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# National Employment Survey 

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## Commentary

## Summary of results

This report contains the results of the National Employment Survey (NES) March 2006. This updates the results of the 2003 NES. The survey is being conducted annually from 2006 onwards. It provides detailed comparisons of the factors that influence individual employee earnings. The results have been compiled on the basis of earnings data provided by employers and individual data collected directly from a sub-sample of employees. ${ }^{1}$ Further details are given in the Background Notes. This survey provides a more detailed analysis of earnings than the CSO's quarterly releases on individual sectors and the two sets of results are not directly comparable. ${ }^{2}$

## Main results by sector and gender

Across all sectors of the economy, employees earned an average of $€ 19.47$ per hour in March 2006. Men earned $€ 20.59$ and women earned $€ 18.22$. The survey results show that the median earnings figure was $€ 15.39$ per hour - i.e. half of all employees earned less than $€ 15.39$. For men, the median earnings figure was $€ 16.34$; and, for women, it was $€ 14.31$ per hour. See Table 1 .

Average hourly earnings were highest in the Education sector, at $€ 32.27$ per hour. This was followed by the Financial sector, at $€ 30.29$; and Electricity, gas and water at $€ 27.04$. The lowest average hourly earnings were in Hotels and restaurants, at €11.96 per hour. In the Other services sector average hourly earnings were second lowest at $€ 14.03$, while the average in the Wholesale and retail sector was the third lowest at $€ 15.07$ per hour. See Table 1 and Figure 1.

In all sectors, men earned more than women. The greatest percentage difference was in Education where men earned $€ 41.67$ per hour and women received, on average, two thirds this amount. There was also a large difference in the Health sector, where women earned $70.7 \%$ of men's earnings ( $€ 28.21$ for men and $€ 19.94$ for women). The smallest difference between male and female hourly earnings was in the Hotels and restaurants sector ( $€ 12.84$ for men and $€ 11.38$ for women) and in the Transport, storage and communications sector ( $€ 19.64$ for men and €17.27 for women). In both sectors women earned around $88 \%$ of men's average hourly earnings. See Tables 1 and 2.

[^0]Figure 1 Average hourly earnings in each NACE economic sector ( $€$ )


## Two thirds of all employees earn less than $€ 20$ per hour

Table A below gives information on the distribution of earnings. It shows that two thirds of all employees earned less than $€ 20$ per hour; $18.1 \%$ earned less than $€ 10$ and $49.4 \%$ earned between $€ 10$ and $€ 20$ per hour.

The median hourly earnings figure was $€ 15.39$. About one in every five workers (18.8\%) were paid between $€ 20$ and $€ 30$ per hour; while one in fourteen ( $7.2 \%$ ) were paid between $€ 30$ and $€ 40$ per hour. In the two highest categories, $3.1 \%$ received between $€ 40$ and $€ 50$ per hour and $3.4 \%$ were paid $€ 50$ or more per hour.

In the Hotels \& restaurants and Other services sectors upward of $85 \%$ of workers earned less than $€ 20$ per hour. In the Hotels and restaurants sector, $50.1 \%$ of workers earned less than $€ 10$ per hour while another $42.7 \%$ earned between $€ 10$ and $€ 20$ per hour. The median figure for this sector was $€ 9.98$ per hour. In the Other services sector $39 \%$ of employees earned less than $€ 10$ per hour, while $46.2 \%$ earned between $€ 10$ and $€ 20$ per hour.

Hourly earnings are more evenly distributed in some of the sectors. In the Education sector only $5.2 \%$ of employees earned less than $€ 10$ per hour. About $48 \%$ of employees in the Education sector earned between $€ 10$ and $€ 30$ per hour; another $15.7 \%$ earned between $€ 30$ and $€ 40$ per hour; while $14.8 \%$ earned between $€ 40$ and $€ 50$ per hour; $16.3 \%$ of employees earned $€ 50$ or more per hour. The median hourly earnings figure in the Education sector was $€ 28.33$, the highest median figure of all sectors.

In Electricity, gas and water supply $18.1 \%$ of employees earned between $€ 10$ and $€ 20$ per hour; 42.5\% of employees earned between €20 and €30 per hour and $25.5 \%$ earned between $€ 30$ and $€ 40$ per hour. This sector had the second highest median earnings per hour of all sectors (€25.90 median hourly earnings).

In the Financial sector, $3.2 \%$ of employees earned less than $€ 10$ per hour and $41.3 \%$ were in the $€ 10$ to $€ 20$ per hour earnings band. The median in this sector was $€ 21.74$ per hour but mean earnings were much higher, at $€ 30.29$ per hour.

Table A Distribution of employees in March 2006 by hourly earnings in each NACE economic sector (\%)

| NACE economic sector | Earnings per hour |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than €10 \% | €10-€20 $\%$ | €20-€30 | $€ 30-€ 40$ $\%$ | € $40-¢ 50$ | $€ 50$ or more | Total $\%$ |
| C-D Manufacturing, mining and quarrying | 14.6 | 60.6 | 15.8 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 100 |
| E Electricity, gas and water supply | * | 18.1 | 42.5 | 25.5 | * | * | 100 |
| F Construction | 15.0 | 57.7 | 18.6 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 100 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 30.6 | 52.4 | 9.7 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 100 |
| H Hotels and restaurants | 50.1 | 42.7 | 4.6 | * | * | * | 100 |
| I Transport, storage and communication | 8.8 | 58.3 | 24.7 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 100 |
| J Financial intermediation | 3.2 | 41.3 | 25.9 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 10.6 | 100 |
| K Business services | 22.1 | 50.4 | 15.6 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 100 |
| L Public administration and defence | 3.7 | 46.6 | 35.0 | 10.2 | 2.9 | 1.7 | 100 |
| M Education | 5.2 | 20.8 | 27.2 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 16.3 | 100 |
| N Health | 8.8 | 48.1 | 27.6 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 100 |
| O Other services | 39.0 | 46.2 | 9.2 | * | * | * | 100 |
| Total | 18.1 | 49.4 | 18.8 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 100 |

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.


## Full-time workers earn more per hour

Full-time workers earned more per hour than part-time workers did in all sectors. The average hourly earnings for full-time workers was $€ 20.74$ per hour, compared with $€ 13.89$ for part-time workers. In all sectors, full-time male workers had higher average hourly earnings than full-time female workers. However, female part-time workers had higher average hourly earnings than male part-time workers in some sectors; the largest difference (in favour of female part-time workers) was in the Transport, storage and communication sector ( $€ 17.33$ to $€ 12.60$ per hour); other sectors where female part-time workers earned more than their male counterparts include the Business services and Construction sector. See Tables 2 and 3.

## Average working week of 35 hours

The survey shows an average working week of 34.8 hours across all employees, with men working an average of 38.4 hours and women 30.9 hours. The longest hours were in the Manufacturing, mining and quarrying sector at 39.6 hours. In Construction, Transport, storage and communication, and Electricity, gas and water supply sectors, the average week was around 39 hours. The lowest average weekly hours worked were in Education (27.8 hours). See Table 4.

## Highest weekly earnings in electricity sector

Weekly earnings averaged $€ 677.04$ for all employees, with men earning $€ 779.22$ per week and women earning $€ 564.65$ per week. The highest weekly earnings were in the Electricity, gas and water supply sector ( $€ 1,064.99$ per week) and in the Financial sector ( $€ 1,055.86$ per week). Lowest weekly earnings were in the Hotels and restaurants sector and the Other services sector ( $€ 359.94$ and $€ 447.97$ per week, respectively).

## Earnings higher in larger enterprises

Table 34 shows average hourly earnings in the private sector categorised by the number of employees in the enterprise. While average hourly earnings in the private sector were $€ 17.48$, employees in large enterprises received higher hourly earnings compared to those in smaller enterprises. Private sector companies with 250 or more employees paid average hourly earnings of $€ 19.26$ per hour or more. Enterprises with between 50 and 250 employees paid $€ 16.89$ per hour. This compares with $€ 15.22$ per hour in enterprises with less than 50 employees. See Figure 2.

Figure 2 Average hourly earnings by size of enterprise in the private sector ( $€$ )


Public sector hourly earnings $49 \%$ higher than private sector

Average hourly earnings in the public sector were $49 \%$ higher than the private sector. Hourly earnings in the public sector were $€ 26.08$, compared with $€ 17.48$ in the private sector. Women's hourly earnings in the public sector were $85.2 \%$ of men's hourly earnings. In the private sector women's hourly earnings were approximately $82.1 \%$ of men's. The average working week was 33.5 hours in the public sector and 35.2 hours in the private sector. See Table 4.

About one third of the public sector workforce was in professional occupations and another 14.7\% worked in associate professional and technical occupations. Overall, these occupations represented nearly half of the public sector workforce compared with about one-seventh in the private sector. This was also reflected in the profile of educational qualifications in the two sectors. Half of all public sector
workers had third-level qualifications, compared with $27.6 \%$ in the private sector. In the private sector $12.2 \%$ of employees were managers compared with $3.7 \%$ in the public sector. See Figures 3 and 4 .

Figure 3 Distribution of employees by occupation (\%)


Figure 4 Distribution of employees by
Level of educational level of education (\%)
attainment


## Professionals have the highest earnings

The highest earning occupational groups were Professionals, with mean hourly earnings of $€ 32.81$ per hour, and Managers and administrators on $€ 31.18$ per hour. Women in Managerial occupations earned $€ 28.16$ per hour, which was $83.7 \%$ of men's earnings at $€ 33.66$. In Professional occupations women earned $€ 30.41$ per hour on average ( $85.7 \%$ of men's hourly earnings). See Tables 5 and 6 .

The Other occupation category (mainly manual labour) had the lowest hourly earnings, at €12.93. Sales workers had the second lowest hourly earnings, at $€ 13.04$. As the median hourly earnings figure shows, half of all Sales workers earned less than $€ 11.06$ per hour. Plant and machine operatives earned $€ 14.89$ per hour. Workers in Personal and protective service occupations earned $€ 15.29$ per hour.

In Sales occupations women's hourly earnings were three quarters of those for men ( $€ 11.63$ per hour compared with $€ 15.54$ ). In Craft occupations, women were paid on average $80 \%$ of the amount paid to men ( $€ 13.58$ for women and $€ 16.93$ for men). There was a similar gap for Plant and machine operatives and Personal and protective service occupations. The lowest gap was for the Clerical and secretarial occupations where hourly earnings for women were around $91 \%$ of the corresponding figure for men.

Figure 5 Average hourly earnings by occupation (€)


## Earnings increase with age

The survey showed higher average earnings for older workers. Employees under 25 had mean hourly earnings of $€ 11.98$. This rose to $€ 16.68$ for those aged 25 to 29 , and to $€ 20.79$ per hour for workers in their thirties. The figure was $€ 22.71$ for those in their forties, $€ 23.13$ for those in their fifties and $€ 23.87$ for those aged sixty or over. See Table 11.

The gender pay gap was narrower for younger workers. For those aged under 25, males earned $€ 12.13$ while earnings for females were around $3 \%$ lower at $€ 11.80$ per hour. For those aged 25 to 29 , men's earnings of $€ 16.64$ per hour was $0.5 \%$ less than women's earnings of $€ 16.73$ per hour. The difference between male and female earnings was around $7 \%$ for employees in their thirties, and between $18 \%$ and $24 \%$ for older age groups.

## Graduates' earnings twice those of early school leavers

Educational qualifications have a strong influence on earnings, as graduates earned twice as much per hour as those with primary or lower secondary education. Third level graduates earned an average of $€ 29.89$ per hour, compared with $€ 15.04$ for persons with primary or lower secondary education. Those with higher secondary (Leaving Certificate or equivalent) education earned an average of $€ 16.20$ per hour, while persons with a third level non-degree qualification earned an average of $€ 19.56$ per hour. See Table 17.

## Earnings increase with greater experience

Workers with more experience generally had higher earnings. In terms of total years in employment, those who had been working over 30 years earned an average of $€ 25.39$ per hour. This contrasts with the figure of $€ 12.98$ for employees with less than 5 years of work experience. Those working for between five and nine years had earnings of $€ 16.22$ per hour, increasing to $€ 20.36$ for those at work for between 10 and 19 years. See Table 23.

For those workers working for less than 5 years, women earned $5.6 \%$ more than men. However, for those working between 5 and 9 years, women's earnings per hour were $96.1 \%$ of men's earnings of $€ 16.55$. Hourly earnings for women with more than 10 years employment experience were about $87 \%$ to $89 \%$ of those for men with similar years employment experience. See Table 23.

