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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, April 2009 and February 2010. This report is the seventh in the series.

1.2 Overview of selected indicators

The list of 76 selected indicators is presented in summary format in Table A. 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 2010.

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
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	2.17	EU: Male unemployment rates map
	2.18	EU: Female unemployment rates map
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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
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	3.20	Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by size of grant
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	3.22	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant
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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
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Domain	Indicator	
	4.7	EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff
	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
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	5.4	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74
	5.5	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death
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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

Irish women work fewer hours, earn less and are under-represented in local and regional authorities and in the Oireachtais. Men have a higher rate of employment, but also a higher rate of unemployment. Men are more likely to be in the labour force and the vast majority of those looking after home/family are women. Women in Ireland have a higher fertility rate than women from any other EU country. Most workers in the Health and Education sectors are women. 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. More men are emigrating and men are more likely to die young. The prison population is overwhelmingly male and most murder victims are male.

Education: The early school leavers rate among women aged 18-24 in 2009 was 8.2%, which was much lower than the male rate of 14.4%. There were higher proportions of girls taking English, Irish, French, Biology, Home economics and Art at higher level in the 2010 Leaving Certificate, while boys had higher rates of participation in technical subjects. Over 89% 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 59% of graduates in Science, while women accounted for 82% of graduates in Health and welfare, 76% in Education and 66% in Arts and humanities. Women are more likely to have a third-level qualification, with over half (52%) of women aged 25-34 having a third-level qualification compared with nearly four out of ten men (39%) 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 recent years, but in 2009 it plummeted to 67.3% and dropped again in 2010 to 64.5%. 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 or 2010, when the rate had fallen to 56.4%. In 2010 46% of those in employment were women. Men worked an average of 39.4 hours a week in 2010 compared with 30.9 for women (Tables 2.1, 2.7, 2.9 and 2.10).

Unemployment: The unemployment rate for men in Ireland was about 5% in recent years but in 2009 it increased sharply to 15.1% and rose again in 2010 to 16.7%. The unemployment rate for women, which stood at about 4% over the last few years, also increased in 2009 to 8.1% and rose again in 2010 to 9.8%. For the 20-24 age group, 32.9% of men and 18.7% of women were unemployed in 2010 (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 2010, only 14% of TDs in Dáil Eireann were women, while they accounted for just over a third of members of State Boards, less than a fifth of members of local authorities and just over a third of the membership of Vocational Education Committees. The average representation in national parliaments for EU 27 countries was nearly a quarter in 2010 (Tables 3.14 and 3.15).

Population: The highest fertility rate in the EU in 2008 was in Ireland at 2.1, while the EU average was 1.56. The average age at which women gave birth to their first child rose from 25 years in 1980 to 29 years in 2009. Ireland had 98 men per 100 women in the population in 2010. 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 85+ group, there are 47 men per 100 women in Ireland (Tables 1.1, 3.12 and 3.13).

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 to about 15,500 for both men and women in 2010. Emigration rose steeply between 2006 and 2010, especially for men, resulting in a net outflow of 25,100 males and 9,400 females in 2010 (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 0.7 years greater than the 2007 EU average, while for women it is just over half a year less than the 2007 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 higher deaths rates for males due to suicide and motor vehicle accidents (Tables 5.1 to 5.5 and 7.3).

Health: Women were more likely to be hospitalised in 2009, with 339 hospital discharges per 1,000 women compared with 294 discharges per 1,000 men. Men are more likely to be admitted to psychiatric hospitals for schizophrenia and alcoholic disorders while women are more likely to be admitted for depression (Tables 5.7 and 5.10).

Principal Economic Status: Men were more likely to be in the labour force than women in Ireland in 2010, with seven out of ten men aged over 15 at work or unemployed but just over half of women were in the labour force. Over half a million women in 2010 were looking after home/family compared with only 7,500 men (Table 3.1).

Occupations: There were 863,000 women and 996,100 men employed in Ireland in 2010. Just over one fifth of the women were employed in clerical and secretarial occupations, compared with only 6% of the men. Craft and related occupations was the least gender-balanced occupation with men representing 95% of workers in this category. Professional occupations were the most gender balanced, where 51% of those at work were female (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, 83% are women. And in second-level education, 64% are women. Despite this, women are not well represented at senior level positions: only 34% of medical and dental consultants are women, 54% of primary school managers, and 39% of second-level school managers (Tables 4.6, 4.8 and 5.14).

Income: The report shows that women's income in 2008 was around 70% of men's income. After adjusting for the longer hours worked by men, women's hourly earnings were around 90% of men's (Table 3.3).

Poverty: The proportion of men at risk of poverty in 2009, after pensions and social transfers, was 14%, the same rate as women. At risk of poverty rates were considerably lower for those in employment, at 6% for men and 5% for women (Table 3.6).

Crime: There were 10,865 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2009, of whom 10.7% were women. 45 men and 10 women were victims of murder/manslaughter in 2008 (Tables 6.1 and 6.4).

Commentary on the individual indicators is included in Section 2.2.

2.2 Indicators

Population

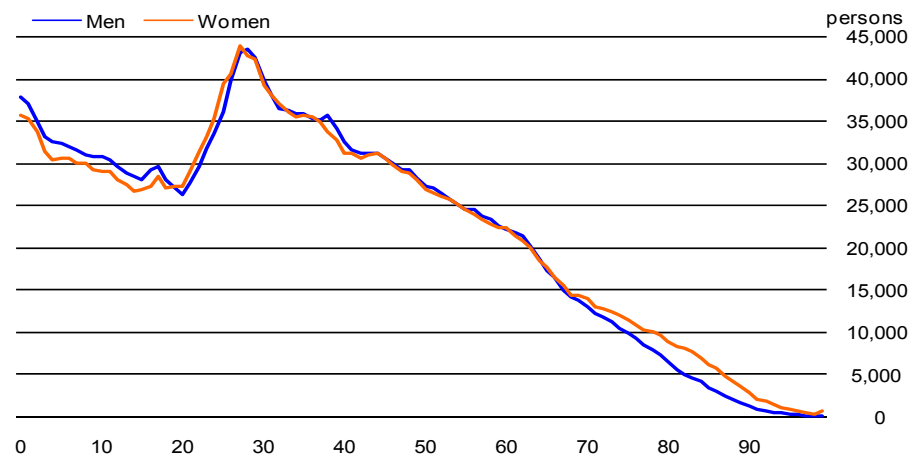
1.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2010

Age	Men	Women	Men per 100 women
0-19	630,705	601,694	105
20-29	324,680	343,214	95
30-64	1,031,330	1,029,516	100
65-69	80,189	82,034	98
70-74	60,258	65,442	92
75-79	43,688	53,046	82
80-84	26,531	40,236	66
85 and over	18,630	39,474	47
Total	2,216,011	2,254,656	98

Source: CSO Demography

- ◆ There are significantly more males than females in the 0-19 age group, because more boys are born than girls.
- ◆ However, as women live longer than men, the ratio of men to women in the population in Ireland decreased with age in 2010, from 105 men per 100 women in the 0-19 age group down to 47 men per 100 women in the 85 years and over age group.

Ireland: Age composition of population, 2010



Source: CSO Demography

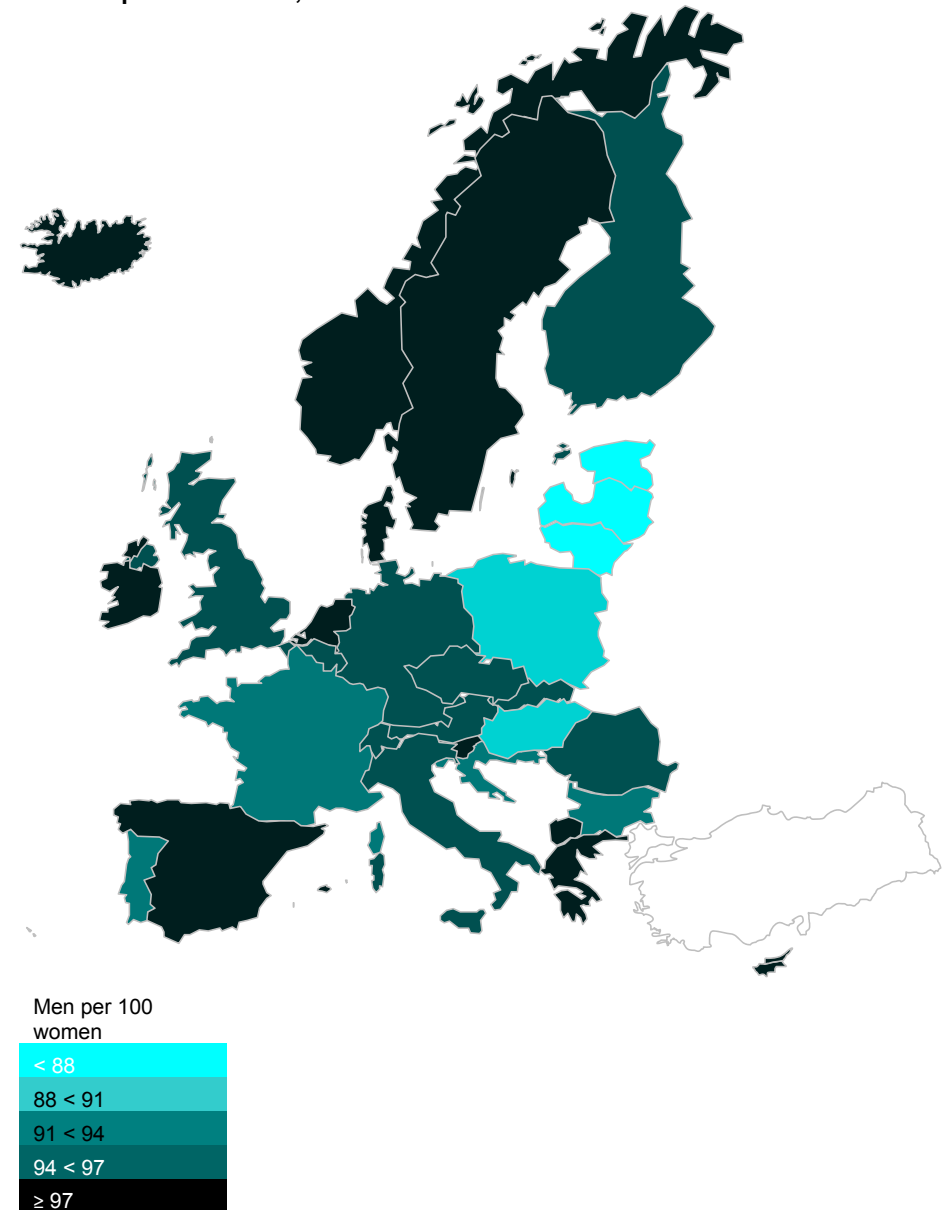
1.2 EU: Men per 100 women, 2009⁴

Country					number
	0-19	20-29	30-64	65 & over	Total
Malta	105	108	102	74	99
Ireland	105	98	101	81	99
Sweden	106	105	103	79	99
Luxembourg	106	102	103	73	98
Denmark	105	102	101	78	98
Cyprus	105	98	100	83	98
Greece	107	109	100	79	98
Netherlands	105	102	101	77	98
Slovenia	106	110	105	64	98
Spain	106	105	101	74	98
United Kingdom	105	104	98	77	96
Czech Republic	105	107	101	66	96
Finland	104	105	101	69	96
Germany	105	103	102	73	96
Belgium	104	101	101	72	96
EU 27	105	103	99	71	95
Romania	105	105	97	68	95
Austria	105	102	99	70	95
Slovakia	105	104	97	59	95
Italy	106	103	99	72	94
France	105	100	96	70	94
Bulgaria	106	105	96	69	94
Portugal	105	103	96	72	94
Poland	105	103	96	61	93
Hungary	105	104	94	58	90
Lithuania	105	104	89	51	87
Latvia	104	104	90	49	86
Estonia	106	103	88	49	85
Iceland	104	107	106	84	103
Macedonia	106	106	101	80	100
Norway	105	104	104	76	100
Switzerland	106	101	101	74	97
Croatia	105	104	98	64	93

Source: Eurostat, CSO Demography

- ◆ Malta, Ireland and Sweden had the most gender-balanced populations in the EU in 2009 with 99 men per 100 women.

⁴ 2008 data used for Belgium and the United Kingdom.

EU: Men per 100 women, 2009⁴

1.3 Ireland: Migration by age group, 2000 and 2010

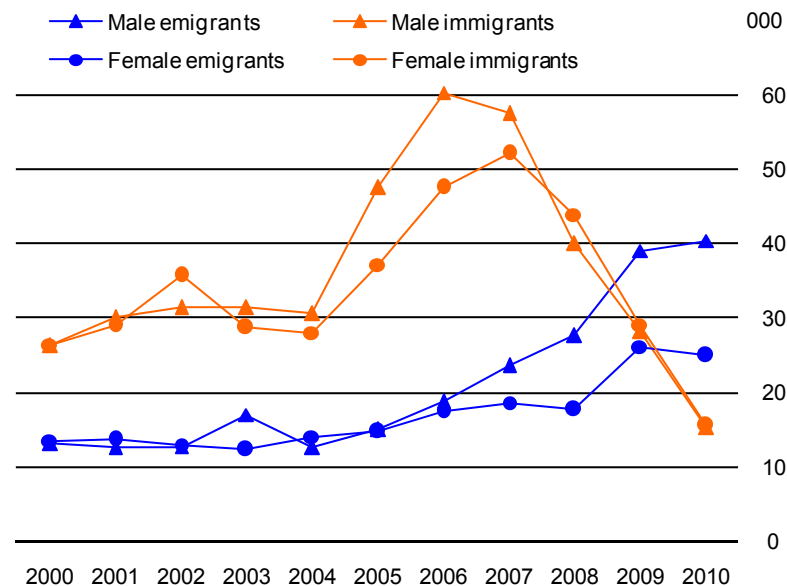
Age group	000s			
	2000		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Emigrants	13.1	13.5	40.4	24.9
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5
15-24	10.2	11.2	15.9	12.3
25-44	2.6	2.0	20.2	9.7
45-64	0.0	0.1	2.2	1.3
65 & over	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.1
Immigrants	26.2	26.4	15.3	15.5
0-14	3.6	3.6	2.2	1.5
15-24	6.8	10.1	3.4	4.8
25-44	12.7	10.7	7.8	6.8
45-64	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.7
65 & over	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
Net migration⁵	13.1	12.9	-25.1	-9.4
0-14	3.6	3.6	1.5	1.0
15-24	-3.4	-1.1	-12.5	-7.5
25-44	10.1	8.7	-12.4	-2.9
45-64	2.6	1.3	-0.9	0.4
65 & over	0.3	0.3	-0.9	-0.3

Source: CSO Migration estimates

- ◆ In 2000 there were more immigrants than emigrants. Ten years later, by 2010, the pattern had reversed: there are now more emigrants than immigrants, particularly for males, resulting in a net outflow of 25,100 males and 9,400 females in 2010.
- ◆ The number of males emigrating from Ireland more than trebled between 2000 and 2010, rising from 13,100 to 40,400. The number of female emigrants increased by over 84% over the same period, rising from 13,500 to 24,900.
- ◆ The number of male immigrants to Ireland fell from 26,200 in 2000 to 15,300 in 2010. The number of female immigrants fell from 26,400 to 15,500 over the same period.

⁵ Net migration is defined as the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants.

1.4 Ireland: Migration, 2000-2010



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. In 2010 there were 15,300 male immigrants and 15,500 female immigrants.
- ◆ The pattern of emigration was very similar for women and men in Ireland between 2000 and 2006, but between 2007 and 2010 the number of male emigrants exceeded the number of female emigrants, with 15,500 more male than female emigrants in 2010.
- ◆ The number of male emigrants has increased each year since 2004, rising from 12,500 in 2004 to 40,400 in 2010. The number of female emigrants has also increased since 2004, but at a slower pace, rising from 14,000 in 2004 to 24,900 in 2010.

