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An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Women and Men in Ireland

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Chapter

1

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 agreement¹ 2003-2005 requested the CSO to support a move towards more evidence-based policy-making. Responding to this request, the NSB asked the CSO to prepare social indicator reports 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 grounds² 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. Further reports were produced in December 2005, 2006, 2007 and April 2009. This report is the sixth in the series.

1.2 Overview of selected indicators

The list of 74 selected indicators is presented in summary format in Table A. In previous reports some EU gender policy indicators were grouped together in the first domain. These indicators have now been placed in their relevant domain (such as employment), and thus this report contains seven domains rather than eight as in previous reports.

These indicators were chosen because they help to:

- ◆ Identify important gender differences in the activities of men and women.
- ◆ Assist users to identify the underlying reasons that explain these differences.
- ◆ Present the situation in Ireland in an international context.

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, where available, with three EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) and the three official candidate countries (Croatia, Macedonia and Turkey).

Chapter 2 presents the selected indicators. Where tables are not sorted by year, the heading of the sort column is highlighted with a darker background. In international tables, EU 27 data have been used as much as possible even in time series data that precede the EU expansions in May 2004 and January 2007³.

1.3 Technical notes

Appendix 1 defines the indicators in greater detail and Appendix 2 gives the international data sources. 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 late 2009.

From Q1 2009 onwards the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) is being conducted on a calendar quarter basis instead of on a seasonal quarter basis. QNHS results throughout this report are presented for Q2, and any QNHS data involving a time series have been recreated on a calendar quarter basis.

The following symbols are used:

- : data not available.
- * data not reliable.

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

² 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.

³ 10 countries joined the EU on 1 May 2004, namely Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. 2 countries joined on 1 January 2007 – Bulgaria and Romania.

Table A Domains and indicators used

Domain	Indicator	
1. Population		
Population profile	1.1	Ireland: Population by age group
	1.2	EU: Men per 100 women
Migration	1.3	Ireland: Migration by age group
	1.4	Ireland: Migration
2. Employment		
Employment rates	2.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate
	2.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate
	2.3	EU: Employment rate
	2.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64
Labour force participation	2.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group
	2.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force
Occupation	2.7	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation
Employment by sector	2.8	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector
Employment and usual hours worked	2.9	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked
	2.10	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked
Employment and family status	2.11	Ireland: Employment rates of couples and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child
Pensions	2.12	Ireland: Pension coverage of persons aged 20-69 in employment
Unemployment rates	2.13	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group
	2.14	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates
	2.15	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates
	2.16	EU: Unemployment rates
3. Social cohesion and lifestyles		
Principal economic status	3.1	Ireland: Principal economic status
Income and gender pay gap	3.2	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance
	3.3	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age
	3.4	EU: Gender pay gap
Risk of poverty	3.5	EU: At risk of poverty rates
	3.6	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity
	3.7	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age
Early school leavers	3.8	EU: Early school leavers
Lone parents	3.9	Ireland: Lone parents
	3.10	Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child
	3.11	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age
Fertility rate	3.12	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child
	3.13	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate
Decision-making	3.14	EU: Representation in national parliaments
	3.15	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making
	3.16	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades
Religion	3.17	Ireland: Religion by age group
	3.18	Ireland: Religion by nationality
Sports participation	3.19	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by age of athlete
	3.20	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by size of grant
Grants to artists	3.21	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform
	3.22	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant
4. Education		
Second-level education	4.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates
Third-level graduates	4.2	Ireland: Third-level graduates by field of study
Participation in education	4.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24
Educational attainment	4.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification
	4.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained
Education personnel	4.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers
	4.7	EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff

Domain	Indicator	
	4.8	EU: School management personnel
5. Health		
Life expectancy	5.1	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years
	5.2	EU: Life expectancy at birth
Death rates	5.3	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates
	5.4	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74
	5.5	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death
Medical cards	5.6	Ireland: Persons aged 0-69 with a Medical Card
Hospital activity	5.7	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis
	5.8	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type
Mental illness and disability	5.9	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability
	5.10	Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units
Carers	5.11	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit
	5.12	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age
	5.13	Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by unpaid help provided
Health personnel	5.14	Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category
6. Crime		
Criminal convictions	6.1	Ireland: Prisoners by offence group
	6.2	EU: Criminal convictions
Victims of crime	6.3	EU: Victims of selected crimes
	6.4	Ireland: Murder/manslaughter recorded by age of victim
7. Transport		
Travel to work	7.1	Ireland: Means of travel to work
	7.2	Ireland: Time taken to travel to work
Road traffic accidents	7.3	Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type
	7.4	Ireland: Road fatalities
	7.5	Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim
Driving licences	7.6	Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder

Chapter

2

Indicators

2.1 Highlights

Women live longer than men, work fewer hours, earn less and are under-represented in local and regional authorities and in the Oireachtas. Men have a higher rate of employment, but also a higher rate of unemployment. Most workers in the Health and Education sectors are women but they are not well represented at senior level. Men leave school earlier and women are more highly qualified. Women are more likely to be admitted to hospital with depression and men are more likely to be admitted with schizophrenia and alcoholic disorders. The prison population is overwhelmingly male and most murder victims are male.

Education: The early school leavers rate among women aged 18-24 in 2007 was 8.7%, which was much lower than the male rate of 14.2%. There were higher proportions of girls taking English, Irish and French at higher level in the 2009 Leaving Certificate, while boys had higher rates of participation in technical subjects. Over 90% of Leaving Certificate students taking higher level Design and communication graphics, Construction studies and Engineering were male. This pattern continued at third-level, with men accounting for around 84% of graduates in Engineering, manufacturing and construction and 60% of graduates in Science, while women accounted for 79% of graduates in Health and welfare, 76% in Education and 65% in Arts and humanities. Women are more likely to have a third-level qualification, with 51% of women aged 25-34 having a third-level qualification compared with 38.7% of men in this age group (Tables 3.8, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4).

Employment: The employment rate for men in Ireland stood at about 75% over the years, but in 2009 it plummeted to 67.3%. The employment rate for women also fell in 2009, but to a far lesser extent. The EU target rate for women in employment is 60% by 2010, a target that was met by Ireland in 2007 and 2008, but not in 2009 when the employment rate for women fell to 57.8% (Table 2.1).

Unemployment: The unemployment rate for men in Ireland was about 5% in recent years but in 2009 it increased sharply to 15.1%. The unemployment rate for women, which stood at about 4% over the last few years, also increased in 2009 to stand at 8.1%. These large increases were reflected in all age groups, and in particular for those aged 15 to 19, with an unemployment rate of 40% for men aged 15 to 19 in 2009 and 32.3% for women (Tables 2.13 and 2.14).

Decision-making: The report shows that women are under-represented in decision-making structures at both national and regional levels. In 2009, only 14% of TDs in Dáil Eireann were women, while they accounted for 34% of members of State Boards, 17% of members of local authorities and just 12% of members of regional authorities. The average representation in national parliaments for EU 27 countries was nearly 24% in 2009 (Tables 3.14 and 3.15).

Population: Of all EU countries in 2008, Ireland was the only one that was perfectly gender-balanced, with 100 women per 100 men in the population. This masks differences in the age groups: at younger ages, there are more boys than girls (as more boys are born than girls), and at older ages, there are more women than men (as women live longer than men). For the 65+ group, there were 80 men per 100 women in Ireland (Table 1.1 and Table 1.2).

Migration: The years of high immigration to Ireland were 2005 to 2008. In 2006, immigration peaked at 60,300 for men. A year later, it peaked at 52,100 for women. Since then, immigration has fallen very sharply for both sexes. Emigration rose very sharply in 2009, especially for men, resulting in a net outflow of 10,800 males in that year (Tables 1.3 and 1.4).

Life and death: Life expectancy for women in Ireland was 81.6 years in 2006, nearly 5 years more than the value for men of 76.8 years. Life expectancy for men is 1 year greater than the 2006 EU average, while for women it is just under half a year less than the 2006 EU average. Men are 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 (Tables 5.1 to 5.4 and 7.3).

Health: Women were more likely to be hospitalised in 2008, with 331.8 hospital discharges per 1,000 women compared with 285.5 discharges per 1,000 men. The male rate of admission for alcoholic disorders and schizophrenia was over 60% higher than the female rate while the female rate of admission for depression was over 40% higher than the male rate (Tables 5.7 and 5.10).

Occupations: There were 886,500 women and 1,052,000 men employed in Ireland in 2009. Over one fifth of the women were employed in clerical and secretarial occupations, compared with only 5.6% of the men. Craft and related occupations was the least gender-balanced occupation with men representing 96.1% of workers in this category (Table 2.7).

Economic sectors: The education and health sectors employed the highest proportion of women. In the health sector, 80% of employees are women. In primary education, 84% are women. And in second-level education, 62% are women. Despite this, women are not well represented at senior level positions: only 33% of medical and dental consultants are women, 52% of primary school managers, and 39% of second-level school managers (Tables 4.6, 4.8 and 5.14).

Income: Women's income in 2007 was around two-thirds of men's income. After adjusting for the longer hours worked by men, women's hourly earnings were around 87% of men's (Table 3.3).

Poverty: The proportion of men at risk of poverty in 2008, after pensions and social transfers, was 14% compared to 16% of women. At risk of poverty rates were considerably lower for employed men and women, at 7% for men and 6% for women (Table 3.6).

Crime: There were 6,455 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2007, of whom 7.4% were women. Just over 80% of murder/manslaughter victims were male in 2007 (Tables 6.1 and 6.4).

Commentary on the individual indicators is included in Section 2.2.

2.2 Indicators

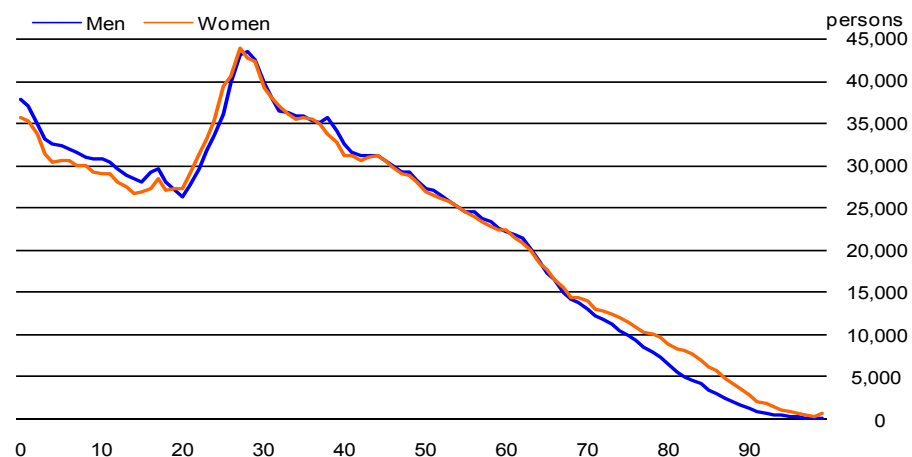
Population

1.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2009

Age	000s		Men per 100 women
	Men	Women	
0-19	622.4	594.0	105
20-29	353.2	364.9	97
30-64	1,020.3	1,009.6	101
65-69	76.9	78.4	98
70-74	58.7	64.5	91
75-79	42.9	52.4	82
80-84	25.9	40.0	65
85 and over	17.5	37.9	46
Total	2,217.7	2,241.6	99

Source: CSO Demography

Ireland: Age composition of population, 2009



Source: CSO Demography

1.2 EU: Men per 100 women, 2008

Country	number				Total
	0-19	20-29	30-64	65 & over	
Ireland	105	100	102	80	100
Malta	105	107	102	73	99
Sweden	105	105	103	78	99
Denmark	105	102	101	77	98
Greece	107	109	100	79	98
Luxembourg	105	102	103	72	98
Netherlands	105	101	101	76	98
Slovenia	106	110	105	63	98
Spain	106	106	101	74	98
Cyprus	105	98	98	83	97
United Kingdom	105	104	98	77	96
Finland	104	105	101	68	96
Germany	105	103	102	73	96
Belgium	104	101	101	72	96
Czech Republic	105	106	100	65	96
EU 27	105	103	99	71	95
Romania	105	105	97	69	95
Austria	105	102	99	69	95
France	105	101	97	70	95
Slovakia	105	104	97	59	94
Italy	106	103	99	72	94
Bulgaria	106	105	96	69	94
Portugal	105	103	96	72	94
Poland	105	103	96	61	93
Hungary	105	104	94	57	90
Lithuania	105	104	89	52	87
Latvia	104	104	89	49	86
Estonia	106	103	88	49	85
Iceland	104	108	109	83	104
Macedonia	106	106	101	81	101
Turkey	105	103	100	75	100
Norway	105	103	104	75	99
Switzerland	106	101	100	73	96

Source: Eurostat, CSO Demography

- ◆ Ireland had the most gender-balanced population in the EU in 2008 with 100 men per 100 women.
- ◆ The ratio of men to women in the population decreased with age in 2009, from 105 men per 100 women in the 0-19 age group down to 46 men per 100 women in the 85 years and over age group.

1.3 Ireland: Migration by age group, 1999 and 2009

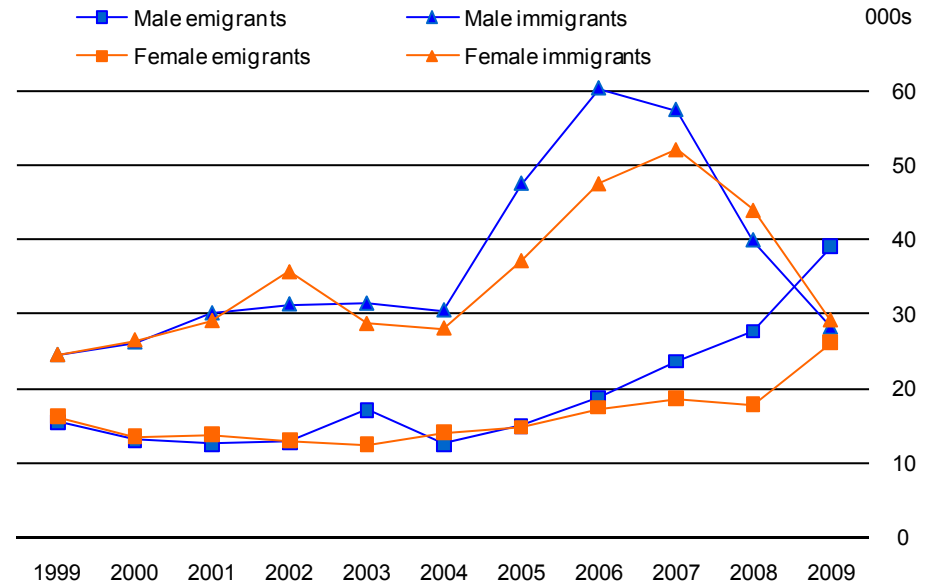
Age group	000s			
	1999		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Emigrants	15.5	16.1	39.0	26.1
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
15-24	10.4	12.7	16.4	12.4
25-44	4.6	3.0	20.0	10.4
45-64	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3
65 & over	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.4
Immigrants	24.5	24.4	28.2	29.1
0-14	3.6	3.4	2.8	3.0
15-24	6.1	9.2	6.4	9.9
25-44	11.7	9.9	16.3	13.5
45-64	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.8
65 & over	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
Net migration⁴	9.0	8.3	-10.8	3.0
0-14	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.3
15-24	-4.3	-3.5	-10.0	-2.5
25-44	7.1	6.9	-3.7	3.1
45-64	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.5
65 & over	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.5

Source: CSO Migration estimates

- ◆ In 1999 there were more male immigrants than emigrants, with net migration of 9,000 for men. In 2009 this pattern has reversed and net migration for men is now -10,800. For women, net migration dropped from 8,300 in 1999 to 3,000 in 2009.
- ◆ The number of males emigrating from Ireland increased by over 150% between 1999 and 2009, rising from 15,500 to 39,000. The number of female emigrants increased by over 60%, rising from 16,100 to 26,100 over the same period.
- ◆ The number of male immigrants to Ireland rose from 24,500 in 1999 to 28,200 in 2009. The number of female immigrants increased from 24,400 to 29,100 over the same period.

⁴ Net migration is defined as the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants.

1.4 Ireland: Migration, 1999-2009



Source: CSO Migration estimates

- ◆ The years of high immigration to Ireland were 2005 to 2008. In 2006, immigration peaked at 60,300 for men, and a year later it peaked at 52,100 for women. Since then, immigration has fallen very sharply for both sexes.
- ◆ The pattern of emigration has been almost identical for women and men in Ireland between 1999 and 2006, but between 2007 and 2009 the number of male emigrants exceeded the number of female emigrants, with 13,000 more male emigrants than female in 2009.
- ◆ The number of male emigrants has increased each year since 2004, rising from 12,500 in 2004 to 39,000 in 2009. The number of female emigrants has also increased since 2004, but at a slower pace, rising from 14,000 in 2004 to 26,100 in 2009.

Employment

2.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate⁵, 1999-2009

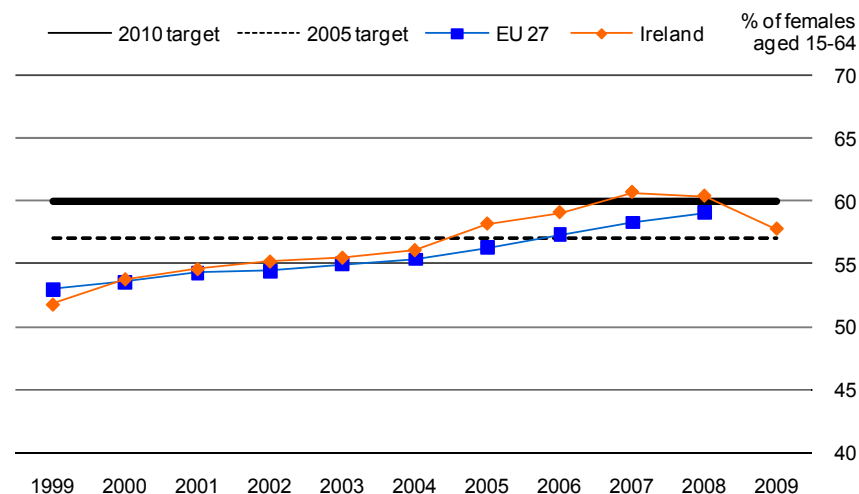
% aged 15-64

Year	Ireland		EU 27	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1999	74.2	51.8	70.7	53.0
2000	76.1	53.8	70.7	53.6
2001	76.7	54.6	70.8	54.3
2002	75.1	55.2	70.4	54.5
2003	74.9	55.5	70.4	55.0
2004	75.7	56.1	70.2	55.4
2005	76.6	58.2	70.8	56.3
2006	77.7	59.1	71.7	57.3
2007	77.6	60.7	72.5	58.3
2008	75.7	60.4	72.8	59.1
2009	67.3	57.8	:	:

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

- ◆ The employment rate for men in Ireland during the years 1999 to 2008 was always in the range 74-78% but in 2009 it plummeted to 67.3%. The employment rate for women also fell in 2009, but to a far lesser extent.

