (RPA), rather than a true increase ¹⁴.

5.5.1 Health Sector Applicants

There were 42,524 applicants to the health sector in 2009. **The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was 17,352 [46.4%] Protestant and 20,067 [53.6%] Roman Catholic** (Table 5.4). In 2009, females accounted for nearly three-quarters of all applicants (72.9% or 31,017).

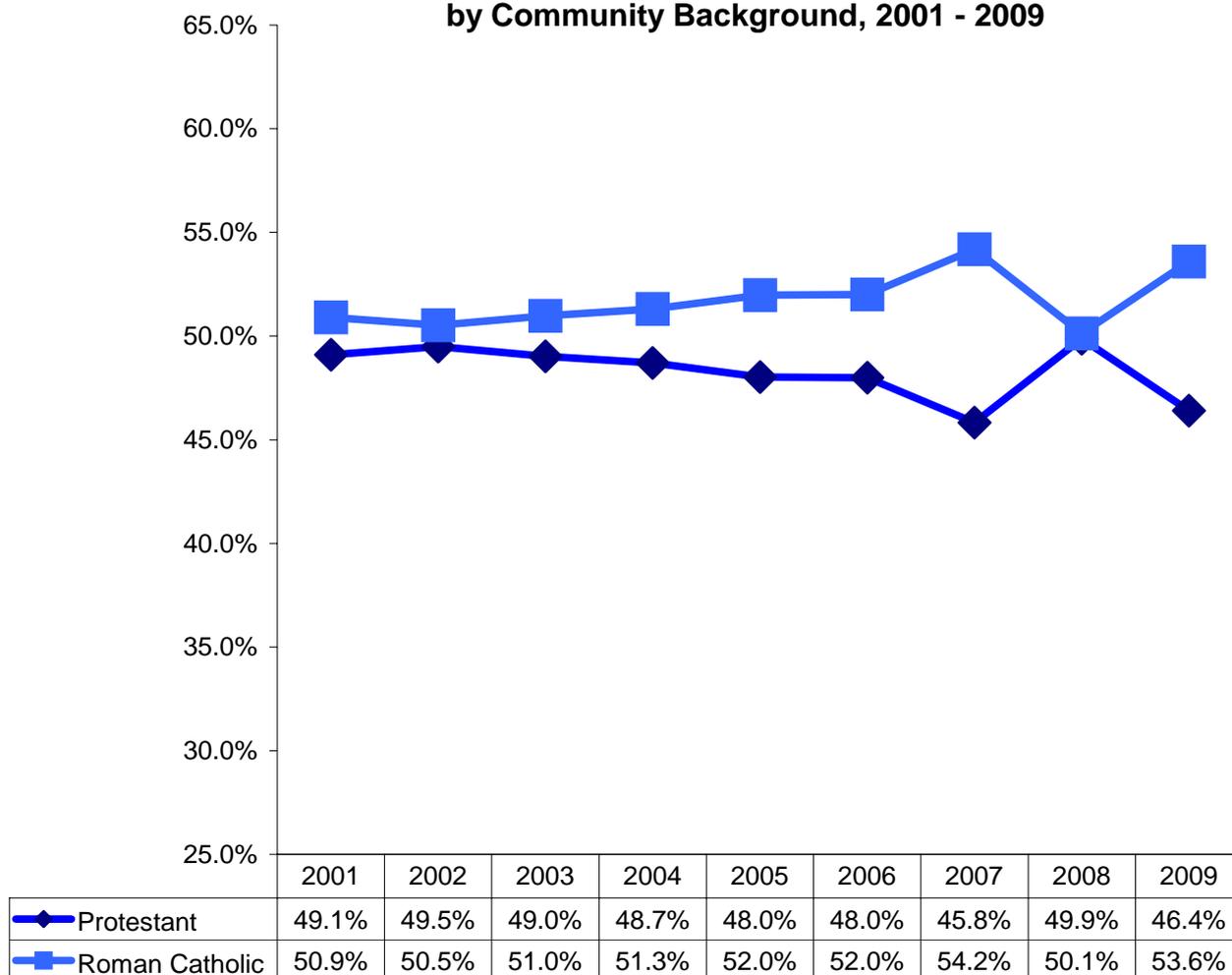
Table 5.4 Composition of Health Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,232	(36.8%) [45.5%]	5,060	(44.0%) [54.5%]	2,215	(19.2%)	11,507	(27.1%)
Female	13,120	(42.3%) [46.6%]	15,007	(48.4%) [53.4%]	2,890	(9.3%)	31,017	(72.9%)
TOTAL	17,352	(40.8%) [46.4%]	20,067	(47.2%) [53.6%]	5,105	(12.0%)	42,524	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that the Protestant applicant count fell by 23.1% (5,216), compared with a drop of 14.2% (3,332) for Roman Catholics. During this period, the Catholic share of health sector applicants has consistently remained at over [50.0%]. It peaked in 2007 at [54.2%], then fell back slightly in 2009 to [53.6%]. This represents an overall increase of [2.7 percentage points], from 50.9% in 2001 (Chart 5.2).

¹⁴ For applicants and appointees, any comparisons with 2008 should be treated with caution. See pp 16 - 17 (para 1.6) for a full explanation.

Chart 5.2 Composition of Health Sector Applicants by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



5.5.2 Health Sector Appointees

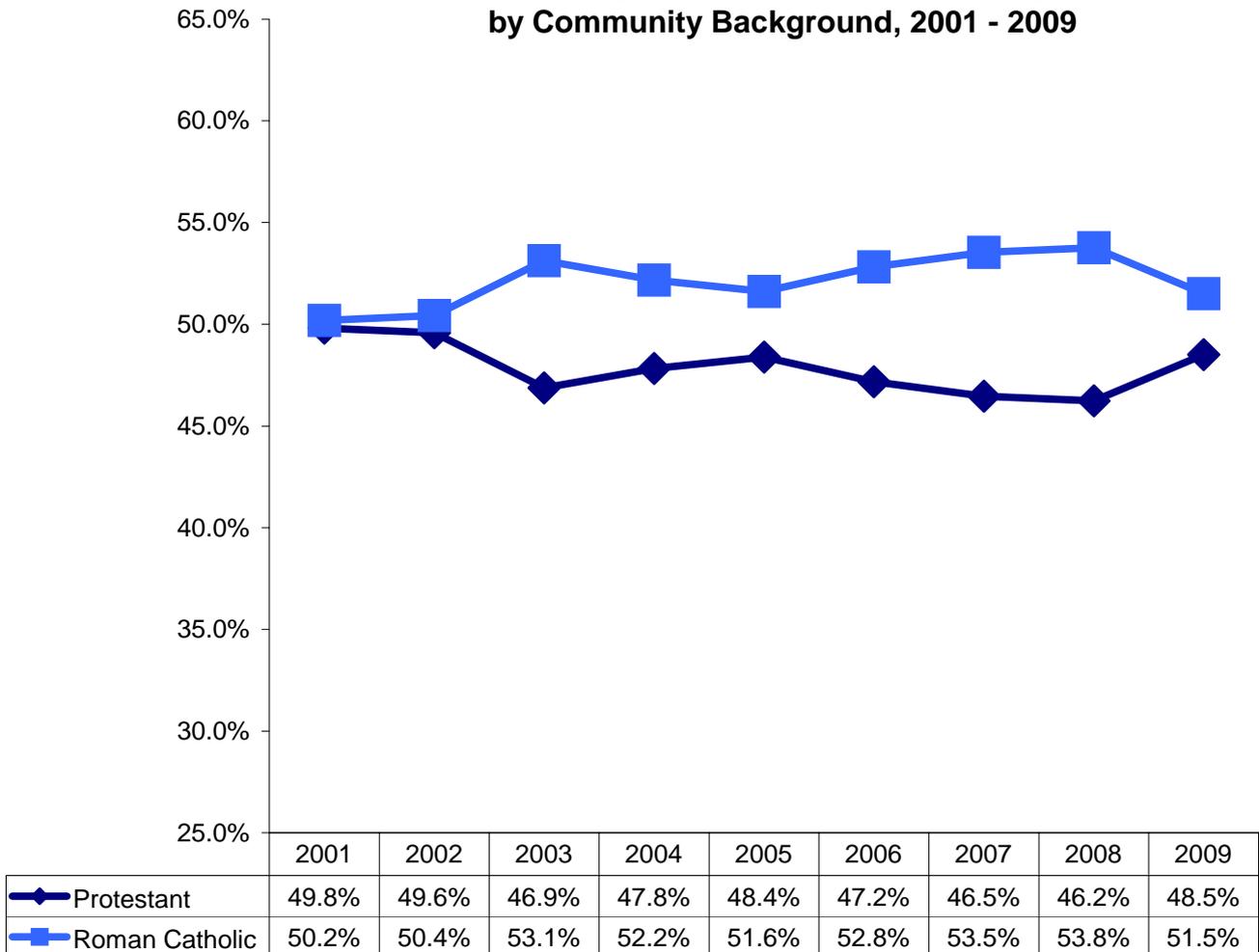
In 2009, there were 7,067 appointees to the health sector, of whom 3,034 [48.5%] were Protestant and 3,225 [51.5%] Roman Catholic (Table 5.5). Females accounted for more than three-quarters (76.3% or 5,393) of all health sector appointees.

Table 5.5 Composition of Health Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	665	(39.7%) [50.3%]	658	(39.3%) [49.7%]	351	(21.0%)	1,674	(23.7%)
Female	2,369	(43.9%) [48.0%]	2,567	(47.6%) [52.0%]	457	(8.5%)	5,393	(76.3%)
TOTAL	3,034	(42.9%) [48.5%]	3,225	(45.6%) [51.5%]	808	(11.4%)	7,067	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that the Protestant appointee count fell by 38.8% (1,926), compared with a drop of 35.5% (1,773) for Roman Catholics. Similar to applicants, the Catholic share of health sector appointees has typically been over [50.0%] since 2001. Leaving aside 2008, which was an unrepresentative year, the Catholic share peaked in 2007 [53.5%] before falling back to [51.5%] in 2009. Over the period, the Catholic share increased by [1.3] percentage points, from [50.2%] in 2001 (Chart 5.3).

Chart 5.3 Composition of Health Sector Appointees by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



5.5.3 Health Sector Promotees

In 2009, the total number of promotees was 714 (Table 5.6). The composition of those whose community could be determined was **335 [50.1%] Protestant and 334 [49.9%] Roman Catholic**. Females accounted for over two-thirds (69.0%) of all health sector promotees.

Table 5.6 Composition of Health Sector Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	109	(49.3%) [52.7%]	98	(44.3%) [47.3%]	14	(6.3%)	221	(31.0%)
Female	226	(45.8%) [48.9%]	236	(47.9%) [51.1%]	31	(6.3%)	493	(69.0%)
TOTAL	335	(46.9%) [50.1%]	334	(46.8%) [49.9%]	45	(6.3%)	714	(100.0%)

5.5.4 Health Sector Leavers

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 8,359, of whom **3,489 [48.7%] were Protestant and 3,670 [51.3%] Roman Catholic** (Table 5.7). In 2009, nearly three-quarters (73.4% or 6,138) of leavers from the health sector workforce were female.

Table 5.7 Composition of Health Sector Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	816	(36.7%) [50.0%]	815	(36.7%) [50.0%]	590	(26.6%)	2,221	(26.6%)
Female	2,673	(43.5%) [48.4%]	2,855	(46.5%) [51.6%]	610	(9.9%)	6,138	(73.4%)
TOTAL	3,489	(41.7%) [48.7%]	3,670	(43.9%) [51.3%]	1,200	(14.4%)	8,359	(100.0%)

6: Public Sector - Education

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The education sector accounts for 20% of all public sector employees.
- The workforce was comprised of 37,670 employees in 2009, an increase of 0.3% compared with 2008. The composition was 18,377 [50.9%] Protestant and 17,698 [49.1%] Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, the total number of Protestant employees fell by 1.5% (279 employees), while the Catholic count rose by 2.7% (461). As a result, the Catholic share increased by [1.0] percentage point.
- Females comprise 78.4% of the total education sector workforce.

Full-time Workforce

- In 2009, there were 25,451 full-time employees in the education sector, a rise of 6.6% (1,583) compared with 2008.
- The composition was 12,721 [52.2%] Protestant and 11,650 [47.8%] Roman Catholic. This represents a rise [0.6] of a percentage point in the Protestant share compared with 2008.
- Females accounted for 78.2% of the sectoral full-time workforce.

Part-time Workforce

- In 2009, there were 12,219 education sector part-time employees, a decrease of 10.6% (1,454 employees) compared with 2008.
- The Protestant part-time count fell by 16.9% (1,149) compared with a decrease of 1.2% (73) for their Catholic counterparts.
- The composition was 5,656 [48.3%] Protestant and 6,048 [51.7%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [4.3] percentage points in the Catholic share during the year.
- Females comprised over three-quarters (78.7%) of employees in the education sector part-time workforce in 2009.

Applicants and Appointees

- There were 17,906 education sector applicants, of whom 7,578 [45.8%] were Protestant and 8,980 [54.2%] Roman Catholic.
- There were 2,210 appointees to the education sector in 2009, of whom 985 [48.7%] were Protestant and 1,039 [51.3%] were Roman Catholic.

6.1 The Education Sector Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this section is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the education sector that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

In 2009 the education sector was comprised of 13 public authorities, including six regional colleges and five education and library boards.

There was a marginal increase in employment levels during the year, wholly accounted for by a rise in full-time employment. The number of part-time posts fell by 11%. Overall, the education sector grew by 14% (4,659 employees) between 2001 – 2009.

The overall Protestant count fell during the year, due to a sharp decrease in part-time positions (the number of Protestant full-time employees actually increased substantially). These factors led to a rise of [1] percentage point in the overall Catholic share of the sector. For the second year in a row, there was a modest rise in the male share to 21.6%.

6.2 The Education Sector Workforce: All Employees

6.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, the education sector was comprised of 18,377 [50.9%] Protestant employees and 17,698 [49.1%] Roman Catholic employees (Table 6.1)¹⁵. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by 1.5% (279 employees), while the total number of Catholic employees rose by 2.7% (461). As a consequence, the Catholic share of the total public sector workforce increased by [1.1] percentage points during the year.

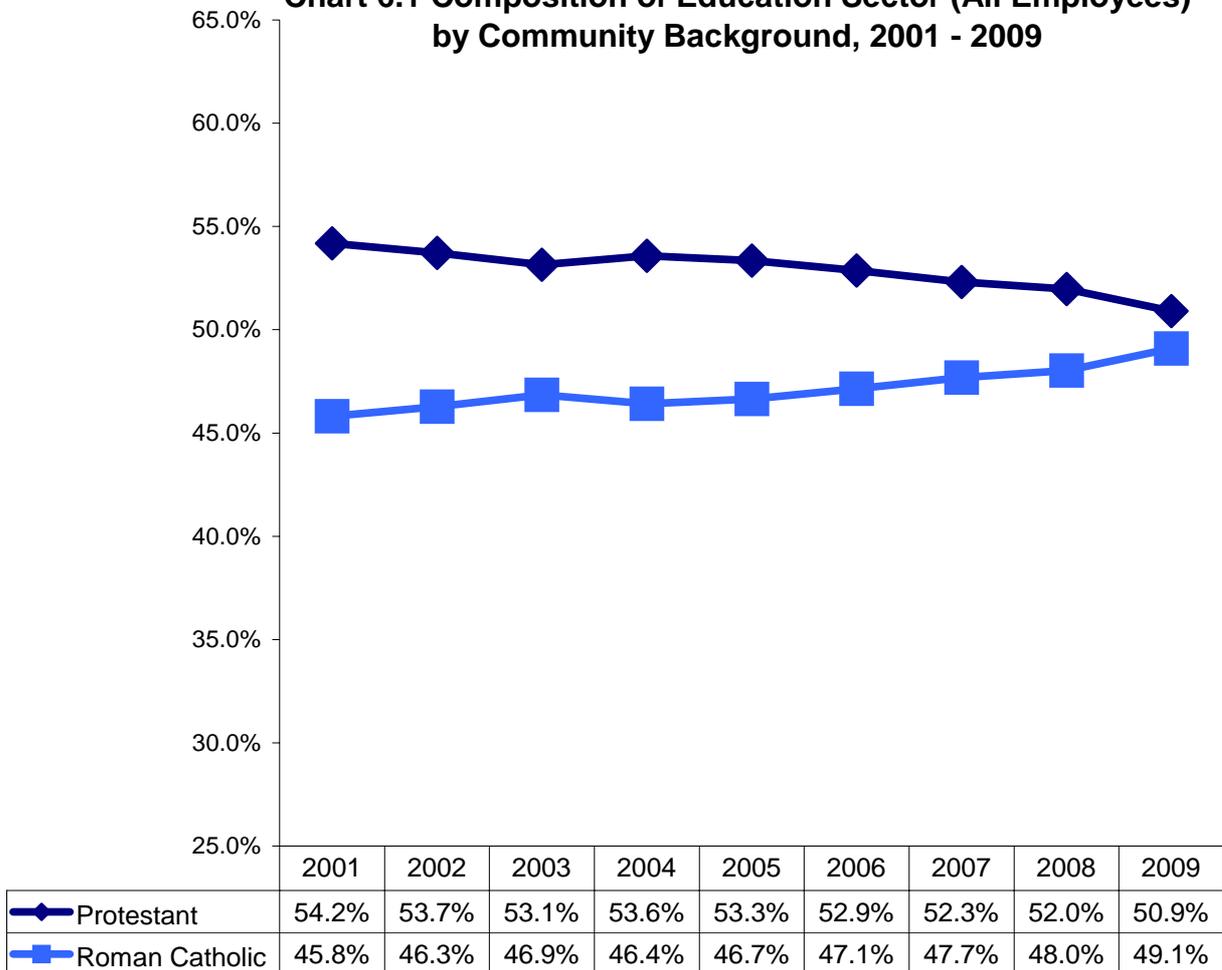
Table 6.1 Composition of Education Sector (All) Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	3,946	(48.4%) [51.3%]	3,748	(46.0%) [48.7%]	456	(5.6%)	8,150	(21.6%)
Female	14,431	(48.9%) [50.8%]	13,950	(47.3%) [49.2%]	1,139	(3.9%)	29,520	(78.4%)
TOTAL	18,377	(48.8%) [50.9%]	17,698	(47.0%) [49.1%]	1,595	(4.2%)	37,670	(100.0%)

¹⁵ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Roman Catholic count rose by nearly a quarter (24.2% or 3,452 employees). During the same period, the total number of Protestant employees rose by 9.1% (1,513). As a result of the proportionately higher increase in the Catholic count, their share of the total education workforce rose by [3.3] percentage points, from [45.8%] in 2001 (Chart 6.1).

Chart 6.1 Composition of Education Sector (All Employees) by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



6.2.2 Sex

In 2009, females comprised over three-quarters (78.4% or 29,520) of the total education sector workforce, while males accounted for 21.6% (8,150 employees). Compared with 2008, female employment levels fell by 0.2% (58), with a rise of 2.3% (187) for males.

During the period 2001 – 2009 the female count grew by 17.5% (4,390 employees), compared with a rise of 3.4% (269) for males. As a result, the female share of the total education workforce rose by 2.3 percentage points during this period, from 76.1% in 2001.

6.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, the education sector was comprised of 3,946 [51.3%] Protestant male and 3,748 [48.7%] Roman Catholic male employees. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by 0.8% (32), while the number of Catholic male employees grew by 4.1% (146). As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [1.2] percentage points during the year.

There were 14,431 [50.8%] Protestant female and 13,950 [49.2%] Roman Catholic female employees in the education sector in 2009. Since 2008, the number of Catholic females grew by 2.3% (315 employees), compared with a decrease of 1.7% (247) for Protestant females. As a result, the Catholic female share rose by [1.0] percentage point during the year.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Roman Catholic male employees increased by 10.2% (346) while the Protestant male count rose by 1.5% (59). As a result the Catholic male share rose by [2.0] percentage points, from [46.7%] in 2001. During the same period, the Protestant female count grew by 11.4% (1,472), compared with a rise of 28.6% (3,106) for Catholic females. Consequently, the Catholic female share increased by [3.6] percentage points, from [45.6%] in 2001.

6.3 The Education Sector Workforce: Full-time Employees

6.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 12,721 [52.2%] Protestant and 11,650 [47.8%] Roman Catholic full-time employees in the education sector (Table 6.2). The Protestant and Catholic full-time counts both increased during 2009, by 7.3% (870) and 4.8% (534) respectively. As a consequence of the larger increase in the Protestant count, their share of the education sector full-time workforce grew by [0.6] of a percentage point during the year, from [51.6%] in 2008.

Table 6.2 Composition of Education Sector Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	2,751	(49.6%) [52.6%]	2,482	(44.7%) [47.4%]	318	(5.7%)	5,551	(21.8%)
Female	9,970	(50.1%) [52.1%]	9,168	(46.1%) [47.9%]	762	(3.8%)	19,900	(78.2%)
TOTAL	12,721	(50.0%) [52.2%]	11,650	(45.8%) [47.8%]	1,080	(4.2%)	25,451	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 42.0% (3,446), compared with a smaller increase of 32.5% (3,117) for Protestants. As a result, the Catholic share of the education sector full-time workforce grew by [1.7] percentage points, from [46.1%] in 2001.

6.3.2 Sex

Females comprised over three-quarters (78.2% or 19,900 employees) of the education sector full-time workforce in 2009. This represents an increase of 7.1% (1,323 employees) compared with 2008. In contrast, male employment grew by 4.9% (260) during the same period.

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009, shows that the female full-time count grew by 46.8% (6,340), compared with a rise of 8.0% (413) for males. As a result of the substantially higher increase in the female count, their share of the education sector full-time workforce rose by 5.9 percentage points during this period, from 72.5% in 2001.

6.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 2,751 [52.6%] Protestant and 2,482 [47.4%] Roman Catholic male employees in the education sector full-time workforce. Since 2008, the Protestant and Roman Catholic male counts increased by 2.3% (61) and 4.5% (108) respectively. As a result the Catholic male share increased by [0.5] of a percentage point to [47.4%].

There were 9,970 [52.1%] Protestant and 9,168 [47.9%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Roman Catholic female full-time counts grew by 8.8% (809) and 4.9% (426) respectively. As a result of the proportionately higher increase for Protestant females, their share grew by [0.9] of a percentage point to [52.1%].

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant male full-time employees increased by 5.8% (151) while the Roman Catholic male count rose by 10.0% (225). As a result, the Catholic male share rose by [0.9] of a percentage point, from [46.5%] in 2001. During the same period, the Protestant female full-time count grew by 42.3% (2,966), compared with a rise of 54.2% (3,221) for Catholic females. As a result of the proportionately larger increase in the Roman Catholic female count, their share rose by [2.0] percentage points from [45.9%] in 2001.

6.4 The Education Sector Workforce: Part-time Employees

6.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, Protestants accounted for 5,656 [48.3%] and Roman Catholics 6,048 [51.7%] employees in the education sector part-time workforce (Table 6.3). Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant employees fell by 16.9% (1,149), while the Catholic count decreased by 1.2% (73) employees. As a consequence of the significantly larger fall in the Protestant count, their share of the education sector part-time workforce fell by [4.3] percentage points, from [52.6%] in 2008.

Table 6.3 Composition of Education Sector Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	1,195 (46.0%) [48.6%]	1,266 (48.7%) [51.4%]	138 (5.3%)	2,599 (21.3%)
Female	4,461 (46.4%) [48.3%]	4,782 (49.7%) [51.7%]	377 (3.9%)	9,620 (78.7%)
TOTAL	5,656 (46.3%) [48.3%]	6,048 (49.5%) [51.7%]	515 (4.2%)	12,219 (100.0%)

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Protestant part-time employees fell by more than fifth (21.9% or 1,586) during this period, compared with a marginal rise of 0.1% (6) in the Roman Catholic count. As a result, the Protestant share decreased by [6.2] percentage points from [54.5%] in 2001.

6.4.2 Sex

Part-time employment in the education sector is predominately female – **in 2009 females comprised three-quarters (78.7% or 9,620 employees) of the education sector part-time workforce.** In contrast, males accounted for 21.3% (2,599) of part-time employees.

The number of male and female part-time employees fell during the year. The female count dropped by 12.6% (1,381), compared with a smaller decline of 2.7% (73) for males.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of female part-time employees fell by 16.9% (1,950 employees). In comparison, during the same period, male education sector part-time employment decreased by 5.2% (144). As a consequence, of the proportionately larger fall in the female count, their share of the education sector part-time workforce fell by 2.1 percentage points, from 80.8% in 2001.

6.4.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 1,195 [48.6%] Protestant and 1,266 [51.4%] Roman Catholic male employees in the education sector part-time workforce. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment levels fell by 7.2% (93), while the Roman Catholic count increased by 3.1% (38). As a consequence, the Catholic male share rose by [2.6] percentage points during the year, from [48.8%] in 2008.

There were 4,461 [48.3%] Protestant and 4,782 [51.7%] Roman Catholic female employees in the education sector part-time workforce in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by nearly a fifth (19.1% or 1,056), while, the Catholic count declined by 2.3% (111 employees). As a result, the Catholic female share rose by [4.7] percentage points, from [47.0%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant male part-time employees fell by 7.1% (92), compared with a rise of 10.6% (121) in the Catholic male count. As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [4.3] percentage points during the reference period. During the same period, the Protestant female part-time count fell by a quarter (25.1% or 1,494), compared with a decrease of 2.3% (115) in the number of Roman Catholic female employees. As a result of the proportionately larger decrease in the Protestant female part-time count, the Catholic female share rose by [6.6] percentage points from [45.1%] in 2001.

6.5 Education Sector: Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

Similar to the health sector, there was a sharp increase in both the applicant and appointee counts during the year. However, the rise should be treated with some caution, as it reflects transitional arrangements for six new regional colleges involved in the Review of Public Administration (RPA), rather than a true increase ¹⁶.

6.5.1 Education Sector Applicants

In 2009, there were 17,906 applicants to the education sector, of whom 7,578 [45.8%] were Protestant and 8,980 [54.2%] Roman Catholic (Table 6.4). Females accounted for nearly three-quarters of all applicants (74.0% or 13,246) in 2009.

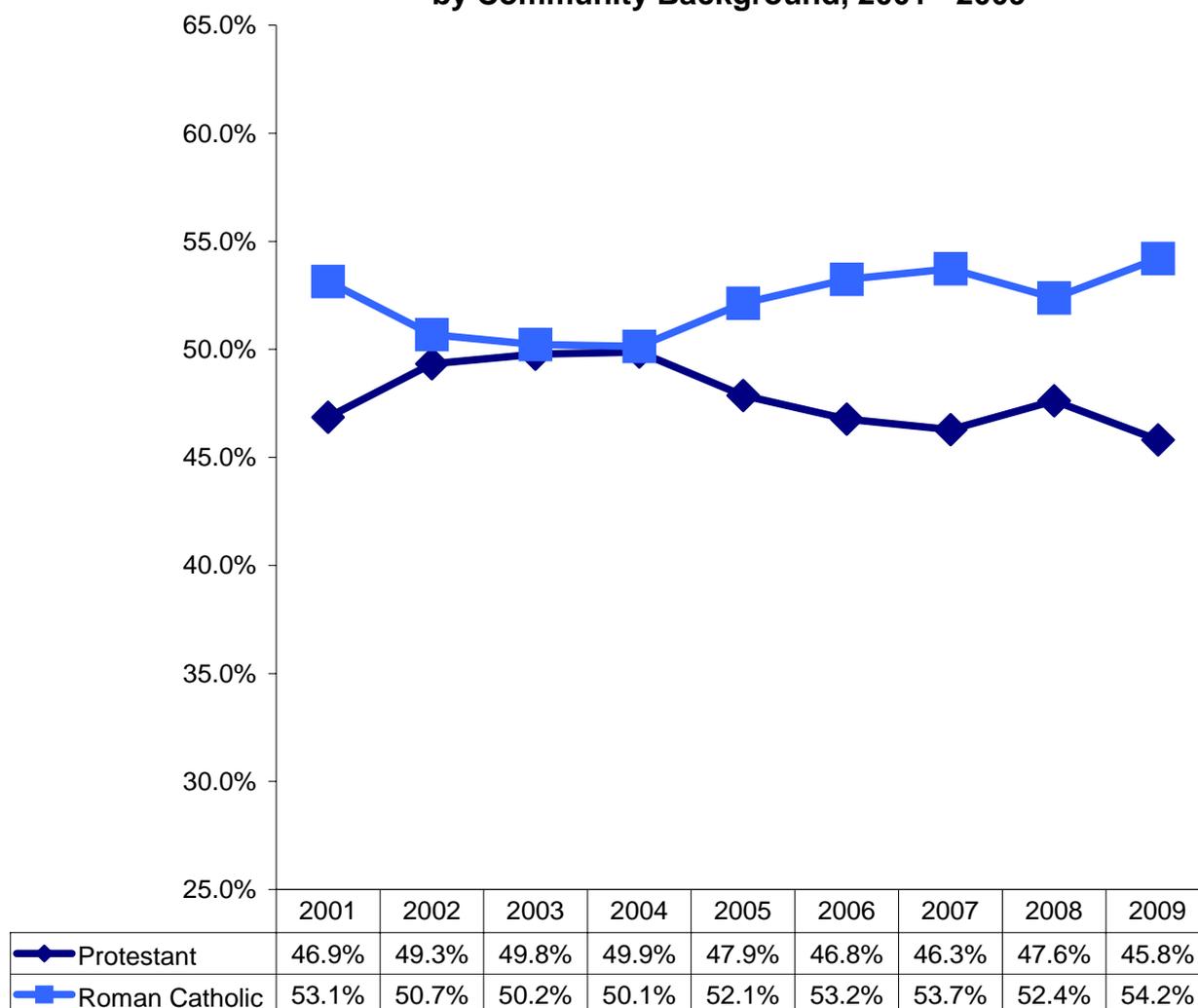
Table 6.4 Composition of Education Sector Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,980	(42.5%) [46.8%]	2,252	(48.3%) [53.2%]	428	(9.2%)	4,660	(26.0%)
Female	5,598	(42.3%) [45.4%]	6,728	(50.8%) [54.6%]	920	(6.9%)	13,246	(74.0%)
TOTAL	7,578	(42.3%) [45.8%]	8,980	(50.2%) [54.2%]	1,348	(7.5%)	17,906	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that the number of Protestant and Roman Catholic education sector applicants fell by 27.6% and 24.3% respectively. During this eight-year period, the Catholic proportion has been consistently over [50.0%]. Their share peaked in 2007 [53.7%], then fell back slightly to [54.2%] in 2009. Compared with 2001, there was an overall [1.1] percentage point rise in the Catholic share (Chart 6.2 overleaf).

¹⁶ See pp 16 - 17 (para 1.6) for a fuller explanation.

Chart 6.2 Composition of Education Sector Applicants by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



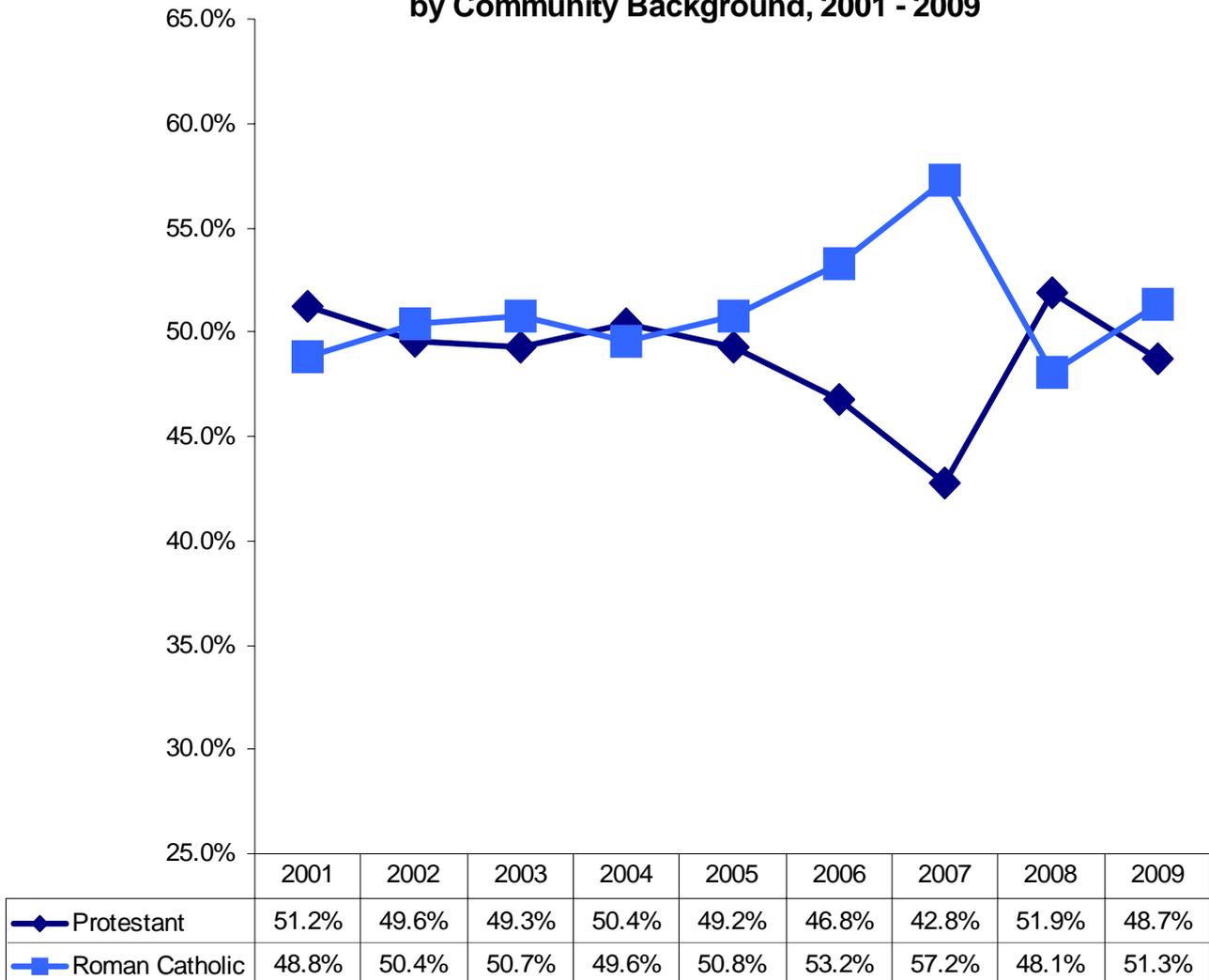
6.5.2 Education Sector Appointees

There were 2,210 appointees to the education sector in 2009 (Table 6.5). **The composition of those appointees whose community could be determined was, 985 [48.7%] Protestant and 1,039 [51.3%] Roman Catholic.** In 2009, females accounted for more than three-quarters (77.3% or 1,708) of all education sector appointees.