Employment

2.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate⁶, 2000-2010

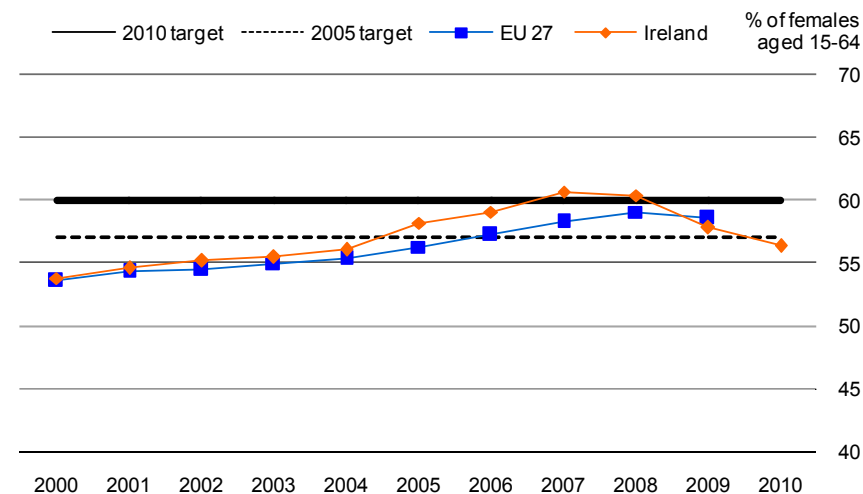
% aged 15-64

Year	Ireland		EU 27	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
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	70.3	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	71.6	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	70.7	58.6
2010	64.5	56.4		

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

- ◆ The employment rate for men in Ireland during the years 2000 to 2008 was in the range 74-78% but in 2009 it plummeted to 67.3% and fell again in 2010 to 64.5%.
- ◆ The employment rate for women in Ireland rose from 53.8% in 2000 to 60.7% in 2007, before falling in recent years to stand at 56.4% in 2010.

2.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate⁶, 2000-2010



Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

- ◆ In 2000 the employment rate for men in Ireland, at 76.1%, was above the EU rate of 70.7% and it remained higher than the EU rate up to 2008. However in 2009 the rate in Ireland, at 67.3%, fell below the EU rate of 70.7%.
- ◆ The female employment rate in Ireland was slightly above the EU rate between 2000 and 2008. In 2009 however the rate in Ireland, at 57.8%, fell below the EU rate of 58.6%.
- ◆ In 2010 the female employment rate in Ireland, at 56.4%, was below the EU 2010 target of 60%.

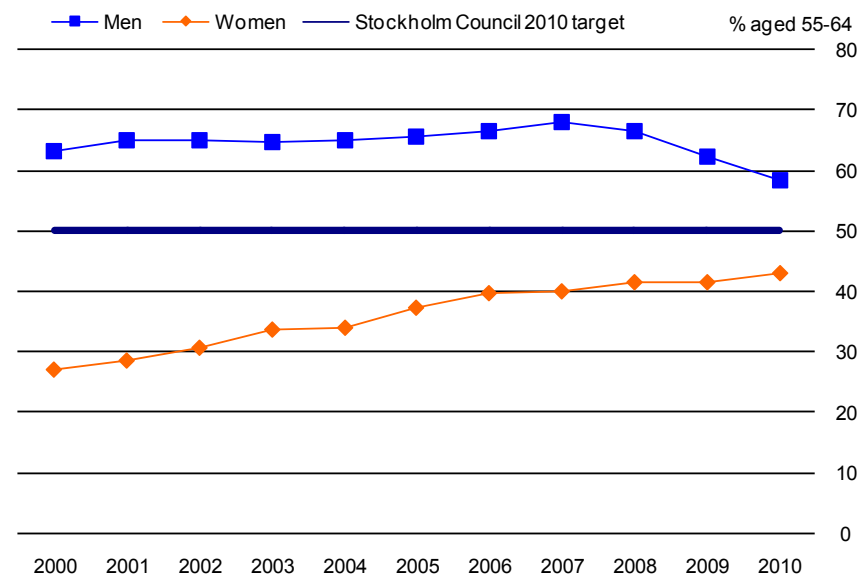
⁶ The Stockholm Council set an EU employment target of 57% for women aged 15-64 by 2005. The Lisbon Council, back in 2000, set an EU target of 60% by 2010.

2.3 EU: Employment rate, 2009

Country	% aged 15-64		% aged 55-64	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	74.2	70.2	73.2	66.7
Estonia	64.1	63.0	59.4	61.2
Finland	69.5	67.9	54.6	56.3
Latvia	61.0	60.9	53.1	53.3
Denmark	78.3	73.1	64.1	50.9
United Kingdom	74.8	65.0	66.2	49.2
Germany	75.6	66.2	63.9	48.7
Lithuania	59.5	60.7	56.0	48.3
Netherlands	82.4	71.5	65.4	44.7
Portugal	71.1	61.6	57.5	42.7
Ireland	67.3	57.8	62.2	41.4
Cyprus	77.6	62.5	71.7	40.8
Bulgaria	66.9	58.3	54.1	39.2
EU 27	70.7	58.6	54.8	37.8
France	68.5	60.1	41.4	36.6
Czech Republic	73.8	56.7	59.6	35.0
Romania	65.2	52.0	52.3	34.1
Spain	66.6	52.8	56.7	32.3
Austria	76.9	66.4	51.0	31.7
Luxembourg	73.2	57.0	46.5	29.4
Belgium	67.2	56.0	42.9	27.7
Greece	73.5	48.9	57.7	27.7
Hungary	61.1	49.9	39.9	27.0
Slovakia	67.6	52.8	54.9	26.1
Italy	68.6	46.4	46.7	25.4
Slovenia	71.0	63.8	46.4	24.8
Poland	66.1	52.8	44.3	21.9
Malta	71.5	37.7	45.3	11.2
Iceland	80.0	76.5	84.3	76.0
Norway	78.3	74.4	72.8	64.6
Switzerland	84.5	73.8	77.1	59.8
Croatia	62.4	51.0	50.1	28.0
Macedonia	52.8	33.5	47.6	22.4
Turkey	64.5	24.2	41.1	16.0

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

2.4 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 2000-2010



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 2000 and 2010 the employment rate for women aged 55-64 in Ireland increased from 26.9% to 43%, significantly below the 2010 target. Over the same time period the employment rate for men in Ireland aged 55-64 has remained comfortably above the 2010 target, increasing from 63.2% in 2000 to 68.1% in 2007 before dropping back to 58.4% in 2010.
- ◆ In 2009, the employment rate in Ireland for the age group 55-64 was higher than the EU average with 62.2% of Irish men in this age group employed as against an EU average of 54.8%; for women, the rate was 41.4% in Ireland as against an EU average of 37.8%.

2.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate⁷ (ILO) by age group, 2010

% of cohort in labour force			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
15-19	18.4	15.9	45.6
20-24	71.3	66.6	50.0
25-34	90.6	77.7	47.0
35-44	91.7	68.9	42.7
45-54	86.9	68.3	43.9
55-59	74.2	56.0	42.8
60-64	55.2	33.3	37.5
65 & over	14.0	4.6	28.9
Total	69.4	53.5	44.4

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2010, the labour force participation rate for men was highest for the 35-44 age group at 91.7%. For women, the highest participation rate occurred in the 25-34 age group with 77.7% 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 33.3% for women aged 60-64 compared with 55.2% for men of that age.
- ◆ Women represented 44.4% of the labour force in 2010. Half of the labour force in the age group 20-24 was female, the highest proportion across all age groups.
- ◆ 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 2008 the average exit age (for those aged 50 to 70 years) 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.

⁷ 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 2008⁸

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	62.6	62.9	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	63.7	62.4	63.6	63.7

Source: Eurostat LFS

⁸ For 2008 data 2005 used for Hungary, 2006 used for Bulgaria, Ireland and Romania and 2007 used for Belgium, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Finland. For 2002 data, 2003 used for Luxembourg, Romania and Switzerland.

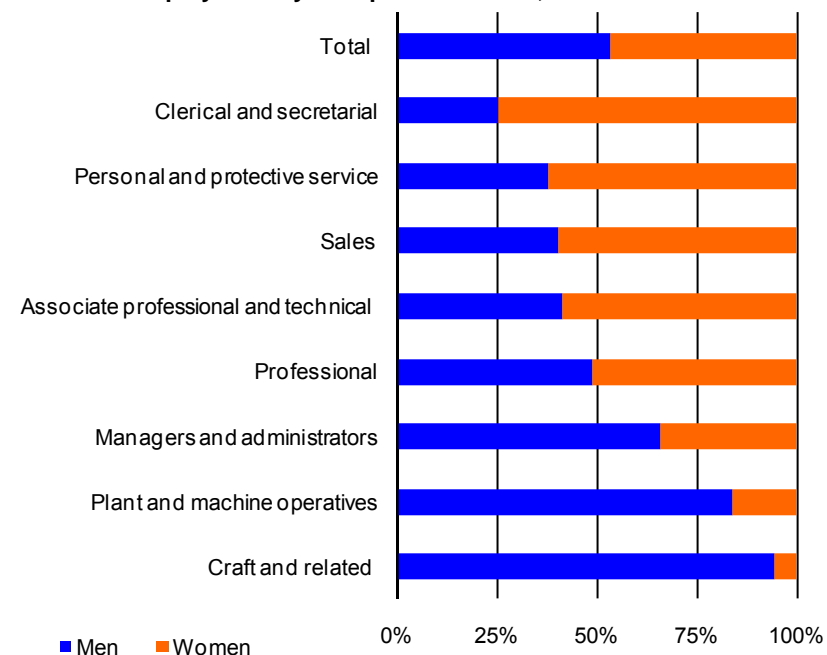
2.7 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2005 and 2010

Broad occupational group	000s			
	2005		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Craft and related	260.8	12.6	173.5	9.8
Plant and machine operatives	135.2	27.2	113.1	21.2
Managers and administrators	217.6	99.1	207.6	105.8
Sales	65.2	102.0	65.6	95.7
Associate professional and technical	71.4	99.3	80.7	113.3
Professional	112.7	106.2	125.3	131.7
Personal and protective service	77.3	130.7	87.7	143.3
Clerical and secretarial	58.2	176.9	61.2	180.5
Other	121.6	70.7	81.3	61.7
Total	1,120.1	824.6	996.1	863.0

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2010, there were 863,000 women and 996,100 men in employment in Ireland. 20.9% of women in employment were employed in clerical and secretarial occupations, compared with 6.1% of men. Professional occupations were the most gender-balanced with women representing 51.2% of persons employed. Craft and related occupations were the least gender-balanced with men representing 94.7% of workers.
- ◆ There has been little change in the gender profile of the occupational groups between 2005 and 2010. In both years, women accounted for about three-quarters of workers in the clerical and secretarial group, but only around 5% of those in the craft and related occupations. The percentage of women working as professionals and in the associate professional and technical occupations increased between 2005 and 2010 while the percentage of women working in sales decreased over the same time period.
- ◆ In 2010, 46.4% of those in employment were female, which was an increase on 2005 when the proportion was 42.4%. The number of men in employment decreased by 11.1% between 2005 and 2010 while the number of women increased by 4.7% over the same period.

Persons in employment by occupation and sex, 2010



Occupation

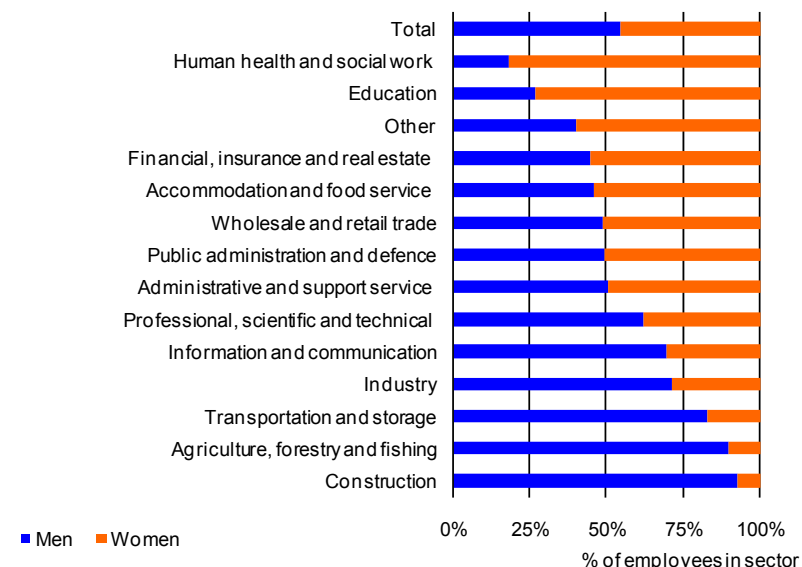
2.8 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2009

% in employment aged 15 & over

Period	Ireland			EU 27		
	Men	Women	%women	Men	Women	%women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.3	1.1	10.2	5.8	4.3	38.4
Industry	17.5	8.3	28.6	23.5	11.5	28.8
Construction	13.7	1.3	7.4	13.3	1.6	8.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.8	16.2	51.7	13.1	15.5	49.3
Transportation and storage	7.4	1.9	17.4	7.3	2.6	22.5
Accommodation and food service	5.2	7.4	54.5	3.6	5.3	55.3
Information and communication	4.8	2.5	30.6	3.5	2.0	32.2
Financial, insurance and real estate	4.6	6.8	55.6	3.4	4.3	51.6
Professional, scientific and technical	6.0	4.4	38.2	4.8	5.1	46.9
Administrative and support service	3.2	3.7	49.5	3.5	4.1	49.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.0	6.2	50.8	7.1	7.4	46.4
Education	3.8	12.5	73.5	3.9	11.4	71.1
Human health and social work	3.9	21.0	81.9	4.0	17.4	78.3
Other	3.8	6.7	59.9	3.4	7.5	65.0
Total	100.0	100.0	45.7	100.5	100.5	45.3
Persons in employment (000s)	1,052	887		119,177	98,650	

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

Ireland: Employment by economic sector and sex, 2009



- ◆ In 2009, the education and health sectors employed 33.5% of women employees in Ireland and 28.8% of women in the EU. The construction sector employed the lowest proportion of women, with men representing 92.6% of employees in the Irish construction sector in 2009.
- ◆ The sectors with the most gender-balanced workforces in Ireland in 2009 were Administrative and support service, Public administration and defence and the Wholesale and retail trade.
- ◆ The percentage of women employed in each economic sector in Ireland is broadly similar to the pattern in the EU, with the exception of Agriculture, forestry and fishing where only 10.2% of the employees in Ireland are women compared with 38.4% in the EU.

2.9 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2005 and 2010

Usual hours worked	2005		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	24.7	104.3	34.6	123.5
20-29	39.9	158.4	64.3	180.1
30-39	411.3	366.6	354.4	367.8
40 and over	468.7	142.9	380.7	131.7
Varied and not stated	175.6	52.4	162.2	59.9
Total	1,120.1	824.6	996.1	863.0
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>30.9</i>

Source: CSO QNHS

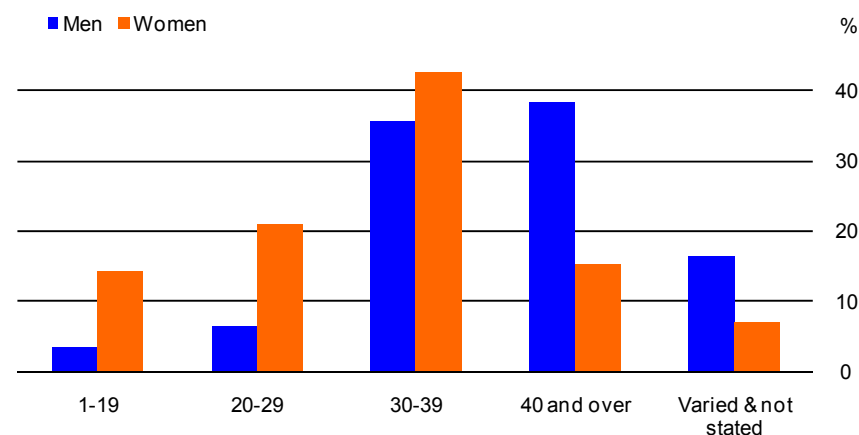
- ◆ Both men and women worked fewer hours per week in 2010 than they did in 2005. In 2005 women worked for an average of 32 hours a week and this fell to 30.9 hours in 2010. For men, the reduction was from 41.3 to 39.4 hours per week over the same time period.
- ◆ In 2010, 73.8% of men in employment worked for 30 or more hours a week, compared with 57.9% of women. The comparable figures for 2005 were 78.6% for men and 61.8% for women.
- ◆ About three-quarters of all those who worked 40 hours or more a week were men in both 2005 and 2010.
- ◆ Women represented about four-fifths of persons who worked up to 29 hours per week in paid employment in 2005 and about three-quarters in 2010.

