



**Central Statistics Office**  
An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

# **Women and Men in Ireland**

**2006**

Published by the Stationery Office, Dublin, Ireland.

To be purchased from the:

Central Statistics Office, Information Section, Skehard Road, Cork,

Government Publications Sales Office, Sun Alliance House,  
Molesworth Street, Dublin 2,

or through any bookseller.

Prn A6/2058

Price €5.00

December 2006

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ISSN 1649-6299

ISBN 0-7557-7160-5

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***Chapter***

***1***

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***Introduction***

***and***

***outline of report***

## 1.1 Introduction

This chapter briefly reviews the background leading to the preparation by the CSO of gender indicators and the role of the social partners and the National Statistics Board (NSB) in requesting this work. The chapter also contains an overall summary of the selected indicators.

The social partnership agreement<sup>1</sup> 2003-2005 requested the CSO to support a move towards more evidence-based policy-making. Responding to this request, the National Statistics Board (NSB) asked the CSO to prepare a social indicator report covering all aspects of social statistics. The NSB placed considerable emphasis on the value of disaggregating the social indicators by key characteristics such as the nine equality grounds<sup>2</sup> named in equality legislation. The CSO agreed with the Board a strategy of producing a series of key thematic social indicator reports that would be structured around the nine equality grounds.

The CSO produced an initial gender report in December 2004. That report was very favourably received by national and international users. The CSO was requested by a number of users to produce the report on an annual basis. A second report was produced in December 2005. This report is the third in the series.

## 1.2 Overview of selected indicators

The list of selected indicators is presented in summary format in Table A. A total of 77 indicators have been selected. These indicators have been presented across 8 domains. Key EU gender policy indicators have been brought together in the first domain. This policy domain includes high priority indicators that would otherwise have been included in the more general domains such as employment and unemployment.

Most indicators are presented in both a national and international context. The national context is generally in a time series format while the international context compares Ireland with other EU countries and with five additional countries (Bulgaria, Iceland, Norway, Romania and Switzerland).

There are two indicator amendments in this edition. These are indicator 4.11, which previously described membership of a range of sporting organisations and now describes grants to high performance athletes and indicator 6.10, which now describes carer's allowance and carer's benefit recipients. The time series given in some tables has been extended.

## 1.3 Technical notes

Chapter 2 presents the selected indicators. Where tables are not sorted by year, the sort column is highlighted with a darker background. In international tables, EU 25 data have been used as much as possible even in time series data that precede the EU expansion in 2004.

The appendices describe the indicator definitions and data sources in greater detail. The national and international data sources are given for each indicator. While many of the national data are compiled by the CSO, we have also used survey and administrative data holdings held by Government departments and agencies wherever appropriate and possible. The data in the tables and graphs reflect the national and international data availability position as of mid-October 2006.

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<sup>1</sup> Department of the Taoiseach (2003): *Sustaining Progress, Social Partnership Agreement 2003-2005*.

<sup>2</sup> The nine grounds of unlawful discrimination named in equality legislation are: Gender, marital status, family status, age, disability, race, sexual orientation, religious belief and membership of the traveller community.

**Table A Domains and indicators used**

Domain	Indicator	
<b>1. EU Council Policy Indicators</b>		
Employment rates	1.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 1996-2006
	1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1996-2006
	1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2005
Labour force participation	1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1996-2006
	1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2006
	1.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2002 and 2004
Employment and family status	1.7	Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2006
Occupations	1.8	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2001 and 2006
Income and gender pay gap	1.9	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2004
	1.10	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2004
	1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2001 and 2006
	1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2004
Early school leavers	1.13	EU: Early school leavers, 2001 and 2005
Poverty rates	1.14	EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2004
Life expectancy	1.15	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2003
	1.16	EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2004
Decision-making	1.17	EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2002-2006
	1.18	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2006
	1.19	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2004
<b>2. Population</b>		
Population profile	2.1	Ireland: Population by age group, 2006
	2.2	EU: Women per 100 men, 2005
Migration	2.3	Ireland: Migration by age group, 1996 and 2006
	2.4	Ireland: Migration, 1996-2006
Principal economic status	2.5	Ireland: Principal economic status, 1996 and 2006
<b>3. Employment</b>		
Employment by sector	3.1	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2005
Marital status and usual hours worked	3.2	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2006
Pensions	3.3	Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2002 and 2005
Unemployment rates	3.4	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1996 and 2006
	3.5	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1996-2006
	3.6	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1996-2005
	3.7	EU: Unemployment rates, 2005
<b>4. Social cohesion and lifestyles</b>		
Risk of poverty	4.1	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity, 2004 and 2005
	4.2	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2004 and 2005
Lone parents	4.3	Ireland: Lone parents, 1996-2006
	4.4	Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child, 2006
	4.5	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2005
Savings	4.6	Ireland: SSIA subscriptions, 2001-2005
Fertility rate	4.7	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2005
	4.8	EU: Age of women at birth of first child, 2003 and total fertility rate, 2004
Religion	4.9	Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002
	4.10	Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002
Sports participation	4.11	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by age of athlete, 2005
	4.12	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2005
Grants to artists	4.13	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2005
	4.14	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2005

Domain	Indicator	
<b>5. Education</b>		
Second level education	5.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate higher level candidates, 2005
Third level graduates	5.2	Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2004
Participation in education	5.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2001 and 2006
Educational attainment	5.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2006
	5.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2006
Education personnel	5.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers, 1995-2005
	5.7	EU: Classroom teachers, 2004
	5.8	EU: School management personnel, 2004
<b>6. Health</b>		
Death rates	6.1	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2005
	6.2	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1995-2005
	6.3	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2005
Medical cards	6.4	Ireland: Persons aged 0-69 registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2005
Hospital activity	6.5	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2005
	6.6	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1995-2005
Mental illness and disability	6.7	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2006
	6.8	Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2004
Preventative examinations	6.9	EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations, 2002
Carers	6.10	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit, 1996-2005
	6.11	Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002
	6.12	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2005
Health personnel	6.13	Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2006
<b>7. Crime</b>		
Criminal convictions	7.1	Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2005
	7.2	Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2001-2005
	7.3	EU: Criminal convictions, 2002
Victims of crime	7.4	EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2002
	7.5	Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2005
<b>8. Transport</b>		
Travel to work	8.1	Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1991 and 2002
	8.2	Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002
Road traffic accidents	8.3	Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2004
	8.4	Ireland: Road fatalities, 1994-2004
	8.5	Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim, 2004
Driving licences	8.6	Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2005



***Chapter***

***2***

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***Indicators***

## 2.1 Commentary

This section briefly reviews some of the key issues of interest arising in the analysis of the lives of men and women in Ireland. More detailed commentary on the individual indicators are included in Section 2.2. Key points from the indicators include:

- ◆ In 2006, women represented 14% of TDs in Dáil Eireann. This rate was well below the average EU 25 rate of 23%. Women represented 34% of members of State Boards and under 20% of members of regional and local authorities. Exactly 81% of staff in clerical grades in the Civil Service were women, but women represented less than 10% of staff at Assistant and Deputy Secretary levels.
- ◆ Women's income<sup>1</sup> in 2004 was 65.7% of men's income. Women's hourly earnings were around 86% of men's.
- ◆ The proportion of women at risk of poverty, after pensions and social transfers, was 19.9% in Ireland in 2005, compared to a corresponding rate for men of 17.9%. The at risk of poverty rates for employed women and men were 5.4% and 6.6% respectively.
- ◆ The employment rate for women in Ireland in 2006 at 58.8%, exceeded the EU Stockholm Council 2005 target of 57%. The employment rate for men in Ireland in 2006 was 77.3%, well above the average EU (2005) rate of 71.3%.
- ◆ The Stockholm Council also set employment rate targets of 50% for men and women in the 55-64 years age group in 2010. Ireland already exceeds the male target (68.4% in 2006) but is considerably below the female target for the 55-64 age group (40.8% in 2006). However the female employment rate for this age group has almost doubled over the period 1996-2006 and in 2005, at 37.4%, was above the EU average of 33.7%.
- ◆ In 2006 just under 1% of persons, whose principal activity was looking after home/family, were men.
- ◆ Women represented 84% of primary school teachers and 51% of primary school management personnel in 2004. In the health service, women represented 79.6% of all staff in 2006, but only 29.3% of medical and dental consultants.
- ◆ In 2005, around 95% of Leaving Certificate students taking higher level engineering, 94% taking construction studies and 91% taking technical drawing examinations were male whereas over 71% of higher level biology candidates were female. There were higher proportions of women than men taking English and European languages at higher level.
- ◆ In 2005, the proportion of female early school leavers in the 18-24 age group in Ireland (9.3%) was much lower than the proportion of male early school leavers (14.5%). Both these proportions were lower than the EU averages of 13.1% for women and 17.3% for men.
- ◆ Men were generally more likely to die at a younger age than women, with the difference in risk particularly high in the 15-24 years age group. This reflects a greater tendency for young men to commit suicide and to be victims of motor vehicle accidents.
- ◆ Life expectancy rates at birth for Ireland were 75.8 years for men and 80.7 years for women in 2003, compared to the average EU 25 rates of 73.8 years for men and 80.3 for women.
- ◆ Ireland had the most gender balanced population in the EU in 2005, with 101 women per 100 men in the population. For older age groups the proportion of women in the population was higher with 128 women per 100 men in the 65 and over age group.

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<sup>1</sup> Refers to income liable for social insurance payments.

## 2.2 Indicators

### EU Council Policy Indicators

#### 1.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate<sup>1</sup>, 1996-2006

% of population aged 15-64

Year	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1996	67.5	43.2	:	:
1997	69.1	45.9	70.2	51.1
1998	71.1	48.1	70.6	51.8
1999	73.6	51.2	71.0	52.9
2000	75.7	53.2	71.2	53.6
2001	76.2	54.0	71.3	54.3
2002	75.0	55.2	71.0	54.7
2003	74.7	55.3	70.8	55.0
2004	75.2	55.8	70.9	55.7
2005	76.2	58.0	71.3	56.3
2006	77.3	58.8	:	:

Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>2</sup>; Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ The Lisbon Council<sup>3</sup> set an employment target of 60% of women in the age group 15-64 to be in employment by 2010. An interim EU target of 57% by 2005 was also set by the Stockholm Council<sup>4</sup> (see Graph 1.2).
- ◆ The employment rate for both women and men in Ireland has risen substantially since 1996. The rate for men increased from 67.5% in 1996 to 77.3% in 2006. Over the same period the employment rate for women in Ireland rose from 43.2% to 58.8%, exceeding the EU interim target of 57% for the female employment rate for 2005 (see Table 1.1 and Graph 1.2).

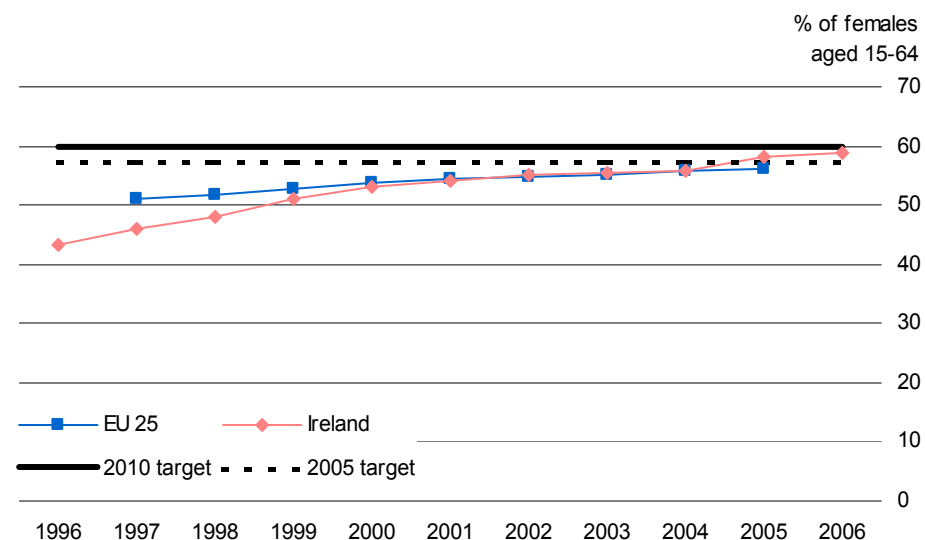
<sup>1</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

<sup>2</sup> LFS (April 1996-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2006).

<sup>3</sup> The European Council held a special meeting on 23-24 March 2000 in Lisbon to agree a new strategic goal for the Union in order to strengthen employment, economic reform and social cohesion as part of a knowledge-based economy.

<sup>4</sup> Stockholm European Council 2001 Realising the European Union's Potential: Consolidating and extending the Lisbon Strategy.

#### 1.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate<sup>1</sup>, 1996-2006



Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>2</sup>; Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ In 1997, the employment rates for both men and women at 69.1% and 45.9% respectively, were below the corresponding EU rates of 70.2% and 51.1%. By the following year, the male employment rate had risen to 71.1%, just above the EU rate of 70.6% and has remained higher than the EU rate ever since, reaching 76.2% in 2005 compared to an EU rate of 71.3%. The female employment rate in Ireland increased more rapidly than the EU female employment rate, reaching 58% in Ireland compared to 56.3% in the EU in 2005 (see Table 1.1 and Graph 1.2).

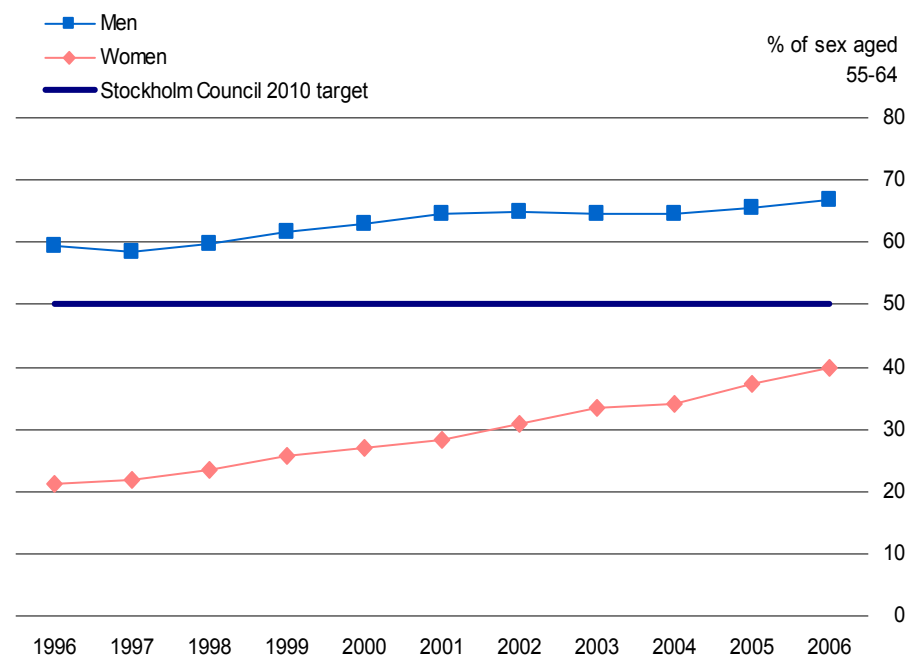
### 1.3 EU: Employment rate, 2005

Country	% of sex aged 15-64		% of sex aged 55-64	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	74.4	70.4	72.0	66.7
Estonia	67.0	62.1	59.3	53.7
Denmark	79.8	71.9	65.6	53.5
Finland	70.3	66.5	52.8	52.7
United Kingdom	77.6	65.9	66.0	48.1
Latvia	67.6	59.3	55.2	45.3
Portugal	73.4	61.7	58.1	43.7
Lithuania	66.1	59.4	59.1	41.7
Germany	71.2	59.6	53.5	37.5
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>
France	68.8	57.6	40.7	35.2
Netherlands	79.9	66.4	56.9	35.2
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Cyprus	79.2	58.4	70.8	31.5
Czech Republic	73.3	56.3	59.3	30.9
Spain	75.2	51.2	59.7	27.4
Hungary	63.1	51.0	40.6	26.7
Greece	74.2	46.1	58.8	25.8
Luxembourg	73.3	53.7	38.3	24.9
Austria	75.4	62.0	41.3	22.9
Belgium	68.3	53.8	41.7	22.1
Italy	69.9	45.3	42.7	20.8
Poland	58.9	46.8	35.9	19.7
Slovenia	70.4	61.3	43.1	18.5
Slovakia	64.6	50.9	47.8	15.6
Malta	73.8	33.7	50.8	12.4
Iceland	86.9	80.5	88.9	79.6
Norway	77.8	71.7	70.8	60.1
Romania	63.7	51.5	46.7	33.1
Bulgaria	60.0	51.7	45.5	25.5

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> QNHS (March-May, 2005).

### 1.4 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64<sup>6</sup>, 1996-2006



Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>7</sup>

- ◆ In 2001, the Stockholm Council set a target of a 50% employment rate for men and women in the 55-64 age group by 2010.
- ◆ The employment rates for both women and men aged 55-64 in Ireland showed an increase over the period 1996-2006. For women in this age group the employment rate almost doubled from 21.3% in 1996 to 40% in 2006 showing rapid progress towards the 2010 target. The employment rate for men in Ireland aged 55-64 has remained above the 2010 target, increasing from 59.4% in 1996 to 66.7% in 2006 (see Graph 1.4).
- ◆ In 2005, Ireland's employment rates for women aged 55-64 (37.4%) and men aged 55-64 (65.7%), were higher than the corresponding EU averages of 33.7% for women and 51.8% for men in this age group (see Table 1.3).

<sup>6</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

<sup>7</sup> LFS (April 1996-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2006).

### 1.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate<sup>8</sup> (ILO) by age group, 2006

% of cohort in labour force			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
15-19	30.2	22.8	41.8
20-24	79.9	68.8	45.8
25-34	93.2	78.5	44.9
35-44	93.9	66.7	41.2
45-54	89.0	64.1	41.8
55-64	68.4	40.8	37.1
65 & over	14.5	4.2	26.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>42.3</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>9</sup>

- ◆ In 2006, the labour force participation rate for men was highest for the 35-44 age group at 93.9%. For women, the highest participation rate occurred in the 25-34 age group with 78.5% of women of that age in the labour force. The participation rate for older women was much lower than that for men, with a rate of 40.8% for women aged 55-64 compared to 68.4% for men of that age (see Table 1.5).
- ◆ Women represented 42.3% of the labour force in 2006. In the 20-24 age group 45.8% of the labour force was female. This was the highest proportion of all age groups (see Table 1.5).

### 1.6 EU: Average exit age from the labour force<sup>10</sup>, 2002 and 2004

Country	age in years			
	2002		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Portugal	62.9	63.1	61.2	63.1
Spain	61.4	61.6	61.5	62.9
Sweden	63.4	63.1	63.1	62.4
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>62.3</b>
Denmark	61.9	59.8	62.6	61.6
United Kingdom	62.7	61.8	62.9	61.4
Germany	61.1	60.3	61.4	61.1
Netherlands	62.9	61.6	61.1	61.1
Italy <sup>11</sup>	60.2	59.7	60.9	61.0
Finland	60.6	60.4	60.2	60.8
Hungary	59.6	58.8	60.3	60.7
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>
Belgium	58.6	58.4	59.1	59.6
France	58.9	58.7	58.4	59.4
Czech Republic	62.2	58.4	61.3	58.9
Greece	61.1	61.5	60.3	58.8
Austria <sup>11</sup>	59.4	59.2	59.4	58.2
Slovakia	59.6	55.7	60.3	57.0
Poland	58.1	55.8	60.0	55.8
Switzerland <sup>11</sup>	61.2	59.9	63.6	62.5
Norway	62.2	62.8	62.8	61.1
Bulgaria	59.8	57.6	62.1	59.5
Romania	60.5	59.2	60.4	58.8

Source: Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ In 2002, to address the demographic challenge of an ageing EU population, the Barcelona Council<sup>12</sup> set a target of increasing the average EU retirement age by 5 years by 2010.
- ◆ In Ireland in 2004, the average exit age from the labour force for women was 62.3 years while for men it was 63.4 years. The EU averages in 2004 were 60.4 years for women and 60.9 years for men compared to corresponding figures for 2002 of 60.0 years and 60.8 years (see Table 1.6).

<sup>10</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>. The current EU methodology for calculating average exit age may not make sufficient allowance for the higher participation rates for women in Ireland across all age groups.

<sup>11</sup> 2003 data for 2004.

<sup>12</sup> The European Council met in Barcelona in March 2002 for its second annual Spring meeting on the economic, social and environmental situation in the Union.

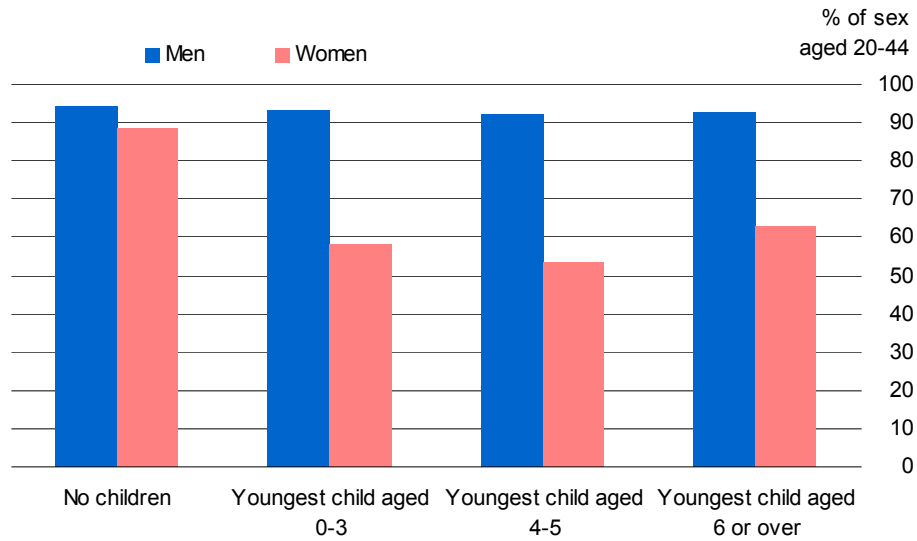
<sup>8</sup> Persons in the labour force expressed as a proportion of the population (see Appendix 1).