## Average employee is $91 / 2$ years in current job

The average employee had been at work for slightly under 16 years and had spent an average of $91 / 2$ years in their current employment. On average, male employees have spent a total of 17 years at work and 10.1 years in their current job. Women spent 14.6 years in employment and 9 years in their current job. Public sector workers spent an average of 19.7 years in the workforce and 14 years in their current employment. In the private sector, employees spent an average of 14.7 years in the workforce and 8.3 years in their current employment. See Tables 35 and 36 .

## Irish employees earn more than other nationalities ${ }^{3}$

Data on nationality of employees was recorded in the 2006 survey and results, by groups of country, are shown in Tables 29 to 33. Average hourly earnings were highest for Irish employees at $€ 19.86$. Employees from the United Kingdom earned on average $€ 19.62$ per hour, which were the highest paid non-Irish employees. The lowest paid were those from the EU Accession States, who earned an average of $€ 11.52$ per hour (i.e. $59 \%$ of the average for Irish employees). The gender pay gap for Irish and EU Accession States employees was similar, with women earning around $86 \%$ to $87 \%$ of men's average hourly earnings. However, for 'Other Nationalities', (mainly non-European) women earned nearly $11.6 \%$ more than men. See Table 29 and Figure 6.

Figure 6 Average hourly earnings by nationality and sex (€)


In the Wholesale and retail sector, non-Irish employees' earnings of $€ 15.09$ per hour were similar to those of Irish employees. In most sectors, non-Irish employees earned between $77 \%$ to $86 \%$ of the amount per hour received by Irish employees. The figure was $91.1 \%$ in the Hotels and restaurants sector. Non-Irish employees earned more than Irish employees in Public administration and defence and in the Health sector. See Table 33.

[^1]A comparison of weekly paid hours shows that employees from the EU Accession States worked 38.7 hours per week, which is $11.8 \%$ more than for Irish employees, who worked an average of 34.6 hours per week. See Table 32.

## Comparison of March 2003 and March 2006

A comparison of March 2003 and March 2006 average earnings given in Appendix 2, shows that overall average hourly earnings increased by $18.6 \%$ over this three year period. Over the three years, the Public administration and defence sector had the highest increase in hourly earnings of $34.9 \%$. The second highest was the Health sector with a $33.8 \%$ increase in average hourly earnings, followed by the Financial sector of $23.6 \%$, and the Wholesale and retail sector with an increase of $22.6 \%$. There was a decrease of $5.7 \%$ in average hourly earnings in the Other services sector. In Business services and the Construction sector, average hourly earnings increased by $8.6 \%$ and $10.1 \%$ respectively. In the other sectors increases in average hourly earnings were approximately $13 \%$ to $19 \%$.

In the three years between the NES March 2003 Survey and the NES March 2006 Survey, the average working week decreased very slightly (down 0.1 hours). However, the Public administration and defence sector had the greatest decrease in the average weekly hours worked (-6.7\%). See Appendix 2.

Figure 7 Average hourly earnings for


Average hourly earnings increased across all occupations. The highest increase in average hourly earnings between March 2003 and March 2006 was Personal and protective services occupations at $32.2 \%$. Professional occupations had the second highest increase in earnings of $24.7 \%$. Sales occupations earned 20.4 \% more while Managers and administrators earned $19.1 \%$ more over the three
years. The lowest increase in hourly earnings over the three years was in Other occupations (mainly manual labour) at $10.5 \%$, followed by Associated professional and technical occupations at $14.6 \%$.

The age group with the largest change in average hourly earnings over the 3 years between the surveys was in the over 60's, with an increase of $39.3 \%$. The lowest change was in the 25-29 age group with a change of $12.3 \%$. All other age groups showed changes in average hourly earnings of around $15 \%$ to $20 \%$. Over the three year period, the biggest increase in average hourly earnings (19.3\%) by level of educational attainment, was in the primary or lower secondary group. The lowest change was $16.7 \%$ for third level degree or higher qualifications. Average hourly earnings increased by $24.5 \%$ for those with over 30 years in total employment, between March 2003 and March 2006. The second highest increase of $19.5 \%$ was for employees with less than 5 years in total employment.

Over the 3-year period between the NES 2003 and NES 2006, public sector average earnings increased by $24.0 \%$ to $€ 26.08$ per hour. This compares with a $16.3 \%$ increase to $€ 17.48$ for the private sector. Between March 2003 and March 2006, men's average earnings per hour increased by $16.1 \%$ to $€ 20.59$ and female earnings by $22.0 \%$ to $€ 18.22$. The weekly hours worked for men and women were almost unchanged at 38.4 hours and 30.9 hours, respectively. Comparing the average hourly earnings for men and women overall, women earned $88.5 \%$ of men's average hourly earnings in March 2006 compared with 84.2\% in March 2003.

## Detailed Tables

Table 1 Mean and median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by NACE economic sector and sex

| NACE economic sector | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings |  | Employees | Mean hourly earnings |  | Employees | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Employees |
|  | $€$ | € |  | € | $€$ |  | € | € |  |
| C-D Manufacturing, mining and quarrying | 19.15 | 15.76 | 175,900 | 15.18 | 13.00 | 78,300 | 17.92 | 14.78 | 254,200 |
| E Electricity, gas and water supply | 28.01 | 26.63 | 8,500 | 23.25 | 21.92 | 2,200 | 27.04 | 25.90 | 10,700 |
| F Construction | 17.94 | 15.87 | 185,600 | 15.24 | 12.99 | 11,700 | 17.78 | 15.73 | 197,300 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 16.64 | 13.06 | 115,800 | 13.68 | 11.21 | 131,500 | 15.07 | 11.92 | 247,300 |
| H Hotels and restaurants | 12.84 | 10.58 | 40,500 | 11.38 | 9.50 | 60,400 | 11.96 | 9.98 | 100,900 |
| I Transport, storage and communication | 19.64 | 17.46 | 69,500 | 17.27 | 15.78 | 26,500 | 18.99 | 16.83 | 96,100 |
| J Financial intermediation | 36.40 | 26.06 | 32,800 | 26.19 | 19.99 | 49,000 | 30.29 | 21.74 | 81,800 |
| K Business services | 20.89 | 15.57 | 75,100 | 16.02 | 12.80 | 74,100 | 18.47 | 13.91 | 149,200 |
| L Public administration and defence | 23.43 | 21.23 | 51,200 | 20.21 | 18.78 | 53,300 | 21.79 | 19.94 | 104,400 |
| M Education | 41.67 | 42.91 | 37,100 | 28.51 | 25.60 | 92,900 | 32.27 | 28.33 | 130,000 |
| $N$ Health | 28.21 | 21.34 | 30,200 | 19.94 | 17.80 | 159,600 | 21.25 | 18.36 | 189,800 |
| O Other services | 16.06 | 12.76 | 39,200 | 12.22 | 10.00 | 43,800 | 14.03 | 10.92 | 83,000 |
| Total | 20.59 | 16.34 | 861,500 | 18.22 | 14.31 | 783,200 | 19.47 | 15.39 | 1,644,700 |

[^2]Table 2 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by NACE economic sector, full/part-time status and sex

| NACE economic sector | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time Part-time |  | Total $€$ | Full-time Part-time |  | Total $€$ | Full-time Part-time |  | Total $€$ | Full-time Part-time |  | Total \% |
|  | € | € |  | € | € |  | € | € |  | \% | \% |  |
| C-D Manufacturing, mining and quarrying | 19.26 | 11.80 | 19.15 | 15.67 | 12.37 | 15.18 | 18.26 | 12.27 | 17.92 | 81.4 | 104.8 | 79.3 |
| E Electricity, gas and water supply | 28.01 | * | 28.01 | 24.40 | * | 23.25 | 27.35 | * | 27.04 | 87.1 | * | 83.0 |
| F Construction | 18.13 | 12.31 | 17.94 | 15.22 | 15.26 | 15.24 | 18.01 | 13.40 | 17.78 | 83.9 | 124.0 | 84.9 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 17.86 | 10.05 | 16.64 | 16.39 | 10.67 | 13.68 | 17.25 | 10.53 | 15.07 | 91.8 | 106.2 | 82.2 |
| H Hotels and restaurants | 13.53 | 10.85 | 12.84 | 12.33 | 10.37 | 11.38 | 12.93 | 10.49 | 11.96 | 91.1 | 95.6 | 88.6 |
| I Transport, storage and communication | 19.83 | 12.60 | 19.64 | 17.25 | 17.33 | 17.27 | 19.25 | 16.28 | 18.99 | 87.0 | 137.5 | 87.9 |
| $J$ Financial intermediation | 36.69 | * | 36.40 | 26.57 | 24.79 | 26.19 | 31.21 | 24.48 | 30.29 | 72.4 | * | 72.0 |
| K Business services | 21.46 | 11.36 | 20.89 | 17.65 | 12.56 | 16.02 | 19.88 | 12.38 | 18.47 | 82.2 | 110.6 | 76.7 |
| L Public administration and defence | 23.50 | 20.60 | 23.43 | 20.93 | 16.28 | 20.21 | 22.28 | 16.83 | 21.79 | 89.1 | 79.0 | 86.3 |
| M Education | 43.08 | 25.99 | 41.67 | 30.56 | 20.64 | 28.51 | 34.52 | 21.38 | 32.27 | 70.9 | 79.4 | 68.4 |
| $N$ Health | 29.15 | 17.35 | 28.21 | 21.14 | 17.53 | 19.94 | 22.80 | 17.53 | 21.25 | 72.5 | 101.0 | 70.7 |
| O Other services | 17.23 | 11.56 | 16.06 | 12.67 | 11.57 | 12.22 | 15.16 | 11.57 | 14.03 | 73.5 | 100.1 | 76.1 |
| Total | 21.20 | 12.31 | 20.59 | 20.04 | 14.27 | 18.22 | 20.74 | 13.89 | 19.47 | 94.5 | 115.9 | 88.5 |

[^3]Table 3 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by NACE economic sector, full/part-time status and sex

| NACE economic sector | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time Part-time |  | Total $€$ | Full-time Part-time |  | Total € | Full-time Part-time |  | Total € | Full-time \% | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Part-time } \\ \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $€$ | € |  | € | € |  | € | € |  |  |  |  |
| C-D Manufacturing, mining and quarrying | 15.89 | 9.74 | 15.76 | 13.32 | 11.79 | 13.00 | 15.05 | 11.33 | 14.78 | 83.8 | 121.0 | 82.5 |
| E Electricity, gas and water supply | 26.63 | * | 26.63 | 22.18 | * | 21.92 | 26.12 | * | 25.90 | 83.3 | * | 82.3 |
| F Construction | 16.03 | 11.05 | 15.87 | 13.33 | 11.00 | 12.99 | 15.89 | 11.05 | 15.73 | 83.2 | 99.5 | 81.9 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 14.23 | 9.63 | 13.06 | 12.75 | 9.79 | 11.21 | 13.66 | 9.79 | 11.92 | 89.6 | 101.7 | 85.8 |
| H Hotels and restaurants | 11.83 | 9.38 | 10.58 | 10.26 | 8.89 | 9.50 | 10.90 | 8.92 | 9.98 | 86.7 | 94.8 | 89.8 |
| I Transport, storage and communication | 17.77 | 12.00 | 17.46 | 15.73 | 15.82 | 15.78 | 17.08 | 14.91 | 16.83 | 88.5 | 131.8 | 90.4 |
| $J$ Financial intermediation | 26.24 | * | 26.06 | 19.62 | 21.69 | 19.99 | 21.95 | 21.41 | 21.74 | 74.8 | * | 76.7 |
| K Business services | 16.41 | 9.76 | 15.57 | 13.94 | 10.00 | 12.80 | 14.93 | 9.89 | 13.91 | 84.9 | 102.5 | 82.2 |
| L Public administration and defence | 21.35 | 18.45 | 21.23 | 19.49 | 14.12 | 18.78 | 20.31 | 14.32 | 19.94 | 91.3 | 76.5 | 88.5 |
| M Education | 43.45 | 18.72 | 42.91 | 27.04 | 14.22 | 25.60 | 30.93 | 14.76 | 28.33 | 62.2 | 76.0 | 59.7 |
| $N$ Health | 22.06 | 13.75 | 21.34 | 19.39 | 14.74 | 17.80 | 19.86 | 14.73 | 18.36 | 87.9 | 107.2 | 83.4 |
| O Other services | 13.75 | 9.15 | 12.76 | 10.20 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 12.01 | 9.76 | 10.92 | 74.2 | 109.3 | 78.4 |
| Total | 16.89 | 10.00 | 16.34 | 16.17 | 11.36 | 14.31 | 16.64 | 11.00 | 15.39 | 95.7 | 113.6 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median hourly earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less. * Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