2.10 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2010

Usual hours worked	Single		Married		Separated/divorced		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	5.5	11.6	2.3	15.8	3.6	15.7	3.4	27.3
20-29	8.1	15.4	5.3	24.4	7.5	25.2	14.8	26.1
30-39	38.6	47.0	34.1	40.2	32.7	39.0	26.1	26.1
40 and over	33.7	18.8	40.9	12.9	40.8	14.1	29.5	7.9
Varied or not stated	14.1	7.1	17.5	6.7	15.4	6.0	26.1	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons (000s)	353.5	348.9	603.2	447.8	30.6	49.7	8.8	16.5

Source: CSO QNHS

Total persons in employment by sex and usual hours worked, 2010



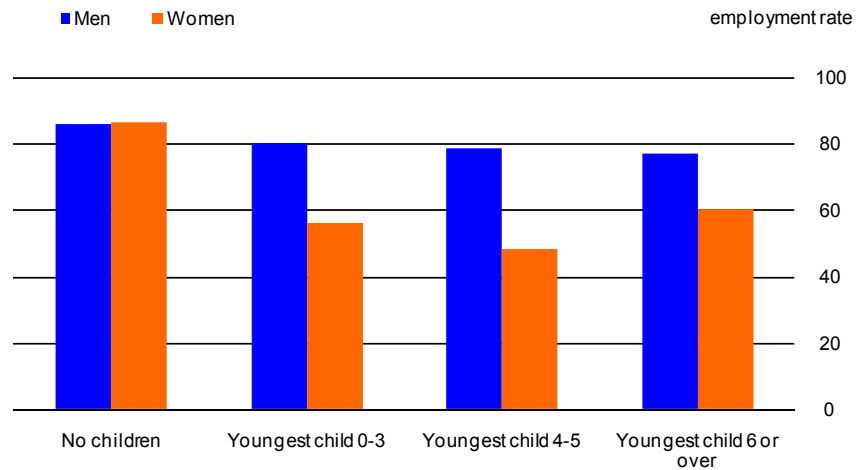
- ◆ Nearly 41% of married men worked for 40 or more hours in paid employment per week compared with 12.9% of married women. In contrast, 24.4% of married women worked for 20-29 hours per week compared with just 5.3% of married men.
- ◆ Nearly half (47%) of single women usually worked between 30 and 39 hours per week compared with 38.6% of single men.

2.11 Ireland: Employment rates of couples and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2010

Family status	employment rate	
	Men	Women
No children	85.7	86.3
Youngest child aged 0-3	80.2	56.0
Youngest child aged 4-5	78.6	48.4
Youngest child aged 6 or over	76.8	60.0
Total	80.7	62.3

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Employment rates of couples (with/without children) and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2010



- ◆ 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 2010, the employment rate for women who are lone parents or were part of a couple with/without children and who were aged 20-44 was 62.3%. This rate varied from 86.3% for women with a husband/partner and no children to 48.4% for women whose youngest child was aged between 4 and 5 years of age.

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, 2000 and 2010

Age group	%			
	2000		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	11.5	13.5	42.1	38.7
20-24	5.3	5.4	32.9	18.7
25-34	4.1	4.0	18.9	9.8
35-44	3.9	3.7	14.6	8.6
45-54	4.4	3.2	13.4	6.5
55-59	3.0	3.3	10.5	5.6
60-64	*	*	10.3	4.1
65 and over	*	*	*	*
Total	4.5	4.5	16.7	9.8

Source: CSO QNHS

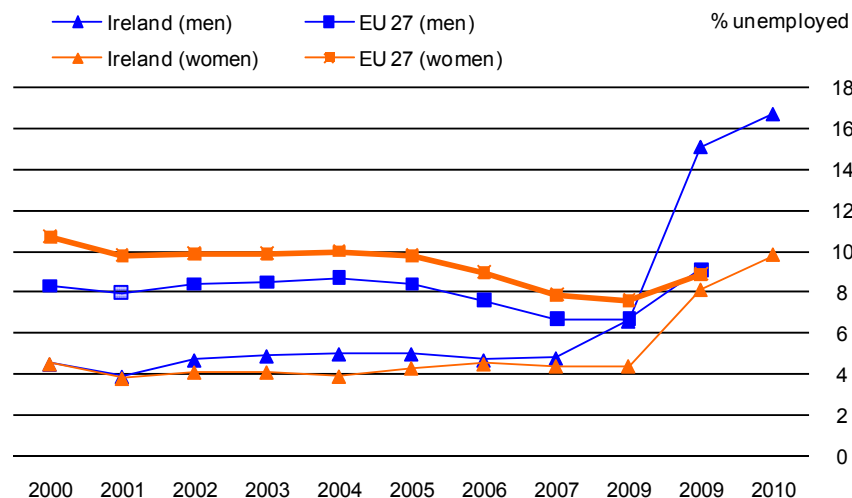
2.14 Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 2000-2010

Year	%			
	Unemployment rates		Long-term unemployment rates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
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
2010	16.7	9.8	8.1	3.2

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ The unemployment rate for men was relatively stable over the period 2000 to 2007 at around 5%, before rising in 2008 to 6.6%, increasing sharply to 15.1% in 2009 and rising again in 2010 to stand at 16.7%.
- ◆ The unemployment rate for women has followed a similar pattern, averaging just above 4% between 2000 and 2007, before rising to 8.1% in 2009 and increasing again in 2010 to 9.8%.
- ◆ This large increase in unemployment rates was reflected in all age groups, with very large increases in the rate for those aged 15-19 and 20-24, particularly for men. The rate for men aged 15-19 rose from 11.5% in 2000 to 42.1% in 2010, while for women in this age group the rate rose from 13.5% in 2000 to 38.7% in 2010. The rate for men aged 20-24 rose from 5.3% in 2000 to 32.9% in 2010 while for women in this age group the rate rose from 5.4% to 18.7%. The unemployment rate for both men and women tended to decrease with age in both 2000 and 2010.
- ◆ The long-term unemployment rate (unemployed for one year or more) for Irish men was stable between 2000 and 2008, at about 2% or just below, but increased in 2009 to 3.6% and increased sharply in 2010 to 8.1%. The long-term unemployment rate for Irish women was less than 1% between 2000 and 2008 before rising over the last two years to stand at 3.2% in 2010.

2.15 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 2000-2010



Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

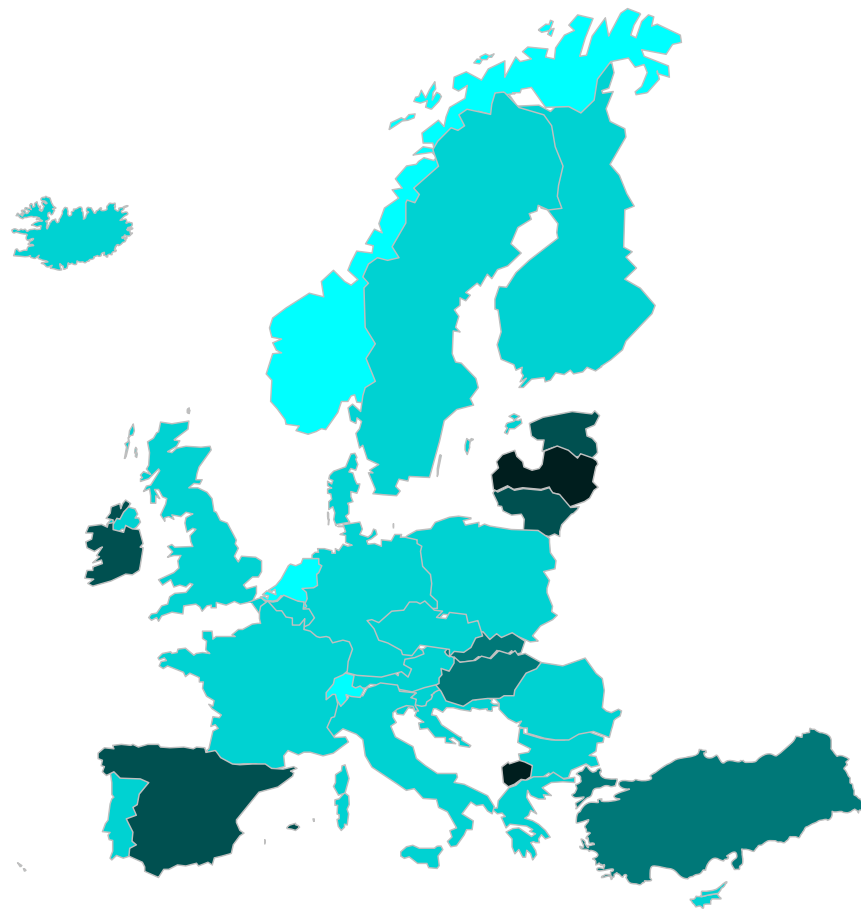
- ◆ In 2009 the female unemployment rate in Ireland, at 8.1%, was close to the EU average of 8.9%. Ireland's male unemployment rate was the fifth highest in the EU, behind Latvia, Spain, Estonia and Lithuania.
- ◆ Ireland had the sixth highest reported rate of unemployment among men aged 55-64 in the EU in 2009 at 7.8%, compared with an EU average rate of 6.5%. The rate among women aged 55-64 in Ireland, at 3.1%, was the fifth lowest in the EU, where the average rate was 5.9%.

2.16 EU: Unemployment rates, 2009

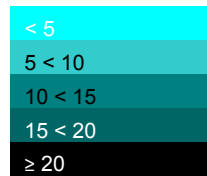
Country	% of labour force		% of 55-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Netherlands	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.9
Austria	5.1	4.6	2.5	:
Denmark	6.7	5.4	5.3	3.9
Cyprus	5.3	5.6	4.3	4.2
Slovenia	6.1	5.9	3.8	3.2
Luxembourg	4.4	6.1	:	:
Romania	8.0	6.2	4.0	1.6
United Kingdom	8.7	6.5	5.8	2.9
Bulgaria	7.1	6.7	5.8	6.8
Germany	8.2	7.3	8.0	8.1
Malta	6.7	7.6	:	:
Finland	9.0	7.6	7.0	5.5
Czech Republic	5.9	7.8	5.6	5.8
Belgium	7.8	8.1	5.0	5.2
Ireland	15.1	8.1	7.8	3.1
Sweden	8.8	8.1	5.9	4.6
Poland	7.9	8.8	6.7	5.5
EU 27	9.1	8.9	6.5	5.9
Italy	6.9	9.3	3.7	2.8
France	8.9	9.4	6.5	6.0
Hungary	10.3	9.8	6.4	6.2
Lithuania	17.3	10.5	12.3	8.6
Portugal	9.4	10.7	8.3	7.0
Estonia	17.4	10.8	:	:
Slovakia	11.4	12.9	6.4	9.9
Greece	7.0	13.3	4.1	5.5
Latvia	20.8	14.2	16.7	10.7
Spain	17.8	18.5	11.3	13.3
Norway	3.6	2.6	:	:
Switzerland	3.8	4.6	3.1	2.3
Iceland	8.8	5.8	:	:
Croatia	8.2	10.6	5.8	5.3
Turkey	12.8	12.9	7.3	1.4
Macedonia	32.0	32.9	27.9	22.8

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

2.17 EU: Male unemployment rates, 2009



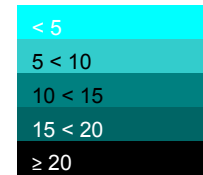
Male unemployment rate



2.18 EU: Female unemployment rates, 2009



Female unemployment rate



Social cohesion and lifestyles

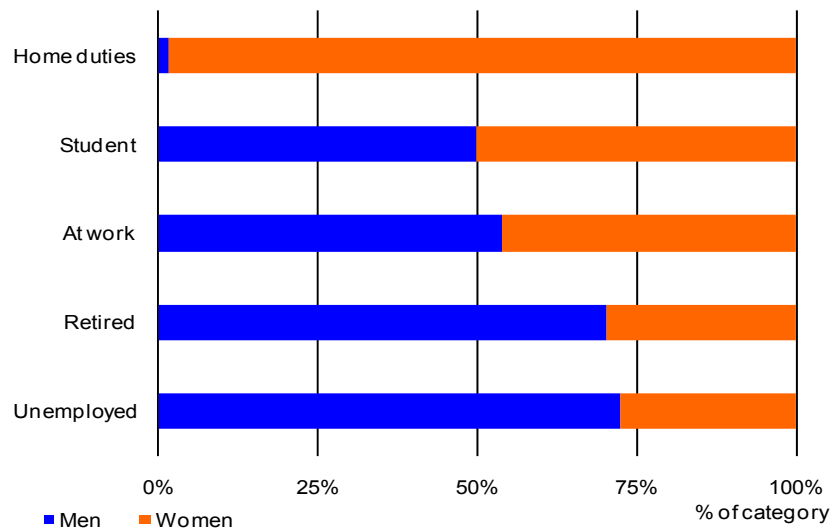
3.1 Ireland: Principal economic status, 2000 and 2010

persons aged 15 years & over (000s)

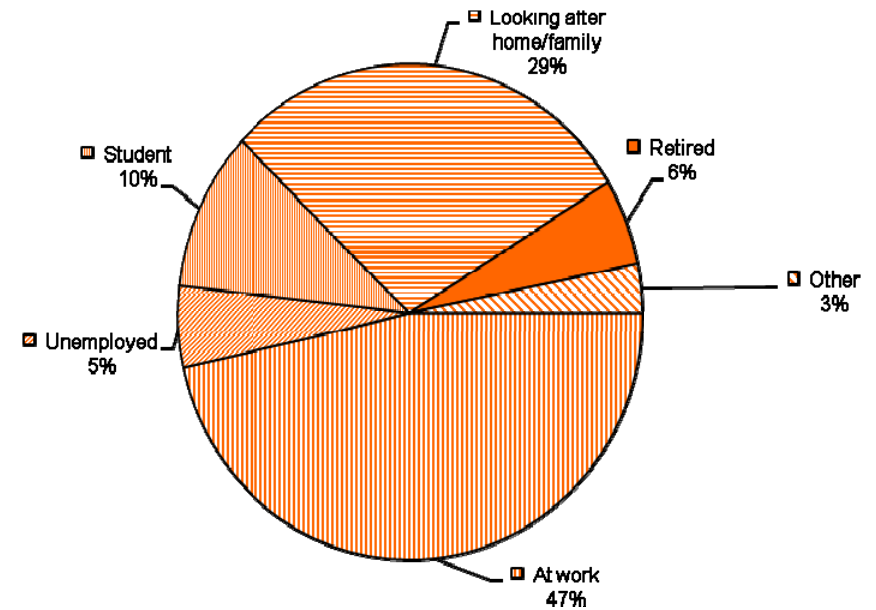
Principal economic status	2000		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total in labour force	1,036.1	670.5	1,217.5	925.6
At work	961.7	636.6	968.2	830.8
Unemployed	74.4	33.9	249.3	94.8
<i>% in labour force</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>51.8</i>
Total not in labour force	423.5	835.0	507.5	862.0
Student	169.6	190.0	184.5	184.6
Looking after home/family	8.0	558.1	7.5	521.1
Retired	190.7	61.2	233.9	99.3
Other	55.2	25.7	81.6	57.0
<i>% not in labour force</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>48.2</i>

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Principal economic status by sex, 2010



Principal economic status of women, 2010



- ◆ Just over half of women (51.8%) aged 15 years and over were in the labour force (at work or unemployed) in 2010, compared to 44.5% in 2000. The proportion of men in the labour force over the same period dropped slightly from 71% to 70.6%.
- ◆ Of those not in the labour force in 2010, 60.5% of women were looking after home or family, compared to only 1.5% of men. 70.2% of persons describing themselves as retired in 2010 were men.

