

**Chapter**

**2**

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**Indicators**

### 1.1 Ireland: GDP and GNI at current market prices, 1993-2002

Year	€b		%	€000
	GDP	GNI	GNI as % of GDP	GNI at constant (1995) prices per capita
1993	43.2	39.6	91.6	11.6
1994	46.5	42.8	92.1	12.3
1995	52.6	47.7	90.5	13.2
1996	58.1	53.0	91.2	14.3
1997	67.1	60.3	89.9	15.4
1998	77.5	69.2	89.3	16.4
1999	89.6	77.6	86.6	17.6
2000	102.8	89.0	86.5	19.1
2001	114.7	97.5	85.0	19.6
2002	129.3	104.7	80.9	19.4

Source: CSO, National Accounts

### 1.2 EU: GDP and GNI at current market prices, 2002

Country	€b		
	GDP	GNI	GNI as % of GDP
United Kingdom	1,660.1	1,690.6	101.8
Belgium	260.0	264.5	101.7
France	1,520.8	1,527.8	100.5
Greece	141.4	141.6	100.2
Germany	2,110.4	2,108.8	99.9
Finland	139.7	139.4	99.8
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>9,170.4</b>	<b>9,145.0</b>	<b>99.7</b>
Austria	218.3	216.3	99.1
Sweden	255.7	253.9	99.1
Italy	1,258.3	1,246.3	99.0
Denmark	183.7	181.7	98.9
Spain	696.2	687.6	98.8
Netherlands	444.6	435.5	97.9
Portugal	129.3	126.1	97.5
Luxembourg	22.4	20.2	90.4
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>80.9</b>

Source: Eurostat, National Accounts

- ◆ In 2002, Ireland had the second highest GDP per capita, expressed in terms of purchasing power standards within the EU and acceding countries. However, using GNI, Ireland was just above the EU 15 average for the first time in 2002 (see Table 1.3).

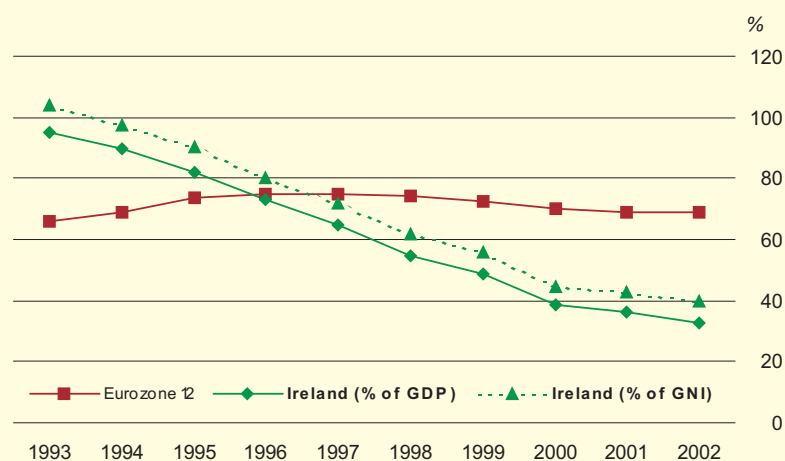
### 1.3 EU: GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards, 2000-2002

Country	EU 15=100		
	2000	2001	2002
Luxembourg	200.0	194.6	189.1
<b>Ireland (GDP)</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>117.5</b>	<b>125.3</b>
Denmark	116.8	114.3	114.2
Netherlands	110.8	114.3	112.4
Austria	115.2	112.0	112.0
Belgium	107.3	108.0	107.6
United Kingdom	102.0	102.7	103.9
Finland	102.9	103.1	103.1
Germany	106.1	103.0	102.5
France	101.1	103.1	102.5
Italy	101.9	102.5	102.1
Sweden	106.2	101.8	102.0
<b>Ireland (GNI)</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>101.4</b>
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Spain	82.0	83.8	84.3
Portugal	68.1	68.9	68.5
Greece	65.3	64.4	65.8
Slovenia	70.1	72.1	73.6
Cyprus	75.3	73.2	72.2
Czech Republic	60.6	63.5	63.5
Hungary	49.6	52.6	55.8
Slovak Republic	47.0	48.0	47.1
Estonia	40.0	40.1	41.7
Poland	40.4	40.4	39.7
Lithuania	35.3	38.0	39.1
Latvia	30.8	33.6	35.2
Malta	.	.	.

Source: Eurostat, National Accounts

- ◆ In 2002, the GNI figure for Ireland was only 80.9 per cent of the GDP figure indicating the increasing importance of the output of foreign direct investment enterprises, especially in the chemicals and pharmaceuticals sector. This compares with a figure of 91.6 per cent in 1993. The situation in Ireland is exceptional among EU countries, with Luxembourg the only other country having a wide gap between GDP and GNI (see Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

#### 1.4 Ireland and Eurozone 12: General government consolidated gross debt, 1993-2002



Source: Eurostat, CSO

- ◆ General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP and GNI fell sharply in Ireland over the 1993-2002 period. General government debt in Ireland was 32.4 per cent of GDP in 2002 compared with 95.1 per cent of GDP in 1993 (see Graph 1.4).
- ◆ Ireland had a low debt/GDP ratio compared to other EU countries at just above half of the EU average in 2002 (see Table 1.5).
- ◆ In 2002, most of the acceding countries had debt ratios below the EU average of 62.3 per cent of GDP (see Table 1.5).

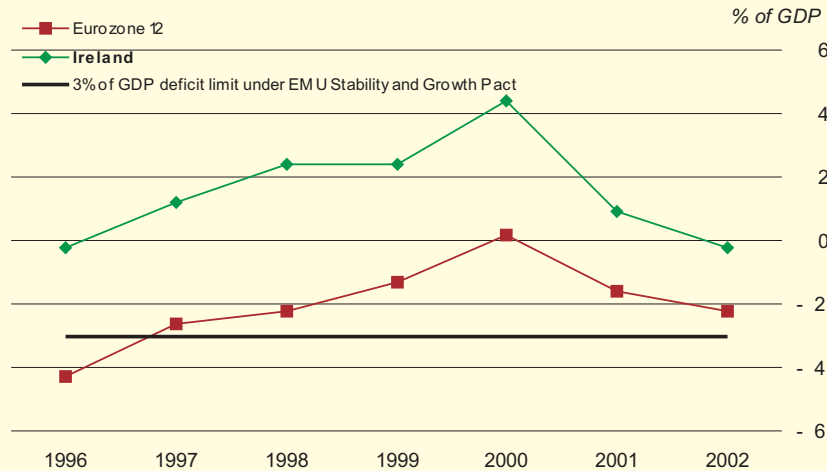
#### 1.5 EU: General government consolidated gross debt, 2000-2002

Country	% of GDP		
	2000	2001	2002
Luxembourg	5.5	5.5	5.7
<b>Ireland (% of GDP)</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>
United Kingdom	42.1	38.9	38.5
<b>Ireland (% of GNI)</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>
Finland	44.6	44.0	42.7
Denmark	47.3	45.4	45.5
Netherlands	55.9	52.9	52.4
Sweden	52.8	54.4	52.7
Spain	60.5	56.8	53.8
Portugal	53.3	55.5	58.1
France	57.2	56.8	59.0
Germany	60.2	59.5	60.8
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.3</b>
Austria	66.8	67.3	67.3
<b>Eurozone 12</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.0</b>
Greece	106.2	106.9	104.7
Belgium	109.6	108.5	105.8
Italy	110.6	109.5	106.7
Estonia	5.1	4.8	5.8
Latvia	13.9	15.7	15.2
Lithuania	24.3	23.4	22.7
Czech Republic	16.6	23.3	27.1
Slovenia	27.6	27.5	28.3
Poland	37.2	37.3	41.8
Slovak Republic	46.9	48.1	42.6
Hungary	55.5	53.4	56.3
Cyprus <sup>4</sup>	61.7	64.2	58.6
Malta	61.3	66.1	66.4

Source: Eurostat, National Accounts

<sup>4</sup>Cyprus: Eurostat has corrected gross debt by CYP +394.77 million for 2000 and +507.71 million for 2001, reflecting net contributions to government sinking funds.

## 1.6 Ireland and Eurozone 12: Public balance, 1996-2002



Source: Eurostat, CSO

## 1.7 Ireland: Central and Local Government current expenditure, 1992-2001

Year	%	
	% of GDP	% of GNI
1992	39.8	43.6
1993	39.3	42.9
1994	38.3	41.6
1995	35.5	39.2
1996	34.0	37.2
1997	31.7	35.2
1998	29.6	33.2
1999	27.0	31.2
2000	25.8	29.8
2001	26.7	31.5

Source: CSO, National Accounts

- ◆ Current expenditure by central and local government decreased from 39.8 per cent of GDP in 1992 to 26.7 per cent in 2001 reflecting Ireland's strong GDP growth (see Tables 1.1 and 1.7).

## 1.8 EU: Public balance, 2000-2002

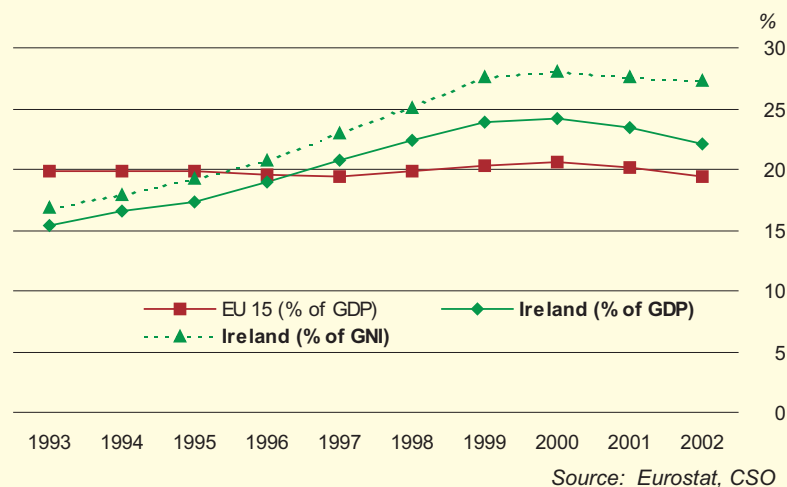
Country	% of GDP		
	2000	2001	2002
Finland	7.1	5.2	4.2
Luxembourg	6.4	6.1	2.5
Belgium	0.2	0.6	0.1
Spain	-0.8	-0.3	0.1
<b>Ireland (% of GNI)</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>Ireland (% of GDP)</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Austria	-1.5	0.3	-0.2
Greece	-1.9	-1.5	-1.2
Netherlands	2.2	0.0	-1.6
<b>Eurozone 12</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Italy	-0.6	-2.6	-2.3
Portugal	-2.8	-4.2	-2.7
France	-1.4	-1.5	-3.1
Germany	1.3	-2.8	-3.5
Denmark	2.6	3.1	2.1
Sweden	3.4	4.5	1.3
United Kingdom	3.8	0.7	-1.5
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Estonia	-0.4	0.2	1.3
Lithuania	-2.6	-2.2	-2.0
Slovenia	-3.3	-2.8	-2.6
Latvia	-2.7	-1.6	-3.0
Cyprus	-3.1	-3.0	-3.5
Czech Republic <sup>5</sup>	-4.0	-5.5	-3.9
Poland	-1.8	-3.0	-4.1
Malta	-7.0	-6.8	-6.2
Slovak Republic	-10.4	-7.3	-7.2
Hungary	-3.0	-4.7	-9.2

Source: Eurostat, National Accounts

- ◆ The public balance in Ireland was significantly in surplus during the late 1990s increasing to 4.4 per cent of GDP in 2000 compared to a Eurozone figure of 0.2 per cent. However by 2002, the figure for Ireland had become a deficit of 0.2 per cent compared to a Eurozone deficit of 2.2 per cent (see Graph 1.6 and Table 1.8).
- ◆ In 2002, France and Germany and most of the acceding countries breached the 3% of GDP deficit limit under the EMU Stability and Growth Pact (see Table 1.8).

<sup>5</sup>Czech Republic: Capital transfers should be recorded from the government sector to the financial sector to reflect CKA (Ceska Konsolidacni Agentura/Czech agency for consolidation) losses. These worsen general government net borrowing for 2002 by an estimated CZK 76.4 billion.

### 1.9 Ireland and EU 15: Gross fixed capital formation, 1993-2002



- ◆ Since 1996, Ireland has had a higher rate of investment in gross fixed capital formation than the EU 15 average. However the gap has narrowed in the last two years with a figure of 22.1 per cent of GDP for Ireland in 2002 compared to an EU average of 19.4 per cent of GDP (see Graph 1.9 and Table 1.10).
- ◆ Almost all of the acceding countries were above the EU 15 average in 2002 (see Table 1.10).

### 1.10 EU: Gross fixed capital formation, 2000-2002

Country	% of GDP		
	2000	2001	2002
<b>Ireland (% of GNI)</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>
Spain	25.4	25.4	25.2
Portugal	28.1	27.2	25.0
Greece	23.6	23.9	23.9
Luxembourg	20.9	22.9	22.5
<b>Ireland (% of GDP)</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Austria	24.0	23.2	22.1
Netherlands	22.1	21.7	20.7
Belgium	21.2	20.9	19.8
Italy	19.8	19.8	19.7
Denmark	20.6	20.1	19.6
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>
France	20.1	20.0	19.4
Finland	19.8	20.6	18.9
Germany	21.7	20.3	18.6
Sweden	17.7	17.5	16.7
United Kingdom	17.0	16.8	16.3
Slovak Republic	25.9	28.8	29.8
Estonia	25.4	26.5	28.5
Latvia	26.5	27.0	26.4
Czech Republic	27.4	27.5	25.9
Hungary	24.1	23.6	23.0
Slovenia	25.7	24.0	22.6
Malta	26.2	23.2	20.8
Lithuania	19.2	20.6	20.7
Poland	23.9	20.9	19.2
Cyprus	17.5	17.3	18.7

Source: Eurostat, National Accounts

### 1.11 EU: Current account balance, 2000-2002

<i>current account balance as % of GDP</i>			
Country	2000	2001	2002
Belgium	:	:	8.4
Luxembourg	:	:	8.2
Finland	7.7	7.1	7.6
Sweden	2.8	2.9	4.5
Denmark	1.6	2.6	2.9
Germany	-1.1	0.1	2.8
Netherlands	2.2	1.3	2.7
France	1.2	1.6	1.8
Austria	-2.6	-2.2	0.3
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>:</b>
Italy	-0.5	0.0	-0.6
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
United Kingdom	-2.0	-2.1	-1.8
Spain	-3.4	-2.6	-2.4
Greece	-8.6	-8.0	-7.3
Portugal	-10.2	-9.0	-7.5
Slovenia	-2.8	0.1	1.7
Poland	-6.1	-2.9	-3.1
Malta	-14.9	-4.7	-3.9
Hungary	-3.2	-2.1	-4.0
Lithuania	-6.0	-4.8	-4.8
Cyprus	-5.1	-4.3	-5.8
Czech Republic	-4.9	-4.3	-6.2
Latvia	-6.9	-9.6	-7.7
Slovak Republic	-3.5	-8.4	-8.2
Estonia	-5.8	-6.0	-12.3

Source: Eurostat, Balance of Payments

- ◆ Ireland had a small current account deficit in our balance of international payments in each of the years 2001 and 2002 (see Table 1.11).
- ◆ Most of the EU countries had current account surpluses in 2002 whereas almost all of the acceding countries had current account deficits (see Table 1.11).

### 1.12 EU: Direct Investment flows, 2002

<i>% of GDP</i>		
Country	Inward	Outward
Luxembourg	604.4	-724.5
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
Netherlands	6.3	-8.5
Finland	6.0	-5.8
Belgium	5.2	-4.8
Sweden	4.9	-4.0
Denmark	3.6	-2.9
France	3.6	-4.4
Portugal	3.5	-2.9
Spain	3.2	-2.8
Germany	1.7	-1.4
United Kingdom	1.7	-2.7
Italy	1.2	-1.5
Austria	0.4	-2.7
Greece	0.0	-0.5
Slovak Republic	16.7	0.0
Czech Republic	12.7	-0.4
Slovenia	8.4	-0.5
Lithuania	5.3	-0.1
Latvia	4.8	-0.1
Cyprus	4.6	-0.5
Estonia	4.4	-2.0
Poland	2.1	-0.2
Hungary	1.3	-0.4
Malta	-11.4	0.0

Source: Eurostat, Balance of Payments

- ◆ Direct investment in Ireland by foreign companies represented 20 per cent of GDP in 2002. Apart from Luxembourg, this rate of investment was considerably higher than in any of the other EU countries (see Table 1.12).
- ◆ Outward investment by companies resident in Ireland into their foreign subsidiaries and associates was one-eighth of the level of inward investment (see Table 1.12 and Appendix 1).

### 1.13 EU: Exports of goods and services, 2000-2002

Country	exports as % of GDP		
	2000	2001	2002
Luxembourg	:	:	142.6
Belgium	:	:	101.4
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>93.7</b>
Netherlands	75.2	70.9	69.1
Austria	50.4	52.4	52.8
Denmark	47.5	48.9	47.7
Sweden	44.9	44.7	43.7
Finland	43.3	40.3	38.9
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>:</b>
Germany	34.0	35.4	36.1
Portugal	31.7	31.4	30.2
Spain	30.3	30.0	28.6
France	28.9	28.1	27.3
Italy	27.6	27.5	26.4
United Kingdom	27.9	27.0	26.1
Greece	26.1	25.6	22.3
Estonia	93.7	89.4	84.2
Malta	100.6	85.7	83.5
Slovak Republic	70.0	73.9	72.5
Hungary	67.9	69.0	65.4
Czech Republic	64.5	68.7	63.6
Slovenia	56.5	57.9	57.9
Lithuania	45.7	50.9	54.0
Cyprus	46.8	47.4	48.7
Latvia	45.6	44.4	45.5
Poland	28.3	28.0	29.9

Source: Eurostat, Balance of Payments

- ◆ Exports of merchandise goods and services from Ireland were broadly at the same level as our GDP in the period 2000-2002. In contrast, exports represented around one-third of GDP at EU level in 2001 (see Table 1.13).