2.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate⁵, 1999-2009



Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

- ◆ In 1999 the employment rate for men in Ireland, at 74.2%, was above the EU rate of 70.7% and it has remained higher than the EU rate since then. It was 75.7% in 2008 compared with an EU rate of 72.8%.
- ◆ In 1999 the female employment rate in Ireland, at 51.8%, was below the EU rate of 53%. However, since then the employment rate for women has increased more rapidly in Ireland than in the EU and in 2008 it was 60.4%, which is above the rate for the EU of 59.1%.
- ◆ In 2009 the female employment rate in Ireland fell to 57.8%, which is below the EU 2010 target of 60%.

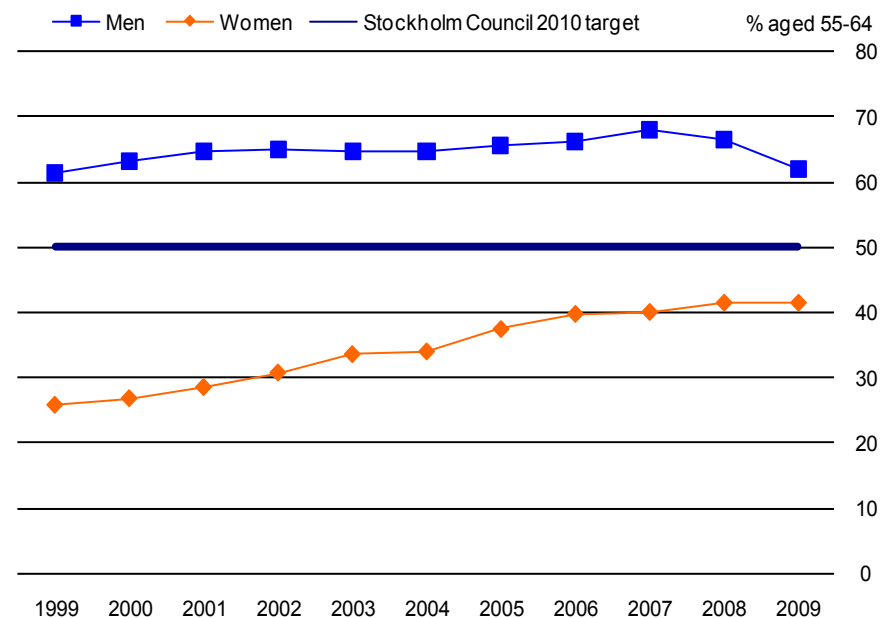
⁵ The Stockholm Council set an EU employment target of 57% for women aged 15-64 by 2005. The EU did not quite reach this target, but Ireland did. The Lisbon Council, back in 2000, set an EU target of 60% by 2010.

2.3 EU: Employment rate, 2008

Country	% aged 15-64		% aged 55-64	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	76.7	71.8	73.4	66.7
Estonia	73.6	66.3	65.2	60.3
Latvia	72.1	65.4	63.1	56.7
Finland	73.1	69.0	57.1	55.8
Denmark	81.9	74.3	64.3	49.8
United Kingdom	77.3	65.8	67.3	49.0
Lithuania	67.1	61.8	60.2	47.8
Germany	75.9	65.4	61.8	46.1
Portugal	74.0	62.5	58.5	43.9
Netherlands	83.2	71.1	63.7	42.2
Ireland	75.7	60.4	66.5	41.4
Cyprus	79.2	62.9	70.9	39.4
Bulgaria	68.5	59.5	55.8	37.7
EU 27	72.8	59.1	55.0	36.9
France	69.8	60.7	40.6	36.1
Czech Republic	75.4	57.6	61.9	34.4
Romania	65.7	52.5	53.0	34.4
Spain	73.5	54.9	60.9	31.1
Austria	78.5	65.8	51.8	30.8
Luxembourg	71.5	55.1	38.7	29.3
Greece	75.0	48.7	59.1	27.5
Belgium	68.6	56.2	42.8	26.3
Hungary	63.0	50.6	38.5	25.7
Slovakia	70.0	54.6	56.7	24.2
Italy	70.3	47.2	45.5	24.0
Slovenia	72.7	64.2	44.7	21.1
Poland	66.3	52.4	44.1	20.7
Malta	72.5	37.4	46.4	12.4
Norway	80.5	75.4	74.1	64.2
Switzerland	85.4	73.5	77.0	60.0
Croatia	65.0	50.7	49.0	25.5
Turkey	67.7	24.3	43.0	16.5

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

2.4 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1999-2009



Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2001, the Stockholm Council set a target of a 50% employment rate in the 55-64 age group by 2010. This target applies to both men and women.
- ◆ Between 1999 and 2009 the employment rate for women aged 55-64 in Ireland increased from 25.9% to 41.4%, showing modest progress towards the 2010 target. The employment rate for men in Ireland aged 55-64 has remained comfortably above the 2010 target, increasing from 61.5% in 1999 to 68.1% in 2007 before dropping back to 62.2% in 2009.
- ◆ In 2008, the employment rate in Ireland for the age group 55-64 was significantly higher than the EU average. For 2008, 66.5% of Irish men in this age group were employed as against an EU average of 55%; for women, the rate was 41.4% in Ireland as against an EU average of 36.9%.

2.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate⁶ (ILO) by age group, 2009

% of cohort in labour force			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
15-19	23.2	20.8	46.5
20-24	76.4	70.9	49.4
25-34	91.6	77.9	46.2
35-44	92.4	69.0	42.4
45-54	87.6	66.7	43.1
55-59	76.5	52.1	40.1
60-64	57.2	32.1	35.7
65 & over	14.9	4.3	26.1
Total	71.3	54.0	43.8

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2009, the labour force participation rate for men was highest for the 35-44 age group at 92.4%. For women, the highest participation rate occurred in the 25-34 age group with 77.9% 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 32.1% for women aged 60-64 compared with 57.2% for men of that age.
- ◆ Women represented 43.8% of the labour force in 2009. The age group with the highest proportion of women was the 20-24 age group, with 49.4% female.
- ◆ In 2002, to address the demographic challenge of an ageing EU population, the Barcelona Council set a target of increasing the average EU retirement age by 5 years by 2010.
- ◆ In Ireland in 2006 the average exit age from the labour force for women was 64.7 years (5 years above the 2002 EU average), while for men it was 63.5 years (3 years above the 2002 EU average).
- ◆ The EU 27 averages in 2008 were 60.8 years for women and 62 years for men compared with corresponding figures for 2002 of 59.7 years and 60.5 years. Thus the average exit age from the labour force in the EU increased by 1.1 years for women and by 1.5 years for men between 2002 and 2008.

⁶ Persons in the labour force (those at work or looking for work) expressed as a proportion of the population (see Appendix 1).

2.6 EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2002 and 2008⁷

Country	age			
	2002		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ireland	62.8	63.5	63.5	64.7
Bulgaria	59.8	57.6	64.1	64.1
Romania	60.5	59.2	65.5	63.2
Sweden	63.4	63.1	64.4	63.2
Netherlands	62.9	61.6	63.7	62.8
Spain	61.4	61.6	62.5	62.7
Portugal	62.9	63.1	62.9	62.3
United Kingdom	62.7	61.8	64.1	62.0
Belgium	58.6	58.4	61.2	61.9
Germany	61.1	60.3	62.1	61.4
Finland	60.6	60.4	62.0	61.3
Greece	61.1	61.5	61.9	61.0
EU 27	60.5	59.7	62.0	60.8
Italy	59.7	60.2	60.8	60.7
Denmark	61.9	59.8	62.3	60.3
Austria	59.4	59.2	62.6	59.4
France	58.9	58.7	59.4	59.1
Czech Republic	62.2	58.4	62.3	59.0
Hungary	59.6	58.8	61.2	58.7
Slovakia	59.6	55.7	59.7	57.8
Poland	58.1	55.8	61.4	57.5
Luxembourg	58.1	57.0	:	:
Norway	62.2	62.8	64.0	64.0
Switzerland	64.7	63.2	63.6	63.7

Source: Eurostat LFS

⁷ 2007 data used for 2008 for Austria, Belgium, Finland, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia. 2006 data used for 2008 for Bulgaria, Ireland and Romania. 2005 data used for 2008 for Hungary. 2001 data used for Romania and Switzerland for 2002. 2003 data used for Luxembourg for 2002.

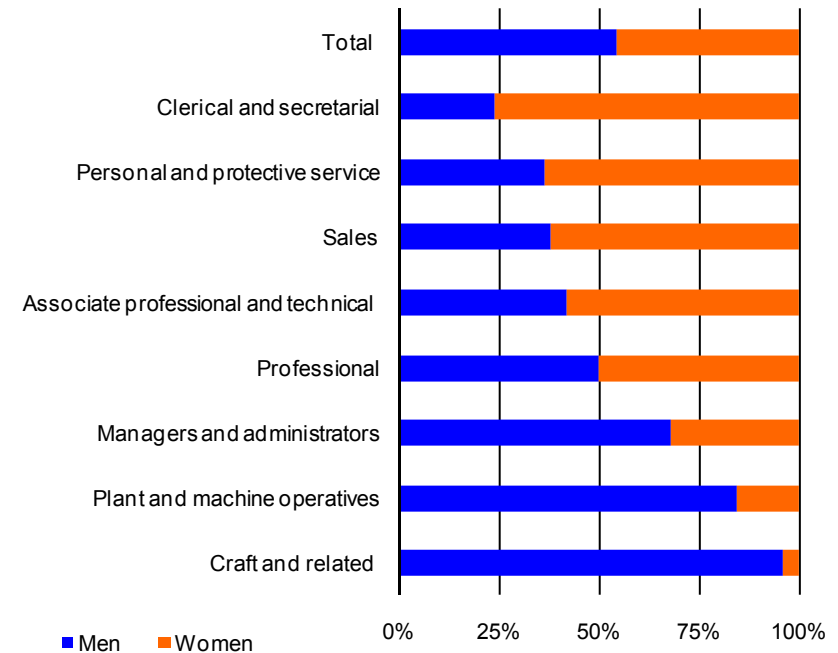
2.7 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2004 and 2009

Broad occupational group	000s			
	2004		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Craft and related	232.6	12.5	202.4	8.2
Plant and machine operatives	131.8	30.3	118.5	21.7
Managers and administrators	230.3	91.6	219.1	104.1
Sales	58.6	94.1	64.7	106.4
Associate professional and technical	72.0	95.4	81.2	111.1
Professional	109.6	102.2	122.4	123.6
Personal and protective service	74.1	116.5	88.5	153.5
Clerical and secretarial	53.0	166.4	59.4	187.4
Other	113.5	67.7	95.8	70.4
Total	1,075.4	776.8	1,052.0	886.5

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2009, there were 886,500 women and 1,052,000 men in employment in Ireland. 21.1% of women in employment were employed in clerical and secretarial occupations, compared with 5.6% of men. Professional occupations were the most gender-balanced with women representing 50.2% of persons employed. Craft and related occupations were the least gender-balanced with men representing 96.1% of workers.
- ◆ There has been little change in the gender profile of the occupational groups between 2004 and 2009. In both years, women accounted for about three-quarters of workers in the clerical and secretarial group, but only around 4% of those in the craft and related occupations. The percentage of women working in personal and protective service and as professionals increased between 2004 and 2009 while the percentage of women working as plant and machine operatives decreased over the same time period.
- ◆ In 2009, 45.7% of those in employment were female, which was an increase on 2004 when the proportion was 41.9%. The number of men in employment decreased by 2% between 2004 and 2009 while the number of women increased by 14% over the same period.

Persons in employment by occupation and sex, 2009



Occupation

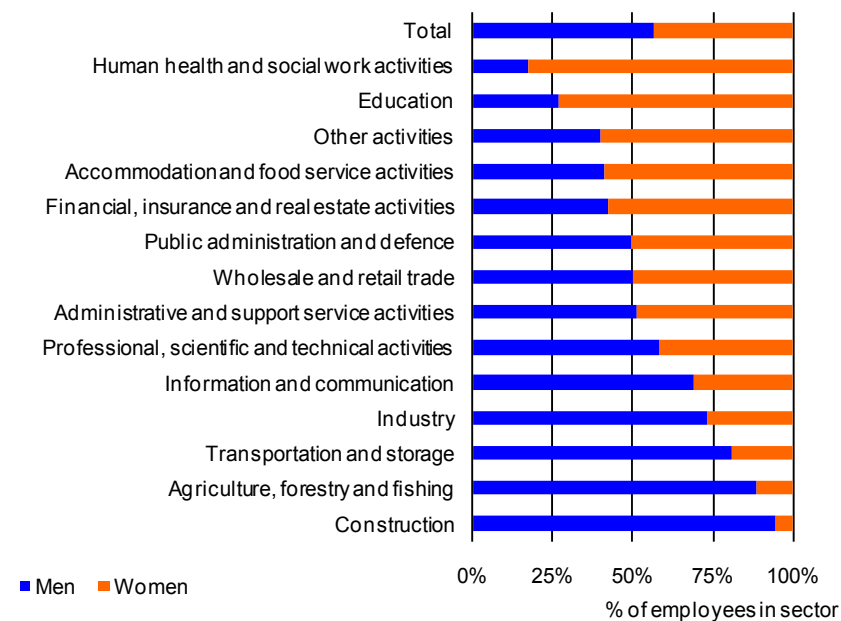
2.8 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2008

% in employment aged 15 & over

Period	Ireland			EU 27		
	Men	Women	%women	Men	Women	%women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.5	1.4	11.5	5.7	4.4	38.9
Industry	17.6	8.4	27.0	24.3	12.4	29.2
Construction	19.2	1.4	5.4	13.8	1.7	9.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.9	16.6	49.9	13.1	15.7	49.4
Transportation and storage	6.3	1.9	18.8	7.3	2.6	22.5
Accommodation and food service activities	4.3	8.0	59.0	3.4	5.2	55.5
Information and communication	4.1	2.4	31.1	3.4	2.1	32.8
Financial, insurance and real estate activities	3.7	6.6	57.9	3.3	4.3	51.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.7	5.3	41.9	4.5	4.9	46.8
Administrative and support service activities	3.3	4.0	48.7	3.3	4.0	49.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.3	5.6	50.4	7.0	7.3	45.9
Education	3.3	11.6	73.2	3.7	11.1	71.0
Human health and social work activities	3.2	19.8	82.9	3.8	16.8	78.4
Other activities	3.5	6.8	60.0	3.4	7.5	64.5
Total	100.0	100.0	43.7	100.0	100.0	44.8
Persons in employment (000s)	1,190	923		122,381	99,289	

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

Ireland: Employment by economic sector and sex, 2008



- ◆ In 2008, the education and health sectors employed 31.4% of women employees in Ireland and 27.9% of women in the EU. The construction sector employed the lowest proportion of women, with men representing 94.6% of employees in the Irish construction sector in 2008.
- ◆ The sectors with the most gender-balanced work forces in Ireland in 2008 were Public administration and defence, the Wholesale and retail trade, and Administrative and support service activities.
- ◆ The percentage of women employed in each economic sector in Ireland is similar to the pattern in the EU, with the exception of Agriculture, forestry and fishing where only 11.5% of the employees in Ireland are women compared with 38.9% in the EU.

2.9 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2004 and 2009

Usual hours worked	000s			
	2004		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	24.8	98.3	32.5	123.6
20-29	36.2	153.4	60.7	187.5
30-39	404.0	352.5	384.8	392.4
40 and over	450.5	130.5	395.4	125.8
Varied and not stated	160.0	42.1	178.4	57.2
Total	1,075.4	776.8	1,052.0	886.5
<i>Average hours per week</i>	41.3	31.9	39.5	30.8

Source: CSO QNHS

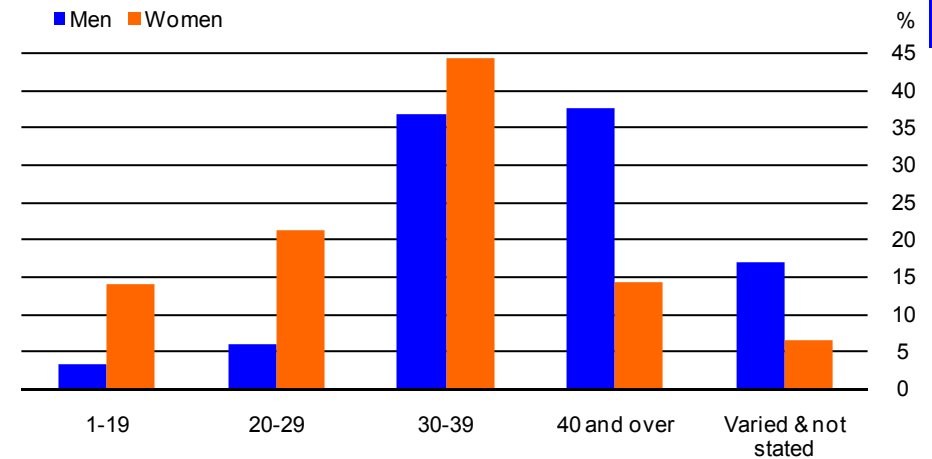
- ◆ Both men and women worked less in 2009 than they did in 2004. In 2004, women worked for an average of 31.9 hours a week, and this fell to 30.8 hours in 2009. For men, the reduction was from 41.3 hours a week in 2004 to 39.5 in 2009.
- ◆ In 2009, 74.2% of men in employment worked for 30 or more hours a week, compared with 58.5% of women. The comparable figures for 2004 were 79.5% for men and 62.2% for women.
- ◆ About three-quarters of all those who worked 40 hours or more a week were men in both 2004 and 2009.
- ◆ Women represented about four-fifths of persons who worked up to 29 hours per week in paid employment in 2004 and 2009.