| NACE economic sector | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours |
|  | $€$ | € |  | $€$ | € |  | $€$ | $€$ |  |
| C-D Manufacturing, mining and quarrying | 19.15 | 784.59 | 41.1 | 15.18 | 558.69 | 36.3 | 17.92 | 715.01 | 39.6 |
| E Electricity, gas and water supply | 28.01 | 1,117.52 | 39.7 | 23.25 | 858.07 | 36.2 | 27.04 | 1,064.99 | 39.0 |
| F Construction | 17.94 | 707.87 | 39.6 | 15.24 | 480.91 | 32.2 | 17.78 | 694.42 | 39.1 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 16.64 | 623.06 | 36.5 | 13.68 | 404.19 | 28.4 | 15.07 | 506.65 | 32.2 |
| H Hotels and restaurants | 12.84 | 434.50 | 33.1 | 11.38 | 309.87 | 26.6 | 11.96 | 359.94 | 29.2 |
| I Transport, storage and communication | 19.64 | 796.97 | 41.2 | 17.27 | 581.07 | 33.7 | 18.99 | 737.31 | 39.1 |
| $J$ Financial intermediation | 36.40 | 1,330.24 | 36.9 | 26.19 | 871.88 | 33.5 | 30.29 | 1,055.86 | 34.9 |
| K Business services | 20.89 | 816.21 | 39.5 | 16.02 | 516.20 | 31.4 | 18.47 | 667.22 | 35.5 |
| L Public administration and defence | 23.43 | 955.46 | 41.0 | 20.21 | 734.15 | 36.4 | 21.79 | 842.57 | 38.7 |
| M Education | 41.67 | 1,106.36 | 27.9 | 28.51 | 764.82 | 27.7 | 32.27 | 862.36 | 27.8 |
| $N$ Health | 28.21 | 997.95 | 36.4 | 19.94 | 611.50 | 30.7 | 21.25 | 673.01 | 31.6 |
| O Other services | 16.06 | 564.93 | 34.4 | 12.22 | 343.21 | 28.7 | 14.03 | 447.97 | 31.4 |
| Total | 20.59 | 779.22 | 38.4 | 18.22 | 564.65 | 30.9 | 19.47 | 677.04 | 34.8 |
| Of which: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Private Sector | 18.95 | 733.73 | 38.6 | 15.56 | 490.68 | 30.8 | 17.48 | 628.35 | 35.2 |
| Public Sector ${ }^{1}$ | 28.71 | 1,003.56 | 37.5 | 24.45 | 737.32 | 31.1 | 26.08 | 839.04 | 33.5 |

[^4]Table 5 Mean and median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by occupation and sex

| Occupation | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Employees | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Employees | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Employees |
|  | € | € |  | € | € |  | € | € |  |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 33.66 | 25.56 | 92,500 | 28.16 | 22.22 | 75,900 | 31.18 | 24.16 | 168,400 |
| 2 Professional | 35.49 | 29.56 | 97,100 | 30.41 | 27.13 | 108,100 | 32.81 | 27.97 | 205,200 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 22.96 | 21.18 | 56,100 | 19.90 | 18.66 | 92,200 | 21.06 | 19.35 | 148,300 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 17.53 | 15.59 | 60,100 | 15.90 | 14.29 | 179,900 | 16.31 | 14.68 | 239,900 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 16.93 | 15.52 | 200,900 | 13.58 | 11.74 | 9,100 | 16.79 | 15.40 | 210,100 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 17.37 | 15.43 | 76,500 | 14.01 | 11.70 | 124,600 | 15.29 | 13.15 | 201,100 |
| 7 Sales | 15.54 | 12.36 | 59,200 | 11.63 | 10.36 | 105,400 | 13.04 | 11.06 | 164,600 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 15.46 | 13.93 | 114,900 | 12.34 | 10.81 | 25,400 | 14.89 | 13.33 | 140,300 |
| 9 Other | 13.57 | 12.22 | 104,200 | 11.86 | 10.63 | 62,600 | 12.93 | 11.60 | 166,700 |
| Total | 20.59 | 16.34 | 861,500 | 18.22 | 14.31 | 783,200 | 19.47 | 15.39 | 1,644,700 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
Table 6 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by occupation, full/part-time status and sex

| Occupation | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total $€$ | Full-time Part-time |  | Total € | Full-time Part-time |  | Total € | Full-time Part-time |  | Total \% |
|  | $€$ | € |  | € | € |  | € | $€$ |  | \% | \% |  |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 33.70 | * | 33.66 | 28.36 | 26.06 | 28.16 | 31.41 | 26.13 | 31.18 | 84.2 | * | 83.7 |
| 2 Professional | 35.75 | 26.48 | 35.49 | 31.61 | 25.64 | 30.41 | 33.77 | 25.73 | 32.81 | 88.4 | 96.8 | 85.7 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 22.96 | 23.28 | 22.96 | 20.24 | 18.49 | 19.90 | 21.39 | 18.81 | 21.06 | 88.2 | 79.4 | 86.7 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 18.14 | 11.90 | 17.53 | 16.14 | 15.28 | 15.90 | 16.73 | 14.92 | 16.31 | 89.0 | 128.4 | 90.7 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 17.06 | 12.27 | 16.93 | 13.39 | 14.14 | 13.58 | 16.93 | 12.85 | 16.79 | 78.5 | 115.2 | 80.2 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 17.79 | 14.16 | 17.37 | 15.18 | 12.22 | 14.01 | 16.42 | 12.52 | 15.29 | 85.3 | 86.3 | 80.7 |
| 7 Sales | 17.01 | 9.66 | 15.54 | 13.01 | 10.37 | 11.63 | 14.92 | 10.24 | 13.04 | 76.5 | 107.3 | 74.8 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 15.56 | 12.06 | 15.46 | 12.61 | 10.94 | 12.34 | 15.09 | 11.44 | 14.89 | 81.0 | 90.7 | 79.8 |
| 9 Other | 14.35 | 10.12 | 13.57 | 13.11 | 11.14 | 11.86 | 14.08 | 10.81 | 12.93 | 91.4 | 110.1 | 87.4 |
| Total | 21.20 | 12.31 | 20.59 | 20.04 | 14.27 | 18.22 | 20.74 | 13.89 | 19.47 | 94.5 | 115.9 | 88.5 |

[^5]Table 7 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by occupation, full/part-time status and sex

| Female hourly earnings as <br> of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Full-time <br> $\%$ | Part-time <br> $\%$ | Total <br> $\%$ |
| 88.9 | $*$ | 86.9 |
| 94.2 | 107.0 | 91.8 |
| 89.3 | 111.0 | 88.1 |
| 91.1 | 137.9 | 91.7 |
| 74.7 | 93.7 | 75.6 |
| 83.2 | 90.9 | 75.8 |
| 83.4 | 101.2 | 83.8 |
| 79.5 | 104.0 | 77.6 |
| 89.8 | 105.1 | 87.0 |
| 95.7 | 113.6 | 87.6 |


| Occupation | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total$\epsilon$ | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
|  | $€$ | $€$ |  | $€$ | $€$ | $\epsilon$ | $\epsilon$ | $€$ | $\epsilon$ |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 25.56 | * | 25.56 | 22.73 | 17.49 | 22.22 | 24.37 | 18.59 | 24.16 |
| 2 Professional | 29.68 | 23.28 | 29.56 | 27.97 | 24.90 | 27.13 | 28.72 | 24.65 | 27.97 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 21.21 | 15.52 | 21.18 | 18.95 | 17.22 | 18.66 | 19.66 | 17.14 | 19.35 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 16.01 | 9.77 | 15.59 | 14.58 | 13.47 | 14.29 | 15.09 | 13.16 | 14.68 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 15.81 | 11.74 | 15.52 | 11.81 | 11.00 | 11.74 | 15.52 | 11.74 | 15.40 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 16.03 | 11.00 | 15.43 | 13.33 | 10.00 | 11.70 | 14.05 | 10.00 | 13.15 |
| 7 Sales | 13.78 | 9.65 | 12.36 | 11.49 | 9.77 | 10.36 | 12.05 | 9.76 | 11.06 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 13.98 | 10.00 | 13.93 | 11.12 | 10.40 | 10.81 | 13.51 | 10.22 | 13.33 |
| 9 Other | 13.22 | 9.43 | 12.22 | 11.87 | 9.91 | 10.63 | 12.91 | 9.65 | 11.60 |
| Total | 16.89 | 10.00 | 16.34 | 16.17 | 11.36 | 14.31 | 16.64 | 11.00 | 15.39 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.

[^6]Table 8 Mean hourly earnings, weekly earnings and weekly paid hours in March 2006 by occupation and sex

| Occupation | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours |
|  | € | € |  | € | € |  |  | € |  |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 33.66 | 1,293.63 | 39.4 | 28.16 | 987.21 | 35.6 | 31.18 | 1,155.46 | 37.7 |
| 2 Professional | 35.49 | 1,181.71 | 35.0 | 30.41 | 878.42 | 29.9 | 32.81 | 1,021.89 | 32.3 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 22.96 | 897.36 | 39.3 | 19.90 | 675.78 | 34.5 | 21.06 | 759.65 | 36.3 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 17.53 | 650.51 | 37.1 | 15.90 | 503.52 | 32.3 | 16.31 | 540.33 | 33.5 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 16.93 | 674.40 | 39.9 | 13.58 | 442.51 | 33.1 | 16.79 | 664.32 | 39.6 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 17.37 | 650.49 | 37.2 | 14.01 | 405.13 | 28.8 | 15.29 | 498.51 | 32.0 |
| 7 Sales | 15.54 | 565.89 | 34.9 | 11.63 | 333.10 | 27.6 | 13.04 | 416.83 | 30.2 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 15.46 | 654.64 | 42.2 | 12.34 | 446.91 | 36.0 | 14.89 | 617.04 | 41.1 |
| 9 Other | 13.57 | 513.36 | 37.0 | 11.86 | 294.64 | 24.4 | 12.93 | 431.28 | 32.3 |
| Total | 20.59 | 779.22 | 38.4 | 18.22 | 564.65 | 30.9 | 19.47 | 677.04 | 34.8 |