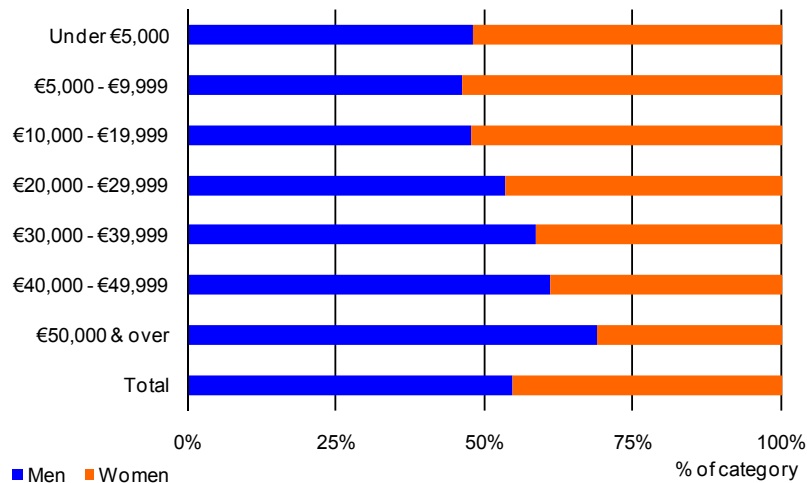
3.2 Ireland: Income liable for social insurance⁹, 2008

Income band	persons aged 15-84		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000	174,565	189,889	11.9	15.5
€5,000 - €9,999	130,118	152,138	8.8	12.4
€10,000 - €19,999	251,147	275,080	17.0	22.4
€20,000 - €29,999	265,449	231,820	18.0	18.9
€30,000 - €39,999	217,593	153,532	14.8	12.5
€40,000 - €49,999	145,178	93,048	9.9	7.6
€50,000 & over	288,992	130,589	19.6	10.7
Total	1,473,042	1,226,096	100.0	100.0
<i>Average income €</i>	<i>35,966</i>	<i>25,077</i>		

Source: Department of Social Protection, 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, 2008



⁹ Income excludes private pension 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.

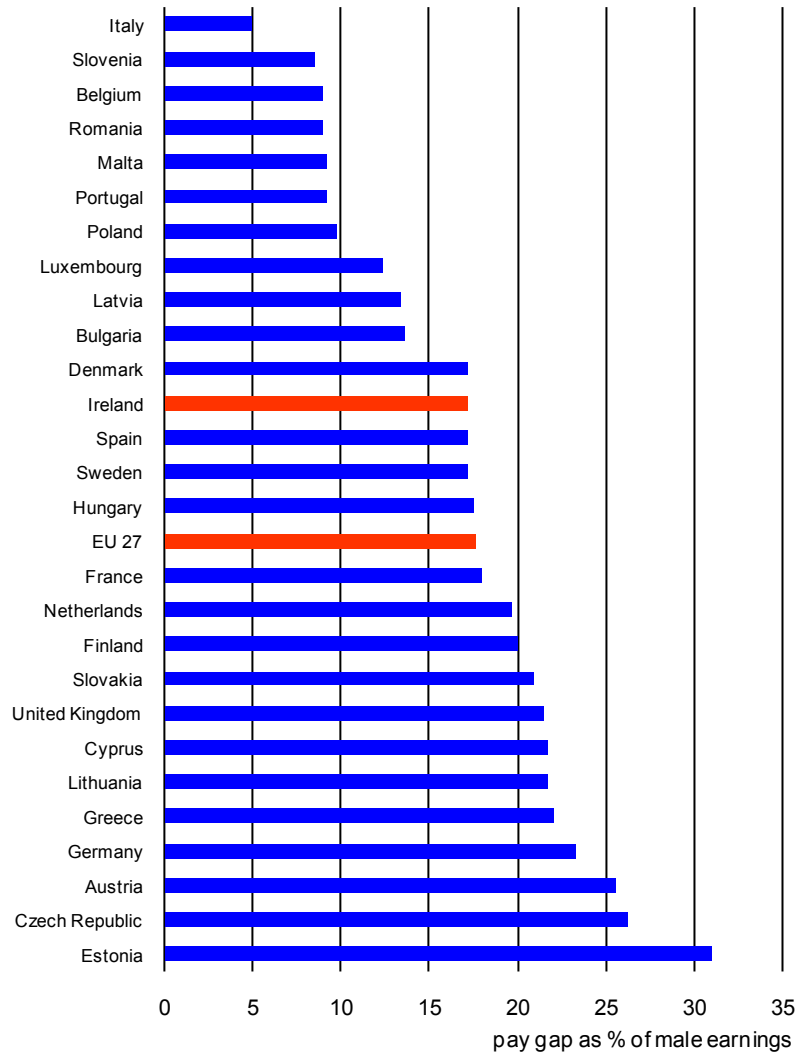
3.3 Ireland: Average income⁹ liable for social insurance by age, 2008

Age group	average income (€)		Women's income as % of men's
	Men	Women	
15-24	13,372	11,622	86.9
25-34	31,077	27,475	88.4
35-44	46,494	31,498	67.7
45-54	51,860	30,736	59.3
55-64	46,657	26,580	57.0
65-84	22,415	15,520	69.2
Total aged 15-84	35,966	25,077	69.7

Source: Department of Social Protection, Revenue Commissioners

- ◆ In 2008, men had an average income of €35,966 while the average income for women was €25,077, or 69.7% of men's income. When these figures are adjusted to take account of the average hours per week spent in paid employment, women's average hourly income was about 90% of men's in 2008.
- ◆ The difference between male and female incomes for persons aged 15-64 increased with age. The average income of women aged 15-24 was 86.9% of that of men in the same age group in 2008, while for the 55-64 age group women's average income was 57% 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 gap¹⁰, 2008



- ◆ The average gender pay gap¹¹ in Ireland was 17.1% in 2007, slightly below the gap in the EU of 17.6% in 2008. Italy had the lowest gender pay gap in the EU at 4.9% while Estonia had the highest at 30.9%.

¹⁰ 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. Data for 2007 used for Estonia and Ireland.

¹¹ Eurostat introduced new methodology on this from reference year 2006 onwards. See Appendix 1 for further details.

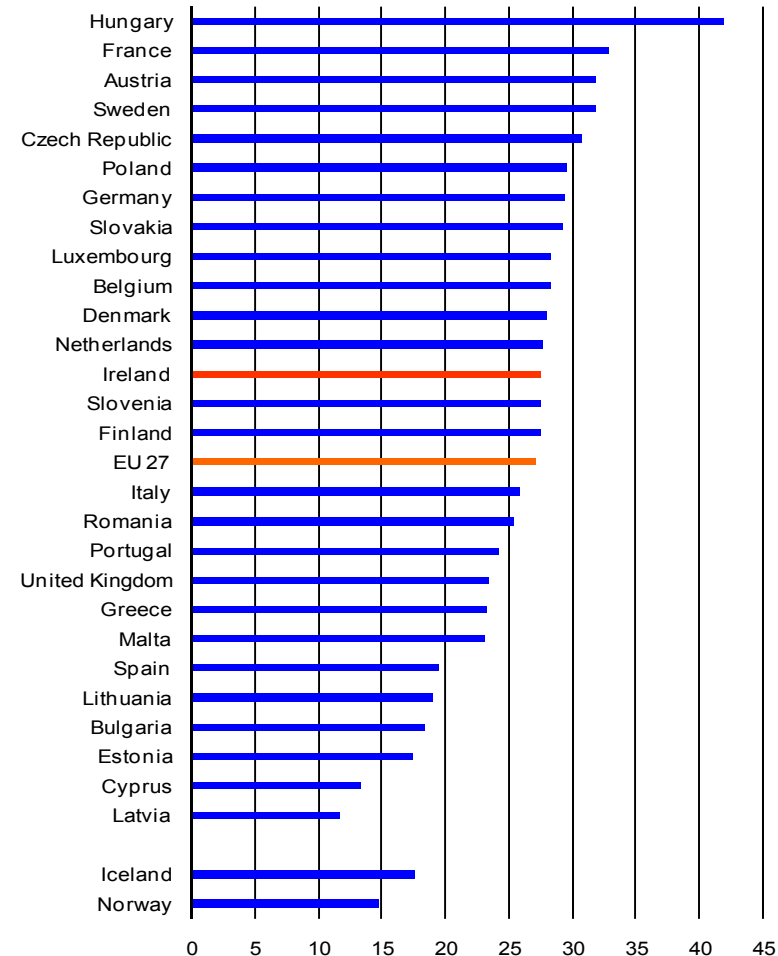
3.5 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2008

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	34	8	41	
Netherlands	32	11	38	10	
Slovakia	34	10	41	12	
Denmark	34	12	40	12	
Hungary	50	12	54	12	
Sweden	40	11	45	13	
Austria	39	11	45	14	
Slovenia	36	11	41	14	
France	42	13	47	14	
Luxembourg	38	13	43	14	
Finland	37	13	42	15	
Malta	34	14	39	16	
Belgium	39	14	44	16	
Germany	41	14	46	16	
Ireland	40	15	44	16	
Poland	42	17	46	17	
EU 27	40	16	45	18	
Cyprus	27	14	32	18	
Portugal	40	18	43	19	
Italy	40	17	46	20	
United Kingdom	38	18	44	20	
Greece	39	20	44	21	
Spain	36	18	40	21	
Estonia	33	17	39	22	
Lithuania	36	18	41	22	
Bulgaria	39	20	41	23	
Romania	46	22	50	24	
Latvia	34	23	39	28	
Iceland	26	10	28	11	
Norway	24	10	28	13	

Source: Eurostat, CSO SILC

- ◆ In 2008, 40% of men and 44% 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 15% for men and 16% for women.

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



difference in % at risk of poverty rate before and after social transfers and pensions

Source: Eurostat, CSO SILC

- ◆ Social transfers and pensions reduced the risk of poverty rate for women in Ireland by 28 percentage points in 2008. The effect of social transfers and pensions on the female risk of poverty rate was greatest in Hungary, where the rate was reduced by 42 percentage points in 2008.

3.6 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate¹² by most frequent economic activity, 2004 and 2009

Economic activity	%			
	2004		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employed	8	6	6	5
Unemployed	40	30	25	24
Retired	35	33	16	15
Other inactive	39	37	26	22
Total population aged 18 & over	18	23	14	14

Source: CSO SILC

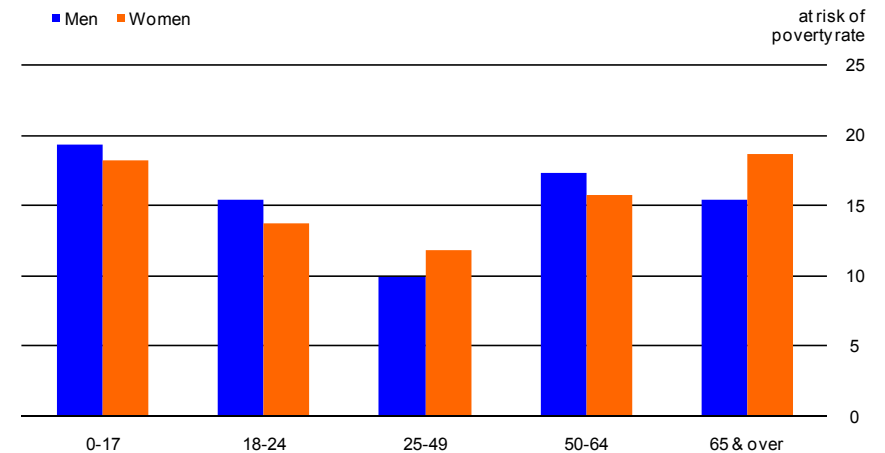
- ◆ The at risk of poverty rate for both men and women aged 18 and over in Ireland fell between 2004 and 2009. The rate for men fell from 18% to 14% while the rate for women fell from 23% to 14%.
- ◆ Employed persons had a much lower at risk of poverty rate, with a rate of 6% for men and 5% for women in 2009. The at risk of poverty rate for unemployed persons declined sharply between 2004 and 2009, falling from 40% to 25% for men and from 30% to 24% for women.
- ◆ In 2009, women aged 65 and over had an at risk of poverty rate of 19% compared with the overall rate of 15% for women. For men, the rate for the 65 and over age group was 15%, the same as the male overall rate.
- ◆ There have been sharp falls in the at risk of poverty rates for persons aged 65 and over between 2004 and 2009, with the rate for men in this age group falling from 34% to 15% while the rate for women declined from 45% to 19%.

3.7 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2004 and 2009

Age group	%			
	2004		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-17	21	24	19	18
18-24	13	17	15	14
25-49	13	16	10	12
50-64	22	23	17	16
65 & over	34	45	15	19
Total	19	23	15	15

Source: CSO SILC

Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age and sex, 2009



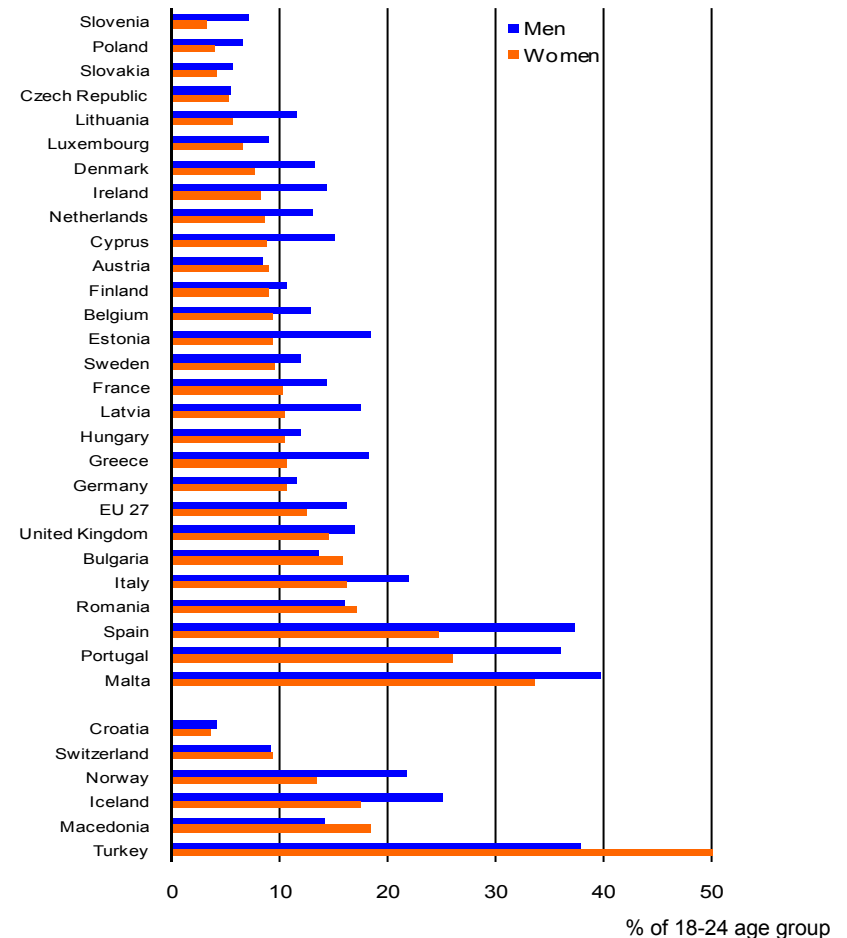
¹² Table 3.6 refers only to persons aged 18 and over.