### 1.14 EU: Imports of goods and services, 2000-2002

Country	imports as % of GDP		
	2000	2001	2002
Italy	26.6	26.0	25.3
France	27.6	26.5	25.4
United Kingdom	29.8	29.3	29.1
Spain	32.5	31.3	29.9
Finland	33.8	31.7	30.3
Greece	36.8	35.2	30.8
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>:</b>
Germany	33.6	33.4	32.1
Sweden	39.9	39.0	37.3
Portugal	42.9	40.8	37.8
Denmark	41.7	42.4	41.8
Austria	51.0	52.4	50.7
Netherlands	70.5	65.9	64.7
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>75.0</b>
Belgium	:	:	94.1
Luxembourg	:	:	119.9
Poland	34.9	31.8	33.4
Cyprus	53.1	51.6	55.7
Latvia	54.3	55.6	56.0
Slovenia	60.1	58.5	56.5
Lithuania	52.2	56.4	59.0
Czech Republic	67.6	68.7	63.6
Hungary	68.7	68.7	67.6
Slovak Republic	72.4	81.8	79.6
Malta	111.5	90.4	87.5
Estonia	97.7	93.1	93.6

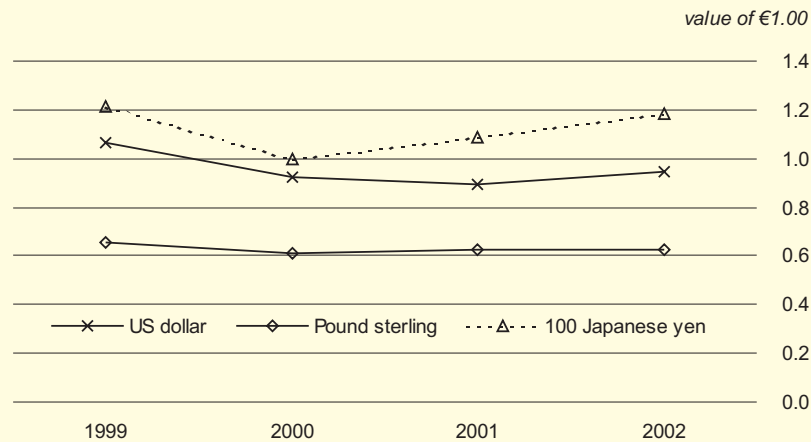
Source: Eurostat, Balance of Payments

- ◆ Imports of goods and services into Ireland in 2002 were equivalent to 75 per cent of GDP. This was 20 per cent below the corresponding figure of 93.7 per cent for exports but well above the EU average (see Tables 1.13 and 1.14).

### 1.15 International: Bilateral euro<sup>6</sup> exchange rates, 1999-2002

Year	value of €1.00		
	US dollar	Pound sterling	Japanese yen
1999	1.066	0.659	121.3
2000	0.924	0.609	99.5
2001	0.896	0.622	108.7
2002	0.946	0.629	118.1

Source: European Central Bank



<sup>6</sup>On 1 January 1999, the euro became the national currency of the 11 participating EU countries, the euro replaced the ECU on that date on the basis of one for one. The ECU does not provide a wholly comparable historical time series for the euro. Greece joined the euro currency on 1 January 2001

### 1.16 Ireland: Trade weighted competitiveness indicator 1999-2002

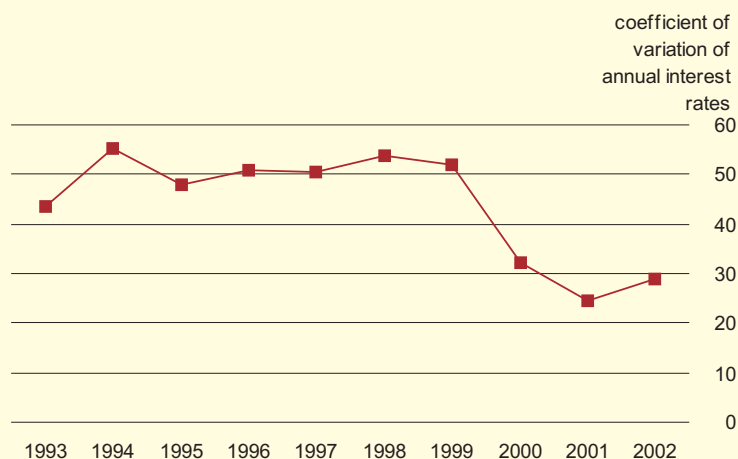
Year	Nominal TWCI	1999Q1=100	
		Real TWCI (Deflated by consumer prices)	Real TWCI (Deflated by producer prices)
1999	97.1	98.0	97.6
2000	90.7	94.8	93.6
2001	91.4	97.5	96.0
2002	93.4	102.8	100.6

Central Bank, Financial Services Authority of Ireland

- ◆ The euro decreased in value against the dollar by 16 per cent between its introduction in 1999 and 2001 but recovered some ground during 2002 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ The euro decreased in value against sterling and the yen in 2000 compared to its initial value in 1999 but it appreciated against both currencies in both 2001 and 2002 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ Ireland's trade weighted competitiveness improved from 97.1 in 1999 to 90.7 in 2000 before slipping in 2001 and 2002, mainly due to higher inflation and an appreciating euro (see Tables 1.15, 1.16 and 1.19).



### 1.17 Eurozone 12<sup>7</sup>: Convergence of interest rates for short-term loans to enterprises, 1993-2002<sup>8</sup>



Source: Eurostat, European Central Bank

- ◆ Interest rates for short-term loans have converged since 1999 among the EU euro countries (see Graph 1.17).
- ◆ The interest rate for short-term business loans in Ireland was 8.9 per cent in 2002 compared to 9.6 per cent in 2001 (see Table 1.18). While the interest rate for short-term loans was higher in Ireland than in other EU countries, the rates are not strictly comparable across countries and the inflation rate in Ireland was also well above the EU average (see Table 1.20).

### 1.18 EU: Annual interest rates for short-term loans to enterprises, 2000-2002

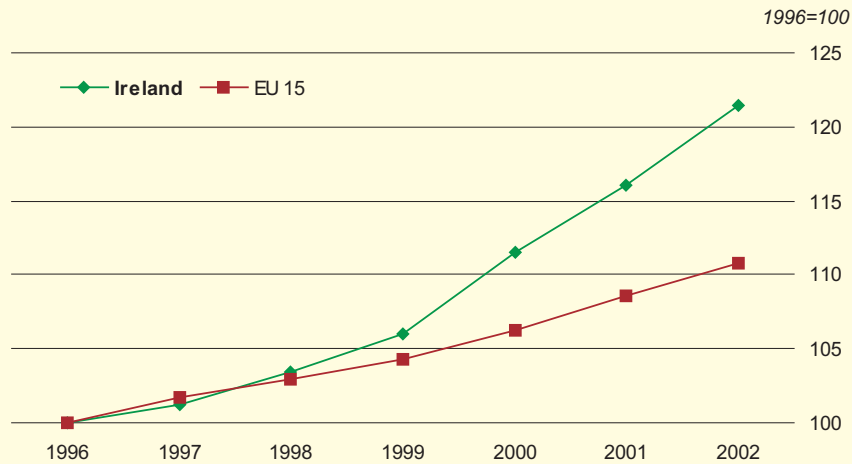
Country	2000	2001	2002
Italy	3.9	4.4	3.5
Netherlands	4.8	5.0	4.0
Spain	5.2	5.3	4.5
France	5.5	5.5	4.7
Sweden	5.2	5.3	5.4
Denmark	6.1	6.4	5.6
Austria	6.5	6.4	5.8
<b>Eurozone 12<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Portugal	7.7	7.8	7.0
Greece	12.3	8.6	7.4
Belgium	8.0	8.5	7.7
Germany	8.5	8.8	8.5
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:
Lithuania	12.3	9.6	6.6
Slovak Republic	10.1	8.1	10.0
Czech Republic	6.8	6.5	:
Cyprus	8.0	7.5	:
Estonia	9.0	9.3	:
Latvia	11.6	11.0	:
Hungary	12.6	12.1	:
Slovenia	15.8	15.1	:
Malta	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, European Central Bank

<sup>7</sup> EUR-11 and Greece up to 31.12.2000, EUR-12 from 1.1.2001

<sup>8</sup> Eurostat estimates for 1993-1995

### 1.19 Ireland and EU 15: Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, 1996-2002



Source: Eurostat, CSO

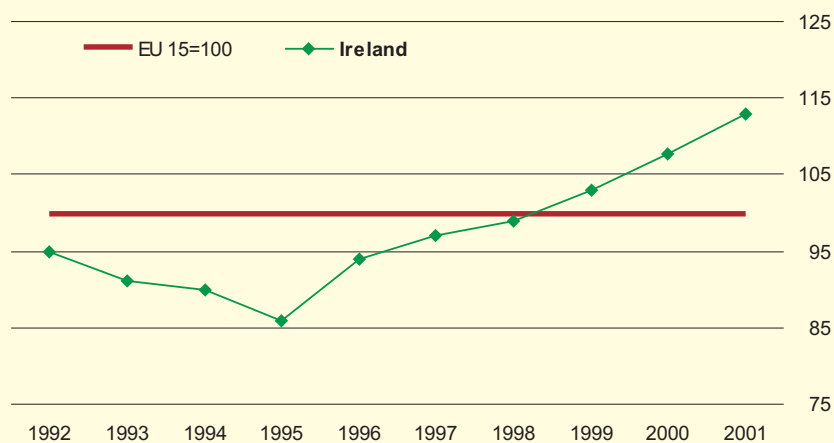
- ◆ Inflation in Ireland, as measured by the HICP, has been consistently higher than the EU average since 1998. Cumulative inflation over the period 1996-2002, at 21.5 per cent was the second highest in the EU after Greece and it was almost twice the EU average (see Table 1.20).
- ◆ Most of the acceding countries had considerably higher inflation rates than the EU 15 average over the 1996-2002 period, but inflation stabilised in most of these countries in the second half of that period (see Table 1.20).

### 1.20 EU: Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices, 2000-2002

Country	1996=100		
	2000	2001	2002
Germany	104.2	106.2	107.6
France	104.4	106.3	108.3
United Kingdom	105.6	106.9	108.3
Austria	104.5	106.9	108.8
Sweden	104.8	107.6	109.7
Belgium	106.4	109.0	110.7
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>110.8</b>
Finland	107.0	109.8	112.0
Luxembourg	107.3	109.9	112.1
Denmark	108.3	110.7	113.4
Italy	108.4	110.9	113.8
Spain	109.7	112.8	116.8
Netherlands	108.2	113.8	118.2
Portugal	109.4	114.2	118.4
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>121.5</b>
Greece	115.8	120.1	124.8
Malta	:	:	:
Cyprus	112.1	114.3	117.5
Lithuania	116.1	117.6	118.1
Latvia	118.2	121.1	123.5
Czech Republic	125.4	131.1	133.0
Estonia	127.4	134.6	139.4
Slovak Republic	140.1	149.9	154.9
Slovenia	135.2	146.8	157.7
Poland	151.7	159.7	162.8
Hungary	163.6	178.5	187.8

Source: Eurostat, HICP

### 1.21 Ireland and EU 15: Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, 1992-2001



Source: Eurostat, CSO

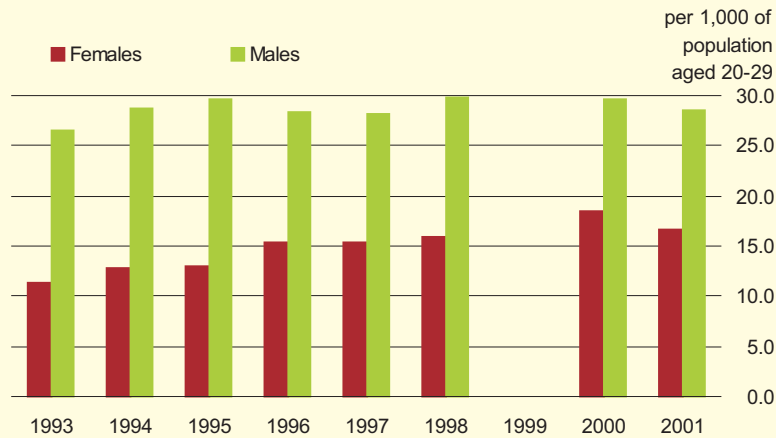
- ◆ In the first half of the 1990s, price levels in Ireland were well below the EU average. Since 1995, price levels in Ireland have been increasing faster than the average EU 15 rate. In 1999, Ireland became relatively more expensive and by 2002 our price level was 12.8 per cent above the EU average and only the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries had higher costs of living (see Graph 1.21 and Table 1.22).

### 1.22 EU: Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, 1999-2001

Country	EU 15=100		
	1999	2000	2001
Portugal	73.0	72.3	73.9
Greece	82.0	79.3	81.4
Spain	83.0	83.0	82.5
Italy	86.0	88.6	91.6
Austria	101.0	96.9	98.0
Belgium	102.0	100.1	98.4
France	105.0	101.9	98.8
Netherlands	97.0	99.8	99.0
Luxembourg	98.0	96.4	99.4
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Germany	104.0	99.6	101.9
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>112.8</b>
United Kingdom	112.0	118.3	115.3
Finland	120.0	116.1	116.7
Sweden	125.0	127.8	121.7
Denmark	122.0	121.3	125.7
Slovak Republic	36.0	41.0	42.1
Czech Republic	43.0	45.7	46.9
Lithuania	44.0	47.4	47.9
Hungary	46.0	45.7	48.7
Estonia	46.0	46.4	51.2
Latvia	50.0	53.8	52.1
Poland	50.0	54.5	60.9
Slovenia	69.0	66.4	66.6
Cyprus	77.0	82.2	88.9
Malta	87.0	:	:

Source: Eurostat, HICP

## 2.1 Ireland: Science and technology graduates, per 1,000 of population aged 20-29<sup>9</sup>, 1993-2001



Source: Eurostat, Department of Education and Science

- ◆ Ireland continues to produce considerably more male graduates in science and technology subjects than female graduates but the gap has narrowed in recent years (see Graph 2.1).
- ◆ The proportion of mathematics, science and technology PhDs per 1,000 population aged 25-34 awarded in Ireland equalled the EU average of 0.6 in 2001. Sweden and Finland had the highest rates (see Table 2.2). No adjustment has been made for graduates travelling abroad to foreign universities to take their PhDs.

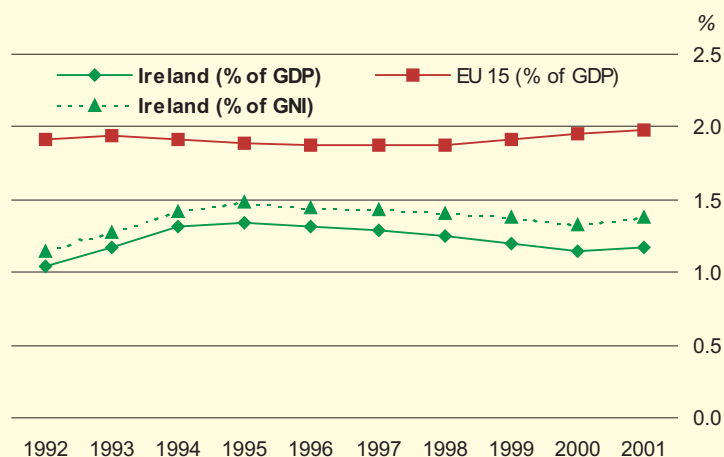
<sup>9</sup>Data not yet available for 1999

## 2.2 EU: Mathematics, science and technology PhDs awarded per 1,000 of population aged 25-34, 2000-2001

Country	per 1,000 of population aged 25-34	
	2000	2001
Sweden	1.2	1.4
Finland	1.0	1.0
Germany	0.8	0.8
United Kingdom	0.7	0.8
France	0.7	0.7
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Austria	0.6	0.6
Portugal	0.4	0.6
Belgium	0.4	0.5
Denmark	0.5	0.5
Spain	0.3	0.4
Netherlands	0.3	0.4
Italy	0.2	0.2
Greece	:	:
Luxembourg	-	-
Slovenia	0.4	0.5
Czech Republic	0.3	0.4
Poland	:	0.3
Slovak Republic		0.3
Estonia	0.2	0.2
Lithuania	0.3	0.2
Hungary	0.1	0.1
Latvia	0.1	0.1
Cyprus	0.0	0.0
Malta	0.0	0.0

Source: Eurostat, Department of Education and Science

### 2.3 Ireland and EU 15: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 1992-2001



Source: Eurostat, Forfás

- ◆ Ireland spends considerably less on research and development as a percentage of GDP/GNI than most EU countries (see Graph 2.3). Investment in research and development made outside of Ireland by foreign companies with subsidiaries based in Ireland is not included in the figures for Ireland.
- ◆ Many countries, including Ireland, have significantly increased their level of investment in R&D since 1991. Sweden and Finland invested considerably more relative to GDP in 2001 than any other EU country (see Table 2.4).