Table 9 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by occupation, private/public sector status ${ }^{1}$ and sex

| Occupation | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
|  | € | € | € | € | € | € | € | $€$ | $€$ | \% | \% | \% |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 33.26 | 27.25 | 30.61 | 39.27 | 36.11 | 37.50 | 33.66 | 28.16 | 31.18 | 81.9 | 92.0 | 83.7 |
| 2 Professional | 28.95 | 23.64 | 27.16 | 44.76 | 32.89 | 36.89 | 35.49 | 30.41 | 32.81 | 81.7 | 73.5 | 85.7 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 21.74 | 17.89 | 19.54 | 25.87 | 22.62 | 23.58 | 22.96 | 19.90 | 21.06 | 82.3 | 87.4 | 86.7 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 16.57 | 15.10 | 15.47 | 20.08 | 18.05 | 18.56 | 17.53 | 15.90 | 16.31 | 91.1 | 89.9 | 90.7 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 16.75 | 12.90 | 16.59 | 19.00 | 17.81 | 18.92 | 16.93 | 13.58 | 16.79 | 77.0 | 93.7 | 80.2 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 13.39 | 11.26 | 12.00 | 23.01 | 19.97 | 21.32 | 17.37 | 14.01 | 15.29 | 84.1 | 86.8 | 80.7 |
| 7 Sales | 15.50 | 11.62 | 13.02 | * | * | * | 15.54 | 11.63 | 13.04 | 75.0 | * | 74.8 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 15.21 | 12.28 | 14.66 | 19.03 | * | 19.09 | 15.46 | 12.34 | 14.89 | 80.7 | * | 79.8 |
| 9 Other | 13.07 | 10.72 | 12.32 | 18.19 | 14.64 | 15.92 | 13.57 | 11.86 | 12.93 | 82.0 | 80.5 | 87.4 |
| Total | 18.95 | 15.56 | 17.48 | 28.71 | 24.45 | 26.08 | 20.59 | 18.22 | 19.47 | 82.1 | 85.2 | 88.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.
Table 10 Median $^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by occupation, private/public sector status ${ }^{2}$ and sex

| Occupation | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ | Total |
|  | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | € | $€$ | $€$ | € | \% | \% | \% |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 24.60 | 20.41 | 22.74 | 36.62 | 35.26 | 35.26 | 25.56 | 22.22 | 24.16 | 83.0 | 96.3 | 86.9 |
| 2 Professional | 24.14 | 20.99 | 22.90 | 42.91 | 29.48 | 33.39 | 29.56 | 27.13 | 27.97 | 87.0 | 68.7 | 91.8 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 19.16 | 16.12 | 17.66 | 24.84 | 20.93 | 22.00 | 21.18 | 18.66 | 19.35 | 84.1 | 84.3 | 88.1 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 14.61 | 13.47 | 13.72 | 17.11 | 16.28 | 16.68 | 15.59 | 14.29 | 14.68 | 92.2 | 95.1 | 91.7 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 15.29 | 11.22 | 15.15 | 18.46 | 15.87 | 18.42 | 15.52 | 11.74 | 15.40 | 73.4 | 86.0 | 75.6 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 11.91 | 9.89 | 10.24 | 21.69 | 18.79 | 20.28 | 15.43 | 11.70 | 13.15 | 83.0 | 86.6 | 75.8 |
| 7 Sales | 12.33 | 10.35 | 11.03 | * | * | * | 12.36 | 10.36 | 11.06 | 83.9 | * | 83.8 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 13.55 | 10.80 | 13.08 | 18.08 | * | 18.33 | 13.93 | 10.81 | 13.33 | 79.7 | * | 77.6 |
| 9 Other | 11.59 | 9.38 | 10.74 | 16.08 | 13.99 | 14.61 | 12.22 | 10.63 | 11.60 | 80.9 | 87.0 | 87.0 |
| Total | 15.14 | 12.34 | 13.82 | 23.61 | 21.89 | 22.43 | 16.34 | 14.31 | 15.39 | 81.5 | 92.7 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less
${ }^{2}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.

* Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

| Age group | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings € | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings € | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings |
| 15-24 | 12.13 | 10.67 | 11.80 | 10.00 | 11.98 | 10.27 |
| 25-29 | 16.64 | 14.83 | 16.73 | 14.31 | 16.68 | 14.61 |
| 30-39 | 21.47 | 17.90 | 20.03 | 16.37 | 20.79 | 17.25 |
| 40-49 | 24.88 | 19.33 | 20.53 | 16.20 | 22.71 | 17.98 |
| 50-59 | 25.95 | 20.26 | 20.26 | 15.46 | 23.13 | 18.24 |
| 60 and over | 26.36 | 17.99 | 20.10 | 14.61 | 23.87 | 16.40 |
| Total | 20.59 | 16.34 | 18.22 | 14.31 | 19.47 | 15.39 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.

| Age group | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total$€$ | Full-time | Part-time | Total$€$ | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
|  | € |  | € |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% |
| 15-24 | 12.59 | 10.63 | 12.13 | 12.95 | 10.21 | 11.80 | 12.73 | 10.37 | 11.98 | 102.9 | 96.0 | 97.3 |
| 25-29 | 16.79 | 11.99 | 16.64 | 17.28 | 13.24 | 16.73 | 17.00 | 12.98 | 16.68 | 102.9 | 110.4 | 100.5 |
| 30-39 | 21.60 | 15.95 | 21.47 | 21.59 | 15.54 | 20.03 | 21.60 | 15.58 | 20.79 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 93.3 |
| 40-49 | 25.08 | 15.82 | 24.88 | 22.54 | 16.63 | 20.53 | 24.06 | 16.58 | 22.71 | 89.9 | 105.1 | 82.5 |
| 50-59 | 26.42 | 14.70 | 25.95 | 23.55 | 15.25 | 20.26 | 25.32 | 15.20 | 23.13 | 89.1 | 103.7 | 78.1 |
| 60 and over | 27.42 | 16.31 | 26.36 | 25.88 | 14.18 | 20.10 | 27.00 | 14.66 | 23.87 | 94.4 | 86.9 | 76.3 |
| Total | 21.20 | 12.31 | 20.59 | 20.04 | 14.27 | 18.22 | 20.74 | 13.89 | 19.47 | 94.5 | 115.9 | 88.5 |

Table 13 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by age group, full/part-time status and sex

| Age group | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time <br> $€$ | Part-time <br> € | Total | Full-time <br> $€$ | Part-time $€$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Total } \\ € \end{array}$ | Full-time $€$ | Part-time <br> € | Total | Full-time \% | Part-time \% | Total \% |
| 15-24 | 11.35 | 9.15 | 10.67 | 11.19 | 8.92 | 10.00 | 11.28 | 9.00 | 10.27 | 98.6 | 97.5 | 93.7 |
| 25-29 | 15.01 | 9.88 | 14.83 | 14.90 | 10.81 | 14.31 | 14.96 | 10.62 | 14.61 | 99.3 | 109.4 | 96.5 |
| 30-39 | 18.00 | 13.62 | 17.90 | 17.82 | 12.58 | 16.37 | 17.94 | 12.62 | 17.25 | 99.0 | 92.4 | 91.5 |
| 40-49 | 19.47 | 12.95 | 19.33 | 18.63 | 13.28 | 16.20 | 19.16 | 13.25 | 17.98 | 95.7 | 102.5 | 83.8 |
| 50-59 | 20.52 | 11.66 | 20.26 | 19.56 | 12.40 | 15.46 | 20.22 | 12.39 | 18.24 | 95.3 | 106.3 | 76.3 |
| 60 and over | 18.64 | 11.74 | 17.99 | 18.62 | 12.24 | 14.61 | 18.64 | 11.99 | 16.40 | 99.9 | 104.3 | 81.2 |
| Total | 16.89 | 10.00 | 16.34 | 16.17 | 11.36 | 14.31 | 16.64 | 11.00 | 15.39 | 95.7 | 113.6 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
Table 14 Mean hourly earnings, weekly earnings and weekly paid hours in March 2006 by age group and sex

| Age group | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours |
|  | € | € |  | € | € |  | € | € |  |
| 15-24 | 12.13 | 399.66 | 33.0 | 11.80 | 334.06 | 27.8 | 11.98 | 368.97 | 30.6 |
| 25-29 | 16.64 | 643.66 | 39.2 | 16.73 | 574.09 | 34.8 | 16.68 | 610.86 | 37.1 |
| 30-39 | 21.47 | 845.86 | 40.2 | 20.03 | 654.21 | 32.7 | 20.79 | 756.25 | 36.7 |
| 40-49 | 24.88 | 971.64 | 40.2 | 20.53 | 632.72 | 30.8 | 22.71 | 802.51 | 35.5 |
| 50-59 | 25.95 | 980.34 | 39.4 | 20.26 | 580.84 | 28.6 | 23.13 | 782.13 | 34.0 |
| 60 and over | 26.36 | 873.36 | 36.2 | 20.10 | 520.22 | 25.3 | 23.87 | 732.61 | 31.9 |
| Total | 20.59 | 779.22 | 38.4 | 18.22 | 564.65 | 30.9 | 19.47 | 677.04 | 34.8 |

Table 15 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by age group, private/public sector status ${ }^{1}$ and sex

| Age group | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
|  | € | $€$ | € | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | $€$ | € | \% | \% | \% |
| 15-24 | 11.75 | 10.68 | 11.27 | 18.44 | 19.49 | 19.14 | 12.13 | 11.80 | 11.98 | 90.9 | 105.7 | 97.3 |
| 25-29 | 15.99 | 14.80 | 15.49 | 21.83 | 21.80 | 21.81 | 16.64 | 16.73 | 16.68 | 92.6 | 99.9 | 100.5 |
| 30-39 | 20.95 | 18.21 | 19.79 | 24.69 | 24.73 | 24.71 | 21.47 | 20.03 | 20.79 | 86.9 | 100.2 | 93.3 |
| 40-49 | 23.86 | 18.47 | 21.41 | 28.66 | 24.45 | 26.07 | 24.88 | 20.53 | 22.71 | 77.4 | 85.3 | 82.5 |
| 50-59 | 23.27 | 15.03 | 19.69 | 32.07 | 26.44 | 28.71 | 25.95 | 20.26 | 23.13 | 64.6 | 82.4 | 78.1 |
| 60 and over | 18.31 | 14.06 | 16.73 | 41.73 | 28.70 | 35.96 | 26.36 | 20.10 | 23.87 | 76.8 | 68.8 | 76.3 |
| Total | 18.95 | 15.56 | 17.48 | 28.71 | 24.45 | 26.08 | 20.59 | 18.22 | 19.47 | 82.1 | 85.2 | 88.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.
Table 16 Median $^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by age group, private/public sector status ${ }^{2}$ and sex

| Age group | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ | Total |
|  | € | $€$ | € | € | € | € | € | $€$ | € | \% | \% | \% |
| 15-24 | 10.43 | 9.57 | 10.00 | 15.94 | 21.04 | 19.42 | 10.67 | 10.00 | 10.27 | 91.8 | 132.0 | 93.7 |
| 25-29 | 14.30 | 12.70 | 13.59 | 20.32 | 21.80 | 21.13 | 14.83 | 14.31 | 14.61 | 88.8 | 107.3 | 96.5 |
| 30-39 | 17.09 | 14.48 | 15.93 | 22.01 | 22.94 | 22.51 | 17.90 | 16.37 | 17.25 | 84.7 | 104.2 | 91.5 |
| 40-49 | 18.21 | 14.00 | 16.36 | 25.01 | 21.34 | 22.35 | 19.33 | 16.20 | 17.98 | 76.9 | 85.3 | 83.8 |
| 50-59 | 18.27 | 12.35 | 15.62 | 26.43 | 22.00 | 24.07 | 20.26 | 15.46 | 18.24 | 67.6 | 83.2 | 76.3 |
| 60 and over | 14.92 | 11.51 | 13.36 | 45.51 | 22.32 | 29.25 | 17.99 | 14.61 | 16.40 | 77.1 | 49.0 | 81.2 |
| Total | 15.14 | 12.34 | 13.82 | 23.61 | 21.89 | 22.43 | 16.34 | 14.31 | 15.39 | 81.5 | 92.7 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
${ }^{2}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.
Table 17 Mean and median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by educational attainment and sex

| Level of educational attainment | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Median } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{array}$ | Mean hourly earnings | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median }{ }^{1} \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{array}$ | Mean hourly earnings | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{array}$ |
|  | € | € | € | € | $\epsilon$ | $€$ |
| Primary or lower secondary | 16.15 | 14.70 | 13.31 | 11.59 | 15.04 | 13.36 |
| Higher secondary | 17.38 | 14.40 | 14.97 | 12.58 | 16.20 | 13.44 |
| Post leaving certificate | 19.65 | 17.42 | 15.46 | 13.22 | 18.19 | 15.77 |
| Third level non degree | 21.51 | 18.41 | 18.25 | 15.44 | 19.56 | 16.49 |
| Third level degree or above | 33.28 | 25.96 | 27.19 | 23.89 | 29.89 | 24.65 |
| Total | 20.59 | 16.34 | 18.22 | 14.31 | 19.47 | 15.39 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
Table 18 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by educational attainment, full/part-time status and sex

| Level of educational attainment | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time Part-time |  | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
|  | $€$ | $€$ | € | € | $€$ | € | € | € | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Primary or lower secondary | 16.59 | 11.66 | 16.15 | 14.69 | 11.95 | 13.31 | 16.09 | 11.89 | 15.04 | 88.5 | 102.5 | 82.4 |
| Higher secondary | 17.99 | 11.35 | 17.38 | 16.15 | 12.90 | 14.97 | 17.25 | 12.58 | 16.20 | 89.8 | 113.7 | 86.1 |
| Post leaving certificate | 19.83 | 12.46 | 19.65 | 16.10 | 14.02 | 15.46 | 18.80 | 13.82 | 18.19 | 81.2 | 112.5 | 78.7 |
| Third level non degree | 22.15 | 11.38 | 21.51 | 18.78 | 16.70 | 18.25 | 20.32 | 15.97 | 19.56 | 84.8 | 146.7 | 84.8 |
| Third level degree or above | 33.76 | 19.74 | 33.28 | 27.84 | 23.19 | 27.19 | 30.64 | 22.61 | 29.89 | 82.5 | 117.5 | 81.7 |
| Total | 21.20 | 12.31 | 20.59 | 20.04 | 14.27 | 18.22 | 20.74 | 13.89 | 19.47 | 94.5 | 115.9 | 88.5 |