<sup>9</sup> QNHS (March – May 2006).

### 1.7 Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2006

Family status	% of 20-44 age group	
	Men	Women
No children	94.5	88.3
Youngest child aged 0-3	93.0	58.0
Youngest child aged 4-5	91.9	53.5
Youngest child aged 6 or over	92.9	62.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>64.6</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS



- ◆ The Barcelona Council agreed targets of childcare provision for at least 90% of children between 3 years of age and the mandatory school-going age (six years of age in Ireland) by 2010. They also agreed a target of childcare for at least 33% of children under 3 years of age by 2010.
- ◆ Progress towards these targets in Ireland cannot be measured at present due to a lack of Irish data. However, data from the QNHS gives an indication of the effect that having young children in the family has on female employment rates.
- ◆ In 2006, the employment rate for women aged 20-44 was 64.6%. This rate varied from 88.3% for women with no children to 53.5% for women whose youngest child was aged between 4 and 5 years of age (see Table 1.7).

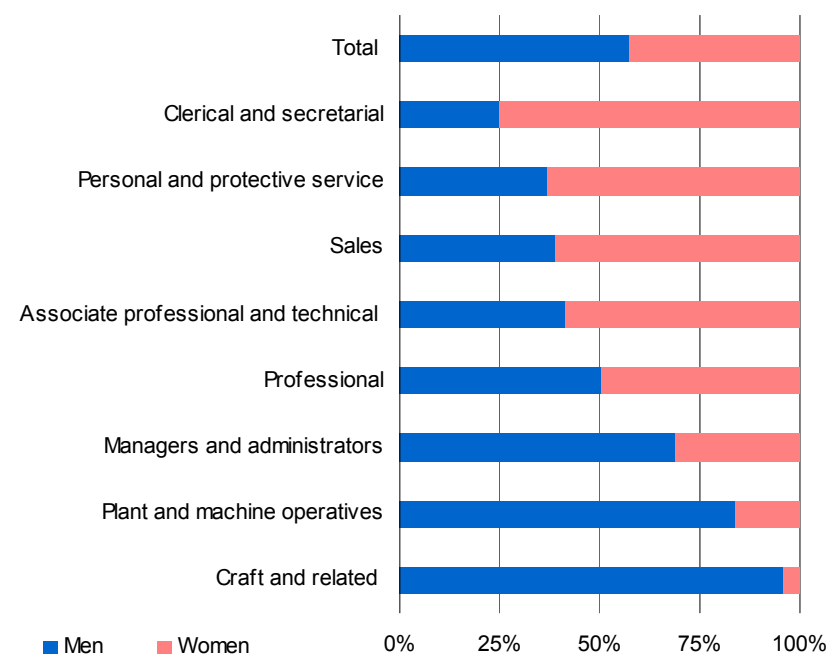
## 1.8 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2001 and 2006

Broad occupational group	000s			
	2001		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Craft and related	219.2	14.3	274.6	11.7
Plant and machine operatives	147.2	45.7	141.1	26.6
Managers and administrators	222.7	87.0	215.5	97.5
Associate professional and technical	66.6	81.6	70.8	100.3
Sales	55.3	86.1	69.3	109.1
Professional	96.0	77.2	119.8	116.3
Personal and protective service	68.2	96.5	80.4	137.9
Clerical and secretarial	51.7	160.7	61.9	186.1
Other	92.3	53.7	128.7	69.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,019.0</b>	<b>702.8</b>	<b>1,162.0</b>	<b>855.0</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ In 2006, there were 855,000 women and 1,162,000 men in employment in Ireland. Of these, 21.8% of women in employment were employed in clerical and secretarial occupations, compared with 5.3% of men. Professional occupations were the most gender balanced with women representing 49.3% of persons employed in these occupations. Craft and related occupations were the least gender balanced with men representing 95.9% of workers in these occupations (see Table 1.8 and graph).
- ◆ There has been little change in the gender profile of the occupational groups between 2001 and 2006. In both years, women accounted for three-quarters of workers in the clerical and secretarial group, but only around 5% of those in the craft and related occupations. The only occupation where the proportion of women decreased over the period was plant and machine operatives, falling from 23.6% in 2001 to 15.9% in 2006. The proportion of women increased slightly in other occupations, the highest increases being among managers and administrators, professionals, and persons employed in personal and protective services (see Table 1.8).

2006



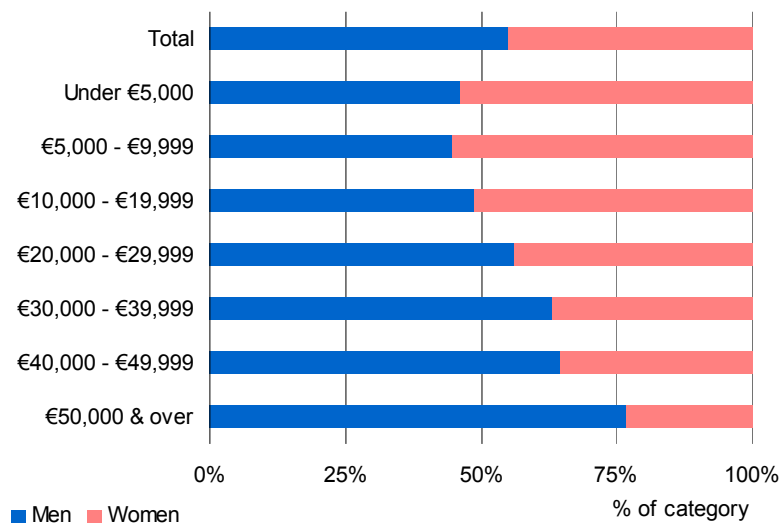
Occupations

### 1.9 Ireland: Income<sup>13</sup> liable for social insurance, 2004

Income band	persons aged 15-84		% of men/women aged 15-84	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000	179,544	211,081	14.1	20.2
€5,000 - €9,999	131,647	162,360	10.3	15.5
€10,000 - €19,999	247,142	259,656	19.3	24.8
€20,000 - €29,999	247,675	193,472	19.4	18.5
€30,000 - €39,999	186,002	108,405	14.6	10.4
€40,000 - €49,999	107,031	58,244	8.4	5.6
€50,000 & over	178,445	54,051	14.0	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,277,486</b>	<b>1,047,269</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Average income €	29,691	19,512		

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs;  
Revenue Commissioners

- ◆ The EU Council 2003 recommendations on the implementation of Member States employment policies drew attention to the continuing high gender pay gap and the need for Member States to address the underlying factors causing this gap.



<sup>13</sup> These tables are based on income data which covers around 82% of all men aged 15-84 and 66% of women of this age. However for older age groups, especially the 65 and over age group, the coverage is much lower due to the nature of the income considered. See Appendix 1 for further information.

### 1.10 Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2004

Age group	average income (€)		Women's income as % of men's
	Men	Women	
15-24	11,896	9,780	82.2
25-34	27,979	23,105	82.6
35-44	39,279	24,229	61.7
45-54	42,645	23,543	55.2
55-64	37,736	20,047	53.1
65-84	16,672	11,679	70.1
<b>Total aged 15-84</b>	<b>29,691</b>	<b>19,512</b>	<b>65.7</b>

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs;  
Revenue Commissioners

- ◆ In 2004, men aged between 15 and 84 years had an average income of €29,691, while the average income for women was €19,512 or 65.7% of men's income (see Tables 1.9 and 1.10). When these figures are adjusted to take account of the average hours per week spent in paid employment by men and women in 2004 (see 2006 data in Table 1.11), women's average hourly income was around 86% of men's in 2004.
- ◆ The difference between male and female incomes for persons aged 15-64 increased with age. The average income of women aged 15-24 was 82.2% of that of men of the same age in 2004, while for the 55-64 age group women's average income was 53.1% of men's (see Table 1.10).
- ◆ In interpreting Tables 1.9 and 1.10, it should be borne in mind that no account has been taken of the number of hours being worked or of the occupations being performed by men and women (see Tables 1.8 and 1.11). In addition, income used for private pension contributions is not included in the figures (see Table 3.3).



### 1.11 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2001 and 2006

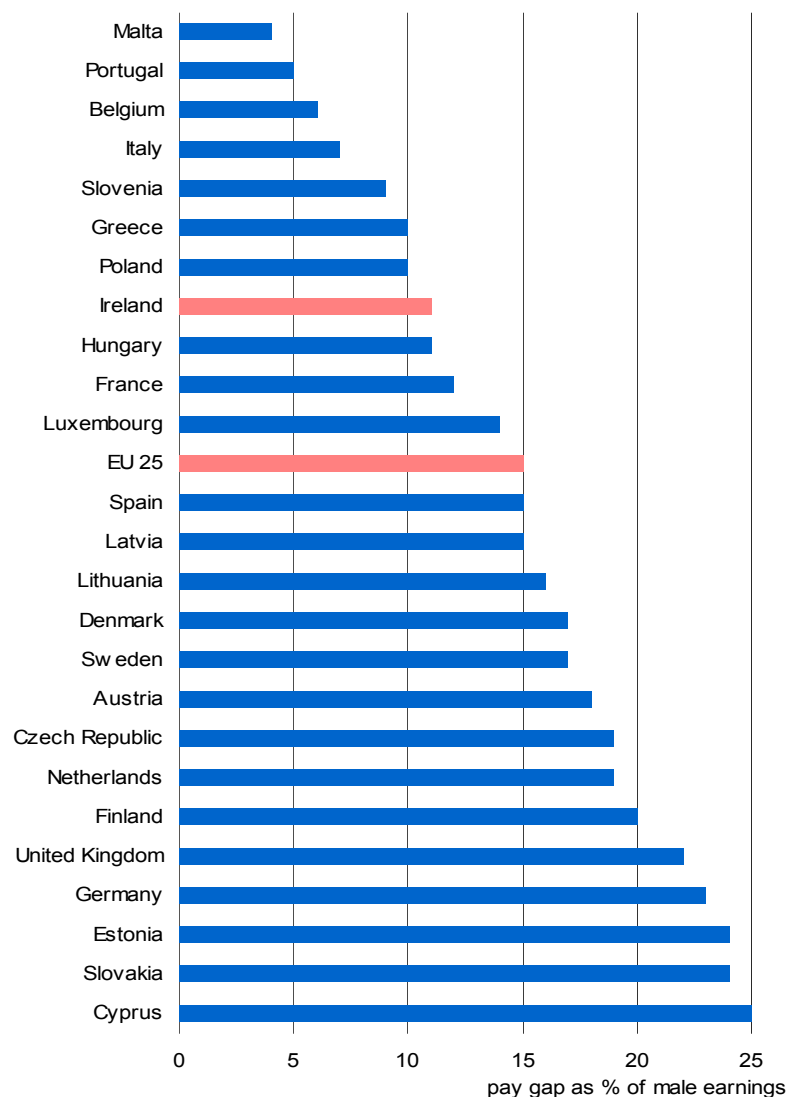
Usual hours worked	000s			
	2001		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	25.7	85.5	30.7	111.8
20-29	34.6	134.6	45.4	169.1
30-39	335.6	295.8	452.1	387.1
40 and over	459.3	145.6	462.6	136.5
Varied and not stated	163.7	41.2	171.2	50.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,019.0</b>	<b>702.8</b>	<b>1,162.0</b>	<b>855.0</b>
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>31.7</i>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ Average hours worked in paid employment decreased slightly for both men and women between 2001 and 2006. In 2001, women's average hours per week were 32.5, this had reduced to 31.7 by 2006. The corresponding decrease for men was from 42.1 hours per week in 2001 to 40.5 in 2006 (see Table 1.11).
- ◆ In 2006, 78.7% of men in employment were working for 30 or more hours per week compared to 61.2% of women. Women represented 78.5% of persons who worked a maximum of 19 hours per week in paid employment (see Table 1.11).
- ◆ The gender pay gap<sup>14</sup> in Ireland in 2004 was 11% of male earnings, which was below the EU average of 15% of male earnings. Malta had the lowest gender pay gap in the EU at 4% of male earnings in 2004 (see Graph 1.12). It should be noted that persons working 15 hours or less are excluded from this indicator. These persons are more likely to be female and persons on lower incomes.

<sup>14</sup> Average gross hourly earnings, see Appendix 1.

### 1.12 EU: Gender pay gap<sup>15, 16</sup>, 2004<sup>17</sup>



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

<sup>15</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

<sup>16</sup> The population and methodology used to calculate the gender pay gap is not comparable to any pay comparisons made in Tables 1.9 and 1.10.

<sup>17</sup> 2002 data for Slovenia and 2003 data for Finland.

### 1.13 EU: Early school leavers<sup>18</sup>, 2001 and 2005

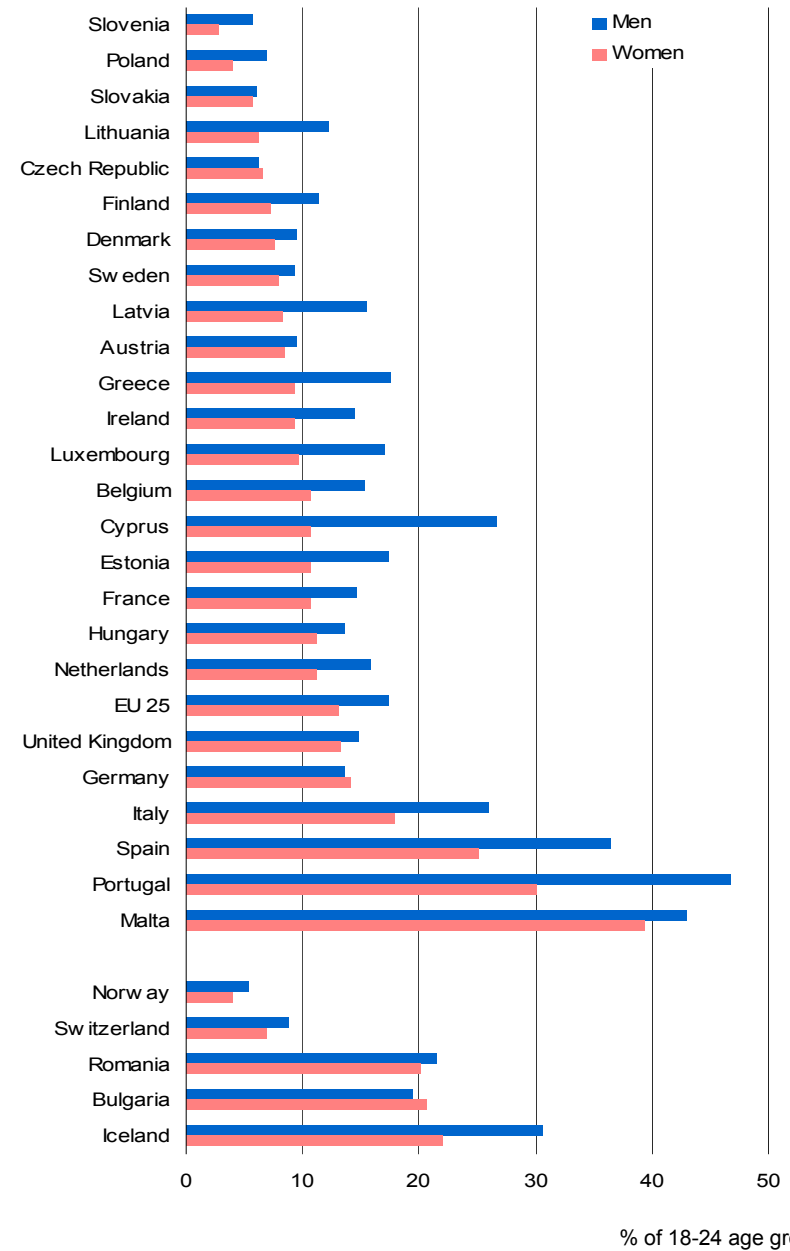
Country	% of 18-24 age group			
	2001		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Slovenia	9.3	5.6	5.7	2.8
Poland	9.7	6.0	6.9	4.0
Slovakia	6.7 <sup>19</sup>	4.6 <sup>19</sup>	6.0	5.7
Lithuania	18.4	9.3	12.2	6.2
Czech Republic	5.3 <sup>19</sup>	5.7 <sup>19</sup>	6.2	6.6
Finland	13.0	7.7	11.3	7.3
Denmark	9.8	8.2	9.4	7.5
Sweden	11.3	9.7	9.3	7.9
Latvia	26.7 <sup>19</sup>	12.2 <sup>19</sup>	15.5	8.2
Austria	9.7	10.7	9.4	8.5
Greece	21.3	13.4	17.5	9.2
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>18.4<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>10.9<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Luxembourg	19.0	17.2	17.0	9.6
Belgium	15.0	12.3	15.3	10.6
Cyprus	23.9	13.1	26.6	10.6
Estonia	17.1	11.0	17.4	10.7
France	15.0	12.0	14.6	10.7
Hungary	13.3	12.6	13.5	11.1
Netherlands	16.5	14.1	15.8	11.2
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>
United Kingdom	18.7	16.7	14.7	13.2
Germany	12.2	12.8	13.5	14.1
Italy	30.2	22.6	25.9	17.8
Spain	35.6	22.7	36.4	25.0
Portugal	51.2	36.7	46.7	30.1
Malta	55.3	53.5	43.0	39.3
Norway	10.0	8.4	5.3	3.9
Switzerland	5.7	3.7	8.7	6.9
Romania	21.4	21.3	21.4	20.1
Bulgaria	21.1	19.5	19.5	20.6
Iceland	35.0	26.5	30.5	22.0

Source: CSO, QNHS; Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ In its Communication on the Future of the European Employment Strategy, the European Commission outlined the need to reduce school failure and drop out rates, and to raise the quality of education as a priority. In the 2001 Employment Guidelines, Member States were called upon to halve the number of early school leavers in the 18-24 age group by 2010.

<sup>18</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

<sup>19</sup> 2002 data.



- ◆ In 2005, the proportion of female early school leavers was lower than that of males in almost all EU countries. Early school leavers represented 9.3% of women and 14.5% of men in the 18-24 age group in Ireland. The EU average for early school leavers in 2005 was 13.1% of women and 17.3% of men in the 18-24 age group (see Table 1.13 and graph).

## 1.14 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2004

Country	% of sex			
	Men		Women	
	At-risk-of-poverty rate before pensions and social transfers	At-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and social transfers <sup>20</sup>	At-risk-of-poverty rate before pensions and social transfers	At-risk-of-poverty rate after pensions and social transfers <sup>20</sup>
Czech Republic <sup>21</sup>	35	7	42	9
Denmark	36	11	41	11
Luxembourg	36	11	41	11
Slovenia <sup>21</sup>	34	9	40	11
Finland	39	11	44	11
Hungary <sup>21</sup>	29	12	34	12
Netherlands <sup>21</sup>	33	12	40	12
Sweden	40	10	47	12
France	41	13	46	14
Austria	38	11	45	14
Lithuania <sup>21</sup>	36	14	41	15
Belgium	39	14	45	16
Poland <sup>21</sup>	48	17	51	16
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>17</b>
Cyprus <sup>21</sup>	25	14	30	17
Latvia <sup>21</sup>	40	16	45	17
Germany	32	13	40	18
United Kingdom <sup>21</sup>	40	17	46	19
Estonia <sup>21</sup>	37	17	43	20
Italy	42	18	48	20
Greece	37	19	42	21
Spain	40	19	43	21
Slovakia	43	22	45	21
Portugal	40	20	44	22
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>23</b>
Iceland	25	10	29	10
Norway	33	10	39	12
Bulgaria	36	13	43	17
Romania <sup>21</sup>	40	17	42	18

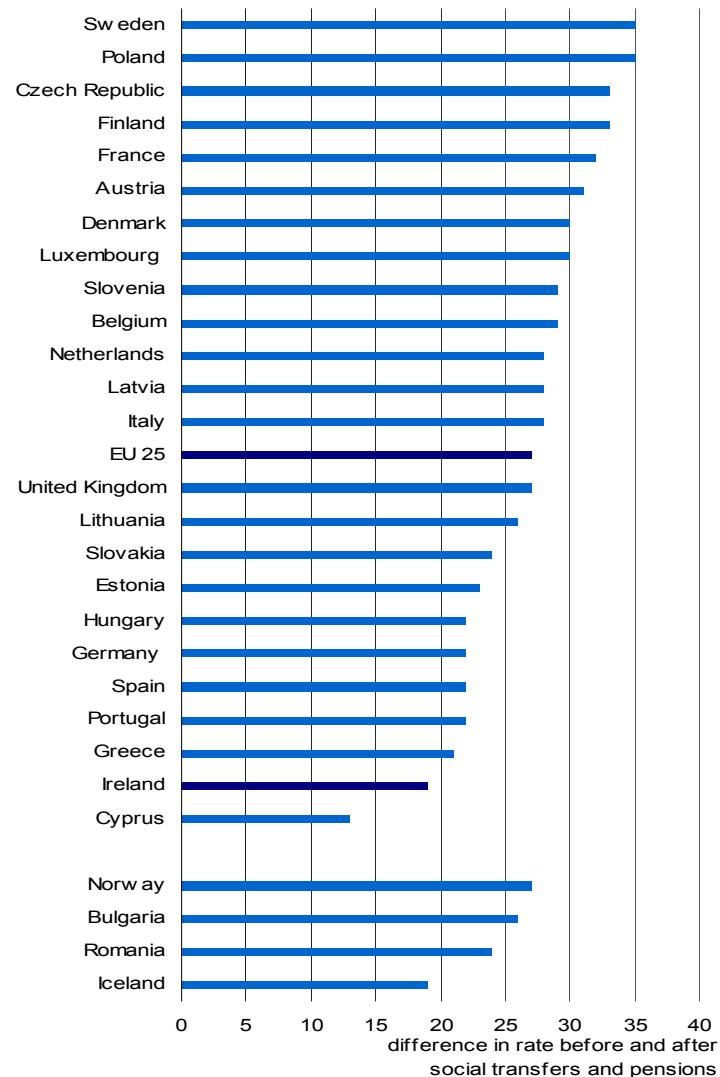
Source: Eurostat; CSO, EU SILC

- ◆ In 2004, 37% of men and 42% of women in Ireland were considered to be at risk of poverty before income from social transfers was taken into account. The corresponding rates after social transfers and pensions were 19% for men and 23% for women. In 2004, Ireland had the highest reported risk of poverty rate after social transfers for women and the joint third highest rate for men among EU countries (see Table 1.14).