2.10 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2009

Usual hours worked	%							
	Single		Married		Separated/ divorced		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	5.2	11.7	1.7	15.0	3.3	16.1	5.6	31.0
20-29	7.0	14.4	4.9	25.9	6.3	27.4	7.9	27.2
30-39	40.0	49.5	34.6	41.1	34.0	39.1	28.1	24.7
40 and over	33.0	18.2	40.8	11.4	36.0	11.1	25.8	7.0
Varied or not stated	14.7	6.2	18.0	6.5	20.3	6.3	32.6	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons (000s)	396.1	373.2	617.0	449.6	30.0	47.8	8.8	15.9

Source: CSO QNHS

Total persons in employment by sex and usual hours worked, 2009



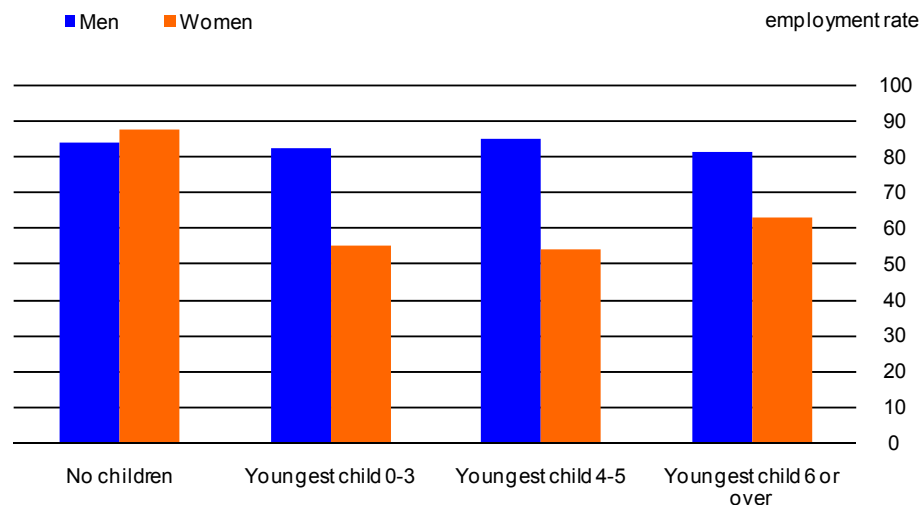
- ◆ Nearly 41% of married men worked for 40 or more hours in paid employment per week compared with 11.4% of married women. In contrast, 25.9% of married women worked for 20-29 hours per week compared with just 4.9% of married men.
- ◆ Half of single women usually worked between 30 and 39 hours per week compared with 40% of single men.

2.11 Ireland: Employment rates of couples and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2009

Family status	employment rate	
	Men	Women
No children	83.9	87.2
Youngest child aged 0-3	82.3	55.2
Youngest child aged 4-5	84.8	54.0
Youngest child aged 6 or over	80.9	62.8
Total	82.7	64.1

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Employment rates of couples (with/without children) and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2009



- ◆ The Barcelona Council agreed a target 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 give an indication of the effect that having young children in the family has on female employment rates.
- ◆ In 2009, the employment rate for women aged 20-44 was 64.1%. This rate varied from 87.2% for women with a husband/partner and no children to 54% for women whose youngest child was aged between 4 and 5 years of age.
- ◆ For couples without children, the employment rate for women is higher than the employment rate for men.

2.12 Ireland: Pension coverage of persons aged 20-69 in employment, 2005 and 2008

Pension coverage	2005		2008		%
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Occupational pension	38	43	34	40	
Personal pension	17	6	18	7	
Both occupational and personal pension	3	2	4	4	
No pension	42	49	44	50	
Total	100	100	100	100	

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2008, 44% of men and 50% of women in employment had no pension provision other than the State pension. In 2005, the corresponding figures were 42% and 49% respectively.
- ◆ In 2008, 34% of men and 40% of women in employment had occupational pensions. The corresponding figures in 2005 were 38% of men and 43% of women. There was a large difference between men and women in the coverage of personal pensions in 2008: 18% of men had a personal pension compared with 7% of women.

2.13 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1999 and 2009

Age group	%			
	1999		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	12.4	14.5	40.0	32.3
20-24	8.5	7.8	30.2	15.7
25-34	5.6	4.7	18.0	8.1
35-44	5.5	4.5	12.3	6.5
45-54	5.8	4.3	10.4	4.5
55-59	4.7	4.5	7.7	3.9
60-64	2.6	*	8.0	1.6
65 and over	*	*	*	*
Total	6.1	5.7	15.1	8.1

Source: CSO QNHS

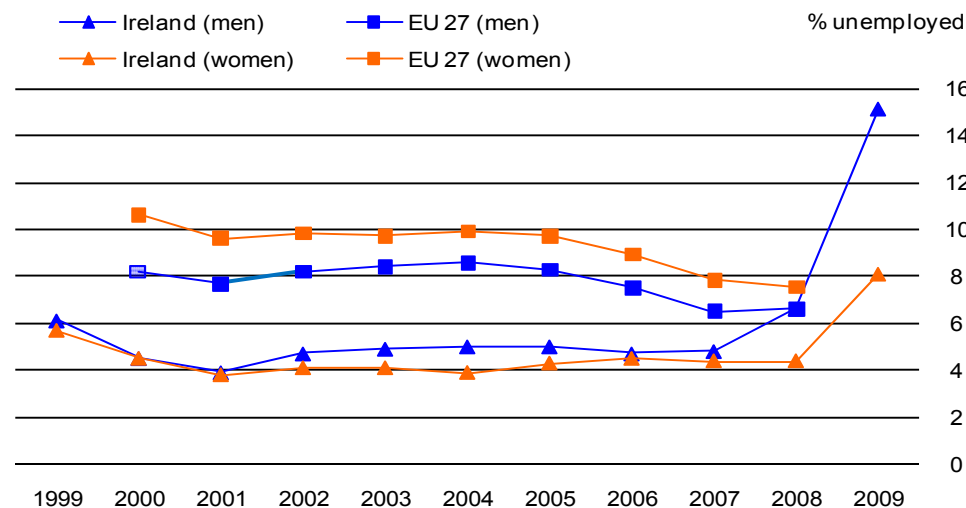
2.14 Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1999-2009

Year	%			
	Unemployment rates		Long-term unemployment rates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1999	6.1	5.7	3.0	1.4
2000	4.5	4.5	2.0	0.9
2001	3.9	3.8	1.4	0.7
2002	4.7	4.1	1.5	0.5
2003	4.9	4.1	1.8	0.8
2004	5.0	3.9	1.8	0.8
2005	5.0	4.3	1.9	0.8
2006	4.7	4.5	1.7	0.9
2007	4.8	4.4	1.6	0.8
2008	6.6	4.4	2.0	0.8
2009	15.1	8.1	3.6	1.3

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ The unemployment rate for men decreased from 6.1% in 1999 to a low of 3.9% in 2001 before rising to 6.6% in 2008 and then increasing sharply in 2009 to 15.1%. The unemployment rate for women has followed a similar pattern, decreasing from 5.7% in 1999 to a low of 3.8% in 2001, rising to 4.4% in 2008 and increasing to 8.1% in 2009.
- ◆ This large increase in unemployment rates was reflected in all age groups, with very large increases in the rate for those aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24, particularly for men. The rate for men aged 15-19 rose from 12.4% in 1999 to 40% in 2009, while for women in this age group the rate rose from 14.5% in 1999 to 32.3% in 2009. The rate for men aged 20 to 24 rose from 8.5% in 1999 to 30.2% in 2009 while for women in this age group the rate rose from 7.8% to 15.7%. The unemployment rate for both men and women tended to decrease with age in both 1999 and 2009.
- ◆ The long-term unemployment rates have shown a small increase for Irish men between 1999 and 2009, rising from 3% to 3.6%. The rate for women fell slightly from 1.4% to 1.3% over this time period.

2.15 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1999-2009



Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2008, Ireland had the fifth lowest female unemployment rate in the EU at 4.4% compared to an EU average of 7.5%. In the same year, Ireland's male unemployment rate was the eighth highest in the EU, at 6.6%, the same as the EU average.
- ◆ Ireland had the joint ninth lowest reported rate of unemployment among men aged 55-64 in the EU in 2008 with a rate of 3.6% compared with an EU average rate of 5.1%.

2.16 EU: Unemployment rates, 2008

Country	% of labour force		% of 55-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Netherlands	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.0
Denmark	3.0	3.7	2.6	3.2
Austria	3.6	4.1	1.8	:
Cyprus	3.2	4.2	2.8	3.9
Ireland	6.6	4.4	3.6	:
Romania	6.7	4.7	3.8	:
Slovenia	4.0	4.8	3.6	4.8
United Kingdom	6.1	5.1	3.7	2.3
Estonia	5.8	5.3	:	:
Czech Republic	3.5	5.6	3.5	4.6
Lithuania	6.0	5.6	:	:
Bulgaria	5.5	5.8	5.0	6.1
Luxembourg	4.3	6.0	2.5	3.0
Sweden	5.9	6.6	4.1	3.4
Finland	6.1	6.7	5.8	5.0
Malta	5.6	6.8	:	:
Latvia	8.0	6.9	8.2	4.4
Germany	7.4	7.5	8.2	9.0
EU 27	6.6	7.5	5.1	5.1
Belgium	6.5	7.6	3.6	5.6
France	6.9	7.9	4.8	4.4
Poland	6.4	8.0	5.8	4.4
Hungary	7.6	8.1	5.0	5.1
Italy	5.5	8.5	3.2	2.9
Portugal	6.5	8.8	7.2	5.8
Slovakia	8.4	10.9	5.4	8.5
Greece	5.1	11.4	2.9	3.9
Spain	10.1	13.0	6.4	8.9
Norway	2.7	2.4	:	:
Iceland	3.2	2.6	:	:
Switzerland	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.7
Turkey	9.4	9.4	5.1	0.9
Croatia	7.0	10.0	6.3	:

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

Social cohesion and lifestyles

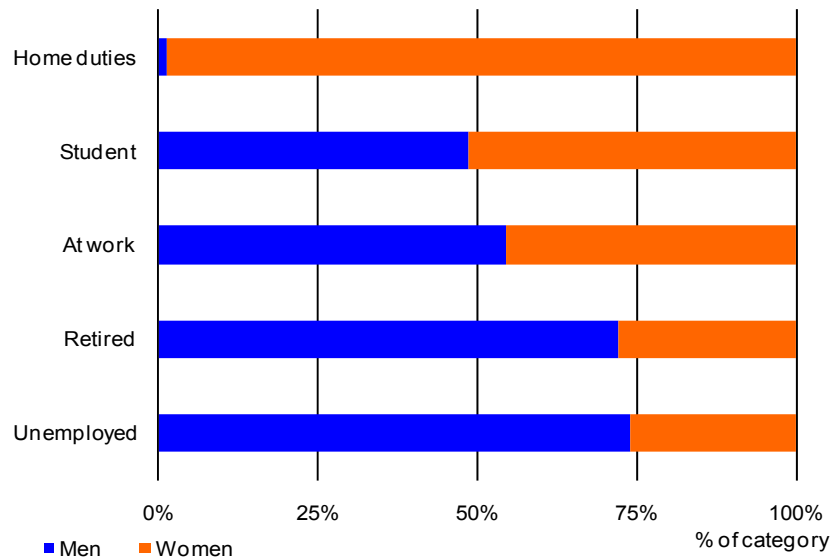
3.1 Ireland: Principal economic status, 1999 and 2009

persons aged 15 years & over (000s)

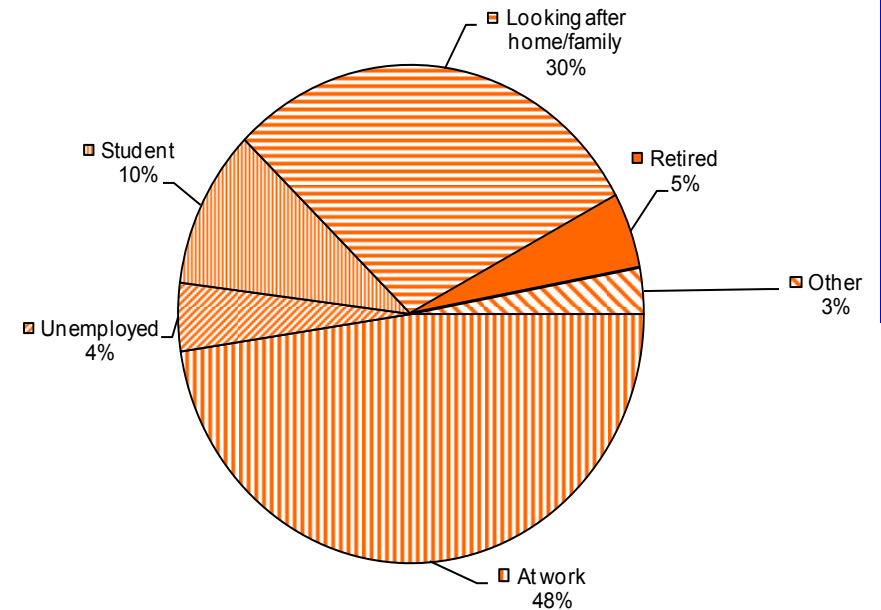
Principal economic status	1999		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total in labour force	1,012.0	634.5	1,248.8	929.6
At work	922.5	599.2	1,022.3	850.3
Unemployed	89.5	35.3	226.5	79.3
<i>% in labour force</i>	70.6	42.8	71.9	52.0
Total not in labour force	421.9	846.6	488.2	857.3
Student	170.1	183.3	174.6	184.9
Looking after home/family	9.4	569.9	6.7	531.8
Retired	185.8	61.7	224.7	87.3
Other	56.6	31.7	82.2	53.3
<i>% not in labour force</i>	29.4	57.2	28.1	48.0

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Principal economic status by sex, 2009



Principal economic status of women, 2009



Principal economic status

- ◆ Just over half of women (52%) aged 15 years and over were in the labour force (at work or unemployed) in 2009, compared to only 42.8% in 1999. The proportion of men in the labour force over the same period increased slightly from 70.6% to 71.9%.
- ◆ Of those not in the labour force in 2009, 62% of women were looking after home or family, compared to only 1.4% of men. 72% of persons describing themselves as retired in 2009 were men.

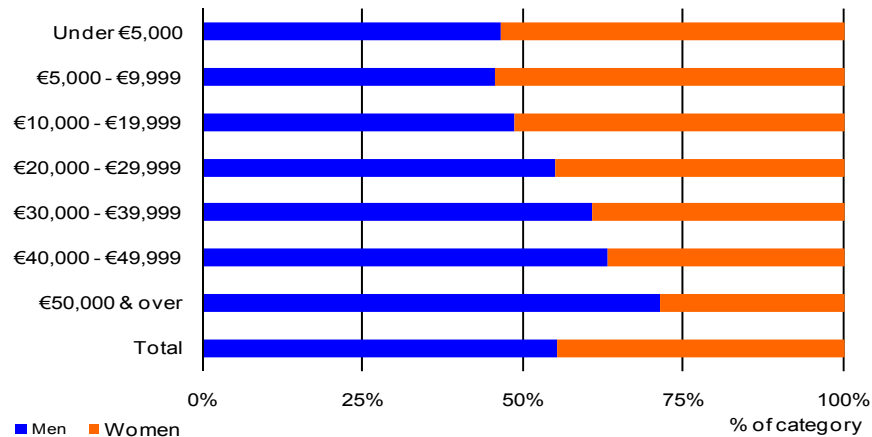
3.2 Ireland: Income liable for social insurance⁸, 2007

Income band	persons aged 15-84		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000	177,639	204,303	11.8	16.7
€5,000 - €9,999	133,768	159,790	8.9	13.0
€10,000 - €19,999	265,263	283,036	17.6	23.1
€20,000 - €29,999	282,104	231,802	18.7	18.9
€30,000 - €39,999	227,338	147,779	15.0	12.1
€40,000 - €49,999	147,382	86,786	9.8	7.1
€50,000 & over	277,101	111,678	18.3	9.1
Total	1,510,595	1,225,174	100.0	100.0
<i>Average income €</i>	<i>34,915</i>	<i>23,575</i>		

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.

Ireland: Income, 2007



⁸ Income excludes private pensions contributions, for further information see Appendix 1. These tables are based on income data (for employees and the self-employed) that covers 88.7% of all men aged 15-84 and 72% 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.