Table 19 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by educational attainment, full/part-time status and sex

| Level of educational attainment | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Private sector | Public sector | Total |
|  | € | $€$ | € | € | € | € | € | $€$ | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Primary or lower secondary | 15.11 | 10.00 | 14.70 | 13.25 | 10.00 | 11.59 | 14.53 | 10.00 | 13.36 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 78.8 |
| Higher secondary | 15.01 | 9.43 | 14.40 | 13.78 | 11.00 | 12.58 | 14.52 | 10.39 | 13.44 | 91.8 | 116.6 | 87.4 |
| Post leaving certificate | 17.65 | 10.75 | 17.42 | 13.92 | 12.00 | 13.22 | 16.45 | 11.86 | 15.77 | 78.9 | 111.6 | 75.9 |
| Third level non degree | 19.12 | 9.88 | 18.41 | 15.92 | 13.87 | 15.44 | 17.23 | 13.45 | 16.49 | 83.3 | 140.4 | 83.9 |
| Third level degree or above | 26.44 | 12.79 | 25.96 | 24.29 | 20.63 | 23.89 | 24.98 | 19.00 | 24.65 | 91.9 | 161.3 | 92.0 |
| Total | 16.89 | 10.00 | 16.34 | 16.17 | 11.36 | 14.31 | 16.64 | 11.00 | 15.39 | 95.7 | 113.6 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
Table 20 Mean hourly earnings, weekly earnings and weekly paid hours in March 2006 by educational attainment and sex

| Level of educational attainment | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours |
|  | € | € |  | € | € |  | $€$ | € |  |
| Primary of lower secondary | 16.15 | 632.94 | 39.2 | 13.31 | 359.66 | 27.0 | 15.04 | 526.31 | 34.4 |
| Higher secondary | 17.38 | 665.32 | 37.8 | 14.97 | 463.36 | 30.6 | 16.20 | 566.45 | 34.2 |
| Post leaving certificate | 19.65 | 790.63 | 40.5 | 15.46 | 483.84 | 31.6 | 18.19 | 683.46 | 37.4 |
| Third level non degree | 21.51 | 837.15 | 39.0 | 18.25 | 601.64 | 33.3 | 19.56 | 695.95 | 35.6 |
| Third level degree or above | 33.28 | 1,164.63 | 36.4 | 27.19 | 864.26 | 32.7 | 29.89 | 997.47 | 34.3 |
| Total | 20.59 | 779.22 | 38.4 | 18.22 | 564.65 | 30.9 | 19.47 | 677.04 | 34.8 |

Table 21 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by educational attainment, private/public sector status ${ }^{1}$ and sex

| Level of educational attainment | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
|  | € | € | € | € | € | € | € | € | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Primary of lower secondary | 15.52 | 12.04 | 14.25 | 20.16 | 17.62 | 18.85 | 16.15 | 13.31 | 15.04 | 77.6 | 87.4 | 82.4 |
| Higher secondary | 16.57 | 14.00 | 15.36 | 22.75 | 19.05 | 20.59 | 17.38 | 14.97 | 16.20 | 84.5 | 83.7 | 86.1 |
| Post leaving certificate | 19.22 | 14.52 | 17.69 | 22.46 | 18.75 | 20.70 | 19.65 | 15.46 | 18.19 | 75.5 | 83.5 | 78.7 |
| Third level non degree | 20.44 | 16.63 | 18.31 | 26.49 | 22.02 | 23.28 | 21.51 | 18.25 | 19.56 | 81.4 | 83.1 | 84.8 |
| Third level degree or above | 29.55 | 23.06 | 26.53 | 41.78 | 31.05 | 34.48 | 33.28 | 27.19 | 29.89 | 78.0 | 74.3 | 81.7 |
| Total | 18.95 | 15.56 | 17.48 | 28.71 | 24.45 | 26.08 | 20.59 | 18.22 | 19.47 | 82.1 | 85.2 | 88.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.
Table 22 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by educational attainment, private/public sector status ${ }^{2}$ and sex

| Level of educational attainment | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ | Total |
|  | $€$ | € | € | $€$ | € | € | $€$ | € | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Primary of lower secondary | 13.88 | 10.44 | 12.50 | 18.34 | 15.14 | 17.01 | 14.70 | 11.59 | 13.36 | 75.2 | 82.6 | 78.8 |
| Higher secondary | 13.40 | 11.76 | 12.56 | 20.55 | 18.00 | 19.05 | 14.40 | 12.58 | 13.44 | 87.8 | 87.6 | 87.4 |
| Post leaving certificate | 16.71 | 12.21 | 15.04 | 21.37 | 17.38 | 19.46 | 17.42 | 13.22 | 15.77 | 73.1 | 81.3 | 75.9 |
| Third level non degree | 16.92 | 13.80 | 14.97 | 24.35 | 20.36 | 21.67 | 18.41 | 15.44 | 16.49 | 81.6 | 83.6 | 83.9 |
| Third level degree or above | 22.18 | 18.13 | 20.10 | 39.73 | 27.97 | 30.13 | 25.96 | 23.89 | 24.65 | 81.7 | 70.4 | 92.0 |
| Total | 15.14 | 12.34 | 13.82 | 23.61 | 21.89 | 22.43 | 16.34 | 14.31 | 15.39 | 81.5 | 92.7 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
${ }^{2}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.
Table 23 Mean and median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by total number of years in employment and sex

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
Table 24 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by total number of years in employment, full/part-time status and sex
Female hourly earnings as \%
Female hourly earnings as \%
Full-time Part-time Total

$\stackrel{\bullet}{\infty}$

$$
-2
$$

Table 25 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by total number of years in employment, full/part-time status and sex

| Total number of years in employment | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
|  | $€$ | $€$ | € | $€$ | € | € | $€$ | $€$ | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Less than 5 years | 11.46 | 9.07 | 10.79 | 12.43 | 9.00 | 10.76 | 11.81 | 9.02 | 10.78 | 108.5 | 99.2 | 99.7 |
| 5 to 9 years | 14.84 | 10.42 | 14.51 | 14.18 | 10.13 | 13.10 | 14.53 | 10.14 | 13.79 | 95.6 | 97.2 | 90.3 |
| 10 to 19 years | 17.54 | 11.99 | 17.41 | 16.67 | 12.62 | 15.21 | 17.17 | 12.58 | 16.34 | 95.0 | 105.3 | 87.4 |
| 20 to 29 years | 19.37 | 12.95 | 19.21 | 19.41 | 13.20 | 16.79 | 19.38 | 13.16 | 18.36 | 100.2 | 101.9 | 87.4 |
| 30 years or more | 20.54 | 11.99 | 20.33 | 21.29 | 13.72 | 19.15 | 20.80 | 13.30 | 19.96 | 103.7 | 114.4 | 94.2 |
| Total | 16.89 | 10.00 | 16.34 | 16.17 | 11.36 | 14.31 | 16.64 | 11.00 | 15.39 | 95.7 | 113.6 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
Table 26 Mean hourly earnings, weekly earnings and weekly paid hours in March 2006 by total number of years in employment and sex

| Total number of years in employment | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours |
|  | € | $€$ |  | € | $€$ |  | € | $€$ |  |
| Less than 5 years | 12.63 | 429.26 | 34.1 | 13.34 | 384.66 | 28.2 | 12.98 | 407.46 | 31.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 16.55 | 621.30 | 37.6 | 15.91 | 507.52 | 32.0 | 16.22 | 563.37 | 34.8 |
| 10 to 19 years | 21.79 | 856.84 | 40.2 | 18.99 | 606.42 | 31.8 | 20.36 | 729.62 | 35.9 |
| 20 to 29 years | 24.32 | 945.49 | 40.0 | 21.16 | 648.06 | 30.6 | 22.72 | 794.84 | 35.2 |
| 30 years or more | 26.30 | 976.51 | 39.2 | 23.46 | 710.90 | 30.9 | 25.39 | 891.48 | 36.5 |
| Total | 20.59 | 779.22 | 38.4 | 18.22 | 564.65 | 30.9 | 19.47 | 677.04 | 34.8 |

Table 27 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by total number of years in employment, private/public sector status ${ }^{1}$ and sex

| Total number of years in employment | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
|  | € | € | € | € | $€$ | € | € | € | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Less than 5 years | 12.02 | 11.51 | 11.79 | 21.48 | 21.12 | 21.21 | 12.63 | 13.34 | 12.98 | 95.8 | 98.3 | 105.6 |
| 5 to 9 years | 15.97 | 13.70 | 14.92 | 21.42 | 22.32 | 22.06 | 16.55 | 15.91 | 16.22 | 85.8 | 104.2 | 96.1 |
| 10 to 19 years | 21.09 | 17.26 | 19.33 | 26.44 | 23.25 | 24.22 | 21.79 | 18.99 | 20.36 | 81.8 | 87.9 | 87.2 |
| 20 to 29 years | 23.22 | 18.97 | 21.29 | 28.35 | 24.99 | 26.22 | 24.32 | 21.16 | 22.72 | 81.7 | 88.1 | 87.0 |
| 30 years or more | 22.77 | 17.01 | 21.25 | 33.76 | 30.33 | 32.34 | 26.30 | 23.46 | 25.39 | 74.7 | 89.8 | 89.2 |
| Total | 18.95 | 15.56 | 17.48 | 28.71 | 24.45 | 26.08 | 20.59 | 18.22 | 19.47 | 82.1 | 85.2 | 88.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.
Table 28 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by total number of years in employment, private/public sector status ${ }^{2}$ and sex

| Total number of years in employment | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Private sector | Public sector ${ }^{2}$ | Total |
|  | € | € | € | € | $€$ | € | € | € | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Less than 5 years | 10.43 | 9.75 | 10.06 | 19.79 | 21.34 | 21.04 | 10.79 | 10.76 | 10.78 | 93.5 | 107.8 | 99.7 |
| 5 to 9 years | 13.89 | 11.66 | 12.71 | 19.54 | 21.66 | 20.83 | 14.51 | 13.10 | 13.79 | 83.9 | 110.8 | 90.3 |
| 10 to 19 years | 16.69 | 13.71 | 15.18 | 22.67 | 20.38 | 20.85 | 17.41 | 15.21 | 16.34 | 82.1 | 89.9 | 87.4 |
| 20 to 29 years | 18.21 | 14.65 | 16.52 | 23.64 | 21.73 | 22.32 | 19.21 | 16.79 | 18.36 | 80.5 | 91.9 | 87.4 |
| 30 years or more | 18.18 | 14.00 | 17.10 | 27.54 | 25.72 | 26.74 | 20.33 | 19.15 | 19.96 | 77.0 | 93.4 | 94.2 |
| Total | 15.14 | 12.34 | 13.82 | 23.61 | 21.89 | 22.43 | 16.34 | 14.31 | 15.39 | 81.5 | 92.7 | 87.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
${ }^{2}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.
Table 29 Mean and median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by nationality and sex

| Nationality | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median }^{1} \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{array}$ | Mean hourly earnings | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median }{ }^{1} \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{array}$ |
|  | € | $\epsilon$ | € | € | $€$ | € |
| Irish | 21.15 | 16.89 | 18.48 | 14.62 | 19.86 | 15.85 |
| United Kingdom | 20.82 | 15.66 | 18.24 | 13.88 | 19.62 | 14.83 |
| EU15 excl. Irl \& UK | 17.76 | 13.18 | 16.41 | 12.60 | 17.10 | 12.82 |
| Accession states EU15 to EU27 | 12.17 | 10.80 | 10.49 | 9.10 | 11.52 | 10.09 |
| Other | 15.41 | 12.00 | 17.20 | 13.44 | 16.14 | 12.29 |
| Total | 20.59 | 16.34 | 18.22 | 14.31 | 19.47 | 15.39 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.
Table 30 Mean hourly earnings in March 2006 by nationality, full/part-time status and sex

| Nationality | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
|  | $€$ | € | € | € | € | € | € | € | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Irish | 21.79 | 12.33 | 21.15 | 20.39 | 14.36 | 18.48 | 21.22 | 13.98 | 19.86 | 93.6 | 116.5 | 87.4 |
| United Kingdom | 20.93 | * | 20.82 | 20.72 | 14.17 | 18.24 | 20.85 | 14.66 | 19.62 | 99.0 | * | 87.6 |
| EU15 excl. Irl \& UK | 18.17 | * | 17.76 | 16.69 | 15.57 | 16.41 | 17.53 | 14.76 | 17.10 | 91.9 | * | 92.4 |
| Accession states EU15 to EU27 | 12.20 | 11.58 | 12.17 | 10.67 | 9.70 | 10.49 | 11.66 | 10.25 | 11.52 | 87.5 | 83.8 | 86.2 |
| Other | 15.98 | 10.58 | 15.41 | 19.03 | 13.22 | 17.20 | 17.04 | 12.37 | 16.14 | 119.1 | 125.0 | 111.6 |
| Total | 21.20 | 12.31 | 20.59 | 20.04 | 14.27 | 18.22 | 20.74 | 13.89 | 19.47 | 94.5 | 115.9 | 88.5 |