3.8 EU: Early school leavers, 2004 and 2009¹³

Country	% of 18-24 age group			
	2004		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Slovenia	6.0	2.5	7.2	3.2
Poland	7.3	3.9	6.6	3.9
Slovakia	7.3	6.3	5.7	4.1
Czech Republic	6.1	6.6	5.5	5.2
Lithuania	12.4	8.6	11.5	5.7
Luxembourg	12.6	12.7	8.9	6.6
Denmark	10.5	7.1	13.2	7.7
Ireland	16.0	10.0	14.4	8.2
Netherlands	16.4	11.7	13.1	8.6
Cyprus	27.2	14.9	15.2	8.8
Austria	10.2	8.8	8.5	8.9
Finland	12.5	7.5	10.7	9.0
Belgium	15.4	10.8	12.8	9.3
Estonia	18.6	7.8	18.4	9.3
Sweden	10.6	7.8	11.9	9.5
France	14.7	10.8	14.3	10.3
Latvia	19.8	9.5	17.5	10.4
Hungary	13.6	11.5	12.0	10.4
Greece	18.1	11.3	18.3	10.6
Germany	12.2	11.9	11.5	10.7
EU 27	18.4	13.8	16.3	12.5
United Kingdom	13.0	11.2	17.0	14.5
Bulgaria	22.2	20.6	13.7	15.8
Italy	26.5	18.3	22.0	16.3
Romania	23.7	21.1	16.1	17.2
Spain	38.7	25.1	37.4	24.7
Portugal	47.7	31.0	36.1	26.1
Malta	44.3	39.8	39.7	33.6
Croatia	6.2	4.6	4.2	3.7
Switzerland	9.9	9.1	9.1	9.3
Norway	5.2	4.1	21.8	13.4
Iceland	28.3	21.4	25.2	17.5
Macedonia	:	:	14.1	18.5
Turkey	46.8	61.6	37.9	50.2

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

EU: Early school leavers, 2009¹³



- ◆ 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 in 2009 14.4% of men aged 18 to 24 and 8.2% of women had left school early. The EU average for early school leavers was 16.3% of men and 12.5% of women in the 18-24 age group.

¹³ 2004 data is a break in series for Belgium, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Romania.

3.9 Ireland: Lone parents¹⁴, 2000-2010

000s			
Year	Men	Women	% women
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
2010	10.9	137.1	92.6

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ Women represented 89.8% of lone parents with children aged under 20 in 2000 compared with 92.6% in 2010. The number of women living as lone parents increased by 46.2% from 93,800 to 137,100 over the period 2000-2010, while the number of men living as lone parents remained fairly stable over the same period.
- ◆ The age of the youngest child was under five for nearly four out of ten (38.5%) women living as lone parents while for nearly four out of ten (38.5%) male lone parents the age of the youngest child was between 15 and 19 years of age.
- ◆ Almost 98% of the 90,485 persons in receipt of one-parent family payments in 2009 were women.

3.10 Ireland: Lone parents¹⁴ by age of youngest child, 2010

000s			
Age of youngest child	Men	Women	% women
0-4	1.4	52.8	97.4
5-9	2.2	34.8	94.1
10-14	3.1	27.0	89.7
15-19	4.2	22.5	84.3
Total	10.9	137.1	92.6

Source: CSO QNHS

3.11 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2009

number			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
24 & under	28	14,117	99.8
25-49	1,468	70,227	98.0
50 & over	469	4,176	89.9
Total	1,965	88,520	97.8

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

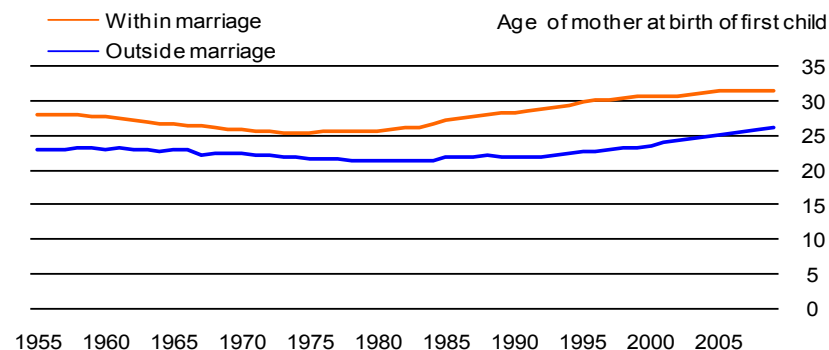
¹⁴ Refers to persons living as lone parents, whose youngest child was less than 20 years of age.

3.12 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2009

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
2009	29.1	31.4	26.1

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2009



- ◆ 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 29.1 years in 2009.
- ◆ The total fertility rate in Ireland in 2008 was 2.1, the highest rate in the EU, and well above the EU average of 1.56.

3.13 EU: Age of women at birth of first child in 2008 and total fertility rate 2008¹⁵

Country	years		
	Average age at birth of first child	Total fertility rate	Change in TFR, 1998-2008
Ireland	28.9	2.10	0.16
France	28.6	2.00	0.22
Sweden	28.6	1.91	0.41
United Kingdom	30.0	1.90	0.19
Denmark	28.4	1.89	0.17
Finland	27.9	1.85	0.15
Belgium	27.7	1.82	0.22
Netherlands	28.9	1.77	0.14
Estonia	25.8	1.65	0.37
Luxembourg	29.3	1.61	-0.07
EU 27	:	1.56	:
Slovenia	28.2	1.53	0.30
Greece	29.2	1.51	0.25
Czech Republic	27.3	1.50	0.34
Bulgaria	25.4	1.48	0.37
Lithuania	25.2	1.47	0.01
Cyprus	27.5	1.46	-0.30
Spain	29.3	1.46	0.30
Latvia	25.6	1.44	:
Malta	26.5	1.44	-0.44
Austria	27.2	1.41	0.04
Poland	25.9	1.39	-0.05
Germany	30.0	1.38	1.38
Italy	29.9	1.37	0.16
Portugal	27.4	1.37	-0.11
Hungary	27.7	1.35	0.03
Romania	25.5	1.35	0.03
Slovakia	26.6	1.32	-0.05
Iceland	26.4	2.15	0.10
Turkey	:	2.10	:
Norway	28.1	1.96	0.15

Source: Eurostat, UNECE, CSO Vital Statistics

¹⁵ 2007 data used for TFR for Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom and EU27, 2000 data used for 1998 for Germany. 2007 data used for Greece and Italy for mean age at birth of first child, 2006 used for Belgium, France, Spain, United Kingdom and Iceland and 2005 data used for Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.

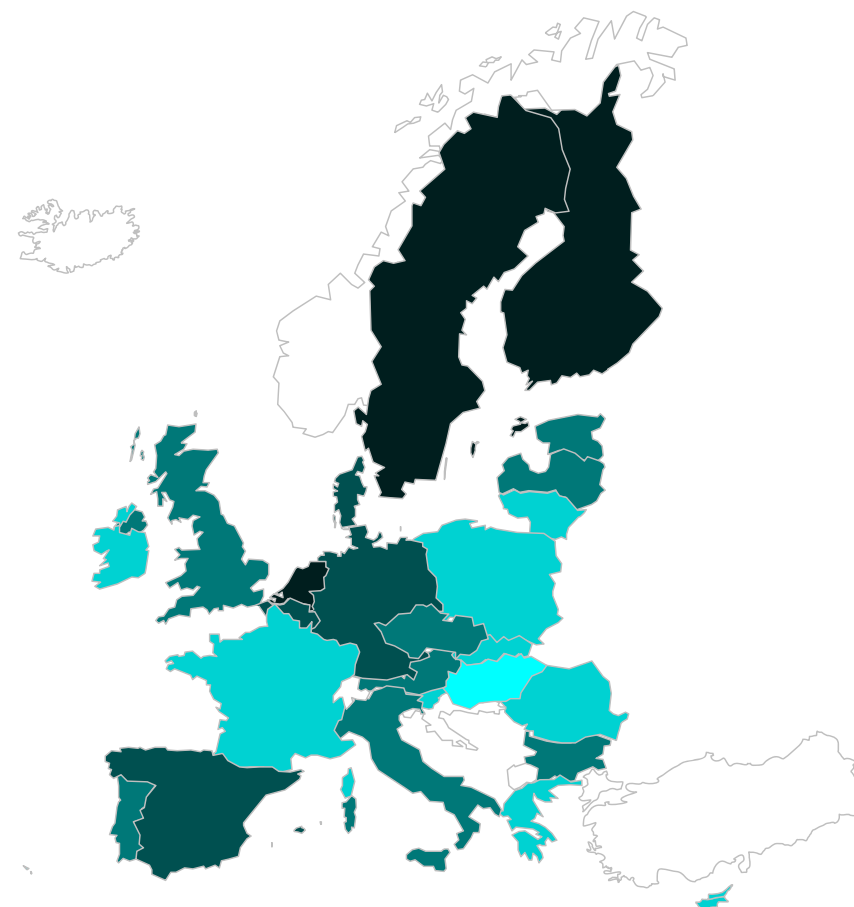
3.14 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2006-2010¹⁶

Country	% female representatives				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sweden	47.3	47.0	47.0	46.4	46.4
Netherlands	36.7	39.3	41.3	42.0	40.7
Finland	38.0	41.5	41.5	40.0	40.0
Belgium	34.7	35.3	35.3	38.0	39.3
Denmark	36.9	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Spain	36.0	36.6	36.3	36.6	36.6
Germany	31.6	31.6	32.2	32.8	32.8
Austria	32.2	32.8	27.3	27.9	27.9
Portugal	21.3	28.3	28.3	27.4	27.4
EU 27	22.5	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.3
Estonia	18.8	20.8	20.8	22.8	22.8
Czech Republic	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	22.0
Latvia	19.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	22.0
United Kingdom	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.5	22.0
Italy	17.3	17.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
Bulgaria	22.1	21.7	21.7	20.8	20.8
Luxembourg	23.3	23.3	23.3	20.0	20.0
Poland	20.4	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0
Lithuania	24.8	22.7	17.7	19.1	19.1
France	12.2	18.2	18.2	18.9	18.9
Greece	13.0	14.7	14.7	17.3	17.3
Slovakia	20.0	19.3	19.3	18.0	15.3
Slovenia	12.2	12.2	13.3	14.4	14.4
Ireland	13.8	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.9
Cyprus	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.5	12.5
Romania	11.2	9.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Hungary	10.4	11.1	11.1	11.1	9.1
Malta	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.7

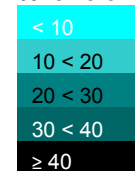
Source: Inter-parliamentary union database

- ◆ 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 2010. This placed Ireland at 23rd place in the EU based on the proportion of women in parliament and well below the EU 27 average of 24.3%. The highest participation of women in parliament was in Sweden with a rate of 46.4% followed by the Netherlands with a rate of 40.7%.

EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2010¹⁶



% female representatives

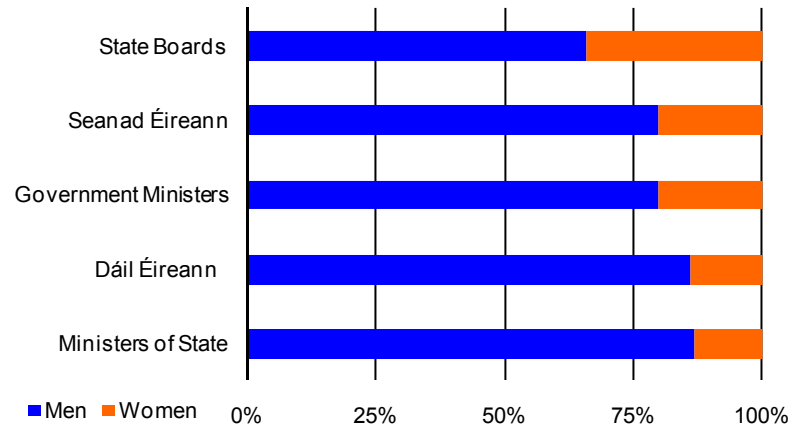


Decision-making

¹⁶ Lower house female representation as of December 31 for 2006-2009 and July 31 for 2010.

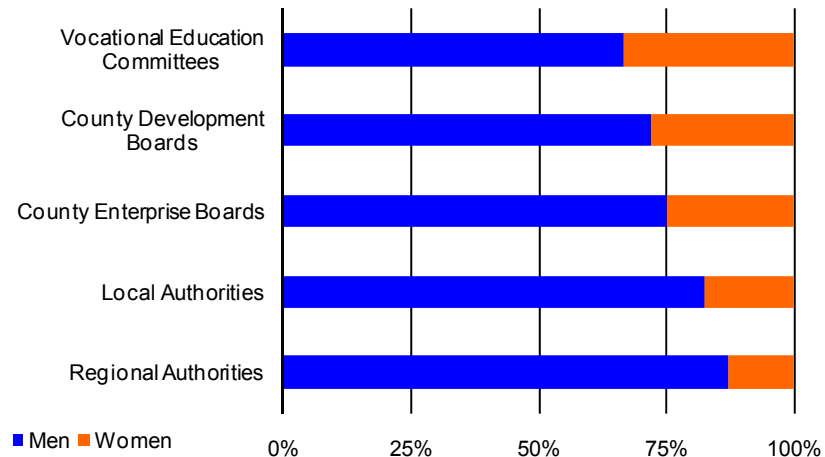
3.15 Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2010

National



- Men out-numbered women in all national decision-making structures in Ireland in 2010. Women accounted for one in three members of State Boards and one in five Government Ministers.
- Men also out-numbered women in all regional decision-making structures in Ireland in 2010, with men accounting for around two-thirds of Vocational Education Committee members and over four-fifths of representatives in local authorities.

Regional



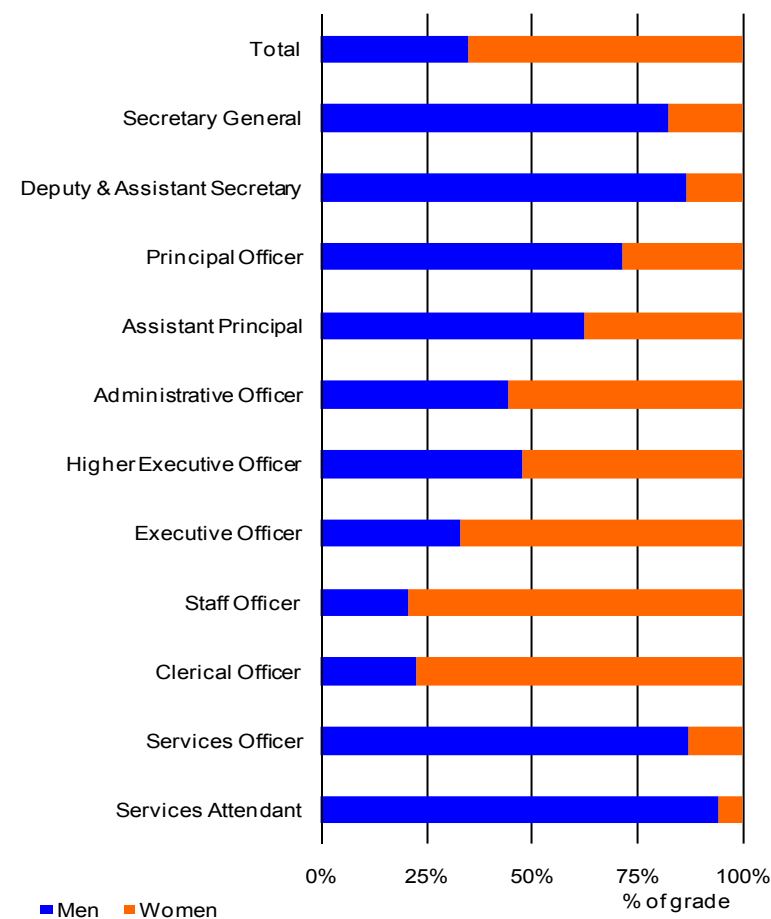
3.16 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2009

Grade	% of grade	
	Men	Women
Secretary General	82.4	17.6
Deputy & Assistant Secretary	86.6	13.4
Principal Officer	71.8	28.2
Assistant Principal	62.5	37.5
Administrative Officer	44.4	55.6
Higher Executive Officer	48.0	52.0
Executive Officer	33.0	67.0
Staff Officer	21.0	79.0
Clerical Officer	22.7	77.3
Services Officer	87.4	12.6
Services Attendant	94.1	5.9
Total	35.0	65.0
Total persons	9,098	16,860

Source: Department of Finance

- ◆ In 2009, 65% of Irish civil servants in general service were women. 77.3% 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 13.4% 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, 2009



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

3.18 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2006

Religion	%							
	Irish		Other EU ¹⁷		Non-EU		Total ¹⁸	
	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

- ◆ 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.

¹⁷ Bulgaria and Romania are included with Non-EU countries.

¹⁸ Excludes 'no nationality' and 'nationality not stated'.