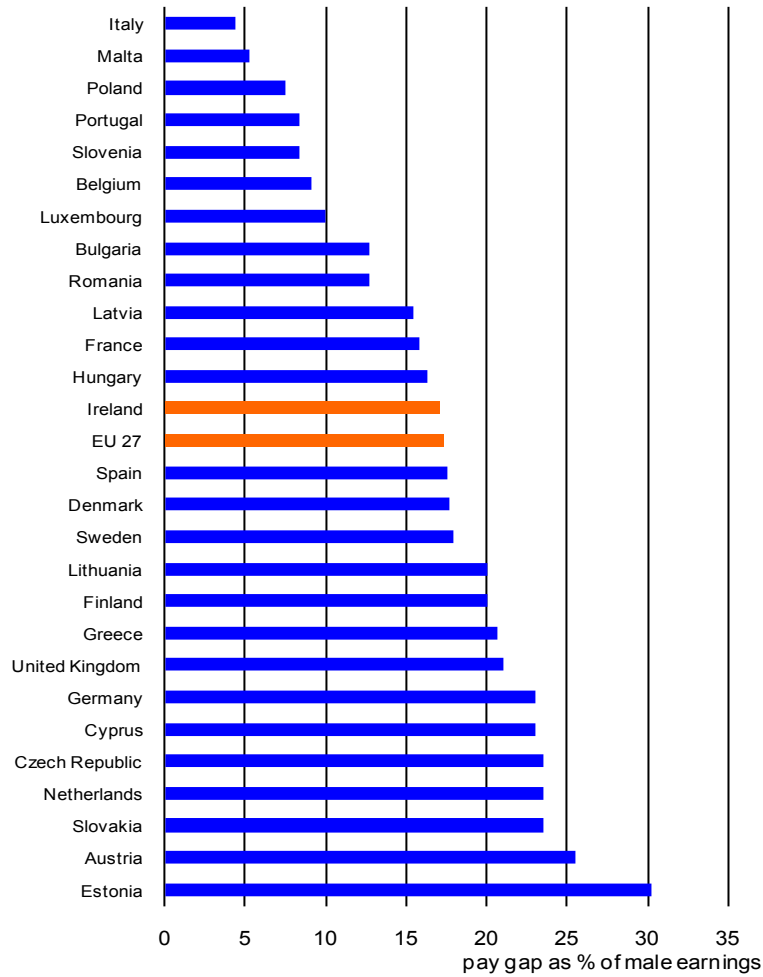
3.3 Ireland: Average income⁸ liable for social insurance by age, 2007

Age group	average income (€)		Women's income as % of men's
	Men	Women	
15-24	13,520	11,212	82.9
25-34	30,904	26,460	85.6
35-44	45,922	29,801	64.9
45-54	51,011	29,167	57.2
55-64	45,371	24,976	55.0
65-84	21,065	14,408	68.4
Total aged 15-84	34,915	23,575	67.5

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs, Revenue Commissioners

- ◆ In 2007, men aged between 15 and 84 years had an average income of €34,915 while the average income for women was €23,575 or 67.5% of men's income. When these figures are adjusted to take account of the average hours per week spent in paid employment by men and women in 2007, (see 2009 data in Table 2.9) women's average hourly income was around 87% of men's in 2007.
- ◆ The difference between male and female incomes for persons aged 15-64 increased with age. The average income of women aged 15-24 was 82.9% of that of men in the same age group in 2007, while for the 55-64 age group women's average income was 55% of men's.
- ◆ In interpreting Tables 3.2 and 3.3, 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 2.7 and 2.9). In addition, income used for private pension contributions is not included in the figures (see Table 2.12).

3.4 EU: Gender pay gap⁹, 2007



- ◆ The gender pay gap¹⁰ in Ireland in 2007 was 17.1% of male earnings, which was slightly below the EU average of 17.4%. Italy had the lowest gender pay gap in the EU at 4.4% while Estonia had the highest at 30.3%. This indicator covers all paid employees in enterprises with 10 or more employees.

Gender pay gap

⁹ The population and methodology used to calculate the gender pay gap is not comparable to any pay comparisons made in Tables 3.2 and 3.3.

¹⁰ Eurostat introduced new methodology on this from reference year 2006 onwards. See Appendix 1 for further details.

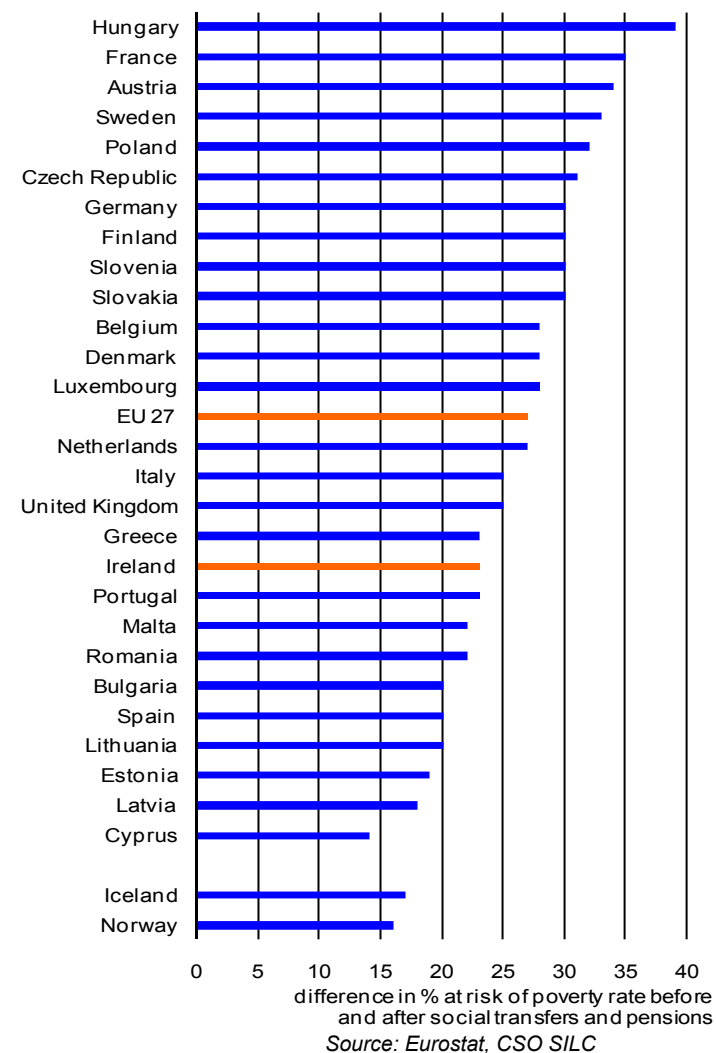
3.5 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2007

Country	Men		Women		%
	Before pensions and social transfers	After pensions and social transfers	Before pensions and social transfers	After pensions and social transfers	
	Czech Republic	35	9	41	
Netherlands	32	10	38	11	
Sweden	39	11	44	11	
Slovakia	34	10	41	11	
Denmark	34	11	40	12	
Hungary	47	12	51	12	
Austria	40	11	47	13	
Slovenia	37	10	43	13	
Finland	38	12	44	14	
France	43	12	49	14	
Luxembourg	36	13	42	14	
Malta	32	14	37	15	
Belgium	39	14	44	16	
Germany	41	14	46	16	
Cyprus	26	14	31	17	
Poland	45	18	49	17	
EU 27	40	16	45	18	
Ireland	38	16	42	19	
Portugal	38	17	42	19	
United Kingdom	39	18	45	20	
Spain	36	19	41	21	
Greece	40	20	44	21	
Italy	40	18	46	21	
Lithuania	36	17	41	21	
Estonia	34	17	41	22	
Bulgaria	40	21	43	23	
Latvia	37	19	41	23	
Romania	45	24	47	25	
Iceland	24	9	28	11	
Norway	26	11	30	14	

Source: Eurostat, CSO SILC

- ◆ In 2007, 38% 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 16% for men and 19% for women.

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



- ◆ Social transfers and pensions reduced the risk of poverty rate for women in Ireland by 23 percentage points in 2007. The effect of social transfers and pensions on the female risk of poverty rate was greatest in Hungary, where the rate was reduced by 39 percentage points in 2007.

3.6 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate¹¹ by most frequent economic activity, 2004 and 2008

Economic activity	%			
	2004		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employed	7	6	7	6
Unemployed	49	31	24	23
Retired	36	34	20	17
Other inactive	34	36	28	26
Total population aged 18 & over	18	23	14	16

Source: CSO SILC

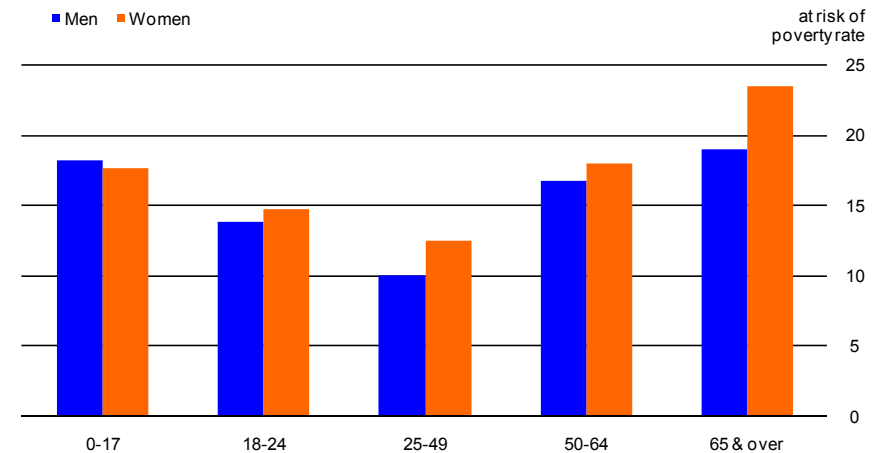
- ◆ The at risk of poverty rate for both men and women aged 18 and over in Ireland fell between 2004 and 2008. The rate for men fell from 18% to 14% while the rate for women fell from 23% to 16%.
- ◆ Employed persons had a much lower at risk of poverty rate, with a rate of 7% for men and 6% for women in 2008. The at risk of poverty rate for unemployed persons declined sharply between 2004 and 2008, falling from 49% to 24% for men and from 31% to 23% for women.
- ◆ In 2008, women aged 65 and over had an at risk of poverty rate of 23% compared with the overall rate of 16% for women. For men, the rate for the 65 and over age group was 19% compared with an overall rate of 15%.
- ◆ There have been sharp falls in the at risk of poverty rates for persons aged 65 and over between 2004 and 2008, with the rate for men in this age group falling from 34% to 19% while the rate for women declined from 45% to 23%.

3.7 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate¹¹ by age, 2004 and 2008

Age group	%			
	2004		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-17	21	23	18	18
18-24	15	21	14	15
25-49	13	16	10	12
50-64	22	23	17	18
65 & over	34	45	19	23
Total	19	23	15	16

Source: CSO SILC

Ireland: At risk of poverty rate¹¹ by age and sex, 2008



¹¹ Table 3.6 refers only to persons aged 18 and over.

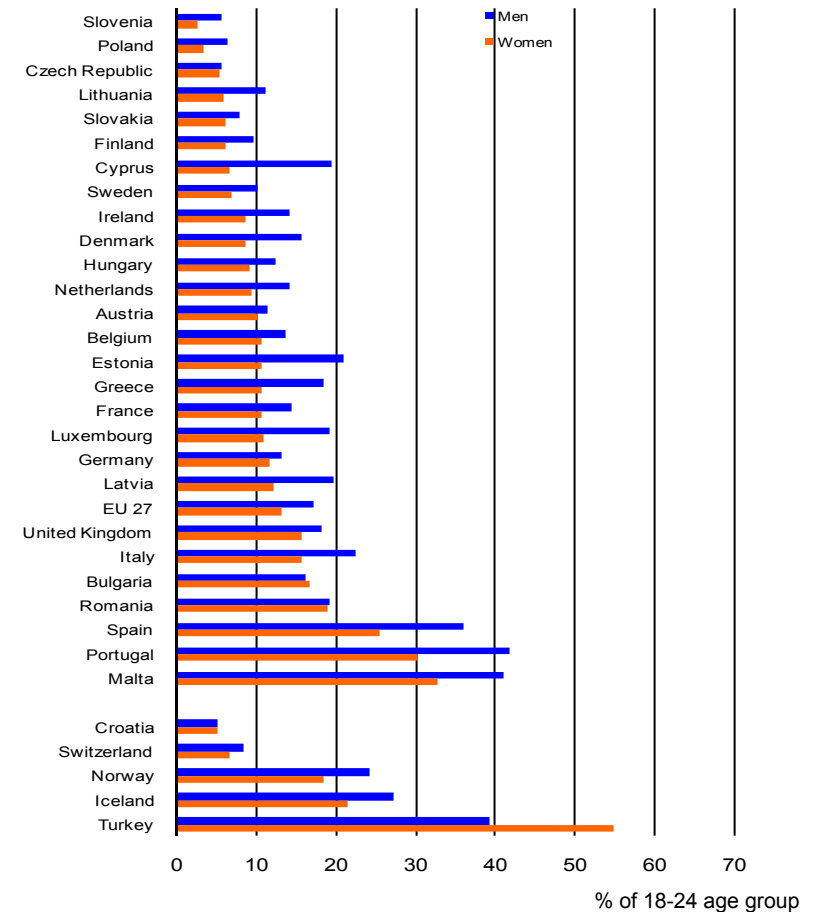
3.8 EU: Early school leavers, 2002 and 2007¹²

Country	% of 18-24 age group			
	2002		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Slovenia	6.2	3.3	5.7	2.7
Poland	9.5	5.6	6.4	3.6
Czech Republic	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.4
Lithuania	15.1	13.4	11.4	5.9
Slovakia	6.7	4.6	8.1	6.3
Finland	12.6	7.3	9.7	6.3
Cyprus	22.3	11.0	19.5	6.8
Sweden	11.4	9.3	10.2	7.0
Ireland	18.4	10.9	14.2	8.7
Denmark	10.3	6.9	15.7	8.9
Hungary	12.5	11.8	12.5	9.3
Netherlands	15.7	14.3	14.4	9.6
Austria	8.7	10.2	11.6	10.2
Belgium	14.9	9.9	13.9	10.7
Estonia	15.6	9.6	21.0	10.7
Greece	20.7	12.6	18.6	10.7
France	14.9	11.9	14.6	10.9
Luxembourg	14.4	19.6	19.2	11.1
Germany	12.6	12.6	13.4	11.9
Latvia	26.7	12.2	19.7	12.3
EU 27	19.3	14.9	17.2	13.2
United Kingdom	18.8	16.7	18.2	15.8
Italy	27.9	20.7	22.6	15.9
Bulgaria	22.5	19.6	16.3	16.9
Romania	24.3	22.1	19.2	19.1
Spain	36.4	23.1	36.1	25.6
Portugal	52.6	37.5	42.0	30.4
Malta	56.5	49.7	41.1	32.9
Croatia	9.1	7.4	5.2	5.3
Switzerland	6.3	7.1	8.5	6.7
Norway	14.9	13.1	24.3	18.6
Iceland	32.7	24.8	27.3	21.5
Turkey	45.4	63.5	39.4	55.0

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

¹² 2006 data used for 2007 for Czech Republic and for females in Croatia. 2005 data used for 2007 for females in Estonia. 2002 data for Lithuania is a break in series. 2007 data is a break in series for Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

EU: Early school leavers, 2007¹²



- ◆ 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. 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.
- ◆ In almost all countries higher proportions of boys left school early than girls. In Ireland 14.2% of men aged 18 to 24 and 8.7% of women had left school early. The EU average for early school leavers in 2007 was 13.2% of women and 17.2% of men in the 18-24 age group.

3.9 Ireland: Lone parents¹³, 1999-2009

000s			
Year	Men	Women	% women
1999	10.4	80.9	88.6
2000	10.6	93.8	89.8
2001	10.7	103.2	90.6
2002	11.4	104.4	90.2
2003	9.8	105.1	91.5
2004	10.8	108.3	90.9
2005	9.8	110.4	91.8
2006	10.8	114.9	91.4
2007	9.9	121.2	92.4
2008	11.5	119.5	91.2
2009	12.4	129.0	91.2

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ Women represented 88.6% of lone parents with children aged under 20 in 1999 compared with 91.2% in 2009. The number of women living as lone parents increased by 59.5% from 80,900 to 129,000 over the period 1999-2009, while the number of men living as lone parents increased from 10,400 to 12,400 over the same period.
- ◆ The age of the youngest child was under 5 for 38% of women living as lone parents whereas for 38% of men the age of the youngest child was between 15 and 19 years of age.
- ◆ Almost 98% of the 87,840 persons in receipt of one-parent family payments in 2008 were women.

3.10 Ireland: Lone parents¹³ by age of youngest child, 2009

number			
Age of youngest child	Men	Women	% women
0-4	2.2	49.1	95.7
5-9	2.7	35.0	92.8
10-14	3.0	24.2	89.0
15-19	4.7	20.6	81.4
Total	12.4	129.0	91.2

Source: CSO QNHS

3.11 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2008

number			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
24 & under	24	14,480	99.8
25-49	1,343	67,746	98.1
50 & over	437	3,810	89.7
Total	1,804	86,036	97.9

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

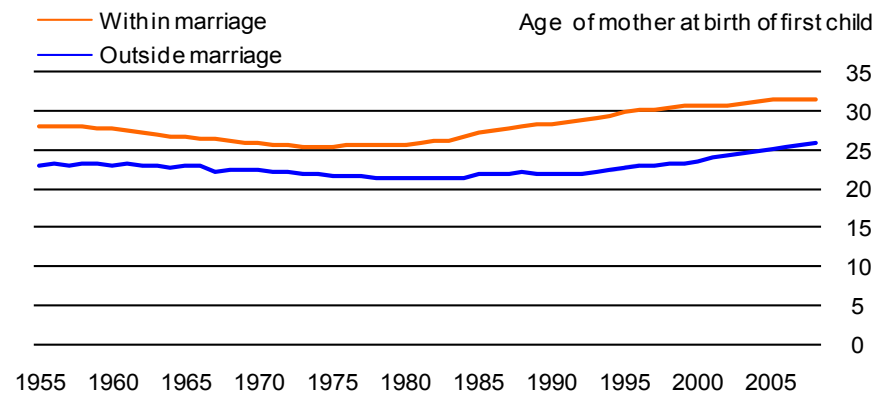
¹³ Refers to persons living as lone parents whose youngest child was less than 20 years of age.

3.12 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2008

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
2005	28.7	31.4	25.1
2006	28.8	31.4	25.3
2007	28.8	31.4	25.6
2008	28.9	31.3	25.8

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2008



- ◆ 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. Since 1980, this average age rose steadily to a value of 28.9 years in 2008.
- ◆ The total fertility rate in Ireland in 2007 was 2.01, the highest rate in the EU.