### 2.4 EU: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, 1991-2001

Country	% of GDP		
	1991	1996	2001
Sweden	2.79	3.55 <sup>13</sup>	4.27
Finland	2.04	2.54	3.40
Germany	2.54	2.26	2.49
Denmark	1.64	1.85	2.40
France	2.37	2.30	2.23
Belgium	1.62	1.80	2.17
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.98</b>
Netherlands	1.97	2.03	1.94 <sup>10</sup>
Austria	1.47	1.60	1.90
United Kingdom	2.07	1.90	1.89
Luxembourg	:	:	1.71 <sup>10</sup>
<b>Ireland (% of GNI)</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.38</b>
<b>Ireland (% of GDP)</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.17</b>
Spain	0.84	0.83	0.96
Portugal	0.61 <sup>11</sup>	0.57 <sup>12</sup>	0.84
Greece	0.36	0.51 <sup>13</sup>	0.67 <sup>14</sup>
Italy	1.23	1.01	:
Slovenia	2.31	1.44	1.52 <sup>10</sup>
Czech Republic	2.02	1.04	1.33 <sup>10</sup>
Hungary	1.07	0.65	0.80 <sup>10</sup>
Poland	0.81	0.71	0.70 <sup>10</sup>
Lithuania	:	0.52 <sup>15,16</sup>	0.68
Slovak Republic	:	0.94	0.67 <sup>10</sup>
Estonia	:	0.61 <sup>17</sup>	0.66 <sup>10</sup>
Latvia	0.59 <sup>11</sup>	0.46	0.44
Cyprus	:	0.23 <sup>17</sup>	0.26 <sup>10</sup>
Malta	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

<sup>10</sup>2000 data

<sup>11</sup>1992 data

<sup>12</sup>1995 data

<sup>13</sup>1997 data

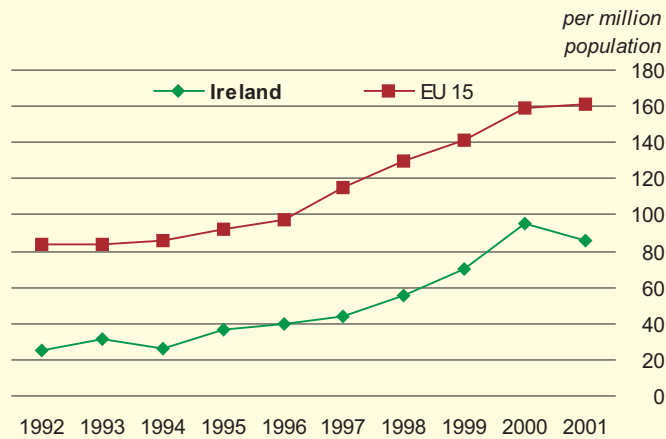
<sup>14</sup>1999 data

<sup>15</sup>Break in series

<sup>16</sup>1996 data

<sup>17</sup>1998 data

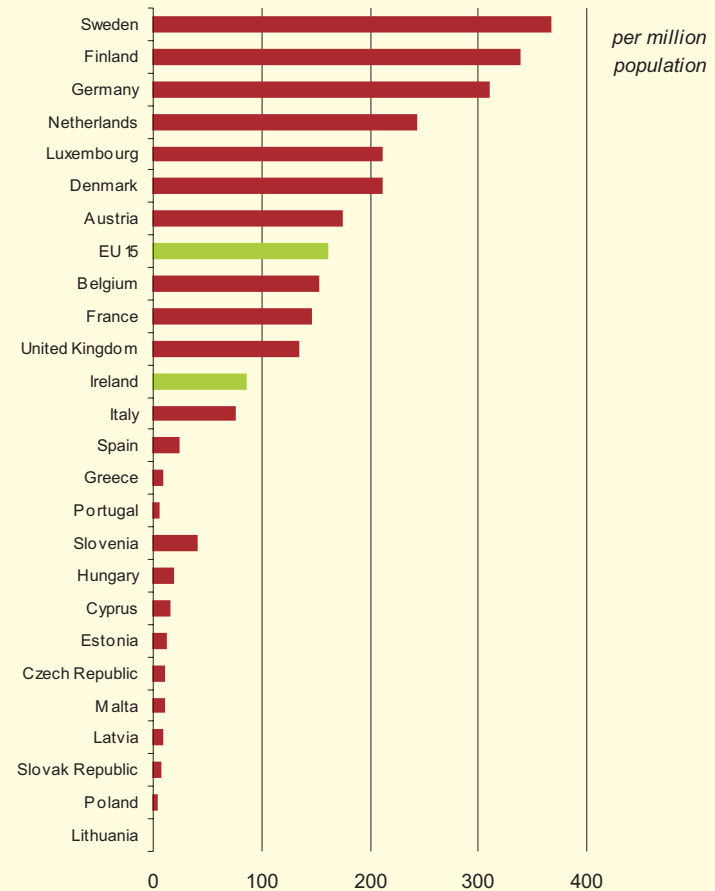
## 2.5 Ireland and EU 15: Applications to the European Patent Office, 1992-2001



Source: Eurostat, EPO

- ◆ There was a significant increase in the number of applications made to the European Patent Office from Ireland during the 1994-2000 period but there was a 10 per cent drop in 2001. Trends in the EU 15 were broadly similar to Ireland over the 1994-2000 period but there was a further increase in the number of patent applications at EU level in 2001 (see Graph 2.5).
- ◆ The number of applications for patents per million inhabitants from Ireland was around half of the EU average in 2001. Sweden and Finland were over twice the EU average (see Graph 2.6).

## 2.6 EU: Applications to the European Patent Office, 2001

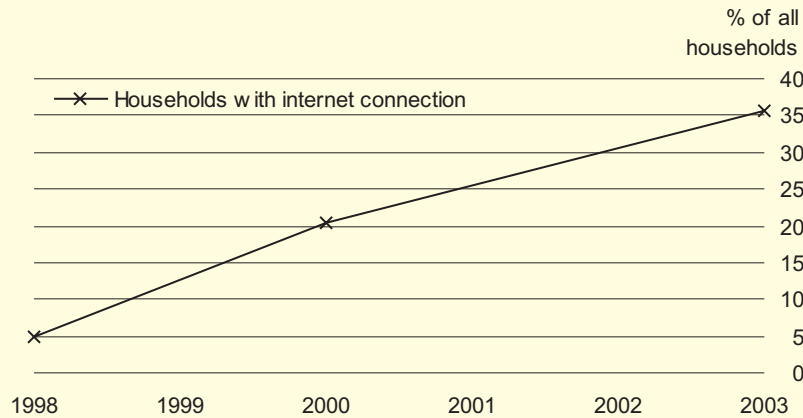


Source: Eurostat, EPO

## 2.7 Ireland: Private households with internet access, 1998-2003

Households	1998	2000	2003
Households connected to the internet (000s)	61.1	282.1	485.9
% of all households	5.0	21.9	35.6

Source: CSO QNHS



## 2.8 EU: Private households with internet access, 2002

Country	% of households
Denmark	55.6
United Kingdom	49.7
Finland	44.3
Germany	43.3
Luxembourg	39.9
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>35.6</b> <sup>18</sup>
Austria	30.9
Italy	27.3
Portugal	15.9
Greece	12.2
Belgium	:
Spain	:
France	:
Netherlands	:
Sweden	:

Source: Eurostat

<sup>18</sup>2003 data

- ◆ Over one-third of all households in Ireland were connected to the internet in 2003 compared to only five per cent in 1998 and 22 per cent in 2000 (see Table 2.7).
- ◆ Denmark at 55.6 per cent and the United Kingdom at 49.7 per cent had the highest rate of household internet access in the EU in 2002. The EU average, among countries reporting figures, was 38.9 per cent (see Table 2.8).

### 3.1 Ireland: Employment rates, 1994-2003

Year	% of population aged 15-64		
	Persons	Males	Females
1994	52.2	64.6	39.6
1995	54.0	66.5	41.4
1996	55.1	66.8	43.3
1997	56.1	67.6	44.6
1998	59.6	71.0	48.2
1999	62.5	73.5	51.3
2000	64.5	75.6	53.3
2001	65.0	76.0	54.0
2002	65.0	74.7	55.2
2003	65.0	74.5	55.4

Source: CSO QNHS<sup>19</sup>

- ◆ The employment rate for women in Ireland rose by 40 per cent over the period 1994-2003, compared with a 15 per cent increase for men. The rate for men decreased in both 2002 and 2003 but this was offset by further increases in the employment rate for women (see Table 3.1).
- ◆ Ireland was just above the average EU employment rate in 2002. All EU and acceding countries had higher male than female employment rates with the differences most marked in Greece, Spain and Italy (see Table 3.2).

<sup>19</sup>LFS (April 1994-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2003)

### 3.2 EU: Employment rates by sex, 2002<sup>20</sup>

Country	% of population aged 15-64			
	Persons	Males	Females	Sex difference
Denmark	76.4	80.2	72.6	7.6
Netherlands	74.5	82.9	65.9	17.0
Sweden	74.0	75.5	72.5	3.0
United Kingdom	71.5	77.7	65.3	12.4
Finland	69.1	70.9	67.3	3.6
Austria	69.0	76.5	61.5	15.0
Portugal	68.6	76.3	61.2	15.1
Germany	65.4	71.8	58.8	13.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Luxembourg	63.6	75.5	51.5	24.0
France	62.9	69.6	56.4	13.2
Belgium	59.7	68.1	51.1	17.0
Spain	58.4	72.8	44.0	28.8
Greece	56.9	71.7	42.7	29.0
Italy	55.4	68.9	41.9	27.0
Cyprus	68.5	78.8	59.0	19.8
Czech Republic	65.6	74.0	57.2	16.8
Slovenia	64.3	68.7	59.8	8.9
Estonia	61.7	66.2	57.6	8.6
Lithuania	60.6	64.3	57.2	7.1
Latvia	60.5	63.6	57.6	6.0
Hungary	56.5	63.4	49.9	13.5
Slovak Republic	56.5	61.9	51.2	10.7
Poland	51.7	57.0	46.7	10.3
Malta	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, LFS

<sup>20</sup>Q1 data for France, Q2 data for all other countries



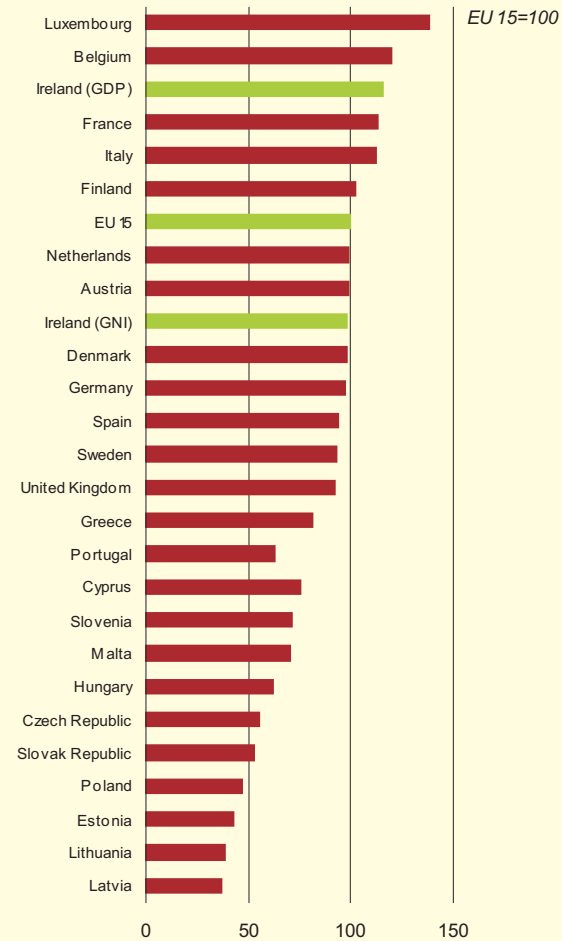
### 3.3 Ireland: GDP and GNI in PPS per hour worked and per person employed, 1993-2002

Year	EU 15=100			
	per hour worked		per person employed	
	GDP	GNI	GDP	GNI
1993	93.7	85.9	104.5	95.8
1994	95.3	87.7	106.2	97.8
1995	97.9	88.6	109.6	99.2
1996	95.3	87.0	107.0	97.6
1997	103.9	93.4	114.2	102.6
1998	104.7	93.5	110.8	98.9
1999	108.4	93.9	113.2	98.1
2000	108.9	94.2	114.2	98.8
2001	110.5	93.9	116.0	98.5
2002	118.0	95.5	123.9	100.3

Source: Eurostat, CSO National Accounts

- ◆ The productivity of the Irish workforce as measured by GDP in PPS per person employed was 23.9 per cent higher than the EU average in 2002 (see Table 3.3).
- ◆ In terms of GDP, productivity per hour worked in Ireland has been higher than the EU average since 1997 (see Table 3.3).
- ◆ Productivity in all of the acceding countries was well below the EU average in 2001 (see Graph 3.4).

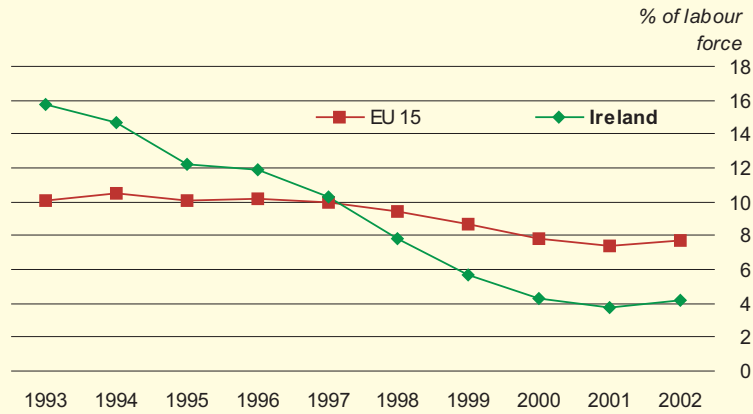
### 3.4 EU: GDP in PPS per person employed, 2001<sup>21</sup>



Source: Eurostat, National Accounts

<sup>21</sup>1999 data for Malta

### 3.5 Ireland and EU 15: Unemployment rates, 1993-2002



Source: Eurostat, CSO

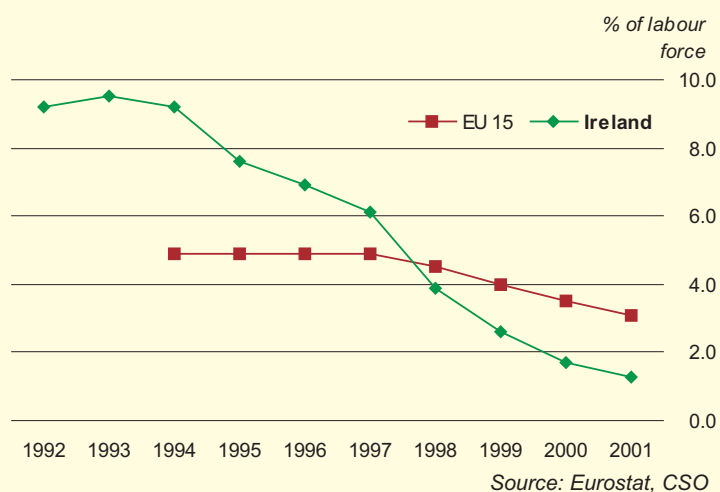
- ◆ Unemployment rates in Ireland were higher than the EU average up to 1997. Since then, the rate for Ireland fell well below the average EU rate (see Graph 3.5).
- ◆ Ireland, at 4.2 per cent of the labour force, had the third lowest unemployment rate in the EU in 2002 (see Table 3.6).
- ◆ Ireland is one of four EU countries with a lower female unemployment rate (see Table 3.6).

### 3.6 EU: Unemployment rates by sex, 2002

Country	Persons	% of labour force		
		Males	Females	Sex difference
Netherlands	2.7	2.5	3.0	-0.5
Luxembourg	2.8	2.1	3.9	-1.8
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Austria	4.3	4.1	4.5	-0.4
Denmark	4.5	4.4	4.6	-0.2
Sweden	4.9	5.3	4.6	0.7
Portugal	5.1	4.2	6.1	-1.9
United Kingdom	5.1	5.6	4.5	1.1
Belgium	7.3	6.6	8.2	-1.6
<b>EU15</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Germany	8.6	8.7	8.4	0.3
France	8.8	7.7	10.0	-2.3
Italy	9.0	7.0	12.2	-5.2
Finland	9.1	9.1	9.1	0.0
Greece	10.0	6.6	15.0	-8.4
Spain	11.3	8.0	16.4	-8.4
Cyprus	3.9	3.0	4.9	-1.9
Hungary	5.6	6.0	5.1	0.9
Slovenia	6.1	5.8	6.5	-0.7
Czech Republic	7.3	6.0	9.0	-3.0
Malta	7.4	6.4	9.8	-3.4
Estonia	9.5	10.1	8.9	1.2
Latvia	12.6	13.6	11.4	2.2
Lithuania	13.6	13.7	13.4	0.3
Slovak Republic	18.7	18.6	18.9	-0.3
Poland	19.9	19.1	20.9	-1.8

Source: Eurostat, LFS

### 3.7 Ireland and EU 15: Long-term unemployment rates, 1992-2001



- ◆ The long-term unemployment rate in Ireland has fallen in every year since 1993 and it has been below the EU average since 1998 (see Graph 3.7).
- ◆ The long-term unemployment rate for Ireland was 1.3 per cent in 2001 compared to an EU 15 average of 3.1 per cent. The rate for men in Ireland and the UK was twice the long-term unemployment rate for women in 2001. At EU level, the rate for women was 3.7 per cent compared to 2.7 per cent for men in 2001 (see Table 3.8).

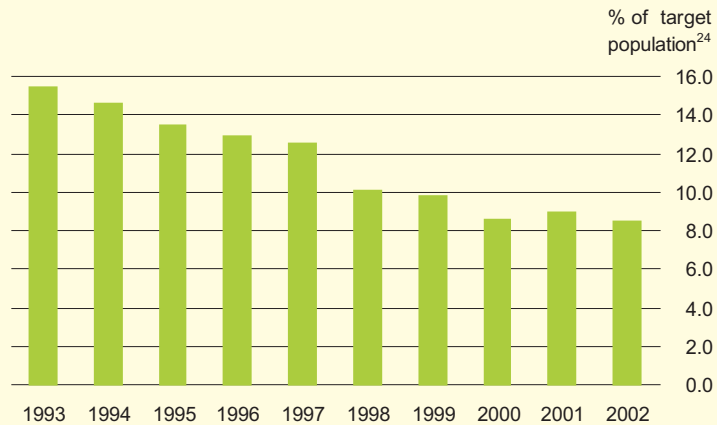
### 3.8 EU: Long-term unemployment rates by sex, 2001

Country	% of labour force		
	Persons	Males	Females
Luxembourg	0.5	0.5	0.6
Austria	0.8	0.7	0.9
Denmark	0.9	0.8	1.0
Netherlands <sup>22</sup>	0.9	:	:
Sweden	1.0	1.2	0.9
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>
United Kingdom	1.3	1.7	0.8
Portugal	1.5	1.2	1.9
Finland	2.4	2.5	2.3
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
France	3.1	2.5	3.7
Belgium	3.2	2.9	3.5
Spain	3.9	2.3	6.3
Germany	4.0	3.8	4.3
Greece	5.4	3.2	8.7
Italy	5.8	4.4	8.1
Cyprus	1.2	0.5	2.1
Hungary	2.6	3.0	2.1
Malta <sup>22</sup>	2.9	3.3	1.7
Slovenia	3.7	3.5	4.0
Czech Republic	4.3	3.5	5.2
Estonia	6.2	6.8	5.4
Latvia	7.4	8.3	6.4
Poland	7.4	6.0	9.1
Lithuania	8.1	9.9	6.2
Slovak Republic	11.3	11.3	11.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS

<sup>22</sup>2000 data

### 3.9 Ireland: Population aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 1993-2002



Source: CSO QNHS<sup>23</sup>

- ◆ The population living in jobless households in Ireland has fallen from 15.4 per cent in 1993 to 8.5 per cent in 2002 (see Graph 3.9).
- ◆ Ireland, at 8.5 per cent, had the sixth lowest proportion among reporting EU countries of its population living in jobless households in 2002. The EU average was 9.7 per cent in 2002 (see Table 3.10).

