

# 2001

## MONITORING REPORT

Monitoring Report No.12 A Profile of the Northern Ireland Workforce  
*Summary of Monitoring Returns 2001*

Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

# **PROFILE OF THE MONITORED WORKFORCE IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

**SUMMARY OF THE 2001 MONITORING RETURNS**

**MONITORING REPORT NO.12**

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

**This publication is available on our web-site  
[www.equalityni.org](http://www.equalityni.org)**

**Price £5.00**



# Contents

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>KEY DETAILS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1 Introduction</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2 THE NORTHERN IRELAND WORKFORCE</b>	<b>9</b>
Composition of Monitored Combined Workforce	9
Composition of Full-time Workforce	9
Composition of Full-time Workforce by Sex	10
Composition of Full-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification	12
Composition of Part-time Workforce	14
Composition of Part-time Workforce by Sex	14
Composition of Part-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification	14
<b>CHAPTER 3 THE PUBLIC SECTOR: FULL-TIME</b>	<b>17</b>
Overall Composition	17
Composition by Sex	17
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)	19
Public Sector excluding security related occupations	22
The Health Sector	23
The Education and Library Boards	26
District Councils Overall Full-time Composition	28
The Civil Service	30
<b>CHAPTER 4 THE PUBLIC SECTOR: PART-TIME</b>	<b>39</b>
Overall Composition	39
Composition by Sex	40
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification	40
Public Sector excluding security related Occupations	41
The Health Sector	42
The Education and Library Boards	44
The District Councils	46
The Civil Service	46
<b>CHAPTER 5 THE PRIVATE SECTOR: FULL-TIME</b>	<b>51</b>
Overall Composition	51
Composition by Sex	52
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)	53
Composition by Company Size	56
Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	57
Composition by Sector	58
<b>CHAPTER 6 THE PRIVATE SECTOR: PART-TIME</b>	<b>63</b>
Overall Composition	63
Composition by Sex	63
Composition by Standard Occupational Classification	63
Composition by Company Size	65
Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)	65
Composition by Sector	66

<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	<b>APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES</b>	<b>71</b>
	Public Sector Applicants	72
	Public Sector Appointees	72
	The Health Sector	75
	The Education and Library Boards	76
	The District Councils	77
	The Civil Service	79
	Private Sector Applicants and Appointees	81
<b>CHAPTER 8</b>	<b>PROMOTEES AND LEAVERS</b>	<b>87</b>
	Public Sector Promotees	87
	Public Sector Leavers	88
	Private Sector Promotees (251+)	88
	Private Sector Leavers (251+)	88
<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS</b>	<b>91</b>
	Introduction	91
	Interpretation of information	92
	Section 1- Composition of Individual Specified Authorities	93
	Section 2- Composition of Private Sector concerns	99
	Section 3- Composition of appointees to Specified Authorities	153
	Section 4- Composition of appointees to Private Sector concerns	159

# Foreword

I am delighted to introduce the 12th profile of the monitored Northern Ireland workforce, an analysis of employers' monitoring returns for 2001. The Commission greatly appreciates the co-operation received from employers in collecting and returning this very detailed information.

This year's report includes for the first time all of the changes which were announced in the Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998. This means we now have additional information on part-time workers (those working less than 16 hours per week), on staff appointed in all private companies, on people promoted and on those leaving employment throughout the workforce. The report provides information on almost half a million employees, a very significant proportion of the Northern Ireland workforce.

Over the years since monitoring was introduced the annual analysis has shown an encouraging change in the overall composition of the workforce as it has moved steadily closer to the community composition of people available for work. A comparison between 1990 and 2001, within the same sections of the workforce, shows that Roman Catholic participation increased from 34.9%, which was well below that which could be expected, to 39.5% - much closer to 43%, which is the estimated percentage of the Catholic population who are available for work.

The steady increase in Roman Catholic participation of approximately 0.5% annually which occurred throughout the 1990s has now leveled off, and for the second year in succession no increase in Catholic participation in the workforce has been apparent. Roman Catholic representation in the private sector is less than 40%, and in firms with more than 25 employees there has been a small decline in Catholic participation.

Declining employment in specific sectors, and even in particular geographical areas, can result in such marginal fluctuations. Closures in one industry, for example the textile industry, or in one location such as the west of the province, can have a disproportionate effect on community representation if one community is predominant in that sector or location.

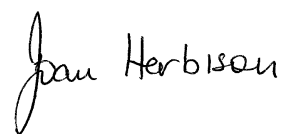
Although monitoring data still reveals an overall under-representation of Roman Catholics in the workforce, in particular areas of the public sector, notably health and education, Protestant representation is less than would be expected. The Commission will work with employers in these sectors to ensure a representative workforce.

The first analysis of the new information shows that the part-time workforce consists of 75,000 employees, three-quarters of whom are female. Part-time employees are heavily concentrated in the lower occupational groups, especially sales and service jobs and this disproportionately affects women. The Commission is campaigning for greater flexibility in employment to meet the needs of individuals. However, it is of major concern that flexible working arrangements are often only available in low-paid and low skilled occupations.

One striking finding in the report is that women are now major players in the workforce, particularly in the public sector. The private sector, however, is still predominately male. The trend toward an increasingly female and increasingly Catholic public service in lower grades, and the evidence of a private sector workforce which is still noticeably more male and Protestant, are a concern for the Commission and should be for the community as a whole. We need to ensure that we are working towards a workforce which is representative of the labour available. The Commission is committed to working with all our partners to achieve equality and fairness in the workplace.

In a year which witnessed some of the most serious outbreaks of sectarian violence since the 1970s, the report also presents evidence that a degree of segregation still exists within the workforce. Forty percent of all private sector concerns with more than 25 employees were found to employ either less than 10 Protestants or less than 10 Roman Catholics. These indicate the importance of the work done to achieve a good and harmonious working environment and in developing ways of reaching out to the whole community.

The requirement to monitor under the fair employment legislation has been and is an important driver of change in the representation of Protestants and Roman Catholics in the workforce. It has provided the information which has allowed the Commission to work with employers towards the goal of fair participation. As we debate the proposal to integrate and develop equality law in a Single Equality Bill, consideration is being given to the extension of monitoring to the other equality areas. In supporting this proposal we have drawn upon our experience of the positive changes achieved in the religious composition of the workforce since monitoring was introduced, and the fact that it has enabled us to identify and focus upon those areas where change is necessary. Accurate information is not partisan, it is an essential foundation for the development of strategies and priorities which will ensure that everyone in this community has an opportunity to participate to the full in our economy and our society. We hope this report will help all of us to contribute to that development.



**Joan Harbison** (*Chief Commissioner*)

October 2002

# Key Details

## The Overall Full-time Workforce

- The number of monitored full-time employees now stands at 405,109, a decrease of 15,034 on the corresponding figure for 2000. The fall can be explained by the reclassification of former full-time employees as part-time, plus job losses in the private sector.
- The Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce increased from [34.9%] in 1990 to [39.5%] in 2001 (in public sector bodies and private sector concerns with over 25 employees<sup>1</sup>). Roman Catholics are estimated to comprise about [43%] of those available for work.
- In 2001, Roman Catholics made up [37.0%] of the monitored male full-time workforce in public sector bodies and private sector concerns with over 25 employees. This has increased from [32.0%] in 1990.
- Among the female full-time workforce, Roman Catholics made up [42.4%] of those monitored employees in public sector bodies and private sector concerns with over 25 employees. This has increased from [38.5%] in 1990.
- Since 1990 the Roman Catholic full-time share in managerial and professional occupations has increased by [8.6] and [10.5] percentage points respectively. Roman Catholics are most under-represented in personal and protective service occupations (including security occupations) with a share of [32.1%], though this represents an increase of [3.6] percentage points since 1990.
- Roman Catholic representation is higher in the female full-time workforce at [42.3%], than in the male workforce at [37.2%]. The only exceptions are clerical and secretarial positions and SOC9 'Other Occupations'.

## Private Sector Full-time

- There were 259,890 monitored full-time employees in the private sector in 2001. Between 2000 and 2001 the number of employees decreased by 16,229 overall. The decrease was 8,769 (5.5%) for Protestants and 6,846 (6.6%) for Roman Catholics. As a result, the Roman Catholic full-time share decreased by [0.3] of a percentage point from [39.6%] to [39.3%] between 2000 and 2001. The Roman Catholic share in private sector concerns with over 25 employees was [39.3%] in 2001. This was a reduction of [0.2] of a percentage point from the figure for 2000.
- For males, the Roman Catholic share of private sector employment in concerns with over 25 employees was [37.9%], a reduction of [0.1] of a percentage point since 2000. Roman Catholic female representation was [41.1%] which was [0.3] of a percentage point lower than in the previous year.
- The Manufacturing sector, with almost 95,000 employees, accounted for more than a third of the monitored private sector full-time workforce in 2001. Almost half of males and a quarter of females in the private sector are employed in manufacturing jobs. Between 2000 and 2001, the number of male employees decreased by (1.8%) for Protestants and (1.5%) for Roman Catholics leading to a slight increase in Roman Catholic representation from [36.2%] to [36.3%]. The number of females employed in manufacturing decreased by (9.2%) for Protestants and (12.2%) for Roman Catholics. As a result, the Roman Catholic female share declined from [41.2%] to [40.4%].

---

<sup>1</sup> In order to examine changes in the Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce between 1990 and 2001, it is necessary to look at public sector bodies and those private sector concerns with over 25 employees. This adjustment is necessary because private sector concerns with more than 25 employees were required to submit their first return in 1990, while those with 11-25 employees were not required to do so until 1992.



## Public Sector Full-time

- There were 145,219 monitored full-time employees in the public sector, a slight increase (0.8%) on the corresponding figure for 2000. Roman Catholic representation was [39.9%], a [0.2] percentage point increase on the previous year.
- There were 19,563 monitored full-time employees in public sector security-related occupations in 2001, compared with 19,828 in 2000. The Roman Catholic share now stands at [8.7%], an increase of [1.3] percentage points since 1990.
- After the exclusion of security-related occupations, the proportion of Roman Catholics in the public sector has reached the overall representation of Roman Catholics in the economically active population.

## The Part-time Workforce

- As this is the first year since statutory monitoring began that the composition of the part-time workforce has been examined, no comparisons are possible with previous years.
  - The monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce is predominately female, comprising 55,214 females (74.2%) and 19,194 males (25.8%) - a total of 74,408.
  - The composition of those part-time employees for whom a community was determined was [55.3%] Protestant and [44.7%] Roman Catholic. The monitoring data shows that the proportion of Roman Catholics in the part-time workforce has reached the overall representation of Roman Catholics within the economically active population.
- Roman Catholics accounted for [45.6%] of the monitored male part-time workforce in 2001. Among the female part-time workforce, the Roman Catholic share was [44.4%].
  - Over three-quarters of the monitored part-time workforce are concentrated in personal and protective services, sales and 'other occupations.'

## Appointees

- For male appointments in the public sector, the highest level of Roman Catholic success occurred in the higher SOC groups, namely: managers and administrators [53.1%]; professional occupations [52.7%]; and associate professional and technical occupations [54.1%]. Similarly in the private sector, the Roman Catholic male share was highest in professional occupations [45.8%]; associate professional and technical occupations [48.4%] and sales [47.3%]. Across all private sector occupations, the Roman Catholic share of male appointments was lowest in craft and skilled manual occupations with a share of [37.6%].
- During 2001, the Roman Catholic female proportion of appointments was highest in professional and associate professional and technical positions. This finding is true for both public and private sector concerns. In the public sector [52.7%] of professional appointments and [50.0%] of associate professional and technical appointments taken up by females were obtained by Roman Catholic women. In private sector concerns [51.8%] of professional appointments and [52.6%] of associate professional and technical appointments achieved by females were obtained by Roman Catholics.

## **Promotees**

- In the public sector, the overall composition of those promotees for whom a community was determined was [58.5%] Protestant and [41.5%] Roman Catholic.
- The Roman Catholic share of public sector male promotions was [36.7%]. For females, the corresponding figure was [45.7%].
- In the private sector, Roman Catholics accounted for [32.7%] of male promotions. For Roman Catholic females, the corresponding figure was [45.2%].

## **Monitoring Coverage**

- This report details the analysis of the twelfth set of monitoring returns received by the Commission. The first monitoring returns were supplied in 1990.
- On a monitoring return employers specify the religion, occupation and sex of their workforce, and whether they were employed for more than or less than 16 hours.
- Monitoring covers approximately 73% of employees in Northern Ireland.
- All specified public sector bodies and private sector concerns with more than 25 employees have been monitored since 1990. Private sector concerns with 11 or more employees have been monitored since 1992. Part-time employees (those working less than 16 hours per week) were first monitored in 2001.
- The following are not monitored: the self employed, those on government training schemes, the unemployed, school teachers and those working in concerns with 10 or less employees.



# 1

## Introduction

### Overall Composition

- 1.1 This is the twelfth Fair Employment Monitoring Report. The analysis uses complete monitoring returns received from 136 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies); and from 3,877 private sector concerns. These returns were received between 1st January 2001 and 31st December 2001. The analysis covers 479,517 employees; 175,083 (36.5%) in the public sector and 304,434 (63.5%) in the private sector.

Information is included on the community composition of full-time and part-time employees, applicants and appointees in:

- the Northern Ireland monitored workforce as a whole;
- the public sector;
- the private sector

and on the community composition of promotees and leavers in:

- the public sector;
- private sector concerns with more than 250 employees.

### Registration

- 1.2 The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Act 1989 required certain employers to register with the Fair Employment Commission for Northern Ireland. In October 2000 the Equality Commission assumed responsibility for the Fair Employment Act. All public sector employers identified in the Fair Employment (Specification of Public Authorities) Order (Northern Ireland) are deemed to be automatically registered with the Commission. In January 1990 all private sector employers with 26 or more employees were required to register. From January 1992, the requirement to register with the Commission was extended to all concerns with 11 or more employees.

### Monitoring

- 1.3 All registered employers, including Specified Authorities, must submit to the Commission annual monitoring returns showing the community composition of their workforces, applicants and appointees.

Additionally, all Specified Authorities and private sector employers with more than 250 employees must monitor and submit an annual return on the composition of promotees and leavers. In 2001, the Commission received information on 604,458 applicants, 94,906 appointees, 9,322 promotees and 65,333 leavers.

### Monitoring Methods

- 1.4 Prior to 2001, the legislation permitted employers to use a variety of methods to establish the community background of their workforces and applicants. There were three principal monitoring methods, from which employers could select one.

Beginning in 2001, there is now only one principal method (the 'Direct Question'). This requires the employee or applicant to state in writing whether they belong to the Protestant or Roman Catholic community or belong to neither.

As in previous years, the residuary method is to be used when the Direct Question fails to provide a determination of community background. The residuary method is based on the fact that there are a number of pieces of information about an individual which, if known, can give a reasonable indication of community background.

### The Composition of Individual Specified Authorities and Private Sector Concerns

- 1.5 The second Appendix to this report lists alphabetically those public authorities and private sector concerns which had 26 or more employees. The numbers of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Non-

Determined employees in each concern are given. Also listed are the Protestant and Roman Catholic percentages of employees in each concern, based only on those for whom a community was determined. If the monitoring return showed less than 10 employees of one community, only the total number of employees is listed. The composition of appointees is listed for Specified Authorities with 26 or more employees, and those private sector concerns with more than 250 employees that provided a complete monitoring return.

### **Definitions**

- 1.6** Throughout the report 'Protestant' refers to those determined by one of the monitoring methods as members of the Protestant community and 'Roman Catholic' refers to those determined by one of the monitoring methods as members of the Roman Catholic community. Individuals for whom it was not possible to determine a community background are described as 'Non-Determined'.

Since the introduction of statutory monitoring in 1990 the proportion of employees for whom it has not been possible to determine a community background has decreased from (5.6%) in 1990 to (4.8%) in 2001. The Non-Determined proportion is higher in some occupational groups and sectors, such as SOC2 'Professional Occupations' in the Health Sector.

In the report percentages in round brackets are based on all employees. Percentages in square brackets are based on Protestants and Roman Catholics only, with the Non-Determined excluded. Percentages may not always sum to 100 due to rounding.

Tables and Figures in the text are numbered sequentially, i.e. Tables 1 - 75 and Figures 1 - 22.

### **Classifications**

- 1.7** Analyses of concerns were undertaken by Standard Occupational Classification, and in the private sector by Standard Industrial Classification.

#### **The nine Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) groups are:-**

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

#### **The ten Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) groups are:-**

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

# 2

## The Northern Ireland Workforce

### Introduction

**2.1** The Fair Employment and Treatment (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 made several changes to the monitoring requirements laid down by the Fair Employment Act 1989. Those changes were incorporated into the Fair Employment (Monitoring) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999 and affected monitoring returns for the period commencing 1st January 2001. Among other changes, all registered employers in Northern Ireland are now required to monitor the community composition of those working less than 16 hours per week (hereinafter referred to as “part-time employees”).

In addition, therefore, to examining the overall composition of the full-time workforce (those working 16 or more hours per week), this chapter will also present a separate analysis of the key features of the part-time workforce.

The chapter begins with a brief glance at the combined workforce (full-time and part-time together). This is merely for illustrative purposes, as the characteristics of the full-time and part-time workforces are markedly different, making direct comparisons problematic.

### Composition of the Monitored Combined Workforce

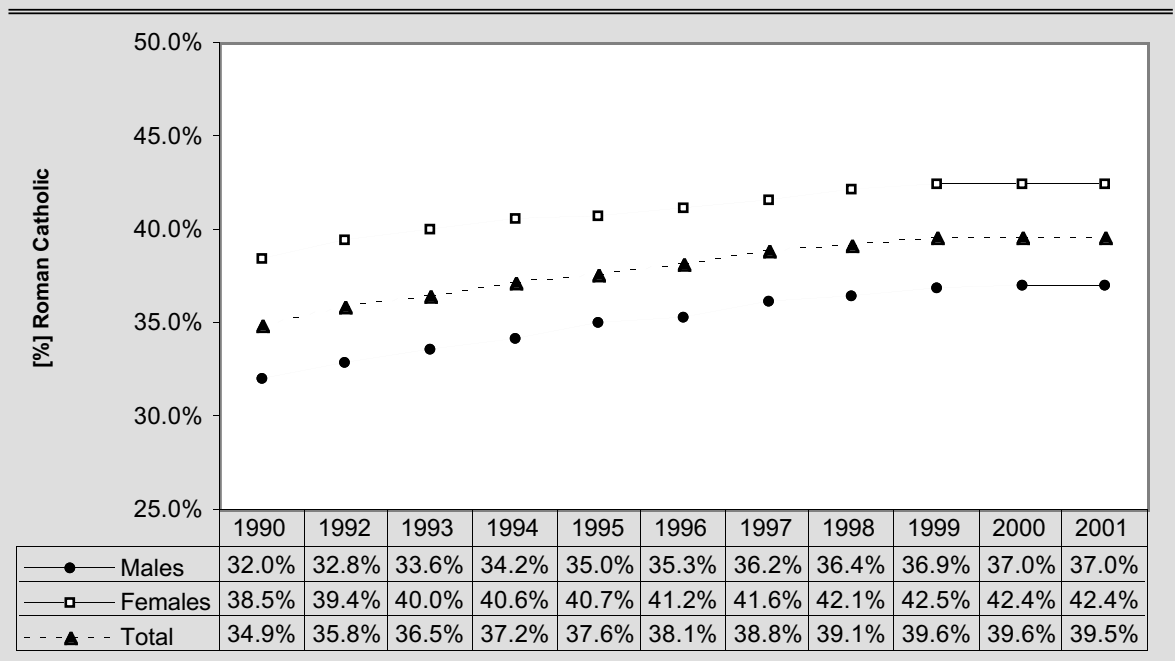
**2.2** In 2001 the overall composition of the monitored combined Northern Ireland workforce was 272,418 (56.8%) Protestants, 184,090 (38.4%) Roman Catholics and 23,009 (4.8%) Non-Determined, a total of 479,517. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [59.7%] Protestant and [40.3%] Roman Catholic.

The majority of the combined workforce (50.4%) is female. There were 241,886 female and 237,631 male employees.

### Composition of the Monitored Full-time Workforce

**2.3** Table 1 summarises the overall composition of the monitored full-time workforce in 2001. There were 233,589 (57.7%) Protestants, 152,703 (37.7%) Roman Catholics and 18,817 (4.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [60.5%] Protestant and [39.5%] Roman Catholic.

**Figure 1** Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of the Monitored Full-time Workforce by Sex (Public Sector Concerns and Private Sector Concerns with 26 or more Employees) 1990-2001



**Table 1 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>130,587</b>	(59.8%) [62.8%]	<b>77,226</b>	(35.4%) [37.2%]	<b>10,624</b>	(4.9%)	<b>218,437</b>	(53.9%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>103,002</b>	(55.2%) [57.7%]	<b>75,477</b>	(40.4%) [42.3%]	<b>8,193</b>	(4.4%)	<b>186,672</b>	(46.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233,589</b>	(57.7%) [60.5%]	<b>152,703</b>	(37.7%) [39.5%]	<b>18,817</b>	(4.6%)	<b>405,109</b>	(100.0%)

Changes in the Roman Catholic share of the monitored full-time workforce between 1990 and 2001 may be found by looking at public sector concerns and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. This adjustment is necessary because private sector concerns with 26 or more employees were required to submit their first return in 1990, while those with 11-25 employees were not required to do so until 1992.

Examining those public sector concerns and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees, Figure 1 shows that overall Roman Catholic representation increased by [4.6] percentage points between 1990 and 2001.

### Composition of Full-time Workforce by Sex

**2.4** The monitored Northern Ireland full-time workforce comprised 218,437 males and 186,672 females, see Table 1. The female share of the monitored full-time workforce has been increasing. In 1992 females made up (45.0%) of full-time employees: by 2001 this figure had increased to (46.1%). Females account for a larger share of the Roman Catholic workforce (49.4%) than of the Protestant workforce (44.1%).

The composition of male employees for whom a community was determined was [62.8%] Protestant and [37.2%] Roman Catholic. For females the composition was [57.7%] Protestant and [42.3%] Roman Catholic.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>24,899</b>	(58.1%) [61.0%]	<b>15,908</b>	(37.1%) [39.0%]	<b>2,045</b>	(4.8%)	<b>42,852</b>	(10.6%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>12,655</b>	(49.4%) [55.8%]	<b>10,037</b>	(39.2%) [44.2%]	<b>2,916</b>	(11.4%)	<b>25,608</b>	(6.3%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>23,242</b>	(51.9%) [55.3%]	<b>18,797</b>	(42.0%) [44.7%]	<b>2,718</b>	(6.1%)	<b>44,757</b>	(11.0%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>38,766</b>	(56.8%) [59.2%]	<b>26,719</b>	(39.2%) [40.8%]	<b>2,724</b>	(4.0%)	<b>68,209</b>	(16.8%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>25,877</b>	(62.2%) [64.0%]	<b>14,530</b>	(34.9%) [36.0%]	<b>1,210</b>	(2.9%)	<b>41,617</b>	(10.3%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>33,240</b>	(64.5%) [67.6%]	<b>15,945</b>	(30.9%) [32.4%]	<b>2,389</b>	(4.6%)	<b>51,574</b>	(12.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>17,330</b>	(57.8%) [60.3%]	<b>11,428</b>	(38.1%) [39.7%]	<b>1,218</b>	(4.1%)	<b>29,976</b>	(7.4%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>32,752</b>	(58.0%) [59.7%]	<b>22,080</b>	(39.1%) [40.3%]	<b>1,598</b>	(2.8%)	<b>56,430</b>	(13.9%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>24,828</b>	(56.3%) [59.0%]	<b>17,259</b>	(39.1%) [41.0%]	<b>1,999</b>	(4.5%)	<b>44,086</b>	(10.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233,589</b>	(57.7%) [60.5%]	<b>152,703</b>	(37.7%) [39.5%]	<b>18,817</b>	(4.6%)	<b>405,109</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 2 [M] Composition of the Male Monitored Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>15,633</b>	(60.0%) [63.2%]	<b>9,117</b>	(35.0%) [36.8%]	<b>1,315</b>	(5.0%)	<b>26,065</b>	(11.9%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>7,895</b>	(52.4%) [59.9%]	<b>5,280</b>	(35.0%) [40.1%]	<b>1,895</b>	(12.6%)	<b>15,070</b>	(6.9%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>10,645</b>	(56.3%) [59.9%]	<b>7,117</b>	(37.6%) [40.1%]	<b>1,157</b>	(6.1%)	<b>18,919</b>	(8.7%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>8,147</b>	(53.5%) [56.6%]	<b>6,240</b>	(41.0%) [43.4%]	<b>837</b>	(5.5%)	<b>15,224</b>	(7.0%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>23,357</b>	(62.5%) [64.4%]	<b>12,896</b>	(34.5%) [35.6%]	<b>1,097</b>	(2.9%)	<b>37,350</b>	(17.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>18,692</b>	(73.2%) [77.3%]	<b>5,476</b>	(21.4%) [22.7%]	<b>1,370</b>	(5.4%)	<b>25,538</b>	(11.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>6,860</b>	(58.8%) [61.5%]	<b>4,286</b>	(36.7%) [38.5%]	<b>524</b>	(4.5%)	<b>11,670</b>	(5.3%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>25,503</b>	(58.4%) [60.1%]	<b>16,912</b>	(38.7%) [39.9%]	<b>1,289</b>	(2.9%)	<b>43,704</b>	(20.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>13,855</b>	(55.6%) [58.3%]	<b>9,902</b>	(39.8%) [41.7%]	<b>1,140</b>	(4.6%)	<b>24,897</b>	(11.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130,587</b>	(59.8%) [62.8%]	<b>77,226</b>	(35.4%) [37.2%]	<b>10,624</b>	(4.9%)	<b>218,437</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 2 [F] Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Female Full-time Workforce by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>9,266</b>	(55.2%) [57.7%]	<b>6,791</b>	(40.5%) [42.3%]	<b>730</b>	(4.3%)	<b>16,787</b>	(9.0%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>4,760</b>	(45.2%) [50.0%]	<b>4,757</b>	(45.1%) [50.0%]	<b>1,021</b>	(9.7%)	<b>10,538</b>	(5.6%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>12,597</b>	(48.8%) [51.9%]	<b>11,680</b>	(45.2%) [48.1%]	<b>1,561</b>	(6.0%)	<b>25,838</b>	(13.8%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>30,619</b>	(57.8%) [59.9%]	<b>20,479</b>	(38.7%) [40.1%]	<b>1,887</b>	(3.6%)	<b>52,985</b>	(28.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>2,520</b>	(59.1%) [60.7%]	<b>1,634</b>	(38.3%) [39.3%]	<b>113</b>	(2.6%)	<b>4,267</b>	(2.3%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>14,548</b>	(55.9%) [58.2%]	<b>10,469</b>	(40.2%) [41.8%]	<b>1,019</b>	(3.9%)	<b>26,036</b>	(13.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>10,470</b>	(57.2%) [59.4%]	<b>7,142</b>	(39.0%) [40.6%]	<b>694</b>	(3.8%)	<b>18,306</b>	(9.8%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>7,249</b>	(57.0%) [58.4%]	<b>5,168</b>	(40.6%) [41.6%]	<b>309</b>	(2.4%)	<b>12,726</b>	(6.8%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>10,973</b>	(57.2%) [59.9%]	<b>7,357</b>	(38.3%) [40.1%]	<b>859</b>	(4.5%)	<b>19,189</b>	(10.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103,002</b>	(55.2%) [57.7%]	<b>75,477</b>	(40.4%) [42.3%]	<b>8,193</b>	(4.4%)	<b>186,672</b>	(100.0%)



Figure 1 indicates that, between 1990 and 2001, the Roman Catholic proportion of monitored male full-time employees in the public sector and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees increased by [5.0] percentage points. For females the corresponding increase was [3.9] percentage points. Between 2000 and 2001, the Roman Catholic share of the comparable male and female workforce remained unchanged at [37.0%] and [42.4%] respectively.

### Composition of Full-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification

2.5 Table 2 reveals there were seven SOC groups each of which contained more than (10%) of the workforce. These were: SOC1 (10.6%), SOC3 (11.0%), SOC4 (16.8%), SOC5 (10.3%), SOC6 (12.7%), SOC8 (13.9%) and SOC9 (10.9%). The Roman Catholic share of these SOC groups was: SOC1 [39.0%], SOC3 [44.7%], SOC4 [40.8%], SOC5 [36.0%], SOC6 [32.4%], SOC8 [40.3%] and SOC9 [41.0%].

In the remaining two groups, the Roman Catholic proportion was [44.2%] in SOC2 and [39.7%] in SOC7.

Looking at public sector and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees, Table 3 shows that, between 1990 and 2001, Roman Catholic full-time representation rose in every SOC group. The largest increases were recorded in SOC1, 'Managers and Administrators' [8.6] percentage points; and SOC2, 'Professional Occupations' [10.5] percentage points. During this period a significant increase of [6.9] percentage points was also observed in SOC4 'Clerical and Secretarial Occupations'.

Between 2000 and 2001, the Roman Catholic share of the full-time workforce rose in the five higher SOC groups and fell in the four lower groups. In 2001, Roman Catholic representation was lowest in SOC1 [39.1%], SOC5 [35.4%] and SOC6 [32.1%]. In the remaining six groups Roman Catholic representation exceeded [40%].

### Composition of Full-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

#### MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

2.6 Table 2[M] illustrates the composition of male full-time employees by SOC. There were five SOC groups each of which covered more than (10%) of the male workforce: SOC1 (11.9%), SOC5 (17.1%), SOC6 (11.7%), SOC8 (20.0%) and SOC9 (11.4%). The Roman Catholic share in these

**Table 3 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of the Northern Ireland Full-time Workforce (Public Sector Concerns and Private Sector Concerns with 26 or more Employees) by SOC 1990-2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
<b>SOC1</b>	[30.5%]	[38.4%]	[39.1%]	<b>+8.6%</b>
<b>SOC2</b>	[33.4%]	[43.5%]	[43.9%]	<b>+10.5%</b>
<b>SOC3</b>	[40.1%]	[44.2%]	[44.7%]	<b>+4.6%</b>
<b>SOC4</b>	[34.2%]	[40.6%]	[41.1%]	<b>+6.9%</b>
<b>SOC5</b>	[34.3%]	[34.9%]	[35.4%]	<b>+1.1%</b>
<b>SOC6</b>	[28.5%]	[33.3%]	[32.1%]	<b>+3.6%</b>
<b>SOC7</b>	[33.3%]	[42.2%]	[40.4%]	<b>+7.1%</b>
<b>SOC8</b>	[38.5%]	[41.1%]	[40.2%]	<b>+1.7%</b>
<b>SOC9</b>	[38.8%]	[41.5%]	[41.2%]	<b>+2.4%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	[34.9%]	[39.6%]	[39.5%]	<b>+4.6%</b>

groups was: SOC1 [36.8%], SOC5 [35.6%], SOC6 [22.7%], SOC8 [39.9%] and SOC9 [41.7%].

The remaining four SOC's accounted for a quarter (27.9%) of the full-time workforce. The Roman Catholic share in these groups was; SOC2 [40.1%], SOC3 [40.1%], SOC4 [43.4%] and SOC7 [38.5%].

Table 3[M] illustrates change over time (1990-2001) in the male full-time Roman Catholic share of each SOC group in public sector concerns and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. The Roman Catholic share increased in each group. The largest increases occurred in SOC2 [10.0] percentage points and SOC4 [8.7] percentage points.

**Table 3[M] Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of the Northern Ireland Male Full-time Workforce (Public Sector Concerns and Private Sector Concerns with more than 26 Employees) by SOC 1990-2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
SOC1	[28.5%]	[36.0%]	[36.8%]	+8.3%
SOC2	[29.6%]	[39.0%]	[39.6%]	+10.0%
SOC3	[32.8%]	[39.1%]	[40.0%]	+7.2%
SOC4	[34.9%]	[43.2%]	[43.6%]	+8.7%
SOC5	[32.2%]	[34.1%]	[34.9%]	+2.7%
SOC6	[20.0%]	[24.2%]	[22.4%]	+2.4%
SOC7	[31.1%]	[41.5%]	[39.5%]	+8.4%
SOC8	[36.5%]	[40.3%]	[39.7%]	+3.2%
SOC9	[40.5%]	[42.5%]	[42.0%]	+1.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	[32.0%]	[37.0%]	[37.0%]	+5.0%

**Table 3 [F] Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of the Northern Ireland Female Workforce (Public Sector Concerns and Private Sector Concerns with 26 or more Employees) by SOC 1990-2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
SOC1	[36.0%]	[42.1%]	[42.5%]	+6.5%
SOC2	[41.4%]	[49.6%]	[49.8%]	+8.4%
SOC3	[45.3%]	[47.6%]	[48.0%]	+2.7%
SOC4	[33.9%]	[39.9%]	[40.4%]	+6.5%
SOC5	[42.7%]	[39.7%]	[39.5%]	- 3.2%
SOC6	[40.5%]	[42.0%]	[41.7%]	+1.2%
SOC7	[34.7%]	[42.6%]	[41.0%]	+6.3%
SOC8	[42.3%]	[43.3%]	[41.8%]	- 0.5%
SOC9	[36.8%]	[40.4%]	[40.1%]	+3.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	[38.5%]	[42.4%]	[42.4%]	+3.9%

## FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

2.7 Four SOC groups accounted for two-thirds (66.4%) of the female full-time workforce. These were: SOC3 (13.8%), SOC4 (28.4%), SOC6 (13.9%) and SOC9 (10.3%), see Table 2[F]. The Roman Catholic share in these groups was; SOC3 [48.1%], SOC4 [40.1%], SOC6 [41.8%], and SOC9 [40.1%].

In the remaining five SOC groups, Roman Catholic representation ranged from [39.3%] in SOC5 to [50.0%] in SOC2.

Table 3[F] examines the change for each SOC group in the Roman Catholic female proportion of full-time employees in public sector concerns and private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. Since 1990 the Roman Catholic share has risen in eight groups. The largest rises were recorded in SOC1 [6.5] percentage points; SOC2 [8.4] percentage points and SOC4, [6.5] percentage points. SOC5 (Craft and Skilled Manual Occupations) is the sole group in which Roman Catholic representation has declined, from [42.7%] in 1990 to [39.5%] in 2001. It is also the smallest group for females, containing only (2.3%) of female full-time employees.

### Composition of the Part-time Workforce

2.8 The year 2001 marks the first occasion since statutory monitoring began that returns in respect of part-time employees have been analysed.

Table 4 shows the overall composition of the monitored part-time workforce in 2001 was 38,829 (52.2%) Protestant, 31,387 (42.2%) Roman Catholic and 4,192 (5.6%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was

[55.3%] Protestant and [44.7%] Roman Catholic. The monitoring data shows that the proportion of Roman Catholics in the part-time workforce has reached the overall representation of Roman Catholics within the economically active population.

### Composition of Part-time Workforce by Sex

2.9 The monitored Northern Ireland part-time workforce is predominately female, comprising 55,214 females (74.2%) and 19,194 males (25.8%), see Table 4.

The composition of male employees for whom a community was determined was [54.4%] Protestant and [45.6%] Roman Catholic. For females the composition was [55.6%] Protestant and [44.4%] Roman Catholic.

### Composition of Part-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification

2.10 Table 5 summaries the composition of the monitored part-time workforce by SOC. Over three-quarters (77.3%) are located in three groups, namely: SOC6 'Personal and Protective Services' (23.6%); SOC7 'Sales Occupations' (24.8%); and SOC9 'Other Occupations' (28.9%). Roman Catholic representation in these groups was: SOC6 [41.4%], SOC7 [50.4%] and SOC9 [44.0%].

The other groups accounted for a quarter of part-time employees. In SOC2 and SOC3, the Roman Catholic share was [44.3%] and [45.4%] respectively. Leaving aside the small SOC1 group, Roman Catholic representation in the remaining groups ranged between [37.9%] in SOC4 and [47.8%] in SOC5.

**Table 4 Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Part-time Workforce by Sex**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>9,725</b>	(50.7%) [54.4%]	<b>8,145</b>	(42.4%) [45.6%]	<b>1,324</b>	(6.9%)	<b>19,194</b>	(25.8%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>29,104</b>	(52.7%) [55.6%]	<b>23,242</b>	(42.1%) [44.4%]	<b>2,868</b>	(5.2%)	<b>55,214</b>	(74.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,829</b>	(52.2%) [55.3%]	<b>31,387</b>	(42.2%) [44.7%]	<b>4,192</b>	(5.6%)	<b>74,408</b>	(100.0%)

## Composition of Part-time Workforce by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

### MALE EMPLOYEES

**2.11** Table 5[M] shows that nearly nine in ten (85.5%) of monitored male part-time employees were concentrated in four groups, namely: SOC2 (10.2%), SOC6 (29%), SOC7 (28.2%) and SOC9 (18.1%). The Roman Catholic share of those groups was: SOC2 [43.1%], SOC6 [36.7%], SOC7 [53.5%] and SOC9 [46.7%].

Leaving aside the small SOC1 group, in the remaining SOC groups Roman Catholic representation was [42%] or higher.

### FEMALE EMPLOYEES

**2.12** According to Table 5[F], apart from SOC2, the majority of monitored female part-time employees (78%) were concentrated in the same three groups as their male counterparts, namely: SOC6 (21.7%), SOC7 (23.6%) and SOC9 (32.7%). Roman Catholic representation in these groups was as follows:- SOC6 [43.6%], SOC7 [49.1%] and SOC9 [43.5%].

Leaving aside the small SOC1 and SOC8, the Roman Catholic share was [36.9%] in SOC4 and [43%] or more in the remaining groups.

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>343</b>	(56.0%) [64.0%]	<b>193</b>	(31.5%) [36.0%]	<b>77</b>	(12.6%)	<b>613</b>	(0.8%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>2,387</b>	(48.4%) [55.7%]	<b>1,901</b>	(38.5%) [44.3%]	<b>646</b>	(13.1%)	<b>4,934</b>	(6.6%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>2,554</b>	(50.4%) [54.6%]	<b>2,127</b>	(42.0%) [45.4%]	<b>386</b>	(7.6%)	<b>5,067</b>	(6.8%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>2,352</b>	(59.1%) [62.1%]	<b>1,438</b>	(36.1%) [37.9%]	<b>192</b>	(4.8%)	<b>3,982</b>	(5.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>601</b>	(50.2%) [52.2%]	<b>551</b>	(46.0%) [47.8%]	<b>45</b>	(3.8%)	<b>1,197</b>	(1.6%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>9,828</b>	(56.0%) [58.6%]	<b>6,955</b>	(39.6%) [41.4%]	<b>773</b>	(4.4%)	<b>17,556</b>	(23.6%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>8,623</b>	(46.8%) [49.6%]	<b>8,770</b>	(47.6%) [50.4%]	<b>1,037</b>	(5.6%)	<b>18,430</b>	(24.8%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>650</b>	(59.0%) [60.6%]	<b>423</b>	(38.4%) [39.4%]	<b>28</b>	(2.5%)	<b>1,101</b>	(1.5%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>11,491</b>	(53.4%) [56.0%]	<b>9,029</b>	(41.9%) [44.0%]	<b>1,008</b>	(4.7%)	<b>21,528</b>	(28.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,829</b>	(52.2%) [55.3%]	<b>31,387</b>	(42.2%) [44.7%]	<b>4,192</b>	(5.6%)	<b>74,408</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 5 [M] Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Male Part-time Workforce by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>108</b>	(55.4%) [66.7%]	<b>54</b>	(27.7%) [33.3%]	<b>33</b>	(16.9%)	<b>195</b>	(1.0%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>943</b>	(48.0%) [56.9%]	<b>714</b>	(36.4%) [43.1%]	<b>307</b>	(15.6%)	<b>1,964</b>	(10.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>358</b>	(39.3%) [45.3%]	<b>432</b>	(47.4%) [54.7%]	<b>122</b>	(13.4%)	<b>912</b>	(4.8%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>221</b>	(51.0%) [53.8%]	<b>190</b>	(43.9%) [46.2%]	<b>22</b>	(5.1%)	<b>433</b>	(2.3%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>255</b>	(44.9%) [47.0%]	<b>287</b>	(50.5%) [53.0%]	<b>26</b>	(4.6%)	<b>568</b>	(3.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>3,369</b>	(60.5%) [63.3%]	<b>1,953</b>	(35.1%) [36.7%]	<b>244</b>	(4.4%)	<b>5,566</b>	(29.0%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>2,359</b>	(43.6%) [46.5%]	<b>2,717</b>	(50.2%) [53.5%]	<b>339</b>	(6.3%)	<b>5,415</b>	(28.2%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>372</b>	(56.0%) [57.5%]	<b>275</b>	(41.4%) [42.5%]	<b>17</b>	(2.6%)	<b>664</b>	(3.5%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,740</b>	(50.0%) [53.3%]	<b>1,523</b>	(43.8%) [46.7%]	<b>214</b>	(6.2%)	<b>3,477</b>	(18.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,725</b>	(50.7%) [54.4%]	<b>8,145</b>	(42.4%) [45.6%]	<b>1,324</b>	(6.9%)	<b>19,194</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 5 [F] Composition of the Monitored Northern Ireland Female Part-time Workforce by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>235</b>	(56.2%) [62.8%]	<b>139</b>	(33.3%) [37.2%]	<b>44</b>	(10.5%)	<b>418</b>	(0.8%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,444</b>	(48.6%) [54.9%]	<b>1,187</b>	(40.0%) [45.1%]	<b>339</b>	(11.4%)	<b>2,970</b>	(5.4%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>2,196</b>	(52.9%) [56.4%]	<b>1,695</b>	(40.8%) [43.6%]	<b>264</b>	(6.4%)	<b>4,155</b>	(7.5%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>2,131</b>	(60.0%) [63.1%]	<b>1,248</b>	(35.2%) [36.9%]	<b>170</b>	(4.8%)	<b>3,549</b>	(6.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>346</b>	(55.0%) [56.7%]	<b>264</b>	(42.0%) [43.3%]	<b>19</b>	(3.0%)	<b>629</b>	(1.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>6,459</b>	(53.9%) [56.4%]	<b>5,002</b>	(41.7%) [43.6%]	<b>529</b>	(4.4%)	<b>11,990</b>	(21.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>6,264</b>	(48.1%) [50.9%]	<b>6,053</b>	(46.5%) [49.1%]	<b>698</b>	(5.4%)	<b>13,015</b>	(23.6%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>278</b>	(63.6%) [65.3%]	<b>148</b>	(33.9%) [34.7%]	<b>11</b>	(2.5%)	<b>437</b>	(0.8%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>9,751</b>	(54.0%) [56.5%]	<b>7,506</b>	(41.6%) [43.5%]	<b>794</b>	(4.4%)	<b>18,051</b>	(32.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,104</b>	(52.7%) [55.6%]	<b>23,242</b>	(42.1%) [44.4%]	<b>2,868</b>	(5.2%)	<b>55,214</b>	(100.0%)

# 3

## The Public Sector: Full-time

### Overall Composition

**3.1** In 2001 a total of 136 public sector bodies submitted monitoring returns to the Commission. Between 2000 and 2001 overall full-time employment increased by (0.8%) from 144,024 to 145,219. Table 6 reveals that a total of 82,260 Protestant (56.6%), 54,717 Roman Catholic (37.7%), and 8,242 (5.7%) employees of Non-Determined community background were employed in 2001. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [60.1%] Protestant and [39.9%] Roman Catholic. This represented an increase in the Roman Catholic share of [0.2] of a percentage point since 2000.

Since statutory monitoring began in 1990, Roman Catholic full-time representation in the public sector has increased by [4.6] percentage points (see Figure 2).

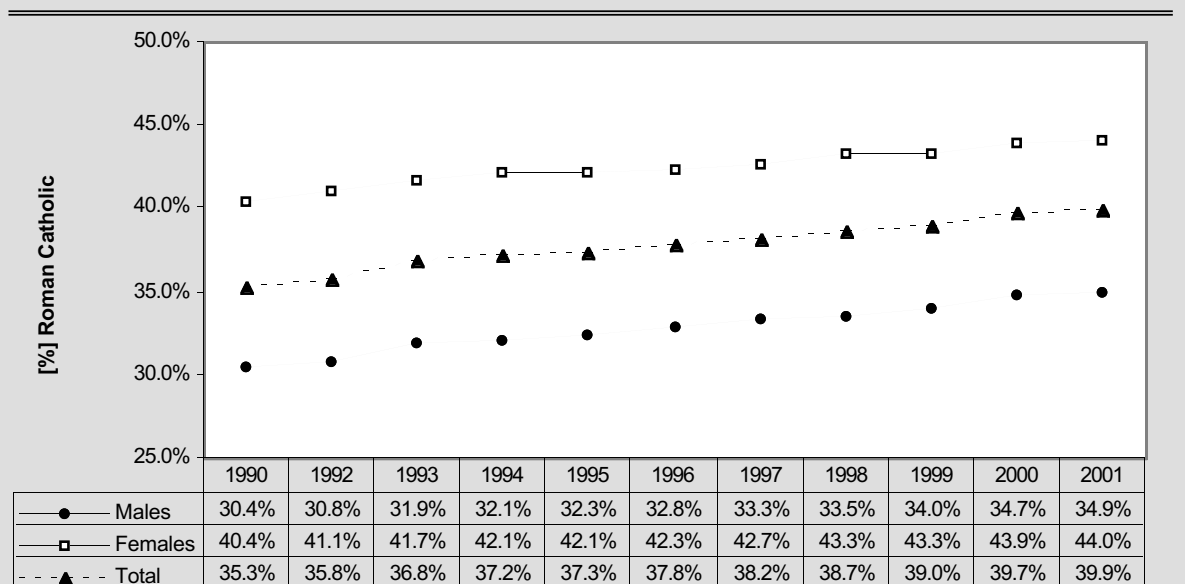
### Composition by Sex

**3.2** The majority (55.2%) of public sector full-time employees are female, see Table 6. Between 2000 and 2001, the number of female full-time employees increased by (2.5%). This employment increase was (2.6%) for Roman Catholic females and (2.4%) for Protestant females. Roman Catholic female representation increased from [43.9%] to [44.0%] during the year. The

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>39,689</b>	(61.0%) [65.1%]	<b>21,283</b>	(32.7%) [34.9%]	<b>4,091</b>	(6.3%)	<b>65,063</b>	(44.8%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>42,571</b>	(53.1%) [56.0%]	<b>33,434</b>	(41.7%) [44.0%]	<b>4,151</b>	(5.2%)	<b>80,156</b>	(55.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,260</b>	(56.6%) [60.1%]	<b>54,717</b>	(37.7%) [39.9%]	<b>8,242</b>	(5.7%)	<b>145,219</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 2** Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage [%] of Public Sector Employees by Sex 1990-2001



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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>8,066</b>	(58.3%) [61.0%]	<b>5,155</b>	(37.2%) [39.0%]	<b>618</b>	(4.5%)	<b>13,839</b>	(9.5%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>5,512</b>	(47.6%) [54.6%]	<b>4,582</b>	(39.6%) [45.4%]	<b>1,487</b>	(12.8%)	<b>11,581</b>	(8.0%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>13,350</b>	(50.3%) [53.7%]	<b>11,515</b>	(43.4%) [46.3%]	<b>1,676</b>	(6.3%)	<b>26,541</b>	(18.3%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>17,476</b>	(52.9%) [55.2%]	<b>14,164</b>	(42.9%) [44.8%]	<b>1,399</b>	(4.2%)	<b>33,039</b>	(22.8%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>2,413</b>	(66.5%) [70.7%]	<b>1,000</b>	(27.5%) [29.3%]	<b>217</b>	(6.0%)	<b>3,630</b>	(2.5%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>23,354</b>	(68.3%) [71.9%]	<b>9,107</b>	(26.7%) [28.1%]	<b>1,708</b>	(5.0%)	<b>34,169</b>	(23.5%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>95</b>	(62.5%) [65.1%]	<b>51</b>	(33.6%) [34.9%]	<b>6</b>	(3.9%)	<b>152</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>2,436</b>	(54.0%) [56.2%]	<b>1,898</b>	(42.1%) [43.8%]	<b>176</b>	(3.9%)	<b>4,510</b>	(3.1%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>9,558</b>	(53.8%) [56.9%]	<b>7,245</b>	(40.8%) [43.1%]	<b>955</b>	(5.4%)	<b>17,758</b>	(12.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,260</b>	(56.6%) [60.1%]	<b>54,717</b>	(37.7%) [39.9%]	<b>8,242</b>	(5.7%)	<b>145,219</b>	(100.0%)

increase in female employment continued the trend towards higher proportions of women employed in the public sector. In 1990, females accounted for (48.9%) of employees while the monitoring returns for 2001 show that this proportion had increased to (55.2%).

The total number of male full-time employees declined by (1.2%) between 2000 and 2001. The number of male employees fell by (1.1%) to 39,689 for

Protestants and by (0.1%) to 21,283 for Roman Catholics. These two factors led to a rise of [0.2] of a percentage point in Roman Catholic male representation to [34.9%] in 2001.

Since the beginning of Statutory Monitoring in 1990, Roman Catholic male full-time representation has increased from [30.4%] to [34.9%], and female representation from [40.4%] to [44.0%], see Figure 2.

**Table 8 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC, 1990-2001**

<b>SOC Group</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>Overall Change</b>
<b>SOC1</b>	[30.3%]	[38.1%]	[39.0%]	<b>+8.7%</b>
<b>SOC2</b>	[33.1%]	[44.2%]	[45.4%]	<b>+12.3%</b>
<b>SOC3</b>	[43.9%]	[46.2%]	[46.3%]	<b>+2.4%</b>
<b>SOC4</b>	[39.8%]	[45.0%]	[44.8%]	<b>+5.0%</b>
<b>SOC5</b>	[29.5%]	[28.8%]	[29.3%]	<b>-0.2%</b>
<b>SOC6</b>	[25.4%]	[28.5%]	[28.1%]	<b>+2.7%</b>
<b>SOC7</b>	[25.8%]	[34.0%]	[34.9%]	<b>+9.1%</b>
<b>SOC8</b>	[36.2%]	[43.9%]	[43.8%]	<b>+7.6%</b>
<b>SOC9</b>	[39.9%]	[42.8%]	[43.1%]	<b>+3.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	[35.3%]	[39.7%]	[39.9%]	<b>+4.6%</b>

### **Composition by Standard Occupational Classification**

- 3.3** Overall, Protestant full-time representation declined from [60.3%] in 2000 to [60.1%] in 2001, while the proportion of Roman Catholic employees rose from [39.7%] to [39.9%]. An increase in Roman Catholic full-time representation was found in six of the nine SOC groups, namely: SOC1, SOC 2, SOC 3, SOC5, SOC7 and SOC 9.

Table 7 tabulates the numbers employed by SOC and community background, while Table 8 shows the changes in Roman Catholic representation by SOC which have occurred since 1990. Over three-quarters of public sector full-time employees were employed in four occupational classifications: Personal and Protective Service occupations (SOC6, employing 23.5%), Clerical and Secretarial occupations (SOC4, employing 22.8%), Associate Professional and Technical Occupations (SOC3, employing 18.3%) and Other occupations (SOC9, employing 12.2%).

Roman Catholic full-time representation was lowest in SOC6 at [28.1%], a decrease on the [28.5%] representation in 2000. The proportion of Roman Catholic employees in SOC6 is expected to increase gradually in future years, primarily as a result of the reforms enshrined in the Police Act 2000. The total number of employees in SOC6 decreased by (2.8%) between 2000 and 2001. There was also a slight decrease in the number of Roman Catholic employees from 9,454 to 9,107 persons.

In SOC1 the overall number of full-time employees overall rose from 13,055 in 2000 to 13,839 in 2001. Roman Catholic representation increased from [38.1%] to [39.0%]. There was a moderate increase in the number of Protestant employees (4.5%), compared with a larger increase of (8.4%) in the number of Roman Catholic employees.

Roman Catholic representation in SOC2 increased from [44.2%] in 2000 to [45.4%] in 2001. The number of Protestant employees increased from 5,360 to 5,512, while the number of Roman Catholic employees rose from 4,247 to 4,582.

Data for SOC3 revealed a slight overall fall in the number of employees, from 26,681 in 2000 to 26,541 in 2001. Roman Catholic representation increased from [46.2%] to

[46.3%]. The number of Protestant employees declined from 13,531 in 2000 to 13,350 in 2001. During the same period, the number of Roman Catholic employees also dropped from 11,607 to 11,515.

A total of 33,039 persons were employed in SOC4 with both Protestant and Roman Catholic numbers rising from their 2000 levels. Roman Catholic representation decreased slightly from [45.0%] in 2000 to [44.8%] in 2001 due to a faster rate of Protestant growth (4.6%) than Roman Catholic growth (3.6%).

In SOC5 the overall numbers employed fell from 3,714 in 2000 to 3,630 in 2001. Roman Catholic representation increased from [28.8%] in 2000 to [29.3%] in 2001. The number of Roman Catholic employees remained almost unchanged, while the number of Protestants declined by (2.4%).

Only 152 persons are employed in SOC7 - an insignificant component of public sector employment. During 2001 Roman Catholic representation in SOC7 rose to [34.9%].

A total of 4,510 persons were employed in SOC8 with both Protestant and Roman Catholic numbers falling from their 2000 levels. Roman Catholic representation decreased from [43.9%] in 2000 to [43.8%] in 2001 due to a slower rate of Protestant (1.2%) than Roman Catholic (1.8%) decline.

The number of full-time employees in SOC9 fell from 17,841 in 2000 to 17,758 in 2001. Protestant employment declined by (0.2%) while a rise of (1.2%) for Roman Catholics led to an increase in their representation from [42.8%] to [43.1%].

### **Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and sex**

#### **MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES**

- 3.4** The composition of male public sector full-time employment by SOC is shown in Table 9. Changes in male Roman Catholic representation by SOC occurring since 1990 are given in Table 10.

The total number of male full-time employees declined by (1.3%), from 65,861 in 2000 to 65,063 in 2001. Overall Roman Catholic representation increased during the year, from [34.7%] to [34.9%]. A growth in



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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>4,652</b>	(60.4%) [63.7%]	<b>2,648</b>	(34.4%) [36.3%]	<b>405</b>	(5.3%)	<b>7,705</b>	(11.8%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>2,968</b>	(50.7%) [59.4%]	<b>2,027</b>	(34.6%) [40.6%]	<b>856</b>	(14.6%)	<b>5,851</b>	(9.0%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>4,347</b>	(54.5%) [57.9%]	<b>3,161</b>	(39.7%) [42.1%]	<b>463</b>	(5.8%)	<b>7,971</b>	(12.3%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>3,272</b>	(46.3%) [49.1%]	<b>3,395</b>	(48.0%) [50.9%]	<b>406</b>	(5.7%)	<b>7,073</b>	(10.9%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>2,324</b>	(66.5%) [70.7%]	<b>962</b>	(27.5%) [29.3%]	<b>209</b>	(6.0%)	<b>3,495</b>	(5.4%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>14,661</b>	(77.9%) [82.4%]	<b>3,132</b>	(16.6%) [17.6%]	<b>1,031</b>	(5.5%)	<b>18,824</b>	(28.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>18</b>	(60.0%) [60.0%]	<b>12</b>	(40.0%) [40.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>30</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>2,364</b>	(54.1%) [56.3%]	<b>1,834</b>	(42.0%) [43.7%]	<b>173</b>	(4.0%)	<b>4,371</b>	(6.7%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>5,083</b>	(52.2%) [55.3%]	<b>4,112</b>	(42.2%) [44.7%]	<b>548</b>	(5.6%)	<b>9,743</b>	(15.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,689</b>	(61.0%) [65.1%]	<b>21,283</b>	(32.7%) [34.9%]	<b>4,091</b>	(6.3%)	<b>65,063</b>	(100.0%)

Roman Catholic representation was recorded in five SOC groups, namely SOC1, SOC2, SOC3, SOC 5 and SOC9.

Over one-quarter (28.9%) of male public sector full-time employees were employed in SOC6. The overall number of male employees in this group declined by (7.0%). Roman Catholic representation fell from [19.2%] in 2000 to [17.6%] in 2001. The number of Protestants employed in SOC6

declined by (4.4%) and the number of Roman Catholic employees by (14.2%).

Roman Catholic representation among male SOC1 employees increased from [35.4%] in 2000 to [36.3%] in 2001. Approximately 1 in 10 (11.8%) male public sector employees are in SOC1. The number of Protestant male employees rose by (1.7%) while the number of Roman Catholic male employees grew by (5.4%).

**Table 10 Change in the Roman Catholic Male Percentage of Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC, 1990-2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
<b>SOC1</b>	[28.6%]	[35.4%]	[36.3%]	<b>+7.7%</b>
<b>SOC2</b>	[28.9%]	[39.4%]	[40.6%]	<b>+11.7%</b>
<b>SOC3</b>	[38.7%]	[41.8%]	[42.1%]	<b>+3.4%</b>
<b>SOC4</b>	[44.5%]	[51.1%]	[50.9%]	<b>+6.4%</b>
<b>SOC5</b>	[29.4%]	[28.7%]	[29.3%]	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>SOC6</b>	[16.5%]	[19.2%]	[17.6%]	<b>+1.1%</b>
<b>SOC7</b>	[24.1%]	[44.4%]	[40.0%]	<b>+15.9%</b>
<b>SOC8</b>	[36.5%]	[43.8%]	[43.7%]	<b>+7.2%</b>
<b>SOC9</b>	[41.5%]	[44.6%]	[44.7%]	<b>+3.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	[30.4%]	[34.7%]	[34.9%]	<b>+4.5%</b>

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>3,414</b>	(55.7%) [57.7%]	<b>2,507</b>	(40.9%) [42.3%]	<b>213</b>	(3.5%)	<b>6,134</b>	(7.7%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>2,544</b>	(44.4%) [49.9%]	<b>2,555</b>	(44.6%) [50.1%]	<b>631</b>	(11.0%)	<b>5,730</b>	(7.1%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>9,003</b>	(48.5%) [51.9%]	<b>8,354</b>	(45.0%) [48.1%]	<b>1,213</b>	(6.5%)	<b>18,570</b>	(23.2%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>14,204</b>	(54.7%) [56.9%]	<b>10,769</b>	(41.5%) [43.1%]	<b>993</b>	(3.8%)	<b>25,966</b>	(32.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>89</b>	(65.9%) [70.1%]	<b>38</b>	(28.1%) [29.9%]	<b>8</b>	(5.9%)	<b>135</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>8,693</b>	(56.7%) [59.3%]	<b>5,975</b>	(38.9%) [40.7%]	<b>677</b>	(4.4%)	<b>15,345</b>	(19.1%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>77</b>	(63.1%) [66.4%]	<b>39</b>	(32.0%) [33.6%]	<b>6</b>	(4.9%)	<b>122</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>72</b>	(51.8%) [52.9%]	<b>64</b>	(46.0%) [47.1%]	<b>3</b>	(2.2%)	<b>139</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>4,475</b>	(55.8%) [58.8%]	<b>3,133</b>	(39.1%) [41.2%]	<b>407</b>	(5.1%)	<b>8,015</b>	(10.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,571</b>	(53.1%) [56.0%]	<b>33,434</b>	(41.7%) [44.0%]	<b>4,151</b>	(5.2%)	<b>80,156</b>	(100.0%)

In SOC2, which contains 9.0% of all male public sector full-time employees, Roman Catholic representation increased to [40.6%]. Male public sector employment in SOC3 fell between 2000 and 2001 by (2.8%) to 7,971 employees, (12.3%) of all male employees. Roman Catholic representation was [42.1%], a rise of [0.3] of a percentage point since 2000.