3.13 EU: Age of women at birth of first child in 2005 and total fertility rate 2007¹⁴

Country	years		
	Average age at birth of first child	Total fertility rate	Change in TFR, 1997-2007
Ireland	28.8	2.01	0.08
France	28.6	1.98	:
Sweden	28.7	1.88	0.36
Denmark	28.4	1.84	0.08
United Kingdom	30.0	1.84	0.12
Finland	27.9	1.83	0.08
Netherlands	28.9	1.72	0.16
Estonia	25.2	1.63	0.31
Luxembourg	29.0	1.61	-0.10
Czech Republic	26.6	1.44	0.27
Bulgaria	24.7	1.42	0.33
Greece	28.5	1.41	0.13
Latvia	25.0	1.41	:
Spain	29.3	1.40	0.22
Cyprus	27.5	1.39	-0.47
Austria	27.2	1.38	-0.01
Slovenia	27.7	1.38	0.13
Germany	29.1	1.37	:
Malta	:	1.37	-0.61
Italy	:	1.35	0.14
Lithuania	24.9	1.35	-0.12
Portugal	27.4	1.33	-0.14
Hungary	26.7	1.32	-0.05
Poland	25.8	1.31	-0.20
Romania	24.8	1.30	-0.02
Slovakia	25.7	1.25	-0.18
Iceland	26.4	2.09	0.05
Norway	27.7	1.90	0.04
Switzerland	29.5	1.46	-0.02
Macedonia	25.2	1.46	-0.47
Croatia	26.5	1.40	:

Source: Eurostat, CSO Vital Statistics

¹⁴ 2006 data used for TFR for Italy and United Kingdom. 2006 data used for mean age of women at birth of first child for France, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Spain, United Kingdom, Iceland and national data for 2006 used for Ireland.

3.14 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2005-2009¹⁵

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	<i>% female representatives</i>				
Sweden	45.3	47.3	47.0	47.0	47.0
Finland	37.5	38.0	41.5	41.5	41.5
Netherlands	36.7	36.7	39.3	41.3	41.3
Denmark	36.9	36.9	38.0	38.0	38.0
Spain	36.0	36.0	36.6	36.3	36.3
Belgium	34.7	34.7	35.3	35.3	35.3
Germany	31.8	31.6	31.6	32.2	32.2
Portugal	21.3	21.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
Austria	33.9	32.2	32.8	27.3	27.9
EU 27	22.0	22.5	23.5	23.8	23.8
Italy	11.5	17.3	17.3	21.3	21.3
Bulgaria	22.1	22.1	21.7	21.7	20.8
Estonia	18.8	18.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
Poland	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.2
Latvia	21.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Luxembourg	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	20.0
United Kingdom	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.5
Slovakia	16.7	20.0	19.3	19.3	19.3
France	12.2	12.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Lithuania	22.0	24.8	22.7	17.7	17.7
Czech Republic	17.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Greece	13.0	13.0	14.7	14.7	14.7
Cyprus	16.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Ireland	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.9
Slovenia	12.2	12.2	12.2	13.3	13.3
Romania	11.2	11.2	9.4	11.4	11.4
Hungary	9.1	10.4	11.1	11.1	11.1
Malta	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.7

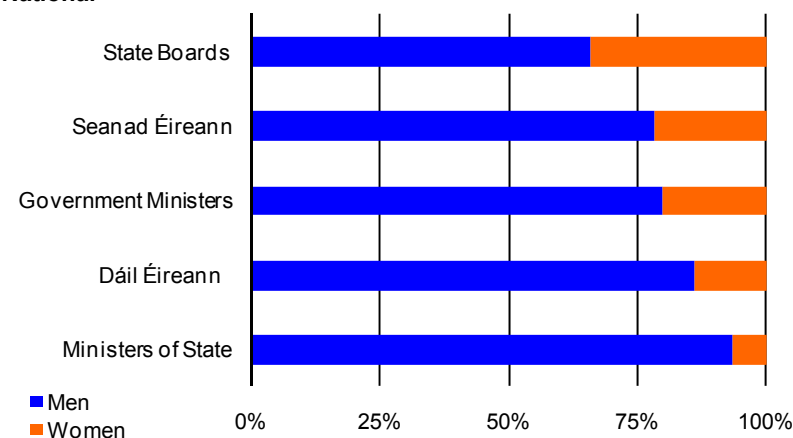
Source: Inter-parliamentary union database

- ◆ 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.
- ◆ 13.9% of TDs in the Dáil were women in 2009. This placed Ireland at 23rd place in the EU based on the proportion of women in parliament. The Nordic countries had the highest participation of women in parliament with rates of 47% in Sweden and 41.5% in Finland.
- ◆ There was also a much higher proportion of men than women in regional decision-making structures in Ireland in 2009, with men accounting for around 80% of representatives in both local and regional authorities. The highest proportion of women was in Vocational Education Committees with women representing 35% of their membership.

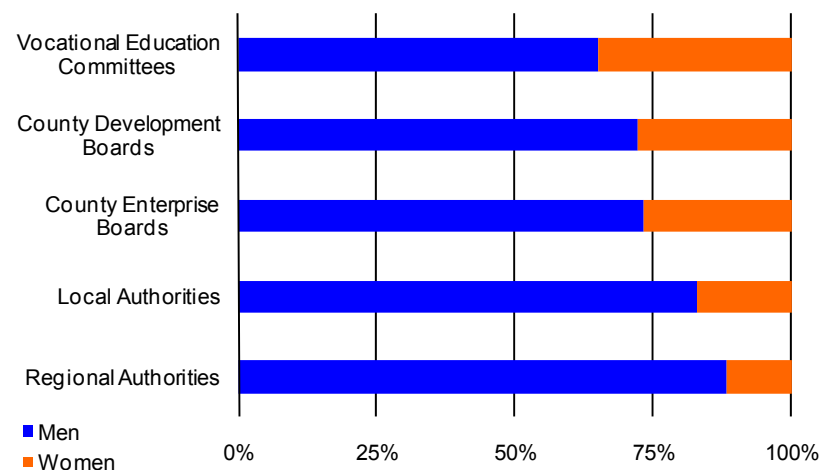
¹⁵ Lower house female representation as of December 31 for 2005-2008 and July 31 for 2009.

3.15 Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2009

National



Regional



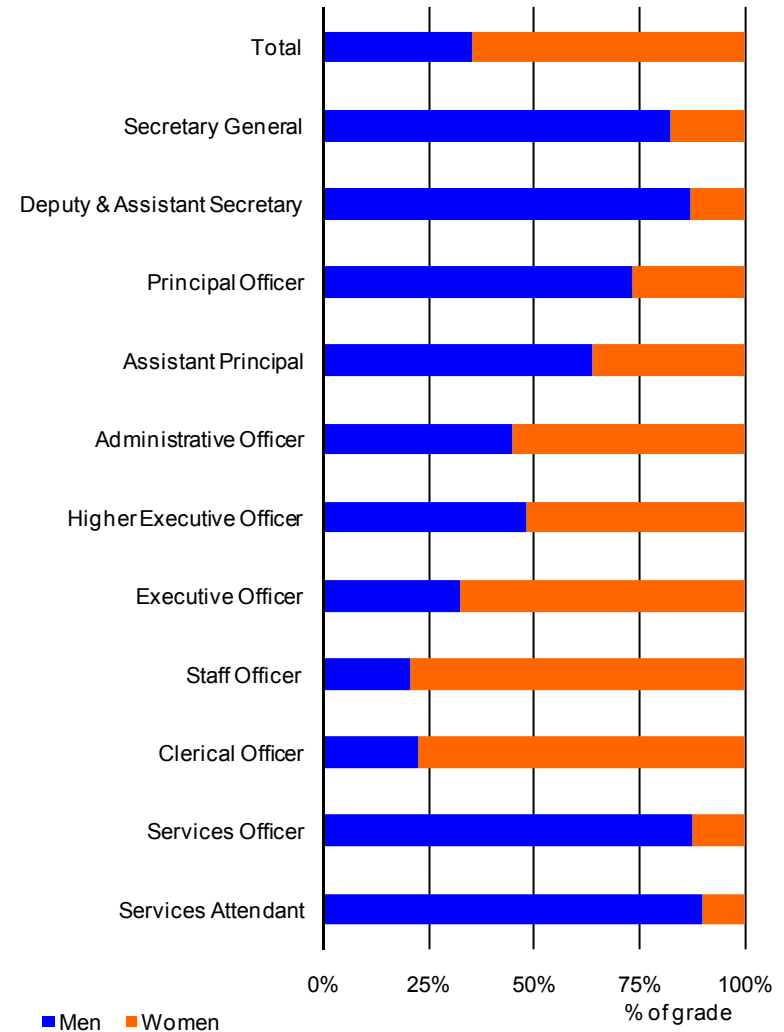
3.16 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2008

Grade	% of grade	
	Men	Women
Secretary General	82.4	17.6
Deputy & Assistant Secretary	87.3	12.7
Principal Officer	73.6	26.4
Assistant Principal	64.1	35.9
Administrative Officer	45.0	55.0
Higher Executive Officer	48.3	51.7
Executive Officer	32.7	67.3
Staff Officer	21.0	79.0
Clerical Officer	22.8	77.2
Services Officer	87.6	12.4
Services Attendant	90.2	9.8
Total	35.3	64.7
Total persons	9,631	17,616

Source: Department of Finance

- ◆ In 2008, 64.7% of Irish civil servants in general service were women. 77.2% of clerical officers were female and 79% of staff officers were female. In contrast, just over a sixth of those at Secretary General level were female while just under 13% of Deputy and Assistant Secretaries were female.
- ◆ Middle management grades of Higher Executive Officer and Administrative Officer were the most gender-balanced of all grades.

Ireland: Civil Service general service grades by sex, 2008



3.17 Ireland: Religion by age group, 2006

Religion	%					
	0-19		20-64		65 & over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Roman Catholic	88.1	88.3	83.9	86.9	90.7	92.3
Other	6.6	6.7	7.6	7.5	6.1	5.7
No religion	2.9	2.7	6.8	4.5	1.9	0.8
Not stated	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ In 2006, 90.7% of men aged 65 and over and 92.3% of women aged 65 and over described themselves as Roman Catholic. These were around six percentage points higher than the rates for the 20-64 age group.
- ◆ In the population usually resident in Ireland, 86.7% of men and 88.8% of women were recorded as Roman Catholic in Census 2006. Just over 60% of 'Other EU' nationals were recorded as Roman Catholic.
- ◆ The proportion of 'Other EU' nationals resident in the state professing 'No religion' in Census 2006 was 19.1% for men and 16.4% for women.

3.18 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2006

Religion	%							
	Irish		Other EU ¹⁶		Non-EU		Total ¹⁷	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Roman Catholic	91.2	92.8	60.7	60.4	29.8	34.8	86.7	88.8
Church of Ireland	2.3	2.4	8.5	10.4	3.2	4.2	2.8	2.9
Other Christian religion	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	5.0	6.5	0.6	0.7
Presbyterian	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.5	0.5
Muslim (Islamic)	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	17.0	11.0	0.9	0.6
Orthodox	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	9.1	9.0	0.5	0.5
Methodist	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.3
Other stated religions	0.6	0.6	3.6	4.8	13.4	14.0	1.3	1.3
No religion	3.5	2.2	19.1	16.4	14.0	12.4	5.0	3.4
Not stated	1.0	0.9	2.7	2.0	4.3	3.4	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

¹⁶ Bulgaria and Romania are included with Non-EU countries.

¹⁷ Excludes 'no nationality' and 'nationality not stated'.

3.19 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by age of athlete, 2001 and 2008

Age of athlete	number			
	2001		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
19 and under	67	24	116	52
20-24	64	23	42	14
25-29	29	11	35	16
30-34	19	6	10	7
35-44	6	4	17	3
45-64	1	1	4	1
Unknown	2	0	19	2
Total¹⁸	188	69	243	95

Source: Irish Sports Council

3.20 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by size of grant, 2008

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	125	45	2,841	2,581
€5,000 - €9,999	44	21	5,949	5,123
€10,000 - €14,999	47	18	11,972	12,102
€15,000 - €19,999	5	3	15,733	15,111
€20,000 & over	22	8	30,026	26,250
Total¹⁸	243	95	7,896	7,336

Source: Irish Sports Council

- ◆ In 2008, the Irish Sports Council awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 243 male athletes and 95 female athletes. 48% of the grants to men were awarded to athletes aged 19 and under. The comparable figure for women was 55%.
- ◆ In 2008, the average grant amount allocated by the Irish Sports Council under the International Carding Scheme was €7,896 for men and €7,336 for women.
- ◆ Grants of €20,000 or more were allocated to 9% of male athletes and 8% of female athletes.

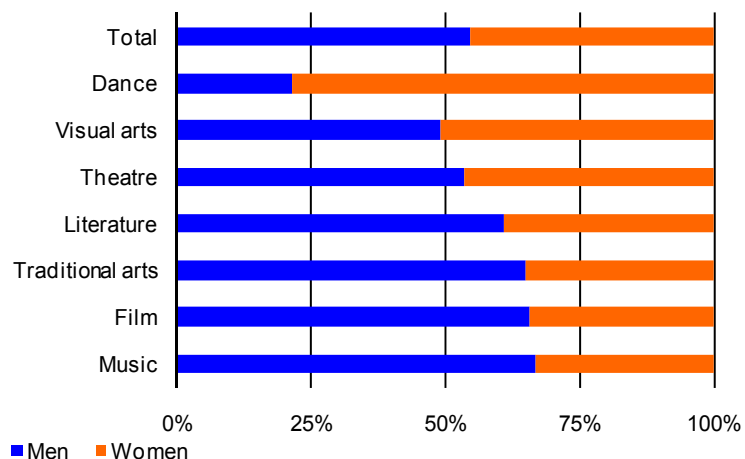
¹⁸ The total amount of grants allocated in 2001 includes grants to 72 Junior athletes (57 males and 15 females) while the figures for 2008 include grants to 145 Junior athletes (105 males and 40 females). These grants are usually in the form of squad grants and the recipients generally receive an equal amount. Grants to teams have been excluded from the figures above as a breakdown of the grant by team members cannot be provided.

3.21 Ireland: Arts Council grants¹⁹ to artists by artform, 2008

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Architecture	2	6	13,200	8,908
Circus/spectacle	3	6	1,333	9,332
Dance	10	37	6,246	8,827
Film	57	30	6,211	7,616
Literature	93	60	8,198	7,191
Multi-disciplinary arts	11	7	9,136	10,214
Music	96	48	6,805	6,455
Opera	3	11	19,500	3,336
Participation	5	13	2,293	2,838
Theatre	48	42	7,566	3,174
Traditional arts	39	21	7,696	7,033
Visual arts	119	124	9,203	6,361
Total	486	405	7,802	6,471

Source: Arts Council

Ireland: Arts Council grants¹⁹ to artists by artform, 2008



3.22 Ireland: Arts Council grants¹⁹ to artists by size of grant, 2008

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	211	233	1,655	1,612
€5,000 - €9,999	103	64	7,220	6,793
€10,000 - €14,999	109	78	12,405	12,587
€15,000 & over	63	30	21,373	27,614
Total	486	405	7,802	6,471

Source: Arts Council

- ◆ The Arts Council awarded 891 grants to artists in 2008. Women represented 45% of recipients. The average grant awarded to men was €7,802 and to women was €6,471. About 58% of the grants to women and 43% of grants to men were less than €5,000 in value.
- ◆ 25% of the grants to men and 31% of the grants to women were in the field of visual arts. Grants relating to music and literature represented a further 20% and 19% respectively of grants to men. Around 15% of grants to women were for literature.
- ◆ Men received 61% of grants awarded in the field of literature while women received 79% of grants relating to dance. Grants awarded in the fields of visual arts and theatre were the most evenly divided between women and men.

¹⁹ 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 (see Appendix 1 for further details).

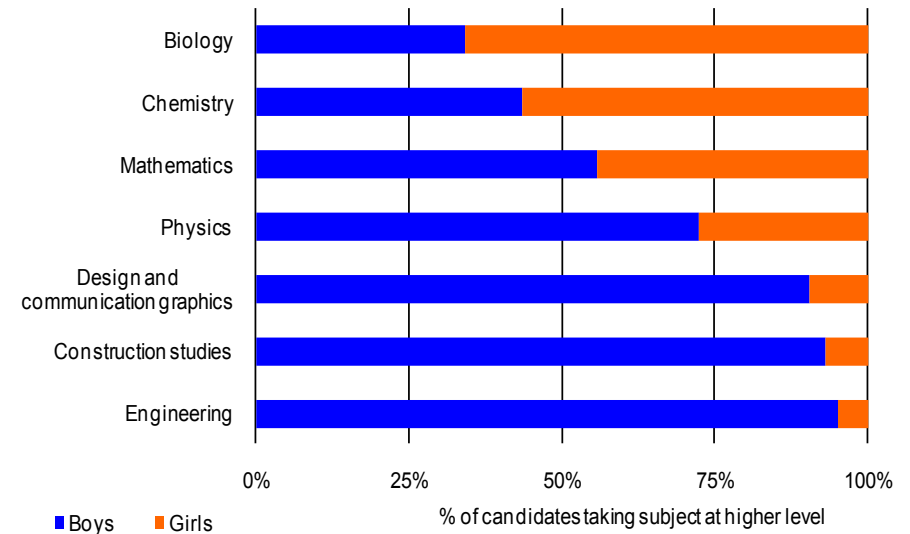
Education

4.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2009

Subject (higher level)	higher level candidates as a % of total candidates		% higher level candidates attaining A or B grades			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Biology	6,858	13,244	24.3	45.3	41.4	44.8
Mathematics	4,681	3,739	16.6	12.8	47.3	49.3
Chemistry	2,614	3,423	9.3	11.7	51.4	54.3
Physics	3,398	1,296	12.0	4.4	47.6	54.8
Construction studies	6,703	510	23.7	1.7	40.2	37.3
Design and communication graphics	3,714	396	13.1	1.4	44.8	49.0
Engineering	3,422	181	12.1	0.6	40.9	38.7
Home economics	708	8,308	2.5	28.4	23.2	39.5
Art	2,727	5,351	9.7	18.3	27.4	40.3
Music	1,559	3,443	5.5	11.8	65.5	68.9
Irish	5,080	9,716	18.0	33.3	48.4	51.6
English	14,644	18,220	51.8	62.4	33.9	40.2
French	5,229	8,447	18.5	28.9	35.0	39.9
Total Leaving Certificate candidates²⁰	28,250	29,205				

Source: State Examinations Commission

Candidates in selected higher level subjects, 2009



- ◆ 50.8% of students sitting the Leaving Certificate in 2009 were female. Just under two-thirds (62.4%) of girls sitting the Leaving Certificate took English at higher level compared with 51.8% of boys. There were also higher proportions of girls than boys taking Irish and French at higher level.
- ◆ Less than 1% of girls took Engineering as a higher level Leaving Certificate exam subject compared with 12.1% of boys. Boys accounted for 90.4% of candidates in Design and communication graphics and 92.9% of candidates in Construction studies at higher level.