[^7]Table 31 Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 by nationality, full/part-time status and sex

| Nationality | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total | Full-time | Part-time | Total |
|  | € | $€$ | € | € | € | € | € | $€$ | € | \% | \% | \% |
| Irish | 17.44 | 10.00 | 16.89 | 16.56 | 11.53 | 14.62 | 17.11 | 11.08 | 15.85 | 95.0 | 115.3 | 86.6 |
| United Kingdom | 15.66 | * | 15.66 | 16.32 | 11.00 | 13.88 | 15.92 | 11.02 | 14.83 | 104.2 | * | 88.6 |
| EU15 excl. Irl \& UK | 13.18 | * | 13.18 | 12.82 | 10.10 | 12.60 | 12.98 | 10.10 | 12.82 | 97.3 | * | 95.6 |
| Accession states EU15 to EU27 | 10.89 | 9.15 | 10.80 | 9.38 | 8.67 | 9.10 | 10.31 | 8.99 | 10.09 | 86.1 | 94.8 | 84.3 |
| Other | 12.20 | 8.74 | 12.00 | 15.43 | 10.04 | 13.44 | 13.07 | 9.53 | 12.29 | 126.5 | 114.9 | 112.0 |
| Total | 16.89 | 10.00 | 16.34 | 16.17 | 11.36 | 14.31 | 16.64 | 11.00 | 15.39 | 95.7 | 113.6 | 87.6 | ${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less. * Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

Table 32 Mean hourly earnings, weekly earnings and weekly paid hours in March 2006 by nationality and sex

| Nationality | Male |  |  | Female |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings per hour | Earnings Weekly per week paid hours |  | Earnings per hour | per week paid hours |  | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week | Weekly paid hours |
|  | € | € |  | € | € |  | € |  |  |
| Irish | 21.15 | 798.21 | 38.3 | 18.48 | 570.18 | 30.7 | 19.86 | 688.44 | 34.6 |
| United Kingdom | 20.82 | 794.76 | 39.5 | 18.24 | 540.66 | 29.0 | 19.62 | 676.40 | 34.6 |
| EU15 excl. Irl \& UK | 17.76 | 670.48 | 37.6 | 16.41 | 534.30 | 33.1 | 17.10 | 603.58 | 35.4 |
| Accession states EU15 to EU27 | 12.17 | 496.00 | 40.8 | 10.49 | 370.20 | 35.5 | 11.52 | 447.06 | 38.7 |
| Other | 15.41 | 592.23 | 38.4 | 17.20 | 584.98 | 33.3 | 16.14 | 589.25 | 36.3 |
| Total | 20.59 | 779.22 | 38.4 | 18.22 | 564.65 | 30.9 | 19.47 | 677.04 | 34.8 |

Table 33 Mean hourly earnings, weekly earnings and weekly paid hours in March 2006 by NACE economic sector and Irish/Other nationality

| NACE economic sector | Irish |  |  | Other nationalities |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week $\qquad$ | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week $\qquad$ | Weekly paid hours | Earnings per hour | Earnings per week $\qquad$ | Weekly paid hours |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-D Manufacturing, mining and quarrying | 18.41 | 733.48 | 39.5 | 14.26 | 574.13 | 40.3 | 17.92 | 715.01 | 39.6 |
| E Electricity, gas and water supply | 26.96 | 1,063.39 | 39.1 | * | * | * | 27.04 | 1,064.99 | 39.0 |
| F Construction | 17.99 | 699.96 | 39.0 | 15.34 | 627.57 | 40.8 | 17.78 | 694.42 | 39.1 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 15.07 | 505.23 | 32.0 | 15.09 | 523.52 | 34.5 | 15.07 | 506.65 | 32.2 |
| H Hotels and restaurants | 12.28 | 362.00 | 27.8 | 11.19 | 354.92 | 32.7 | 11.96 | 359.94 | 29.2 |
| I Transport, storage and communication | 19.26 | 746.04 | 39.0 | 15.94 | 638.99 | 40.7 | 18.99 | 737.31 | 39.1 |
| $J$ Financial intermediation | 30.46 | 1,058.69 | 34.7 | 26.17 | 987.90 | 38.7 | 30.29 | 1,055.86 | 34.9 |
| K Business services | 18.99 | 680.32 | 35.0 | 15.47 | 590.77 | 38.1 | 18.47 | 667.22 | 35.5 |
| L Public administration and defence | 21.75 | 841.63 | 38.7 | 23.71 | 893.71 | 37.6 | 21.79 | 842.57 | 38.7 |
| M Education | 32.50 | 863.80 | 27.6 | 28.31 | 837.38 | 30.4 | 32.27 | 862.36 | 27.8 |
| $N$ Health | 21.20 | 665.81 | 31.4 | 21.77 | 747.90 | 34.3 | 21.25 | 673.01 | 31.6 |
| O Other services | 14.30 | 454.72 | 31.2 | 11.74 | 389.56 | 33.2 | 14.03 | 447.97 | 31.4 |
| Total | 19.86 | 688.44 | 34.6 | 15.80 | 571.66 | 36.5 | 19.47 | 677.04 | 34.8 |

[^8]Table 34 Mean and median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings in March 2006 in the private sector, by size of enterprise and sex

| Size of enterprise (Private Sector) | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  | Female hourly earnings as \% of male hourly earnings |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Median } \\ \text { hourly } \\ \text { earnings } \end{array}$ | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | Median ${ }^{1}$ hourly earnings |
|  | € | € | € | € | $€$ | € | \% | \% |
| 1-9 employees | 16.49 | 13.43 | 13.37 | 10.69 | 15.23 | 12.31 | 81.1 | 79.6 |
| 10-49 employees | 16.52 | 13.98 | 13.27 | 10.62 | 15.22 | 12.62 | 80.3 | 76.0 |
| 50-249 employees | 18.34 | 15.33 | 14.34 | 11.83 | 16.89 | 13.80 | 78.2 | 77.2 |
| 250-499 employees | 21.53 | 17.74 | 16.75 | 13.78 | 19.64 | 16.28 | 77.8 | 77.7 |
| 500-999 employees | 22.07 | 18.12 | 16.34 | 13.47 | 19.26 | 15.26 | 74.0 | 74.3 |
| 1000+ employees | 26.30 | 19.96 | 19.93 | 15.73 | 22.49 | 17.03 | 75.8 | 78.8 |
| Total | 18.95 | 15.14 | 15.56 | 12.34 | 17.48 | 13.82 | 82.1 | 81.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.

| Level of educational attainment | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|  | Years in current employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary of lower secondary | 9.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 20.5 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 10.7 |
| Higher secondary | 7.7 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 9.1 |
| Post leaving certificate | 9.4 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 9.7 |
| Third level non degree | 8.1 | 6.9 | 7.4 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Third level degree or above | 7.3 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 16.6 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 9.3 |
| Total | 8.6 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 17.4 | 11.8 | 14.0 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.
Table 36 Average number of years service in all employment in March 2006 by educational attainment, private/public sector status ${ }^{1}$ and sex

| Level of educational attainment | Private sector |  |  | Public sector ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|  | Years in employment (all jobs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary of lower secondary | 19.1 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 28.4 | 19.0 | 23.5 | 20.4 | 16.7 | 19.0 |
| Higher secondary | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 21.4 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| Post leaving certificate | 17.8 | 14.4 | 16.7 | 24.7 | 17.6 | 21.3 | 18.8 | 15.1 | 17.5 |
| Third level non degree | 14.3 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 19.8 | 17.3 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 13.8 | 14.4 |
| Third level degree or above | 12.8 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 22.1 | 15.8 | 17.8 | 15.6 | 13.3 | 14.3 |
| Total | 15.7 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 23.5 | 17.4 | 19.7 | 17.0 | 14.6 | 15.9 |

[^9]
## Background Notes

The National Employment Survey (NES) is a major workplace survey conducted by the CSO. Results from the March 2006 survey are presented in this report and relate to hourly earnings across the economy. Tables are provided by sector of activity, occupation, educational attainment, age group, length of service, nationality as well as other factors that go to explain differences in rates of hourly earnings. The survey covers both the public and private sectors using the same methodology. The only excluded sectors are agriculture, forestry and fishing.

The purpose of the NES is to provide more detailed structural information than before on workplace issues, including earnings and factors influencing earnings. The NES is being carried out annually and has been designed as an integrated survey that addresses issues of national interest, while simultaneously fulfiling requirements under EU law. A novel feature of the NES is that information is collected in a linked and integrated way from a sample of employers and employees.

## Survey Strategy

The information required was divided into that most suitable to collect from employers (e.g. earnings, hours worked, etc.) and information best supplied by individual employees (educational attainment, duration in employment, etc.). A sample of employers was selected initially and then, in a second stage, a sample of employees was selected from within the selected enterprises. Employers facilitated this approach by selecting a systematic sample from their payrolls, using set criteria, and forwarding the selection to the CSO. This two-stage strategy was used for practical purposes to optimise the quality of the information collected. It also had the desirable effect of spreading the burden of response between employers and employees.

Employer Questionnaire This was distributed to a sample of employers. It requested information on earnings, hours worked and occupational details, for a sample of employees. There was also a set of questions on company training as the NES was used to collect information for the EU-wide 3rd Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS3).

Employee Questionnaire This was distributed to the sample of employees chosen in the second stage of the sampling process. The employees were asked to supply information such as age, gender, educational attainment, nationality, length of time in paid employment as well as other job-related characteristics.

## Coverage

There were 8,067 relevant enterprises in the NES 2006 survey. Only employers with more than three employees were surveyed and the data was collected at enterprise level. Employers were required to have been trading in the reference month of March in 2006.

## Sample Design

The NES sample of employers was selected from the CSO Central Business Register (CBR). The sample was selected based on the proportion of companies in each economic sector and in each size class (which was defined as a 'cell'). The employers were asked to select a systematic sample of employees from their payrolls. The table below outlines the number of employers and employees sampled for each size group of business unit:

| Size of enterprise | No. of employers sampled | No. of employees sampled |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $3-9$ | 1 in 20 | All |
| $10-19$ | 1 in 10 | All |
| $20-49$ | 1 in 7 | 1 in 3 |
| $50-99$ | 1 in 4 | 1 in 4 |
| $100-249$ | 1 in 2 | 1 in 6 |
| $250-999$ | All | 1 in 10 |
| $1,000+$ | All | 1 in 20 |

The employer sample was also checked to make sure that there were at least 5 employers in each cell (if there were less than 5 employers in a cell then all were included in the sample). In addition, economic sectors where there was a high variance for earnings and/or had known low response rates had more employers included in the survey.

The respondent employers returned the employer questionnaire that contained a list of the names of sampled employees to the CSO. The names were then pre-printed on the employee questionnaires and distributed via the employer address to the employee. A total sample size of 78,860 employees was thus generated.

## Survey Planning

A main focus of the employer questionnaire was the EU-wide 3rd Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS3) while the earning-related questions to the employer and the employee questionnaire were updated from the previous NES in 2003. The CSO consulted with various interests in advance of the survey and fine-tuned the questions after conducting a pilot survey in late 2005. The survey was then launched in early 2006.

Information leaflets were prepared for the selected employers and employees. The survey strategy involved a high degree of co-operation from both employers and employees.

Information about the survey was posted on the CSO website and all questionnaires and instructions were available electronically there.