Roman Catholic representation in SOC4, which contains 10.9% of all male full-time employees, was [50.9%], a fall of [0.2] of a percentage point since 2000. Representation in SOC's 5, 7, and 8 was [29.3%], [40.0%] and [43.7%] respectively.

**Table 12 Change in the Roman Catholic Female Percentage of Public Sector Full-time Employees by SOC, 1990-2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
<b>SOC1</b>	[33.9%]	[41.7%]	[42.3%]	<b>+8.4%</b>
<b>SOC2</b>	[40.5%]	[49.1%]	[50.1%]	<b>+9.6%</b>
<b>SOC3</b>	[46.5%]	[48.1%]	[48.1%]	<b>+1.6%</b>
<b>SOC4</b>	[38.5%]	[43.4%]	[43.1%]	<b>+4.6%</b>
<b>SOC5</b>	[31.7%]	[32.2%]	[29.9%]	<b>-1.8%</b>
<b>SOC6</b>	[39.9%]	[40.8%]	[40.7%]	<b>+0.8%</b>
<b>SOC7</b>	[26.5%]	[30.6%]	[33.6%]	<b>+7.1%</b>
<b>SOC8</b>	[23.6%]	[48.6%]	[47.1%]	<b>+23.5%</b>
<b>SOC9</b>	[38.3%]	[40.7%]	[41.2%]	<b>+2.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	[40.4%]	[43.9%]	[44.0%]	<b>+3.6%</b>

One in seven (15.0%) of all males are employed in SOC9. Male Roman Catholic representation in this group increased by [0.1] of a percentage point, from [44.6%] in 2000 to [44.7%] in 2001. The number of employees increased by (3.4%) for Roman Catholics and (2.9%) for Protestants.

#### FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

**3.5** The composition of public sector female full-time employment by SOC is shown in Table 11. Changes which have occurred since 1990 are illustrated in Table 12.

Overall, the number of female public sector full-time employees increased by (2.5%), from 78,163 in 2000 to 80,156 in 2001. Between 2000 and 2001, the number of females employed in the public sector increased in every SOC group with the exception of SOC 8, where very few females are employed, and SOC 9, which recorded a fall of (2.9%). Roman Catholic representation grew by [0.1] of a percentage point, from [43.9%] in 2000 to [44.0%] in 2001.

Female employment was concentrated in four SOC groups: SOC3 (employing 23.2%), SOC4 (employing 32.4%), SOC6 (employing 19.1%) and SOC9 (employing 10.0%). Between 2000 and 2001, Roman Catholic representation in SOC3 remained static at [48.1%]; was [43.1] in SOC4, a decrease of

[0.3] of a percentage point; [40.7%] in SOC6, [0.1] of a percentage point decrease; and [41.2%] in SOC9, an increase of [0.5] of a percentage point.

Roman Catholic female representation in SOC1 rose from [41.7%] to [42.3%]. The numbers of Protestant and Roman Catholic female SOC1 employees increased by (8.7%) and (11.7%) respectively.

Roman Catholic representation among SOC2 female employees increased by [1] percentage point to [50.1%]. In this occupational group the number of Protestant females employed grew by (4.5%) while the number of Roman Catholic females rose by (8.8%).

The proportion of full-time females employed in the higher SOC groups (SOC1 and SOC2) rose from (14.1%) in 2000 to (14.8%) in 2001. The proportion of males employed in SOC's 1 and 2 increased from (19.9%) to (20.8%). The gains in male and female employment were a consequence of employment growth which was especially large for females.

#### Public Sector excluding Security Related Occupations

**3.6** Included in the Monitoring Returns are the following security-related occupations: the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the Royal Irish

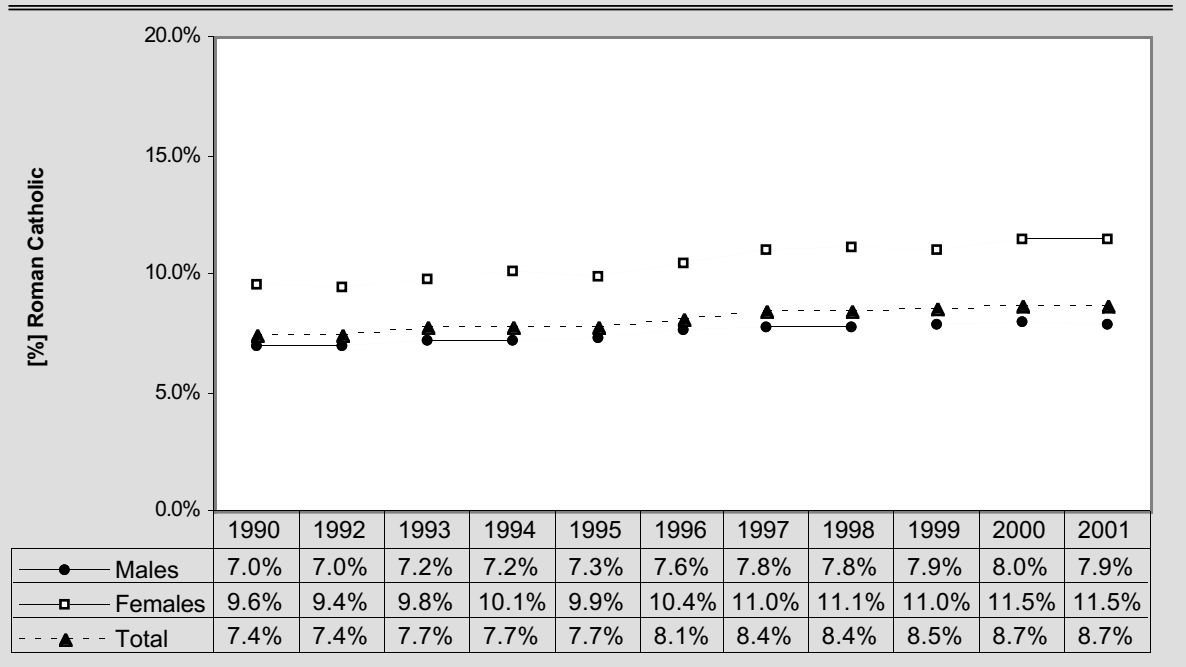
**Table 13** Composition of Public Sector Full-time Employees in Security Related Occupations by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>13,550</b>	(87.4%) [92.1%]	<b>1,168</b>	(7.5%) [7.9%]	<b>785</b>	(5.1%)	<b>15,503</b>	(79.2%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>3,475</b>	(85.6%) [88.2%]	<b>463</b>	(11.4%) [11.8%]	<b>122</b>	(3.0%)	<b>4,060</b>	(20.8%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,025</b>	(87.0%) [91.3%]	<b>1,631</b>	(8.3%) [8.7%]	<b>907</b>	(4.7%)	<b>19,563</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Totals	
<b>Males</b>	<b>26,139</b>	(52.7%) [56.5%]	<b>20,115</b>	(40.6%) [43.5%]	<b>3,306</b>	(6.7%)	<b>49,560</b>	(39.4%)
<b>Females</b>	<b>39,096</b>	(51.4%) [54.2%]	<b>32,971</b>	(43.3%) [45.8%]	<b>4,029</b>	(5.3%)	<b>76,096</b>	(60.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,235</b>	(51.9%) [55.1%]	<b>53,086</b>	(42.2%) [44.9%]	<b>7,335</b>	(5.9%)	<b>125,656</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 3 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage [%] of Security Related Occupations by Sex, 1999 - 2001**



Regiment, the Territorial Army, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Northern Ireland Prison Service and Police Authority of Northern Ireland (PANI) secondees from the Northern Ireland Civil Service.

Table 13 shows there were 19,563 monitored full-time employees in these security-related occupations, (13.5%) of all monitored full-time public sector employment. Their composition was (87.0%) Protestant, (8.3%) Roman Catholic and (4.7%) Non-Determined. Among those whose community background was determined, [91.3%] were Protestant and [8.7%] were Roman Catholic. Between 1990 and 2001 there has been a [1.3] percentage point increase in the Roman Catholic share overall, a [0.9] percentage point increase for males and a [1.9] percentage point increase for females (see Figure 3).

The composition of the public sector is influenced by the large number of Protestants working in security-related occupations. Among males, less than (6.0%) of Roman Catholic full-time public sector employees were in security-related occupations, while over one-third of Protestant males (34.1%) were in such occupations. Among females, (8.2%) of Protestant and only (1.4%) of Roman Catholic full-time public sector employees were in security-related occupations.

Excluding those in security-related occupations (see Table 14), the composition of the remaining public sector full-time employees for whom a community was determined was [55.1%] Protestant and [44.9%] Roman Catholic.

The exclusion of security-related occupations increased the male Roman Catholic share of the monitored public sector full-time workforce to [43.5%] from [34.9%]. For females the corresponding increase was to [45.8%] from [44.0%]. The monitoring information shows that after the exclusion of security-related occupations, the representation of Roman Catholics in the full-time public sector workforce has reached the overall representation of Roman Catholics within the economically active population.

## COMPOSITION OF THE MAJOR SECTORS

### Health Sector Overall Full-time Composition

**3.7** Employees in the health sector were detailed in the monitoring returns of twenty five public sector bodies in 2001. There were four health boards and twenty one independent health related organisations. Before 1994 all health sector employees were detailed in the monitoring returns of the four health and social services boards.

In 1990 there were just over 49,700 persons employed by the four boards in a full-time capacity. However, by 2001 only 701 persons were employed directly by the Boards. Table 15 reveals that, in the health sector as a whole, a total of 48,065 persons were employed in 2001, an increase on the 47,331 full-time employees registered in the previous year.

Roman Catholic full-time representation in 2001 was [47.1%], a decline of [0.1] of a percentage point since 2000, see Figure 4. In 1990 Roman Catholic representation was [43.5%] and has increased by [3.6] percentage points over the intervening period.

Females accounted for (80.3%) of full-time employees while (19.7%) were male. For male employees the Roman Catholic share was [50.3%] while for females it was [46.4%]. The number of male employees fell from 9,539 in 2000 to 9,481 in 2001 and the

number of females rose from 37,792 in 2000 to 38,584 in 2001.

Figure 4 shows the change that has occurred in Roman Catholic full-time representation in the Health Sector between 1990 and 2001.

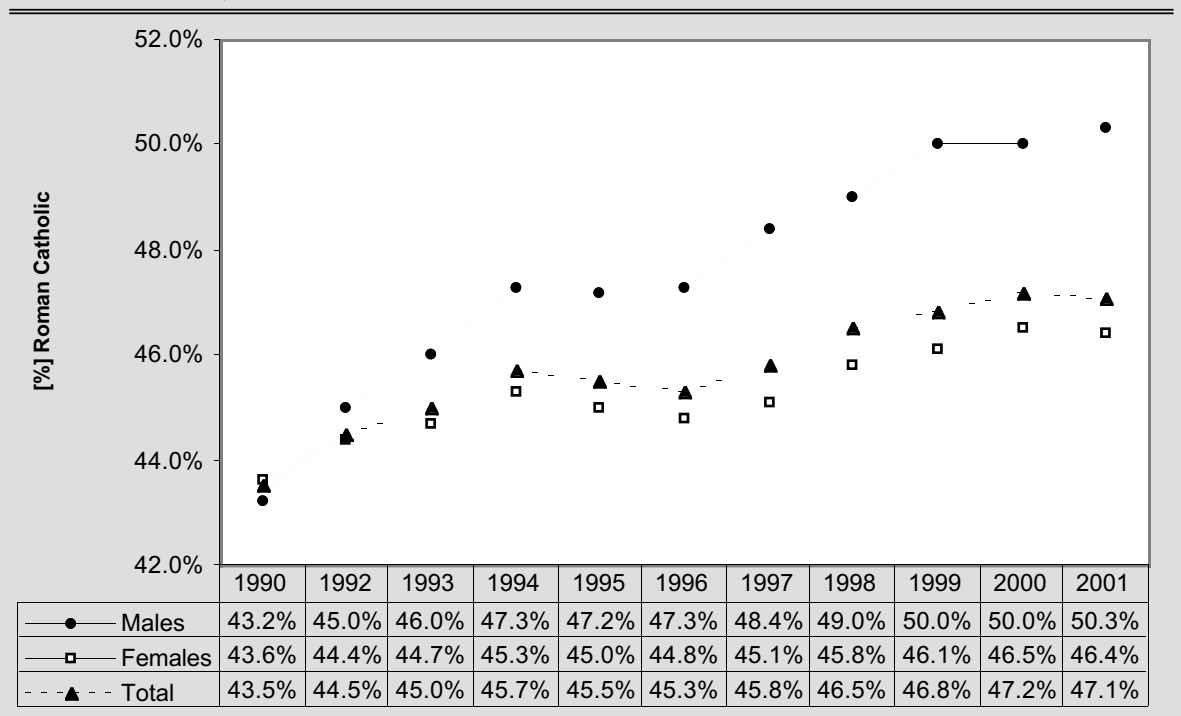
### Composition of Health Sector Full-time Employees by Standard Occupational Classification

3.8 Table 16 reveals that in the health sector over one third (36.9%) of all full-time employees were in SOC3. This group includes nurses and the professions allied to medicine. The Roman Catholic share of those in SOC3 was [49.1%], a decrease of [0.2] of a percentage point since 2000. There were also large concentrations of staff in SOC4, (16.6%) and SOC6, (18.7%). The Roman Catholic share was [42.8%] in SOC4 and [47.6%] in SOC6. Apart from the small

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>4,197</b>	(44.3%) [49.7%]	<b>4,253</b>	(44.9%) [50.3%]	<b>1,031</b>	(10.9%)	<b>9,481</b>	(19.7%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>19,434</b>	(50.4%) [53.6%]	<b>16,796</b>	(43.5%) [46.4%]	<b>2,354</b>	(6.1%)	<b>38,584</b>	(80.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,631</b>	(49.2%) [52.9%]	<b>21,049</b>	(43.8%) [47.1%]	<b>3,385</b>	(7.0%)	<b>48,065</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 4 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Health Sector Employees by Sex, 1990 - 2001**



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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>1,047</b>	(51.6%) [54.6%]	<b>870</b>	(42.9%) [45.4%]	<b>111</b>	(5.5%)	<b>2,028</b>	(4.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>2,272</b>	(42.0%) [51.3%]	<b>2,157</b>	(39.9%) [48.7%]	<b>982</b>	(18.1%)	<b>5,411</b>	(11.3%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>8,399</b>	(47.4%) [50.9%]	<b>8,110</b>	(45.7%) [49.1%]	<b>1,225</b>	(6.9%)	<b>17,734</b>	(36.9%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>4,365</b>	(54.9%) [57.2%]	<b>3,272</b>	(41.1%) [42.8%]	<b>319</b>	(4.0%)	<b>7,956</b>	(16.6%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>375</b>	(68.4%) [70.6%]	<b>156</b>	(28.5%) [29.4%]	<b>17</b>	(3.1%)	<b>548</b>	(1.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>4,477</b>	(49.8%) [52.4%]	<b>4,066</b>	(45.3%) [47.6%]	<b>438</b>	(4.9%)	<b>8,981</b>	(18.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>4</b>	(80.0%) [80.0%]	<b>1</b>	(20.0%) [20.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>5</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>216</b>	(60.5%) [64.7%]	<b>118</b>	(33.1%) [35.3%]	<b>23</b>	(6.4%)	<b>357</b>	(0.7%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>2,476</b>	(49.1%) [51.9%]	<b>2,299</b>	(45.6%) [48.1%]	<b>270</b>	(5.4%)	<b>5,045</b>	(10.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,631</b>	(49.2%) [52.9%]	<b>21,049</b>	(43.8%) [47.1%]	<b>3,385</b>	(7.0%)	<b>48,065</b>	(100.0%)

SOC5 and SOC7 groups, the Roman Catholic share was [35.3%] or greater in the remaining SOC groups.

SOC1 and SOC2 gained full-time employees by (5.7%) and (3.8%) respectively. In SOC3 employees rose by (1%), in SOC4 by (2.6%), while SOC9 employees declined by (1.1%).

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

#### MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.9** Table 16[M] (page 34) shows the religious composition by SOC for male full-time health sector employees. Among monitored male full-time employees in the health sector, the Roman Catholic share was [29.2%] in the small SOC5 and was [35.1%] or greater in the remaining SOC groups. There were no male employees in SOC7. Between 2000 and 2001 the number of employees in SOC's 1 and 2 increased by (3.1) and (0.8) percentage points respectively.

#### FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.10** Table 16[F] (page 34) reveals that, compared with 2000, the number of female full-time employees increased in five of the nine SOC groups, fell in three, and remained static in SOC 7. Almost four-fifths (78.5%) were in three SOC groups: SOC3, (41.3%), SOC4 (18.6%) and SOC6 (18.6%), see . The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC3 [48.6%], SOC4 [41.5%] and SOC6 [46.1%]. Excluding the very small number of females employed in SOC's 5, 7 and 8, Roman Catholic representation in the remaining occupational groups was [44.9%] in SOC1, [50.2%] in SOC2 and [45.0%] in SOC9.

Since 2000, female full-time Roman Catholic representation has increased in SOC1 (up [1.6] percentage points) and SOC2 (up [1.1] percentage points). The female Roman Catholic share decreased in SOC3 (down [0.2] of a percentage point); SOC 4 (down [0.3] of a percentage point); SOC6 (down [0.2] of a percentage point); and SOC9 (down [0.7] of a percentage point).

## Education and Library Boards Overall Full-time Composition

**3.11** Monitoring returns from the five Northern Ireland Education and Library Boards include staff employed by the 17 further education colleges, but exclude teaching staff not in further education. The returns revealed that the total number of full-time staff in this sector has increased from 18,541 in 2000 to 18,698 in 2001. This represents (12.1%) of the monitored full-time public sector workforce.

Table 17 shows that the overall composition was (51.4%) Protestant, (43.9%) Roman Catholic and (4.8%) Non-Determined. For those for whom a community was determined the composition was [53.9%] Protestant and [46.1%] Roman Catholic. This showed an increase in the Roman

Catholic share of [0.1] of a percentage point since 2000. Since 1990 the increase has been [5.1] percentage points, see Figure 5.

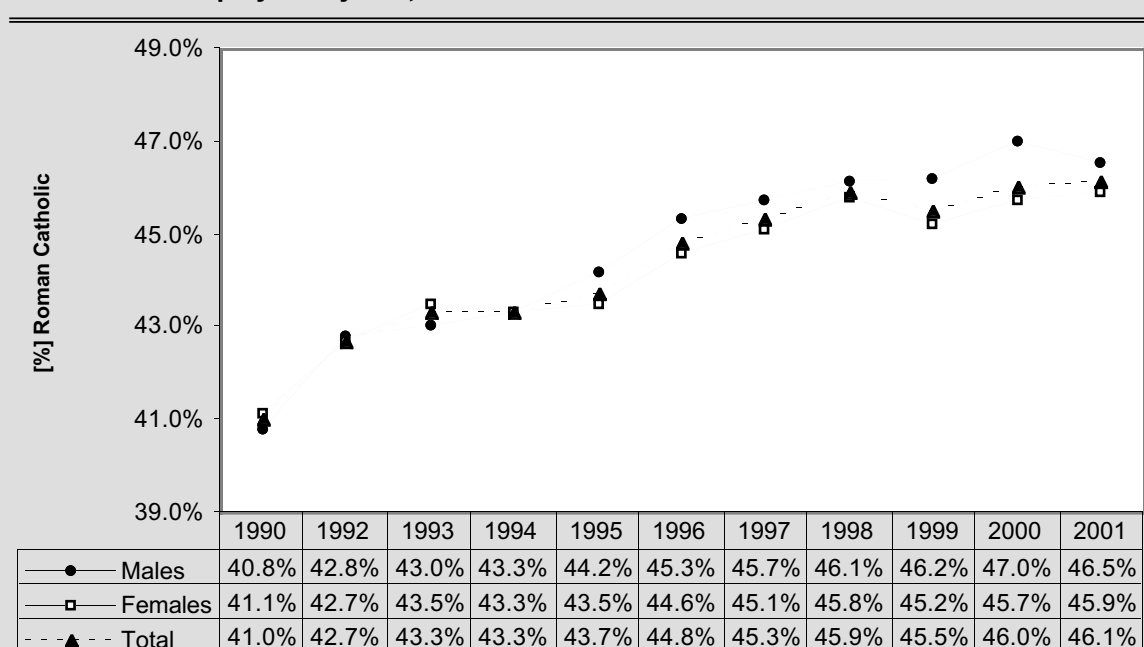
Almost three-quarters of full-time employees (72.5%) were female. Roman Catholics comprised [46.5%] of the male workforce and [45.9%] of the female workforce. Between 2000 and 2001 the Roman Catholic share fell by [0.5] of a percentage point for males and rose by [0.2] of a percentage point for females. In this period male employee numbers decreased by (1.3%) while the number of female employees increased by (1.6%).

Since 1990 the Roman Catholic share of male full-time employees has increased by [5.7] percentage points while for females it increased by [4.8] percentage points.

**Table 17** Composition of Education and Library Board Full-time Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by Sex

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>2,600</b>	(50.6%) [53.5%]	<b>2,257</b>	(43.9%) [46.5%]	<b>281</b>	(5.5%)	<b>5,138</b>	(27.5%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,004</b>	(51.7%) [54.1%]	<b>5,947</b>	(43.9%) [45.9%]	<b>609</b>	(4.5%)	<b>13,560</b>	(72.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,604</b>	(51.4%) [53.9%]	<b>8,204</b>	(43.9%) [46.1%]	<b>890</b>	(4.8%)	<b>18,698</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 5** Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Education and Library Board Employees by Sex, 1990 - 2001



### Composition of Education and Library Boards by Standard Occupational Classification

- 3.12** Table 18 reveals that over one-third (36.5%) of monitored full-time employees in the Education and Library Boards were in SOC6. There were also large concentrations of employees in SOC2 (16.2%) and SOC4 (19.4%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC2 [50.0%], SOC4 [43.4%] and SOC6 [45.9%]. The Roman Catholic share in the small SOC5 and SOC7 groups were [31.2%] and [32.3%] respectively, and [42.4%] or greater in the other SOC groups.

### Composition of Education and Library Boards by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

#### MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 3.13** Between 2000 and 2001 the number of full-time male employees in this sector fell slightly. Numbers increased in two SOC groups, fell in four, and remained about the same in SOC5 and SOC8.

For males in the Education Boards, the largest concentration of full-time employees was in SOC2 (27.4%) and SOC6 (23.4%), see Table 18[M] (page 35). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was SOC2 [45.8%] and SOC6 [48.5%]. There were no male employees in SOC7. Among the other SOC groups the Roman Catholic share was [30.8%] in the small SOC5 and [40%] or greater in the remainder.

Between 2000 and 2001 the Roman Catholic share of male employees increased in two SOC groups and fell in the remainder. In SOC2 and SOC5 it increased by [1.3] percentage points. In SOC1 the Roman Catholic share decreased by [2.0] percentage points; in SOC3 by [0.1] percentage points; in SOC6 by [1.5] percentage points; in SOC8 by [2.0] percentage points; and in SOC9 by [1.3] percentage points.

Since the start of statutory monitoring in 1990 the Roman Catholic share of male employees has risen in all but one of the SOC groups. In the small SOC9 the Roman Catholic share fell during this time to [46.6%]. In SOC1 the increase in Roman Catholic representation has been [12.3] percentage points.

**Table 18** Composition of Education and Library Board Full-time Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by SOC

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>333</b>	(54.7%) [57.6%]	<b>245</b>	(40.2%) [42.4%]	<b>31</b>	(5.1%)	<b>609</b>	(3.3%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,393</b>	(46.0%) [50.0%]	<b>1,395</b>	(46.1%) [50.0%]	<b>237</b>	(7.8%)	<b>3,025</b>	(16.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>783</b>	(49.2%) [51.8%]	<b>730</b>	(45.9%) [48.2%]	<b>78</b>	(4.9%)	<b>1,591</b>	(8.5%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>1,971</b>	(54.4%) [56.6%]	<b>1,511</b>	(41.7%) [43.4%]	<b>141</b>	(3.9%)	<b>3,623</b>	(19.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>203</b>	(65.3%) [68.8%]	<b>92</b>	(29.6%) [31.2%]	<b>16</b>	(5.1%)	<b>311</b>	(1.7%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>3,550</b>	(52.0%) [54.1%]	<b>3,007</b>	(44.1%) [45.9%]	<b>269</b>	(3.9%)	<b>6,826</b>	(36.5%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>42</b>	(63.6%) [67.7%]	<b>20</b>	(30.3%) [32.3%]	<b>4</b>	(6.1%)	<b>66</b>	(0.4%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>341</b>	(48.5%) [50.4%]	<b>336</b>	(47.8%) [49.6%]	<b>26</b>	(3.7%)	<b>703</b>	(3.8%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>988</b>	(50.8%) [53.2%]	<b>868</b>	(44.7%) [46.8%]	<b>88</b>	(4.5%)	<b>1,944</b>	(10.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,604</b>	(51.4%) [53.9%]	<b>8,204</b>	(43.9%) [46.1%]	<b>890</b>	(4.8%)	<b>18,698</b>	(100.0%)



**FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES**

**3.14** Table 18[F] (page 35) reveals that full-time female employees in the Education Boards were concentrated in SOC4 (24.2%) and SOC6 (41.5%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was [43.1%] in SOC4 and [45.3%] in SOC6. The numbers of female employees in SOC5, SOC7 and SOC8 were negligible [less than (1%) of female employment]. Among the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic share was [44.3%] or greater.

Between 2000 and 2001, the full-time female Roman Catholic share increased in SOC1 from [43.9%] to [44.3%], in SOC2 from [51.7%] to [53.8%], and in SOC6 from [45.0%] to [45.3%]. The Roman Catholic female share decreased in SOC3 from [47.1%] to [46.1%], in SOC4 from [43.2%] to [43.1%], and in SOC9 from [47%] to [46.8%].

**District Councils Overall Full-time Composition**

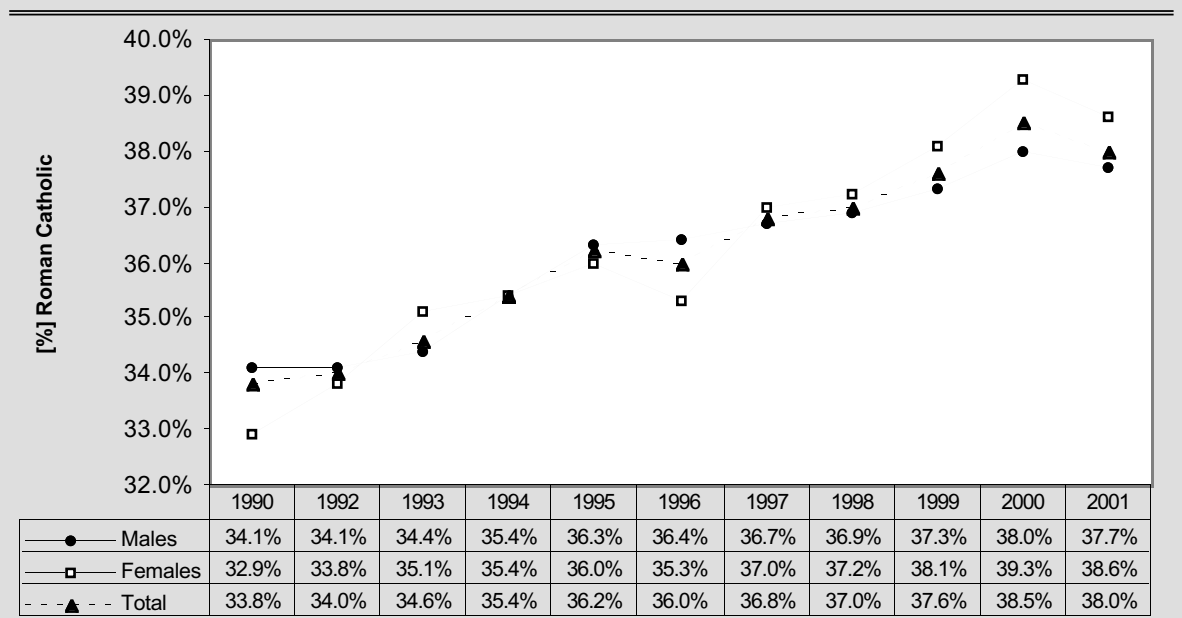
**3.15** Across the 26 District Councils a total of 8,289 persons were employed in a full-time capacity in 2001, see Table 19. Their composition was (59.4%) Protestant, (36.4%) Roman Catholic and (4.2%) Non-Determined. Protestants accounted for [62.0%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics accounted for [38.0%].

The overall size of the District Councils' full-time workforce was reduced by 226 persons between 2000 and 2001, a decrease of (2.7%). The Roman Catholic share of District Council employees fell by [0.5] of a percentage point to [38%] between 2000 and 2001. Males accounted for almost two-thirds of employees (62.9%). For males, the Roman Catholic proportion dropped by [0.3] of a percentage point to [37.7%]. During the same period, the female Roman Catholic share fell by [0.7] of a percentage point to [38.6%].

**Table 19 Composition of District Council Full-time Employees by Sex**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>3,122</b>	(59.8%) [62.3%]	<b>1,888</b>	(36.2%) [37.7%]	<b>207</b>	(4.0%)	<b>5,217</b>	(62.9%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,798</b>	(58.5%) [61.4%]	<b>1,129</b>	(36.8%) [38.6%]	<b>145</b>	(4.7%)	<b>3,072</b>	(37.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,920</b>	(59.4%) [62.0%]	<b>3,017</b>	(36.4%) [38.0%]	<b>352</b>	(4.2%)	<b>8,289</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 6 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of District Council Employees by Sex, 1990 - 2001**



Between 1990 and 2001 the male Roman Catholic share rose by [3.6] percentage points and the female share rose by [5.7] percentage points, see Figure 6.

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

**3.16** Employees in District Councils were concentrated in two SOC groups, namely: SOC4 (18.9%) and SOC9 (25.1%), see Table 20. Roman Catholics accounted for [38.1%] of employees in SOC4 and [39.4%] in SOC9. Since 2000 Roman Catholic representation has decreased by [0.7] and [0.3] percentage points respectively in SOC4 and SOC9.

The lowest Roman Catholic representation was among SOC8 employees at [31.5%], a decrease of [0.1] of a percentage point since 2000. There were only a few persons employed in SOC7, and in all remaining SOC groups Roman Catholic representation was [34.0%] or greater.

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

#### MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

**3.17** In SOC1 the Roman Catholic share increased by [1.2] percentage points, from [32.1%] in 2000 to [33.3%] in 2001. Almost one in three full-time male district council workers were employed in SOC9 (31.7%), see Table 20[M] (page 36). The Roman Catholic share of this group was [40.5%], a decrease of [0.8] percentage points since 2000.

Roman Catholic full-time representation in SOC6 decreased by [2.4] percentage points from [42.4%] in 2000 to [40.0%] in 2001. This was due to a proportionately larger decrease in Roman Catholic employment compared with their Protestant counterparts.

#### FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

**3.18** Female District Council full-time employees are concentrated in SOC4, which accounted for 1,378 (44.9%) of female workers, see Table 20[F] (page 36). The Roman Catholic share in this group was [37.2%], a decrease

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>573</b>	(60.8%) [64.1%]	<b>321</b>	(34.0%) [35.9%]	<b>49</b>	(5.2%)	<b>943</b>	(11.4%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>180</b>	(58.8%) [61.6%]	<b>112</b>	(36.6%) [38.4%]	<b>14</b>	(4.6%)	<b>306</b>	(3.7%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>470</b>	(53.5%) [56.6%]	<b>360</b>	(41.0%) [43.4%]	<b>48</b>	(5.5%)	<b>878</b>	(10.6%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>940</b>	(60.0%) [61.9%]	<b>579</b>	(37.0%) [38.1%]	<b>47</b>	(3.0%)	<b>1,566</b>	(18.9%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>429</b>	(62.8%) [66.0%]	<b>221</b>	(32.4%) [34.0%]	<b>33</b>	(4.8%)	<b>683</b>	(8.2%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>660</b>	(57.7%) [60.7%]	<b>427</b>	(37.3%) [39.3%]	<b>57</b>	(5.0%)	<b>1,144</b>	(13.8%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>25</b>	(62.5%) [65.8%]	<b>13</b>	(32.5%) [34.2%]	<b>2</b>	(5.0%)	<b>40</b>	(0.5%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>435</b>	(66.8%) [68.5%]	<b>200</b>	(30.7%) [31.5%]	<b>16</b>	(2.5%)	<b>651</b>	(7.9%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,208</b>	(58.1%) [60.6%]	<b>784</b>	(37.7%) [39.4%]	<b>86</b>	(4.1%)	<b>2,078</b>	(25.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,920</b>	(59.4%) [62.0%]	<b>3,017</b>	(36.4%) [38.0%]	<b>352</b>	(4.2%)	<b>8,289</b>	(100.0%)

of [1.6] percentage points since 2000. The fall was due to a small decrease in Roman Catholic employment coinciding with a slight increase in Protestant employment during the monitoring period. Since 1990 the Roman Catholic share in SOC4 has increased by a total of [5.7] percentage points.

In SOC1, Roman Catholic full-time representation was [40.4%], down [1] percentage point since 2000. This was due to a slight increase in Roman Catholic female employment compared with a slightly larger increase in Protestant employment. During the year, Roman Catholic participation in SOC3 increased by [4.5] percentage points, while in SOC6 it fell by [3.2] percentage points. A total of (13.8%) of female full-time employees were in SOC9 and Roman Catholic representation increased by [0.5] percentage points to [34.8%].

Since the beginning of statutory monitoring in 1990 the female full-time Roman Catholic share has increased in all the large SOC groups. In SOC1 the increase has been [13.6] percentage points.

### Civil Service Overall Composition

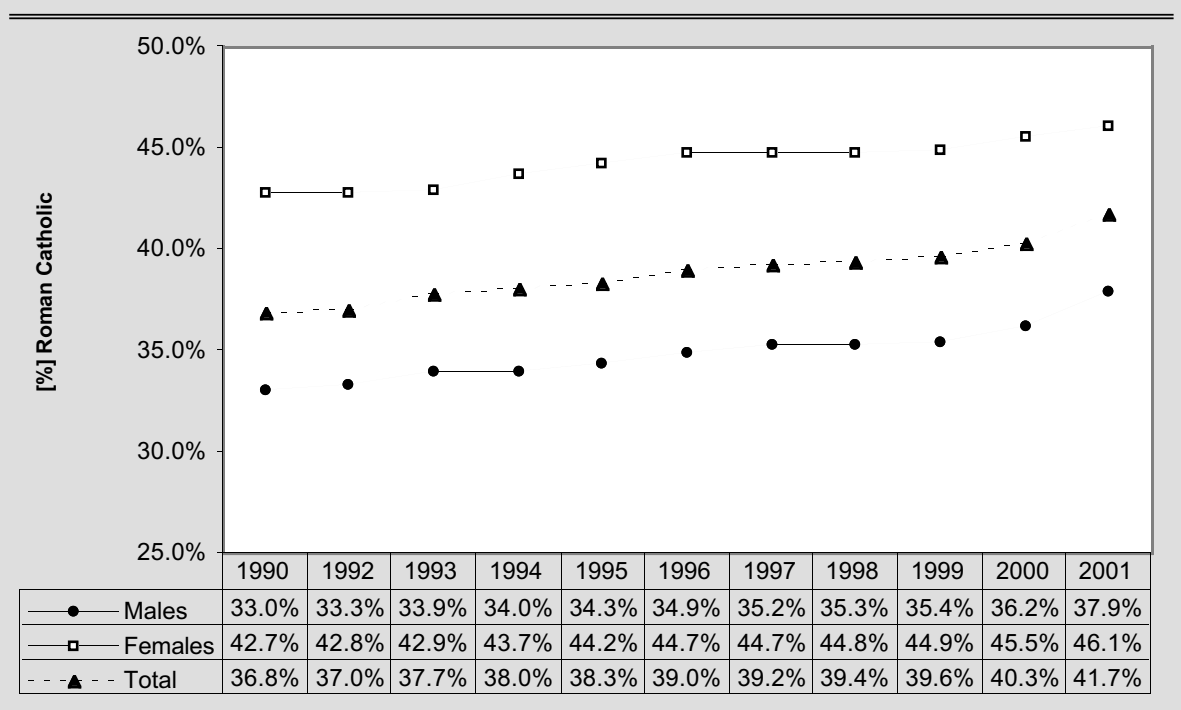
**3.19** Monitoring information relating to Civil Servants employed in Northern Ireland was contained in the monitoring return completed on behalf of the Northern Ireland Civil Service by the Head of the Department of Finance and Personnel, and that of the Minister for the Civil Service.

During the monitoring period the number of male full-time employees declined by (3.6%) while the number of female full-time employees increased by (2.9%). Table 21 shows that in 2001 the Civil Service employed 37,035 people in a full-time

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>11,393</b>	(57.9%) [63.1%]	<b>6,667</b>	(33.9%) [36.9%]	<b>1,602</b>	(8.1%)	<b>19,662</b>	(53.1%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>9,439</b>	(54.3%) [56.9%]	<b>7,137</b>	(41.1%) [43.1%]	<b>797</b>	(4.6%)	<b>17,373</b>	(46.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,832</b>	(56.2%) [60.1%]	<b>13,804</b>	(37.3%) [39.9%]	<b>2,399</b>	(6.5%)	<b>37,035</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 7 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Civil Service Full-time Employees excluding PANI Secondees, 1990 - 2001**



capacity, (25.5%) of the monitored public sector full-time workforce. The total number of full-time employees fell by 240 (0.6%) since 2000. The composition of monitored employees was (56.2%) Protestant, (37.3%) Roman Catholic and (6.5%) Non-Determined. Among those for whom a community was determined [60.1%] were Protestant and [39.9%] Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic share of Civil Service full-time employment increased by [1.5] percentage points from the 2000 figure of [38.4%] to [39.9%] in 2001.

Among males, the Roman Catholic share was [36.9%], an increase of [1.6] percentage points since 2000. For female employees, Roman Catholic representation was [43.1%] a rise of [1] percentage point during the monitoring period.

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

Excluding the PANI secondees from the 2001 Civil Service monitoring figures allows a comparison of the same section of monitored employees over the full period of statutory monitoring. For comparison purposes, after excluding the PANI secondees in 2001, Figure 7 shows that the Roman Catholic share of the Civil Service would have increased by [4.9] percentage points since 1990.

For males, after excluding PANI, the Roman Catholic share would have increased by [4.9] percentage points since 1990, while for females the increase would have been [3.4] percentage points, see Figure 7.

### Composition of Civil Service Employees by Standard Occupational Classification

**3.20** Table 22 presents the composition of monitored Civil Service full-time employees by SOC. Of the eight SOC groups in which persons were employed in 2001, Roman Catholic full-time representation grew in seven and remained the same in one,

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>4,161</b>	(57.3%) [59.7%]	<b>2,813</b>	(38.7%) [40.3%]	<b>288</b>	(4.0%)	<b>7,262</b>	(19.6%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,138</b>	(59.4%) [66.3%]	<b>578</b>	(30.2%) [33.7%]	<b>199</b>	(10.4%)	<b>1,915</b>	(5.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>2,622</b>	(60.9%) [64.0%]	<b>1,472</b>	(34.2%) [36.0%]	<b>214</b>	(5.0%)	<b>4,308</b>	(11.6%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>7,768</b>	(49.7%) [52.1%]	<b>7,131</b>	(45.6%) [47.9%]	<b>732</b>	(4.7%)	<b>15,631</b>	(42.2%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>696</b>	(66.3%) [74.3%]	<b>241</b>	(23.0%) [25.7%]	<b>113</b>	(10.8%)	<b>1,050</b>	(2.8%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>1,884</b>	(74.1%) [87.9%]	<b>259</b>	(10.2%) [12.1%]	<b>398</b>	(15.7%)	<b>2,541</b>	(6.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>273</b>	(59.9%) [65.0%]	<b>147</b>	(32.2%) [35.0%]	<b>36</b>	(7.9%)	<b>456</b>	(1.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>2,290</b>	(59.1%) [66.3%]	<b>1,163</b>	(30.0%) [33.7%]	<b>419</b>	(10.8%)	<b>3,872</b>	(10.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,832</b>	(56.2%) [60.1%]	<b>13,804</b>	(37.3%) [39.9%]	<b>2,399</b>	(6.5%)	<b>37,035</b>	(100.0%)

namely SOC 3. No persons were employed in SOC7. Over half the Civil Service full-time employees were concentrated in two SOC groups: SOC1 (19.6%) and SOC4 (42.2%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was [40.3%] in SOC1 and [47.9%] in SOC4. Of the remaining occupational groups, the Roman Catholic share was [12.1%] in SOC6 (reflecting the low numbers of Catholics employed in security-related occupations which are contained in SOC 6); [25.7%] in SOC5 and [33.7%] in SOC2. In the remaining three groups (SOC3, 8, and 9) Roman Catholic representation ranged between [33.7%] and [36.0%].

**Composition of Civil Service Employees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex**

**MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES**

**3.21** The composition of monitored male Civil Service full-time employees is shown in Table 22[M] (page 37). Almost three-quarters of male full-time employees (74.8%) were contained in four occupational groups: SOC1 (19.0%), SOC3 (17.7%), SOC4 (23.0%) and SOC9 (15.1%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC1 [38.9%], SOC3 [34.5%], SOC4 [52.1%] and SOC9 [37.1%].

Roman Catholic male representation was lowest in SOC6 at [10.7%]. The numbers employed in SOC6 declined between 2000 and 2001, primarily as a result of redundancies within the Northern Ireland Prison Service.

There was an increase in the number of Protestant and Roman Catholic male full-time employees in SOC1 and SOC2. The Roman Catholic share in SOC1 increased from [37.6%] to [38.9%]; and in SOC2 from [29.3%] to [30.2%]. Employment fell slightly for both groups in SOCS 3 and 9. In SOC3 the Roman Catholic share fell slightly [34.6%] to [34.5%], while in SOC9 it rose from [36.8%] to [37.1%].

The number of male full-time employees rose in SOC4 for both Protestants and Roman Catholics. However the rate of increase was higher for Catholics, and during the monitoring period their representation increased from [51.6%] to [52.1%].

**FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES**

**3.22** Table 22[F] (page 37) shows the composition of monitored female full-time Civil Service employees. More than four-fifths (84.1%) of female employees were located in two occupational groups, namely SOC1 (20.2%) and SOC4 (63.9%). During the monitoring period, employment in SOC1 increased by (8.4%) for Protestants and (10.3%) for Roman Catholics, increasing the Catholic share by [0.4] of a percentage point.

The composition of SOC4 was [53.9%] Protestant and [46.1%] Roman Catholic, a rise in Catholic representation of [0.9] of a percentage point since 2000. Apart from SOC1 and SOC4, less than one thousand females were employed in a full-time capacity in any other SOC group.

The share of Roman Catholic females in SOC2 was [43.4.%], up [0.9] of a percentage point since 2000. A small increase in the number of Protestant females in SOC6, combined with a proportionately larger increase in Roman Catholics, resulted in a rise in Catholic representation from [15.4%] in 2000 to [17.4%] in 2001.

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

**3.23** The large number of Roman Catholic Civil Service employees concentrated in SOC4 influences the overall composition of the Civil Service. When all those full-time employees in SOC4 are excluded, the overall Roman Catholic share falls by [6.1] percentage points to [33.8%], see Table 23. After excluding SOC4 only (57.7%) of Civil Service full-time employees would still remain.

When SOC4 is excluded, only (76.9%) of male full-time employees remain. The Roman Catholic share also falls by [4.6] percentage points to [32.3%]. For females the portion remaining after SOC4 is removed drops to (36.0%). The Roman Catholic share would also decrease by [5.5] percentage points to [37.6%]. Comparing 2000 with 2001, if SOC4 employees are excluded, the Roman Catholic share of male full-time Civil Service employees would rise by [1.7] percentage points. For females it would increase by [1.3] percentage points.

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

	<b>Total Number of Employees including SOC4</b>	<b>% R.C.</b>	<b>Total Number of Employees excluding SOC4</b>	<b>% R.C.</b>	<b>Difference caused by excluding SOC4</b>	<b>% of Employees Remaining after excluding SOC4</b>
<b>Males</b>	<b>19,662</b>	[36.9%]	<b>15,136</b>	[32.3%]	- [4.6%]	(76.9%)
<b>Females</b>	<b>17,373</b>	[43.1%]	<b>6,268</b>	[37.6%]	- [5.5%]	(36.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,035</b>	[39.9%]	<b>21,404</b>	[33.8%]	- [6.1%]	(57.7%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>410</b>	(50.4%) [53.9%]	<b>350</b>	(43.1%) [46.1%]	<b>53</b>	(6.5%)	<b>813</b>	(8.6%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>921</b>	(40.1%) [53.6%]	<b>796</b>	(34.7%) [46.4%]	<b>579</b>	(25.2%)	<b>2,296</b>	(24.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>756</b>	(42.0%) [45.8%]	<b>893</b>	(49.6%) [54.2%]	<b>153</b>	(8.5%)	<b>1,802</b>	(19.0%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>337</b>	(42.4%) [44.6%]	<b>418</b>	(52.6%) [55.4%]	<b>40</b>	(5.0%)	<b>795</b>	(8.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>344</b>	(68.7%) [70.8%]	<b>142</b>	(28.3%) [29.2%]	<b>15</b>	(3.0%)	<b>501</b>	(5.3%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>788</b>	(44.0%) [46.3%]	<b>914</b>	(51.0%) [53.7%]	<b>89</b>	(5.0%)	<b>1,791</b>	(18.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>209</b>	(60.6%) [64.9%]	<b>113</b>	(32.8%) [35.1%]	<b>23</b>	(6.7%)	<b>345</b>	(3.6%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>432</b>	(38.0%) [40.8%]	<b>627</b>	(55.1%) [59.2%]	<b>79</b>	(6.9%)	<b>1,138</b>	(12.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,197</b>	(44.3%) [49.7%]	<b>4,253</b>	(44.9%) [50.3%]	<b>1,031</b>	(10.9%)	<b>9,481</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>637</b>	(52.4%) [55.1%]	<b>520</b>	(42.8%) [44.9%]	<b>58</b>	(4.8%)	<b>1,215</b>	(3.1%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,351</b>	(43.4%) [49.8%]	<b>1,361</b>	(43.7%) [50.2%]	<b>403</b>	(12.9%)	<b>3,115</b>	(8.1%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>7,643</b>	(48.0%) [51.4%]	<b>7,217</b>	(45.3%) [48.6%]	<b>1,072</b>	(6.7%)	<b>15,932</b>	(41.3%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>4,028</b>	(56.2%) [58.5%]	<b>2,854</b>	(39.9%) [41.5%]	<b>279</b>	(3.9%)	<b>7,161</b>	(18.6%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>31</b>	(66.0%) [68.9%]	<b>14</b>	(29.8%) [31.1%]	<b>2</b>	(4.3%)	<b>47</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>3,689</b>	(51.3%) [53.9%]	<b>3,152</b>	(43.8%) [46.1%]	<b>349</b>	(4.9%)	<b>7,190</b>	(18.6%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>4</b>	(80.0%) [80.0%]	<b>1</b>	(20.0%) [20.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>5</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>7</b>	(58.3%) [58.3%]	<b>5</b>	(41.7%) [41.7%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>12</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>2,044</b>	(52.3%) [55.0%]	<b>1,672</b>	(42.8%) [45.0%]	<b>191</b>	(4.9%)	<b>3,907</b>	(10.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,434</b>	(50.4%) [53.6%]	<b>16,796</b>	(43.5%) [46.4%]	<b>2,354</b>	(6.1%)	<b>38,584</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 18 [M] Composition of Male Full-time Education and Library Board Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by Sex**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>153</b>	(55.4%) [60.0%]	<b>102</b>	(37.0%) [40.0%]	<b>21</b>	(7.6%)	<b>276</b>	(5.4%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>707</b>	(50.2%) [54.2%]	<b>597</b>	(42.4%) [45.8%]	<b>104</b>	(7.4%)	<b>1,408</b>	(27.4%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>388</b>	(47.0%) [49.7%]	<b>392</b>	(47.5%) [50.3%]	<b>45</b>	(5.5%)	<b>825</b>	(16.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>172</b>	(50.4%) [53.4%]	<b>150</b>	(44.0%) [46.6%]	<b>19</b>	(5.6%)	<b>341</b>	(6.6%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>202</b>	(65.6%) [69.2%]	<b>90</b>	(29.2%) [30.8%]	<b>16</b>	(5.2%)	<b>308</b>	(6.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>595</b>	(49.5%) [51.5%]	<b>561</b>	(46.7%) [48.5%]	<b>46</b>	(3.8%)	<b>1,202</b>	(23.4%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>331</b>	(49.0%) [50.8%]	<b>320</b>	(47.3%) [49.2%]	<b>25</b>	(3.7%)	<b>676</b>	(13.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>52</b>	(51.0%) [53.6%]	<b>45</b>	(44.1%) [46.4%]	<b>5</b>	(4.9%)	<b>102</b>	(2.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,600</b>	(50.6%) [53.5%]	<b>2,257</b>	(43.9%) [46.5%]	<b>281</b>	(5.5%)	<b>5,138</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 18 [F] Composition of Female Full-time Education and Library Board Employees (including Further Education Colleges) by Sex**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>180</b>	(54.1%) [55.7%]	<b>143</b>	(42.9%) [44.3%]	<b>10</b>	(3.0%)	<b>333</b>	(2.5%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>686</b>	(42.4%) [46.2%]	<b>798</b>	(49.4%) [53.8%]	<b>133</b>	(8.2%)	<b>1,617</b>	(11.9%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>395</b>	(51.6%) [53.9%]	<b>338</b>	(44.1%) [46.1%]	<b>33</b>	(4.3%)	<b>766</b>	(5.6%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>1,799</b>	(54.8%) [56.9%]	<b>1,361</b>	(41.5%) [43.1%]	<b>122</b>	(3.7%)	<b>3,282</b>	(24.2%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>1</b>	(33.3%) [33.3%]	<b>2</b>	(66.7%) [66.7%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>3</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>2,955</b>	(52.5%) [54.7%]	<b>2,446</b>	(43.5%) [45.3%]	<b>223</b>	(4.0%)	<b>5,624</b>	(41.5%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>42</b>	(63.6%) [67.7%]	<b>20</b>	(30.3%) [32.3%]	<b>4</b>	(6.1%)	<b>66</b>	(0.5%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>10</b>	(37.0%) [38.5%]	<b>16</b>	(59.3%) [61.5%]	<b>1</b>	(3.7%)	<b>27</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>936</b>	(50.8%) [53.2%]	<b>823</b>	(44.7%) [46.8%]	<b>83</b>	(4.5%)	<b>1,842</b>	(13.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,004</b>	(51.7%) [54.1%]	<b>5,947</b>	(43.9%) [45.9%]	<b>609</b>	(4.5%)	<b>13,560</b>	(100.0%)



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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>378</b>	(63.5%) [66.7%]	<b>189</b>	(31.8%) [33.3%]	<b>28</b>	(4.7%)	<b>595</b>	(11.4%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>121</b>	(62.7%) [65.1%]	<b>65</b>	(33.7%) [34.9%]	<b>7</b>	(3.6%)	<b>193</b>	(3.7%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>298</b>	(56.5%) [59.2%]	<b>205</b>	(38.9%) [40.8%]	<b>24</b>	(4.6%)	<b>527</b>	(10.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>98</b>	(52.1%) [54.7%]	<b>81</b>	(43.1%) [45.3%]	<b>9</b>	(4.8%)	<b>188</b>	(3.6%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>417</b>	(62.6%) [65.7%]	<b>218</b>	(32.7%) [34.3%]	<b>31</b>	(4.7%)	<b>666</b>	(12.8%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>421</b>	(57.1%) [60.0%]	<b>281</b>	(38.1%) [40.0%]	<b>35</b>	(4.7%)	<b>737</b>	(14.1%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>6</b>	(60.0%) [60.0%]	<b>4</b>	(40.0%) [40.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>10</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>433</b>	(66.8%) [68.5%]	<b>199</b>	(30.7%) [31.5%]	<b>16</b>	(2.5%)	<b>648</b>	(12.4%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>950</b>	(57.5%) [59.5%]	<b>646</b>	(39.1%) [40.5%]	<b>57</b>	(3.4%)	<b>1,653</b>	(31.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,122</b>	(59.8%) [62.3%]	<b>1,888</b>	(36.2%) [37.7%]	<b>207</b>	(4.0%)	<b>5,217</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>195</b>	(56.0%) [59.6%]	<b>132</b>	(37.9%) [40.4%]	<b>21</b>	(6.0%)	<b>348</b>	(11.3%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>59</b>	(52.2%) [55.7%]	<b>47</b>	(41.6%) [44.3%]	<b>7</b>	(6.2%)	<b>113</b>	(3.7%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>172</b>	(49.0%) [52.6%]	<b>155</b>	(44.2%) [47.4%]	<b>24</b>	(6.8%)	<b>351</b>	(11.4%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>842</b>	(61.1%) [62.8%]	<b>498</b>	(36.1%) [37.2%]	<b>38</b>	(2.8%)	<b>1,378</b>	(44.9%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>12</b>	(70.6%) [80.0%]	<b>3</b>	(17.6%) [20.0%]	<b>2</b>	(11.8%)	<b>17</b>	(0.6%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>239</b>	(58.7%) [62.1%]	<b>146</b>	(35.9%) [37.9%]	<b>22</b>	(5.4%)	<b>407</b>	(13.2%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>19</b>	(63.3%) [67.9%]	<b>9</b>	(30.0%) [32.1%]	<b>2</b>	(6.7%)	<b>30</b>	(1.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>2</b>	(66.7%) [66.7%]	<b>1</b>	(33.3%) [33.3%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>3</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>258</b>	(60.7%) [65.2%]	<b>138</b>	(32.5%) [34.8%]	<b>29</b>	(6.8%)	<b>425</b>	(13.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,798</b>	(58.5%) [61.4%]	<b>1,129</b>	(36.8%) [38.6%]	<b>145</b>	(4.7%)	<b>3,072</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>2,165</b>	(57.8%) [61.1%]	<b>1,379</b>	(36.8%) [38.9%]	<b>201</b>	(5.4%)	<b>3,745</b>	(19.0%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>884</b>	(63.1%) [69.8%]	<b>383</b>	(27.3%) [30.2%]	<b>135</b>	(9.6%)	<b>1,402</b>	(7.1%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>2,173</b>	(62.4%) [65.5%]	<b>1,144</b>	(32.9%) [34.5%]	<b>165</b>	(4.7%)	<b>3,482</b>	(17.7%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>2,037</b>	(45.0%) [47.9%]	<b>2,220</b>	(49.0%) [52.1%]	<b>269</b>	(5.9%)	<b>4,526</b>	(23.0%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>690</b>	(66.7%) [74.6%]	<b>235</b>	(22.7%) [25.4%]	<b>110</b>	(10.6%)	<b>1,035</b>	(5.3%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>1,518</b>	(74.4%) [89.3%]	<b>182</b>	(8.9%) [10.7%]	<b>341</b>	(16.7%)	<b>2,041</b>	(10.4%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>271</b>	(59.7%) [64.8%]	<b>147</b>	(32.4%) [35.2%]	<b>36</b>	(7.9%)	<b>454</b>	(2.3%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,655</b>	(55.6%) [62.9%]	<b>977</b>	(32.8%) [37.1%]	<b>345</b>	(11.6%)	<b>2,977</b>	(15.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,393</b>	(57.9%) [63.1%]	<b>6,667</b>	(33.9%) [36.9%]	<b>1,602</b>	(8.1%)	<b>19,662</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>1,996</b>	(56.8%) [58.2%]	<b>1,434</b>	(40.8%) [41.8%]	<b>87</b>	(2.5%)	<b>3,517</b>	(20.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>254</b>	(49.5%) [56.6%]	<b>195</b>	(38.0%) [43.4%]	<b>64</b>	(12.5%)	<b>513</b>	(3.0%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>449</b>	(54.4%) [57.8%]	<b>328</b>	(39.7%) [42.2%]	<b>49</b>	(5.9%)	<b>826</b>	(4.8%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>5,731</b>	(51.6%) [53.9%]	<b>4,911</b>	(44.2%) [46.1%]	<b>463</b>	(4.2%)	<b>11,105</b>	(63.9%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>6</b>	(40.0%) [50.0%]	<b>6</b>	(40.0%) [50.0%]	<b>3</b>	(20.0%)	<b>15</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>366</b>	(73.2%) [82.6%]	<b>77</b>	(15.4%) [17.4%]	<b>57</b>	(11.4%)	<b>500</b>	(2.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>2</b>	(100.0%) [100.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>2</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>635</b>	(70.9%) [77.3%]	<b>186</b>	(20.8%) [22.7%]	<b>74</b>	(8.3%)	<b>895</b>	(5.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,439</b>	(54.3%) [56.9%]	<b>7,137</b>	(41.1%) [43.1%]	<b>797</b>	(4.6%)	<b>17,373</b>	(100.0%)



# 4

## The Public Sector: Part-time

### Introduction

**4.1** As noted earlier, since 1st January 2001 all registered employers have been required to provide information on the religious composition of part-time employees. This chapter presents an analysis of that section of the monitoring returns relating to such employees.

### Overall Composition

**4.2** In 2001 there were 29,864 monitored employees working in a part-time capacity in the public sector. This included 16,304 Protestants (54.6%), 11,571 Roman Catholics (38.7%), and 1,989 (6.7%) of Non-Determined community background, see Table 24. The composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [58.5%] Protestant and [41.5%] Roman Catholic.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>3,836</b>	(57.9%) [63.3%]	<b>2,223</b>	(33.6%) [36.7%]	<b>561</b>	(8.5%)	<b>6,620</b>	(22.2%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>12,468</b>	(53.6%) [57.2%]	<b>9,348</b>	(40.2%) [42.8%]	<b>1,428</b>	(6.1%)	<b>23,244</b>	(77.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,304</b>	(54.6%) [58.5%]	<b>11,571</b>	(38.7%) [41.5%]	<b>1,989</b>	(6.7%)	<b>29,864</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>45</b>	(65.2%) [72.6%]	<b>17</b>	(24.6%) [27.4%]	<b>7</b>	(10.1%)	<b>69</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,911</b>	(48.0%) [56.0%]	<b>1,502</b>	(37.7%) [44.0%]	<b>566</b>	(14.2%)	<b>3,979</b>	(13.3%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>1,746</b>	(50.1%) [55.4%]	<b>1,407</b>	(40.4%) [44.6%]	<b>331</b>	(9.5%)	<b>3,484</b>	(11.7%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>822</b>	(57.0%) [60.9%]	<b>527</b>	(36.6%) [39.1%]	<b>92</b>	(6.4%)	<b>1,441</b>	(4.8%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>47</b>	(51.6%) [56.6%]	<b>36</b>	(39.6%) [43.4%]	<b>8</b>	(8.8%)	<b>91</b>	(0.3%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>6,352</b>	(59.2%) [62.0%]	<b>3,892</b>	(36.3%) [38.0%]	<b>478</b>	(4.5%)	<b>10,722</b>	(35.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>108</b>	(66.3%) [70.6%]	<b>45</b>	(27.6%) [29.4%]	<b>10</b>	(6.1%)	<b>163</b>	(0.5%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>15</b>	(62.5%) [62.5%]	<b>9</b>	(37.5%) [37.5%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>24</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>5,258</b>	(53.2%) [56.0%]	<b>4,136</b>	(41.8%) [44.0%]	<b>497</b>	(5.0%)	<b>9,891</b>	(33.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,304</b>	(54.6%) [58.5%]	<b>11,571</b>	(38.7%) [41.5%]	<b>1,989</b>	(6.7%)	<b>29,864</b>	(100.0%)

## Composition by Sex

- 4.3 The public sector part-time workforce is predominately female. In 2001, more than three-quarters (77.8%) were women. This feature is more marked in the Roman Catholic community: (80.7%) of Roman Catholic part-time employees were female, compared with (76.4%) of their Protestant counterparts.

Table 24 demonstrates that, of the 6,620 male part-time employees, [63.3%] were Protestant and [36.7%] were Roman Catholic. For females, [57.2%] of the 23,244 employees were Protestant, and [42.8%] were Roman Catholic.

## Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

- 4.4 Table 25 tabulates the number of public sector part-time employees by SOC and community background. The vast majority (94%) were concentrated in four occupational classifications, namely: Professional occupations (SOC2, 13.3%), Associate Professional and Technical occupations (SOC3, employing 11.7%), Personal and Protective Service occupations (SOC6, 35.9%), and Other occupations (SOC9, 33.1%). Of the

remaining SOC groups, 1,441 persons (4.8%) were employed in SOC4, while only 347 (1.2%) were located in the other four groups combined (SOC1, 5, 7 and 8).

In SOC6, with 10,722 employees, the composition of those for whom a community could be determined was [62.0%] Protestant and [38.0%] Roman Catholic. Roman Catholic representation in the other three groups with a significant number of part-time employees [SOC2, 3 and 9] did not fall below [44.0%].

## Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

### MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 4.5 The composition of male public sector part-time employment by SOC is shown in Table 26. Two categories, SOC2 and SOC6, accounted for over three-quarters (78.8%) of the male part-time workforce. All remaining seven groups contain insignificant elements of public sector employment.

The religious composition of SOC2, which contained 1,613 persons, was [56.5%] Protestant and [43.5%] Roman Catholic. Over half (54.4%) of all male part-time public

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>21</b>	(70.0%) [80.8%]	<b>5</b>	(16.7%) [19.2%]	<b>4</b>	(13.3%)	<b>30</b>	(0.5%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>755</b>	(46.8%) [56.5%]	<b>582</b>	(36.1%) [43.5%]	<b>276</b>	(17.1%)	<b>1,613</b>	(24.4%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>266</b>	(39.3%) [46.4%]	<b>307</b>	(45.3%) [53.6%]	<b>104</b>	(15.4%)	<b>677</b>	(10.2%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>55</b>	(50.0%) [55.6%]	<b>44</b>	(40.0%) [44.4%]	<b>11</b>	(10.0%)	<b>110</b>	(1.7%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>24</b>	(46.2%) [54.5%]	<b>20</b>	(38.5%) [45.5%]	<b>8</b>	(15.4%)	<b>52</b>	(0.8%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>2,441</b>	(67.8%) [70.2%]	<b>1,034</b>	(28.7%) [29.8%]	<b>126</b>	(3.5%)	<b>3,601</b>	(54.4%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>1</b>	(100.0%) [100.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>1</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>15</b>	(62.5%) [62.5%]	<b>9</b>	(37.5%) [37.5%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>24</b>	(0.4%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>259</b>	(50.6%) [54.0%]	<b>221</b>	(43.2%) [46.0%]	<b>32</b>	(6.3%)	<b>512</b>	(7.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,836</b>	(57.9%) [63.3%]	<b>2,223</b>	(33.6%) [36.7%]	<b>561</b>	(8.5%)	<b>6,620</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>24</b>	(61.5%) [66.7%]	<b>12</b>	(30.8%) [33.3%]	<b>3</b>	(7.7%)	<b>39</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,156</b>	(48.9%) [55.7%]	<b>920</b>	(38.9%) [44.3%]	<b>290</b>	(12.3%)	<b>2,366</b>	(10.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>1,480</b>	(52.7%) [57.4%]	<b>1,100</b>	(39.2%) [42.6%]	<b>227</b>	(8.1%)	<b>2,807</b>	(12.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>767</b>	(57.6%) [61.4%]	<b>483</b>	(36.3%) [38.6%]	<b>81</b>	(6.1%)	<b>1,331</b>	(5.7%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>23</b>	(59.0%) [59.0%]	<b>16</b>	(41.0%) [41.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>39</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>3,911</b>	(54.9%) [57.8%]	<b>2,858</b>	(40.1%) [42.2%]	<b>352</b>	(4.9%)	<b>7,121</b>	(30.6%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>108</b>	(66.7%) [71.1%]	<b>44</b>	(27.2%) [28.9%]	<b>10</b>	(6.2%)	<b>162</b>	(0.7%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>4,999</b>	(53.3%) [56.1%]	<b>3,915</b>	(41.7%) [43.9%]	<b>465</b>	(5.0%)	<b>9,379</b>	(40.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,468</b>	(53.6%) [57.2%]	<b>9,348</b>	(40.2%) [42.8%]	<b>1,428</b>	(6.1%)	<b>23,244</b>	(100.0%)

sector employees are in SOC6. Roman Catholic representation in this group was [29.8%].

#### FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 4.6 Table 27 shows the composition of female public sector part-time employment by SOC. Over nine out of ten (93.3%) female part-time employees are concentrated in four groups, namely SOC2 (10.2%), SOC3 (12.1%), SOC6 (30.6%), and SOC9 (40.4%). In SOCs 2, 3, 6, and 9, Roman Catholic representation was [44.3%], [42.6%], [42.2%], and [43.9%] respectively. Apart from SOC4, which had 1,331 (5.7%) employees, the remaining groups had a negligible number of female workers.

Patterns of part-time employment differ for women compared with men. While a quarter (24.4%) of all part-time male employees are engaged in Professional Occupations (SOC2), only one in ten females (10.2%) are performing this work. In contrast, four out of ten (40.7%) females are in SOC9, compared with less than one in ten (7.7%) of their male counterparts.

#### Public Sector excluding Security Related Occupations

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

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Males</b>	<b>1,238</b>	(95.0%) [97.0%]	<b>38</b>	(2.9%) [3.0%]	<b>27</b>	(2.1%)	<b>1,303</b>	(73.8%)
<b>Females</b>	<b>418</b>	(90.3%) [92.1%]	<b>36</b>	(7.8%) [7.9%]	<b>9</b>	(1.9%)	<b>463</b>	(26.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,656</b>	(93.8%) [95.7%]	<b>74</b>	(4.2%) [4.3%]	<b>36</b>	(2.0%)	<b>1,766</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Males</b>	<b>2,598</b>	(48.9%) [54.3%]	<b>2,185</b>	(41.1%) [45.7%]	<b>534</b>	(10.0%)	<b>5,317</b>	(18.9%)
<b>Females</b>	<b>12,050</b>	(52.9%) [56.4%]	<b>9,312</b>	(40.9%) [43.6%]	<b>1,419</b>	(6.2%)	<b>22,781</b>	(81.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,648</b>	(52.1%) [56.0%]	<b>11,497</b>	(40.9%) [44.0%]	<b>1,953</b>	(7.0%)	<b>28,098</b>	(100.0%)

Table 28 shows there were 1,766 monitored part-time employees in these security related occupations, (5.9%) of all monitored part-time public sector employees. Their composition was (93.8%) Protestant, (4.2%) Roman Catholic and (2.0%) Non-Determined. Among those whose community background was determined [95.7%] were Protestant and [4.3%] were Roman Catholic.

The composition of the whole monitored part-time public sector workforce is influenced by the large number of Protestants working in security-related occupations. Among males, less than (1.7%) of Roman Catholic public sector part-time employees were in security-related occupations, while almost one-third of their Protestant counterparts (32.3%) were in such occupations. Among females, the Roman Catholic proportion was negligible.

Excluding those in security-related occupations, the composition of the remaining public sector part-time employees for whom a community was determined was [56.0%] Protestant and [44.0%] Roman Catholic, see Table 29.

For males the exclusion of security related occupations increased the Roman Catholic share of the monitored public sector part-time workforce to [45.7%] from [36.7%]. For females the corresponding increase was to [43.6%] from [42.8%]. The monitoring information shows that after the exclusion of security related occupations, the representation of Roman Catholics in the part-time public sector workforce has reached the overall representation of Roman Catholics within the economically active population.

## COMPOSITION OF THE MAJOR SECTORS

### Health Sector Part-time Overall Composition

**4.8** Employees in the health sector were detailed in the monitoring returns of twenty five public sector bodies in 2001. There were four health boards and twenty one independent health related organisations.

Table 30 reveals that, in the health sector as a whole, there was a total of 10,792 part-time employees in 2001, representing over one-third (36.1%) of the entire monitored public sector part-time workforce. Females accounted for 9,746 employees (90.3%) in this sector.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>490</b>	(46.8%) [53.9%]	<b>419</b>	(40.1%) [46.1%]	<b>137</b>	(13.1%)	<b>1,046</b>	(9.7%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>5,273</b>	(54.1%) [57.5%]	<b>3,897</b>	(40.0%) [42.5%]	<b>576</b>	(5.9%)	<b>9,746</b>	(90.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,763</b>	(53.4%) [57.2%]	<b>4,316</b>	(40.0%) [42.8%]	<b>713</b>	(6.6%)	<b>10,792</b>	(100.0%)

In 2001 the overall composition of this sector was [57.2%] Protestant and [42.8%] Roman Catholic. For male employees the Roman Catholic share was [46.1%] while for females it was [42.5%].

three groups, namely: SOC3 (21%), SOC6 (12.9%) and SOC9 (55.3%), see Table 31. SOCs 1,5,7, and 8 contained a negligible number of employees. The Roman Catholic share of SOC3, which includes nurses and the professions allied to medicine, was [43.6%]. The composition of SOC6 was [51.5%] Protestant and [48.5%] Roman Catholic, while in SOC9, which includes ancillary workers and domestics, Roman Catholic representation was [41.9%]. The Roman Catholic share in the remaining two SOC groups was [42.1%] in SOC2 and [32.2%] in SOC4.

### Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification

4.9 In the health sector nine out of ten (89.2%) part-time employees were concentrated in

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>13</b>	(46.4%) [52.0%]	<b>12</b>	(42.9%) [48.0%]	<b>3</b>	(10.7%)	<b>28</b>	(0.3%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>374</b>	(48.0%) [57.9%]	<b>272</b>	(34.9%) [42.1%]	<b>133</b>	(17.1%)	<b>779</b>	(7.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>1,185</b>	(52.2%) [56.4%]	<b>917</b>	(40.4%) [43.6%]	<b>168</b>	(7.4%)	<b>2,270</b>	(21.0%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>208</b>	(64.2%) [67.8%]	<b>99</b>	(30.6%) [32.2%]	<b>17</b>	(5.2%)	<b>324</b>	(3.0%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>1</b>	(25.0%) [25.0%]	<b>3</b>	(75.0%) [75.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>4</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>673</b>	(48.2%) [51.5%]	<b>633</b>	(45.4%) [48.5%]	<b>89</b>	(6.4%)	<b>1,395</b>	(12.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>2</b>	(100.0%) [100.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>2</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>12</b>	(66.7%) [66.7%]	<b>6</b>	(33.3%) [33.3%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>18</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>3,295</b>	(55.2%) [58.1%]	<b>2,374</b>	(39.8%) [41.9%]	<b>303</b>	(5.1%)	<b>5,972</b>	(55.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,763</b>	(53.4%) [57.2%]	<b>4,316</b>	(40.0%) [42.8%]	<b>713</b>	(6.6%)	<b>10,792</b>	(100.0%)

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,287</b>	(46.9%) [52.9%]	<b>1,145</b>	(41.7%) [47.1%]	<b>311</b>	(11.3%)	<b>2,743</b>	(19.2%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>5,955</b>	(51.5%) [54.9%]	<b>4,897</b>	(42.3%) [45.1%]	<b>718</b>	(6.2%)	<b>11,570</b>	(80.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,242</b>	(50.6%) [54.5%]	<b>6,042</b>	(42.2%) [45.5%]	<b>1,029</b>	(7.2%)	<b>14,313</b>	(100.0%)



## Composition of Health Sector by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

### MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

**4.10** Table 31[M] (page 48) shows the religious composition by SOC for male part-time health sector employees. In 2001, there was a total of 1,046 males spread across seven SOC groups. More than four-fifths (83.2%) were concentrated in three categories, namely: SOC2 (40.3%), SOC6 (17.7%), and SOC9 (25.2%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC2 [34.9%], SOC6 [56.3%], and SOC9 [43.9%]. The remaining occupational groups contained an insignificant number of employees.

### FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

**4.11** Over nine out of ten (93.1%) female part-time health sector workers were concentrated in three SOC groups, namely: SOC3, (22.1%), SOC6 (12.4%), and SOC9 (58.6%), see Table 31[F] (page 48). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was; SOC3 [42.3%], SOC6 [47.3%] and SOC9 [41.8%]. Excluding the very small number of

females employed in SOC's 1, 5, 7 and 8, Roman Catholic representation in the remaining occupational groups was [49.5%] in SOC2, and [30.5%] in SOC4.

## Education and Library Boards Overall Part-time Composition

**4.12** As indicated in the full-time section, monitoring returns from the five Northern Ireland Education and Library Boards include staff employed by the 17 further education colleges, but exclude teaching staff not in further education. The 14,313 part-time staff employed by the Boards represent almost half (47.9 %) of the part-time monitored public sector workforce. Overall, the employees were (50.6%) Protestant, (42.2%) Roman Catholic and (7.2%) Non-Determined, see Table 32. For those for whom a community was determined the composition was [54.5%] Protestant and [45.5%] Roman Catholic.

Four-fifths of part-time employees in this sector were female (80.8%). Roman Catholics comprised [47.1%] of the male workforce and [45.1%] of the female workforce.

**Table 33 Composition of Education and Library Board Part-time Employees by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>2</b>	(40.0%) [66.7%]	<b>1</b>	(20.0%) [33.3%]	<b>2</b>	(40.0%)	<b>5</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,509</b>	(47.9%) [55.5%]	<b>1,212</b>	(38.5%) [44.5%]	<b>427</b>	(13.6%)	<b>3,148</b>	(22.0%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>406</b>	(44.4%) [50.9%]	<b>392</b>	(42.8%) [49.1%]	<b>117</b>	(12.8%)	<b>915</b>	(6.4%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>347</b>	(55.2%) [60.3%]	<b>228</b>	(36.2%) [39.7%]	<b>54</b>	(8.6%)	<b>629</b>	(4.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>1</b>	(100.0%)	<b>1</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>3,184</b>	(52.9%) [55.5%]	<b>2,555</b>	(42.4%) [44.5%]	<b>280</b>	(4.7%)	<b>6,019</b>	(42.1%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>101</b>	(66.0%) [70.1%]	<b>43</b>	(28.1%) [29.9%]	<b>9</b>	(5.9%)	<b>153</b>	(1.1%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>3</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>3</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>6</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,690</b>	(49.2%) [51.2%]	<b>1,608</b>	(46.8%) [48.8%]	<b>139</b>	(4.0%)	<b>3,437</b>	(24.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,242</b>	(50.6%) [54.5%]	<b>6,042</b>	(42.2%) [45.5%]	<b>1,029</b>	(7.2%)	<b>14,313</b>	(100.0%)

### Composition of Education and Library Boards by Standard Occupational Classification

**4.13** Among monitored part-time employees in the Boards, nearly half (42.1%) were in SOC6, see Table 33. There were also large concentrations of employees in SOC2 (22.0%) and SOC9 (24.0%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC2 and SOC6 [44.5%], and SOC9 [48.8%]. In the remaining occupational group which contained a significant number of employees (SOC4), the Roman Catholic share was [39.7%].

### Composition of Education and Library Boards by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

#### MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

**4.14** Almost ninety five percent (94.1%) of the 2,743 male part-time employees in this sector were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: SOC2 (42.4%), SOC3 (17.5%) and SOC6 (34.2%), see Table 33[M] (page 49).

The Roman Catholic share in these groups was SOC2 [46.7%], SOC3 [51.6%] and SOC6 [44.5%]. The remaining categories contained a negligible number of employees.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>257</b>	(51.5%) [56.7%]	<b>196</b>	(39.3%) [43.3%]	<b>46</b>	(9.2%)	<b>499</b>	(37.4%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>463</b>	(55.5%) [62.3%]	<b>280</b>	(33.6%) [37.7%]	<b>91</b>	(10.9%)	<b>834</b>	(62.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>720</b>	(54.0%) [60.2%]	<b>476</b>	(35.7%) [39.8%]	<b>137</b>	(10.3%)	<b>1,333</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>2</b>	(66.7%) [100.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>1</b>	(33.3%)	<b>3</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>2</b>	(66.7%) [66.7%]	<b>1</b>	(33.3%) [33.3%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>3</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>93</b>	(50.8%) [66.9%]	<b>46</b>	(25.1%) [33.1%]	<b>44</b>	(24.0%)	<b>183</b>	(13.7%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>68</b>	(48.2%) [51.9%]	<b>63</b>	(44.7%) [48.1%]	<b>10</b>	(7.1%)	<b>141</b>	(10.6%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>31</b>	(53.4%) [57.4%]	<b>23</b>	(39.7%) [42.6%]	<b>4</b>	(6.9%)	<b>58</b>	(4.4%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>370</b>	(54.7%) [59.5%]	<b>252</b>	(37.3%) [40.5%]	<b>54</b>	(8.0%)	<b>676</b>	(50.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>1</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>1</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>2</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>153</b>	(57.3%) [63.0%]	<b>90</b>	(33.7%) [37.0%]	<b>24</b>	(9.0%)	<b>267</b>	(20.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>720</b>	(54.0%) [60.2%]	<b>476</b>	(35.7%) [39.8%]	<b>137</b>	(10.3%)	<b>1,333</b>	(100.0%)

## FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 4.15 Table 33[F] (page 49) reveals that almost ninety percent (89.8%) of the 11,570 female part-time workers in the Education Boards were concentrated in three occupational groups, namely: SOC2 (17.1%), SOC6 (43.9%) and SOC9 (28.8%).

The Roman Catholic share in these groups was SOC2 [43.3%], SOC6 [44.5%] and SOC9 [48.5%]. Apart from SOC4, which had a Roman Catholic representation of [39.1%], the remaining categories contained a small number of employees.

## District Councils Overall Part-time Composition

- 4.16 In 2001 a total of 1,333 persons were employed in a part-time capacity across the 26 District Councils in Northern Ireland. Their composition was (54.0%) Protestant, (35.7%) Roman Catholic and (10.3%) Non-Determined, see Table 34. Protestants accounted for [60.2%] of those for whom a community was determined and Roman Catholics for [39.8%]. Almost two-thirds were female (62.6%).

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

- 4.17 Table 35 reveals that ninety five percent of District Council part-time employees were located in four SOC groups, namely: SOC3 (13.7%), SOC4 (10.6%), SOC6 (50.7%), and SOC9 (20.0%). Roman Catholic representation was [33.1%] in SOC3, [48.1%] in SOC4, [40.5%] in SOC6 and [37.0%] in SOC9. All remaining SOC groups contained a negligible number of employees.

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

### MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 4.18 In 2001, the 499 male part-time District Council employees were concentrated in three occupational groups: SOC3 (13.6%), SOC6 (59.9%), and SOC9 (16.4%). Roman Catholic representation was [38.5%] in SOC3, [44.1%] in SOC6, and [42.9%] in SOC9. All other SOC groups contained an insignificant number of employees.

### FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 4.19 Virtually all (97.3%) of the 834 female part-time staff employed by District Councils were located in four occupational groups, namely: SOC3 (13.8%), SOC4 (16.1%), SOC6 (45.2%), and SOC9 (22.2%). The Roman Catholic share was [29.9%] in SOC3, [48.4%] in SOC4, [37.6%] in SOC6, and [34.3%] in SOC9. All remaining occupational groups contained an insignificant number of employees.

## Civil Service Overall Composition

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

In 2001 the Civil Service employed only 222 people in a part-time capacity, (0.7%) of the monitored public sector part-time workforce, see Table 36. It should be noted that job-

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>20</b>	(54.1%) [62.5%]	<b>12</b>	(32.4%) [37.5%]	<b>5</b>	(13.5%)	<b>37</b>	(16.7%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>117</b>	(63.2%) [70.9%]	<b>48</b>	(25.9%) [29.1%]	<b>20</b>	(10.8%)	<b>185</b>	(83.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>	(61.7%) [69.5%]	<b>60</b>	(27.0%) [30.5%]	<b>25</b>	(11.3%)	<b>222</b>	(100.0%)

share posts are classified as full-time, primarily because postholders invariably work more than 16 hours per week.

More than four out of five employees (83.3%) were female. The composition of monitored employees was (61.7%) Protestant, (27.0%) Roman Catholic and (11.3%) Non-Determined. Among those for whom a community was determined [69.5%] were Protestant and [30.5%] were Roman Catholic.

Virtually all Civil Service part-time employees were located in either SOC4 (64.9%) or SOC9 (28.8%). Roman Catholic representation in SOC4 and SOC9 was [31.9%] and [28.6%] respectively. The remaining SOC groups contained a negligible number of employees.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>3</b>	(33.3%) [42.9%]	<b>4</b>	(44.4%) [57.1%]	<b>2</b>	(22.2%)	<b>9</b>	(0.9%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>213</b>	(50.5%) [65.1%]	<b>114</b>	(27.0%) [34.9%]	<b>95</b>	(22.5%)	<b>422</b>	(40.3%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>29</b>	(24.6%) [29.0%]	<b>71</b>	(60.2%) [71.0%]	<b>18</b>	(15.3%)	<b>118</b>	(11.3%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>14</b>	(46.7%) [50.0%]	<b>14</b>	(46.7%) [50.0%]	<b>2</b>	(6.7%)	<b>30</b>	(2.9%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>77</b>	(41.6%) [43.8%]	<b>99</b>	(53.5%) [56.3%]	<b>9</b>	(4.9%)	<b>185</b>	(17.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>12</b>	(66.7%) [66.7%]	<b>6</b>	(33.3%) [33.3%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>18</b>	(1.7%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>142</b>	(53.8%) [56.1%]	<b>111</b>	(42.0%) [43.9%]	<b>11</b>	(4.2%)	<b>264</b>	(25.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>490</b>	(46.8%) [53.9%]	<b>419</b>	(40.1%) [46.1%]	<b>137</b>	(13.1%)	<b>1,046</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>10</b>	(52.6%) [55.6%]	<b>8</b>	(42.1%) [44.4%]	<b>1</b>	(5.3%)	<b>19</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>161</b>	(45.1%) [50.5%]	<b>158</b>	(44.3%) [49.5%]	<b>38</b>	(10.6%)	<b>357</b>	(3.7%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>1,156</b>	(53.7%) [57.7%]	<b>846</b>	(39.3%) [42.3%]	<b>150</b>	(7.0%)	<b>2,152</b>	(22.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>194</b>	(66.0%) [69.5%]	<b>85</b>	(28.9%) [30.5%]	<b>15</b>	(5.1%)	<b>294</b>	(3.0%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>1</b>	(25.0%) [25.0%]	<b>3</b>	(75.0%) [75.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>4</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>596</b>	(49.3%) [52.7%]	<b>534</b>	(44.1%) [47.3%]	<b>80</b>	(6.6%)	<b>1,210</b>	(12.4%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>2</b>	(100.0%) [100.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>2</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>3,153</b>	(55.2%) [58.2%]	<b>2,263</b>	(39.6%) [41.8%]	<b>292</b>	(5.1%)	<b>5,708</b>	(58.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,273</b>	(54.1%) [57.5%]	<b>3,897</b>	(40.0%) [42.5%]	<b>576</b>	(5.9%)	<b>9,746</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 33 [M] Composition of Male Education and Library Board Part-time Employees by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>1</b>	(33.3%) [50.0%]	<b>1</b>	(33.3%) [50.0%]	<b>1</b>	(33.3%)	<b>3</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>526</b>	(45.2%) [53.3%]	<b>460</b>	(39.5%) [46.7%]	<b>178</b>	(15.3%)	<b>1,164</b>	(42.4%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>199</b>	(41.5%) [48.4%]	<b>212</b>	(44.2%) [51.6%]	<b>69</b>	(14.4%)	<b>480</b>	(17.5%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>22</b>	(46.8%) [53.7%]	<b>19</b>	(40.4%) [46.3%]	<b>6</b>	(12.8%)	<b>47</b>	(1.7%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>1</b>	(100.0%)	<b>1</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>493</b>	(52.6%) [55.5%]	<b>396</b>	(42.3%) [44.5%]	<b>48</b>	(5.1%)	<b>937</b>	(34.2%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>3</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>3</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>6</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>43</b>	(41.0%) [44.3%]	<b>54</b>	(51.4%) [55.7%]	<b>8</b>	(7.6%)	<b>105</b>	(3.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,287</b>	(46.9%) [52.9%]	<b>1,145</b>	(41.7%) [47.1%]	<b>311</b>	(11.3%)	<b>2,743</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 33 [F] Composition of Female Education and Library Board Part-time Employees by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>1</b>	(50.0%) [100.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>1</b>	(50.0%)	<b>2</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>983</b>	(49.5%) [56.7%]	<b>752</b>	(37.9%) [43.3%]	<b>249</b>	(12.6%)	<b>1,984</b>	(17.1%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>207</b>	(47.6%) [53.5%]	<b>180</b>	(41.4%) [46.5%]	<b>48</b>	(11.0%)	<b>435</b>	(3.8%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>325</b>	(55.8%) [60.9%]	<b>209</b>	(35.9%) [39.1%]	<b>48</b>	(8.2%)	<b>582</b>	(5.0%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>2,691</b>	(53.0%) [55.5%]	<b>2,159</b>	(42.5%) [44.5%]	<b>232</b>	(4.6%)	<b>5,082</b>	(43.9%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>101</b>	(66.0%) [70.1%]	<b>43</b>	(28.1%) [29.9%]	<b>9</b>	(5.9%)	<b>153</b>	(1.3%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,647</b>	(49.4%) [51.5%]	<b>1,554</b>	(46.6%) [48.5%]	<b>131</b>	(3.9%)	<b>3,332</b>	(28.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,955</b>	(51.5%) [54.9%]	<b>4,897</b>	(42.3%) [45.1%]	<b>718</b>	(6.2%)	<b>11,570</b>	(100.0%)



# 5

## The Private Sector: Full-time

### Background

5.1 The Commission received monitoring returns from private sector concerns throughout the year. Between 1st January 2001 and 31st December 2001 there were 3,877 valid monitoring returns received. Concerns with 26 or more employees in 1990 were required to register with the Fair Employment Commission (FEC) and submit their first monitoring return that year. Concerns with 11-25 employees were required to register with the FEC and submit their first monitoring return in 1992.

Please note that in order to analyse trends in Roman Catholic representation since

monitoring began in 1990, some of the tables in this chapter, and the accompanying text, refer only to those concerns with 26 or more employees.

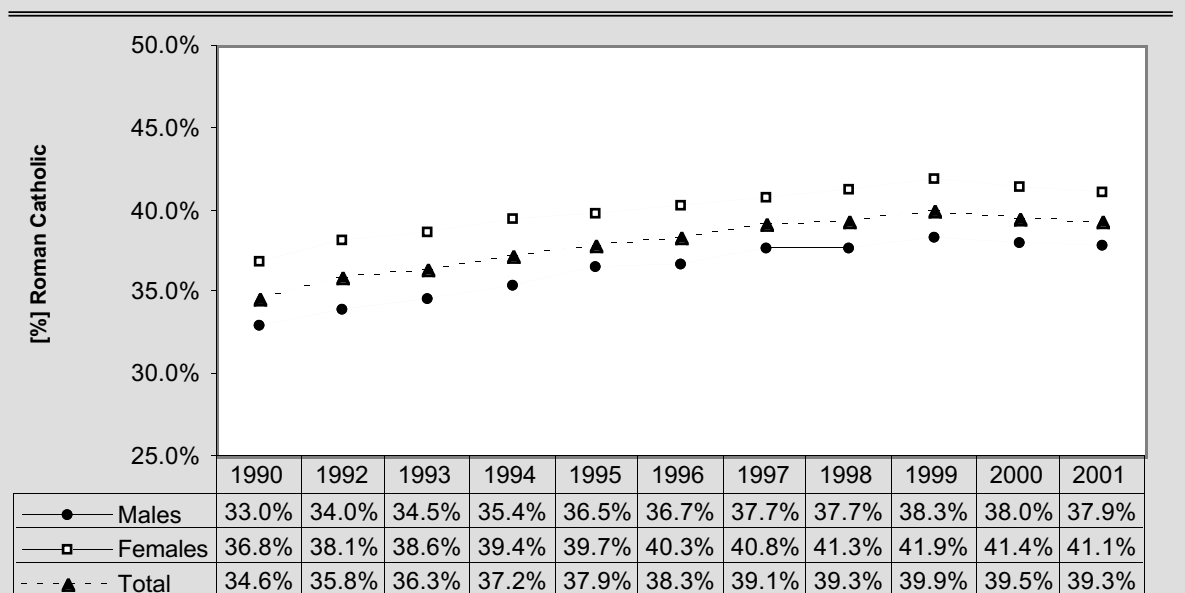
### Overall Composition

5.2 Table 37 shows that the overall composition of monitored full-time employees in the private sector was 151,329 (58.2%) Protestant, 97,986 (37.7%) Roman Catholic and 10,575 (4.1%) Non-Determined, a total of 259,890 employees. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [60.7%] Protestant and [39.3%] Roman Catholic.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>90,898</b>	(59.3%) [61.9%]	<b>55,943</b>	(36.5%) [38.1%]	<b>6,533</b>	(4.3%)	<b>153,374</b>	(59.0%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>60,431</b>	(56.7%) [59.0%]	<b>42,043</b>	(39.5%) [41.0%]	<b>4,042</b>	(3.8%)	<b>106,516</b>	(41.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151,329</b>	(58.2%) [60.7%]	<b>97,986</b>	(37.7%) [39.3%]	<b>10,575</b>	(4.1%)	<b>259,890</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 8 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of the Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or More Employees 1990 - 2001**





## Composition by Sex

5.3 The monitored private sector full-time workforce consisted of 153,374 males and 106,516 females. The composition of male employees for whom a community was determined was [61.9%] Protestant and [38.1%] Roman Catholic. For females the corresponding composition was [59.0%] Protestant and [41.0%] Roman Catholic. Between 2000 and 2001 the Roman Catholic share decreased by [0.2] of a percentage point.

Among private sector concerns with 26 or more employees the full-time male Roman Catholic share increased by [5.3] percentage points between 1990 and 1999, see Figure 8. For females the increase was [5.1] points. Since 1999 the Roman Catholic share has declined by [0.4] percentage points for males and [0.6] points for females.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>16,833</b>	(58.0%) [61.0%]	<b>10,753</b>	(37.1%) [39.0%]	<b>1,427</b>	(4.9%)	<b>29,013</b>	(11.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>7,143</b>	(50.9%) [56.7%]	<b>5,455</b>	(38.9%) [43.3%]	<b>1,429</b>	(10.2%)	<b>14,027</b>	(5.4%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>9,892</b>	(54.3%) [57.6%]	<b>7,282</b>	(40.0%) [42.4%]	<b>1,042</b>	(5.7%)	<b>18,216</b>	(7.0%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>21,290</b>	(60.5%) [62.9%]	<b>12,555</b>	(35.7%) [37.1%]	<b>1,325</b>	(3.8%)	<b>35,170</b>	(13.5%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>23,464</b>	(61.8%) [63.4%]	<b>13,530</b>	(35.6%) [36.6%]	<b>993</b>	(2.6%)	<b>37,987</b>	(14.6%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>9,886</b>	(56.8%) [59.1%]	<b>6,838</b>	(39.3%) [40.9%]	<b>681</b>	(3.9%)	<b>17,405</b>	(6.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>17,235</b>	(57.8%) [60.2%]	<b>11,377</b>	(38.1%) [39.8%]	<b>1,212</b>	(4.1%)	<b>29,824</b>	(11.5%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>30,316</b>	(58.4%) [60.0%]	<b>20,182</b>	(38.9%) [40.0%]	<b>1,422</b>	(2.7%)	<b>51,920</b>	(20.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>15,270</b>	(58.0%) [60.4%]	<b>10,014</b>	(38.0%) [39.6%]	<b>1,044</b>	(4.0%)	<b>26,328</b>	(10.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151,329</b>	(58.2%) [60.7%]	<b>97,986</b>	(37.7%) [39.3%]	<b>10,575</b>	(4.1%)	<b>259,890</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 39 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of the Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SOC 1990-2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
<b>SOC1</b>	[30.5%]	[38.5%]	[39.1%]	<b>+8.6%</b>
<b>SOC2</b>	[33.9%]	[42.8%]	[42.5%]	<b>+8.6%</b>
<b>SOC3</b>	[29.9%]	[40.7%]	[42.0%]	<b>+12.1%</b>
<b>SOC4</b>	[28.4%]	[36.3%]	[37.2%]	<b>+8.8%</b>
<b>SOC5</b>	[35.2%]	[35.5%]	[36.0%]	<b>+0.8%</b>
<b>SOC6</b>	[39.7%]	[41.7%]	[40.5%]	<b>+0.8%</b>
<b>SOC7</b>	[33.5%]	[42.2%]	[40.5%]	<b>+7.0%</b>
<b>SOC8</b>	[38.9%]	[40.8%]	[39.9%]	<b>+1.0%</b>
<b>SOC9</b>	[37.5%]	[40.7%]	[39.7%]	<b>+2.2%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	[34.6%]	[39.5%]	[39.3%]	<b>+4.7%</b>

## Composition by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

5.4 Table 38 reveals that, in the private sector almost half of all monitored employees were in three SOC groups, namely: SOC4 (13.5%), SOC5 (14.6%) and SOC8 (20.0%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC4 [37.1%], SOC5 [36.6%] and SOC8 [40.0%]. In the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic percentage was [39.0%] in SOC1, [39.8%] in SOC7, [39.6%] in SOC9 and over [40%] in SOC2, SOC3 and SOC6.

Table 39 illustrates the change between 1990 and 2001 in the Roman Catholic share of private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. During this period the Roman Catholic share rose in each SOC group. The largest overall increase was [12.1] percentage points in SOC3, which also increased from [40.7%] to [42.0%] in the last year. The increase in Catholic representation was between [7] and [9] percentage points in SOC1, SOC2, SOC4, and SOC7. It was [0.8] percentage points up in SOC5 and SOC6, [1.0] percentage point in SOC8 and [2.2] percentage points in SOC9.

## Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

### MALE EMPLOYEES

5.5 The composition of male full-time private sector employment by SOC is shown in Table 40. Almost half of male private sector employees were in two SOC groups: SOC5 (22.1%) and SOC8 (25.6%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC5 [36.2%] and SOC8 [39.5%]. Among the remaining SOC groups, Roman Catholic representation was [37.1%] in SOC1, [39.8%] in SOC2 and SOC9, [38.6%] in SOC3 and [36.9%] in SOC4. In SOC6 and SOC7 the Roman Catholic share was [36.8%] and [38.4%] respectively.

Compared with 2000, overall Roman Catholic male full-time representation dropped by [0.2] of a percentage point, from [38.3%] to [38.1%]. However, within the context of an overall fall, the Roman Catholic proportion actually increased in five groups, namely: SOC1 by [0.8] percentage points, SOC2 [0.2], SOC3 [1.5], SOC4 [0.6] and SOC5 [0.5]. In the remaining four SOC groups, the largest decrease in Catholic representation occurred in SOC6 which fell from [39.2%] to [36.8%].

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>10,981</b>	(59.8%) [62.9%]	<b>6,469</b>	(35.2%) [37.1%]	<b>910</b>	(5.0%)	<b>18,360</b>	(12.0%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>4,927</b>	(53.4%) [60.2%]	<b>3,253</b>	(35.3%) [39.8%]	<b>1,039</b>	(11.3%)	<b>9,219</b>	(6.0%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>6,298</b>	(57.5%) [61.4%]	<b>3,956</b>	(36.1%) [38.6%]	<b>694</b>	(6.3%)	<b>10,948</b>	(7.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>4,875</b>	(59.8%) [63.1%]	<b>2,845</b>	(34.9%) [36.9%]	<b>431</b>	(5.3%)	<b>8,151</b>	(5.3%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>21,033</b>	(62.1%) [63.8%]	<b>11,934</b>	(35.3%) [36.2%]	<b>888</b>	(2.6%)	<b>33,855</b>	(22.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>4,031</b>	(60.0%) [63.2%]	<b>2,344</b>	(34.9%) [36.8%]	<b>339</b>	(5.0%)	<b>6,714</b>	(4.4%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>6,842</b>	(58.8%) [61.6%]	<b>4,274</b>	(36.7%) [38.4%]	<b>524</b>	(4.5%)	<b>11,640</b>	(7.6%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>23,139</b>	(58.8%) [60.5%]	<b>15,078</b>	(38.3%) [39.5%]	<b>1,116</b>	(2.8%)	<b>39,333</b>	(25.6%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>8,772</b>	(57.9%) [60.2%]	<b>5,790</b>	(38.2%) [39.8%]	<b>592</b>	(3.9%)	<b>15,154</b>	(9.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,898</b>	(59.3%) [61.9%]	<b>55,943</b>	(36.5%) [38.1%]	<b>6,533</b>	(4.3%)	<b>153,374</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 41 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of the Male Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SOC, 1990 – 2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
SOC1	[28.3%]	[36.2%]	[37.1%]	+8.8%
SOC2	[30.7%]	[38.7%]	[39.0%]	+8.3%
SOC3	[25.0%]	[36.5%]	[38.2%]	+13.2%
SOC4	[26.9%]	[36.4%]	[36.9%]	+10.0%
SOC5	[32.9%]	[34.7%]	[35.5%]	+2.6%
SOC6	[37.0%]	[38.7%]	[36.3%]	- 0.7%
SOC7	[31.2%]	[41.5%]	[39.5%]	+8.3%
SOC8	[36.5%]	[39.9%]	[39.2%]	+2.7%
SOC9	[39.5%]	[41.2%]	[40.0%]	+0.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	[33.0%]	[38.0%]	[37.9%]	<b>+4.9%</b>

In concerns with 26 or more employees, Table 41 reveals that between 1990 and 2001 the Roman Catholic male proportion rose in eight of the nine SOC groups. The largest recorded increase was [13.2] percentage points in SOC3, followed by [10.0] points in SOC4. In SOC1 the increase was [8.8] percentage points and in SOC2 and SOC7 [8.3] percentage points

respectively. In SOC6 the Roman Catholic share fell by [0.7] percentage points on 1990.

#### FEMALE EMPLOYEES

**5.6** Table 42 shows that female full-time employees in the private sector were concentrated in four SOC groups, namely:

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
SOC1	5,852	(54.9%) [57.7%]	4,284	(40.2%) [42.3%]	517	(4.9%)	10,653	(10.0%)
SOC2	2,216	(46.1%) [50.2%]	2,202	(45.8%) [49.8%]	390	(8.1%)	4,808	(4.5%)
SOC3	3,594	(49.4%) [51.9%]	3,326	(45.8%) [48.1%]	348	(4.8%)	7,268	(6.8%)
SOC4	16,415	(60.8%) [62.8%]	9,710	(35.9%) [37.2%]	894	(3.3%)	27,019	(25.4%)
SOC5	2,431	(58.8%) [60.4%]	1,596	(38.6%) [39.6%]	105	(2.5%)	4,132	(3.9%)
SOC6	5,855	(54.8%) [56.6%]	4,494	(42.0%) [43.4%]	342	(3.2%)	10,691	(10.0%)
SOC7	10,393	(57.2%) [59.4%]	7,103	(39.1%) [40.6%]	688	(3.8%)	18,184	(17.1%)
SOC8	7,177	(57.0%) [58.4%]	5,104	(40.5%) [41.6%]	306	(2.4%)	12,587	(11.8%)
SOC9	6,498	(58.2%) [60.6%]	4,224	(37.8%) [39.4%]	452	(4.0%)	11,174	(10.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,431</b>	<b>(56.7%)</b> <b>[59.0%]</b>	<b>42,043</b>	<b>(39.5%)</b> <b>[41.0%]</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>(3.8%)</b>	<b>106,516</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

**Table 43 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of the Female Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SOC 1990-2001**

SOC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
<b>SOC1</b>	[38.0%]	[42.4%]	[42.6%]	<b>+4.6%</b>
<b>SOC2</b>	[43.5%]	[50.3%]	[49.3%]	<b>+5.8%</b>
<b>SOC3</b>	[39.2%]	[46.0%]	[47.7%]	<b>+8.5%</b>
<b>SOC4</b>	[28.9%]	[36.3%]	[37.3%]	<b>+8.4%</b>
<b>SOC5</b>	[43.0%]	[39.8%]	[39.9%]	<b>- 3.1%</b>
<b>SOC6</b>	[41.9%]	[43.3%]	[43.1%]	<b>+1.2%</b>
<b>SOC7</b>	[35.0%]	[42.7%]	[41.0%]	<b>+6.0%</b>
<b>SOC8</b>	[42.5%]	[43.3%]	[41.8%]	<b>-0.7%</b>
<b>SOC9</b>	[34.8%]	[40.1%]	[39.4%]	<b>+4.6%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	[36.8%]	[41.4%]	[41.1%]	<b>+4.3%</b>

SOC4 (25.4%), SOC7 (17.1%), SOC8 (11.8%), and SOC9 (10.5%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was; SOC4 [37.2%], SOC7 [40.6%], SOC8 [41.6%], and SOC9 [39.4%]. Among the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic share was [39.6%] in SOC5 and was greater than [42%] in SOC1, SOC2, SOC3 and SOC6.

Between 2000 and 2001, overall Roman Catholic female full-time representation decreased slightly from [41.2%] to [41.0%]. The observed decrease occurred in five groups, namely: SOC2, SOC5, SOC7, SOC8 and SOC9. In SOC2 the fall was [0.9]

percentage points, followed by [0.2] percentage points in SOC5 and [1.6] percentage points in SOC 7. In SOC8 and SOC9 the decrease was [1.5] and [1.0] percentage points respectively.

Table 43 shows the change between 1990 and 2001 in the Roman Catholic percentage of the monitored female full-time workforce in private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. During this period Roman Catholic representation increased in seven of the nine SOC groups. In SOC5 and SOC8 it fell by [3.1] and [0.7] percentage points respectively. The largest increases were [8.5]

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

No. of Employees	No of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
<b>£25</b>	<b>1,549</b> (40.0%)	<b>14,223</b> (58.5%) [60.3%]	<b>9,364</b> (38.5%) [39.7%]	<b>731</b> (3.0%)	<b>24,318</b> (9.4%)
<b>26-50</b>	<b>1,123</b> (29.0%)	<b>20,769</b> (58.4%) [60.1%]	<b>13,779</b> (38.8%) [39.9%]	<b>997</b> (2.8%)	<b>35,545</b> (13.7%)
<b>51-100</b>	<b>666</b> (17.2%)	<b>23,367</b> (58.4%) [60.4%]	<b>15,333</b> (38.3%) [39.6%]	<b>1,330</b> (3.3%)	<b>40,030</b> (15.4%)
<b>101-250</b>	<b>359</b> (9.3%)	<b>27,096</b> (57.8%) [60.1%]	<b>17,989</b> (38.4%) [39.9%]	<b>1,782</b> (3.8%)	<b>46,867</b> (18.0%)
<b>251+</b>	<b>180</b> (4.6%)	<b>65,874</b> (58.2%) [61.3%]	<b>41,521</b> (36.7%) [38.7%]	<b>5,735</b> (5.1%)	<b>113,130</b> (43.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,877</b> (100.0%)	<b>151,329</b> (58.2%) [60.7%]	<b>97,986</b> (37.7%) [39.3%]	<b>10,575</b> (4.1%)	<b>259,890</b> (100.0%)

percentage points in SOC3, [8.4] in SOC4, followed by [6] percentage points in SOC7. In SOC1 and SOC2 the increase was [4.6] and [5.8] percentage points respectively.

### Composition by Company Size

**5.7** In 2001 (40.0%) of all 3,877 private sector concerns had 25 or less employees, see Table 44. These concerns, however, employed only (9.4%) of full-time employees in the private sector. There were 180 concerns with 251 or more employees, (4.6%) of the total number of concerns. In contrast, these firms employed nearly half (43.5%) of all private sector full-time workers.

At [38.7%] the Roman Catholic full-time share was lowest in the size band containing the largest concerns (251+). In the remaining four size bands the Roman Catholic proportion was very similar, ranging between [39.6%] and [39.9%].

Between 2000 and 2001 Roman Catholic full-time representation fell slightly in four of the five size bands. In the under 26 category the decrease was [0.3] percentage points,

while in the 26-50 and 251+ size bands a drop of [0.1] point was recorded. In the 101-250 category a fall of [1.1] percentage points was observed, while the 51-100 category saw a rise in the Roman Catholic share of [0.3] percentage points.

### Composition by Size and Sex

#### MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

**5.8** Table 44[M] (see page 60) lists the composition of monitored male private sector full-time employees by company size. The Roman Catholic share was smallest at [36.2%] among concerns with 251 or more employees. These concerns employed (42.2%) of all private sector male full-time employees. In the remaining size bands Roman Catholic representation was [38.7%] or greater.

Compared with 2000, the Roman Catholic male proportion of the full-time workforce increased in three size bands and fell in two. Increases were recorded in the 26-50 category [0.2 percentage points], and in the 51-100 and 251+ categories [0.3 percentage points]. Decreases were observed in the

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SICO</b>	<b>142</b>	(64.0%) [67.3%]	<b>69</b>	(31.1%) [32.7%]	<b>11</b>	(5.0%)	<b>222</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SIC1</b>	<b>1,282</b>	(74.1%) [76.0%]	<b>405</b>	(23.4%) [24.0%]	<b>43</b>	(2.5%)	<b>1,730</b>	(0.7%)
<b>SIC2</b>	<b>6,125</b>	(51.3%) [53.4%]	<b>5,345</b>	(44.8%) [46.6%]	<b>471</b>	(3.9%)	<b>11,941</b>	(4.6%)
<b>SIC3</b>	<b>23,690</b>	(65.3%) [68.1%]	<b>11,087</b>	(30.6%) [31.9%]	<b>1,494</b>	(4.1%)	<b>36,271</b>	(14.0%)
<b>SIC4</b>	<b>27,611</b>	(59.3%) [60.7%]	<b>17,887</b>	(38.4%) [39.3%]	<b>1,056</b>	(2.3%)	<b>46,554</b>	(17.9%)
<b>SIC5</b>	<b>8,927</b>	(52.2%) [53.5%]	<b>7,761</b>	(45.3%) [46.5%]	<b>429</b>	(2.5%)	<b>17,117</b>	(6.6%)
<b>SIC6</b>	<b>35,016</b>	(58.7%) [61.0%]	<b>22,341</b>	(37.5%) [39.0%]	<b>2,279</b>	(3.8%)	<b>59,636</b>	(22.9%)
<b>SIC7</b>	<b>6,270</b>	(61.6%) [64.8%]	<b>3,402</b>	(33.4%) [35.2%]	<b>500</b>	(4.9%)	<b>10,172</b>	(3.9%)
<b>SIC8</b>	<b>22,143</b>	(57.2%) [60.7%]	<b>14,360</b>	(37.1%) [39.3%]	<b>2,216</b>	(5.7%)	<b>38,719</b>	(14.9%)
<b>SIC9</b>	<b>20,123</b>	(53.6%) [56.8]	<b>15,329</b>	(40.8%) [43.2%]	<b>2,076</b>	(5.5%)	<b>37,528</b>	(14.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151,329</b>	(58.2%) [60.7%]	<b>97,986</b>	(37.7%) [39.3%]	<b>10,575</b>	(4.1%)	<b>259,890</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 46 Change in the Roman Catholic percentage of the Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2001**

SIC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
SIC0	[42.7%]	–	– <sup>1</sup>	–
SIC1	[24.4%]	[27.8%]	[24.4%]	–
SIC2	[43.8%]	[48.2%]	[47.4%]	<b>+3.6%</b>
SIC3	[20.7%]	[30.9%]	[31.6%]	<b>+10.9%</b>
SIC4	[36.1%]	[40.1%]	[39.8%]	<b>+3.7%</b>
SIC5	[44.4%]	[44.8%]	[45.1%]	<b>+0.7%</b>
SIC6	[34.6%]	[41.4%]	[39.6%]	<b>+5.0%</b>
SIC7	[32.8%]	[34.6%]	[35.1%]	<b>+2.3%</b>
SIC8	[27.7%]	[37.7%]	[39.1%]	<b>+11.4%</b>
SIC9	[43.3%]	[42.6%]	[42.8%]	<b>- 0.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>[34.6%]</b>	<b>[39.5%]</b>	<b>[39.3%]</b>	<b>+4.7%</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 1990 there were 5 concerns with 26 or more employees in SIC0 (comprising 210 employees in total); in 2001 there were 2 concerns with 26 or more employees (comprising 68 employees in total).

under 26 category [0.8 percentage points] and the 101-250 category [1.5 percentage points].

#### FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

**5.9** The composition of monitored female private sector full-time employees by company size is shown in Table 44[F] (page 60). In contrast to males, Roman Catholic females were well represented among the workforce of the largest companies, comprising [42.0%] of those employed by concerns with 251 or more employees. The proportion of Roman Catholics was [39.5%] or more in the other four size bands.

Between 2000 and 2001, Roman Catholic representation increased in two size bands and declined in three. Increases of [0.4] percentage points were recorded in the under 26 and 51-100 categories, while a [0.6] percentage point fall was observed in the 26-50 category. In the 101-250 and 250+ categories there were decreases of [0.5] and [0.4] percentage points respectively.

#### Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

**5.10** Concerns in the private sector were analysed by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), see Table 45. More than eight out of ten (84.1%) private sector full-time employees were concentrated in five classes, namely: SIC3 'Engineering and Vehicle Industries' (14.0%); SIC4 'Other Manufacturing' (17.9%); SIC6 'Distribution, Hotels and Catering' (22.9%); SIC8 'Banking and Finance' (14.9%) and SIC9 'Other Services' (14.4%).

The Roman Catholic proportion in these classes was SIC3 [31.9%], SIC4 and SIC8 [39.3%], SIC6 [39.0%], and SIC9 [43.2%]. Looking at the remaining five classes, Roman Catholic representation was less than a quarter [24%] in the small SIC1 'Energy and Water Supply' and ranged between [35%] and [47%] in SIC2, SIC5 and SIC7. Very few employees were contained in SIC0 'Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing'

Table 46 shows the change for each SIC class between 1990 and 2001 in the Roman Catholic share of the monitored private sector full-time workforce in concerns with 26 or more employees. The largest increase occurred in SIC8 'Banking and Finance' which increased from [27.7%] in 1990 to [39.1%] in 2001. During this period the Roman Catholic share also rose by over [10] percentage points in SIC3 and by [5] points in SIC6.

## Composition by Standard Industrial Classification and Sex

### MALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 5.11** Eight out of ten (80.6%) monitored male full-time employees were concentrated in five SIC classes, namely: SIC3 (19.0%), SIC4 (19.6%), SIC5 (10.2%), SIC6 (19.1%) and SIC8 (12.7%), see Table 45[M] (page 61). The Roman Catholic shares in these classes were as follows: SIC3 [31.4%], SIC4 [37.6%], SIC5 [47.4%], SIC6 [37.9%] and SIC8 [37.6%]. Among the remaining classes the Roman Catholic share was less than [25%] in the small SIC1, [33.6%] in SIC7, and between [42%] and [47%] in SIC2 and SIC9.

Table 46[M] (page 62) shows the change for each SIC class between 1990 and 2001 in the Roman Catholic share of the monitored private sector male full-time workforce in concerns with 26 or more employees. Excluding the small SIC0 and SIC1 classes, the Roman Catholic male share rose in seven SIC classes and fell in one. The decline was in SIC9 'Other Services' where the Roman Catholic share fell by [3.5] percentage points to [42.5%]. The largest percentage point increase occurred in SIC3 'Engineering and Vehicle Industries' [12.1%]. This class also had the lowest Roman Catholic share in 1990 at [19.0%]. Another large increase was in SIC8 where the Roman Catholic proportion rose by [11.0] percentage points.

### FEMALE FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 5.12** Table 45[F] (page 61) reveals that monitored female private sector full-time employees were heavily concentrated in four SIC

classes, namely: SIC4 (15.5%), SIC6 (28.4%), SIC8 (18.1%) and SIC9 (24.7%). The Roman Catholic proportion in these groups was: SIC4 [42.3%], SIC6 [40.0%], SIC8 [41.1%] and SIC9 [43.4%]. Among the remaining SIC classes Roman Catholic representation varied between [30.5%] in the small SIC1 and [46.4%] in SIC2.

Table 46[F] (page 62) shows the change for each SIC class between 1990 and 2001 in the Roman Catholic share of the monitored private sector female full-time workforce in concerns with 26 or more employees. Excluding the small SIC0, the Roman Catholic share of female employees during this period increased in all classes. The largest percentage point increases were recorded in SIC1 [11.1%], SIC2 [10.4%] and SIC8 [11.7%].

### Composition by Sector

- 5.13** The composition of monitored private sector full-time employees by sector is given in Table 47. Services was the largest sector, containing 56.9% of employees, and the Roman Catholic proportion was [39.7%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector (36.5%) with the Roman Catholic share at [37.4%] - the lowest of the three sectors. The Construction sector is about one tenth the size of the Services sector. In Construction the Roman Catholic share was [46.5%].

Between 2000 and 2001 the Services Sector declined by (6.1%), a loss of over 9,600 monitored employees, whilst the Manufacturing Sector fell by (4.1%), a loss of over 4,000 employees. Employment within the Construction Sector grew by (3.5%), an increase of almost 600 employees.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>57,426</b>	(60.6%) [62.6%]	<b>34,319</b>	(36.2%) [37.4%]	<b>3,021</b>	(3.2%)	<b>94,766</b>	(36.5%)
<b>Construction</b>	<b>8,927</b>	(52.2%) [53.5%]	<b>7,761</b>	(45.3%) [46.5%]	<b>429</b>	(2.5%)	<b>17,117</b>	(6.6%)
<b>Services</b>	<b>84,976</b>	(57.4%) [60.3%]	<b>55,906</b>	(37.8%) [39.7%]	<b>7,125</b>	(4.8%)	<b>148,007</b>	(56.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151,329</b>	(58.2%)	<b>97,986</b>	(37.7%)	<b>10,575</b>	(4.1%)	<b>259,890</b>	(100.0%)

	<b>Protestant</b>		<b>Roman Catholic</b>		<b>Non-Determined</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>42,457</b>	(61.6%) [63.7%]	<b>24,171</b>	(35.1%) [36.3%]	<b>2,312</b>	(3.4%)	<b>68,940</b>	(44.9%)
<b>Construction</b>	<b>7,993</b>	(51.3%) [52.6%]	<b>7,194</b>	(46.1%) [47.4%]	<b>402</b>	(2.6%)	<b>15,589</b>	(10.2%)
<b>Services</b>	<b>40,448</b>	(58.8%) [62.2%]	<b>24,578</b>	(35.7%) [37.8%]	<b>3,819</b>	(5.5%)	<b>68,845</b>	(44.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,898</b>	(59.3%) [61.9%]	<b>55,943</b>	(36.5%) [38.1%]	<b>6,533</b>	(4.3%)	<b>153,374</b>	(100.0%)

Table 48 details monitored male private sector full-time employees by sector. Among males Manufacturing accounted for the greatest number of employees: the Roman Catholic share was [36.3%]. Services was the next largest sector for males with the Roman Catholic proportion at [37.8%]. Although Construction was the smallest sector; it had the highest Roman Catholic composition at [47.4%].

Table 49 provides a summary of the composition of monitored female private sector full-time employees by sector. The Services sector was the largest employer of females and the Roman Catholic share was [41.3%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector with the Roman Catholic proportion at [40.4%]. There were a small number of female employees in Construction: the Roman Catholic composition was [37.8%].

	<b>Protestant</b>		<b>Roman Catholic</b>		<b>Non-Determined</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>14,969</b>	(58.0%) [59.6%]	<b>10,148</b>	(39.3%) [40.4%]	<b>709</b>	(2.7%)	<b>25,826</b>	(24.2%)
<b>Construction</b>	<b>934</b>	(61.1%) [62.2%]	<b>567</b>	(37.1%) [37.8%]	<b>27</b>	(1.8%)	<b>1,528</b>	(1.4%)
<b>Services</b>	<b>44,528</b>	(56.2%) [58.7%]	<b>31,328</b>	(39.6%) [41.3%]	<b>3,306</b>	(4.2%)	<b>79,162</b>	(74.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,431</b>	(56.7%) [59.0%]	<b>42,043</b>	(39.5%) [41.0%]	<b>4,042</b>	(3.8%)	<b>106,516</b>	(100.0%)



**Table 44 [M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Full-time Employees by Company Size**

No. of Employees	No of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
£25	1,549	(40.0%)	8,989	(58.5%) [60.4%]	5,903	(38.4%) [39.6%]	473	(3.1%)	15,365	(10.0%)
26-50	1,123	(29.0%)	12,745	(58.1%) [59.9%]	8,540	(38.9%) [40.1%]	663	(3.0%)	21,948	(14.3%)
51-100	666	(17.2%)	13,667	(58.3%) [60.3%]	9,005	(38.4%) [39.7%]	790	(3.4%)	23,462	(15.3%)
101-250	359	(9.3%)	16,218	(58.9%) [61.3%]	10,239	(37.2%) [38.7%]	1,064	(3.9%)	27,521	(17.9%)
251+	180	(4.6%)	39,279	(60.4%) [63.8%]	22,256	(34.2%) [36.2%]	3,543	(5.4%)	65,078	(42.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>90,898</b>	<b>(59.3%)</b> <b>[61.9%]</b>	<b>55,943</b>	<b>(36.5%)</b> <b>[38.1%]</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>(4.3%)</b>	<b>153,374</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

**Table 44[F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Full-time Employees by Company Size**

No. of Employees	No of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
£25	1,549	(40.0%)	5,234	(58.5%) [60.2%]	3,461	(38.7%) [39.8%]	258	(2.9%)	8,953	(8.4%)
26-50	1,123	(29.0%)	8,024	(59.0%) [60.5%]	5,239	(38.5%) [39.5%]	334	(2.5%)	13,597	(12.8%)
51-100	666	(17.2%)	9,700	(58.5%) [60.5%]	6,328	(38.2%) [39.5%]	540	(3.3%)	16,568	(15.6%)
101-250	359	(9.3%)	10,878	(56.2%) [58.4%]	7,750	(40.1%) [41.6%]	718	(3.7%)	19,346	(18.2%)
251+	180	(4.6%)	26,595	(55.3%) [58.0%]	19,265	(40.1%) [42.0%]	2,192	(4.6%)	48,052	(45.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>60,431</b>	<b>(56.7%)</b> <b>[59.0%]</b>	<b>42,043</b>	<b>(39.5%)</b> <b>[41.0%]</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>(3.8%)</b>	<b>106,516</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SICO</b>	<b>107</b>	(63.3%) [67.7%]	<b>51</b>	(30.2%) [32.3%]	<b>11</b>	(6.5%)	<b>169</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SIC1</b>	<b>956</b>	(76.2%) [78.5%]	<b>262</b>	(20.9%) [21.5%]	<b>37</b>	(2.9%)	<b>1,255</b>	(0.8%)
<b>SIC2</b>	<b>4,999</b>	(51.6%) [53.3%]	<b>4,372</b>	(45.1%) [46.7%]	<b>321</b>	(3.3%)	<b>9,692</b>	(6.3%)
<b>SIC3</b>	<b>19,200</b>	(65.7) [68.6%]	<b>8,778</b>	(30.0%) [31.4%]	<b>1,237</b>	(4.2%)	<b>29,215</b>	(19.0%)
<b>SIC4</b>	<b>18,258</b>	(60.8%) [62.4%]	<b>11,021</b>	(36.7%) [37.6%]	<b>754</b>	(2.5%)	<b>30,033</b>	(19.6%)
<b>SIC5</b>	<b>7,993</b>	(51.3%) [52.6%]	<b>7,194</b>	(46.1%) [47.4%]	<b>402</b>	(2.6%)	<b>15,589</b>	(10.2%)
<b>SIC6</b>	<b>17,494</b>	(59.6%) [62.1%]	<b>10,655</b>	(36.3%) [37.9%]	<b>1,204</b>	(4.1%)	<b>29,353</b>	(19.1%)
<b>SIC7</b>	<b>4,699</b>	(63.2%) [66.4%]	<b>2,383</b>	(32.0%) [33.6%]	<b>355</b>	(4.8%)	<b>7,437</b>	(4.8%)
<b>SIC8</b>	<b>11,407</b>	(58.7%) [62.4%]	<b>6,879</b>	(35.4%) [37.6%]	<b>1,157</b>	(6.0%)	<b>19,443</b>	(12.7%)
<b>SIC9</b>	<b>5,785</b>	(51.7%) [57.1%]	<b>4,348</b>	(38.9%) [42.9%]	<b>1,055</b>	(9.4%)	<b>11,188</b>	(7.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,898</b>	(59.3%) [61.9%]	<b>55,943</b>	(36.5%) [38.1%]	<b>6,533</b>	(4.3%)	<b>153,374</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SICO</b>	<b>35</b>	(66.0%) [66.0%]	<b>18</b>	(34.0%) [34.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>53</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SIC1</b>	<b>326</b>	(68.6%) [69.5%]	<b>143</b>	(30.1%) [30.5%]	<b>6</b>	(1.3%)	<b>475</b>	(0.4%)
<b>SIC2</b>	<b>1,126</b>	(50.1%) [53.6%]	<b>973</b>	(43.3%) [46.4%]	<b>150</b>	(6.7%)	<b>2,249</b>	(2.1%)
<b>SIC3</b>	<b>4,490</b>	(63.6%) [66.0%]	<b>2,309</b>	(32.7%) [34.0%]	<b>257</b>	(3.6%)	<b>7,056</b>	(6.6%)
<b>SIC4</b>	<b>9,353</b>	(56.6%) [57.7%]	<b>6,866</b>	(41.6%) [42.3%]	<b>302</b>	(1.8%)	<b>16,521</b>	(15.5%)
<b>SIC5</b>	<b>934</b>	(61.1%) [62.2%]	<b>567</b>	(37.1%) [37.8%]	<b>27</b>	(1.8%)	<b>1,528</b>	(1.4%)
<b>SIC6</b>	<b>17,522</b>	(57.9%) [60.0%]	<b>11,686</b>	(38.6%) [40.0%]	<b>1,075</b>	(3.5%)	<b>30,283</b>	(28.4%)
<b>SIC7</b>	<b>1,571</b>	(57.4%) [60.7%]	<b>1,019</b>	(37.3%) [30.3%]	<b>145</b>	(5.3%)	<b>2,735</b>	(2.6%)
<b>SIC8</b>	<b>10,736</b>	(55.7%) [58.9%]	<b>7,481</b>	(38.8%) [41.1%]	<b>1,059</b>	(5.5%)	<b>19,276</b>	(18.1%)
<b>SIC9</b>	<b>14,338</b>	(54.4%) [56.6%]	<b>10,981</b>	(41.7%) [43.4%]	<b>1,021</b>	(3.9%)	<b>26,340</b>	(24.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,431</b>	(56.7%) [59.0%]	<b>42,043</b>	(39.5%) [41.0%]	<b>4,042</b>	(3.8%)	<b>106,516</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 46 [M] Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of the Male Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2001**

SIC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
<b>SIC0</b>	[41.9%]	–	– <sup>1</sup>	–
<b>SIC1</b>	[25.4%]	[26.5%]	[21.6%]	<b>- 3.8%</b>
<b>SIC2</b>	[45.0%]	[48.3%]	[47.4%]	<b>+2.4%</b>
<b>SIC3</b>	[19.0%]	[30.2%]	[31.1%]	<b>+12.1%</b>
<b>SIC4</b>	[33.6%]	[37.9%]	[37.9%]	<b>+4.4%</b>
<b>SIC5</b>	[45.6%]	[45.8%]	[46.0%]	<b>+0.4%</b>
<b>SIC6</b>	[34.3%]	[40.6%]	[38.7%]	<b>+4.3%</b>
<b>SIC7</b>	[30.5%]	[32.5%]	[33.4%]	<b>+2.9%</b>
<b>SIC8</b>	[26.3%]	[36.0%]	[37.3%]	<b>+11.0%</b>
<b>SIC9</b>	[46.0%]	[43.9%]	[42.5%]	<b>- 3.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>[33.0%]</b>	<b>[38.0%]</b>	<b>[37.9%]</b>	<b>+4.9%</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 1990 there were 5 concerns with 26 or more male employees in SICO (comprising 152 employees in total); in 2001 there were 2 concerns with 26 or more employees (comprising 60 male employees).

**Table 46 [F] Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of the Female Private Sector Full-time Workforce in Concerns with 26 or more Employees by SIC, 1990 – 2001**

SIC Group	1990	2000	2001	Overall Change
<b>SIC0</b>	[45.2%]	–	– <sup>1</sup>	–
<b>SIC1</b>	[20.3%]	[32.3%]	[31.4%]	<b>+11.1%</b>
<b>SIC2</b>	[36.9%]	[47.9%]	[47.3%]	<b>+10.4%</b>
<b>SIC3</b>	[28.9%]	[34.0%]	[33.8%]	<b>+4.9%</b>
<b>SIC4</b>	[39.1%]	[43.5%]	[43.1%]	<b>+4.0%</b>
<b>SIC5</b>	[32.5%]	[35.5%]	[35.9%]	<b>+3.4%</b>
<b>SIC6</b>	[34.8%]	[42.1%]	[40.4%]	<b>+5.6%</b>
<b>SIC7</b>	[39.7%]	[39.5%]	[39.8%]	<b>+0.1%</b>
<b>SIC8</b>	[29.3%]	[39.3%]	[41.0%]	<b>+11.7%</b>
<b>SIC9</b>	[41.5%]	[42.2%]	[43.0%]	<b>+1.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>[36.8%]</b>	<b>[41.4%]</b>	<b>[41.1%]</b>	<b>+4.3%</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 1990 there were 4 concerns with 26 or more female employees in SICO (comprising 58 employees in total); in 2001 there were 2 concerns with 26 or more employees (comprising 8 female employees).

# 6

## The Private Sector: Part-time

### Introduction

- 6.1** The present chapter contains an analysis of the composition of monitored private sector part-time employees by sex, SOC group, SIC class, company size and sector.

### Overall Composition

- 6.2** Table 50 shows that the overall composition of monitored part-time employees in the private sector was 22,525 (50.6%) Protestant, 19,816 (44.5%) Roman Catholic and 2,203 (4.9%) Non-Determined, a total of 44,544 employees. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [53.2%] Protestant and [46.8%] Roman Catholic. Monitoring information reveals that the representation of Roman Catholics in the monitored private sector part-time workforce has now reached the overall representation of Roman Catholics within the economically active population.

### Composition by Sex

- 6.3** The monitored private sector part-time workforce was predominately female, consisting of 31,970 females (71.8%) and 12,574 males (28.2%). The composition of male employees for whom a community was determined was [49.9%] Protestant and [50.1%] Roman Catholic. For females the corresponding composition was [54.5%] Protestant and [45.5%] Roman Catholic.

### Composition by Standard Occupational Classification

- 6.4** In the private sector over eight in ten (82.4%) monitored part-time employees were concentrated in three SOC groups, see Table 51. These were SOC6 'Personal and Protective Services' (15.3%); SOC7 'Sales Occupations' (41.0%); and SOC9 'Other Occupations' (26.1%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC6 [46.8%], SOC7 [50.6%] and SOC8 [39.5%]. In the remaining SOC groups the Roman Catholic proportion was [37.1%] in the small SOC1, [37.3%] in SOC4, [39.5%] in SOC8, and over [45%] in SOC's 2,3 and 5.

### Composition by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

#### MALE EMPLOYEES

- 6.5** Table 51[M] (page 68) shows the composition of male private sector part-time employees by SOC. Over eight in ten (82.3%) were located in three SOC groups, namely: SOC6 (15.6%), SOC7 (43.1%) and SOC9 (23.6%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC6 [49.8%], SOC7 [53.5%] and SOC9 [46.8%]. Apart from the small SOC1, which had a Roman Catholic share of [36.0%], in the remaining SOC groups Roman Catholic representation ranged from [41%] to [57%].

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>5,889</b>	(46.8%) [49.9%]	<b>5,922</b>	(47.1%) [50.1%]	<b>763</b>	(6.1%)	<b>12,574</b>	(28.2%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>16,636</b>	(52.0%) [54.5%]	<b>13,894</b>	(43.5%) [45.5%]	<b>1,440</b>	(4.5%)	<b>31,970</b>	(71.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,525</b>	(50.6%) [53.2%]	<b>19,816</b>	(44.5%) [46.8%]	<b>2,203</b>	(4.9%)	<b>44,544</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>298</b>	(54.8%) [62.9%]	<b>176</b>	(32.4%) [37.1%]	<b>70</b>	(12.9%)	<b>544</b>	(1.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>476</b>	(49.8%) [54.4%]	<b>399</b>	(41.8%) [45.6%]	<b>80</b>	(8.4%)	<b>955</b>	(2.1%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>808</b>	(51.0%) [52.9%]	<b>720</b>	(45.5%) [47.1%]	<b>55</b>	(3.5%)	<b>1,583</b>	(3.6%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>1,530</b>	(60.2%) [62.7%]	<b>911</b>	(35.9%) [37.3%]	<b>100</b>	(3.9%)	<b>2,541</b>	(5.7%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>554</b>	(50.1%) [51.8%]	<b>515</b>	(46.6%) [48.2%]	<b>37</b>	(3.3%)	<b>1,106</b>	(2.5%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>3,476</b>	(50.9%) [53.2%]	<b>3,063</b>	(44.8%) [46.8%]	<b>295</b>	(4.3%)	<b>6,834</b>	(15.3%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>8,515</b>	(46.6%) [49.4%]	<b>8,725</b>	(47.8%) [50.6%]	<b>1,027</b>	(5.6%)	<b>18,267</b>	(41.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>635</b>	(59.0%) [60.5%]	<b>414</b>	(38.4%) [39.5%]	<b>28</b>	(2.6%)	<b>1,077</b>	(2.4%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>6,233</b>	(53.6%) [56.0%]	<b>4,893</b>	(42.0%) [44.0%]	<b>511</b>	(4.4%)	<b>11,637</b>	(26.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,525</b>	(50.6%) [53.2%]	<b>19,816</b>	(44.5%) [46.8%]	<b>2,203</b>	(4.9%)	<b>44,544</b>	(100.0%)

**FEMALE EMPLOYEES**

6.6 Table 51[F] (page 68) reveals broad similarities between male and female private sector part-time employees. Again, the majority of female part-time employees, like their male counterparts, were concentrated in SOC6 (15.2%), SOC7 (40.2%) and SOC9

(27.1%). The Roman Catholic share in these groups was: SOC6 [45.7%], SOC7 [49.4%] and SOC9 [43.0%]. The small SOC1, 5 and 8 groups had a Roman Catholic proportion of [37.6%], [43.4%] and [34.7%] respectively. In the remaining SOC groups, Roman Catholic representation ranged from [43%] to [48%].

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

No. of Employees	No of Concerns	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
<b>£25</b>	<b>1,549</b> (40.0%)	<b>1,065</b> (55.2%) [57.1%]	<b>801</b> (41.5%) [42.9%]	<b>63</b> (3.3%)	<b>1,929</b> (4.3%)
<b>26-50</b>	<b>1,123</b> (29.0%)	<b>2,548</b> (53.9%) [55.4%]	<b>2,053</b> (43.4%) [44.6%]	<b>128</b> (2.7%)	<b>4,729</b> (10.6%)
<b>51-100</b>	<b>666</b> (17.2%)	<b>3,358</b> (52.3%) [54.8%]	<b>2,770</b> (43.2%) [45.2%]	<b>291</b> (4.5%)	<b>6,419</b> (14.4%)
<b>101-250</b>	<b>359</b> (9.3%)	<b>3,842</b> (48.9%) [51.1%]	<b>3,680</b> (46.8%) [48.9%]	<b>333</b> (4.2%)	<b>7,855</b> (17.6%)
<b>251+</b>	<b>180</b> (4.6%)	<b>11,712</b> (49.6%) [52.7%]	<b>10,512</b> (44.5%) [47.3%]	<b>1,388</b> (5.9%)	<b>23,612</b> (53.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,877</b> (100.0%)	<b>22,525</b> (50.6%) [53.2%]	<b>19,816</b> (44.5%) [46.8%]	<b>2,203</b> (4.9%)	<b>44,544</b> (100.0%)

## Composition by Company Size

- 6.7** In 2001 (40.0%) of all 3,877 private sector concerns had 25 or less employees, see Table 52. These concerns, however, employed only (4.3%) of part-time employees. There were 180 concerns with 251 or more employees, (4.6%) of the total number of concerns. In contrast, these firms employed over half (53.0%) of all private sector part-time workers. In the five size bands, the Roman Catholic share ranged between [42.9%] and [48.9%].

## Composition by Size and Sex

### MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 6.8** Table 52[M] (page 69) lists the composition of monitored male private sector part-time employees by company size. In the five size bands, the Roman Catholic share ranged between [46.4%] and [51.7%].

## FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

- 6.9** The composition of monitored female private sector part-time employees by company size is shown in Table 52[F] (page 69). Similar to males, Roman Catholic female representation in the five size bands ranged between [41.8%] and [49.1%].

## Composition by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

- 6.10** Concerns in the private sector were analysed by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), see Table 53. More than nine out of ten (92%) private sector part-time employees were concentrated in three classes, namely: SIC6 'Distribution, Hotels and Catering' (56%); SIC8 'Banking and Finance' (8.6%) and SIC9 'Other Services' (27.4%).

The Roman Catholic proportion in these classes was SIC6 [50.4%], SIC8 [39.9%] and SIC9 [44.2%]. In SIC4 the Roman Catholic share was [38.2%], while the remaining five classes contained only a small number of employees.

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SICO</b>	<b>9</b>	(69.2%) [69.2%]	<b>4</b>	(30.8%) [30.8%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>13</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SIC1</b>	<b>117</b>	(66.9%) [68.4%]	<b>54</b>	(30.9%) [31.6%]	<b>4</b>	(2.3%)	<b>175</b>	(0.4%)
<b>SIC2</b>	<b>94</b>	(45.2%) [51.6%]	<b>88</b>	(42.3%) [48.4%]	<b>26</b>	(12.5%)	<b>208</b>	(0.5%)
<b>SIC3</b>	<b>123</b>	(53.7%) [54.9%]	<b>101</b>	(44.1%) [45.1%]	<b>5</b>	(2.2%)	<b>229</b>	(0.5%)
<b>SIC4</b>	<b>1,293</b>	(60.0%) [61.8%]	<b>800</b>	(37.1%) [38.2%]	<b>63</b>	(2.9%)	<b>2,156</b>	(4.8%)
<b>SIC5</b>	<b>232</b>	(58.7%) [60.7%]	<b>150</b>	(38.0%) [39.3%]	<b>13</b>	(3.3%)	<b>395</b>	(0.9%)
<b>SIC6</b>	<b>11,668</b>	(46.8%) [49.6%]	<b>11,870</b>	(47.6%) [50.4%]	<b>1,405</b>	(5.6%)	<b>24,943</b>	(56.0%)
<b>SIC7</b>	<b>257</b>	(65.6%) [70.6%]	<b>107</b>	(27.3%) [29.4%]	<b>28</b>	(7.1%)	<b>392</b>	(0.9%)
<b>SIC8</b>	<b>2,191</b>	(57.5%) [60.1%]	<b>1,454</b>	(38.1%) [39.9%]	<b>168</b>	(4.4%)	<b>3,813</b>	(8.6%)
<b>SIC9</b>	<b>6,541</b>	(53.5%) [55.8%]	<b>5,188</b>	(42.5%) [44.2%]	<b>491</b>	(4.0%)	<b>12,220</b>	(27.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,525</b>	(50.6%) [53.2%]	<b>19,816</b>	(44.5%) [46.8%]	<b>2,203</b>	(4.9%)	<b>44,544</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1,510</b>	(58.2%) [60.4%]	<b>989</b>	(38.1%) [39.6%]	<b>94</b>	(3.6%)	<b>2,593</b>	(5.8%)
<b>Construction</b>	<b>232</b>	(58.7%) [60.7%]	<b>150</b>	(38.0%) [39.3%]	<b>13</b>	(3.3%)	<b>395</b>	(0.9%)
<b>Services</b>	<b>20,783</b>	(50.0%) [52.7%]	<b>18,677</b>	(44.9%) [47.3%]	<b>2,096</b>	(5.0%)	<b>41,556</b>	(93.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,525</b>	(50.6%) [53.2%]	<b>19,816</b>	(44.5%) [46.8%]	<b>2,203</b>	(4.9%)	<b>44,544</b>	(100.0%)

### Composition by Standard Industrial Classification and Sex

#### MALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

**6.11** Table 53[M] (page 70) shows that nine out of ten (89.5%) monitored male private sector part-time employees were concentrated in three SIC classes. These were SIC6 (65.7%), SIC8 (9.6%) and SIC9 (14.2%). The Roman Catholic share of these classes was as follows: SIC6 [53.1%], SIC8 [43.2%] and SIC9 [47.1%]. In SIC4 Roman Catholic representation was [42.8%], while the remaining five classes contained only a small number of employees.

#### FEMALE PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

**6.12** Over nine out of ten (93.0%) monitored female private sector part-time employees were concentrated in the same three SIC

classes as their male counterparts, see Table 53[F] (page 70). These were SIC6 (52.2%), SIC8 (8.2%) and SIC9 (32.6%). The Roman Catholic share of these classes was as follows: SIC6 [49.1%], SIC8 [38.4%] and SIC9 [43.8%]. In SIC4 Roman Catholic representation was [35.8%], while the remaining five classes contained only a small number of employees.

### Composition by Sector

**6.13** The composition of monitored private sector part-time employees by sector is given in Table 54. Services was by far the largest sector with 41,556 employees (93.3%) and the Roman Catholic proportion was [47.3%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector (5.8% of employees) with the Roman Catholic share at [39.6%]. The Construction sector was the smallest (0.9%), with Roman Catholic representation at [39.3%].

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>470</b>	(52.9%) [54.8%]	<b>388</b>	(43.7%) [45.2%]	<b>30</b>	(3.4%)	<b>888</b>	(7.1%)
<b>Construction</b>	<b>61</b>	(46.9%) [48.8%]	<b>64</b>	(49.2%) [51.2%]	<b>5</b>	(3.8%)	<b>130</b>	(1.0%)
<b>Services</b>	<b>5,358</b>	(46.4%) [49.5%]	<b>5,470</b>	(47.3%) [50.5%]	<b>728</b>	(6.3%)	<b>11,556</b>	(91.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,889</b>	(46.8%) [49.9%]	<b>5,922</b>	(47.1%) [50.1%]	<b>763</b>	(6.1%)	<b>12,574</b>	(100.0%)

Table 55 details monitored male private sector part-time employees by sector. Among males, Services accounted for the greatest number of part-time employees (11,556); the Roman Catholic share was [50.5%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector for males (888 employees) with the Roman Catholic proportion at [45.2%]. Only 130 monitored male part-time workers were employed in Construction.

Table 56 provides a summary of the composition of monitored female private sector part-time employees by sector. Similar to males, the Services sector was once again the largest employer of females (30,000) and the Roman Catholic share was [46.1%]. Manufacturing was the next largest sector (1,705 employees) with the Roman Catholic proportion at [36.6%]. Only 265 monitored female part-time workers were employed in the Construction sector.

	<b>Protestant</b>		<b>Roman Catholic</b>		<b>Non-Determined</b>		<b>Total</b>	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1,040</b>	(61.0%) [63.4%]	<b>601</b>	(35.2%) [36.6%]	<b>64</b>	(3.8%)	<b>1,705</b>	(5.3%)
<b>Construction</b>	<b>171</b>	(64.5%) [66.5%]	<b>86</b>	(32.5%) [33.5%]	<b>8</b>	(3.0%)	<b>265</b>	(0.8%)
<b>Services</b>	<b>15,425</b>	(51.4%) [53.9%]	<b>13,207</b>	(44.0%) [46.1%]	<b>1,368</b>	(4.6%)	<b>30,000</b>	(93.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,636</b>	(52.0%) [54.5%]	<b>13,894</b>	(43.5%) [45.5%]	<b>1,440</b>	(4.5%)	<b>31,970</b>	(100.0%)



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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>87</b>	(52.7%) [64.0%]	<b>49</b>	(29.7%) [36.0%]	<b>29</b>	(17.6%)	<b>165</b>	(1.3%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>188</b>	(53.6%) [58.8%]	<b>132</b>	(37.6%) [41.2%]	<b>31</b>	(8.8%)	<b>351</b>	(2.8%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>92</b>	(39.1%) [42.4%]	<b>125</b>	(53.2%) [57.6%]	<b>18</b>	(7.7%)	<b>235</b>	(1.9%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>166</b>	(51.4%) [53.2%]	<b>146</b>	(45.2%) [46.8%]	<b>11</b>	(3.4%)	<b>323</b>	(2.6%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>231</b>	(44.8%) [46.4%]	<b>267</b>	(51.7%) [53.6%]	<b>18</b>	(3.5%)	<b>516</b>	(4.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>928</b>	(47.2%) [50.2%]	<b>919</b>	(46.8%) [49.8%]	<b>118</b>	(6.0%)	<b>1,965</b>	(15.6%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>2,359</b>	(43.6%) [46.5%]	<b>2,716</b>	(50.2%) [53.5%]	<b>339</b>	(6.3%)	<b>5,414</b>	(43.1%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>357</b>	(55.8%) [57.3%]	<b>266</b>	(41.6%) [42.7%]	<b>17</b>	(2.7%)	<b>640</b>	(5.1%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,481</b>	(49.9%) [53.2%]	<b>1,302</b>	(43.9%) [46.8%]	<b>182</b>	(6.1%)	<b>2,965</b>	(23.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,889</b>	(46.8%) [49.9%]	<b>5,922</b>	(47.1%) [50.1%]	<b>763</b>	(6.1%)	<b>12,574</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>211</b>	(55.7%) [62.4%]	<b>127</b>	(33.5%) [37.6%]	<b>41</b>	(10.8%)	<b>379</b>	(1.2%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>288</b>	(47.7%) [51.9%]	<b>267</b>	(44.2%) [48.1%]	<b>49</b>	(8.1%)	<b>604</b>	(1.9%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>716</b>	(53.1%) [54.6%]	<b>595</b>	(44.1%) [45.4%]	<b>37</b>	(2.7%)	<b>1,348</b>	(4.2%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>1,364</b>	(61.5%) [64.1%]	<b>765</b>	(34.5%) [35.9%]	<b>89</b>	(4.0%)	<b>2,218</b>	(6.9%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>323</b>	(54.7%) [56.6%]	<b>248</b>	(42.0%) [43.4%]	<b>19</b>	(3.2%)	<b>590</b>	(1.8%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>2,548</b>	(52.3%) [54.3%]	<b>2,144</b>	(44.0%) [45.7%]	<b>177</b>	(3.6%)	<b>4,869</b>	(15.2%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>6,156</b>	(47.9%) [50.6%]	<b>6,009</b>	(46.8%) [49.4%]	<b>688</b>	(5.4%)	<b>12,853</b>	(40.2%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>278</b>	(63.6%) [65.3%]	<b>148</b>	(33.9%) [34.7%]	<b>11</b>	(2.5%)	<b>437</b>	(1.4%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>4,752</b>	(54.8%) [57.0%]	<b>3,591</b>	(41.4%) [43.0%]	<b>329</b>	(3.8%)	<b>8,672</b>	(27.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,636</b>	(52.0%) [54.5%]	<b>13,894</b>	(43.5%) [45.5%]	<b>1,440</b>	(4.5%)	<b>31,970</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 52 [M] Composition of Monitored Male Private Sector Part-time Employees by Company Size**

No. of Employees	No of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
£25	1,549	(40.0%)	240	(51.5%) [53.5%]	209	(44.8%) [46.5%]	17	(3.6%)	466	(3.7%)
26-50	1,123	(29.0%)	576	(48.4%) [50.1%]	573	(48.2%) [49.9%]	41	(3.4%)	1,190	(9.5%)
51-100	666	(17.2%)	820	(50.4%) [53.6%]	709	(43.6%) [46.4%]	99	(6.1%)	1,628	(12.9%)
101-250	359	(9.3%)	906	(49.1%) [51.7%]	847	(45.9%) [48.3%]	91	(4.9%)	1,844	(14.7%)
251+	180	(4.6%)	3,347	(45.0%) [48.3%]	3,584	(48.1%) [51.7%]	515	(6.9%)	7,446	(59.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>5,889</b>	<b>(46.8%) [49.9%]</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>(47.1%) [50.1%]</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>(6.1%)</b>	<b>12,574</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

**Table 52 [F] Composition of Monitored Female Private Sector Part-time Employees by Company Size**

No. of Employees	No of Concerns		Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
£25	1,549	(40.0%)	825	(56.4%) [58.2%]	592	(40.5%) [41.8%]	46	(3.1%)	1,463	(4.6%)
26-50	1,123	(29.0%)	1,972	(55.7%) [57.1%]	1,480	(41.8%) [42.9%]	87	(2.5%)	3,539	(11.1%)
51-100	666	(17.2%)	2,538	(53.0%) [55.2%]	2,061	(43.0%) [44.8%]	192	(4.0%)	4,791	(15.0%)
101-250	359	(9.3%)	2,936	(48.8%) [50.9%]	2,833	(47.1%) [49.1%]	242	(4.0%)	6,011	(18.8%)
251+	180	(4.6%)	8,365	(51.7%) [54.7%]	6,928	(42.9%) [45.3%]	873	(5.4%)	16,166	(50.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,877</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>	<b>16,636</b>	<b>(52.0%) [54.5%]</b>	<b>13,894</b>	<b>(43.5%) [45.5%]</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>(4.5%)</b>	<b>31,970</b>	<b>(100.0%)</b>

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SICO</b>	<b>5</b>	(100.0%) [100.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%) [0.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>5</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SIC1</b>	<b>54</b>	(62.8%) [65.1%]	<b>29</b>	(33.7%) [34.9%]	<b>3</b>	(3.5%)	<b>86</b>	(0.7%)
<b>SIC2</b>	<b>31</b>	(43.1%) [50.0%]	<b>31</b>	(43.1%) [50.0%]	<b>10</b>	(13.9%)	<b>72</b>	(0.6%)
<b>SIC3</b>	<b>26</b>	(34.7%) [35.1%]	<b>48</b>	(64.0%) [64.9%]	<b>1</b>	(1.3%)	<b>75</b>	(0.6%)
<b>SIC4</b>	<b>413</b>	(55.7%) [57.2%]	<b>309</b>	(41.7%) [42.8%]	<b>19</b>	(2.6%)	<b>741</b>	(5.9%)
<b>SIC5</b>	<b>61</b>	(46.9%) [48.8%]	<b>64</b>	(49.2%) [51.2%]	<b>5</b>	(3.8%)	<b>130</b>	(1.0%)
<b>SIC6</b>	<b>3,627</b>	(43.9%) [46.9%]	<b>4,113</b>	(49.8%) [53.1%]	<b>527</b>	(6.4%)	<b>8,267</b>	(65.7%)
<b>SIC7</b>	<b>146</b>	(70.2%) [73.0%]	<b>54</b>	(26.0%) [27.0%]	<b>8</b>	(3.8%)	<b>208</b>	(1.7%)
<b>SIC8</b>	<b>653</b>	(54.2%) [56.8%]	<b>497</b>	(41.3%) [43.2%]	<b>54</b>	(4.5%)	<b>1,204</b>	(9.6%)
<b>SIC9</b>	<b>873</b>	(48.9%) [52.9%]	<b>777</b>	(43.5%) [47.1%]	<b>136</b>	(7.6%)	<b>1,786</b>	(14.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,889</b>	(46.8%) [49.9%]	<b>5,922</b>	(47.1%) [50.1%]	<b>763</b>	(6.1%)	<b>12,574</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SICO</b>	<b>4</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>4</b>	(50.0%) [50.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>8</b>	(0.0%)
<b>SIC1</b>	<b>63</b>	(70.8%) [71.6%]	<b>25</b>	(28.1%) [28.4%]	<b>1</b>	(1.1%)	<b>89</b>	(0.3%)
<b>SIC2</b>	<b>63</b>	(46.3%) [52.5%]	<b>57</b>	(41.9%) [47.5%]	<b>16</b>	(11.8%)	<b>136</b>	(0.4%)
<b>SIC3</b>	<b>97</b>	(63.0%) [64.7%]	<b>53</b>	(34.4%) [35.3%]	<b>4</b>	(2.6%)	<b>154</b>	(0.5%)
<b>SIC4</b>	<b>880</b>	(62.2%) [64.2%]	<b>491</b>	(34.7%) [35.8%]	<b>44</b>	(3.1%)	<b>1,415</b>	(4.4%)
<b>SIC5</b>	<b>171</b>	(64.5%) [66.5%]	<b>86</b>	(32.5%) [33.5%]	<b>8</b>	(3.0%)	<b>265</b>	(0.8%)
<b>SIC6</b>	<b>8,041</b>	(48.2%) [50.9%]	<b>7,757</b>	(46.5%) [49.1%]	<b>878</b>	(5.3%)	<b>16,676</b>	(52.2%)
<b>SIC7</b>	<b>111</b>	(60.3%) [67.7%]	<b>53</b>	(28.8%) [32.3%]	<b>20</b>	(10.9%)	<b>184</b>	(0.6%)
<b>SIC8</b>	<b>1,538</b>	(58.9%) [61.6%]	<b>957</b>	(36.7%) [38.4%]	<b>114</b>	(4.4%)	<b>2,609</b>	(8.2%)
<b>SIC9</b>	<b>5,668</b>	(54.3%) [56.2%]	<b>4,411</b>	(42.3%) [43.8%]	<b>355</b>	(3.4%)	<b>10,434</b>	(32.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,636</b>	(52.0%) [54.5%]	<b>13,894</b>	(43.5%) [45.5%]	<b>1,440</b>	(4.5%)	<b>31,970</b>	(100.0%)

# 7

## Applicants and Appointees

### Background

**7.1** Prior to 2001, all Specified Public Authorities and those Private Sector employers with 251 or more employees were required to include on their Monitoring Return the community composition of applicants and appointees. However, as a result of changes enshrined in the Fair Employment (Monitoring) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999, all registered private sector employers, irrespective of their size, must now provide such information to the Commission.

An individual is counted as an applicant only once by an employer in any given year, even if that individual has made more than one application for employment. Employees who apply internally for vacancies are not included. Although all appointees are monitored, including part-time posts, the Monitoring Return form only includes data

on those appointees still employed at the anniversary date of registration.

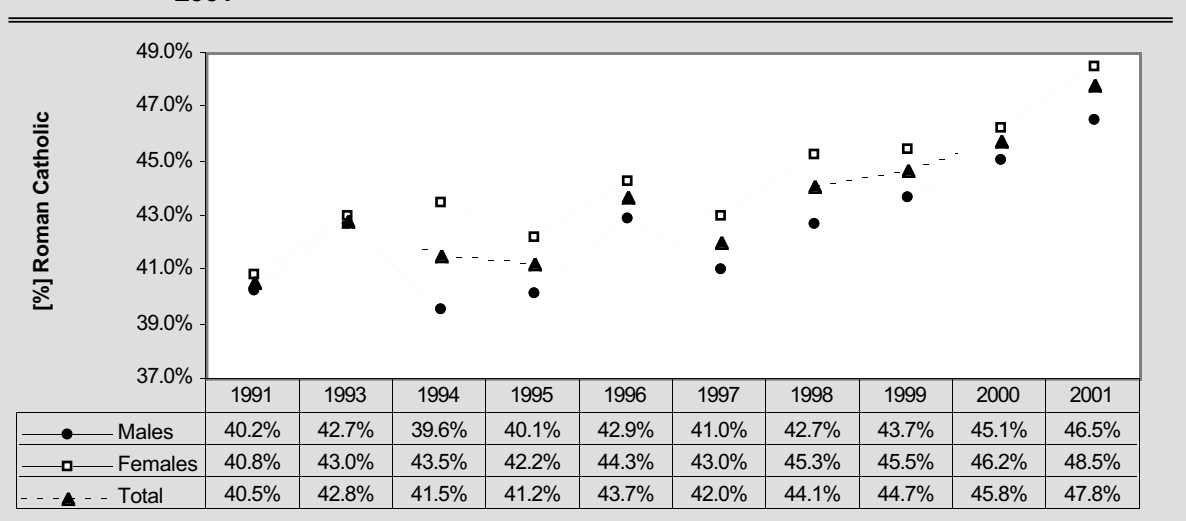
In addition to reporting on the public and private sectors as a whole, in order to examine trends over time (1991-2001) the present chapter also contains a brief analysis of private sector employers with 251 or more employees.

In reviewing these flows the Roman Catholics share of appointments must be set in context. Although the overall Roman Catholic proportion of the economically active is [43%], in the 16-24 and 25-34 age bands, where many appointments are made, the Roman Catholic share rises to [50%] and [46%] respectively. In addition, unpublished data concerning the community composition of Northern Ireland domiciled students who gained qualifications ranging from HND to Doctorate at Northern Ireland Higher

**Table 57** Composition of Public Sector Applicants

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>27,349</b>	(48.2%) [53.5%]	<b>23,789</b>	(41.9%) [46.5%]	<b>5,570</b>	(9.8%)	<b>56,708</b>	(36.7%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>47,516</b>	(48.5%) [51.5%]	<b>44,796</b>	(45.8%) [48.5%]	<b>5,574</b>	(5.7%)	<b>97,886</b>	(63.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,865</b>	(48.4%) [52.2%]	<b>68,585</b>	(44.4%) [47.8%]	<b>11,144</b>	(7.2%)	<b>154,594</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 9** Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Public Sector Applicants 1991-2001



Education institutions in 2000-2001, reveals that between [55%] and [57%] of those for whom data is available were Roman Catholic. For example, [56%] of those awarded First Degrees were Roman Catholic (source: Department of Employment and Learning, 2002)

### Public Sector Applicants

**7.2** Public sector Monitoring Returns for 2001 detailed 154,594 applicants, see Table 57. Their composition was (48.4%) Protestant, (44.4%) Roman Catholic and (7.2%) Non-Determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.2%] Protestant and [47.8%] Roman Catholic.

Almost two-thirds of public sector applicants (63.3%) were female, a total of 97,886, and their composition was [51.5%] Protestant and [48.5%] Roman Catholic. Male applicants totalled 56,708, and their composition was [53.5%] Protestant and [46.5%] Roman Catholic.

Figure 9 illustrates the change in the Roman Catholic percentage of public sector applicants during the period 1991-2001. Since 1991 the Roman Catholic share of male applicants has ranged between [39%] and [46%], has risen steadily since 1997, and was highest in 2001. Similarly for female applicants, the Roman Catholic share has varied between [40%] and [48%], was highest in 2001, and has risen steadily since 1997.

### Public Sector Appointees

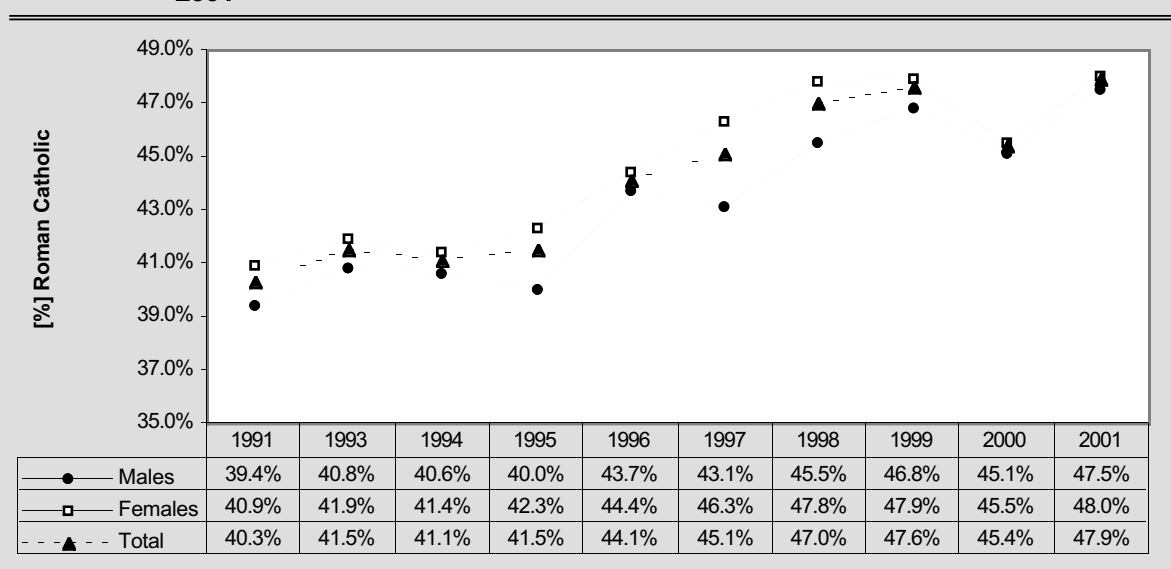
**7.3** The 2001 Monitoring Returns contained details of 21,004 appointees to the public sector. Their composition was (48.3%) Protestant, (44.3%) Roman Catholic and (7.4%) Non-Determined, see Table 58. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [52.1%] Protestant and [47.9%] Roman Catholic.

Over two-thirds (69.5%) of public sector appointees were female: a total of 14,597 females and 6,407 males. The Roman

**Table 58** Composition of Public Sector Appointees

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>3,015</b>	(47.1%) [52.5%]	<b>2,729</b>	(42.6%) [47.5%]	<b>663</b>	(10.3%)	<b>6,407</b>	(30.5%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,122</b>	(48.8%) [52.0%]	<b>6,576</b>	(45.1%) [48.0%]	<b>899</b>	(6.2%)	<b>14,597</b>	(69.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,137</b>	(48.3%) [52.1%]	<b>9,305</b>	(44.3%) [47.9%]	<b>1,562</b>	(7.4%)	<b>21,004</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 10** Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Public Sector Appointees 1991-2001



**Table 59 Composition of Public Sector Appointees by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>336</b>	(45.7%) [49.2%]	<b>347</b>	(47.1%) [50.8%]	<b>53</b>	(7.2%)	<b>736</b>	(3.5%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,154</b>	(39.9%) [47.3%]	<b>1,288</b>	(44.5%) [52.7%]	<b>451</b>	(15.6%)	<b>2,893</b>	(13.8%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>2,040</b>	(46.0%) [49.3%]	<b>2,097</b>	(47.3%) [50.7%]	<b>297</b>	(6.7%)	<b>4,434</b>	(21.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>2,531</b>	(48.4%) [52.1%]	<b>2,328</b>	(44.5%) [47.9%]	<b>370</b>	(7.1%)	<b>5,229</b>	(24.9%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>162</b>	(55.5%) [60.2%]	<b>107</b>	(36.6%) [39.8%]	<b>23</b>	(7.9%)	<b>292</b>	(1.4%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>2,121</b>	(52.9%) [55.6%]	<b>1,691</b>	(42.2%) [44.4%]	<b>197</b>	(4.9%)	<b>4,009</b>	(19.1%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>25</b>	(71.4%) [78.1%]	<b>7</b>	(20.0%) [21.9%]	<b>3</b>	(8.6%)	<b>35</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>140</b>	(59.8%) [62.2%]	<b>85</b>	(36.3%) [37.8%]	<b>9</b>	(3.8%)	<b>234</b>	(1.1%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,628</b>	(51.8%) [54.6%]	<b>1,355</b>	(43.1%) [45.4%]	<b>159</b>	(5.1%)	<b>3,142</b>	(15.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,137</b>	(48.3%) [52.1%]	<b>9,305</b>	(44.3%) [47.9%]	<b>1,562</b>	(7.4%)	<b>21,004</b>	(100.0%)

Catholic share of female appointees was [48.0%], while for males it was [47.5%].

Figure 10 illustrates the change in the Roman Catholic percentage of public sector appointees since 1991. The Roman Catholic male proportion has varied between [39%] and [47%]. For female appointees during this period, the Roman Catholic share has varied between [40%] and [48%].

#### **Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification**

**7.4** Table 59 reveals that Public sector appointees were concentrated in five SOC groups, namely: SOC2 (13.8%), SOC3 (21.1%), SOC4 (24.9%), SOC6 (19.1%) and SOC9 (15.0%). The Roman Catholic share of appointees in these groups was: SOC2 [52.7%], SOC3 (50.7%), SOC4 [47.9%], SOC6 [44.4%] and SOC9 [45.4%]. Apart from SOC1, where the Roman Catholic proportion was [50.8%], the remaining groups contained a small number of appointees.

#### **Composition of Public Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex**

##### **MALE APPOINTEES**

**7.5** Male appointees to the public sector were concentrated in five groups. These were: SOC2 (18.7%), SOC3 (12.1%), SOC4 (19.4%), SOC6 (19.0%) and SOC9 (18.5%), see Table 59[M] (page 74). The Roman Catholic share of appointees in these groups was: SOC2 [52.7%], SOC3 (54.1%), SOC4 [53.7%], SOC6 [38.9%] and SOC9 [43.8%]. In the remaining three groups with a significant number of appointees, the Roman Catholic proportion ranged between [37.9%] in SOC8 and [53.1%] in SOC1. Very few appointments were made in SOC7.

The Roman Catholic share of male public sector appointees [47.5%] was considerably higher than its representation among the combined male public sector workforce [35.1%]. In the higher SOC groups (SOC1, SOC2 and SOC3) the Roman Catholic share was 11 percentage points or more higher

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>127</b>	(42.2%) [46.9%]	<b>144</b>	(47.8%) [53.1%]	<b>30</b>	(10.0%)	<b>301</b>	(4.7%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>449</b>	(37.4%) [47.3%]	<b>501</b>	(41.7%) [52.7%]	<b>251</b>	(20.9%)	<b>1,201</b>	(18.7%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>320</b>	(41.3%) [45.9%]	<b>377</b>	(48.7%) [54.1%]	<b>77</b>	(9.9%)	<b>774</b>	(12.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>517</b>	(41.7%) [46.3%]	<b>600</b>	(48.3%) [53.7%]	<b>124</b>	(10.0%)	<b>1,241</b>	(19.4%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>153</b>	(55.4%) [60.5%]	<b>100</b>	(36.2%) [39.5%]	<b>23</b>	(8.3%)	<b>276</b>	(4.3%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>703</b>	(57.7%) [61.1%]	<b>447</b>	(36.7%) [38.9%]	<b>68</b>	(5.6%)	<b>1,218</b>	(19.0%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>3</b>	(75.0%) [75.0%]	<b>1</b>	(25.0%) [25.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>4</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>123</b>	(59.4%) [62.1%]	<b>75</b>	(36.2%) [37.9%]	<b>9</b>	(4.3%)	<b>207</b>	(3.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>620</b>	(52.3%) [56.2%]	<b>484</b>	(40.8%) [43.8%]	<b>81</b>	(6.8%)	<b>1,185</b>	(18.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,015</b>	(47.1%) [52.5%]	<b>2,729</b>	(42.6%) [47.5%]	<b>663</b>	(10.3%)	<b>6,407</b>	(100.0%)

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

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>209</b>	(48.0%) [50.7%]	<b>203</b>	(46.7%) [49.3%]	<b>23</b>	(5.3%)	<b>435</b>	(3.0%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>705</b>	(41.7%) [47.3%]	<b>787</b>	(46.5%) [52.7%]	<b>200</b>	(11.8%)	<b>1,692</b>	(11.6%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>1,720</b>	(47.0%) [50.0%]	<b>1,720</b>	(47.0%) [50.0%]	<b>220</b>	(6.0%)	<b>3,660</b>	(25.1%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>2,014</b>	(50.5%) [53.8%]	<b>1,728</b>	(43.3%) [46.2%]	<b>246</b>	(6.2%)	<b>3,988</b>	(27.3%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>9</b>	(56.3%) [56.3%]	<b>7</b>	(43.8%) [43.8%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>16</b>	(0.1%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>1,418</b>	(50.8%) [53.3%]	<b>1,244</b>	(44.6%) [46.7%]	<b>129</b>	(4.6%)	<b>2,791</b>	(19.1%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>22</b>	(71.0%) [78.6%]	<b>6</b>	(19.4%) [21.4%]	<b>3</b>	(9.7%)	<b>31</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>17</b>	(63.0%) [63.0%]	<b>10</b>	(37.0%) [37.0%]	<b>0</b>	(0.0%)	<b>27</b>	(0.2%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>1,008</b>	(51.5%) [53.6%]	<b>871</b>	(44.5%) [46.4%]	<b>78</b>	(4.0%)	<b>1,957</b>	(13.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,122</b>	(48.8%) [52.0%]	<b>6,576</b>	(45.1%) [48.0%]	<b>899</b>	(6.2%)	<b>14,597</b>	(100.0%)

than their workforce representation. In SOC4, the difference was [2.9] percentage points, while in SOCS 5 and 6 Roman Catholic flows into employment were 10

percentage points or more higher than their share of employment. Lower appointment than employment rates were recorded in SOCS 7,8 and 9.

## FEMALE APPOINTEES

7.6 Female appointees to the public sector were concentrated in SOC2 (11.6%), SOC3 (25.1%), SOC4 (27.3%), SOC6 (19.1%) and SOC9 (13.4%), see Table 59[F] (page 74). The Roman Catholic share of female appointees in these groups was: SOC2 [52.7%], SOC3 [50%], SOC4 [46.2%], SOC6 [46.7%] and SOC9 [46.4%]. In the small SOC1 group, the Roman Catholic share was [49.3%]. There were very few female appointees in SOCS 5, 7 and 8.

Again, looking at the combined public sector workforce (full-time plus part-time employees), Roman Catholic females had a higher share of appointments [48.0%] than their overall representation within the public sector combined workforce [43.7%]. Flows into employment were higher across all SOC groups with the exception of SOCS 7 and 8.

## THE HEALTH SECTOR

### Applicants

7.7 There were 50,735 applicants for employment in the Health Sector, up from 37,509 in 2000, see Table 60. Among those for whom a community was determined [49.1%] were Protestants, and [50.9%] were Roman Catholics.

The composition of male applicants was [45.0%] Protestant and [55.0%] Roman Catholic. For females it was [50.3%] Protestant and [49.7%] Roman Catholic. Since 1991 the Roman Catholic share of male applicants has ranged between [48%] and [55.0%], see Figure 11. For females the fluctuations were between [44%] and [50%].

### Appointees

7.8 There were 10,748 appointees to the Health Sector during 2001 and the Roman Catholic share was [50.2%], see Table 61.

The Roman Catholic proportion of male appointees was [54.7%] while for females it was [49.2%]. In the years between 1991 and 2001 the Roman Catholic share of male appointees to the Health Sector fluctuated between [49%] and [57%], see Figure 12. For females the corresponding limits were [41%] and [50%].

**Table 60** Composition of Applicants to the Health Sector

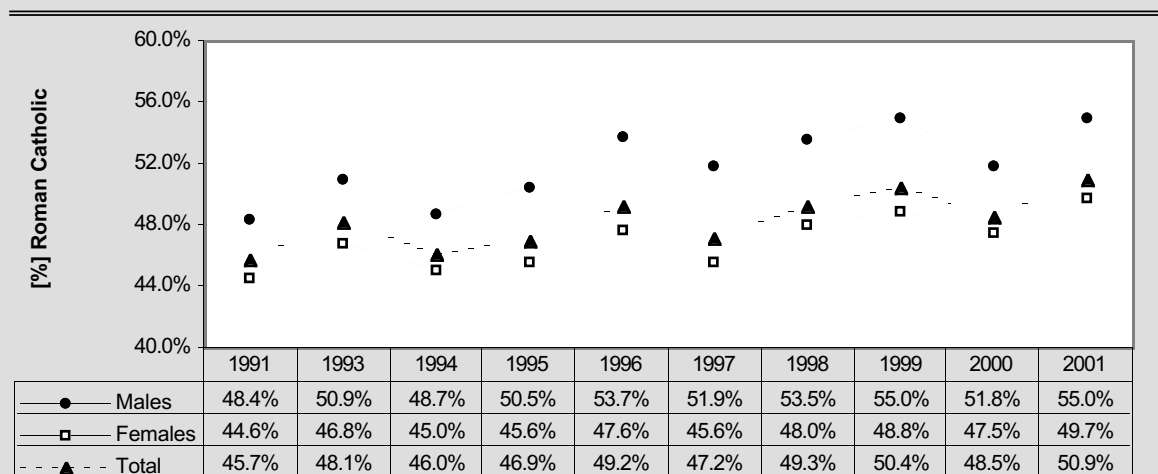
	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>4,592</b>	(36.6%) [45.0%]	<b>5,608</b>	(44.7%) [55.0%]	<b>2,353</b>	(18.7%)	<b>12,553</b>	(24.7%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>17,976</b>	(47.1%) [50.3%]	<b>17,791</b>	(46.6%) [49.7%]	<b>2,415</b>	(6.3%)	<b>38,182</b>	(75.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,568</b>	(44.5%) [49.1%]	<b>23,399</b>	(46.1%) [50.9%]	<b>4,768</b>	(9.4%)	<b>50,735</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 61** Composition of Appointees to the Health Sector

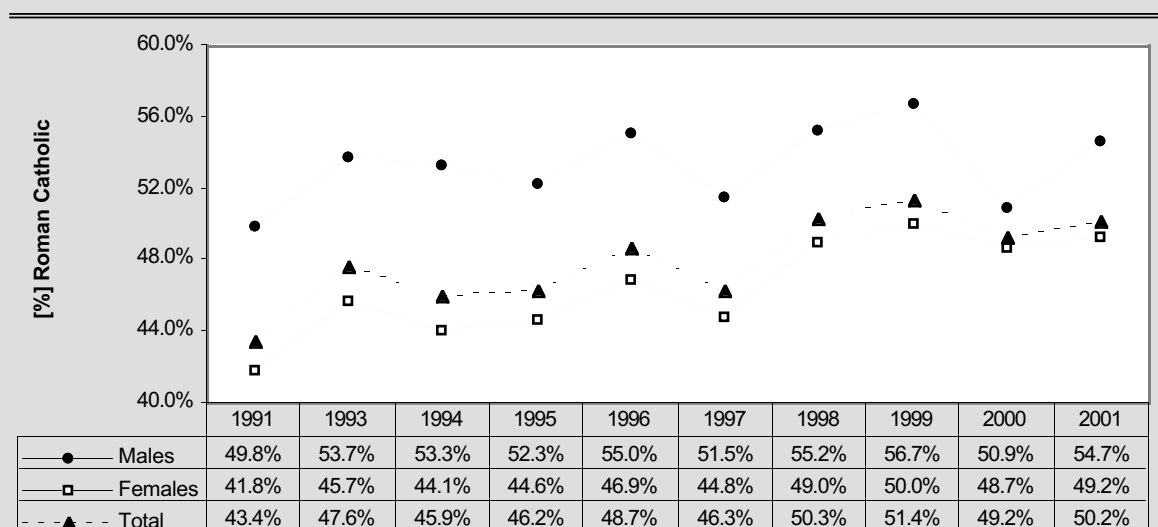
	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>795</b>	(38.7%) [45.3%]	<b>961</b>	(46.8%) [54.7%]	<b>299</b>	(14.5%)	<b>2,055</b>	(19.1%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>4,165</b>	(47.9%) [50.8%]	<b>4,037</b>	(46.4%) [49.2%]	<b>491</b>	(5.6%)	<b>8,693</b>	(80.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,960</b>	(46.1%) [49.8%]	<b>4,998</b>	(46.5%) [50.2%]	<b>790</b>	(7.4%)	<b>10,748</b>	(100.0%)



**Figure 11 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the Health Sector 1991-2001**



**Figure 12 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to the Health Sector 1991-2001**



## EDUCATION AND LIBRARY BOARDS

### Applicants

**7.9** Table 62 shows there were 24,007 applicants to the Education and Library Boards, a slight fall on the corresponding figure for 2000. The overall composition of applicants was [46.9%] Protestant and [53.1%] Roman Catholics.

The Roman Catholic share of applicants was [52.3%] for males and [53.4%] for females. Between 1991 and 2001, the Roman Catholic proportion of male applicants varied between [46%] and [54%], see Figure 13. For females it fluctuated between [42%] and [53%].

### Appointees

**7.10** In 2001 the Monitoring Returns from the Education and Library Boards detailed 3,501 appointees, see Table 63. Protestants accounted for [51.2%] of appointees, while Roman Catholics accounted for [48.8%].

The Roman Catholic share of male appointees was [51.0%] while for females it was [48.0%]. During the ten-year period to 2001, the Roman Catholic share of male appointees fluctuated between [42%] and [57%], see Figure 14. For females the Roman Catholic proportion ranged between [43%] and [54%].

**Table 62 Composition of Applicants to the Education and Library Boards**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>2,632</b>	(43.2%) [47.7%]	<b>2,889</b>	(47.4%) [52.3%]	<b>568</b>	(9.3%)	<b>6,089</b>	(25.4%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,831</b>	(43.7%) [46.6%]	<b>8,978</b>	(50.1%) [53.4%]	<b>1,109</b>	(6.2%)	<b>17,918</b>	(74.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,463</b>	(43.6%) [46.9%]	<b>11,867</b>	(49.4%) [53.1%]	<b>1,677</b>	(7.0%)	<b>24,007</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 63 Composition of Appointees to the Education and Library Boards**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>410</b>	(45.3%) [49.0%]	<b>426</b>	(47.1%) [51.0%]	<b>69</b>	(7.6%)	<b>905</b>	(25.8%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,278</b>	(49.2%) [52.0%]	<b>1,181</b>	(45.5%) [48.0%]	<b>137</b>	(5.3%)	<b>2,596</b>	(74.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,688</b>	(48.2%) [51.2%]	<b>1,607</b>	(45.9%) [48.8%]	<b>206</b>	(5.9%)	<b>3,501</b>	(100.0%)

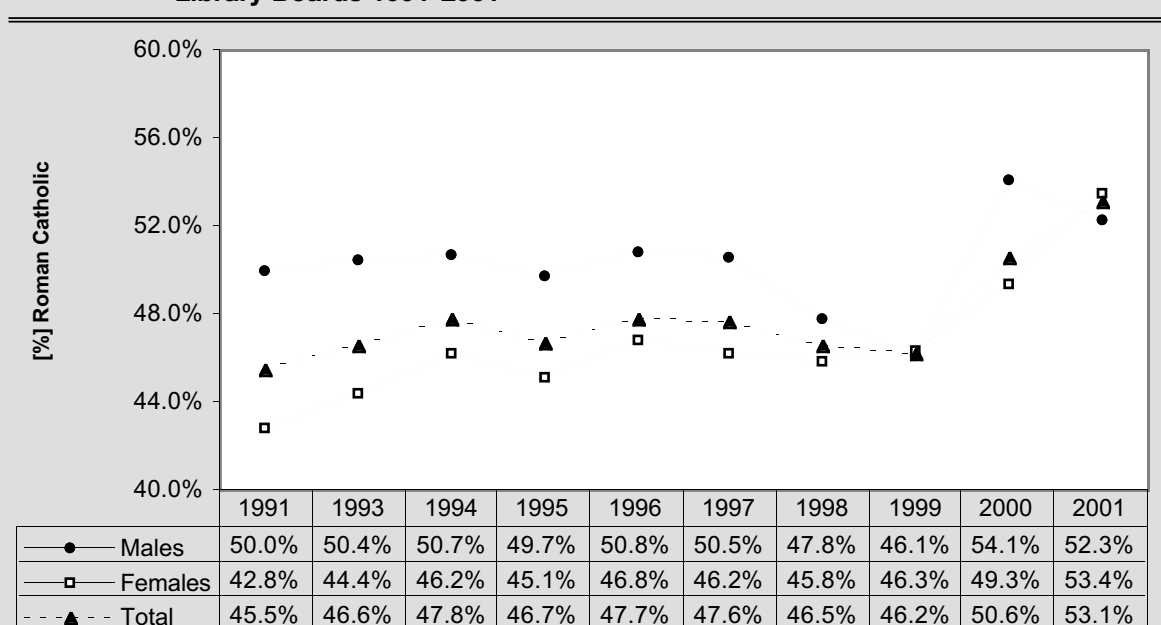
**THE DISTRICT COUNCILS**

**Applicants**

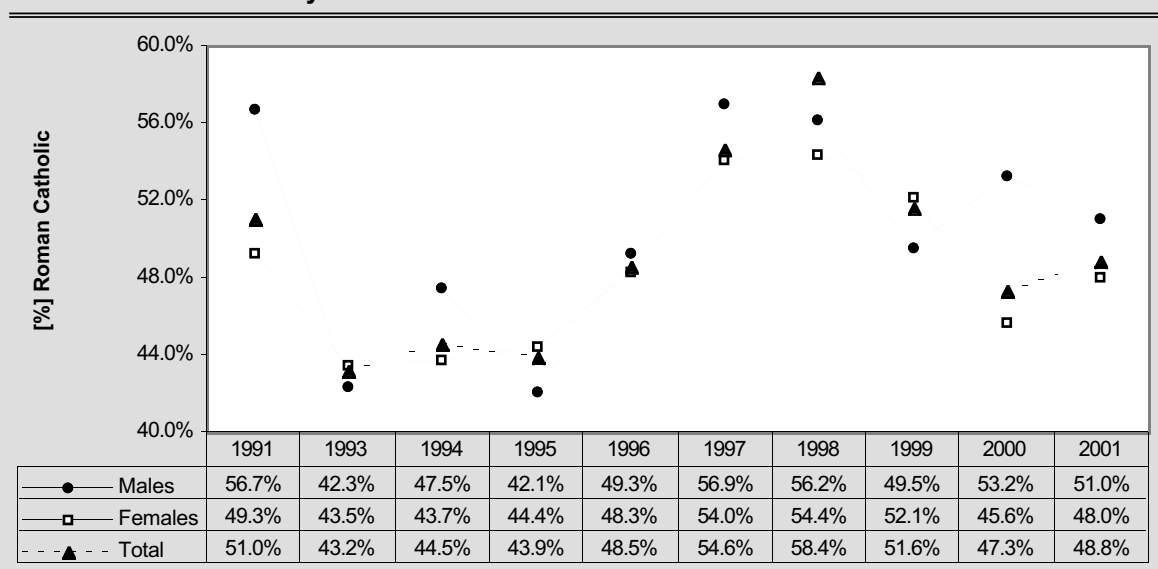
**7.11** Table 64 reveals that the District Councils listed 17,772 applicants in their 2001 Monitoring Returns, a fall from 20,518 in the previous year. Among those for whom a community was determined [58.3%] were Protestant and [41.7%] were Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic proportion of applicants was [40.1%] for males and [43.1%] for females. Between 1991 and 2001 the Roman Catholic share of male applicants varied between [34%] and [44%], see Figure 15. For females it fluctuated between [36%] and [45%].

**Figure 13 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the Education and Library Boards 1991-2001**



**Figure 14 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to the Education and Library Boards 1991-2001**



### District Council Appointees

**7.12** There were 1,548 appointees to the District Councils, see Table 65. Protestants comprised [59.7%] of appointees, while Roman Catholics comprised [40.3%] of appointees.

For males the Roman Catholic share was [39.2%] while for females it was [41.3%]. During the ten-year period to 2001, the Roman Catholic share of male appointees ranged between [36%] and [42%], see Figure 16. For females it varied between [33%] and [43%].

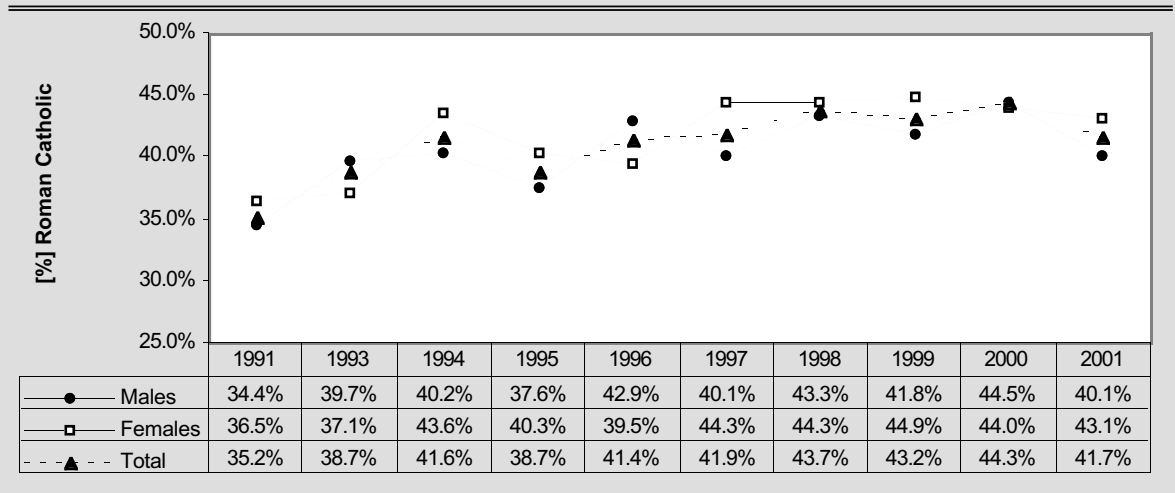
**Table 64 Composition of Applicants to the District Councils**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>4,850</b>	(57.0%) [59.9%]	<b>3,242</b>	(38.1%) [40.1%]	<b>423</b>	(5.0%)	<b>8,515</b>	(47.9%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>5,034</b>	(54.4%) [56.9%]	<b>3,815</b>	(41.2%) [43.1%]	<b>408</b>	(4.4%)	<b>9,257</b>	(52.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,884</b>	(55.6%) [58.3%]	<b>7,057</b>	(39.7%) [41.7%]	<b>831</b>	(4.7%)	<b>17,772</b>	(100.0%)

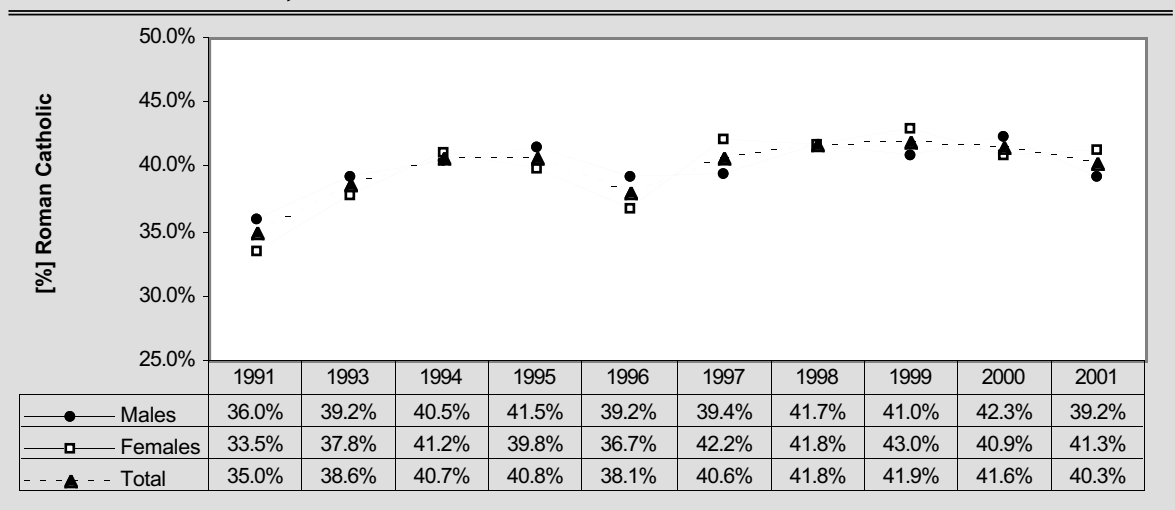
**Table 65 Composition of Appointees to the District Councils**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>441</b>	(58.3%) [60.8%]	<b>284</b>	(37.6%) [39.2%]	<b>31</b>	(4.1%)	<b>756</b>	(48.8%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>451</b>	(56.9%) [58.7%]	<b>317</b>	(40.0%) [41.3%]	<b>24</b>	(3.0%)	<b>792</b>	(51.2%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>892</b>	(57.6%) [59.7%]	<b>601</b>	(38.8%) [40.3%]	<b>55</b>	(3.6%)	<b>1,548</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 15 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the District Councils 1991-2001**



**Figure 16 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to the District Councils, 1991-2001**



## THE CIVIL SERVICE

### Applicants

**7.13** Table 66 reveals that in 2001, the Civil Service Monitoring Returns detailed 37,087 applicants, a substantial increase on the previous year's figure of 16,408. Overall, [51.7%] of applicants to the Civil Service were Protestants and [48.3%] were Roman Catholics.

The Roman Catholic share of applicants was [46.6%] for males and [49.6%] for females. Figure 17 shows that, between 1991 and 2001, the Roman Catholic proportion of male applicants fluctuated between [33%] and [47%]. For females the Roman Catholic share ranged between [38%] and [50%].

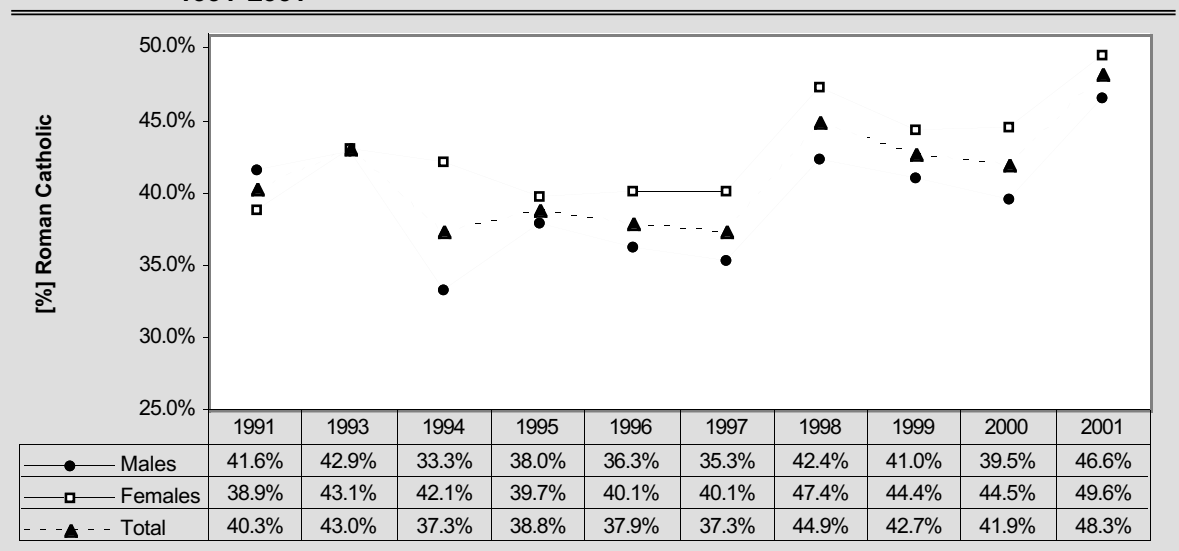
**Table 66 Composition of Applicants to the Civil Service**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>8,506</b>	(50.9%) [53.4%]	<b>7,436</b>	(44.5%) [46.6%]	<b>769</b>	(4.6%)	<b>16,711</b>	(45.1%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>9,887</b>	(48.5%) [50.4%]	<b>9,733</b>	(47.8%) [49.6%]	<b>756</b>	(3.7%)	<b>20,376</b>	(54.9%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,393</b>	(49.6%) [51.7%]	<b>17,169</b>	(46.3%) [48.3%]	<b>1,525</b>	(4.1%)	<b>37,087</b>	(100.0%)

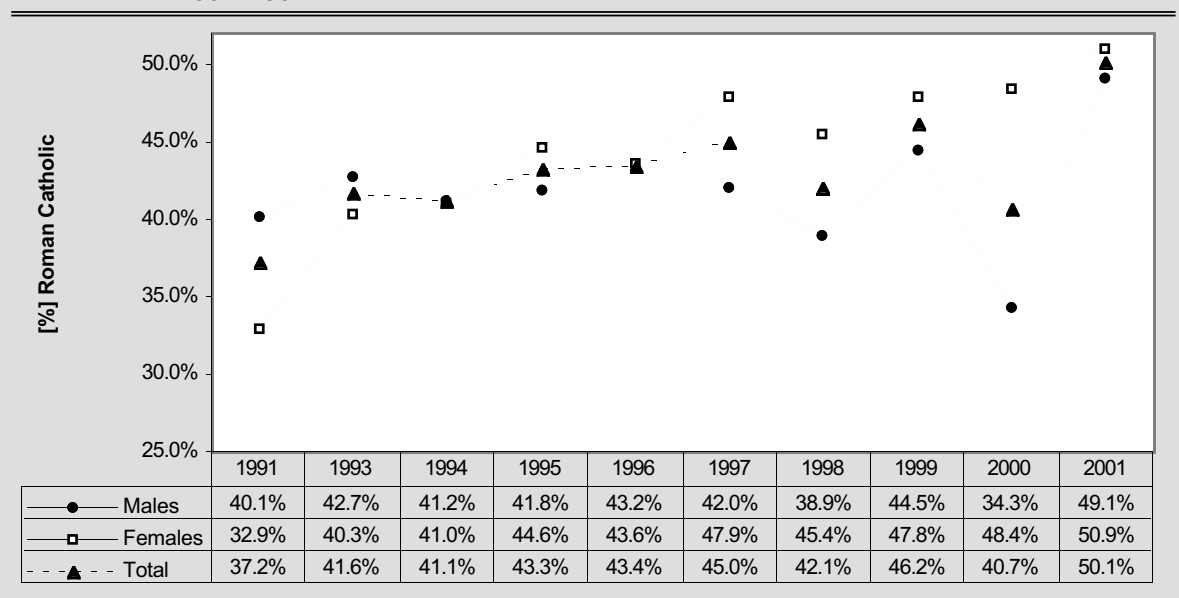
**Table 67 Composition of Appointees to the Civil Service**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>506</b>	(43.3%) [50.9%]	<b>488</b>	(41.8%) [49.1%]	<b>174</b>	(14.9%)	<b>1,168</b>	(45.5%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>591</b>	(42.2%) [49.1%]	<b>612</b>	(43.7%) [50.9%]	<b>197</b>	(14.1%)	<b>1,400</b>	(54.5%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,097</b>	(42.7%) [49.9%]	<b>1,100</b>	(42.8%) [50.1%]	<b>371</b>	(14.4%)	<b>2,568</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 17 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Applicants to the Civil Service 1991-2001**



**Figure 18 Change in the Roman Catholic Percentage of Appointees to the Civil Service 1991-2001**



## Civil Service Appointees

- 7.14** There were 2,568 appointees to the Civil Service in 2001, see Table 67. Among those for whom a community was determined, [49.9%] were Protestant and [50.1%] were Roman Catholic.

The Roman Catholic share of appointees in 2001 was [49.1%] for males and [50.9%] for females. During the ten-year period to 2001, the Roman Catholic proportion of male appointees varied between [34%] and [49%], see Figure 18. For females it ranged between [32%] and [51%].

## PRIVATE SECTOR APPLICANTS AND APPOINTEES

- 7.15** As noted earlier, 2001 was the first year in which all private sector concerns, irrespective of size, were required to submit monitoring information on applicants and appointees. In order to maintain continuity with previous years, however, this section will also examine the data collected by those private sector concerns with 251 or more employees.

### Applicants

- 7.16** In 2001 there were 449,864 applicants detailed by the private sector, see Table 68. The composition of those for whom a

community was determined was [56.2%] Protestant and [43.8%] Roman Catholic.

There were 242,700 male applicants (53.9%) and 207,164 female applicants (46.1%). Among males, [58.6%] were Protestant and [41.4%] were Roman Catholic. For females, [53.4%] were Protestant and [46.6%] were Roman Catholic.

### Applicants (251+)

- 7.17** There were 180 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of applicants and appointees during the preceding year. In 2001 there were 223,164 applicants detailed by such employers. The composition of those for whom a community background was determined was [55.0%] Protestant and [45.0%] Roman Catholic.

There were 123,843 male and 99,321 female applicants. The Roman Catholic share of applicants was [42.6%] for males and [48.0%] for females.

Figure 19 shows that, between 1991 and 2001, the Roman Catholic share of male applicants in private sector concerns with 251 or more employees varied between [39%] and [46%]. During the same period, the Roman Catholic female proportion fluctuated between [44%] and [50%].

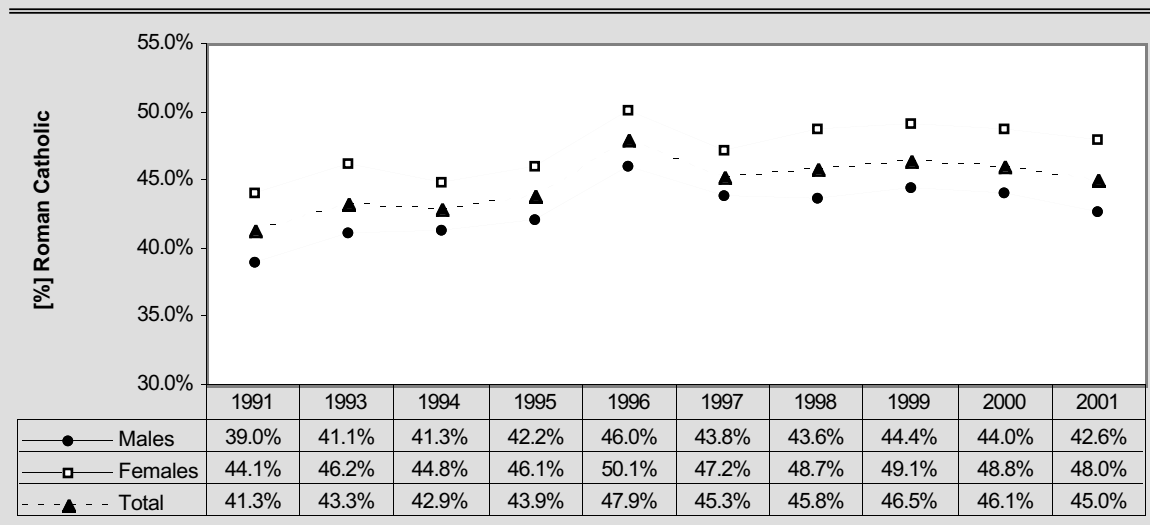
**Table 68** Composition of Private Sector Applicants

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
<b>Male</b>	<b>129,178</b> (53.2%) [58.6%]	<b>91,093</b> (37.5%) [41.4%]	<b>22,429</b> (9.2%)	<b>242,700</b> (53.9%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>101,358</b> (48.9%) [53.4%]	<b>88,565</b> (42.8%) [46.6%]	<b>17,241</b> (8.3%)	<b>207,164</b> (46.1%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230,536</b> (51.2%) [56.2%]	<b>179,658</b> (39.9%) [43.8%]	<b>39,670</b> (8.8%)	<b>449,864</b> (100.0%)

**Table 69** Composition of Private Sector Appointees

	Protestant	Roman Catholic	Non-Determined	Total
<b>Male</b>	<b>20,047</b> (54.2%) [57.9%]	<b>14,574</b> (39.4%) [42.1%]	<b>2,346</b> (6.3%)	<b>36,967</b> (50.0%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>18,719</b> (50.7%) [54.2%]	<b>15,847</b> (42.9%) [45.8%]	<b>2,369</b> (6.4%)	<b>36,935</b> (50.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,766</b> (52.5%) [56.0%]	<b>30,421</b> (41.2%) [44.0%]	<b>4,715</b> (6.4%)	<b>73,902</b> (100.0%)

**Figure 19 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of Applicants in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ Employees**



**Appointees**

**7.18** Examining the monitored private sector as a whole, a total of 73,902 appointees were recorded during 2001, see Table 69. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [56.0%] Protestant and [44.0%] Roman Catholic.

There were 36,967 male appointees and 36,935 female appointees. The composition of male appointees was [57.9%] Protestant and [42.1%] Roman Catholic. Among females the composition was [54.2%] Protestant and [45.8%] Roman Catholic.

**Appointees (251+)**

**7.19** A total of 36,180 appointees were recorded in private concerns with 251 or more employees. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [54.7%] Protestant and [45.3%] Roman Catholic.

There were 18,143 male appointees and 18,037 female appointees. The composition of male appointees was [56.7%] Protestant and [43.3%] Roman Catholic. Among females the composition was [52.8%] Protestant and [47.2%] Roman Catholic.

**Figure 20 Change in the Roman Catholic [%] of Appointees in Private Sector Concerns with 251+ Employees 1991-2001**

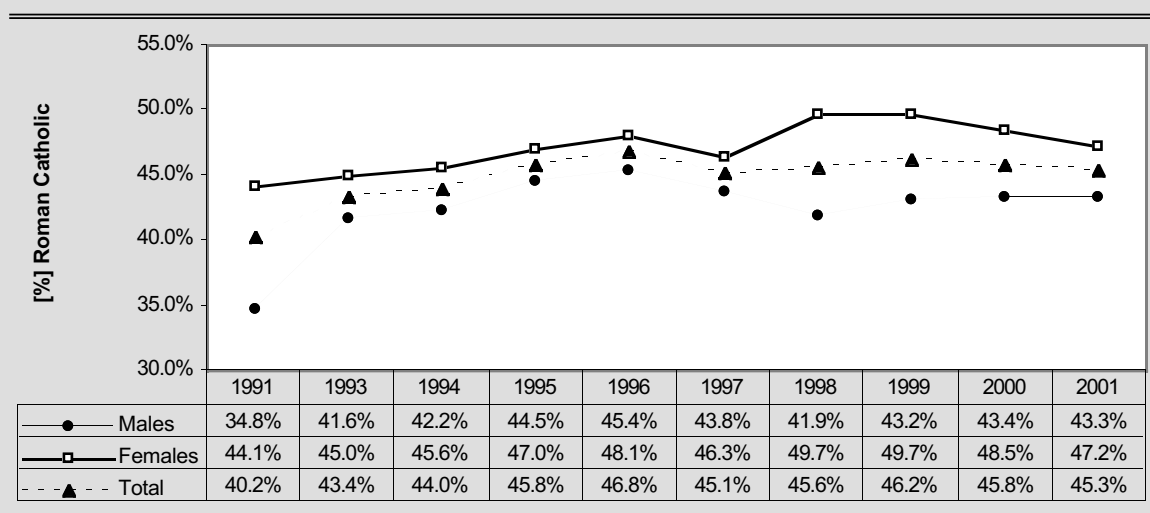


Figure 20 shows that, between 1991 and 2001, the Roman Catholic share of male appointees in concerns with 251+ employees ranged between [34%] and [46%]. For females the corresponding share of appointees fluctuated between [44%] and [50%].

### Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification

**7.20** Viewing all concerns in the private sector, Table 70 shows that over half of all appointees were concentrated in three SOC groups, namely: SOC7 (20.5%), SOC8 (18.9%) and SOC9 (15.8%). The Roman Catholic proportion of appointees in these groups were: SOC7 [49%], SOC8 [41.4%] and SOC9 [42.6%]. In SOC5 the Roman Catholic share was [39.4%]. In the remaining SOC groups, Roman Catholic representation was [42%] or greater.

Examining only those private concerns with 251 or more employees, it was again found that nearly two-thirds of appointees were located in the same three SOC groups as the whole sector, namely: SOC7 (23.6%), SOC8 (22.4%) and SOC9 (15.5%). The Roman Catholic share of appointees in those groups

was: SOC7 [50.4%], SOC8 [44%] and SOC9 [44.4%]. In SOC5 the Roman Catholic share was [30.5%] and in the remaining groups, the Roman Catholic share was [43%] or greater.

### Composition of Private Sector Appointees by Standard Occupational Classification and Sex

#### MALE EMPLOYEES

**7.21** Looking at all concerns in the private sector, nearly three-quarters of male appointees were located in four SOC groups, namely: SOC5 (15%), SOC7 (13.9%), SOC8 (27.7%) and SOC9 (15%), see Table 70[M] (page 85). Roman Catholic representation in these groups was: SOC5 [37.6%], SOC7 [47.3%], SOC8 [40.5%] and SOC9 [41.7%]. In the remaining groups, the Roman Catholic share ranged between [41%] and [48%].

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

**Table 70 Composition of Private Sector Appointees by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>1,659</b>	(50.7%) [55.9%]	<b>1,307</b>	(40.0%) [44.1%]	<b>305</b>	(9.3%)	<b>3,271</b>	(4.4%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>1,256</b>	(46.2%) [51.6%]	<b>1,179</b>	(43.3%) [48.4%]	<b>285</b>	(10.5%)	<b>2,720</b>	(3.7%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>2,027</b>	(46.0%) [49.4%]	<b>2,073</b>	(47.1%) [50.6%]	<b>304</b>	(6.9%)	<b>4,404</b>	(6.0%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>4,423</b>	(53.7%) [57.9%]	<b>3,214</b>	(39.1%) [42.1%]	<b>592</b>	(7.2%)	<b>8,229</b>	(11.1%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>3,972</b>	(58.0%) [60.6%]	<b>2,578</b>	(37.7%) [39.4%]	<b>296</b>	(4.3%)	<b>6,846</b>	(9.3%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>4,197</b>	(54.9%) [57.9%]	<b>3,051</b>	(39.9%) [42.1%]	<b>395</b>	(5.2%)	<b>7,643</b>	(10.3%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>7,054</b>	(46.7%) [51.0%]	<b>6,781</b>	(44.9%) [49.0%]	<b>1,283</b>	(8.5%)	<b>15,118</b>	(20.5%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>7,857</b>	(56.3%) [58.6%]	<b>5,547</b>	(39.7%) [41.4%]	<b>556</b>	(4.0%)	<b>13,960</b>	(18.9%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>6,321</b>	(54.0%) [57.4%]	<b>4,691</b>	(40.1%) [42.6%]	<b>699</b>	(6.0%)	<b>11,711</b>	(15.8%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,766</b>	(52.5%) [56.0%]	<b>30,421</b>	(41.2%) [44.0%]	<b>4,715</b>	(6.4%)	<b>73,902</b>	(100.0%)



Analysing only those private concerns with 251 or more employees, it was again found that nearly three-quarters of appointees were located in the same four SOC groups as the whole sector, namely: SOC5 (12.2%), SOC7 (17.8%), SOC8 (30.9%) and SOC9 (11.1%). The Roman Catholic share of male appointees in those groups was: SOC5 [28.7%], SOC7 [49.9%], SOC8 [43.3%] and SOC9 [45.7%]. In the remaining groups, the Roman Catholic share was [41%] or greater.

## FEMALE EMPLOYEES

**7.22** Examining the private sector as a whole, Table 70[F] (page 85) shows that nearly three-quarters of female appointees were located in four SOC groups, namely: SOC4 (16.5%), SOC6 (13.0%), SOC7 (27.0%) and SOC9 (16.7%). Roman Catholic female representation in these groups was: SOC4 [42.3%], SOC6 [42.7%], SOC7 [49.9%] and SOC9 [43.4%]. In the remaining groups, the Roman Catholic share ranged between [42%] and [52%].

The Roman Catholic percentage of female appointees was also compared with that of female employees in the monitored private sector workforce (full-time and part-time combined), see Figure 22. In all groups except SOC6 during 2001, Roman Catholic representation among appointees was higher than among employees.

Looking only at those private sector concerns with 251 or more employees, it was found that four out of five female appointees were concentrated in four SOC groups, namely: SOC4 (17.5%), SOC7 (29.5%), SOC8 (13.7%) and SOC9 (19.8%). Roman Catholic female representation in those groups was: SOC4 [44.7%], SOC7 [50.7%], SOC8 [45.7%] and SOC9 [43.7%]. In the small SOC5 group the Roman Catholic proportion was [39.4%]. In the remaining SOC groups, the Roman Catholic share was [44%] or greater.

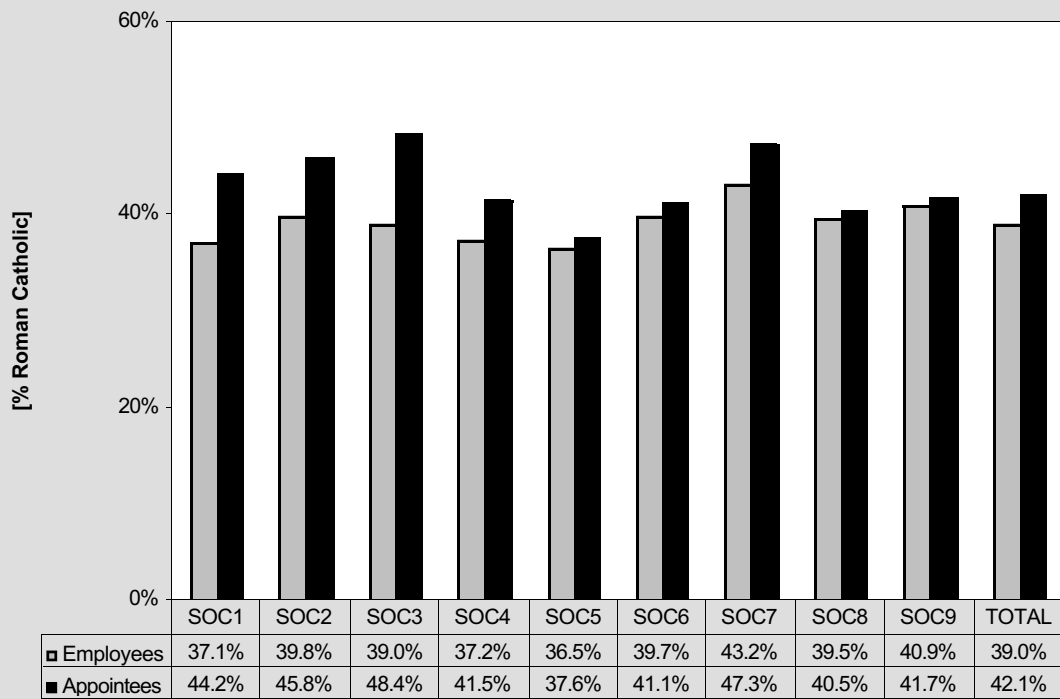
**Table 70 [M] Composition of Male Private Sector Appointees by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>851</b>	(50.4%) [55.8%]	<b>674</b>	(39.9%) [44.2%]	<b>164</b>	(9.7%)	<b>1,689</b>	(4.6%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>749</b>	(47.7%) [54.2%]	<b>634</b>	(40.4%) [45.8%]	<b>188</b>	(12.0%)	<b>1,571</b>	(4.2%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>1,044</b>	(47.1%) [51.6%]	<b>981</b>	(44.3%) [48.4%]	<b>191</b>	(8.6%)	<b>2,216</b>	(6.0%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>1,134</b>	(53.0%) [58.5%]	<b>805</b>	(37.6%) [41.5%]	<b>201</b>	(9.4%)	<b>2,140</b>	(5.8%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>3,312</b>	(59.8%) [62.4%]	<b>1,994</b>	(36.0%) [37.6%]	<b>228</b>	(4.1%)	<b>5,534</b>	(15.0%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>1,589</b>	(55.6%) [58.9%]	<b>1,107</b>	(38.7%) [41.1%]	<b>163</b>	(5.7%)	<b>2,859</b>	(7.7%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>2,479</b>	(48.2%) [52.7%]	<b>2,229</b>	(43.3%) [47.3%]	<b>435</b>	(8.5%)	<b>5,143</b>	(13.9%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>5,855</b>	(57.1%) [59.5%]	<b>3,978</b>	(38.8%) [40.5%]	<b>424</b>	(4.1%)	<b>10,257</b>	(27.7%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>3,034</b>	(54.6%) [58.3%]	<b>2,172</b>	(39.1%) [41.7%]	<b>352</b>	(6.3%)	<b>5,558</b>	(15.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,047</b>	(54.2%) [57.9%]	<b>14,574</b>	(39.4%) [42.1%]	<b>2,346</b>	(6.3%)	<b>36,967</b>	(100.0%)

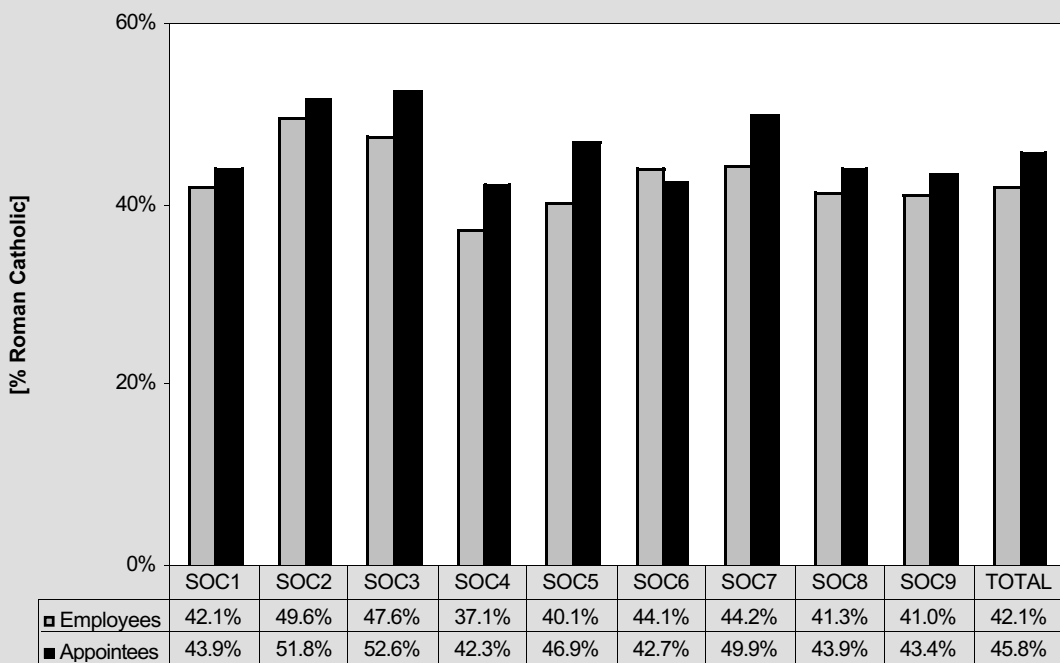
**Table 70 [F] Composition of Female Private Sector Appointees by SOC**

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>SOC1</b>	<b>808</b>	(51.1%) [56.1%]	<b>633</b>	(40.0%) [43.9%]	<b>141</b>	(8.9%)	<b>1,582</b>	(4.3%)
<b>SOC2</b>	<b>507</b>	(44.1%) [48.2%]	<b>545</b>	(47.4%) [51.8%]	<b>97</b>	(8.4%)	<b>1,149</b>	(3.1%)
<b>SOC3</b>	<b>983</b>	(44.9%) [47.4%]	<b>1,092</b>	(49.9%) [52.6%]	<b>113</b>	(5.2%)	<b>2,188</b>	(5.9%)
<b>SOC4</b>	<b>3,289</b>	(54.0%) [57.7%]	<b>2,409</b>	(39.6%) [42.3%]	<b>391</b>	(6.4%)	<b>6,089</b>	(16.5%)
<b>SOC5</b>	<b>660</b>	(50.3%) [53.1%]	<b>584</b>	(44.5%) [46.9%]	<b>68</b>	(5.2%)	<b>1,312</b>	(3.6%)
<b>SOC6</b>	<b>2,608</b>	(54.5%) [57.3%]	<b>1,944</b>	(40.6%) [42.7%]	<b>232</b>	(4.8%)	<b>4,784</b>	(13.0%)
<b>SOC7</b>	<b>4,575</b>	(45.9%) [50.1%]	<b>4,552</b>	(45.6%) [49.9%]	<b>848</b>	(8.5%)	<b>9,975</b>	(27.0%)
<b>SOC8</b>	<b>2,002</b>	(54.1%) [56.1%]	<b>1,569</b>	(42.4%) [43.9%]	<b>132</b>	(3.6%)	<b>3,703</b>	(10.0%)
<b>SOC9</b>	<b>3,287</b>	(53.4%) [56.6%]	<b>2,519</b>	(40.9%) [43.4%]	<b>347</b>	(5.6%)	<b>6,153</b>	(16.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,719</b>	(50.7%) [54.2%]	<b>15,847</b>	(42.9%) [45.8%]	<b>2,369</b>	(6.4%)	<b>36,935</b>	(100.0%)

**Figure 21 Comparison of Roman Catholic Percentage of Male Employees versus Appointees in the Monitored Private Sector Workforce 2001**



**Figure 22 Comparison of Roman Catholic Percentage of Female Employees versus Appointees in the Monitored Private Sector Workforce 2001**



# 8

## Promotees and Leavers

### Background

- 8.1** The year 2001 marked the first occasion in which all Specified Public Authorities and all Private Sector employers with 251 or more employees were required to include the composition of promotees and leavers on their Monitoring Return.

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

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

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

### PUBLIC SECTOR

#### Public Sector Promotees

- 8.2** Public Sector Monitoring Returns for 2001 detailed 5,242 promotees, see Table 71. Their composition was (56.2%) Protestant, (39.9%) Roman Catholic and (3.8%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [58.5%] Protestant and [41.5%] Roman Catholic.

The majority (53.4%) of promotees in the public sector were female, a total of 2,801. Among those female promotees whose community was determined, [54.3%] were Protestant and [45.7%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 2, 441 male promotees and their composition was [63.3%] Protestant and [36.7%] Roman Catholic.

**Table 71** Composition of Public Sector Promotees

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,471</b>	(60.3%) [63.3%]	<b>853</b>	(34.9%) [36.7%]	<b>117</b>	(4.8%)	<b>2,441</b>	(46.6%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>1,476</b>	(52.7%) [54.3%]	<b>1,241</b>	(44.3%) [45.7%]	<b>84</b>	(3.0%)	<b>2,801</b>	(53.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,947</b>	(56.2%) [58.5%]	<b>2,094</b>	(39.9%) [41.5%]	<b>201</b>	(3.8%)	<b>5,242</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 72** Composition of Public Sector Leavers

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>4,748</b>	(52.9%) [61.3%]	<b>2,999</b>	(33.4%) [38.7%]	<b>1,231</b>	(13.7%)	<b>8,978</b>	(36.6%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>7,404</b>	(47.6%) [52.5%]	<b>6,695</b>	(43.0%) [47.5%]	<b>1,453</b>	(9.3%)	<b>15,552</b>	(63.4%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,152</b>	(49.5%) [55.6%]	<b>9,694</b>	(39.5%) [44.4%]	<b>2,684</b>	(10.9%)	<b>24,530</b>	(100.0%)

## Public Sector Leavers

8.3 Public Sector Monitoring Returns for 2001 provided details of 24,530 leavers, see Table 72. Their composition was (49.5%) Protestant, (39.5%) Roman Catholic and (10.9%) Non-determined. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [55.6%] Protestant and [44.4%] Roman Catholic.

The majority (63.4%) of leavers in the public sector were female, a total of 15,552 persons. Among those female leavers whose community was determined, [52.5%] were Protestant and [47.5%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 8,978 male leavers and their composition was [61.3%] Protestant and [38.7%] Roman Catholic.

## PRIVATE SECTOR PROMOTEES AND LEAVERS

### Promotees (251+)

8.4 There were 180 private sector concerns with 251 or more employees who supplied details on the composition of promotees and leavers during the preceding year. In addition, 11 concerns who fulfilled the criteria at the beginning of the year, but subsequently fell below the 251 employees threshold, also submitted data on promotees and leavers.

In 2001 there were 4,080 promotees detailed by the private sector, see Table 73. Looking only at those for whom a community was determined, their composition was [62.5%] Protestant and [37.5%] Roman Catholic.

The majority (61.4%) of promotees in the private sector were male, a total of 2,504. Among those male promotees whose community was determined, [67.3%] were Protestant and [32.7%] were Roman Catholic. In total there were 1,576 female promotees and their composition was [54.8%] Protestant and [45.2%] Roman Catholic.

### Private Sector Leavers (251+)

8.5 Private sector Monitoring Returns for 2001 provided details of 40,803 leavers, see Table 74. The composition of those for whom a community was determined was [55.8%] Protestant and [44.2%] Roman Catholic.

There were 20,269 male leavers and 20,534 female leavers. Among males, [57.2%] of leavers were Protestant and [42.8%] were Roman Catholic. For females, [54.5%] were Protestant and [45.5%] were Roman Catholic.

**Table 73** Composition of Private Sector Promotees

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non-Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>1,598</b>	(63.8%) [67.3%]	<b>776</b>	(31.0%) [32.7%]	<b>130</b>	(5.2%)	<b>2,504</b>	(61.4%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>824</b>	(52.3%) [54.8%]	<b>679</b>	(43.1%) [45.2%]	<b>73</b>	(4.6%)	<b>1,576</b>	(38.6%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,422</b>	(59.4%) [62.5%]	<b>1,455</b>	(35.7%) [37.5%]	<b>203</b>	(5.0%)	<b>4,080</b>	(100.0%)

**Table 74** Composition of Private Sector Leavers

	Protestant		Roman Catholic		Non Determined		Total	
<b>Male</b>	<b>10,689</b>	(52.7%) [57.2%]	<b>7,992</b>	(39.4%) [42.8%]	<b>1,588</b>	(7.8%)	<b>20,269</b>	(49.7%)
<b>Female</b>	<b>10,309</b>	(50.2%) [54.5%]	<b>8,615</b>	(42.0%) [45.5%]	<b>1,610</b>	(7.8%)	<b>20,534</b>	(50.3%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,998</b>	(51.5%) [55.8%]	<b>16,607</b>	(40.7%) [44.2%]	<b>3,198</b>	(7.8%)	<b>40,803</b>	(100.0%)

# **APPENDIX**

## **COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS**



# Appendix

## Composition of individual concerns

### Introduction

This Appendix includes information on those 120 Specified Authorities (public sector bodies) and 2,328 private sector concerns which had 26 or more employees. There were 16 public sector bodies and 1,549 private sector concerns which had 25 or less employees, and these are not detailed here.

The Appendix is in four parts. Section 1 deals with employees of the 120 public sector bodies. In a departure from previous years, the total number of employees in each concern, including part-time staff, is given.

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

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

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

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

Section 2 deals with employees in those private sector concerns with 26 or more employees. The same information is provided as was given for public sector employees in Section 1. In the private sector there were 638 concerns which had less than 10 Roman Catholic employees (marked with a \*). There were also 288 concerns with less than 10 Protestant employees (marked with a #). A profile of these concerns by size is shown in the table below.

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

Section 4 is the final section in this Appendix. It provides information on appointees to the private sector, in the same format that was used for the public sector in Section 3. Although all private sector concerns, irrespective of size, now provide information on the composition of appointees on their monitoring return, in order to limit the size of the publication, only those with 251 or more employees are listed here. There were 180 such concerns in 2001.

<b>Private Sector Concerns with less than 10 Employees of one Community by Sizeband</b>			
<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Concerns with less than 10 Protestant Employees</b>	<b>Concerns with less than 10 Roman Catholic Employees</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>26-50</b>	224	492	716
<b>51-100</b>	49	133	182
<b>101-250</b>	13	13	26
<b>251+</b>	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>924</b>



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

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

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

# **SECTION 1**

## **COMPOSITION OF INDIVIDUAL SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES**



## Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland	78	10	6	<b>94</b>	[88.6%]	[11.4%]
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	683	1,248	91	<b>2,022</b>	[35.4%]	[64.6%]
Antrim Borough Council	177	70	7	<b>254</b>	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Ards Borough Council	318	55	19	<b>392</b>	[85.3%]	[14.7%]
Armagh and Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	1,135	1,242	183	<b>2,560</b>	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Armagh City and District Council	162	114	1	<b>277</b>	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Armagh College of Further & Higher Education	102	105	8	<b>215</b>	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Arts Council for Northern Ireland	15	22	2	<b>39</b>	[40.5%]	[59.5%]
Ballymena Borough Council	211	49	14	<b>274</b>	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	95	19	11	<b>125</b>	[83.3%]	[16.7%]
Banbridge District Council	141	40	3	<b>184</b>	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Belfast City Council	1,432	853	124	<b>2,409</b>	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	2,197	1,392	234	<b>3,823</b>	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Belfast Education and Library Board	1,729	1,633	169	<b>3,531</b>	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	99	23	13	<b>135</b>	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	854	666	189	<b>1,709</b>	[56.2%]	[43.8%]
Board of Governors Stranmillis University College, Belfast	158	55	2	<b>215</b>	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Board of Trustees of The National Museum & Galleries of Northern Ireland	256	95	30	<b>381</b>	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	370	281	102	<b>753</b>	[56.8%]	[43.2%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	158	11	20	<b>189</b>	[93.5%]	[6.5%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	398	29	58	<b>485</b>	[93.2%]	[6.8%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	249	71	21	<b>341</b>	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	1,653	820	219	<b>2,692</b>	[66.8%]	[33.2%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	130	38	27	<b>195</b>	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary	10,623	939	442	<b>12,004</b>	[91.9%]	[8.1%]
Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland	390	145	26	<b>561</b>	[72.9%]	[27.1%]
Citybus Ltd	267	371	14	<b>652</b>	[41.8%]	[58.2%]
Coleraine Borough Council	206	59	20	<b>285</b>	[77.7%]	[22.3%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	61	37	5	<b>103</b>	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Construction Industry Training Board	33	29	1	<b>63</b>	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Cookstown District Council	93	91	3	<b>187</b>	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	#	-	-	<b>63</b>	-	-
Craigavon and Banbridge Community Health & Social Services Trust	978	544	77	<b>1,599</b>	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	1,310	936	157	<b>2,403</b>	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Craigavon Borough Council	246	159	12	<b>417</b>	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Derry City Council	119	395	12	<b>526</b>	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Down District Council	74	189	24	<b>287</b>	[28.1%]	[71.9%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	1,851	1,749	397	<b>3,997</b>	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Dungannon District Council	131	122	14	<b>267</b>	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	308	82	13	<b>403</b>	[79.0%]	[21.0%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	111	198	38	<b>347</b>	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	128	154	10	<b>292</b>	[45.4%]	[54.6%]
Eastern Health and Social Services Board	123	87	33	<b>243</b>	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Enterprise Ulster	70	90	5	<b>165</b>	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	56	73	8	<b>137</b>	[43.4%]	[56.6%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Fermanagh College of Further & Higher Education	104	124	25	<b>253</b>	[45.6%]	[54.4%]
Fermanagh District Council	101	141	8	<b>250</b>	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Fire Authority for Northern Ireland	1,306	702	69	<b>2,077</b>	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Flexibus Ltd	24	19	1	<b>44</b>	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	17	17	0	<b>34</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Foyle Health & Social Services Trust	996	2,338	100	<b>3,434</b>	[29.9%]	[70.1%]
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	704	478	91	<b>1,273</b>	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Head of Department of Finance and Personnel	17,134	12,048	1,597	<b>30,779</b>	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	3,031	1,515	133	<b>4,679</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Juvenile Justice Board, The	126	57	7	<b>190</b>	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Labour Relations Agency	24	22	0	<b>46</b>	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Laganside Corporation	13	11	1	<b>25</b>	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Larne Borough Council	112	39	5	<b>156</b>	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Limavady Borough Council	78	51	7	<b>136</b>	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	122	111	6	<b>239</b>	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Lisburn Borough Council	341	78	21	<b>440</b>	[81.4%]	[18.6%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	190	73	35	<b>298</b>	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Livestock and Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	76	27	2	<b>105</b>	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Local Enterprise Development Unit	115	72	6	<b>193</b>	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners	#	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Magherafelt District Council	83	91	0	<b>174</b>	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital & Social Services Trust	322	573	67	<b>962</b>	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Minister for the Civil Service, The	3,829	1,800	825	<b>6,454</b>	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Moyle District Council	34	64	12	<b>110</b>	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
National Board for Nursing, Midwifery & Health Visiting for Northern Ireland	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Newry and Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	78	325	12	<b>415</b>	[19.4%]	[80.6%]
Newry and Mourne District Council	51	336	5	<b>392</b>	[13.2%]	[86.8%]
Newry and Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	393	1,584	181	<b>2,158</b>	[19.9%]	[80.1%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	342	44	19	<b>405</b>	[88.6%]	[11.4%]
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	1,407	1,782	220	<b>3,409</b>	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
North Down and Ards Institute of Further & Higher Education	231	48	194	<b>473</b>	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
North Down Borough Council	356	36	39	<b>431</b>	[90.8%]	[9.2%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	346	126	50	<b>522</b>	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
North Eastern Education and Library Board	3,938	1,627	465	<b>6,030</b>	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	124	414	35	<b>573</b>	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
Northern Health and Social Services Board	147	53	7	<b>207</b>	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	463	292	41	<b>796</b>	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service	102	98	16	<b>216</b>	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services	297	299	36	<b>632</b>	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	13	12	0	<b>25</b>	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Northern Ireland Council for Post-Graduate Medical & Dental Education	38	17	6	<b>61</b>	[69.1%]	[30.9%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations & Assessment	169	128	9	<b>306</b>	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	14	32	1	<b>47</b>	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	14	12	2	<b>28</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Northern Ireland Hotel & Catering College	69	37	16	<b>122</b>	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	1,589	1,580	57	<b>3,226</b>	[50.1%]	[49.9%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee	*	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	492	182	42	<b>716</b>	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	37	30	10	<b>77</b>	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	43	45	5	<b>93</b>	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	22	10	1	<b>33</b>	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Omagh College of Further Education	59	130	12	<b>201</b>	[31.2%]	[68.8%]
Omagh District Council	125	258	29	<b>412</b>	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Police Authority for Northern Ireland	893	165	92	<b>1,150</b>	[84.4%]	[15.6%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	39	27	12	<b>78</b>	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Post Office	2,487	2,274	59	<b>4,820</b>	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	155	137	48	<b>340</b>	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Royal Group of Hospitals and Dental Hospital Health & Social Services Trust, The	2,142	3,040	870	<b>6,052</b>	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Secretary of State for Defence	3,826	177	103	<b>4,106</b>	[95.6%]	[4.4%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	2,320	1,047	250	<b>3,617</b>	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
South Eastern Education and Library Board	2,503	1,178	270	<b>3,951</b>	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Southern Education and Library Board	2,874	3,222	51	<b>6,147</b>	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Southern Health and Social Services Board	90	78	15	<b>183</b>	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	1,183	2,330	123	<b>3,636</b>	[33.7%]	[66.3%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	31	28	5	<b>64</b>	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Strabane District Council	56	100	2	<b>158</b>	[35.9%]	[64.1%]
Ulster Community and Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	3,943	767	407	<b>5,117</b>	[83.7%]	[16.3%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	55	23	0	<b>78</b>	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	1,211	894	66	<b>2,171</b>	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	2,149	1,257	174	<b>3,580</b>	[63.1%]	[36.9%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	273	147	15	<b>435</b>	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	15	38	0	<b>53</b>	[28.3%]	[71.7%]
Western Education and Library Board	2,324	3,737	258	<b>6,319</b>	[38.3%]	[61.7%]
Western Health and Social Services Board	35	85	2	<b>122</b>	[29.2%]	[70.8%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



# **SECTION 2**

## **COMPOSITION OF PRIVATE SECTOR CONCERNS**





## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
3M UK PLC		161	19	2	<b>182</b>	[89.4%]	[10.6%]
A-Wear Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
AAH Pharmaceuticals Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>91</b>	-	-
Abbey Grammar School, The	#	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Abbey Insurance Brokers		148	41	5	<b>194</b>	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Abbey National PLC		409	255	162	<b>826</b>	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
Abbey Upholsterers Ltd		12	22	1	<b>35</b>	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
Abbeyfield Belfast Society Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	-
Abbeylands Private Nursing Home		49	15	0	<b>64</b>	[76.6%]	[23.4%]
Abertay Paper Sacks	*	-	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Abingdon Manor Care Centre Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Abjet Transport Mini Coach Hire		13	17	0	<b>30</b>	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
ABN	*	-	-	-	<b>85</b>	-	-
ABP Lurgan		12	76	1	<b>89</b>	[13.6%]	[86.4%]
ACC Distribution	*	-	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Access & Support Ltd		34	24	0	<b>58</b>	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Ace Construction		10	22	0	<b>32</b>	[31.3%]	[68.8%]
Ace Fixings		33	19	2	<b>54</b>	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd		193	81	4	<b>278</b>	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Actif Recruitment Consultants Ltd		17	16	3	<b>36</b>	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Action Cancer		34	14	4	<b>52</b>	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Action Mental Health		63	60	8	<b>131</b>	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Adair & Milliken Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Adair Arms Hotel		13	19	0	<b>32</b>	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
Adair Bros Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Adams Childrenswear Ltd		84	78	24	<b>186</b>	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Adamsez NI Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Adecco Uk Ltd		112	84	36	<b>232</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Adria Ltd		303	1,134	3	<b>1,440</b>	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
ADT Fire and Security		96	34	9	<b>139</b>	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Advanced Learning Systems Ltd		57	23	0	<b>80</b>	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
Aepona Ltd		52	73	7	<b>132</b>	[41.6%]	[58.4%]
AES Belfast West Power Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>51</b>	-	-
AES Kilroot Power Ltd		86	13	0	<b>99</b>	[86.9%]	[13.1%]
African Clothing Exports Ltd		26	12	2	<b>40</b>	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Age Concern Services		20	55	3	<b>78</b>	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Agnew Commercials Ltd		53	20	0	<b>73</b>	[72.6%]	[27.4%]
Agnew Isaac (Mallusk) Ltd		37	12	0	<b>49</b>	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Agnew Isaac Ltd		63	25	1	<b>89</b>	[71.6%]	[28.4%]
Agnew Isaac Ltd		43	23	2	<b>68</b>	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
AI Services (NI) Ltd		47	20	0	<b>67</b>	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
AIB Group Northern Ireland Plc T/A First Trust Bank		771	705	44	<b>1,520</b>	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Aiken R & D Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Airtours International Airways Ltd		26	10	46	<b>82</b>	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
AJ Plumbing Supplies Ltd		23	14	0	<b>37</b>	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Akzo Nobel Decorative Coatings Ireland Ltd		20	11	2	<b>33</b>	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Alexander DE & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Alexander Forbes Risk Services Uk Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/A Menarys		311	82	37	430	[79.1%] [20.9%]
Alexander R Ltd T/A Supervalu		98	41	1	140	[70.5%] [29.5%]
Alexander Walter & Co (Belfast) Ltd		157	37	0	194	[80.9%] [19.1%]
Alexander William & Henry (Civil Engineering) Ltd		16	12	0	28	[57.1%] [42.9%]
Alexanders of Markethill	*	-	-	-	28	-
Alexon International Ltd		117	76	2	195	[60.6%] [39.4%]
Alliance & Leicester PLC		73	78	25	176	[48.3%] [51.7%]
Allianz Northern Ireland		80	53	11	144	[60.2%] [39.8%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland		276	45	1	322	[86.0%] [14.0%]
Allpipe Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	-	96	-
Alpha Flight Services		30	21	0	51	[58.8%] [41.2%]
Alpha Marketing PLC	*	-	-	-	36	-
Altress Ltd T/A Fleming's Supervalu		77	21	0	98	[78.6%] [21.4%]
Alzheimer's Society, The		78	118	1	197	[39.8%] [60.2%]
AM Transport Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	32	-
AM/PM Services (NI) Ltd		29	31	13	73	[48.3%] [51.7%]
Amacis Ltd		27	28	3	58	[49.1%] [50.9%]
Amalgamated Transport & General Workers' Union		25	20	3	48	[55.6%] [44.4%]
Ambler Jeremiah (Ulster) Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-
AMC Developments		12	18	0	30	[40.0%] [60.0%]
Amey Business Services		18	12	0	30	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Amphion Semiconductor Ltd		20	18	6	44	[52.6%] [47.4%]
AMT Sybex (NI) Ltd		35	14	0	49	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Analog Devices Incorporated		29	66	8	103	[30.5%] [69.5%]
Anderson Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	-	44	-
Anderson Manning Associates Ltd		61	23	2	86	[72.6%] [27.4%]
Anderson McMeekin ICI Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-
Anderson Spratt Group		30	12	4	46	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Andor Technology Ltd		24	31	6	61	[43.6%] [56.4%]
Andras House Ltd T/A Holiday Inn Express		24	54	2	80	[30.8%] [69.2%]
Andras House Ltd T/A Renshaws Hotel		12	18	2	32	[40.0%] [60.0%]
Andrews Holdings Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Anglo Beef Processors Ltd T/A ABP Newry	#	-	-	-	193	-
Ann's Home Care Ltd		78	77	0	155	[50.3%] [49.7%]
Annadale Private Nursing Home		21	16	0	37	[56.8%] [43.2%]
Annahilt Residential Home	*	-	-	-	39	-
Annvale Joinery	#	-	-	-	30	-
Answercall Direct Ltd		38	26	7	71	[59.4%] [40.6%]
Antrim Coast Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	26	-
Antrim Construction Co Ltd		97	17	0	114	[85.1%] [14.9%]
Antrim Contract Carpets Ltd		10	18	3	31	[35.7%] [64.3%]
Antrim Electrical & Mechanical Engineers		53	54	9	116	[49.5%] [50.5%]
Antrim Private Nursing Home		20	16	0	36	[55.6%] [44.4%]
Antrim Transformers Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-
Anvercourt Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Aon McMillen Ltd	*	-	-	-	50	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Apple Recruitment Services	112	84	29	<b>225</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Aptus Personnel Ltd	101	24	11	<b>136</b>	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Arca Technologies Ltd	28	21	2	<b>51</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Burton Retail	38	44	2	<b>84</b>	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Dorothy Perkins	103	86	2	<b>191</b>	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Evans	72	46	2	<b>120</b>	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Principles for Women	38	50	1	<b>89</b>	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Top Shop Retail	69	106	1	<b>176</b>	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Wallis	35	45	0	<b>80</b>	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Arcadia Group PLC T/A Warehouse	12	13	2	<b>27</b>	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Arches Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Arco Industrial Supply	*	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Ardboe Manufacturing Co Ltd T/A Forbes Kitchens & Forbes Furniture	#	-	-	<b>63</b>	-	-
Ardina Agencies Ltd	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Ardlough Private Nursing Home	27	22	1	<b>50</b>	[55.1%]	[44.9%]
Ardmore Ltd	74	31	0	<b>105</b>	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Argos Distributors Ltd	85	115	229	<b>429</b>	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Arkwright, Sir Richard & Co Coats Ltd	76	117	4	<b>197</b>	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Armagh Private Nursing Home	32	17	0	<b>49</b>	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Armagh Protestant Board of Education	*	-	-	<b>56</b>	-	-
Armaghdown Creameries Ltd	89	59	3	<b>151</b>	[60.1%]	[39.9%]
Armatile Ltd	#	-	-	<b>53</b>	-	-
Armstrong Medical Ltd	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Armstrong Stanley & Doreen The Causeway Hotel	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Arntz Belting Co Ltd	35	231	1	<b>267</b>	[13.2%]	[86.8%]
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Bramblewood Care Centre	*	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Kingsland Care Centre	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Rockfield Care Centre	#	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A The Montague Care Centre	40	16	3	<b>59</b>	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Dunanney Care Centre	31	20	2	<b>53</b>	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Glebe Care Centre	21	11	0	<b>32</b>	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Ashbourne Health Care T/A Marina Care Centre	#	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A The Court Care Centre	*	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A The Model Care Centre	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Ashbourne Health Care T/A The Retreat Care Centre	46	17	0	<b>63</b>	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Ashdale Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Ashdon Care Ltd T/A Beverly Lodge Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Ashers Baking Co	*	-	-	<b>59</b>	-	-
Ashwood House Private Nursing Home	30	18	0	<b>48</b>	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Asia Supermarket	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
ASK Electrical Ltd	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
ASM Horwath Chartered Accountants	31	25	1	<b>57</b>	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
ASR Coatings Ltd	*	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Associated Employers (NI) Ltd	86	69	7	<b>162</b>	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Association of Belfast Doctors On Call, The	14	12	0	<b>26</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Association of Southern Area Doctors On Call Ltd, The	66	74	3	<b>143</b>	[47.1%]	[52.9%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Assumption Grammar School	11	31	0	<b>42</b>	[26.2%]	[73.8%]
ATC Systems Ltd	29	24	2	<b>55</b>	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Atkins WS Consultants Ltd T/A WS Atkins NI	26	19	0	<b>45</b>	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Atkinson Richard & Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>51</b>	-	-
ATS Cymru Wales Ltd	48	10	5	<b>63</b>	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Auld House Ltd	*	-	-	<b>61</b>	-	-
Aunt Mollie's Foods	*	-	-	<b>85</b>	-	-
Austins & Co Ltd	24	62	1	<b>87</b>	[27.9%]	[72.1%]
Automated Vending Company Ltd	15	40	5	<b>60</b>	[27.3%]	[72.7%]
Automobile Association	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Avery Berkel UK	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Avery Dennison UK Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Avila Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>48</b>	-	-
Avondale Foods (Craigavon) Ltd	129	118	0	<b>247</b>	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Avondale Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
AVX Ltd	946	368	81	<b>1,395</b>	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
AXA Insurance	57	22	1	<b>80</b>	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
B & Q PLC	205	358	51	<b>614</b>	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
BA Kitchen Components Ltd	#	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Babtie Group	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Baco Metal Centres	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Bailie Hotels Ltd T/A Coast Road Hotel	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Baird W & G Ltd	70	30	0	<b>100</b>	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Baird WFB & Co Ltd	68	22	1	<b>91</b>	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Bairds Chemists	200	41	4	<b>245</b>	[83.0%]	[17.0%]
Balcas Timber Ltd	199	68	23	<b>290</b>	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Ball James E Ltd	29	15	0	<b>44</b>	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Ballyclare Freight Services Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Ballyclare Special Products Ltd	*	-	-	<b>111</b>	-	-
Ballyhannon Ltd T/A Dencourt Motors	80	27	0	<b>107</b>	[74.8%]	[25.2%]
Ballykine Structural Engineers Ltd	21	18	1	<b>40</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Ballymacconnell Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Ballymena Academy	*	-	-	<b>66</b>	-	-
Ballymena Meats	35	17	0	<b>52</b>	[67.3%]	[32.7%]
Ballymoney Foods Ltd	51	12	2	<b>65</b>	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Ballyrashane Co-Op Agricultural & Dairy Society (1990) Ltd	116	17	1	<b>134</b>	[87.2%]	[12.8%]
Ballyrobert Ltd	32	15	0	<b>47</b>	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Ballyrobert Service Station Ltd	*	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	-
Banbridge Coachworks Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Baneberr & Health Care Ltd T/A Moneymore Private Nursing Home	30	36	0	<b>66</b>	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Baneberr & Health Care Ltd T/A Seapatrick Private Nursing Home	68	27	2	<b>97</b>	[71.6%]	[28.4%]
Baneberry Health Care Ltd T/A Sandringham Private Nursing Home	55	13	1	<b>69</b>	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Bangor Grammar School	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Bangor Private Nursing Home	57	22	8	<b>87</b>	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Bank of Ireland	515	632	13	<b>1,160</b>	[44.9%]	[55.1%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Bank of Scotland (Ireland) Ltd	17	19	4	<b>40</b>	[47.2%]	[52.8%]
Bannons Ltd	36	37	0	<b>73</b>	[49.3%]	[50.7%]
Barbican Fresh Foods	23	10	0	<b>33</b>	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Barbican Supervalu	24	44	0	<b>68</b>	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
Barbour Threads Ltd	224	42	7	<b>273</b>	[84.2%]	[15.8%]
Barkers Bangor	*	-	-	<b>55</b>	-	-
Barkley R & Sons	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Barnardos	175	143	22	<b>340</b>	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
Barnett W & R Ltd	35	39	3	<b>77</b>	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Barrett Electrical Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Bartex Ltd	20	15	3	<b>38</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Bartholomew & James Ltd	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Bass Ireland Ltd	62	247	1	<b>310</b>	[20.1%]	[79.9%]
Bassett Philip M Ltd	*	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Bavarian Garages (NI) Ltd	82	34	4	<b>120</b>	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
BC Plant Ltd	*	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
BDG Group Ltd	63	16	1	<b>80</b>	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
BDO Stoy Hayward	39	31	0	<b>70</b>	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd	153	144	16	<b>313</b>	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Beannchor Ltd	95	30	19	<b>144</b>	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Beattie DG & RE Ltd T/A Regency Press	16	12	2	<b>30</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Bedeck Ltd	61	27	0	<b>88</b>	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Beeches Professional & Therapeutic Services Ltd, The	62	48	0	<b>110</b>	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Beechill Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Beechlawn House Hotel	25	70	2	<b>97</b>	[26.3%]	[73.7%]
Beechvale Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>45</b>	-	-
Beggs & Partners	77	16	0	<b>93</b>	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
Beige Game Trading Ltd T/A Waterfoot Hotel	21	43	2	<b>66</b>	[32.8%]	[67.2%]
Bel-Air Refrigeration Ltd	*	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Belfast Boiler Services	*	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Belfast Central Mission	98	10	7	<b>115</b>	[90.7%]	[9.3%]
Belfast Charitable Society	64	45	5	<b>114</b>	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Belfast City Airport Ltd	<i>See Short Brothers Group of Companies</i>					
Belfast Co-Operative Chemists Ltd	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Belfast Contract Cleaners Ltd	131	82	4	<b>217</b>	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Belfast High School	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Belfast International Airport Ltd	181	45	10	<b>236</b>	[80.1%]	[19.9%]
Belfast Litho Printers Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Belfast Meats	23	23	0	<b>46</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Belfast Royal Academy Governors, The	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Belfast Telegraph Newspapers Ltd	449	170	21	<b>640</b>	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Belfast Women's Aid	17	13	0	<b>30</b>	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Bell Charles (1963) Ltd	29	12	0	<b>41</b>	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Bell Recruitment Services	24	21	6	<b>51</b>	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Bell Thomas & Co Ltd (Newtownards)	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Bellas H & T Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Belleek Pottery Ltd	45	203	5	<b>253</b>	[18.1%]	[81.9%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Bells Motor Works	15	31	0	<b>46</b>	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Belmont Hotel	48	63	0	<b>111</b>	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Belvedere Residential Home	16	14	0	<b>30</b>	[53.3%]	[46.7%]
Ben Madigan Nursing Homes Ltd	39	30	4	<b>73</b>	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Benner Frank E Ltd	20	37	0	<b>57</b>	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Bespoke Shirt Company Ltd	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Bettercare Ltd	138	13	11	<b>162</b>	[91.4%]	[8.6%]
Bewley's Café	18	26	0	<b>44</b>	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
BHS Ltd	81	80	0	<b>161</b>	[50.3%]	[49.7%]
BIH Housing Association Ltd	47	42	3	<b>92</b>	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Bijou	45	15	3	<b>63</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Birthdays Ltd	101	71	0	<b>172</b>	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Bishops Footwear Ltd	*	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Bishops Restaurant	30	34	2	<b>66</b>	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Biznet Solutions	11	14	2	<b>27</b>	[44.0%]	[56.0%]
BKS Surveys Ltd	99	26	7	<b>132</b>	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
BL Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Ltd	*	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Black Star Associates Ltd	41	22	10	<b>73</b>	[65.1%]	[34.9%]
Blackbourne Electrical Co Ltd	109	32	5	<b>146</b>	[77.3%]	[22.7%]
Blackhill Enterprises	37	10	2	<b>49</b>	[78.7%]	[21.3%]
Blair International	34	11	2	<b>47</b>	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Blair Neill Ltd	*	-	-	<b>65</b>	-	-
Blind Centre for Northern Ireland	22	10	0	<b>32</b>	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Bloomfields Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
BLU Property Management Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Blue Circle Cement	77	17	6	<b>100</b>	[81.9%]	[18.1%]
BMI British Midland	80	56	22	<b>158</b>	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Board of Governors of Lagan College, The	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Board of Governors of Loretto College, The	15	23	0	<b>38</b>	[39.5%]	[60.5%]
Board of Governors of St Michael's College, The	#	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Board of Social Witness	208	25	44	<b>277</b>	[89.3%]	[10.7%]
BOC Gases Ltd	*	-	-	<b>81</b>	-	-
Bogue & McNulty	#	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Boland Reilly Homes Ltd	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Bonar Alexander & Co Ltd	24	11	0	<b>35</b>	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Bondelivery	83	39	2	<b>124</b>	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Boomer Industries Ltd	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Boots Company PLC, The	649	535	22	<b>1,206</b>	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Boots Opticians Ltd	44	28	16	<b>88</b>	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	133	445	73	<b>651</b>	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
Boukottaya Ali T/A Silver Sands Restaurant	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Bowman Windows	62	18	0	<b>80</b>	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Boxmore Plastics Ltd Bottles & Containers	58	36	6	<b>100</b>	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Boxpak Ltd	*	-	-	<b>114</b>	-	-
Boyd Alexander Displays Ltd	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Boyd James & Sons (Carnmoney) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Boyd Landscapes	*	-	-	<b>49</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]	
Boyd TC & Logue RA	*	-	-	51	-	-	
Bradbury Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-	
Bradfor Ltd		12	23	0	35	[34.3%]	[65.7%]
Bradley Construction	#	-	-	28	-	-	
Bradley Patrick Ltd		25	40	1	66	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Bradley Thallon Industries Ltd	*	-	-	59	-	-	
Brady Michael		12	33	0	45	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Braefield Care Ltd T/A Braefield Private Nursing and Residential Care Home	*	-	-	28	-	-	
Braham Paul & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-	
Braid Electrical Services Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-	
Braidwater Enterprises Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-	
Brand Charles Ltd		34	30	0	64	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Breen F Engineering	#	-	-	33	-	-	
Brett Martin Ltd		295	56	12	363	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
Brian Campbell T/A Centra		15	14	0	29	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Bridgedale Outdoor Ltd		63	11	8	82	[85.1%]	[14.9%]
Briggs Alfred (Lurgan) Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-	
Brights Chips & Things	#	-	-	31	-	-	
Britannia Electrical Services	*	-	-	29	-	-	
Britannic Assurance PLC		17	12	0	29	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
British Airways PLC		187	99	28	314	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
British Bakeries Ltd Mothers Pride Bakery		239	72	15	326	[76.8%]	[23.2%]
British European		107	42	51	200	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
British Red Cross Society		31	18	5	54	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
British Regional Airlines Ltd		36	15	8	59	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland		1,384	1,076	46	2,506	[56.3%]	[43.7%]
British Textile Dyers	*	-	-	50	-	-	
British Textile Manufacturing Co Ltd, The		142	32	9	183	[81.6%]	[18.4%]
Broadways Private Nursing Home		20	16	0	36	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Brolly TK Enterprises	#	-	-	53	-	-	
Brook Design Hardware Ltd		38	12	0	50	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Brooklands Private Nursing Home Ltd		54	136	0	190	[28.4%]	[71.6%]
Brooks Group (UK) Ltd T/A Brooks Belfast		50	21	2	73	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Brow John C Ltd T/A Brow Packaging	*	-	-	57	-	-	
Browne AV Advertising Ltd		24	14	0	38	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Browns Coachworks Ltd	*	-	-	54	-	-	
Bruce Engineering	*	-	-	31	-	-	
Brunswick Superbowl Ltd	#	-	-	95	-	-	
Brunswik Ltd T/A Supervalu		64	49	3	116	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Bryson House		119	93	23	235	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
BS Tooling Ltd		44	25	4	73	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
BT Belfast Engineering Centre		118	94	15	227	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
BT Cellnet		24	25	0	49	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
BT CV		16	12	9	37	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Buckley Scaffolding Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-	
Budget DIY Ltd		130	156	21	307	[45.5%]	[54.5%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Building Design Partnership Ltd	49	35	7	<b>91</b>	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Bulrush Peat Co Ltd	16	44	5	<b>65</b>	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Burgess James & Partners	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Burnview Properties Ltd T/A Bryansburn Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Burrendale Hotel Ltd	18	77	3	<b>98</b>	[18.9%]	[81.1%]
Bushmills Hotels Ltd	*	-	-	<b>59</b>	-	-
Bushtown House Hotel & Country Club	46	20	3	<b>69</b>	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Business In The Community	20	11	6	<b>37</b>	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Business Industrial Computer Systems Ltd	67	85	5	<b>157</b>	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Buttury (Ballymena) Ltd, The T/A Bull and Bear Bar & Grill	*	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
BWF (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>45</b>	-	-
Byrhill Ltd T/A Mourne Windows & Doors	#	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
C & C Frames Ltd	21	18	0	<b>39</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
C & S Associates	25	10	0	<b>35</b>	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
C-Fish Selling Ltd	15	15	2	<b>32</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Cable & Wireless Communications PLC	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Cafe Bongo Ltd	38	20	0	<b>58</b>	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Cafe Zinc	32	33	3	<b>68</b>	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Cairnduff Ken T/A Internacionale Ltd	56	59	23	<b>138</b>	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Cairnhill Home A Ltd	#	-	-	<b>72</b>	-	-
Cairns Eric Partnership, The	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Cairns J Ltd T/A Ideas & Furniture	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Calcast Ltd	82	226	23	<b>331</b>	[26.6%]	[73.4%]
Calderwood Glass Ltd	*	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Calor Gas Northern Ireland Ltd	74	28	0	<b>102</b>	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Calvert Morgan Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Calvert Office Equipment Ltd	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Camco Products & Services	170	39	1	<b>210</b>	[81.3%]	[18.7%]
Camden Frames Ltd	137	82	12	<b>231</b>	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Cameron Landscapes Ltd	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Camerons Retail Furnishings (NI) Ltd	97	32	0	<b>129</b>	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Campbell & Slevin Ltd	#	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Campbell Catering (NI) Ltd	98	88	7	<b>193</b>	[52.7%]	[47.3%]
Campbell College	*	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Campbell Fitzpatrick	#	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Campbell H & P Ltd	14	65	0	<b>79</b>	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Campbell JC (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Campbell JP & Co	13	32	0	<b>45</b>	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Campbell McCleave & Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Canavan Thomas	#	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Cancer Research Campaign (NI)	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Canon Business Solutions NI	16	11	3	<b>30</b>	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Cantrell & Cochrane (Belfast) Ltd	170	44	0	<b>214</b>	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Canyon Europe Ltd	*	-	-	<b>78</b>	-	-
Cape Industrial Services Ltd	84	30	8	<b>122</b>	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Capedale Investments Ltd T/A Grosvenor Shirt Company	#	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Capita Business Services Ltd	55	47	0	<b>102</b>	[53.9%]	[46.1%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Capitol Security Services Ltd	170	51	15	<b>236</b>	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Capper Trading Ltd	*	-	-	<b>72</b>	-	-
Car Park Services Ltd	81	34	4	<b>119</b>	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Cardiac Services Ltd	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Cardona Ltd T/A The Shelbourne	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Care Circle, The T/A Kingsway Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>56</b>	-	-
Care Facilities Ltd T/A Fairfield Nursing Home	19	37	0	<b>56</b>	[33.9%]	[66.1%]
Care Plus	29	109	10	<b>148</b>	[21.0%]	[79.0%]
Carella Laminate Systems Ltd	10	21	0	<b>31</b>	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Carlisle D & W Ltd T/A Carlisle's Fresh Foods	65	41	0	<b>106</b>	[61.3%]	[38.7%]
Carmichael Group, The	250	35	36	<b>321</b>	[87.7%]	[12.3%]
Carn Fasteners Ltd	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Carna Transport (Ireland) Ltd	15	19	4	<b>38</b>	[44.1%]	[55.9%]
Carnmoney Private Day Nursery	*	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Carnson Morrow Graham	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Carpetright PLC	34	22	8	<b>64</b>	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Carpets International (UK) Ltd	395	55	28	<b>478</b>	[87.8%]	[12.2%]
Carphone Warehouse Ltd, The	32	33	1	<b>66</b>	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Carryduff Nursing Home	28	17	0	<b>45</b>	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Cars Ltd	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Carson & McDowell Messrs	37	19	0	<b>56</b>	[66.1%]	[33.9%]
Carson DT & Co Chartered Accountants	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Carvill Group Ltd	30	27	2	<b>59</b>	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Castle Catering Belfast Ltd	14	23	0	<b>37</b>	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Castlerock Golf Club	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Castlewood Farm Products Ltd	#	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Caulfield J & Co	19	14	0	<b>33</b>	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Causeway Coast Hotel	18	10	2	<b>30</b>	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Cawoods Coal	114	50	5	<b>169</b>	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
CB Contracts	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
CBC Distributors	#	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
CCA Quality Homecare Ltd	81	50	0	<b>131</b>	[61.8%]	[38.2%]
CCC Technology Ltd	43	50	10	<b>103</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
CCS (MS) Ltd	17	12	0	<b>29</b>	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
CDC (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
CDI Securiguard	12	24	0	<b>36</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Cedar Foundation, The	69	54	11	<b>134</b>	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Cedarhurst Lodge Ltd T/A Cedarhurst Lodge	35	16	6	<b>57</b>	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Central Bookmakers	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Central Laundries Ltd	52	11	0	<b>63</b>	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Century Newspapers Ltd	179	63	9	<b>251</b>	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
CFC Interiors Ltd	22	17	0	<b>39</b>	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
CGU Insurance	101	42	1	<b>144</b>	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Challenge	72	31	6	<b>109</b>	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
Chambers Coach Hire Ltd	24	32	0	<b>56</b>	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Chambers Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Specialists	#	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Chambers T & Sons (Enniskillen) Ltd	15	30	0	<b>45</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Chambers W & J Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
CHC Group Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Cherry Tree House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	54	-	-
Cheslock Ltd		22	14	1	37	[61.1%] [38.9%]
Chester Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Chestnut Lodge Ltd T/A Chestnut Lodge Nursing Home	#	-	-	38	-	-
Chick Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonalds		80	20	3	103	[80.0%] [20.0%]
Chiltern Invadex (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	46	-	-
Chubb (NI) Ltd		58	34	2	94	[63.0%] [37.0%]
Cirrus Ltd T/A Cirrus Plastics		19	12	0	31	[61.3%] [38.7%]
Citigate (NI)	*	-	-	26	-	-
City & Guilds of London Institute		38	18	4	60	[67.9%] [32.1%]
City Electrical Factors Ltd Northern Ireland Division		45	24	0	69	[65.2%] [34.8%]
City of Belfast Warehousing Ltd		40	17	2	59	[70.2%] [29.8%]
City of Belfast YMCA		53	12	0	65	[81.5%] [18.5%]
CL Construction Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Claire's Accessories UK Ltd		54	49	8	111	[52.4%] [47.6%]
Clandeboye Golf Club	*	-	-	32	-	-
Clanmil Housing Association Ltd		101	40	1	142	[71.6%] [28.4%]
Clanrye Employment & Training Services	#	-	-	30	-	-
Clarehill Plastics Ltd		23	15	0	38	[60.5%] [39.5%]
Clark C & J International Ltd		74	59	6	139	[55.6%] [44.4%]
Clark James & Partners	*	-	-	38	-	-
Clark William & Sons Ltd		115	10	0	125	[92.0%] [8.0%]
Clarke Cunningham Tree Maintenance Ltd		37	10	4	51	[78.7%] [21.3%]
Clarke Engineering & Construction Co Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Clarke P & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	48	-	-
Clarke Robert (Keady) Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Classic Mineral Water Co Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Clean Bore Services Ltd T/A Dyno-Rod	*	-	-	43	-	-
Clearway Disposals Ltd		35	73	0	108	[32.4%] [67.6%]
Cleaver Fulton Rankin		46	20	3	69	[69.7%] [30.3%]
Clinique Laboratories Ltd		17	13	1	31	[56.7%] [43.3%]
Clinton Cards PLC		92	59	22	173	[60.9%] [39.1%]
Clogher Care		22	13	0	35	[62.9%] [37.1%]
Clonlee Private Nursing Home & Masserene Manor Private Nursing Home		74	37	6	117	[66.7%] [33.3%]
CM Engineering Ltd		46	59	5	110	[43.8%] [56.2%]
CMAC Network Systems Ltd		192	35	12	239	[84.6%] [15.4%]
CMM Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
CMS Lift Trucks Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
CNC Components (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	64	-	-
Coastal Container Line Ltd		51	26	0	77	[66.2%] [33.8%]
Coats Viyella Fashion Retail Division T/A Jaeger Company Ltd, The	*	-	-	53	-	-
Cobain Mark T/A McDonalds Glengormley		38	15	1	54	[71.7%] [28.3%]
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd		308	170	7	485	[64.4%] [35.6%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Cochrane RA	15	45	0	<b>60</b>	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Cohannon Inn	32	35	0	<b>67</b>	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Coleraine Academical Institution	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Coleraine Care Ltd T/A The Cottage Nursing Home	33	12	4	<b>49</b>	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
College Freight Services (NI) Ltd	25	61	18	<b>104</b>	[29.1%]	[70.9%]
Collegelands Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Collen Bros (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Colonnade Insurance Brokers Ltd	39	67	9	<b>115</b>	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Commercial Graphics (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Communis Northern Ireland	35	12	0	<b>47</b>	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Community Aid 2000 Ltd Jobnet	20	50	2	<b>72</b>	[28.6%]	[71.4%]
Community Development Services (East Antrim) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Compaq Computer Ltd	27	26	0	<b>53</b>	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Compass Ireland	889	857	105	<b>1,851</b>	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Component Distributors Ltd	79	17	0	<b>96</b>	[82.3%]	[17.7%]
Composite Dynamics Ltd	*	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Concrete Systems Ltd	#	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Confederation of Community Groups (Newry & District)	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Connolly Enterprises	#	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Connolly Fancy Goods Ltd	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Connolly Transport Ltd	*	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Consarc Design Group Ltd	43	34	3	<b>80</b>	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Construct and Build Ltd	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Construction Employers Federation Ltd	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Contactors Bureau Ltd	13	13	0	<b>26</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Contex Ltd	67	24	3	<b>94</b>	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Contract Ceilings Ltd	*	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Contract People (NI) Ltd	121	71	3	<b>195</b>	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Controlled Electronic Management Systems Ltd	25	11	5	<b>41</b>	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Convery Express Freight Ltd	#	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Conway Brothers (Enniskillen) Ltd	13	25	2	<b>40</b>	[34.2%]	[65.8%]
Conway PJ (Contractors) Ltd	12	59	6	<b>77</b>	[16.9%]	[83.1%]
Cookery Nook, The	18	14	2	<b>34</b>	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Cookstown Panel Centre Ltd	10	29	0	<b>39</b>	[25.6%]	[74.4%]
Coolaness Private Nursing Home	15	20	2	<b>37</b>	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Coolbawn Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Coolkeeragh Power Ltd	68	35	2	<b>105</b>	[66.0%]	[34.0%]
Cooneen Textiles Ltd	124	128	7	<b>259</b>	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Co-Operation Ireland	12	17	0	<b>29</b>	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Co-Operative Insurance Society Ltd	54	31	5	<b>90</b>	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Co-Operative Wholesale Society Ltd	814	292	42	<b>1,148</b>	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Cootes (Concrete Products) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Copeland Ltd	98	133	10	<b>241</b>	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Copeland PF Ltd	23	14	0	<b>37</b>	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Coralmount Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>45</b>	-	-
Cordiners Windows Ltd	*	-	-	<b>68</b>	-	-
Corkhill Lodge Residential & Nursing Home	24	34	0	<b>58</b>	[41.4%]	[58.6%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Corner Cake Shop	*	-	-	30	-	-
Cornfield Farm Care Centre Ltd T/A Cornfield Care Centre	43	31	0	74	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Corporate Wardrobe, The	*	-	-	49	-	-
Corps of Commissionaires Management Ltd, The	68	10	0	78	[87.2%]	[12.8%]
Corpus Christi Services	#	-	-	29	-	-
Corriewood Private Clinic	#	-	-	43	-	-
Corrs Corner Hotel	27	30	0	57	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Corry Harry Ltd	198	199	25	422	[49.9%]	[50.1%]
Corry JP (NI) Ltd	174	67	6	247	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Corrymeela Community	16	22	0	38	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Corus Uk Ltd	93	22	1	116	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Cottage Catering Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Coulter JE Ltd	43	22	3	68	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Coulter RG & Co Ltd	*	-	-	38	-	-
Coulter Windows Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Country Inns (Ulster) Ltd T/A The Clandeboye Lodge Hotel	*	-	-	65	-	-
Countryman Inn, The	17	12	1	30	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Countrywide Freight Group Ltd	72	29	8	109	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
County Private Nursing Home	35	23	0	58	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Courtney & Nelson Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
CP Hire Ltd	*	-	-	51	-	-
CP Productions Ltd	35	14	0	49	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Craig Foods	*	-	-	37	-	-
Craig Robert & Sons (Engineers) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Craig Robert & Sons (Merchants) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Craigtantlet Ltd T/A La Mon Hotel & Country Club	*	-	-	119	-	-
Craigavon Plastics Ltd	*	-	-	35	-	-
Craigdun Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	46	-	-
Crane Furniture Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Crane John UK Ltd	131	13	2	146	[91.0%]	[9.0%]
Crane Stockham Valve Ltd	*	-	-	74	-	-
Cranfield BM & JR Ltd T/A McDonalds Portadown	48	14	3	65	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Cranwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	45	-	-
Crawford & Co (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Crawford M & D	#	-	-	31	-	-
Crawford R	*	-	-	26	-	-
Crawford R	*	-	-	36	-	-
Crawford RTD Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Crawfordsburn Inn Ltd T/A The Old Inn	45	13	23	81	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Creagh Concrete Products Ltd	34	159	0	193	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Creations Interiors Ltd	*	-	-	32	-	-
Creative Composites Ltd	52	17	0	69	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Creightons of Finaghy	58	14	0	72	[80.6%]	[19.4%]
Crepe Weavers Ltd	*	-	-	70	-	-
Croft Community, The	*	-	-	54	-	-
Croft Inns Ltd	96	213	38	347	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
Cromer Enterprises Ltd T/A White Horse Hotel	17	22	0	39	[43.6%]	[56.4%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Cromore House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	38	-	-
Cross Refrigeration (NI) Ltd	23	17	1	41	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Crossbows Optical Ltd	69	28	0	97	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Crossgar Poultry Ltd	14	95	0	109	[12.8%]	[87.2%]
Crosslands Tankers Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Crossroads Caring For Carers NI Ltd	171	84	7	262	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Crowe Ben & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Crowe ME	*	-	-	26	-	-
Crowe Underwriting Services Ltd	18	12	2	32	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Crown Castle International	30	14	8	52	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Crozier WJ & H	*	-	-	43	-	-
CSC Computer Sciences Ltd	21	49	4	74	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Cuddy RA	*	-	-	55	-	-
Culmore Stores Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Cunningham Coates Ltd	59	13	4	76	[81.9%]	[18.1%]
Cunningham Covers Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Cunningham Stone Ltd	*	-	-	48	-	-
Curleys Supermarket Dungannon Ltd	45	164	6	215	[21.5%]	[78.5%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	#	-	-	353	-	-
Curran Court Hotel Ltd	19	15	0	34	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Curran D & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Currie Community, The	*	-	-	38	-	-
Customized Training Services Ltd	10	26	0	36	[27.8%]	[72.2%]
CV Home Furnishings	42	139	0	181	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
CV Home Furnishings Ltd	133	78	0	211	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Daehwa Metal UK Ltd	64	27	6	97	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Daewoo Electro-Components UK Ltd	*	-	-	61	-	-
Daewoo Electronics UK Ltd	506	205	57	768	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	192	63	3	258	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Dale Farm Dairies Ltd	219	30	4	253	[88.0%]	[12.0%]
Dalriada Doctors On Call	80	36	4	120	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Dalriada School	*	-	-	47	-	-
Danka Northern Ireland	29	12	2	43	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Darson Services Ltd.	*	-	-	30	-	-
Dask Timber Products Ltd	17	16	2	35	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Dawson-WAM Ltd	62	12	0	74	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
Dayfresh	*	-	-	48	-	-
DCC Energy (NI) Ltd	148	44	0	192	[77.1%]	[22.9%]
Deane Public Works Ltd	33	14	0	47	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Debenhams Retail	203	286	12	501	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Decora Blind Systems Ltd	40	11	4	55	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
Deep Pacific Ltd T/A Xposure	#	-	-	38	-	-
Dekko	46	33	6	85	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Delap & Waller	21	37	3	61	[36.2%]	[63.8%]
Deloitte & Touche	59	49	7	115	[54.6%]	[45.4%]
Delta Print & Packaging Ltd	30	104	5	139	[22.4%]	[77.6%]
Delwyn Enterprises Ltd T/A Yardmaster International	10	41	0	51	[19.6%]	[80.4%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Denman International Ltd	*	-	-	79	-	-
Dennison Commercials Ltd	108	24	0	132	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd	147	200	4	351	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Denroy Plastics Ltd	82	11	3	96	[88.2%]	[11.8%]
Derry Credit Union Ltd	#	-	-	51	-	-
Derry G & J (Reproductions) Ltd	11	46	0	57	[19.3%]	[80.7%]
Derry Journal Ltd	10	105	0	115	[8.7%]	[91.3%]
Desmond & Sons Ltd	760	1,515	29	2,304	[33.4%]	[66.6%]
Desmond Motors Ltd	#	-	-	80	-	-
Dessian Products Ltd	66	61	7	134	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Devenish Complex, The T/A Devenish Arms	19	32	18	69	[37.3%]	[62.7%]
Devenish Nutrition Ltd	38	16	0	54	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
DHL International (UK) Ltd	22	23	0	45	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Diamond Andrew & Son (Timber) Ltd	29	27	0	56	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Diamond Corrugated Cases Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Diamond H & E T/A The Bellevue Arms	19	33	0	52	[36.5%]	[63.5%]
Diamond Heron	*	-	-	30	-	-
Diamond Recruitment Group	207	139	73	419	[59.8%]	[40.2%]
Dickey HK	*	-	-	58	-	-
Digestors Silos & Tanks Ltd T/A Silotank	#	-	-	27	-	-
Dingles Builders (NI) Ltd	49	23	1	73	[68.1%]	[31.9%]
Dinsmore Francis Ltd	*	-	-	109	-	-
Disability Action	37	50	5	92	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Discount Window Systems Ltd	49	18	2	69	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Discovery '80' Ltd Share	13	16	0	29	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Dittys (Castledawson) Ltd	35	27	0	62	[56.5%]	[43.5%]
Dixon & Co (Coleraine) Ltd	*	-	-	59	-	-
DKM Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
DM Engineering (NI) Ltd	42	20	0	62	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
Dmac Engineering	#	-	-	32	-	-
Dobbins Inn Hotel	*	-	-	31	-	-
Docutex Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Dodds Arthur T/A El Shaddai Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	38	-	-
Doherty & Gray Ltd	25	31	0	56	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Doherty James (Meats) Ltd	#	-	-	40	-	-
Doherty John T/A Garage Door Systems Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Domestic Care Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Domestic Care Services	*	-	-	82	-	-
Dominican College	12	24	0	36	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Donaghy P & E	60	29	5	94	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Donaldson & Lee Ltd	29	22	0	51	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
Donaldson A & S (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Donnelly Bros (Dungannon) Ltd	71	66	0	137	[51.8%]	[48.2%]
Dontaur Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Dooley S & Co Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Door Store Ltd, The	32	10	0	42	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Doran Dr IG & Partners	54	14	3	71	[79.4%]	[20.6%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Dornan's Service Station (Lisburn) Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Dougan Patrick Electrical	11	24	0	35	[31.4%]	[68.6%]
Douglas & Grahame Ltd	75	17	1	93	[81.5%]	[18.5%]
Dowds JF & H	16	57	0	73	[21.9%]	[78.1%]
Dowler F Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Dowling Wm Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Down Office Equipment Co	*	-	-	27	-	-
Downe Residential Project	14	83	4	101	[14.4%]	[85.6%]
Downey Bros Good Food Ltd	#	-	-	36	-	-
Downey Investments	#	-	-	50	-	-
Downhill Enterprises Ltd	30	19	3	52	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Downtown Radio Ltd	51	21	8	80	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Downtown Security Company Ltd	16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Drapersfield House Private Nursing Home	21	32	0	53	[39.6%]	[60.4%]
Draynes Farms	17	13	2	32	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Drenagh Sawmills Ltd	16	24	0	40	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Drenagh Tree Services	13	11	8	32	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Drennan Transport Ltd	20	10	0	30	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Dresswell (Newtownards) Ltd	62	11	1	74	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
Dromona Quality Foods Ltd	136	46	3	185	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Drumclay Private Nursing Home	24	31	0	55	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Drummaul House Ltd	33	55	0	88	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Drumragh Private Nursing Home	19	55	1	75	[25.7%]	[74.3%]
DSG Retail Ltd	152	69	232	453	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Du Pont (UK) Ltd	239	419	9	667	[36.3%]	[63.7%]
Dubel Ltd	19	27	0	46	[41.3%]	[58.7%]
Dukes Hotel	13	34	4	51	[27.7%]	[72.3%]
Dukes Transport (Craigavon) Ltd	247	42	12	301	[85.5%]	[14.5%]
Dunadry Inn	73	33	1	107	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Duncan & Griffin Co Ltd Silverbirch Hotel	63	54	2	119	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Duncrue Food Processors	20	14	0	34	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Dundee A & FA Ltd	*	-	-	69	-	-
Dungannon Development Association	15	20	1	36	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Dungannon Meats Group	589	297	17	903	[66.5%]	[33.5%]
Dungannon Private Nursing Home	17	23	0	40	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Dunlop & Hamilton	46	10	0	56	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Dunlop Homes Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Dunluce Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonalds	64	22	1	87	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Dunmorris Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Dunnes Stores (Bangor) Ltd	759	2,109	26	2,894	[26.5%]	[73.5%]
Duromould Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
E & I Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	98	-	-
E-M-Solutions	397	106	7	510	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Eagle Overseas	#	-	-	27	-	-
Eakin Bros Ltd	34	13	0	47	[72.3%]	[27.7%]
Eakin TG Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd	225	181	7	413	[55.4%]	[44.6%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
East Belfast Mission	*	-	-	28	-	-
East Eden Ltd T/A Slieve Na Mon Nursing Home	#	-	-	53	-	-
East West Transport Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Eastern Multifund		18	16	4	38	[52.9%] [47.1%]
Eastwood Bookmakers		91	152	4	247	[37.4%] [62.6%]
Ecoat Ltd		25	12	0	37	[67.6%] [32.4%]
EDC Communications		18	11	2	31	[62.1%] [37.9%]
Edenmore Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	45	-
Edge Innovative Learning International	#	-	-	-	26	-
Edge, The		13	27	3	43	[32.5%] [67.5%]
Edgewater Hotel		27	22	3	52	[55.1%] [44.9%]
Edham Ltd T/A Westland Horticulture		48	84	2	134	[36.4%] [63.6%]
EDM Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	34	-
EDM Spanwall Ltd		37	13	0	50	[74.0%] [26.0%]
Edmundson Electrical Ltd	*	-	-	-	67	-
Educational Guidance Service for Adults		24	31	5	60	[43.6%] [56.4%]
Edwards Enterprises (NI) Ltd Copperfields Priv. Nurs. Home		33	20	1	54	[62.3%] [37.7%]
Edwards R & O & D	*	-	-	-	29	-
Eglantine Timber Products Ltd	*	-	-	-	29	-
Eglinton (Timber Products) Ltd		33	22	0	55	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Eglinton Fast Freight Ltd		31	57	2	90	[35.2%] [64.8%]
Eircom (NI) Ltd		101	42	21	164	[70.6%] [29.4%]
Elastic Knitting (NI)		47	10	1	58	[82.5%] [17.5%]
Elastic Olympian Ltd	*	-	-	-	61	-
Electrical Control & Instrument Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-
Electronic & Security Services Ltd		16	13	1	30	[55.2%] [44.8%]
Elite Electronic Systems Ltd		87	51	0	138	[63.0%] [37.0%]
Elliott Duffy Garrett		19	37	0	56	[33.9%] [66.1%]
Emerson HA & Son		21	67	4	92	[23.9%] [76.1%]
Emerson Norman & Sons Ltd		49	33	0	82	[59.8%] [40.2%]
Emerson Stanley & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	28	-
Enstand Ltd Supervalu		19	93	0	112	[17.0%] [83.0%]
Enterprise Stationery Ltd		24	35	0	59	[40.7%] [59.3%]
Erne Construction Building Contractors	#	-	-	-	31	-
Erne Eggs Ltd		13	12	2	27	[52.0%] [48.0%]
Ernst & Young		55	27	3	85	[67.1%] [32.9%]
ESL Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	27	-
Espey Alan	*	-	-	-	29	-
Estee Lauder Cosmetics Ltd		21	11	0	32	[65.6%] [34.4%]
Etam PLC		82	108	4	194	[43.2%] [56.8%]
Europa Tool Company Ltd	#	-	-	-	27	-
Eurostock Meat Marketing Ltd	#	-	-	-	29	-
Eurotile Marketing Ltd		17	10	0	27	[63.0%] [37.0%]
Evans VB & Company	*	21	5	0	26	[80.8%] 19.2%
Eventsec Ltd		53	39	0	92	[57.6%] [42.4%]
Evron Foods Ltd		52	49	7	108	[51.5%] [48.5%]
Excel Glass Ltd		20	26	0	46	[43.5%] [56.5%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Executive Council of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland	*	-	-	30	-	-
Exel PLC	41	17	0	58	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
Exhibit Ltd	46	44	2	92	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Express Dairies Distribution	*	-	-	36	-	-
Extec Screens & Crushers Ltd	25	29	0	54	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Extern Organisation, The	47	103	18	168	[31.3%]	[68.7%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd	214	191	25	430	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
Fabricat Ireland Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
Fairco McIlhagga Ltd	*	-	-	72	-	-
Fairways Residential Homes	*	-	-	43	-	-
Faith House	*	-	-	80	-	-
Falls Development Agency Ltd	#	-	-	44	-	-
Famac Network Ltd	128	58	3	189	[68.8%]	[31.2%]
Fane Valley Co-Op Society Ltd	98	23	0	121	[81.0%]	[19.0%]
Farm Fed Chickens	299	75	7	381	[79.9%]	[20.1%]
Farrans Ltd	777	534	28	1,339	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Fergus Investments Ltd	72	65	2	139	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Ferguson & McIlveen	73	42	7	122	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Ferguson Flowers International	20	14	0	34	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Ferguson FT & Co (Builders) Ltd	78	20	0	98	[79.6%]	[20.4%]
Fermanagh Home Care Services	70	81	2	153	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Fermanagh Training Ltd	10	22	0	32	[31.3%]	[68.8%]
Ferne Foods Ltd	59	97	1	157	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Field Boxmore Healthcare Packaging (Ireland) Ltd	139	54	1	194	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
FII Footwear Management Ltd	148	78	8	234	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Fin Engineering Group Ltd	86	20	3	109	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Fine Foods Lisburn Road Ltd	27	31	0	58	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Finlay Block Making Equipment Ltd	45	24	0	69	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Finlay Communications Ltd	43	18	4	65	[70.5%]	[29.5%]
Finlay Hydrascreeens (Omagh) Ltd	20	40	0	60	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Finlay James AS Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Finlay John (Concrete Pipes) Ltd	174	99	1	274	[63.7%]	[36.3%]
Fionagh Properties Ltd	31	51	13	95	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	267	204	8	479	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
Fish Direct Ltd	#	-	-	41	-	-
Fisher & Fisher Solicitors	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Fisher Engineering Ltd	133	48	0	181	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Fitness First PLC T/A Fitness First Belfast	56	37	0	93	[60.2%]	[39.8%]
Fit-Rite Shirt Co Ltd	16	15	1	32	[51.6%]	[48.4%]
Fivemiletown & Brookborough Co-Op Agricultural & Dairy Society Ltd	*	-	-	41	-	-
Flagship Media Group Ltd	31	23	7	61	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Flanagan KJ & Co Ltd	18	19	0	37	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Flaxall Products Ltd	92	10	9	111	[90.2%]	[9.8%]
Fleming Agri-Products Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Fleming Poultry Ltd	257	70	6	333	[78.6%]	[21.4%]
Fletcher Residential Homes Ltd	*	-	-	78	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Flexiskills	264	208	67	<b>539</b>	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
FM Environmental Ltd	#	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Fold Housing Association	275	190	14	<b>479</b>	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Fold Housing Trust	42	18	5	<b>65</b>	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Fon-A-Cab (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Fort Lodge Hotel	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Fortfield Motors (Carrickfergus) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Fortress Industries Ltd	58	21	0	<b>79</b>	[73.4%]	[26.6%]
Fortwilliam Golf Club	#	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Ashgrove Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>58</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Belmont Nursing Home	32	14	2	<b>48</b>	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Camphill Nursing Home	27	13	4	<b>44</b>	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Carnalea Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>75</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Cherryvalley Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Clandeboye Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>63</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Comber Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Croaghpatrick Nursing & Residential Home	*	-	-	<b>79</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Donaghcloney Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>70</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Greerville Manor Nursing Home	42	11	3	<b>56</b>	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Laganvale Nursing Home	49	26	2	<b>77</b>	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Landsdowne Nursing Home	36	41	0	<b>77</b>	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Limavady Nursing Home	23	31	1	<b>55</b>	[42.6%]	[57.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Oakridge Nursing Home	49	36	0	<b>85</b>	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Stormont Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Tudordale Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Four Seasons Health Care Ltd T/A Whiteabbey Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>55</b>	-	-
Foxys Unisex Salons	#	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Foyle & Londonderry College	43	14	0	<b>57</b>	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Foyle Day Care Association	14	19	0	<b>33</b>	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Foyle Fresh Produce Company Ltd	#	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Foyle Golf Centre	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Foyle Homeless Action & Advice Service	#	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Foyle Hospice	#	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Foyle Meats	111	138	3	<b>252</b>	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Frackelton John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	-
Francos Restaurant	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Franklins International Ltd	55	18	6	<b>79</b>	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Fraser Homes Ltd	55	29	4	<b>88</b>	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Frazer & Haughton Ltd	*	-	-	<b>56</b>	-	-
Frazerton Ltd	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Freeza Meats Ltd	#	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
French James Engineering	*	-	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Fresh Food Kitchen, The	#	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Friends Provident Life Office		22	10	1	<b>33</b>	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Friends School	*	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Fruit Of The Loom Manufacturing Co Ltd		82	146	5	<b>233</b>	[36.0%]	[64.0%]
Fruithill Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Fujitsu Telecommunications (Ireland)		48	56	3	<b>107</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Fujitsu Telecommunications Engineering Ireland		34	40	9	<b>83</b>	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Fultons Fine Furnishings	*	-	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	-
Fultons Fine Furnishings Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Funeral Services (NI) Ltd		108	10	15	<b>133</b>	[91.5%]	[8.5%]
Fyfes Vehicles & Engineering Supplies Ltd		35	23	0	<b>58</b>	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
G & M Lodge Caring Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>68</b>	-	-
Galago Ltd		62	21	2	<b>85</b>	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
Galen PLC		415	217	139	<b>771</b>	[65.7%]	[34.3%]
Galen Sterile Solutions		97	35	34	<b>166</b>	[73.5%]	[26.5%]
Galeton Ltd T/A Ailsa Lodge Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	<b>54</b>	-	-
Galgorm Manor	*	-	-	-	<b>59</b>	-	-
Galgorm Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Gallagher & McKinney	#	-	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Gallaher Ltd		997	172	26	<b>1,195</b>	[85.3%]	[14.7%]
Gamble JA & Co Ltd		25	39	0	<b>64</b>	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
Gardner TA	*	-	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Garvagh Private Nursing Home		26	27	0	<b>53</b>	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Gass Nigel & Diana Donaghadee Garden Centre	*	-	-	-	<b>48</b>	-	-
Gault Robert	*	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Geda Construction Company Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Gee's Supermarket		20	66	0	<b>86</b>	[23.3%]	[76.7%]
GE-MAC Construction (NI) Ltd		13	20	0	<b>33</b>	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Gems Jewellers		36	19	0	<b>55</b>	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
General Motor Works Ltd		31	10	0	<b>41</b>	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
General Steel Services	*	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
General Trailers NI Ltd		48	25	3	<b>76</b>	[65.8%]	[34.2%]
Gethin D & P T/A Subway Botanic	#	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Getty Connections Ltd		232	24	8	<b>264</b>	[90.6%]	[9.4%]
Gibson Bros Ltd		44	22	0	<b>66</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Gilbert-Ash (NI) Ltd		54	101	7	<b>162</b>	[34.8%]	[65.2%]
Gilbeys of NI Ltd		20	19	0	<b>39</b>	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Gilfresh Produce	*	-	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Gillaroo Lodge Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Gillbrook Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Gillespie & Wilson Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Gillespie Desmond Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Gillespie FH Ltd T/A Bangor Bay Inn	*	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Gilmores Electrical Group		24	19	2	<b>45</b>	[55.8%]	[44.2%]
Gilpins Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Girvan Thomas T/A Karina Lodge Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
GK Systems Ltd	12	14	2	<b>28</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Glanbia Cheese Ltd	83	48	0	<b>131</b>	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Glasgiven Contracts Ltd	15	33	0	<b>48</b>	[31.3%]	[68.8%]
Glas-Seal of Ulster Ltd	29	36	1	<b>66</b>	[44.6%]	[55.4%]
Glaxo SmithKline	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Glen Electric Group of companies						
Glen Electric Ltd	#	-	-	<b>265</b>	-	-
Morphy Richards (NI) Ltd	210	22	8	<b>240</b>	[90.5%]	[9.5%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	201	85	1	<b>287</b>	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Glenaden Shirts Ltd	83	47	1	<b>131</b>	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
Glenavna House Hotel	40	11	3	<b>54</b>	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
Glenavon House Hotel (1982) Ltd	11	45	1	<b>57</b>	[19.6%]	[80.4%]
Glenbay Ltd (Peter Mark)	75	91	6	<b>172</b>	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Glenbrook Foods Ltd	46	11	0	<b>57</b>	[80.7%]	[19.3%]
Glencarron Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>63</b>	-	-
Glendale House Ltd	#	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Glendermott Enterprises Ltd	14	52	2	<b>68</b>	[21.2%]	[78.8%]
Glendun Nursing & Residential Home	#	-	-	<b>58</b>	-	-
Glenhill Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Glenkrag Ltd	*	-	-	<b>55</b>	-	-
Glenmachan Tower House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>49</b>	-	-
Glenmona Resource Centre	11	83	2	<b>96</b>	[11.7%]	[88.3%]
Glenshane Fashions	12	31	0	<b>43</b>	[27.9%]	[72.1%]
Glenview Private Nursing Home	51	14	1	<b>66</b>	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Glenview Private Nursing / Residential Home	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Global E-mail Company, The	43	28	9	<b>80</b>	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Glover Site Investigations Ltd	*	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
GM Design Associates Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Goldblatt McGuigan	38	21	1	<b>60</b>	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Golden Cow Dairies Ltd	52	12	0	<b>64</b>	[81.3%]	[18.8%]
Goldsmiths Group PLC	19	19	0	<b>38</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Gordons Chemists	136	80	3	<b>219</b>	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Gortacharn Private Nursing Home	20	24	1	<b>45</b>	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Gorteen House Hotel Ltd	19	31	0	<b>50</b>	[38.0%]	[62.0%]
Goss & Hodgett Ltd T/A P & R Motor Sales	#	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Governors of Armagh Observatory & Planetarium, The	13	12	18	<b>43</b>	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
GPS (GB) Ltd T/A The Gap	19	25	40	<b>84</b>	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
GPS Colour Graphics Ltd	*	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Graan Abbey Private Nursing Home, The	25	62	2	<b>89</b>	[28.7%]	[71.3%]
Gracey Tony Mace Stores T/A Glendale Retail Ltd	45	48	0	<b>93</b>	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Grafton Recruitment	948	859	137	<b>1,944</b>	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Graham & Heslip Ltd	*	-	-	<b>97</b>	-	-
Graham & Maybin Ltd	#	-	-	<b>63</b>	-	-
Graham Albert Ltd	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Graham AR Engineering	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Graham Harold	21	20	0	<b>41</b>	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	224	62	23	<b>309</b>	[78.3%]	[21.7%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Graham Martin Joint Venture	11	15	0	<b>26</b>	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
Graham Ray (Ards) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Graham SC Ltd (Structural Steelwork)	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Graham SP Ltd	17	111	6	<b>134</b>	[13.3%]	[86.7%]
Graham's Home Bakery	*	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Grainger Building Services Ltd	33	24	2	<b>59</b>	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Gramophone Shop Ltd C/O Caroline Music	24	18	2	<b>44</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Granada UK Rental and Retail Ltd	37	40	1	<b>78</b>	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Grand Opera House Trust	34	31	9	<b>74</b>	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Grant Group Ltd, The	*	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Grant Thornton	59	36	2	<b>97</b>	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Grant William & Co Ltd	33	53	0	<b>86</b>	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Grants Electrical Services (NI) Ltd	62	10	3	<b>75</b>	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Gray & Adams (Ireland) Ltd	30	14	0	<b>44</b>	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Greater Shankill Partnership	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Green JT and Sons Ltd T/A Greens Food Fare	*	-	-	<b>106</b>	-	-
Greendale Private Day Care Nursery Complex	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Greene Liam Mr & Mrs T/A Wheelers Fast Food	#	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Greenpark Private Nursing Home	20	79	0	<b>99</b>	[20.2%]	[79.8%]
Gregg & Patterson (Engineers) Ltd	57	22	3	<b>82</b>	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Group 4 Security Services Ltd	313	157	8	<b>478</b>	[66.6%]	[33.4%]
GT Exhausts (NI) Ltd	15	31	0	<b>46</b>	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Guardforce Ltd	122	39	3	<b>164</b>	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Guilbert Northern Ireland	20	14	0	<b>34</b>	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Guinness (NI) Ltd	78	87	9	<b>174</b>	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Gymboree UK Ltd	14	15	2	<b>31</b>	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
H & A Mechanical Services Ltd	#	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Habinteg Housing Association (Ulster) Ltd	27	28	3	<b>58</b>	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Haffey CA & Son Ltd	53	16	2	<b>71</b>	[76.8%]	[23.2%]
Hagan Homes Ltd	*	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Hagan Leisure Ltd	23	14	0	<b>37</b>	[62.2%]	[37.8%]
Haldane Fisher Ltd	209	146	2	<b>357</b>	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Halfords Ltd	34	18	8	<b>60</b>	[65.4%]	[34.6%]
Halifax PLC	313	181	48	<b>542</b>	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Halifax Property Services	83	35	27	<b>145</b>	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Hall George (Ireland) Ltd	25	18	1	<b>44</b>	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Hall Robert J Ltd	91	10	3	<b>104</b>	[90.1%]	[9.9%]
Hamilton & Kirk Ltd	21	44	5	<b>70</b>	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Hamilton Alex M & Co Ltd	16	10	0	<b>26</b>	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Hamilton James & Co (Lurgan) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	-
Hamilton Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Hamilton TJ & Co	23	21	0	<b>44</b>	[52.3%]	[47.7%]
Handling & Storage Equipment Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Hanna John Ltd	*	-	-	<b>57</b>	-	-
Hanson Concrete Products (Hanson Seagoe)	33	14	0	<b>47</b>	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Harbinson Mulholland	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Harland & Wolff Group of companies						
Harland & Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd	465	23	27	<b>515</b>	[95.3%]	[4.7%]
Harland & Wolff Technical Services Ltd	*	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Harris Laboratories Ltd T/A MDS Pharmaceutical Services	59	37	3	<b>99</b>	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Harte & Eakin (Contractors) (NI) Ltd	27	12	0	<b>39</b>	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Harvey Group PLC	47	31	1	<b>79</b>	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Haslett J & J Ltd	381	135	50	<b>566</b>	[73.8%]	[26.2%]
Hasson M & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Hastings Hotels Ltd	348	419	35	<b>802</b>	[45.4%]	[54.6%]
Hathaway Systems Ltd	28	21	4	<b>53</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Haulage Services Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Haven Private Nursing Home, The	#	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Hayes Fuels	23	36	0	<b>59</b>	[39.0%]	[61.0%]
Hays Accountancy Personnel	19	15	4	<b>38</b>	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Hays DX	16	23	2	<b>41</b>	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Hays Montrose	17	32	2	<b>51</b>	[34.7%]	[65.3%]
Hazelwood Integrated College	18	13	0	<b>31</b>	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Heat Energy & Associated Technology Ltd	24	16	4	<b>44</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Heatherlea Bakery	*	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Heatons (NI) Ltd C/O Personnel & Training Services	11	53	1	<b>65</b>	[17.2%]	[82.8%]
Helm Corporation Ltd	27	26	3	<b>56</b>	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Help The Aged	27	21	3	<b>51</b>	[56.3%]	[43.8%]
Henderson John Ltd	246	62	3	<b>311</b>	[79.9%]	[20.1%]
Henderson Paul T/A Quality Care Services Ltd	*	-	-	<b>51</b>	-	-
Henry Bros (Magherafelt) Ltd	214	26	0	<b>240</b>	[89.2%]	[10.8%]
Hepworth Building Products	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	230	159	27	<b>416</b>	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Hermans Ltd	219	393	6	<b>618</b>	[35.8%]	[64.2%]
Heron Bros Ltd	22	100	1	<b>123</b>	[18.0%]	[82.0%]
Heron Chemist Ltd	27	53	2	<b>82</b>	[33.8%]	[66.3%]
Hewitt Geoff T/A McDonalds Ballymena	37	20	0	<b>57</b>	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Heyn G & Sons Ltd	84	30	10	<b>124</b>	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
HFC Bank PLC	12	18	0	<b>30</b>	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
HGS Building & Mechanical Services Ltd	29	71	0	<b>100</b>	[29.0%]	[71.0%]
HHI Building Products	47	10	1	<b>58</b>	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Hicks Bullick & Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Higgins CJ & Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Highmark Manufacturing Co Ltd	63	16	2	<b>81</b>	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Hillgrove Hotel Ltd T/A Magherabuoy House Hotel	57	41	3	<b>101</b>	[58.2%]	[41.8%]
Hillview Lodge Ltd	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Hilton Belfast	52	60	24	<b>136</b>	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Hilton Group PLC T/A Hilton Templepatrick	173	49	15	<b>237</b>	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Hilton Meat Products Ltd	*	-	-	<b>69</b>	-	-
Hilton Meats (Cookstown) Ltd	29	40	2	<b>71</b>	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
Hockley Private Nursing Home	78	12	1	<b>91</b>	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
Hollygate Lodge Private Retirement Home	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Hollygate Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Hollymount Developments Ltd T/A Dunlady House	*	-	-	60	-	-
Homebase Ltd Homebase Regional Office	215	98	6	319	[68.7%]	[31.3%]
Homecare Northern Ireland	88	163	0	251	[35.1%]	[64.9%]
Hopefield Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	39	-	-
Houston Bros Ltd	84	22	1	107	[79.2%]	[20.8%]
Howden Power Ltd	*	-	-	75	-	-
Howell House Bakery	*	-	-	53	-	-
Howell PF Accident Repair Centre	*	-	-	27	-	-
HSBC Asset Finance (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Huco Lightronic NI Ltd	29	28	2	59	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Huddleston John Engineering	*	-	-	60	-	-
Hughes & Company	*	-	-	145	-	-
Hughes Christensen Company	306	24	6	336	[92.7%]	[7.3%]
Hughes Joseph Painting Contractor	15	58	2	75	[20.5%]	[79.5%]
Hughes K & Co Ltd T/A Hughes Mushrooms	11	44	1	56	[20.0%]	[80.0%]
Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Ltd	77	81	7	165	[48.7%]	[51.3%]
Huhtamaki (UK) Limited	232	65	2	299	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
Humax Electronics Co Ltd	128	11	9	148	[92.1%]	[7.9%]
Hunter Brian Ltd	22	19	1	42	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Hunter Graham (Shirts) Ltd	31	126	0	157	[19.7%]	[80.3%]
Hunter JD & Co	37	15	1	53	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Hurst Charles Ltd	593	150	37	780	[79.8%]	[20.2%]
Hutchinson A (Floor & Wall Supplies) Ltd	*	-	-	45	-	-
Hutton Mechanical Services	*	-	-	38	-	-
Hyndman D & Son (Bakers) Ltd	35	16	0	51	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
ICB Emulsions Ltd	15	31	0	46	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Iceland Frozen Foods PLC	488	415	77	980	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
ICL	283	120	56	459	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
ICS Group of Companies Ltd T/A Inflight Catering Services Ltd	*	-	-	60	-	-
ICTS (UK) Ltd	102	23	10	135	[81.6%]	[18.4%]
IJK Timber Group Ltd	73	14	1	88	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
ILP Protective Packaging (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Image Investments Ltd	158	40	8	206	[79.8%]	[20.2%]
Impro Printing	*	-	-	32	-	-
In-Doors Manufacturing Ltd	11	51	1	63	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Indicators International Ltd	#	-	-	35	-	-
Industrial Temps Ltd	231	113	13	357	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Industrial Temps (Scotland) Ltd T/A Tim Lewis Recruitment	395	189	31	615	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Infineer Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Initial City Link Belfast	26	12	0	38	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Initial Cleaning Services	305	236	2	543	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Initial Textile Services	39	39	0	78	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Insilco Technologies (UK) Ltd	52	14	5	71	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Insurance Advisory Services	67	168	23	258	[28.5%]	[71.5%]
Integrated College Dungannon	36	24	0	60	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Integrated Utility Services Ltd	31	20	19	70	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Interface Europe Ltd	42	121	2	165	[25.8%]	[74.2%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Interior Trim Co Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
International Leathers (NI) Ltd		31	38	2	71	[44.9%]
International Net & Twine Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Ireland Freight Services (UK) Ltd		74	20	3	97	[78.7%]
Irish Autotrader Ltd		36	16	1	53	[69.2%]
Irish Bonding Co Ltd		145	95	5	245	[60.4%]
Irish Fertilizer Industries Ltd		109	77	24	210	[58.6%]
Irish Football Association, The	*	-	-	26	-	-
Irish Inns Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-
Irish News Ltd, The		23	97	7	127	[19.2%]
Irish Road Motors Ltd		31	36	0	67	[46.3%]
Irish Salt Mining & Exploration Company Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
Irish Waste Services Ltd		17	20	7	44	[45.9%]
Irlandus Circuits Ltd		42	82	0	124	[33.9%]
Irwin RA & Co Ltd		142	17	0	159	[89.3%]
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd		340	126	10	476	[73.0%]
Island Cleaning Services Ltd		33	43	0	76	[43.4%]
Islandbawn Stores Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
ISS Mediclean Ltd		135	118	9	262	[53.4%]
IT Alliance (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	28	-	-
J & G Engineering (NI) Ltd		43	13	0	56	[76.8%]
Jacobs W & R & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Jameson David Services Ltd	*	-	-	117	-	-
Jamesons Building Services Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Jamison & Green Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
JB Electrical (Eng Con) Ltd		71	15	7	93	[82.6%]
JCP Securite (UK) Ltd		62	29	2	93	[68.1%]
Jeffers Home Bakery	*	-	-	54	-	-
Jefferson C & H	*	-	-	61	-	-
Jenkins Shipping Co Ltd	#	-	-	49	-	-
JFM Construction Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
JHC Hardware Ltd		38	17	0	55	[69.1%]
JJB Sports PLC		353	304	18	675	[53.7%]
JKC Specialist Cars Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
JLS Technology (NI) Ltd.	*	-	-	28	-	-
JMC Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonald's Sprucefield		67	30	10	107	[69.1%]
JMF Metal Fabrications Ltd		73	10	1	84	[88.0%]
Joblink		34	32	0	66	[51.5%]
John David Sports PLC		62	43	7	112	[59.0%]
Johns Elliott		20	10	0	30	[66.7%]
Johnson Bros (Belfast) Ltd		88	18	2	108	[83.0%]
Johnson Solicitors		20	10	1	31	[66.7%]
Johnston & McCrory	#	-	-	31	-	-
Johnston Construction	#	-	-	31	-	-
Johnston Cyril & Co Ltd		50	10	0	60	[83.3%]
Johnston MR T/A Nicholson House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	40	-	-
Johnstons Bros	*	-	-	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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Johnstons of Mountnorris	*	-	-	29	-	-
Jollye Leonard F (BP) Ltd T/A Jollye's Petfood Superstores	38	16	3	57	[70.4%]	[29.6%]
Jones Frederick (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Jones Peters	16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Jordan Trevor (Concrete) Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Jordanstown Schools	*	-	-	38	-	-
Joyland Amusement Centres Ltd T/A Oasis Retail Services Ltd	38	34	3	75	[52.8%]	[47.2%]
JPM Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	29	-	-
JTM Enterprises	*	-	-	26	-	-
Jurys Belfast Inn	15	48	2	65	[23.8%]	[76.2%]
Kainos Software Ltd	123	116	22	261	[51.5%]	[48.5%]
Kalon Decorative Products T/A Leyland Paint Company	*	-	-	45	-	-
Kane JW Precision Engineering	*	-	-	33	-	-
Kare Bears Private Day Nurseries	*	-	-	26	-	-
Karkraft (NI) Ltd	13	17	1	31	[43.3%]	[56.7%]
Karl Construction Ltd	39	13	1	53	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Karl-Northern	*	-	-	35	-	-
KBB Doors Ltd	13	38	0	51	[25.5%]	[74.5%]
KCC Door Hardware & Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Kearns Tony T/A Carlton Bakery	17	29	4	50	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Kedington Northern Ireland Ltd	16	26	1	43	[38.1%]	[61.9%]
Keenan Heating Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Keenan Patrick	#	-	-	59	-	-
Keentel Leisure Ltd T/A Keenans	#	-	-	45	-	-
Kells SD Ltd	71	23	1	95	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Kelly Bros	#	-	-	63	-	-
Kelly Flowers Wholesale	*	-	-	27	-	-
Kelly John Ltd	86	21	0	107	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Kelly McEvoy & Brown	#	-	-	31	-	-
Kelly Patricia T/A Kelly's Inn	#	-	-	27	-	-
Kennedy & Morrison Ltd	*	-	-	50	-	-
Kennedy Fish Merchants	#	-	-	28	-	-
Kennedy J & Co (Contractors) Ltd	84	36	4	124	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
Kennedy Quarries Ltd	27	56	0	83	[32.5%]	[67.5%]
Kennedy R & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd	277	316	43	636	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Kent Plastics (UK) Ltd	33	50	0	83	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Kernaghan T & A Ltd	68	17	4	89	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Kerr Henderson (Financial Services) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Keys Robert & Co Ltd	32	25	24	81	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Keystone Lintels Ltd	48	69	0	117	[41.0%]	[59.0%]
Kilco Chemicals Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Kilhorne Bay Sea Foods Ltd	48	31	2	81	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Killyhevlin Hotel Ltd	43	47	0	90	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Killyleagh Lodge	13	42	0	55	[23.6%]	[76.4%]
Kilmorey Arms Hotel Ltd	13	20	0	33	[39.4%]	[60.6%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Kilwaughter Chemical Co Ltd	*	-	-	42	-	-
Kirk McClure Morton		69	40	1	110	[63.3%] [36.7%]
KJM Electrical Contractors		15	13	0	28	[53.6%] [46.4%]
KMR Windows Ltd		25	12	3	40	[67.6%] [32.4%]
Knockmoyle Lodge Nursing Home		12	16	0	28	[42.9%] [57.1%]
Knotts of Newtownards		38	10	0	48	[79.2%] [20.8%]
Knox James & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	-	36	-
KPL Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	-	50	-
KPMG		50	38	0	88	[56.8%] [43.2%]
Kwik-Fit (NI) Ltd		49	14	0	63	[77.8%] [22.2%]
Kylen Ltd	#	-	-	-	41	-
Ladyhill Holdings Ltd T/A Prospect Private Nursing Home		45	19	1	65	[70.3%] [29.7%]
Ladyhill Lodge Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	40	-
Lagan Services Ltd		16	23	5	44	[41.0%] [59.0%]
Lagan Technologies Ltd		21	14	8	43	[60.0%] [40.0%]
Lagan Transport Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-
Lakeland Community Care Ltd		72	107	5	184	[40.2%] [59.8%]
Lakeview Nursing & Residential Home		26	36	4	66	[41.9%] [58.1%]
Lamb Commercials Ltd		56	16	0	72	[77.8%] [22.2%]
Lambert Smith Hampton	*	-	-	-	42	-
Lamont Samuel & Sons Ltd		34	19	1	54	[64.2%] [35.8%]
Landscaping Centre Ltd		65	13	1	79	[83.3%] [16.7%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd		158	100	2	260	[61.2%] [38.8%]
Large M Tree Services Ltd		17	11	0	28	[60.7%] [39.3%]
Larne Grammar School	*	-	-	-	39	-
Larne Harbour Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-
Laser Electrical Ltd		76	66	10	152	[53.5%] [46.5%]
Lavery Properties Ltd T/A The Marine Hotel		18	34	0	52	[34.6%] [65.4%]
Lavery Charles & Sons	#	-	-	-	31	-
Lavery Ltd		23	63	0	86	[26.7%] [73.3%]
Lavery Transport Ltd		14	26	5	45	[35.0%] [65.0%]
Law Centre (NI)		14	21	5	40	[40.0%] [60.0%]
Law Society of Northern Ireland, The		62	64	2	128	[49.2%] [50.8%]
LB Meat Products Ltd		10	30	5	45	[25.0%] [75.0%]
Leabank Private Nursing Home		14	39	0	53	[26.4%] [73.6%]
Leaf Technologies Ltd		134	25	9	168	[84.3%] [15.7%]
Leckey James Design Ltd		20	33	0	53	[37.7%] [62.3%]
Leckpatrick Dairies Ltd		255	140	8	403	[64.6%] [35.4%]
Lee Hestia Association		16	32	10	58	[33.3%] [66.7%]
Leeanoy Ltd T/A Video City		66	31	0	97	[68.0%] [32.0%]
Legal & General Resources Ltd	*	-	-	-	37	-
Legmore Concrete Ltd	#	-	-	-	34	-
Lenken Health Care (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-
Leonard Cheshire		46	14	0	60	[76.7%] [23.3%]
Leprechaun, The Cake Shop / Restaurant	#	-	-	-	68	-
L'Estrange & Brett Solicitors		45	17	0	62	[72.6%] [27.4%]
Liberty Information Technology Ltd		57	48	9	114	[54.3%] [45.7%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Liddell Ltd	114	15	1	<b>130</b>	[88.4%]	[11.6%]
Lidl UK GMBH	87	73	3	<b>163</b>	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Lifestyle Sports & Leisure Ltd	75	78	0	<b>153</b>	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Lilliput (Dunmurry) Ltd	71	17	3	<b>91</b>	[80.7%]	[19.3%]
Limavady Building Suppliers Ltd	12	15	0	<b>27</b>	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Limavady Community Development Initiative	23	23	0	<b>46</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Limavady Printing Co Ltd	37	26	2	<b>65</b>	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Linden Foods Ltd	156	157	10	<b>323</b>	[49.8%]	[50.2%]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	322	115	0	<b>437</b>	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Linenhall Library	12	15	2	<b>29</b>	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Linian Knitwear Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Link Transport Services Ltd	*	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Linton & Robinson Ltd	40	15	0	<b>55</b>	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Lisadian House Private Nursing Home	55	14	0	<b>69</b>	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Lisburn Glass Group Ltd	*	-	-	<b>57</b>	-	-
Lisburn Private Nursing Home	24	13	0	<b>37</b>	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Lisburn Security Services Ltd	266	57	2	<b>325</b>	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Lislyn Retail Ltd T/A Shop Electric & Electricworld	377	165	7	<b>549</b>	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Lisnasure Interiors	*	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Lisney	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Lisnisky Ltd T/A Lisnisky Nursing Home	47	16	0	<b>63</b>	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Little Alan Ltd	*	-	-	<b>58</b>	-	-
Littlewoods High Street Retail	128	145	0	<b>273</b>	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Litton Group Ltd	*	-	-	<b>85</b>	-	-
Lloyd David Leisure Ltd	55	14	8	<b>77</b>	[79.7%]	[20.3%]
Lloyds UDT Ltd	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
LMI Foods Ltd	25	18	2	<b>45</b>	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Locksley Engineering Co Ltd	36	25	0	<b>61</b>	[59.0%]	[41.0%]
Lodge Hotel and Travel Stop, The	76	26	1	<b>103</b>	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Logan Gilbert & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Logan's Executive Travel	20	18	0	<b>38</b>	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Lomac Tiles Ltd	48	62	1	<b>111</b>	[43.6%]	[56.4%]
Lombard & Ulster Ltd	64	18	0	<b>82</b>	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Londonderry Inner City Trust	#	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Long Term Care (IRL) Ltd	#	-	-	<b>67</b>	-	-
Long Term Care Ltd	*	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Long's Supermarket Ltd	130	148	0	<b>278</b>	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Loreto Grammar School	#	-	-	<b>63</b>	-	-
Lorne Electric Ltd	16	12	0	<b>28</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Louerne Construction Ltd	14	17	0	<b>31</b>	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Lough Erne Hotel Ltd	24	23	0	<b>47</b>	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Lough Neagh Private Nursing Home	14	18	0	<b>32</b>	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Loughran Brendan & Sons	#	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Loughran Michael	17	20	0	<b>37</b>	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
Louise Products (Antrim) Ltd	27	11	0	<b>38</b>	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Louisville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>102</b>	-	-
Lowden Guitar Co Ltd, The	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Lowry Piling Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Lunn John H (Jewellers) Ltd		45	11	1	<b>57</b>	[80.4%]	[19.6%]
Lunn Poly Ltd		63	31	14	<b>108</b>	[67.0%]	[33.0%]
Lurgan Conference of St Vincent de Paul (Sponsors)	#	-	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Lusty Trevor Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Lynas Frozen Foods Ltd		68	12	0	<b>80</b>	[85.0%]	[15.0%]
Lynn Maureen Recruitment Ltd		383	843	237	<b>1,463</b>	[31.2%]	[68.8%]
Lyric Players Theatre, The		22	13	3	<b>38</b>	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
MB Freight Forwarding Ltd T/A Express Parcels		71	34	8	<b>113</b>	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
M Care Ltd		46	13	2	<b>61</b>	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
MacMahon JJ (Building Contractor) Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
MacNaughton Blair & Company Ltd		139	45	9	<b>193</b>	[75.5%]	[24.5%]
Maca Hotels Ltd T/A Bohill Hotel & Country Club		27	15	0	<b>42</b>	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Mackey JA Eyecare Opticians	*	-	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Mackle James Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Mackle John (Moy) Ltd		14	29	3	<b>46</b>	[32.6%]	[67.4%]
Macrete Ireland Ltd		55	47	0	<b>102</b>	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Madden & Finucane	#	-	-	-	<b>83</b>	-	-
Magee Clothing Ltd		129	21	1	<b>151</b>	[86.0%]	[14.0%]
Maghera Joinery Works Ltd		16	63	0	<b>79</b>	[20.3%]	[79.7%]
Magill RB & HM T/A Brackenwood Private Nursing Home		14	12	2	<b>28</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Magintys Bar & Restaurant	#	-	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Mahon Hall Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	<b>55</b>	-	-
Mail Matters Direct Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Maine Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Maine Soft Drinks Ltd		119	39	8	<b>166</b>	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Mainline Distributors Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Makro Multi-Trade Centre		53	215	7	<b>275</b>	[19.8%]	[80.2%]
Mallaghan Engineering Ltd		14	34	0	<b>48</b>	[29.2%]	[70.8%]
Mallon Bros IM Transport	#	-	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Mallusk Security Services Ltd		41	16	0	<b>57</b>	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
Malone College		10	15	3	<b>28</b>	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Malone Golf Club		24	16	0	<b>40</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Malone Lodge Hotel, The		12	22	10	<b>44</b>	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
Manley IMC Ltd		39	23	3	<b>65</b>	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Manor Court Private Nursing Home		26	21	1	<b>48</b>	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Manor House Catering Services		15	17	0	<b>32</b>	[46.9%]	[53.1%]
Manor House Country Hotel Ltd		23	22	1	<b>46</b>	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Manor Lodge Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Manpower PLC		30	24	8	<b>62</b>	[55.6%]	[44.4%]
Marat Ltd T/A Flemings Supervalu		55	13	0	<b>68</b>	[80.9%]	[19.1%]
Marconi Communications Ltd		15	21	3	<b>39</b>	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Marcus Ward Ltd		26	25	6	<b>57</b>	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Marie Curie Cancer Care		102	40	26	<b>168</b>	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Marine Court Hotel, The		51	61	4	<b>116</b>	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Marks & Spencer PLC		970	765	37	<b>1,772</b>	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Marlborough Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Marlborough Recruitment Northern Ireland Ltd	30	17	7	<b>54</b>	[63.8%]	[36.2%]
Marlowe Cleaners (Belfast) Ltd	14	10	2	<b>26</b>	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Marquis Tailoring Ltd	25	10	0	<b>35</b>	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
Marsh (UK) Ltd	52	23	0	<b>75</b>	[69.3%]	[30.7%]
Martin & Hamilton Ltd	35	25	4	<b>64</b>	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Martin H & J Ltd	52	17	5	<b>74</b>	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Mascott Construction Ltd	11	38	0	<b>49</b>	[22.4%]	[77.6%]
Mastercraft Construction Associates Limited	13	36	0	<b>49</b>	[26.5%]	[73.5%]
Maxol Direct (NI) Ltd	55	40	2	<b>97</b>	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Maxwell Freight Services	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Maybin Property Support Services (NI) Ltd	1,777	771	80	<b>2,628</b>	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Maydown Precision Engineering Ltd	24	137	5	<b>166</b>	[14.9%]	[85.1%]
Mc Adam Design Ltd	*	-	-	<b>49</b>	-	-
Mc Aleer & Rushe Ltd	11	51	0	<b>62</b>	[17.7%]	[82.3%]
Mc Aleer & Teague (Building Contractors)	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Mc Aleer M	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Mc Allister Bros Ltd	#	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Mc Anallen K Ltd	28	94	0	<b>122</b>	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
Mc Anearney Sean	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Mc Anerney Bros Ltd	#	-	-	<b>136</b>	-	-
Mc Atamney	12	16	0	<b>28</b>	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Mc Avoy Group Ltd, The	49	84	0	<b>133</b>	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Mc Bride MJ	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Mc Burney Transport	80	16	2	<b>98</b>	[83.3%]	[16.7%]
Mc Cabe James E Ltd	144	56	4	<b>204</b>	[72.0%]	[28.0%]
Mc Caffrey B & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	<b>64</b>	-	-
Mc Caig Collim	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Mc Call J & W Supplies (NI) Ltd	46	14	0	<b>60</b>	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Mc Candless AE & Co Ltd	#	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Mc Cann & McCann	#	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Mc Cann Brothers	22	33	0	<b>55</b>	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Mc Cann FP Ltd	72	76	4	<b>152</b>	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
Mc Cann-Erickson Belfast Ltd	19	10	0	<b>29</b>	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Mc Cartan PJ	#	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Mc Cartan Turkington Breen	23	18	2	<b>43</b>	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Mc Causland Airport Garage Ltd	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Mc Causland Hotel, The	21	19	1	<b>41</b>	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Mc Caw Allan & Co Ltd	24	12	0	<b>36</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Mc Cleery Yarns Ltd	25	11	0	<b>36</b>	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Mc Clelland JA & Sons (Auctioneers) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>57</b>	-	-
Mc Closkey & O'Kane Building Company Ltd	15	47	0	<b>62</b>	[24.2%]	[75.8%]
Mc Clure Watters	34	11	2	<b>47</b>	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
Mc Colgans Quality Foods Ltd	26	69	0	<b>95</b>	[27.4%]	[72.6%]
Mc Combe Bros (Antrim) Ltd	119	26	2	<b>147</b>	[82.1%]	[17.9%]
Mc Conaghy T & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	<b>108</b>	-	-
Mc Connell Martin	*	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Mc Connell S Ltd	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Connell S & Sons	*	-	-	48	-	-
Mc Cormack Terence Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Mc Cormick MacNaughton (NI) Ltd		46	11	0	57	[80.7%] [19.3%]
Mc Cormick WJ & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	49	-	-
Mc Corry Julie T/A Julie's Kitchen		48	43	0	91	[52.7%] [47.3%]
Mc Crory Scaffolding (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	94	-	-
Mc Cue James F Ltd	*	-	-	59	-	-
Mc Culla (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Mc Dermott Paul T/A McDonald's Connswater	*	-	-	44	-	-
Mc Devitt VH & Son Ltd		24	13	0	37	[64.9%] [35.1%]
Mc Donagh TW Ltd		36	61	4	101	[37.1%] [62.9%]
Mc Donalds Restaurants Ltd		261	331	22	614	[44.1%] [55.9%]
Mc Dowell & Service Dental Laboratory	*	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Elroy Kieran J Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Elwaine Electrical		26	12	9	47	[68.4%] [31.6%]
Mc Erlains Bakery (Magherafelt) Ltd		67	75	2	144	[47.2%] [52.8%]
Mc Evoy Eamon & Co	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Fadden Plant Ltd	#	-	-	49	-	-
Mc Farlane A & Co Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Mc Garrity Harold & Sons Ltd		11	27	1	39	[28.9%] [71.1%]
Mc Gaughey WJ T/A Knockan Lodge	*	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Geary Mushroom Compost Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Mc Geehan James & Sons Transport Ltd	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Geown JD Ltd		41	28	0	69	[59.4%] [40.6%]
Mc Gilloway Care Homes (NI) Ltd Edenballymore Lodge Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	57	-	-
Mc Gimpsey Brothers (Removals) Ltd	*	-	-	39	-	-
Mc Ginn E & Sons		11	78	0	89	[12.4%] [87.6%]
Mc Granaghan D Ltd	#	-	-	32	-	-
Mc Grath Bros (Engineering) Ltd		61	28	7	96	[68.5%] [31.5%]
Mc Gurk & Moore Electrical & Plumbing Contractors	#	-	-	30	-	-
Mc Gurran Construction	#	-	-	29	-	-
Mc Gurran TJ Ltd		10	42	15	67	[19.2%] [80.8%]
Mc Ilhone John T/A Circuit Builders & Decorators		14	49	0	63	[22.2%] [77.8%]
Mc Intyre E & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Ivor Plastics Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Kay (Newtownards) Ltd	*	-	-	85	-	-
Mc Kee FB & Co Ltd		25	13	0	38	[65.8%] [34.2%]
Mc Keefry BP Ltd		15	29	3	47	[34.1%] [65.9%]
Mc Kee's		33	15	0	48	[68.8%] [31.3%]
Mc Kenna JF Ltd	#	-	-	64	-	-
Mc Kenna Nicholas & Co		39	41	0	80	[48.8%] [51.2%]
Mc Keown Cleaning Services Ltd		114	92	0	206	[55.3%] [44.7%]
Mc Killens (Ballymena) Ltd		34	10	25	69	[77.3%] [22.7%]
Mc Killens Fashions Ltd		17	12	0	29	[58.6%] [41.4%]
Mc Killop Charles Glens of Antrim Potatoes	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mc Kinney Albann Window Co Ltd		40	12	4	56	[76.9%] [23.1%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Mc Kinty & Wright	34	16	1	51	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Mc Kitterick Plant	*	-	-	35	-	-
Mc Larnon GE & Sons Ltd	32	12	1	45	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Mc Laughlin & Harvey Ltd	131	78	10	219	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Mc Laughlin Thomas Ltd	17	78	1	96	[17.9%]	[82.1%]
Mc Laughlin William & Sons Ltd	22	15	0	37	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Mc Lean Alfie	66	48	0	114	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Mc Loughlin G & M Ltd T/A Supervalu	#	-	-	46	-	-
Mc Loughlin John & Son (Shipping) Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Mitchell RA	*	-	-	43	-	-
Mc Mullan & Conway T/A Kingscourt Nursing Group	37	24	0	61	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Mc Mullan Transport	21	20	0	41	[51.2%]	[48.8%]
Mc Mullen Architectural Systems Ltd	42	45	4	91	[48.3%]	[51.7%]
Mc Murtry John & Co Ltd	*	-	-	40	-	-
Mc Namee B & Co Ltd	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Neill Rigby Travel Ltd	22	13	2	37	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Mc Neill-McManus Ltd	78	23	1	102	[77.2%]	[22.8%]
Mc Neilly Haulage Ltd	*	-	-	47	-	-
Mc Nicholas Construction Services Ltd	68	255	47	370	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
Mc Parland Bros	#	-	-	27	-	-
Mc Quillan John (Contracts) Ltd	16	46	0	62	[25.8%]	[74.2%]
Mc Quitty & Co Ltd T/A Allen & Harris	28	10	1	39	[73.7%]	[26.3%]
Mc Whirter J & Co (Insurance Brokers) Ltd	*	-	-	77	-	-
MD Electrical Ltd	14	14	0	28	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
MD Healthcare Ltd	28	41	8	77	[40.6%]	[59.4%]
MDF Engineering Ltd	33	48	2	83	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Meadowbank Private Nursing Home	15	15	0	30	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Meadows Nursing Home, The	52	13	0	65	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Mechanical Installation & Maintenance (NI) Ltd	14	27	0	41	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Meehan Colm & Brea T/A Fiveways Shop & Service Station	11	60	0	71	[15.5%]	[84.5%]
Menary's Café	*	-	-	28	-	-
Mencap In NI	44	49	2	95	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Menzies John Distribution Ltd	70	61	1	132	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Mercer Human Resource Consulting Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Merchant Ferries PLC	*	-	-	63	-	-
Mercy Care	15	205	0	220	[6.8%]	[93.2%]
Meridian Medical Technologies Ltd	25	16	3	44	[61.0%]	[39.0%]
Messanna Investments Ltd T/A Kingscastle Private Nursing	#	-	-	40	-	-
Met Steel Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Metal Technology Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Metalcraft Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Meteor Controls International Ltd	#	-	-	47	-	-
Methodist College	107	13	6	126	[89.2%]	[10.8%]
Metso Minerals Cappagh Ltd	#	-	-	67	-	-
MFI (UK) Ltd	77	28	1	106	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
MGN Ltd	12	17	24	53	[41.4%]	[58.6%]
Michelin Tyre PLC	870	298	35	1,203	[74.5%]	[25.5%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Micwall Developments Ltd	16	37	2	<b>55</b>	[30.2%]	[69.8%]
Micwall Joinery Ltd	*	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Mid Ulster Granite & Stone Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Middleton Seafoods (Export) Ltd	36	12	0	<b>48</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Middleton W & Son (NI) Ltd T/A Middleton Seafoods	36	29	1	<b>66</b>	[55.4%]	[44.6%]
Miles-Ash Ltd	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Millar Andrew & Co Ltd	615	168	82	<b>865</b>	[78.5%]	[21.5%]
Millbrook Lodge Hotel	21	40	0	<b>61</b>	[34.4%]	[65.6%]
Millcroft Private Nursing Home	26	70	2	<b>98</b>	[27.1%]	[72.9%]
Miller Stewart & Sons Ltd	69	14	2	<b>85</b>	[83.1%]	[16.9%]
Milligan Bros	14	12	0	<b>26</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Milligan George & Sons Fish Merchants Ltd	#	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Mills Alexander	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Mills Selig	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Mindready Solutions (NI) Ltd	26	14	5	<b>45</b>	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Minprint	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Miscampbell WJ & Co	18	10	0	<b>28</b>	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Miskelly Brothers Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Mitchell Harold (Belfast) Ltd	95	21	3	<b>119</b>	[81.9%]	[18.1%]
Mitten RJ & Sons	14	18	0	<b>32</b>	[43.8%]	[56.3%]
Mivan Ltd	129	61	9	<b>199</b>	[67.9%]	[32.1%]
MJM Marine Ltd	13	29	2	<b>44</b>	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
MM Group Ireland Ltd	189	30	122	<b>341</b>	[86.3%]	[13.7%]
MMGI Response Ltd	*	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
MMK Express Ltd	24	10	0	<b>34</b>	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Modern Tyre Service	42	51	0	<b>93</b>	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Moffett & Sons Ltd	114	13	0	<b>127</b>	[89.8%]	[10.2%]
Moffett Thallon & Co Ltd	34	15	0	<b>49</b>	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Moldall Ltd	#	-	-	<b>119</b>	-	-
Moneydarragh Flexicare	22	16	0	<b>38</b>	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Monsoon PLC	38	30	21	<b>89</b>	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Montgomery Refrigeration Ltd	64	31	1	<b>96</b>	[67.4%]	[32.6%]
Montgomery Transport Ltd	84	13	12	<b>109</b>	[86.6%]	[13.4%]
Montracon (Ireland) Ltd	68	47	3	<b>118</b>	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	481	456	34	<b>971</b>	[51.3%]	[48.7%]
Moore Concrete	33	10	0	<b>43</b>	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Moore Stephens Chartered Accountants	79	26	4	<b>109</b>	[75.2%]	[24.8%]
Moore TH (Contracts) Ltd	13	14	0	<b>27</b>	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Mopack Systems Ltd	#	-	-	<b>92</b>	-	-
Morelli's of Portstewart	18	12	0	<b>30</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Morgan	11	23	0	<b>34</b>	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Morning Star, The	#	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Morphy Richards (NI) Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Morrison SJ	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Morrow CR Ltd	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Morrow Contracts Incorp. Skip It Skips and KP Mini Mix	65	16	0	<b>81</b>	[80.2%]	[19.8%]
Morses Ltd	16	31	0	<b>47</b>	[34.0%]	[66.0%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Morton Alex Welding	*	-	-	31	-	-
Morton Newspapers Ltd	206	62	15	283	[76.9%]	[23.1%]
Mothercare PLC	62	37	3	102	[62.6%]	[37.4%]
Motor & Sport (Ballynahinch) Ltd	*	-	-	33	-	-
Motorway Tyre & Autocentres	*	-	-	35	-	-
Mott MacDonald Ltd	23	10	1	34	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	525	260	126	911	[66.9%]	[33.1%]
Mount Lens Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	46	-	-
Mount Lourdes Grammar School	#	-	-	33	-	-
Mourne Country Meats Ltd	#	-	-	49	-	-
Mourne Granite Quarries Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Mourne Observer Ltd	17	12	1	30	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Movilla House Ltd	*	-	-	64	-	-
Moy Park Ltd	1,677	1,313	81	3,071	[56.1%]	[43.9%]
Moyfab Engineering Ltd	13	20	0	33	[39.4%]	[60.6%]
Moyola Precision Engineering Ltd	28	18	0	46	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
MSCS (NI) Ltd	22	18	0	40	[55.0%]	[45.0%]
MSO Cleland Ltd	140	29	7	176	[82.8%]	[17.2%]
MTS (NI) Ltd	17	21	0	38	[44.7%]	[55.3%]
Muldoon Transport Systems Ltd	10	19	0	29	[34.5%]	[65.5%]
Mulgrew Haulage Ltd	16	18	1	35	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Mulgrew John T/A Mac's Home Bakery	#	-	-	38	-	-
Mulholland & Doherty Consulting Engineers	34	12	2	48	[73.9%]	[26.1%]
Mullaghoboy Private Nursing Home Mr & Mrs Duncan	34	17	0	51	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Mullan B & Sons Ltd	37	56	0	93	[39.8%]	[60.2%]
Mullan Bob Motors Ltd	14	27	0	41	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Mulligans Bar & Restaurant	20	10	0	30	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Multimedia Info-Tech Ltd	#	-	-	91	-	-
Munster Simms Engineering Ltd	124	20	2	146	[86.1%]	[13.9%]
Murdock Hardwood Industries Ltd	#	-	-	42	-	-
Murphy & O'Rawe	14	26	0	40	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
Murphy Mk T/A Fairlawns Private Nursing & Resid. Home	#	-	-	31	-	-
Murphy Patrick T/A Kingsway Decorators	25	17	0	42	[59.5%]	[40.5%]
Murphy's Super Valu	#	-	-	72	-	-
Murray Sons & Co Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
Musgrave Distribution Ltd	105	122	3	230	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Musgrave Supervalu Centra (NI) Ltd	308	354	24	686	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Nacco Materials Handling Ltd	453	285	2	740	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Nambarrie Tea Company Ltd	*	-	-	31	-	-
Nath Brothers	89	72	1	162	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
National Air Traffic Services Ltd	*	-	-	46	-	-
National Australia Bank Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
National Australia Group Europe Ltd	1,701	664	50	2,415	[71.9%]	[28.1%]
National Australia Group Europe Services Ltd	60	24	3	87	[71.4%]	[28.6%]
National Car Parks Ltd	82	23	0	105	[78.1%]	[21.9%]
National Car Rental	16	10	0	26	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
National Council of YMCAs of Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	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

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
National Farmers Union Insurance Society Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
National House Building Council	*	-	-	33	-	-
National Schizophrenia Fellowship (NI)		25	41	5	71	[37.9%]
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children		61	65	16	142	[48.4%]
National Trust, The		122	59	21	202	[67.4%]
Nationwide Building Society		113	63	20	196	[64.2%]
Natural Hair Company	*	-	-	40	-	-
Naturelle Consumer Products Ltd		52	68	0	120	[43.3%]
Navigator Blue Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Nazareth House (Londonderry)	#	-	-	131	-	-
Nazareth House Care Village		22	77	1	100	[22.2%]
NC Agricultural Engineering Co Ltd	*	-	-	52	-	-
Needaco Ltd T/A Paddington Lodge		30	10	0	40	[75.0%]
Neil John Partnership, The	*	-	-	29	-	-
Neill James Ltd		29	11	0	40	[72.5%]
Nelson George (Plumbing & Heating) Ltd		24	13	0	37	[64.9%]
Nelson Hydraulics Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Nestle (UK) Ltd		19	48	3	70	[28.4%]
Netcom Communications Ltd		28	10	2	40	[73.7%]
Nevada Tele.com Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
New Look PLC		76	88	5	169	[46.3%]
New Quay Developments	*	-	-	31	-	-
New World Developments		23	11	0	34	[67.6%]
Newcastle Inter-Church Community Projects Association	#	-	-	30	-	-
Newell Stores Ltd T/A Newell Stores	#	-	-	129	-	-
Newport Logistics Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Newry Building Supplies Ltd	#	-	-	65	-	-
News Speed Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Newtownards Chronicle Ltd	*	-	-	34	-	-
Newtownstewart Construction Ltd	#	-	-	37	-	-
Next PLC		314	277	45	636	[53.1%]
Nexus Institute (NI), The		10	13	5	28	[43.5%]
NI Trucks Ltd	*	-	-	74	-	-
NIACRO		25	38	2	65	[39.7%]
Nicholl Bros (Radio) Ltd	*	-	-	30	-	-
Nicholl (Fuel Oils) Ltd		52	65	2	119	[44.4%]
Nicholson & Bass Ltd	*	-	-	59	-	-
Nichrome Ltd	#	-	-	31	-	-
NIE Powerteam Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Nightingale Private Nursing Home		10	48	0	58	[17.2%]
NIIB Group Ltd		61	22	2	85	[73.5%]
NIPPA - The Early Years Organisation		33	31	6	70	[51.6%]
NK Coatings Ltd		74	11	3	88	[87.1%]
NK Fencing Ltd	*	-	-	76	-	-
Noonan Services Ltd	#	-	-	38	-	-
Noraut Ltd	#	-	-	26	-	-
Norbev	*	-	-	27	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	72	447	13	<b>532</b>	[13.9%]	[86.1%]
Nor-Den Electrical	16	21	0	<b>37</b>	[43.2%]	[56.8%]
Norfolk Line Ltd T/A Interland Transport	58	27	5	<b>90</b>	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Norlect Engineering (UK) Ltd	#	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Norse Irish Ferries Ltd	51	50	15	<b>116</b>	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
Nortel Networks	1,614	649	257	<b>2,520</b>	[71.3%]	[28.7%]
Nortel Networks NI Ltd Athletic & Social Club	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
North & West Housing Ltd	73	225	5	<b>303</b>	[24.5%]	[75.5%]
North Antrim Turkeys Ltd Hatchery	*	-	-	<b>48</b>	-	-
North Belfast Mission Housing Society Ltd	*	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
North City Training Ltd	17	18	2	<b>37</b>	[48.6%]	[51.4%]
North Coast Hotels Ltd	55	16	2	<b>73</b>	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
North Down (Belfast) Ltd	40	21	0	<b>61</b>	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
North West Bookmakers Ltd	#	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
North West Joinery	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
North West of Ireland Printing & Publishing Co Ltd	#	-	-	<b>51</b>	-	-
Northbrook Technology of NI	109	123	12	<b>244</b>	[47.0%]	[53.0%]
Northern Bank Ltd	*	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Northern Electrical Contracts Ltd	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Northern Hydraulics Ltd	#	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Northern Ireland Association for Mental Health	74	81	6	<b>161</b>	[47.7%]	[52.3%]
Northern Ireland Chest Heart & Stroke Association	39	55	0	<b>94</b>	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Northern Ireland Co-Ownership Housing Association Ltd	27	13	0	<b>40</b>	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action	13	14	3	<b>30</b>	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Northern Ireland Electricity Plc	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Northern Ireland Hospice	120	60	11	<b>191</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Northern Ireland Institute for the Disabled	*	-	-	<b>76</b>	-	-
Northern Ireland Old People's Welfare Council Ltd	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Northern Ireland Plastics Ltd	36	24	2	<b>62</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance	28	23	3	<b>54</b>	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Northern Ireland Rural Development Council	16	12	3	<b>31</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northern Ireland Voluntary Trust	16	12	1	<b>29</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northern Lift Trucks (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Northern Newspaper Group	92	39	0	<b>131</b>	[70.2%]	[29.8%]
Northern Publishing Office (UK) Ltd	337	56	17	<b>410</b>	[85.8%]	[14.2%]
Northern Whig Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Northwest Independent Hospital	47	33	1	<b>81</b>	[58.8%]	[41.3%]
Northworld Ltd T/A Mark One	30	59	2	<b>91</b>	[33.7%]	[66.3%]
Norwich Union Insurance Ltd	35	15	0	<b>50</b>	[70.0%]	[30.0%]
NTL	252	162	29	<b>443</b>	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Nuachtain Newspaper Group	#	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Nugent P & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Nu-Track Ltd	*	-	-	<b>63</b>	-	-
O'Boyle Hugh J Ltd	#	-	-	<b>53</b>	-	-
O'Boyle Hugh J Training Ltd	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
O'Connell T & Sons	11	38	0	<b>49</b>	[22.4%]	[77.6%]
O'Connor & McCann Ltd	#	-	-	<b>48</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
O'Doherty Garvan Group	#	-	-	-	<b>138</b>	-	-
O'Hanlon & Farrell Contracts Ltd		13	68	0	<b>81</b>	[16.0%]	[84.0%]
O'Hanlon Bros Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
O'Hare & McGovern Ltd		23	88	0	<b>111</b>	[20.7%]	[79.3%]
O'Hare Felix & Co Ltd		12	128	0	<b>140</b>	[8.6%]	[91.4%]
O'Hare Peter	#	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
O'Kane Bros (Woodworking) Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>79</b>	-	-
O'Kane Food Service Ltd		108	46	1	<b>155</b>	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
O'Kane Hatcheries Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
O'Kane M	#	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
O'Kane Poultry Ltd		493	146	17	<b>656</b>	[77.2%]	[22.8%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd		40	220	0	<b>260</b>	[15.4%]	[84.6%]
O'Neill Brothers Building Contractors Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>58</b>	-	-
O'Neill Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
O'Neill Engineering	#	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
O'Reilly Stewart		11	18	0	<b>29</b>	[37.9%]	[62.1%]
O'Reillys "The Sweet People"		15	45	0	<b>60</b>	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Oakgrove Integrated College		47	62	0	<b>109</b>	[43.1%]	[56.9%]
Oaklee Housing Association Ltd		104	113	9	<b>226</b>	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Oaktree Foods Ltd		20	14	1	<b>35</b>	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Oakwood Door Designs Ltd		12	58	1	<b>71</b>	[17.1%]	[82.9%]
Oasis Stores PLC		25	35	4	<b>64</b>	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Observer Newspapers (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
OCS Support Service Northern Ireland Ltd		451	220	5	<b>676</b>	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Octopus Sportswear Manufacturing Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>151</b>	-	-
Old Bushmills Distillery Co Ltd, The		107	17	1	<b>125</b>	[86.3%]	[13.7%]
Old Moat Inn, The	*	-	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Oliver W (Exorna) Ltd		19	11	0	<b>30</b>	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Olympic Lifts Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Omagh Meats		64	112	3	<b>179</b>	[36.4%]	[63.6%]
Omniplex Holdings Ltd T/A Lisburn Omniplex		48	39	5	<b>92</b>	[55.2%]	[44.8%]
Oneida Ltd T/A Oneida Silversmiths	*	-	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Open and Direct Fleet Solutions Ltd		<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Open and Direct Financial Services Ltd		<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Open and Direct Ltd		<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Open University in Ireland, The		26	16	9	<b>51</b>	[61.9%]	[38.1%]
Openwave		60	84	41	<b>185</b>	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Optech Group Ltd (Inc) Optech (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Orchard House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	<b>54</b>	-	-
Orchardville Work Scheme, The	*	-	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Ormeau Bakery		344	76	14	<b>434</b>	[81.9%]	[18.1%]
Osborne King & Megran Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Osborne Ltd T/A Bethany Nursing Home		23	15	2	<b>40</b>	[60.5%]	[39.5%]
Ostick & Williams Ltd		20	10	0	<b>30</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Otis Ltd		43	21	2	<b>66</b>	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Our Lady & St Patricks College Knock		36	18	0	<b>54</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Our Lady's Home	#	-	-	-	<b>76</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Our Mother of Mercy Home	#	-	-	-	<b>61</b>	-	-
Over The Rainbow Private Day Nurseries		18	16	0	<b>34</b>	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Overtown Properties Ltd T/A Seagoe Hotel		26	27	1	<b>54</b>	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Ovolo Ltd T/A Belfast Superbowl, The		10	16	2	<b>28</b>	[38.5%]	[61.5%]
Oxfam Northern Ireland		17	10	5	<b>32</b>	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
P & L Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
P & E Motor Factors Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
P & G Family Foods	*	-	-	-	<b>116</b>	-	-
P & O European Ferries (Irish Sea) Ltd		83	28	4	<b>115</b>	[74.8%]	[25.2%]
P & O Ferrymasters Ltd		40	10	0	<b>50</b>	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
P & O Trans-European Ltd		65	18	5	<b>88</b>	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
P A Henderson	*	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Pallet Centre Ltd, The	*	-	-	-	<b>57</b>	-	-
Palmer & Harvey McLane Ltd		49	19	1	<b>69</b>	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Palmers Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Pandolfi Mario	#	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Pantheon Franchises Ltd		23	10	1	<b>34</b>	[69.7%]	[30.3%]
Paragon Services (NI) Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>102</b>	-	-
Pareto Marketing Ltd		62	52	0	<b>114</b>	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Parity Solutions Ltd		57	47	12	<b>116</b>	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Park Avenue Hotel Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>112</b>	-	-
Parkdean Nursing Home		14	11	1	<b>26</b>	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Parkelect Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Parkgate Foods Ltd T/A Euro Shellfish & Castle Garden		55	10	0	<b>65</b>	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Parsons & Parsons Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Parthus (NI) Ltd		12	14	5	<b>31</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Partridge Peartree Promotions Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Patisserie Home Bakery	#	-	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Patterson Family, The T/A The Plough Inn		46	12	2	<b>60</b>	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Patton David & Sons (NI)		285	76	21	<b>382</b>	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Peacock Group PLC, The		43	51	8	<b>102</b>	[45.7%]	[54.3%]
Pearl Assurance PLC		85	54	1	<b>140</b>	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Peden George Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Pencro Structural Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Penn Nyla		53	85	2	<b>140</b>	[38.4%]	[61.6%]
Pennine Services		238	14	1	<b>253</b>	[94.4%]	[5.6%]
Penrose Roofing Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Pension & Financial Consultants Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Perfecseal Ltd		22	140	10	<b>172</b>	[13.6%]	[86.4%]
Perfume Shop Ltd, The		14	12	0	<b>26</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Petal Postforming Ltd		12	28	1	<b>41</b>	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Pets At Home Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Pfizer Ltd		13	11	5	<b>29</b>	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Phab (NI)		20	15	4	<b>39</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Pheasant, The	*	-	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Phillips Dr & Mrs T/A Silverbirch Lodge Priv. Nursing Home		33	15	0	<b>48</b>	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Phillips Martin Carpets	*	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Phoenix Healthcare	*	-	-	40	-	-
Phoenix Natural Gas Ltd	61	45	15	121	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Phoenix Picture Frames Ltd	12	15	1	28	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Pierce RW & Co (Printers) Ltd	59	14	1	74	[80.8%]	[19.2%]
Pilot Construction Ltd	26	22	1	49	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Pilot Engineering Co Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Pinkerton W A	*	-	-	33	-	-
PK Murphy Construction Ltd	17	23	3	43	[42.5%]	[57.5%]
Platinum Healthcare Ltd T/A Orchard Manor Nursing Home & Rosemary Lodge	34	19	1	54	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
Playboard	#	-	-	26	-	-
Pneutrol Ireland Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Police Rehabilitation and Retraining Trust Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Pollock John Designs for the Disabled Ltd	*	-	-	57	-	-
Polly Bros Ltd	11	13	7	31	[45.8%]	[54.2%]
Polypipe (Ulster) Ltd	109	31	0	140	[77.9%]	[22.1%]
Pork Produce	28	18	0	46	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Portstewart Golf Club	*	-	-	29	-	-
Portview Construction Ltd	27	29	0	56	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Posthouse Premier Belfast	39	31	13	83	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Poundstretcher Ltd	84	105	152	341	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Power Action Ltd	*	-	-	27	-	-
Powerscreen International Distribution Ltd	#	-	-	107	-	-
Praxis Mental Health	77	82	17	176	[48.4%]	[51.6%]
Precision Industrial Services Ltd	131	108	4	243	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Premier Electrics Ltd	#	-	-	33	-	-
Premier Power Ltd	216	33	1	250	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
Premiere People	308	224	25	557	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
Prentice David (Cars) Ltd	16	11	0	27	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Prentice Ltd	*	-	-	36	-	-
Presbyterian Church in Ireland, The	*	-	-	68	-	-
Presbyterian Housing Association (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	44	-	-
Prestige Nursing Homes Ltd	39	32	0	71	[54.9%]	[45.1%]
Prestige Underwriting Services Ltd	*	-	-	67	-	-
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	373	272	48	693	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Primark Stores Ltd	187	234	17	438	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Primrose JV (Greenisland) Ltd	*	-	-	26	-	-
Priory Surgery	*	-	-	28	-	-
Pritchitt Foods	159	23	2	184	[87.4%]	[12.6%]
PRM Distribution Ltd	63	20	0	83	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Production Glassfibre Northern Ireland Ltd	46	17	3	66	[73.0%]	[27.0%]
Profast (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	28	-	-
Progressive Building Society	108	38	5	151	[74.0%]	[26.0%]
Project Design Engineers Ltd	24	10	6	40	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Property Support Services Ltd	*	-	-	37	-	-
Prospects for People with Learning Disabilities	*	-	-	36	-	-
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	172	108	10	290	[61.4%]	[38.6%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Provincial Care Service Agency	91	91	6	<b>188</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Prudential PLC	418	255	39	<b>712</b>	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Punjana Ltd	*	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Q 102.9 Fm Ltd	23	17	0	<b>40</b>	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Quality Hotel Carrickfergus	82	36	4	<b>122</b>	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	1,859	1,276	635	<b>3,770</b>	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Quinn Sean Group	112	706	13	<b>831</b>	[13.7%]	[86.3%]
Quinns of Cookstown (1964) Ltd	11	50	0	<b>61</b>	[18.0%]	[82.0%]
R & A Developments Ltd	56	38	8	<b>102</b>	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
R & F Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
R & J Foods Ltd	*	-	-	<b>64</b>	-	-
R T Autoparts	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
RAC Auto Windscreens	11	15	0	<b>26</b>	[42.3%]	[57.7%]
RAC Windows Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Radisson Roe Park Hotel & Golf Resort	58	36	3	<b>97</b>	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Radius Plastics Ltd	75	13	2	<b>90</b>	[85.2%]	[14.8%]
Radix Telecom Ltd	24	13	4	<b>41</b>	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Raha Developments Ltd T/A Costcutters	11	42	1	<b>54</b>	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Rahon Enterprises Ltd T/A McDonalds	55	60	2	<b>117</b>	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Railway Hotel (Enniskillen) Ltd	17	29	0	<b>46</b>	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Rainey Endowed School, The Governors	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Ramick Computing (NI) Ltd	13	13	0	<b>26</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Ramore Restaurant	32	35	33	<b>100</b>	[47.8%]	[52.2%]
Ramsay JC & Son Ltd	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Ramsey Philip	25	27	0	<b>52</b>	[48.1%]	[51.9%]
Randex Laboratories Ltd	206	122	36	<b>364</b>	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Randstad Employment Bureau Ltd	81	127	6	<b>214</b>	[38.9%]	[61.1%]
Rankin Alexander & Son Ltd	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Rapid International Ltd	*	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Rascals Day Nursery	36	16	3	<b>55</b>	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Rathcoole Churches Community Group	*	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Ratheane Private Nursing Home	35	26	5	<b>66</b>	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Rathen Ltd	*	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Rathfriland Manor Private Nursing Home	28	11	0	<b>39</b>	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Rathmena Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>51</b>	-	-
Rathowen Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Ravenhill Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Raytheon Systems Ltd	12	27	1	<b>40</b>	[30.8%]	[69.2%]
Ready Mixed Concrete (Ulster) Ltd	146	85	6	<b>237</b>	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Recruitment Direct	23	33	1	<b>57</b>	[41.1%]	[58.9%]
Redland Roofing Systems Ltd	44	28	0	<b>72</b>	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
Redland Tile & Brick Ltd	109	74	1	<b>184</b>	[59.6%]	[40.4%]
Redrock Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	<b>80</b>	-	-
Reed Aviation	66	31	2	<b>99</b>	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Reed Executive PLC	156	109	0	<b>265</b>	[58.9%]	[41.1%]
Regency Carpet Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	<b>78</b>	-	-
Regency Hotel (NI) Ltd	107	152	25	<b>284</b>	[41.3%]	[58.7%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Regency Spinning Ltd	82	10	0	<b>92</b>	[89.1%]	[10.9%]
Reid Furniture (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Reid TD (Braids) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Reid Transport	19	34	0	<b>53</b>	[35.8%]	[64.2%]
Reids Shoes Ltd	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Relate NI	60	44	12	<b>116</b>	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Relay Business Software Ltd	18	10	1	<b>29</b>	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Reliance Security Services Ltd	58	12	0	<b>70</b>	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Rentokil Pest Control	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Resource Centre Derry Ltd, The	#	-	-	<b>53</b>	-	-
Restaurant Management Services Ltd	118	87	10	<b>215</b>	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Retail Systems Technology Ltd	13	15	2	<b>30</b>	[46.4%]	[53.6%]
Reynolds & Bennett (Contractors) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
RFD Ltd	225	44	8	<b>277</b>	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Rich Sauces	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Richmond Private Nursing Homes Ltd	*	-	-	<b>48</b>	-	-
Richmond Reproductions Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Riddel John & Son Ltd	*	-	-	<b>49</b>	-	-
Ridgeway Plant Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Right Price Carpets & Furniture Ltd	26	10	7	<b>43</b>	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Ritchie H & Sons (Electrical Wholesalers) Ltd	29	29	0	<b>58</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Rite Price	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
River Island Clothing Co Ltd	113	78	20	<b>211</b>	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Riverside Textiles Ltd	21	48	3	<b>72</b>	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
RK Trucks Centre Ltd	15	13	1	<b>29</b>	[53.6%]	[46.4%]
Road & Sea Express (Sandbach) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Road Safety Contracts Ltd	#	-	-	<b>48</b>	-	-
Road Trucks Ltd	41	14	1	<b>56</b>	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Roadferry Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Roadmix Ltd	46	25	2	<b>73</b>	[64.8%]	[35.2%]
Roadside Motors Ltd	*	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Robinson A & Son	*	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd	189	149	29	<b>367</b>	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Robinson Exhibitions Ltd	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Robinson Fred C Ltd	*	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Robinson J & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Robinson Matthew & Son	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Rockall Seafoods Ltd	60	28	0	<b>88</b>	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Rodgers Contracts (Ballynahinch) Ltd	37	16	0	<b>53</b>	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
Rodgers Michael T/A Slieve Dhu Private Nursing Home	10	38	0	<b>48</b>	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Roll Formed Fabrications Ltd	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Rollins T Oscar & Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Romas	*	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Roscoff Ltd	16	12	5	<b>33</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Rose Lodge Care Homes Ltd	*	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Rosevale Lodge Ltd T/A Rosevale Lodge	32	18	0	<b>50</b>	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Ross William & Co Ltd	#	-	-	<b>58</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Rotary Services Ltd	135	58	3	<b>196</b>	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
Roulston McLaughlin (NI) Ltd	11	75	0	<b>86</b>	[12.8%]	[87.2%]
Royal & Sun Alliance	94	40	7	<b>141</b>	[70.1%]	[29.9%]
Royal Belfast Academical Institution, The	*	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Royal Belfast Golf Club, The	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Royal College of Nursing NI Board	11	17	2	<b>30</b>	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Royal Court Hotel	29	17	0	<b>46</b>	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Royal Hotel (Bangor)	72	32	0	<b>104</b>	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Royal Liver Assurance Ltd	31	22	0	<b>53</b>	[58.5%]	[41.5%]
Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd, The	15	21	22	<b>58</b>	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Royal National Institute for Deaf People, The	15	21	1	<b>37</b>	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Royal National Institute for the Blind	27	15	2	<b>44</b>	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Royal Portrush Golf Club	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Royal School Dungannon	*	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Royal Ulster Agricultural Society	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Rubber & Plastic Products (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Ruby House (NI) Ltd	19	38	4	<b>61</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
RUC Athletic Association Ltd	*	-	-	<b>57</b>	-	-
Rusch Manufacturing (UK) Ltd	117	115	4	<b>236</b>	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Rush Hall Private Nursing Home	26	18	0	<b>44</b>	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Russell Philip Ltd	326	41	0	<b>367</b>	[88.8%]	[11.2%]
Russell Simpson Construction Co Ltd	21	14	0	<b>35</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Rutledge Recruitment & Training	95	80	0	<b>175</b>	[54.3%]	[45.7%]
Rye Valley Foods Ltd	25	49	0	<b>74</b>	[33.8%]	[66.2%]
Rylands Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>59</b>	-	-
RYOBI Aluminium Casting (UK) Ltd	206	28	14	<b>248</b>	[88.0%]	[12.0%]
S & B Textile & Clothing Processors Ltd	23	17	0	<b>40</b>	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
S & R Electric Ltd	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
S & S Restaurants Ltd T/A McDonalds Restaurant	10	68	2	<b>80</b>	[12.8%]	[87.2%]
Sabrewatch Ltd	56	26	3	<b>85</b>	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Sacred Heart Grammar School	#	-	-	<b>48</b>	-	-
Safecare Chrysalis Ltd T/A Castlehill Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Safeway Stores (Ireland) Ltd	1,167	1,115	84	<b>2,366</b>	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	816	849	141	<b>1,806</b>	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Saint-Goban Weber Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Saintfield Yarns Ltd	135	42	6	<b>183</b>	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Sally Hair & Beauty Supplies	14	12	2	<b>28</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Salmor Industries Ltd	44	33	1	<b>78</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Salvation Army, The	134	36	25	<b>195</b>	[78.8%]	[21.2%]
Sanderson (NI) Ltd	28	13	1	<b>42</b>	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
Sanderson IT Systems Ltd	27	12	2	<b>41</b>	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Sands & Toner (Newry) Ltd	#	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Sandville Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Sangers (NI) Ltd	194	45	1	<b>240</b>	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Sanheath Ltd T/A Fitzwilliam International Hotel	26	27	5	<b>58</b>	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Sara Lee Courtaulds Daintifyt	194	210	2	<b>406</b>	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Savage & Whitten Wholesale Ltd	25	21	2	<b>48</b>	[54.3%]	[45.7%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Saville Row Co Ltd, The	117	69	1	<b>187</b>	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Saville Tractors (Belfast) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Savilles Auto Village Ltd	127	25	0	<b>152</b>	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Savoury Foods Ltd	*	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Savoy Newry Ltd T/A Jet Centre, The	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Sawey Michael	#	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Sawyers Transport Ltd	17	13	13	<b>43</b>	[56.7%]	[43.3%]
SCA Packaging Ireland	28	153	0	<b>181</b>	[15.5%]	[84.5%]
Scan Alarms & Security Systems (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
School & Office Supplies (SOS Group)	60	33	6	<b>99</b>	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Schrader Electronics Ltd	107	50	4	<b>161</b>	[68.2%]	[31.8%]
Schuh Ltd	15	37	15	<b>67</b>	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
Scottish Friendly Assurance Society Ltd	14	17	0	<b>31</b>	[45.2%]	[54.8%]
Scotts Feeds Ltd	*	-	-	<b>45</b>	-	-
SDC Trailers Ltd	19	171	2	<b>192</b>	[10.0%]	[90.0%]
Seabank Private Residential Home	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	497	1,220	92	<b>1,809</b>	[28.9%]	[71.1%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Seatem (UK) Ltd T/A Keith Prowse Travel Services Ltd	27	20	0	<b>47</b>	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Seatruck Ferries Ltd	#	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Seawall Developments Ltd T/A Highways Hotel	30	16	11	<b>57</b>	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Securicor Cash Services	197	38	10	<b>245</b>	[83.8%]	[16.2%]
Securicor Guarding Ltd	289	92	26	<b>407</b>	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Securicor Omega Express Ltd	71	31	3	<b>105</b>	[69.6%]	[30.4%]
Security 24	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Security Services (NI) Ltd	76	46	0	<b>122</b>	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Segue Software UK	13	16	8	<b>37</b>	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Select Recruitment	241	281	74	<b>596</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Select Service Partner	56	67	27	<b>150</b>	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Selkirk Investments Ltd	*	-	-	<b>60</b>	-	-
Semi-Chem Ltd	79	110	13	<b>202</b>	[41.8%]	[58.2%]
Sense Northern Ireland	*	-	-	<b>53</b>	-	-
Sensor Systems Watchman Ltd	33	18	0	<b>51</b>	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Serco Services (Ireland) Ltd	48	14	1	<b>63</b>	[77.4%]	[22.6%]
Sere Group Ltd	112	29	6	<b>147</b>	[79.4%]	[20.6%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Servisair (UK) Ltd	130	42	2	<b>174</b>	[75.6%]	[24.4%]
SHAC Housing Association	12	25	5	<b>42</b>	[32.4%]	[67.6%]
Shalom Care Ltd	13	12	2	<b>27</b>	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Shankill (Lurgan) Community Projects	#	-	-	<b>45</b>	-	-
Shannagh Private Nursing Home	#	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Sharpe Mechanical Services	*	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Shaw Matthew John	*	-	-	<b>54</b>	-	-
Shelbourne Motors Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Shell Northern Ireland Ltd	43	12	2	<b>57</b>	[78.2%]	[21.8%]
Shenanagan Rooms, The	10	18	0	<b>28</b>	[35.7%]	[64.3%]
Sheridan & Hood Ltd	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Sheridan John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Sherman Cooper Ltd		54	93	9	<b>156</b>	[36.7%]	[63.3%]
Sherwood Systems Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Shilliday A & N & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Shirtmakers Guild Ltd, The		132	17	5	<b>154</b>	[88.6%]	[11.4%]
Shoe Zone Ltd		130	109	70	<b>309</b>	[54.4%]	[45.6%]
Shopacheck Financial Services Ltd		58	40	1	<b>99</b>	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Short Brothers PLC							
Belfast City Airport Ltd		215	46	14	<b>275</b>	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Short Brothers PLC		5,729	1,015	306	<b>7,050</b>	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
SHS Sales & Marketing Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>54</b>	-	-
Siemens Business Services Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Siemens Communications Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Signet Trading Ltd		81	73	19	<b>173</b>	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Silverdale Nursing Home		27	30	0	<b>57</b>	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Silverwood Enterprise Ltd		24	22	3	<b>49</b>	[52.2%]	[47.8%]
Silverwood Golf Hotel	#	-	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Simon Community Northern Ireland		87	96	0	<b>183</b>	[47.5%]	[52.5%]
Simpson McLearnon & Ferguson Ltd		48	15	0	<b>63</b>	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Singularity Ltd		11	42	11	<b>64</b>	[20.8%]	[79.2%]
Sinton John Ltd		33	13	0	<b>46</b>	[71.7%]	[28.3%]
Six Continents Retail Ltd		13	16	0	<b>29</b>	[44.8%]	[55.2%]
Skandia Restaurants Ltd		101	64	16	<b>181</b>	[61.2%]	[38.8%]
Ski & Sports Ltd		52	44	0	<b>96</b>	[54.2%]	[45.8%]
Skyline Superstore Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>58</b>	-	-
Slemish Private Nursing Home		45	32	0	<b>77</b>	[58.4%]	[41.6%]
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/A Grove Services Group		419	347	0	<b>766</b>	[54.7%]	[45.3%]
Sloan Molyneaux & Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>74</b>	-	-
SMG Sheridan	#	-	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Smiley Monroe Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
SMTEK Europe Ltd		30	86	3	<b>119</b>	[25.9%]	[74.1%]
Smurfit Corrugated Cases (Lurgan)		70	120	0	<b>190</b>	[36.8%]	[63.2%]
Smyth Alistair T/A Maine Bakeries	*	-	-	-	<b>45</b>	-	-
Smyth David & Margaret T/A Glebeside Spar	*	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Smyth Patterson Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>77</b>	-	-
Smyth Steel Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
Smyth Trevor & Co		11	16	0	<b>27</b>	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Society of St Vincent de Paul (Belfast)	#	-	-	-	<b>53</b>	-	-
Sodexho Ltd		816	631	28	<b>1,475</b>	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Solaglas Ltd		26	23	1	<b>50</b>	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Solectron		323	69	11	<b>403</b>	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Solomon Grundy's		19	15	4	<b>38</b>	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Somme Nursing Home, The	*	-	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Sonoco Industrial Products		22	20	0	<b>42</b>	[52.4%]	[47.6%]
Spa Nursing Homes Ltd		65	63	0	<b>128</b>	[50.8%]	[49.2%]
Spanboard Products Ltd		80	36	0	<b>116</b>	[69.0%]	[31.0%]
Special Events Security Ltd		153	104	23	<b>280</b>	[59.5%]	[40.5%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Specialist Joinery Fittings Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Specsavers Opticians		15	18	1	<b>34</b>	[45.5%]	[54.5%]
Spectrum Premier Services	*	-	-	-	<b>70</b>	-	-
Spence Bryson Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Spendlove C Jebb		30	18	0	<b>48</b>	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Sperrin Caring Services & Nursing Agency Ltd		49	101	1	<b>151</b>	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
Sperrin Metal Products Ltd		22	73	1	<b>96</b>	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Spicers Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Sports Crest Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Sportsbowl Ltd		33	20	0	<b>53</b>	[62.3%]	[37.7%]
Springfarm Architectural Mouldings Ltd		45	12	5	<b>62</b>	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
Springlawn House Private Nursing Home		11	36	2	<b>49</b>	[23.4%]	[76.6%]
Springvale EPS Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>91</b>	-	-
Springvale Training Ltd		14	62	3	<b>79</b>	[18.4%]	[81.6%]
Sprott William (Portadown) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
St Colman's College	#	-	-	-	<b>47</b>	-	-
St Columbanus Nursing Home		26	12	2	<b>40</b>	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
St Columb's College	#	-	-	-	<b>72</b>	-	-
St Francis Nursing Home		24	24	0	<b>48</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
St John of God Association	#	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
St John's House	#	-	-	-	<b>88</b>	-	-
St Joseph's Convent Grammar School	#	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
St Joseph's Nursing & Residential Home	#	-	-	-	<b>54</b>	-	-
St Louis Grammar School		13	18	0	<b>31</b>	[41.9%]	[58.1%]
St Macartan's Residential Home	#	-	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
St Malachy's College	#	-	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
St Mary's Christian Brothers Grammar School	#	-	-	-	<b>52</b>	-	-
St Mary's Grammar School		14	48	2	<b>64</b>	[22.6%]	[77.4%]
St Mary's University College	#	-	-	-	<b>167</b>	-	-
St Patrick's Boys' Academy	#	-	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
St Patrick's Girls' Academy	#	-	-	-	<b>42</b>	-	-
Standard Laundry (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Standard Life Assurance Co		24	16	1	<b>41</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Stanley Motor Works (1932) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Stanley Racing		97	57	2	<b>156</b>	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Starplan Furniture Ltd		39	11	2	<b>52</b>	[78.0%]	[22.0%]
Steam Plant Engineering Services (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>49</b>	-	-
Steele HJ & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Stena Line Ltd		62	24	5	<b>91</b>	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Stephens Catering Equipment Co Ltd		45	14	0	<b>59</b>	[76.3%]	[23.7%]
Stephens WH & Sons	*	-	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Stevenson & Co		94	10	5	<b>109</b>	[90.4%]	[9.6%]
Stevenson & Reid	*	-	-	-	<b>49</b>	-	-
Stevenson CE & Sons	*	-	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Stevenson JA	*	-	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Stevenson James (Quarries) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
Stevenson Maurice Ltd		20	15	1	<b>36</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Stewart JC Ltd	43	33	0	<b>76</b>	[56.6%]	[43.4%]
Stewart Mervyn Ltd	26	11	2	<b>39</b>	[70.3%]	[29.7%]
Stewarts Solicitors	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Stewarts Wine Barrel Ltd	33	29	2	<b>64</b>	[53.2%]	[46.8%]
Stitchwell Ltd	*	-	-	<b>73</b>	-	-
Stothers (M & E) Ltd	46	15	0	<b>61</b>	[75.4%]	[24.6%]
Strabane & District Community Work Programme Ltd	#	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Straben Developments Ltd	*	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Strangford Arms Hotel	*	-	-	<b>65</b>	-	-
Strathearn School	*	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Strathroy Dairy Ltd	#	-	-	<b>50</b>	-	-
Stream International (NI) Ltd	93	461	30	<b>584</b>	[16.8%]	[83.2%]
Strong Inns Ltd T/A Chimney Corner Hotel	26	21	0	<b>47</b>	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Sullivan Upper School	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Sunray (Home Bakeries) Ltd	#	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Superdrug Stores PLC	97	101	19	<b>217</b>	[49.0%]	[51.0%]
Sure Care	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Surefreight Ltd	#	-	-	<b>44</b>	-	-
Surety International Security Ltd	36	12	2	<b>50</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Surphlis LW & Son	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
SVM Textiles	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
SWC Restaurants T/A Basement Bar & Grill	12	15	0	<b>27</b>	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Sword Security (NI) Ltd	51	26	1	<b>78</b>	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Synergy Centres Ltd	20	18	4	<b>42</b>	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
T K Maxx	32	73	3	<b>108</b>	[30.5%]	[69.5%]
Taggart Hugh & Sons Ltd	*	-	-	<b>40</b>	-	-
Taggart WDR & RT	79	23	15	<b>117</b>	[77.5%]	[22.5%]
Take 'n' Bake Ltd	#	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
TAL Ltd	40	43	0	<b>83</b>	[48.2%]	[51.8%]
Tamaris Healthcare (NI) Ltd T/A Saintfield Ldge Nurs. Home	70	10	1	<b>81</b>	[87.5%]	[12.5%]
Tamaris Healthcare (NI) Ltd T/A Strathearn Court Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>69</b>	-	-
Tamaris Healthcare (NI) T/A Edgewater Lodge Nursing Home	13	29	2	<b>44</b>	[31.0%]	[69.0%]
Tamellic Ltd T/A Holywood Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>62</b>	-	-
Tamellic Ltd T/A Jordanstown Nursing Home	65	17	0	<b>82</b>	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Tamellic Ltd T/A Quoile Care Centre	#	-	-	<b>89</b>	-	-
Tamlaght Private Nursing Home Ltd	56	13	1	<b>70</b>	[81.2%]	[18.8%]
Tamulst Care Ltd T/A Hawthorn House Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Taranto Ltd	18	18	7	<b>43</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Target Recruitment	97	31	12	<b>140</b>	[75.8%]	[24.2%]
Tarmac Northern Ltd	67	31	1	<b>99</b>	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Tarp	38	11	0	<b>49</b>	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Task (Software) Ltd	34	14	2	<b>50</b>	[70.8%]	[29.2%]
Taylor & Boyd	16	18	2	<b>36</b>	[47.1%]	[52.9%]
Taylor (Retail) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>51</b>	-	-
Taylor's Civil Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Tayto (NI) Ltd	158	19	0	<b>177</b>	[89.3%]	[10.7%]
TDG Contract Logistics	*	-	-	<b>33</b>	-	-
Tech Europe	90	25	3	<b>118</b>	[78.3%]	[21.7%]
Teemac Engineering Ltd	#	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Telco Trading Ltd	18	16	0	<b>34</b>	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Teletech UK Ltd	64	51	15	<b>130</b>	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Templemoyle Care Homes Ltd	39	167	1	<b>207</b>	[18.9%]	[81.1%]
Templeton Hotel	69	18	9	<b>96</b>	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Tennant Charles & Co (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Tennants Textile Colours Ltd	80	17	1	<b>98</b>	[82.5%]	[17.5%]
Terley R Ltd T/A Texstyle World	38	28	32	<b>98</b>	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Tesco PLC	4,537	2,548	83	<b>7,168</b>	[64.0%]	[36.0%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	414	66	20	<b>500</b>	[86.3%]	[13.8%]
Thermomax Ltd	*	-	-	<b>117</b>	-	-
Thom Malcolm	16	10	1	<b>27</b>	[61.5%]	[38.5%]
Thom Milton Royal Hotel	51	11	0	<b>62</b>	[82.3%]	[17.7%]
Thomas Cook Retail Ltd	73	30	0	<b>103</b>	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
Thompson John & Sons Ltd	155	19	0	<b>174</b>	[89.1%]	[10.9%]
Thompson TBF (Garvagh) Ltd	189	52	1	<b>242</b>	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
Thompson's Automobiles Ltd	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Thompson's McClure	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Thorn UK	63	43	5	<b>111</b>	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Thornhill College Convent of Mercy Grammar School	#	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-
Three Spires Ltd	#	-	-	<b>45</b>	-	-
Threshold	14	27	2	<b>43</b>	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Thrige-Scott Ltd	100	14	1	<b>115</b>	[87.7%]	[12.3%]
Thyssen Lifts & Escalators Ltd T/A C & M Lift Services	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Tieve Tara Residential Home	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Tilery Nursing Home, The	29	18	1	<b>48</b>	[61.7%]	[38.3%]
Timber Frame Structures Ltd	14	23	0	<b>37</b>	[37.8%]	[62.2%]
Timoney Sean & Sons	#	-	-	<b>76</b>	-	-
Tinnelly John & Sons Ltd	#	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Titan Environmental Ltd	77	26	4	<b>107</b>	[74.8%]	[25.2%]
TJW Manufacturing Ltd	*	-	-	<b>54</b>	-	-
TK-ECC Ltd	593	69	10	<b>672</b>	[89.6%]	[10.4%]
TK Motors	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
TM Group Holdings T/A Vendepac Ltd	26	15	3	<b>44</b>	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
TNB Ltd	*	-	-	<b>61</b>	-	-
TNT (UK) Ltd	75	23	3	<b>101</b>	[76.5%]	[23.5%]
Toals Bookmakers	18	54	0	<b>72</b>	[25.0%]	[75.0%]
Tobermore Concrete Products Ltd	81	10	0	<b>91</b>	[89.0%]	[11.0%]
Tona Enterprises T/A Scrabo Isles Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>34</b>	-	-
Toner's Supermarkets Ltd	22	101	0	<b>123</b>	[17.9%]	[82.1%]
Topping TP Ltd	19	14	0	<b>33</b>	[57.6%]	[42.4%]
Tough Glass Ltd	95	58	14	<b>167</b>	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Towell Building Trust Ltd	*	-	-	<b>53</b>	-	-
Toys "R" Us Ltd	33	11	3	<b>47</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
TR Europe (Ireland) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Tracey Brothers	#	-	-	-	<b>72</b>	-	-
Tracey Concrete Ltd		14	67	0	<b>81</b>	[17.3%]	[82.7%]
Trade Mouldings Ltd		27	28	0	<b>55</b>	[49.1%]	[50.9%]
Transport Supplies (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Transsaab		25	11	0	<b>36</b>	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
Traynors Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Treasure Island Amusements T/A Coach Inn		19	18	0	<b>37</b>	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Triangle Housing Association Ltd		76	28	13	<b>117</b>	[73.1%]	[26.9%]
Trimble Wm Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Trinity Hotel	#	-	-	-	<b>75</b>	-	-
Trolan Charles T/A Trolan's Supervalu		30	39	4	<b>73</b>	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Trolan P, Mr		58	20	0	<b>78</b>	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Trummery Farm Foods Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Trust Caring & Nursing Agency		12	56	0	<b>68</b>	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
TRW Aeronautical Systems Group		26	12	3	<b>41</b>	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
TS Foods Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>41</b>	-	-
Tughan & Co		30	25	3	<b>58</b>	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Tullyglass House Hotel		12	20	2	<b>34</b>	[37.5%]	[62.5%]
Tullymore House		41	13	1	<b>55</b>	[75.9%]	[24.1%]
Tullyraine Quarries Ltd		12	33	0	<b>45</b>	[26.7%]	[73.3%]
Turkington JH & Sons (Contractors) Ltd		276	20	19	<b>315</b>	[93.2%]	[6.8%]
Turley John & Co Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Turtles of Rathkenny	*	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Tyco Healthcare		221	97	0	<b>318</b>	[69.5%]	[30.5%]
Tyrone Brick Ltd		57	40	4	<b>101</b>	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Tyrone Constitution Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Tyrone Crystal Ltd		22	69	1	<b>92</b>	[24.2%]	[75.8%]
Tyrone Printing Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Tyrrell Tanks Ltd		42	25	1	<b>68</b>	[62.7%]	[37.3%]
Ulster Bank Ltd		1,298	586	28	<b>1,912</b>	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Ulster Builders Providers Ltd	#	-	-	-	<b>174</b>	-	-
Ulster Building & Mechanical Services Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Ulster Cancer Foundation		26	15	4	<b>45</b>	[63.4%]	[36.6%]
Ulster Carpet Mills Ltd		414	81	20	<b>515</b>	[83.6%]	[16.4%]
Ulster Engineering Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
Ulster Farm By-Products Ltd		19	10	0	<b>29</b>	[65.5%]	[34.5%]
Ulster Farmers Union	*	-	-	-	<b>77</b>	-	-
Ulster Historical Foundation		19	11	0	<b>30</b>	[63.3%]	[36.7%]
Ulster Independent Clinic Ltd, The		141	44	3	<b>188</b>	[76.2%]	[23.8%]
Ulster Industrial Explosives Ltd		18	10	2	<b>30</b>	[64.3%]	[35.7%]
Ulster Journals Ltd		19	22	0	<b>41</b>	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Ulster Marketing Surveys		20	30	2	<b>52</b>	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Ulster Orchestra Society Ltd		22	13	43	<b>78</b>	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Ulster Property Sales / UPS Financial Services		33	12	0	<b>45</b>	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Ulster Quaker Service Committee	*	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Ulster Stores Ltd		131	46	0	<b>177</b>	[74.0%]	[26.0%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Ulster Television PLC	124	67	15	<b>206</b>	[64.9%]	[35.1%]
Ulster Weavers Apparel Ltd	170	94	16	<b>280</b>	[64.4%]	[35.6%]
Ulster Weavers Home Fashions Ltd	136	55	6	<b>197</b>	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Ulster Wildlife Trust	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Ultra Building Products Ltd	#	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Unicorn Containers Ltd	*	-	-	<b>37</b>	-	-
Unipork Ltd	195	166	5	<b>366</b>	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
United Cleaning Services Ltd	22	14	0	<b>36</b>	[61.1%]	[38.9%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	244	53	4	<b>301</b>	[82.2%]	[17.8%]
United Feeds Ltd	89	20	2	<b>111</b>	[81.7%]	[18.3%]
United Optical Laboratories Ltd	24	39	0	<b>63</b>	[38.1%]	[61.9%]
United Response Northern Ireland	65	22	24	<b>111</b>	[74.7%]	[25.3%]
United Wine Merchants Ltd	17	11	0	<b>28</b>	[60.7%]	[39.3%]
Uni-Trunk Ltd	*	-	-	<b>58</b>	-	-
Universal Meat Co	*	-	-	<b>51</b>	-	-
Universities Press (Belfast) Ltd, The	*	-	-	<b>67</b>	-	-
University of Ulster	2,040	1,140	384	<b>3,564</b>	[64.2%]	[35.8%]
University of Ulster Students Union	33	28	0	<b>61</b>	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
UPU Industries Ltd	*	-	-	<b>39</b>	-	-
USC Group PLC	14	19	0	<b>33</b>	[42.4%]	[57.6%]
Usit Now	20	11	1	<b>32</b>	[64.5%]	[35.5%]
Valence Technology BV	181	78	22	<b>281</b>	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
Valley Hotel, The	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Valley Private Nursing Home, The	17	34	0	<b>51</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Valpar Industrial Ltd	*	-	-	<b>69</b>	-	-
Vanstar Meats Ltd	12	29	4	<b>45</b>	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
Variety Foods (NI) Ltd	15	29	0	<b>44</b>	[34.1%]	[65.9%]
Vaughan Engineering Services Ltd	47	19	6	<b>72</b>	[71.2%]	[28.8%]
Veterinary Surgeons Supply Co Ltd	*	-	-	<b>29</b>	-	-
VHS Distribution Ltd	18	11	0	<b>29</b>	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Viasystems EMS-UK Ltd	80	71	10	<b>161</b>	[53.0%]	[47.0%]
Victim Support NI	20	13	1	<b>34</b>	[60.6%]	[39.4%]
Victoria College Belfast	*	-	-	<b>56</b>	-	-
Victoria Park Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Villa Italia	18	57	4	<b>79</b>	[24.0%]	[76.0%]
Virgin Retail Ltd	15	35	2	<b>52</b>	[30.0%]	[70.0%]
Viridian Group Plc						
CL Construction Ltd	28	11	0	<b>39</b>	[71.8%]	[28.2%]
Nevada Tele.com Ltd	50	49	15	<b>114</b>	[50.5%]	[49.5%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd	512	272	12	<b>796</b>	[65.3%]	[34.7%]
Northern Ireland Electricity Plc	420	143	8	<b>571</b>	[74.6%]	[25.4%]
Open and Direct Fleet Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	<b>43</b>	-	-
Open and Direct Financial Services Ltd	87	45	1	<b>133</b>	[65.9%]	[34.1%]
Open and Direct Ltd	44	33	1	<b>78</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	570	272	24	<b>866</b>	[67.7%]	[32.3%]
VIS Security Solutions Ltd	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Vision Entertainment Ireland Ltd	14	23	0	<b>37</b>	[37.8%]	[62.2%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Vision Express (UK) Ltd	*	-	-	29	-	-
Vision Information Consulting Ltd		22	37	0	59	[37.3%] [62.7%]
Visteon UK Ltd		250	232	42	524	[51.9%] [48.1%]
Vita Cortex (NI) Ltd		17	22	1	40	[43.6%] [56.4%]
Vodafone (NI) Ltd		68	37	3	108	[64.8%] [35.2%]
Voluntary Service Belfast		30	16	3	49	[65.2%] [34.8%]
VZS Seagoe Advanced Ceramics Ltd		64	11	0	75	[85.3%] [14.7%]
Walker RJ T/A The Country Garage	*	-	-	-	30	-
Wallace High School, The	*	-	-	-	60	-
WAM Armagh Ltd T/A The Insurance Partnership		23	14	0	37	[62.2%] [37.8%]
Warden Bros (Newtownards) Ltd	*	-	-	-	65	-
Warmflow Engineering Co Ltd		74	15	0	89	[83.1%] [16.9%]
Warner Village Cinemas		23	22	1	46	[51.1%] [48.9%]
Warners (UK) Ltd		105	122	0	227	[46.3%] [53.7%]
Watson Kevin Construction Ltd	#	-	-	-	36	-
Watson Walter Ltd		65	71	0	136	[47.8%] [52.2%]
Wattersons	*	-	-	-	26	-
Watts & Stone		12	27	0	39	[30.8%] [69.2%]
Waveline Ltd		14	11	4	29	[56.0%] [44.0%]
Waveney Laundry Ltd	*	-	-	-	67	-
WD Meats Ltd		163	52	1	216	[75.8%] [24.2%]
Webtech (NI) Ltd		35	28	2	65	[55.6%] [44.4%]
Wee Care Registered Private Day Nurseries		53	24	3	80	[68.8%] [31.2%]
Weir & McQuiston Ltd		121	33	0	154	[78.6%] [21.4%]
Weir John & Connie Seaview House Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	-	37	-
Wellington Computer Systems Ltd		13	16	0	29	[44.8%] [55.2%]
Wellington Park Hotel Ltd		45	126	7	178	[26.3%] [73.7%]
Wemax Cafe Concepts		22	24	0	46	[47.8%] [52.2%]
Western Building Systems	#	-	-	-	46	-
Wetherspoon JD PLC		69	30	18	117	[69.7%] [30.3%]
WH Engineering Services (Electrical) Ltd		26	18	1	45	[59.1%] [40.9%]
WH Smith Retail Ltd		35	37	0	72	[48.6%] [51.4%]
What Everyone Wants		54	71	3	128	[43.2%] [56.8%]
White Mountain Quarries Ltd		47	76	7	130	[38.2%] [61.8%]
White Mountain Surfacing Ltd		23	49	7	79	[31.9%] [68.1%]
White Philip Tyres Ltd		16	37	0	53	[30.2%] [69.8%]
White Young Green		34	12	1	47	[73.9%] [26.1%]
Whitehead Private Nursing Home Ltd	*	-	-	-	41	-
Whitehouse Engineering Co Ltd	*	-	-	-	31	-
Whitehouse Retail Group	#	-	-	-	33	-
Wholesale & Retail Training Services (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	26	-
Wholesale Newspaper Services Ltd		31	75	2	108	[29.2%] [70.8%]
Wilkins Bakery Ltd		25	10	0	35	[71.4%] [28.6%]
Wilkinson SJ Chemists	*	-	-	-	30	-
Williams Industrial Services Ltd		59	38	3	100	[60.8%] [39.2%]
Williams NM Shirt Co Ltd		30	18	0	48	[62.5%] [37.5%]
Williamson DG Ltd	*	-	-	-	30	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Willis Harris Marrian Ltd	76	21	0	<b>97</b>	[78.4%]	[21.6%]
Willowbrook Foods	73	19	0	<b>92</b>	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Wilmor & Company Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Wilsanco Plastics Ltd	*	-	-	<b>129</b>	-	-
Wilson & Wood Ltd	*	-	-	<b>38</b>	-	-
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	1,583	610	60	<b>2,253</b>	[72.2%]	[27.8%]
Wilson Nesbitt Solicitors	69	34	3	<b>106</b>	[67.0%]	[33.0%]
Wilson Waste Management Ltd	44	17	0	<b>61</b>	[72.1%]	[27.9%]
Wilsons Auctions Ltd	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Wilson's Country Ltd	*	-	-	<b>185</b>	-	-
Wilsons of Rathkenny Ltd	38	11	2	<b>51</b>	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
Wilson's Supermarket	27	11	0	<b>38</b>	[71.1%]	[28.9%]
Wincanton Ltd	46	16	5	<b>67</b>	[74.2%]	[25.8%]
Windmill Restaurants Ltd	95	119	12	<b>226</b>	[44.4%]	[55.6%]
Window Fixing & Maintenance Ltd	22	13	0	<b>35</b>	[62.9%]	[37.1%]
Windowglaze	#	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Windsor Dairy Ltd	*	-	-	<b>28</b>	-	-
Windsor Home Bakery	65	17	0	<b>82</b>	[79.3%]	[20.7%]
Wine Inns Ltd	139	129	19	<b>287</b>	[51.9%]	[48.1%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	119	155	0	<b>274</b>	[43.4%]	[56.6%]
Winemark The Wine Merchants Ltd	154	136	17	<b>307</b>	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
WKK Electrical Services	10	21	0	<b>31</b>	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
WMB Stainless Ltd	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Wolseley Centres Ltd T/A Shawmac / Plumb Centre	*	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-
Woodbank Ltd	*	-	-	<b>26</b>	-	-
Woodgrove Private Nursing Home	*	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Woodlock Joinery Ltd	#	-	-	<b>65</b>	-	-
Woods John (Lisglyn) Ltd	58	105	0	<b>163</b>	[35.6%]	[64.4%]
Woods L & J Woodmount Nursing Home	14	30	0	<b>44</b>	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Woods Peter Ltd	13	22	0	<b>35</b>	[37.1%]	[62.9%]
Woodside Haulage Holdings Ltd	132	17	6	<b>155</b>	[88.6%]	[11.4%]
Woodsides (Ballyclare) Ltd	*	-	-	<b>101</b>	-	-
Woodwin (Catering) Ltd	44	29	0	<b>73</b>	[60.3%]	[39.7%]
Woolf Engineering	*	-	-	<b>31</b>	-	-
Woolwich PLC	55	17	18	<b>90</b>	[76.4%]	[23.6%]
Woolworth PLC	275	317	21	<b>613</b>	[46.5%]	[53.5%]
Workers Educational Association	45	46	4	<b>95</b>	[49.5%]	[50.5%]
Workforce Training Services Ltd	#	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Workspace (Draperstown) Ltd	16	60	0	<b>76</b>	[21.1%]	[78.9%]
Wormauld Ansul (UK) Ltd	17	12	0	<b>29</b>	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
WP Trussworld Ltd	*	-	-	<b>27</b>	-	-
Wright Accident Repair Centre	55	10	7	<b>72</b>	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Wright LTH & Son	*	-	-	<b>30</b>	-	-
Wright Robert & Son Coachworks Ltd	454	22	24	<b>500</b>	[95.4%]	[4.6%]
Wyse Byse	*	-	-	<b>99</b>	-	-
Xerox (UK) Ltd	24	10	1	<b>35</b>	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Xtra-Vision	152	154	0	<b>306</b>	[49.7%]	[50.3%]