3.19 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by age of athlete, 2001 and 2009

Age of athlete	number			
	2001		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
19 and under	67	24	108	62
20-24	64	23	38	20
25-29	29	11	24	7
30-34	19	6	9	3
35-44	6	4	11	0
45-64	1	1	3	2
Unknown	2	0	0	0
Total¹⁹	188	69	193	94

Source: Irish Sports Council

- ◆ In 2009, the Irish Sports Council awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 193 male athletes and 94 female athletes. Over half of grants to men (56%) and two-thirds of grants to women were awarded to athletes aged 19 and under.
- ◆ In 2009, the average grant amount allocated by the Irish Sports Council under the International Carding Scheme was €9,777 for men and €7,388 for women.
- ◆ Grants of €15,000 or more were allocated to nearly one in five male athletes and just over one in ten female athletes.

3.20 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by size of grant, 2009

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	84	45	2,994	3,000
€5,000 - €9,999	31	22	5,080	5,114
€10,000 - €14,999	42	15	12,000	11,866
€15,000 - €19,999	6	0	15,800	0
€20,000 & over	30	10	29,333	26,300
Total¹⁹	193	94	9,777	7,388

Source: Irish Sports Council

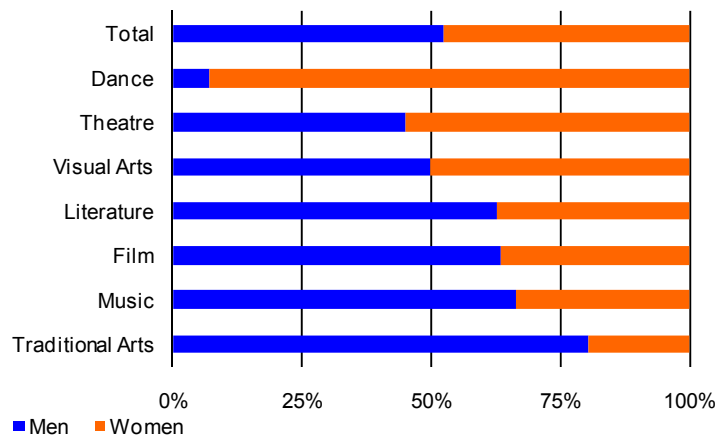
¹⁹ The total amount of grants allocated in 2001 includes grants to 72 Junior athletes (57 males and 15 females) while the figures for 2009 include grants to 130 Junior athletes (83 males and 47 females). These grants are usually in the form of squad grants and the recipients generally receive an equal 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 grants²⁰ to artists by artform, 2009

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Arts participation	4	8	4,045	3,930
Circus	4	7	10,013	5,783
Dance	4	54	14,725	8,036
Film	21	12	10,814	6,471
Literature	81	48	11,651	9,875
Music	59	30	8,130	8,178
Theatre	28	34	6,357	3,841
Traditional Arts	37	9	6,397	5,087
Visual Arts	98	98	10,392	9,089
Other	9	12	3,954	5,712
Total	345	312	9,375	7,816

Source: Arts Council

Ireland: Arts Council grants²⁰ to artists by artform, 2009



3.22 Ireland: Arts Council grants²⁰ to artists by size of grant, 2009

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	109	143	1,613	1,547
€5,000 - €9,999	68	56	6,818	6,790
€10,000 - €14,999	49	38	11,475	11,651
€15,000 & over	119	75	17,081	18,591
Total	345	312	9,375	7,816

Source: Arts Council

- ◆ The Arts Council awarded 657 grants to artists in 2009. Women represented 47% of recipients. The average grant awarded to men was €9,375 and to women was €7,816. About 46% of the grants to women and 32% of grants to men were less than €5,000 in value.
- ◆ 28% of the grants to men and 31% of the grants to women were in the field of visual arts. Grants relating to literature and music represented a further 23% and 17% respectively of grants to men. Around 17% of grants to women were for dance.
- ◆ Men received 80% of grants awarded in the field of traditional arts while women received 93% of grants relating to dance. Grants awarded in the fields of visual arts and theatre were the most evenly divided between women and men.

²⁰ 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).

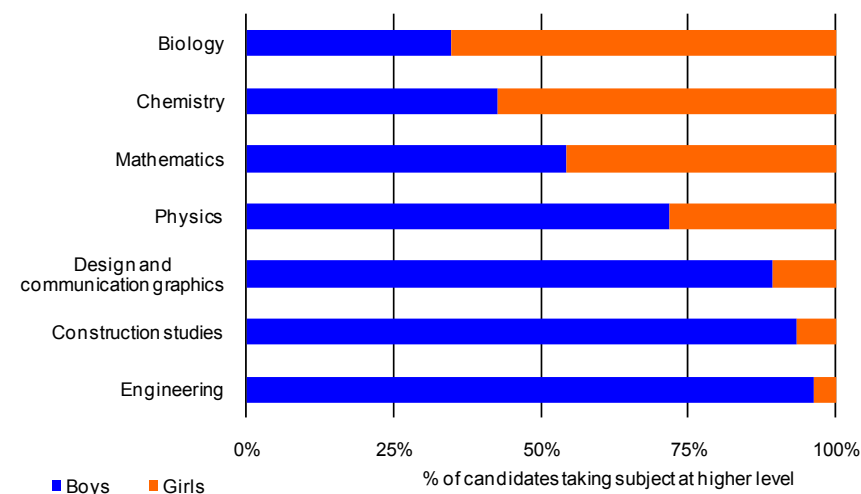
Education

4.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2010

Subject (higher level)	higher level candidates as a % of total candidates		% higher level candidates attaining A or B grades	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
English	14,692	18,316	54.3	66.8
French	5,501	8,859	20.3	32.3
Irish	5,152	9,497	19.0	34.6
Biology	7,293	13,676	27.0	49.9
Chemistry	2,686	3,610	9.9	13.2
Mathematics	4,554	3,836	16.8	14.0
Physics	3,497	1,380	12.9	5.0
Construction studies	6,742	492	24.9	1.8
Design and communication graphics	3,781	452	14.0	1.6
Engineering	3,709	151	13.7	0.6
Art	2,759	5,419	10.2	19.8
Home Economics	686	8,295	2.5	30.2
Music	1,686	3,575	6.2	13.0
Total Leaving Certificate candidates²¹	27,057	27,423		

Source: State Examinations Commission

Candidates in selected higher level subjects, 2010



- ◆ 50.3% of students sitting the Leaving Certificate in 2010 were female. Just over two-thirds (66.8%) of girls sitting the Leaving Certificate took English at higher level compared with 54.3% of boys. There were also higher proportions of girls taking Irish and French at higher level.
- ◆ Less than 1% of girls took Engineering as a higher level Leaving Certificate exam subject compared with 13.7% of boys. At higher level, boys accounted for 89.3% of candidates in Design and communication graphics, 93.2% of candidates in Construction studies and 96.1% of candidates in Engineering.

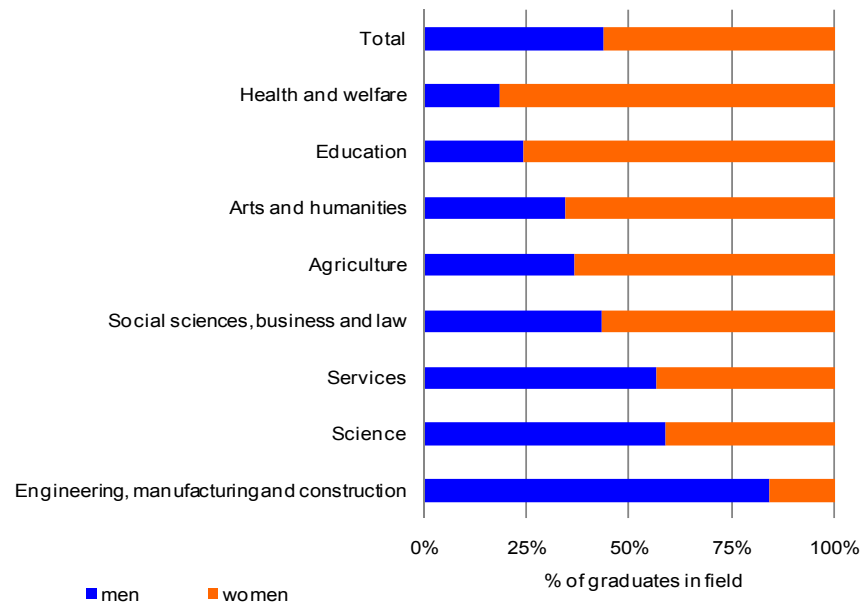
²¹ The above data exclude candidates in the Leaving Certificate Applied programme. School candidates, repeat candidates, external candidates, VTOS and PLC candidates are included in the table. The data reflect the situation in November 2010 when the appeals process was finalised.

4.2 Ireland: Third-level graduates²² by field of study, 2008

Field of education	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	145	255	0.6	0.8
Arts and humanities	4,521	8,649	17.2	25.7
Education	1,059	3,334	4.0	9.9
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	5,278	1,002	20.1	3.0
Health and welfare	1,206	5,395	4.6	16.0
Science	4,901	3,440	18.7	10.2
Services	722	555	2.8	1.6
Social sciences, business and law	8,390	11,084	32.0	32.9
Total	26,222	33,714	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Education and Science

Ireland: Third-level graduates²² by field of study and sex, 2008



- ◆ Women represented 56.3% of all third-level graduates in Ireland in 2008. 32.9% of female graduates were in Social sciences, business and law while 25.7% were in Arts and humanities. Nearly a third of male graduates (32%) were in Social sciences, business and law with one in five in Engineering, manufacturing and construction (20.1%).
- ◆ Women represented more than 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.

²² At ISCED levels 5 and 6 (see Appendix 1). Total excludes graduates where field of education was not specified.

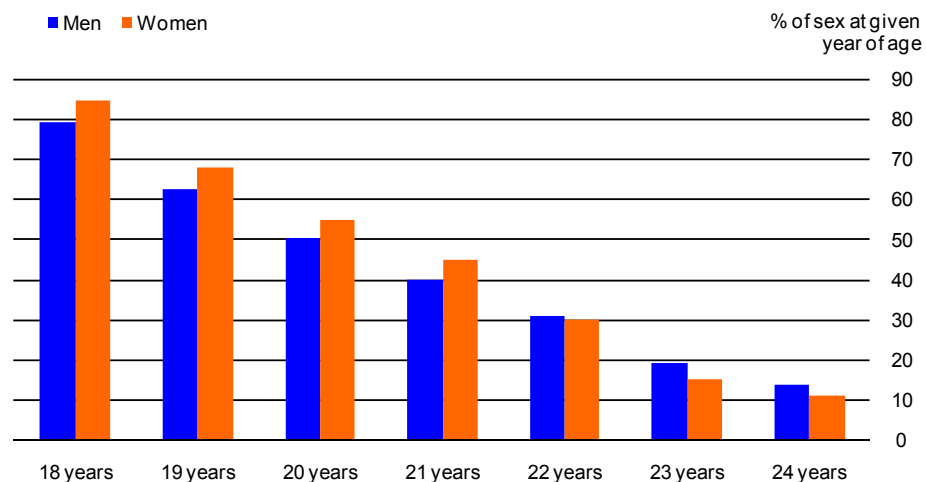
4.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2005 and 2010

Age	%			
	2005		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18 years	62.5	77.9	79.2	84.5
19 years	47.3	66.1	62.4	67.8
20 years	39.4	50.1	50.3	54.9
21 years	34.3	38.6	40.2	45.1
22 years	25.3	28.8	30.9	30.1
23 years	16.3	14.7	19.4	15.5
24 years	12.1	10.2	13.8	11.1
Total 18-24 year olds	33.3	38.7	42.3	43.4

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ The proportion of students among males in the 18-24 age group rose by nine percentage points from 33.3% in 2005 to 42.3% in 2010. Over the same period, the proportion of students among females in the same age group also increased, from 38.7% in 2005 to 43.4% in 2010.
- ◆ In 2010, 84.5% of 18-year-old women were students compared with 79.2% of 18 year-old-men. This pattern, of a higher proportion of women, continued for women and men up to and including 21 years. For women and men aged 22 to 24 years the pattern reverses and a higher proportion of men are students.

Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2010

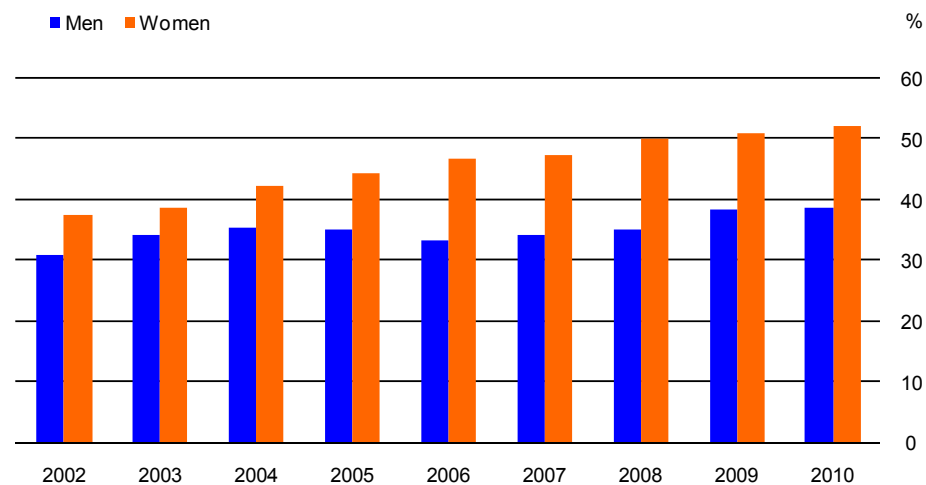


4.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification, 2002-2010

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
2010	38.9	52.3

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification, 2002-2010



4.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2010

Level of education attained	000s		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	134.8	108.6	16.0	12.9
Lower secondary	157.2	126.2	18.6	15.0
Higher secondary	181.1	209.4	21.5	25.0
Post leaving certificate	94.0	95.6	11.1	11.4
Third-level	252.9	279.5	30.0	33.3
Not stated	24.0	19.8	2.8	2.4
Total	844.0	839.0	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 2002-2010. 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 38.9% in 2010. There was a considerably larger increase for women from 37.5% in 2002 to 52.3% in 2010.
- ◆ 27.9% of women aged 35-64 had at most lower secondary education in 2010 while the percentage of men in this age group having at most lower secondary education was 34.6%. A third of women aged 35-64 had third-level education compared with three out of ten men.

4.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers²³, 1998-2008

Year	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1998/1999	16.1	83.9	43.8	56.2
1999/2000	14.9	85.1	42.3	57.7
2000/2001	14.6	85.4	41.3	58.7
2001/2002	14.0	86.0	40.9	59.1
2002/2003	13.5	86.5	40.2	59.8
2003/2004	16.4	83.6	40.0	60.0
2004/2005	15.9	84.1	39.4	60.6
2005/2006	17.1	82.9	37.9	62.1
2006/2007	17.8	82.2	37.9	62.1
2007/2008	17.2	82.8	36.3	63.7

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ Women accounted for 82.8% of teachers at primary level and 63.7% of teachers at second-level in Ireland in the school year 2007/2008. The proportion of female teachers at primary level has decreased between the 1998/1999 and the 2007/2008 academic years by 1.1 percentage points while the proportion at second-level has increased by 7.5 percentage points.
- ◆ In 2007/2008, 17.2% 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 Denmark²⁴ where about one-third of all primary teachers were male, compared to only 1.7% of all primary school teachers in Lithuania.
- ◆ At second-level there were more female than male teachers in all reporting countries with the exceptions of Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, Switzerland and Iceland.
- ◆ At third-level 61.4% of academic staff were male in Ireland and men outnumbered women in all EU countries for which information was available except in the Czech Republic, Finland, Latvia and Lithuania.

4.7 EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff^{23,25}, 2008

Country	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level		ISCED 5-6 Third-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Greece	34.6	65.4	43.4	56.6	66.0
Denmark	31.9	68.1	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	30.3	69.7	53.7	46.3	:	:
Spain	24.5	75.5	45.2	54.8	61.2	38.8
Finland	21.7	78.3	36.3	63.7	49.2	50.8
Belgium	20.5	79.5	40.3	59.7	55.2	44.8
Netherlands	19.7	80.3	57.7	42.3	64.7	35.3
Sweden	19.2	80.8	41.5	58.5	56.7	43.3
United Kingdom	19.1	80.9	39.2	60.8	61.6	38.4
France	18.5	81.5	42.6	57.4	63.2	36.8
Portugal	18.2	81.8	31.3	68.7	56.8	43.2
Ireland	17.2	82.8	36.3	63.7	61.4	38.6
Cyprus	17.2	82.8	37.1	62.9	60.7	39.3
Germany	14.6	85.4	42.8	57.2	67.1	32.9
Poland	13.4	86.6	29.0	71.0	57.6	42.4
Romania	13.3	86.7	32.1	67.9	56.1	43.9
Malta	11.8	88.2	38.5	61.5	69.5	30.5
Austria	10.5	89.5	38.9	61.1	69.1	30.9
Latvia	7.1	92.9	17.5	82.5	43.1	56.9
Bulgaria	6.5	93.5	21.3	78.7	52.5	47.5
Slovakia	5.8	94.2	23.9	76.1	55.7	44.3
Italy	4.5	95.5	33.7	66.3	64.8	35.2
Estonia	4.0	96.0	22.8	77.2	51.6	48.4
Hungary	3.9	96.1	27.8	72.2	61.2	38.8
Czech Republic	2.4	97.6	34.4	65.6	49.2	50.8
Slovenia	2.4	97.6	26.9	73.1	64.4	35.6
Lithuania	1.7	98.3	17.0	83.0	45.9	54.1
Turkey	50.2	49.8	58.6	41.4	59.6	40.4
Norway	27.4	72.6	41.1	58.9	57.5	42.5
Switzerland	24.4	75.6	57.1	42.9	73.2	26.8
Iceland	20.3	79.7	50.3	49.7	53.3	46.7
Croatia	7.4	92.6	30.0	70.0	57.2	42.8
Macedonia	:	:	43.4	56.6	55.9	44.1

Source: Eurostat

²³ Refers to full-time equivalents.²⁴ See country notes in Appendix 1 of report.²⁵ 2007 data used for ISCED 1 for Greece and Portugal and for ISCED 2-3 for Estonia, Greece and Portugal. 2007 data used for ISCED 5-6 for Greece and 2004 data used for Estonia.

4.8 EU: School management personnel, 2008²⁶

Country	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bulgaria	22.1	77.9	33.1	66.9
Poland	22.1	77.9	38.2	61.8
Slovenia	30.4	69.6	38.2	61.8
Romania	28.1	71.9	44.2	55.8
Cyprus	28.7	71.3	48.0	52.0
Slovakia	13.4	86.6	48.0	52.0
Sweden	27.2	72.8	49.2	50.8
Italy	:	:	53.3	46.7
France	18.0	82.0	55.8	44.2
Finland	58.4	41.6	59.8	40.2
Ireland	46.3	53.7	61.2	38.8
Greece	68.7	31.3	66.2	33.8
Belgium	50.7	49.3	68.4	31.6
Austria	24.3	75.7	72.2	27.8
Netherlands	63.4	36.6	:	:
United Kingdom	25.6	74.4	:	:
Norway	45.9	54.1	52.2	47.8
Iceland	21.3	78.7	58.3	41.7
Macedonia	:	:	71.9	28.1

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ At primary level in Ireland in 2008, school management personnel were fairly evenly divided between women and men with women representing 53.7% of management at this level. The gender breakdown of primary school managers in reporting countries in 2008 varied from 31.3% female in Greece to 86.6% female in Slovakia.
- ◆ In Ireland in 2008, 61.2% 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.

²⁶2007 data used for Greece. See 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 82.2 years. Life expectancy at birth for Irish men was 76.8 years, slightly higher than the EU 27 average of 76.1.
- ◆ Sweden had the highest life expectancy at birth in the EU in 2009 for men at 79.4 years while Spain had the highest for women at 84.7 years.

5.2 EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2009²⁷

Country	years		
	Men	Women	Difference
Netherlands	78.6	82.5	3.9
Sweden	79.4	83.4	4.0
United Kingdom	78.1	82.1	4.0
Denmark	76.5	80.8	4.3
Cyprus	77.0	81.7	4.7
Malta	76.0	80.7	4.7
Ireland	76.8	81.6	4.8
Greece	77.5	82.5	5.0
Luxembourg	77.6	82.7	5.1
Germany	77.4	82.6	5.2
Italy	78.9	84.1	5.2
Austria	77.4	83.2	5.8
Czech Republic	74.2	80.1	5.9
Belgium	77.7	83.7	6.0
Portugal	75.8	81.8	6.0
EU 27	76.1	82.2	6.1
Spain	78.3	84.7	6.4
Finland	76.5	83.1	6.6
France	77.8	84.5	6.7
Slovenia	75.4	82.3	6.9
Bulgaria	69.9	77.1	7.2
Romania	69.7	77.1	7.4
Slovakia	71.3	78.7	7.4
Hungary	69.8	77.8	8.0
Poland	71.5	80.1	8.6
Latvia	68.3	78.1	9.8
Estonia	69.8	80.1	10.3
Lithuania	67.5	78.6	11.1
Iceland	79.7	83.3	3.6
Macedonia	72.0	76.1	4.1
Norway	78.6	83.1	4.5
Turkey	71.5	76.1	4.6
Switzerland	79.8	84.4	4.6
Croatia	72.9	79.6	6.7

Source: Eurostat

²⁷ EU 27 data is for year 2007. 2004 data used for Cyprus. 2006 data used for Ireland. 2008 data used for Luxembourg, Hungary, Slovenia and Macedonia.

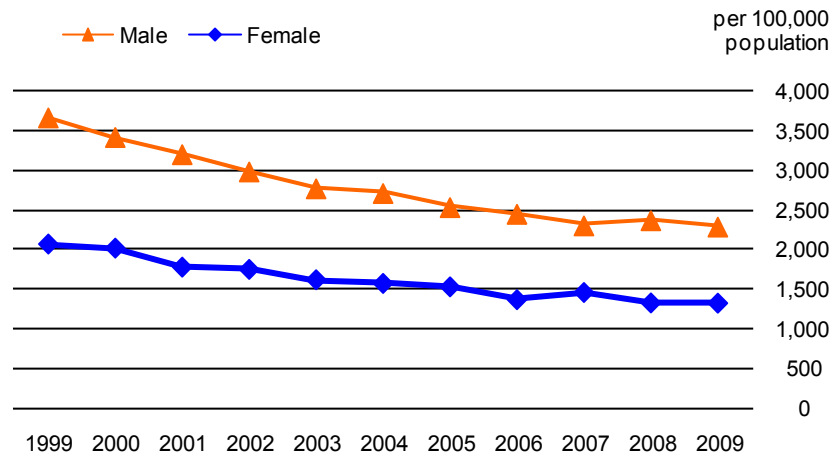
5.3 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2009

per 100,000 population

Age group	Males	Females	Male:Female ratio
0-4	101	78	1.3:1
5-14	10	9	1.1:1
15-24	87	28	3.1:1
25-64	308	180	1.7:1
65-74	2,291	1,331	1.7:1
75 and over	8,921	7,309	1.2:1

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

5.4 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1999-2009



Source: CSO Vital Statistics

5.5 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2009

Cause of death	number		per 100,000 population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	4,846	4,847	219	216
Malignant neoplasms	4,617	3,779	208	169
Accidents	734	352	33	16
Suicide	422	105	19	5

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

- ◆ In 2009, 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 more than three times that of the female rate.
- ◆ The death rate for the 65-74 age group decreased by over a third for both men and women over the period 1999-2009.
- ◆ The mortality rate due to accidents for men (33 per 100,000) was more than twice that of women in 2009. The rate of male deaths due to suicide (19 per 100,000) was nearly four times the female rate.

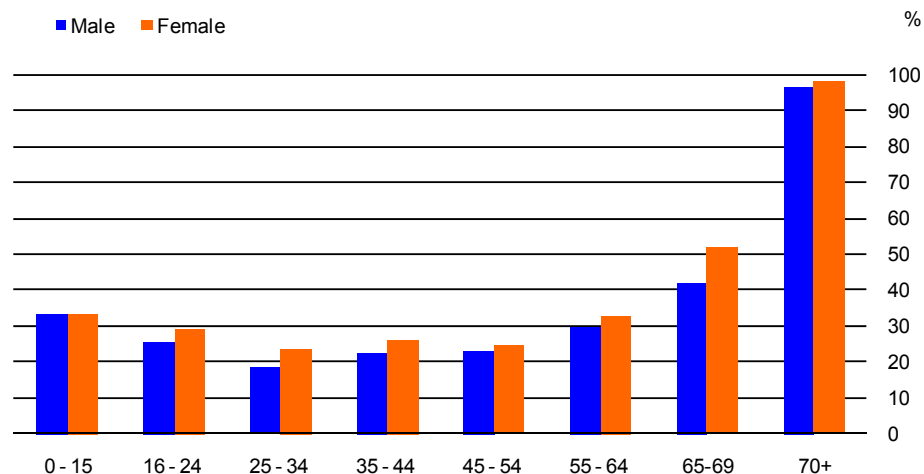
5.6 Ireland: Persons²⁸ with a Medical Card, 2010

Age group	%	
	Men	Women
0-15	33.2	32.9
16-24	25.2	29.0
25-34	18.3	23.5
35-44	22.4	26.1
45-54	22.6	24.2
55-64	29.3	32.9
65-69	41.7	51.8
70+	96.4	97.8
Total	31.0	35.1
Persons registered	686,120	792,440

Source: HSE, CSO Demography

- ◆ In 2010, around 33% 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 more than half of women were registered (51.8%) compared with 41.7% of men.

Ireland: Persons²⁶ registered with a Medical Card, 2010



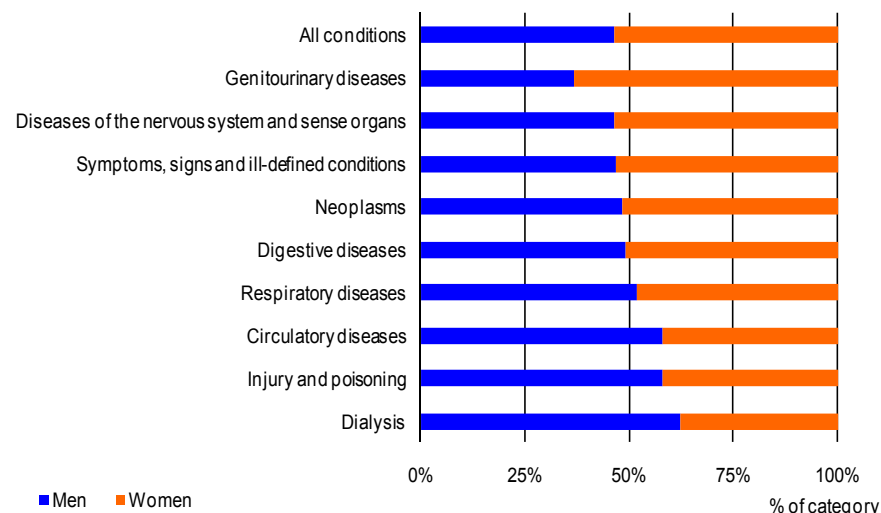
²⁸ Between 2001 and 2008 all persons aged 70 and over were entitled to a medical card. However, from January 2009 only persons with income under certain limits are entitled to a card. See Appendix 1 for further details.

5.7 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁹ by principal diagnosis, 2009

Diagnosis	%	
	Men	Women
Neoplasms	8.1	7.4
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4.5	4.4
Circulatory diseases	6.6	4.1
Respiratory diseases	5.4	4.3
Digestive diseases	9.6	8.6
Genitourinary diseases	3.5	5.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	16.8
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	6.7	6.5
Injury and poisoning	5.3	3.3
Other diagnoses	17.4	13.9
Supplementary classifications	33.1	25.5
<i>Of which Dialysis</i>	15.9	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0
<i>Total discharges per 1,000 population</i>	293.8	338.5

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

Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁹ by principal diagnosis and sex, 2009



5.8 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁹ by patient type, 1999-2009

Period	per 1,000 population			
	Day Patients		In-Patients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
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	151.4	115.4	159.6
2007	169.4	161.9	114.0	162.1
2008	176.1	172.7	109.9	160.2
2009	185.7	182.2	108.1	156.3

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

- ◆ In 2009, the rate of discharges from acute hospitals was 293.8 per 1,000 population for men and 338.5 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 15.9% of discharges.
- ◆ The rate of discharge for day patients in 2009 was 185.7 per 1,000 for men and 182.2 per 1,000 for women. Data for years from 2006 onwards include patients admitted for dialysis on a day care 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 1999-2009 from 119.1 per 1,000 in 1999 to 108.1 in 2009, while the rate for women increased from 154.1 to 162.1 in 2007 before falling to 156.3 in 2009.

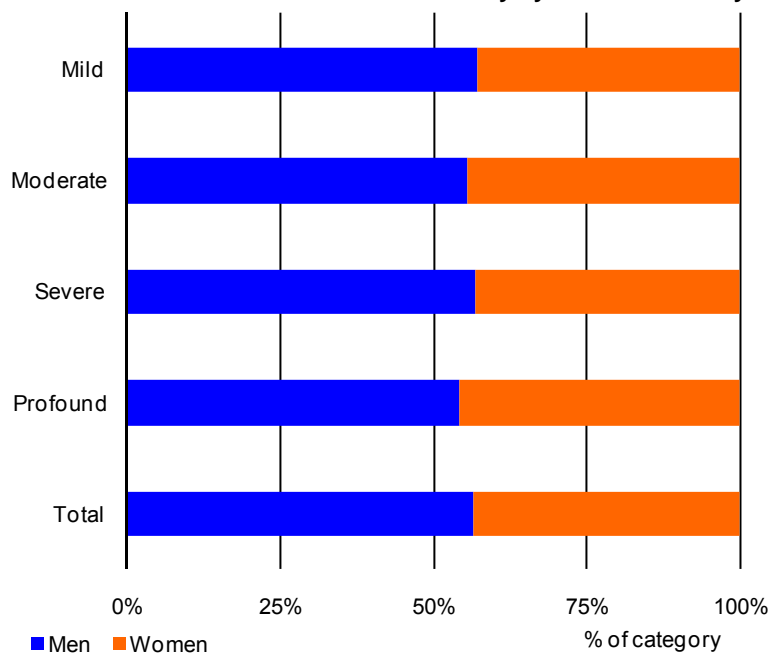
²⁹ HIPE data covers discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals.

5.9 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2009

Level	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mild	4,954	3,708	33.6	32.8
Moderate	5,792	4,618	39.3	40.8
Severe	2,294	1,738	15.5	15.4
Profound	548	460	3.7	4.1
Not verified	1,166	788	7.9	7.0
Total	14,754	11,312	100.0	100.0

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database

Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability and sex, 2009



5.10 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2008

Condition	per 100,000 population		of which first admissions (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Organic mental disorder	10.7	10.7	52.7	45.8
Schizophrenia	111.5	67.2	17.1	16.6
Depressive disorders	119.2	163.2	39.3	32.1
Mania	43.8	64.2	19.6	16.9
Neuroses	26.7	32.0	45.1	40.0
Personality and behavioural disorders	11.3	25.6	22.8	12.7
Alcoholic disorders	69.1	43.9	33.2	29.1
Other drug disorders	26.1	9.1	37.2	37.1
Intellectual disability	2.9	2.4	22.2	13.0
Eating disorders	0.5	10.4	41.7	33.3
Other psychoses, and unspecified	45.6	42.3	46.2	36.6
Total	467.4	471.1	31.9	27.8

Source: Health Research Board, Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services

- ◆ There were a total of 26,066 persons registered on the National Intellectual Disability database in 2009, 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 2008 the rate of admission to psychiatric units for men was 467.4 per 100,000 which, was lower than the rate for women at 471.1 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 nearly three times the rate for women in 2008. The male rate of admission for schizophrenia was nearly two-thirds higher than the female rate while the female rate of admission for depressive disorders was over one third higher than the male rate.

5.11 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit³⁰, 1999-2009

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
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
2009	10,213	39,926	79.6

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

5.12 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2009

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Under 25	138	586	80.9
25-49	3,874	19,872	83.7
50-64	3,832	12,640	76.7
65 & over	2,369	6,828	74.2
Total	10,213	39,926	79.6

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

5.13 Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers³¹ 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 50,139 persons in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2009. The number of recipients has more than trebled since 1999. Four-fifths of recipients were women in 2009.
- ◆ Nearly half of all women in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2009 were in the 25-49 age groups. 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.

³⁰ Carer's benefit was first introduced in October 2000.

³¹ Aged 15 years and over.

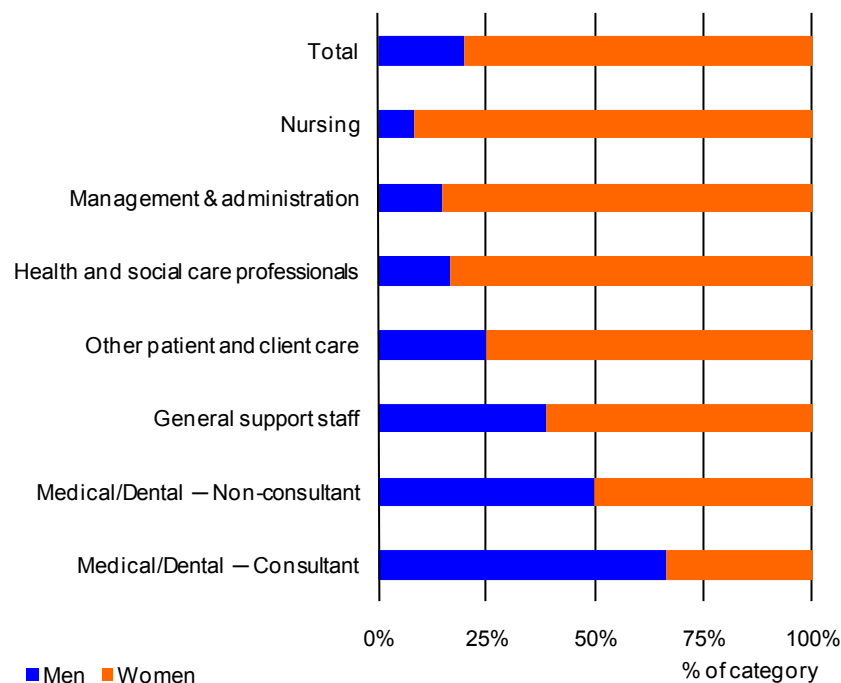
5.14 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2010³²

Grade category	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Medical/Dental — Consultant	1,818	931	33.9
Medical/Dental — Non-consultant	3,082	3,093	50.1
Nursing	3,611	40,607	91.8
Health and social care professionals	3,011	15,239	83.5
General support staff	5,443	8,562	61.1
Other patient and client care	5,438	16,441	75.1
Management & administration	2,924	16,796	85.2
Total	25,327	101,669	80.1

Source: Health Service Executive, Service Personnel Census

- ◆ In 2010, 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 91.8% of nurses, 85.2% of managers and administrators, and 83.5% of health and social care professionals. However in the Medical/Dental category women were in the minority, accounting for just over a third of medical and dental consultants.

Ireland: Health services personnel by grade and sex, 2010³²



³² Excludes Home Help. 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, 2009

Offence group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Offences against the person	930	64	6.4
Offences against property with violence	60	2	3.2
Offences against property without violence	1,990	272	12.0
Drug offences	845	57	6.3
Road traffic offences	3,166	435	12.1
Other offences	2,713	331	10.9
Total	9,704	1,161	10.7

Source: Irish Prison Service

- ◆ There were 10,865 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2009, of whom, 10.7% were women.
- ◆ 13% of people convicted of a crime in Ireland in 2008 were female. Bulgaria at 5.9% had the lowest proportion of females convicted of crimes among those EU countries for which data were available, while Denmark had the highest at 19.3%.

6.2 EU: Criminal convictions³³, 2008

Country	%	
	Men	Women
Bulgaria	94.1	5.9
Romania	93.5	6.5
Portugal	91.5	8.5
Poland	91.5	8.5
Cyprus	91.1	8.9
Spain	90.8	9.2
Estonia	90.7	9.3
France	90.5	9.5
Latvia	90.5	9.5
Lithuania	89.1	10.9
Slovenia	88.2	11.8
Greece	88.2	11.8
Netherlands	87.2	12.8
Ireland	87.0	13.0
Slovakia	85.9	14.1
Austria	85.9	14.1
Hungary	85.7	14.3
Italy	84.2	15.8
Sweden	82.5	17.5
Germany	81.9	18.1
Finland	81.6	18.4
Denmark	80.7	19.3
Macedonia	93.3	6.7
Turkey	92.3	7.7
Croatia	89.7	10.3
Iceland	88.1	11.9
Switzerland	84.8	15.2

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database

³³ Reference year is 2007 for Cyprus and Greece and 2006 for Estonia and Iceland and 2005 for Portugal.

6.3 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2008³⁴

Country	%					
	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Austria	66.7	33.3	84.1	15.9	11.9	88.1
Bulgaria	74.7	25.3	76.5	23.5	14.0	86.0
Cyprus	68.2	31.8	87.4	12.6	12.5	87.5
Czech Republic	66.8	33.2	74.9	25.1	8.8	91.2
Denmark	:	:	76.1	23.9	8.4	91.6
Finland	66.4	33.6	:	:	:	:
Germany	66.6	33.4	75.3	24.7	5.7	94.3
Hungary	60.5	39.5	78.2	21.8	16.5	83.5
Ireland	81.8	18.2	79.9	20.1	11.9	88.1
Italy	74.9	25.1	59.6	40.4	9.5	90.5
Lithuania	73.5	26.5	79.5	20.5	10.1	89.9
Luxembourg	66.7	33.3	44.2	55.8	7.9	92.1
Malta	83.3	16.7	83.8	16.2	15.0	85.0
Netherlands	65.0	35.0	84.7	15.3	4.6	95.4
Portugal	65.8	34.2	72.1	27.9	15.7	84.3
Romania	60.6	39.4	86.3	13.7	9.1	90.9
Serbia	71.2	28.8	85.8	14.2	7.3	92.7
Slovakia	72.1	27.9	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	70.0	30.0	87.5	12.5	13.2	86.8
Spain	69.3	30.7	68.2	31.8	12.5	87.5
Sweden	:	:	79.9	20.1	:	:
United Kingdom	66.8	33.2	:	:	:	:

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database

6.4 Ireland: Murder/manslaughter recorded by age of victim, 2008

Age	number	
	Men	Women
0-20	4	1
21-30	19	2
31-40	11	4
41-50	4	2
51 & over	7	1
Total	45	10

Source: CSO Crime Statistics

- ◆ Men were more likely to be victims of homicide or serious assault than women in nearly all of the reporting countries in 2008. Women were far 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 55 victims of murder/manslaughter in Ireland in 2008 of which 45 were men. Just over four out of every ten male victims of murder/manslaughter were aged between 21 and 30 years of age.

³⁴ Reference year is 2007 for Cyprus, 2006 for Luxembourg and 2005 for Portugal. For The Netherlands data for homicide and sexual assault is from 2006 and for serious assault is from 2003. For The United Kingdom data for homicide is from 2005.

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 ³⁵	
	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.

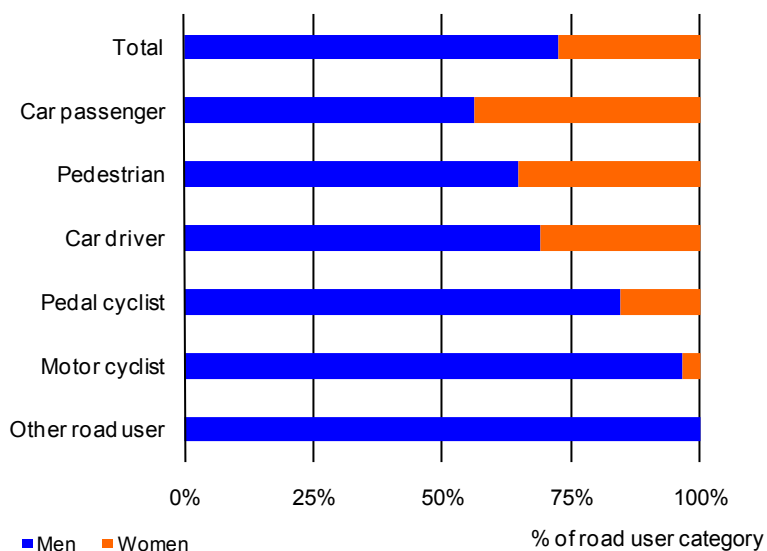
³⁵ Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

7.3 Ireland: Road fatalities³⁶ by road user type, 2008

Road user	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Car driver	75	34	31.2
Car passenger	27	21	43.8
Pedestrian	31	17	35.4
Pedal cyclist	11	2	15.4
Motor cyclist	28	1	3.4
Other road user	27	0	0.0
Total	199	75	27.4

Source: Road Safety Authority

Ireland: Road fatalities³⁶ by road user type, 2008



³⁶ Collisions omitted where sex of casualty was not specified.

7.4 Ireland: Road fatalities³⁶, 1998-2008

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
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
2008	199	75	27.4

Source: National Roads Authority/Road Safety Authority

7.5 Ireland: Road casualties³⁶ by age of victim, 2008

Age group	%			
	Men		Women	
	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
0-17	14.1	13.8	14.7	13.3
18-24	28.6	21.0	24.0	20.7
25-44	32.7	34.7	20.0	32.8
45-64	10.6	14.1	16.0	16.5
65 & over	13.6	5.5	25.3	7.6
Unknown	0.5	11.0	0.0	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of casualties	199	5,236	75	3,908

Source: Road Safety Authority

- ◆ Nearly three-quarters (72.6%) of the 274 people who died on Irish roads in 2008 were men. Nearly all motor cyclists (96.6%) who died in road traffic accidents in 2008 were men.
- ◆ The overall level of road fatalities decreased in the period 1998-2008 by over 41% for men and by nearly 35% for women. Women comprised around 27% of road fatalities over this time period.
- ◆ In 2008, approximately a third (32.7%) of male fatalities occurred in the 25-44 age group while nearly 3 out of 10 (28.6%) were in the 18-24 age group. About one in four (25.3%) female deaths were in the over 65 age group while nearly one in four (24%) were in the 18-24 age group.

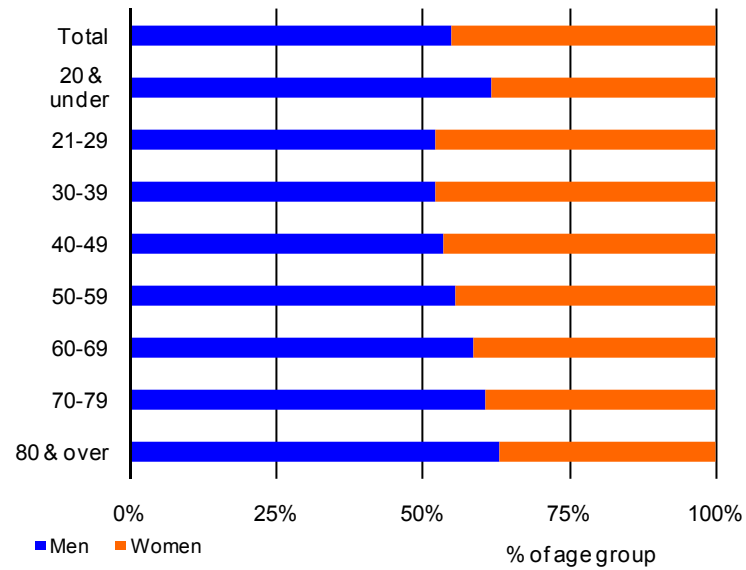
7.6 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2009

Age group	%			
	Full licence		Provisional licence	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
20 & under	2.2	1.7	27.1	24.0
21-29	15.4	17.1	39.8	42.4
30-39	22.9	25.2	20.7	19.1
40-49	20.7	21.8	8.1	7.6
50-59	17.5	16.8	3.1	4.2
60-69	13.3	11.2	0.9	2.1
70-79	6.3	4.9	0.2	0.5
80 & over	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current licences	1,294,026	1,068,266	247,415	223,740

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ In 2009 54.8% 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 2009 52.5% of provisional driving licences were held by men.

Ireland: Full driving licences by age of holder, 2009



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 purpose 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

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.

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.

Economic sector Table 2.8	The classification used for economic sectors is NACE Rev. 2 which is the 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.
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. When a respondent is unable to provide a figure for usual hours (because their hours vary considerably over time), 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	<p>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?'</p> <p>The results cover pension coverage provided through occupational pension schemes and personal pension arrangements and do not cover pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system.</p>
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	<p>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:</p> <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 Protection 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 2008. The tables only include 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 58.2% of men and 29.4% of women in that age group represented in these tables. The over-representation of males aged 25-34 is likely to be due to the presence of migrant short-term workers such as non-resident university students who are recorded as having earned income but who are not included in the annual population estimates, and by the inclusion of some persons living in Northern Ireland.

Age group	% of age group	
	Men	Women
15-24	74.3	75.0
25-34	104.9	94.4
35-44	95.2	76.8
45-54	85.9	72.2
55-64	76.1	54.9
65-84	58.2	29.4
Total aged 15-84	85.5	70.7

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.

Age of women at birth of first child

Tables 3.12, 3.13

The UNECE 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 UNECE 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.

Country specific notes:

Data refer to children born in marriages in Belgium, Finland and Germany.

Data are based on events and not on fertility rates in Cyprus, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Data are based on still births and children born alive in Malta.

Data calculated on actual age at first births in Norway.

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 the number of first live births for each age 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.

Total fertility rate

Table 3.13

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.

Members of Parliament

Table 3.14

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.

Women and men in decision-making

Table 3.15

The data for State Boards are as of 31 December 2009. The other national and regional figures describe the position as of October/November 2010.

Civil service general service grades

Table 3.16

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 2009 and exclude the Irish Prison Service, Foreign Affairs Local Recruits Serving Abroad, the National Gallery and the Commission for Public Service Appointments.

Grants to high-performance athletes

Tables 3.19, 3.20

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.

Arts Council grants programme

Tables 3.21, 3.22

Arts Council supports for artists in 2008 were administered through 4 programmes:

1. Cnuas – an annual means tested stipend for Aosdána members
2. Artists' Bursaries – made on a competitive basis to assist 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.

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

4. Education

ISCED

Tables 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8

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

ISCED 0 Pre-primary level of education

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

ISCED 1 Primary level of education

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

ISCED 2 Lower secondary level of education

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

ISCED 3 Upper secondary level of education

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

ISCED 4 Post secondary non-tertiary education

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

ISCED 5 First stage of tertiary education

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

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

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

ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education

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

Classroom teachers
Tables 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	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 and ISCED 3 not available
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

Italy	Data for ISCED 1, 2 and 3 are for public sector only
Lithuania	ISCED 3 is 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
Portugal	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Sweden	Post graduate students doing teaching included in academic staff for ISCED 5-6
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 1-3 and 5-6 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 2010.

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 2010.

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

Table 6.2

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 question 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 2009. 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 ³⁷ - 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 – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment
2.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment
2.3	EU: Employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment
2.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\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
2.17	EU: Male unemployment rates map	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
2.18	EU: Female unemployment rates map	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- Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment

³⁷ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>

Domain and Indicator		Data source
3.5	EU: At risk of poverty rates	<p>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)</p> <p>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)</p>
3.8	EU: Early school leavers	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Social Cohesion
3.13	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate	<p>Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Fertility\Fertility indicators (for total fertility rate)</p> <p>UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org \Gender Statistics\Fertility, Families and Households (for age of women at birth of first child)</p>
3.14	EU: Representation in national parliaments	Inter-Parliamentary Union http://www.ipu.org
4. Education		
4.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers	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)
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 \Gender Statistics\Crime and Violence
6.3	EU: Victims of selected crimes	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org \Gender Statistics\Crime and Violence