<sup>20</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>. See note in Appendix 1.

<sup>21</sup> 2003 data.

## EU: Effect of pensions and social transfers on the female at risk of poverty rate



Source: Eurostat; CSO, EU SILC

- ◆ Social transfers and pensions reduced the Irish risk of poverty rate for women by 19 percentage points in 2004. This was the second lowest reduction in the EU. The effect of social transfers and pensions on the female risk of poverty rate was greatest in Sweden and Poland, where the rate was reduced by 35 percentage points in 2004 (see Table 1.14 and graph).

### 1.15 Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2003

Period	years					
	At birth			At 65 years		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
1925-1927	57.4	57.9	0.5	12.8	13.4	0.6
1935-1937	58.2	59.6	1.4	12.5	13.1	0.6
1940-1942	59.0	61.0	2.0	12.3	13.2	0.9
1945-1947	60.5	62.4	1.9	12.0	13.1	1.1
1950-1952	64.5	67.1	2.6	12.1	13.3	1.2
1960-1962	68.1	71.9	3.8	12.6	14.4	1.8
1965-1967	68.6	72.9	4.3	12.4	14.7	2.3
1970-1972	68.8	73.5	4.7	12.4	15.0	2.6
1978-1980	69.5	75.0	5.5	12.4	15.4	3.0
1980-1982	70.1	75.6	5.5	12.6	15.7	3.1
1985-1987	71.0	76.7	5.7	12.6	16.2	3.6
1990-1992	72.3	77.9	5.6	13.4	17.1	3.7
1995-1997	73.0	78.5	5.5	13.8	17.4	3.6
2001-2003	75.1	80.3	5.2	15.4	18.7	3.3

Source: CSO, Irish Life Tables No 14, 2001-2003

- ◆ In Ireland, women's life expectancy at birth increased from 57.9 years in the period 1925-1927 to 80.3 years in 2001-2003. Over the same period, the life expectancy at birth of men increased from 57.4 years to 75.1 years. The difference between male and female life expectancy at birth increased from 0.5 years in 1925-1927 to 5.7 years in 1985-1987 before decreasing to 5.2 years in 2001-2003 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ The difference between male and female life expectancy at 65 years of age increased from 0.6 years in 1925-1927 to 3.7 years in 1990-1992. However, this difference had decreased to 3.3 years by 2001-2003 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth was slightly higher for Irish women at 80.7 years, than the EU average of 80.3 years in 2003. Life expectancy for Irish men at 75.8 years was higher than the EU average of 73.8 in the same year (see Table 1.16).

### 1.16 EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2004

Country	years		
	Men	Women	Difference
Malta <sup>22</sup>	76.7	80.7	4.0
Sweden	78.4	82.7	4.3
Cyprus <sup>22</sup>	77.0	81.4	4.4
United Kingdom <sup>22</sup>	76.2	80.7	4.5
Netherlands	76.4	81.1	4.7
Denmark	75.2	79.9	4.7
Greece	76.6	81.4	4.8
<b>Ireland<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Austria	76.4	82.1	5.7
Germany	75.7	81.4	5.7
Italy <sup>22</sup>	76.8	82.5	5.7
Belgium <sup>22</sup>	75.9	81.7	5.8
Luxembourg <sup>22</sup>	75.0	81.0	6.0
Portugal <sup>22</sup>	74.2	80.5	6.3
Czech Republic	72.6	79.0	6.4
<b>EU 25<sup>22</sup></b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Spain	77.2	83.8	6.6
Finland	75.3	82.3	7.0
France	76.7	83.8	7.1
Slovakia	70.3	77.8	7.5
Slovenia <sup>22</sup>	72.6	80.4	7.8
Hungary	68.6	76.9	8.3
Poland	70.0	79.2	9.2
Estonia <sup>22</sup>	66.0	76.9	10.9
Lithuania	66.4	77.8	11.4
Latvia	65.5	77.2	11.7
Iceland	79.2	82.7	3.5
Norway	77.5	82.3	4.8
Switzerland	78.6	83.7	5.1
Bulgaria	68.9	76.0	7.1
Romania	67.7	75.1	7.4

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Vital Statistics

<sup>22</sup> 2003 data.

### 1.17 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2002-2006

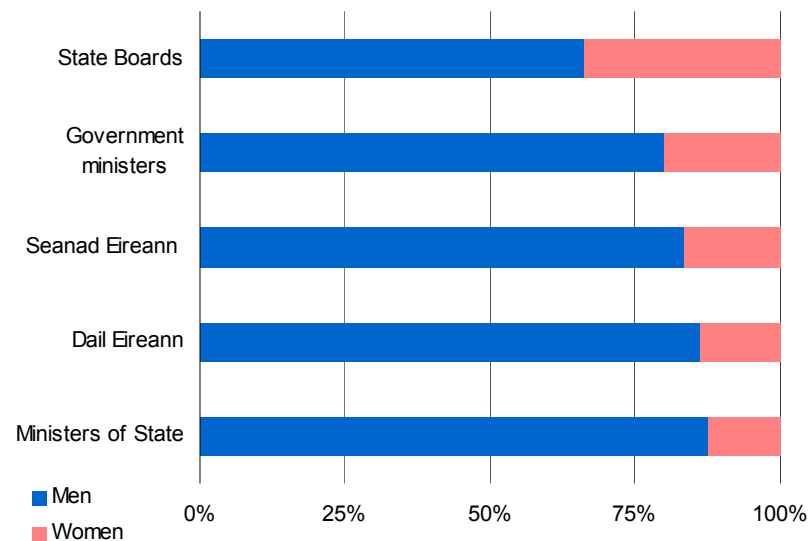
Country	% female representatives				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sweden	45.0	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3
Finland	36.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Denmark	38.0	38.0	38.0	36.9	36.9
Netherlands	34.0	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7
Spain	28.3	28.3	36.0	36.0	36.0
Belgium	23.3	35.3	35.3	34.7	34.7
Austria	26.8	33.9	33.9	33.9	33.9
Germany	32.3	32.3	32.2	31.6	31.6
Luxembourg	16.7	16.7	20.0	23.3	23.3
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>
Lithuania	10.6	10.6	10.6	22.0	22.0
Portugal	19.1	19.1	19.1	21.3	21.3
Latvia	18.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Poland	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.4	20.4
United Kingdom	17.9	17.9	17.9	19.7	19.7
Estonia	17.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Italy	9.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	17.3
Slovakia	17.3	19.3	19.3	19.3	16.0
Czech Republic	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	15.5
Cyprus	10.7	10.7	10.7	16.1	14.3
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Greece	8.7	8.7	14.0	13.0	13.0
Slovenia	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
France	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Hungary	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.1	10.4
Malta	9.2	7.7	9.2	9.2	9.2

Source: Inter-parliamentary union database

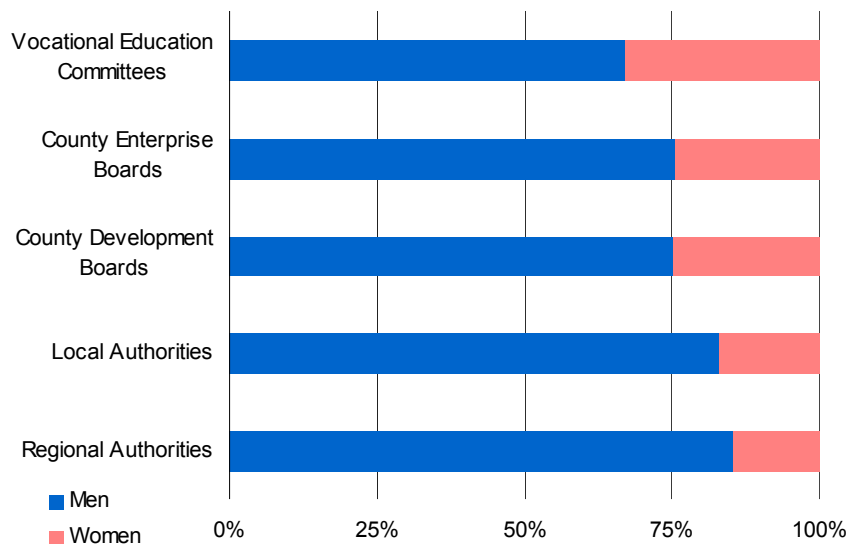
- ◆ Equal participation and representation of women and men in decision-making is one of the five objectives of an EU Council Decision adopted in 2000 for a Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality.
- ◆ In the 2002 general election in Ireland, 13% of TDs elected to the Dáil were women. This places Ireland at 20th place in the EU in terms of the proportion of women in parliament. The Nordic countries had the highest participation of women in parliament with rates of over 45% in Sweden and around 38% in Finland in 2006 (see Table 1.17).
- ◆ There was a much higher proportion of men than women in regional and local decision-making structures in Ireland in 2006, with men accounting for over 80% of representatives in both local and regional authorities. The VEC's had the highest proportion of women of the structures examined with women representing 33% of their membership (see Graph 1.18).

### 1.18 Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2006

#### National



#### Regional



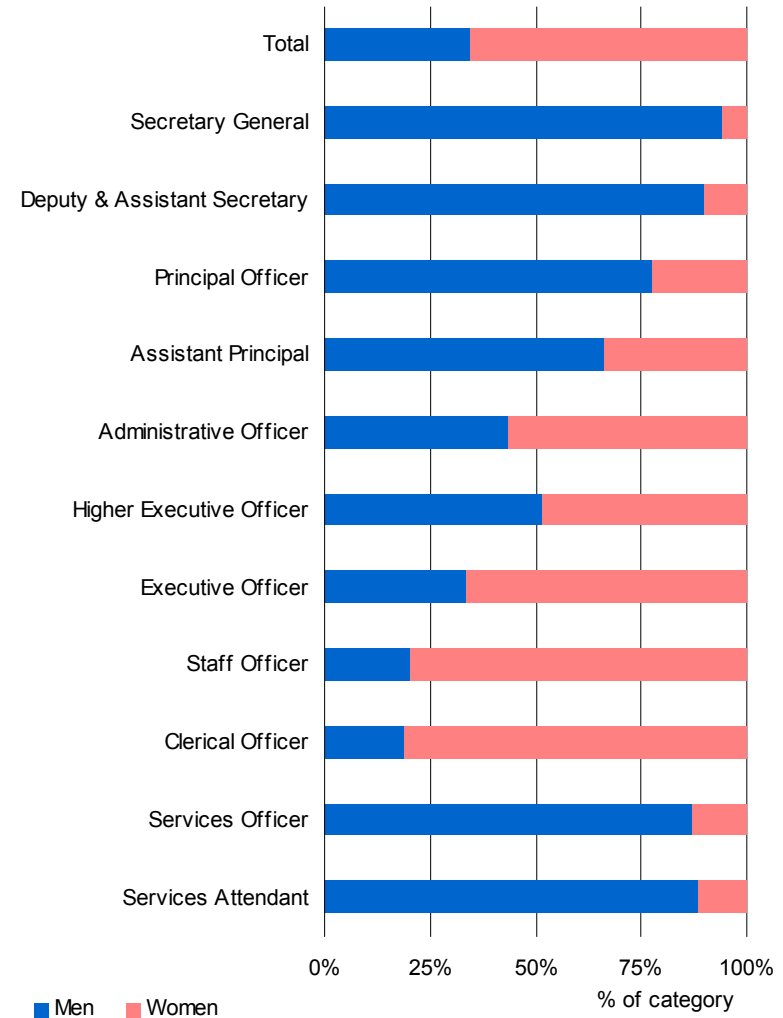
Source: CSO, Social Statistics Integration

### 1.19 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades<sup>23</sup>, 2004

Grade	% of grade	
	Men	Women
Secretary General	94.1	5.9
Deputy & Assistant Secretary	90.1	9.9
Principal Officer	77.6	22.4
Assistant Principal	66.2	33.8
Administrative Officer	43.6	56.4
Higher Executive Officer	51.5	48.5
Executive Officer	33.8	66.2
Staff Officer	20.5	79.5
Clerical Officer	19.0	81.0
Services Officer	87.1	12.9
Services Attendant	88.7	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>8,395</b>	<b>15,870</b>

Source: Department of Finance

- ◆ In 2004, 65.4% of Irish civil servants in general service grades were women. At clerical grades, 81% of staff were women. In contrast, just under 6% of those at Secretary General level were female. Middle management grades of Higher Executive Officer and Administrative Officer were the most gender balanced of all grades (see Table 1.19 and graph).



<sup>23</sup> See note in Appendix 1.

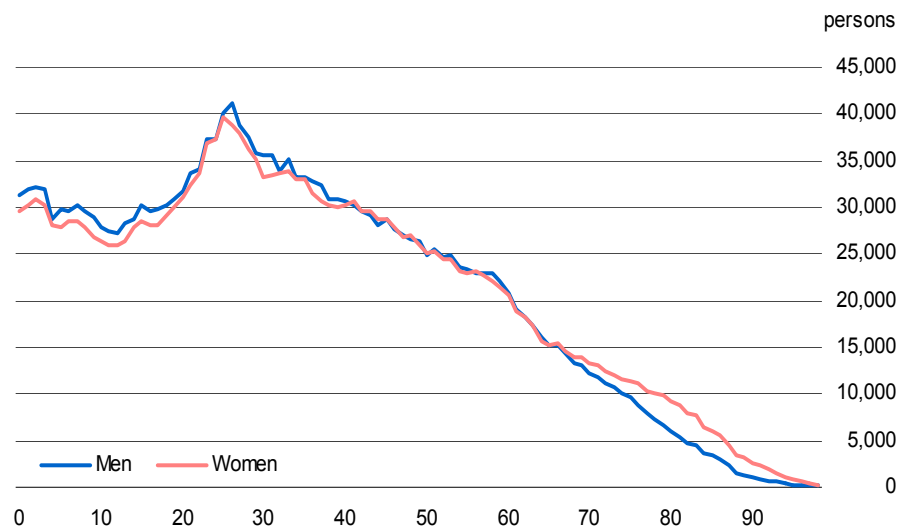
## Population

### 2.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2006

Age	000s		Women per 100 men
	Men	Women	
0-19	594.0	564.8	95
20-29	367.2	358.5	98
30-64	946.8	932.6	99
65-69	70.9	73.2	103
70-74	56.3	62.4	111
75-79	40.3	52.5	130
80-84	24.3	39.9	164
85 and over	16.1	34.8	216
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>2,116.1</b>	<b>2,118.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: CSO, Demography

### Ireland: Age composition of population, 2006



Source: CSO, Demography

### 2.2 EU: Women per 100 men, 2005

Country	number				Total
	0-19	20-29	30-64	65 & over	
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>101</b>
Malta	94	94	100	137	102
Sweden	95	96	97	132	102
Greece	94	92	101	125	102
Denmark	95	98	98	134	102
Netherlands	96	99	98	137	102
Luxembourg	95	96	98	144	102
Cyprus	95	97	105	123	103
Spain	95	95	100	137	103
Belgium	96	99	99	141	104
Finland	96	95	99	151	104
Germany	95	97	98	145	104
Slovenia	95	95	98	164	104
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	95	99	102	135	105
<b>EU 25<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>95</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>105</b>
Czech Republic	95	96	101	157	105
France	96	99	103	144	106
Austria	95	98	101	153	106
Italy	95	96	101	141	106
Slovakia	95	96	104	168	106
Poland	95	97	104	164	107
Portugal	95	97	105	139	107
Hungary	95	96	107	174	111
Lithuania	95	97	113	192	114
Latvia	96	97	113	206	117
Estonia <sup>1</sup>	95	97	115	202	117
Iceland	96	97	98	121	99
Norway	95	98	97	137	102
Switzerland	95	100	100	142	104
Romania	95	95	104	143	105
Bulgaria	95	95	104	140	106

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Population estimates

- ◆ In 2005, Ireland had the most gender balanced population in the EU with 101 women per 100 men. The proportion of women to men in the population increased with age, from 95 women per 100 men in the 0-19 age group in 2006 up to 216 women per 100 men in the 85 years and over age group. (see Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

<sup>1</sup> 2004 data.

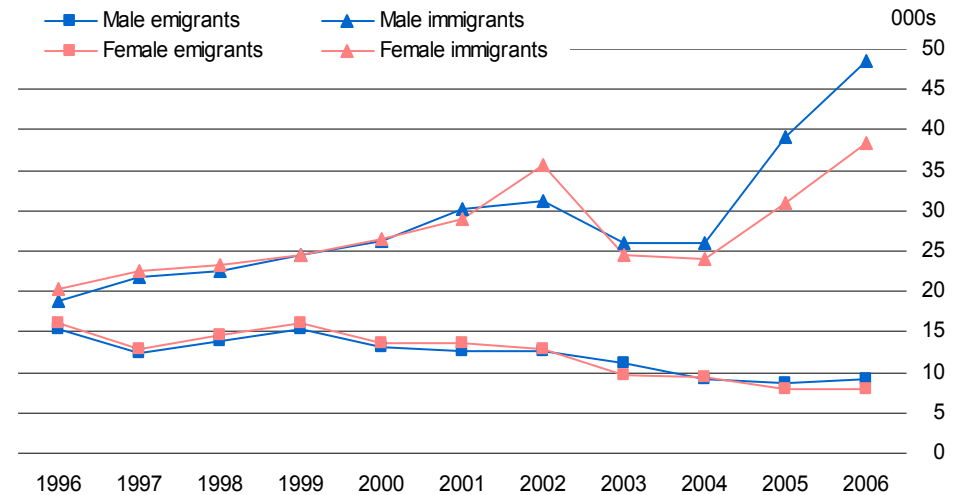
### 2.3 Ireland: Migration by age group, 1996 and 2006

Age group	000s			
	1996		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Emigrants</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>
0-14	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2
15-24	9.8	11.7	4.0	3.6
25-44	5.1	3.0	4.2	3.6
45-64	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1
65 & over	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
<b>Immigrants</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>38.4</b>
0-14	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.9
15-24	4.2	6.7	12.8	11.9
25-44	8.7	8.1	27.7	19.0
45-64	2.2	1.3	3.0	2.0
65 & over	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
<b>Net migration</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>
0-14	2.7	3.0	4.3	4.7
15-24	-5.6	-5.0	8.8	8.3
25-44	3.6	5.1	23.5	15.4
45-64	2.2	0.6	2.5	1.9
65 & over	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3

Source: CSO, Migration estimates

- ◆ The migration pattern for men increased from net immigration of 3,500 men in 1996 to net immigration of 39,400 men in 2006. For women, the corresponding increase in net immigration was from 4,300 women in 1996 to 30,600 women in 2006 (see Table 2.3).
- ◆ In 1996, there were 15,300 male emigrants and 16,000 female emigrants from Ireland. More than half of both the men and women emigrating were aged between 15 and 24 years. By 2006 the number of emigrants had declined to 9,100 men and 7,800 women (see Table 2.3).
- ◆ The number of males immigrating to Ireland more than doubled between 1996 and 2006, rising from 18,800 in 1996 to 48,500 in 2006. The number of female immigrants increased from 20,300 to 38,400 over the same period, an increase of almost 90% (see Table 2.3 and Graph 2.4).

### 2.4 Ireland: Migration, 1996-2006



Source: CSO, Migration estimates

- ◆ The pattern of emigration has been almost identical for women and men in Ireland since 1996. There was also little gender variation in immigration patterns between 1996 and 2001, but there have been stronger gender differences in recent years. In 2002 there were 4,400 more women than men immigrating to Ireland, but by 2006 the number of male immigrants exceeded the number of female immigrants by more than 10,000 (see Graph 2.4).