²⁰ 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.

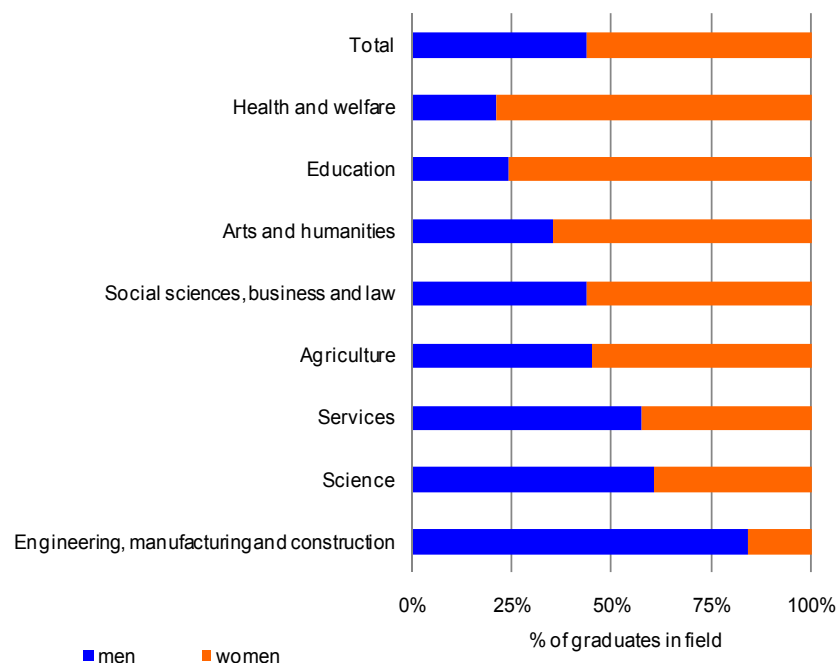
4.2 Ireland: Third-level graduates²¹ by field of study, 2007

Field of education	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	188	229	0.7	0.7
Arts and humanities	5,211	9,660	20.4	29.1
Education	970	3,109	3.8	9.4
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	4,207	814	16.4	2.4
Health and welfare	1,535	5,824	6.0	17.5
Science	5,388	3,548	21.1	10.7
Services	794	596	3.1	1.8
Social sciences, business and law	7,302	9,449	28.5	28.4
Total	25,595	33,229	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ◆ Women represented 56.5% of all third-level graduates in Ireland in 2007. 29.1% of female graduates were in Arts and humanities while 28.4% were in the field of Social sciences, business and law. The highest proportion of male graduates (28.5%) was in Social sciences, business and law with the second highest proportion in Science (21.1%).
- ◆ Women represented almost four-fifths of graduates in the Health and welfare field and over three-quarters of graduates in Education. Men represented just over five-sixths of graduates in the Engineering, manufacturing and construction field.

Ireland: Third-level graduates²¹ by field of study and sex, 2007



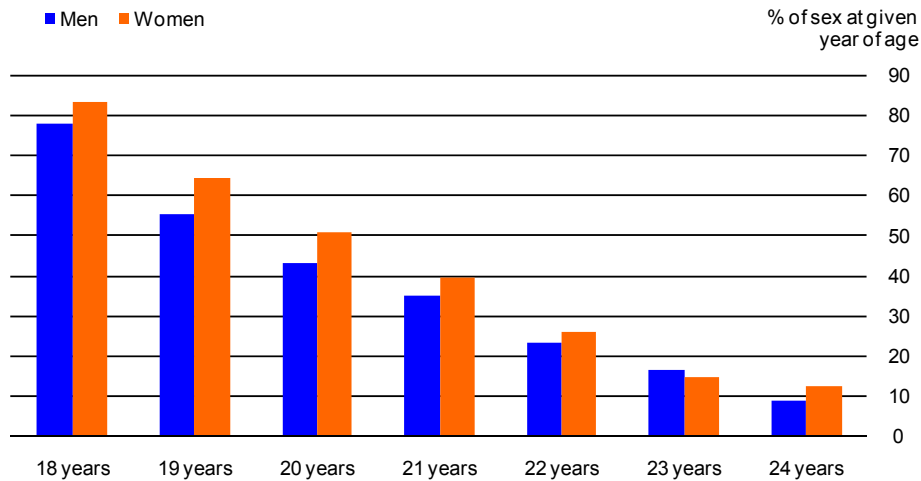
²¹ At ISCED levels 5 and 6 (see Appendix 1). Total excludes graduates where field of education was not specified.

4.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2004 and 2009

Age	%			
	2004		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18 years	66.8	82.2	77.7	83.4
19 years	48.0	61.5	55.2	64.3
20 years	37.9	52.5	43.3	50.7
21 years	32.4	38.5	34.9	39.6
22 years	28.6	29.1	23.2	26.1
23 years	15.2	18.3	16.6	15.1
24 years	9.7	9.5	9.0	12.5
Total 18-24 year olds	33.2	39.9	37.2	39.6

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2009



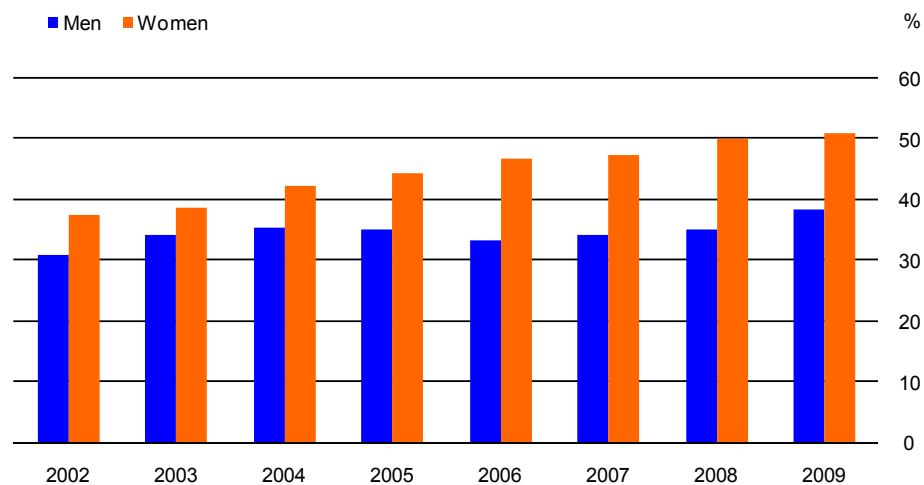
- ◆ The proportion of students among males in the 18-24 age group increased from 33.2% in 2004 to 37.2% in 2009. Over the same period, the proportion of students among females in the same age group decreased very slightly from 39.9% in 2004 to 39.6% in 2009.
- ◆ In 2009, 83.4% of 18-year-old women were students compared with 77.7% of 18 year-old-men. This pattern, of a higher proportion of women, continued for women and men up to 24 years, with the exception of 23 year olds where a slightly higher proportion of men are students.

4.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification, 2002-2009

Year	%	
	Men	Women
2002	31.2	37.5
2003	34.2	38.8
2004	35.6	42.4
2005	35.2	44.6
2006	33.3	46.7
2007	34.4	47.6
2008	35.1	50.1
2009	38.7	51.0

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification, 2002-2009



4.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2009

Level of education attained	000s		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	144.8	122.5	17.4	14.8
Lower secondary	166.8	133.0	20.0	16.1
Higher secondary	173.4	203.1	20.8	24.6
Post leaving certificate	93.9	97.9	11.3	11.9
Third-level	234.7	250.5	28.1	30.3
Not stated	20.2	18.7	2.4	2.3
Total	833.8	825.8	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ The percentage of both men and women aged 25-34 with a third-level qualification increased over the period 2002-2009. The percentage of men with a third-level qualification increased from 31.2% in 2002 to 35.6% in 2004 but fell back a little to 33.3% in 2006. Since then the percentage has increased steadily to stand at 38.7% in 2009. There was a considerably larger increase for women from 37.5% in 2002 to 51% in 2009.
- ◆ 30.9% of women aged 35-64 had at most lower secondary education in 2009 while the percentage of men in this age group having at most lower secondary education was 37.4%. 30.3% of women aged 35-64 had third-level education compared with 28.1% of men.

4.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers²², 1997-2007

Year	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
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
2005/2006	15.3	84.7	37.9	62.1
2006/2007	16.0	84.0	37.8	62.2

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ◆ Women accounted for 84% of teachers at primary level and 62.2% of teachers at second-level in Ireland in the school year 2006/2007. The proportion of female teachers has increased between the 1997/1998 and the 2006/2007 academic years by about 4 percentage points at primary level and over 6 percentage points at second-level.
- ◆ In 2006/2007, 16% of primary school teachers in Ireland were men. The highest reported levels of male participation in primary teaching among other EU countries were in Greece and Denmark²³ where about one-third of all primary teachers were male, compared to only 2.4% of all primary school teachers in Slovenia.
- ◆ At second-level there were also more female than male teachers in all reporting countries with the exceptions of Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey and Switzerland.
- ◆ At third-level 60.8% of academic staff were male in Ireland and men outnumbered women in all EU countries for which information was available except in Lithuania and Latvia.

²² Refers to both full-time and part-time staff.

²³ See country notes in Appendix 1 of report.

4.7 EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff, 2007

Country	%					
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level		ISCED 5-6 Third-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Greece	34.7	65.3	42.5	57.5	64.8	35.2
Denmark	32.4	67.6	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	28.1	71.9	52.9	47.1	:	:
Spain	28.0	72.0	43.2	56.8	60.9	39.1
Finland	23.0	77.0	35.3	64.7	50.5	49.5
Belgium	20.2	79.8	40.4	59.6	57.9	42.1
Sweden	18.8	81.2	41.2	58.8	56.6	43.4
United Kingdom	18.7	81.3	37.6	62.4	58.6	41.4
Portugal	18.2	81.8	31.3	68.7	56.8	43.2
Cyprus	17.9	82.1	38.0	62.0	60.1	39.9
France	17.9	82.1	41.2	58.8	63.3	36.7
Netherlands	16.9	83.1	53.6	46.4	63.1	36.9
Germany	16.0	84.0	42.8	57.2	64.4	35.6
Ireland	16.0	84.0	37.8	62.2	60.8	39.2
Poland	15.7	84.3	30.2	69.8	58.0	42.0
Slovakia	15.4	84.6	25.9	74.1	56.7	43.3
Romania	13.3	86.7	33.2	66.8	56.1	43.9
Malta	11.4	88.6	40.7	59.3	71.6	28.4
Austria	10.7	89.3	38.1	61.9	67.9	32.1
Bulgaria	6.7	93.3	22.2	77.8	54.6	45.4
Estonia	6.4	93.6	22.7	77.3	:	:
Czech Republic	5.8	94.2	32.2	67.8	:	:
Italy	4.7	95.3	32.6	67.4	65.0	35.0
Hungary	4.0	96.0	28.6	71.4	62.9	37.1
Latvia	2.8	97.2	17.1	82.9	43.3	56.7
Lithuania	2.8	97.2	18.9	81.1	45.5	54.5
Slovenia	2.4	97.6	28.1	71.9	64.6	35.4
Turkey	52.0	48.0	58.7	41.3	60.7	39.3
Macedonia	27.8	72.2	46.2	53.8	55.0	45.0
Norway	26.7	73.3	40.2	59.8	58.9	41.1
Switzerland	20.6	79.4	52.6	47.4	66.4	33.6
Iceland	20.1	79.9	46.0	54.0	55.3	44.7
Croatia	8.9	91.1	32.1	67.9	58.8	41.2

Source: Eurostat, Department of Education and Science

4.8 EU: School management personnel, 2007²⁴

Country	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bulgaria	23.7	76.3	33.7	66.3
Poland	20.7	79.3	38.5	61.5
Slovenia	32.9	67.1	39.3	60.7
Romania	39.4	60.6	44.7	55.3
Slovakia	13.9	86.1	49.3	50.7
Sweden	26.7	73.3	49.4	50.6
Cyprus	30.2	69.8	49.7	50.3
United Kingdom	27.8	72.2	57.2	42.8
France	19.3	80.7	57.8	42.2
Finland	62.1	37.9	59.2	40.8
Italy	:	:	59.6	40.4
Ireland	48.0	52.0	61.3	38.7
Greece	68.7	31.3	66.2	33.8
Belgium	48.9	51.1	69.5	30.5
Austria	31.1	68.9	75.2	24.8
Netherlands	65.6	34.4	:	:
Norway	47.3	52.7	53.2	46.8
Iceland	22.5	77.5	62.1	37.9
Macedonia	:	:	70.1	29.9

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ At primary level in Ireland in 2007, school management personnel were fairly evenly divided between women and men with women representing 52% of management at this level. The gender breakdown of primary school managers in reporting countries in 2006 varied from 34.4% female in the Netherlands to 86.1% female in Slovakia.
- ◆ In Ireland in 2007, 61.3% of second-level school management personnel were male. For those EU countries for which data were available, Sweden, Slovakia and Cyprus had the most gender-balanced number of head teachers at second-level. The majority of management personnel in second-level schools were female in Bulgaria, Poland, Slovenia and Romania.

²⁴See country notes in Appendix 1 of report.

Health

5.1 Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2007

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
2005-2007	76.8	81.6	4.8	16.6	19.8	3.2

Source: CSO Irish Life Tables No 15, 2005-2007

- ◆ In Ireland, women's life expectancy at birth increased from 57.9 years in the period 1925-1927 to 81.6 years in 2005-2007. Over the same period, the life expectancy at birth of men increased from 57.4 years to 76.8 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 4.8 years in 2005-2007.
- ◆ 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 3.2 years by 2005-2007.
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth in 2006 was slightly lower for Irish women at 81.6 years than the EU 27 average of 82 years. Life expectancy at birth for Irish men was 76.8 years, one year higher than the EU 27 average.
- ◆ The nine countries with the highest difference between male and female life expectancy at birth are new EU member states who joined since 2004.

5.2 EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2008²⁵

Country	years		
	Men	Women	Difference
Netherlands	78.4	82.4	4.0
Sweden	79.1	83.2	4.1
United Kingdom	77.6	81.7	4.1
Denmark	76.0	80.5	4.5
Cyprus	77.0	81.7	4.7
Ireland	76.8	81.6	4.8
Greece	77.2	82.2	5.0
Malta	76.9	81.9	5.0
Luxembourg	77.6	82.7	5.1
Germany	77.2	82.5	5.3
Italy	78.8	84.1	5.3
Austria	77.6	83.0	5.4
Belgium	77.5	83.5	6.1
Spain	79.1	85.2	6.1
EU 27	75.8	82.0	6.2
Czech Republic	74.0	80.1	6.2
Portugal	75.5	81.7	6.3
Finland	76.3	83.0	6.7
France	77.5	84.3	6.8
Bulgaria	69.5	76.6	7.1
Romania	69.5	76.7	7.2
Slovenia	75.0	82.3	7.3
Slovakia	70.9	78.7	7.9
Hungary	69.2	77.3	8.2
Poland	71.3	80.0	8.7
Latvia	67.2	77.9	10.7
Lithuania	66.3	77.6	11.3
Estonia	67.6	79.2	11.6
Iceland	79.6	83.0	3.4
Norway	78.3	83.0	4.6
Switzerland	79.7	84.4	4.7
Macedonia	71.1	75.9	4.8
Croatia	72.4	79.6	7.2

Source: Eurostat

²⁵ EU 27 data is for year 2006. 2004 data used for Cyprus. 2006 data used for Ireland. 2007 data used for Denmark, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovenia and United Kingdom. Data for Portugal is a break in series.

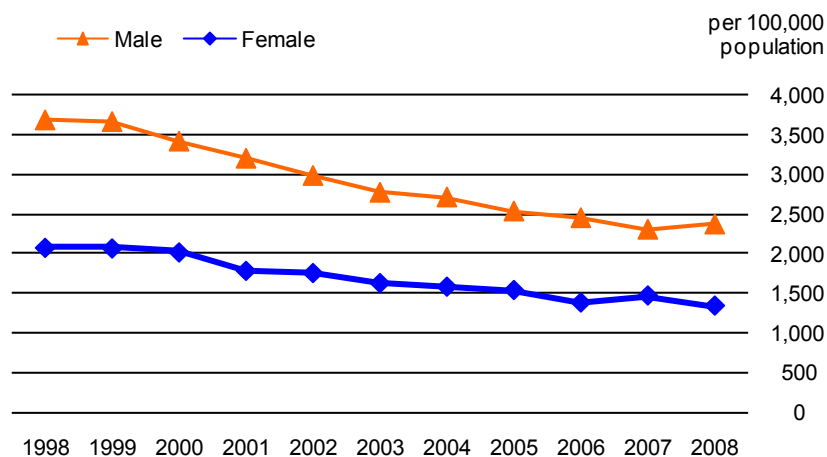
5.3 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2008

per 100,000 population

Age group	Males	Females	Male:Female ratio
0-4	113	90	1.3:1
5-14	18	7	2.6:1
15-24	86	22	3.9:1
25-64	284	180	1.6:1
65-74	2,371	1,334	1.8:1
75 and over	8,801	7,433	1.2:1

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

5.4 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1998-2008



Source: CSO Vital Statistics

5.5 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2008

Cause of death	number		per 100,000 population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	4,985	4,898	226	221
Malignant neoplasms	4,274	3,929	194	177
Accidents	655	319	30	14
Suicide	332	92	15	4

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

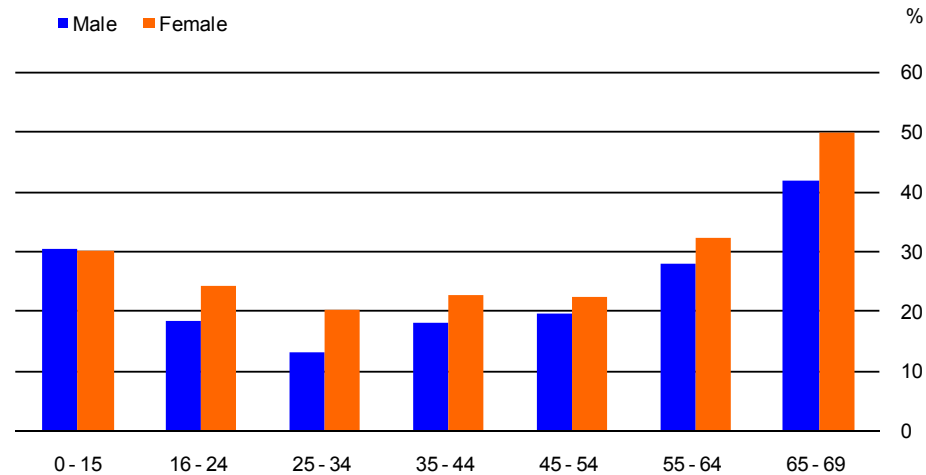
- ◆ In 2008, the death rate in Ireland was higher for males than for females in all age groups. The most pronounced difference was in the 15-24 age group where the male rate was nearly four times that of the female rate.
- ◆ The death rate for the 65-74 age group decreased by just under a third for both men and women over the period 1998-2008.
- ◆ The mortality rate due to accidents for men (30 per 100,000) was more than twice that of women in 2008. The rate of male deaths due to suicide (15 per 100,000) was nearly four times the female rate.