Table 6.5 Composition of Education Sector Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	215	(42.8%) [48.2%]	231	(46.0%) [51.8%]	56	(11.2%)	502	(22.7%)
Female	770	(45.1%) [48.8%]	808	(47.3%) [51.2%]	130	(7.6%)	1,708	(77.3%)
TOTAL	985	(44.6%) [48.7%]	1,039	(47.0%) [51.3%]	186	(8.4%)	2,210	(100.0%)

**Chart 6.3 Composition of Educator Sector Appointees
by Community Background, 2001 - 2009**



A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that, compared with 2001 the Protestant and Roman Catholic education sector appointee counts fell by 41.6% (703) and 35.3% (568) respectively. During most of this eight-year period, the Catholic share of appointees has been [50.0%] or higher, with a peak of [57.2%] in 2007 and a trough of [42.8%] in 2007. Overall, the Catholic share of education sector appointees rose by [2.5] percentage points from 2001 (Chart 6.3).

6.5.3 Education Sector Promotees

In 2009, the total number of promotees was 550. **Protestants accounted for 256 [48.9%] and Roman Catholics for 268 [51.1%]** (Table 6.6). Females comprised over three-quarters (76.9%) of all education sector promotees in 2009.

Table 6.6 Composition of Education Sector Promotees by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	63 (49.6%) [52.1%]	58 (45.7%) [47.9%]	6 (4.7%)	127 (23.1%)
Female	193 (45.6%) [47.9%]	210 (49.6%) [52.1%]	20 (4.7%)	423 (76.9%)
TOTAL	256 (46.5%) [48.9%]	268 (48.7%) [51.1%]	26 (4.7%)	550 (100.0%)

6.5.4 Education Sector Leavers

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 6,962, **of whom 2,506 [46.4%] were Protestant and 2,890 [53.6%] Roman Catholic** (Table 6.7). In 2009, eight out of ten (81.5%) leavers from the education sector workforce were female.

Table 6.7 Composition of Education Sector Leavers by SOC

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	459 (35.7%) [46.8%]	522 (40.6%) [53.2%]	304 (23.7%)	1,285 (18.5%)
Female	2,047 (36.1%) [46.4%]	2,368 (41.7%) [53.6%]	1,262 (22.2%)	5,677 (81.5%)
TOTAL	2,506 (36.0%) [46.4%]	2,890 (41.5%) [53.6%]	1,566 (22.5%)	6,962 (100.0%)

7: Public Sector - District Councils

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The district councils account for around 6% of all public sector workers.
- In 2009, the district council's workforce comprised 11,621 employees, a rise of 3.1% (347 employees) during the year. The composition was 6,549 [58.7%] Protestant and 4,613 [41.3%] Roman Catholic. This represents an increase of [0.8] of a percentage point in the Catholic share during the year.
- Females accounted for 41.4% of the district council workforce in 2009.

Full-time Workforce

- The full-time workforce comprised 10,114 employees in 2009, representing a rise of 2.6% (255) since 2008.
- The composition was 5,701 [58.5%] Protestant and 4,039 [41.5%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [0.7] of a percentage point in the Catholic share during the year.
- In 2009, males accounted for over half (61.1% or 6,184 employees) of the district council full-time workforce.

Part-time Workforce

- In 2009, the part-time workforce accounted for 1,507 employees, a decrease of 6.5% compared with the previous year.
- The composition was 848 [59.6%] Protestant and 574 [40.4%] Roman Catholic. This represents an increase of [1.3] percentage points in the Catholic share since 2008.
- In 2009 females comprised 58.1% (876 employees) of the district council part-time workforce.

Applicants and Appointees

- In 2009 there were 21,322 applicants to the district councils, a rise of 27.8% (4,633). The composition was 10,415 [52.8%] Protestant and 9,306 [47.2%] Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, there were 1,516 appointees to the district councils, a fall of 2.8%. The composition was 749 [52.2%] Protestant and 685 [47.8%] Roman Catholic.

7.1 District Councils Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this section is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the district councils that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

Total employment in the district councils increased in 2009, driven by rises in both the full-time and part-time counts. Between 2001 - 2009, total employment rose by 21%. The Roman Catholic share, which has been rising steadily since 2004, now stands at [41.3%] the highest level since monitoring of the total district council workforce began in 2001. The female share of the district council workforce now stands at 41.4%, a small increase over the eight-year period.

7.2 District Councils Workforce: All Employees

7.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were a total of 6,549 [58.7%] Protestant and 4,613 [41.3%] Roman Catholic employees in the district councils workforce (Table 7.1)¹⁷. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count increased by 1.8% (117 employees), while the number of Catholic employees rose by 5.1% (223). As a consequence, the Roman Catholic share of the total district council workforce grew by [0.7] of a percentage point, from [40.6%] in 2008.

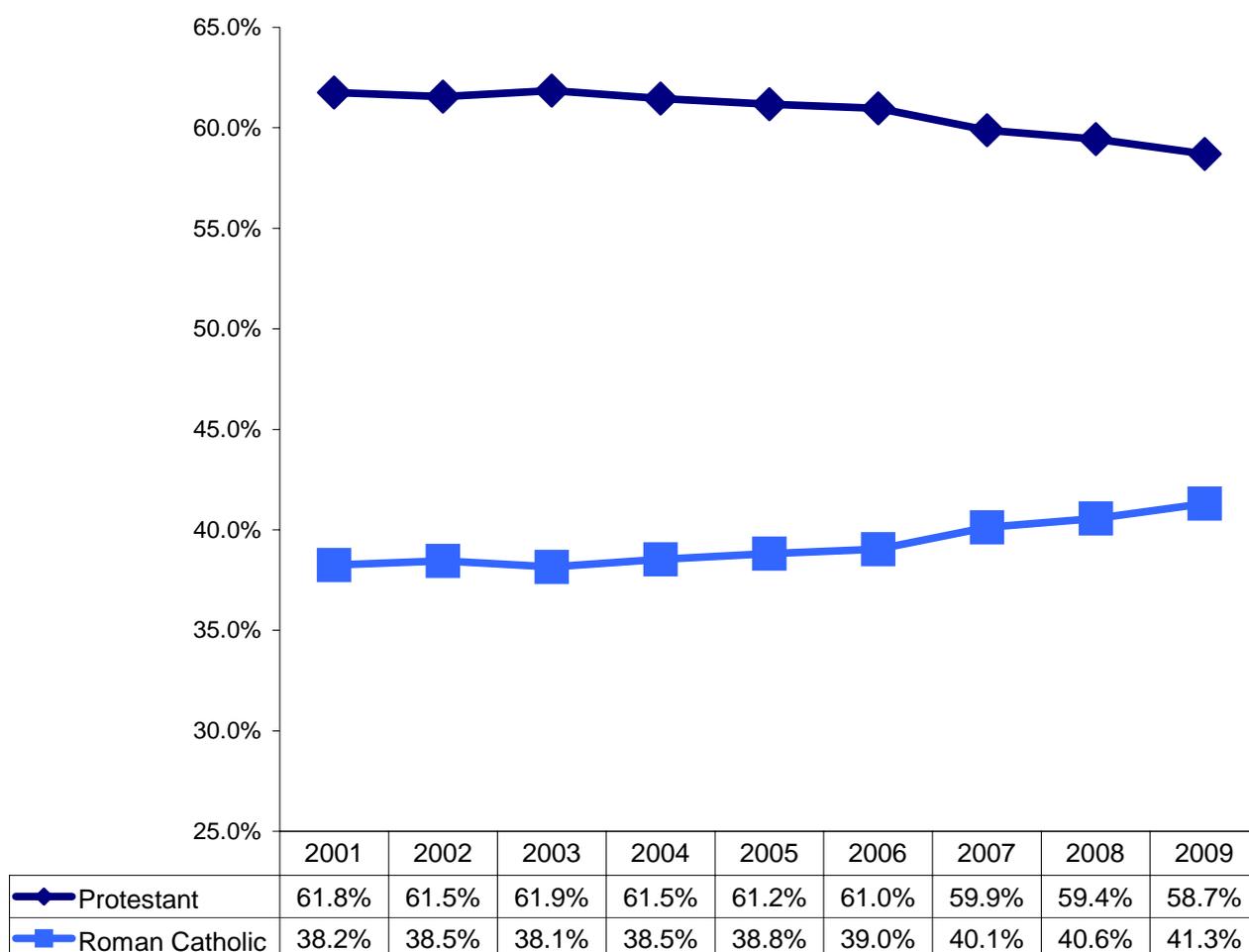
Table 7.1 Composition of District Council (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	3,931 (57.7%) [60.1%]	2,610 (38.3%) [39.9%]	274 (4.0%)	6,815 (58.6%)
Female	2,618 (54.5%) [56.7%]	2,003 (41.7%) [43.3%]	185 (3.8%)	4,806 (41.4%)
TOTAL	6,549 (56.4%) [58.7%]	4,613 (39.7%) [41.3%]	459 (3.9%)	11,621 (100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Catholic employees rose by almost a third (32.1% or 1,120) during this period, compared with an increase of 16.1% (909) in the Protestant count. As a result, the Catholic share of the total district council workforce increased by [3.1] percentage points, from [38.2%] in 2001 (Chart 7.1).

¹⁷ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

Chart 7.1 Composition of District Councils (All Employees) by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



7.2.2 Sex

In 2009, **males accounted for over half (58.6% or 6,815) of all district council employees**, while females comprised 41.4% (4,806). Compared with 2008, female employment levels grew by 4.3% (196), while the male count rose by 2.3% (151).

During the period 2001 - 2009, the number of female employees increased by almost a quarter (23.0% or 900 employees), compared with a rise of 19.2% (1,099) in the male count. Consequently, the female share rose by 0.8 of a percentage point from 40.6% in 2001.

7.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 3,931 [60.1%] Protestant and 2,610 [39.9%] Roman Catholic male employees in the district councils. Compared with 2008, the Catholic male count increased by 3.4% (86), while the number of Protestant male employees grew by 1.8% (69). As a result, the Roman Catholic male share of the total district council workforce increased by [0.4] of a percentage point, from [39.5%] in 2008.

In 2009, there were 2,618 [56.7%] Protestant and 2,003 [43.3%] Roman Catholic female employees in the district councils. Since 2008, the Protestant and Catholic female counts increased by 1.9% (48) and 7.3% (137) respectively. As a result of the larger increase in the Catholic female count, their share rose by [1.2] percentage points during the year, from [42.1%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the Protestant male count rose by 16.3% (552), while the number of Roman Catholic male employees increased by 25.2% (526). As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [1.8] percentage points, from [38.1%] in 2001. During the same period, the Protestant female count rose by 15.8% (357), while the number of Catholic female employees grew by 42.2% (594). As a result, the Catholic female share increased by [5.0] percentage points from [38.4%] in 2001.

7.3 District Councils Workforce: Full-time Employees

7.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, the district council full-time workforce was comprised of 5,701 [58.5%] Protestant and 4,039 [41.5%] Roman Catholic employees (Table 7.2). During 2009, the Protestant and Roman Catholic counts grew by 1.5% and 4.5% respectively. As a consequence, of the proportionately higher increase in the Roman Catholic count, their share of the district councils full-time workforce increased by [0.7] of a percentage point, from [40.8%] in 2008.

Table 7.2 Composition of District Council Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	3,569 (57.7%) [60.0%]	2,379 (38.5%) [40.0%]	236 (3.8%)	6,184 (61.1%)
Female	2,132 (54.2%) [56.2%]	1,660 (42.2%) [43.8%]	138 (3.5%)	3,930 (38.9%)
TOTAL	5,701 (56.4%) [58.5%]	4,039 (39.9%) [41.5%]	374 (3.7%)	10,114 (100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Roman Catholic full-time employees rose by a third (33.9% or 1,022), compared with an increase of 15.9% (781) in the Protestant count. Consequently, the Catholic share of the district councils full-time workforce grew by [3.5] percentage points, from [38.0%] in 2001.

7.3.2 Sex

In 2009, males accounted for over half (61.1% or 6,184 employees) of the district council full-time workforce, a rise of 1.8% (112) compared with 2008. In contrast, female employment grew by 3.8% (143) during the same period to 3,930 employees (38.9%).

During the period 2001 - 2009, the number of female full-time employees increased by over a quarter (27.9% or 858 employees), compared with a rise of 18.5% (967) in the male count. Consequently, the female share of the district council full-time workforce rose by 1.8 percentage points, from 37.1% in 2001.

7.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 3,569 [60.0%] Protestant male and 2,379 [40.0%] Roman Catholic male employees in the district councils full-time workforce. Compared with 2008, the Protestant male count increased by 1.3% (47), while the number of Roman Catholic male employees grew by 3.1% (71). As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [0.4] of a percentage point, from [39.6%] in 2008.

There were 2,132 [56.2%] Protestant female and 1,660 [43.8%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Roman Catholic female full-time counts rose by 1.8% (38) and 6.5% (102) respectively. As a consequence of the proportionately larger increase in the Catholic female count, their share rose by [1.1] percentage points from [42.2%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the number of Roman Catholic male full-time employees grew by more than a quarter (26.0% or 491), while the Protestant male count rose by 14.3% (447). As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [2.3] percentage points, from [37.7%] in 2001. During the same period, the Catholic female full-time count rose by almost half (47.0% or 531), compared with an increase of 18.6% (334) for Protestant females. As a result, the Catholic female share increased by [5.2] percentage points, from [38.6%] in 2001.

7.4 District Councils Workforce: Part-time Employees

7.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, Protestants accounted for 848 [59.6%] and Roman Catholics 574 [40.4%] employees of the district council part-time workforce (Table 7.3). Compared with 2008, the Roman Catholic count grew by 9.5% (50), while the number of Protestant employees rose by 3.9% (32). Consequently, the Roman Catholic share increased by [1.3] percentage points during the year, from [39.1%] in 2008.

Table 7.3 Composition of District Council Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	362	(57.4%) [61.0%]	231	(36.6%) [39.0%]	38	(6.0%)	631	(41.9%)
Female	486	(55.5%) [58.6%]	343	(39.2%) [41.4%]	47	(5.4%)	876	(58.1%)
TOTAL	848	(56.3%) [59.6%]	574	(38.1%) [40.4%]	85	(5.6%)	1,507	(100.0%)

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant district council part-time employees increased by 17.8% (128) during this period, while the Catholic count rose by 20.6% (98). As a result, the Catholic share increased by [0.6] of a percentage point, from [39.8%] in 2001.

7.4.2 Sex

The district council part-time workforce is predominately female – **in 2009 females comprised 58.1% (876) of employees**, while males accounted for 41.9% (631). During the year, the male and female counts increased by a similar margin, i.e. 6.6% (39) and 6.4% (53) respectively.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the male part-time count increased by more than a quarter (26.5%), albeit from a low base (499 employees). By comparison, during the same period the number of female part-time employees rose by a more modest 5.0% (42). As a result, the male share of the district councils part-time workforce increased by 4.5 percentage points, from 37.4% in 2001.

7.4.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 362 [61.0%] Protestant and 231 [39.0%] Roman Catholic male employees in the district council part-time workforce. Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Catholic counts rose at a similar rate, 6.5% (22) and 6.9% (15) respectively. As a result of the proportionately higher rise for Catholics, the Protestant male share fell by [0.2] of a percentage point during the year.

Protestant females accounted for 486 [58.6%] employees and Roman Catholics 343 [41.4%] in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant female count increased by 2.1% (10), while the number of Catholic female part-time employees rose by 11.4% (35). Consequently, the Catholic female share grew by [2.1] percentage points, from [39.3%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009, reveals that the Protestant male count rose by 40.9% (105), while the number of Roman Catholic male employees increased by 17.9% (35). As a result, the Protestant male share increased by [4.3] percentage points, from [56.7%] in 2001. During the same period, the Protestant female count rose by 5.0% (23), while the number of Catholic female employees grew by 22.5% (63). As a result, the Catholic female share increased by [3.7] percentage points, from [37.7%] in 2001.

7.5 District Council: Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

The number of district council applicants rose by over a quarter (28%) in 2009, while the appointee count fell by 3%. A fall in Protestant appointments, coupled with a rise in the Catholic count, led to an increase in the Catholic share of district council appointees during 2009. At [47.8%], the Catholic share is now at its highest level since monitoring of the total district council workforce began in 2001.

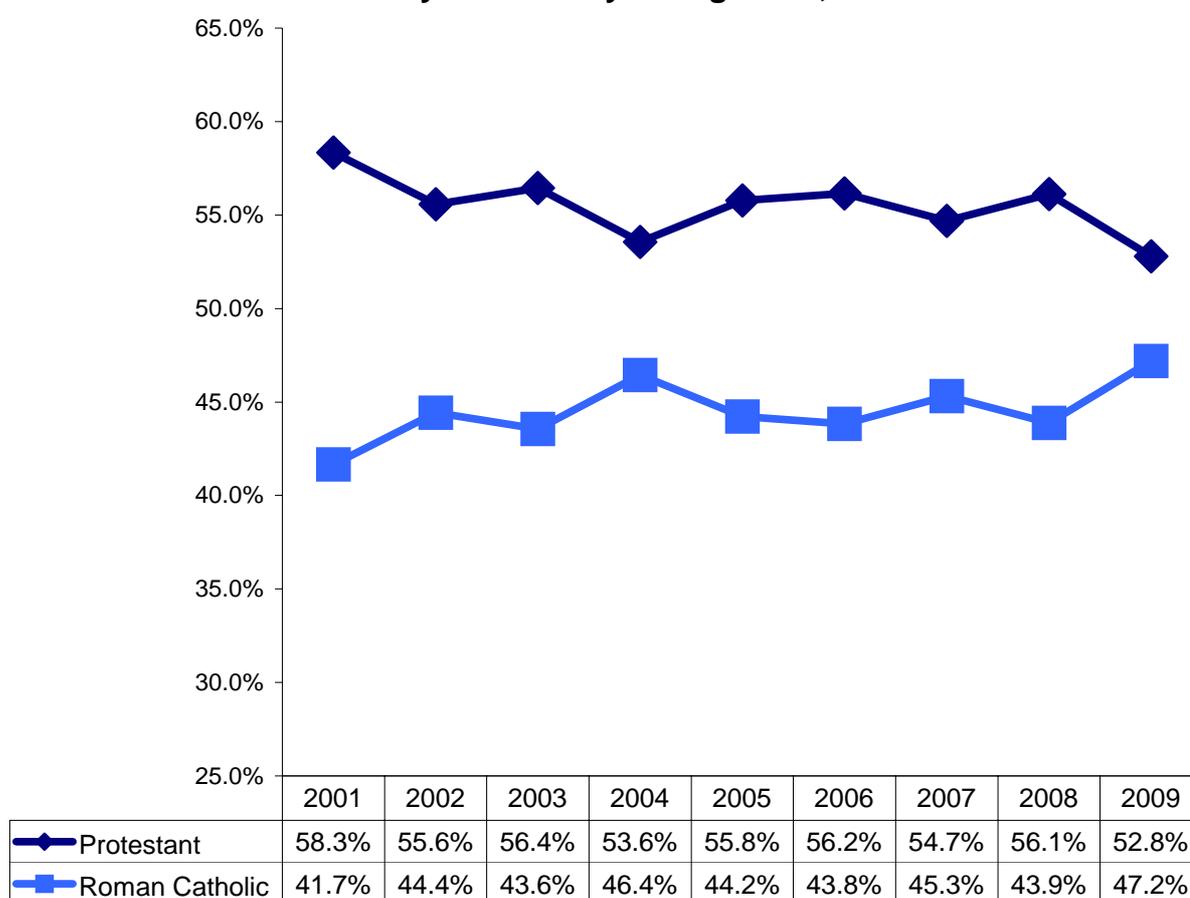
7.5.1 District Council Applicants

In 2009 there were 21,322 applicants to the district councils, of whom 10,415 [52.8%] were Protestant and 9,306 [47.2%] Roman Catholic (Table 7.4). Since 2008, the Protestant count grew by nearly a fifth (19.6% or 1,704), compared with an increase of 36.6% (2,494) in the number of Roman Catholic applicants. As a result, the Roman Catholic share rose by [3.3] percentage points during the year, from [43.9%] in 2008.

Table 7.4 Composition of District Council Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	6,181	(51.8%) [55.9%]	4,877	(40.9%) [44.1%]	876	(7.3%)	11,934	(56.0%)
Female	4,234	(45.1%) [48.9%]	4,429	(47.2%) [51.1%]	725	(7.7%)	9,388	(44.0%)
TOTAL	10,415	(48.8%) [52.8%]	9,306	(43.6%) [47.2%]	1,601	(7.5%)	21,322	(100.0%)

Chart 7.2 Composition of District Councils Applicants by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



Over the period 2001 – 2009, the number of Roman Catholic applicants to the district councils rose by 31.9% (2,249), compared with a smaller increase of 5.4% (531) for Protestants. Although the Catholic proportion fluctuated during the reference period, the general direction of travel has been upward, from a low of [41.7%] in 2001 to a peak of [47.2%] in 2009. This represents an overall rise of [5.5] percentage points during the period (Chart 7.2).

Males accounted for the majority (56.0% or 11,934) of district council applicants in 2009. Compared with 2001, the male applicant count increased by 40.2% (3,419) over the eight-year period, while the number of female applicants rose by 1.4% (131). As an outcome of the proportionately higher increase in the male count, their share of district council applicants grew by 8.1 percentage points, from 47.9% in 2001.

7.5.2 District Council Appointees

In 2009, there were 1,516 appointees to the district councils, of whom 749 [52.2%] were Protestant and 685 [47.8%] Roman Catholic (Table 7.5). Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant appointees fell by 10.7% (90), while the Roman Catholic count grew by a similar proportion (10.7% or 66). As a result, the Roman Catholic share increased by [5.3] percentage points during the year, from [42.5%] in 2008.

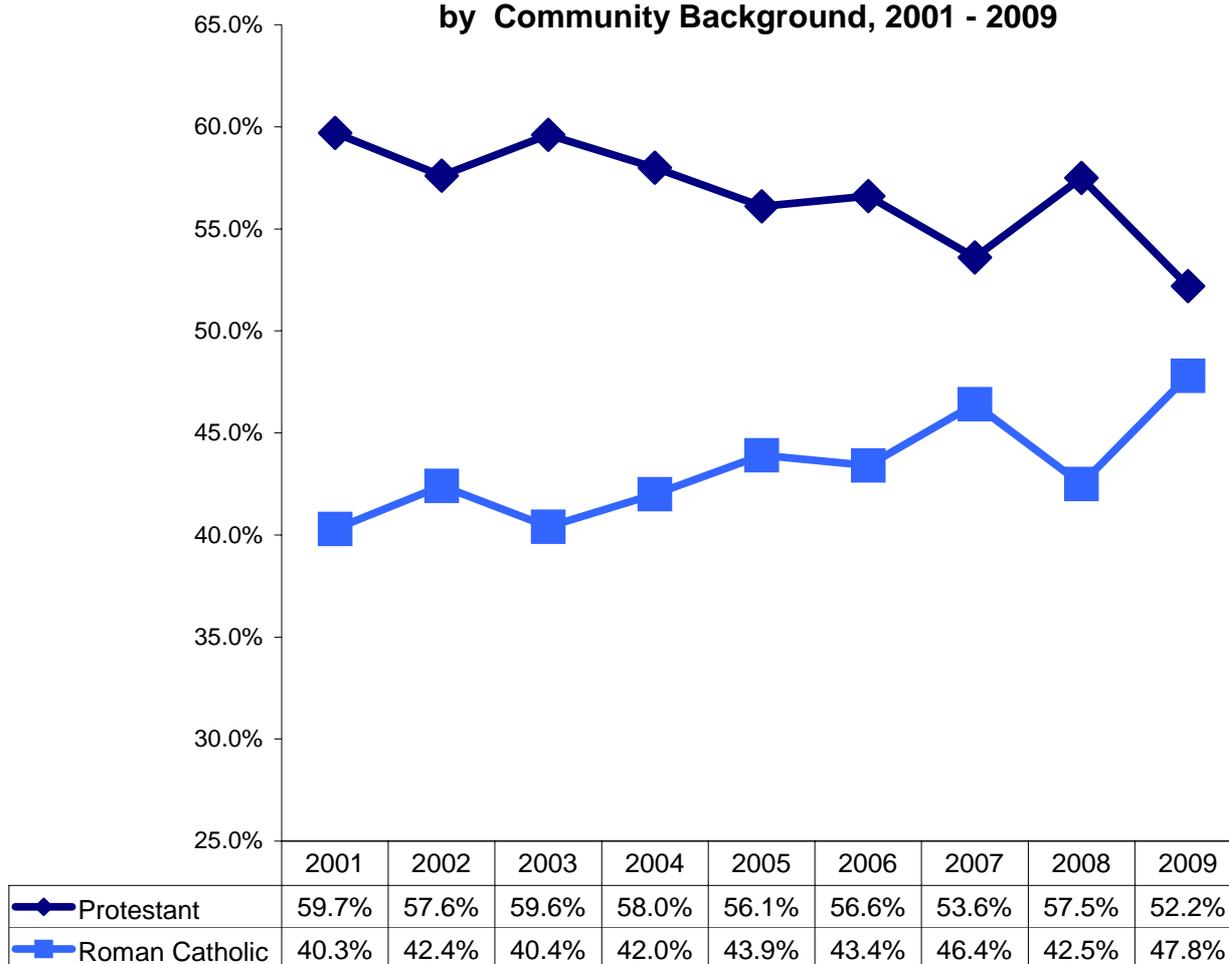
Table 7.5 Composition of District Councils Appointees by Sex

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	427 (52.1%) [54.9%]	351 (42.8%) [45.1%]	42 (5.1%)	820 (54.1%)
Female	322 (46.3%) [49.1%]	334 (48.0%) [50.9%]	40 (5.7%)	696 (45.9%)
TOTAL	749 (49.4%) [52.2%]	685 (45.2%) [47.8%]	82 (5.4%)	1,516 (100.0%)

Over the period 2001 – 2009, the number of Roman Catholic appointees to the district councils has risen by 14.0% (84), while the Protestant count has fallen by 16.0% (143). Similar to applicants, although there has been fluctuation from year-to-year, the direction of travel for the Catholic share of appointees has been generally upward since 2001. The 2009 figure [47.8%] was the highest ever recorded, representing an increase of [7.5] percentage points compared with 2001 (Chart 7.3).

Males accounted for over half (54.1% or 820) of all district council appointees in 2009. Over the eight-year period (2001 – 2009), the male appointee count increased by 8.5% (64) while the number of female appointees fell by 12.1% (96). Consequently, the male share of district council appointees rose by 5.3 percentage points, from 48.8% in 2001.

Chart 7.3 Composition of District Councils Appointees by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



7.5.3 District Council Promotees

In 2009, the total number of promotees was 120. **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 59 [50.4%] Protestant and 58 [49.6%] Roman Catholic.** Females accounted for over half (54.2% or 65) of all district council promotees

7.5.4 District Council Leavers

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 1,702, and the **composition of those whose community could be determined was 888 [56.1%] Protestant and 695 [43.9%] Roman Catholic** (Table 7.6). In 2009, males comprised just over half (53.3% or 907) of leavers from the district council workforce.

Table 7.6 Composition of District Council Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	476	(52.5%) [56.4%]	368	(40.6%) [43.6%]	63	(6.9%)	907	(53.3%)
Female	412	(51.8%) [55.8%]	327	(41.1%) [44.2%]	56	(7.0%)	795	(46.7%)
TOTAL	888	(52.2%) [56.1%]	695	(40.8%) [43.9%]	119	(7.0%)	1,702	(100.0%)

8: The Public Sector - Civil Service

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The civil service accounts for around 19% of the total public sector workforce.
- In 2009, the civil service comprised 35,180 employees, a decrease of 3.7% compared with the previous year. The composition was [54.7%] Protestant and [45.3%] Roman Catholic.
- The total number of Protestant employees decreased by 6.2%, compared with a small rise of 0.3% in the Roman Catholic count. As a consequence, the Catholic share increased by [1.7] percentage points during the year.
- There was virtual parity in the number of male (50.5%) and female (49.5%) employees in the total civil service.

Full-time Workforce

- The civil service full-time workforce comprised 34,519 employees in 2009, a fall of 4.0% (1,457) compared with 2008.
- The composition was [54.6%] Protestant and [45.4%] Roman Catholic, representing a rise of [1.7] percentage points in the Catholic share during the year.
- Females comprised 48.9% of the civil service full-time workforce.

Part-time Workforce

- In 2009, the civil service part-time workforce accounted for 661 employees, an increase of more than a fifth (21.5%) during the year.
- The composition was [63.0%] Protestant and [37.0%] Roman Catholic.
- Three-quarters (76.7%) of the civil service part-time workforce in 2009 were female.

Applicants and Appointees

- There were 25,427 applicants to the civil service in 2009, of whom 12,497 [53.0%] were Protestant and 11,094 [47.0%] Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, there were 2,683 appointees to the civil service. Protestants accounted for [55.2%] and Roman Catholics [44.8%].

8.1 The Civil Service Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this section is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the civil service that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

Data 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.

Total civil service employment fell by nearly 4% during 2009, driven mainly by a significant fall in full-time employment. This was partially offset by a modest rise in the part-time count. Civil service employment levels were on an upward gradient between 2001 and 2005, but have subsequently fallen to pre-2001 levels.

The Roman Catholic share of the total civil service workforce has risen every year since 2001, and now stands at [45.3%].

8.2 The Civil Service Workforce: All Employees

8.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 18,436 [54.7%] **Protestant** and 15,262 [45.3%] **Roman Catholic** employees in the **total civil service workforce** (Table 8.1)¹⁸. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by 6.2% (1,225 employees), while Catholic representation rose marginally by 0.3% (41). As a result, the Catholic proportion of the total civil service workforce increased by [1.7] percentage points during the year, from [43.6%] in 2008.

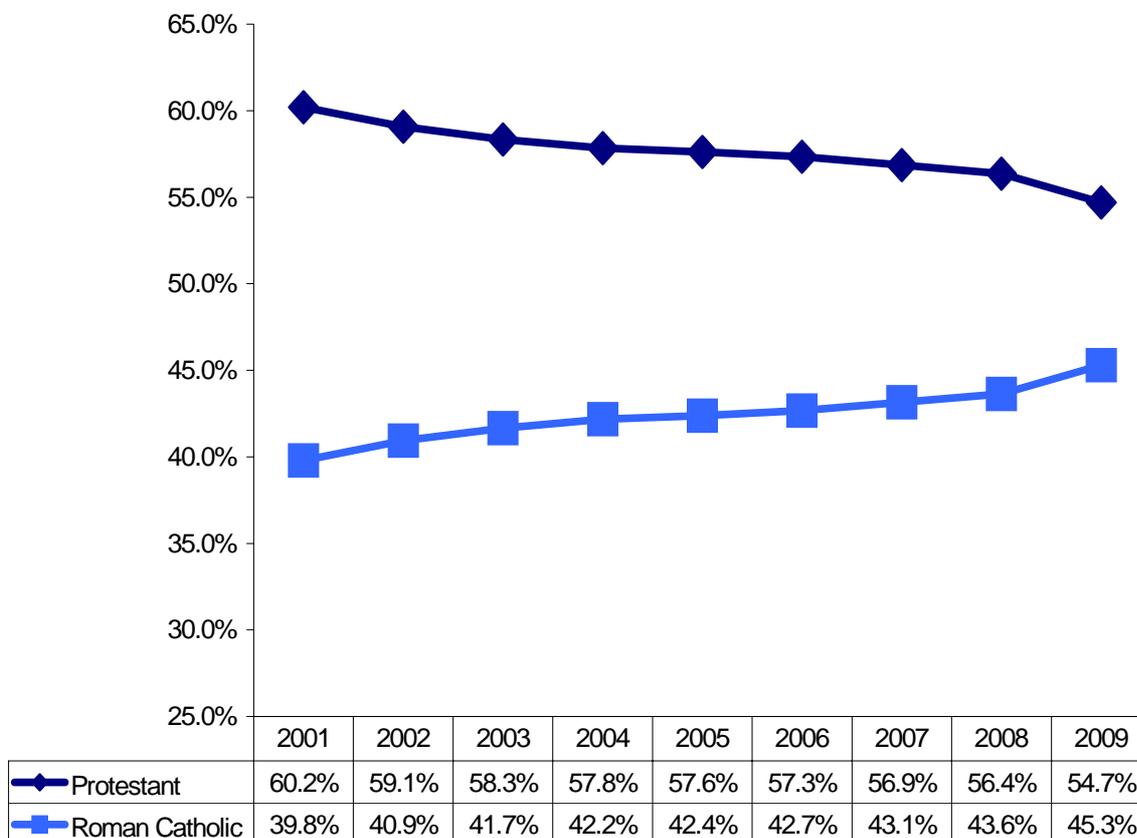
Table 8.1 Composition of Civil Service (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	9,725	(54.7%) [57.7%]	7,117	(40.0%) [42.3%]	937	(5.3%)	17,779	(50.5%)
Female	8,711	(50.1%) [51.7%]	8,145	(46.8%) [48.3%]	545	(3.1%)	17,401	(49.5%)
TOTAL	18,436	(52.4%) [54.7%]	15,262	(43.4%) [45.3%]	1,482	(4.2%)	35,180	(100.0%)

¹⁸ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 10.1% (1,398) while the Protestant count fell by 12.1% (2,533) during the same period. As a result, the Catholic share of the total civil service workforce increased by [5.5] percentage points, from [39.8%] in 2001 (Chart 8.1).

Chart 8.1 Composition of Civil Service (All Employees) by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



8.2.2 Sex

There was virtual parity in the number of female (49.5%, 17,401 employees) and male employees (50.5%, 17,779) in the total civil service workforce. Compared with 2008, female employment levels dropped by 4.8% (869), with a fall of 2.6% (471) for males.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 shows that the male count decreased by 9.7% (1,920), while the female count dropped by 0.9% (157). As a result of the proportionately smaller decrease in the female count, their share of the total civil service workforce increased by 2.4 percentage points, from 47.1% in 2001.

8.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 9,725 [57.7%] Protestant and 7,117 [42.3%] Roman Catholic male employees in the total civil service workforce. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment decreased by 4.4% (446 employees), while the Catholic male

count rose by 1.2% (84). Consequently, the Catholic male proportion increased by [1.4] percentage points during the year.