## Collection of Data and Non-response

The electronic version of the employer questionnaire was in a customised spreadsheet format, and some employers availed of the facility to download, complete and return an electronic copy using a secure channel to the CSO. This information was transferred by the CSO directly into a database environment. However, the majority of employer questionnaires was returned on paper and electronically scanned.

The employee questionnaire was available to download but could not be completed and returned electronically. It was designed as a two page, "tick-box" questionnaire for ease of completion and to render it suitable for data capture using scanning technology.

A vital component of the data collection from employees was the method of questionnaire return. While customised and otherwise blank questionnaires were distributed via the employer, the questionnaires were not returned via this route. Pre-paid envelopes were supplied to each employee in the sample and the questionnaires were thus returned directly to the CSO. This was to guarantee the confidentiality of information supplied by employees.

Response rates for business units and employees are given in the tables below.

| Response Rate for National Employment Survey 2006 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Employers Questionnaire |  |
| Effective sample | 8,067 |
| Respondent enterprises | 4,845 |
| Non-respondant enterprises | 3,219 |
| Response Rate | $\mathbf{6 0 \%}$ |
|  |  |
| Employees Questionnaire | 67,766 |
| Effective sample | 50,591 |
| Number of returns | 17,175 |
| Non-respondent employees | $\mathbf{7 5 \%}$ |
| Response Rate |  |

## Survey Grossing

Survey responses to the NES were weighted to the population of employees recorded by the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). The weights were calculated by calibrating the survey responses to the totals from QNHS by sector, occupation, full/part-time status, age group and sex. The weight is the product of a design-weight based on the stratification at the time of sample selection and a calibration-weight based on the post-stratification resulting from the survey responses. This approach takes into account as fully as possible the characteristics of the sample observations in terms of auxiliary variables and their known totals.

The employee total and calibration totals are those as measured by the QNHS in quarter 2 of 2006 as illustrated in the following table:

Persons in employment (ILO) aged 15 years and over for NACE 2 digit classified by employment status, QNHS q2 2006

| NACE Economic Activity | QNHS Total | QNHS Employees <br> only (incl. <br> schemes) | Employee Totals <br> within scope of <br> NES |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| A - B Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | $\mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 0 0}$ |
| C - E Other Production Industries | 114.5 | 23.5 | $*$ |
| F Construction | 288.5 | 264.9 | 264.9 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 262.7 | 197.3 | 197.3 |
| H Hotels and restaurants | 284.4 | 247.3 | 247.3 |
| I Transport, storage and communication | 116.3 | 100.9 | 100.9 |
| J - K Financial \& Other Services | 120.8 | 96.1 | 96.1 |
| L Public administration and defence | 267.3 | 231.0 | 231.0 |
| M Education | 105.1 | 104.4 | 104.4 |
| N Health | 135.6 | 130.0 | 130.0 |
| O Other services | 201.2 | 189.8 | 189.8 |
| Total in employment | 120.6 | 100.3 | 83.0 |
| $\mathbf{2 , 0 1 7 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 8 5 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 6 4 4 . 7}$ |  |


| Total Unemployed | 91.4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Total Labour Force | $2,108.3$ |
| Not in Labour Force | $1,262.0$ |
| Population 15 years or over | $3,370.3$ |

91.4

2,108.3
Not in Labour Force $\quad 1,262.0$
Population 15 years or over 3,370.3
*Outside scope of NES

Note: Data may be subject to sampling or other survey errors, which are greater in respect of smaller values or estimates of change.
Reference period: q2=March to May
Source: Quarterly National Household Survey, Central Statistics Office.

## Definitions

## Average/Mean

The arithmetic mean is the most commonly used "average" or measure of central tendency. It is calculated by summing the values of an item for all observations in a category of data and then dividing the total by the number of observations in the category. There are other measures of central tendency. The tables in this report present information using the mean and the median.

## Median

The median is the "middle value" in an ordered sequence of data. Approximately $50 \%$ of the observations lie above the median and $50 \%$ below. The median is unaffected by any extreme observations. For instance, the size of an extremely large value will not affect the position of the median whereas it would affect the position of the mean. In this sense, the median is a more robust measure than the mean.

## Earnings

Earnings represent the gross monthly amount (before deduction of tax, PRSI, superannuation) payable by the organisation to its employees. It includes normal wages, salaries and overtime; taxable allowances, regular bonuses and commissions; holiday or sick pay for the period in question. It excludes employer's PRSI, redundancy payments and back pay.

## Average Hourly Earnings

Estimates of average hourly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of the gross monthly earnings by estimates of the total hours paid in the month at the level of the individual employee.

## Public Sector Employees

Public sector employees include:

Civil Service
Defence Forces
Garda Síochána
Local Authorities
Education (excluding private institutions)
Regional Bodies
Health (excluding private institutions)
Semi-State Bodies (excluding their subsidiary companies).

## Nationality Groups

| Irish | Republic of Ireland |
| :--- | :--- |
| United Kingdom | Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| EU15 excluding Ireland and UK | Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, <br> Greece, Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, <br> Spain, Sweden. |
| Accession States EU15 to EU27 | Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, <br> Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, <br> Slovenia. |
| Other nationalities | All other nationalities not included in the above four <br> groupings. |

## Appendices

Appendix 1<br>Employment Totals<br>and Sample Fraction

## Appendix 1

Employment Totals and Sample Fraction for National Employment Survey 2006

| NACE* economic sector | QNHS '000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NES } \\ & \text { '000 } \end{aligned}$ | Sample Fraction <br> \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C-D Manufacturing,mining and quarrying | 254.2 | 8.9 | 3.5 |
| E Electricity,gas and water supply | 10.7 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| F Construction | 197.3 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| G Wholesale and retail trade | 247.3 | 6.8 | 2.7 |
| H Hotel and restaurants | 100.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| I Transport,storage and communication | 96.1 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| $J$ Financial intermediation | 81.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| K Business services | 149.2 | 6.2 | 4.1 |
| L Public administration and defence | 104.4 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| M Educaton | 130.0 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| N Health | 189.8 | 5.4 | 2.8 |
| O Other services | 83.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Total | 1,644.7 | 50.6 | 3.1 |

* NACE Rev.1.1

| Occupation | QNHS | NES | Sample Fraction |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| '000 | '000 | \% |  |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 168.4 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| 2 Professional | 205.2 | 10.8 | 5.2 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 148.3 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 239.9 | 10.7 | 4.5 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 210.1 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 201.1 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| 7 Sales | 164.6 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 140.3 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| 9 Other | 166.7 | 5.1 | 3.1 |
| Total | $1,644.7$ | 50.6 | 3.1 |


| Full-time/part-time status | QNHS | NES Sample Fraction |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\mathbf{O} 00$ | $\mathbf{0 0 0}$ | $\%$ |
| Full-time | $1,339.4$ | 43.9 | 3.3 |
| Part-time | 305.3 | 6.6 | 2.2 |
| Total | $1,644.7$ | 50.6 | 3.1 |


| Sex | QNHS | NES |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Sample Fraction |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{\prime} 000$ | $\mathbf{O}$ | $\%$ |
| Male | 861.5 | 26.4 | 3.1 |
| Female | 783.2 | 24.2 | 3.1 |
| Total | $1,644.7$ | 50.6 | 3.1 |

# Appendix Two 

## National Employment Survey

March 2003 and March 2006

## Appendix 2

National Employment Survey March 2003 and March 2006


* NACE Rev.1.1

Occupation

| Occupation | $2003$ <br> Mean hourly earnings | 2006 | 20032006 <br> Weekly paid Weekly paid hours ${ }^{1}$ hours <br> Hours |  | $2003$ <br> Earnings per week | 2006 <br> Earnings per week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mean hourly earnings |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | € |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Managers and administrators | 26.17 | 31.18 | 36.8 | 37.7 | 944.35 | 1,155.46 |
| 2 Professional | 26.31 | 32.81 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 777.55 | 1,021.89 |
| 3 Associate professional and technical | 18.37 | 21.06 | 33.6 | 36.3 | 605.85 | 759.65 |
| 4 Clerical and secretarial | 14.02 | 16.31 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 462.92 | 540.33 |
| 5 Craft and related trades | 14.58 | 16.79 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 586.29 | 664.32 |
| 6 Personal and protective services | 11.57 | 15.29 | 34.3 | 32.0 | 418.82 | 498.51 |
| 7 Sales | 10.83 | 13.04 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 339.31 | 416.83 |
| 8 Plant and machine operatives | 12.71 | 14.89 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 520.32 | 617.04 |
| 9 Other | 11.70 | 12.93 | 33.6 | 32.3 | 395.17 | 431.28 |
| Total | 16.41 | 19.47 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 566.51 | 677.04 |

Age group

|  | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age Group | Mean hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | Weekly paid Weekly paid hours ${ }^{1}$ hours |  | Earnings per week | Earnings per week |
|  | € | € | Hours | Hours | $\epsilon$ | $\epsilon$ |
| 15-24 | 10.44 | 11.98 | 32.7 | 30.6 | 346.80 | 368.97 |
| 25-29 | 14.85 | 16.68 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 537.96 | 610.86 |
| 30-39 | 17.99 | 20.79 | 36.0 | 36.7 | 638.97 | 756.25 |
| 40-49 | 19.15 | 22.71 | 34.9 | 35.5 | 654.00 | 802.51 |
| 50-59 | 19.21 | 23.13 | 34.3 | 34.0 | 640.27 | 782.13 |
| 60 and over | 17.13 | 23.87 | 32.4 | 31.9 | 541.88 | 732.61 |
| Total | 16.41 | 19.47 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 566.51 | 677.04 |

Educational attainment

| Level of educational attainment | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | Weekly paid Weekly paid hours ${ }^{1}$ hours |  | Earnings per week | Earnings per week |
|  | $\epsilon$ | € | Hours | Hours | € | $€$ |
| Primary or lower secondary | 12.61 | 15.04 | 34.7 | 34.4 | 449.57 | 526.31 |
| Higher secondary | 13.72 | 16.20 | 35.4 | 34.2 | 489.50 | 566.45 |
| Post leaving certificate | 15.34 | 18.19 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 579.49 | 683.46 |
| Third level non degree | 16.69 | 19.56 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 576.65 | 695.95 |
| Third level degree or above | 25.61 | 29.89 | 32.8 | 34.3 | 811.06 | 997.47 |
| Total | 16.41 | 19.47 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 566.51 | 677.04 |

Total number of years in employment

| Total number of years in employment | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | Weekly paid Weekly paid hours ${ }^{1}$ hours |  | Earnings per week | Earnings per week |
|  | € | € | Hours | Hours | € | $€$ |
| Less than 5 years | 10.86 | 12.98 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 343.50 | 407.46 |
| 5 to 9 years | 14.14 | 16.22 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 496.60 | 563.37 |
| 10 to 19 years | 17.59 | 20.36 | 35.3 | 35.9 | 611.15 | 729.62 |
| 20 to 29 years | 19.53 | 22.72 | 35.7 | 35.2 | 675.12 | 794.84 |
| 30 years or more | 20.40 | 25.39 | 37.1 | 36.5 | 723.99 | 891.48 |
| Total | 16.41 | 19.47 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 566.51 | 677.04 |

## Public/private sector

| Public/private sector | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 | 2003 | 2006 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | Weekly paid Weekly paid hours ${ }^{1}$ hours |  | Earnings per week | Earnings per week |
|  | € | € | Hours | Hours | € | $\epsilon$ |
| Private Sector | 15.03 | 17.48 | 35.3 | 35.2 | 538.52 | 628.35 |
| Public Sector | 21.04 | 26.08 | 33.6 | 33.5 | 660.82 | 839.04 |
| Total | 16.41 | 19.47 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 566.51 | 677.04 |


| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex | 2003 | 2006 | 20032006 | 2003 | 2006 |
|  | Mean hourly earnings | Mean hourly earnings | Weekly paid Weekly paid hours ${ }^{1}$ hours | Earnings per week | Earnings per week |
|  | € | $€$ | Hours Hours | € | $€$ |
| Male | 17.74 | 20.59 | $38.4 \quad 38.4$ | 665.05 | 779.22 |
| Female | 14.93 | 18.22 | $31.0 \quad 30.9$ | 456.49 | 564.65 |
| Total | 16.41 | 19.47 | 34.9 34.8 | 566.51 | 677.04 |

[^10]
# Appendix Three 

## National Employment Survey 2006

Employer and Employee Forms

Phone enquiries to:
LoCall: 1890313414 (ROI)
Cork (021) 4535585/4535623/
4535130
Fax No. (021) 4535553
E-mail: nes@cso.ie
www.cso.ie

Central Statistics Office<br>Skehard Road<br>Cork<br>Reply to:<br>THE DIRECTOR GENERAL<br>in the pre-paid envelope<br>or electronically, via<br>Secure Deposit Box

## National Employment Survey 2006

## Carried out under European Communities (Statistics) (National Employment Survey) Regulations 2006 and Statistics (National Employment Survey) Order 2006

The information you supply will be treated as strictly confidential under the provisions of the Statistics Act 1993 and Council Regulation (EC) No. 530/199.