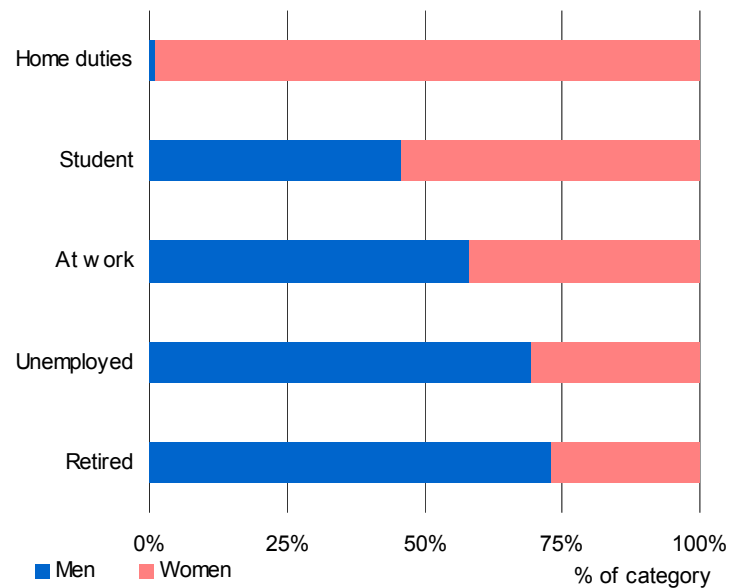
## 2.5 Ireland: Principal economic status, 1996 and 2006

*persons aged 15 years & over (000s)*

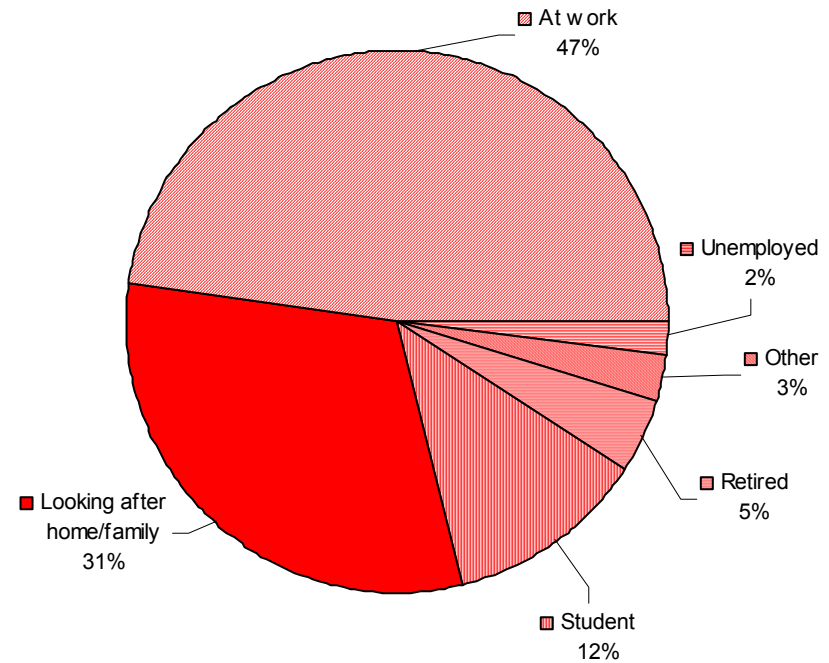
Principal economic status	1996		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>942.1</b>	<b>546.3</b>	<b>1,210.7</b>	<b>845.5</b>
At work	803.5	493.6	1,130.4	810.4
Unemployed	138.6	52.7	80.3	35.1
<i>% in labour force</i>	69.3	38.8	72.4	49.8
<b>Total not in labour force</b>	<b>416.7</b>	<b>861.5</b>	<b>461.9</b>	<b>852.3</b>
Student	173.5	179.5	169.7	199.3
Looking after home/family	8.7	574.7	5.1	530.3
Retired	177.7	74.5	213.0	78.3
Other	56.7	32.9	74.1	44.4
<i>% not in labour force</i>	30.7	61.2	27.6	50.2

Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>2</sup>

### 2006



## Principal economic status of women, 2006



- ◆ Just under half of women (49.8%) aged 15 years and over described themselves as members of the labour force (at work or unemployed) in 2006 compared to 38.8% in 1996. The proportion of men describing themselves as being in the labour force over the same period increased from 69.3% in 1996 to 72.4% in 2006 (see Table 2.5).
- ◆ Of those not in the labour force in 2006, 62.2% of women were looking after home or family, compared to only 1.1% of men. Just under three-quarters (73%) of persons describing themselves as retired in 2006 were men (see Table 2.5).

<sup>2</sup> LFS (April 1996) and QNHS (March-May, 2006).

## Employment

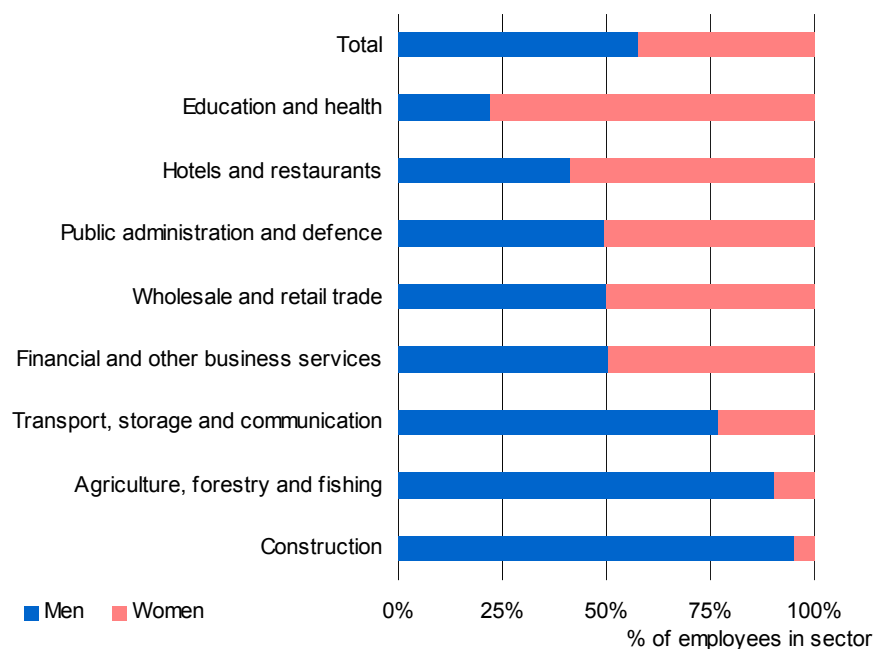
### 3.1 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2005

*% of sex in employment aged 15 & over*

NACE sector	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.2	1.4	5.6	3.9
Other production industries	18.5	10.8	24.8	12.7
Construction	20.7	1.5	12.9	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	12.0	16.3	13.5	15.9
Hotels and restaurants	4.1	8.0	3.4	5.1
Transport, storage and communication	8.2	3.3	8.1	3.6
Financial and other business services	11.7	15.6	12.1	13.0
Public administration and defence	4.4	6.0	7.2	7.3
Education and health	6.2	29.6	7.7	28.5
Other services	4.0	6.2	3.9	5.9
Other (including not stated)	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Persons in employment (000s)	1,110	819	109,825	86,880

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS

### Ireland



- ◆ The education and health sector employed almost 30% of all women who were aged 15 or over and in employment in both Ireland and the EU in 2005. The construction sector employed the lowest proportion of women, with men representing almost 95% of employees in the Irish construction sector in 2005 (see Table 3.1 and graph).
- ◆ In Ireland, public administration and defence, the wholesale and retail trade, and financial and other business services sectors, had the most gender balanced workforces in 2005 (see graph).

### 3.2 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2006

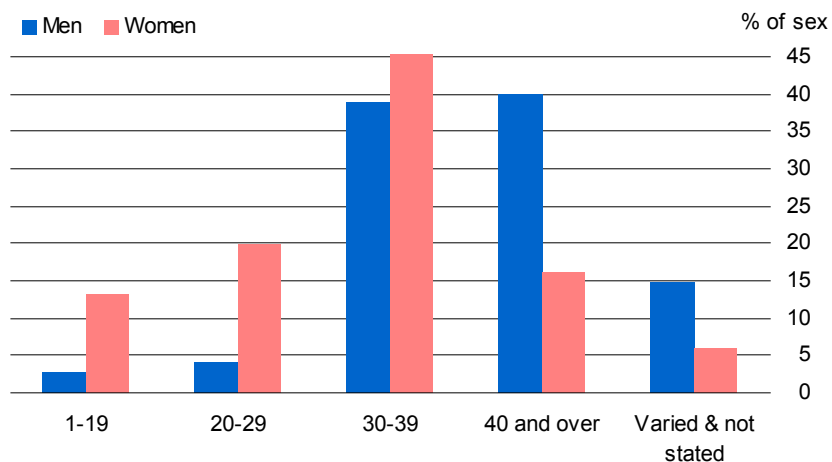
*% of sex/marital status category*

Usual hours worked	Single		Married		Separated / divorced		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	4.3	10.2	1.3	15.2	2.7	13.9	4.3	23.4
20-29	4.3	12.3	3.4	26.0	5.5	23.1	8.7	26.9
30-39	43.3	52.2	35.8	39.9	32.6	42.5	29.3	29.8
40 and over	36.7	20.1	42.3	12.5	40.5	14.8	35.9	9.9
Varied & not stated	11.3	5.2	17.2	6.4	18.6	5.8	21.7	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total persons (000s)</b>	<b>499.0</b>	<b>381.1</b>	<b>624.7</b>	<b>413.5</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ Over 42% of married men worked for 40 or more hours in paid employment per week compared to 12.5% of married women. In contrast 26% of married women worked for 20-29 hours per week compared to only 3.4% of married men (see Table 3.2).
- ◆ Just over half of single women (52.2%) usually worked between 30 and 39 hours per week compared to 43.3% of single men (see Table 3.2).

#### Total persons in employment by sex and usual hours worked, 2006



### 3.3 Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2002 and 2005

Pension coverage	% of sex in 20-69 age group			
	2002		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Occupational pension	34.8	36.3	35.2	38.9
Personal pension	17.7	6.1	15.9	6.1
Both occupational & personal pension	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.5
No pension	44.1	55.4	45.8	52.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ In 2002, 44.1% of men and 55.4% of women aged 20-69 in employment had no pension provision other than the State pension. In 2005, the corresponding figures were 45.8% and 52.5% respectively (see Table 3.3).
- ◆ In 2005, 35.2% of men and 38.9% of women in employment had occupational pensions. The corresponding figures in 2002 were 34.8% of men and 36.3% of women. There was a greater difference in the coverage of personal pensions in 2005, 15.9% of men had a personal pension, compared to 6.1% of women (see Table 3.3).

### 3.4 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1996 and 2006

*% unemployed in each age group*

Age group	1996		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	23.8	27.1	11.5	12.2
20-24	17.5	13.8	7.9	6.7
25-34	11.9	9.9	4.9	3.8
35-44	10.6	12.0	3.4	3.5
45-54	11.0	10.6	3.7	3.0
55-59	7.7	7.8	3.2	2.5
60-64	5.6	4.6	1.4	0.9
65 and over	2.9	12.4	0.5	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>

*Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>1</sup>*

### 3.5 Ireland: Unemployment rates<sup>2</sup> and long-term unemployment rates, 1996-2006

*% of labour force*

Year	Unemployment rates		Long-term unemployment rates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1996	11.9	11.9	7.5	5.8
1997	10.4	10.3	6.3	4.6
1998	8.0	7.4	4.7	2.7
1999	5.9	5.5	3.1	1.6
2000	4.3	4.2	2.0	0.9
2001	3.8	3.5	1.5	0.7
2002	4.5	3.7	1.6	0.6
2003	4.7	3.9	1.8	0.9
2004	4.9	3.7	1.8	0.8
2005	4.6	3.8	1.8	0.7
2006	4.5	4.1	1.7	0.9

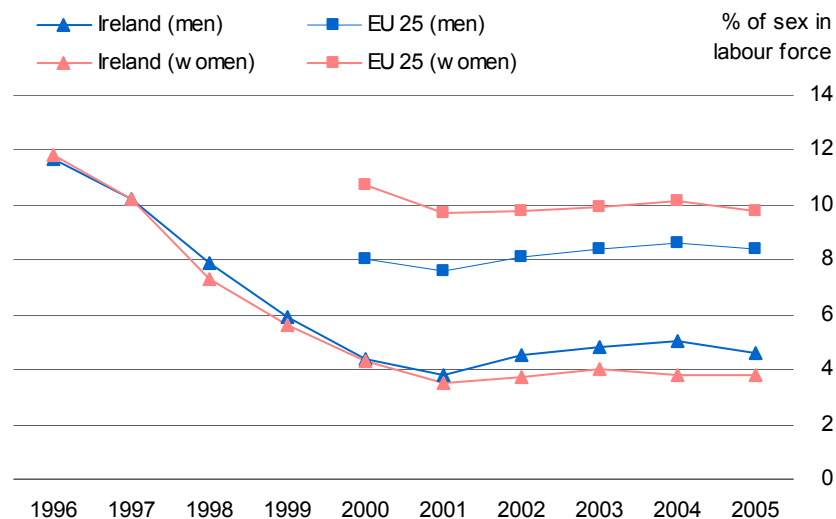
*Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>1</sup>*

- ◆ The unemployment rate in Ireland was 11.9% for men and for women in 1996. By 2006, these rates had decreased to around one-third of the 1996 levels at 4.5% for men and 4.1% for women. This drop was reflected in all age groups. The unemployment rate for both men and women tended to decrease with age in both 1996 and 2006 (see Table 3.4).
- ◆ The unemployment rate for men decreased from 11.9% in 1996 to a low of 3.8% in 2001. This rate rose to 4.9% in 2004 but fell to 4.5% in 2006. The unemployment rate for women showed a similar pattern up to 2001, falling from 11.9% in 1996 to 3.5% in 2001 and then increasing to 4.1% in 2006 (see Table 3.5).
- ◆ The long-term unemployment rate for Irish men fell from 7.5% in 1996 to 1.7% in 2006. The corresponding decrease for women was from 5.8% in 1996 to 0.9% in 2006 (see Table 3.5).

<sup>1</sup> LFS (April 1996) and QNHS (March-May, 2006).

<sup>2</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

### 3.6 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1996-2005



Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS<sup>3</sup>

- ◆ In 2005, Ireland had the lowest female unemployment rate in the EU at 3.8% compared to an EU average of 9.8%. In the same year, Ireland's male unemployment rate was the fourth lowest in the EU, at 4.6%, compared with the EU average of 8.4% (see Graph 3.6 and Table 3.7).
- ◆ Ireland had the lowest rate of unemployment among men aged 55-64 in the EU in 2005 and the third lowest rate among women aged 55-64. The EU average unemployment rate for women in this age group was 6.1%, while in Ireland the rate was 2.6%. For men the corresponding rates were 6.9% in the EU and 3.1% in Ireland (see Table 3.7).

### 3.7 EU: Unemployment rates, 2005

Country	% of labour force		% of 55-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
United Kingdom	4.9	4.0	3.4	1.8
Netherlands	4.6	5.1	4.1	3.5
Austria	5.1	5.4	3.9	2.4
Denmark	4.1	5.6	4.8	5.1
Luxembourg	3.5	5.8	:	:
Slovenia	5.4	6.1	5.6	:
Estonia	10.0	6.3	:	:
Cyprus	4.3	6.7	3.7	:
Hungary	6.9	7.4	4.6	3.6
Portugal	6.5	8.1	6.2	5.6
Lithuania	8.5	8.5	8.2	12.1
Sweden	8.7	8.6	5.3	2.9
Latvia	9.7	8.7	10.2	11.2
Belgium	7.4	9.0	4.4	4.2
Malta	7.2	9.3	6.7	4.4
France	7.8	9.5	5.5	5.2
Italy	6.1	9.6	3.7	3.1
Finland	9.6	9.7	6.7	5.8
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Czech Republic	6.3	9.8	4.6	6.3
Germany	11.6	11.0	13.1	12.9
Spain	7.3	12.2	6.1	7.8
Greece	5.8	15.2	3.1	4.0
Slovakia	15.7	17.1	13.2	14.3
Poland	17.2	19.1	11.0	8.3
Iceland	2.7	3.1	:	:
Norway	4.7	4.5	:	:
Switzerland	3.9	5.1	3.9	3.7
Romania	7.5	6.7	3.6	1.6
Bulgaria	10.3	9.6	9.5	9.5

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS

<sup>3</sup> LFS (April 1996-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2005).

## Social cohesion and lifestyles

### 4.1 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate<sup>1</sup> by most frequent economic activity, 2004 and 2005

Economic activity	%			
	2004		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employed	7.2	6.2	6.6	5.4
Unemployed	48.5	31.3	52.3	34.9
Retired	35.9	33.6	30.1	29.6
Other inactive	34.1	36.4	35.6	31.9
<b>Total population aged 16 &amp; over</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>

Source: CSO, EU SILC

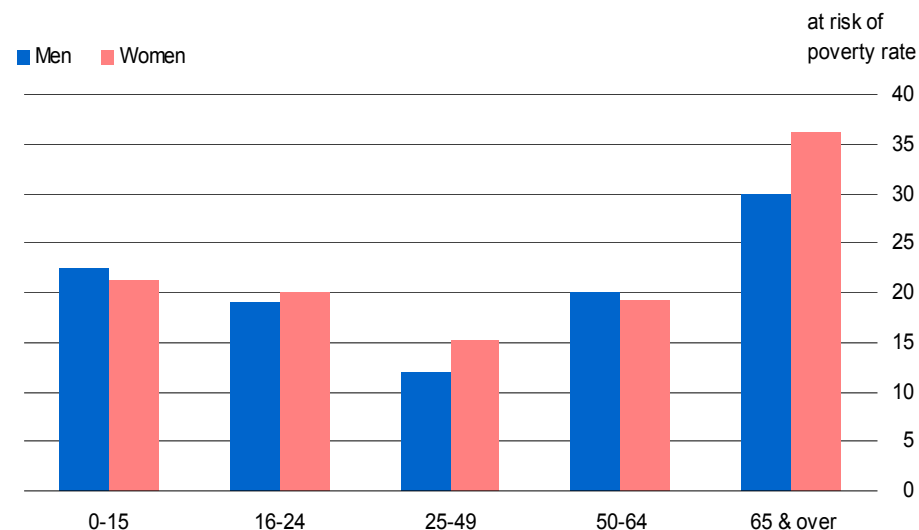
- ◆ In 2005, the at risk of poverty rate for women aged 16 and over in Ireland was 19.9%, while the corresponding rate for men was 17.9%. Employed persons had a much lower at risk of poverty rate, with the rate for men at 6.6% and for women at 5.4%. The at risk of poverty rate for unemployed women increased from 31.3% in 2004 to 34.9% in 2005 (see Table 4.1).
- ◆ In 2005, women aged 65 and over had a risk of poverty rate of 36.2% compared to the overall rate of 19.7% for women. For men, the rate for the 65 and over age group was 29.8% compared to an overall rate of 18.9% (see Table 4.2).

### 4.2 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate<sup>1</sup> by age, 2004 and 2005

Age group	%			
	2004		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-15	20.5	23.3	22.5	21.3
16-24	15.4	20.5	19.0	19.9
25-49	12.9	15.5	12.0	15.1
50-64	21.8	23.1	19.9	19.2
65 & over	33.9	44.8	29.8	36.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>

Source: CSO, EU SILC

#### 2005



<sup>1</sup> Table 4.1 refers only to persons aged 16 and over. Indicators 4.1 and 4.2 are calculated using the EU definition of income and modified OECD equivalence scales. See note in Appendix 1.

#### 4.3 Ireland: Lone parents<sup>2</sup>, 1996-2006

Year	000s		
	Men	Women	% women
1996	8.4	60.1	87.7
1997	8.1	65.6	89.0
1998	9.2	83.4	90.1
1999	9.9	78.1	88.8
2000	10.3	93.0	90.0
2001	10.5	102.9	90.7
2002	11.8	103.9	89.8
2003	10.0	105.5	91.3
2004	10.7	106.5	90.9
2005	10.1	111.9	91.7
2006	10.6	115.0	91.6

Source: CSO, QNHS<sup>3</sup>

- ◆ Women represented 87.7% of lone parents with children aged under 20 in 1996 and this proportion increased to 91.6% by 2006. The number of women living as lone parents doubled from 60,100 to 115,000 over the period 1996-2006, while the number of men increased from 8,400 to 10,600 over the same period (see Table 4.3).
- ◆ Almost 85% of female compared to over 96% of male lone parents were aged 25 or over in 2006. The youngest child of 30% of these women was aged between 0 and 4 years. Just over 2% of lone parents aged under 25 were male (see Table 4.4).
- ◆ There were 80,366 persons in receipt of one-parent family payments in 2005, of whom almost 98% were women (see Table 4.5)

#### 4.4 Ireland: Lone parents<sup>2</sup> by age of youngest child, 2006

Age of youngest child	000s			
	Parent aged under 25		Parent aged 25 & over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-4	0.4	15.9	1.4	29.3
5-9	:	1.4	1.9	30.8
10-14	:	0.1	2.9	20.7
15-19	:	:	4.0	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>97.6</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

#### 4.5 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2005

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
24 & under	71	16,523	99.6
25-49	1,274	58,887	97.9
50-64	407	3,157	88.6
65 & over	27	20	42.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>78,587</b>	<b>97.8</b>

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

<sup>2</sup> Refers to persons living as lone parents whose children are less than 20 years of age.

<sup>3</sup> LFS (April 1996-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2006).



#### 4.6 Ireland: SSIA<sup>4</sup> subscriptions, 2001-2005

*average subscription<sup>5</sup> per person (€)*

Tax year	Men	Women	Women's subscriptions as % of men's
2001 <sup>6</sup>	962	799	83.1
2002	1,720	1,426	82.9
2003	2,038	1,744	85.6
2004	2,158	1,881	87.1
2005	2,363	2,138	90.5
<b>Average subscription 2001-2005</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>86.7</b>

*Source: Revenue Commissioners;  
Department of Social and Family Affairs*

- ◆ The Irish Government's Special Savings Incentive Accounts scheme began in May 2001 (see Appendix 1).
- ◆ In 2005, the average subscription by women was €2,138 compared to an average subscription of €2,363 by men. The average amount saved by women in the scheme during the period May 2001 to December 2005 was 86.7% of the average amount saved by men over the same period (see Table 4.6).
- ◆ The relative difference in the amounts saved by women and men is broadly consistent with differences in hourly earnings (see commentary on Table 1.10).

<sup>4</sup> Special Savings Incentive Account.

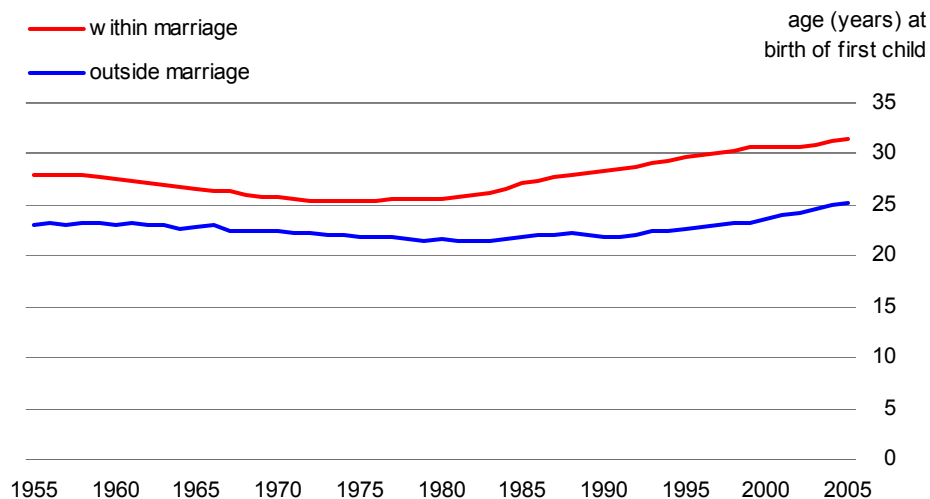
<sup>5</sup> The maximum annual saving allowed for an individual is €3,048 (see Appendix 1)

<sup>6</sup> May to December 2001.

#### 4.7 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2005

Year	average age in years		
	Total births	Births within marriage	Births outside marriage
1955	27.5	27.9	23.0
1960	27.2	27.6	23.1
1965	26.2	26.6	22.9
1970	25.3	25.7	22.4
1975	24.8	25.3	21.8
1980	24.9	25.6	21.5
1985	26.0	27.2	21.8
1990	26.3	28.3	21.9
1995	27.0	29.7	22.7
2000	27.4	30.6	23.6
2001	27.6	30.7	23.9
2002	27.8	30.7	24.2
2003	28.2	30.9	24.6
2004	28.5	31.2	24.9
2005	28.7	31.4	25.1

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics



- ◆ The average age at which women gave birth to their first child fell over the period 1955-1980 from 27.5 years to 24.9 years. Over the past 25 years, this average age rose steadily to a value of 28.7 years in 2005 (see Table 4.7 and graph).

#### 4.8 EU: Age of women at birth of first child, 2003 and total fertility rate, 2004

Country	years		
	Average age at birth of first child	Total fertility rate	Change in TFR, 1994-2004
Ireland	28.2	1.95	0.11
France	28.3 <sup>7</sup>	1.90	0.20
Finland	27.9	1.80	-0.01
Denmark	27.8 <sup>7</sup>	1.78	-0.02
United Kingdom	29.3 <sup>8</sup>	1.77	0.06
Sweden	28.5	1.75	0.02
Netherlands	28.8	1.73	0.20
Luxembourg	28.7	1.70	0.01
Belgium	:	1.64	0.09
<b>EU 25</b>	:	<b>1.51</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Cyprus	26.9	1.49	-0.64
Estonia	24.6 <sup>8</sup>	1.47	0.15
Austria	26.9	1.42	0.00
Portugal	27.1	1.40	-0.01
Germany	28.8	1.37	0.12
Malta	:	1.37	-0.46
Italy	:	1.33	0.15
Spain	29.2 <sup>8</sup>	1.33	0.15
Greece	27.9 <sup>8</sup>	1.31	-0.01
Hungary	25.9	1.28	-0.30
Lithuania	24.5	1.26	-0.29
Slovenia	27.2	1.25	-0.04
Slovakia	25.0	1.24	-0.28
Latvia	24.6	1.24	-0.02
Czech Republic	25.9	1.23	-0.05
Poland	25.3	1.23	-0.38
Iceland	26.1	2.03	-0.05
Norway	27.5	1.81	-0.06
Switzerland	29.1	1.42	-0.06
Bulgaria	24.2	1.29	0.05
Romania	24.2	1.29	-0.05

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Vital Statistics

- ◆ The total fertility rate in Ireland in 2004 was 1.95 which was the highest rate in the EU. The EU average rate was 1.51. There were 16 EU states in 2004 with a fertility rate which was lower than the EU average rate (see Table 4.8).

<sup>7</sup> 2001 data.

<sup>8</sup> 2002 data.

#### 4.9 Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002

*% of sex/age group*

Religion	0-19		20-64		65 & over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Roman Catholic	89.6	89.8	85.8	88.4	91.2	92.3
Other	5.0	5.1	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.5
No religion	2.4	2.2	5.6	3.6	1.4	0.5
Not stated	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, Census of Population

- ◆ In the population usually resident in Ireland, 88.7% of men and 90.4% of women were recorded as Roman Catholics in Census 2002<sup>9</sup>. Between a third and a half of non-Irish nationals were recorded as Roman Catholics (see Table 4.10).
- ◆ The proportion of other EU nationals resident in the state professing no religion in Census 2002<sup>9</sup> was 21.9% for men and 16.6% for women (see Table 4.10).

#### 4.10 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002

*% of sex/nationality*

Religion	Irish		Other EU		Other		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Roman Catholic	91.8	93.1	47.0	53.2	30.8	36.3	88.7	90.4
Church of Ireland	2.3	2.3	16.1	16.2	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.9
Other Christian religion	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.5	4.5	5.5	0.5	0.6
Presbyterian	0.4	0.3	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.3	0.5	0.5
Muslim (Islamic)	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	15.6	10.2	0.6	0.4
Orthodox	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	8.5	7.9	0.3	0.2
Methodist	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.5	0.2	0.2
Other stated religions	0.5	0.5	4.8	5.3	11.7	12.3	1.0	0.9
No religion	3.1	1.9	21.9	16.6	15.8	13.9	4.0	2.7
Not stated	1.2	1.2	3.5	2.7	5.6	4.9	1.4	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, Census of Population

<sup>9</sup> Data from the 2006 Census of Population will be included in the 2007 'Women and Men' report.

#### 4.11 Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by age of athlete, 2005

Age of athlete	number	
	Men	Women
19 and under	84	30
20-24	57	24
25-29	28	11
30-34	12	7
35-44	10	2
45-64	4	0
Unknown	4	3
<b>Total<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>199</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: Irish Sports Council

#### 4.12 Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2005

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	113	51	2,396	2,346
€5,000 - €9,999	22	8	7,930	7,588
€10,000 - €14,999	37	14	11,820	11,500
€15,000 - €19,999	13	2	18,124	19,100
€20,000 & over	14	2	21,864	26,700
<b>Total<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>199</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>5,622</b>

Source: Irish Sports Council

- ◆ In 2005, the Irish Sports Council awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 199 male athletes and 77 female athletes. Over twice as many athletes received grants in the 20-24 age group compared to athletes in the 25-29 age group (see Table 4.11).
- ◆ In 2005, the average grant amount allocated by the Irish Sports Council under the International Carding Scheme was €7,157 for men and €5,622 for women. When junior athletes are excluded, these averages increase to €9,984 for men and €8,394 for women (see Table 4.12).
- ◆ Grants of €20,000 or more were allocated to 7% of male athletes and 3% of female athletes (see Table 4.12).

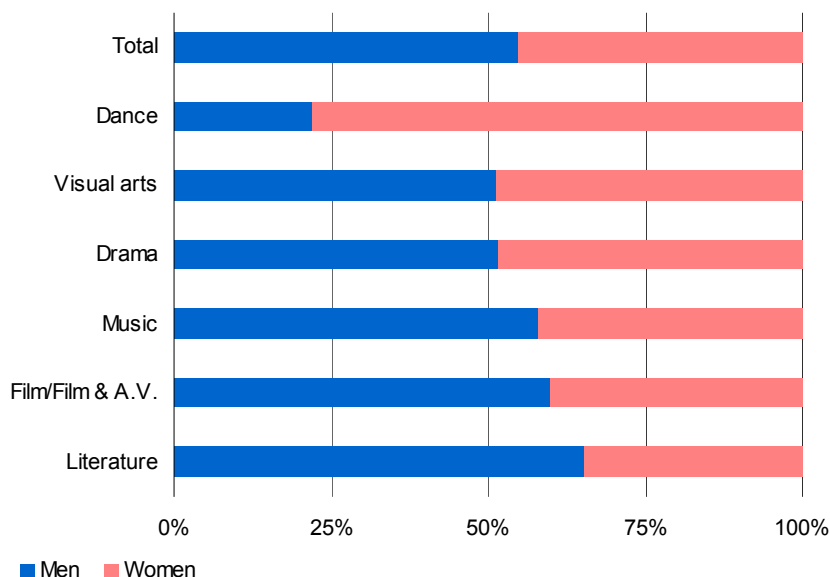
<sup>10</sup> The total amount of grants allocated in 2005 includes grants to 96 Junior athletes (66 men and 30 women). These grants are usually in the form of squad grants and the recipients generally receive an equal amount.

#### 4.13 Ireland: Arts Council grants<sup>11</sup> to artists by artform, 2005

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Architecture	1	5	1,300	3,660
Theatre	13	2	11,660	6,180
Dance	9	32	2,338	4,582
Drama	48	45	2,619	2,275
Education	3	14	667	1,223
Film/Film & Audio Visual	64	43	2,599	2,518
Literature	77	41	8,181	6,382
Multidisciplinary arts	15	16	8,256	5,879
Music	81	59	4,900	4,049
Opera	5	5	5,794	3,720
Visual arts	118	112	5,970	4,693
Traditional Arts	8	2	4,081	1,243
Other	16	3	5,143	417
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>4,084</b>

Source: Arts Council

#### Grant recipients



<sup>11</sup> The data in these tables are a representation of Arts Council financial support to the individual artist where the primary administrative relationship is with the Arts Council (Cnuas; Artists' Bursaries; Artists' Awards). Supports to the individual artist where the relationship is administered in partnership with other agencies (Artists' Schemes) have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown is not available.

#### 4.14 Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2005

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	259	253	1,170	1,153
€5,000 - €9,999	70	70	6,791	6,543
€10,000 - €14,999	116	46	11,821	11,823
€15,000 & over	13	10	24,420	25,422
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>4,084</b>

Source: Arts Council

- ◆ The Arts Council awarded 837 grants to artists in 2005 under these set of supports. Women represented 45.3% of recipients. The average grant awarded to men was €5,386 and to women was €4,084. Over half of the grants to both men and women were less than €5,000 in value (see Tables 4.13 and 4.14).
- ◆ Almost 26% of the grants to men and 30% of the grants to women were in the field of visual arts. Grants relating to music and literature represented a further 17.7% and 16.8% respectively of grants to men. Just under 16% of grants to women were in the field of music (see Table 4.13).
- ◆ Men received 65% of grants awarded in the field of literature while women received 78% of grants relating to dance. Grants awarded in the fields of visual arts and drama were more evenly divided between women and men (see Table 4.13 and graph).

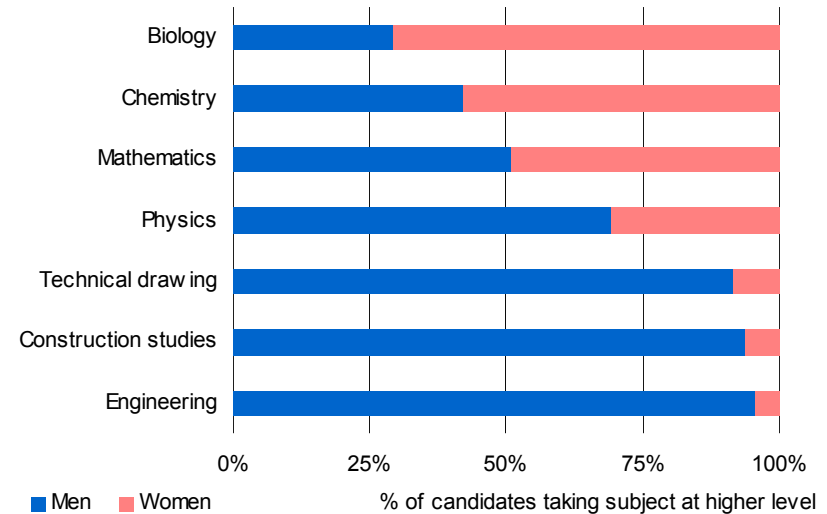
## Education

### 5.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate higher level candidates, 2005

Subject (higher level)	number		% of candidates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Biology	5,113	12,369	20.0	43.4
Mathematics	5,028	4,813	19.7	16.9
Chemistry	2,544	3,488	10.0	12.2
Physics	3,812	1,691	14.9	5.9
Construction studies	6,300	419	24.7	1.5
Technical drawing	2,797	263	11.0	0.9
Engineering	3,280	155	12.8	0.5
Home Economics - S&S	774	8,950	3.0	31.4
Art	2,540	5,093	9.9	17.9
Music	1,099	3,128	4.3	11.0
Irish	4,626	9,728	18.1	34.1
English	13,665	18,679	53.5	65.5
French	5,248	9,363	20.5	32.8
<b>Total Leaving Certificate candidates<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>25,543</b>	<b>28,530</b>		

Source: State Examinations Commission

### Candidates in selected higher level subjects, 2005



- ◆ Almost 53% of students sitting the Leaving Certificate in 2005 were female. Around two-thirds (65.5%) of women sitting the Leaving Certificate took English at higher level compared to 53.5% of men. There were higher proportions of women than men taking Irish and French at higher level also (see Table 5.1).
- ◆ Less than 1% of women took engineering as a higher level Leaving Certificate exam subject compared to 12.8% of men. Men also accounted for more than 90% of candidates in technical drawing and construction studies at higher level (see Table 5.1 and graph).

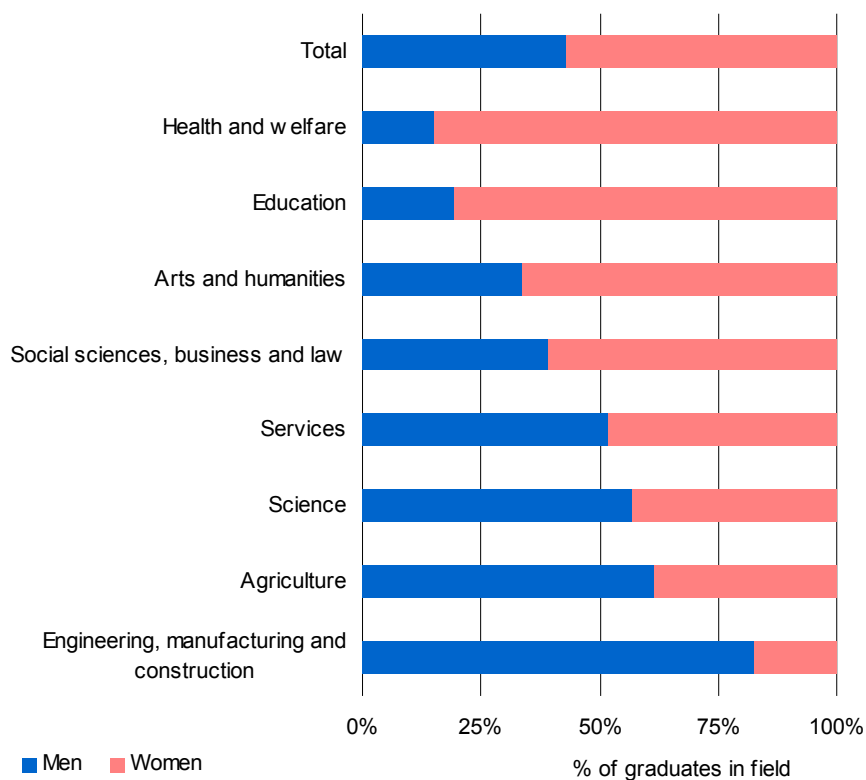
<sup>1</sup> The above data exclude candidates in the Leaving Certificate Applied Programme. School candidates, repeat candidates, external candidates, VTOS and PLC candidates are included in the table.

## 5.2 Ireland: Third level graduates<sup>2</sup> by field of study, 2004

Field of education	number		% of graduates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	521	327	2.2	1.1
Arts and humanities	2,219	4,324	9.5	14.0
Education	673	2,813	2.9	9.1
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	5,825	1,236	24.8	4.0
Health and welfare	1,113	6,137	4.7	19.9
Science	4,727	3,563	20.2	11.6
Services	825	766	3.5	2.5
Social sciences, business and law	7,544	11,674	32.2	37.9
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>23,447</b>	<b>30,840</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ◆ Women represented 56.8% of all third level graduates in Ireland in 2004. Around 32% of male and 38% of female graduates were in the social sciences, business and law field. The second highest proportion of female graduates (19.9%) was in the health and welfare field, while the second highest percentage of male graduates (24.8%) was in engineering, manufacturing and construction fields (see Table 5.2).
- ◆ Women represented 84.6% of graduates in the health and welfare field and 80.7% of graduates in education. Men represented just over 82.5% of graduates in the engineering, manufacturing and construction field (see graph).



<sup>2</sup> At ISCED levels 5 and 6 (see Appendix 1).

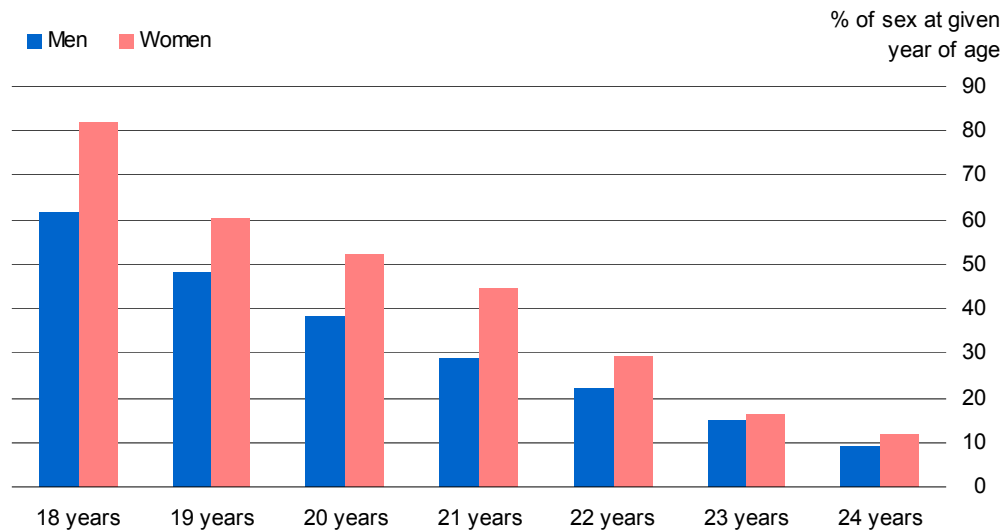
<sup>3</sup> Excludes graduates where field of education was not specified.

### 5.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2001 and 2006

Age	% of sex/age			
	2001		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18 years	61.1	78.5	61.6	81.8
19 years	45.8	64.1	48.1	60.2
20 years	41.7	51.8	38.1	52.4
21 years	32.3	41.5	28.6	44.5
22 years	21.6	28.4	22.1	29.4
23 years	15.6	14.2	15.0	16.1
24 years	6.5	11.0	9.2	11.7
<b>Total 18-24 year olds</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>41.4</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

#### 2006



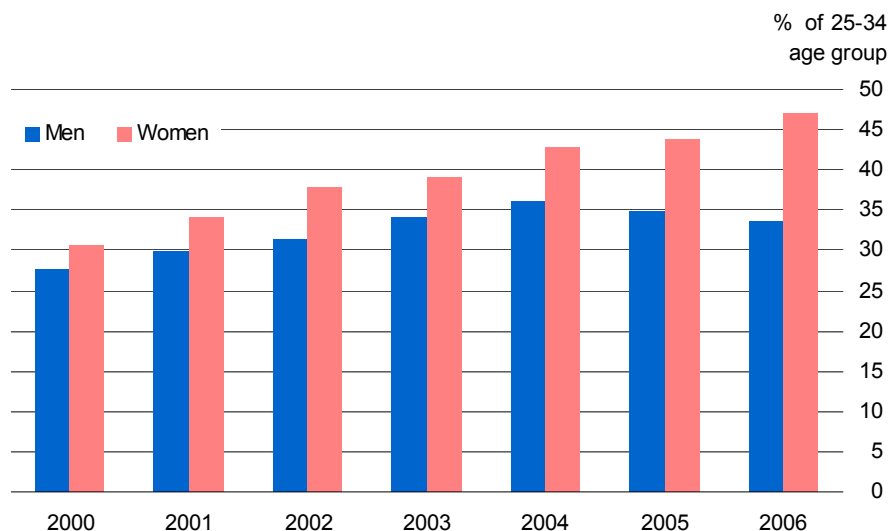
- ◆ The proportion of male students in the 18-24 age group decreased from 33.1% in 2001 to 30.7% in 2006. Over the same period, the proportion of female students in the same age group decreased from 42.6% in 2001 to 41.4% in 2006 (see Table 5.3).
- ◆ In 2006, 81.8% of 18 year old women were students compared to 61.6% of 18 year old men. This pattern, of a higher proportion of women, continued for women and men up to 22 years of age, but for 23 and 24 year olds the proportion of male and female students in the population were more similar (see Table 5.3 and graph).



**5.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2006**

Year	% of 25-34 age group	
	Men	Women
2000	27.5	30.5
2001	29.8	34.0
2002	31.3	37.7
2003	34.2	39.0
2004	36.0	42.7
2005	34.9	43.7
2006	33.7	46.9

Source: CSO, QNHS



**5.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2006**

Level of education attained	000s		% of 35-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	173.1	144.6	22.4	18.9
Lower secondary	161.7	143.2	20.9	18.7
Higher secondary	158.1	192.6	20.4	25.2
Post leaving certificate	75.1	75.5	9.7	9.9
Third level	189.5	197.4	24.5	25.8
Not stated	15.9	12.6	2.1	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>765.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The percentage of both men and women aged 25-34 with a third level qualification increased over the period 2000-2006. The percentage of men increased from 27.5% in 2000 to 36.0% in 2004 and fell back a little to 33.7% in 2006. There was a considerably larger increase for women from 30.5% in 2000 to 46.9% in 2006 (see Table 5.4 and graph).
- ◆ Almost 38% of women aged 35-64 had at most lower secondary education in 2006. The percentage of men in this age group having at most lower secondary education was 43.3%. The percentage of persons aged 35-64 with third level qualifications was roughly equal for both men and women at around 25% (see Table 5.5).

5.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers<sup>4</sup>, 1995-2005

Year	%			
	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1995/1996	22.1	77.9	45.6	54.4
1996/1997	21.6	78.4	45.4	54.6
1997/1998	19.9	80.1	44.1	55.9
1998/1999	15.2	84.8	44.1	55.9
1999/2000	14.9	85.1	42.4	57.6
2000/2001	14.6	85.4	41.4	58.6
2001/2002	14.0	86.0	41.0	59.0
2002/2003	13.5	86.5	40.4	59.6
2003/2004	16.4	83.6	40.1	59.9
2004/2005	15.9	84.1	38.4	61.6

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ◆ Women accounted for over 84% of teachers at primary level and over 60% of teachers at second level in Ireland in the school year 2004/2005. At both primary and second levels the proportion of female teachers increased by over 6 percentage points between the 1995/1996 and the 2004/2005 academic years (see Table 5.6).
- ◆ In 2004, 16.4% of primary school teachers in Ireland were men, compared to an estimated EU 15 average of 18.8%. Among other EU countries, the highest levels of male participation in primary teaching were in Greece and Denmark<sup>5</sup> at about one-third of all primary teachers (see Table 5.7).
- ◆ At second level there were also more female than male teachers in most countries with the exceptions of Luxembourg, the Netherlands<sup>5</sup> and Switzerland (see Table 5.7).

<sup>4</sup> Refers to both full-time and part-time staff.

<sup>5</sup> See country notes in Appendix 1 of report.

## 5.7 EU: Classroom teachers, 2004

Country	%			
	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Greece	37.8	62.2	44.3	55.7
Denmark <sup>6</sup>	34.7	65.3	:	:
Spain <sup>7</sup>	31.0	69.0	47.9	52.1
Luxembourg	29.4	70.6	56.6	43.4
Finland	24.5	75.5	35.6	64.4
Belgium	21.9	78.1	42.3	57.7
Sweden	19.2	80.8	42.9	57.1
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>
France	18.8	81.2	41.4	58.6
United Kingdom	18.5	81.5	39.8	60.2
Netherlands	18.5	81.5	55.7	44.3
Portugal	18.2	81.8	30.9	69.1
Cyprus	17.2	82.8	40.4	59.6
Germany	17.1	82.9	44.4	55.6
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>
Czech Republic <sup>6</sup>	16.0	84.0	33.3	66.7
Poland <sup>6</sup>	15.3	84.7	31.2	68.8
Malta	13.2	86.8	46.7	53.3
Austria	9.1	90.9	39.2	60.8
Slovakia	8.3	91.7	23.4	76.6
Italy	4.6	95.4	33.7	66.3
Hungary	4.1	95.9	28.9	71.1
Latvia	2.8	97.2	17.8	82.2
Slovenia	2.7	97.3	29.4	70.6
Lithuania	2.3	97.7	18.4	81.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:
Norway	27.4	72.6	41.6	58.4
Switzerland	22.2	77.8	54.4	45.6
Iceland <sup>6</sup>	21.6	78.4	50.5	49.5
Romania	13.1	86.9	33.8	66.2
Bulgaria	7.4	92.6	22.8	77.2

Source: Eurostat; Department of Education and Science

<sup>6</sup> 2003 data.

<sup>7</sup> 2002 data for ISCED 2-3.

## 5.8 EU: School management personnel, 2004

Country	%			
	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Greece	83.0	17.0	20.6	79.4
Poland <sup>8</sup>	21.7	78.3	42.5	57.5
Slovenia	38.0	62.0	42.6	57.4
Sweden	25.2	74.8	51.2	48.8
Cyprus	37.0	63.0	53.1	46.9
Slovakia	30.1	69.9	54.4	45.6
Italy	:	:	60.3	39.7
France	18.8	81.2	60.4	39.6
Finland	64.5	35.5	62.3	37.7
Malta	24.5	75.5	65.3	34.7
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Belgium	54.8	45.2	72.7	27.3
Austria	37.3	62.7	77.1	22.9
Netherlands <sup>9</sup>	69.9	30.1	82.4	17.6
United Kingdom	31.9	68.1	:	:
Bulgaria	23.8	76.2	35.6	64.4
Romania	46.7	53.3	47.5	52.5
Norway	51.6	48.4	58.5	41.5
Iceland	21.6	78.4	68.7	31.3

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ At primary level in Ireland in 2004, school management personnel were evenly divided between women and men with women representing 51% of management at this level. The gender breakdown of primary school managers in 2004 varied from 17% female in Greece to 81.2% female in France (see Table 5.8).
- ◆ In Ireland in 2004, over 67% of second level management personnel were male. For those EU countries for which data were available, Sweden had the most gender balanced number of headteachers at second level. Greece, Poland and Slovenia had a higher proportion of female management personnel in second level schools (see Table 5.8).

<sup>8</sup> 2003 data.

<sup>9</sup> ISCED 2-3 2003 data.

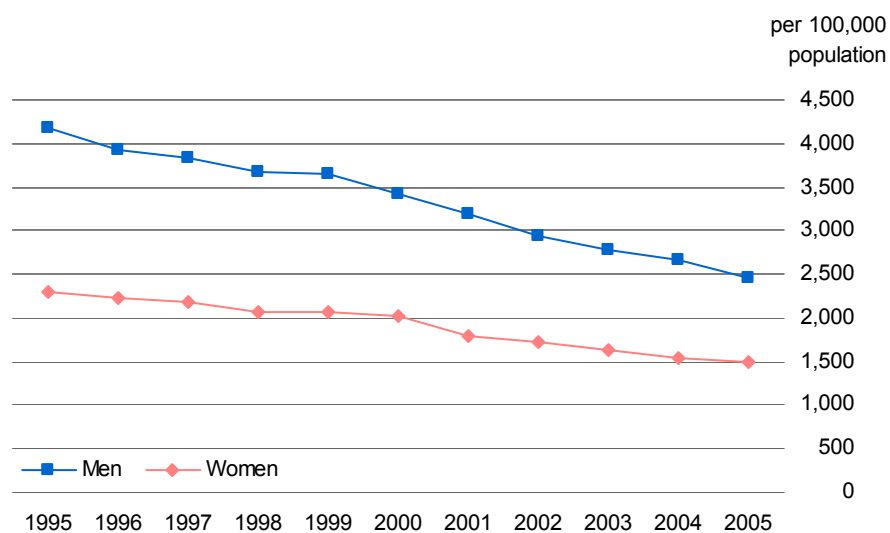
## Health

### 6.1 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2005

<i>per 100,000 population</i>			
Age group	Men	Women	Male:Female ratio
0-4	91	106	0.9:1
5-14	12	11	1.1:1
15-24	80	27	3.0:1
25-64	297	184	1.6:1
65-74	2,464	1,497	1.6:1
75 and over	9,211	7,440	1.2:1

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

### 6.2 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1995-2005



Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

### 6.3 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2005

Cause of death	<i>number</i>		<i>per 100,000 population</i>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	5,092	4,892	247	236
Malignant neoplasms	3,950	3,664	192	177
Accidents	610	309	30	15
Suicide	353	78	17	4

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

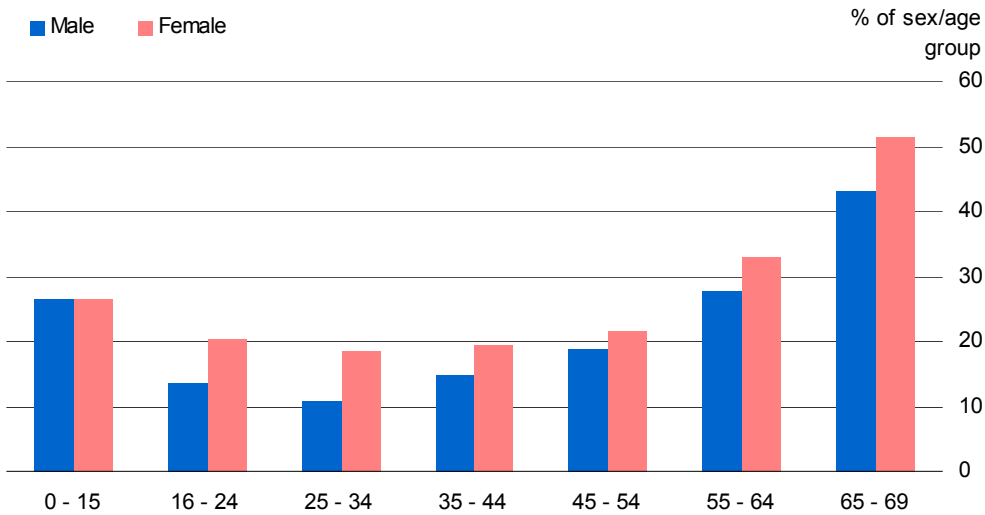
- ◆ In 2005, the death rate in Ireland was higher for males than for females in all age groups, apart from those aged 4 years and under. The most pronounced difference was in the 15-24 age group where the male rate was 3 times that of the female rate (see Table 6.1).
- ◆ The death rate for the 65-74 age group decreased for both men and women over the period 1995-2005. The male rate had decreased to 59% of its 1995 level by 2005, while the female rate fell to 65% of its 1995 level over the same period (see Graph 6.2).
- ◆ The mortality rate due to accidents for men (30 per 100,000) was twice that of women in 2005. The rate of male deaths due to suicide (17 per 100,000) was more than four times the female rate (see Table 6.3).

**6.4 Ireland: Persons<sup>1</sup> aged 0-69 registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2005**

Age group	% of sex/age group	
	Men	Women
0 - 15	26.5	26.5
16 - 24	13.6	20.5
25 - 34	10.7	18.3
35 - 44	14.9	19.3
45 - 54	18.6	21.5
55 - 64	27.8	32.9
65 - 69	43.2	51.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Persons registered (aged 0-69)</b>	<b>377,416</b>	<b>450,874</b>

Source: General Medical Services Payments Board;  
CSO, Census of Population

- ◆ In 2005, around 27% of boys and girls aged up to 15 were registered for a medical card. However, for all age groups aged 16 and over there was a higher proportion of women than men registered, particularly in the 25-34 age group, where 10.7% of men and 18.3% of women were registered (see Table 6.4 and graph).
- ◆ All persons aged 70 and over qualify automatically for a medical card.

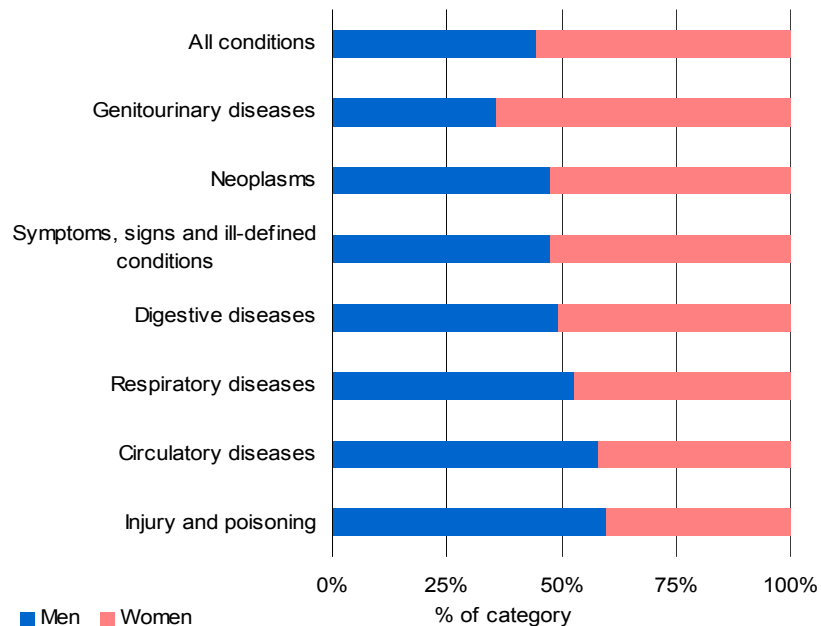


<sup>1</sup> All persons aged 70 and over are eligible for the scheme.

### 6.5 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2005

Diagnosis <sup>2</sup>	% of sex	
	Men	Women
Neoplasms	10.0	8.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5.3	4.7
Circulatory diseases	9.4	5.5
Respiratory diseases	7.3	5.3
Digestive diseases	12.0	10.0
Genitourinary diseases	4.6	6.6
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	18.5
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	8.9	7.9
Injury and poisoning	8.0	4.3
Other diagnoses	19.1	14.4
Supplementary classifications	15.3	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Total discharges per 1,000 population</i>	<i>219.2</i>	<i>270.9</i>

Source: Department of Health and Children;  
ESRI, Activity in Acute Public Hospitals in Ireland



<sup>2</sup> A new coding system (ICD-10-AM) was introduced in 2005 and this has resulted in some minor changes in the classification of diagnoses.

### 6.6 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1995-2005

Year	per 1,000 population			
	Day Patients		In-Patients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1995	44.1	45.6	125.4	122.6
1996	50.7	54.5	124.6	127.2
1997	54.4	58.3	122.7	135.2
1998	57.9	63.2	119.2	131.7
1999	61.2	70.5	117.8	152.1
2000	67.3	77.1	121.3	155.7
2001	76.8	86.7	121.8	159.5
2002	86.2	97.1	119.8	157.2
2003	93.5	103.9	119.4	160.4
2004	101.4	110.7	117.7	161.0
2005	102.1	110.7	117.1	160.1

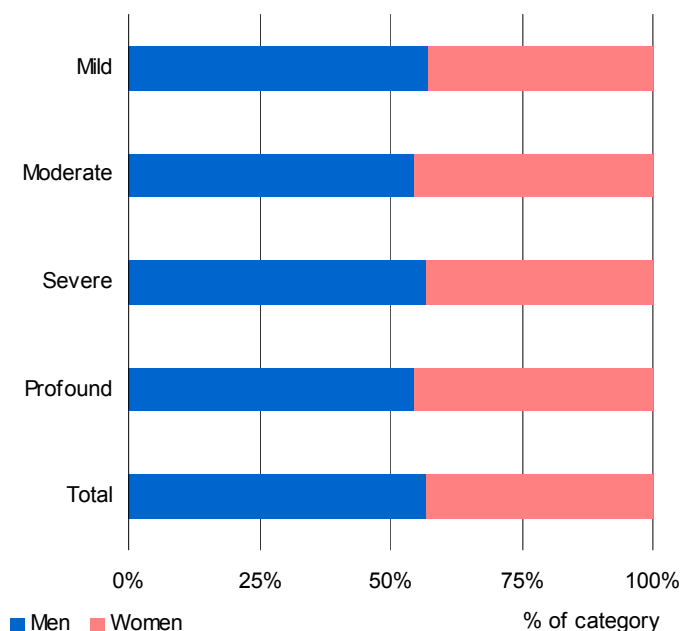
Source: Department of Health and Children;  
ESRI, Activity in Acute Public Hospitals in Ireland;  
CSO, Census of Population

- ◆ In 2005, the rate of discharges from acute hospitals was 219.2 per 1,000 population for men and 270.9 per 1,000 for women. Just under 20% of conditions diagnosed for women related to complications of pregnancy and childbirth. For men, the most common single condition diagnosed was digestive diseases at 12% of male discharges (see Table 6.5).
- ◆ The rate of discharge for day patients in 2005 was 102.1 per 1,000 for men and 110.7 per 1,000 for women, over double the rates for men and women in 1995 (see Table 6.6).
- ◆ Discharges of in-patients decreased for men over the period 1995-2005 from 125.4 per 1,000 in 1995 to 117.1 in 2005, while the rate for women increased from 122.6 to 160.1 per 1,000 (see Table 6.6).

### 6.7 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2006

Level	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mild	4,869	3,660	33.7	33.1
Moderate	5,276	4,360	36.5	39.4
Severe	2,263	1,723	15.6	15.6
Profound	569	477	3.9	4.3
Not verified	1,488	833	10.3	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,465</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database



### 6.8 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2004

Condition	per 100,000 population		of which first admissions (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Organic disorder	21.1	18.0	52.1	48.0
Schizophrenia	172.8	115.9	20.1	16.3
Depressive disorders	184.1	248.4	33.8	28.9
Mania	80.6	101.4	21.2	18.9
Neuroses	36.5	41.5	46.0	38.2
Personality and behavioural disorders	22.7	35.3	21.2	9.9
Alcoholic disorders	149.7	64.1	30.7	27.2
Drug dependence	34.5	13.7	37.4	32.9
Intellectual disability	7.6	6.3	16.8	12.4
Eating disorders	1.2	10.2	38.9	30.6
Other psychoses and Unspecified	49.9	54.9	33.3	32.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>762.0</b>	<b>709.9</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>32.1</b>

Source: Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services

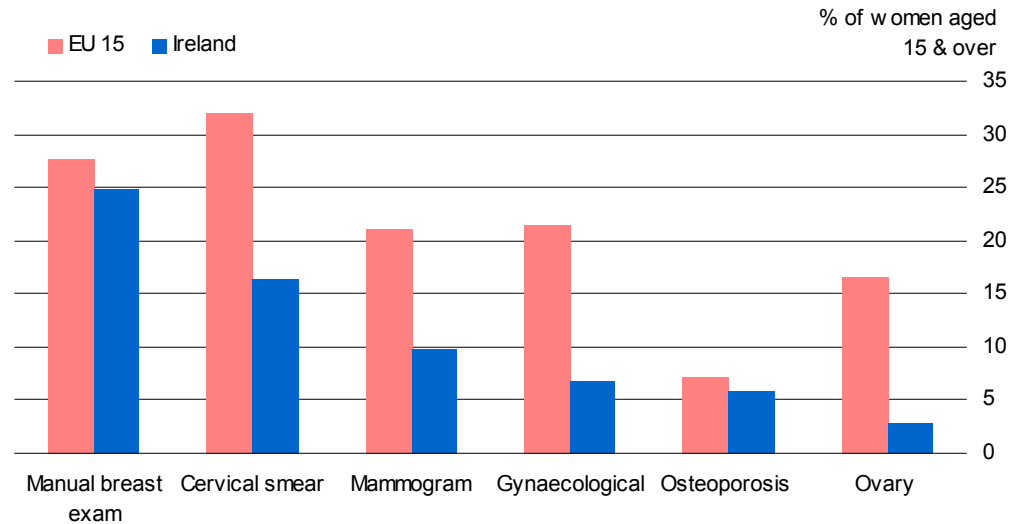
- ◆ There were a total of 25,518 persons registered on the National Intellectual Disability database in 2006, of whom 57% were men. The gender breakdown at each level of disability showed a similar pattern with men representing over half of persons in each category. Just over 70% of both men and women were classified as having a mild or moderate disability (see Table 6.7 and graph).
- ◆ The rate of admission to psychiatric units for men was 762.0 per 100,000 which was higher than the rate for women at 709.9 per 100,000. For both women and men, the highest cause of admission was depressive disorders. The proportion was higher for women, accounting for 35% of all female admissions compared to 24.2% of male admissions (see Table 6.8).
- ◆ The rate of admission of men to psychiatric units for drug dependence was two and a half times the rate for women in 2004. The male rate of admission for alcoholic disorders was over twice the female rate (see Table 6.8).

## 6.9 EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations<sup>3</sup>, 2002

% of women aged 15 and over

Country	Examination type					
	Mammogram (by hand)	Breast Gynaecological	Ovary	Cervical smear	Osteoporosis	
Luxembourg	30.4	54.4	43.7	38.0	57.9	9.5
Austria	37.1	45.8	35.9	33.8	54.6	14.9
Germany	17.2	49.0	29.6	28.8	39.1	9.3
France	23.4	26.9	21.1	17.3	38.8	5.0
Finland	22.9	25.9	38.3	16.5	38.2	4.9
Belgium	18.8	33.6	20.8	17.6	35.3	7.1
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
United Kingdom	12.7	17.7	12.3	5.7	30.4	3.3
Italy	25.7	25.3	20.8	18.7	29.1	11.5
Sweden	24.2	11.2	20.4	11.9	28.4	2.8
Greece	13.0	17.0	14.2	11.2	27.9	9.2
Spain	20.5	18.8	18.2	15.7	25.4	3.3
Denmark	11.3	15.1	19.7	8.6	22.2	5.9
Portugal	33.0	27.7	13.9	17.6	19.2	11.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Netherlands	25.8	11.4	6.4	2.3	16.3	2.7

Source: Eurostat, Eurobarometer survey



<sup>3</sup> See Appendix 1.

- ◆ The rate at which Irish women were undergoing preventative medical examinations in 2002 was considerably lower than the rate for women in the other EU member states. Some notable differences were for cervical smear tests, where only 16.4% of Irish women aged 15 and over were undergoing the test compared with 32% of their EU counterparts, and for ovarian examinations where only 2.8% of Irish women underwent examinations compared to 16.6% at EU level (see Table 6.9 and graph).



### 6.10 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit<sup>4</sup>, 1996-2005

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
1996	1,724	6,574	79.2
1997	2,181	8,015	78.6
1998	2,593	8,823	77.3
1999	3,023	11,364	79.0
2000	3,475	13,053	79.0
2001	3,817	15,393	80.1
2002	4,199	16,811	80.0
2003	4,378	17,577	80.1
2004	4,674	19,035	80.3
2005	4,879	20,958	81.1

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

### 6.11 Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002

Hours per week	labour force participation rate	
	Men	Women
1-14	79.1	55.9
15-28	75.8	50.5
29-42	73.0	44.8
43 or more	54.9	25.2
<b>Total carers</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>45.6</b>
All persons aged 15 & over	69.9	47.0

Source: CSO, Census of Population

### 6.12 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2005

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Under 25	65	297	82.0
25-49	2,158	10,327	82.7
50-64	2,149	7,887	78.6
65 & over	507	2,447	82.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>20,958</b>	<b>81.1</b>

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

- ◆ There were 25,837 persons in receipt of caring related social welfare payments in 2005. This was over a three-fold increase from the 8,298 recipients in 1996. Around four-fifths of recipients were women (see Table 6.10).
- ◆ In the Census of Population 2002<sup>5</sup>, the labour force participation rates for carers were 72.7% for men and 45.6% for women compared to overall rates of 69.9% of men and 47% of women aged 15 and over in the population as a whole (see Table 6.11).

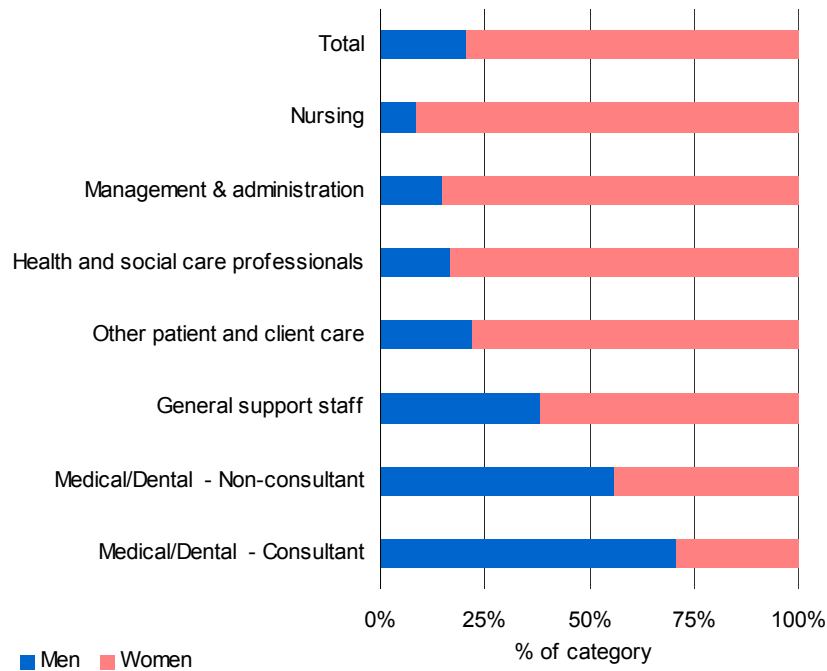
<sup>4</sup> Carer's benefit was first introduced in October 2000.

<sup>5</sup> Data from the 2006 Census of Population will be included in the 2007 'Women and Men' report.

### 6.13 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2006<sup>6,7</sup>

Grade category	number		% women
	Men	Women	
Medical/Dental - Consultant	1,911	791	29.3
Medical/Dental - Non-consultant	3,316	2,624	44.2
Nursing	3,559	38,752	91.6
Health and social care professionals	2,773	13,646	83.1
General support staff	6,213	10,009	61.7
Other patient and client care	4,309	15,295	78.0
Management and administration	2,948	16,686	85.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,029</b>	<b>97,803</b>	<b>79.6</b>

Source: Department of Health and Children



- ◆ In 2006, 79.6% of employees in the Irish health service were women. Women were in the majority in most grades within the health service, accounting for 91.6% of nurses, 85% of managers and administrators and 83.1% of health and social care professionals. Women accounted for 29.3% of medical and dental consultants (see Table 6.13 and graph).

<sup>6</sup> As at 30<sup>th</sup> June 2006.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes Home Helps. Caution should be exercised in making grade category classification comparisons over time due to the reclassification of certain grades. See Appendix 1.

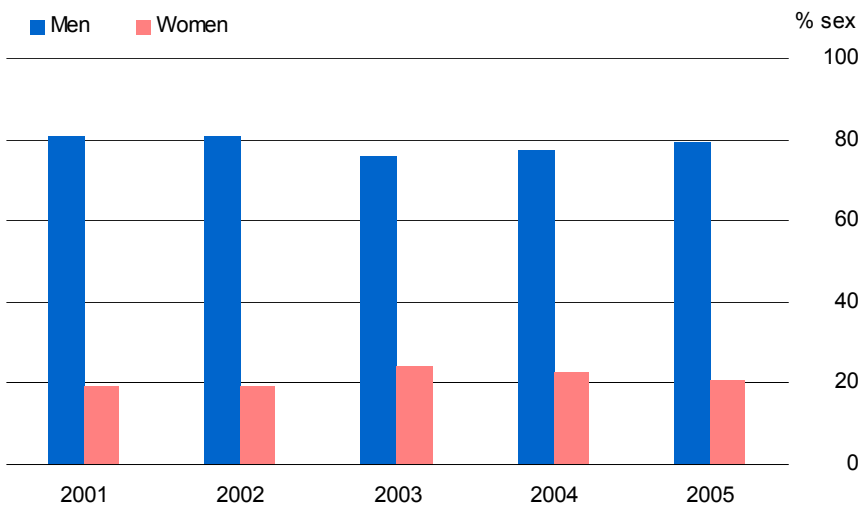
## Crime

### 7.1 Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2005

Offence group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Offences against the person	653	36	5.2
Offences against property with violence	81	3	3.6
Offences against property without violence	1,101	99	8.3
Drug offences	268	11	3.9
Road traffic offences	1,238	119	8.8
Other offences	1,345	134	9.1
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>7.9</b>

Source: Irish Prison Service

### 7.2 Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2001-2005



Source: Garda Síochána, Crime Statistics

### 7.3 EU: Criminal convictions<sup>1</sup>, 2002

Country	% of convictions	
	Men	Women
Spain <sup>2</sup>	93.3	6.7
Poland <sup>2</sup>	92.2	7.8
Cyprus <sup>2</sup>	92.1	7.9
Bulgaria <sup>3</sup>	91.9	8.1
Slovakia <sup>3</sup>	91.4	8.6
Estonia <sup>3</sup>	91.3	8.7
Latvia	91.0	9.0
France <sup>3</sup>	90.5	9.5
Slovenia	89.6	10.4
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	88.9	11.1
Romania <sup>3</sup>	88.7	11.3
Czech Republic	88.0	12.0
Hungary <sup>3</sup>	87.8	12.2
Italy	85.5	14.5
Finland	84.9	15.1
Austria <sup>2</sup>	84.7	15.3
Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	84.6	15.4
Sweden <sup>3</sup>	84.2	15.8
Germany	83.2	16.8
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	81.9	18.1
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>

Source: UNECE, Gender statistics database<sup>4</sup>

- ◆ There were 5,088 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2005, of whom just under 8% were women. Over 96% of persons in prison for drug related offences were men (see Table 7.1).
- ◆ There were 3,917 persons convicted of crimes in 2005, of whom almost 80% were men (see Graph 7.2).
- ◆ In 2002, Ireland had the highest proportion of female offenders convicted of crimes among those countries for which data were available (see Table 7.3).

<sup>1</sup> The methodology for crime statistics has generally not been harmonised across countries and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting levels of crime across countries and even within the same country over time. The level of reporting and detection of crime may also vary widely across countries (see also Appendix 1 of report).

<sup>2</sup> 2000 data.

<sup>3</sup> 2001 data.

<sup>4</sup> <http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp>.

## 7.4 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2002

*% of category of victims*

Country	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Austria <sup>5</sup>	34.7	65.3	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria <sup>6</sup>	25.9	74.1	17.4	82.6	12.6	87.4
Cyprus	83.3	16.7	81.6	18.4	11.1	88.9
Czech Republic	58.1	41.9	61.8	38.2	11.8	88.2
Finland	66.9	33.1	:	:	:	:
Germany	62.8	37.2	74.2	25.8	15.6	84.4
Iceland <sup>6</sup>	100.0	0.0	:	:	:	:
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>72.4</b>
Italy	70.8	29.2	:	:	:	:
Latvia	66.7	33.3	62.0	38.0	1.1	98.9
Lithuania	75.4	24.6	83.6	16.4	16.4	83.6
Netherlands	68.7	31.3	:	:	:	:
Norway <sup>6</sup>	47.2	52.8	:	:	:	:
Slovakia <sup>6</sup>	72.1	27.9	:	:	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	73.1	26.9	81.8	22.8	9.9	90.1
Switzerland <sup>6</sup>	60.6	39.4	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom <sup>5</sup>	70.4	29.6	78.7	21.3	12.9	87.1

Source: UNECE, Gender statistics database

<sup>5</sup> 2000 data.

<sup>6</sup> 2001 data.

## 7.5 Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2005

*number*

Age	Men	Women
0-20	4	0
21-30	24	3
31-40	9	1
41-50	5	4
51 & over	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: Garda Síochána, Crime Statistics

- ◆ Men were more likely to be victims of homicide or serious assault than women in most reporting countries in 2002. Women were more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault (see Table 7.4). When examining this data it should be taken into account that levels of reporting of particular crimes may vary across countries.
- ◆ There were 58 victims of homicide in Ireland in 2005. Of these, 49 were men. Almost half of male victims were aged between 21 and 30 years of age. One third of female victims of homicide were aged between 21 and 30 years of age (see Table 7.5).

## Transport

### 8.1 Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1991 and 2002

*% of sex aged 15 & over at work*

Means of travel	1991		2002	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
On foot	8.0	16.8	8.8	15.1
Bicycle	4.7	4.0	2.8	1.2
Bus	4.9	12.9	5.1	8.9
Train	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.4
Motor cycle	1.4	0.6	1.6	0.3
Motor car: Driver	41.2	34.7	52.9	58.1
Motor car: Passenger	4.5	14.5	5.6	8.4
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	5.6	1.1	11.8	0.5
Work mainly at or from home	25.7	9.0	7.7	3.7
Not stated	2.7	4.2	1.9	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: CSO, Census of Population*

### 8.2 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002

*% of sex aged 15 & over at work<sup>1</sup>*

Time taken	Men	Women
Less than ¼ of an hour	24.5	28.3
¼ of an hour to less than ½ an hour	26.5	30.8
½ an hour to less than ¾ of an hour	17.2	17.2
¾ of an hour to less than 1 hour	7.3	7.4
1 hour to less than 1½ hours	7.1	6.1
1½ hours and more	3.2	2.0
Not stated	14.3	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: CSO, Census of Population*

- ◆ In 1991, 41.2% of men and 34.7% of women in employment drove a car to work. In 2002<sup>2</sup>, this proportion had risen to 52.9% of men and 58.1% of women. The proportion of women travelling to work as a passenger in a car decreased from 14.5% in 1991 to 8.4% in 2002 (Table 8.1).
- ◆ Around 51% of men and 59% of women had a travel to work time of less than 30 minutes in 2002 (Table 8.2).

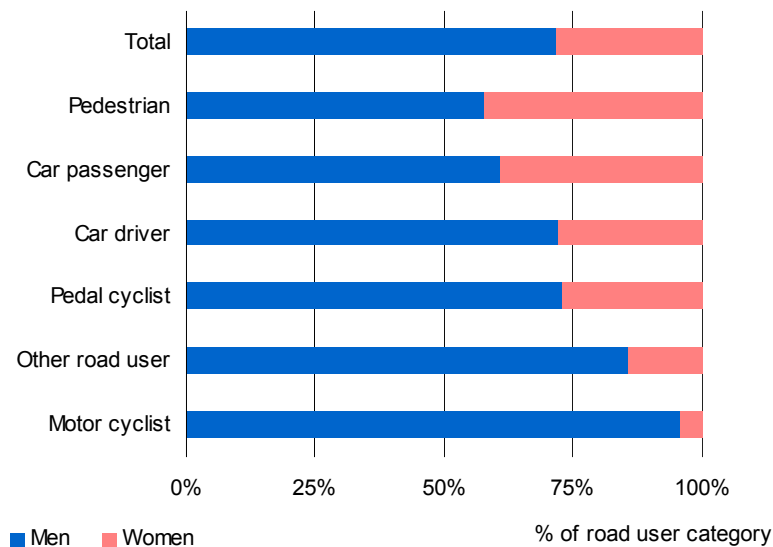
<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

<sup>2</sup> Data which will become available from the 2006 Census of Population will be included in the 2007 'Women and Men' report.

### 8.3 Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2004

Road user	number	
	Men	Women
Car driver	91	35
Car passenger	45	29
Pedestrian	38	28
Other road user	30	5
Pedal cyclist	8	3
Motor cyclist	47	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>102</b>

Source: National Roads Authority



### 8.4 Ireland: Road fatalities, 1994-2004

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
1994	295	104	26.1
1995	318	117	26.9
1996	342	107	23.8
1997	335	131	28.1
1998	339	115	25.3
1999	288	118	29.1
2000	302	104	25.6
2001	304	103	25.3
2002	260	101	28.0
2003	246	79	24.3
2004	259	102	28.3

Source: National Roads Authority

### 8.5 Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim, 2004

Age group	% of category			
	Men		Women	
	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
0-17	5	13	8	12
18-24	30	25	19	20
25-44	34	39	27	39
45-64	16	15	21	19
65 & over	14	6	25	8
Unknown	2	3	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Number of casualties	259	4,223	102	2,706

Source: National Roads Authority

- ◆ Of the 361 people who died on Irish roads in 2004, almost 72% were men. Almost 96% of motor cyclists who died in road traffic accidents in 2004 were men (see Table 8.3 and graph).
- ◆ The overall level of road fatalities decreased in the period 1994-2004 by over 12% for men but by less than 2% for women. Women consistently comprised around a quarter of road fatalities over the period (see Table 8.4).
- ◆ In 2004, 34% of male fatalities occurred in the 25-44 age group. A further 30% of male fatalities were in the 18-24 age group. The highest proportion of female deaths (27%) was also in the 25-44 age group, followed by 25% in the 65 and over age group (see Table 8.5).

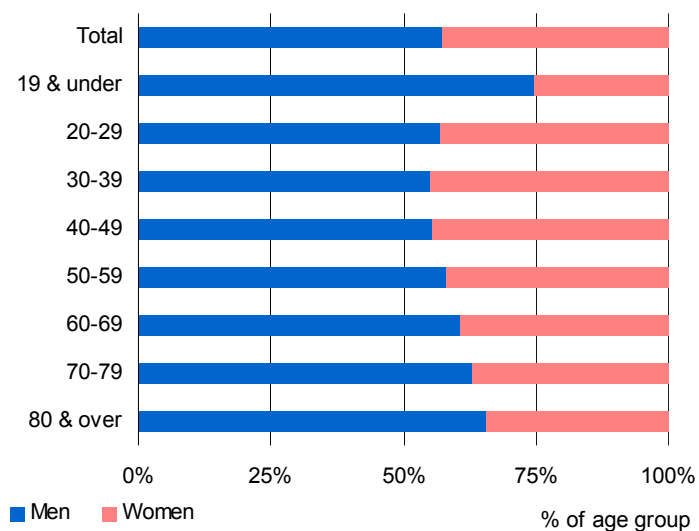
### 8.6 Ireland: Current driving licences<sup>3</sup> by age of holder, 2005

Age group	% of full licences		% of provisional licences	
	Full licence		Provisional licence	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
19 & under	0.7	0.3	19.7	11.7
20-29	15.8	16.0	47.1	49.6
30-39	23.8	26.2	20.4	20.7
40-49	21.7	23.5	8.1	9.7
50-59	18.4	17.7	3.4	5.6
60-69	12.4	10.8	0.9	2.2
70-79	5.7	4.5	0.3	0.5
80 & over	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Number of current licences	1,115,898	832,035	187,959	216,648

Source: Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ In 2005, 57.3% of full driving licences were held by men. There were more men than women with a full driving licence in all age groups (see Table 8.6 and graph).

#### Full licences



<sup>3</sup> A small minority of licences are listed on the Departmental dataset as being held by an 'unknown' gender. These have been assigned to the male and female totals in proportion to the known distribution within each age group.





# ***Appendices***

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## Appendix 1 Notes and definitions

### 1. EU Council Policy Indicators

#### At risk of poverty rate Tables 1.14, 4.1, 4.2

The at-risk-of-poverty rate before/after social transfers and pensions (i.e. old-age and survivors' benefits) shows the percentage of persons in the total population having an equivalised disposable income before/after social transfers and pensions that is below the national 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold' which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

For Tables 1.14, 4.1 and 4.2, the EU definition of income is used. The key differences between the national and EU definitions of income are:

- ◆ The EU definition of gross income does not include income from private pensions. These are defined as private schemes fully organised by the individual, where contributions are at the discretion of the contributor independently of their employer or the State. Thus, private pensions do not include occupational or State pensions.
- ◆ The EU definition of income does not include the value of goods produced for own consumption, while the national definition does.
- ◆ All contributions to pension plans, except for those to private pension plans, are deducted from gross income when calculating disposable income under the EU definition. No pension contributions of any kind are deducted from gross income in the calculation of disposable income for national purposes from the national definition of income.
- ◆ For EU at-risk-of-poverty rates, the equivalised disposable income for each person is calculated as the household total net income divided by the equivalised household size according to the modified OECD scale (which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14). The national equivalence scale used to obtain the equivalised household size attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult in a household, 0.66 to each subsequent adult (aged 14+ living in the household) and 0.33 to each child aged less than 14. The purpose of an equivalence scale is to account for the size and composition of different income units (households) and thus allows for a more accurate comparison between households. However, numerous scales have been developed, and there is no real consensus as regards the most appropriate scale to use. For EU purposes, the modified OECD scale has been accepted to allow comparison across countries.

#### Civil service general service grades Table 1.19

The number of persons at each grade should be taken as broadly correct as the distinction between general service and technical grade staff is not fully precise. Data in this table referred to the situation at December 2004. In the 2005 publication, the data for 2003 referred to December 2003, while in the 2004 publication, the data for 2003 referred to the end of June 2003.

These figures exclude the Irish Prison Service, Garda Civilians (part), State Exams Commission, National Council for Special Education and Foreign Affairs Local Recruits Serving Abroad due to technical reasons.

#### Early school leavers Table 1.13

Early school leavers are persons aged 18 to 24 meeting the following two conditions (numerator):

- ◆ the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1 or 2 (see notes to section 5 – Education); and
- ◆ respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.

The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding persons who did not respond to the questions 'highest level of education or training attained' and 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the European Union Labour Force Survey – the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in Ireland.

#### Employment rate Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.7; Graphs 1.2, 1.4

The employment rate is defined as the number of persons in employment (ILO) aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population aged 15-64.

The Labour Force Survey (QNHS in Ireland) covers persons aged 15 years and over, living in private households. Persons living in collective households (halls of residence, medical care establishments, religious institutions, collective workers' accommodation, hostels, etc.) and persons carrying out obligatory military service are not included.

All data relating to the (ILO) labour force refers to the second quarter (March-May) of the reference year unless otherwise stated.

#### EU 25

Where possible, data for the current 25 EU Member States have been provided for all years although the EU increased its membership to 25 countries only on 1 May 2004.

**EU Council Meeting** The EU Council meetings held in Spring of each year normally consider a statistical annex measuring progress among the individual Member States and at an overall EU level. The annex to the Spring Report comprises data from the EU structural indicators.

**Exit age from labour force** Table 1.6 The average age at which active persons withdraw from labour the market. It is based on a probability model considering the relative changes of activity rates from one year to another at a specific age, that is, the conditional probability to stay in the labour market at a specific age in a specific year.

**Gender pay gap** Graph 1.12 The gender pay gap is given as average gross hourly earnings of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 who work 15 or more hours per week. The EU 25 value is a weighted average of national values estimated without missing countries.

**ILO economic status** The **International Labour Office** (ILO) classification distinguishes the following main subgroups of the population aged 15 or over:

Persons **in employment** are all persons who, in the week before the survey:

- ◆ worked for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business; or
- ◆ had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc.