In 2009, there were 8,711 [51.7%] Protestant and 8,145 [48.3%] Roman Catholic female employees within the civil service. Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Catholic female counts decreased by 8.2% (779) and 0.5% (43) respectively. As a result of the larger fall in the number of Protestant female employees, the Catholic female share grew by [2.0] percentage points during the year.

Over the period 2001 – 2009, the Protestant male count fell by 14.8% (1,688), while the number of Roman Catholic male employees increased by 6.6% (438 employees). As a result, the Catholic male share increased by [5.4] percentage points, from [36.9%] in 2001. During the same period, the Protestant female count decreased by 8.8% (845), while the Catholic female count rose by 13.4% (960). Consequently, the Catholic female share of the total civil service workforce increased by [5.4] percentage points from [42.9%] in 2001.

8.3 The Civil Service Workforce: Full-time Employees

8.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 18,045 [54.6%] Protestant and 15,032 [45.4%] Roman Catholic full-time employees in the civil service (Table 8.2). Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by 6.7% (1,293 employees), while the number of Catholic employees remained virtually unchanged. As a result, the Protestant share of civil service full-time employment fell by [1.7] percentage points during the year, from [56.3%] in 2008.

Table 8.2 Composition of Civil Service Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	9,632	(54.6%) [57.7%]	7,069	(40.1%) [42.3%]	924	(5.2%)	17,625	(51.1%)
Female	8,413	(49.8%) [51.4%]	7,963	(47.1%) [48.6%]	518	(3.1%)	16,894	(48.9%)
TOTAL	18,045	(52.3%) [54.6%]	15,032	(43.5%) [45.4%]	1,442	(4.2%)	34,519	(100.0%)

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant full-time employees fell by 13.4% (2,787 employees), compared with a rise of 8.9% (1,228) in the Roman Catholic count. Consequently, the Catholic share of the civil service full-time workforce grew by [5.5] percentage points, from [39.9%] in 2001.

8.3.2 Sex

In 2009, **females accounted for nearly half** (48.9%, 16,894) **of the civil service full-time workforce**, a fall of 5.5% (976) since 2008. Male employment decreased by 2.7% (481) during the year, to 17,625 employees (51.1%).

In 2001, females accounted for 46.9% of civil service full-time employees. By 2009 this proportion had increased to 48.9%, representing an increase of [2.0] percentage points over the eight-year period.

8.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 9,632 [57.7%] Protestant and 7,069 [42.3%] Roman Catholic male full-time employees in the civil service. Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant male full-time employees decreased by 4.5% (453 employees), while the Catholic male count increased by 1.3% (88). As a result, the Protestant male share fell by [1.4] percentage points during the year, from [59.1%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant male full-time employees fell by 15.5% (1,761 employees), compared with an increase of 6.0% (402) for Catholics. Consequently, the Catholic male share of the civil service full-time workforce rose by [5.4] percentage points during this period, from [36.9%] in 2001.

There were 8,413 [51.4%] Protestant and 7,963 [48.6%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees in 2009. Compared with 2008, the Protestant female count fell by 9.1% (840), while the number of Catholic females dropped by a smaller margin (1.1% or 90 employees). As a consequence, the Protestant share of female civil service full-time employment fell by [2.1] percentage points, from [53.5%] in 2008.

During the period 2001 - 2009, the Protestant female full-time count fell by 10.9% (1,026), compared to a rise of 11.6% (826) for Roman Catholic females. As a consequence, the Catholic female share grew by [5.5] percentage points, from [43.1%] in 2001.

8.4 The Civil Service Workforce: Part-time Employees

8.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were a total of 661 part-time employees in the civil service. **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 391 [63.0%] Protestant and 230 [37.0%] Roman Catholic.**

Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant employees rose by 21.1% (68 employees), with a similar increase of 23.0% (43) in the Catholic count. As a consequence, the Catholic share grew marginally by [0.3] of a percentage point during the year, from [36.7%] in 2008.

During the period 2001 – 2009, both the Protestant and Roman Catholic male and female part-time counts increased substantially, albeit from very low bases. As a result of a proportionately larger increase in the overall Catholic count, their share of the civil service part-time workforce increased by [6.5] percentage points, from [30.5%] in 2001.

8.4.2 Sex

Part-time employment is a predominately female preserve – **in 2009 females comprised 76.7% (507 employees) of the civil service part-time workforce** and males 23.3% (154). Since 2008, female part-time employment has grown by 26.8% (107 employees), with a rise of 6.9% (10) for males.

Due to the relatively small civil service part-time employee count (661) in 2009, further analysis would not be appropriate.

8.5 Civil Service: Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

The number of civil service applicants rose by 19% during the year, while the appointee count increased by 27%. During 2009, a proportionately larger increase in the number of Protestant appointees, relative to Catholics, led to an increase in the Protestant share. The male proportion of appointees has fluctuated during the decade, but has been consistently over 50% since 2004.

8.5.1 Civil Service Applicants

There were 25,427 applicants to the civil service during 2008 – 2009, a rise of 19.4% compared with 2008. **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 12,497 [53.0%] Protestant and 11,094 [47.0%] Roman Catholic** (Table 8.3). Compared with 2008, both Protestant and Catholic counts increased by 14.7%. As a result, their respective shares remained unchanged during the year, i.e. [53.0%] and [47.0%] respectively.

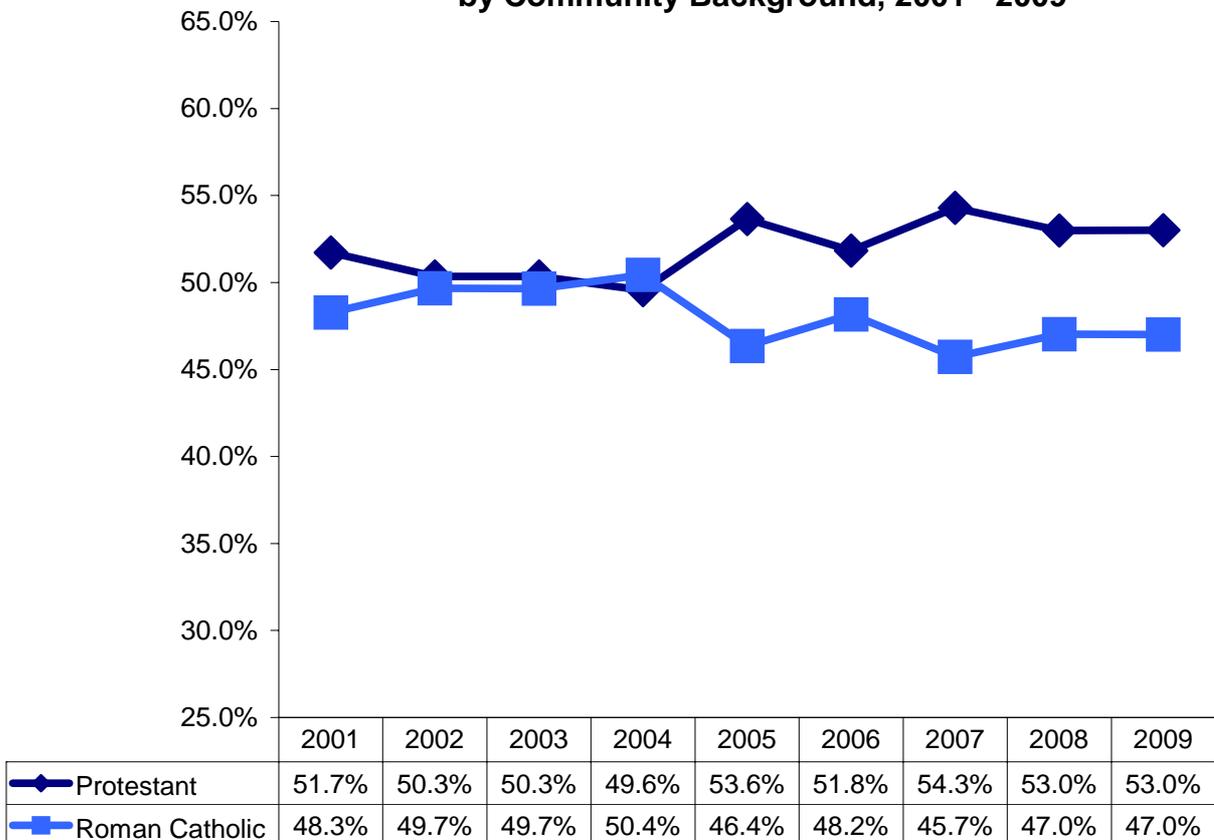
Table 8.3 Composition of Applicants to the Civil Service by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	6,402	(49.9%) [54.2%]	5,420	(42.3%) [45.8%]	1,002	(7.8%)	12,824	(50.4%)
Female	6,095	(48.4%) [51.8%]	5,674	(45.0%) [48.2%]	834	(6.6%)	12,603	(49.6%)
TOTAL	12,497	(49.1%) [53.0%]	11,094	(43.6%) [47.0%]	1,836	(7.2%)	25,427	(100.0%)

Between 2001 – 2009, the number of Protestant applicants fell by almost a third (32.1%), while the Roman Catholic count also fell by a similar margin (35.4%). The Catholic share of applicants was on an upward gradient between 2001 – 2004, before falling back by the end of the period. The peak value [50.4%] was reached in

2004, before declining to [47.0%] in 2009. Overall, the Catholic share fell by [1.3] percentage points compared with 2001 (Chart 8.2).

Chart 8.2 Composition of Civil Service Applicants by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



There were 12,824 (50.4%) male and 12,603 female (49.6%) applicants in 2009. Between 2001 and 2009, the number of male applicants fell by almost a quarter (23.3% or 3,887), while the female applicant count dropped by 38.1% (7,773). As a result, the male share of civil service applicants rose by 5.3 percentage points during this period, from 45.1% in 2001.

8.5.2 Civil Service Appointees

In 2009, there were 2,683 appointees to the civil service, an increase of 27.0% (570) compared with the previous year (Table 8.4 overleaf). **The composition of those appointees whose community could be determined was 1,390 [55.2%] Protestant and 1,129 [44.8%] Roman Catholic.** Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant appointees increased by 33.7% (350), while the Catholic count rose by 25.3% (228). As a consequence, the Protestant share grew by [1.6] percentage points during the year, from [53.6%] in 2008.

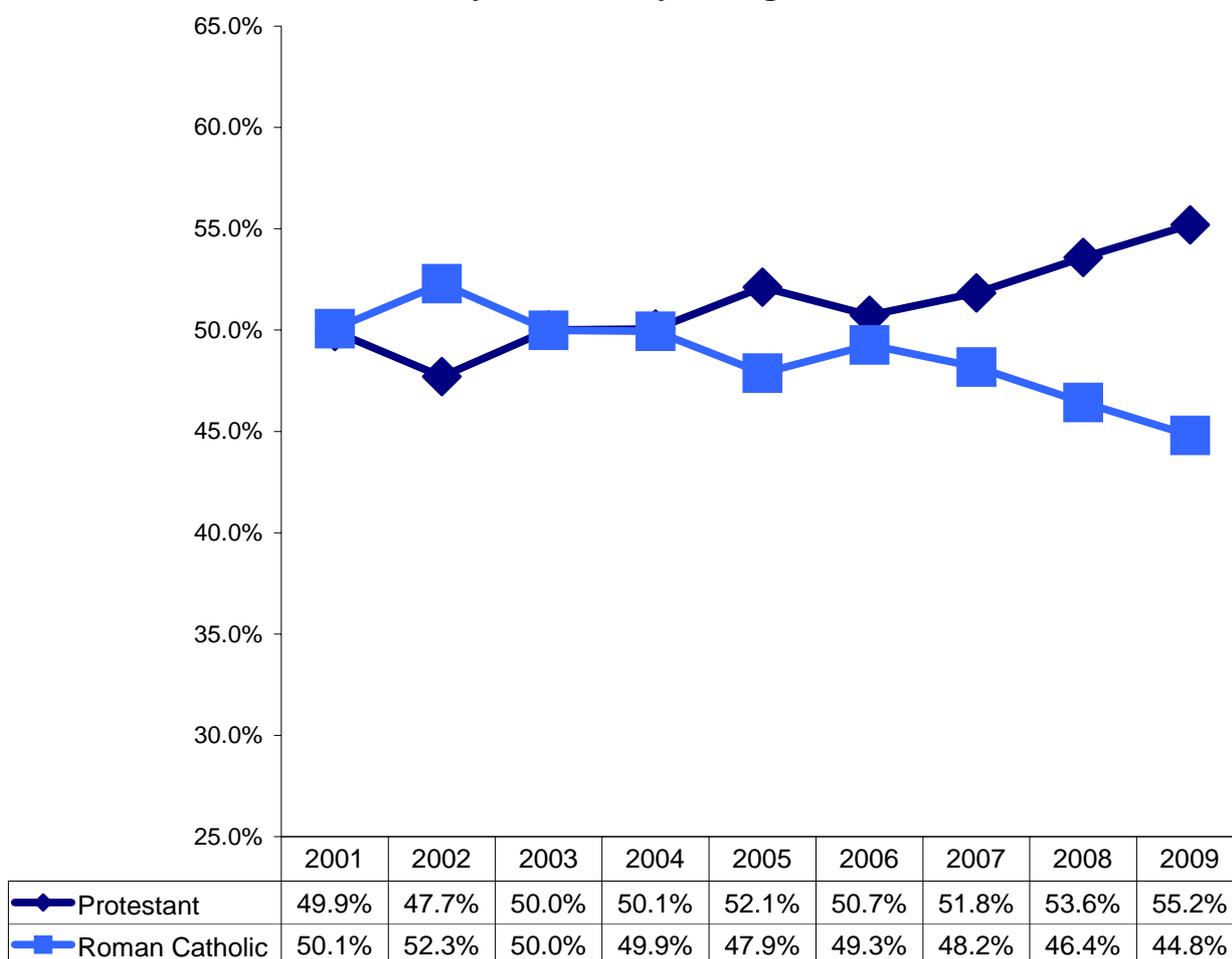
A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant civil service appointees rose by 26.7% (293) during this period, while the Roman Catholic count increased by 2.6% (29). The Protestant share of appointees has been on an upward

gradient since 2003, and by 2009 was [5.3] percentage points higher than the 2001 figure [49.9%], see Chart 8.3.

Table 8.4 Composition of Appointees to the Civil Service by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	726	(52.5%) [55.5%]	582	(42.1%) [44.5%]	76	(5.5%)	1,384	(51.6%)
Female	664	(51.1%) [54.8%]	547	(42.1%) [45.2%]	88	(6.8%)	1,299	(48.4%)
TOTAL	1,390	(51.8%) [55.2%]	1,129	(42.1%) [44.8%]	164	(6.1%)	2,683	(100.0%)

Chart 8.3 Composition of Civil Service Appointees by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



Males accounted for just over half (51.6% or 1,384) of all appointees to the civil service in 2009. Between 2001 and 2009, the male appointee count rose by 18.5% (216) compared with a fall of 7.2% (101) in the number of female appointees. As a result, the male share of civil service appointees rose by 6.1 percentage points, from 45.5% in 2001.

8.5.3 Civil Service Promotees

In 2009, the total number of promotees was 4,003, of whom **1,956 [50.1%] were Protestant and 1,949 [49.9%] were Roman Catholic** (Table 8.5). Females accounted for over half (52.7% or 2,109) of all civil service promotees in 2009.

Table 8.5 Composition of Civil Service Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	924	(48.8%) [50.2%]	915	(48.3%) [49.8%]	55	(2.9%)	1,894	(47.3%)
Female	1,032	(48.9%) [50.0%]	1,034	(49.0%) [50.0%]	43	(2.0%)	2,109	(52.7%)
TOTAL	1,956	(48.9%) [50.1%]	1,949	(48.7%) [49.9%]	98	(2.4%)	4,003	(100.0%)

8.5.4 Civil Service Leavers

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 3,968, of whom **2,594 [70.1%] were Protestant and 1,107 [29.9%] were Roman Catholic** (Table 8.6). Over half (54.0% or 2,144) of all employees leaving the civil service in 2009 were female.

Table 8.6 Composition of Civil Service Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	1,164	(63.8%) [69.9%]	501	(27.5%) [30.1%]	159	(8.7%)	1,824	(46.0%)
Female	1,430	(66.7%) [70.2%]	606	(28.3%) [29.8%]	108	(5.0%)	2,144	(54.0%)
TOTAL	2,594	(65.4%) [70.1%]	1,107	(27.9%) [29.9%]	267	(6.7%)	3,968	(100.0%)

9: The Public Sector - Security-related

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- The security-related sector now accounts for only 7% of the total public sector workforce, compared with 12% in 2001.
- In 2009, the security-related sector contained a total of 13,451 employees, a decrease of 2.1% (295 employees) compared with 2008.
- The composition in 2009 was 10,243 [79.3%] Protestant and 2,668 [20.7%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [1.6] percentage points in the Catholic share since 2008.
- Females accounted for 30.8% (4,148) of the security-related sector in 2009.

Full-time Workforce

- In 2009, there were 12,664 full-time employees, a fall of 1.8% (232) compared with 2008.
- The composition was 9,530 [78.5%] Protestant and 2,604 [21.5%] Roman Catholic, representing a rise of [1.7] percentage points in the Catholic share since 2008.
- Females accounted for 30.2% (3,828) of full-time employees in 2009.

Part-time Workforce

- In 2009, the security-related part-time workforce accounted for 787 employees, a decrease of 7.4% employees compared with 2008.
- The composition was [91.8%] Protestant and [8.2%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [0.3] of a percentage point in the Catholic share during the year.
- In 2009, females accounted for 40.7% of security-related part-time employees.

Applicants and Appointees

- There were 11,321 applicants to the security-related sector in 2009, of whom 6,530 [60.3%] were Protestant and 4,303 [39.7%] were Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, there were 786 appointees, of whom 455 [60.7%] were Protestant and 294 [39.3%] were Roman Catholic.

9.1 The Security-related Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this section is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within the security-related sector that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

The **security-related** component of the public sector has contracted every year since 2001, and continued to do so in 2009. Security-related employment accounts for 7.1% of the public sector and comprises 13,451 employees ¹⁹. This represents a decrease of 2.1% or 295 employees compared with 2008. During the period 2001 – 2009, the number of security-related employees fell by over a third (36.9% or 7,878 employees).

Since 2001, the number of Protestant employees has fallen by nearly half (45%), compared with a rise of more than half (56%) in the Catholic count. At [20.7%] the Catholic share of the security-related sector is now more than double its 2001 level [8.4%].

In 2009, a fall in the Protestant count, coupled with a rise in the number of Roman Catholic employees, led to an increase in the Catholic share. Since 2001, the number of Protestant employees has fallen by nearly half (45%), compared with a rise of over half (56%) in the Catholic count. At [20.7%] the Catholic share of the security-related sector is now more than double its 2001 level [8.4%].

9.2 The Security-related Workforce: All Employees

9.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were a total of 13,451 employees in the security-related sector. **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 10,243 [79.3%] Protestant and 2,668 [20.7%] Roman Catholic** (Table 9.1) ²⁰. Compared with 2008, the total Protestant count decreased by 4.2% (451 employees), while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose by 6.3% (157). As a consequence, the Catholic share of the security-related sector increased by [1.7] percentage points during the year, from [19.0%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Roman Catholic count rose by 56.5% (963 employees), while the Protestant count fell by 45.2% (8,438). As a result, the Catholic proportion of the total security-related sector increased by [12.3] percentage points, from [8.4%] in 2001 (Chart 9.1)

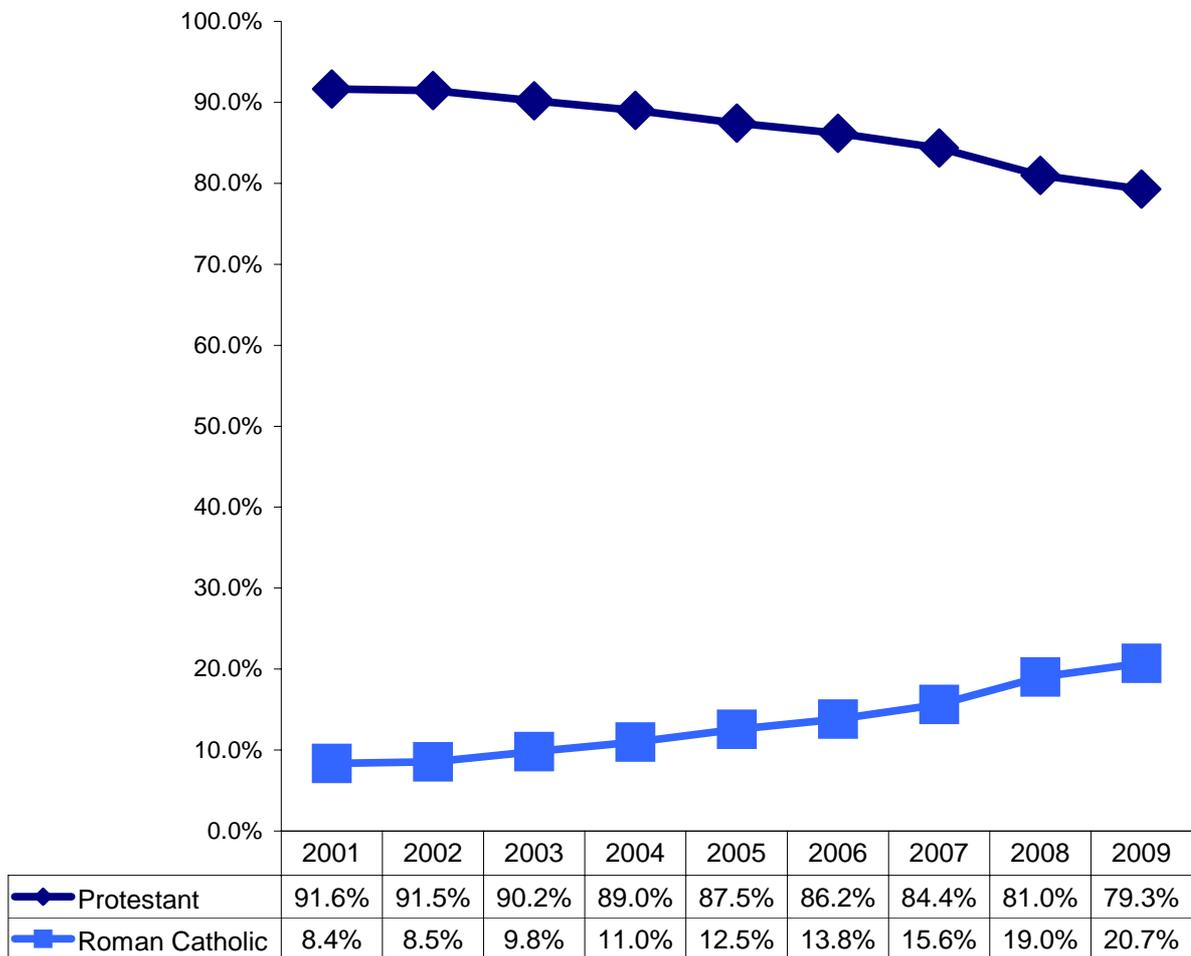
¹⁹ This figure includes 1,879 Northern Ireland Prison Service employees who are included within the Civil Service monitoring return. They are also represented in the Security-related sector for illustrative purposes, in order to provide an accurate picture of security-related employment.

²⁰ In addition to the tables in each chapter, there are supplementary tables accompanying the Report. These additional tables, which mainly refer to Standard Occupational Classification and Gender, can be accessed on the Commission's website at www.equalityni.org/research.

Table 9.1 Composition of Security-related (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	7,142	(76.8%) [80.7%]	1,708	(18.4%) [19.3%]	453	(4.9%)	9,303	(69.2%)
Female	3,101	(74.8%) [76.4%]	960	(23.1%) [23.6%]	87	(2.1%)	4,148	(30.8%)
TOTAL	10,243	(76.2%) [79.3%]	2,668	(19.8%) [20.7%]	540	(4.0%)	13,451	(100.0%)

Chart 9.1 Composition of Security-related (All Employees) by Community Background, 2001 - 2009



9.2.2 Sex

In 2009, males comprised over two-thirds (69.2% or 9,303) of employees in the security-related sector, while females accounted for 30.8% (4,148). Since 2008, male employment has fallen by 3.2% (307), compared with a marginal increase of 0.3% (12) for females.

During the period 2001 – 2009 the male count fell by 44.6% (7,503), compared with a smaller decrease of 8.3% (375) in the number of female employees. Consequently, the female share of the total security-related sector grew by 9.6 percentage points, from 21.2% in 2001.

9.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, the security-related sector was comprised of 7,142 [80.7%] Protestant and 1,708 [19.3%] Roman Catholic male employees. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment decreased by 5.4% (405 employees), while the Catholic male count rose by 6.5% (104). As a result, the Catholic male share of the sector grew by [1.8] percentage points during the year, from [17.5%] in 2008.

There were 3,101 [76.4%] Protestant and 960 [23.6%] Roman Catholic female security-related sector employees in 2009. Since 2008, the total number of Roman Catholic females has risen by 5.8% (53 employees), compared to a fall of 1.5% (46) in the Protestant count. As a consequence, the Catholic female share increased by [1.2] percentage points during the year, from [22.4%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant male employees fell by 51.7% (7,646), while the Roman Catholic count increased by 41.6% (502). As a result, the Catholic male proportion of the security-related sector increased by [11.8] percentage points, from [7.5%] in 2001. During the same period, the number of Protestant females dropped by 20.3% (792), while the Catholic female count rose by 92.4% (461). As a result, the Roman Catholic female share increased by [12.2%] percentage points, from [11.4%] in 2001.

9.3 The Security-related Workforce: Full-time Employees

9.3.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were 9,530 [78.5%] Protestant and 2,604 [21.5%] Roman Catholic full-time employees in the security-related workforce (Table 9.2). Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant employees fell by 3.9% (391 employees), with a rise of 6.5% (160) in the Catholic count. As a consequence, the Protestant full-time share decreased by [1.7] percentage points during the year, from [80.2%] in 2008.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant full-time employees fell by 44.0% (7,495 employees), compared with a rise of 59.7% (973) for

Table 9.2 Composition of Security-related Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	6,715	(76.0%) [80.0%]	1,675	(19.0%) [20.0%]	446	(5.0%)	8,836	(69.8%)
Female	2,815	(73.5%) [75.2%]	929	(24.3%) [24.8%]	84	(2.2%)	3,828	(30.2%)
TOTAL	9,530	(75.3%) [78.5%]	2,604	(20.6%) [21.5%]	530	(4.2%)	12,664	(100.0%)

Roman Catholics. As a result, the Catholic share of the security-related full-time workforce grew by [12.8] percentage points, from [8.7%] in 2001.

9.3.2 Sex

In 2009, **males comprised 69.8% (8,836 employees) of the security-related full-time workforce**, a fall of 2.9% (267) compared with 2008. In contrast, female employment rose marginally during the year by 0.9% (35) to 3,828 employees (30.2%).

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of male full-time employees decreased by 43.0% (6,667 employees), compared with a fall of 5.7% (232) for females. As a result, the female share increased by 9.4 percentage points, from 20.8% in 2001.

9.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 6,715 [80.0%] Protestant and 1,675 [20.0%] Roman Catholic male security-related full-time employees. Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant male full-time employees has decreased by 5.2% (368 employees), while the Catholic count has grown by 6.8% (107). Consequently, the Catholic male share increased by [1.9] percentage points during the year, from [18.1%] in 2008.

There were 2,815 [75.2%] Protestant and 929 [24.8%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees in the security-related sector in 2009. Compared with 2008, the number of Catholic female full-time employees has increased by 6.1% (53), while the Protestant female count has fallen by 0.8% (23).

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant male full-time employees fell by half (50.4% or 6,835 employees), compared with a rise of 43.4% (507) in the Catholic count. As a result, the Catholic male share of the security-related full-time sector increased by [12.1] percentage points, from [7.9%] in 2001.

During the same period, the Protestant female full-time count fell by 19.0% (660), while the Catholic count rose by 100.6% (466). Consequently, the Catholic share of female security-related full-time employment rose by [13.0] percentage points, from [11.8%] in 2001.

9.4 The Security-related Workforce: Part-time Employees

9.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, Protestants accounted for 713 [91.8%] and Roman Catholics 64 [8.2%] of employees within the security-related part-time workforce (Table 9.3). Compared with 2008, the Protestant count fell by 7.8% (60 employees), with a decrease of 4.5% (3) in the number of Catholic employees. As a result, the Catholic share of the security-related part-time sector increased by [0.2] of a percentage point during the year, from [8.0%] in 2008.

Table 9.3 Composition of Security-related Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	427	(91.4%) [92.8%]	33	(7.1%) [7.2%]	7	(1.5%)	467	(59.3%)
Female	286	(89.4%) [90.2%]	31	(9.7%) [9.8%]	3	(0.9%)	320	(40.7%)
TOTAL	713	(90.6%) [91.8%]	64	(8.1%) [8.2%]	10	(1.3%)	787	(100.0%)

An examination of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the number of Protestant security-related part-time employees fell by 56.9% (943 employees), compared with a decrease of 13.5% (10) in the Catholic count. As a consequence, the Catholic share of the security-related part-time sector increased by [3.9] percentage points, from [4.3%] in 2001.

9.4.2 Sex

In 2009, males accounted for 59.3% (467 employees) of the security-related part-time workforce and females 40.7% (320). Male part-time employment fell by 7.9% (40) during the year, compared with a fall of 6.7% (23) for females.

During the period 2001 – 2009, the proportion of male part-time employees fell at a rate more than double that of females, i.e. 64.2% (836) versus 30.9% (143 employees). As a result, the female share of part-time security-related employment increased by 14.5 percentage points, from 26.2% in 2001.

9.4.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 427 [92.8%] Protestant males and 33 [7.2%] Roman Catholic males working in the security-related part-time workforce. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment levels fell by 8.0% (37), while the Roman Catholic count decreased by 8.3% (3) employees. As a result, the Protestant and Roman Catholic male shares remained unchanged during the year.

Protestant females accounted for 286 [90.2%] employees and Roman Catholics 31 [9.8%] in 2009. Since 2008, the number of Protestant female employees has fallen by 7.4% (23), compared to the Roman Catholic count which remained unchanged. As a result, the Protestant female share decreased by [0.7] of a percentage point during the period.

A review of the period 2001 – 2009 reveals that the Protestant male part-time count fell by 65.5% (811 employees), while the number of Roman Catholic males dropped by 13.2% (5). As a result, the Catholic male share of the security-related part-time workforce rose by [4.2] percentage points during this period, from [3.0%] in 2001. During the same period, the Protestant female count dropped by 31.6% (132), while the number of Catholic females increased by 13.9% (5). Consequently, the Catholic female share of the security-related part-time workforce grew by [1.9] percentage points, from [7.9%] in 2001.

9.5 Security-related: Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

The number of security-related applicants and appointees fell in 2009. A proportionately larger fall in the Catholic appointee count, compared with Protestants, led to a modest increase in the Protestant share of appointees last year (2009).

9.5.1 Security-related sector Applicants

There were 11,321 applicants to the security-related sector during 2009, a fall of 9.0% (1,114) compared with 2008 (Table 9.4). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 6,530 [60.3%] Protestant and 4,303 [39.7%] Roman Catholic.** Males accounted for nearly two-thirds of all applicants in 2009 (62.8%, 7,113).

Table 9.4 Composition of Applicants to Security-related Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	4,019	(56.5%) [59.4%]	2,752	(38.7%) [40.6%]	342	(4.8%)	7,113	(62.8%)
Female	2,511	(59.7%) [61.8%]	1,551	(36.9%) [38.2%]	146	(3.5%)	4,208	(37.2%)
TOTAL	6,530	(57.7%) [60.3%]	4,303	(38.0%) [39.7%]	488	(4.3%)	11,321	(100.0%)

Compared with 2008, the Protestant applicant count fell by 9.9% (719) while the number of Roman Catholic applicants dropped by 6.6% (302). As a result, the Catholic proportion of security-related applicants increased by [0.9] of a percentage point during the year, from [38.8%] in 2008.

9.5.2 Security-related sector Appointees

In 2009, there were 786 appointees to the security-related sector, a fall of 3.9% (32) compared with 2008 (Table 9.5). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 455 [60.7%] Protestant and 294 [39.3%] Roman Catholic.** Males accounted for 60.8% (478) of all appointees in 2009.

Table 9.5 Composition of Appointees to Security-related Sector by Sex

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	263 (55.0%) [57.8%]	192 (40.2%) [42.2%]	23 (4.8%)	478 (60.8%)
Female	192 (62.3%) [65.3%]	102 (33.1%) [34.7%]	14 (4.5%)	308 (39.2%)
TOTAL	455 (57.9%) [60.7%]	294 (37.4%) [39.3%]	37 (4.7%)	786 (100.0%)

Compared with 2008, the Protestant appointee count fell by 5.8% (28), while the number of Catholic appointees dropped by a similar proportion (6.4% or 20).

9.5.3 Security-related sector Promotees

In 2009 the total number of promotees was 520 (Table 9.6). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was [81.2%] Protestant and [18.8%] Roman Catholic.** Males accounted for two-thirds (65.8% or 342) of all security-related promotees in 2009.

Table 9.6 Composition of Promotees in Security-related Sector by Sex

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
Male	265 (77.5%) [81.5%]	60 (17.5%) [18.5%]	17 (5.0%)	342 (65.8%)
Female	141 (79.2%) [80.6%]	34 (19.1%) [19.4%]	3 (1.7%)	178 (34.2%)
TOTAL	406 (78.1%) [81.2%]	94 (18.1%) [18.8%]	20 (3.8%)	520 (100.0%)

9.5.4 Security-related sector Leavers

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 902 (Table 9.7). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 744 [85.6%] Protestant and 125 [14.4%] Roman Catholic.** Eight-in-ten (80.9%) leavers from the security-related sector in 2009 were male.

Table 9.7 Composition of Leavers in Security-related Sector by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	610	(83.6%) [86.8%]	93	(12.7%) [13.2%]	27	(3.7%)	730	(80.9%)
Female	134	(77.9%) [80.7%]	32	(18.6%) [19.3%]	6	(3.5%)	172	(19.1%)
TOTAL	744	(82.5%) [85.6%]	125	(13.9%) [14.4%]	33	(3.7%)	902	(100.0%)

10: The Public Sector - 'Other' Public Authorities

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

All Employees

- In 2009 the total 'other' public authorities workforce accounted for 11% of the public sector.
- In 2009 there were 20,958 employees working in 'other' public authorities, a decrease of 6.8% (1,541 employees) compared with 2008. The composition was 10,790 [53.9%] Protestant and 9,245 [46.1%] Roman Catholic.
- The total number of Protestant employees fell by 7.0% (808), while the Roman Catholic count dropped by 6.1% (604). As a result, the Catholic share grew by [0.2] of a percentage point during the year.
- Females account for a third (32.6%) of employees in 'other' public authorities sector.

Full-time Workforce

- The 'other' public authorities full-time workforce comprised 19,486 employees in 2009, a fall of 7.3% (1,526) compared with 2008.
- The composition was 10,060 [53.9%] Protestant and 8,595 [46.1%] Roman Catholic, representing an increase of [0.2] of a percentage point in the Catholic share during the year.
- In 2009, females accounted for a third (33.5% or 6,521) of full-time employees in 'other' public authorities.

Part-time Workforce

- In 2009, the 'other' public authorities part-time workforce contained 1,472 employees, a decrease of 1.0% during the year.
- The composition was 730 [52.9%] Protestant and 650 [47.1%] Roman Catholic, representing a rise of [0.9] of a percentage point in the Catholic share since 2008.
- Males comprised more than three-quarters (78.5% or 1,155) of the part-time workforce in 2009.

Applicants and Appointees

- There were 25,805 applicants in 2009, of whom 11,770 [50.2%] were Protestant and 11,677 [49.8%] were Roman Catholic.
- In 2009, there were 2,121 appointees, of whom 979 [51.4%] were Protestant and 924 [48.6%] were Roman Catholic.

10.1 'Other' Public Authorities Workforce: Introduction

The purpose of this section is to help inform employers and other interested parties about wider compositional trends within 'other' public authorities that, alongside information on labour availability, may better inform their own considerations of fair participation in specific employment(s).

There are 71 specified public authorities which do not fit into any of the five public authority sections (e.g. health, education etc). The list includes non-departmental bodies such as Ulsterbus, Invest NI and the General Consumer Council. For the purposes of this report they have been classified as 'other' public authorities.

The analysis which follows will be limited to comparisons with 2008 ²¹.

'Other' public authorities include bodies such as the NI Consumer Council, Translink, Labour Relations Agency etc. The sector accounted for 11% of the total public sector workforce in 2009. Compared with 2008, total employment dropped by 7% (1,500 employees). A slightly larger fall in the Protestant count, relative to their Roman Catholic counterparts, led to a modest rise in the Catholic share of employment during the year.

Males accounted for two-thirds (67%) of 'other' public authority employees in 2009. This is considerably higher than the male proportion of the public sector as a whole (37%).

10.2 'Other' public authorities Workforce: All Employees

10.2.1 Community Background

In 2009, there were **10,790 [53.9%] Protestant** and **9,245 [46.1%] Roman Catholic employees in the 'other' public authorities workforce** (Table 10.1). Compared with 2008, the Protestant count decreased by 7.0% (808 employees), while the number of Catholic employees fell by 6.1% (604). As a consequence, the Catholic share grew by [0.2] of a percentage point, from [45.9%] in 2008.

Table 10.1 Composition of 'Other' Public Authorities (All Employees) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	7,408	(52.5%) [54.7%]	6,144	(43.5%) [45.3%]	568	(4.0%)	14,120	(67.4%)
Female	3,382	(49.5%) [52.2%]	3,101	(45.3%) [47.8%]	355	(5.2%)	6,838	(32.6%)
TOTAL	10,790	(51.5%) [53.9%]	9,245	(44.1%) [46.1%]	923	(4.4%)	20,958	(100.0%)

²¹ As data analysis of 'other' public authorities began in 2008, there is no historical data to draw comparisons with.

10.2.2 Sex

In 2009, males accounted for just over two-thirds (67.4% or 14,120) of 'other' public authorities employees, while females comprised 32.6% (6,838). Since 2008, male employment levels have dropped by 9.8% (1,531), compared with a decrease of 0.1% (10) for females. Consequently, the female share of the 'other' public authorities workforce increased by 2.2 percentage points, from 30.4% in 2008.

10.2.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 7,408 [54.7%] Protestant and 6,144 [45.3%] Roman Catholic male employees in 'other' public authorities. Compared with 2008, Protestant male employment fell by 10.2% (839), while the Catholic male count decreased by 8.6% (576). As a result of the proportionately larger fall in the Protestant count, the Catholic male share of 'other' public authorities increased by [0.5] of a percentage point during the year, from [44.8%] in 2008.

In 2009, there were 3,382 [52.2%] Protestant and 3,101 [47.8%] Roman Catholic female employees within 'other' public authorities. During 2008 – 2009, the number of Protestant female employees increased by 0.9% (31), while the Roman Catholic count fell by the same proportion (0.9% or 28). As a result, the Protestant female share rose by [0.5] of a percentage point, from [51.7%] in 2008.

10.3 'Other' public authorities Workforce: Full-time Employees

10.3.1 Community Background

In 2009 there were 10,060 [53.9%] Protestant and 8,595 [46.1%] Roman Catholic full-time employees within 'other' public authorities (Table 10.2). Compared with 2008, the Protestant and Roman Catholic counts declined, by 7.2% (778 employees) and 6.5% (601) respectively. As a consequence of the slightly smaller fall in the Roman Catholic count, their share of the full-time workforce grew by [0.2] of a percentage point during the year, from [45.9%] in 2008.

Table 10.2 Composition of 'Other' Public Authorities Full-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	6,826	(52.6%) [54.8%]	5,624	(43.4%) [45.2%]	515	(4.0%)	12,965	(66.5%)
Female	3,234	(49.6%) [52.1%]	2,971	(45.6%) [47.9%]	316	(4.8%)	6,521	(33.5%)
TOTAL	10,060	(51.6%) [53.9%]	8,595	(44.1%) [46.1%]	831	(4.3%)	19,486	(100.0%)

10.3.2 Sex

In 2009, **males accounted for two-thirds (66.5% or 12,965) of employees in the 'other' public authorities full-time workforce**, representing a fall of 10.3% (1,482) employees compared with 2008. In contrast, female employment decreased by 0.7% (44) during the year to 6,521 (33.5%).

10.3.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 6,826 [54.8%] Protestant and 5,624 [45.2%] Roman Catholic male employees in the 'other' public authorities full-time workforce. Since 2008, the number of Protestant male full-time employees has decreased by 10.5% (803 employees), compared with fall of 9.0% (559) in the Catholic male count. As a result of the proportionately larger fall in the Protestant male count, their share decreased by [0.4] of a percentage point during the year, from [55.2%] in 2008.

In 2009, there were 3,234 [52.1%] Protestant and 2,971 [47.9%] Roman Catholic female full-time employees. Compared with 2008, the Protestant count rose by 0.8% (25), while the number of Catholic female full-time employees fell by 1.4% (42). As a result, the Protestant female share increased by [0.5] of a percentage point during the year, from [51.6%] in 2008.

10.4 'Other' public authorities Workforce: Part-time Employees

10.4.1 Community Background

In 2009, Protestants accounted for 730 [52.9%] and Roman Catholics 650 [47.1%] of employees within the 'other' public authorities part-time workforce (Table 10.3). Compared with 2008, the Protestant count dropped by 3.9% (30), while the number of Catholic part-time employees fell by 0.5% (3). As a result of the proportionately smaller fall in the Catholic count, their share rose by [0.9] of a percentage point during the year, from [46.2%] in 2008.

Table 10.3 Composition of 'Other' Public Authorities Part-time Employees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	582	(50.4%) [52.8%]	520	(45.0%) [47.2%]	53	(4.6%)	1,155	(78.5%)
Female	148	(46.7%) [53.2%]	130	(41.0%) [46.8%]	39	(12.3%)	317	(21.5%)
TOTAL	730	(49.6%) [52.9%]	650	(44.2%) [47.1%]	92	(6.3%)	1,472	(100.0%)

10.4.2 Sex

In contrast to the public sector in general, part-time employment in 'other' public authorities is predominately male. **In 2009, males comprised 78.5% (1,155 employees) of the 'other' public authorities part-time workforce.** Compared with 2008, female part-time employment increased by 12.0% (34), while male employment fell by 4.1% (49). Consequently, the female share of 'other' public authorities part-time workforce rose by 2.0 percentage points, from 19.5% in 2008.

10.4.3 Community Background and Sex

In 2009, there were 582 [52.8%] Protestant and 520 [47.2%] Roman Catholic male employees in the 'other' public authorities part-time workforce. Compared with 2008, both Protestant and Catholic male part-time employment levels fell, by 5.8% (36) and 3.2% (17) respectively. As a consequence of the larger fall in the Protestant male count, their share fell by [0.7] of a percentage point during the year, from [53.5%] in 2008.

Protestant females accounted for 148 [53.2%] employees in 2009, and Roman Catholics for 130 [46.8%]. Compared with 2008, Catholic female part-time employment rose by 12.1% (14), while the Protestant count increased by 4.2% (6). As a result, the Catholic female share rose by [1.8] percentage points, from [45.0%] in 2008.

10.5 'Other' public authorities Applicants, Appointees, Promotees and Leavers

Compared with 2008, the applicant count fell by 21% during 2009, while the number of appointees rose by 6%.

10.5.1 'Other' public authorities Applicants

There were 25,805 applicants to 'other' public authorities during 2008 – 2009 (Table 10.4). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 11,770 [50.2%] Protestant and 11,677 [49.8%] Roman Catholic.** Compared with 2008, the number of Protestant applicants fell by 28.3% (4,643), while the Catholic count decreased by 14.1% (1,915). Consequently, the Protestant proportion of applicants fell by [4.5] percentage points during the year, from [54.7%] in 2008.

Males accounted for 57.9% (14,941) of applicants to 'other' public authorities in 2009, while females comprised 42.1%. As a result of a larger fall in female applications (24.8% or 3,576), compared with their male counterparts (18.4% or 3,373), the female share fell by 2.0 percentage points during the year, from 44.1% in 2008.

Table 10.4 Composition of 'Other' Public Authorities Applicants by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	7,070	(47.3%) [52.0%]	6,514	(43.6%) [48.0%]	1,357	(9.1%)	14,941	(57.9%)
Female	4,700	(43.3%) [47.7%]	5,163	(47.5%) [52.3%]	1,001	(9.2%)	10,864	(42.1%)
TOTAL	11,770	(45.6%) [50.2%]	11,677	(45.3%) [49.8%]	2,358	(9.1%)	25,805	(100.0%)

10.5.2 'Other' public authorities Appointees

In 2009, there were 2,121 appointments to 'other' public authorities (Table 10.5). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 979 [51.4%] Protestant and 924 [48.6%] Roman Catholic.** During 2008 - 2009, the number of Protestant appointees rose by 0.5% (5), while the Catholic appointee count increased by 10.7% (89). As a result, the Catholic proportion of appointees increased by [2.4] percentage points during the year, from [46.2%] in 2008.

Table 10.5 Composition of 'Other' Public Authorities Appointees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	610	(48.9%) [53.5%]	531	(42.6%) [46.5%]	106	(8.5%)	1,247	(58.8%)
Female	369	(42.2%) [48.4%]	393	(45.0%) [51.6%]	112	(12.8%)	874	(41.2%)
TOTAL	979	(46.2%) [51.4%]	924	(43.6%) [48.6%]	218	(10.3%)	2,121	(100.0%)

Males accounted for more than half (58.8%) of all 'other public authority' appointees in 2009, while females comprised 41.2%. Compared with 2008, the female count rose by 15.3% (116) while the number of male appointees grew only marginally (0.4% or 5). Consequently, the female proportion of appointees to 'other' public authorities increased by 3.3 percentage points during the year, from 37.9% in 2008.

10.5.3 'Other' public authorities Promotees

The total number of promotees in 2009 was 507 (Table 10.6). **The composition of those whose community could be determined was 261 [54.5%] Protestant and 218 [45.5%] Roman Catholic.** Males accounted for over half (56.4% or 286) of all 'other' public authorities promotees in 2009.

Table 10.6 Composition of 'Other' Public Authorities Promotees by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	161	(56.3%) [59.4%]	110	(38.5%) [40.6%]	15	(5.2%)	286	(56.4%)
Female	100	(45.2%) [48.1%]	108	(48.9%) [51.9%]	13	(5.9%)	221	(43.6%)
TOTAL	261	(51.5%) [54.5%]	218	(43.0%) [45.5%]	28	(5.5%)	507	(100.0%)

10.5.4 'Other' public authorities Leavers

The total number of leavers in 2009 was 2,313, of whom **1,105 [53.0%] were Protestant and 980 [47.0%] were Roman Catholic.** In 2009, the majority (64.3% or 1,488) of leavers were male (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7 Composition of 'Other' Public Authorities Leavers by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
Male	760	(51.1%) [54.7%]	629	(42.3%) [45.3%]	99	(6.7%)	1,488	(64.3%)
Female	345	(41.8%) [49.6%]	351	(42.5%) [50.4%]	129	(15.6%)	825	(35.7%)
TOTAL	1,105	(47.8%) [53.0%]	980	(42.4%) [47.0%]	228	(9.9%)	2,313	(100.0%)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:

Definitions, Technical Considerations and Wider Concepts in Fair Employment

Appendix 1 sets out a range of definitions and methodological points which may assist the reader in interpreting the data presented in the report.

1. Timeline: Changes to Monitoring Coverage over Time

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 concerns, and thus to determine whether affirmative action measures might be necessary.

The exact scope and coverage of the monitoring provisions has however changed over time as follows:

1990: Monitoring Introduced, covering all specified public authorities and those private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. Only Full-time employees are monitored. Public authorities and large private sector concerns (251+ employees) submit applicant and appointee data one year later (1991).

1992: Monitoring extended to cover full-time employees in private sector concerns with 11-25 employees.

2001: Monitoring extended to cover part-time employees, plus applicants and appointees in all registered private sector concerns. For the first time monitoring now includes promotees and leavers, but only in public bodies, and large private sector concerns (251+ employees).

2004: SOC 2000 replaces SOC 90 for classifying jobs. Due to the nature of changes in the SOC coding framework, comparisons with historic SOC data are now problematic.

Present: The following are currently monitored by all registered concerns: all employees (full time and part time); applicants; appointees. Public Sector bodies and large (251+) private sector organisations must also monitor promotees and leavers.

As the categories covered by monitoring have changed over time, the scope of the annual Report has also changed, as differing data sets became available.

2. Definitions and Technical Considerations Relevant to the Annual Summary of Monitoring Returns

The following may be of help in understanding the information presented in this report, and in the wider concepts associated with fair employment ²².

The **Monitored Northern Ireland Workforce** refers to the aggregated returns from all *specified* public authorities, and *registered* private sector concerns. Figures quoted in this report relate specifically to the workforce composition of monitored (registered and specified) employments, and not to all employers / employees in Northern Ireland ²³.

Specification of Public Authorities: All public sector employers identified in the Fair Employment (Specification of Public Authorities) Order (Northern Ireland), as amended, are deemed to be automatically registered with the Commission. Specified authorities are deemed to be registered on 1st January each year.

Registration: All private sector concerns with 11 or more employees are required to register with the Commission ²³. Private concerns are registered throughout the calendar year, on the 6th day of any given month, i.e. 6th January, 6th February ... 6th December.

Applicants refers to those individuals who have applied to fill vacancies for employment in any monitored concern in Northern Ireland. 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.

²² The interested reader may wish to refer to the Commission's website which includes links to the following publications:

Department for Economic Development (1989). Fair Employment in Northern Ireland Code of Practice, as amended.

Equality Commission (2009). A Unified Guide To Promoting Equal Opportunities In Employment.

Fair Employment Commission (1989). A Step by Step Guide to Monitoring: Monitoring your workforce and applicants in line with Fair Employment regulations.

Fair Employment (Monitoring) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999, as amended.

²³ On the date of first registration / specification, an employer is only required to provide information on employees. Data on applicants, appointees, promotees and leavers (as appropriate) is not provided until the first anniversary. The monitoring database may contain a small number of registered private concerns which have temporarily fallen below the 11 employee threshold. Their status is reviewed on a regular basis.

Appointees: although all appointees are monitored, the annual monitoring return includes data only on those appointees still employed at the anniversary date of registration. In practice, this rule may result in an unspecified number of temporary appointments not being recorded, particularly in those employers or occupational grades prone to rapid turnover ²⁴.

Caution is required when making direct comparisons between the community composition of applicants and appointees data *as presented in the annual monitoring report*. Firstly, applicant and appointee information is presented for the monitoring year in question, not by recruitment competition. For example, an applicant may be counted in one monitoring year, but not be appointed until the following monitoring year and thus the data would be reported in two separate monitoring returns. Secondly, an applicant who was appointed on a temporary basis may be counted as an applicant for the purposes of monitoring, but may not appear as an appointee if their contract ends before the anniversary date of registration. This problem does not impact on triennial employer reviews as employers are able to consider the raw data on a competition by competition basis

A Promotee ²⁵ is defined as 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 ²⁶ is classified as a former employee who ceased to be employed in the concern during the 12 month reference period.

Community Composition: Legislation specifies that “composition” in relation to those employed or, as the case may be, applying for employment in or ceasing to be employed in, a registered concern refers to the number who are to be treated for the purposes of monitoring as belonging to each community. “*Community*” means the Protestant community, or the Roman Catholic community, in Northern Ireland.

²⁴ Between 1991 and 2001, all specified public authorities, and those private sector concerns 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.

²⁵ Since 2001, all specified Public Authorities, and those Private Sector employers with 251 or more employees, have been required to include the composition of promotees on their Monitoring Return.

²⁶ While all public sector leavers are monitored, only those leavers working in private sector concerns with 251 or more employees are monitored.

Community Background: Protestant refers to those determined by monitoring methods as members of the Protestant community. 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'²⁷.

Recording Workforce Community Background: 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.

Presenting Workforce Composition (Community Background) using square [] and round () brackets: In this report, 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 square brackets are used, and 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.

The base year for trend comparisons was moved from 1990 to 2001. With the inclusion of part-time employees in 2001, and private sector applicants and appointees from smaller concerns, it became possible to analyse a more comprehensive range of employees, applicants and appointees. The default year for longer term comparisons has thus been moved from 1990 to 2001. Historical data of course remains available via the previously published reports.

Factors associated with the Review of Public Administration (RPA) resulted in 2008 being an atypical year for monitoring. In brief, 12 newly-established public authorities, including five health trusts and six regional colleges, were specified by the Commission on 1st January 2008.

²⁷ 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 (7.2%) in 2008. The non-determined proportion is higher in some occupational groups and sectors, such as SOC2 'Professional Occupations' in the Health Sector.

²⁸ The move to SOC2000 has had a marked impact upon interpretations of 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 2008 and the period 1990 – 2003 problematic.

3. Wider Concepts in Fair Employment

The Fair Employment Code of Practice makes a number of observations regarding wider concepts:

Fair Participation: While fair participation is mentioned but not defined in the legislation, the Code notes:

“The determination of what is fair depends on the circumstances of each particular case i.e. each specific employment situation.”

“It does not mean that every job, occupation or position in every undertaking throughout Northern Ireland must reflect the proportionate distribution of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the province.”

“It is not possible to prescribe a rigid and predetermined level of participation which should be achieved generally by all employers. Obviously what is fair will depend very much on the circumstances of each particular and individual case. What is required is that you afford opportunities to both communities and, where a community is under-represented, you take affirmative action steps to remedy that under-representation. Accordingly you must ask yourself whether, in the light of all the factors known to you – and including advice from the [Equality] Commission – the composition of the workforce and of your recent recruits as revealed by monitoring is broadly in line with what might reasonably be expected.”

“The ideal is to identify any job category within a workforce for which there are fewer applicants or workers of a particular community background than might reasonably be expected given the relative numbers with the necessary qualifications, experience, etc. in the catchment area. Every job category does not have to reflect the overall proportion of both communities in Northern Ireland.”

Catchment Area: “This refers to the area from within which an employer would normally expect to recruit for the particular job in question and the proportionate distribution of both communities in that area. Its determination calls for the exercise of informed judgement by the employer and consultation with the Commission.”

“Informed judgement must be exercised in deciding on the relevant catchment area for jobs and on the proportionate religious distribution which might reasonably be expected in both an existing workforce and job applicants. Much depends on the nature of the job in question.

Some relevant factors in deciding on the catchment area are:

- the qualifications, skills and expertise necessary for the job in question;
- the wages on offer;
- the hours of work involved ;
- travelling methods, arrangements, distances and times;
- valid knowledge based on your own expertise and personal experience.”

Affirmative Action: “This is a mechanism for change. The term refers to action designed to secure fair participation in employment by members of the Protestant or the Roman Catholic community by means including the adoption of practices encouraging such participation, and the modification or abandonment of practices that have or may have the effect of restricting or discouraging such participation.”

Chill Factor: “This term describes a problem of attitude towards, and environment within, the workplace. Members of a particular community can feel discouraged or prevented from applying for jobs in any company or undertaking perceived as being traditionally associated with the other community. The company or undertaking can feel it pointless to desist from customary and casual recruitment practices geared to a particular community on the assumption that efforts to attract the other community would be wasted. To break the circle it is necessary to change perception and habitual practice in both the community and the company or undertaking.”

Under-Representation: “The term is used in the context of affirmative action. It reflects the fact that a particular community, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, is not enjoying fair participation in employment. In these circumstances the community concerned can be described as “under-represented.”

Appendix 2:

Composition of Individual Public Authorities and Private Sector Concerns, 2009

Introduction

Appendix 2, which contains four sections, includes information on those 105 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 2,327 private sector concerns which had 26 or more employees in 2009. There were 17 public authorities and 1,564 private sector concerns which had 25 or less employees, and these are not detailed here.

Section 1 deals with employees of the 105 public authorities. 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. For these two concerns no information on the community background of any of the employees is provided. This is to ensure that the religion 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 472 concerns which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees (marked with a *). There were also 330 concerns with less than 10 Protestant employees (marked with a #). A profile of these concerns by size is shown in Table 1 (overleaf).

Section 3 lists the composition of appointees to those 105 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.

Table 1: Private Sector Concerns with less than 10 Employees of one Community by Size Band

SIZE BAND (Number of Employees)	Concerns with less than 10 Protestant Employees	Concerns with less than 10 Roman Catholic Employees	Totals
26 - 50	250	398	648
51 - 100	71	68	139
101 - 250	8	6	14
251 +	1		1
Total	330	472	802

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 188 such concerns in 2009. For those concerns in which there were no appointments there are zeros in all columns.

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 a snapshot 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, the nature of the jobs which it provides, and the composition of available labour within the catchment area.

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; and
- (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.

APPENDIX 2: Section 1

Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Agri-food & Biosciences Institute	491	204	142	837	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Antrim Borough Council	213	74	11	298	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Ards Borough Council	333	61	12	406	[84.5%]	[15.5%]
Armagh City & District Council	166	144	4	314	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Armagh Observatory & Planetarium	11	10	10	31	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	24	31	5	60	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Ballymena Borough Council	244	62	13	319	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	103	32	11	146	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Banbridge District Council	157	60	4	221	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
Belfast City Council	1,546	1,225	111	2,882	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Belfast Education & Library Board	2,172	2,266	155	4,593	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	93	28	7	128	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Belfast Health & Social Care Trust	10,131	10,501	1,418	22,050	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Belfast Metropolitan College, The	827	773	111	1,711	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Big Lottery Fund, The	25	22	8	55	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	368	303	92	763	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	169	15	6	190	[91.8%]	[8.2%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	306	27	24	357	[91.9%]	[8.1%]
Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland, The	33	23	1	57	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Citybus Ltd	359	397	18	774	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Coleraine Borough Council	240	80	20	340	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Comptroller & Auditor General for Northern Ireland	87	60	5	152	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Construction Industry Training Board	36	19	0	55	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Cookstown District Council	183	147	8	338	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	15	71	1	87	[17.4%]	[82.6%]
Craigavon Borough Council	414	326	30	770	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Department of Finance & Personnel	15,398	13,354	898	29,650	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Derry City Council	158	463	17	638	[25.4%]	[74.6%]
Down District Council	79	248	13	340	[24.2%]	[75.8%]
Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council	161	187	20	368	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Eastern Health & Social Services Board	105	99	39	243	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	48	90	3	141	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Fermanagh District Council	120	166	11	297	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland	22	14	1	37	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	25	31	0	56	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	15	22	8	45	[40.5%]	[59.5%]
Health & Social Care Regulation & Quality Improvement Authority	64	63	15	142	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Invest Northern Ireland	330	265	5	600	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Labour Relations Agency	31	35	2	68	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
Larne Borough Council	128	43	10	181	[74.9%]	[25.1%]
Limavady Borough Council	87	86	8	181	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
Lisburn City Council	370	105	22	497	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Livestock & Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	36	12	4	52	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	11	28	4	43	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Magherafelt District Council	127	128	4	259	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Minister for the Civil Service, The	2,967	1,848	576	5,391	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Moyle District Council	39	71	8	118	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
National Museums & Galleries of Northern Ireland	236	100	42	378	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	74	381	12	467	[16.3%]	[83.7%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	531	65	12	608	[89.1%]	[10.9%]
North Down Borough Council	424	54	51	529	[88.7%]	[11.3%]

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

Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
North Eastern Education and Library Board	4,804	2,249	329	7,382	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
North West Regional College, The	174	617	26	817	[22.0%]	[78.0%]
Northern Health and Social Care Trust	7,608	4,610	865	13,083	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Northern Health and Social Services Board	141	62	13	216	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health and Social Services Trust	641	454	36	1,131	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	71	60	8	139	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service Agency	110	102	10	222	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health and Social Services	301	361	75	737	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	19	25	0	44	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment	169	145	40	354	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service Board	1,246	795	85	2,126	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	21	39	9	69	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	29	23	5	57	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	1,527	1,760	58	3,345	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission	#	-	-	28	-	-
Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission	59	86	9	154	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee	34	11	2	47	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Northern Ireland Medical and Dental Training Agency	74	48	11	133	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The ¹	2,091	475	92	2,658	[81.5%]	[18.5%]
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	645	286	39	970	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	49	40	30	119	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Northern Ireland Screen Commission	14	14	6	34	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Ireland Social Care Council	15	17	7	39	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	64	47	7	118	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	23	11	2	36	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Northern Ireland Water Ltd	888	622	109	1,619	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Northern Regional College, The	708	295	25	1,028	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Omagh District Council	112	216	13	341	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	70	54	15	139	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Police Service of Northern Ireland	6,520	1,993	221	8,734	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	173	180	30	383	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Royal Mail Group PLC	2,130	2,064	14	4,208	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Secretary of State for Defence	145	20	15	180	[87.9%]	[12.1%]
South Eastern Education and Library Board	3,180	1,901	429	5,510	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust	6,694	3,143	800	10,637	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
South Eastern Regional College, The	584	308	130	1,022	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
South West College, The	219	440	30	689	[33.2%]	[66.8%]
Southern Education and Library Board	2,980	3,980	175	7,135	[42.8%]	[57.2%]
Southern Health and Social Care Trust	4,698	6,124	652	11,474	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Southern Health and Social Services Board	92	72	11	175	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Southern Regional College, The	454	616	40	1,110	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Special EU Programmes Body, The	16	33	5	54	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	48	48	9	105	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Strabane District Council	65	147	4	216	[30.7%]	[69.3%]
Stranmillis University College, Belfast	141	65	20	226	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Strategic Investment Board Ltd	13	12	4	29	[52.0%]	[48.0%]

¹ 99% of NIPB employees are appointed and managed by the Chief Constable on behalf of the Board.

Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Trade and Business Development Body, The	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd		71	25	12	108	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Ulsterbus Ltd		1,353	1,025	65	2,443	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority		12	43	2	57	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Waterways Ireland		28	51	4	83	[35.4%]	[64.6%]
Western Education and Library Board		2,271	4,240	145	6,656	[34.9%]	[65.1%]
Western Health & Social Care Trust		3,281	7,093	577	10,951	[31.6%]	[68.4%]
Western Health & Social Services Board		55	143	4	202	[27.8%]	[72.2%]

-
- * = Less than 10 Roman Catholics
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**APPENDIX 2:
Section 2**

**Composition of
Private Sector Concerns**

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
3fivetwo Healthcare	30	21	10	61	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
3M (UK) PLC	137	19	5	161	[87.8%]	[12.2%]
8over8 Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
A/Wear Ltd	11	21	1	33	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
A4E Ltd	15	17	24	56	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	46	12	0	58	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
AB Distributors Ltd	14	11	2	27	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Abbey Bond Lovis Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Abbey Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	38	-	-
Abbey Insurance Brokers Ltd	134	58	8	200	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Abbey Upholsterers Ltd	19	37	0	56	[33.9%]	[66.1%]
Abbeyfield Belfast Society Ltd	53	11	1	65	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Abbeyfield UK (Northern Ireland) Ltd	68	19	3	90	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
ABC Nursery	*	-	-	27	-	-
Abingdon Manor Care Centre Ltd	49	28	9	86	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
ABP Lurgan	12	159	7	178	[7.0%]	[93.0%]
Access & Support Ltd	26	17	0	43	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Ace Fixings	40	15	0	55	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	206	120	15	341	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Acheson & Glover Precast Ltd	120	78	3	201	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Action Cancer	32	44	0	76	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Action for Children Northern Ireland	53	53	9	115	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Action Mental Health	64	66	9	139	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Adair & Milliken Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Adair Arms Hotel	*	-	-	28	-	-
Adamsez (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Adarra Developments Ltd T/A Ladyhill Lodge Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	38	-	-
Adarra Developments Ltd T/A Maine Nursing Home	21	23	2	46	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Adecco (UK) Ltd	65	65	25	155	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Adelaide Insurance Services Ltd	24	21	3	48	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
ADT Fire and Security PLC	65	30	12	107	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Aecom	61	38	3	102	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Aelia (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
Aepona Ltd	27	40	3	70	[40.3%]	[59.7%]
Aer Lingus Ltd	48	48	2	98	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Aes Kilroot Power Ltd	108	16	1	125	[87.1%]	[12.9%]
AFT (Liquor) Stores Ltd	12	26	0	38	[31.6%]	[68.4%]
Age Northern Ireland	74	114	11	199	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Aghadowey Creamery Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Agnew Autoexchange Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Agnew Isaac (Mallusk) Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Agnew Isaac (Mercedes Benz)	109	31	12	152	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Agnew Isaac Audi	85	45	9	139	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
Agnew Isaac Holdings Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Agnew Isaac Ltd Volkswagen	53	24	2	79	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Agrihealth (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
AI Services (Northern Ireland) Ltd	36	12	1	49	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
AIB Group (UK) PLC T/A First Trust Bank	757	817	53	1,627	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
AJ Plumbing Supplies Ltd	45	20	0	65	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
AJ Power Ltd	39	14	5	58	[73.6%]	[26.4%]

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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]
Alexander Bain & Murray Opticians	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Alexander DE & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Alexander William & Henry (Civil Engineering) Ltd		18	22	0	40	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Alexanders of Markethill		35	11	0	46	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
Alexon International Ltd		133	64	7	204	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Alliance & Leicester PLC		89	105	1	195	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Allianz Northern Ireland		76	61	11	148	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland		343	47	24	414	[87.9%]	[12.1%]
Allingham Transport		23	15	4	42	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Allpipe Engineering Ltd		10	63	1	74	[13.7%]	[86.3%]
Allstate Northern Ireland		478	837	292	1,607	[36.3%]	[63.7%]
All-tex Recyclers Ltd		38	17	54	109	[69.1%]	[30.9%]
Almac Clinical Services Ltd		324	235	99	658	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Almac Clinical Technologies Ltd		16	10	6	32	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Almac Diagnostics Ltd		20	15	18	53	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Almac Group Ltd		120	74	32	226	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Almac Pharma Services Ltd		143	92	45	280	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Almac Sciences Ltd		87	60	65	212	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Alpha Environmental Systems Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Alpha Flight Services		20	13	1	34	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Alpha Housing Northern Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Alpha Marketing PLC	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Aluminium & Plastics Systems Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Alzheimer's Society		27	27	50	104	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
AM/PM Services (Northern Ireland) Ltd		13	20	0	33	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Amalgamated Environmental Services Ltd T/A Aes-marconi	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Amalgamated Transport & General Workers' Union		13	12	2	27	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Ambassador Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Amey Services Ltd		74	53	41	168	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
AMT Sybex (Northern Ireland) Ltd		33	28	7	68	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Anderson Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Andor Technology PLC		67	93	9	169	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Andras House Ltd		96	96	126	318	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Andrews Holdings Ltd		27	10	1	38	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Angels Recruitment Agency Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Anglo Beef Processors Newry		38	137	77	252	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
Annadale Private Nursing Home		16	20	6	42	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Annaghmore Agencies Ltd		20	53	5	78	[27.4%]	[72.6%]
Ann's Home Care Ltd		72	96	3	171	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Antrim Construction Co Ltd		62	13	0	75	[82.7%]	[17.3%]
Antrim Electrical & Mechanical Engineers Ltd		45	51	3	99	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Antrim Filling Station	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Aon Mc Millen Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
Apple Recruitment Services		87	78	41	206	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Aquinas Diocesan Grammar School	#	-	-	-	51	-	-
Arcadia Group Ltd Dorothy Perkins		105	153	9	267	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Burton Retail		43	44	0	87	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Evans		59	62	2	123	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Top Shop Retail		140	163	1	304	[46.2%]	[53.8%]

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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]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Wallis	65	68	1	134	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Arco Belfast	*	-	-	31	-	-
Ardboe Manufacturing Co Ltd T/A Forbes Kitchens & Forbes Furniture	#	-	-	35	-	-
Ardmore Advertising	18	11	2	31	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Argento Contemporary Jewellery Ltd	35	26	5	66	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Argos Ltd	550	555	65	1,170	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Arjohuntleigh (Ireland) Ltd	43	12	4	59	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
Ark Housing Association (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Arlington Private Nursing Home	16	13	2	31	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Armagh Care Services	46	19	8	73	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Armagh City Hotel	31	103	24	158	[23.1%]	[76.9%]
Armaghdown Creameries Ltd	83	59	3	145	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Armatile Ltd	#	-	-	83	-	-
Armstrong Meats Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Armstrong Medical Ltd	47	26	11	84	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Arnotts (Fruit) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Arntz Belting Co Ltd	25	155	2	182	[13.9%]	[86.1%]
Arqiva	*	-	-	31	-	-
Arup	21	10	2	33	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Asda Stores Ltd	1,954	1,868	45	3,867	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Ashdale Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Ashdon Care Ltd T/a Beverly Lodge Private Nursing Home	33	13	0	46	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Ashers Baking Co Ltd	62	16	0	78	[79.5%]	[20.5%]
Ashton Community Trust	#	-	-	81	-	-
Ashton Recruitment Ltd	17	34	10	61	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Ashwood House Nursing Home	33	26	1	60	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Asia Supermarket	#	-	-	60	-	-
Asidua Ltd	45	42	12	99	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Asm Horwath (A) Ltd	23	16	4	43	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Asm Horwath (S) Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Associated Employers (Northern Ireland) Ltd	15	18	0	33	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Assumption Grammar School	14	30	0	44	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Astrazeneca UK Ltd	14	15	2	31	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
ATC Systems Ltd	36	20	3	59	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
ATG (Northern Ireland) Ltd	20	25	5	50	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Atkins Ltd	49	55	3	107	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Atlas Communications (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
ATS Euromaster Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Au Naturele	#	-	-	36	-	-
Audio Processing Technology Ltd	16	10	5	31	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Augher Co-operative Agricultural & Dairy Society Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Aurora Fashions	62	80	18	160	[43.7%]	[56.3%]
Aurum Holdings Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Austins Department Store	19	73	0	92	[20.7%]	[79.3%]
Autism Initiatives	67	112	25	204	[37.4%]	[62.6%]
Autobar Vending	15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Autoline Insurance Group	36	72	8	116	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Ava Leisure Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Aviva Employment Services	86	54	4	144	[61.4%]	[38.6%]

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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]
Avoca Handweaver Northern Ireland	14	29	3	46	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd	107	221	34	362	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
AVX Ltd	254	77	14	345	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
AXA Insurance	108	191	6	305	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Axis Security Group Ltd	35	29	0	64	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Axon Power & Control Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
B & Q PLC	439	381	335	1,155	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
B Fast Parcels	10	17	1	28	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
B/T Inns Ltd T/A Ballymac	#	-	-	89	-	-
BA Kitchen Components Ltd	15	55	2	72	[21.4%]	[78.6%]
Babington & Croasdaile	17	10	0	27	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Bailie Hotels Ltd T/A Coast Road Hotel	*	-	-	29	-	-
Baird Group	#	-	-	29	-	-
Baird W & G Ltd	69	33	2	104	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Baker Tilly Mooney Moore	20	18	0	38	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Balcas Timber Ltd	127	108	10	245	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Balfour James & Sons Ltd	10	22	0	32	[31.3%]	[68.8%]
Balloo Hire Centres Ltd	39	24	0	63	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Ballydown Kids Academy Ltd	22	10	1	33	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Ballykine Structural Engineers Ltd	19	14	1	34	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Ballymacconnell Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	27	-	-
Ballymartin Homes Ltd	*	-	-	87	-	-
Ballymena Academy, The	*	-	-	53	-	-
Ballymena Meats	28	18	21	67	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Ballyrashane Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society (1990) Ltd	108	30	3	141	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Ballyrobert Ltd	25	14	0	39	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
Ballyrobert Service Station Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
Balmoral Healthcare Agency Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Balmoral Inns LLP	#	-	-	94	-	-
Balmoral, The	#	-	-	27	-	-
Bangor Grammar School	*	-	-	77	-	-
Bank Bar & Bistro, The	#	-	-	30	-	-
Bank of Ireland	667	788	99	1,554	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Bank of Scotland (Ireland) Ltd	39	28	3	70	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Bann Haulage Co Ltd T/A Eagle Overseas	16	12	0	28	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Banner Business Services Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Bannons Ltd	30	36	0	66	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Bannville House Hotel	33	34	0	67	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Barahaven Construction Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Barbican Fresh Foods	34	21	0	55	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Barbican Supervalu	19	53	0	72	[26.4%]	[73.6%]
Barclays Bank	49	14	4	67	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Barkley R & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Barnardos	232	209	29	470	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Barnett W & R Ltd	23	21	2	46	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Barratts Priceless Ltd	152	76	50	278	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Barrett Joseph & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Bassett Philip M Ltd	75	31	1	107	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Bavarian	125	65	13	203	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Bayview Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
BC Plant Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-

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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]
BDG Group Ltd	37	16	2	55	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
BDO	68	59	9	136	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd	322	327	26	675	[49.6%]	[50.4%]
Beam Vacuum Systems Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Bean Machine Ltd, The T/A Clements	37	56	42	135	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Beattie Crane Hire Co Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Beatty George T/A Beatty Fuels	*	-	-	34	-	-
Beckett WR & Co Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Bedeck Ltd	51	28	3	82	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Beeches Professional & Therapeutic Services Ltd, The	65	114	1	180	[36.3%]	[63.7%]
Beechlawn House Hotel	14	50	2	66	[21.9%]	[78.1%]
Beechvale Nursing Home	*	-	-	42	-	-
Beggs & Partners	62	21	0	83	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Bel-air Refrigeration Ltd	*	-	-	69	-	-
Belfast & Lisburn Women's Aid	27	29	8	64	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Belfast Bible College	*	-	-	26	-	-
Belfast Central Mission	80	31	16	127	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Belfast Charitable Society	37	66	4	107	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Belfast Clinic, The	23	23	6	52	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Belfast Contract Cleaners Ltd	28	15	0	43	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Belfast Drains & Cleaning Services T/A Dyno-rod & Express Drains	*	-	-	47	-	-
Belfast High School	*	-	-	54	-	-
Belfast International Airport Ltd	135	46	11	192	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Belfast Media Group	#	-	-	59	-	-
Belfast Royal Academy The Governors	42	11	0	53	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Belfast Visionplus Ltd	16	22	2	40	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau	23	23	16	62	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Bell Charles (1963) Ltd	23	15	0	38	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Bell William (Tractors) Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Belleek Pottery Ltd	36	131	4	171	[21.6%]	[78.4%]
Bells Motor Works Ltd	13	23	0	36	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Belmont Hotel	57	60	0	117	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Ben Madigan Nursing Home	22	26	8	56	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Ben Sherman Group Ltd	25	43	0	68	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Best George Belfast City Airport	67	25	2	94	[72.8%]	[27.2%]
Bettercare Keys Ltd	34	31	3	68	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Beverage Plastics Ltd	52	30	7	89	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
BHS Ltd	118	114	16	248	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
BHT Group Ltd	31	19	2	52	[62.0%]	[38.0%]
Biffa Waste Services Ltd	20	11	6	37	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Bingo Magic	44	56	0	100	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Bishops Footwear Ltd	45	12	5	62	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Bite Group	#	-	-	93	-	-
Biznet IIS Ltd	14	23	0	37	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Biznet Solutions Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-
BJM Chartered Accountants	#	-	-	27	-	-
BI Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Blackbourne Electrical Co Ltd	78	33	5	116	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Blackhill Enterprises	18	14	0	32	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Blair International	64	20	5	89	[76.2%]	[23.8%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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

Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Blair Neill Ltd	*	-	-	-	68	-	-
Bleeks James T/A J & A Construction (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Bloomfield Collegiate School	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Bloomfield Visionplus Ltd T/A Specsavers Opticians	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Bloomfields Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
BMI		55	37	9	101	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
BOC Gases Ltd	*	-	-	-	74	-	-
Bolan Investment Ltd		41	24	16	81	[63.1%]	[36.9%]
Boland Reilly Homes Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Bonar Alexander & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Bondelivery		98	67	15	180	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Bonmarche Ltd		64	62	31	157	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Boomer Industries Ltd		35	29	3	67	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Boots Retail Services		38	13	3	54	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Boots UK Ltd		705	632	49	1,386	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Boran Mopack Ltd	#	-	-	-	58	-	-
Borland (UK) Ltd	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
Botanic Inns Ltd		112	350	83	545	[24.2%]	[75.8%]
Botanic Wine Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
Bowman (Northern Ireland) Ltd		59	20	0	79	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Boxpak Ltd	*	-	-	-	77	-	-
Boyd Alexander Displays Ltd		34	11	3	48	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Boyd James & Sons (Carnmoney) Ltd	*	-	-	-	54	-	-
BPO Services Ltd		547	1,040	117	1,704	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Bradbury Graphics Ltd		26	11	3	40	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Bradfor Ltd		10	49	0	59	[16.9%]	[83.1%]
Bradley Construction	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Bradley Patrick Ltd		25	43	3	71	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Braefield Private Nursing & Residential Care Home	*	-	-	-	56	-	-
Braham Paul & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	46	-	-
Braid Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Braidview Trading Ltd T/A Bellevue Arms, The		10	47	0	57	[17.5%]	[82.5%]
Brennans Service Station		20	70	0	90	[22.2%]	[77.8%]
Brett Martin Ltd		230	65	18	313	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Brickkiln Waste Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Bridgedale Outdoor Ltd	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Briggs Alfred (Alwood) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Brights Chips & Things	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
Brinks (Ireland) Ltd		40	11	6	57	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
Britannia Electrical Services	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
British Council, The		18	11	9	38	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
British Red Cross Society		29	14	10	53	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland		1,270	1,149	97	2,516	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Britvic Northern Ireland		114	27	11	152	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Broadways Private Nursing Home		32	14	1	47	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Brook Design Hardware Ltd		19	15	0	34	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Brook Street (UK) Ltd		83	85	59	227	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Brooklands Healthcare Ltd		43	173	16	232	[19.9%]	[80.1%]
Brow John C Ltd T/A Brow Packaging	*	-	-	-	51	-	-
Browne AV Advertising Ltd		32	20	5	57	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Browns Coachworks Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Brunch Box Sandwich Company Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Brunswick Superbowl Ltd	#	-	-	-	104	-	-
Bryson Charitable Group		236	190	62	488	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
BSG Civil Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	43	-	-
BTCV T/A Conservation Volunteers Northern Ireland	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
BTW Cairns	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
BTW Shiells Ltd		48	28	4	80	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Buchanan WG & Son Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Building Design Partnership Ltd		51	38	12	101	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Building Protection Systems (Northern Ireland) Ltd		36	15	1	52	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Bulrush Horticulture Ltd		14	37	14	65	[27.5%]	[72.5%]
Bunzl Rafferty Hospitality Products	#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Burkes of Cornascriebe Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Burnview Properties Ltd T/A Bryansburn Nursing Home		17	22	3	42	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Burrendale Day Nursery		13	13	0	26	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Burrendale Hotel Ltd		21	121	7	149	[14.8%]	[85.2%]
Bushmills Hotels Ltd		74	10	1	85	[88.1%]	[11.9%]
Business & Scientific Services Ltd		18	16	0	34	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Business in the Community Northern Ireland		20	18	3	41	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
C & C Northern Ireland		16	13	0	29	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
C & J Meats Ltd	#	-	-	-	46	-	-
Cable & Accessories (Northern Ireland) Ltd		13	19	0	32	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Cable & Wireless		17	11	3	31	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Caffe Nero	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Cairn Hill Home Ltd		10	48	1	59	[17.2%]	[82.8%]
Caldwell Consulting	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Calor Gas Northern Ireland Ltd		50	21	7	78	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Calvert Office Equipment Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
Camden Group		143	212	118	473	[40.3%]	[59.7%]
Cameron Landscapes Ltd		30	12	0	42	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Camerons Retail Furnishings (Northern Ireland) Ltd		59	26	2	87	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Campbell & Slevin Ltd	#	-	-	-	37	-	-
Campbell Brian T/A Centra		13	19	1	33	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Campbell Catering (Northern Ireland) Ltd		458	141	28	627	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Campbell College	*	-	-	-	79	-	-
Campbell Contracts Ltd		10	43	0	53	[18.9%]	[81.1%]
Campbell Fitzpatrick Solicitors		10	25	1	36	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Campbell Freight Agencies Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Campbell J & K		31	15	6	52	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Campbell JC (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	-	37	-	-
Campbell Mc Cleave & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
Cancer Research (UK)		32	14	9	55	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Canyon Europe Ltd		66	63	0	129	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Capita Business Services Ltd		216	222	50	488	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Capita Life & Pensions Regulated Services		178	91	36	305	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Capita Television Licensing		15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Capper Trading Ltd		61	17	0	78	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
Car Park Services Ltd		27	25	9	61	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Carabus Trading Ltd T/A Sugar Night Club/Downeys Bar		14	44	4	62	[24.1%]	[75.9%]
Caraher BJ (Distributors) Ltd		16	15	0	31	[51.6%]	[48.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Cardona Ltd T/A Shelbourne, The	#	-	-	-	50	-	-
Care Circle Ltd T/A Fairfields Care Centre		21	43	0	64	[32.8%]	[67.2%]
Care Circle Ltd T/A Kingsway Nursing Home		50	29	12	91	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Care Plus		94	69	0	163	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Carella Laminate Systems Ltd		17	31	0	48	[35.4%]	[64.6%]
Cargo Forwarding Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Caridianbct Northern Ireland		119	54	34	207	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Carillion PLC		23	16	10	49	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Carlisle D & W Ltd T/A Carlisle's Fresh Foods		80	86	0	166	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Carmichaels (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	78	-	-
Carpetright PLC		33	19	4	56	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Carphone Warehouse Ltd, The		83	75	14	172	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Carrickfergus Premier Travel Inn, The & Harbour Brewers Fayre, The	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Carryduff Auctions (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Carryduff Forklift Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Carson Mc Dowell Solicitors		52	32	3	87	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Carvill Group Ltd		25	32	2	59	[43.9%]	[56.1%]
Castle Catering Belfast Ltd		18	47	2	67	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
Castleview Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Caterpillar Logistics Services (UK) Ltd		125	34	10	169	[78.6%]	[21.4%]
Cathcart FR Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Cavanagh Kelly		11	39	0	50	[22.0%]	[78.0%]
CB Contracts		39	37	3	79	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
CB Packaging Ltd	*	-	-	-	42	-	-
CBC Distributors	#	-	-	-	45	-	-
CDC Leisure Ltd		55	62	0	117	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
CDE Ireland Ltd	#	-	-	-	46	-	-
CE Property Services Group		18	13	0	31	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Cedar Foundation, The		120	103	9	232	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Celerion		61	43	15	119	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Cemex (Northern Ireland)		98	61	7	166	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Centra Quick Stop		25	31	10	66	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Central Bookmakers	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
Central Group Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	63	-	-
Central Laundries Ltd		46	36	0	82	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Central Welding Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Century Newspapers Ltd		49	20	9	78	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
CES Quarry Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
CFC Interiors Ltd		22	21	1	44	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
C-Fish Selling Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
CFM Ltd		24	44	3	71	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
Chain Reaction Cycles		228	34	11	273	[87.0%]	[13.0%]
Chambers Coach Hire Ltd		59	56	6	121	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Chambers T & Sons (Enniskillen) Ltd		21	49	0	70	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Chambers W & J Ltd		40	10	0	50	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Charlemont Arms Hotel Armagh Ltd		15	30	0	45	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Charles Hurst Ltd		559	216	66	841	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
CHC Group Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Check Mate Guarding & Security		93	46	28	167	[66.9%]	[33.1%]
Cherry Tree House Private Nursing & Residential Home		45	11	7	63	[80.4%]	[19.6%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Chesapeake Belfast Ltd	119	44	0	163	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Cheslock Ltd Deanfield Nursing Home	29	16	0	45	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Chester Park Inns Ltd T/A Chester Park & Maginty's Restaurant	#	-	-	51	-	-
Chester Private Nursing Home Ltd	61	34	8	103	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Chieftain Insulation (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	55	-	-
Chubb (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Cirrus Ltd T/A Cirrus Plastics	19	16	0	35	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Citigroup	256	332	137	725	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Citizens Advice Belfast	#	-	-	27	-	-
City Electrical Factors Ltd Northern Ireland Division	50	19	11	80	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
City Facilities (Northern Ireland) Ltd	113	136	31	280	[45.4%]	[54.6%]
City Hotel	11	106	21	138	[9.4%]	[90.6%]
City Industrial Waste Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
City Link	18	17	0	35	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
City of Belfast YMCA	*	-	-	42	-	-
CK International Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Claire's Accessories (UK) Ltd	56	59	25	140	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Clandeboyne Golf Club	*	-	-	30	-	-
Clanmil Housing Association Ltd	124	57	3	184	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Clarehill Plastics Ltd	45	21	7	73	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Clarion Hotel Carrickfergus	53	15	4	72	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Clark William & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Clarke Cunningham Tree Maintenance Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Clarke Engineering & Construction Co Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Clarke P & Sons Ltd	14	110	1	125	[11.3%]	[88.7%]
Clarks International	97	88	22	207	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Clear Channel (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Clear Day Nurseries	107	12	7	126	[89.9%]	[10.1%]
Clear Pharmacy	126	35	14	175	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Clearco Services Ltd	18	18	1	37	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Clearway Disposals Ltd	22	67	0	89	[24.7%]	[75.3%]
Cleaver Fulton Rankin	38	29	5	72	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Clinique Laboratories Ltd	33	27	7	67	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Clinton Cards PLC	112	108	32	252	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
CLM (Northern Ireland) Ltd	32	10	3	45	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Clogher Care	*	-	-	31	-	-
Clogher Valley Care Ltd	35	52	0	87	[40.2%]	[59.8%]
Clonlee Private Nursing Home & Masserene Manor Private Nursing Home	66	46	20	132	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Cloughorr Investments Ltd T/A Golf Links Hotel & Holiday Home Park	95	44	10	149	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
CMG Solicitors	*	-	-	27	-	-
CMM Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
CMS Lift Trucks Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
CNC Components (UK) Ltd	45	11	5	61	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Coastal Container Line Ltd	34	23	2	59	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Cobain Mark T/A McDonald's Abbeycentre	*	-	-	45	-	-
Cobco 834 Ltd T/A Homebuy	14	22	3	39	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Cobra Specialist Security Services Ltd	103	29	19	151	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Coca-Cola HBC Northern Ireland	430	257	53	740	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Cohannon Inn Ltd	34	43	0	77	[44.2%]	[55.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Coleraine Academical Institution	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Coleraine Care Ltd T/A Cottage Private Nursing Home, The		32	12	3	47	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Coleraine Skip Hire & Recycling Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
College Freight Services (Northern Ireland) Ltd		31	47	3	81	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Collegelands Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
Collen Bros (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Colliers Cre (Belfast) Ltd		20	10	0	30	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Colorite Europe Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Commercial Graphics (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Communis		34	15	1	50	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Community Foundation for Northern Ireland		11	19	2	32	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
Compass Group (UK) & Ireland		364	207	49	620	[63.7%]	[36.3%]
Complete Beverage Services Ltd		20	25	0	45	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Component Distributors Ltd		66	16	3	85	[80.5%]	[19.5%]
Conard Care Services Ltd		66	21	1	88	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Concrete Systems Ltd	#	-	-	-	56	-	-
Connan Paul Ltd		59	173	54	286	[25.4%]	[74.6%]
Connolly Liam Roadfreight Ltd		18	24	0	42	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Consarc Design Group Ltd		40	36	3	79	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Consilium Technologies Ltd		51	18	1	70	[73.9%]	[26.1%]
Construction Employers Federation Ltd		18	22	2	42	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Contact Youth Counselling		55	78	3	136	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Contract Ceilings Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Contract Services (Northern Ireland) Ltd		45	38	7	90	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Controlled Electronic Management Systems Ltd		80	59	25	164	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Conway PJ (Contractors) Ltd		16	36	19	71	[30.8%]	[69.2%]
Coogan & Co Architects Ltd		12	19	0	31	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Cookery Nook, The		29	19	3	51	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Cookstown Panel Centre Ltd		18	35	0	53	[34.0%]	[66.0%]
Cookstown Textile Recyclers		20	134	0	154	[13.0%]	[87.0%]
Cooneen Textiles Ltd		34	26	0	60	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Co-operative Group, The		786	312	103	1,201	[71.6%]	[28.4%]
Co-operative Pharmacy	*	-	-	-	59	-	-
Co-operative Retail Logistics	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Coot Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Cootes (Concrete Products) Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Copeland Ltd		79	125	34	238	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Cordant Group		15	10	6	31	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Corkhill Lodge Ltd		16	25	4	45	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Corlin Developments Ltd	#	-	-	-	54	-	-
Corn Dolly Foods Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Cornfield Farm Care Centre Ltd T/A Cornfield Care Centre		74	47	4	125	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Corporate Catering (Northern Ireland) Ltd		24	13	3	40	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Corporate Wardrobe, The	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Corps Security		109	10	2	121	[91.6%]	[8.4%]
Corramore Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Corriewood Private Clinic	#	-	-	-	55	-	-
Corrs Corner Hotel Ltd		37	22	6	65	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Corry Harry Ltd		159	121	38	318	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Corry JP (Northern Ireland) Ltd		167	105	9	281	[61.4%]	[38.6%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Corrymeela Community	13	14	2	29	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Corry's Supervalu Shantallow	#	-	-	55	-	-
Corus (UK) Ltd	79	27	2	108	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Costcutter	15	37	1	53	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
Cottage Catering Ltd	15	37	0	52	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
Coulter JE Ltd	54	15	10	79	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Country Inns (Ulster) Ltd T/A Clandeboye Lodge Hotel, The	50	16	10	76	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Country Kitchen, The	*	-	-	26	-	-
Countrywide Freight Group Ltd	60	28	14	102	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Court Care Home, The	*	-	-	44	-	-
Courtney & Nelson Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Cove Manor Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	29	-	-
Cox Arthur (Northern Ireland)	43	36	2	81	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
CP Hire Ltd	*	-	-	56	-	-
CR Morrow Limited	*	-	-	36	-	-
Craig John Haulage	*	-	-	29	-	-
Craigantlet Ltd T/A La Mon Hotel & Country Club	135	47	65	247	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Crane Stockham Valve Ltd	69	12	11	92	[85.2%]	[14.8%]
Crawford & Co (UK) Ltd	29	17	5	51	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Crawford Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Crawford M & D T/A Spar Supermarket	#	-	-	42	-	-
Crawford R	47	23	0	70	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Crawford RTD Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd	50	212	37	299	[19.1%]	[80.9%]
Creation Consumer Finance	69	73	17	159	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Creative Composites Ltd	53	19	17	89	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Creative Gardens Ltd	75	10	11	96	[88.2%]	[11.8%]
Creighton Group Ltd	68	33	8	109	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Croft Community, The	94	10	3	107	[90.4%]	[9.6%]
Cromer Enterprises Ltd T/A White Horse Hotel	18	28	2	48	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Cross Refrigeration (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Crossbows Optical Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Crossgar Poultry Ltd	42	129	27	198	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
Crossland Tankers Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Crossroads Caring for Carers (Northern Ireland) Ltd	201	93	12	306	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Crown Paints	31	14	0	45	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Crozier WJ & H	*	-	-	45	-	-
Cuddy RA	*	-	-	58	-	-
Culmore Stores Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
Cunningham Coates Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Cunningham Covers Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Cunningham Lindsey	24	13	3	40	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Curleys Supermarket Dungannon Ltd	20	52	5	77	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	#	-	-	315	-	-
Curran Court Hotel Ltd	37	23	0	60	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Curran D & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Curtis Developments Ltd T/A Curtis Toyota Curtis Peugeot & Curtis Peugeot Newtownabbey	49	10	1	60	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Customise Training Services Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
D & M Cakes Ltd T/A Graham's Home Bakery	22	11	0	33	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
D2 Trading Ltd	61	97	10	168	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	152	63	3	218	[70.7%]	[29.3%]

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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]
Dalkia Energy & Facilities Ltd	24	24	0	48	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Dalriada School	*	-	-	53	-	-
Dalriada Urgent Care	157	70	1	228	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Daly Park & Co Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Dalys Garage	#	-	-	26	-	-
Dan & Vi's Ltd T/A Smyths Newsagents	#	-	-	30	-	-
Danske Bank A/S	27	10	0	37	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Dargan Press Ltd, The	*	-	-	28	-	-
Dask Timber Products Ltd	13	10	3	26	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Davidson & Hardy (Laboratory Supplies) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Davison AF Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Davison Mel Construction	49	18	3	70	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Dawson-Wam Ltd	61	42	6	109	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
DCC Energy Ltd	138	36	0	174	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
De La Rue Smurfit (Northern Ireland) Ltd	18	11	2	31	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Deane Public Works Ltd	28	13	0	41	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Debenhams Retail	233	491	29	753	[32.2%]	[67.8%]
Decora Blind Systems Ltd	122	51	10	183	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Dekko	42	37	10	89	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Delap & Waller Ltd	19	29	3	51	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Deli Lites Newry	#	-	-	31	-	-
Deloitte LLP	81	70	17	168	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Delta Print & Packaging Ltd	19	106	8	133	[15.2%]	[84.8%]
Deluxe Art & Theme FX Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Delwyn Enterprises Ltd T/A Yardmaster International	19	43	0	62	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Denman International Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Dennison Commercials Ltd	105	21	4	130	[83.3%]	[16.7%]
Denny Henry & Sons (Northern Ireland) Ltd	65	108	10	183	[37.6%]	[62.4%]
Denroy Plastics Ltd	99	16	4	119	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Dental World Ltd	27	10	12	49	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Depaul Ireland	17	32	5	54	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
Derichebourg Multiservices Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Derry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	53	-	-
Derry Journal Newspapers Ltd	#	-	-	55	-	-
Derry Youth & Community Workshop Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Derry's Ltd	#	-	-	51	-	-
Desmond Motors Ltd	#	-	-	62	-	-
Dessian Products Ltd	29	36	3	68	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Devenish Nutrition Ltd	43	27	4	74	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
DF PF Ltd T/A Dairy Farm & People 1st	10	26	1	37	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
DFS Trading Ltd	18	22	0	40	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
DHL Exel Supply Chain	32	16	0	48	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
DHL Exel Supply Chain	*	-	-	27	-	-
DHL Express	15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
DHL Express (UK) Ltd	59	24	2	85	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
DHL Supply Chain	217	148	24	389	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Diageo (Northern Ireland) Ltd	61	64	9	134	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Diageo Bailey's Global Supply (S & B Production Ltd)	28	12	2	42	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Diageo Global Supply LBC Ltd	122	34	15	171	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
Diamond A & Son (Timber) Ltd	35	19	1	55	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Diamond Corrugated Cases Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Diamond Recruitment Group	894	635	310	1,839	[58.5%]	[41.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Dickey HK	*	-	-	-	69	-	-
Digestors Silos & Tanks Ltd T/A Silotank	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
Disability Action		34	51	6	91	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Discovery '80' Ltd Share		19	17	1	37	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Dittys (Castledawson) Ltd		34	21	0	55	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
Dixons & Co Ltd		46	26	0	72	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Dixons Contractors		11	34	2	47	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
DK Leisure Ltd		21	34	0	55	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
Doherty & Gray Ltd		17	15	25	57	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Doherty James (Meats) Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
Doherty Patrick T/A Knockan Lodge		20	11	0	31	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Doherty Peter T/A Garage Door Systems Ltd		14	13	2	29	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Domestic Care Ltd		59	11	0	70	[84.3%]	[15.7%]
Domestic Care Services Domiciliary		143	17	13	173	[89.4%]	[10.6%]
Dominican College		21	33	0	54	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Donaghmore Construction Ltd		12	17	4	33	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Donaghy Bros		14	15	0	29	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Donaghy P & E		70	39	2	111	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Donaldson A & S (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Donnelly Group, The		242	245	23	510	[49.7%]	[50.3%]
Dontaur Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	52	-	-
Dooley S & Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Door Store Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Doran Consulting		54	21	6	81	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
Doris and Mac Mahon Solicitors	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Dougan Patrick Electrical		10	24	0	34	[29.4%]	[70.6%]
Douglas & Grahame Ltd		66	24	10	100	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Dove House Community Trust	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Dowds JF & H Ltd		23	44	2	69	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Dowler F Ltd		46	11	0	57	[80.7%]	[19.3%]
Dowling William Ltd		42	17	5	64	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Downe Residential Project		19	104	1	124	[15.4%]	[84.6%]
Downey Bros Good Food Shop Ltd	#	-	-	-	97	-	-
Downey Investments T/A Friar Tucks	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
Downhill Enterprises Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Downshire Arms Hotel Ltd		36	10	5	51	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Downtown Radio Ltd		40	27	3	70	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Dr Mc Master & Partners Mountsandel Surgery	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Drapersfield House Private Nursing Home		27	42	0	69	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Draynes Farms		18	18	5	41	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Drenagh Sawmills Ltd		11	27	5	43	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Dresswell (Newtownards) Ltd		129	35	11	175	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Drombane Nursing Group T/A Templemoyle Care Home	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Dromore Community Care Ltd		12	33	0	45	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Drumbo Park Greyhound Stadium		39	18	1	58	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Drumkeen Holdings Ltd T/A Burger King	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
Drummaul House Ltd		36	60	3	99	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Drummond Hotel	#	-	-	-	60	-	-
Drumragh Integrated College		16	30	0	46	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
DS Campbell Ltd T/A Venture		26	14	3	43	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
DSG Retail Ltd		263	112	42	417	[70.1%]	[29.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
DSV Road Ltd	35	16	14	65	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Du Pont (UK) Industrial Ltd	62	115	1	178	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Dunadry Inn Ltd	101	54	3	158	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Dunbia (Ballymena) Ltd	59	28	14	101	[67.8%]	[32.2%]
Dunbia (Dungannon)	224	332	144	700	[40.3%]	[59.7%]
Duncan & Griffin Co Ltd T/A Silverbirch Hotel	46	48	8	102	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Dunelm (Soft Furnishings) Ltd	58	172	4	234	[25.2%]	[74.8%]
Dungannon Window Company Ltd	14	14	0	28	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Dunlady House Ltd	43	27	4	74	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Dunluce Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonalds	41	21	10	72	[66.1%]	[33.9%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd	632	1,501	94	2,227	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
DV8	93	105	18	216	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
DW Sports & Fitness	58	109	8	175	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
DX Network Services	16	30	2	48	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Eakin Brothers Ltd	34	15	0	49	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Eakin TG Ltd	39	12	10	61	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Early Years	51	79	13	143	[39.2%]	[60.8%]
Eason & Son (Northern Ireland) Ltd	127	137	16	280	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
East Belfast Mission	*	-	-	64	-	-
East Eden Ltd T/A Slieve Na Mon Nursing Home	11	45	0	56	[19.6%]	[80.4%]
Eastwood Bookmakers	123	254	16	393	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Eastwood Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-
Echo Northern Ireland Ltd	93	109	35	237	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Edenkeel Ltd T/A Café Roc/Earth Night Club	#	-	-	38	-	-
Edenmore Golf & Country Club	28	15	2	45	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Edgar Transport	10	18	12	40	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Edgewater Contracts	10	19	0	29	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Edgewater Private Nursing Home	26	15	0	41	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
EDM Spamwall Facades Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Edmundson Electrical Ltd	*	-	-	64	-	-
Ed's Bakery	#	-	-	31	-	-
Educational Guidance Service for Adults	#	-	-	29	-	-
Edwards & Co	18	15	0	33	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Edwards Enterprises (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A Copperfields Private Nursing Home	33	26	0	59	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
EG Information Consulting Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Eglington (Timber Products) Ltd	23	30	0	53	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Electronic & Security Services Ltd	22	17	1	40	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Elior UK	54	44	0	98	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Elite Electronic Systems Ltd	50	51	14	115	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
Elliott Duffy Garrett Solicitors	15	35	0	50	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Elmoreton Ltd T/A Benedicts Hotel Belfast	28	62	3	93	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
EM News Distribution Ltd	71	73	42	186	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Emerson HA & Son	33	67	4	104	[33.0%]	[67.0%]
Emerson Norman Group Ltd	94	53	2	149	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Emerson Stanley & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Emtek Ltd	28	11	3	42	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Enterprise Stationery Ltd	23	39	9	71	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
ENVA (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Environmental Fabrications Ltd	15	15	0	30	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Environmental Treatment Systems Ltd T/A Klargester Ireland	#	-	-	56	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
EPS Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	-	48	-	-
Equiniti - ICS Ltd		152	72	22	246	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Ernst & Young		43	36	51	130	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Esporta Health Club	*	-	-	-	50	-	-
Estee Lauder Cosmetics Ltd		31	42	10	83	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Europa General Underwriters (Northern Ireland) Ltd		19	22	1	42	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Europcar National Car Rental		44	30	4	78	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Evans VB & Company	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Eventsec Ltd		295	262	0	557	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Evron Foods Ltd		44	64	123	231	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Excel Glass Ltd		10	23	0	33	[30.3%]	[69.7%]
Exchange Restaurants Ltd	#	-	-	-	39	-	-
Executive Council of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland, The		19	15	3	37	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Exhibit Ltd		68	58	0	126	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Express Distribution Services	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Extern Organisation Ltd, The		145	132	15	292	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd		224	264	95	583	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Fabricat Ireland Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Fairco Mc Ilhagga Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Fairlawns Care Home Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
Fairways Residential Homes		42	10	6	58	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Faith House	*	-	-	-	84	-	-
Falls Community Council	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Fane Valley Co-op Society Ltd		65	11	0	76	[85.5%]	[14.5%]
Farmlea Foods Ltd		38	18	0	56	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Farmview Dairies Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Federal Security Newco (Northern Ireland) Ltd		556	207	24	787	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
Fergus Investments Ltd T/A Supervalu Carrickfergus	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Fermanagh Homecare Services		28	41	0	69	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
FF Food Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
FGS Mc Clure Watters		48	42	4	94	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Fin Engineering Group Ltd		42	15	0	57	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Fine Foods Lisburn Road Ltd T/A Shu Restaurant	#	-	-	-	42	-	-
Finell Portadown Ltd T/A Seagoe Hotel		41	49	0	90	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
Finlay Communications Ltd		55	35	14	104	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Finlay James AS Ltd	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Fintec Crushing & Screening Ltd		31	71	8	110	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Fir Trees Hotel Strabane Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
Fire IMC Ltd		16	11	2	29	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Fire Security Ltd T/A Gent Northern Ireland	*	-	-	-	68	-	-
Firmus Energy		26	26	3	55	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd		491	488	41	1,020	[50.2%]	[49.8%]
First Derivatives PLC		37	124	31	192	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
First Housing Aid & Support Services		12	106	5	123	[10.2%]	[89.8%]
Firstsource Solutions Ltd		230	936	238	1,404	[19.7%]	[80.3%]
Fishbourne House Nursing Home		19	13	1	33	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Fisher Engineering Ltd		194	92	0	286	[67.8%]	[32.2%]
Fisherwick Inns	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Fitness First PLC T/A Fitness First Belfast		46	28	9	83	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Fitzwilliam Hotel Belfast		19	24	18	61	[44.2%]	[55.8%]
Fivemiletown & Brookborough Co-op Agricultural & Dairy Society Ltd		44	22	0	66	[66.7%]	[33.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Fiveways Shop & Service Station Ltd	#	-	-	-	90	-	-
Flagship Media Group Ltd		35	29	4	68	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Flanagan KJ & Co Ltd		20	26	1	47	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Fleck Imet Group, The	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Fleet Financial (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Fleming Agri-products Ltd	*	-	-	-	70	-	-
Flybe		137	48	25	210	[74.1%]	[25.9%]
Flynn Maurice & Sons Ltd		23	33	3	59	[41.1%]	[58.9%]
FM Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	-	50	-	-
FMUK Ltd		20	18	0	38	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Fois Ltd		17	20	0	37	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Fold Housing Association		402	311	43	756	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Fonacab (Belfast) Ltd		29	27	4	60	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Fonezone Telecommunications Ltd T/A Barclays Communications		63	29	11	103	[68.5%]	[31.5%]
Footprints Women's Centre	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Forest Leaf Properties T/A Anderson Manning Associates Ltd		66	17	6	89	[79.5%]	[20.5%]
Fort Lodge Hotel	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Forth Communication Northern Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Fortress Doors (Northern Ireland) Ltd		42	14	2	58	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Four Dee (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Four Season Health Care T/A Strathearn Court Care Home		29	11	14	54	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Abbeylands Care Home		67	23	0	90	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Annahilt Care Home		38	10	0	48	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Antrim Care Home		24	21	1	46	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Arches Care Home	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Ardlough Care Home		29	23	0	52	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bangor Care Home		35	33	32	100	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Beechill Care Home	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Belmont Nursing Home		24	20	0	44	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Bethany Care Home		15	24	6	45	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Camphill Care Home		43	22	2	67	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Carnalea Care Home	*	-	-	-	53	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cedarhurst Lodge Care Home		14	38	11	63	[26.9%]	[73.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cherryvalley Care Home		15	20	1	36	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Chestnut Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	-	34	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Comber Care Home		50	19	1	70	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Coolaness Care Home		24	19	3	46	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A County Care Home, The		24	25	12	61	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Craigdun Care Home	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Croaghpatrick Care Home		58	15	0	73	[79.5%]	[20.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Cromore House Care Home		22	17	1	40	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Donaghcloney Care Home		36	14	0	50	[72.0%]	[28.0%]

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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 Drumclay Care Home	23	31	1	55	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Drumragh Care Home	17	61	2	80	[21.8%]	[78.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Dungannon Care Home	16	29	0	45	[35.6%]	[64.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edgewater Lodge Care Home	56	19	2	77	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Galgorm Care Home	25	11	1	37	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Garvagh Care Home	24	33	1	58	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Greerville Manor Care Home	27	17	7	51	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hamilton Court Care Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Hawthorn House Care Home	*	-	-	28	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Holywood Care Home	30	30	0	60	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Jordanstown Care Home	37	24	0	61	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Laganvale Care Home	34	37	1	72	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Landsdowne Care Home	26	43	0	69	[37.7%]	[62.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lecale Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	58	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Limavady Care Home	20	29	2	51	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisburn Care Home	18	12	13	43	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Lisnisky Care Home	51	29	3	83	[63.8%]	[36.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mahon Hall Care Home	60	15	3	78	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Court Care Home	19	15	6	40	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Manor Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	42	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Meadowbank Care Home	16	19	3	38	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Moneymore Care Home	33	40	1	74	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Mount Lens Care Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Oakridge Care Home	30	36	3	69	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Parkview Care Home	*	-	-	55	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rathmena Care Home	*	-	-	33	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Rosevale Lodge Care Home	27	20	8	55	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Saintfield Lodge Care Home	#	-	-	37	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Sandringham Care Home	45	25	3	73	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Seapatrick Care Home	36	30	3	69	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Stormont Care Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Tennent Street Care Home	35	14	0	49	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Tudordale Care Home	19	18	0	37	[51.4%]	[48.6%]

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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]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Victoria Park Care Home	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Whiteabbey Care Home		41	12	0	53	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Woodgrove Care Home		18	18	3	39	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Four Seasons Health Care T/A Edenmore Care Home		23	12	13	48	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Fox Building & Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Foyle & Londonderry College		28	17	3	48	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Foyle Day Care Ltd		24	28	1	53	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Foyle Hospice	#	-	-	-	68	-	-
Foyle Meats		84	255	7	346	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
FPM Accountants LLP		10	61	0	71	[14.1%]	[85.9%]
Frackelton John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Francos Restaurant		15	10	7	32	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Franklins International Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Freeza Meats Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
French James Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	50	-	-
Friends School	*	-	-	-	62	-	-
Friendship & Caring Trust (FACT)	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Fruithill Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
Fry Transport	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Frylite Ltd	#	-	-	-	62	-	-
Fugro-BKS Ltd		73	16	5	94	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
Fujitsu Services		345	282	90	717	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Fujitsu Telecommunications (Ireland)		29	19	5	53	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Fultons Fine Furnishings	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Fultons Fine Furnishings Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Funeral Services (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A Brown James & Sons		122	11	5	138	[91.7%]	[8.3%]
Fusion Antibodies Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Fyfes Vehicles & Engineering Supplies Ltd		66	59	0	125	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
G & M Lodge Caring Ltd	#	-	-	-	75	-	-
G4S Cash Services (UK) Ltd		272	65	5	342	[80.7%]	[19.3%]
G4S Security Services UK		347	162	37	546	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Galeton Ltd T/A Ailsa Lodge Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Galfield Ltd T/A Kelly's Spar	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Galgorm Manor Hotel Ltd		105	135	1	241	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Gallagher Contracts		14	153	5	172	[8.4%]	[91.6%]
Gallaher Ltd		666	153	25	844	[81.3%]	[18.7%]
Gamble JA & Co Ltd		12	17	0	29	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Gamestop UK Ltd		11	22	5	38	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Gardner TA	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
GB Poultry	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Geda Construction Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Gibson (Banbridge) Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Gibson Bros Ltd		35	15	3	53	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Gilbert-Ash (Northern Ireland) Ltd		52	87	9	148	[37.4%]	[62.6%]
Gilfresh Produce		30	66	24	120	[31.3%]	[68.8%]
Gillaroo Lodge Nursing Home Ltd		32	12	1	45	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Gillbrooke Private Nursing Home		20	13	0	33	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Girvan Thomas T/A Karina Lodge Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	27	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Glanbia Cheese Ltd	75	65	6	146	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Glasgiven Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Glas-seal (Northern Ireland) Ltd	43	43	2	88	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Glaxosmithkline UK Pharmaceuticals	*	-	-	28	-	-
Glen Dimplex Northern Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Glen Electric Ltd	#	-	-	187	-	-
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	158	65	0	223	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
Glenavon House Hotel (1982) Ltd	#	-	-	62	-	-
Glenbay Ltd (Peter Mark)	65	72	7	144	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Glencarron Nursing Home	#	-	-	58	-	-
Glendale Stores Ltd	30	49	0	79	[38.0%]	[62.0%]
Glendermott Enterprises Ltd	13	29	0	42	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Glendun Nursing Home	#	-	-	64	-	-
Glenhill Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Glenkrag Ltd	*	-	-	79	-	-
Glenmachan Tower House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	54	-	-
Glenmona Resource Centre	10	77	1	88	[11.5%]	[88.5%]
Glens of Antrim Potatoes Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Glenview Private Nursing Home	24	20	3	47	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Glenview Private Nursing/ Residential Home	18	17	0	35	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Global Armour Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Global Email Company, The	200	222	206	628	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Glover Site Investigations Ltd	56	17	1	74	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
GM Design Associates Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Goldblatt Mc Guigan	50	37	7	94	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Golden Cow Dairies Ltd	47	26	0	73	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Golden Glen Catering	*	-	-	34	-	-
Golf Holdings Ltd	1,032	623	148	1,803	[62.4%]	[37.6%]
Goodbody A & L Solicitors Northern Ireland	*	-	-	26	-	-
Gordons Chemists	130	89	5	224	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Gormley Motors Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Gortacharn Private Nursing Home	14	34	2	50	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
GPS (GB) Ltd T/A Gap, The	30	17	8	55	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
GPS Colour Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Graan Abbey Private Nursing Home, The	17	73	18	108	[18.9%]	[81.1%]
Grafton Recruitment Ltd	1,694	1,037	254	2,985	[62.0%]	[38.0%]
Graham & Heslip Ltd	77	27	0	104	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Graham Engineering	*	-	-	29	-	-
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	406	300	120	826	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Graham SP Ltd	13	124	0	137	[9.5%]	[90.5%]
Grahams Ray Ltd	15	10	3	28	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Grainger Building Services Ltd	46	21	1	68	[68.7%]	[31.3%]
Grand Opera House Trust	47	66	17	130	[41.6%]	[58.4%]
Granite Financial Ltd Granite Tower	#	-	-	38	-	-
Grant Thornton UK LLP	76	73	15	164	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Grant William & Co Ltd	17	42	0	59	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
Grants Electrical Services (Northern Ireland) Ltd	43	10	1	54	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Granville Food Care Ltd	10	26	1	37	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
Gray & Adams (Ireland) Ltd	42	11	0	53	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Gray Alison Recruitment	23	18	0	41	[56.1%]	[43.9%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Greater Shankill Partnership	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Green JT and Sons Ltd T/A Greens Food Fare	*	-	-	-	107	-	-
Greene Liam Mr & Mrs T/A Wheelers Fast Food	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Greenpark Private Nursing Home Ltd		15	85	0	100	[15.0%]	[85.0%]
Greer Publications	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Gregg & Patterson (Engineers) Ltd		49	22	2	73	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Greiner Packaging Ltd		149	28	3	180	[84.2%]	[15.8%]
Ground Espresso Bars		19	16	9	44	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Groundwork Northern Ireland		10	10	7	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Group 4 Securicor		15	15	5	35	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
GSH Ireland		27	16	3	46	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
GT Exhausts (Northern Ireland) Ltd		14	16	30	60	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Guardforce Ltd		114	49	15	178	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
H & A Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	108	-	-
Habinteg Housing Association (Ulster) Ltd		37	41	8	86	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Habitat for Humanity Northern Ireland		18	10	0	28	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Hagan Homes Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
Hair Traffic		27	42	0	69	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Haldane Shiells Group		216	127	2	345	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Halfords Ltd		94	80	48	222	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Hamilton & Kirk Ltd		11	32	0	43	[25.6%]	[74.4%]
Hamilton Alex M & Co Ltd		15	14	5	34	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Hamilton Architects		15	18	5	38	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Hamilton James & Co (Lurgan) Ltd		62	10	0	72	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Hamilton Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	32	-	-
Hamilton TJ & Co		23	24	1	48	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Hampton Conservatories Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Handling & Storage Equipment Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Happy Days (1999) Ltd T/A Happy Days Day Nursery	*	-	-	-	51	-	-
Harbinson Mulholland		21	19	2	42	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Harcourt Construction Northern Ireland Ltd		24	25	3	52	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Harland & Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd		166	12	5	183	[93.3%]	[6.7%]
Harscreen International Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Harpurs Hill Community Early Years Project	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Harte & Eakin (Contractors) (Northern Ireland) Ltd		25	13	0	38	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Harvey Group PLC		45	27	7	79	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Harvey Norman Trading Ltd		30	14	11	55	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Harveys Human Resource Department		25	17	5	47	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Haslett J & J Ltd		179	94	5	278	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Hasson M & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	50	-	-
Hastings Hotel Group Ltd		222	320	126	668	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Haulage Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Haven Private Nursing Home, The	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
Hawthorne Restaurant		12	15	0	27	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Hayburn Wood Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Hayes Fuels		36	37	3	76	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Hays Construction & Property		58	75	25	158	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Hays Specialist Recruitment Ltd		88	75	36	199	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Hazelwood Integrated College		27	30	6	63	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Hazelwood Integrated Primary School		19	19	4	42	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
HBOS PLC		927	748	323	1,998	[55.3%]	[44.7%]

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= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
HDN (Northern Ireland) Ltd	73	26	11	110	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Heartsine Technologies Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Heat	96	88	1	185	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Heathcotes Fine Foods Ltd	61	127	9	197	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Heatherlea Bakery	*	-	-	58	-	-
Heatons (Northern Ireland) Ltd	155	278	68	501	[35.8%]	[64.2%]
Helm Corporation Ltd	16	28	4	48	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
Helm Housing	65	56	12	133	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Hemel Ltd	15	48	4	67	[23.8%]	[76.2%]
Henderson Foodservice Ltd	109	29	24	162	[79.0%]	[21.0%]
Henderson Paul T/A Quality Care Services Ltd	*	-	-	137	-	-
Henderson Retail Ltd	1,235	386	90	1,711	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Henderson Wholesale Ltd	264	101	48	413	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Henry Bros (Magherafelt) Ltd	228	40	6	274	[85.1%]	[14.9%]
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	180	168	270	618	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Heron Bros Ltd	25	116	23	164	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Hewitt & Gilpin Solicitors Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Hewitt Meats	*/#	-	-	51	-	-
Hewlett Packard Ltd	15	11	16	42	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Heyn Group Ltd	54	27	6	87	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Hill Engineering Ltd	14	22	0	36	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Hill Vellacott	22	15	0	37	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Hillcrest Centre Ltd T/A P & G Family Foods	*	-	-	122	-	-
Hillen Bros T/A Ava Off Sales & Bar	*	-	-	35	-	-
Hillgrove Hotel Ltd T/A Magherabuoy House Hotel	29	26	14	69	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Hillmount Nursery Centre	*	-	-	44	-	-
Hillside Nursery Centre	*	-	-	35	-	-
Hillview Lodge Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Hilton Belfast	62	91	30	183	[40.5%]	[59.5%]
Hilton Group PLC T/A Hilton Templepatrick	135	34	22	191	[79.9%]	[20.1%]
Hilton Meat Products Ltd	37	12	7	56	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Hilton Meats (Cookstown) Ltd	10	42	10	62	[19.2%]	[80.8%]
HML	52	394	24	470	[11.7%]	[88.3%]
Hockley Private Nursing Home	73	17	0	90	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Hogg R & Sons Ltd	14	18	0	32	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Holiday Inn Belfast (Glandor Properties)	41	51	27	119	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Hollygate Lodge Residential Home	22	16	2	40	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Hollygate Nursing Home	17	14	0	31	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Homebase Ltd	242	194	20	456	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Homecare Independent Living	118	188	101	407	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Homecare Services (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
House of Fraser	90	129	13	232	[41.1%]	[58.9%]
House of Vic-Ryn Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Housing Rights Service	#	-	-	33	-	-
Houston Bros Ltd	67	30	6	103	[69.1%]	[30.9%]
Howden (UK) Ltd	100	15	2	117	[87.0%]	[13.0%]
Howell House Ltd	19	14	3	36	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
HSBC Bank PLC	59	37	15	111	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Huddleston John Engineering	69	16	5	90	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Hughes & Company	143	39	3	185	[78.6%]	[21.4%]
Hughes Christensen	309	44	11	364	[87.5%]	[12.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Hughes Joseph Painting Contractor	17	75	4	96	[18.5%]	[81.5%]
Hughes K & Co Ltd T/A Hughes Mushrooms	#	-	-	42	-	-
Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Ltd	92	82	30	204	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Hunter Apparel Solutions Ltd	15	25	1	41	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Hunter Brian Ltd	22	28	1	51	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Hunter JD & Co Ltd	111	37	18	166	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Hunterhouse College	*	-	-	28	-	-
Hutchison 3G UK Ltd	36	25	6	67	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Hutton (M&E) Services Ltd	27	10	0	37	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Hyndman D & Son (Bakers) Ltd	29	21	0	50	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Hynds Architectural Systems Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
IBM (UK) Ltd	20	12	3	35	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
IBS (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
ICB Emulsions Ltd	15	20	0	35	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Iceland Foods Ltd	470	472	45	987	[49.9%]	[50.1%]
Icemos Technology Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
ICTS (UK) Ltd	192	42	13	247	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
IG (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A Toughglass	34	14	1	49	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
IJK Timber Group Ltd	32	10	2	44	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Ikea Belfast	301	78	97	476	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Impact Training (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Impro Printing	*	-	-	31	-	-
Inbev Ireland Ltd	13	57	2	72	[18.6%]	[81.4%]
Include Youth	#	-	-	34	-	-
Independent News & Media (Northern Ireland)	279	126	14	419	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Indicators International Ltd	18	34	0	52	[34.6%]	[65.4%]
In-doors Manufacturing Ltd	#	-	-	70	-	-
Industrial Temps Ltd	236	436	17	689	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Inislyn Ltd T/A Radisson SAS Hotel	18	23	8	49	[43.9%]	[56.1%]
Initial Textile Services	*	-	-	56	-	-
Inner City South Belfast Sure Start	24	11	3	38	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Instore	85	111	128	324	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Integrated College Dungannon	19	23	0	42	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Intelliden Ltd	15	12	5	32	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Interface Europe Ltd	29	69	1	99	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
Interfrigo Ltd	10	11	18	39	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Internacionale Retail Ltd	65	72	23	160	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Interserve (Facilities Management) Ltd	#	-	-	53	-	-
Intraining Group, The	*	-	-	27	-	-
Intune Networks Belfast Ltd	12	15	3	30	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Invision Software Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Invista Textiles (UK) Ltd	154	215	3	372	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Ireland Freight Services (UK) Ltd	81	20	5	106	[80.2%]	[19.8%]
Irish Autotrader Ltd	48	31	1	80	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Irish Football Association, The	65	35	0	100	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Irish Inns Ltd	#	-	-	49	-	-
Irish News Ltd, The	34	103	3	140	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
Irish Rugby Football Union (Ulster Branch)	*	-	-	76	-	-
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Ltd	37	12	2	51	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Irish Waste Services Ltd	15	24	5	44	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Irwin AN & Sons	*	-	-	28	-	-

* = 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]
Irwin Electrical Services	*	-	-	47	-	-
Irwin RA & Co Ltd	75	16	2	93	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Irwin WD & Sons	252	135	37	424	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Isaac Agnew (Porsche/Saab)	34	11	2	47	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Island Cleaning Services Ltd	97	76	0	173	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Islandbawn Stores Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
ISS Facility Services	34	14	0	48	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
ISS Mediclean Ltd	74	118	22	214	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Ivanhoe Inn & Hotel	21	21	1	43	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
J & G Engineering (Northern Ireland) Ltd	47	17	2	66	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
J Caulfield & Co T/A Caulfield Insurance Brokers	12	18	1	31	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
J Spratt & Co Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Jacobs Engineering UK Ltd	20	22	4	46	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Jacques Vert PLC	24	14	0	38	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Jameson David Services Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
Jamesons Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Jark Healthcare	55	105	9	169	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
JB Enterprises (Derry) Ltd	26	21	2	49	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
JBE Building Services Ltd	69	39	0	108	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
JCP Consulting Ltd	31	11	0	42	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
JD Sports Fashion PLC	125	128	0	253	[49.4%]	[50.6%]
Jeffers Home Bakery	46	13	7	66	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Jefferson C & H	51	13	4	68	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Jenkins Shipping Co Ltd	15	27	2	44	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Jesroe (Services) Ltd	14	12	2	28	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Jet2.com Ltd	35	11	7	53	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
JFM Construction Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
JH Industrial Cleaning Services Ltd	*/#	-	-	37	-	-
JHC Hardware Ltd	36	21	0	57	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
JJB Sports PLC	253	262	8	523	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
JK Fabrications Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
JKC Specialist Cars Ltd	36	14	0	50	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
JMC Mechanical & Construction Ltd	10	21	0	31	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
JMC Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonald's Sprucefield	34	33	5	72	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
JMF Metal Fabrications Ltd	60	22	3	85	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
JMG Systems Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
JMT Direct	#	-	-	34	-	-
JNK Components Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
JNP Architects	14	14	2	30	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Johnson Bros (Belfast) Ltd	71	23	3	97	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Johnsons Solicitors	25	17	0	42	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Johnston Campbell Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Johnston Cyril & Co Ltd	56	10	5	71	[84.8%]	[15.2%]
Johnston Gilpin & Co Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Johnston Kennedy DFK Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Johnston Mr AF & Mrs RJ T/A Pinkertons	*	-	-	29	-	-
Johnston's Bakery	20	18	0	38	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Jolly Tots Childcare Complex	*	-	-	33	-	-
Jollye Leonard F (BP) Ltd T/A Jollye's Petfood Superstores	42	31	9	82	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Jones Frederick (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Jones Peters	21	13	0	34	[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]
Jordan Concrete Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Jordan Plastics Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Joyland Amusement Centres Ltd T/A Oasis Retail Services Ltd		49	37	14	100	[57.0%]	[43.0%]
JPM Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	-	57	-	-
JPM Trailers Ltd	*/#	-	-	-	26	-	-
JS Childrenswear Ltd T/A Adams		37	29	1	67	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
JSD Recruitment Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	49	-	-
Jurys Inn		10	60	13	83	[14.3%]	[85.7%]
Kainos Software Ltd		101	69	11	181	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Kane Heating Ltd	#	-	-	-	42	-	-
Kane Helen Nursing Services	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Kane JW Precision Engineering Ltd		37	12	4	53	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Kare Bears Private Day Nurseries		27	11	0	38	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Karkraft (Northern Ireland) Ltd		12	17	4	33	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Karuna Home, The	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Kavanagh Retailing		14	84	0	98	[14.3%]	[85.7%]
KBB Doors Ltd		14	32	16	62	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
KCC Door Hardware & Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
KDM Hire Ltd		49	35	1	85	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Kedington Northern Ireland Ltd		19	26	1	46	[42.2%]	[57.8%]
Keenan Patrick	#	-	-	-	68	-	-
Kelda Water Service (Alpha) Ltd Dunore Point Water Treatment Works		12	12	3	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Kells Sd Ltd		109	57	0	166	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Kelly Bros	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
Kelly Flowers Wholesale		14	14	1	29	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Kelly John Fuels (Ireland) T/A Kelly Fuels		71	29	3	103	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Kelly Mc Evoy & Brown	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Kelly Patricia T/A Kelly's Inn	#	-	-	-	38	-	-
Kelman Ltd		49	14	17	80	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Kennedy & Morrison Ltd	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Kennedy Business Systems	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Kennedy Fitzgerald Architects LLP		16	10	3	29	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Kennedy J & Co (Contractors) Ltd		55	17	1	73	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Kennedy R & Co (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd		60	90	23	173	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Kernaghan T & A (Group) Ltd		37	29	8	74	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Kernohan Ian A (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-	-
Kerr Henderson (Consultants and Actuaries) Ltd		13	18	0	31	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Kerr Henderson (Financial Services) Ltd		40	16	0	56	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Kerr RJ (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Kerr William & Co (Insurance Consultants) Ltd		33	11	0	44	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Kestrel Foods Ltd		19	37	8	64	[33.9%]	[66.1%]
Kettle Irish Foods	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Keylite Roof Windows Ltd		20	19	0	39	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Keys Robert & Co Ltd		21	30	0	51	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Keystone Lintels Ltd		52	50	3	105	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Kiddiwinkles Daycare		23	20	0	43	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Kieran Mcginn	#	-	-	-	30	-	-
Killeen Hardware Inc. Hillocks	*	-	-	-	38	-	-
Killowen Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Killyhevlin Hotel Ltd	55	73	11	139	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Kilmorey Arms Hotel (Kilkeel) Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Kilwaughter Chemical Co Ltd	64	11	9	84	[85.3%]	[14.7%]
Kingsberry James Ltd T/A Kingsberry Fuels	38	23	0	61	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Kingsfield Enterprises Mrs Magowan & Mrs Gilmore	*	-	-	31	-	-
Kirk Pat Ltd	28	27	1	56	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Kitchen Bakes Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Kiverco Ltd	10	36	3	49	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
KMC Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Knockmoyle Lodge Private Nursing Home	14	26	0	40	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Knotts of Newtownards	*	-	-	43	-	-
Knox & Clayton	*	-	-	26	-	-
Knox James & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Knoxlink Ltd T/A Deanes	#	-	-	30	-	-
Kone (Northern Ireland) Ltd	40	13	7	60	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
KPL Contracts Ltd	21	95	0	116	[18.1%]	[81.9%]
KPMG	89	105	5	199	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Kuehne & Nagel Ltd	123	21	7	151	[85.4%]	[14.6%]
Kwik-fit (Northern Ireland) Ltd	38	22	3	63	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
LA fitness	46	34	10	90	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Label One Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Ladbroke (Northern Ireland) Ltd (Northwest Bookmakers)	#	-	-	84	-	-
Ladbury Enterprises Ltd	69	37	29	135	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Ladyhill Holdings Ltd T/A Prospect Private Nursing Home	23	25	14	62	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Lafarge Cement Ireland	79	14	3	96	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
Lagan College, The	*	-	-	40	-	-
Lagan Construction Ltd	98	134	13	245	[42.2%]	[57.8%]
Lagan Homes Ltd	10	21	0	31	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Lagan Technologies Ltd	45	34	7	86	[57.0%]	[43.0%]
Lakeland Community Care Ltd	46	83	1	130	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Lamont Samuel & Sons Ltd	19	15	3	37	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Landscaping Centre Ltd	97	17	5	119	[85.1%]	[14.9%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd	143	90	11	244	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Larne Grammar School	36	10	1	47	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Larne Harbour Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Laser Electrical Ltd	70	55	18	143	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Last Sure Start Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Latens Systems Ltd	32	15	5	52	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Lavery Ltd	63	70	0	133	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Lavery Transport Ltd	18	25	14	57	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
Law Centre (Northern Ireland)	13	28	7	48	[31.7%]	[68.3%]
LBM	141	329	36	506	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
LCDI Ltd Initiative	34	26	0	60	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Leabank Private Nursing Home	14	46	1	61	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Leckey James Design Ltd	31	48	3	82	[39.2%]	[60.8%]
Leckey Trevor D T/A Stoneyford Building Supplies	*	-	-	49	-	-
Leckpatrick Foods Ltd	45	42	1	88	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Leeway Maintain	36	16	0	52	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Leighinmohr House Hotel	#	-	-	26	-	-
Leisureworld Toys & Hobbies Ltd T/A Craftworld	*	-	-	28	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Leonard Cheshire Disability	51	78	4	133	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
L'estrage & Brett Solicitors	54	26	0	80	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Liam Bradley Ltd	10	59	0	69	[14.5%]	[85.5%]
Liberty Information Technology Ltd	124	103	23	250	[54.6%]	[45.4%]
Lidl (Northern Ireland) GMBH	164	222	89	475	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Lifestyle Sports & Leisure Ltd	52	44	0	96	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Lilley's Life Settlement T/A Lilley's Centra & Texaco Service Station	#	-	-	30	-	-
Lilliput (Dunmurry) Ltd	55	90	23	168	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Limavady Building Suppliers Ltd	12	14	1	27	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Limavady Gear Co Ltd	17	13	0	30	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Limavady Printing Co Ltd	41	27	1	69	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Limestone Youth Training Project T/A Academy Hair & Beauty Training School	10	25	0	35	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Linden Foods Ltd	100	243	79	422	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	308	90	5	403	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Linen Hall Library	13	13	1	27	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Linton & Robinson Ltd	25	16	0	41	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Lisadian House Private Nursing Home	47	18	1	66	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Lisburn Glass Group Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Lisnasure Interiors	*	-	-	38	-	-
Lisney LLP	13	15	0	28	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Lissan Coal Company Ltd	27	41	0	68	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Lites Marketing Group (Northern Ireland) Ltd	108	116	16	240	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Little Alan Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Little Rays Ltd	*	-	-	76	-	-
Litton Group Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Lloyd David Leisure Ltd	*	-	-	69	-	-
Lloyds Pharmacy	20	34	51	105	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Lloyds TSB Asset Finance Division Ltd	27	11	5	43	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
LMI Foods Ltd	33	23	0	56	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Loane Transport Ltd	14	12	0	26	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Lockton International Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Lodge Hotel, The	72	25	2	99	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Logan's Executive Travel	13	20	1	34	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Logue Julie T/A Julie's Kitchen	21	23	0	44	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Lomac Tiles Ltd	40	54	1	95	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Lombard & Ulster Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Londonderry Arms Hotel, The	#	-	-	36	-	-
Loney L T/A Cafe Renoir	10	18	36	64	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Long's Supermarket Ltd	141	145	2	288	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Loreto College, The	16	22	0	38	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Loreto Grammar School	#	-	-	57	-	-
Louerne Construction Ltd	21	19	0	40	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Lough Erne Golf Resort	35	83	17	135	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
Lough Erne Hotel Ltd	30	25	0	55	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Lough Neagh Nursing Home	#	-	-	31	-	-
Loughgiel Community Association Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Loughran Brendan & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Loughran Rock Industries	10	18	7	35	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Loughview Homes Ltd	20	18	7	45	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Louisville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	94	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Lowry Bros Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Lowry FK Piling Ltd		14	26	2	42	[35.0%] [65.0%]
LSRS Ltd T/A Old Moat Inn, The	*	-	-	39	-	-
Lumen Christi College	#	-	-	47	-	-
Lunn John H (Jewellers) Ltd		64	28	2	94	[69.6%] [30.4%]
Lurgan Conference of St Vincent De Paul (Sponsors)	#	-	-	38	-	-
Lynas Foodservice Ltd		155	34	6	195	[82.0%] [18.0%]
Lynas RFA Dr & Mrs T/A Victoria Private Nursing Home		16	18	0	34	[47.1%] [52.9%]
Lynn Maureen Recruitment Ltd		251	293	131	675	[46.1%] [53.9%]
Lynn's Country Foods Ltd T/A Finnebrogue Venison Co		11	10	14	35	[52.4%] [47.6%]
Lyttle R & PA	*	-	-	28	-	-
M Care Ltd		186	40	23	249	[82.3%] [17.7%]
M&S Supermarkets Ltd T/A Centra Supermarket		19	74	1	94	[20.4%] [79.6%]
M/B Truck & Van (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A Rent-a-Merc		18	10	0	28	[64.3%] [35.7%]
Mac Clean		75	44	6	125	[63.0%] [37.0%]
Mac Mahon JJ (Building Contractor) Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Mac Nabb Bros (Waste Disposal) Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mac Naughton Blair Ltd		229	142	33	404	[61.7%] [38.3%]
Mac Rental (Northern Ireland) Ltd		13	22	13	48	[37.1%] [62.9%]
Mackey Eyecare		38	16	0	54	[70.4%] [29.6%]
Mackle James Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Mackle John (Moy) Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Macrete Ireland Ltd		53	71	1	125	[42.7%] [57.3%]
Mad Projects Ltd T/A Speranza	#	-	-	29	-	-
Madden & Finucane	#	-	-	30	-	-
Maghera Joinery Works Ltd		17	40	24	81	[29.8%] [70.2%]
Magir Ltd T/A Medicare Pharmacy Group		342	296	23	661	[53.6%] [46.4%]
Magowan Tyres (Northern Ireland) Ltd		52	15	0	67	[77.6%] [22.4%]
Mail Matters Direct Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Maine Soft Drinks Ltd		68	27	4	99	[71.6%] [28.4%]
Makro Self Service Wholesalers		35	151	8	194	[18.8%] [81.2%]
Mallaghan Engineering Ltd		19	61	9	89	[23.8%] [76.3%]
Mallusk Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Mallusk Security Services Ltd		33	11	0	44	[75.0%] [25.0%]
Malmaison Hotels (Belfast)		12	33	9	54	[26.7%] [73.3%]
Malone College		15	32	3	50	[31.9%] [68.1%]
Malone Golf Club	*	-	-	37	-	-
Malone Lodge Hotel, The	#	-	-	51	-	-
Manor Healthcare Ltd		83	45	2	130	[64.8%] [35.2%]
Manor House Resort Hotel Ltd		42	43	16	101	[49.4%] [50.6%]
Manpower (UK) Ltd		270	225	36	531	[54.5%] [45.5%]
Marie Curie Cancer Care		121	58	9	188	[67.6%] [32.4%]
Marine Court Hotel, The		51	24	3	78	[68.0%] [32.0%]
Marks & Spencer PLC		1,372	1,013	126	2,511	[57.5%] [42.5%]
Marlborough Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Marlin Retail Ltd		47	11	3	61	[81.0%] [19.0%]
Marmic Construction	*/#	-	-	26	-	-
Marsh Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Martin & Hamilton Ltd		45	23	2	70	[66.2%] [33.8%]
Martin H & J Ltd		122	49	3	174	[71.3%] [28.7%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Martin Phillips Carpets Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Martin Residential Trust, The		29	11	3	43	[72.5%] [27.5%]
Mar-train Heavy Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Mascott Construction Ltd		21	51	2	74	[29.2%] [70.8%]
Mash Direct Ltd		15	37	1	53	[28.8%] [71.2%]
Mastercraft Construction Associates Ltd		33	69	0	102	[32.4%] [67.6%]
Matalan Retail Ltd		125	106	24	255	[54.1%] [45.9%]
Maxol Direct (Northern Ireland) Ltd		48	36	1	85	[57.1%] [42.9%]
Maxwell T & Sons Ltd T/A Maxwell Freight Services	*	-	-	47	-	-
May Edwin Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
Maydown Precision Engineering Ltd		20	85	0	105	[19.0%] [81.0%]
MB Freight Forwarding Ltd		54	32	4	90	[62.8%] [37.2%]
Mc Adam Design Ltd		50	11	6	67	[82.0%] [18.0%]
Mc Aler & Rushe Ltd		16	56	0	72	[22.2%] [77.8%]
Mc Aler And Teague (Building Contractors)	#	-	-	39	-	-
Mc Alister Bros Ltd		12	40	11	63	[23.1%] [76.9%]
Mc Anerney Bros Ltd	#	-	-	143	-	-
Mc Atamney's Butchers		14	19	0	33	[42.4%] [57.6%]
Mc Auley SJ Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Mc Avoy Construction LLP	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Avoy Group Ltd, The		42	148	1	191	[22.1%] [77.9%]
Mc Burney Transport		102	21	2	125	[82.9%] [17.1%]
Mc Cabe Deirdre		15	13	1	29	[53.6%] [46.4%]
Mc Caffrey B & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Caffrey Concrete Products Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Caffrey's Spar Supermarket	#	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Caig Collim	*	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Call J & W Supplies (Northern Ireland) Ltd		31	23	1	55	[57.4%] [42.6%]
Mc Call Robert W & Sons	*	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Callan Bros Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
Mc Cambridge Duffy LLP	#	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Cann Bros Ltd		23	30	6	59	[43.4%] [56.6%]
Mc Cann FP Ltd		64	114	5	183	[36.0%] [64.0%]
Mc Cann Patsy & Sons		25	33	0	58	[43.1%] [56.9%]
Mc Cartan Turkington Breen Solicitors		24	25	3	52	[49.0%] [51.0%]
Mc Caughan Frank A	#	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Cauleys Trailers Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Mc Causland Airport Garage Ltd		21	13	5	39	[61.8%] [38.2%]
Mc Clean Arnold		18	11	4	33	[62.1%] [37.9%]
Mc Clelland JA & Sons (Auctioneers) Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Mc Closkey & O'Kane Building Co Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Colgans Quality Foods Ltd		24	46	49	119	[34.3%] [65.7%]
Mc Combe Bros (Antrim) Ltd	*	-	-	55	-	-
Mc Conaghy T & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	145	-	-
Mc Connell Martin	*	-	-	34	-	-
Mc Connell S & Sons Ltd		52	15	18	85	[77.6%] [22.4%]
Mc Connell S Ltd		29	16	0	45	[64.4%] [35.6%]
Mc Connell TJ & Sons	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Cormack Terence Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Cormick Mac Naughton (Northern Ireland) Ltd		51	17	0	68	[75.0%] [25.0%]
Mc Cormick WJ & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Mc Crory Scaffolding (Northern Ireland) Ltd		13	74	0	87	[14.9%] [85.1%]

* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

= Less than 10 Protestants

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Cue James F T/A Mc Cue Interior Fit Out Solutions	76	16	2	94	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
Mc Culla (Ireland) Ltd	81	47	0	128	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Mc Daid Mc Cullough Moore	#	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Dermott P & Sons (Omagh) Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Devitt VH & Son Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd	29	150	6	185	[16.2%]	[83.8%]
Mc Donnell James & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Dowell & Service Dental Laboratory Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Elderry John (Motors and Tractors) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Elwaine Group	68	28	0	96	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Mc Erlains Bakery (Magherafelt) Ltd	35	66	9	110	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
Mc Fadden Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Gaffin Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Mc Geown JD Ltd	19	15	0	34	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Mc Gimpsey & Kane (Builders)	33	23	3	59	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Mc Gimpsey Brothers (Removals) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Glone H & T	25	116	6	147	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Mc Grady MB & Co	10	18	0	28	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Mc Granaghan D Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
Mc Granaghan Noel & Michael T/A Mountvale Private Nursing Home	35	19	6	60	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Mc Grane Nurseries Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Mc Grath Engineering Ltd	69	55	27	151	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Mc Gurk & Moore Electrical & Plumbing Contractors	#	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Gurrán TJ Ltd T/A The Errigle Inn	10	37	3	50	[21.3%]	[78.7%]
Mc Kay (Newtownards) Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Mc Kee FB & Co Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Kee John & Son	22	19	0	41	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Mc Keefry BP Ltd	10	22	2	34	[31.3%]	[68.8%]
Mc Kee's	33	23	0	56	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Mc Keevers PA Ltd	15	73	0	88	[17.0%]	[83.0%]
Mc Kendry Fabrications Ltd	16	20	7	43	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Mc Kenna JF Ltd	#	-	-	51	-	-
Mc Kenna Nicholas & Co	46	42	0	88	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Mc Keown Cleaning Services Ltd	156	77	20	253	[67.0%]	[33.0%]
Mc Keown Jonathan Solicitors	#	-	-	44	-	-
Mc Killens (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	68	-	-
Mc Kinty & Wright	23	18	0	41	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Mc Laughlin & Harvey Ltd	152	97	15	264	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Mc Laughlin Thomas Ltd	24	96	1	121	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
Mc Laughlin William & Sons Ltd	15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Mc Lean Alfie	147	89	0	236	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Mc Loughlin John & Son (Shipping) Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Mullan Transport	11	17	0	28	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Mc Mullen Architectural Systems Ltd	90	99	10	199	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Mc Namee B & Co Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Neill Rigby Travel Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Mc Nicholas Construction	63	93	89	245	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Mc Ninch J W & Son	*	-	-	34	-	-
Mc Ormond Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Mc Parland Properties (Ireland) Ltd T/A Canal Court Hotel	39	154	38	231	[20.2%]	[79.8%]

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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]
Mc Quillan John (Contracts) Ltd	22	56	1	79	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Mc Williams PT Contracts	24	126	0	150	[16.0%]	[84.0%]
MCL Insurance Services Ltd	23	15	3	41	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
MD Healthcare Ltd	25	65	5	95	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
MDF Engineering Ltd	24	33	2	59	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Mears Care	83	148	15	246	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Mechanical Installation & Maintenance (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Menarys Retail Ltd	313	174	78	565	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Menzies Aviation UK & Ireland Ground Handling	105	25	0	130	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Mercedes-Benz Truck & Van (Northern Ireland)	74	26	2	102	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Mercer Ltd	32	20	14	66	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Merchant Hotels Ltd, The	68	104	35	207	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Mercury Security Management	56	51	0	107	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Mercy Care Ltd	27	199	5	231	[11.9%]	[88.1%]
Meridio Ltd	31	22	3	56	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Messanna Investments Ltd T/A King's Castle Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	40	-	-
Met Steel Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Metal Technology Ltd	40	14	2	56	[74.1%]	[25.9%]
Metaltech Engineering Ltd	20	10	0	30	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Methodist City Mission	11	25	1	37	[30.6%]	[69.4%]
Methodist College	73	18	10	101	[80.2%]	[19.8%]
Metso Minerals Cappagh Ltd	#	-	-	75	-	-
Mformation Technologies (DMS) Ltd	14	11	10	35	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Michelin Tyre PLC	740	238	41	1,019	[75.7%]	[24.3%]
Micwall Developments Ltd	10	17	1	28	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Mid Ulster Granite & Stone Co Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Middleton W & Son (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A Middleton Seafoods	31	24	2	57	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Millar Savoury Foods Ltd	10	19	1	30	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Millbrook Lodge Hotel	17	31	0	48	[35.4%]	[64.6%]
Millcroft Private Nursing Home	23	88	5	116	[20.7%]	[79.3%]
Miller Stewart & Sons Ltd	45	10	4	59	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Milligan Bros Ltd	14	14	0	28	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Mills Alexander	*	-	-	32	-	-
Mills Selig	15	15	0	30	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Millverne Residential Home	#	-	-	32	-	-
Millward Brown Ulster	72	101	12	185	[41.6%]	[58.4%]
Mind Wise New Vision T/A Mindwise	45	32	13	90	[58.4%]	[41.6%]
Minprint Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Minster Cleaning Services	49	144	8	201	[25.4%]	[74.6%]
Mirror Group Newspapers	37	27	1	65	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Miskelly OF & Sons	40	13	0	53	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Mitchell Harold (Belfast) Ltd	37	20	2	59	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Mitchells & Butlers No2 Ltd	16	18	2	36	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Mitie Cleaning & Environmental Services Ltd	45	44	15	104	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
Mitten RJ & Sons	24	14	0	38	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Mivan Ltd	144	88	18	250	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
MJM Group	10	102	0	112	[8.9%]	[91.1%]
MM Building Services Ltd	11	22	0	33	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Modern Tyre Service	69	85	0	154	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Moffett & Sons Ltd	97	25	0	122	[79.5%]	[20.5%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Monaghan Brothers Ltd	12	19	0	31	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Moneydarragh Flexicare Ltd	24	41	0	65	[36.9%]	[63.1%]
Monsoon Accessorize	33	64	18	115	[34.0%]	[66.0%]
Montgomery Distribution Ltd	98	15	3	116	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
Montgomery Refrigeration Ltd	84	31	4	119	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Montgomery Transport Ltd	110	26	0	136	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Montgomerys	20	11	0	31	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Montracon Ltd	35	102	0	137	[25.5%]	[74.5%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	211	242	16	469	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Moore Concrete Products Ltd	60	10	1	71	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
Moore D&G T/A Parkes Pharmacy	*	-	-	30	-	-
Moore Stephens Chartered Accountants	91	62	1	154	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Moore TH (Contracts) Ltd	10	15	1	26	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Moran John T/A Breico Retail Group	25	77	2	104	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
Morgan Transport & Distribution Ltd	54	98	35	187	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
Morning Star House	#	-	-	26	-	-
Morning Star, The	*	-	-	30	-	-
Morrow Contracts Ltd	51	15	3	69	[77.3%]	[22.7%]
Morton Alex Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Morton Newspapers Ltd	151	80	22	253	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
Mothercare (UK) Ltd	92	58	2	152	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Motoglass Ltd	15	13	0	28	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Mott Mac Donald Ltd	16	15	6	37	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
Mouchel	35	49	19	103	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	340	451	140	931	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Mount Lourdes Grammar School	#	-	-	47	-	-
Mourne Country Meats Ltd	#	-	-	62	-	-
Mourne Observer Ltd	18	15	2	35	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Moutray WM & Sons	*	-	-	33	-	-
Movianto Northern Ireland	18	13	0	31	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Movie House Cinemas Ltd	10	13	6	29	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Movilla House Ltd	*	-	-	74	-	-
Moy Park Ltd	826	1,478	581	2,885	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Moyfab Engineering Ltd	12	19	0	31	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Moyola Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Moyola Precision Engineering Ltd	33	34	4	71	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
MPA Recruitment	152	279	0	431	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
MSCS (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A Xperience	20	16	3	39	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
MSM Contracts Ltd	58	28	0	86	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
MSO Cleland Ltd	149	32	12	193	[82.3%]	[17.7%]
Muldoon Transport Systems Ltd	16	24	0	40	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Mulgrew Haulage Ltd	70	69	0	139	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Mulkerns Paul T/A Eurospar Supermarket	#	-	-	60	-	-
Mullaghboy Private Nursing Home	23	11	0	34	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Mullan B & Sons Ltd	21	29	0	50	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Mullin Neil & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Munster Simms Engineering Ltd	109	18	1	128	[85.8%]	[14.2%]
Murdock Builders Merchants Ltd	48	129	7	184	[27.1%]	[72.9%]
Murdock Group Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Murdock Hardwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	39	-	-
Murland James & Co Solicitors	10	16	1	27	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Murphy & O'Rawe Solicitors	14	23	0	37	[37.8%]	[62.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Murphy Patrick T/A Kingsway Building & Painting Contractors	13	19	0	32	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Murray Henry & Co Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Musgrave Retail Partners (Northern Ireland) Ltd	278	287	42	607	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Musgrave Wholesale Partners	78	87	22	187	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd	340	247	28	615	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Nalco Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Nandos Chickenland	#	-	-	32	-	-
Nath Brothers	95	94	12	201	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
National Air Traffic Services Ltd	*	-	-	43	-	-
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)	81	68	18	167	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
National Trust, The	57	28	97	182	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Nationwide Building Society	121	70	37	228	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Natural World Products Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Navigator Blue Ltd	13	11	3	27	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Nazareth House (Londonderry)	#	-	-	120	-	-
Nazareth House Care Village	34	64	3	101	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
NC Engineering (Hamiltonsbawn) Ltd	43	40	12	95	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Needaco Ltd T/A Paddington Lodge	16	14	0	30	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Neill James Ltd	31	13	1	45	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Nerve Centre, The	#	-	-	27	-	-
New Look Retailers	157	194	342	693	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
New Quay Developments Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
New World Developments	37	49	0	86	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Newell Stores Ltd T/A Newell Stores	22	143	3	168	[13.3%]	[86.7%]
Newry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Newry Visionplus Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Newsprint Ltd	25	49	1	75	[33.8%]	[66.2%]
Newtownards Chronicle Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Next PLC	663	558	138	1,359	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Nexus Institute (Northern Ireland), The	17	17	5	39	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
NFU Mutual Insurance Society Ltd	76	22	0	98	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
NIACRO	37	63	0	100	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Niche Drinks Co Ltd	30	19	0	49	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Nicholl Fuel Oils Ltd	37	45	1	83	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Nicholson & Bass Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Nicholson House Nursing Home	*	-	-	40	-	-
Nicholson James Wine Ltd	10	15	1	26	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Nicks Warehouse Ltd	11	21	6	38	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
Nicobrand Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
NIE Powerteam		<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>				
Nightingale Private Nursing Home	15	32	11	58	[31.9%]	[68.1%]
NIIB Group Ltd	72	28	17	117	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
Niscayah Ltd	13	12	1	26	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Nitec Solutions Ltd	17	12	0	29	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Nitronica Ltd	41	35	6	82	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
NK Coatings Ltd	60	10	1	71	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
NK Fencing Ltd	49	22	1	72	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Noraut Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Norbev	62	17	3	82	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	155	731	121	1,007	[17.5%]	[82.5%]
Norfolk Line Ltd	105	58	3	166	[64.4%]	[35.6%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Norfolkline Irish Sea Ferry Services	101	33	4	138	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Norlect Engineering (UK) Ltd	10	27	0	37	[27.0%]	[73.0%]
Nortel	287	145	35	467	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
North & West Housing Ltd	169	325	33	527	[34.2%]	[65.8%]
North City Training Ltd	18	28	2	48	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
North Coast Hotels Ltd	21	24	11	56	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
North Down Group	33	36	2	71	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
North Down Marquees Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
North Parade Medical Centre	13	11	3	27	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
North West of Ireland Printing & Publishing Co Ltd	18	66	0	84	[21.4%]	[78.6%]
Northern Bank Ltd	1,318	614	58	1,990	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health	122	136	13	271	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Northern Ireland Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux	10	15	6	31	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Northern Ireland Chest Heart & Stroke Association	35	23	2	60	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Northern Ireland Childminding Association	15	11	2	28	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Northern Ireland Co-ownership Housing Association Ltd	27	15	0	42	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action	14	22	1	37	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC					<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>	
Northern Ireland Food Chain Certification	*	-	-	30	-	-
Northern Ireland Hospice	169	108	16	293	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Northern Ireland Institute for the Disabled	78	12	22	112	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
Northern Ireland Plastics Ltd	21	23	2	46	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprises Ltd T/A Nico	16	12	0	28	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance (NIPSA)	32	31	2	65	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Northern Ireland Rural Development Council	10	18	1	29	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Northern Ireland Trucks Ltd	57	18	4	79	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Northern Lifts & Escalators Ltd	15	12	2	29	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Northern Materials Handling (Ireland) Ltd T/A Northern Forklift	14	15	0	29	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Northern Newspaper Group	67	20	4	91	[77.0%]	[23.0%]
Northern Whig Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Northgate Managed Services	289	152	0	441	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Northsec Security Services (UK) Ltd	78	66	0	144	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Northstone (Northern Ireland) Ltd	498	379	106	983	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Northwest Independent Hospital	99	71	29	199	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Novosco Ltd	26	12	1	39	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Now Project, The	15	17	3	35	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
NSL Services Group Ltd	261	94	2	357	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Nugent P & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Nugent Sean Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Nursing & Caring Direct Ltd	55	16	0	71	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Nu-track Ltd	*	-	-	79	-	-
Nyse Technologies	48	73	19	140	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
O & S Doors Ltd	17	142	14	173	[10.7%]	[89.3%]
O2 (UK) Ltd Tracey Flashman	57	64	16	137	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Oakgrove Integrated College	25	38	2	65	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Oakgrove Integrated Primary School	20	13	0	33	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Oaklee Homes Group	123	93	16	232	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Oakwood Door Designs Ltd T/A Uform	14	43	0	57	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
Oasis Caring in Action Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Oasis Travel (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-

- * = 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]
O'Boyle Hugh J Ltd	#	-	-	-	54	-	-
Observer Newspapers (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
O'Connell T & Sons	#	-	-	-	59	-	-
O'Connor & Mc Cann Ltd	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
OCS Group UK Ltd Northern Ireland Division		232	190	29	451	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
OCS Security Services		48	30	1	79	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
O'Doherty Garvan Group		13	153	2	168	[7.8%]	[92.2%]
Odyssey Bowl Ltd		13	12	5	30	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
O'Hanlon & Farrell Contracts Ltd		21	86	26	133	[19.6%]	[80.4%]
O'Hare & Mc Govern Ltd		33	99	13	145	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
O'Hare Felix & Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	144	-	-
O'Kane Bros (Woodworking) Ltd	#	-	-	-	56	-	-
O'Kane Food Service Ltd		102	41	26	169	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
O'Kane Poultry Group		504	508	435	1,447	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd T/A Supervalu		104	226	5	335	[31.5%]	[68.5%]
Old Bushmills Distillery Co Ltd, The		98	18	1	117	[84.5%]	[15.5%]
Old Inn, Crawfordsburn, The		39	37	1	77	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Oliver Transport Services Ltd		18	12	0	30	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Oliver W (Exorna) Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-	-
Olympic Lifts Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Omac Engineering Company	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
Omagh Early Years Centre Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Omagh Meats		31	195	3	229	[13.7%]	[86.3%]
Omega Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	76	-	-
Omniplex Holdings (Northern Ireland) Ltd		60	97	9	166	[38.2%]	[61.8%]
O'Neill & Brady Ltd	#	-	-	-	32	-	-
O'Neill Brothers Building Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	-	48	-	-
O'Neill John T/A Costcutter Supermarket		13	22	0	35	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
O'Neill P Building Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-	-
O'Neills Irish International Sports Co Ltd		34	260	5	299	[11.6%]	[88.4%]
Open Door Housing Association (Northern Ireland) Ltd		11	26	0	37	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
Open University in Ireland, The		32	17	10	59	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Openwave Systems Ltd		33	59	9	101	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Orana Family Support Centre	#	-	-	-	53	-	-
Orchard County Foods	*/#	-	-	-	37	-	-
Orchard House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	46	-	-
Orchardville Society Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	36	-	-
O'Reilly Stewart Solicitors		12	19	0	31	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
O'Reilly Transport (Ireland) Ltd		14	16	0	30	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
O'Reillys "The Sweet People"	#	-	-	-	70	-	-
Orion Project Services Ltd		47	185	0	232	[20.3%]	[79.7%]
Osborne King		35	10	0	45	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Ostick & Williams Ltd		20	18	1	39	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Otis Ltd		24	14	4	42	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Our Lady & St Patricks College Knock		35	16	0	51	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Our Lady's Home	#	-	-	-	90	-	-
Oval Insurance Broking Ltd T/A Oval James		42	12	0	54	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Over the Rainbow Day Nurseries		21	15	0	36	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Ovolio T/A Park Inn Hotel		14	17	5	36	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Oxfam Northern Ireland		20	17	8	45	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
P & L Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	-	30	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
P & O European Ferries (Irish Sea) Ltd	101	23	5	129	[81.5%]	[18.5%]
Pallet Centre Ltd, The	48	12	0	60	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Palmer & Harvey Mc Lane Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Paragon Training (Northern Ireland) Ltd	10	17	0	27	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Parents Advice Centre (Northern Ireland) Ltd	15	19	2	36	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Parity Solutions Ltd	31	23	6	60	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Park Avenue Hotel Ltd	*	-	-	73	-	-
Parkdean Nursing Home	#	-	-	30	-	-
Parkelect Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Parkgate Foods Ltd T/A Euro Shellfish & Castle Garden	28	17	0	45	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Parkside Private Care Ltd T/A Parkside Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	29	-	-
Patrick Durkan T/A Allclear Environmental	#	-	-	26	-	-
Pats Bar & Restaurant	14	13	2	29	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Patterson Alan Design	*	-	-	27	-	-
Patterson Family, The T/A Plough Inn, The	58	12	7	77	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Patterson, Tony Sportsgrounds Ltd	14	13	0	27	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Patton David & Sons (Northern Ireland) Ltd	297	130	17	444	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
PBN Wineworld Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Peacehaven Care Services Ltd	25	43	0	68	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Peacock's Stores Ltd	149	175	18	342	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Peak Environmental (UK) Ltd	12	23	0	35	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Peden George Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Pembroke Services Ltd	20	11	0	31	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Pension & Financial Consultants Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Penton Publications Ltd	11	16	1	28	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
People Direct Northern Ireland	15	46	1	62	[24.6%]	[75.4%]
Perfecseal Ltd	42	203	17	262	[17.1%]	[82.9%]
Perfume Shop Ltd, The	35	44	11	90	[44.3%]	[55.7%]
Petal Postforming Ltd	10	53	0	63	[15.9%]	[84.1%]
Pets at Home Ltd	43	24	2	69	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Pfizer Ltd	16	12	4	32	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
PFS & Partners Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Philips Healthcare Informatics Ltd	15	10	10	35	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Phillips Dr & Mrs T/A Silverbirch Lodge Private Nursing Home	20	16	3	39	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Phoenix Healthcare (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-
Phoenix Healthcare Distribution	*	-	-	32	-	-
Phoenix Natural Gas Ltd	110	74	12	196	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Phoenix Nursing Agency	15	56	6	77	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
Phoenix Security Business Management Services Ltd	15	14	4	33	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Phoenix, The (Ballymena) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Phones 4U Ltd	28	16	29	73	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Pier 36	*	-	-	36	-	-
Pinnacle Healthcare Ltd	13	24	14	51	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Piperhill Construction Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
PK Murphy Construction Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Platinum Recruitment NI Ltd	12	45	1	58	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
PM Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
PMD (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A McDonald's Connswater	*	-	-	68	-	-
PMD (Northern Ireland) Ltd T/A McDonald's Dundonald	38	19	0	57	[66.7%]	[33.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Pneutrol Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Podium 4 Sport Ltd		27	11	1	39	[71.1%] [28.9%]
Police Rehabilitation & Retraining Trust Ltd		47	16	8	71	[74.6%] [25.4%]
Pollock Lifts Ltd	*	-	-	78	-	-
Polypipe (Ulster) Ltd		95	28	4	127	[77.2%] [22.8%]
Pooles Supervalu Moira		82	19	8	109	[81.2%] [18.8%]
Portora Royal School		20	11	1	32	[64.5%] [35.5%]
Portstewart Golf Club	*	-	-	32	-	-
Portview Fit-out Ltd		15	23	1	39	[39.5%] [60.5%]
Positive Futures for People with a Learning Disability		195	125	64	384	[60.9%] [39.1%]
Pound World Northern Ireland	#	-	-	47	-	-
PPG Architectural Coatings (UK) Ltd		60	12	5	77	[83.3%] [16.7%]
Praxis Care Group		379	325	79	783	[53.8%] [46.2%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd		112	76	13	201	[59.6%] [40.4%]
Premier Bakeries Ireland		237	94	22	353	[71.6%] [28.4%]
Premier Care Armagh Ltd		16	45	0	61	[26.2%] [73.8%]
Premier Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Premier Employment Ltd T/A Premier People		524	598	7	1,129	[46.7%] [53.3%]
Premier Power Ltd		138	25	7	170	[84.7%] [15.3%]
Prentice David (Cars) Ltd		62	28	1	91	[68.9%] [31.1%]
Presbyterian Church in Ireland (Board of Finance and Personnel)	*	-	-	84	-	-
Presbyterian Church in Ireland (Board of Social Witness)		226	33	35	294	[87.3%] [12.7%]
Prestige Nursing Homes Ltd T/A Kintullagh House Private Nursing Home		42	23	4	69	[64.6%] [35.4%]
Prestige Underwriting Services Ltd		138	28	2	168	[83.1%] [16.9%]
PriceWaterhouseCoopers		433	341	93	867	[55.9%] [44.1%]
Primark Stores Ltd		247	536	33	816	[31.5%] [68.5%]
Primepac Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Prince's Trust, The		15	19	1	35	[44.1%] [55.9%]
Principal Cooling Ltd		19	12	1	32	[61.3%] [38.7%]
Priory Surgery	*	-	-	35	-	-
Pritchitts		151	13	6	170	[92.1%] [7.9%]
PRM Group		93	42	12	147	[68.9%] [31.1%]
Progressive Building Society		100	35	7	142	[74.1%] [25.9%]
Project Design Engineers Ltd		28	13	3	44	[68.3%] [31.7%]
Property Support Services Ltd		78	65	36	179	[54.5%] [45.5%]
Prospects for People with Learning Disabilities	*	-	-	88	-	-
Protocol Skills Ltd		12	13	9	34	[48.0%] [52.0%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd		227	120	1	348	[65.4%] [34.6%]
Provincial Care Service Agency		72	75	7	154	[49.0%] [51.0%]
Pumps and Fuel Installations Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
Punjana Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
PWS Ireland Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Pyeroy Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Q 102/Q Network		16	17	2	35	[48.5%] [51.5%]
Q Mac Construction Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
QCS Contract Cleaning Ltd		109	162	7	278	[40.2%] [59.8%]
Q-Park		16	11	2	29	[59.3%] [40.7%]
Quaker Service	*	-	-	37	-	-
Qualitrol - Hathaway Instruments Division		44	47	11	102	[48.4%] [51.6%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	1,655	1,606	843	4,104	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Quinn D T/A High St Investments Ltd	110	175	5	290	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Quinn Manufacturing	200	727	66	993	[21.6%]	[78.4%]
Quinn-Direct Insurance Ltd	136	412	21	569	[24.8%]	[75.2%]
Quinns Automatic Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Quinns of Cookstown (1964) Ltd	#	-	-	43	-	-
R & F Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
R & J Foods Ltd	71	25	3	99	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
R & M Greenkeeper Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Radisson Blu Roe Park Resort	91	74	15	180	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Radius Plastics Ltd	84	48	19	151	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Rahon Enterprises Ltd T/A McDonalds Drive-thru	237	211	25	473	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Railway Hotel (Enniskillen) Ltd	13	14	0	27	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Rainbow Telecom	*	-	-	28	-	-
Rainey Endowed School	*	-	-	34	-	-
Ramore Restaurant Ltd	98	63	7	168	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Ramsay JC & Son Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Radox Laboratories Ltd	182	94	240	516	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Randstad Care	31	42	19	92	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Randstad Employment Bureau Ltd	81	47	12	140	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Rankin P & J T/A Cayenne	#	-	-	26	-	-
Rapid International Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Rascals (Northern Ireland) Ltd	145	39	10	194	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Ratheane Private Nursing Home	53	24	4	81	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Rathmore Grammar School	#	-	-	48	-	-
Rathowen Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	36	-	-
Ravenhill Private Nursing Home	31	14	4	49	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Ready Egg Products Ltd	21	17	11	49	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Red Sky Group Limited	279	113	22	414	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Redrock Engineering Ltd	63	50	0	113	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Reed Austin Group Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Reed Specialist Recruitment	135	122	44	301	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Regency Carpet Manufacturing Ltd	123	15	13	151	[89.1%]	[10.9%]
Regis International Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Regus Business Services	89	88	3	180	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
Reid Furniture (Ireland) Ltd	24	12	0	36	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Reids Shoes Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Relate Northern Ireland	33	13	9	55	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Relay Software Ltd	19	19	0	38	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Reliance Security Services Ltd	68	19	1	88	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
Rentokil Initial Facility Services (UK) Ltd	70	49	0	119	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Rentokil Pest Control	17	12	0	29	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Resource	1,334	732	1,243	3,309	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Resource Centre Derry Ltd, The	#	-	-	50	-	-
Retail Systems Technology Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Rexel (UK) Ltd T/A Dunlop & Hamilton	40	11	0	51	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
RFD Beaufort Ltd	183	52	9	244	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Riada Recruitment	214	153	10	377	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
RIAS	87	187	26	300	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Rich Sauces	42	11	0	53	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Richardson Clive Ltd	84	26	0	110	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Richmond Private Nursing Homes Ltd	16	15	7	38	[51.6%]	[48.4%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Richmond Reproductions Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Riddel John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	-	33	-	-
Ridgeway Plant Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Risk Management Solution (RMS)	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Ritchie H & Sons (Electrical Wholesalers) Ltd		37	30	0	67	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Rite Price	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
River Island Clothing Co Ltd		155	175	0	330	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
RK Trucks Centre Ltd		18	22	1	41	[45.0%]	[55.0%]
Road Safety Contracts Ltd		16	36	7	59	[30.8%]	[69.2%]
Road Trucks Ltd		40	13	0	53	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Roadside Motors Ltd		33	16	0	49	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Roberts Robt (Northern Ireland) Ltd		17	19	0	36	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Robinson A & Son	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Robinson Cleaning Plus Support Services Ltd		413	285	199	897	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Robinson Fred C Ltd	*	-	-	-	52	-	-
Robinson George T/A Robipak	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Robinson Quarry Masters Limited	*	-	-	-	41	-	-
Rockall Seafoods Ltd		32	21	0	53	[60.4%]	[39.6%]
Rocklyn Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	35	-	-
Rocwell Natural Mineral Water Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-	-
Rodgers Contracts (Ballynahinch) Ltd		29	32	0	61	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Rogers Fencing Systems Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Roll Formed Fabrications Ltd		70	27	5	102	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Rollins T Oscar & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Rolls-Royce Goodrich Engine Control Systems Ltd		21	10	3	34	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Romas	*	-	-	-	45	-	-
Romec Ltd		38	44	3	85	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Rooney Fish	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Rose Lodge Care Homes Ltd		54	29	9	92	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Roskyle Ltd		18	14	0	32	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Rotary Services Ltd		119	53	3	175	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Royal Belfast Academical Institution, The	*	-	-	-	48	-	-
Royal College of Nursing (Northern Ireland) Board		12	16	2	30	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Royal Court Hotel		29	22	1	52	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Royal Hotel (Bangor)		16	12	0	28	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Royal Mencap Society		66	76	10	152	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Royal National Institute for Deaf People, The		16	19	5	40	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Royal National Institute of the Blind		23	27	15	65	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Royal Portrush Golf Club	*	-	-	-	57	-	-
Royal School Armagh, The		48	11	3	62	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Royal School Dungannon	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The		26	19	8	53	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
RPP Architects Ltd		14	16	0	30	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
RPS Ireland Ltd Northern Region		92	80	12	184	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
RPS Water Ltd		24	17	2	43	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
RSA		78	28	5	111	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
RT Autoparts	*	-	-	-	28	-	-
Rubber & Plastic Products (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-	-
RUC Athletic Association Ltd	*	-	-	-	39	-	-
Rutledge Joblink Recruitment & Training Ltd		89	87	17	193	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
RW Pierce Group Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Ryans Investments (Northern Ireland) Ltd Hertz Rent A Car	*	-	-	-	28	-	-

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Rye Valley Foods Ltd	51	106	25	182	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Rylands Private Nursing Home	47	15	5	67	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Ryobi Aluminium Casting (UK) Ltd	156	37	18	211	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
S & R Electric Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
S & S Hygiene	#	-	-	52	-	-
S & S Restaurants T/A McDonalds Restaurant	#	-	-	72	-	-
Sacred Heart Grammar School	#	-	-	57	-	-
Safecare Chrysalis Ltd T/A Castlehill Nursing Home	#	-	-	36	-	-
Saica Pack UK	38	108	0	146	[26.0%]	[74.0%]
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	1,310	1,428	41	2,779	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Saint Columb's College	#	-	-	72	-	-
Saint-Gobain Weber Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Sales Placement Contract People Ltd	28	14	8	50	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Sally Hair & Beauty Supplies	40	32	39	111	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Saltmarine	*	-	-	41	-	-
Salty Dog, The (Conall & Luke Partnership)	*	-	-	36	-	-
Salvation Army, The	186	82	22	290	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Sandcastles Day Nursery	*	-	-	30	-	-
Sanderbel Trading Ltd, T/A Deanes Deli	*/#	-	-	26	-	-
Sandwich Co, The	#	-	-	65	-	-
Sandycove Holiday Homes Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Sangers (Northern Ireland) Ltd	244	38	6	288	[86.5%]	[13.5%]
Sanheath Ltd T/A Park Plaza Belfast	16	14	8	38	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Santander UK PLC	398	332	35	765	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Savage & Whitten Wholesale Ltd	20	51	3	74	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Sawey's SP	#	-	-	40	-	-
Sawyers Transport Ltd	20	14	3	37	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
SB Chemicals Ltd	17	17	20	54	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Scan Alarms & Security Systems (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Schlumberger Oilfield UK PLC	215	59	25	299	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
School & Office Supplies (SOS Group)	16	10	2	28	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	414	227	96	737	[64.6%]	[35.4%]
Schuh Ltd	16	29	21	66	[35.6%]	[64.4%]
Scott Ferguson Building Co	#	-	-	37	-	-
Scott Wilson Ltd	102	74	11	187	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Scotts Bakery Ltd	35	11	28	74	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
Scotts Feeds Ltd	35	10	3	48	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
SDC Trailers Ltd	32	160	9	201	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Seabank Private Residential Home	*	-	-	38	-	-
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	244	987	108	1,339	[19.8%]	[80.2%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd		<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>				
Season Harvest Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Seatem (UK) Ltd T/A Keith Prowse Attraction Tickets	21	28	6	55	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Seatruck Ferries Ltd	#	-	-	46	-	-
Securitas Security Services Ltd	66	21	14	101	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Select Management & Security Ltd	69	79	0	148	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Select Service Partner (UK) Ltd	30	27	45	102	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Selecta (UK) Ltd	14	16	1	31	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Selkirk Investments Ltd	*	-	-	62	-	-
Semi-chem Ltd	128	148	9	285	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Sense Northern Ireland	60	11	14	85	[84.5%]	[15.5%]
Sentor Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Serco Integrated Services	75	35	9	119	[68.2%]	[31.8%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Sere Ltd	62	18	1	81	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Servisair (UK) Ltd	66	27	1	94	[71.0%]	[29.0%]
Servisair UK Ltd	159	43	28	230	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
SGS United Kingdom Ltd	21	10	1	32	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
SHAC Housing Association	17	40	3	60	[29.8%]	[70.2%]
Shalom Care Ltd	15	15	3	33	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Shankill (Lurgan) Community Projects	11	26	4	41	[29.7%]	[70.3%]
Shankill Womens Centre	*	-	-	28	-	-
Shannagh Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	39	-	-
Sharcon Ltd T/A Supervalu	71	38	1	110	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Sharpe Mechanical Services	*	-	-	44	-	-
Shaw MJ Ltd	31	32	0	63	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Shelbourne Motors Ltd	66	22	0	88	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Sheridan & Hood Ltd	40	13	2	55	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Sheridan M & E Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Shilliday A & N & Co Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Shimna Integrated College	13	30	3	46	[30.2%]	[69.8%]
Shine Productions Ltd	17	46	0	63	[27.0%]	[73.0%]
Shoe Zone Ltd	44	37	34	115	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Shopacheck Financial Services Ltd	25	20	1	46	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Short Brothers PLC	4,259	830	231	5,320	[83.7%]	[16.3%]
SHS Sales & Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	63	-	-
SIG Ireland	34	17	5	56	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Signet Trading Ltd	73	62	9	144	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Silverwood Enterprise Ltd	19	35	0	54	[35.2%]	[64.8%]
Simon Community Northern Ireland	104	104	22	230	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Simpson Mc Learnon & Ferguson Ltd	36	17	1	54	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Simpson Russell Construction Co Ltd	22	15	1	38	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Singularity Ltd	34	81	6	121	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
Sita (Northern Ireland) Ltd	52	21	1	74	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
SJC Hutchinson Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Skandia Restaurants Ltd	67	40	16	123	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Skea Egg Farms Ltd	41	33	0	74	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Skyline Superstore Ltd	61	20	4	85	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Slemish College	*	-	-	42	-	-
Slemish Private Nursing Home	20	20	3	43	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Slieve DHU Ltd	10	48	0	58	[17.2%]	[82.8%]
Smarts (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
SMG (Northern Ireland) Ltd	46	28	19	93	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Smiley Monroe Ltd	32	16	7	55	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Smith & Gibson Shirt Makers Ltd	24	21	0	45	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Smith WH Retail Holdings Ltd	55	32	4	91	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Smugglers Inn	*	-	-	28	-	-
Smurfit UK Ltd T/A Smurfit Kappa Lurgan	59	138	0	197	[29.9%]	[70.1%]
Smyth Alistair T/A Maine Bakeries	*	-	-	48	-	-
Smyth David & Margaret T/A Glebeside Spar	*	-	-	41	-	-
Smyth Patterson Ltd	*	-	-	76	-	-
Smyth RJ Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Smyth Steel Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Smyths Toys Ltd	69	99	6	174	[41.1%]	[58.9%]
Society of St Vincent De Paul (Belfast)	#	-	-	47	-	-
Sodexo Ltd	344	116	43	503	[74.8%]	[25.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Somerton Homes Ltd	14	16	3	33	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Somerton Private Nursing Home	11	17	5	33	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Somme Nursing Home, The	47	11	4	62	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Soni Ltd	51	24	1	76	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Sonoco Alcore Ltd	14	19	0	33	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Sopra Group Ltd	19	12	3	34	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Southern Cross Health Care T/A Ardmaine Nursing Home	#	-	-	59	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Bramblewood Care Centre	*	-	-	37	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Culmore Manor Care Home	11	58	8	77	[15.9%]	[84.1%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Dunanney Care Home	33	11	0	44	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Glebe Care Home	18	18	6	42	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Greenhaw Lodge	#	-	-	51	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Kingsland Care Centre	*	-	-	39	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Marina Care Home	16	32	0	48	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Melmount Manor Care Home	21	89	6	116	[19.1%]	[80.9%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Pond Park Care Centre	21	32	6	59	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A Rockfield Care Centre	#	-	-	48	-	-
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A The Model Care Centre	22	13	5	40	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A The Montague Care Centre	37	29	8	74	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Southern Cross Healthcare T/A The Retreat Care Home	*	-	-	47	-	-
Spa Nursing Homes Ltd	71	108	45	224	[39.7%]	[60.3%]
Spanboard Products Ltd	76	24	2	102	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Sparky Pac Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Spec-drum Engineering	#	-	-	33	-	-
Specialist Joinery Fittings Ltd	#	-	-	61	-	-
Spence P & E	*	-	-	26	-	-
Spendlove C Jebb	47	36	6	89	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Sperrin Caring Services Agency Ltd	27	65	1	93	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
Sperrin Metal Products Ltd	16	74	4	94	[17.8%]	[82.2%]
Sports Crest Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Sports Institute Northern Ireland	12	12	2	26	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Sportsbowl Ltd	36	16	1	53	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Springfarm Architectural Mouldings Ltd	56	17	8	81	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Springisland Supermarket Ltd	#	-	-	58	-	-
Springlawn House Private Nursing Home Ltd	#	-	-	44	-	-
Springvale EPS Ltd	*	-	-	53	-	-
Springvale Training Ltd	12	45	3	60	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
SPS Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
SRB Care Ltd	25	31	0	56	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
St Colman's College	#	-	-	43	-	-
St Dominic's High School	#	-	-	31	-	-
St Francis Nursing Home	#	-	-	37	-	-
St John of God Association	#	-	-	77	-	-
St John's House	20	92	3	115	[17.9%]	[82.1%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
St Josephs Grammar School Donaghmore	#	-	-	-	28	-	-
St Louis Grammar School		15	26	0	41	[36.6%]	[63.4%]
St Mac Nissi's College	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
St Malachy's College		21	59	0	80	[26.3%]	[73.8%]
St Mary's CBGS	#	-	-	-	60	-	-
St Mary's Grammar School		14	52	0	66	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
St Mary's University College		11	155	7	173	[6.6%]	[93.4%]
St Michael's College	#	-	-	-	40	-	-
St Michael's Grammar School	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
St Patrick's Academy	#	-	-	-	75	-	-
St Patrick's Grammar School	#	-	-	-	44	-	-
Stanley Motor Works (1932) Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
Starbucks Coffee Company (UK) Ltd		126	85	27	238	[59.7%]	[40.3%]
Starplan Furniture Ltd		80	29	11	120	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
Steel Solutions (Northern Ireland) Ltd	#	-	-	-	31	-	-
Stena Line Ltd		71	26	6	103	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
Stephens Catering Equipment Co Ltd		65	14	1	80	[82.3%]	[17.7%]
Stephens WH		28	19	1	48	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Stepping Stones Northern Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-	-
Stevenson & Reid		37	10	0	47	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Stevenson & Wilson	*	-	-	-	30	-	-
Stevenson Darrel T/A Causeway Hotel	*	-	-	-	62	-	-
Stevenson James (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-	-
Stevenson Maurice Ltd		29	16	1	46	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Stewart JC Ltd		46	41	5	92	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Stewart Mervyn Ltd		35	15	3	53	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Stewarts Solicitors	*	-	-	-	47	-	-
Stothers (M & E) Ltd		48	43	0	91	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Strabane & District Caring Services	#	-	-	-	36	-	-
Strangford Arms Hotel	*	-	-	-	49	-	-
Strathearn School	*	-	-	-	54	-	-
Strathroy Dairy Ltd		15	88	28	131	[14.6%]	[85.4%]
Stream Global Services		112	583	63	758	[16.1%]	[83.9%]
Strong Inns Ltd T/A Chimney Corner Hotel		17	19	2	38	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Student Employment Services (UK) Ltd		13	12	2	27	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Sullivan Upper School	*	-	-	-	60	-	-
Sunnymead (Armagh) Ltd		36	17	0	53	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Sunray Home Bakeries Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-	-
Superdrug Stores PLC		121	158	261	540	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Supporting Communities (Northern Ireland)		12	13	2	27	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Surefreight Ltd		56	90	0	146	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Surety International Security Ltd	*	-	-	-	40	-	-
Surgery, The	*	-	-	-	29	-	-
Surphlis LW & Son		28	12	0	40	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
SVM Textiles Ltd		73	46	13	132	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Swinton Group Ltd		149	84	4	237	[63.9%]	[36.1%]
Sword Security (Northern Ireland) Ltd		163	48	15	226	[77.3%]	[22.7%]
Tac Satchwell Northern Ireland Ltd	*/#	-	-	-	35	-	-
Taggart Hugh & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	43	-	-
Taggart WDR & RT		67	15	2	84	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
Take 'n' Bake Ltd	#	-	-	-	26	-	-
Tal Ltd		40	58	0	98	[40.8%]	[59.2%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Tamlaght Private Nursing Home Ltd	39	12	7	58	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Taranto Ltd	22	28	0	50	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Target Recruitment Personnel Ltd	59	112	0	171	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Tarmac Ltd	30	12	0	42	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Task Recruitment Ltd	17	12	5	34	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Taylor & Boyd LLP	14	15	0	29	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Tayto Group	301	85	43	429	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Tech Europe	35	18	5	58	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Tech Mahindra Ltd 7th & 8th Floors Riverside Towers	16	17	13	46	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Tech Trade Recruiting Ltd	17	94	31	142	[15.3%]	[84.7%]
Telco Trading Ltd	18	14	0	32	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Teleperformance	703	783	174	1,660	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Telestack International	#	-	-	47	-	-
Teletech Holdings Inc	152	180	179	511	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Templeton Hotel	62	25	12	99	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
Ten Square	17	46	7	70	[27.0%]	[73.0%]
Tenderlean Meats Ltd	28	42	2	72	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Tennant Charles & Co (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Tennants Textile Colours Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Terex Finlay	70	125	8	203	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Terex GB Ltd	74	268	26	368	[21.6%]	[78.4%]
Terrace Hotel, The	#	-	-	32	-	-
TES Ltd	14	46	5	65	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Tesab Engineering Ltd	21	12	1	34	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Tesco PLC	6,409	3,428	98	9,935	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Texthelp Systems Ltd	33	21	4	58	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	405	72	38	515	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
Thermomax Ltd	116	28	10	154	[80.6%]	[19.4%]
Thom S Mr T/A Royal Hotel	*	-	-	46	-	-
Thomas Cook Airlines	20	11	35	66	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Thomas Cook UK Ltd	116	95	18	229	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Thompson John & Sons Ltd	169	25	4	198	[87.1%]	[12.9%]
Thompson R & Son (Armagh) Ltd	21	11	0	32	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Thompson T & Co Ltd T/A Bargain Books	39	37	7	83	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Thompson TBF (Garvagh) Ltd	122	38	6	166	[76.3%]	[23.8%]
Thompson's McClure	10	16	0	26	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Thornhill College	#	-	-	62	-	-
Thornton Roofing Ireland Ltd	10	59	0	69	[14.5%]	[85.5%]
Three Spires Ltd T/A Milesian Manor	#	-	-	37	-	-
Threshold	25	29	12	66	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Thyssenkrupp Elevator UK Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Thyssenkrupp Materials UK Ltd/ Thyssenkrupp Aerospace	*	-	-	26	-	-
Tilery Ltd, The	24	34	1	59	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Timoney Sean & Sons Ltd	14	46	0	60	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
Tinnelly John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	48	-	-
Titan Environmental Ltd	112	77	14	203	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
TK Maxx	212	234	16	462	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
TMC Dairies (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
T-Met Ltd	14	20	3	37	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
TNT (UK) Ltd	79	23	4	106	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Toals Bookmakers	39	97	4	140	[28.7%]	[71.3%]

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Composition of Private Sector Concerns (26+ Employees)

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Tobermore Concrete Products Ltd	141	31	8	180	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
Todd Architects	26	12	8	46	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Toddsleap.com	#	-	-	27	-	-
Tona Enterprises Ltd T/A Scrabo Isles Nursing Home	*	-	-	32	-	-
Toner's Supermarkets Ltd	#	-	-	161	-	-
Tools for Living (Ireland) Ltd	18	21	1	40	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Top Glass Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Topaz Energy Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Topping TP Ltd	19	11	0	30	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Torcross Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Total Produce Belfast Ltd	10	36	0	46	[21.7%]	[78.3%]
Towell Building Trust Ltd	51	10	2	63	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Tower Hotel Group T/A Tower Hotel (Derry) Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Townparks Car Sales Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Toys "R" Us Ltd	60	49	7	116	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Tracey Brothers Ltd	#	-	-	62	-	-
Tracey Concrete Ltd	16	72	0	88	[18.2%]	[81.8%]
Trackars	24	29	29	82	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Trade Mouldings Ltd	14	23	16	53	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Tradeteam Ltd (DHL)	32	15	9	56	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Transport Supplies (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Traynors Ltd	#	-	-	61	-	-
Triangle Engineering Co Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Triangle Housing Association Ltd	126	76	22	224	[62.4%]	[37.6%]
Trimble WM Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Trinity Housing Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Trolan Charles T/A Trolan's Supervalu	25	26	1	52	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Trolan's Super Valu	69	27	0	96	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
Trouw Nutrition	12	18	1	31	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Trust Caring & Nursing Agency	48	190	0	238	[20.2%]	[79.8%]
TS Foods Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
Tughans	50	41	2	93	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
TUI UK Ltd	48	36	101	185	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Tullyglass House Hotel	18	29	18	65	[38.3%]	[61.7%]
Tullyraine Quarries Ltd	16	24	0	40	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Turkington JH & Sons Ltd	138	19	6	163	[87.9%]	[12.1%]
Turtles of Rathkenny	*	-	-	37	-	-
Tyrone Fabrication Ltd	#	-	-	57	-	-
Tyrone Irish Gold Ltd T/A Gems Jewellers	23	16	6	45	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	1,526	1,103	165	2,794	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Ulster Cancer Foundation	38	26	5	69	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	255	50	16	321	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Ulster Council GAA	#	-	-	64	-	-
Ulster Farm By-products Ltd	29	12	0	41	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Ulster Farmers Union	*	-	-	78	-	-
Ulster Independent Clinic Ltd, The	192	65	7	264	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Ulster Industrial Explosives Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Ulster Journals Ltd	16	17	0	33	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Ulster Orchestra Society Ltd	23	14	42	79	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Ulster Property Sales/UPS Financial Services	*	-	-	44	-	-
Ulster Stores Ltd	109	42	10	161	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Ulster Television PLC	146	79	24	249	[64.9%]	[35.1%]

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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]
Ulster Weavers Home Fashions Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Ulster Wildlife Trust	32	19	14	65	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Ultra Building Products Ltd	15	44	0	59	[25.4%]	[74.6%]
Unibase Cabinet Systems Ltd	19	13	4	36	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Unicorn Containers Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Unite Union	22	15	2	39	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
United Biscuits (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
United Cleaning Services Ltd	16	44	11	71	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	469	105	20	594	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
United Feeds Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
United Optical Laboratories Ltd	18	36	1	55	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
United Wine Merchants Ltd	16	38	0	54	[29.6%]	[70.4%]
Uni-trunk Ltd	44	17	5	66	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
University of Ulster	1,813	1,260	379	3,452	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
University of Ulster Students Union	37	49	7	93	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Upper Andersonstown Community Forum	#	-	-	37	-	-
UPU Industries Ltd	37	13	3	53	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Urban Outfitters UK Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Valley Hotel, The	19	10	6	35	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Valley Private Nursing Home, The	32	39	20	91	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Valpar Industrial Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Valuecabs Ltd	33	24	12	69	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Vaughan Engineering Services Ltd	70	35	3	108	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Vector Workplace & Facility Management Ltd	21	11	3	35	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Veolia Water Outsourcing Ltd	31	14	4	49	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Veterinary Surgeons Supply Co Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Victim Support Northern Ireland	27	25	2	54	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Victoria College Belfast	35	12	2	49	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Villa Italia	46	96	20	162	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Vion Food UK Ltd (Cookstown)	188	167	279	634	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Virgin Media	53	24	2	79	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Viridian Group of Companies						
NIE Powerteam Ltd	651	342	19	1,012	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	373	151	12	536	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
VIS Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Vita Cortex (Northern Ireland) Ltd	13	14	1	28	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Vodafone (Northern Ireland) Ltd	54	25	28	107	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Voice of Young People in Care	11	20	1	32	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
Voluntary Service Lisburn Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Volunteer Now	12	17	3	32	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
VSG	44	12	5	61	[78.6%]	[21.4%]
W5	59	16	4	79	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Waddell Media Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Wade Training Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
Walker RJ T/A The Country Garage	*	-	-	46	-	-
Walkers Snacks Ltd	22	11	1	34	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Wallace Contracts	*	-	-	28	-	-
Wallace High School, The	44	11	1	56	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Wam Armagh Ltd T/A Insurance Partnership, The	10	17	0	27	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Warden Bros (Newtownards) Ltd	*	-	-	68	-	-
Warehouse Fashion Ltd	29	33	7	69	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Warmflow Engineering Co Ltd	71	27	9	107	[72.4%]	[27.6%]

* = 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]
Warner Chilcott (UK) Ltd	75	27	15	117	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Warwick Cecil T/A Warwick Engineering	32	13	0	45	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Wastebeater Recycling	#	-	-	41	-	-
Watson Kevin Construction Ltd	12	37	12	61	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
Watson Walter Ltd	88	103	0	191	[46.1%]	[53.9%]
Wave Trauma Centre	12	13	2	27	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Waveney Laundry Ltd	37	10	0	47	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
WD Meats Ltd	106	193	1	300	[35.5%]	[64.5%]
Webtech (Northern Ireland) Ltd	26	35	9	70	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Wee Care Day Nursery	57	39	3	99	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Weir & Mc Quiston Ltd	57	18	1	76	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Welcome Financial Services Ltd	13	16	0	29	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Welcome Hotels Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Wellington Computer Systems Ltd	11	18	2	31	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
Wellington International Ltd	16	17	1	34	[48.5%]	[51.5%]
Wellington Park Hotel	20	89	25	134	[18.3%]	[81.7%]
Wesley Housing Association Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
West Coast Capital (USC) Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Western Building Systems Ltd	#	-	-	59	-	-
Western Urgent Care Ltd	64	127	20	211	[33.5%]	[66.5%]
Westland Horticulture Ltd	68	88	10	166	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Wetherspoon JD PLC	66	96	62	224	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
WGAB Ltd T/A Excel Clothing	*	-	-	39	-	-
WH Engineering Services (Electrical) Ltd	18	11	2	31	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Whistledown Inn Ltd, The	#	-	-	40	-	-
White Philip Tyres Ltd	13	35	7	55	[27.1%]	[72.9%]
White Young Green	111	65	42	218	[63.1%]	[36.9%]
Whitehead Private Nursing Home Ltd	27	11	8	46	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Whitehouse Retail Group	#	-	-	58	-	-
Whitemountain Quarries Ltd	86	127	14	227	[40.4%]	[59.6%]
Whiterock Creche Association Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Wholesale Beds & Furniture Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Williams Industrial Services Ltd	122	48	0	170	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Williamson Rostrevor	#	-	-	28	-	-
Willis & Co (Insurance Brokers) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Willis Ltd	61	20	3	84	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Willowbrook Foods	*	-	-	136	-	-
Willstan Ltd T/A William Hill	130	75	9	214	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	1,577	699	159	2,435	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Wilson Nesbitt Solicitors	48	24	2	74	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Wilsons Auctions Ltd	41	18	0	59	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Wilson's Country Ltd	70	25	23	118	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Wilsons of Rathkenny Group Ltd	50	19	0	69	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Wincanton	247	139	69	455	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Windell Ltd	64	15	1	80	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Windmill Restaurants Ltd	124	91	66	281	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Windsor Home Bakery	84	40	0	124	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Windsor Womens Centre	*	-	-	27	-	-
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	117	131	56	304	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
WJM Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	62	-	-
WMB Stainless Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Wolseley Centers Ltd T/A Plumb Center	55	21	4	80	[72.4%]	[27.6%]

* = 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]
Woodburn Engineering (Contracts) Ltd	14	17	0	31	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Woods John (Lisglyn) Ltd	56	176	9	241	[24.1%]	[75.9%]
Woods L & J T/A Woodmount Nursing Home	14	33	0	47	[29.8%]	[70.2%]
Woods Supermarkets Ltd	78	26	0	104	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Woods Supervalu	*	-	-	35	-	-
Woodside Haulage Holdings Ltd	*	-	-	220	-	-
Woodside TF & Co Ltd	90	19	5	114	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
Woodside (Ballyclare) Ltd	*	-	-	97	-	-
Woodwin Catering Ltd T/A Hungry House Fine Sandwiches	20	12	2	34	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Workers Educational Association (Northern Ireland)	24	24	8	56	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Workforce Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Workforce Training Services Ltd	#	-	-	34	-	-
Workspace (Draperstown) Ltd	12	74	10	96	[14.0%]	[86.0%]
Worthingtons	*	-	-	28	-	-
Wright Accident Repair Ltd	145	22	7	174	[86.8%]	[13.2%]
Wright Leslie & Son	25	18	0	43	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Wrightbus Ltd	886	86	54	1,026	[91.2%]	[8.8%]
Wyse Bye	*	-	-	111	-	-
Xerox (UK) Ltd	27	22	1	50	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Xtra-vision	161	152	0	313	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Yell	51	65	21	137	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
York Inn Leisure & Retail Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Yorkgate Bingo Co Ltd (Galaxy)	11	17	0	28	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Young Enterprise Northern Ireland	21	27	2	50	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Younger Homes Ltd	#	-	-	41	-	-
Youth Action (Northern Ireland) Ltd	12	41	0	53	[22.6%]	[77.4%]
Youth Hostel Association of Northern Ireland	*	-	-	36	-	-
Zara (UK) Ltd	15	27	6	48	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Zeus Packaging (Northern Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Zion's Den Childcare Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Zurich Insurance Company	33	23	4	60	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Zwecker Noel International Transport Ltd	33	11	1	45	[75.0%]	[25.0%]

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

APPENDIX 2: Section 3

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Agri-food & Biosciences Institute	87	42	54	183	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Antrim Borough Council	25	12	1	38	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Ards Borough Council	27	8	2	37	[77.1%]	[22.9%]
Armagh City & District Council	11	17	2	30	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Armagh Observatory & Planetarium	#	-	-	6	-	-
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	3	8	1	12	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Ballymena Borough Council	14	4	3	21	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	13	3	0	16	[81.3%]	[18.8%]
Banbridge District Council	21	8	1	30	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
Belfast City Council	185	216	14	415	[46.1%]	[53.9%]
Belfast Education & Library Board	46	55	17	118	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	7	2	0	9	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Belfast Health & Social Care Trust	669	582	277	1528	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Belfast Metropolitan College, The	2	10	1	13	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Big Lottery Fund, The	*/#	-	-	3	-	-
British Broadcasting Corporation	26	43	17	86	[37.7%]	[62.3%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	7	3	0	10	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	44	6	6	56	[88.0%]	[12.0%]
Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland, The	6	10	0	16	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Citybus Ltd	48	39	7	94	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Coleraine Borough Council	18	3	1	22	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
Comptroller & Auditor General for Northern Ireland	*	-	-	10	-	-
Construction Industry Training Board	*	-	-	6	-	-
Cookstown District Council	21	24	0	45	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	#	-	-	12	-	-
Craigavon Borough Council	107	92	8	207	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Department of Finance & Personnel	1,261	1,034	106	2401	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Derry City Council	19	59	5	83	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
Down District Council	13	32	0	45	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council	19	23	2	44	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Eastern Health & Social Services Board	14	10	2	26	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	7	8	0	15	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Fermanagh District Council	9	19	3	31	[32.1%]	[67.9%]
Food Standards Agency Northern Ireland	*	-	-	3	-	-
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	2	4	0	6	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	5	6	4	15	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Health & Social Care Regulation & Quality Improvement Authority	25	20	3	48	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Invest Northern Ireland	36	51	1	88	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Labour Relations Agency	#	-	-	4	-	-
Larne Borough Council	16	5	2	23	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Limavady Borough Council	15	10	1	26	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Lisburn City Council	29	16	0	45	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Livestock & Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	9	6	1	16	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners	#	-	-	4	-	-
Magherafelt District Council	14	28	2	44	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Minister for the Civil Service, The	105	68	57	230	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Moyle District Council	3	8	2	13	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
National Museums & Galleries of Northern Ireland	12	6	3	21	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Newry & Mourne District Council	6	31	0	37	[16.2%]	[83.8%]

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
North West Regional College, The	28	79	6	113	[26.2%]	[73.8%]
Northern Health & Social Care Trust	627	510	139	1276	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Northern Health & Social Services Board	8	8	5	21	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	33	27	5	65	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Northern Ireland Assembly Commission	24	27	1	52	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service Agency	11	8	0	19	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services	32	51	28	111	[38.6%]	[61.4%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	4	3	0	7	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment	16	10	12	38	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service Board	54	49	9	112	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	4	3	0	7	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	*	-	-	6	-	-
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	59	52	11	122	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission	2	6	1	9	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission	7	16	0	23	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee	5	5	0	10	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Northern Ireland Medical & Dental Training Agency	19	9	3	31	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
Northern Ireland Policing Board, The ¹	133	41	7	181	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	35	15	6	56	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	6	3	8	17	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Northern Ireland Screen Commission	2	5	5	12	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Northern Ireland Social Care Council	3	4	1	8	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	*	-	-	11	-	-
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	7	6	2	15	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Northern Ireland Water Ltd	25	24	34	83	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Northern Regional College, The	29	11	5	45	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Omagh District Council	11	22	3	36	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	13	3	4	20	[81.3%]	[18.8%]
Police Service of Northern Ireland	216	225	10	451	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	16	19	0	35	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Royal Mail Group PLC	253	238	4	495	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Secretary of State for Defence	*	-	-	5	-	-
South Eastern Education & Library Board	274	187	52	513	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust	640	376	119	1135	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
South Eastern Regional College, The	32	19	34	85	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
South West College, The	22	46	4	72	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Southern Education & Library Board	85	114	6	205	[42.7%]	[57.3%]
Southern Health & Social Care Trust	606	737	120	1463	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Southern Health & Social Services Board	5	2	1	8	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Southern Regional College, The	45	64	9	118	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Special EU Programmes Body, The	6	14	3	23	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	9	13	0	22	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Strabane District Council	2	11	0	13	[15.4%]	[84.6%]
Stranmillis University College, Belfast	18	10	14	42	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Strategic Investment Board Ltd	6	2	1	9	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Trade and Business Development Body, The	#	-	-	4	-	-
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	13	5	3	21	[72.2%]	[27.8%]

¹ 99% of NIPB employees are appointed and managed by the Chief Constable on behalf of the Board.

Composition of Appointees to Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Western Education & Library Board	149	303	22	474	[33.0%]	[67.0%]
Western Health & Social Care Trust	381	923	97	1401	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Western Health & Social Services Board	9	15	1	25	[37.5%]	[62.5%]

APPENDIX 2: 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]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	23	25	0	48	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
AIB Group (UK) PLC T/A First Trust Bank	#	-	-	4	-	-
Allied Bakeries Ireland	41	12	1	54	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Allstate Northern Ireland	87	214	98	399	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Almac Clinical Services Ltd	45	53	39	137	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Almac Pharma Services Ltd	15	13	18	46	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Andras House Ltd	36	25	60	121	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Anglo Beef Processors Newry	3	11	44	58	[21.4%]	[78.6%]
Arcadia Group Ltd Dorothy Perkins	47	68	6	121	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Arcadia Group Ltd T/A Top Shop Retail	36	37	0	73	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Argos Ltd	102	149	14	265	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Asda Stores Ltd	441	486	12	939	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd	3	6	2	11	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
AVX Ltd	*/#	-	-	0	-	-
AXA Insurance	35	76	2	113	[31.5%]	[68.5%]
B & Q PLC	*	-	-	99	-	-
Bank of Ireland	61	71	19	151	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Barnardos	35	24	6	65	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Barratts Priceless Ltd	*/#	-	-	0	-	-
Be Aerospace (UK) Ltd	8	11	0	19	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Boots UK Ltd	23	48	10	81	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	15	62	10	87	[19.5%]	[80.5%]
Brett Martin Ltd	14	5	7	26	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland	38	51	10	99	[42.7%]	[57.3%]
Bryson Charitable Group	33	41	16	90	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Camden Group	11	17	17	45	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Campbell Catering (Northern Ireland) Ltd	97	43	8	148	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Capita Business Services Ltd	73	93	19	185	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Capita Life & Pensions Regulated Services	7	2	12	21	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Chain Reaction Cycles	105	16	5	126	[86.8%]	[13.2%]
Charles Hurst Ltd	45	38	11	94	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Citigroup	61	84	42	187	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
City Facilities (Northern Ireland) Ltd	56	60	16	132	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Clinton Cards PLC	27	42	21	90	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Coca-Cola HBC Northern Ireland	94	61	24	179	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Compass Group (UK) & Ireland	54	59	15	128	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Connan Paul Ltd	12	56	18	86	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Co-operative Group, The	171	83	33	287	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Corry Harry Ltd	45	38	10	93	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Corry JP (Northern Ireland) Ltd	3	8	1	12	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd	#	-	-	15	-	-
Crossroads Caring for Carers (Northern Ireland) Ltd	72	43	12	127	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Debenhams Retail	58	140	7	205	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
DHL Exel Supply Chain M & S Division	*/#	-	-	0	-	-
Diamond Recruitment Group	871	618	308	1797	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Donnelly Group, The	44	34	7	85	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
DSG Retail Ltd	81	41	15	137	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Dunbia (Dungannon)	27	60	56	143	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd	133	272	29	434	[32.8%]	[67.2%]

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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Extern	28	19	7	54	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd	28	52	16	96	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Federal Security Newco (Northern Ireland) Ltd	121	28	13	162	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	321	312	18	651	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Firstsource Solutions Ltd	160	626	143	929	[20.4%]	[79.6%]
Fisher Engineering Ltd	20	18	0	38	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Fold Housing Association	60	64	7	131	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Foyle Meats	24	92	0	116	[20.7%]	[79.3%]
Fujitsu Services	57	68	39	164	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
G4S Cash Services (UK) Ltd	39	16	0	55	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
G4S Security Services UK	19	17	17	53	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Gallaher Ltd	80	35	7	122	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Global Email Company, The	40	38	66	144	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Golf Holdings Ltd	393	269	78	740	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Grafton Recruitment Ltd	1,251	786	174	2211	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	201	134	20	355	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Haldane Shiells Group	13	3	0	16	[81.3%]	[18.8%]
Haslett J & J Ltd	21	12	3	36	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Hastings Hotel Group Ltd	85	110	64	259	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
HBOS PLC	173	171	107	451	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
HCL Technologies (Northern Ireland) Ltd	170	320	47	537	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
Heatons (Northern Ireland) Ltd	55	83	5	143	[39.9%]	[60.1%]
Henderson Retail Ltd	296	91	37	424	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Henderson Wholesale Ltd	29	11	3	43	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Henry Bros (Magherafelt) Ltd	50	9	0	59	[84.7%]	[15.3%]
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	96	72	147	315	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
HML	7	102	3	112	[6.4%]	[93.6%]
Homebase Ltd	78	68	10	156	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Homecare Independent Living	27	50	24	101	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Hughes Christensen	48	17	6	71	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Iceland Foods Ltd	155	132	13	300	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Ikea Belfast	117	30	42	189	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
Independent News & Media (Northern Ireland)	8	9	1	18	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Industrial Temps Ltd	229	425	11	665	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Instore	18	37	30	85	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
Invista Textiles (UK) Ltd	2	8	0	10	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
Irwin WD & Sons	23	24	7	54	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
JD Sports Fashion PLC	59	52	0	111	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
JJB Sports PLC	91	119	4	214	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
LBM	90	199	21	310	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
Lidl (Northern Ireland) GMBH	29	63	21	113	[31.5%]	[68.5%]
Linden Foods Ltd	19	98	25	142	[16.2%]	[83.8%]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	32	11	1	44	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Long's Supermarket Ltd	43	38	2	83	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Lynn Maureen Recruitment Ltd	150	176	77	403	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Mac Naughton Blair Ltd	6	20	5	31	[23.1%]	[76.9%]
Magir Ltd T/A Medicare Pharmacy Group	54	58	5	117	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Manpower (UK) Ltd	261	223	36	520	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	155	145	23	323	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Matalan Retail Ltd	81	60	19	160	[57.4%]	[42.6%]

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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Michelin Tyre PLC	59	17	4	80	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	8	9	0	17	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Morton Newspapers Ltd	14	12	4	30	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	99	158	63	320	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Moy Park Ltd	125	329	108	562	[27.5%]	[72.5%]
MPA Recruitment	123	218	0	341	[36.1%]	[63.9%]
Musgrave Retail Partners (Northern Ireland) Ltd	16	21	23	60	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd	16	28	17	61	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
New Look Retailers	3	7	245	255	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Next PLC	406	340	100	846	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd	53	31	6	90	[63.1%]	[36.9%]
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	40	128	35	203	[23.8%]	[76.2%]
Nortel	6	3	4	13	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
North & West Housing Ltd	31	51	13	95	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Northern Bank Ltd	151	121	13	285	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health	14	25	5	44	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	18	10	0	28	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Northern Ireland Hospice	35	22	0	57	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Northgate Managed Services	10	6	0	16	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Northstone (Northern Ireland) Ltd	31	41	24	96	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
NSL Services Group Ltd	56	17	0	73	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
OCS Group UK Ltd Northern Ireland Division	14	6	15	35	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
O'Kane Poultry Group	105	221	148	474	[32.2%]	[67.8%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd T/A Supervalu	22	37	3	62	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
O'Neill's Irish International Sports Co Ltd	#	-	-	18	-	-
Patton David & Sons (Northern Ireland) Ltd	22	25	4	51	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Peacock's Stores Ltd	70	77	13	160	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Perfecseal Ltd	10	26	6	42	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
Positive Futures for People with a Learning Disability	41	33	15	89	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Praxis Care Group	84	67	26	177	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Premier Bakeries Ireland	14	11	1	26	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Premier Employment Ltd T/A Premier People	431	548	3	982	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
Presbyterian Church in Ireland (Board of Social Witness)	41	11	5	57	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	56	54	20	130	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Primark Stores Ltd	38	98	10	146	[27.9%]	[72.1%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	64	32	0	96	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
QCS Contract Cleaning Ltd						
Queen's University of Belfast, The	250	440	266	956	[36.2%]	[63.8%]
Quinn D T/A High St Investments Ltd	6	12	3	21	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Quinn Manufacturing	14	70	0	84	[16.7%]	[83.3%]
Quinn-direct Insurance Ltd	#	-	-	23	-	-
Rahon Enterprises Ltd T/A McDonalds Drive-thru	132	134	25	291	[49.6%]	[50.4%]
Randex Laboratories Ltd	19	16	67	102	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Red Sky Group Limited	91	41	22	154	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Reed Specialist Recruitment	89	87	35	211	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
Resource	135	153	723	1011	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Riada Recruitment	76	76	10	162	[50.0%]	[50.0%]

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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	322	530	21	873	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Salvation Army, The	31	27	5	63	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Sangers (Northern Ireland) Ltd	24	8	3	35	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Santander UK PLC	100	78	29	207	[56.2%]	[43.8%]
Schlumberger Oilfield UK PLC	18	7	3	28	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	37	49	29	115	[43.0%]	[57.0%]
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	3	10	7	20	[23.1%]	[76.9%]
Semi-chem Ltd	39	43	9	91	[47.6%]	[52.4%]
Short Brothers PLC	331	102	50	483	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Sodexo Ltd	194	38	20	252	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Stream Global Services	27	140	7	174	[16.2%]	[83.8%]
Superdrug Stores PLC	48	56	165	269	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Tayto Group	13	11	11	35	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Teleperformance	325	434	23	782	[42.8%]	[57.2%]
Teletech Holdings Inc	73	81	55	209	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Terex GB Ltd	7	37	4	48	[15.9%]	[84.1%]
Tesco PLC	671	363	24	1058	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	18	12	11	41	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
TK Maxx	64	92	8	164	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	69	85	18	172	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Ulster Carpets Ltd	5	2	3	10	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Ulster Independent Clinic Ltd, The	24	20	1	45	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	37	19	7	63	[66.1%]	[33.9%]
University of Ulster	289	227	78	594	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Vion Food UK Ltd (Cookstown)	36	59	48	143	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
WD Meats Ltd	26	55	1	82	[32.1%]	[67.9%]
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	143	106	19	268	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Wincanton	34	33	26	93	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Windmill Restaurants Ltd	72	47	40	159	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	33	43	26	102	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Wrightbus Ltd	225	34	10	269	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
Xtra-vision	82	75	0	157	[52.2%]	[47.8%]

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