5.6 Ireland: Persons²⁶ aged 0-69 with a Medical Card, 2009

Age group	%	
	Men	Women
0 - 15	30.4	30.0
16 - 24	18.6	24.2
25 - 34	13.2	20.2
35 - 44	18.2	22.8
45 - 54	19.7	22.3
55 - 64	27.9	32.2
65 - 69	41.7	50.0
Total under 70	22.4	26.2
Persons registered (aged 0-69)	464,605	535,662

Source: HSE, CSO Demography

Ireland: Persons²⁶ aged 0-69 registered with a Medical Card, 2009



²⁶ Between 2001 and 2008 all persons aged 70 and over were entitled to a medical card. However, from January 2009 only persons with income under certain limits are entitled to a card. See Appendix 1 for further details.

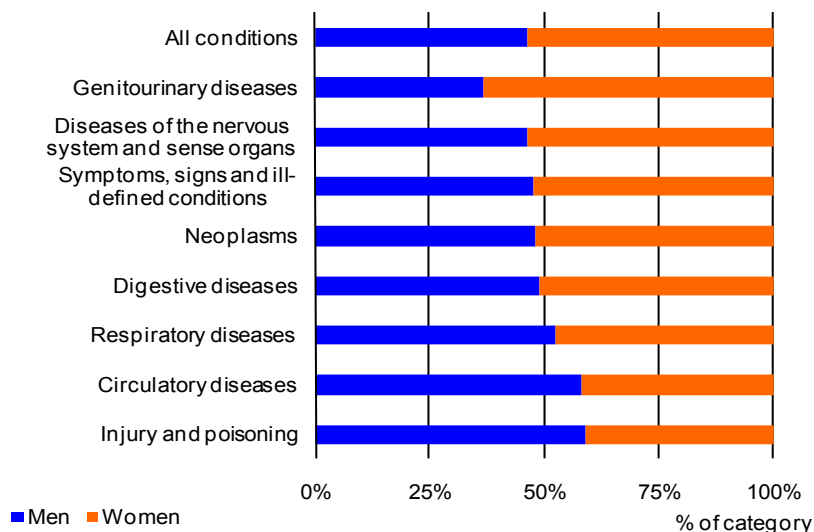
- ◆ In 2009, around 30% of boys and girls aged up to 15 were registered for a medical card. However, for all other age groups there was a higher proportion of women than men registered, particularly in the 65-69 age group, where 41.7% of men and 50% of women were registered.
- ◆ Between 2001 and 2008 all persons aged 70 and over qualified automatically for a medical card. However from January 2009 only persons with income under certain limits are entitled to a card. All existing medical cards for people aged over 70 years were valid until 2 March 2009. Data in Table 6.4 refer to the numbers of medical cards on 1 January 2009.

5.7 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁷ by principal diagnosis, 2008

Diagnosis ²⁸	%	
	Men	Women
Neoplasms	8.5	7.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4.3	4.3
Circulatory diseases	6.7	4.1
Respiratory diseases	5.4	4.2
Digestive diseases	9.7	8.7
Genitourinary diseases	3.6	5.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	16.9
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	6.8	6.4
Injury and poisoning	5.6	3.3
Other diagnoses	17.5	13.6
Supplementary classifications	31.9	25.2
Of which Dialysis	15.4	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0
<i>Total discharges per 1,000 population</i>	<i>285.5</i>	<i>331.8</i>

Source: Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE), Information Unit, Department of Health and Children

Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁷ by principal diagnosis and sex, 2008



²⁷ HIPE data covers discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals.

²⁸ From 1 January 2006 the HIPE system includes data on patients admitted for dialysis daycare in dedicated dialysis units which were previously excluded from HIPE.

5.8 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁷ by patient type, 1998-2008

Period	per 1,000 population			
	Day Patients		In-Patients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1998	58.2	63.6	121.0	133.8
1999	61.5	70.7	119.1	154.1
2000	67.2	77.0	121.3	155.7
2001	76.9	86.8	122.0	159.7
2002	85.2	95.2	118.9	156.2
2003	93.0	102.8	117.1	158.1
2004	100.9	109.6	117.1	160.4
2005	102.9	111.7	114.9	158.2
2006	160.9 ²⁸	151.4 ²⁸	115.4	159.6
2007	169.4	161.9	114.0	162.1
2008	175.8	172.6	109.6	159.3

Source: Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE), Information Unit, Department of Health and Children, CSO Demography

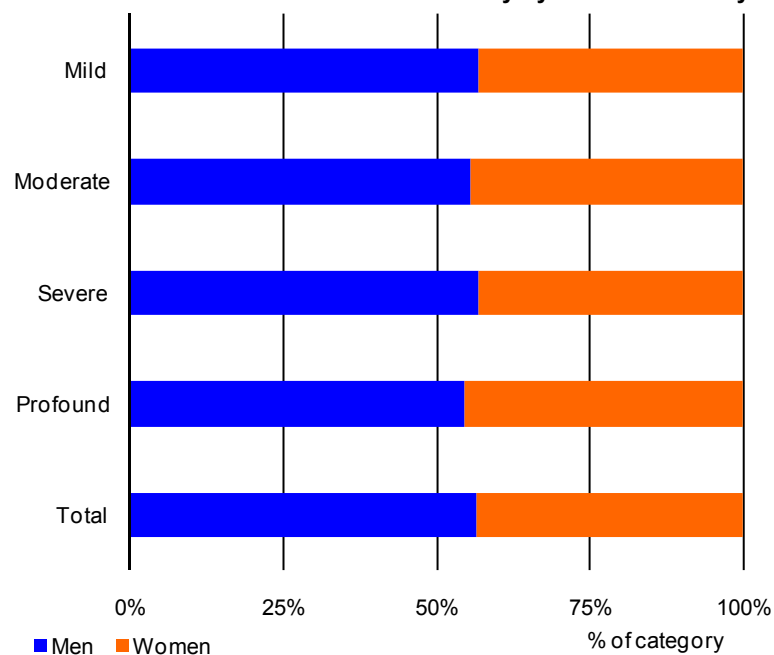
- ◆ In 2008, the rate of discharges from acute hospitals was 285.5 per 1,000 population for men and 331.8 per 1,000 for women. Nearly 17% of conditions diagnosed for women related to pregnancy and childbirth. For men, the most common single condition diagnosed was dialysis at 15.4% of discharges.
- ◆ The rate of discharge for day patients in 2008 was 175.8 per 1,000 for men and 172.6 per 1,000 for women. Data for years 2006, 2007 and 2008 include patients admitted for dialysis on a daycare basis which was previously excluded and thus there is a discontinuity in the data between years 2005 and 2006 in the series on day patients.
- ◆ Discharges of in-patients decreased for men over the period 1998-2008 from 121.0 per 1,000 in 1998 to 109.6 in 2008, while the rate for women increased from 133.8 to 159.3 per 1,000.

5.9 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2008

Level	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mild	4,881	3,698	33.1	32.7
Moderate	5,697	4,552	38.7	40.3
Severe	2,290	1,747	15.5	15.5
Profound	546	455	3.7	4.0
Not verified	1,313	844	8.9	7.5
Total	14,727	11,296	100.0	100.0

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database

Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability and sex, 2008



5.10 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2007

Condition	per 100,000 population		of which first admissions (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Organic mental disorder	10.3	9.7	45.7	50.5
Schizophrenia	114.5	70.8	17.2	17.9
Depressive disorders	115.0	161.6	34.8	28.0
Mania	49.4	70.0	22.8	19.1
Neuroses	22.7	28.7	47.0	40.6
Personality and behavioural disorders	11.7	25.2	17.3	9.9
Alcoholic disorders	78.4	48.9	30.9	28.4
Other drug disorders	26.0	8.2	36.8	35.8
Intellectual disability	3.8	2.6	17.3	14.5
Eating disorders	0.6	6.3	23.1	26.9
Other psychoses, and unspecified	56.1	59.2	41.3	34.8
Total	488.4	491.3	29.9	26.4

Source: Health Research Board, Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services

- ◆ There were a total of 26,023 persons registered on the National Intellectual Disability database in 2008, of whom 56.6% were men. The gender breakdown at each level of disability showed a similar pattern with men representing over half of persons in each category. Over 70% of both men and women with a disability were classified as having a mild or moderate disability.
- ◆ In 2007 the rate of admission to psychiatric units for men was 488.4 per 100,000 which was lower than the rate for women at 491.3 per 100,000 population. For both men and women the highest cause of admission was depressive disorders.
- ◆ The rate of admission of men to psychiatric units for non-alcohol related drug disorders was more than three times the rate for women in 2007. The male rate of admission for alcoholic disorders and for schizophrenia was over 60% higher than the female rate.

5.11 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit²⁹, 1998-2008

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
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
2006	5,561	23,560	80.9
2007	6,869	28,278	80.5
2008	9,175	36,643	80.0

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

5.12 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2008

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Under 25	102	533	83.9
25-49	3,401	17,787	83.9
50-64	3,552	11,945	77.1
65 & over	2,120	6,378	75.1
Total	9,175	36,643	80.0

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

5.13 Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers³⁰ by unpaid help provided, 2006

Hours per week	labour force participation rate	
	Men	Women
1-14	79.8	62.4
15-28	75.9	56.3
29-42	76.1	53.7
43 or more	54.2	30.7
Total carers	73.2	52.8
All persons aged 15 & over	72.3	52.8

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ There were 45,818 persons in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2008. This is a four-fold increase from the 11,416 recipients in 1998. Four-fifths of recipients were women in 2008.
- ◆ The largest number of women in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2008 were in the 25-49 age group. There were broadly equal numbers of men in the 25-49 and 50-64 age groups.
- ◆ In 2006, the labour force participation rates for carers aged 15 years and over were 73.2% for men and 52.8% for women compared to rates of 72.3% of men and 52.8% of women aged 15 and over in the population as a whole.

²⁹ Carer's benefit was first introduced in October 2000.

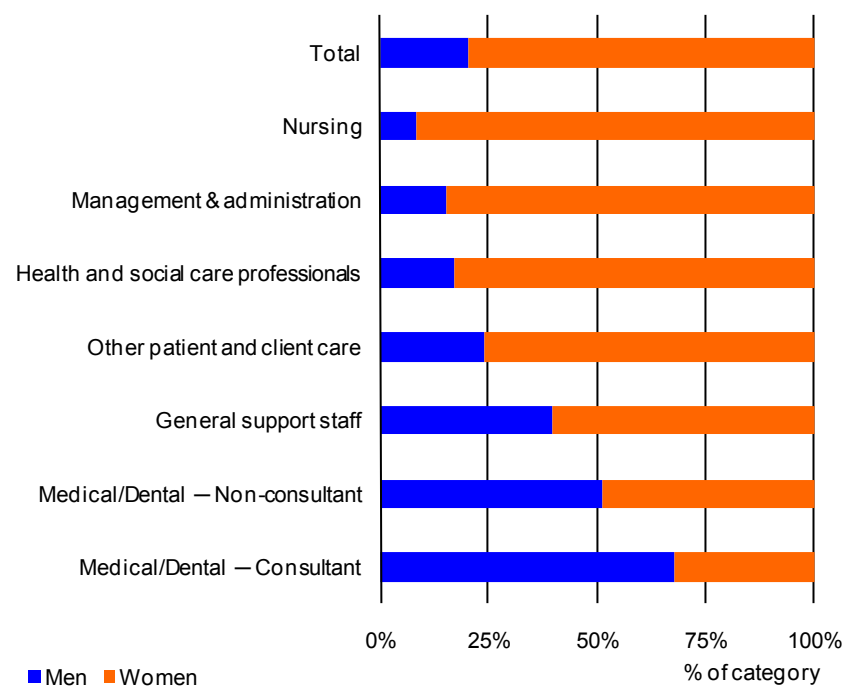
³⁰ Aged 15 years and over.

5.14 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2009³¹

Grade category	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Medical/Dental — Consultant	1,775	854	32.5
Medical/Dental — Non-consultant	3,215	3,057	48.7
Nursing	3,744	41,445	91.7
Health and social care professionals	3,033	14,908	83.1
General support staff	5,837	8,923	60.5
Other patient and client care	5,284	16,847	76.1
Management & administration	3,083	17,063	84.7
Total	25,971	103,097	79.9

Source: Health Service Executive, Service Personnel Census

Ireland: Health services personnel by grade and sex, 2009³¹



- ◆ In 2009, four out of five employees in the Irish health service were women. Women were in the majority in most grades within the health service, accounting for 91.7% of nurses, 84.7% of managers and administrators, and 83.1% of health and social care professionals. However in the Medical/Dental category women were in the minority, accounting for just under a third of medical and dental consultants.

³¹ 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

6.1 Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2007

Offence group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Offences against the person	837	45	5.1
Offences against property with violence	40	1	2.4
Offences against property without violence	1,590	154	8.8
Drug offences	489	41	7.7
Road traffic offences	1,442	122	7.8
Other offences	1,581	113	6.7
Total	5,979	476	7.4

Source: Irish Prison Service

- ◆ There were 6,455 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2007, of whom 7.4% were women.
- ◆ In 2006, Ireland had the fourth highest proportion of female offenders convicted of crimes among those EU countries for which data were available.

6.2 EU: Criminal convictions³², 2006

Country	%	
	Men	Women
Cyprus	92.8	7.2
Romania	91.9	8.1
Bulgaria	91.8	8.2
Spain	91.7	8.3
Latvia	91.6	8.4
Portugal	91.5	8.5
Poland	91.5	8.5
Estonia	90.7	9.3
France	90.5	9.5
Lithuania	89.9	10.1
Slovenia	88.3	11.7
Greece	87.9	12.1
Netherlands	87.8	12.2
Slovakia	86.8	13.2
Italy	86.0	14.0
Austria	85.7	14.3
Czech Republic	85.7	14.3
Hungary	85.3	14.7
Sweden	82.5	17.5
Finland	82.5	17.5
Germany	81.9	18.1
Ireland	80.6	19.4
United Kingdom	80.5	19.5
Denmark	80.2	19.8
Luxembourg	78.5	21.5

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database³³

³² Reference year is 2005 for Denmark, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

³³ <http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp>.

6.3 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2006³⁴

Country	%					
	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bulgaria	75.8	24.2	74.1	25.9	12.3	87.7
Cyprus	81.8	18.2	87.6	12.4	14.3	85.7
Czech Republic	66.7	33.3	63.2	36.8	15.8	84.2
Denmark	:	:	78.1	21.9	11.1	88.9
Germany	63.4	36.6	75.7	24.3	6.1	93.9
Hungary	57.5	42.5	79.4	20.6	15.7	84.3
Ireland	81.4	18.6	77.8	22.2	16.9	83.1
Lithuania	72.3	27.7	81.8	18.2	9.4	90.6
Netherlands	65.0	35.0	:	:	4.6	95.4
Portugal	65.8	34.2	72.1	27.9	15.7	84.3
Romania	63.0	37.0	86.7	13.3	12.4	87.6
Slovenia	78.2	21.8	81.9	18.1	5.8	94.2
Spain	75.9	24.1	62.7	37.3	8.7	91.3

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database³⁵

6.4 Ireland: Murder/manslaughter recorded by age of victim, 2007

Age	number	
	Men	Women
0-20	7	5
21-30	27	4
31-40	16	3
41-50	9	2
51 & over	9	2
Total	68	16

Source: CSO Crime Statistics

- ◆ Men were more likely to be victims of homicide or serious assault than women in the reporting countries in 2006. Women were more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault. When examining these data it should be taken into account that levels of reporting of particular crimes may vary across countries.
- ◆ There were 84 victims of murder/manslaughter in Ireland in 2007 of which 68 were men. Almost 40% of male victims and 25% of female victims of murder/manslaughter were aged between 21 and 30 years of age.

³⁴ Reference year is 2005 for Cyprus and Portugal

³⁵ <http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp>.

Transport

7.1 Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1996 and 2006

Means of travel	% of usual residents aged 15 & over at work			
	1996		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
On foot	8.6	16.1	8.7	13.7
Bicycle	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.0
Bus, minibus or coach	5.1	11.6	5.0	7.5
Train, DART or LUAS	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.3
Motor cycle or scooter	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.2
Motor car: driver	47.6	44.3	53.5	61.9
Motor car: passenger	5.7	13.4	5.1	6.2
Other means (incl lorry or van)	6.5	0.7	13.2	0.4
Work mainly at or from home	16.1	6.2	6.4	4.5
Not stated	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

7.2 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2006

Time taken	% of usual residents aged 15 & over at work ³⁶	
	Men	Women
Less than ¼ of an hour	24.1	29.2
¼ of an hour to less than ½ an hour	26.3	30.9
½ an hour to less than ¾ of an hour	17.8	17.7
¾ of an hour to less than 1 hour	6.9	7.0
1 hour to less than 1½ hours	8.0	6.4
1½ hours and more	3.8	2.3
Not stated	13.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ In 1996, 47.6% of men and 44.3% of women in employment drove a car to work. By 2006, this proportion had risen to 53.5% of men and 61.9% of women. The proportion of women travelling to work as a passenger in a car decreased from 13.4% in 1996 to 6.2% in 2006.
- ◆ 50.4% of men and 60.1% of women had a travel to work time of less than 30 minutes in 2006.