<sup>23</sup>LFS (April 1993-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2002)

### 3.10 EU: Population<sup>24</sup> aged 18-59 living in jobless households, 2000-2002

Country	% of target population <sup>24</sup>		
	2000	2001	2002
Portugal	4.6	4.3	4.5
Luxembourg	6.9	6.7	6.3
Netherlands	7.6	6.9	6.7
Spain	7.4	7.3	7.2
Austria	8.3	7.9	7.5
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Greece	9.6	9.2	9.3
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Germany	9.7	9.7	10.0
Italy	11.2	10.8	10.2
France	10.7	10.3	10.4
United Kingdom	11.3	11.1	11.2
Belgium	12.4	13.8	14.2
Denmark	:	:	:
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
Cyprus	5.6	4.9	5.3
Czech Republic	7.8	7.9	7.3
Slovenia	9.0	8.2	8.0
Lithuania	8.8	9.6	9.1
Latvia	15.0	12.8	10.5
Estonia	9.6	11.0	10.8
Slovak Republic	10.9	10.0	10.9
Hungary	13.5	13.0	13.0
Malta	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, LFS

<sup>24</sup>The target population is persons aged 18-59 excluding persons living in households where everyone is aged 18-24 and either in education or inactive (see Appendix 1)

### 3.11 EU: Employment rate of workers aged 55-64 by sex, 2001

Country	Persons	% of 55-64 age group	
		Males	Females
Sweden	66.8	69.4	64.1
Denmark	58.0	65.5	49.7
United Kingdom	52.3	61.7	43.1
Portugal	50.1	61.3	40.3
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>
Finland	45.8	46.6	44.9
Netherlands	39.6	51.1	28.0
Spain	39.2	57.9	21.8
<b>EU15</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>
Greece	38.0	55.0	22.5
Germany <sup>25</sup>	37.5	46.3	28.8
France	31.9	36.2	27.8
Austria	28.6	40.0	17.9
Italy	28.1	40.7	16.2
Luxembourg <sup>25</sup>	26.7	37.2	16.4
Belgium	25.1	35.1	15.5
Cyprus <sup>25</sup>	49.2	67.3	32.0
Estonia	48.4	56.6	42.1
Lithuania <sup>25</sup>	41.6	51.8	33.9
Czech Republic	37.1	52.6	23.2
Latvia	36.9	46.2	30.0
Malta	31.0	52.5	11.3
Poland	28.4	36.7	21.4
Slovenia	25.5	35.9	15.8
Hungary	24.1	34.9	15.3
Slovak Republic	22.4	37.7	9.8

Source: Eurostat, LFS

<sup>25</sup>2000 data

### 3.12 EU: Average exit age from the labour force by sex, 2001

Country	Persons	years	
		Males	Females
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.2</b>
United Kingdom	62.1	63.1	61.0
Portugal	62.0	62.0	61.5
Sweden	62.0	62.1	61.9
Denmark	61.9	62.2	61.1
Finland	61.6	61.6	61.4
Netherlands	60.9	61.1	60.3
Germany	60.7	60.9	60.4
Spain	60.6	60.7	60.2
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>59.1</b>
Greece	59.6	61.2	57.7
Austria	59.6	60.0	58.6
Italy	59.4	59.6	59.2
France	58.1	58.2	58.0
Belgium	57.0	57.8	55.9
Luxembourg	56.8	57.5	55.3

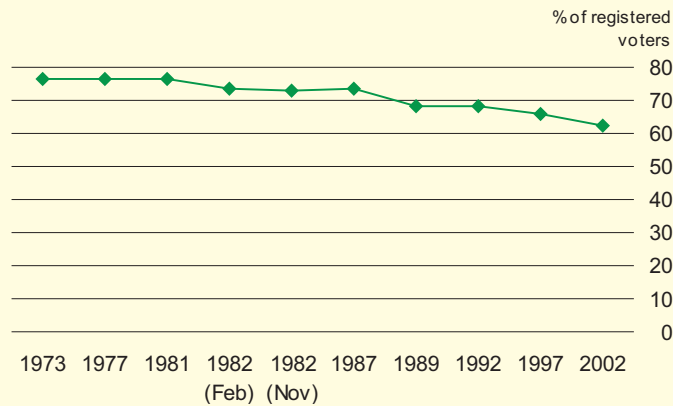
Source: Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ In Ireland, 64.7 per cent of males aged 55-64 were employed in 2001 compared to 28.8 per cent of females (see Table 3.11).
- ◆ There is a very wide variation across the EU in the employment rate of persons aged 55-64. The variation shows similar patterns to the national average exit age data (see Tables 3.11 and 3.12).
- ◆ Ireland had the oldest average exit age in 2001 for both women (62.2 years) and men (63.2 years). Luxembourg had the youngest average exit age for both men and women (see Table 3.12).
- ◆ In 2001, the average exit age from the labour force in the EU was 59.9 years with the age for women being lower than that for men in all EU countries (see Table 3.12).

#### 4.1 Ireland: Numbers voting in Dáil elections, 1973-2002

Year of election	000's		
	Registered voters	Votes recorded	% turnout
1973	1,783.6	1,366.5	77
1977	2,118.6	1,616.8	76
1981	2,275.5	1,734.4	76
1982 (Feb)	2,275.5	1,679.5	74
1982 (Nov)	2,335.2	1,701.4	73
1987	2,445.5	1,793.5	73
1989	2,448.8	1,677.6	69
1992	2,557.0	1,751.4	68
1997	2,741.3	1,806.9	66
2002	3,002.2	1,878.6	63

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government



- ◆ Voter turnout at Dáil elections has gradually declined from over 75 per cent in the 1970s to 63 per cent in 2002. This decline was mirrored in Europe where all EU countries showed a decrease in voter turnout over the period 1981-2002 (see Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

#### 4.2 EU: Votes recorded at national parliamentary elections, 1981-2002

Country	% of registered voters		
	1981-1984	1990-1994	1998-2002
Belgium	95	93	91
Denmark	88	83	87
Luxembourg	89	88	87
Italy	89	87	81
Austria	93	86	80
Sweden	91	87	80
Germany	89	78	79
Netherlands	81	79	79
Greece	81	83	75
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>72</b>
Spain	80	77	69
Finland	76	68	65
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>
Portugal	79	68	63
France	71	69	60
United Kingdom	73	78	59
Malta	95	96	95
Cyprus	96	94	92
Hungary	:	75	74
Latvia	:	81	72
Slovak Republic	:	85	70
Slovenia	:	86	70
Czech Republic	:	85	58
Lithuania	:	75	58
Estonia	:	68	57
Poland	:	52	46

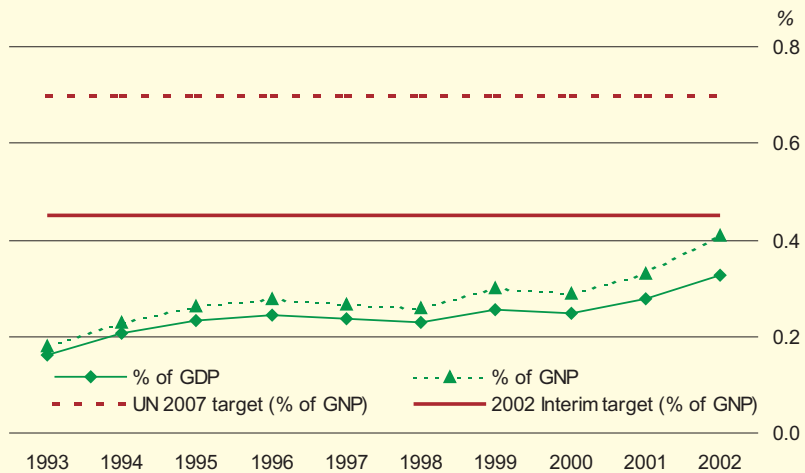
Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

- ◆ Ireland had one of the lowest rates of turnout at national parliamentary elections across the EU in 1998-2002 (see Table 4.2). Voting is compulsory in Belgium, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and parts of Austria.

### 4.3 Ireland: Net official development assistance, 1993-2002

Year	€m		
	Net ODA	% of GDP	% of GNP
1993	69.4	0.16	0.18
1994	95.5	0.21	0.23
1995	122.0	0.23	0.26
1996	142.3	0.24	0.28
1997	157.6	0.23	0.27
1998	177.3	0.23	0.26
1999	230.3	0.26	0.30
2000	254.9	0.25	0.29
2001	320.1	0.28	0.33
2002	422.1	0.33	0.41

Source: Department of Foreign Affairs



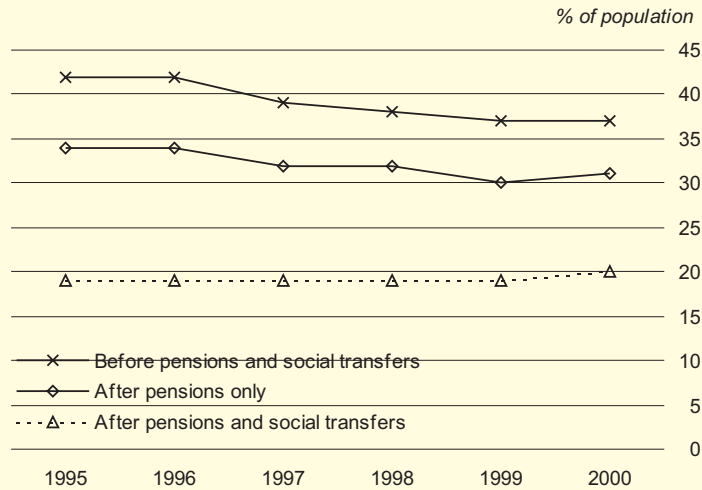
### 4.4 EU: Net official development assistance, 2001

Country	Net ODA (€m)	% of GDP
Denmark	1,825	1.03
Netherlands	3,542	0.83
Sweden	1,861	0.76
Luxembourg	157	0.71
Belgium	968	0.38
<b>Ireland (% of GNP)</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0.33</b>
Finland	434	0.32
France	4,688	0.32
United Kingdom	5,112	0.32
Spain	1,940	0.3
Austria	595	0.28
<b>Ireland (% of GDP)</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0.28</b>
Germany	5,571	0.27
Portugal	300	0.24
Greece	225	0.17
Italy	1,817	0.15

Source: OECD, Development Assistance Committee

- ◆ The proportion of Irish GDP and GNP represented by net official development assistance has doubled over the period 1993-2002 (see Table 4.3).
- ◆ In 2002, net ODA as a percentage of GNP was 0.41 per cent, which was just below the interim Irish Government target of 0.45 per cent of GNP and below the UN 2007 target of 0.7 per cent of GNP (see Table and Graph 4.3).
- ◆ Four countries gave more than 0.7 per cent of GDP for net ODA in 2001 (see Table 4.4).

#### 4.5 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate, 1995-2000



Source: Eurostat, ESRI

- ◆ The at risk of poverty rate in Ireland before pensions and social transfers declined from 42 per cent to 37 per cent during the period 1995-2000. This risk of poverty rate was lower than the relative risk in the EU of 40 per cent in 2000 (see Graph 4.5 and Table 4.6).
- ◆ Social transfers and pensions in Ireland reduced the at risk of poverty rate in Ireland in 2000 from 37 per cent to 20 per cent. This was one of the lowest risk reductions in the EU and the small reduction resulted in relatively more people being at risk of poverty in Ireland on the basis of their total income than the average EU rate of 15 per cent (see Table 4.6).

#### 4.6 EU: At risk of poverty rate, 2000

Country	Before pensions and social transfers	After pensions only	After pensions and social transfers	Risk reduction
Sweden	43	27	11	32
Germany	39	20	11	28
Luxembourg	39	23	12	27
Belgium	40	24	13	27
Netherlands	36	21	10	26
Austria	37	22	12	25
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>
France	41	24	16	25
Italy	42	21	18	24
United Kingdom	41	29	19	22
Denmark	32	23	11	21
Finland	32	19	11	21
Spain	37	22	18	19
Greece	39	22	20	19
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>
Portugal	38	27	21	17
Poland	47	30	16	31
Latvia <sup>26</sup>	45	22	16	29
Czech Republic <sup>27</sup>	35	19	8	27
Slovenia <sup>26</sup>	37	18	11	26
Estonia	42	26	18	24
Lithuania <sup>26</sup>	38	22	17	21
Malta	30	21	15	15
Cyprus <sup>28</sup>	24	18	16	8
Hungary	:	:	:	:
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

<sup>26</sup>1999 data

<sup>27</sup>1996 data

<sup>28</sup>1997 data

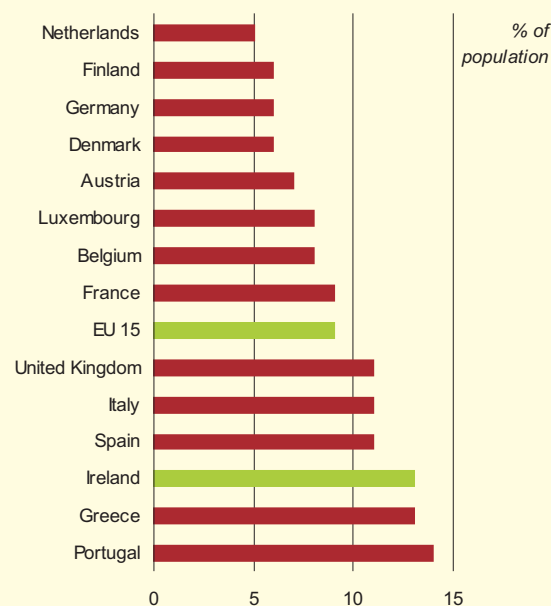


#### 4.7 Ireland: Persons experiencing consistent poverty, 1998-2001

Category	% of category		
	1998	2000	2001
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Men	6.9	3.6	3.5
Women	7.0	4.9	4.7
Children	11.7	7.7	6.5
Adults 18-64	7.0	4.0	4.1
Elderly	6.6	5.9	3.9
Employee	1.8	2.2	1.7
Unemployed	32.7	24.1	17.8
Lone parents	30.9	23.0	23.7

Source: ESRI ECHP

#### 4.8 EU: At persistent risk of poverty rate, 2000



Source: Eurostat, ECHP

#### 4.9 EU: At risk of poverty rate anchored at a moment in time<sup>29</sup>, 1996-2000

Country	% of population		
	1996	1998	2000
Finland	8	8	7
Netherlands	12	10	8
Germany	14	12	9
Sweden	:	10	9 <sup>30</sup>
Denmark	9	11	10
Luxembourg	11	11	10
Spain	18	17	11
Austria	14	13	11
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b> <sup>30</sup>
Belgium	15	13	12
Italy	20	17	14
United Kingdom	20	17	14
France	15	14	14 <sup>30</sup>
Greece	21	19	17
Portugal	21	20	17

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

- ◆ The consistent poverty rate in Ireland in 2001 was 17.8 per cent for the unemployed and 23.7 per cent for lone parents compared to an overall Irish figure of 5.2 per cent (see Table 4.7). Consistent poverty identifies persons with below 60 per cent of the median disposable income and who also lack some basic necessities such as heating or taking a holiday once a year.
- ◆ In 2000, 13 per cent of the population in Ireland had a persistent risk of poverty (see Graph 4.8). The persistent risk of poverty rate identifies persons with below 60 per cent of the median disposable income in the current year and in at least two of the three preceding years.
- ◆ The risk of poverty rate anchored at 1996 has fallen from 19 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2000 in Ireland. This risk was equal to the average EU rate (see Table 4.9). The calculations on the 1998 and 2000 data were done after adjusting the 1996 income threshold (set at 60 per cent of the national median) for inflation in the 1995-1997 and 1995-1999 periods.

<sup>29</sup>Anchored at 1996

<sup>30</sup>1999 data

#### 4.10 EU: Female earnings as proportion of male earnings, 1998-2000

*% of average gross hourly earnings for males*

Country	1998	1999	2000
Italy	93	92	94
Portugal	94	95	92
Belgium	91	89	88
France	88	88	87
Denmark	88	86	85
Greece	88	87	85
Spain	84	86	85
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>
Finland	81	81	83
Sweden	82	83	82
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>81</b>
Austria	79	79	80
Germany	78	81	79
Netherlands	79	79	79
United Kingdom	76	78	79
Luxembourg	:	:	:

*Source: Eurostat, ECHP*

- ◆ The gender pay gap narrowed slightly in Ireland during the period 1998-2000 from 80 per cent of male earnings in 1998 to 81 per cent in 2000 (see Table 4.10).
- ◆ In 2000, women in Ireland earned 81 per cent of the average male earnings compared to an EU average of 84 per cent (see Table 4.10).

### 5.1 Ireland: Real non-capital public expenditure on education, 1998-2002

*€ per student at 1995 prices*

Year	Level			Total
	First	Second <sup>31</sup>	Third <sup>32</sup>	
1998	2,050	3,062	5,654	2,896
1999	2,145	3,148	5,854	3,023
2000	2,225	3,308	5,555	3,114
2001	2,397	3,629	5,929	3,387
2002	2,695	3,965	6,095	3,693

Source: Department of Education and Science, CSO

### 5.2 Ireland: Student numbers by level, 1994-2002

*000s*

Year	Level			
	First	Second <sup>31</sup>	Third (Full-time)	Third (Part-time)
1994	505.9	367.6	86.6	22.4
1995	491.3	371.2	89.7	21.7
1996	478.7	369.9	95.1	21.9
1997	469.6	371.2	100.2	22.8
1998	460.8	368.2	104.4	25.4
1999	452.5	362.1	108.5	27.8
2000	444.3	353.9	115.7	31.5
2001	439.6	345.4	120.0	32.3
2002	441.1	340.1	124.6	35.0

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ◆ Real expenditure per student in Ireland increased by 31.5, 29.5 and 7.8 per cent for first, second and third levels respectively over the period 1998-2002 (see Table 5.1 and Appendix 1).
- ◆ The numbers of students decreased by 12.8 per cent at first level and by 7.4 per cent at second level during 1994-2002. Over the same period, the numbers of full-time third level students increased by 43.9 per cent (see Table 5.2).

<sup>31</sup>Second level includes further education (e.g. post-Leaving Certificate programmes)

<sup>32</sup>Full-time equivalents

### 5.3 EU: Public expenditure on education, 1998-2000

*% of GDP*

Country	1998	1999	2000
Denmark	8.3	8.1	8.4
Sweden	7.7	7.5	7.4
Finland	6.2	6.2	6.0
France	6.0	5.9	5.8
Austria	5.8	5.9	5.8
Portugal	5.6	5.7	5.7
Belgium	:	:	5.2
<b>Ireland (% of GNI)</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Netherlands	4.8	4.8	4.9
Italy	4.7	4.8	4.6
Germany	4.7	4.6	4.5
Spain	4.5	4.5	4.4
<b>Ireland (% of GDP)</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>
United Kingdom	4.6	4.4	4.4
Greece	3.5	3.6	3.8
Luxembourg <sup>33</sup>	4.1	:	:
Estonia	6.8	7.4	6.7
Latvia	6.8	6.3	5.9
Lithuania	6.1	6.3	5.8
Cyprus	5.8	5.7	5.6
Poland	5.4	5.2	5.1
Malta	5.2	5.1	4.9
Hungary	4.6	4.7	4.5
Czech Republic	4.2	4.3	4.4
Slovak Republic	4.5	4.4	4.2
Slovenia	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ Public expenditure on education in Ireland (including capital expenditure), as a percentage of both GNI and GDP, fell during the 1998-2000 period. In terms of GNI, Ireland was just above the EU 15 level in each of these years (see Table 5.3).

<sup>33</sup>1997 data

## 5.4 EU: Ratio of students to teachers, 2001

Country	ISCED 1-3	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3
Luxembourg <sup>34</sup>	10.1	11.1	9.1	:
Italy	10.4	10.8	9.9	10.4
Portugal	10.7	12.7	10.1	8.3
Belgium <sup>35</sup>	11.0 <sup>36</sup>	13.4 <sup>37</sup>	:	9.8 <sup>38</sup>
Austria	11.1	14.3	9.8	9.9
Greece	11.4	12.7	9.8	11.3
Spain	12.4 <sup>39</sup>	14.7	:	11.0 <sup>39</sup>
Denmark <sup>40</sup>	12.5	11.3	11.5	16.6
Sweden	13.5	12.4	12.4	16.6
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	:	:
Finland	14.8	16.1	10.9	17.0
France	15.4 <sup>40</sup>	20.3 <sup>40</sup>	14.5 <sup>40</sup>	12.1
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>16.8<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>15.2<sup>41</sup></b>	<b>:</b> <sup>41</sup>
Netherlands	17.2 <sup>36</sup>	17.2 <sup>37</sup>	:	17.1 <sup>38</sup>
Germany	17.5	19.4	15.7	19.8
United Kingdom	19.1	20.8	17.3	18.8 <sup>39</sup>
Hungary	11.6	11.3	11.2	12.5
Estonia	12.4	14.7	11.2	10.3
Lithuania	13.2	16.9	10.3	27.3
Slovenia	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.8
Poland	13.9	12.5	13.1	16.8
Latvia	14.4	17.6	13.2	13.2
Malta	15.0	20.3	10.5	22.5
Slovak Republic	15.4	20.7	14.5	12.9
Czech Republic	15.6	19.4	14.5	13.1
Cyprus	16.6	21.1	15.1	12.6

Source: Eurostat, Department of Education and Science

- ◆ In 2001, the average class size in Ireland for primary education was 24.5 which was one of the highest among EU countries (see Table 5.5).

<sup>34</sup>Refers to public sector only

<sup>35</sup>Excludes the German-speaking community

<sup>36</sup>Includes ISCED levels 0 and 4

<sup>37</sup>Includes ISCED level 0

<sup>38</sup>ISCED level 3 data includes ISCED levels 2 and 4

<sup>39</sup>Includes ISCED level 4

<sup>40</sup>Data refer to full-time only

<sup>41</sup>ISCED level 2 data includes ISCED levels 3 and 4

## 5.5 EU: Average class size at ISCED levels 1 and 2, 2001

Country	ISCED 1	ISCED 2
Luxembourg	15.8	19.7
Greece	17.4	23.7
Italy	18.3	20.8
Portugal	18.7	23.1
Denmark	19.0	18.6
Austria	19.4	23.6
Belgium <sup>42</sup>	20.5	21.4
Spain	20.9	25.6
Germany	22.4	24.6
Netherlands	23.9	:
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>
United Kingdom <sup>43</sup>	26.4	24.7
France	:	24.2
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>
Finland	:	:
Sweden	:	:
Lithuania	16.0	21.0
Latvia	18.6	19.6
Slovenia	18.6	21.5 <sup>44</sup>
Czech Republic	20.0	22.0
Hungary	20.8	21.4
Poland	21.1	24.6
Slovak Republic	21.3	23.6
Cyprus	22.3	25.0
Estonia	22.3	23.5
Malta	:	:

Source: Eurostat, Department of Education and Science

- ◆ Ireland had a student to teacher ratio of 20.3 at primary education level (ISCED 1) in 2001, compared with an EU average of 16.1. The overall student to teacher ratio for first and second level education for Ireland in 2001 was 16.8 compared to an EU average of 14.5 (see Table 5.4). However the meaning and value of such a measure is less clear at levels higher than first level (primary) education.

<sup>42</sup>Refers to French community only

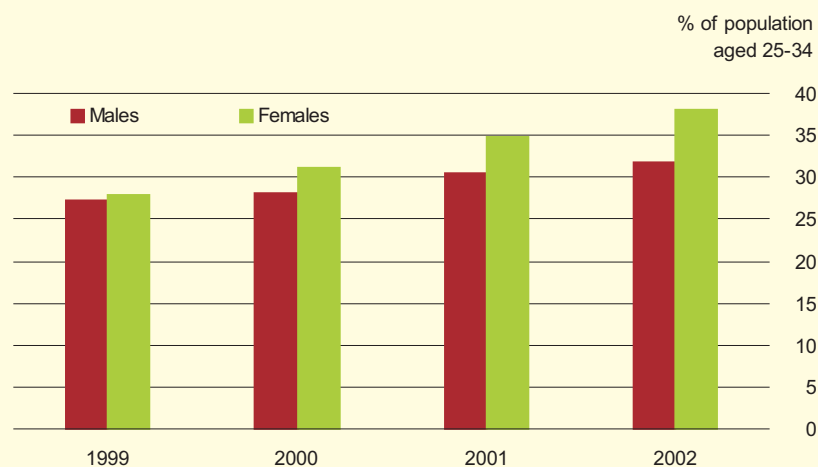
<sup>43</sup>Refers to public institutions only

<sup>44</sup>Refers to full-time students only

## 5.6 Ireland: Population aged 25-34 with 3rd level education, 1999-2002

% of population aged 25-34			
Year	Persons	Males	Females
1999	27.6	27.3	28.0
2000	29.6	28.1	31.1
2001	32.6	30.5	34.7
2002	35.0	31.8	38.1

Source: CSO, QNHS



- Over the period 1999-2002, the proportion of females aged 25-34 in Ireland with 3<sup>rd</sup> level education rose from 28 per cent in 1999 to 38.1 per cent in 2002. Over the same period, the rate for males increased from 27.3 per cent to 31.8 per cent (see Table 5.6). The widening gap reflects the increasing tendency for females to remain in education for longer than males.

## 5.7 EU: Population aged 25-34 with 3rd level<sup>45</sup> education by sex 2002<sup>46</sup>

% of population aged 25-34			
Country	Persons	Males	Females
Finland	38.2	30.3	46.5
Spain	36.6	33.1	40.2
Belgium	36.3	31.7	41.0
France	35.2	32.4	38.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>
United Kingdom	30.9	30.5	31.4
Denmark	30.6	24.9	35.7
Sweden	30.5	27.1	34.0
Netherlands	27.7	26.1	29.4
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>
Greece	23.4	20.2	26.5
Luxembourg	22.4	24.2	20.6
Germany	20.5	21.7	19.3
Austria	16.0	15.6	16.4
Portugal	15.4	10.6	20.4
Italy	12.4	10.8	14.1
Cyprus	41.8	39.1	42.3
Lithuania	41.4	33.9	49.0
Estonia	27.6	19.6	35.9
Slovenia	18.6	12.8	24.6
Latvia	18.0	13.6	23.0
Poland	16.1	12.9	19.4
Hungary	14.4	12.5	16.2
Czech Republic	12.1	12.4	11.6
Slovak Republic	11.7	9.9	13.9

Source: Eurostat, LFS

- Ireland, at 35 per cent, had the fifth highest proportion of persons aged 25-34 with 3<sup>rd</sup> level education among EU countries in 2002 (see Table 5.7).

<sup>45</sup> ISCED levels 5-6

<sup>46</sup> Calculation of percentages based on LFS Q2 results for population and persons with 3<sup>rd</sup> level education, except for France where Q1 results are used

### 5.8 Ireland: Student performance on the combined reading, mathematical and scientific literacy scales by sex, 2000

Mean score of 15 year old students

Literacy type	Ireland		All OECD countries	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Combined reading	513	542	485	517
Mathematical	510	497	506	495
Scientific	511	517	501	501

Source: OECD, Educational Research Centre

- ◆ Girls in Ireland performed much better than boys in reading literacy tests in 2000 with an average score of 542 for females compared to 513 for males (see Table 5.8). These scores combined to give Ireland the second highest reading literacy for 15 year old students among EU countries in 2000. Ireland was also above the OECD average in mathematical and scientific literacy (see Table 5.9).
- ◆ The PISA scale for each literacy area was devised so that the average score across participating OECD countries was 500 points (see Table 5.9 and Appendix 1).

### 5.9 EU: Student performance on the combined reading, mathematical and scientific literacy scales, 2000

Mean score of 15 year old students

Country	Reading literacy	Mathematical literacy	Scientific literacy
Finland	546	536	538
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>513</b>
United Kingdom	523	529	532
Sweden	516	510	512
Austria	507	515	519
Belgium	507	520	496
France	505	517	500
<b>OECD average</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>
Denmark	497	514	481
Spain	493	476	491
Italy	487	457	478
Germany	484	490	487
Greece	474	447	461
Portugal	470	454	459
Czech Republic	492	498	511
Hungary	480	488	496
Poland	479	470	483
Latvia	458	463	460

Source: OECD, PISA

### 5.10 Ireland: Early school leavers<sup>47</sup> by labour force status and sex, 2002

<i>000s</i>			
Labour force status	Persons	Males	Females
In employment	42.3	30.5	11.8
Unemployed	8.5	6.5	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	16.7	17.6	14.5

Source: CSO QNHS

### 5.11 Ireland: Proportion of the population aged 20-64 with, at least, upper secondary education, 2002

<i>% of age group</i>			
Age group	Persons	Males	Females
20-24	83.9	79.7	88.1
25-34	77.0	74.3	79.8
35-44	65.1	62.1	68.0
45-54	50.6	48.8	52.4
55-64	36.8	36.1	37.5

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ The unemployment rate for persons in Ireland aged 18-24 with, at most, lower secondary education was 16.7 per cent in 2002. This compares with an overall unemployment rate of 4.2 per cent (see Tables 3.6 and 5.10).
- ◆ Almost 84 per cent of persons aged 20-24 completed second level education or higher. This figure decreased for older age groups down to 36.8 per cent of persons aged 55-64. Women of all ages in Ireland are more likely than men to have completed at least upper secondary education (see Table 5.11).

<sup>47</sup>Persons aged 18-24 with, at most, lower secondary education and not in further education or training

### 5.12 EU: Early school leavers<sup>47</sup>, 2002

Country	<i>% of population aged 18-24</i>		
	Persons	Males	Females
Austria	9.5	8.8	10.3
Finland	9.9	12.6	7.3
Sweden	10.4	11.4	9.3
Belgium	12.4	14.9	9.9
Germany	12.6	12.6	12.6
France	13.4	14.9	11.9
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Netherlands	15.0	15.7	14.3
Denmark	15.4	13.8	17.0
Greece	16.1	20.1	12.3
Luxembourg	17.0	14.4	19.6
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Italy	24.3	27.9	20.7
Spain	29.0	35.4	22.3
Portugal	45.5	52.9	38.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:
Slovenia	4.8	6.2	3.3
Czech Republic	5.5	5.3	5.7
Slovak Republic	5.6	6.7	4.6
Poland	7.6	9.5	5.6
Hungary	12.3	12.5	12.1
Estonia	12.6	15.6	9.6 <sup>48</sup>
Cyprus	14.0	18.8	10.2
Lithuania	14.3	15.1	13.4
Latvia	19.5	26.7	12.2
Malta <sup>49</sup>	52.7	56.2	49.0

Source: Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ The proportion of persons aged 18-24 who left school with, at most, lower secondary education in Ireland, was 14.7 per cent in 2002. The EU average rate was 18.8 per cent (see Table 5.12).

<sup>48</sup>Unreliable/uncertain data

<sup>49</sup>Estimate

## 6.1 Ireland: Non-capital public expenditure on health care, 1993-2002

Year	Non-capital public expenditure		
	Total (€m)	% of GDP	Per capita at constant 1995 prices (€)
1993	2,627.1	6.1	771
1994	2,793.3	6.0	801
1995	2,980.5	5.7	828
1996	3,048.7	5.2	824
1997	2,503.9	3.7	633
1998	3,885.9	5.0	936
1999	4,642.1	5.2	1,057
2000	5,411.9	5.3	1,147
2001	6,791.5	5.9	1,325
2002	7,919.0	6.1	1,450

Source: Department of Health and Children

- ◆ Non-capital public expenditure on health care in Ireland as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product decreased from 6.1 per cent in 1993 to 3.7 per cent in 1997 before increasing each year since then to 6.1 per cent in 2002 (see Table 6.1).
- ◆ An average of €1,450 per person was spent on non-capital public expenditure on health care in Ireland in 2002 using constant 1995 prices. This represented an increase of 88.1 per cent on 1993 levels at constant 1995 prices and an increase of 129 per cent over 1997 levels. The comparative increase for education in 1997-2002 was 28 per cent (see Tables 5.1 and 6.1 and Appendix 1).
- ◆ Ireland spends less on public and private health as a proportion of GDP than most other EU countries. In 2000, Ireland spent 7.7 per cent of its Gross National Income on health including private non-capital expenditure. Health care costs tend to be higher in countries which have a high old age dependency ratio. This is not yet so significant an issue for Ireland as the old age dependency ratio is extremely low for Ireland compared to the EU average (see Tables 6.2 and 7.9).

## 6.2 EU: Total expenditure<sup>50</sup> on health as percentage of GDP, 1998-2000

Country	% of GDP		
	1998	1999	2000
Germany	10.6	10.7	10.6
France	9.3	9.4	9.5
Belgium	8.5	8.7	8.7
Sweden	7.9	8.6	8.4
Denmark	8.4	8.5	8.3
Greece	8.7	8.7	8.3
Portugal	8.3	8.4	8.2
Italy	7.7	7.8	8.1
Netherlands	8.1	8.2	8.1
Austria	8.0	8.1	8.0
<b>Ireland (% of GNI)</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Spain	7.6	7.7	7.7
United Kingdom	6.8	7.1	7.3
<b>Ireland (% of GDP)</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Finland	6.9	6.9	6.6
Luxembourg	5.8	6.0	5.8
Malta	8.4	8.4	8.8
Slovenia	8.7	8.7	8.6
Cyprus	7.9	7.8	7.9
Czech Republic	7.1	7.2	7.2
Hungary	6.9	6.8	6.8
Estonia	6.0	6.6	6.1
Lithuania	6.3	6.1	6.0
Poland	6.4	6.2	6.0
Latvia	6.6	6.4	5.9
Slovakia	5.9	5.8	5.9

Source: WHO

<sup>50</sup>Public and private



### 6.3 Ireland: Life expectancy, at birth and at age 65 by sex, 1925-1997

Period	years			
	At birth		At 65 years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1925-1927	57.4	57.9	12.8	13.4
1935-1937	58.2	59.6	12.5	13.1
1940-1942	59.0	61.0	12.3	13.2
1945-1947	60.5	62.4	12.0	13.1
1950-1952	64.5	67.1	12.1	13.3
1960-1962	68.1	71.9	12.6	14.4
1965-1967	68.6	72.9	12.4	14.7
1970-1972	68.8	73.5	12.4	15.0
1978-1980	69.5	75.0	12.4	15.4
1980-1982	70.1	75.6	12.6	15.7
1985-1987	71.0	76.7	12.6	16.2
1990-1992	72.3	77.9	13.4	17.1
1995-1997	73.0	78.5	13.8	17.4

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

- ◆ Life expectancy at birth in Ireland increased from under 58 years in 1925-1927 to 73 years for males and 78.5 years for females in 1995-1997. Over the same period, there was an increase of one year in the life expectancy of men aged 65 compared to a four years increase in the life expectancy for women aged 65 (see Table 6.3).
- ◆ In 2001, Ireland had the lowest life expectancy of all EU countries for both females and males with the figures for Ireland around three years lower than the EU average (see Table 6.4).

### 6.4 EU: Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2001

Country	years		
	Males	Females	Sex difference
Spain	75.6	82.9	7.3
France	75.5	82.9	7.4
Italy	76.7	82.8	6.1
Sweden	77.6	82.1	4.5
Austria	75.9	81.7	5.8
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Finland	74.6	81.5	6.9
Greece	75.0	81.0	6.0
Luxembourg	75.3	80.8	5.5
Germany	74.7	80.7	6.0
Netherlands	75.8	80.7	4.9
United Kingdom	78.3	80.4	2.1
Portugal	73.6	80.3	6.7
Belgium	74.5	80.1	5.6
Denmark	74.3	78.9	4.6
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Malta	76.4	81.1	4.7
Cyprus	76.1	81.0	4.9
Slovenia	72.3	80.3	8.0
Czech Republic	72.1	78.6	6.5
Poland	70.2	78.3	8.1
Slovak Republic	69.6	77.8	8.2
Lithuania	65.9	77.4	11.5
Latvia	65.2	76.6	11.4
Estonia	64.9	76.4	11.5
Hungary	68.1	76.4	8.3

Source: Eurostat

## 7.1 Ireland: Population distribution by age group, 1994-2003

Year	% 000 persons					Total
	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	
1994	25.1	17.3	27.5	18.7	11.4	3,585.9
1995	24.4	17.4	27.8	19.1	11.4	3,601.3
1996	23.7	17.5	28.0	19.4	11.4	3,626.1
1997	23.1	17.5	28.3	19.7	11.4	3,664.3
1998	22.6	17.4	28.6	20.1	11.3	3,703.0
1999	22.2	17.2	28.9	20.5	11.3	3,741.6
2000	21.8	16.9	29.2	20.8	11.2	3,789.5
2001	21.5	16.6	29.7	21.0	11.2	3,847.1
2002	21.1	16.4	30.1	21.2	11.1	3,917.2
2003	21.0	16.2	30.3	21.5	11.1	3,978.8

Source: CSO Census of Population<sup>51</sup>

## 7.2 Ireland: Household composition, 1994-2003

Year	000 households				Average household size
	Total households	1 person households	2 person households	3 or more person households	
1994	1,130.7	253.7	262.0	615.0	3.13
1995	1,150.4	260.4	265.5	624.5	3.09
1996	1,160.1	255.0	276.4	628.6	3.07
1997	1,191.9	269.7	288.5	633.7	3.02
1998	1,221.0	264.7	297.0	659.3	3.03
1999	1,248.2	276.4	304.0	667.8	3.00
2000	1,275.2	291.9	311.5	671.8	2.97
2001	1,290.6	282.1	330.5	678.0	2.97
2002	1,326.5	294.9	344.7	686.9	2.94
2003	1,364.1	302.4	368.0	693.7	2.90

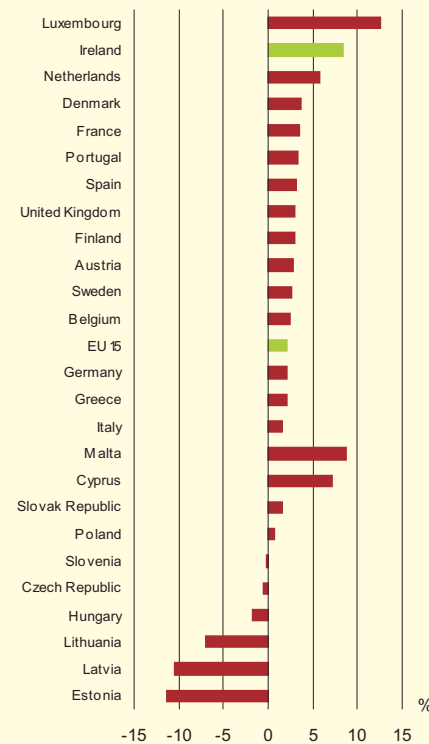
Source: CSO QNHS<sup>52</sup>

- ◆ The population increased by 11 per cent to almost 4 million persons over the period 1994-2003. The proportion of the population aged 25-64 increased from 46.2 per cent in 1994 to 51.8 per cent in 2003. Conversely, there was a decrease in the 0-14 age group from 25.1 per cent in 1994 to 21.0 per cent of the population in 2003 (see Table 7.1).

<sup>51</sup>See Appendix 1 - Domain 1

<sup>52</sup>LFS (April 1994-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2003)

## 7.3 EU: Population change, 1992-2001<sup>53</sup>



- ◆ In Ireland, average household size decreased from 3.13 persons in 1994 to 2.9 persons in 2003. There was a 40 per cent increase in the number of 2 person households, a 19 per cent increase in 1 person households and a 13 per cent increase in 3 or more person households over the same period (see Table 7.2).
- ◆ Luxembourg and Ireland had the largest proportional increase in population between 1992 and 2001 in the EU (see Graph 7.3).

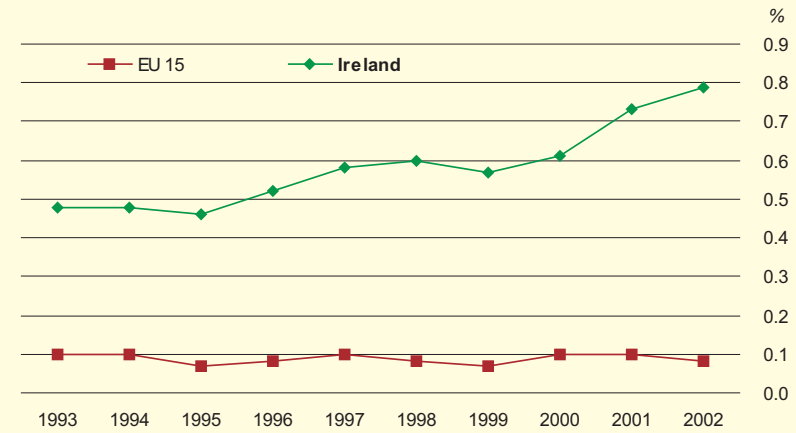
<sup>53</sup>1992-2000 for Italy, United Kingdom, Estonia and Cyprus; 1992-1999 for Greece and EU 15

### 7.4 Ireland: Migration and natural increase, 1994-2003

Year	000 persons			Natural increase
	Net migration	Emigration	Immigration	
1994	-4.7	34.8	30.1	16.6
1995	-1.9	33.1	31.2	17.2
1996	8.0	31.2	39.2	16.9
1997	19.2	25.3	44.5	19.0
1998	17.4	28.6	46.0	21.5
1999	17.3	31.5	48.9	21.2
2000	26.0	26.6	52.6	21.8
2001	32.8	26.2	59.0	24.8
2002	41.3	25.6	66.9	28.8
2003	29.8	20.7	50.5	31.9

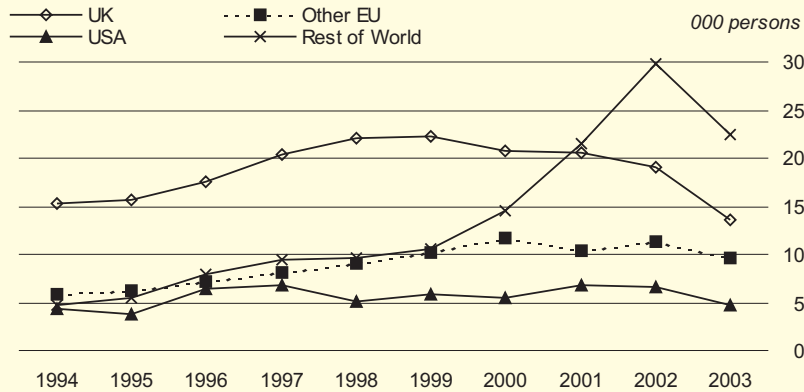
Source: CSO migration estimates

### 7.6 Ireland and EU 15: Rate of natural increase of population, 1993-2002



Source: Eurostat

### 7.5 Ireland: Immigration by country of origin, 1994-2003



Source: CSO migration estimates

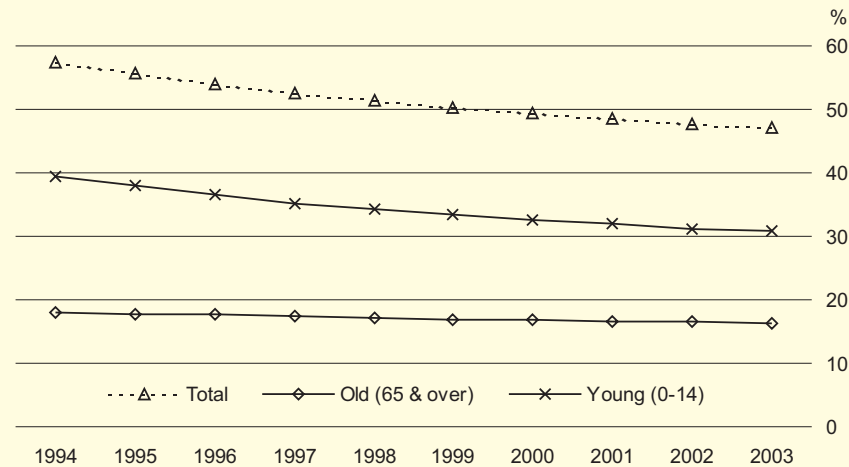
- ◆ There was net migration into Ireland each year since 1996 compared to a small level of net emigration from Ireland in 1994 and 1995. The level of net inward migration increased from 8,000 in 1996 to 41,300 in 2002 before falling to 29,800 in 2003 (see Table 7.4).
- ◆ The level of annual gross emigration from Ireland decreased from 34,800 persons in 1994 to 20,700 persons in 2003 (see Table 7.4).
- ◆ There has been a significant increase in the number of persons moving to Ireland from countries other than the UK, EU and USA between 1999 and 2002. However the number of persons in this category fell back sharply by almost a quarter in the year to April 2003 (see Graph 7.5).
- ◆ The rate of natural increase of the population in Ireland was 0.8 per cent in 2002 compared to an average of 0.1 per cent in the EU. The EU rate has been constant over the 1993-2002 period, whereas the rate for Ireland increased from under 0.5 per cent in 1995 (see Table 7.4 and Graph 7.6).

## 7.7 Ireland: Average age of population for census years by sex, 1926-2002

Year	age in years		
	Persons	Males	Females
1926	31.1	30.9	31.3
1936	32.1	32.0	32.2
1946	32.4	32.2	32.6
1951	32.5	32.2	32.7
1961	32.8	32.3	33.2
1966	32.4	31.9	32.9
1971	32.1	31.5	32.7
1979	31.4	30.6	32.1
1981	31.3	30.5	32.1
1986	31.8	30.9	32.6
1991	33.0	32.0	33.9
1996	34.1	33.1	35.0
2002	35.1	34.3	36.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

## 7.8 Ireland: Age dependency ratio, 1994-2003



Source: CSO Census of Population

## 7.9 EU: Young and old as proportion of population aged 15-64, 2001

Country	% of population aged 15-64		
	Young and old	Young (0-14)	Old (65 & over)
Ireland	48.5	31.9	16.6
France	53.7	28.9	24.8
United Kingdom	52.8	28.9	23.8
Sweden	55.3	28.5	26.8
Luxembourg	48.9	28.2	20.7
Denmark	50.1	27.9	22.2
Netherlands	47.5	27.5	20.1
Finland	49.4	27.0	22.4
Belgium	52.5	26.8	25.7
<b>EU 15<sup>54</sup></b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>
Austria	47.4	24.5	22.9
Portugal	47.9	23.7	24.2
Germany	47.4	22.9	24.5
Greece <sup>54</sup>	48.0	22.4	25.6
Spain	46.2	21.4	24.7
Italy	48.4	21.3	27.1
Cyprus	51.8	34.4	17.4
Lithuania	50.6	29.4	21.2
Malta	47.2	29.1	18.1
Slovak Republic	44.2	27.7	16.5
Poland	45.1	27.3	17.8
Estonia	49.1	26.4	22.7
Latvia	48.3	25.7	22.6
Hungary	46.5	24.3	22.2
Czech Republic	43.0	23.2	19.8
Slovenia	42.6	22.5	20.2

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ Every 5 years since 1981, the average age of the population in Ireland has increased by an average of 1 year (see Table 7.7).
- ◆ Ireland had the highest proportion of persons under 15 in the EU (31.9 per cent) and the lowest proportion of person aged 65 and over (16.6 per cent) in 2001 (see Table 7.9).
- ◆ This resulted in a combined age dependency ratio of 48.5 per cent in Ireland in 2001 which was similar to the EU average of 49.5 per cent (see Table 7.9) although markedly different in composition.

<sup>54</sup>2000 data

## 7.10 Ireland and EU 15: Total fertility rate, 1992-2001

*Expected number of children a woman will have*

Year	Ireland	EU 15
1992	1.99	1.51
1993	1.91	1.47
1994	1.85	1.44
1995	1.85	1.42
1996	1.89	1.44
1997	1.94	1.45
1998	1.95	1.45
1999	1.91	1.45
2000	1.91	1.48
2001	1.98 <sup>55</sup>	1.46

Source: Eurostat, CSO Vital Statistics

- ◆ In 1992, the expected number of children a woman in Ireland would have was 1.99. This rate decreased slightly during the 1990s but rose again to 1.98 in 2001 (see Table 7.10).
- ◆ Ireland had the highest fertility rate in the EU in 2001 (see Table 7.11).
- ◆ The fertility rate increased in eight EU countries including Ireland, between 1996 and 2001, resulting in a small increase in the EU average rate (see Table 7.11).

<sup>55</sup>Provisional

## 7.11 EU: Total fertility rate, 1991-2001

*Expected number of children a woman will have*

Country	1991	1996	2001
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.98</b> <sup>55</sup>
France	1.77	1.72	1.89 <sup>55</sup>
Denmark	1.68	1.75	1.75
Finland	1.79	1.76	1.73
Netherlands	1.61	1.53	1.71
United Kingdom	1.81	1.72	1.65 <sup>55</sup>
Luxembourg	1.60	1.76	1.65
Belgium	1.66	1.55	1.64 <sup>56</sup>
Sweden	2.11	1.60	1.57
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.46</b> <sup>56</sup>
Portugal	1.57	1.43	1.46
Germany	1.33	1.32	1.35 <sup>55</sup>
Austria	1.49	1.42	1.33
Greece	1.38	1.30	1.25 <sup>55</sup>
Italy	1.31	1.20	1.25 <sup>56</sup>
Spain	1.33	1.17	1.24 <sup>55</sup>
Cyprus	2.33	2.08	1.57 <sup>56</sup>
Malta	2.04	2.10	1.51 <sup>56</sup>
Estonia	1.79	1.30	1.34
Hungary	1.88	1.46	1.31 <sup>55</sup>
Lithuania	1.97	1.42	1.29 <sup>56</sup>
Poland	2.05	1.58	1.29
Latvia	1.86	1.16	1.21 <sup>55</sup>
Slovenia	1.42	1.28	1.21
Slovak Republic	2.05	1.47	1.20
Czech Republic	1.86	1.18	1.15 <sup>56</sup>

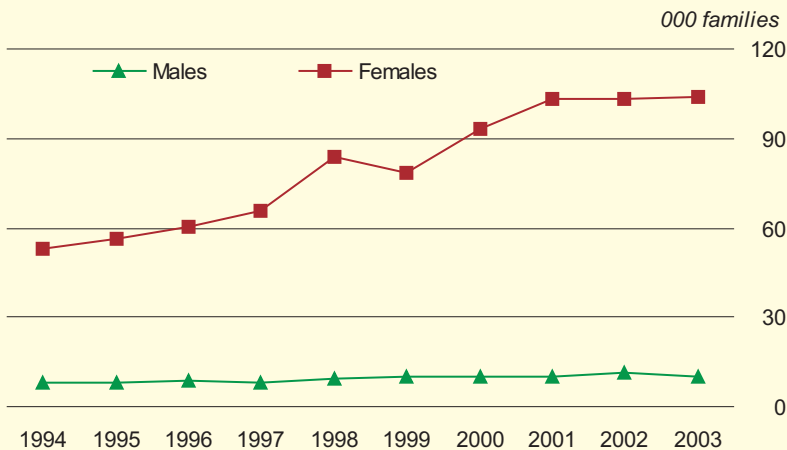
Source: Eurostat

<sup>56</sup>Estimate

## 7.12 Ireland: Lone parent families with children aged under 20 by sex of parent, 1994-2003

Year	000 families		
	Male	Female	Total
1994	7.9	52.8	60.7
1995	8.2	56.1	64.3
1996	8.4	60.1	68.5
1997	8.1	65.6	73.7
1998	9.1	83.6	92.7
1999	9.8	78.3	88.1
2000	10.2	93.3	103.5
2001	10.3	103.2	113.5
2002	11.5	103.4	114.9
2003	9.8	104.1	113.9

Source: CSO QNHS<sup>57</sup>



<sup>57</sup>LFS (April 1994-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2003)

## 7.13 Ireland: Adult members of family units<sup>58</sup>, 1994-2003

Year	000 adults <sup>59</sup>		
	In couple without children	In couple with children <sup>60</sup>	Lone parent
1994	360.8	1,043.9	111.2
1995	364.0	1,055.7	115.3
1996	382.3	1,046.7	119.2
1997	394.3	1,047.1	127.8
1998	416.8	1,081.8	149.6
1999	411.4	1,110.9	145.2
2000	431.3	1,093.2	160.9
2001	463.4	1,084.3	173.5
2002	485.7	1,086.1	178.0
2003	536.7	1,089.3	173.5

Source: CSO QNHS<sup>57</sup>

- ◆ The number of lone parent families with children aged under 20 increased by 87.7 per cent between 1994 and 2003. The ratio of female to male heads of household for lone parent families with children aged under 20, increased from 7:1 in 1994 to almost 11:1 in 2003 (see Table 7.12).
- ◆ In 2003, lone parent families with children aged under 20 accounted for around two-thirds of all lone parent families (see Tables 7.12 and 7.13).
- ◆ The number of adults in family units composed of couples without children living with them increased by around 50 per cent during the period 1994-2003. In comparison, there was only a 4 per cent increase in the number of adults in family units of couples with children living with them (see Table 7.13).

<sup>58</sup>See Appendix 1 for definition of a family unit

<sup>59</sup>For the purposes of this table an adult is a member of a couple or a lone parent

<sup>60</sup>Refers to never married children living with parents

## 7.14 Ireland: Persons aged 65 and over living alone by sex, 1994-2003

Year	000 households with persons aged 65 and over			% of all households
	Persons	Males	Females	
1994	122.3	38.1	84.2	10.8
1995	122.1	38.5	83.6	10.6
1996	116.9	37.8	79.1	10.1
1997	122.3	39.7	82.6	10.3
1998	133.0	42.1	90.9	10.9
1999	139.0	42.6	96.4	11.1
2000	142.1	45.5	96.6	11.1
2001	140.9	45.4	95.5	10.9
2002	142.9	46.0	96.9	10.8
2003	142.3	45.0	97.3	10.4

Source: CSO QNHS<sup>61</sup>

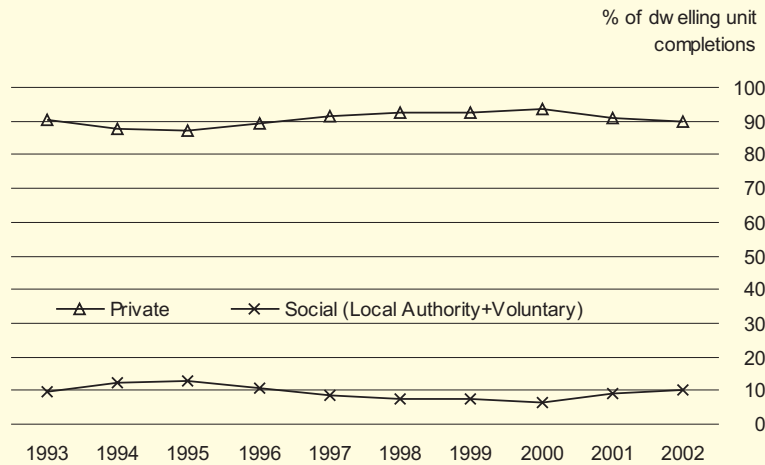
- ◆ There were twice as many women aged 65 and over living alone in 2003 as there were men (see Table 7.14).
- ◆ The percentage of persons aged 65 and over living alone in 2003 was 32.2 per cent (see Tables 7.1 and 7.14).
- ◆ The proportion of households with persons aged 65 and over living alone has fallen in recent years from 10.8 per cent of all households in 1994 to 10.4 per cent in 2003 (see Table 7.14).

<sup>61</sup>LFS (April 1994-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2003)

## 8.1 Ireland: Dwelling unit completions, 1993-2002

Year	Total	Private	number of dwelling units	
			Local Authority	Voluntary
1993	21,391	19,301	1,200	890
1994	26,863	23,588	2,374	901
1995	30,575	26,604	2,960	1,011
1996	33,725	30,132	2,676	917
1997	38,842	35,454	2,632	756
1998	42,349	39,093	2,771	485
1999	46,512	43,024	2,909	579
2000	49,812	46,657	2,204	951
2001	52,602	47,727	3,622	1,253
2002	57,695	51,932	4,403	1,360

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government



- ◆ Private dwelling unit completions were 90 per cent of total completions in both 1993 and 2002 (see Table 8.1).
- ◆ The total number of dwelling unit completions increased by a factor of 2.7 from 21,391 units in 1993 to 57,695 units in 2002 (see Table 8.1).



## 8.2 EU: Owner-occupiers, 1995-2000

Country	% of households	
	1995	2000
Spain	80.3	85.4
Greece	80.7	83.6
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>82.3</b>
Italy	71.3	75.4
Belgium	67.2	72.9
Luxembourg	67.6	70.8
United Kingdom	68.7	70.5
Finland <sup>62</sup>	64.3	68.1
Denmark	57.6	65.2
Portugal	60.0	65.2
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>63.4</b>
France	56.5	62.5
Sweden <sup>63</sup>	58.5	59.9
Austria	49.1	53.9
Netherlands	48.1	53.0
Germany	41.7	43.3

Source: Eurostat ECHP

## 8.3 Ireland: Nature of occupancy<sup>64</sup> of private households, 1961-2002

Year	% of private households		
	Owner-occupied	Rented	Other
1961	59.8	35.6	4.6
1971	68.8	28.9	2.3
1981	74.7	22.6	2.6
1991	80.0	17.9	2.1
2002	79.8	18.5	1.7

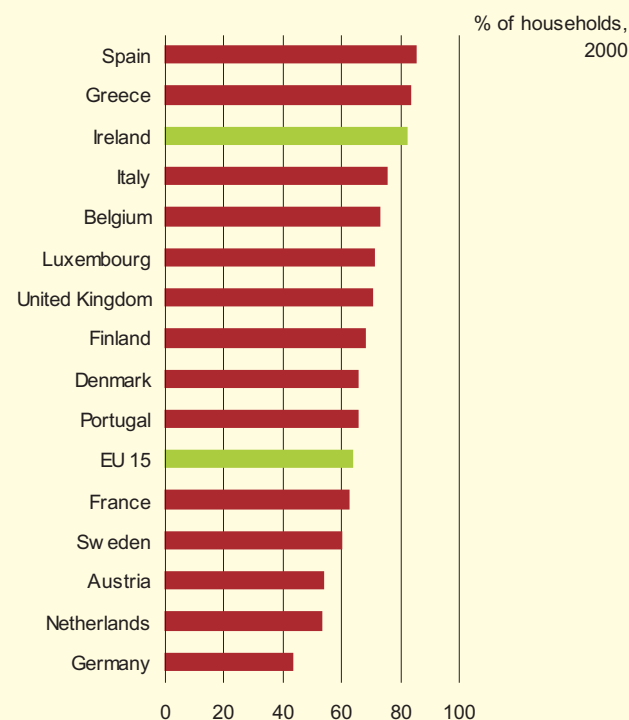
Source: CSO Census of Population

<sup>62</sup>1999 data

<sup>63</sup>1997 data

<sup>64</sup>Not stated' replies excluded

2000



- ◆ Ireland has one of the highest rates of home ownership in the EU with over 82 per cent of dwellings owner-occupied in 2000 compared to an EU average of 63.4 per cent. The rate of home ownership varied widely across EU countries from 43.3 per cent in Germany to over 80 per cent in Spain, Greece and Ireland (see Table and Graph 8.2).
- ◆ The proportion of households in Ireland that were owner-occupied increased from 59.8 per cent in 1961 to 80 per cent in 1991. There was a small decrease to 79.8 per cent in 2002 (see Table 8.3).

#### 8.4 Ireland: New housing loans, 1993-2002

Year	Number	Total value (€m)	Average value of mortgage (€000)	Representative mortgage rate for building societies (%)
1993	38,490	1,707.2	44.4	9.58
1994	46,483	2,076.7	44.7	7.18
1995	47,035	2,284.0	48.6	7.62
1996	56,009	2,959.6	52.8	6.80
1997	57,901	3,589.0	62.0	7.22
1998	61,407	4,587.1	74.7	7.10
1999	70,817	6,516.9	92.0	4.93
2000	74,258	7,598.2	102.3	5.38
2001	66,786	7,664.0	114.8	5.69
2002	79,292	10,825.2	136.5	4.66

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ The average value of a new housing loan in Ireland rose from €44,400 in 1993 to €136,500 in 2002. Mortgage rates have halved in this period while the number of housing loans taken out for housing has more than doubled (see Table 8.4).
- ◆ A further stimulus occurred in 1999 when the mortgage rate decreased from 7.1 per cent to 4.93 per cent. In that year, the average mortgage rose by 23 per cent (see Table 8.4).
- ◆ At EU level, while the interest rates are not strictly comparable, the data suggest mortgage interest rates in Ireland are around 1 percentage point lower than the Eurozone average (see Table 8.5).

#### 8.5 EU: Annual average interest rates<sup>65</sup> for mortgages, 2000-2002

Country	2000	2001	2002
Finland	5.79	5.49	4.54
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>4.58</b>
Spain	5.79	5.84	4.85
Greece	7.62	6.27	5.01
Portugal	6.03	6.04	5.02
Austria	6.01	6.12	5.48
Germany	6.36	5.68	5.53
<b>Eurozone 12</b>	<b>6.34</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.54</b>
Netherlands	6.46	5.88	5.73
Italy	6.26	6.67	5.83
Belgium	6.58	6.48	5.88
France	6.75	6.69	6.02
Luxembourg	:	:	:
United Kingdom	7.55	6.80	5.65
Sweden	7.00	6.56	6.54
Denmark	:	:	:
Lithuania	10.82	9.36	6.40
Slovak Republic	:	:	7.27
Cyprus	8.00	8.02	:
Czech Republic	8.96	9.25	:
Estonia	11.64	11.01	:
Latvia	12.45	11.78	:
Slovenia	15.36	14.81	:
Hungary	18.41	16.42	:
Malta	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, European Central Bank

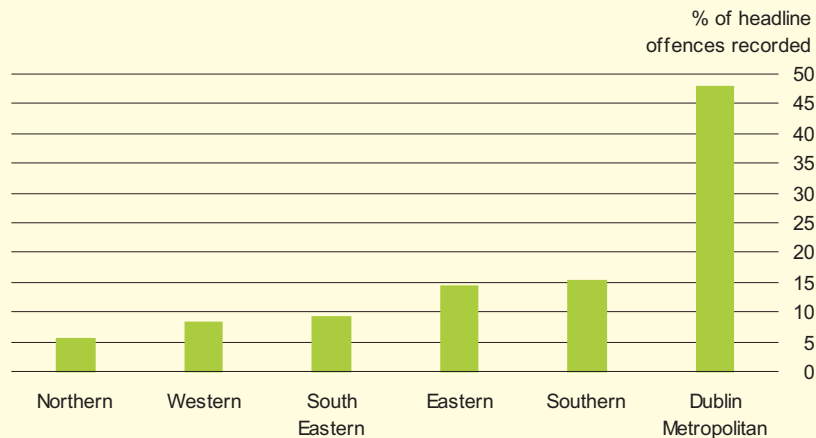
<sup>65</sup>Rates for banks

### 9.1 Ireland: Headline offences detection rates by Garda Division, 2000-2002

Garda Division	% headline offences detection rate		
	2000	2001	2002
Eastern	40.1	38.9	33.4
Dublin Metropolitan	39.0	40.4	37.4
South Eastern	50.3	48.4	43.4
Southern	45.4	43.4	40.8
Western	45.0	39.2	39.5
Northern	43.6	43.7	35.2
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>38.0</b>

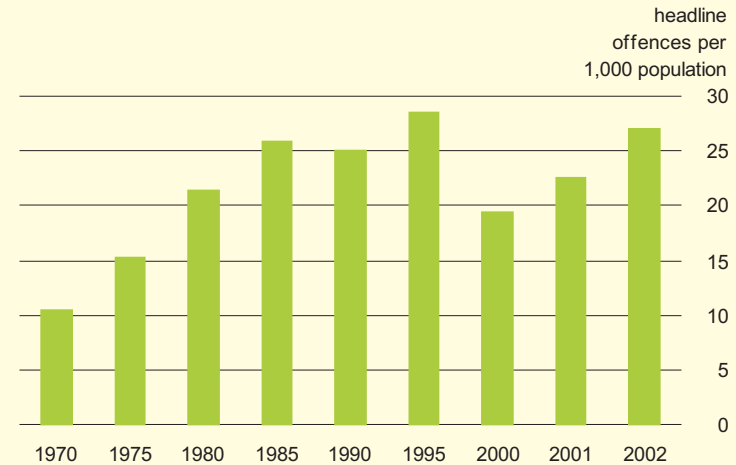
Source: An Garda Síochána

### 9.2 Ireland: Headline offences recorded by Garda Division, 2002



Source: An Garda Síochána

### 9.3 Ireland: Indictable<sup>66</sup>/headline offences recorded, 1970-2002

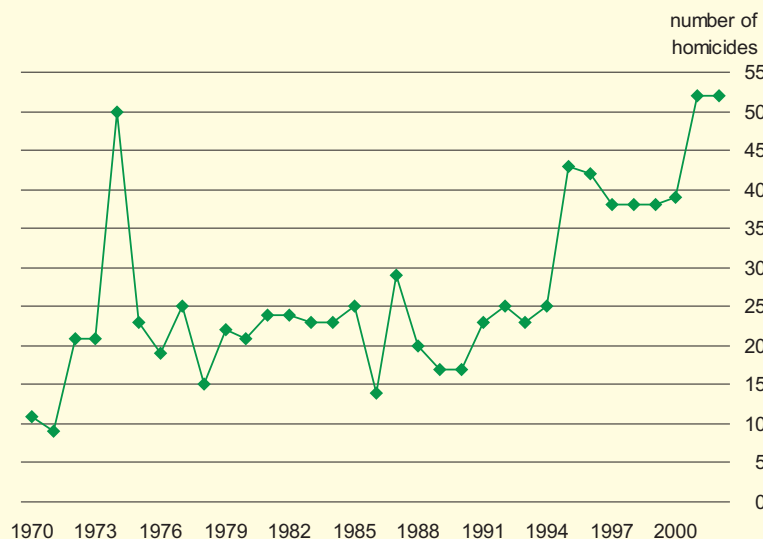


Source: An Garda Síochána

- ◆ The detection rate for headline offences was 38 per cent in 2002 (see Table 9.1).
- ◆ The Dublin Metropolitan region accounted for 48 per cent of headline offences recorded in 2002 (see Graph 9.2).
- ◆ The number of headline offences recorded per 1,000 population was highest in 1995. The rate was lower in 2000 and 2001 but this may be partially due to the introduction of a new classification system or variations in recording practices (see footnote).

<sup>66</sup>Crime figures up to 1999 used an old classification system that divided crimes into categories of indictable/non-indictable. With the introduction of the PULSE information system in the Garda Síochána, a new classification of crimes as headline/non-headline was adopted. Figures for 2000 and subsequent years refer to the new classification of headline crimes. While this category reflects to a large extent what in the past was defined as indictable crime, the terms are not identical and therefore direct comparisons cannot be made between years prior to 2000 and subsequent years.

#### 9.4 Ireland: Homicides recorded, 1970-2002



Source: An Garda Síochána

- ◆ Ireland had a homicide rate of 1.6 per 100,000 in 2001. This was the lowest rate in the EU (see Table 9.5).
- ◆ The number of homicides recorded in Ireland since 1995 is significantly above the average for earlier periods (see Graph 9.4). The exceptional peak in 1974 was due to the bombings in Dublin and Monaghan.

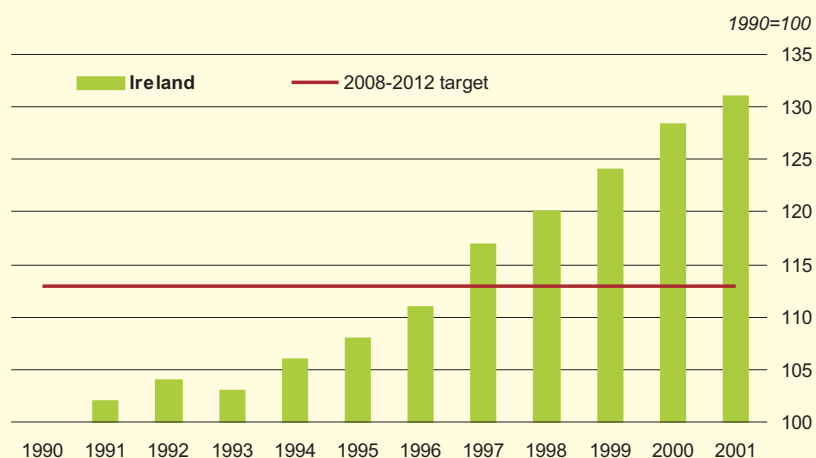
#### 9.5 EU: Homicide rate per 100,000 population<sup>67</sup>, 2000-2002

Country	rate per 100,000 population		
	2000	2001	2002
Ireland	1.5	1.6	1.5
Finland	0.7	1.7	:
Austria	:	2.0	2.1
Portugal	3.3	2.6	2.6
United Kingdom	2.7	2.8	:
Spain	2.9	2.9	:
Germany	3.4	3.2	3.2
Denmark	4.1	3.7	3.9
Italy	3.8	3.8	:
France	3.7	3.9	4.1
Belgium	2.7	6.0	:
Sweden	:	10.0	:
Luxembourg	14.0	11.3	:
Netherlands	:	:	:
Greece	2.8	:	:
Czech Republic	2.7	2.3	2.3
Slovak Republic	2.6	2.4	:
Poland	3.4	3.5	:
Hungary	3.5	4.0	3.5
Latvia	11.2	9.0	:
Lithuania	:	10.8	:
Estonia	13.7	12.1	:
Cyprus	1.7	:	:
Malta	2.0	:	:
Slovenia	4.1	:	:

Source: Interpol International Crime Statistics

<sup>67</sup>The international statistics do not take account of the differences which exist between definitions of punishable acts in different national laws, or the diversity of statistical methods, or the changes which may occur during the reference period and affect the data collected. However, the figures give a broad outline of trends in specific countries.

### 10.1 Ireland: Total net greenhouse gas emissions (based on CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents), 1990-2001



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

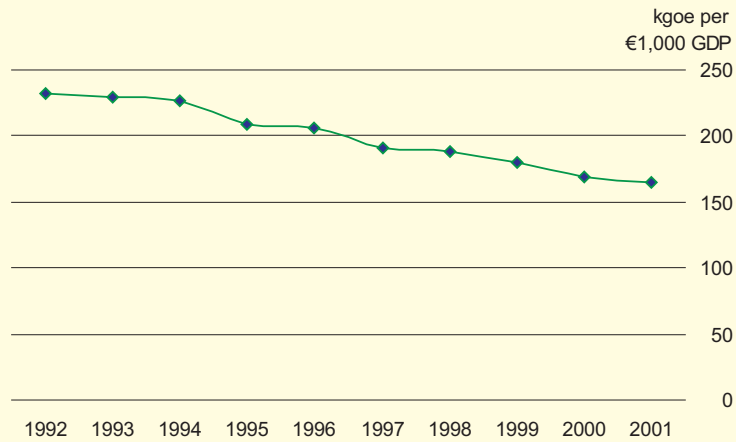
- ◆ Under the Kyoto protocol, EU countries agreed to reduce total greenhouse gas emissions in the EU to 8 per cent below 1990 levels for the period 2008-2012. Ireland's Kyoto burden-sharing contribution is a 13 per cent increase above our 1990 levels (see Graph 10.1).
- ◆ Ireland exceeded the 2008-2012 Kyoto target of 113 for greenhouse gas emissions in 1997 and reached 131 per cent above the 1990 level in 2001 (see Graph 10.1).
- ◆ Ireland, at 128.3 per cent of our 1990 level, was considerably worse than the EU 15 average of 97 per cent of EU 1990 levels in 2000 (see Table 10.2).

### 10.2 EU: Net greenhouse gas emissions, 2000, and Kyoto 2008-2012 target

Country	1990=100		%
	2000	2008-2012 Kyoto target	
Luxembourg	55.0	72.0	76.4
Sweden	95.0	104.0	91.3
Finland	98.0	100.0	98.0
France	99.0	100.0	99.0
Greece	124.0	125.0	99.2
United Kingdom	87.0	87.5	99.4
Germany	81.0	79.0	102.5
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>97.0</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>
Portugal	134.0	127.0	105.5
Netherlands	103.0	94.0	109.6
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>113.5</b>
Italy	107.0	93.5	114.4
Belgium	106.0	92.5	114.6
Spain	135.0	115.0	117.4
Austria	105.0	87.0	120.7
Denmark	99.0	79.0	125.3
Latvia	36.0	92.0	39.1
Czech Republic	45.0	92.0	48.9
Lithuania	46.0	92.0	50.0
Poland	68.0	92.0	73.9
Slovak Republic	68.0	92.0	73.9
Hungary	97.0	92.0	105.4
Slovenia	108.0	94.0	114.9
Estonia	150.0	92.0	163.0
Cyprus	77.0	:	:
Malta	129.0	:	:

Source: Eurostat

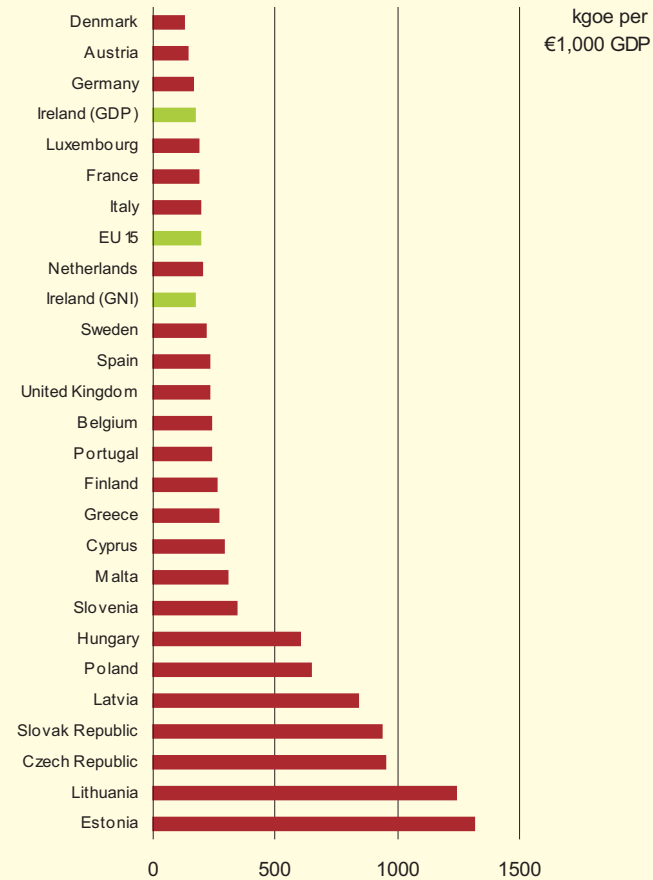
### 10.3 Ireland: Gross inland consumption of energy at constant 1995 prices, 1992-2001



Source: Sustainable Energy Ireland, CSO

- ◆ Ireland's energy intensity ratio improved from 231.6 in 1992 to 165.3 in 2001 (see Graph 10.3). This ratio is calculated by dividing total usage of coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy by GDP (see Appendix 1).
- ◆ The rate for Ireland was close to the EU figure of 193.2 in 2000. Most of the acceding countries had higher levels of gross inland consumption of energy relative to GDP than the EU member states in 2000 (see Graph 10.4).

### 10.4 EU: Gross inland consumption of energy at constant 1995 prices, 2000

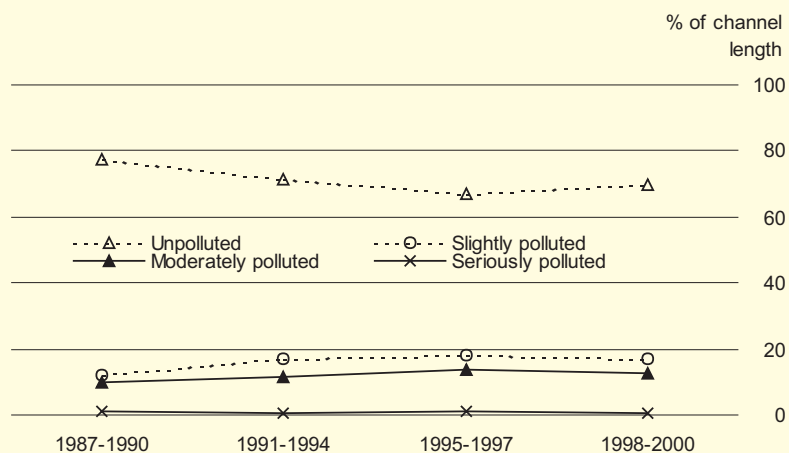


Source: Eurostat

## 10.5 Ireland: River water quality, 1987-2000

Quality	% of channel length			
	1987-1990	1991-1994	1995-1997	1998-2000
Unpolluted	77.3	71.2	67.0	69.8
Slightly polluted	12.0	16.8	18.2	17.0
Moderately polluted	9.7	11.4	13.8	12.4
Seriously polluted	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

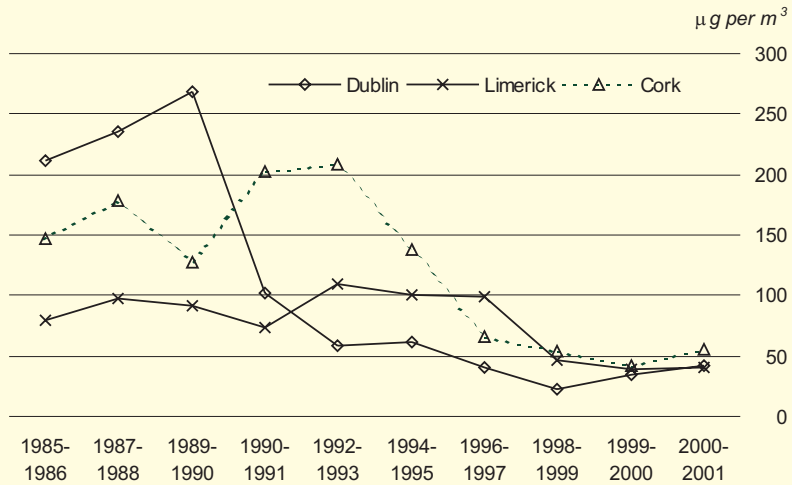


- ◆ The percentage of unpolluted river water in Ireland decreased from 77.3 per cent in the period 1987-1990 to 67.0 per cent in 1995-1997 but there was an improvement to 69.8 per cent during 1998-2000 (see Table 10.5).
- ◆ The percentage of seriously polluted water has consistently remained below 1 per cent throughout the 1987-2000 period (see Table 10.5).

## 10.6 Ireland: Smoke concentrations<sup>68</sup> in urban areas, 1985-2001

Year	$\mu\text{g per m}^3$		
	Dublin	Limerick	Cork
1985-1986	211	79	147
1987-1988	235	98	179
1989-1990	269	92	128
1990-1991	102	73	202
1992-1993	58	110	209
1994-1995	62	101	138
1996-1997	41	99	66
1998-1999	23	47	54
1999-2000	35	39	42
2000-2001	42	41	56

Source: Environmental Protection Agency



- ◆ Smoke pollution levels in Dublin decreased dramatically from 269  $\mu\text{g per m}^3$  in 1989-1990 to 58  $\mu\text{g per m}^3$  in 1992-1993, following the introduction of legal restrictions on the sale of non-smokeless coals in 1990. Similar improvements occurred when the ban was extended to Cork in 1995 and Limerick in 1998. In 2000-2001, the smoke concentrations in Dublin were 42  $\mu\text{g per m}^3$ , Cork 56  $\mu\text{g per m}^3$  and Limerick 41  $\mu\text{g per m}^3$  (see Table 10.6).
- ◆ EU legislation has set limit values of not exceeding 50  $\mu\text{g per m}^3$  on more than 35 days per annum from 2005.

<sup>68</sup>98 percentile of daily mean



### 10.7 Ireland: Acid rain precursor emissions, 1999-2001

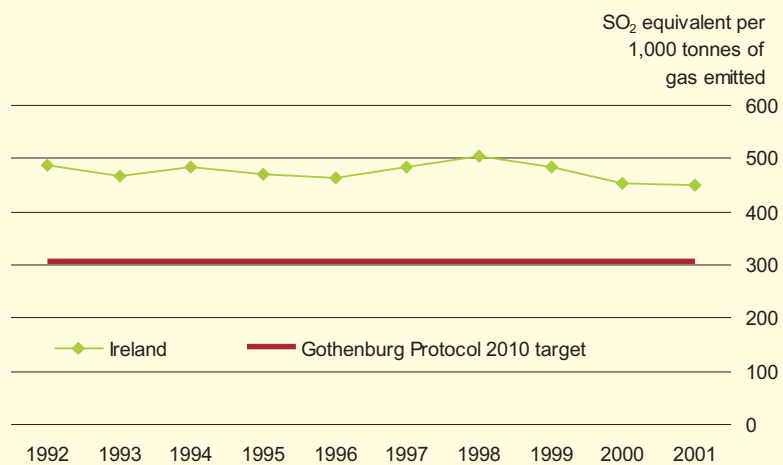
*SO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per 1,000 tonnes of gas emitted*

Gas	1999	2000	2001
Sulphur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	157.4	131.5	126.1
Nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	87.9	92.3	93.9
Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	239.1	230.4	230.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>484.3</b>	<b>454.3</b>	<b>450.7</b>

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- ◆ The level of acid rain precursor emissions in Ireland decreased in each of the last three years, down to a level of 450.7 in 2001. The decrease is mainly due to lower levels of sulphur dioxide emissions (see Table 10.7 and Graph 10.8).
- ◆ The Gothenburg Protocol 2010 target is 300, or two-thirds of current Irish emissions (see Graph 10.8).

### 10.8 Ireland: Acid rain precursor emissions, 1992-2001



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

### 10.9 Ireland: Waste collected and percentage landfilled by type, 1998-2001

Material	000 tonnes		% landfilled	
	Collected		Landfilled	
	1998	2001	1998	2001
Paper	642.2	804.4	85.3	79.3
Glass	116.8	151.2	69.2	71.6
Plastic	200.4	237.4	96.3	93.3
Ferrous, aluminium and other metals	54.3	69.6	91.1	94.3
Textiles	39.4	60.1	91.8	93.2
Organic waste	460.9	578.2	98.8	96.2
Others	338.6	396.7	95.5	87.4
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>1,852.5</b>	<b>2,297.6</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>86.7</b>

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

- ◆ There was a 24 per cent increase in Ireland's municipal waste collected between 1998 and 2001 (see Table 10.9).
- ◆ The proportion of municipal waste landfilled decreased from 91 per cent in 1998 to 86.7 per cent in 2001 (see Table 10.9).
- ◆ Ireland, at 88.5 per cent, had one of the highest percentages of landfilled municipal waste in the EU in 2000. The EU average was 54.4 per cent (see Table 10.10).

### 10.10 EU: Municipal waste collected and landfilled, 2000

Country	kg per person		
	Collected	Landfilled	% landfilled
Denmark	665	67	10.1
Netherlands <sup>69</sup>	610	82	13.4
Luxembourg <sup>70</sup>	648	140	21.6
Belgium	484	134	27.7
Sweden	429	138	32.2
Germany <sup>70</sup>	539	182	33.8
Austria <sup>70</sup>	556	192	34.5
France	531	244	46.0
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>54.4</b>
Spain	520	319	61.3
Finland	483	306	63.4
Portugal	444	334	75.2
Italy <sup>70</sup>	492	377	76.6
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>88.5</b>
Greece <sup>71</sup>	372	340	91.4
United Kingdom <sup>70</sup>	558	511	91.6
Slovak Republic	316	196	62.0
Malta	494	344	69.6
Slovenia <sup>69</sup>	467	424	90.8
Cyprus <sup>69</sup>	692	628	90.8
Hungary	407	383	94.1
Estonia	461	438	95.0
Poland	316	310	98.1
Lithuania <sup>69</sup>	283	283	100.0
Czech Republic <sup>69</sup>	273	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

<sup>69</sup>2001 data

<sup>70</sup>1999 data

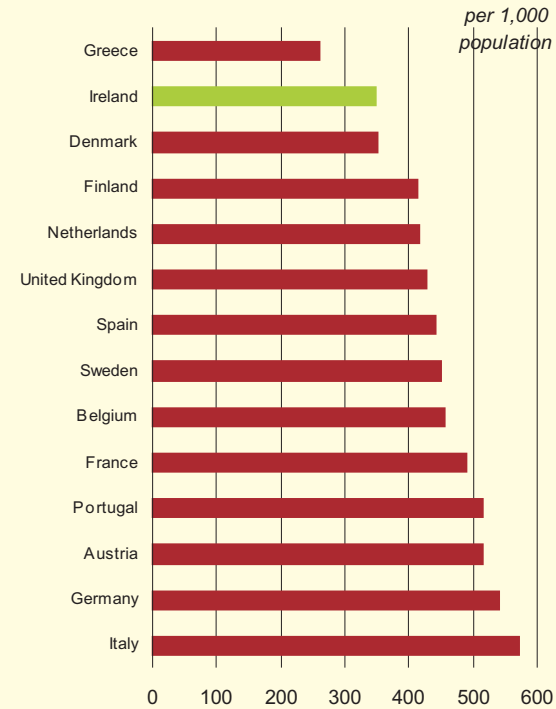
<sup>71</sup>1997 data

### 10.11 Ireland: Private cars under current licence, 1993-2002

Year	000s	
	Private cars under current licence	Private cars per 1,000 population
1993	891.0	249
1994	939.0	262
1995	990.4	275
1996	1,057.4	292
1997	1,134.4	310
1998	1,196.9	323
1999	1,269.2	339
2000	1,319.3	348
2001	1,384.7	360
2002	1,447.9	370

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

### 10.12 EU: Passenger cars per 1,000 population<sup>72</sup>, 2000

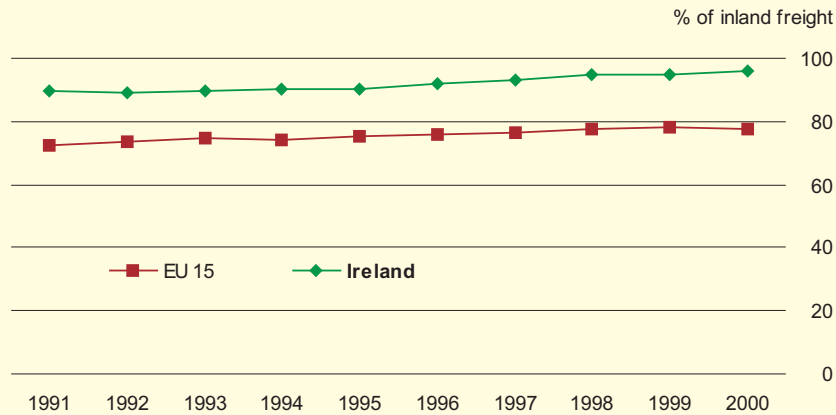


Source: Eurostat

- ◆ The number of private cars per 1,000 population in Ireland has risen from 249 in 1993 to 370 in 2002 (see Table 10.11). Despite the rapid rise in car ownership, Ireland had the second lowest passenger car ownership rate in the EU in 2000 (see Graph 10.12).

<sup>72</sup>1998 data for Greece, no current data available for Luxembourg

### 10.13 Ireland and EU 15: Share of road in total inland freight transport<sup>73</sup>, 1991-2000



Source: Eurostat, CSO

- ◆ Road transport accounted for 89.5 per cent of total inland freight transport in Ireland in 1991. This share has gradually increased during the 1990s to reach 96.2 per cent in 2000 (see Graph 10.13).
- ◆ Ireland had the second highest figure in the EU for the share of road in inland freight transport in 2000 and was considerably above the EU figure of 77.3 per cent (see Table 10.14).

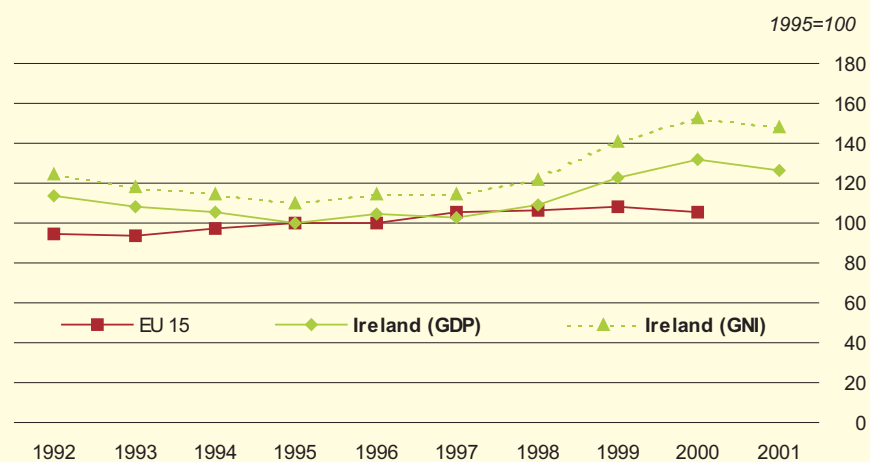
### 10.14 EU: Share of road in total inland freight transport, 1999-2001

Country	% of inland freight		
	1999	2000	2001
Austria	59.3	58.1	:
Netherlands	61.9	60.2	59.7
Sweden	63.2	61.0	60.5
Germany	68.2	66.3	67.5
Belgium	72.2	67.8	:
Finland	73.0	73.1	73.0
France	76.8	75.6	77.7
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>:</b>
Luxembourg	86.0	87.6	:
Italy	89.0	88.9	:
Portugal	92.0	89.4	90.8
United Kingdom	92.0	91.9	:
Denmark	92.3	92.2	91.9
Spain	91.7	92.4	:
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.0</b>
Greece	98.0	97.7	:
Latvia	25.4	26.5	27.4
Estonia	35.3	32.7	35.3
Slovenia	37.2	39.2	41.3
Lithuania	49.6	46.5	51.7
Poland	55.7	56.9	60.3
Slovak Republic	61.6	62.9	62.9
Hungary	68.2	68.0	67.8
Czech Republic	67.7	68.1	69.7
Cyprus	100.0	100.0	100.0
Malta	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Eurostat

<sup>73</sup>Road, rail and inland waterways, measured in tonne-km

### 10.15 Ireland and EU 15: Index of inland freight transport volume, 1992-2001



Source: Eurostat, CSO

- ◆ The volume increase of tonne-kilometres required to transport freight, relative to the volume change in GDP, was 132.2 in Ireland compared to an average EU figure of 105.6 over the 1995-2000 period. This indicates that GDP growth in Ireland was accompanied by a much greater increase in freight activity on Irish roads (see Table 10.16).

### 10.16 EU: Index of inland freight transport volume<sup>74</sup>, 1999-2001

Country	1995=100		
	1999	2000	2001
Belgium	81.3	70.3	:
Finland	90.1	88.0	85.0
Greece	104.3	90.3	:
Sweden	95.3	91.3	86.7
Denmark	93.2	93.6	85.9
Netherlands	103.6	96.9	95.3
Italy	100.4	101.9	:
Germany	106.4	103.9	104.5
<b>EU 15</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>:</b>
United Kingdom	116.4	111.1	:
France	117.7	115.3	112.0
Spain	110.7	117.8	:
Portugal	169.8	123.5	137.4
Austria	124.0	128.2	:
Luxembourg	118.0	128.8	:
<b>Ireland (GDP)</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>126.0</b>
<b>Ireland (GNI)</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>148.3</b>
Slovak Republic	61.2	67.8	62.1
Slovenia	80.2	81.3	81.2
Poland	85.1	82.8	78.9
Hungary	99.6	97.5	91.3
Czech Republic	96.0	97.6	95.3
Lithuania	103.9	104.1	92.8
Latvia	116.7	120.7	121.0
Estonia	176.2	175.6	183.8
Cyprus	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

<sup>74</sup> Measured in tonne-km / GDP (in constant 1995 Euro), 1995=100