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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

## Composition of Private Sector Concerns

Company Name		P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Yates TR (NI) Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>55</b>	-	-
Yellow Pages Sales Ltd		16	11	1	<b>28</b>	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
Yorkgate Bingo Co Ltd (Galaxy)	#	-	-	-	<b>35</b>	-	-
Younger Homes Ltd		21	46	0	<b>67</b>	[31.3%]	[68.7%]
Young's Bluecrest Seafood Ltd		70	101	24	<b>195</b>	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Your More Store Ltd		61	57	49	<b>167</b>	[51.7%]	[48.3%]
Youth Action (NI)		14	30	5	<b>49</b>	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Zara UK Ltd		25	24	5	<b>54</b>	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Zip Project Ltd, The	#	-	-	-	<b>32</b>	-	-
Zurich Financial Services PLC		20	10	0	<b>30</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Zurich Insurance Company		79	39	2	<b>120</b>	[66.9%]	[33.1%]
Zwecker Noel International Transport Ltd	*	-	-	-	<b>36</b>	-	-

\* = Less than 10 Roman Catholics

# = Less than 10 Protestants

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



# **SECTION 3**

## **COMPOSITION OF APPOINTEES IN INDIVIDUAL SPECIFIED AUTHORITIES**



## Composition of Appointees in Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Agricultural Research Institute of Northern Ireland	9	3	1	<b>13</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Altnagelvin Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	61	125	32	<b>218</b>	[32.8%]	[67.2%]
Antrim Borough Council	21	17	0	<b>38</b>	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Ards Borough Council	105	18	0	<b>123</b>	[85.4%]	[14.6%]
Armagh and Dungannon Health & Social Services Trust	158	199	17	<b>374</b>	[44.3%]	[55.7%]
Armagh City and District Council	29	35	0	<b>64</b>	[45.3%]	[54.7%]
Armagh College of Further & Higher Education	5	7	1	<b>13</b>	[41.7%]	[58.3%]
Arts Council of Northern Ireland	2	4	1	<b>7</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Ballymena Borough Council	27	6	2	<b>35</b>	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Ballymoney Borough Council	8	2	0	<b>10</b>	[80.0%]	[20.0%]
Banbridge District Council	18	6	1	<b>25</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Belfast City Council	144	107	9	<b>260</b>	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Belfast City Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	363	309	71	<b>743</b>	[54.0%]	[46.0%]
Belfast Education and Library Board	160	132	7	<b>299</b>	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Belfast Harbour Commissioners	11	5	0	<b>16</b>	[68.8%]	[31.3%]
Belfast Institute of Further & Higher Education	35	38	11	<b>84</b>	[47.9%]	[52.1%]
Board of Governors of Stranmillis University College, Belfast	18	13	2	<b>33</b>	[58.1%]	[41.9%]
Board of Trustees of The National Museum & Galleries of Northern Ireland	21	8	4	<b>33</b>	[72.4%]	[27.6%]
British Broadcasting Corporation	46	44	25	<b>115</b>	[51.1%]	[48.9%]
Carrickfergus Borough Council	23	2	2	<b>27</b>	[92.0%]	[8.0%]
Castlereagh Borough Council	70	4	9	<b>83</b>	[94.6%]	[5.4%]
Castlereagh College of Further & Higher Education	51	16	7	<b>74</b>	[76.1%]	[23.9%]
Causeway Health & Social Services Trust	155	79	21	<b>255</b>	[66.2%]	[33.8%]
Causeway Institute of Further & Higher Education	5	3	0	<b>8</b>	[62.5%]	[37.5%]
Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary	32	4	2	<b>38</b>	[88.9%]	[11.1%]
Chief Electoral Officer for Northern Ireland	94	54	12	<b>160</b>	[63.5%]	[36.5%]
Citybus Ltd	10	13	1	<b>24</b>	[43.5%]	[56.5%]
Coleraine Borough Council	32	3	2	<b>37</b>	[91.4%]	[8.6%]
Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland	9	3	3	<b>15</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Construction Industry Training Board	2	9	0	<b>11</b>	[18.2%]	[81.8%]
Cookstown District Council	19	34	2	<b>55</b>	[35.8%]	[64.2%]
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools	3	4	0	<b>7</b>	[42.9%]	[57.1%]
Craigavon and Banbridge Health & Social Services Trust	253	199	25	<b>477</b>	[56.0%]	[44.0%]
Craigavon Area Hospital Group Health & Social Services Trust	451	365	67	<b>883</b>	[55.3%]	[44.7%]
Craigavon Borough Council	62	49	1	<b>112</b>	[55.9%]	[44.1%]
Derry City Council	14	44	2	<b>60</b>	[24.1%]	[75.9%]
Down District Council	3	17	1	<b>21</b>	[15.0%]	[85.0%]
Down Lisburn Health & Social Services Trust	270	283	38	<b>591</b>	[48.8%]	[51.2%]
Dungannon District Council	28	28	2	<b>58</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
East Antrim Institute of Further & Higher Education	51	11	10	<b>72</b>	[82.3%]	[17.7%]
East Down Institute of Further & Higher Education	43	85	15	<b>143</b>	[33.6%]	[66.4%]
East Tyrone College of Further & Higher Education	19	42	2	<b>63</b>	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
Eastern Health and Social Services Board	22	23	4	<b>49</b>	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Enterprise Ulster	7	7	0	<b>14</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland	12	22	3	<b>37</b>	[35.3%]	[64.7%]
Fermanagh College of Further & Higher Education	22	19	3	<b>44</b>	[53.7%]	[46.3%]



## Composition of Appointees in Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Fermanagh District Council	12	19	0	<b>31</b>	[38.7%]	[61.3%]
Fire Authority for Northern Ireland	71	57	9	<b>137</b>	[55.5%]	[44.5%]
Fisheries Conservancy Board for Northern Ireland	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	-
Flexibus Ltd	-	-	-	<b>5</b>	-	-
Foyle Carlingford & Irish Lights Commission	-	-	-	<b>0</b>		
Foyle Health & Social Services Trust	118	261	18	<b>397</b>	[31.1%]	[68.9%]
Green Park Health & Social Services Trust	87	53	15	<b>155</b>	[62.1%]	[37.9%]
Head of Department of Finance and Personnel, The	867	966	244	<b>2077</b>	[47.3%]	[52.7%]
Homefirst Community Health & Social Services Trust	575	370	43	<b>988</b>	[60.8%]	[39.2%]
Juvenile Justice Board, The	24	11	5	<b>40</b>	[68.6%]	[31.4%]
Labour Relations Agency	2	4	0	<b>6</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Laganside Corporation	3	3	0	<b>6</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Larne Borough Council	6	3	0	<b>9</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Limavady Borough Council	8	4	0	<b>12</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Limavady College of Further & Higher Education	13	9	1	<b>23</b>	[59.1%]	[40.9%]
Lisburn Borough Council	75	38	7	<b>120</b>	[66.4%]	[33.6%]
Lisburn Institute of Further & Higher Education	36	16	5	<b>57</b>	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Livestock and Meat Commission for Northern Ireland	11	4	0	<b>15</b>	[73.3%]	[26.7%]
Local Enterprise Development Unit	8	11	0	<b>19</b>	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-
Magherafelt District Council	8	11	0	<b>19</b>	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Mater Infirmorum Hospital Health & Social Services Trust	119	145	16	<b>280</b>	[45.1%]	[54.9%]
Minister for the Civil Service, The	230	134	127	<b>491</b>	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Moyle District Council	-	-	-	<b>7</b>	-	-
National Board for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting for NI	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-
Newry and Kilkeel Institute of Further & Higher Education	17	60	4	<b>81</b>	[22.1%]	[77.9%]
Newry and Mourne District Council	12	57	2	<b>71</b>	[17.4%]	[82.6%]
Newry and Mourne Health & Social Services Trust	81	348	32	<b>461</b>	[18.9%]	[81.1%]
Newtownabbey Borough Council	52	12	1	<b>65</b>	[81.3%]	[18.8%]
North and West Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	231	347	36	<b>614</b>	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
North Down and Ards Institute of Further & Higher Education	82	18	14	<b>114</b>	[82.0%]	[18.0%]
North Down Borough Council	86	7	9	<b>102</b>	[92.5%]	[7.5%]
North East Institute of Further & Higher Education	28	13	3	<b>44</b>	[68.3%]	[31.7%]
North Eastern Education and Library Board	369	135	32	<b>536</b>	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
North West Institute of Further & Higher Education	53	175	19	<b>247</b>	[23.2%]	[76.8%]
Northern Health and Social Services Board	40	21	3	<b>64</b>	[65.6%]	[34.4%]
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service Health & Social Services Trust	41	40	6	<b>87</b>	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service	22	17	1	<b>40</b>	[56.4%]	[43.6%]
Northern Ireland Central Services Agency for the Health & Social Services	68	66	8	<b>142</b>	[50.7%]	[49.3%]
Northern Ireland Community Relations Council	2	4	0	<b>6</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Northern Ireland Council for Post-Graduate Medical and Dental Education	14	2	2	<b>18</b>	[87.5%]	[12.5%]
Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment	22	31	2	<b>55</b>	[41.5%]	[58.5%]
Northern Ireland Guardian Ad Litem Agency	3	3	0	<b>6</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]

## Composition of Appointees in Individual Specified Authorities

Specified Authority	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	-	-
Northern Ireland Hotel & Catering College	-	-	-	<b>1</b>	-	-
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	100	129	5	<b>234</b>	[43.7%]	[56.3%]
Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee	4	3	0	<b>7</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Northern Ireland Railways Company Ltd	53	19	2	<b>74</b>	[73.6%]	[26.4%]
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency	11	2	1	<b>14</b>	[84.6%]	[15.4%]
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	-	-	-	<b>6</b>	-	-
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-
Omagh College of Further Education	21	52	0	<b>73</b>	[28.8%]	[71.2%]
Omagh District Council	22	56	1	<b>79</b>	[28.2%]	[71.8%]
Police Authority for Northern Ireland	199	36	8	<b>243</b>	[84.7%]	[15.3%]
Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland, The	-	-	-	<b>0</b>	-	-
Post Office	357	312	20	<b>689</b>	[53.4%]	[46.6%]
Probation Board for Northern Ireland	12	5	9	<b>26</b>	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Royal Group of Hospitals and Dental Hospital Health & Social Services Trust, The	458	768	122	<b>1348</b>	[37.4%]	[62.6%]
Secretary of State for Defence	180	14	9	<b>203</b>	[92.8%]	[7.2%]
South and East Belfast Health & Social Services Trust	237	114	28	<b>379</b>	[67.5%]	[32.5%]
South Eastern Education and Library Board	292	156	31	<b>479</b>	[65.2%]	[34.8%]
Southern Education and Library Board	185	210	6	<b>401</b>	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Southern Health and Social Services Board	25	24	3	<b>52</b>	[51.0%]	[49.0%]
Sperrin Lakeland Health & Social Services Trust	211	453	50	<b>714</b>	[31.8%]	[68.2%]
Sports Council for Northern Ireland	-	-	-	<b>2</b>	-	-
Strabane District Council	7	18	0	<b>25</b>	[28.0%]	[72.0%]
Ulster Community and Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	488	87	53	<b>628</b>	[84.9%]	[15.1%]
Ulster Supported Employment Ltd	4	3	0	<b>7</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Ulsterbus Ltd	65	60	4	<b>129</b>	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
United Hospitals Health & Social Services Trust	477	352	87	<b>916</b>	[57.5%]	[42.5%]
Upper Bann Institute of Further & Higher Education	19	6	1	<b>26</b>	[76.0%]	[24.0%]
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority	-	-	-	<b>9</b>	-	-
Western Education and Library Board	181	404	34	<b>619</b>	[30.9%]	[69.1%]
Western Health and Social Services Board	6	14	1	<b>21</b>	[30.0%]	[70.0%]



# **SECTION 4**

## **COMPOSITION OF APPOINTEES TO PRIVATE SECTOR CONCERNS**



## Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Abbey National PLC	135	99	90	<b>324</b>	[57.7%]	[42.3%]
Acheson & Glover Ltd	43	10	2	<b>55</b>	[81.1%]	[18.9%]
Adria Ltd	73	198	0	<b>271</b>	[26.9%]	[73.1%]
AIB Group Northern Ireland PLC T/A First Trust Bank	36	41	4	<b>81</b>	[46.8%]	[53.2%]
Alexander Joseph Ltd T/A Menarys	95	36	8	<b>139</b>	[72.5%]	[27.5%]
Allied Bakeries Ireland	24	2	0	<b>26</b>	[92.3%]	[7.7%]
Argos Distributors Ltd	31	36	366	<b>433</b>	[46.3%]	[53.7%]
Arntz Belting Co Ltd	3	14	0	<b>17</b>	[17.6%]	[82.4%]
Avx Ltd	266	149	35	<b>450</b>	[64.1%]	[35.9%]
B & Q PLC	65	155	13	<b>233</b>	[29.5%]	[70.5%]
Balcas Timber Ltd	29	17	6	<b>52</b>	[63.0%]	[37.0%]
Bank of Ireland	55	80	1	<b>136</b>	[40.7%]	[59.3%]
Barbour Threads Ltd	6	3	0	<b>9</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Barnardos	27	24	4	<b>55</b>	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Bass Ireland Ltd	7	13	0	<b>20</b>	[35.0%]	[65.0%]
BE Aerospace (UK) Ltd	6	7	0	<b>13</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Belfast City Airport Ltd	<i>See Short Brothers Group of Companies</i>					
Belfast Telegraph Newspapers Ltd	36	30	5	<b>71</b>	[54.5%]	[45.5%]
Belleek Pottery Ltd	9	22	0	<b>31</b>	[29.0%]	[71.0%]
Board of Social Witness	64	10	5	<b>79</b>	[86.5%]	[13.5%]
Boots Company PLC, The	43	32	9	<b>84</b>	[57.3%]	[42.7%]
Botanic Inns Ltd	60	186	44	<b>290</b>	[24.4%]	[75.6%]
Brett Martin Ltd	63	14	2	<b>79</b>	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
British Airways PLC	11	8	2	<b>21</b>	[57.9%]	[42.1%]
British Bakeries Ltd Mothers Pride Bakery	34	15	4	<b>53</b>	[69.4%]	[30.6%]
British Telecom Northern Ireland	17	15	1	<b>33</b>	[53.1%]	[46.9%]
Budget DIY Ltd	64	67	3	<b>134</b>	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Calcast Ltd	13	26	0	<b>39</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
Carmichael Group, The	129	8	17	<b>154</b>	[94.2%]	[5.8%]
Carpets International (UK) Ltd	23	3	6	<b>32</b>	[88.5%]	[11.5%]
Century Newspapers Ltd	21	18	1	<b>40</b>	[53.8%]	[46.2%]
Co-Operative Wholesale Society Ltd	195	67	9	<b>271</b>	[74.4%]	[25.6%]
Coca Cola Bottlers (Ulster) Ltd	70	50	4	<b>124</b>	[58.3%]	[41.7%]
Compass Ireland	138	161	27	<b>326</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
Cooneen Textiles Ltd	40	68	3	<b>111</b>	[37.0%]	[63.0%]
Corry Harry Ltd	45	50	3	<b>98</b>	[47.4%]	[52.6%]
Croft Inns Ltd	32	67	12	<b>111</b>	[32.3%]	[67.7%]
Crossroads Caring for Carers NI Ltd	19	13	2	<b>34</b>	[59.4%]	[40.6%]
Curleys Supermarkets Belfast Ltd	-	-	-	<b>69</b>	-	-
Daewoo Electronics UK Ltd	229	94	37	<b>360</b>	[70.9%]	[29.1%]
Dairy Produce Packers Ltd	6	4	0	<b>10</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Dale Farm Dairies Ltd	104	16	2	<b>122</b>	[86.7%]	[13.3%]
Debenhams Retail	124	166	6	<b>296</b>	[42.8%]	[57.2%]
Denny Henry & Sons (NI) Ltd	62	56	3	<b>121</b>	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Desmond & Sons Ltd	102	151	3	<b>256</b>	[40.3%]	[59.7%]
Diamond Recruitment Group	6	7	1	<b>14</b>	[46.2%]	[53.8%]
DSG Retail Ltd	76	37	25	<b>138</b>	[67.3%]	[32.7%]

## Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Du Pont (UK) Ltd	4	3	2	<b>9</b>	[57.1%]	[42.9%]
Dukes Transport (Craigavon) Ltd	87	18	7	<b>112</b>	[82.9%]	[17.1%]
Dungannon Meats Group	323	203	6	<b>532</b>	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Dunnes Stores (Bangor ) Ltd	385	929	22	<b>1336</b>	[29.3%]	[70.7%]
E-M-Solutions	143	47	8	<b>198</b>	[75.3%]	[24.7%]
Eason & Son (NI) Ltd	66	66	4	<b>136</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Extra Care for Elderly People Ltd	49	45	8	<b>102</b>	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
Farm Fed Chickens	69	21	3	<b>93</b>	[76.7%]	[23.3%]
Farrans Ltd	120	87	10	<b>217</b>	[58.0%]	[42.0%]
Finlay John (Concrete Pipes) Ltd	35	24	0	<b>59</b>	[59.3%]	[40.7%]
First Choice Selection Services Ltd	31	32	0	<b>63</b>	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Fleming Poultry Ltd	26	5	0	<b>31</b>	[83.9%]	[16.1%]
Flexiskills	59	58	10	<b>127</b>	[50.4%]	[49.6%]
Fold Housing Association	54	34	2	<b>90</b>	[61.4%]	[38.6%]
Foyle Meats	18	26	0	<b>44</b>	[40.9%]	[59.1%]
Galen PLC	81	48	11	<b>140</b>	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Gallaher Ltd	21	12	0	<b>33</b>	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Getty Connections Ltd	118	13	5	<b>136</b>	[90.1%]	[9.9%]
Glen Electric Group of Companies						
Glen Electric Ltd	-	-	-	<b>9</b>	-	-
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	12	7	0	<b>19</b>	[63.2%]	[36.8%]
Grafton Recruitment	882	794	119	<b>1795</b>	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
Graham John (Dromore) Ltd	14	3	6	<b>23</b>	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Group 4 Security Services Ltd	154	83	5	<b>242</b>	[65.0%]	[35.0%]
Haldane Fisher Ltd	31	38	3	<b>72</b>	[44.9%]	[55.1%]
Halifax PLC	162	120	14	<b>296</b>	[57.4%]	[42.6%]
Harland and Wolff Heavy Industries Ltd	-	-	-	<b>0</b>		
Haslett J & J Ltd	63	21	25	<b>109</b>	[75.0%]	[25.0%]
Hastings Hotels Ltd	82	169	28	<b>279</b>	[32.7%]	[67.3%]
Henderson John Ltd	14	3	0	<b>17</b>	[82.4%]	[17.6%]
Herbel Restaurants Ltd	85	72	10	<b>167</b>	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Herdmans Ltd	42	96	3	<b>141</b>	[30.4%]	[69.6%]
Homebase Ltd Homebase Regional Office	125	62	3	<b>190</b>	[66.8%]	[33.2%]
Homecare Northern Ireland	18	34	0	<b>52</b>	[34.6%]	[65.4%]
Hughes Christensen Company	98	8	1	<b>107</b>	[92.5%]	[7.5%]
Huhtamaki (UK) Limited	-	-	-	<b>10</b>	-	-
Hurst Charles Ltd	90	49	11	<b>150</b>	[64.7%]	[35.3%]
Iceland Frozen Foods PLC	100	118	26	<b>244</b>	[45.9%]	[54.1%]
ICL	29	20	11	<b>60</b>	[59.2%]	[40.8%]
Industrial Temps (Scotland) Ltd T/A Tim Lewis Recruitment	374	179	28	<b>581</b>	[67.6%]	[32.4%]
Industrial Temps Ltd	231	113	13	<b>357</b>	[67.2%]	[32.8%]
Initial Cleaning Services	-	-	-	<b>0</b>		
Insurance Advisory Services	52	147	22	<b>221</b>	[26.1%]	[73.9%]
Irwin WD & Sons Ltd	134	49	6	<b>189</b>	[73.2%]	[26.8%]
ISS Mediclean Ltd	61	95	8	<b>164</b>	[39.1%]	[60.9%]
JJB Sports PLC	248	181	10	<b>439</b>	[57.8%]	[42.2%]
Kainos Software Ltd	38	31	10	<b>79</b>	[55.1%]	[44.9%]

## Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Kennedy Recruitment Ltd	273	312	42	<b>627</b>	[46.7%]	[53.3%]
Langford Lodge Engineering Company Ltd	18	8	0	<b>26</b>	[69.2%]	[30.8%]
Leckpatrick Dairies Ltd	14	20	0	<b>34</b>	[41.2%]	[58.8%]
Linden Foods Ltd	76	66	0	<b>142</b>	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Lindsay Cars Ltd	52	7	3	<b>62</b>	[88.1%]	[11.9%]
Lisburn Security Services Ltd	90	19	0	<b>109</b>	[82.6%]	[17.4%]
Lislyn Retail Ltd T/A Shop Electric & Electricworld	104	51	5	<b>160</b>	[67.1%]	[32.9%]
Littlewoods High Street Retail	46	59	0	<b>105</b>	[43.8%]	[56.2%]
Long's Supermarket Ltd	27	26	0	<b>53</b>	[50.9%]	[49.1%]
Lynn Maureen Recruitment Ltd	380	839	237	<b>1456</b>	[31.2%]	[68.8%]
Makro Multi-Trade Centre	12	81	4	<b>97</b>	[12.9%]	[87.1%]
Marks & Spencer PLC	169	119	14	<b>302</b>	[58.7%]	[41.3%]
Maybin Property Support Services (NI) Ltd	702	291	43	<b>1036</b>	[70.7%]	[29.3%]
McDonalds Restaurants Ltd	104	156	9	<b>269</b>	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
McNicholas Construction Services Ltd	20	67	16	<b>103</b>	[23.0%]	[77.0%]
Michelin Tyre PLC	2	3	1	<b>6</b>	[40.0%]	[60.0%]
Millar Andrew & Co Ltd	83	21	15	<b>119</b>	[79.8%]	[20.2%]
MM Group Ireland Ltd	81	13	77	<b>171</b>	[86.2%]	[13.8%]
Montupet (UK) Ltd	175	181	7	<b>363</b>	[49.2%]	[50.8%]
Morton Newspapers Ltd	14	4	2	<b>20</b>	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
Mount Charles Catering Ltd	182	108	48	<b>338</b>	[62.8%]	[37.2%]
Moy Park Ltd	701	804	51	<b>1556</b>	[46.6%]	[53.4%]
Musgrave Supervalu Centra (NI) Ltd	67	134	6	<b>207</b>	[33.3%]	[66.7%]
NACCO Materials Handling Ltd	38	35	1	<b>74</b>	[52.1%]	[47.9%]
National Australia Group Europe Ltd	297	148	20	<b>465</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Next PLC	120	108	39	<b>267</b>	[52.6%]	[47.4%]
NIE Powerteam Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Norbrook Laboratories Ltd	22	64	3	<b>89</b>	[25.6%]	[74.4%]
Nortel Networks	624	270	110	<b>1004</b>	[69.8%]	[30.2%]
North & West Housing Ltd	17	47	1	<b>65</b>	[26.6%]	[73.4%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Northern Publishing Office (UK) Ltd	83	24	7	<b>114</b>	[77.6%]	[22.4%]
NTL	69	43	5	<b>117</b>	[61.6%]	[38.4%]
O'Kane Poultry Ltd	59	28	12	<b>99</b>	[67.8%]	[32.2%]
O'Kane Supermarkets Ltd	-	-	-	<b>12</b>	-	-
OCS Support Service Northern Ireland Ltd	209	166	1	<b>376</b>	[55.7%]	[44.3%]
Ormeau Bakery	59	13	3	<b>75</b>	[81.9%]	[18.1%]
Patton David & Sons (NI)	32	12	4	<b>48</b>	[72.7%]	[27.3%]
Pennine Services	36	8	0	<b>44</b>	[81.8%]	[18.2%]
Poundstretcher Ltd	27	34	112	<b>173</b>	[44.3%]	[55.7%]
Premiere People	239	181	13	<b>433</b>	[56.9%]	[43.1%]
PriceWaterhouseCoopers	84	76	15	<b>175</b>	[52.5%]	[47.5%]
Primark Stores Ltd	66	85	5	<b>156</b>	[43.7%]	[56.3%]
Provident Personal Credit Ltd	16	22	2	<b>40</b>	[42.1%]	[57.9%]
Prudential PLC	118	100	20	<b>238</b>	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Queen's University of Belfast, The	176	272	128	<b>576</b>	[39.3%]	[60.7%]
Quinn Sean Group	51	186	7	<b>244</b>	[21.5%]	[78.5%]



## Composition of Appointees to Private Sector Concerns

Company Name	P.	R.C.	N.D.	TOTAL	[% P]	[% RC]
Randox Laboratories Ltd	84	38	14	<b>136</b>	[68.9%]	[31.1%]
Reed Executive PLC	150	105	0	<b>255</b>	[58.8%]	[41.2%]
Regency Hotel (NI) Ltd	42	58	12	<b>112</b>	[42.0%]	[58.0%]
RFD Ltd	42	7	2	<b>51</b>	[85.7%]	[14.3%]
Robinson Cleaning & Support Services Ltd	138	138	29	<b>305</b>	[50.0%]	[50.0%]
Russell Philip Ltd	115	18	12	<b>145</b>	[86.5%]	[13.5%]
Safeway Stores (Ireland) Ltd	333	283	11	<b>627</b>	[54.1%]	[45.9%]
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd	225	327	52	<b>604</b>	[40.8%]	[59.2%]
Sara Lee Courtaulds Daintifyt	17	12	1	<b>30</b>	[58.6%]	[41.4%]
Seagate Technology (Ireland)	30	95	9	<b>134</b>	[24.0%]	[76.0%]
Seagoe Technologies Ltd	<i>See Glen Electric Group of Companies</i>					
Securicor Guarding Ltd	65	28	10	<b>103</b>	[69.9%]	[30.1%]
Select Recruitment	234	275	74	<b>583</b>	[46.0%]	[54.0%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	<i>See Viridian Group of Companies</i>					
Shoe Zone Ltd	43	45	59	<b>147</b>	[48.9%]	[51.1%]
Short Brothers Group of Companies						
Belfast City Airport Ltd	36	18	5	<b>59</b>	[66.7%]	[33.3%]
Short Brothers PLC	1043	181	53	<b>1277</b>	[85.2%]	[14.8%]
Sloan Contracts Ltd T/A Grove Services Group	173	148	0	<b>321</b>	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Sodexho Ltd	104	89	7	<b>200</b>	[53.9%]	[46.1%]
Solectron	-	-	-	<b>0</b>		
Special Events Security Ltd	13	6	0	<b>19</b>	[68.4%]	[31.6%]
Stream International (NI) Ltd	65	273	12	<b>350</b>	[19.2%]	[80.8%]
Tesco PLC	443	152	2	<b>597</b>	[74.5%]	[25.5%]
Thales Air Defence Ltd	30	8	2	<b>40</b>	[78.9%]	[21.1%]
TK-ECC Ltd	148	11	1	<b>160</b>	[93.1%]	[6.9%]
Turkington JH & Sons (Contractors) Ltd	43	3	0	<b>46</b>	[93.5%]	[6.5%]
Tyco Healthcare	34	16	0	<b>50</b>	[68.0%]	[32.0%]
Ulster Bank Ltd	18	12	2	<b>32</b>	[60.0%]	[40.0%]
Ulster Carpet Mills Ltd	9	8	0	<b>17</b>	[52.9%]	[47.1%]
Ulster Weavers Apparel Ltd	18	17	3	<b>38</b>	[51.4%]	[48.6%]
Unipork Ltd	204	199	14	<b>417</b>	[50.6%]	[49.4%]
United Dairy Farmers Ltd	28	8	3	<b>39</b>	[77.8%]	[22.2%]
University of Ulster	176	153	35	<b>364</b>	[53.5%]	[46.5%]
Valence Technology BV	110	30	11	<b>151</b>	[78.6%]	[21.4%]
Viridian Group of Companies						
NIE Powerteam Ltd	7	4	2	<b>13</b>	[63.6%]	[36.4%]
Northern Ireland Electricity PLC	53	34	1	<b>88</b>	[60.9%]	[39.1%]
Service and Systems Solutions Ltd	73	36	4	<b>113</b>	[67.0%]	[33.0%]
Visteon UK Ltd	13	12	2	<b>27</b>	[52.0%]	[48.0%]
Wilson FG (Engineering) Ltd	151	63	6	<b>220</b>	[70.6%]	[29.4%]
Wine Inns Ltd	21	4	0	<b>25</b>	[84.0%]	[16.0%]
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd	72	78	0	<b>150</b>	[48.0%]	[52.0%]
Winemark The Winemerchants Ltd	102	84	8	<b>194</b>	[54.8%]	[45.2%]
Woolworth PLC	73	63	5	<b>141</b>	[53.7%]	[46.3%]
Wright Robert & Son Coachworks Ltd	31	7	3	<b>41</b>	[81.6%]	[18.4%]
Xtra-Vision	59	70	0	<b>129</b>	[45.7%]	[54.3%]

## Equality Commission

FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

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

Tel: 028 90 500600  
Fax: 028 90 331544  
Text Phone: 028 90 500589  
Email: [information@equalityni.org](mailto:information@equalityni.org)  
Website: [www.equalityni.org](http://www.equalityni.org)  
ISBN: 1-903941-23-7