Persons classified as **unemployed** are persons who, in the week before the survey:

- ◆ were without work;
- ◆ were available for work within the next two weeks; and
- ◆ had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks, to find work.

The **ILO labour force** consists of persons **in employment** and **unemployed** persons.

**Income liable for social insurance** Tables 1.9, 1.10 The earnings or income details for all persons, except the self-employed, do not include any social welfare payments, investment incomes or rental income. They could, however, include private pension incomes. The income details for self employed persons contain all returns including earnings, rental and investment incomes.

Private pension contributions are not liable for social insurance contributions and hence are not included in the income figures. In some cases this may be a very significant exclusion.

Persons with no income or for whom date of birth or sex was not available were excluded from these tables.

The age groups for these tables are based on the ages of persons at 31 December 2004, The tables include only persons aged between 15 and 84 years. This represents a change in methodology from the income tables first presented in *Women and Men in Ireland 2004*, which covered persons aged 15 and over. The proportion of persons in each age group in the population covered by these tables is given below. It should be noted that the proportions are low for persons aged 65 and over, with only 50.6% of men and 25.4% of women in that age group represented in these tables. The over-representation of males aged 25-34 is likely to be due to the presence of migrant short-term workers such as non-resident university students who are recorded as having earned income but who are not included in the annual population estimates.

<i>% of age group</i>		
<b>Age group</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
15-24	76.7	75.0
25-34	103.3	90.9
35-44	90.6	71.6
45-54	80.5	65.1
55-64	70.5	47.1
65-84	50.6	25.4
<b>Total aged 15-84</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>65.8</b>

**Labour force participation rate** Table 1.5 Persons in the (ILO) labour force expressed as a percentage of the population.

Table 1.5

**Life expectancy** Tables 1.15, 1.16 The mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

<b>Occupation</b> Table 1.8	The Occupation classification used in the Census of Population and QNHS, is based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification, with modifications to reflect Irish labour market conditions. It adheres to the international occupation classification ISCO Com (88). The code to which a person's occupation is classified is determined by the kind of work he or she performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the industry, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of the occupation. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration, professions and other services, etc.
<b>Members of Parliament</b> Table 1.17	The data in this table has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union ( <a href="http://www.ipu.org">www.ipu.org</a> ) on the basis of information provided by national parliaments by 31 October in the reference year.
<b>Usual hours worked</b> Tables 1.11, 3.2	The number of hours per week usually worked covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works, but excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). Persons who usually also work at home are asked to include the number of hours they usually work at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres. Some persons, particularly the self-employed and family workers, may not have usual hours, in the sense that their hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month. When the respondent is unable to provide a figure for usual hours for this reason, the average of the hours actually worked per week over the past four weeks is used as a measure of usual hours.

## 2. Population

<b>Migration</b> Table 2.3; Graph 2.4	<p>Emigrants are persons resident in Ireland leaving to live abroad for over one year.</p> <p>Immigrants are persons coming to Ireland from another country for the purposes of taking up residence for over one year.</p> <p>Net migration is the net effect of emigration and immigration on a country's population in a given time.</p>
<b>Population,</b> Table 2.1	The total population of the country may comprise either all of the usual residents of the country (de jure) or all persons present in the country on a particular date (de facto). Published census figures for Ireland are on a de facto basis.
<b>Principal Economic Status</b> Table 2.5	<p>A classification is based on a single question in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment and given the following response categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ At work;</li> <li>◆ Unemployed;</li> <li>◆ Student;</li> <li>◆ Engaged on home duties;</li> <li>◆ Retired; and</li> <li>◆ Other.</li> </ul>

## 3. Employment

<b>ILO Labour force</b>	See note in EU Council policy indicators section.
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b> Table 3.5	The number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.
<b>NACE economic sector</b> Table 3.1	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.
<b>Pension coverage</b> Table 3.3	<p>Questions on pensions were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from December 2004 to February 2005. This was an update of a module on pensions asked in the same period in 2001/2002. The pensions module was asked of all persons aged 20 to 69 years who were in employment and who participated directly in the survey. The results are based on two questions 'Are you a member of your employer's pension scheme?' and 'Do you contribute to a personal pension plan?'</p> <p>Through the State Social Welfare system people are entitled to a basic flat rate pension. However, in many cases there is a need for additional pension cover if the standard of living enjoyed while at work is to be maintained into retirement. This additional or supplementary cover is provided through occupational pension schemes and personal pension arrangements. It is this additional cover which is the focus of this survey. The results do not cover pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system.</p>

**Unemployment rate** The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.  
Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.7;  
Graph 3.6

**Usual hours worked** See note in EU Council policy indicators section.  
Table 3.2

#### 4. Social cohesion and lifestyles

**Age of women at birth of first child** The EU definition used in 4.8, of the mean age of women when their first child is born, differs from the national method of calculation used in 4.7. Using the EU definition, for a given calendar year, the mean age of women at first birth is calculated using the fertility rates for first births by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.  
Tables 4.7, 4.8

The national definition of the average age at maternity of first birth is 0.5 plus the sum of the products of the ages at maternity of first live births and their ages divided by the number of first live births. Childbearing years are regarded as between the ages of 15 and 49. Live births to mothers aged less than 15 are included in the age 15 category and are divided by the age 15 population. Similarly live births to mothers aged greater than 49 are included in the age 49 category and are divided by the age 49 population.

**Arts Council grants programme**

Tables 4.13, 4.14

Arts Council supports for artists in 2005 were administered through 4 programmes:

1. Cnuas – an annual means tested stipend for Aosdána members
2. Artists' Bursaries – made on a competitive basis to assist individual artist in the development of their art practice;
3. Artists' Awards – made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the creation of new work;
4. Artists' Schemes – made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the production and dissemination of new work.

The data in these tables are a representation of Arts Council financial support to the individual artist where the primary administrative relationship is with the Arts Council (Cnuas; Artists' Bursaries; Artists' Awards). Supports to the individual artist where the relationship is administered in partnership with other agencies (Artists' Schemes) have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown is not available.

**At risk of poverty rate**  
Tables 4.1, 4.2

See note in EU Council policy indicators section.

**Grants to high performance athletes**  
Tables 4.11, 4.12

The International Carding Scheme was introduced in 1998 to provide a range of supports to assist elite athletes realise their potential to perform successfully at the highest international level. The Carding Scheme is administered by the Irish Sports Council.

**Lone parents**  
Tables 4.3, 4.4

A lone parent family unit consists of one parent and one or more of his or her never-married children. The number of lone parent family units may be understated as there are problems identifying lone parent families particularly where the lone parent lives with his/her parents. The QNHS does not specifically ask a person if he or she is a lone parent.

**One-parent family payments**  
Table 4.5

One-Parent Family Payment is a means-tested payment which is made to men or women who are caring for a child or children without the support of a partner. The scheme was introduced on 2 January 1997, and replaced the Lone Parents Allowance and Deserted Wife's Benefit schemes.

**Special Savings Incentive Accounts**  
Table 4.6

The Irish Government's Special Savings Incentive Scheme commenced on 1 May 2001. To participate in the scheme, savings accounts (called "special savings incentive accounts" or "SSiAs") had to be opened before 30 April 2002. Under the terms of the scheme, the exchequer contributes an additional 25% to the amount saved. An SSiA could be opened with any institution approved for the purpose of the scheme such as banks, building societies, credit unions, life assurance companies etc. The conditions for opening such an account were:

- ◆ The account holder must have been resident in the Republic of Ireland and over 18 years of age at the time of beginning the special savings incentive account. In addition, he/she must be either resident or ordinarily resident in the Republic of Ireland throughout the period from the beginning of the account to the period on which the declaration of maturity is completed;
- ◆ The account holder must have signed up to save a specified amount each month. The minimum savings amount per month, in the first 12 months of the account, was €12.50. The maximum savings amount in any month is €254. After the first year an individual could save any amount per month, up to a maximum of €254, for the remaining 4 years;
- ◆ Each person was allowed only one special savings incentive account; and
- ◆ On opening the account each individual was required to supply his/her PPSN to the financial institution with whom the account was held.

The first set of SSIs matured in 2006. Because persons who did not save the maximum amount during the earlier years of the scheme could increase their monthly subscription to the maximum at any point during the remainder of the scheme, the subscriptions amounts for 2005 and for 2006 may be higher than those of earlier years.

**Total fertility rate**  
Table 4.8

The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.

## 5. Education

**ISCED**  
Tables 5.2, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is the basis for international education statistics.

### **ISCED 0 Pre-primary level of education**

Initial stage of organised instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment.

### **ISCED 1 Primary level of education**

Programmes normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics.

### **ISCED 2 Lower secondary level of education**

The lower secondary level of education generally continues the basic programmes of the primary level, although teaching is typically more subject-focused, often employing more specialised teachers who conduct classes in their field of specialisation.

### **ISCED 3 Upper secondary level of education**

The final stage of secondary education in most countries. Instruction is often more organised along subject-matter lines than at ISCED level 2 and teachers typically need to have a higher level, or more subject-specific, qualification than at ISCED 2. There are substantial differences in the typical duration of ISCED 3 programmes both across and between countries, typically ranging from 2 to 5 years of schooling.

### **ISCED 4 Post secondary non-tertiary education**

These programmes straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they may be considered as upper secondary or post-secondary in a national context. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at level 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a level 3 programme. The students tend to be older than those in ISCED 3 programmes and have usually completed ISCED 3.

### **ISCED 5 First stage of tertiary education**

ISCED 5 programmes have an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4. Entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3 or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4.

ISCED 5A: These programmes are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements. The minimum cumulative theoretical duration of these programmes is three years (full-time equivalent). The faculty must have advanced research credentials. Completion of a research project or thesis may be required.

ISCED 5B: These programmes are generally more practical/technical and occupational specific than ISCED 5A programmes. They do not prepare students for direct access to advanced research programmes. The programme content is typically designed to prepare students to enter a particular occupation.

### **ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education**

This level is reserved for tertiary programmes leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are developed to advanced study and original research. This level requires the submission of a thesis or dissertation of publishable quality that is the product of original research and represents a significant contribution to knowledge. It is not solely based on course work and it prepares recipients for faculty posts in institutions offering ISCED 5A programmes, as well as research posts in government and industry.

**Classroom teachers**  
Tables 5.6, 5.7

Classroom teachers are defined as professional personnel involved in direct student instruction: including the planning, organising and conducting of group activities whereby students' knowledge, skills and attitudes develop as stipulated by educational programmes.

The classification includes:

- ◆ Classroom teachers;
- ◆ Special education teachers in whichever setting they teach; and
- ◆ Other teachers who work with students as a whole class in a classroom, in small groups in a resource room, or one-on-one inside or outside a regular classroom;

but excludes:

- ◆ Educational staff who have some teaching duties but whose primary function is not teaching (e.g. it is managerial or administrative);
- ◆ Student teachers, teachers' aides, or paraprofessionals; and
- ◆ School management personnel with teaching responsibilities.

**Country specific notes:**

Denmark	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1
Netherlands	ISCED 1 includes ISCED 0
Iceland	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1
Norway	ISCED 2 includes ISCED 1

**School management personnel**

Table 5.8

Head-teachers are defined as school level management personnel like principals, assistant principals, headmasters, assistant headmasters and other management staff with similar responsibilities. It excludes receptionists, secretaries, clerks and other staff who support the administrative activities of the school. Head-teachers may have teaching-responsibilities. If so, the amount of teaching is included in the number of full-time equivalent teachers, while when counting head-counts, the personnel is pro-rated between functions to get a correct count of individuals in total employed in education.

## 6. Health

**Acute hospital discharges**

Tables 6.5, 6.6

Data on hospital discharges is obtained from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry (HIPE) system. The HIPE is a computer-based health information system designed to collect clinical and administrative data on deaths and discharges from the 60 acute public hospitals currently participating in the system. Since the mid-1990s close to 95 per cent of all discharges from acute hospitals nationally have been incorporated within the system. This includes information on all obstetric discharges which has been required of all hospitals, including maternity hospitals, since 1999. The Department of Health and Children contracts the management of the HIPE system to the Economic and Social Research Institute.

**Admissions to psychiatric hospitals**

Table 6.8

Covers admissions to all psychiatric in-patient facilities in Ireland. Data on admissions are obtained from two main sources, the National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIRS) and the Department of Health and Children's annual end-of-year returns.

**Age-sex specific death rates**

Table 6.1;  
Graph 6.2

The number of male/female deaths in a particular age group as a proportion of the number (in units of 100,000) of men/women of that age group in the population.

**Carer's Allowance and Benefit**

Tables 6.10, 6.12

Carer's Allowance is a payment for carers on low incomes who live with and look after certain people in need of full-time care and attention.

Carer's Benefit is a payment made to insured persons who leave the workforce to care for a person(s) in need of full-time care and attention.

**Carers**

Tables 6.11

Data on carers was derived from answers to question 23 of the 2002 Census of Population questionnaire. This asked of persons aged 15 years and over whether an individual provided regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability (including problems due to old age). Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing. Receipt of "Carers Allowance" was not considered payment for the purposes of this question. "Meals on Wheels" staff were not considered carers for the purpose of this question. The following response categories were given:

- ◆ Yes, 1-14 hours a week;
- ◆ Yes, 15-28 hours a week;
- ◆ Yes, 29-42 hours a week;
- ◆ Yes, 43 or more hours a week; and
- ◆ No.

**Cause of death categories**

Table 6.3

Deaths are coded according to the 9<sup>th</sup> revision of the International Standard Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of death.



<p><b>General Medical Services Scheme</b> Table 6.4</p>	<p>Persons who are unable without undue hardship to arrange General Practitioner medical and surgical services plus dental and optometric services for themselves and their dependants, and all persons aged 70 and over, are provided with such services free of charge under the GMS Scheme. An eligible person is entitled to select a Doctor of his/her choice, from among those Doctors who have entered into agreements with Health Boards.</p>
<p><b>Health service personnel</b> Table 6.13</p>	<p>Data is from the Personnel Census of the Department of Health and Children and reflects the position at 31<sup>st</sup> June 2006.</p> <p>Management/ Administrative includes staff who are of direct service to the public and include Consultant's Secretaries, Out-Patient Departmental Personnel, Medical Records Personnel, Telephonists and other staff who are engaged in front-line duties together with staff in the following categories: Payroll, Human Resource Management (including training), Service Managers, IT Staff, General Management Support and Legislative and Information requirements.</p>
<p><b>National Intellectual Disability Database</b> Table 6.7</p>	<p>The National Intellectual Disability Database was established in 1995 to ensure that information is available to enable the Department of Health and Children, the health boards and the voluntary agencies in the Republic of Ireland to provide appropriate services designed to meet the changing needs of people with intellectual disability (mental handicap) and their families.</p> <p>The database was established on the principle that minimum information with maximum accuracy was preferred, hence it incorporates only three basic elements of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ demographic details;</li> <li>◆ current service provision; and</li> <li>◆ future service requirements.</li> </ul> <p>The objective is to obtain this information for every individual known to have an intellectual disability and assessed as being in receipt of, or in need of, an intellectual disability service. Information pertaining to diagnosis is specifically excluded, as the database is not designed as a medical epidemiological tool. The data held in any individual record represent the information available for that person at a specified point in time only. The record is updated whenever there are changes in the person's circumstances or during the annual review process in the spring of each year.</p>
<p><b>Preventative examinations</b> Table 6.9</p>	<p>Data refer to whether or not a person has within a calendar year taken one of a list of defined preventive measures. This data is based on a special health module of the Eurobarometer survey conducted throughout the EU in 2002. As this data cannot be updated on a regular basis we will examine alternative national data from administrative sources on this topic for future publications.</p>

## 7. Crime

<p><b>Criminal convictions</b> Graph 7.2; Table 7.3</p>	<p>The UNECE gender statistics database defines "Persons convicted" as "<i>persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorised to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not</i>". In the case of Ireland the figure given includes persons convicted or against whom the charge was held proved or order made without conviction for headline offences.</p>
<p><b>Headline offences</b></p>	<p>Garda statistics classify crimes as headline or non-headline. There are ten groups of headline crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Group 1 Homicides;</li> <li>◆ Group 2 Assaults;</li> <li>◆ Group 3 Sexual Offences;</li> <li>◆ Group 4 Arson;</li> <li>◆ Group 5 Drugs;</li> <li>◆ Group 6 Thefts;</li> <li>◆ Group 7 Burglaries;</li> <li>◆ Group 8 Robberies;</li> <li>◆ Group 9 Frauds; and</li> <li>◆ Group 10 Other Headline Offences – includes violent disorder, personation and air and road traffic related offences.</li> </ul>

The reference year in all Garda statistics is the year in which the crime was reported or became known to the Gardaí.



<b>Homicides</b> Table 7.5	In the Garda classification, Group 1 Headline Offences, homicides includes murder, attempted murder, abortion, procuring or assisting in abortion, murder threats, infanticide and manslaughter. For the purposes of the table presented in this report, only the offences of murder and manslaughter are included.
<b>Offence categories</b> Table 7.1	The Irish Prison Service categorises the principal offences of persons committed to prison under sentence in 2005 using four offence groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Group 1 - Offences against the Person;</li> <li>◆ Group 2 – Offences against Property with Violence;</li> <li>◆ Group 3 – Offences against Property without Violence; and</li> <li>◆ Group 4 - Offences other than Offences against the Person or Property (includes drug and road traffic offences).</li> </ul>
<b>Serious assault</b> Table 7.4	The UNECE gender statistics database defines serious assault as “ <i>Serious assaults as reported by the police, i.e. crimes that are reported to, detected by, or otherwise drawn to the attention of the police</i> ”. In the case of Ireland the figure refers to victims of crimes of headline assault and assault causing harm.
<b>Sexual assault</b> Table 7.4	The UNECE gender statistics database defines sexual assault as “ <i>Sexual assault as reported by the police. Sexual assault comprise rapes, attempted rapes and indecent and sexual assaults (“offensive behaviour” excluded)</i> ”.

## 8. Transport

<b>Driving licences</b> Table 8.6	Data on driving licences are held in the National Vehicle and Driver File of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The data shown reflect the position at 31 December 2005.
<b>Means of travel to work</b> Table 8.1	Data are compiled based on responses to the following questions from the 1991 and 2002 Censuses of Population: <p><i>“How do you usually travel to work, school or college?”</i></p> <p>There were 11 response categories including a category for persons working mainly at or from home. Only one response was allowed per person.</p> <p>Data in this table refer to persons aged 15 and over who are at work.</p>
<b>Time taken to travel to work</b> Table 8.2	Data are compiled based on responses to the following question from the 2002 Census of Population: <p><i>“What distance is your journey from home to work, school or college and how long does it usually take?”</i></p> <p>Time taken to travel to work, school or college was recorded in minutes.</p> <p>Data in this table refer to persons aged 15 and over who are at work, excluding those who work mainly at or from home.</p>

## Appendix 2 Data sources

Domain and Indicator		Data source
<b>1.</b>	<b>EU Council Policy Indicators</b>	
1.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 1996-2006	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1996-2006	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1996-2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2002 and 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.7	Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.8	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2001 and 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.9	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2004	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.10	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2004	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2001 and 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.13	EU: Early school leavers, 2001 and 2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Social Cohesion CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.14	EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme – Table: Living conditions and welfare\Income and living conditions\Main indicators\Laeken Indicators
1.15	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2003	CSO, Irish Life Tables No 14, 2001-2003
1.16	EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\National data\Mortality\Life expectancy by sex and age
1.17	EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2002-2006	Inter-parliamentary union database statistical archive <a href="http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm">http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm</a>
1.18	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2005/2006	CSO, Social Statistics Integration Division
1.19	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2004	Department of Finance

Domain and Indicator		Data source
<b>2. Population</b>		
2.1	Ireland: Population by age group, 2006	CSO, Demography - Population estimates
2.2	EU: Women per 100 men, 2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\National data\Population\Population by age and sex on 1 January CSO, Demography - Population estimates
2.3	Ireland: Migration by age group, 1996 and 2006	CSO, Demography- Annual Migration Estimates
2.4	Ireland: Migration, 1996-2006	CSO, Demography- Annual Migration Estimates
2.5	Ireland: Principal economic status, 1996 and 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
<b>3. Employment</b>		
3.1	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\LFS series Quarterly survey results\Employment - LFS series CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.2	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.3	Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2002 and 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey – Pensions Update, 2005
3.4	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1996 and 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.5	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1996-2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.6	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1996-2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.7	EU: Unemployment rates, 2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
<b>4. Social cohesion and lifestyles</b>		
4.1	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity, 2004 and 2005	CSO, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions
4.2	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2004 and 2005	CSO, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions
4.3	Ireland: Lone parents, 1996-2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4.4	Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child, 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4.5	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2005	Department. of Social and Family Affairs
4.6	Ireland: SSIA subscriptions, 2001-2005	Revenue Commissioners
4.7	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2005	CSO, Vital Statistics
4.8	EU: Age of women at birth of first child, 2003 and total fertility rate, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Fertility\Fertility indicators CSO, Vital Statistics
4.9	Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 12, Religion
4.10	Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 12, Religion

Domain and Indicator		Data source
4.11	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by age of athlete, 2005	Irish Sports Council
4.12	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by size of grant, 2005	Irish Sports Council
4.13	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2005	Arts Council
4.14	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2005	Arts Council
<b>5. Education</b>		
5.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate higher level candidates, 2005	State Examinations Commission
5.2	Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2004	Department of Education and Science
5.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2001 and 2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2006	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
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