This survey addresses the need to collect data on company training as well as data on the structure and distribution of earnings. The survey is being conducted in two parts.

Employer Questionnaire - Two types of information are required. Sections A to C relate to information at the level of the business. Section D relates to selected individual employee details.

Employee Questionnaire - This questionnaire will be forwarded to each employee covered in Section D of this questionnaire (see covering letter).

Both the employer and employee questionnaire are available to view at www.cso.ie under 'surveys and methodologies' and 'earnings'. The employer questionnaire can be downloaded, completed and returned electronically using the secure deposit box facility.

The completed form should be returned (either on paper or electronically) by 27 October 2006.
Please read the accompanying instructions before filling out the questionnaire. A more detailed glossary of occupations (which may be necessary to accurately complete Section D) is available at www.cso.ie again under 'surveys and methodologies' and "earnings". This glossary can be sent to you on paper, should you require.

If you are unsure of any detail, or if you have any difficulty with the questions on this form, please contact the NES section at LoCall 1890313414 - Extensions 5585, 5623 or 5519, or by email to nes@cso.ie.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS A STATUTORY SURVEY WHICH YOU ARE OBLIGED TO COMPLETE. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION.


Donal Garvey
Director General

## Section A: General information on the enterprise

A. 1 Total persons engaged in the business on 31/12/2005


Section B: Company training for staff (excluding training for apprentices/trainees)
This is any form of training that is organised or supported by the enterprise for its staff (which would include both employees and other persons engaged but exclude apprentices/trainees) with the specific goal of learning. It must be at least partially financed or funded by the enterprise and is generally planned in advance. Section B refers to this form of training only.
B. 1 During 2005, did any staff undertake any of the following training activities:

## Training courses

(a) Internal training courses (i.e. courses that were principally designed and managed by your enterprise itself)YesNo
(b) External training courses (i.e. courses that were principally designed and managed by another organisation e.g. $\qquad$ es
 No a training company, but they may have taken place either on their premises or at your own premises)
(c) Planned on-the-job training
(d) Planned training through job rotation,exchanges, secondments or study visits

(f) Planned training by self-directed learning which is at least partially financed by the enterprise (i.e. open or distance learning, night courses, correspondence courses etc.)
 No
(g) Attendance at conferences, workshops, trade fairs and lectures (where the main purpose of attending is to learn/receive training)s $\square \mathrm{No}$

## If the answer to $(\mathrm{a})$ and $(\mathrm{b})$ is "No", please go to question B6

B. 2 How many staff participated in one or more training courses (as stated in B.1(a) and B1.(b)) during 2005? (Each person who attended a training course should be counted
 only once, irrespective of the total number of courses they attended in 2005.)
B. 3 What was the total paid working time (in days) spent on all training courses (as stated in B.1(a) and B1(b)) in 2005?

B. 4 What was the percentage of paid working time (as stated in B. 3 above) spent on training courses for each of the following types of courses?
(a) Languages

(f) Computer science and computer use
(g) Engineering, manufacturing and construction

(b) Sales and marketing

(c) Accounting, finance and office work

(h) Environment protection and occupational health and safety

(d) Management and administration

(e) Personal development and working life

(i) Personal services, transport services, protection of property and persons, military

(j) Other training subjects


Total (a to j)

B. 5 What was the percentage of paid working time (as stated in B. 3 above) spent on training courses for each of the following purposes of training?
(a) To prepare staff for their current job (induction training) or for another
 position at the same level in the enterprise
(b) To correct any observed under-performance of staff
(c) To develop staff in their current positions or prepare them for positions at a higher level in the enterprise
(d) Compliance with statutory obligations i.e. training which is required by law such as health \& safety etc.
e) Other purposes

B. 6 What were the following costs (excluding VAT) incurred by the enterprise in the provision of training courses in 2005?
(a) Fees and payments for courses for staff attending training courses

(b) Travel \& subsistence payments for staff attending training courses

(c) Costs of premises (including annual depreciation, teaching material and equipment) used for training courses


00
B. 7 (a) How much did the enterprise contribute to collective funds (e.g. levy payments to FAS etc.) for training activities in 2005 ?

(b) How much did the enterprise receive from such collective or outside funds (e.g. FAS, EU subsidies) for training activities in 2005?

B. 8 (a) Did the enterprise provide training courses (internal or external) for its staff in theYes $\square$ No previous year, 2004?
(b) Does the enterprise expect to provide training courses (internal or external) for its staff during the year 2006?
B. 10 How many persons worked full-time on staff training in your enterprise in 2005? (including training managers, training officers and administrative support personnel)
B. 11 (a) How many persons worked part-time on staff training in your enterprise in 2005? (including training managers, training officers and administrative support personnel)


Of those persons who worked part-time on staff training in your enterprise, can you
(b) Of those persons who worked part-time on staff training in your enterprise, can you
indicate approximately what percentage of their time would be spent on training activities?

B. 12 Did the enterprise run a training centre or a shared (with other enterprises etc.) training centre to provide training courses in 2005?Own centreBoth own \& shared centre $\quad \square$ No centre
B. 13 Did the enterprise have an annual training budget, which included provision for staff training (excluding $\square$ Yes Yes $\square$ No training of apprentices or trainees) in 2005?
B. 14 If the enterprise did not provide staff training during 2005 (excluding training of apprentices or trainees) what were the most important reasons why not? (tick the three most important only)
(a) The existing skills and competencies of staff
corresponded to the current needs of the enterprise corresponded to the current needs of the enterprise
(b) The preferred strategy of the enterprise was to recruit individuals with the required skills and competencies
(c) Difficulty in assessing the enterprise's training needs
(d) The lack of suitable training courses in the market
(e) The high costs of training courses
(f) A higher focus on training for apprentices and trainees than on staff training
(g) A major training effort was carried out in a previous year
(h) The high workload and limited available time of staff
(i) Other reasons

## Section C: Company training for apprentices or trainees

This is any form of planned training in respect of apprentices or trainees with the enterprise (they often have a special training contract). The main activity of the apprentice/trainee is to study or train (but this should be at least partially work based) and there is usually a formal qualification at the end of the process. Generally, but not always, the enterprise at least partially finances the training.
C. 1 How many apprentices/trainees were employed by the enterprise during 2005?

C. 2 What were the costs incurred by the enterprise in the provision of training for apprentices and trainees in 2005? (including training fees, travel costs, teaching material, costs of training centres or specific training rooms etc. VAT should be excluded from all expenses.)

C. 3 (a) How much did the enterprise contribute to collective funds for apprentices/ trainees training activities in 2005?

(b) How much did the enterprise receive from such collective or outside funds for apprentices/trainees training activities in 2005?
 I hereby declare that the information provided in this return is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

## Name

$\qquad$ Date
(Block Capital)
Signature $\qquad$
Email.
Your sample should be representative of ALL the employees.
Please read the note on sample selection before proceeding with
questions D1 and D2.
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
D1. Individual Employee Data for the Year 2005.



D2. Individual Employee Data for a Reference Period (4 weeks or 1 Month) in March 2006.
乙દZ8S NBThe same employees selected for D1 should be entered here Please complete the following table for all employees selected in your sample. The data should refer to either the 4 week period ending 31/03/2006 or the month ending 31/03/2006. DATA FOR THE REFERENCE PERIOD MARCH 2006

| $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 오 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square 1$ |  | $\square$ | $\square$ |  | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 93 Labourers in mining, construction,

manufacturing and transport

 Note- OCCUPATIONAL STATUS Note-OC Und Senior Officials Managers and Senior Otricials
11 Legislators and senior officials
12 Corporate managers
13 Managers of small enterprises

Phone enquiries to:
LoCall: 1890313414 (RI)

$$
08708760256 \text { (UK/NI) }
$$

Cork (021) 4535585/4535623/

$$
4535130
$$

Fax No. (021) 4535553
E-mail: nes@cso.ie
www.cso.ie

## National Employment Survey 2006 Employee Questionnaire

NES Section
Central Statistics Office
Skehard Road
Cork
Reply to:
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
in the free-post envelope enclosed

The questions on this form relate to you and to your employer named above.
Some questions require a box to be marked with an $x(\triangle)$ or a number to be entered e.g. $2 \mid 4$
Q. 1 Gender
$\square$ Male
$\square$ Female
Q. 2 Date of birth:
(DD/MM/YYYY)
/ 191

Q. 3 What is your nationality? (if you have dual nationality, please declare both of them)Irish


Other nationality (write in your nationality) $\square$No nationality

## Q. 4 Where did you usually live in March 2005?

$\square$ At your current addressElsewhere in Ireland, including Northern Ireland (write in the county)Elsewhere abroad (write in the country)

Q. 5 As of the end of March 2006 what was your highest level of completed education? (Please mark one box only)No formal education
$\square$ Upper secondary (Leaving Cert.,NCVA
Level 1 Cert. or equivalent)Third Level Certificate/Diploma
$\square$ Both a Degree and professional qualificationPrimary education

Technical/Vocational qualification
(Completed Apprenticeship, NCVA level $2 / 3$ or equivalent)Third Level Primary DegreePostgraduate Certificate, Diploma or Degree
Q. 8 Did you work on a full-time or part-time basis in March 2006?

If part-time, why did you work part-time? (please mark one box only)

| $\square$ You were a student/pupil | $\square$ You had another job | $\square$ You wanted or needed to attend to family |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| commitments |  |  |

Q. 9 Characteristics of your job in March 2006:
(a) Were you required to do shift-work?
(b) Did you supervise staff? (i.e. did staff report to you)?
(c) Were you a member of a Trade Union?
(d) Were you a member of a Professional Body?

(e.g. CIMA, IEI, MPSI, IAVI etc.)

## Q. 10 Job Flexibility \& Attendance Patterns in March 2006

Did you work:
(Mark one box only)
$\square$ Fixed standard hours
$\square$ Flexi-time
$\square$ Other flexible working arrangements

## Q. 11 Company Training in 2005

(a) Did your employer:
(i) Assess your skills/training needs in 2005?
(ii) Have or agree a personal training plan with you in 2005?
(b) Did you participate in any company or company sponsored training courses in 2005? If Yes
Please indicate the total number of paid working days spent on these training courses in 2005

(c) Did you participate in any other of the following forms of company training in 2005?
(i) Planned on-the-job training
(ii) Planned training through job-rotation, exchanges, secondments or study visits
(iii) Planned training through participation in learning or quality circles
(iv) Planned training by self-directed learning which is at least partially financed by the company (i.e. open or distance learning, night classes or correspondence courses etc.)
(v) Attendance at conferences, workshops, trade fairs and lectures (where the main purpose of attending is to learn/receive training)
(d) If you did receive any training in 2005 (i.e. yes to any part of Q11(b) or Q11(c) above), after the training did your employer :
(i) Measure (e.g. by means of a questionnaire etc.) your satisfaction with the training
(ii) Assess you to see if you received the targeted skills from the training
(iii) Assess your work or performance (e.g. by observation of your supervisor, testing, etc.) to measure the impact of training on the business performance


Please return this form to the CSO in the pre-paid envelope. Thank you, your participation in this survey is appreciated.


[^0]:    The National Employment Survey became an annual survey in 2006. The special focus in the NES 2006 is on vocational training. A special release on this topic will be published separately.
    2 The quarterly releases on earnings in a range of sectors are currently being replaced by a new economy-wide quarterly survey - the Earnings, Hours and Employment Costs Survey (EHECS).

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Nationality: Details of the nationality groupings used in the tables are set out in the background notes.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Median Hourly Earnings: Half of the employees earn more than this amount and half earn less.

[^3]:    * Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.

[^5]:    * Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

[^6]:    * Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

[^7]:    * Sample occurrence too small for estimation

[^8]:    * Sample occurrence too small for estimation.

[^9]:    Public Sector including semi-State companies. See background notes for further information.

[^10]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data updated since the NES 2003 publication