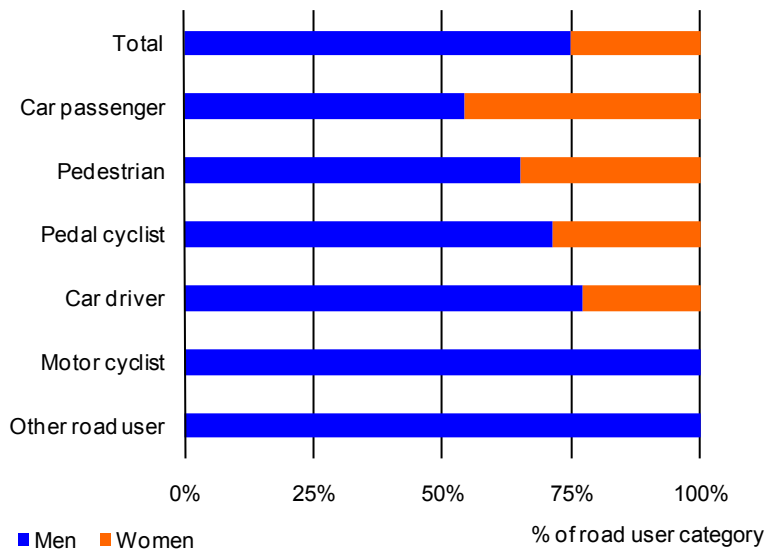
³⁶ Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

7.3 Ireland: Road fatalities³⁷ by road user type, 2007

Road user	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Car driver	85	25	22.7
Car passenger	33	28	45.9
Pedestrian	52	28	35.0
Other road user ³⁸	37	0	0.0
Pedal cyclist	10	4	28.6
Motor cyclist	33	0	0.0
Total	250	85	25.4

Source: Road Safety Authority

Ireland: Road fatalities³⁷ by road user type, 2007



³⁷ Collisions omitted where sex of casualty was not specified.

³⁸ PSV, Goods vehicle and other or unknown road users.

7.4 Ireland: Road fatalities³⁷, 1997-2007

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
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
2005	286	102	26.3
2006	262	97	27.0
2007	250	85	25.4

Source: National Roads Authority/Road Safety Authority

7.5 Ireland: Road casualties³⁷ by age of victim, 2007

Age group	%			
	Men		Women	
	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
0-17	7.6	13.2	12.9	13.7
18-24	24.4	24.7	16.5	22.5
25-44	35.2	37.2	20.0	35.8
45-64	17.2	16.5	22.4	18.4
65 & over	13.6	6.5	28.2	7.8
Unknown	2.0	1.9	0.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of casualties	250	4,124	85	3,157

Source: Road Safety Authority

- ◆ Nearly three-quarters (74.6%) of the 335 people who died on Irish roads in 2007 were men. All motor cyclists and all other road users who died in road traffic accidents in 2007 were men.
- ◆ The overall level of road fatalities decreased in the period 1997-2007 by about a quarter for men and by 35% for women. Women comprised around 27% of road fatalities over this time period.
- ◆ In 2007, 35.2% of male fatalities occurred in the 25-44 age group. A further 24.4% of male fatalities were in the 18-24 age group. The highest proportion of female deaths (28.2%) was in the over 65 age group.

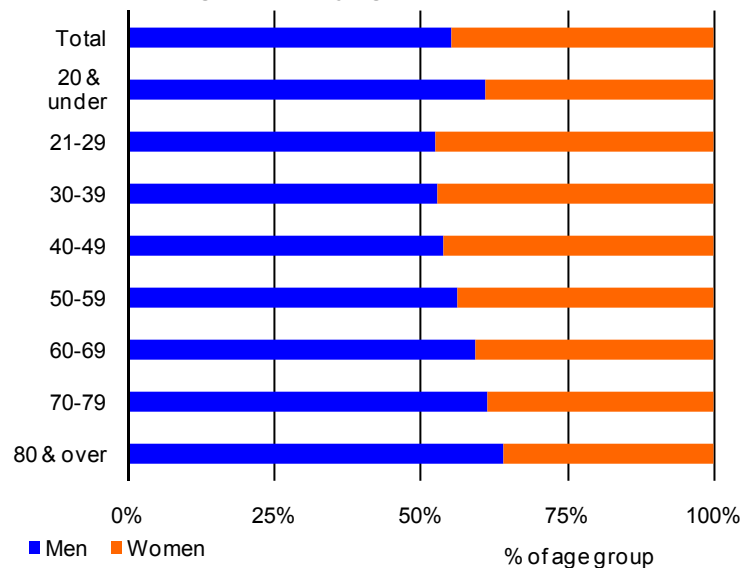
7.6 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2008

Age group	%			
	Full licence		Provisional licence	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
20 & under	2.5	1.9	25.8	20.6
21-29	15.8	17.6	42.1	44.0
30-39	23.0	25.2	20.1	20.0
40-49	20.6	21.8	7.9	8.2
50-59	17.4	16.7	3.1	4.6
60-69	12.9	10.9	0.8	2.0
70-79	6.1	4.7	0.2	0.5
80 & over	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current licences	1,275,841	1,036,468	282,889	258,957

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ In 2008 55.2% of full driving licences were held by men. There were more men than women with a full driving licence in all age groups while the most gender balanced age groups were those aged between 21 and 39 years of age.
- ◆ In 2008 52.2% of provisional driving licences were held by men.

Ireland: Full driving licences by age of holder, 2008



Appendices

Appendix 1 Definitions and notes

1. Population

Migration

Table 1.3;
Graph 1.4

Emigrants are persons resident in Ireland leaving to live abroad for one year or more.

Immigrants are persons coming to Ireland from another country for the purposes of taking up residence for one year or more.

Net migration is the numbers of immigrants less emigrants in a given time period.

2. Employment

Changeover to calendar quarters for QNHS

The Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) was conducted on a seasonal quarter basis from its introduction in Q4 1997 until Q4 of 2008. Over this period, quarterly QNHS results refer to seasonal quarters: Q1 (December-February), Q2 (March-May), Q3 (June-August) and Q4 (September-November).

From Q1 2009 onwards the QNHS is being conducted on a calendar quarter basis and results refer to Q1 (January-March), Q2 (April-June), Q3 (July-September) and Q4 (October-December). All the main labour market time series have been recreated on a calendar quarter basis back to Q1 1998. A comparison of the seasonal and calendar quarter time series is available on the CSO website³⁹. This shows that the effects of this change are minimal.

Employment rate

Tables 2.1, 2.3, 2.11
Graphs 2.2, 2.4

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 refer to the second quarter (April to June) of the reference year unless otherwise stated.

EU 27

Where possible, data for the current 27 EU Member States have been provided for all years. The EU increased its membership from 15 to 25 countries on 1 May 2004 and to 27 countries on 1 January 2007.

EU Council Meeting

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

ILO economic status

The **International Labour Office** (ILO) classification distinguishes the following main sub-groups 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.

Labour force participation rate

Table 2.5

Persons in the (ILO) labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 or over.

Exit age from labour force

Table 2.6

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

³⁹ <http://www.cso.ie/qnhs/documents/calendar/supplementarynote.pdf>

ILO Labour force	See note above on ILO economic status.
Occupation Table 2.7	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.
NACE economic sector Table 2.8	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. NACE is an acronym, (Nomenclature general des Activites economiques dans les Communautés Europeenes), used to designate the various statistical classifications of economic activities developed since 1970 in the European Union. From Q1 2009 NACE Rev. 2 has been adopted as the primary classification of economic activity for use in Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) outputs. Prior to Q1 2009, (i.e., from Q4 1997 to Q4 2008), NACE Rev. 1.1 classification had been in use.
Usual hours worked Table 2.9, 2.10	The number of hours 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.
Pension coverage Table 2.12	Questions on pensions were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from December 2007 to February 2008. This was an update of a module on pensions asked in the three months from September to November 2005. 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?' 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.
Unemployment rate Tables 2.13, 2.14, 2.16; Graph 2.15	The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.
Long-term unemployment rate Table 2.14	The number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.

3. Social cohesion and lifestyles

Principal Economic Status Table 3.1	This 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ At work ◆ Unemployed ◆ Student ◆ Looking after home/family ◆ Retired ◆ Other.
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Income liable for social insurance

Tables 3.2, 3.3

These tables are based on data supplied to the CSO from the Department of Social and Family Affairs and Revenue and refer to all income (from both employees and the self-employed) which is liable for social insurance. In general, the earnings or income details for all persons, except the self-employed, relate to income from employment and 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 2007. The tables include only persons aged between 15 and 84 years. 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 65-84, with only 56.8% of men and 28.6% 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, and by the inclusion of some persons living in Northern Ireland.

Age group	% of age group	
	Men	Women
15-24	82.7	81.9
25-34	110.1	96.3
35-44	97.4	77.0
45-54	87.2	71.5
55-64	76.4	53.3
65-84	56.8	28.6
Total aged 15-84	88.7	72.0

Gender pay gap

Graph 3.4

Eurostat has introduced new methodology on the unadjusted gender pay gap, which represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. From reference year 2006 onwards the gender pay gap is based on the methodology of the EU Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) which is carried out with four-yearly periodicity. In Ireland the SES is known as the National Employment Survey (NES). The most recent available reference year in the EU for the SES is 2006. For 2007 countries provide to Eurostat gender pay gap estimates benchmarked on the SES results. The target population consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees or more in NACE rev.2 aggregate B to S (excluding O). This covers all economic sectors with the exception of Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Public administration and defence, Activities of households as employers and Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

At risk of poverty rate
Tables 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

The at risk of poverty rate before/after social transfers and pensions (ie, 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.

Data for Tables 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 are obtained from the SILC survey (Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) and the EU definition of income is used. The national definition of income is used in the CSO publication 'Survey on Income and Living Conditions in Ireland'. 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.
- ◆ Employer's social insurance contributions are included in the national definition of income. They are deducted from gross income in the calculation of net income. They are not included in any EU calculations of income. Employer's social insurance contributions include contributions to private health insurance and life assurance schemes.

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.

Early school leavers
Table 3.8

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 in section 4 – Education); and
- ◆ respondents declared as 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.

Lone parents
Tables 3.9, 3.10

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 3.11

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.

<p>Age of women at birth of first child Tables 3.12, 3.13</p>	<p>The EU definition used in Table 3.13, of the mean age of women when their first child is born, differs from the national method of calculation used in Table 3.12. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Total fertility rate Table 3.13</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Members of Parliament Table 3.14</p>	<p>The data in this table have been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (www.ipu.org) on the basis of information provided by national parliaments in the reference year.</p>
<p>Women and men in decision-making Table 3.15</p>	<p>The data for State Boards are as of December 2009. The other national figures describe the position as at August 2009. The regional figures are as of October/November 2009.</p>
<p>Civil service general service grades Table 3.16</p>	<p>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 refer to the situation at December 2008 and exclude the Irish Prison Service, Foreign Affairs Local Recruits Serving Abroad, the National Gallery and the Commission for Public Service Appointments.</p>
<p>Grants to high-performance athletes Tables 3.19, 3.20</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Arts Council grants programme Tables 3.21, 3.22</p>	<p>Arts Council supports for artists in 2008 were administered through 4 programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cnuas – an annual means tested stipend for Aosdána members 2. Artists' Bursaries – made on a competitive basis to assist an 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. <p>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.</p>

4. Education

<p>ISCED Tables 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8</p>	<p>The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is the basis for international education statistics.</p> <p>ISCED 0 Pre-primary level of education Initial stage of organised instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment.</p> <p>ISCED 1 Primary level of education Programmes normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics.</p> <p>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 special-</p>
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ised 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 4.6, 4.7

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
- ◆ 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
- ◆ School management personnel with teaching responsibilities.

Country specific notes:

Belgium	Data for ISCED 1, 2 and 3 exclude the German speaking community, ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Czech Republic	ISCED 4 and ISCED 5B are included in ISCED 3
Denmark	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1
Estonia	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Finland	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Ireland	ISCED 2 and 4 are included in ISCED 3
Lithuania	ISCED 3 is included in ISCED 2 and ISCED 3 includes vocational programmes only, general programmes included in ISCED 2
Luxembourg	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 3 and data for ISCED 1, 2 and 3 are for public sector only
Netherlands	ISCED 2 and ISCED 4 are included in ISCED 3 and ISCED 0 is included in ISCED 1
United Kingdom	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3

Iceland	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1 and ISCED 4 is partly included in ISCED 3
Macedonia	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Norway	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Switzerland	ISCED 1, 2 and 3 data refer to public institutions only and excludes special education programmes

School management personnel

Table 4.8

Head-teachers are defined as school-level management personnel such as 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 undertaking head-counts, the personnel is pro-rated between functions to get a correct count of individuals in total employed in education.

5. Health

Life expectancy

Tables 5.1, 5.2

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).

Age-sex specific death rates

Table 5.3;
Graph 5.4

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.

Cause of death categories

Table 5.5

Deaths are coded according to the ninth revision of the International Standard Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of death.

Medical cards

Table 5.6

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 are provided with such services free of charge by being provided with a medical card issued by the HSE. Between 2001 and 2008 everyone aged 70 and over was entitled to a medical card; however, from January 2009 only persons with income under certain limits are entitled to a card. All existing medical cards for people aged over 70 were valid until 2 March 2009 and after that date the cards remain valid only if the person's income is below the relevant income threshold. Data in Table 5.6 on medical cards refer to the situation on 1 January 2009.

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

Acute hospital discharges

Table 5.7, 5.8

Data on hospital discharges are obtained from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry (HIPE) system. HIPE is a health information system designed to collect clinical and administrative data on activity from all publicly funded acute hospitals. Since the mid-1990s close to 95 per cent of all discharges have been included in the system, with complete information on maternity hospitals included since 1999. The Economic and Social Research Institute manages the HIPE system.

National Intellectual Disability Database
Table 5.9

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.

The database was established on the principle that minimum information with maximum accuracy was preferred, hence it incorporates only three basic elements of information:

- ◆ demographic details
- ◆ current service provision
- ◆ future service requirements.

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.

Admissions to psychiatric hospitals
Table 5.10

This 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.

Carer's Allowance and Benefit
Tables 5.11, 5.12

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
Table 5.13

Data on carers were derived from answers to question 21 of the 2006 Census of Population questionnaire which asked 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 "Carer's 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
- ◆ No.

Health Service personnel
Table 5.14

Data are from the Personnel Census of the Department of Health and Children and reflects the position as of 30 June 2009.

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.

6. Crime

Offence categories
Table 6.1

The Irish Prison Service categorises the principal offences of persons committed to prison under sentence in 2007 using four offence groups:

- ◆ Group 1 - Offences against the Person
- ◆ Group 2 – Offences against Property with Violence
- ◆ Group 3 – Offences against Property without Violence
- ◆ Group 4 - Offences other than Offences against the Person or Property (includes drug and road traffic offences).

Criminal convictions

Tables 6.2, 6.3

The UNECE gender statistics database defines “Persons convicted” as “*persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorised to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not*”. 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.

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. Figures include juvenile convictions and the age cut-off for juvenile definition varies across countries.

Serious assault

Table 6.3

The UNECE gender statistics database defines serious assault as “*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*”. In the case of Ireland the figure refers to victims of assault causing harm, poisoning and other serious assault offences. Minor assaults are not included.

Sexual assault

Table 6.3

The UNECE gender statistics database defines sexual assault as “*Sexual assault as reported by the police. Sexual assault comprise rapes, attempted rapes and indecent and sexual assaults (“offensive behaviour” excluded)*”.

Murder/Manslaughter

Table 6.4

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.

7. Transport

Means of travel to work

Table 7.1

Data are compiled based on responses to the following questions from the 1996 and 2006 Censuses of Population:

“How do you usually travel to work, school or college?”

There were 11 response categories including a category for persons working mainly at or from home. Only one response was allowed per person.

Data in this table refer to persons aged 15 and over who are at work.

Time taken to travel to work

Table 7.2

Data are compiled based on responses to the following question from the 2006 Census of Population:

“What distance is your journey from home to work, school or college and how long does it usually take?”

Time taken to travel to work, school or college was recorded in minutes.

Data in this table refer to persons aged 15 and over who are at work, excluding those who work mainly at or from home.

Driving licences

Table 7.6

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 2008. 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.

Appendix 2 Eurostat and United Nations data sources

Domain and Indicator		Data source
1. Population		
1.2	EU: Men per 100 women	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Population\Population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
2. Employment		
2.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Structural indicators\Employment
2.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Structural indicators\Employment
2.3	EU: Employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Structural indicators\Employment
2.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force	Eurostat data explorer – Structural indicators\Employment
2.8	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series detailed annual survey results\Employment - LFS series\ Employment by sex, age groups and economic activity from 2008, NACE rev.2
2.15	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age group and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
2.16	EU: Unemployment rates	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age group and nationality
3. Social cohesion and lifestyles		
3.4	EU: Gender pay gap	Eurostat data explorer- Structural indicators\Employment
3.5	EU: At risk of poverty rates	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme – Table: Living conditions and social protection\Database\Living conditions and welfare\Income and living conditions\Income distribution and monetary poverty\Monetary poverty\At risk of poverty rates before social transfers (pensions included in social transfers) (cut off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)
		Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme – Table: Living conditions and social protection\Database\Living conditions and welfare\Income and living conditions\Income distribution and monetary poverty\Monetary poverty\At risk of poverty rates by age and gender (cut off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)
3.8	EU: Early school leavers	Eurostat data explorer – Structural indicators\Social Cohesion
3.13	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Fertility\Fertility indicators

Domain and Indicator		Data source
4. Education		
4.7	EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\ Enrolments, graduates, entrants, personnel and language learning – absolute numbers\Teachers (ISCED 0-4) and academic staff (ISCED 5-6)
4.8	EU: School management personnel	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\ Education indicators – non-finance\Teaching staff
5. Health		
5.2	EU: Life expectancy at birth	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Main demographic indicators
6. Crime		
6.2	EU: Criminal convictions	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp
6.3	EU: Victims of selected crimes	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp