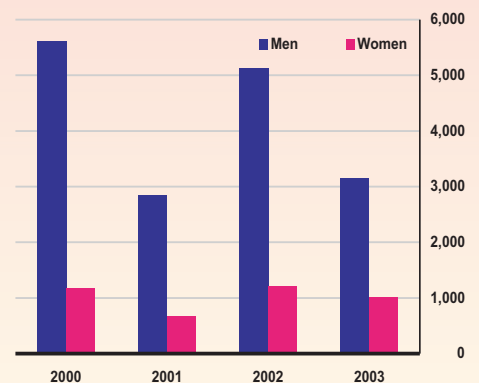
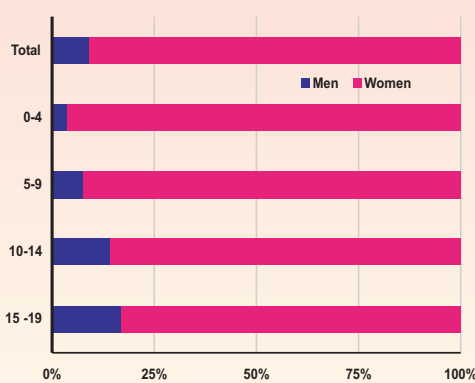
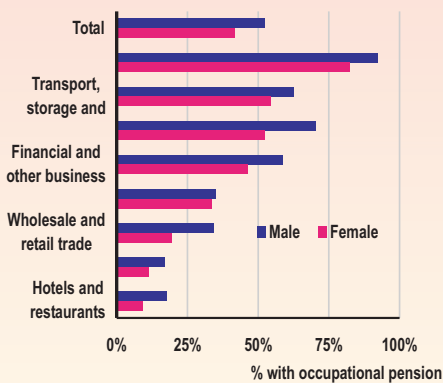


# Women and Men in Ireland







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

# Women and Men in Ireland

**2004**

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## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Preface</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Chapter 1 Introduction and outline of report</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Introduction	8
1.2 Request for indicator report	8
1.3 Further reports	8
1.4 Overview of selected indicators	8
1.5 Structure of report and brief technical notes	9
<b>Chapter 2 Indicators</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1 Commentary	14
2.2 Indicators	16
EU Council Policy Indicators	16
Population	28
Employment	32
Social cohesion and lifestyles	37
Education	42
Health	47
Crime	54
Transport	56
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Appendix 1 Notes and definitions</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Appendix 2 Data sources</b>	<b>67</b>



## Preface

*Women and Men in Ireland, 2004* represents the first attempt by the CSO at publishing a broad set of gender indicators across key aspects of the lives of women and men in Ireland. The report continues to address the request of the National Statistics Board for a comprehensive annual social indicators report covering all aspects of social statistics<sup>1</sup>. The CSO will publish further thematic social reports, on topics such as children and the elderly, during 2005 and 2006.

The indicators were chosen with the objectives of identifying and interpreting key gender differences in the activities of women and men in Ireland, and presenting these differences in an EU context. The report also addresses international needs, articulated in the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>2</sup> and elsewhere, for countries to compile, analyse and present statistics in such a way as to reflect the problems, issues and questions related to women and men in society.

This report should also be seen as a platform for a debate on the most appropriate set of gender indicators for Ireland. Since alternative indicators might have been included, we are hoping for a lively feedback from users over the next few months to assist us in the preparation of subsequent reports of this nature. It is important to keep the set of indicators focussed on the key gender issues. Hence, when users propose additional indicators for inclusion, they should also indicate those of lower priority that might be excluded.

**Donal Garvey**  
**Director General**

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<sup>1</sup> National Statistics Board (2003): *Developing Irish Social and Equality Statistics to meet Policy Needs: Report of the Steering Committee on Social and Equality Statistics*.

<sup>2</sup> Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, Beijing, 15 September 1995.





**Chapter**

**1**

---

**Introduction**

**and**

**outline of report**

## **1.1 Introduction**

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

## **1.2 Request for indicator report**

The social partnership agreement 2003-2005<sup>3</sup> requested the CSO to support a move towards more evidence-based policy-making. In its report, *Developing Irish Social and Equality Statistics to meet Policy Needs*<sup>4</sup>, the NSB asked the CSO to prepare a comprehensive annual social indicators report covering all aspects of social statistics. The NSB report cited the U.K. Office for National Statistics *Social Trends* report as an example of the type of social statistics which they wished the CSO to work towards making more readily available for Ireland.

## **1.3 Further reports**

The NSB placed considerable emphasis on the value of disaggregating the social statistics indicators by key characteristics such as the nine equality grounds<sup>5</sup> mentioned in the Equal Status Act (2000). The CSO agreed with the Board a strategy of initially producing a series of key thematic social indicator reports that would be structured around the nine equality grounds. This gender report is the first of such reports. It is planned to publish a second report during Summer 2005 dealing with age. In addition, it is also hoped to publish a regional indicators report examining variation in the quality of life across Ireland.

These reports are being published with a view to contributing to a national debate on an appropriate set of key social indicators for Ireland. In compiling this report, we examined studies in gender already undertaken in Ireland, particularly by the Gender Equality Unit of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. We also consulted the large number of international Women and Men reports that have already been published elsewhere. The set of indicators published in this report will be further developed for the future reports based on users' feedback.

## **1.4 Overview of selected indicators**

The list of selected indicators is presented in summary format in Table A. A total of 79 indicators have been selected. These indicators have been presented across 8 domains. Key EU gender policy indicators have been brought together in the first domain. This policy domain includes high priority indicators that would otherwise have been included in the more general domains such as employment and unemployment.

Most indicators are presented in both a national and international context. The national context is generally in a time series format while the international context compares Ireland with other EU countries.

Our ambition over time is to present indicators which:

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

Developing statistics to explain gender differences is a difficult task. Statistics that would adequately explain the underlying cause of such differences were not always available for inclusion in this report.

<sup>3</sup> Department of the Taoiseach (2003): *Sustaining Progress, Social Partnership Agreement 2003-2005*.

<sup>4</sup> National Statistics Board (2003): *Developing Irish Social and Equality Statistics to meet Policy Needs: Report of the Steering Committee on Social and Equality Statistics*.

<sup>5</sup> The nine grounds of unlawful discrimination named in the Equal Status Act (2000) are: Gender, marital status, family status, age, disability, race, sexual orientation, religious belief and membership of the traveller community.

The identification and resolution of such data gaps is a key aspect of the NSB's *Strategy for Statistics 2003-2008*.

### **1.5      *Structure of report and brief technical notes***

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

The appendices describe the indicator definitions and data sources in greater detail. The national and international data sources are given for each indicator. While many of the national data are compiled by the CSO, we have also used survey and administrative data holdings held by Government departments and agencies wherever appropriate and possible. The data in the tables and graphs reflect the national and international data availability position as of end November 2004.

**Table A Domains and indicators used**

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**Domain and indicator**

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**1 EU Council policy indicators**

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Table 1.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 1994-2004
Graph 1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1994-2003
Table 1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2003
Graph 1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1994-2004
Table 1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2004
Table 1.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2002
Table 1.7	Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2004
Table 1.8	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 1999 and 2004
Table 1.9	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2002
Table 1.10	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2002
Table 1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 1999 and 2004
Graph 1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2001
Table 1.13	EU: Early school leavers, 2003
Table 1.14	EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2001
Table 1.15	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2003
Table 1.16	EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2002
Table 1.17	EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2000-2004
Graph 1.18	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making 2004
Table 1.19	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2003

---

**2 Population**

---

Table 2.1	Ireland: Population by age group, 2004
Table 2.2	EU: Women per 100 men, 2002
Table 2.3	Ireland: Lone parents with children aged under 20, 1994-2004
Table 2.4	Ireland: Lone parents with children aged under 20 by age of youngest child, 2004
Table 2.5	Ireland: Migration by age group, 1994 and 2004
Graph 2.6	Ireland: Migration, 1994-2004
Table 2.7	Ireland: Principal economic status, 1994 and 2004

---

**3 Employment**

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Table 3.1	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2003
Table 3.2	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2004
Table 3.3	Ireland: Employees aged 20-69 with an occupational pension scheme by NACE sector, 2002
Table 3.4	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1994 and 2004
Table 3.5	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1994-2004
Graph 3.6	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1994-2003
Table 3.7	EU: Unemployment rates, 2003

---

**4 Social cohesion and lifestyles**

---

Table 4.1	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2003
Table 4.2	Ireland and EU: At risk of poverty rate for persons aged 16 and over by most frequent economic activity, 2001
Table 4.3	Ireland and EU: At risk of poverty rate by age group, 2001
Table 4.4	Ireland: Persons aged 20 years and over living alone, 2004
Table 4.5	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2003
Table 4.6	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate, 2002
Table 4.7	Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002
Table 4.8	Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002
Table 4.9	Ireland: Membership of selected sports associations, 2004
Table 4.10	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2003
Table 4.11	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2003
Table 4.12	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2003

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**Domain and indicator**

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**5 Education**

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Table 5.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2002
Table 5.2	Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2002
Table 5.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 1999 and 2004
Table 5.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 1999-2004
Table 5.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2004
Table 5.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers, 1994-2003
Table 5.7	EU: Classroom teachers, 2002
Table 5.8	EU: School management personnel, 2002

---

**6 Health**

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Table 6.1	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2003
Graph 6.2	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1994-2003
Table 6.3	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2003
Table 6.4	EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations, 2002
Graph 6.5	Ireland: Health determinants, 2002
Table 6.6	Ireland: Persons registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2003
Table 6.7	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2001
Table 6.8	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1994-2001
Table 6.9	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2004
Table 6.10	Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2002
Table 6.11	Ireland: Carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002
Table 6.12	Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002
Table 6.13	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2003
Table 6.14	Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2004

---

**7 Crime**

---

Table 7.1	Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2002
Graph 7.2	Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2000-2003
Table 7.3	EU: Criminal convictions, 2000
Table 7.4	EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2000
Table 7.5	Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2003
Table 7.6	Ireland: Incidents of domestic violence reported to the Gardaí, 2000-2003

---

**8 Transport**

---

Table 8.1	Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1991 and 2002
Table 8.2	Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002
Table 8.3	Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2002
Table 8.4	Ireland: Road fatalities, 1993-2002
Table 8.5	Ireland: Road casualties by age group of victim, 2002
Table 8.6	Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2003

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**Chapter**

**2**

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**Indicators**

## 2.1 *Commentary*

This Section briefly reviews some of the key issues of interest arising in the analysis of the lives of men and women in Ireland. More detailed commentary on the individual domains and indicators are included in Section 2.2. A more comprehensive analysis of each topic can be found in the reports published on each survey data source, e.g. the Quarterly National Household Survey reports. Key points from the indicators include:

- ◆ The employment rate for women in Ireland in 2003 was 55.3%. This was just above the EU 25 average of 55% and quite close to the EU Stockholm Council 2005 target of 57%. Given the comparatively low labour force participation rate by older women in Ireland, the female employment rate is likely to increase over the coming years as this older age group is replaced in the labour force by a younger age group with higher participation rates. The employment rate for men in Ireland in 2003 was 74.7%. This was well above the EU 25 average of 70.8%.
- ◆ The Stockholm Council also set employment rate targets of 50% for men and women in the 55-64 years age group in 2010. Ireland already exceeds the male target (64.7% in 2003) but is considerably below the female target for the 55-64 age group (33.4% in 2003). Related to this indicator is a target set by the Barcelona Council of increasing the average retirement age by 5 years by 2010. The rates in Ireland of 62 years for men and 62.8 years for women are already older than the average EU 25 rates of 60.8 years for men and 60 years for women. However given the lengthening life expectancy of men (15.4 years) and women (18.7 years) aged 65 years in Ireland, it is conceivable that there will be an increase in the average age of retirement in the future.
- ◆ Female income liable for social insurance payments in 2002 was 63.3% of male income. There were wide variations by age group from 83.4% for persons under 25 to just under 50% for women aged 45-64. When an adjustment is made for usual hours worked in 2002 (men 41.3 hours and women 31.7 hours), women's hourly earnings were 82.5% of men's.
- ◆ The European Commission set a target of halving the number of early school leavers in the 18-24 years age group by 2010. In Ireland, the rate for men was 14.7% in 2003 compared to 9.4% for women. Both of these rates were well below the EU 25 average rates of 17.9% for men and 14% for women.
- ◆ The proportion of women at risk of poverty, after pensions and social transfers, was 23% in Ireland in 2001. This was the highest rate in the EU 25. The rate was 61% for unemployed men and 52% for retired women.
- ◆ Life expectancy rates at birth for Ireland were 75.1 years for men and 80.3 years for women in 2001-2003. These were broadly similar to the average EU 25 rates of 74.8 years for men and 81.1 years for women.
- ◆ In 2004, women represented only 13.3% of TDs in Dáil Eireann. This rate was well below the average EU 25 rate of 22.1% which, in turn, was only half the Swedish rate of 45.3%. In Ireland, this situation was mirrored elsewhere in the representation of women on the Boards of State-sponsored bodies and regional Boards. Almost 59% of women in the Civil Service were clerical officers compared to just under 30% of men. In 2003, only 10% of Assistant Secretaries were women.
- ◆ The proportion of women heading lone parent families with children under 20 has gradually increased from around 87% in 1994 to 91% in 2004.
- ◆ Under 1% of persons looking after home/family in 2004 were men.
- ◆ There are significant gender differences in the study of Leaving Certificate subjects. In 2002 Around 95% of pupils taking higher level engineering, construction and technical drawing examinations were boys whereas over 71% of higher level biology candidates were girls. A similar situation exists at



third level where 71% of graduates in engineering were men and 79% of graduates in education were women.

- ◆ Women represented 86% of primary school teachers but only 51% of primary school managers.
- ◆ Men were generally more likely to die at a younger age than women, with the difference in risk particularly high (2.9:1) in the 15-24 years age group. This reflects a greater tendency for young men to commit suicide and to be victims of motor vehicle accidents.
- ◆ The rate at which Irish women were undergoing a range of preventative medical examinations in 2002 was considerably lower than the rate for women in the other EU member states.
- ◆ Men held 58% of full driving licences and 45% of provisional licences. The share of full licences held by women was highest in the 30-49 age group at around 44%.

## 2.2 Indicators

### EU Council Policy Indicators

**Table 1.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate<sup>6</sup>, 1994-2004**

Year	% of population aged 15 -64			
	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1994	65.9	40.1	:	:
1995	67.1	41.6	:	:
1996	67.5	43.2	:	:
1997	69.1	45.9	70.2	51.1
1998	71.1	48.1	70.6	51.8
1999	73.6	51.2	70.9	52.9
2000	75.7	53.2	71.3	53.6
2001	76.2	54.0	71.3	54.3
2002	75.0	55.2	71.0	54.7
2003	74.7	55.3	70.8	55.0
2004	75.2	55.8	:	:

Source: CSO, QNHS; Eurostat, LFS

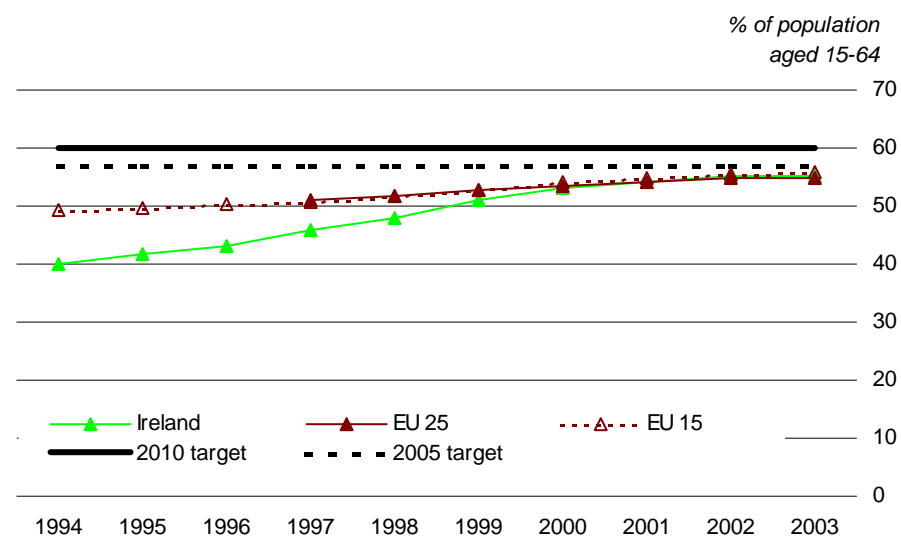
- ◆ The Lisbon Council<sup>7</sup> set an employment target of 60% of women in the age group 15-64 to be in employment by 2010. An interim EU target of 57% by 2005 was also set by the Stockholm Council<sup>8</sup> (see Graph 1.2).
- ◆ In 1997, the employment rate for men in Ireland, at 69.1%, was just below the EU 25 rate of 70.2%. The female rate, at 45.9%, was well below the EU 25 rate of 51.1%. Since 1997, the situation in Ireland has significantly improved relative to the rest of the EU. This is reflected in a rapid decline in unemployment and an increased labour force participation rate by women. In 2003, the female employment rate in Ireland was just above the EU 25 rate of 55.0% while the rate for men was around four percentage points higher at 74.7% (Tables 1.1 and 1.3).

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

<sup>7</sup> The European Council held a special meeting on 23-24 March 2000 in Lisbon to agree a new strategic goal for the Union in order to strengthen employment, economic reform and social cohesion as part of a knowledge-based economy.

<sup>8</sup> Stockholm European Council 2001 Realising the European Union's Potential: Consolidating and extending the Lisbon Strategy.

**Graph 1.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate<sup>6</sup>, 1994-2003**



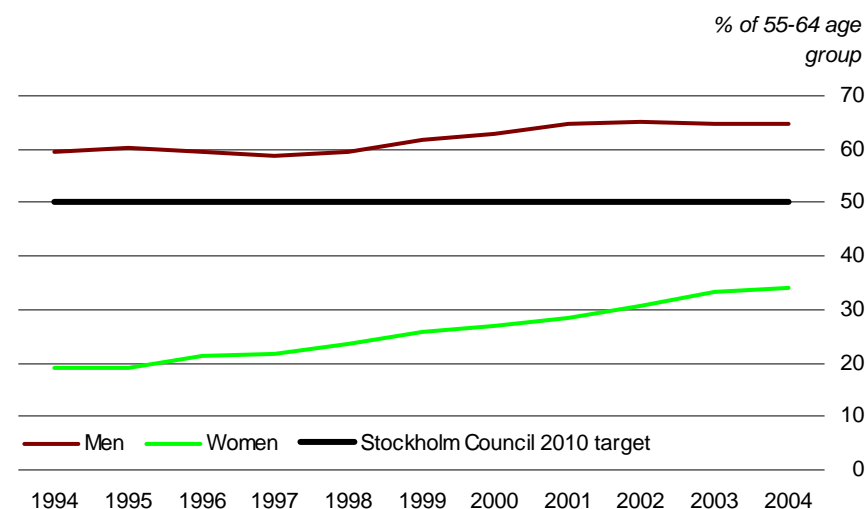
Source: CSO, QNHS; Eurostat, LFS

**Table 1.3 EU: Employment rate, 2003**

Country	% of population aged 15-64		% of population aged 55-64	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	74.9	72.2	70.9	66.2
Denmark	79.7	70.5	68.0	53.1
Estonia	66.8	58.3	56.6	49.9
Finland	70.3	67.1	50.7	48.6
United Kingdom	77.9	65.3	65.0	46.4
Portugal	75.0	61.5	62.3	42.4
Lithuania	65.8	60.0	57.7	39.0
Latvia	65.9	57.8	48.7	36.7
France	69.4	57.3	40.8	33.8
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>33.4</b>
Cyprus	78.8	60.2	68.7	32.6
Netherlands	81.2	65.8	57.4	32.2
Germany	70.9	58.9	47.7	31.2
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Czech Republic	73.2	56.6	57.3	28.7
Greece	72.5	44.0	59.0	25.8
Spain	73.1	45.9	59.4	23.4
Austria	76.5	61.9	41.0	21.2
Hungary	63.5	50.9	38.3	21.2
Luxembourg	73.3	52.0	39.1	20.9
Poland	56.4	46.4	35.3	20.1
Italy	69.5	42.8	42.6	18.1
Belgium	67.1	51.4	38.7	17.7
Slovenia	67.2	57.7	31.8	14.6
Malta	75.6	33.4	52.5	13.6
Slovak Republic	63.5	52.3	41.1	11.1

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS

**Graph 1.4 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64<sup>9</sup>, 1994-2004**



Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The Stockholm Council set a target of a 50% employment rate for men and women in the 55-64 age group by 2010.
- ◆ In 2003, the employment rate for men aged 55-64 years in Ireland was 64.7% which was considerably above the EU 25 average of 50.1% and also well above the Stockholm Council target (Table 1.3 and Graph 1.4).
- ◆ The employment rate for women aged 55-64 in Ireland in 2003 was 33.4%. This was above the EU 25 average of 30.6% but considerably below the Stockholm Council target of 50%. However, the labour force participation rate of younger women is significantly higher than that of older age groups in Ireland with 66% of women in the 20-24 age group in the labour force compared to 33.6% of the 55-64 age group (Tables 1.3, 1.5 and Graph 1.4).

<sup>9</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

**Table 1.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate<sup>10</sup> (ILO) by age group, 2004**

Age group	% of cohort in labour force		
	Men	Women	% women
15-19	27.0	20.0	41.4
20-24	76.1	66.0	46.2
25-34	92.5	75.6	45.0
35-44	93.1	65.9	41.5
45-54	89.1	60.2	40.3
55-64	66.6	33.6	33.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>41.7</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ In Ireland in 2004, 70.9% of men were in the labour force compared to 49.4% of women. The highest participation rate by women was in the 25-34 age group at 75.6% (Table 1.5).
- ◆ The participation rate for women aged 55-64 was only 33.6% or a little over half of the male rate. As this group exit the labour force and are replaced by women entering the labour force at a higher participation rate, the overall employment rate of 60% of women set by the Lisbon Council may become attainable (Tables 1.1 and 1.5).

**Table 1.6 EU: Average exit age from the labour force<sup>11</sup>, 2002**

Country	age in years	
	Men	Women
Sweden	63.4	63.1
Portugal	62.8	63.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.8</b>
United Kingdom	62.7	61.9
Netherlands	62.9	61.6
Spain	61.5	61.5
Finland	60.6	60.4
Germany	61.1	60.3
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>60.0</b>
Denmark	61.9	59.8
Italy	60.2	59.7
Austria	59.4	59.3
Hungary	59.6	58.8
France	58.9	58.7
Czech Republic	62.2	58.4
Belgium	58.6	58.4
Greece <sup>12</sup>	61.2	57.7
Poland	58.1	55.8
Slovakia	59.6	55.7

Source: Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ To address the demographic challenge of an ageing EU population, the Barcelona Council<sup>13</sup> set a target of increasing the average EU retirement age by 5 years by 2010.
- ◆ In 2002, Ireland had the third oldest average exit age from the labour force for women and the sixth oldest among EU 25 countries for men. Ireland and Portugal were the only EU countries where the exit age for women was higher than that for men (Table 1.6 and Appendix 1).
- ◆ In 2002, the EU 25 average exit ages were 60.0 years for women and 60.8 years for men. However, data were available for only four of the new Member States and their figures were all below the EU female average and generally below the EU male average (Table 1.6).

<sup>11</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>. The current EU methodology for calculating average exit age may not make sufficient allowance for the higher participation rates for women in Ireland across all age groups.

<sup>12</sup> 2001 data.

<sup>13</sup> The European Council met in Barcelona in March 2002 for its second annual Spring meeting on the economic, social and environmental situation in the Union.

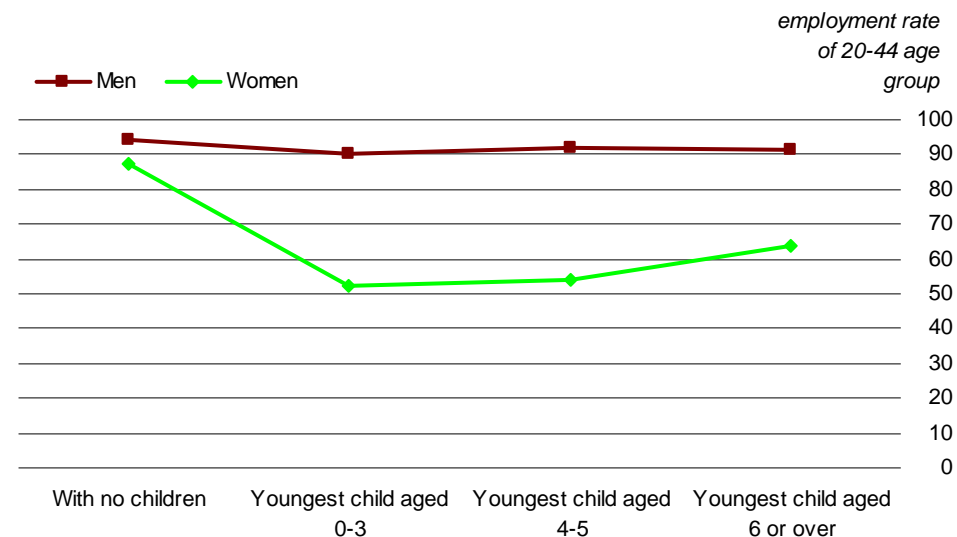
<sup>10</sup> Persons in the labour force expressed as a proportion of the population (see Appendix 1).

**Table 1.7 Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2004**

Family status	% of 20-44 age group	
	Men	Women
No children	94.4	87.2
Youngest child aged 0-3	90.1	52.4
Youngest child aged 4-5	91.9	54.3
Youngest child aged 6 or over	91.5	63.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>62.5</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The Barcelona Council agreed targets of childcare provision for at least 90% of children between 3 years of age and the mandatory school-going age (six years of age in Ireland) by 2010. They also agreed a target of childcare for at least 33% of children under 3 years of age by 2010.
- ◆ Progress towards the Barcelona Council targets is not measurable, at present, due to a lack of data in Ireland. However, data from the QNHS gives an indication of the effect that having young children in the family has on female employment rates.
- ◆ The employment rate for women aged 20-44 was 62.5% in 2004. This rate varied from 87.2% for women aged 20-44 with no children, to 52.4% for women in this age group whose youngest child was aged 3 or under. The rate rose to 63.6% in cases where the youngest child was aged 6 years or over (Table 1.7).
- ◆ The employment rate for men aged 20-44 was 91.7% in 2004. This rate showed little variation across family status categories.



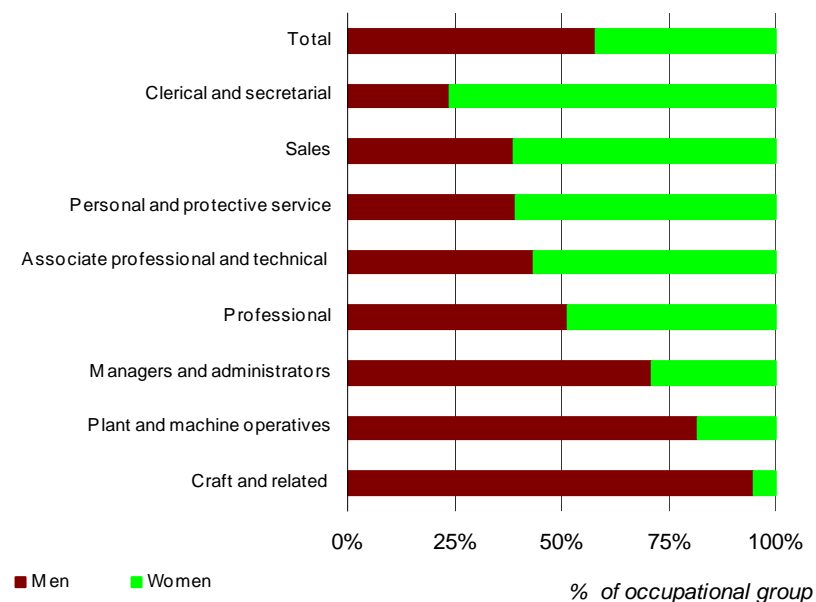
**Table 1.8 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 1999 and 2004**

Broad occupational group	000s			
	1999		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Craft and related	202.2	16.5	231.3	12.4
Plant and machine operatives	122.1	39.9	130.3	29.1
Managers and administrators	222.0	72.3	227.1	92.1
Sales	49.7	76.9	59.0	93.3
Associate professional and technical	58.1	72.3	72.3	94.8
Professional	83.3	75.2	108.4	103.0
Personal and protective service	67.6	85.1	72.8	112.6
Clerical and secretarial	51.1	148.4	53.1	167.6
Other	92.0	54.6	111.0	66.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>948.0</b>	<b>641.0</b>	<b>1,065.2</b>	<b>771.0</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ In 2004, men accounted for 58% of persons in employment. Craft and related occupations had the highest sex differentiation of the occupational groups with men representing 94.9% of persons employed. In contrast, the Professional occupation group was the most evenly distributed, with men accounting for 51.3% of employees. The Clerical and secretarial group had the highest proportion of women at 75.9% (Table 1.8 and graph).

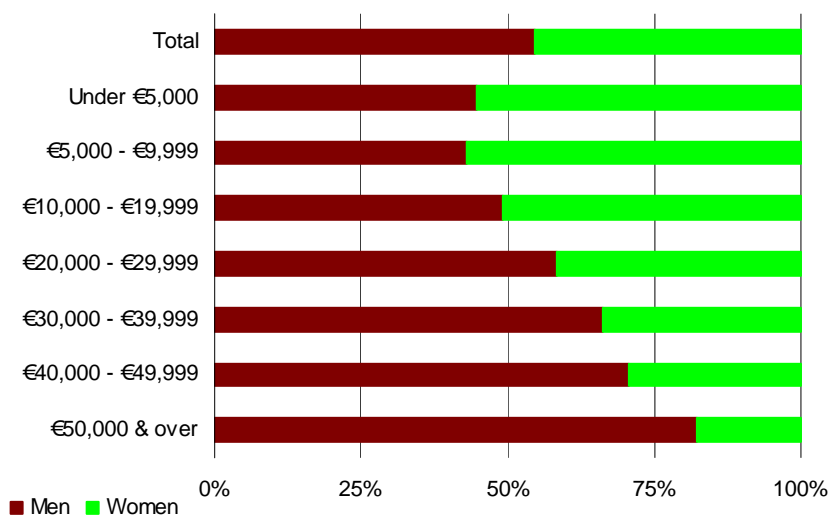
2004



**Table 1.9 Ireland: Income<sup>14</sup> liable for social insurance, 2002**

Income band	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000	176,381	218,293	15.3	22.7
€5,000 - €9,999	128,733	169,742	11.2	17.6
€10,000 - €19,999	252,134	261,326	21.8	27.2
€20,000 - €29,999	240,767	172,496	20.9	17.9
€30,000 - €39,999	156,453	80,026	13.6	8.3
€40,000 - €49,999	84,265	35,006	7.3	3.6
€50,000 & over	115,756	24,913	10.0	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154,489</b>	<b>961,802</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Average</i>	<i>26,350</i>	<i>16,680</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>63.3</i>

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs, Revenue Commissioners



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

**Table 1.10 Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2002**

Age group	% of age group		average income (€)		Women's income as % of men's
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Under 25	76.7	76.6	11,151	9,301	83.4
25-34	99.8	89.7	26,349	20,783	78.9
35-44	83.6	66.9	36,267	20,849	57.5
45-54	68.5	55.5	37,709	18,687	49.6
55-64	62.2	39.9	32,641	16,296	49.9
65 and over	46.0	20.7	13,750	9,212	67.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>26,350</b>	<b>16,680</b>	<b>63.3</b>

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs, Revenue Commissioners

- ◆ In 2002, the average income which was liable for payment of social insurance contributions was €26,350 for men and €16,680 for women. Hence, the average income for women was only 63.3% of men's average income. However, when an adjustment is made for differences in average hours worked per week in 2002 (41.3 hours for men and 31.7 hours for women), women's income increases to 82.5% of men's (Tables 1.9, 1.11 and Appendix 1).
- ◆ Just over 22% of women earned under €5,000 compared to 15.3% of men. A further 33% of men earned between €5,000 and €20,000 compared to 44.8% of women. There was an increasing relative proportion of men in the higher income bands with 10% of men earning €50,000 and over compared to only 2.6% of women (Table 1.9).
- ◆ In 2002, the average income of women in relation to men varied widely across age groups. In the under 25 age group, the average income of women was 83.4% of men's, which was the highest proportion of all the age groups. The comparative percentage for the 25-34 age group was 78.9% and for the 35-44 age group it was 57.5%. It fell to just below half of the average men's income for the 45-54 and 55-64 age groups (Table 1.10).
- ◆ In interpreting the statistics in Tables 1.9 and 1.10, it should be borne in mind that no account has been taken of the number of hours being worked or of the occupations being performed by men and women (Tables 1.8 and 1.11). In addition, income used for private pension contributions is not included in the figures (Table 3.3).

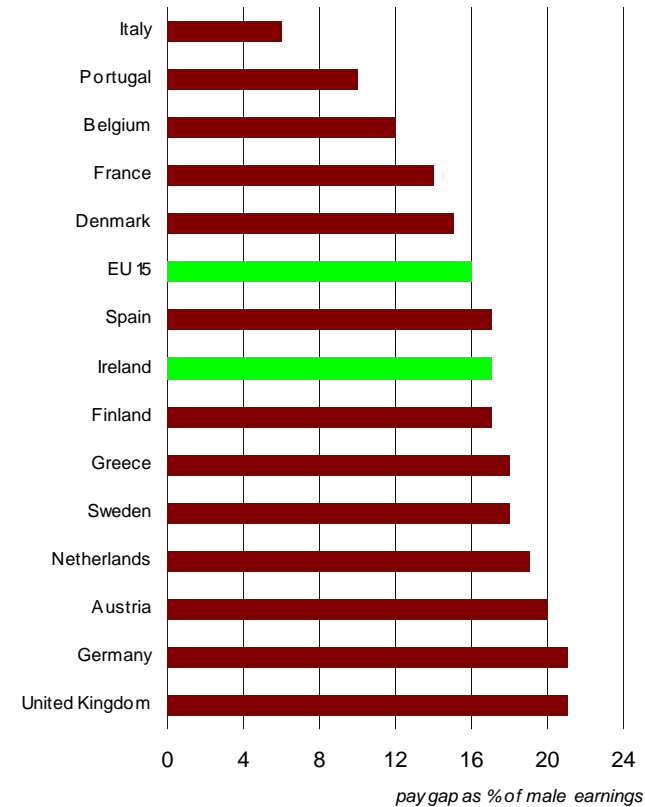
<sup>14</sup> See Appendix 1.

**Table 1.11 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 1999 and 2004**

Usual hours worked	000s			
	1999		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	27.6	81.3	26.5	100.3
20-29	34.1	111.2	35.6	152.2
30-39	269.4	251.8	394.4	343.4
40 and over	453.4	154.5	449.4	131.3
Varied & not stated	163.6	42.2	159.3	43.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>948.0</b>	<b>641.0</b>	<b>1,065.2</b>	<b>771.0</b>
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>31.7</i>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ Men worked almost 10 hours longer per week than women in both 1999 and 2004 (Table 1.11).
- ◆ The average hours worked per week decreased for both men and women between 1999 and 2004. In 2004, the average hours worked were 41.3 for men and 31.7 for women. There was a noticeable drop in the proportion of men and women working 40 hours and over and a corresponding increase in the proportion working 30-39 hours per week (Table 1.11).

**Graph 1.12 EU: Gender pay gap<sup>15</sup>, 2001**

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

- ◆ The gender pay gap in Ireland in 2001 was around the EU 15 average (Graph 1.12).

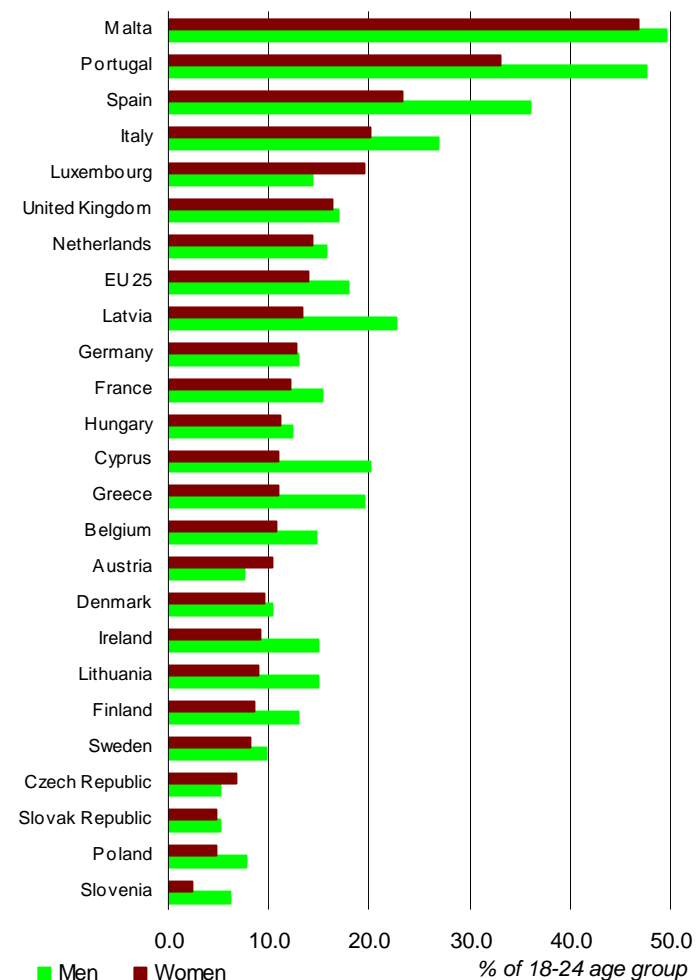
<sup>15</sup> The population and methodology used to calculate the ECHP gender pay gap is not comparable to any pay comparisons made in Tables 1.9 and 1.10.



**Table 1.13 EU: Early school leavers<sup>16</sup>, 2003**

Country	% of 18-24 age group	
	Men	Women
Slovenia	6.2	2.3
Poland	7.8	4.7
Slovak Republic	5.2	4.7
Czech Republic	5.2	6.8
Sweden	9.8	8.2
Finland	12.9	8.6
Lithuania	14.9	8.9
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Denmark	10.3	9.6
Austria	7.6	10.3
Belgium	14.7	10.8
Greece	19.6	11.0
Cyprus	20.2	11.0
Hungary	12.4	11.1
France	15.3	12.2
Germany	12.9	12.8
Latvia	22.7	13.4
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Netherlands	15.7	14.3
United Kingdom	17.0	16.4
Luxembourg	14.4	19.6
Italy	26.8	20.1
Spain	36.1	23.4
Portugal	47.7	33.0
Malta	49.7	46.8
Estonia	16.1	:

Source: CSO, QNHS; Eurostat, LFS



- ◆ The European Commission set a target of halving the number of early school leavers in the 18-24 age group by 2010.
- ◆ Women represented a significantly smaller proportion of early school leavers than men in both Ireland and the EU 25 in 2003. The proportion of 18-24 year olds in Ireland in 2003 with no more than lower secondary education was 14.7% of men and 9.4% of women. Both of these figures were lower than the EU 25 averages of 17.9% of men and 14.0% of women (Table 1.13).

<sup>16</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

**Table 1.14 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2001**

Country	% of sex			
	Men		Women	
	At risk of poverty rate before pensions and social transfers	At risk of poverty rate after pensions and social transfers <sup>17</sup>	At risk of poverty rate before pensions and social transfers	At risk of poverty rate after pensions and social transfers <sup>17</sup>
Czech Republic	33	7	39	8
Hungary	41	10	47	10
Netherlands	33	12	39	11
Sweden <sup>18</sup>	41	10	45	11
Germany	34	10	43	12
Slovenia <sup>18</sup>	35	10	39	12
Denmark <sup>18</sup>	29	10	35	13
Luxembourg	38	12	42	13
Austria	34	9	42	14
Finland	27	9	34	14
Belgium	34	12	42	15
Malta <sup>18</sup>	30	15	30	15
Poland	47	16	49	15
France	38	15	42	16
Latvia <sup>19</sup>	41	16	45	16
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17</b>
Lithuania	39	17	43	17
Cyprus <sup>20</sup>	22	15	26	18
Estonia <sup>19</sup>	39	17	42	19
United Kingdom	37	15	44	19
Spain	34	17	39	20
Italy	39	19	44	20
Portugal	36	20	37	20
Slovak Republic <sup>21</sup>	42	21	44	21
Greece	36	19	41	22
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

- ◆ The at risk of poverty rates after pensions and social transfers in Ireland in 2001 were 20% for men and 23% for women (Table 1.14).

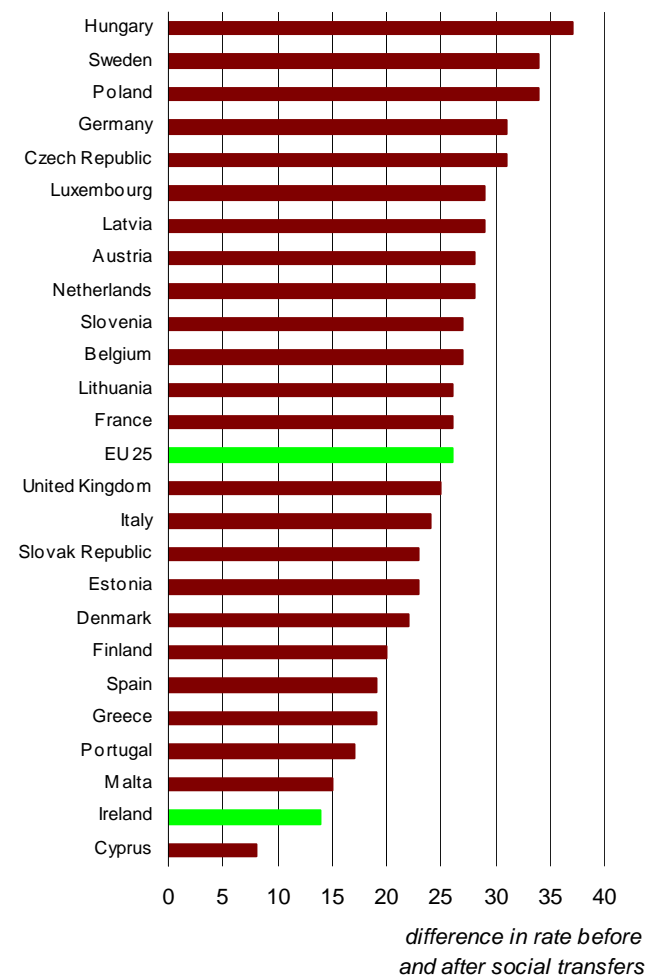
<sup>17</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

<sup>18</sup> 2000 data.

<sup>19</sup> 2002 data.

<sup>20</sup> 1997 data.

<sup>21</sup> 2003 data.

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

Source: Eurostat, ECHP

- ◆ The effect of pensions and social transfer payments was greatest in Hungary. The beneficial effect of transfer payments in Ireland on the female at risk of poverty rate was the second lowest of the EU 25 countries (Table 1.14 and graph).

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

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

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

- ◆ Life expectancy at birth was 75.1 years for Irish men and 80.3 years for Irish women in 2002. This compares with an EU average of 74.8 years for men and 81.1 years for women (Table 1.16).
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth has increased by 5 years for Irish men and by 4.7 years for Irish women since 1980-1982. Over the same period, life expectancy at 65 years has increased by 2.8 years for men and 3 years for women (Table 1.15).
- ◆ There were above average increases in the life expectancy of Irish men and women aged 65 between 1995-1997 and 2001-2003 (Table 1.15).

**Table 1.16 EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2002**

Country	years		
	Men	Women	Difference
Sweden	77.7	82.1	4.4
United Kingdom	75.9	80.5	4.6
Denmark	74.8	79.5	4.7
Netherlands	76.0	80.7	4.7
Cyprus	76.1	81.0	4.9
Malta	75.9	81.0	5.1
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Greece	75.4	80.7	5.3
Germany	75.4	81.2	5.8
Austria	75.8	81.7	5.9
Belgium	75.1	81.1	6.0
Italy	76.8	82.9	6.1
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Czech Republic	72.1	78.7	6.6
Luxembourg	74.9	81.5	6.6
Finland	74.9	81.5	6.6
Portugal	73.8	80.5	6.7
France	75.8	83.0	7.2
Spain	75.8	83.5	7.7
Slovenia	72.7	80.5	7.8
Slovak Republic	69.9	77.8	7.9
Hungary	68.4	76.7	8.3
Poland	70.4	78.7	8.3
Latvia	64.8	76.0	11.2
Lithuania	66.3	77.5	11.2
Estonia	65.3	77.1	11.8

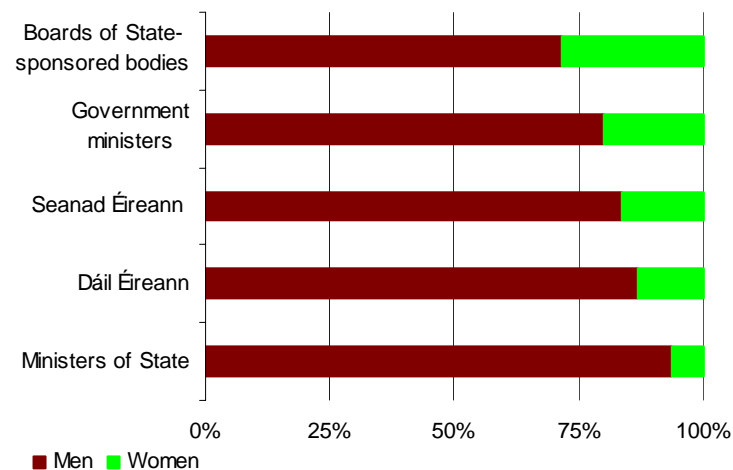
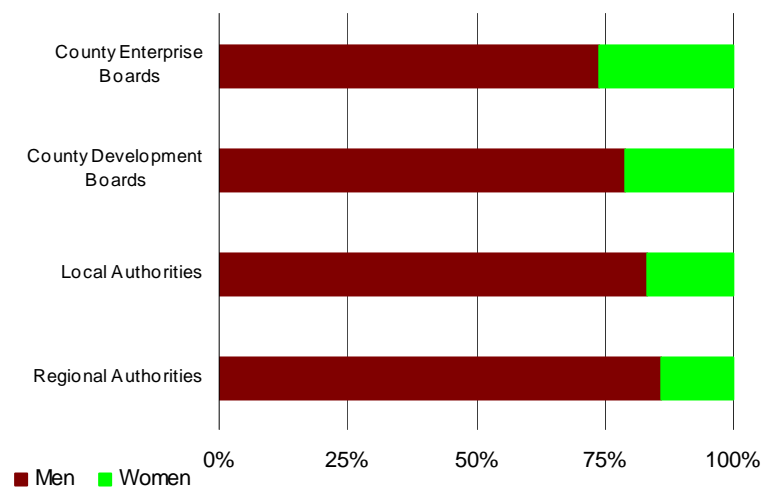
Source: Eurostat; CSO, Vital Statistics

**Table 1.17 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2000-2004**

Country	% female representatives				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Sweden	42.7	42.7	45.0	45.3	45.3
Denmark	37.4	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.0
Finland	36.5	36.5	36.5	37.5	37.5
Netherlands	36.0	36.0	34.0	36.7	36.7
Spain	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	36.0
Belgium	23.3	23.3	23.3	35.3	35.3
Austria	26.8	26.8	26.8	33.9	33.9
Germany	30.9	31.1	32.2	32.2	32.2
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Latvia	17.0	17.0	18.0	21.0	21.0
Poland	13.0	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2
Luxembourg	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	20.0
Slovak Republic	14.0	14.0	17.3	19.3	19.3
Portugal	17.4	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.1
Estonia	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.8	18.8
United Kingdom	18.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9
Czech Republic	15.0	15.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Greece	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	14.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>
France	10.9	10.9	12.1	12.2	12.2
Slovenia	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Italy	11.1	9.8	9.8	11.5	11.5
Cyprus	7.1	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Lithuania	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Hungary	8.3	8.3	9.1	9.8	9.8
Malta	9.2	9.2	9.2	7.7	9.2

Source: Inter-parliamentary union database

- ◆ Equal participation and representation of women and men in decision-making is one of the five objectives of an EU Council Decision adopted in 2000 for a Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality.
- ◆ In 2004, Ireland had the eighth lowest proportion of women in parliament of the twenty-five EU member states, at 13.3% (Table 1.17).
- ◆ No country has equal representation of women and men in parliament. Sweden is the closest to equality where 45.3% of members of parliament are women (Table 1.17).
- ◆ In 2004, around 14% of regional authority members and 17% of local authority members were women (see Graph 1.18).

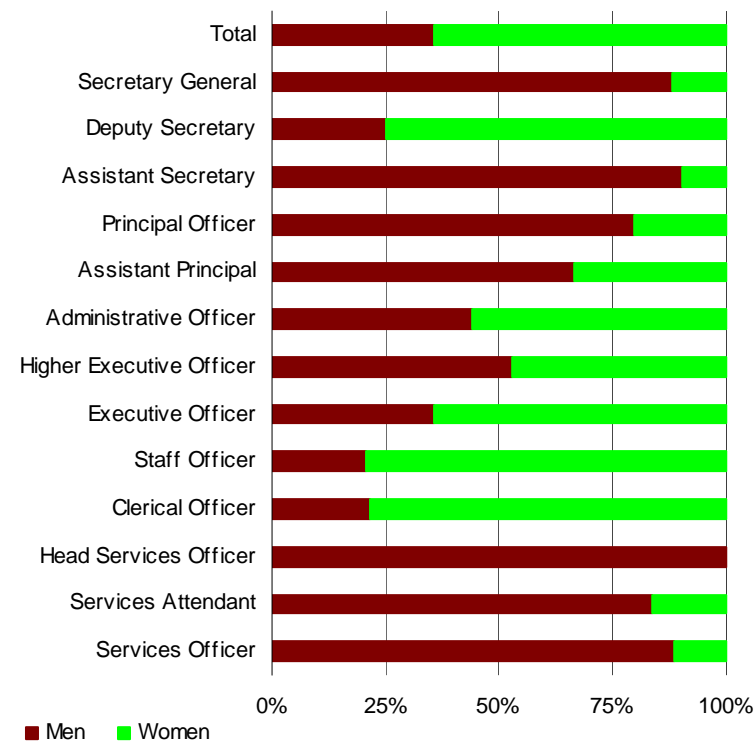
**Graph 1.18 Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2004****National****Regional**

Source: CSO, Social Statistics Integration

**Table 1.19 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades<sup>22</sup>, 2003**

Grade	% of grade	
	Men	Women
Secretary General	88.2	11.8
Deputy Secretary	25.0	75.0
Assistant Secretary	90.3	9.7
Principal Officer	79.7	20.3
Assistant Principal	66.4	33.6
Administrative Officer	44.0	56.0
Higher Executive Officer	53.1	46.9
Executive Officer	35.8	64.2
Staff Officer	20.9	79.1
Clerical Officer	21.4	78.6
Head Services Officer	100.0	0.0
Services Officer	83.5	16.5
Services Attendant	88.6	11.4
<b>Total</b>	35.5	64.5
Total persons	8,241	14,989

Source: Department of Finance



- ◆ In Ireland in 2003, 64.5% of staff in general Civil Service grades were women. This proportion varied from 11.8% at Secretary General level to 78.6% at Clerical Officer level. Representation at middle management level (Administrative Officer and Higher Executive Officer) was more evenly balanced with women accounting for 56% of Administrative Officers and 46.9% of Higher Executive Officers (Table 1.19 and graph).

<sup>22</sup> The number of persons at each grade should be taken as broadly correct as the distinction between general service and technical grade staff is not fully precise.

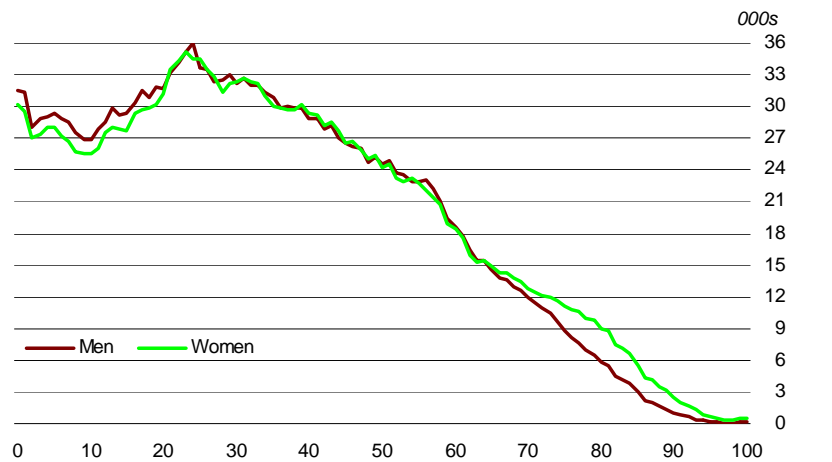
## Population

**Table 2.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2004**

Age	000s		Women per 100 men
	Men	Women	
0-19	586.5	557.4	95
20-29	335.3	332.8	99
30-64	892.3	888.5	100
65-69	67.4	70.5	105
70-74	54.4	60.9	112
75-79	38.0	52.2	138
80-84	23.7	39.0	165
85+	13.7	31.1	227
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>2,011.2</b>	<b>2,032.6</b>	<b>101</b>

Source: CSO, Demography

**Ireland: Age composition of population, 2004**



Source: CSO, Demography

- ◆ In Ireland in 2004, there were 95 women per 100 men in the 0-19 age group. In the population aged 65 and over, the number of women per 100 men rose substantially, with the highest proportion among those aged over 85 where there were 227 women per 100 men (Table 2.1 and graph).

**Table 2.2 EU: Women per 100 men, 2002<sup>23</sup>**

Country	number				Total
	0-19	20-29	30-64	65 and over	
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>101</b>
Denmark	95	98	98	138	102
Greece	93	93	103	124	102
Malta	94	95	101	137	102
Netherlands	95	98	97	142	102
Sweden	95	97	97	135	102
Luxembourg	95	99	98	147	103
United Kingdom	95	95	99	140	103
Belgium	96	98	99	144	104
Spain	95	96	101	137	104
Cyprus	95	103	106	124	104
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>105</b>
Czech Republic	95	96	102	159	105
Germany	95	96	98	155	105
Slovenia	95	94	98	170	105
Finland	96	95	99	158	105
Bulgaria	95	95	104	137	105
Romania	95	96	104	141	105
France	96	99	102	146	106
Italy	95	97	101	145	106
Poland	95	97	104	162	106
Slovak Republic	96	97	105	165	106
Austria	95	99	100	162	107
Portugal	96	98	106	139	107
Hungary	96	96	108	170	110
Lithuania	96	99	113	190	114
Estonia	95	97	116	204	117
Latvia	96	97	114	211	117

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Census of Population

- ◆ In Ireland in 2002, the proportion of women at 101 per 100 men of the population was the most balanced of all the EU member states. This partially reflects the relatively young age profile of the population in Ireland and the relatively small difference in life expectancy of men and women (Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 1.15).
- ◆ The EU average was 105 women per 100 men. Estonia and Latvia had the highest proportion of women, with 117 women per 100 men partially due to the much lower life expectancy for men in these countries (Tables 2.2 and 1.16).

<sup>23</sup> 2001 data for Greece, Italy and United Kingdom, 2000 data for EU 25.

**Table 2.3 Ireland: Lone parents with children aged under 20, 1994-2004**

Year	000s		
	Men	Women	% women
1994	7.9	52.8	87.0
1995	8.2	56.1	87.2
1996	8.4	60.1	87.7
1997	8.1	65.6	89.0
1998	9.2	83.4	90.1
1999	9.9	78.1	88.8
2000	10.3	93.0	90.0
2001	10.5	102.9	90.7
2002	11.8	103.9	89.8
2003	10.0	105.5	91.3
2004	10.7	106.5	90.9

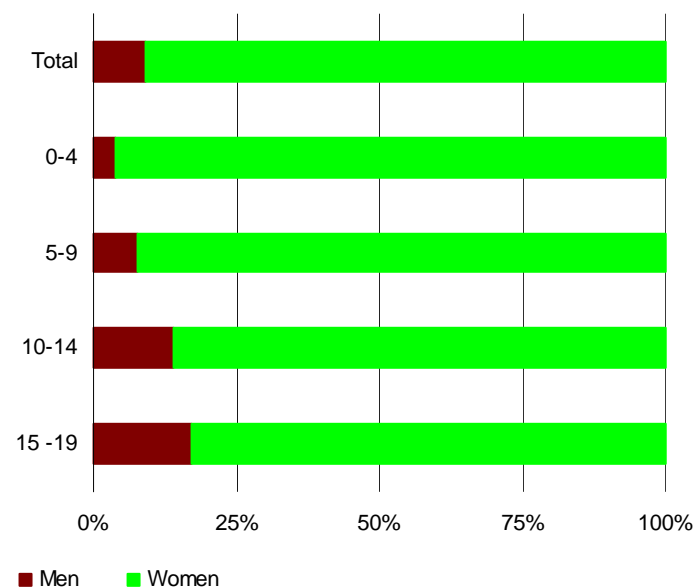
Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The number of lone parents with children aged under 20 in Ireland has risen from 60,700 in 1994 to 117,200 in 2004. The proportion of women who are lone parents has risen gradually from 87.0% of all lone parents in 1994 to 90.9% in 2004 (Table 2.3).
- ◆ Table 2.4 presents a more detailed analysis of the 2004 lone parents data. Over 95% of lone parents with children under 5 were women.
- ◆ Around 16% of female lone parents were under 25 compared to 4% of male lone parents (Table 2.4 and graph).
- ◆ Around 96% of lone parents whose youngest child was aged four or younger were women (Table 2.4 and graph).

**Table 2.4 Ireland: Lone parents with children aged under 20 by age of youngest child, 2004**

Age of youngest child	000s			
	Parent aged under 25		Parent aged 25 and over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-4	0.3	14.4	1.3	27.5
5-9	0.1	2.3	2.2	25.5
10-14	0.0	0.0	3.0	18.2
15-19	0.0	0.0	3.8	18.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>89.8</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

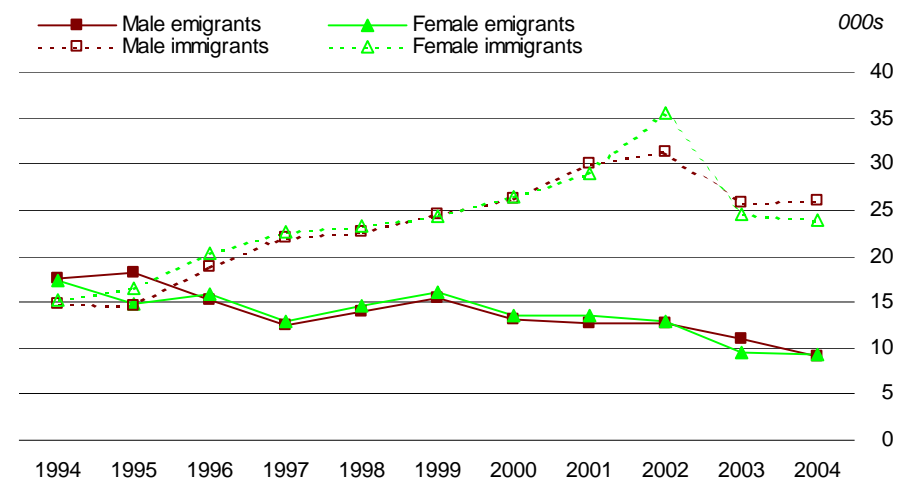


**Table 2.5 Ireland: Migration by age group, 1994 and 2004**

Age group	000s			
	1994		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Emigrants</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>
0-14	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3
15-24	11.6	13.0	4.5	5.4
25-44	5.3	2.9	3.9	3.3
45-64	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3
65 & over	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Immigrants</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>
0-14	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.3
15-24	4.0	5.7	6.8	9.1
25-44	6.3	5.8	14.0	10.8
45-64	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.6
65 & over	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>Net migration</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>
0-14	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.0
15-24	-7.6	-7.3	2.3	3.7
25-44	1.0	2.9	10.1	7.5
45-64	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.3
65 & over	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3

Source: CSO, Migration estimates

- ◆ In 1994, Ireland had net emigration of 2,700 men and 2,000 women. The highest proportion of emigrants was in the 15-24 years age group with 66% of men and 75% of women (Table 2.5).
- ◆ In 2004, the situation had reversed and Ireland had net immigration of 17,000 men and 14,600 women. The highest proportion of immigrants was in the 25-44 age group with 54% of male immigrants and 45% of female immigrants in this age group (Table 2.5 and Graph 2.6).

**Graph 2.6 Ireland: Migration, 1994-2004**

Source: CSO, Migration estimates

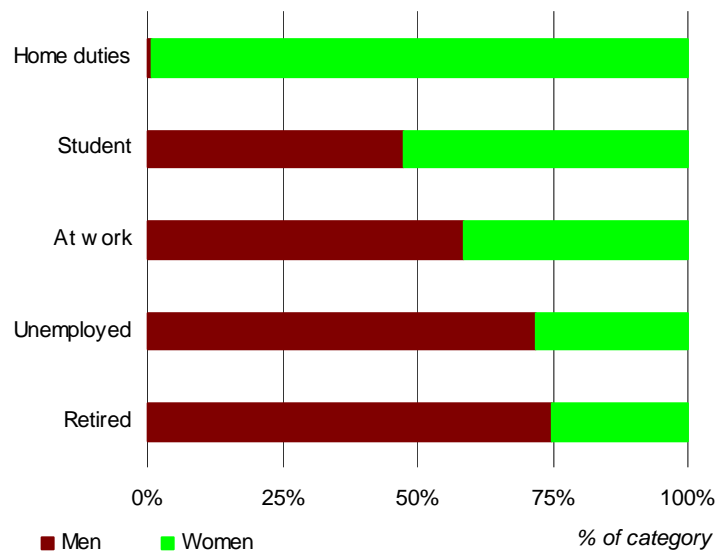


**Table 2.7 Ireland: Principal economic status, 1994 and 2004**

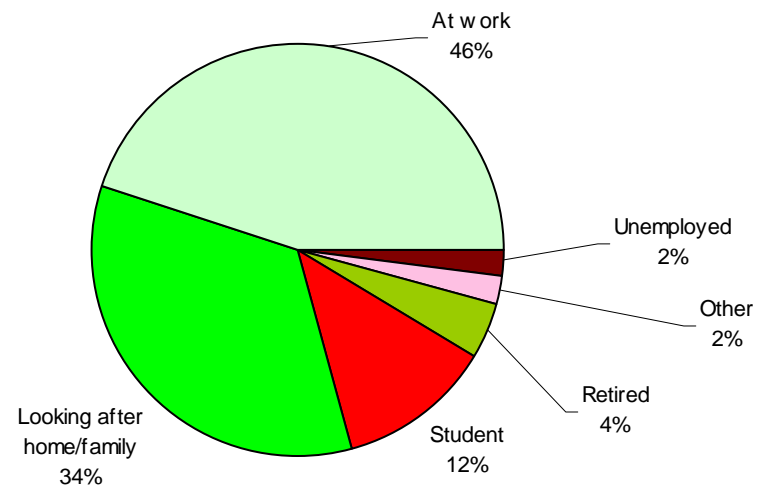
Principal Economic Status	000s			
	1994		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
At work	751.7	429.9	1,039	731.9
Unemployed	161.9	55.9	81.1	31.6
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>913.6</b>	<b>485.8</b>	<b>1,119.6</b>	<b>763.5</b>
% in labour force	69.7	35.7	70.9	47.1
Student	161.7	160.8	179	198.4
Looking after home/family	9.4	628.5	4.5	551.9
Retired	167.5	55.4	206.9	70.3
Other	58.8	29.2	68.7	37.9
<b>Total not in labour force</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>873.9</b>	<b>459.1</b>	<b>858.5</b>
% not in labour force	30.3	64.3	29.1	52.9

Source: CSO, QNHS

**2004**



**Principal economic status of women, 2004**



- ◆ The proportion of women in the labour force<sup>24</sup> increased from 35.7% in 1994 to 47.1% in 2004. The proportion of men in the labour force was around 70% in both years (Table 2.7).
- ◆ While there were broadly similar numbers of men and women students in 1994, women accounted for 52.5% of student numbers in 2004 (Table 2.7 and graph).
- ◆ Less than one per cent of those describing themselves as “Looking after home/family” in 2004 were male (Table 2.7).

<sup>24</sup> The labour force is defined as all persons at work and all persons unemployed (see Appendix 1).

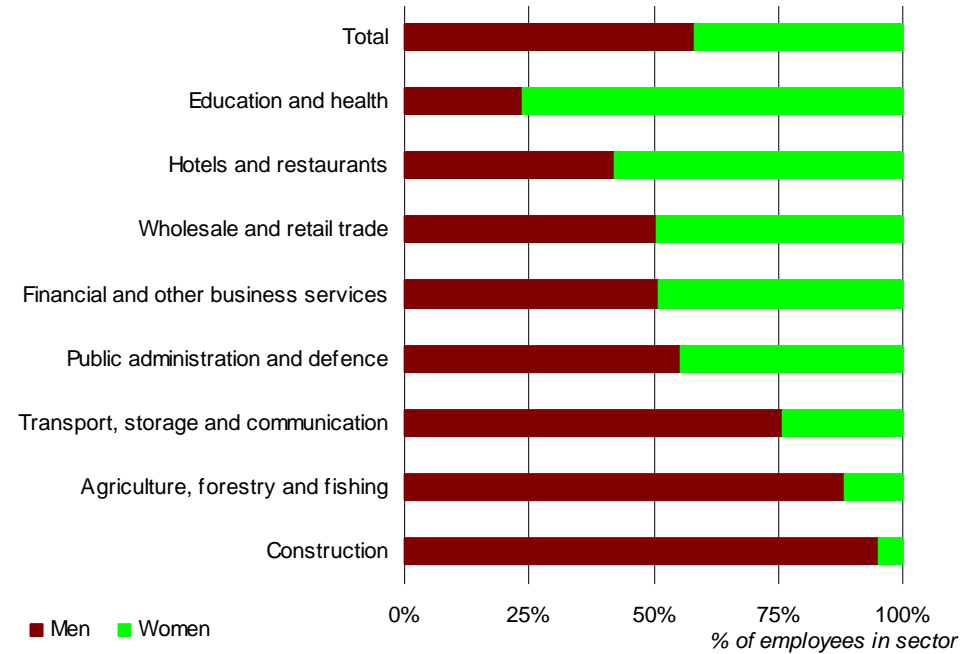
## Employment

**Table 3.1 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2003**

NACE sector	% of sex in employment aged 15 & over			
	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.9	1.8	5.9	4.1
Other production industries	20.9	11.8	24.9	13.3
Construction	17.5	1.2	12.2	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade	12.3	16.5	12.8	15.5
Hotels and restaurants	4.6	8.8	3.0	4.6
Transport, storage and communication	8.2	3.6	7.9	3.5
Financial and other business services	11.2	14.7	10.8	12.0
Public administration and defence	4.9	5.4	7.1	7.3
Education and health	6.6	28.9	7.1	26.6
Other services	4.0	7.1	3.7	5.4
Other (including not stated)	:	:	4.6	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Persons in employment (000s)	1,041	753	108,481	84,166

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS

## Ireland

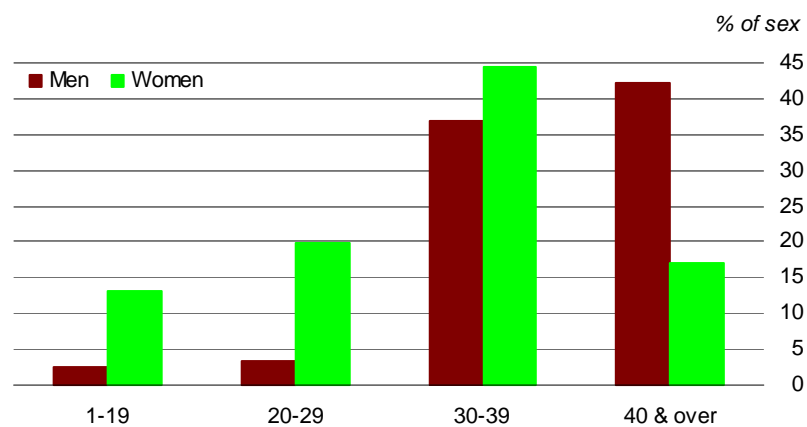


- ◆ There were 28.9% of women employed in the Education and health sector in Ireland in 2003. Only 6.6% of men were employed in the same sector (Table 3.1).
- ◆ In contrast, there were 17.5% of men employed in the Construction sector and only 1.2% of women (Table 3.1).
- ◆ The trends at EU 25 level across NACE sectors were broadly similar to those in Ireland with 26.6% of employed women working in the Education and health sector (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.2 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2004**

Usual hours worked	000s							
	Single		Married		Separated / divorced		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	20.1	35.5	5.6	56.1	0.6	5.9	0.2	2.9
20-29	15.7	41.0	18.1	97.7	1.1	9.6	0.7	4.0
30-39	187.1	173.3	196.3	149.9	8.2	15.1	2.8	5.1
40 and over	168.3	72.3	268.0	52.4	9.9	5.0	3.1	1.7
Varied & not stated	51.2	17.4	102.7	22.8	3.7	2.2	1.7	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>442.4</b>	<b>339.4</b>	<b>590.7</b>	<b>378.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS



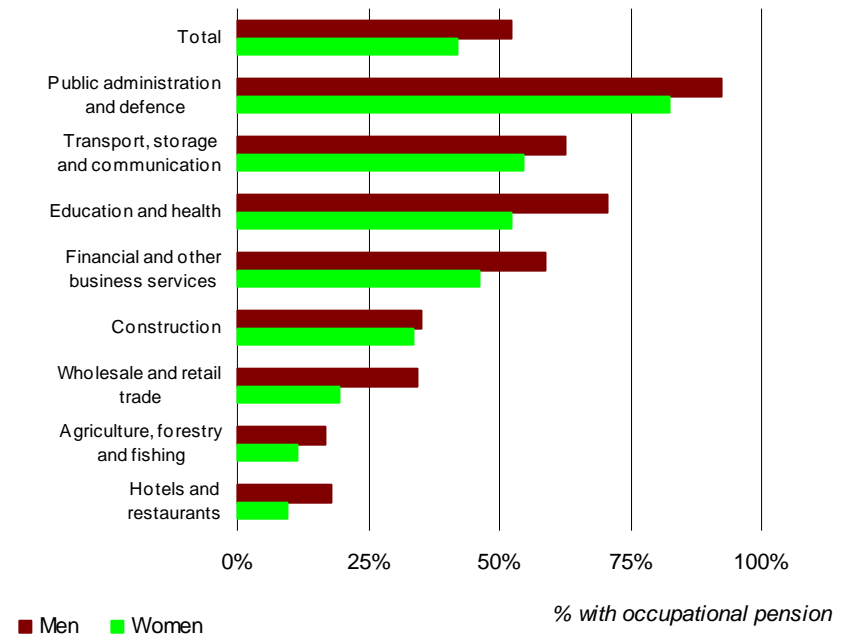
- ◆ In 2004, 42.3% of single men and 51.1% of single women worked 30-39 hours per week. Married men worked longer hours than single men (45.4% worked 40 hours and over) whereas married women worked shorter hours than single women. Separated and divorced men and women worked broadly similar hours to married men and women (Table 3.2).
- ◆ Considerably higher proportions of employed women worked under 30 hours per week whereas more than twice the proportion of men worked 40 or more hours (Graph).

**Table 3.3 Ireland: Employees aged 20-69 with an occupational pension scheme by NACE sector, 2002**

<i>% in each sector with pension scheme</i>		
<b>NACE sector</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.9	11.5
Other production industries	58.9	46.4
Construction	35.2	33.5
Wholesale and retail trade	34.4	19.3
Hotels and restaurants	17.8	9.4
Transport, storage and communication	62.5	54.6
Financial and other business services	58.6	46.3
Public administration and defence	92.4	82.5
Education and health	70.5	52.3
Other services	31.9	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>41.9</b>

*Source: CSO, QNHS Module on Pensions*

- ◆ In 2002, 52.3% of male employees and 41.9% of female employees aged 20-69 years had an occupational pension scheme. The highest proportion of employees with a pension scheme was in the public administration and defence sector - 92.4% of men and 82.5% of women. In every sector, a higher proportion of men than women had a pension scheme (Table 3.3).
- ◆ The hotels and restaurants sector had the lowest proportion of women with a pension scheme (9.4%) while the lowest proportion for men was in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, at 16.9% (Table 3.3 and graph).



**Table 3.4 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1994 and 2004**

Age group	% of labour force in each age group			
	1994		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	31.6	33.3	12.1	12.2
20-24	23.1	17.1	7.5	6.1
25-34	14.6	12.5	5.3	3.5
35-44	13.3	14.8	4.0	3.2
45-54	12.0	13.1	4.1	2.4
55-64	8.6	8.1	2.9	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The unemployment rate decreased from 14.7% for men and 14.8% for women in 1994 to 4.9% for men and 3.7% for women in 2004 (Table 3.4).
- ◆ In 2004, the unemployment rate generally decreased with age with the lowest rate for both men and women occurring in the 55-64 age group (Table 3.4).
- ◆ The proportion of the labour force who were long-term unemployed<sup>26</sup>, decreased from 9.5% for men and 8.0% for women in 1994 to 1.8% and 0.8% respectively in 2004 (Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5 Ireland: Unemployment rates<sup>25</sup> and long-term unemployment rates, 1994-2004**

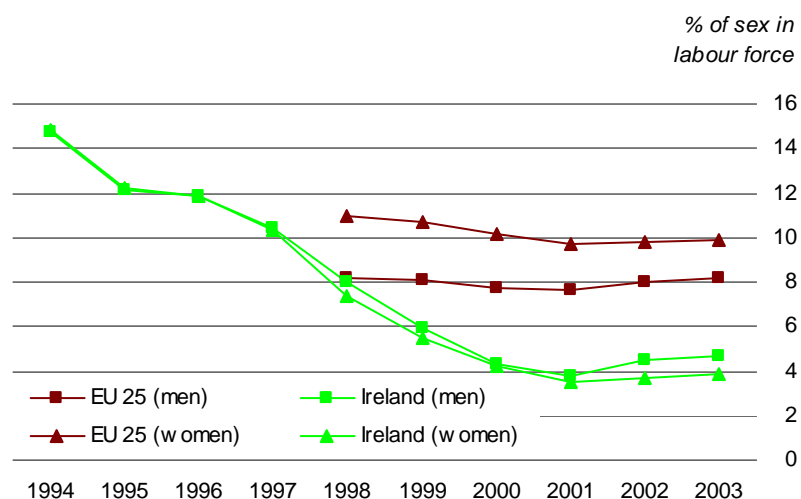
Year	% of labour force			
	Unemployment rates		Long-term unemployment rates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1994	14.7	14.8	9.5	8.0
1995	12.1	12.2	7.7	6.0
1996	11.9	11.9	7.5	5.8
1997	10.4	10.3	6.3	4.6
1998	8.0	7.4	4.7	2.7
1999	5.9	5.5	3.1	1.6
2000	4.3	4.2	2.0	0.9
2001	3.8	3.5	1.5	0.7
2002	4.5	3.7	1.6	0.6
2003	4.7	3.9	1.8	0.9
2004	4.9	3.7	1.8	0.8

Source: CSO, QNHS

<sup>25</sup> EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

<sup>26</sup> Long-term unemployment is defined as unemployment for a period of more than one year.

Graph 3.6 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1994-2003



Source: Eurostat, LFS, CSO QNHS

- ◆ Ireland had the fifth lowest male unemployment rate and the second lowest female unemployment rate of all the EU 25 countries in 2003. In contrast to Ireland, the EU 25 female unemployment rate in 2003, at 9.9%, was higher than the corresponding EU 25 male unemployment rate of 8.4%. Around one-third of EU countries had female unemployment rates lower than the male rate. Female unemployment rates were much higher in Greece, Italy and Spain (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7 EU: Unemployment rates, 2003<sup>27</sup>

Country	% of labour force		% of 55-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Netherlands	3.5	3.8	2.2	2.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
United Kingdom	5.4	4.0	4.3	2.0
Austria	3.9	4.3	4.8	6.0
Cyprus	3.8	4.6	5.5	:
Luxembourg	3.0	4.6	:	:
Sweden	6.1	5.0	5.3	3.5
Hungary	6.1	5.4	2.8	2.9
Denmark	5.1	5.7	4.0	3.8
Malta	6.5	6.9	3.3	3.0
Slovenia	6.0	7.0	4.4	:
Portugal	5.2	7.2	4.9	3.5
Belgium	7.6	9.3	2.8	3.1
Germany	10.2	9.3	12.4	12.9
France	7.5	9.5	4.8	5.0
Czech Republic	5.9	9.6	3.8	5.6
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Finland	11.0	9.9	8.7	7.8
Estonia	11.0	10.4	:	:
Latvia	10.4	10.8	9.0	9.2
Italy	6.9	11.9	4.1	4.5
Lithuania	12.6	13.2	11.9	16.3
Greece	5.7	13.6	2.8	3.4
Spain	7.9	15.8	5.4	9.0
Slovak Republic	17.0	17.3	13.5	9.7
Poland	18.9	19.9	10.8	10.3

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO QNHS

<sup>27</sup> Data is from quarter 2 in 2003 except for Belgium (quarter 3) and Malta (quarter 1).

## Social cohesion and lifestyles

**Table 4.1 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2003**

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
24 & under	120	18,047	99.3
25-49	1,284	56,378	97.8
50-64	406	3,007	88.1
65 & over	27	27	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>77,459</b>	<b>97.7</b>

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

**Table 4.2 Ireland and EU: At risk of poverty rate for persons aged 16 and over by most frequent economic activity, 2001**

Economic activity	%			
	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employed	9	4	6	5
Unemployed	61	34	43	31
Retired	35	52	15	16
Other inactive	29	34	22	24
<b>Total population aged 16 &amp; over</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>

Source: Eurostat, ECHP; ESRI, Living in Ireland Survey

- ◆ There were 79,296 recipients of the one-parent family payment from the Department of Social and Family Affairs in 2003. Almost 98% of all recipients were women (Table 4.1).
- ◆ Unemployed men had the highest risk of poverty rate at 61%, compared with 34% of unemployed women. Retired women had the second highest risk at 52% (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.3 Ireland and EU: At risk of poverty rate by age group, 2001**

Age group	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-15	26	25	19	19
16-24	10	15	19	19
25-49	17	18	12	14
50-64	18	14	12	12
65 & over	35	51	14	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Eurostat, ECHP; ESRI, Living in Ireland Survey

**Table 4.4 Ireland: Persons aged 20 years and over living alone, 2004**

Age	% of sex/age group	
	Men	Women
25-34 years	5.9	4.4
35-44 years	6.5	4.0
45-54 years	8.3	6.5
55-64 years	12.1	13.1
65 and over	22.9	38.1

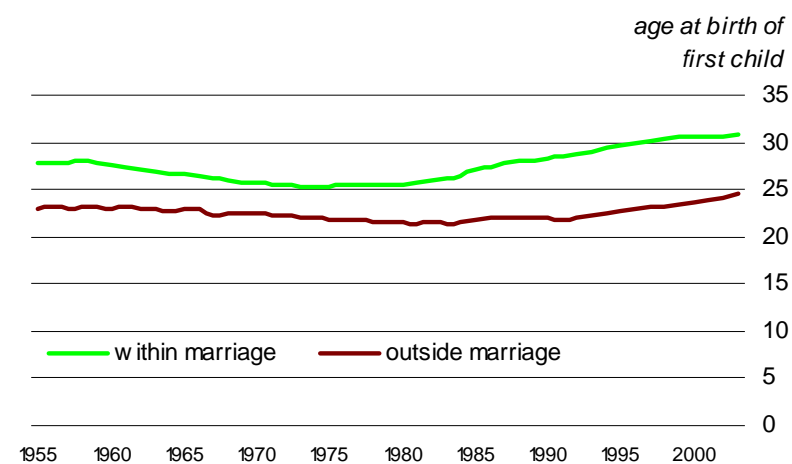
Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The at risk of poverty rates for the Irish population as a whole in 2001 were 20% for men and 23% for women, compared with EU rates of 14% for men and 17% for women. Older people in Ireland were at a much higher risk of poverty than other age groups, with rates for people aged 65 and over at 35% for men and 51% for women (Table 4.3).
- ◆ Higher proportions of men lived alone in the age groups under 55 years. In the 65 and over age groups, 38.1% of women were living alone compared to 22.9% of men. This gender difference reflects the longer life expectancy of women and it occurs in the age group with the highest at risk of poverty rates (Tables 4.3 and 4.4).

**Table 4.5 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2003**

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

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics



- ◆ The average age at which women in Ireland first gave birth was 30.9 years for births within marriage and 24.6 years for births outside marriage in 2003 (Table 4.5 and graph).

**Table 4.6 EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate, 2002<sup>28</sup>**

Country	years		
	Average age at birth of first child	TFR 2002	Change in TFR, 1993-2002
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>0.07</b>
France	28.0	1.88	0.23
Netherlands	28.7	1.73	0.16
Denmark	27.8	1.72	-0.03
Finland	27.6	1.72	-0.09
Sweden	28.3	1.65	-0.34
United Kingdom	29.1	1.64	-0.11
Luxembourg	28.8	1.63	-0.07
Belgium	27.6	1.62	0.01
Cyprus	26.7	1.49	-0.78
Portugal	26.8	1.47	-0.04
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>-0.06</b>
Malta	:	1.46	-0.55
Austria	26.7	1.40	-0.10
Estonia	24.6	1.37	-0.08
Germany	28.4	1.34	0.06
Hungary	25.6	1.30	-0.39
Italy	28.3	1.27	0.02
Greece	27.3	1.27	-0.07
Spain	29.1	1.26	-0.01
Poland	25.0	1.25	-0.60
Lithuania	24.3	1.24	-0.50
Latvia	24.9	1.23	-0.28
Slovenia	27.2	1.21	-0.13
Slovak Republic	24.7	1.19	-0.73
Czech Republic	25.6	1.17	-0.50

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Vital Statistics

- ◆ The total fertility rate in Ireland was 1.90 in 1993 compared to an EU average of 1.52. By 2002, the rate in Ireland had increased to 1.97 while the EU average decreased to 1.46. The total fertility rate for Irish women was higher than that in any other EU state in 2002. All rates are below the rate of 2.1 required for population replacement (Table 4.6 and Appendix 1).

<sup>28</sup> Average age at first birth was not available for 2002 for all countries. Countries affected are: Belgium (1997), Denmark, France and Germany (2001), Greece, (1999), Italy (1996), Spain and United Kingdom (2000). The EU 25 estimate is for 2001.



**Table 4.7 Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002**

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

Source: CSO, Census of Population

- ◆ In the population usually resident in Ireland, 88.7% of men and 90.4% of women were recorded as Roman Catholics in Census 2002. Between a third and a half of non-nationals were recorded as Roman Catholics. (Table 4.8).
- ◆ The proportion of other EU nationals resident in the state professing no religion was 21.9% for men and 16.6% for women (Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002**

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

Source: CSO, Census of Population

**Table 4.9 Ireland: Membership<sup>29</sup> of selected sports associations, 2004**

Organisation <sup>30</sup>	%	
	Men	Women
Irish Ladies Golf Union	0.0	100.0
Cumann Camogaiochta Na Gael	2.7	97.3
Cumann Peile Gael Na Mban	4.2	95.8
Volleyball Association Of Ireland	24.9	75.1
Irish Hockey Association	29.8	70.2
Tennis Ireland	50.0	50.0
Irish Wheelchair Association	53.8	46.2
Irish Amateur Rowing Union	65.3	34.7
Pitch & Putt Union Of Ireland	73.3	26.7
Irish Tabletennis Association	75.0	25.0
Motor Cycling Union Of Ireland	76.7	23.3
Comhairle Liathroid Laimhe Na hEireann	84.0	16.0
Basketball Ireland	88.6	11.4
Irish Cricket Union	91.7	8.3
Irish Amateur Boxing Association	93.0	7.0
Golfing Union of Ireland	100.0	0.0

*Source: Irish Sports Council*

**Table 4.10 Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2003**

Size of grant	<i>recipients</i>		<i>average allocation (€)</i>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	37	25	4,013	4,065
€5,000 - €9,999	15	7	7,859	7,975
€10,000 - €14,999	49	18	11,898	11,686
€15,000 - €19,999	21	6	19,018	19,100
€20,000 & over	13	3	24,654	27,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>11,624</b>	<b>9,598</b>

*Source: Irish Sports Council*

- ◆ Table 4.9 presents a gender breakdown of the membership of sports associations with over 10,000 members who provided the Irish Sports Council with 2004 membership figures broken down by gender.
- ◆ In 2003, the average high performance sports grant was €11,624 for male athletes and €9,598 for female athletes (Table 4.10).
- ◆ Over a quarter of male athletes awarded high performance grants received €15,000 or more. In contrast, just over 15% of female athletes received such grants (Table 4.10).

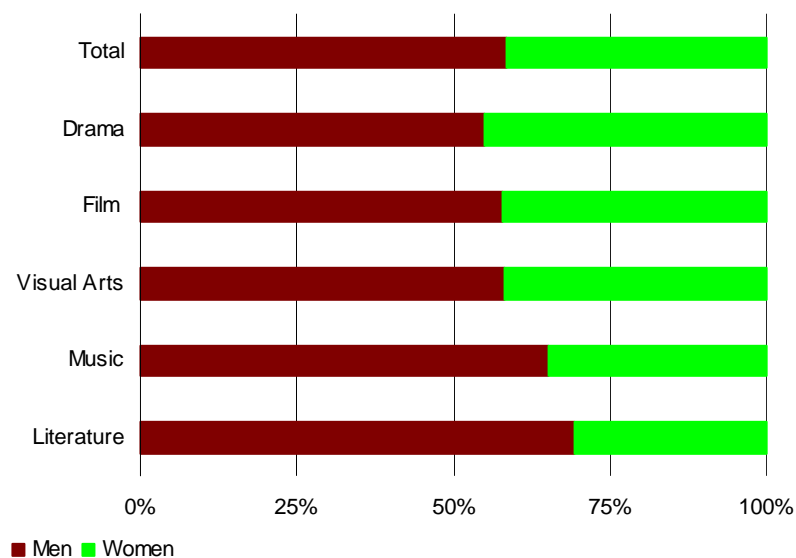
<sup>29</sup> Membership is not defined consistently across sporting organisations.

<sup>30</sup> This table excludes organisations which have a membership total of less than 10,000. The following organisations with membership exceeding 10,000 were also excluded as no gender breakdown of membership was available: Gaelic Athletic Association, National Community Games, Irish Sailing Association, Angling Council of Ireland, Badminton Union of Ireland, Irish Rugby Football Union, Football Association of Ireland, Athletics Association of Ireland, and the Equestrian Federation of Ireland.

**Table 4.11 Ireland: Arts Council grants<sup>31</sup> to artists by artform, 2003**

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Architecture	5	7	574	6,391
Community arts	0	3	0	1,250
Dance	6	19	554	3,653
Drama	40	33	1,416	2,893
Film	41	30	2,852	3,498
Literature	90	40	5,902	4,660
Music	97	52	2,797	1,640
Multidisciplinary art	11	12	1,107	2,163
Opera	3	0	3,917	0
Visual Arts	98	71	6,009	5,771
Other	4	11	926	2,129
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>3,774</b>

Source: Arts Council



<sup>31</sup> The data are a representation of Arts Council financial support to artists where the primary relationship is between the artist and the Arts Council. Supports to the individual, where the relationship is administered through organisations, events and production companies (projects, commissions and residencies) have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown was not available.

**Table 4.12 Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2003**

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	266	206	1,361	1,372
€5,000 - €9,999	47	24	6,593	6,422
€10,000 - €14,999	78	39	11,069	11,353
€15,000 - €19,999	4	5	15,900	16,400
€20,000 & over	0	4	0	21,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>3,774</b>

Source: Arts Council

- ◆ Table 4.11 presents a gender breakdown of individuals receiving grants directly from the Arts Council for different forms of art. In 2003, 58.7% of grant recipients were men and 41.3% were women<sup>32</sup>.
- ◆ Grants relating to the visual arts accounted for around a quarter of grant allocations to both men and women. Women received 76% of grants in the dance category while men received almost 70% of grants for literature (Table 4.11).
- ◆ In 2003, the average Arts Council grant to individual artists was €4,048 to men and €3,774 to women. However, in that year, women received a higher proportion of grants valued over €15,000 (Table 4.12).

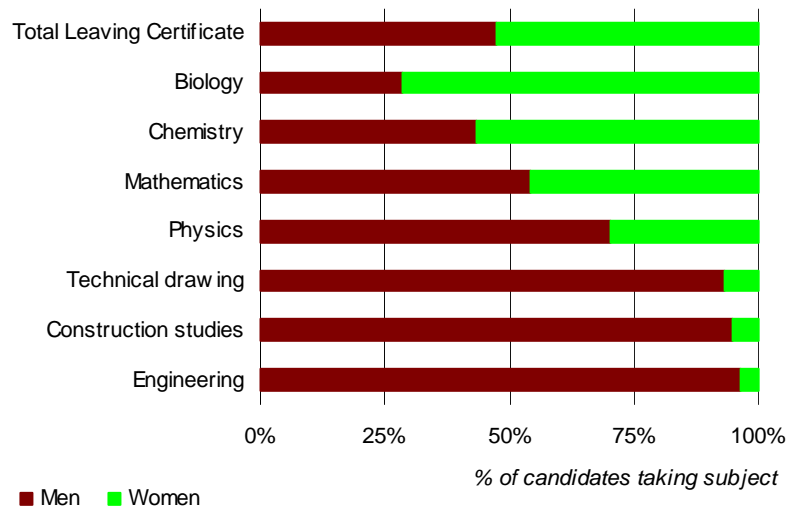
<sup>32</sup> See footnote 31 and Appendix 1.

## Education

**Table 5.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2002**

Subject (higher level)	number		% of candidates	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Biology	3,923	9,850	14.9	33.9
Mathematics	5,130	4,300	19.5	14.8
Chemistry	2,418	3,147	9.2	10.8
Physics	4,218	1,769	16.0	6.1
Construction studies	5,856	335	22.2	1.2
Technical drawing	2,898	214	11.0	0.7
Engineering	3,047	113	11.6	0.4
Irish	5,120	9,781	19.4	33.7
English	13,266	18,271	50.3	63.0
French	5,508	9,704	20.9	33.4
German	1,967	3,203	7.5	11.0
Spanish	326	637	1.2	2.2
<b>Total Leaving Certificate candidates<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>26,352</b>	<b>29,022</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Department of Education and Science



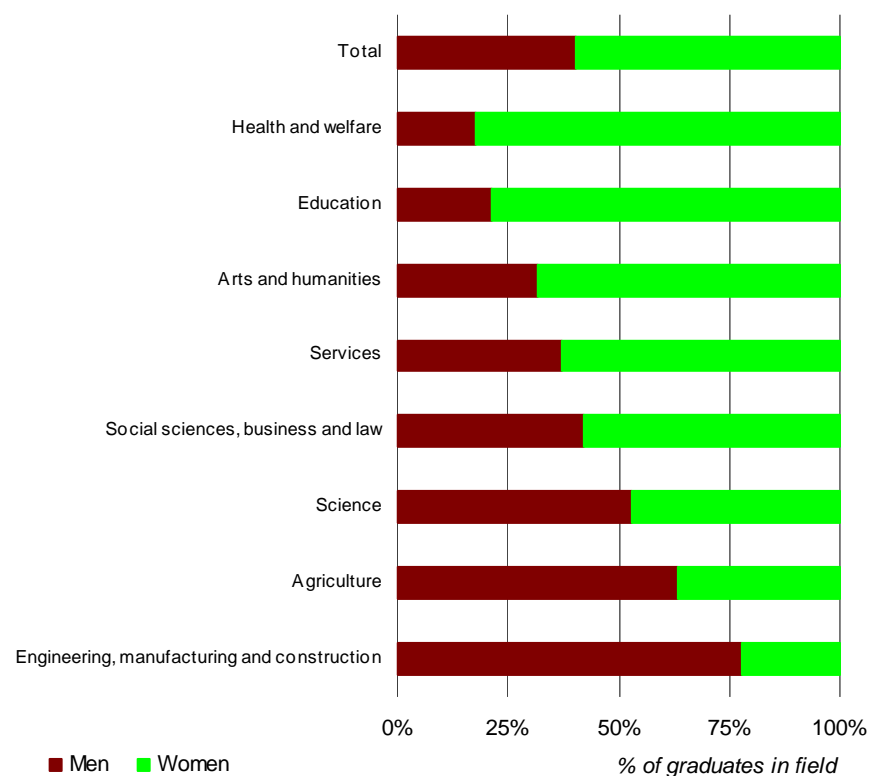
- ◆ Boys accounted for just 47.6% of those taking the Leaving Certificate in 2002 (Table 5.1 and graph).
- ◆ Higher proportions of girls took the higher level paper in the five main languages with almost two-thirds (63%) of female candidates taking the higher level paper in English (Table 5.1).
- ◆ Around 95% of pupils taking higher level engineering, construction and technical drawing examinations were boys (Table 5.1 and graph).
- ◆ Over 71% of higher level biology candidates were female (Table 5.1 and graph).

<sup>33</sup> Excludes Leaving Certificate Applied candidates.

**Table 5.2 Ireland: Third level graduates<sup>34</sup> by field of study, 2002**

Field of education	number		% of graduates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	233	136	2.0	0.8
Arts and humanities	1,406	3,027	12.2	18.0
Education	599	2,234	5.2	13.3
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	1,779	510	15.5	3.0
Health and welfare	592	2,762	5.1	16.5
Science	2,814	2,502	24.5	14.9
Services	113	192	1.0	1.1
Social sciences, business and law	3,963	5,416	34.5	32.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,499</b>	<b>16,779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Department of Education and Science



- ◆ Just over 40% of graduates in Ireland were male in 2002 (Table 5.2 and graph).
- ◆ Broadly similar proportions of male (34.5%) and female (32.3%) graduates obtained their degrees in social sciences, business and law. A much higher proportion of women graduates qualified in education (13.3% of female graduates against 5.2% of male graduates) and in health and welfare (16.5 % compared to 5.1%). In contrast, there was a much larger proportion of male graduates qualifying in engineering and to a lesser extent in agriculture and science (Table 5.2 and graph).

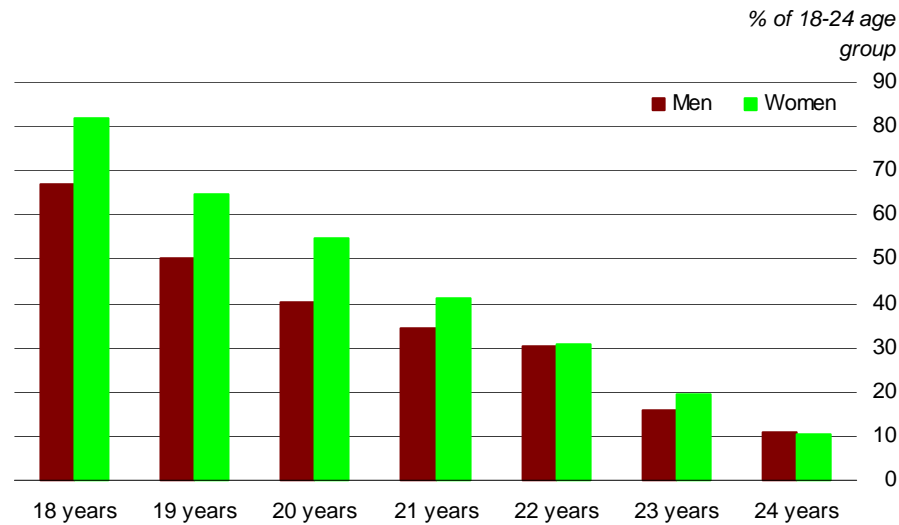
<sup>34</sup> At ISCED level 5a (see Appendix 1).

**Table 5.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 1999 and 2004**

Age	% of sex/age			
	1999		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18	60.8	76.2	66.9	81.9
19	45.3	59.8	50.3	64.5
20	33.2	44.8	40.4	54.7
21	31.8	34.5	34.5	41.1
22	22.7	27.4	30.2	30.6
23	13.9	15.3	16.0	19.5
24	9.1	6.5	10.9	10.3
<b>Total 18-24 year olds</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>41.4</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

#### 2004

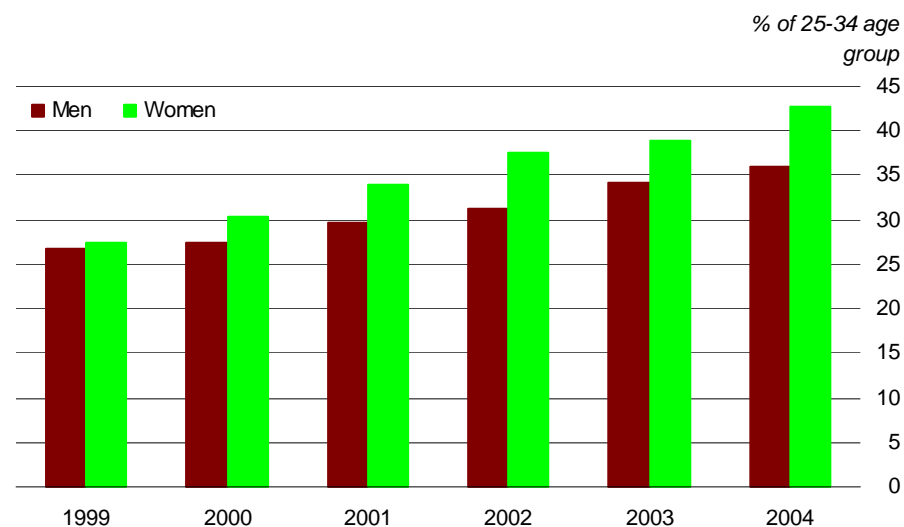


- ◆ In 2004, 41.4% of women aged 18-24 were classified as students compared to 35% of men (Table 5.3).
- ◆ Up to age 23, the proportion of women in education was higher at each single year of age. In 1999 a higher proportion of men aged 24 (9.1%) were still studying compared with women (6.3%). However, by 2004, the proportions were evenly balanced with 10.9% of men and 10.3% of women (Table 5.3 and graph).

**Table 5.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 1999-2004**

% of 25-34 age group		
Year	Men	Women
1999	26.7	27.5
2000	27.5	30.5
2001	29.8	34.0
2002	31.3	37.7
2003	34.2	39.0
2004	36.0	42.7

Source: CSO, QNHS



**Table 5.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2004**

Level of education attained	000s		% of 35-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	182.7	158.6	25.0	21.8
Lower secondary	156.7	138.3	21.4	19.0
Higher secondary	145.6	188.4	19.9	25.9
Post leaving certificate	67.0	71.2	9.2	9.8
Third level	168.0	162.2	23.0	22.3
Not stated	11.8	9.6	1.6	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>731.9</b>	<b>728.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ Over the period 1999-2004, the proportion of women aged 25-34 with a third level qualification increased from 27.5% to 42.7%. The proportion of men with a third level qualification increased more slowly from 26.7% to 36% over the same period (Table 5.4 and graph).
- ◆ In the 35-64 age group, 46.4% of men had, at most, lower secondary education compared to 40.8% of women in 2004 (Table 5.5).

**Table 5.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers, 1994-2003**

Year	%			
	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1994/1995	22.0	78.0	46.4	53.6
1995/1996	22.1	77.9	45.6	54.4
1996/1997	23.9	76.1	45.4	54.6
1997/1998	19.9	80.1	44.1	55.9
1998/1999	15.2	84.8	44.1	55.9
1999/2000	14.9	85.1	42.4	57.6
2000/2001	14.6	85.4	41.4	58.6
2001/2002	14.0	86.0	41.0	59.0
2002/2003	13.5	86.5	40.4	59.6

Source: Department of Education and Science

**Table 5.8 EU: School management personnel, 2002**

Country	%			
	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Austria	41.6	58.4	79.8	20.2
Belgium	61.3	38.7	:	:
Cyprus	43.8	56.2	57.8	42.2
Finland	66.0	34.0	65.6	34.4
France	21.3	78.7	48.5	51.5
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>
Malta	41.5	58.5	63.9	36.1
Netherlands	72.7	27.3	:	:
Poland <sup>35</sup>	23.5	76.5	45.6	54.4
Slovak Republic	19.9	80.1	57.0	43.0
Slovenia	41.9	58.1	44.4	55.6
Sweden	26.9	73.1	52.1	47.9

Source: Eurostat; Department of Education and Science

**Table 5.7 EU: Classroom teachers, 2002**

Country	%			
	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Luxembourg	38.8	61.2	59.4	40.6
Denmark <sup>35</sup>	34.7	65.3	49.7	50.3
Spain	29.0	71.0	46.9	53.1
Finland	25.9	74.1	36.5	63.5
Netherlands	24.2	75.8	63.5	36.5
Belgium	22.2	77.8	43.1	56.9
France	21.9	78.1	43.4	56.6
Germany	20.1	79.9	48.7	51.3
Sweden	19.9	80.1	44.5	55.5
United Kingdom	18.4	81.6	43.2	56.8
Cyprus	17.6	82.4	41.3	58.7
Czech Republic <sup>36</sup>	15.5	84.5	31.6	68.4
Poland <sup>35</sup>	14.9	85.1	33.1	66.9
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>59.1</b>
Hungary	13.7	86.3	25.1	74.9
Estonia <sup>35</sup>	13.5	86.5	17.4	82.6
Malta	13.2	86.8	45.0	55.0
Austria	9.8	90.2	42.0	58.0
Italy	4.8	95.2	34.7	65.3
Slovak Republic	4.5	95.5	25.4	74.6
Slovenia	3.6	96.4	29.4	70.6
Latvia	1.8	98.2	18.1	81.9
Lithuania <sup>35</sup>	1.6	98.4	19.2	80.8

Source: Eurostat; Department of Education and Science

- ◆ In Ireland, in the 2002/2003 school year, 86.5% of first level teachers and 59.6% of second level teachers were female (Table 5.6).
- ◆ Ireland had a relatively low proportion of male teachers (14%) at first level in 2002 compared to other EU countries. The proportion of male teachers at first level ranged from 38.8% in Luxembourg to 1.6% in Lithuania (Table 5.7).
- ◆ In 2001/2002, the proportion of female school managers in Ireland at first level was 51.3% while at second level the proportion was much lower at 31.4%. France was the only country where women held similar proportions at teaching and management levels (Tables 5.7 and 5.8).

<sup>35</sup> 2001 data.

<sup>36</sup> 1999 data.



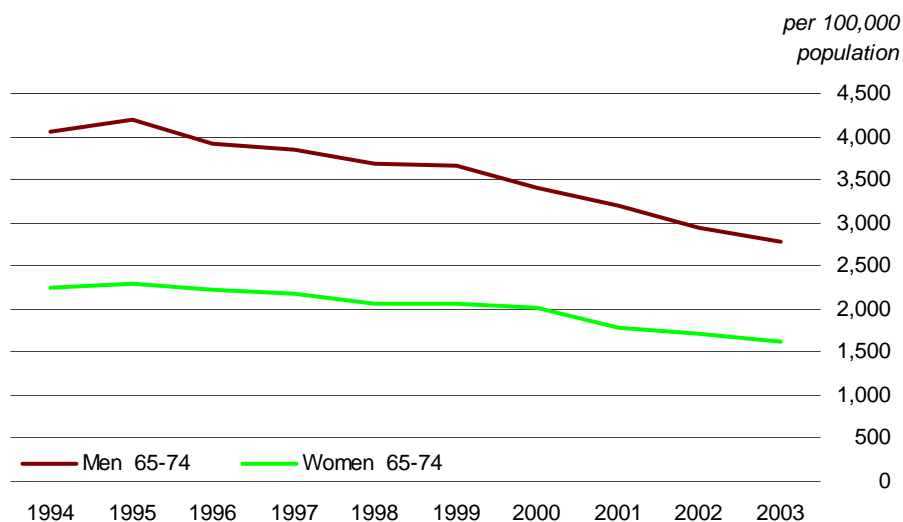
## Health

**Table 6.1 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2003**

Age group	per 100,000 population		
	Men	Women	Male:Female ratio
0-4	144	106	1.4:1
5-14	15	12	1.3:1
15-24	87	30	2.9:1
25-64	329	197	1.7:1
65-74	2,773	1,633	1.7:1
75 and over	10,229	8,045	1.3:1

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

**Graph 6.2 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1994-2003**



Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

**Table 6.3 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2003**

Cause of death	number		per 100,000 population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	5,552	5,432	281	271
Malignant neoplasms	3,975	3,593	201	179
Accidents	617	343	31	17
Suicide	358	86	18	4

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

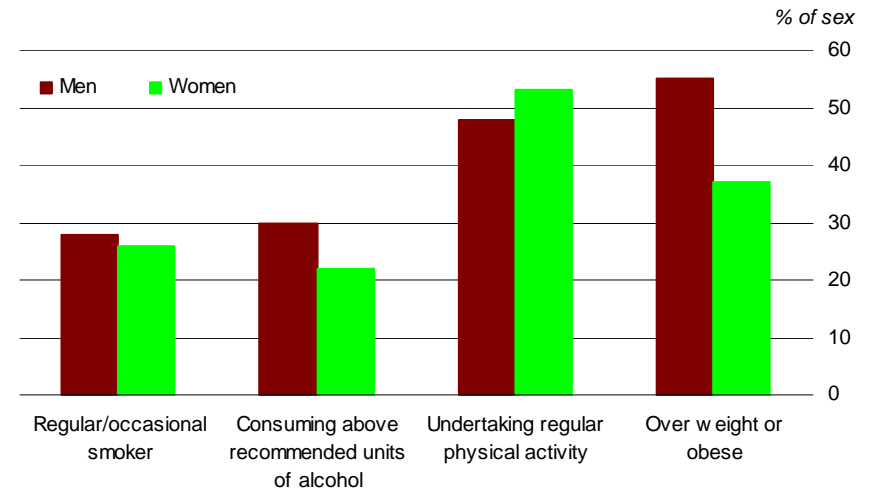
- ◆ The death rate for men in Ireland aged 15-24 in 2003 was 87 per 100,000. This was 2.9 times the corresponding female rate. This higher death rate for young men in Ireland can be largely explained because of higher accident and suicide rates for males in this age group. The death rate for men aged 25-64 was 1.7 times the death rate for women in that age group (Tables 6.1, 6.3 and 8.3).
- ◆ The death rates for men and women aged 65-74 have both decreased considerably over the period 1994-2003 and have come closer together (see Graph 6.2).
- ◆ The mortality rate per 100,000 population due to accidents was 1.8 times higher for men than women. The corresponding ratio for suicide deaths was 4.2 (Table 6.3).

**Table 6.4 EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations, 2002**

*% of women aged 15 and over*

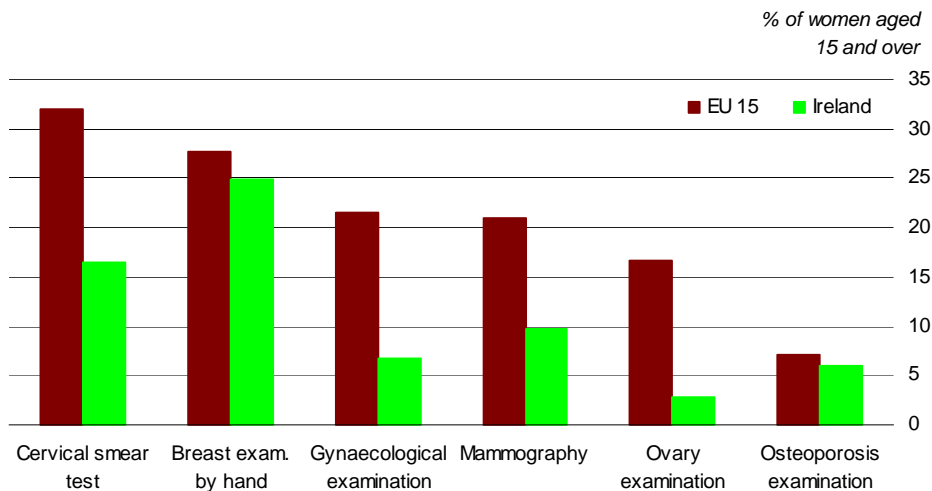
Country	Examination type					
	Mammogram (by hand)	Breast Gynaecological	Ovary	Cervical smear	Osteoporosis	
Luxembourg	30.4	54.4	43.7	38.0	57.9	9.5
Austria	37.1	45.8	35.9	33.8	54.6	14.9
Germany	17.2	49.0	29.6	28.8	39.1	9.3
France	23.4	26.9	21.1	17.3	38.8	5.0
Finland	22.9	25.9	38.3	16.5	38.2	4.9
Belgium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

Source: Eurostat, Eurobarometer survey

**Graph 6.5 Ireland: Health determinants, 2002**

Source: Survey of Lifestyles, Attitudes and Nutrition, 2002

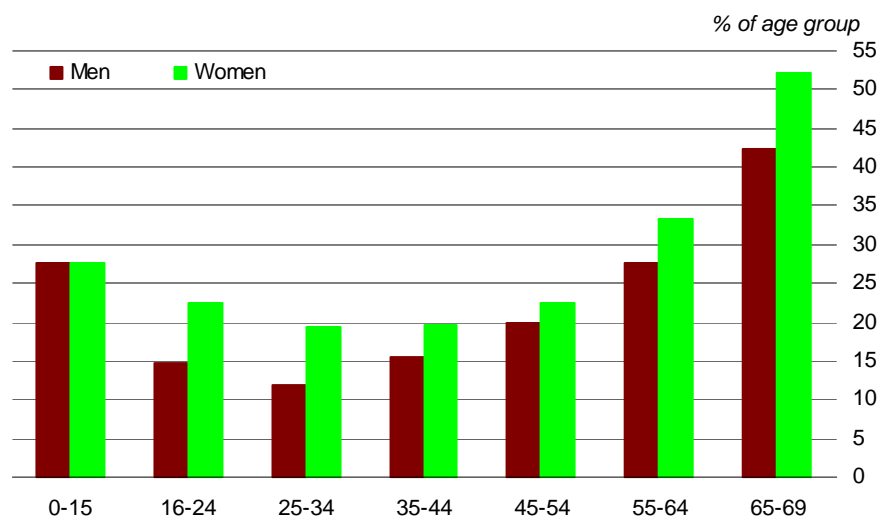
- ◆ The rate at which Irish women were undergoing preventative medical examinations in 2002 was considerably lower than the rate for women in the other EU member states. Some notable differences were for cervical smear tests, where only 16.4% of Irish women aged 15 and over were undergoing the test compared with 32% of their EU counterparts, and for ovarian examinations where only 2.8% of Irish women underwent examinations compared to 16.6% at EU level (Table 6.4 and graph).
- ◆ In 2002, a higher proportion of men than women were regular or occasional smokers, consumed excess alcohol and were overweight (Graph 6.5).



**Table 6.6 Ireland: Persons registered with the General Medical Services scheme<sup>37</sup>, 2003**

Age group	% of sex/age group	
	Men	Women
0-15	27.7	27.6
16-24	14.8	22.6
25-34	12.0	19.4
35-44	15.6	19.6
45-54	19.9	22.6
55-64	27.6	33.3
65-69	42.4	52.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>
Persons registered (aged 0-69)	461,563	499,652

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



- ◆ Up to the age of 15, the proportions of men and women registered for the medical card were the same in 2003. However, for older age groups, higher proportions of women than men were registered for the scheme. This is particularly noticeable in the 16-24 age group where the proportions of men and women registered for the scheme were 14.8% and 22.6% respectively, and in the 65-69 age group where the proportions were 42.4% for men and 52.2% for women (see Table 6.6 and graph).
- ◆ A total of almost one million persons under 70 years of age were registered with the General Medical Services scheme in 2003 (Table 6.6).

<sup>37</sup> All persons aged 70 and over are eligible for the scheme.

**Table 6.7 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2001**

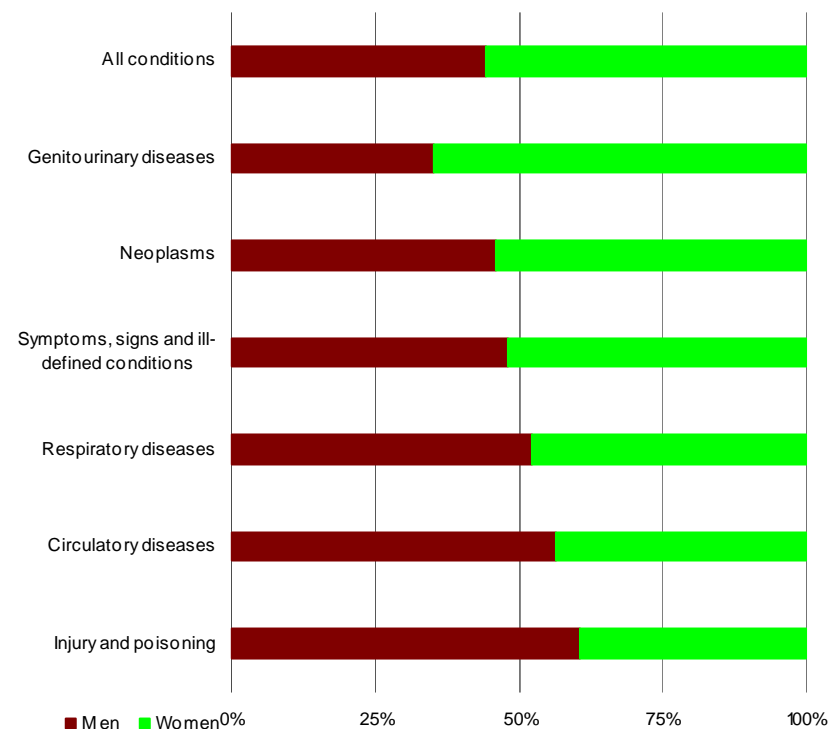
Diagnosis	% of sex	
	Men	Women
Neoplasms	8.8	8.3
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5.4	4.8
Circulatory diseases	11.1	6.8
Respiratory diseases	8.1	5.9
Digestive diseases	13.4	10.9
Genitourinary diseases	5.3	7.9
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	19.1
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	8.8	7.5
Injury and poisoning	10.6	5.5
Other diagnoses	17.9	13.6
Supplementary classifications	10.6	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total discharges	379,963	476,298

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

**Table 6.8 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1994-2001**

Year	per 1,000 population			
	Day Patients		In-Patients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1994	35.9	37.8	122.0	118.7
1995	44.1	45.6	125.4	122.6
1996	50.7	54.5	124.6	127.2
1997	54.4	58.3	122.7	135.2
1998	57.9	63.2	119.2	131.7
1999	61.2	70.5	117.8	152.1
2000	67.3	77.1	121.3	155.7
2001	76.8	86.7	121.8	159.5

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

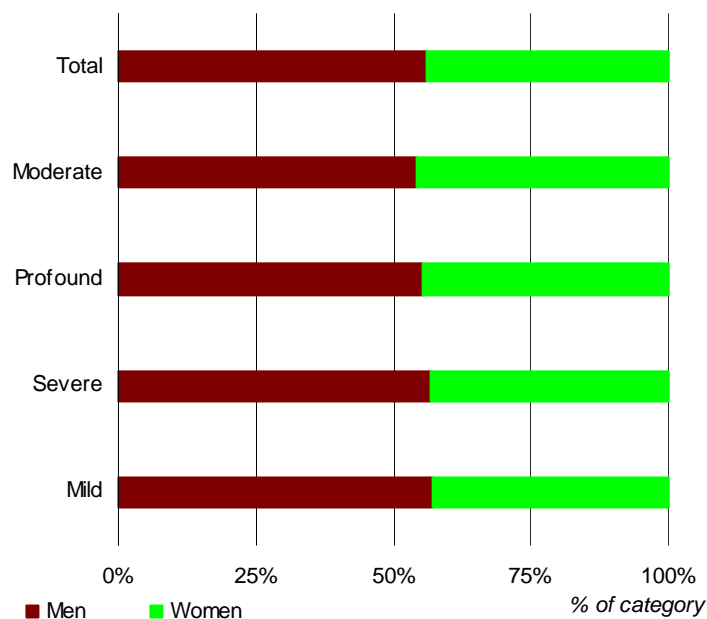


- ◆ In 2001, there were 379,963 men and 476,298 women discharged from acute public hospitals. Pregnancy-related conditions accounted for 19.1% of attendances of women patients. The main causes for men were circulatory diseases (11.1%), digestive diseases (13.4%) and injury and poisoning (10.6%) (Table 6.7).
- ◆ The number of hospital day patients per 1,000 of the population in 1994 was 35.9 men and 37.8 women. In 2001, the number had more than doubled in each case to 76.8 and 86.7 per 1,000 respectively (Table 6.8).

**Table 6.9 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2004**

Level	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mild	5,141	3,870	36.1	34.6
Moderate	5,210	4,377	36.6	39.2
Severe	2,257	1,711	15.8	15.3
Profound	580	470	4.1	4.2
Not verified	1,058	742	7.4	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,246</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database



**Table 6.10 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2002**

Condition	per 100,000 population		of which first admissions (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Organic psychoses	15.0	11.7	43.8	41.3
Schizophrenia	137.8	88.8	18.3	15.3
Other psychoses	8.1	6.2	53.2	50.8
Depressive disorders	166.1	228.8	37.8	30.3
Mania	70.1	85.6	23.8	19.3
Neuroses	27.2	34.4	49.9	45.5
Personality disorders	20.3	30.0	28.4	17.7
Alcoholic disorders	138.1	64.3	35.8	35.8
Drug dependence	24.8	9.7	37.5	33.3
Intellectual disability	7.3	6.1	14.8	14.9
Unspecified	12.7	15.8	41.9	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>627.5</b>	<b>581.6</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>

Source: Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services

- ◆ There were 14,246 men and 11,170 women registered on the National Intellectual Disability Database in 2004. The profile by level of disability was broadly similar for men and women (Table 6.9).
- ◆ The admission rate to psychiatric hospitals and units was 627.5 per 100,000 men and 581.6 per 100,000 women in 2002. Around 32% of men were first time admissions compared to 28% of women (Table 6.10).

**Table 6.11 Ireland: Carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002**

Hours per week	<i>number</i>		
	Men	Women	% women
1-14	34,975	49,887	58.8
15-28	5,862	9,547	62.0
29-42	3,142	4,815	60.5
43 or more	13,501	27,025	66.7
<b>Total carers</b>	<b>57,480</b>	<b>91,274</b>	<b>61.4</b>

Source: CSO, *Census of Population*

**Table 6.12 Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002**

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

Source: CSO, *Census of Population*

**Table 6.13 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2003**

Age group	<i>number</i>		
	Men	Women	% women
Under 25	41	226	84.6
25-49	1,986	8,175	80.5
50-64	1,939	6,928	78.1
65 & over	412	2,248	84.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>17,577</b>	<b>80.1</b>

Source: *Department of Social and Family Affairs*

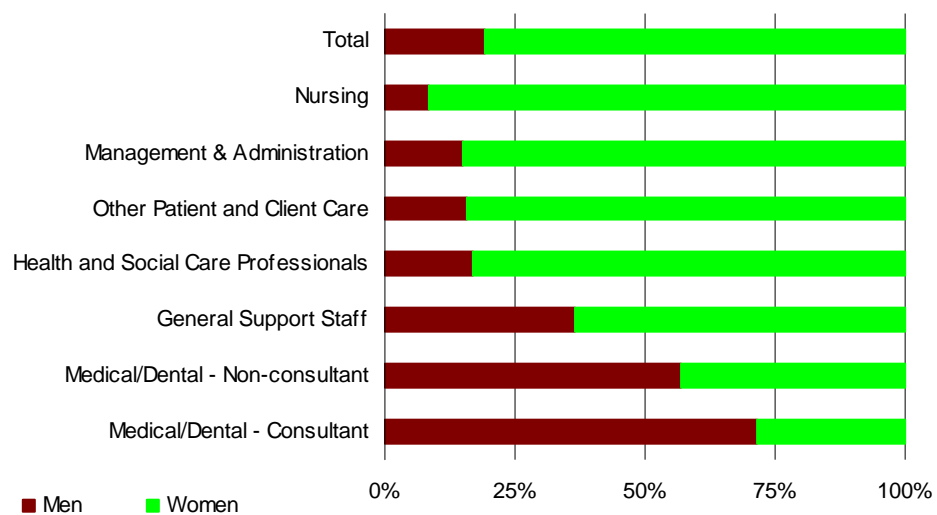
- ◆ There was a total of 148,754 persons providing regular unpaid care to a relative or friend in 2002. Of these, 61.4% were female (Table 6.11).
- ◆ The labour force participation rate for carers was 72.7% for men and 45.6% for women in 2002, compared with rates of 69.9% for men and 47.0% for women in the population aged 15 years and over (Table 6.12).
- ◆ There were a total of 21,955 persons in receipt of Carer's Allowance and Benefit payments in 2003. Of these, 80.1% were women (Table 6.13).

**Table 6.14 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2004**

Grade category	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Medical/Dental - Consultant	1,722	691	28.6
Medical/Dental - Non-consultant	3,186	2,409	43.1
Nursing	3,442	36,639	91.4
Health and Social Care Professionals	2,473	12,304	83.3
General Support Staff	6,129	10,565	63.3
Other Patient and Client Care	3,873	20,473	84.1
Management and Administration	2,726	15,308	84.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,551</b>	<b>98,389</b>	<b>80.7</b>

Source: Department of Health and Children

- ◆ Women represented 80.7% of health service personnel in 2004. This proportion varied from 91.4% for nurses to 28.6% of medical and dental consultants (Table 6.14 and graph).



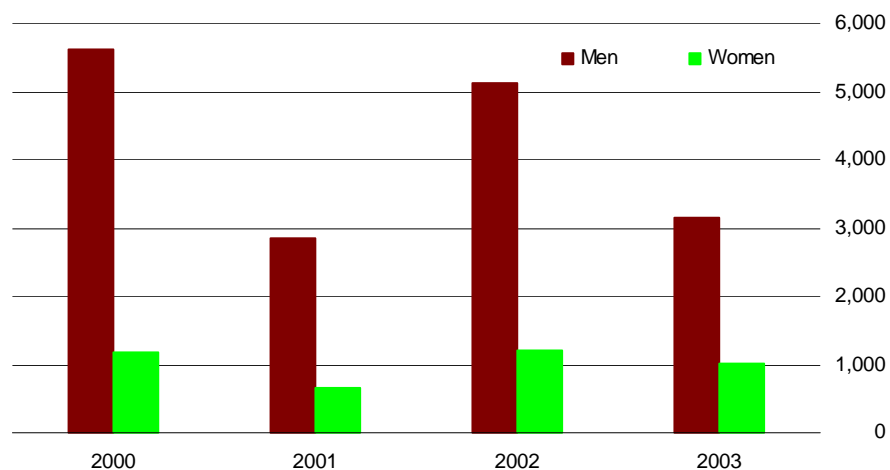
## Crime

**Table 7.1 Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2002**

Offence group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Offences against the person	648	36	5.3
Offences against property with violence	249	4	1.6
Offences against property without violence	241	56	18.9
Drug offences	241	19	7.3
Road traffic offences	1,381	67	4.6
Other offences	1,511	119	7.3
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>4,271</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Source: Irish Prison Service, Annual Report 2002

**Graph 7.2 Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2000-2003**



Source: Garda Síochána, Crime Statistics

**Table 7.3 EU: Criminal convictions<sup>38</sup>, 2000**

Country	% of convictions	
	Men	Women
United Kingdom	81.5	18.5
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Germany	83.0	17.0
Austria	84.3	15.7
Finland	85.0	15.0
Sweden	85.1	14.9
Hungary	87.5	12.5
Czech Republic	88.2	11.8
Netherlands	88.9	11.1
Slovenia	89.0	11.0
Portugal	90.2	9.8
France	90.3	9.7
Latvia	91.9	8.1
Estonia	92.2	7.8
Cyprus	92.4	7.6
Poland <sup>39</sup>	92.5	7.5
Spain	92.6	6.4
Slovakia	92.9	7.1

Source: UNECE, Gender statistics database<sup>40</sup>

- ◆ There were a total of 4,572 prisoners in custody in Irish prisons in 2002. Of these, 6.6% were female. Over 98% of offences against property with violence were committed by men (Table 7.1).
- ◆ In 2000, the proportion of women convicted of a criminal offence in Ireland was 17.2% of all offenders. Only the United Kingdom had a higher proportion of female offenders (18.5%) among the reporting countries (Table 7.3).

<sup>38</sup> The methodology for crime statistics has generally not been harmonised across countries and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting levels of crime across countries and even within the same country over time. The level of reporting and detection of crime may also vary widely across countries (see also Appendix 1).

<sup>39</sup> 1995 data.

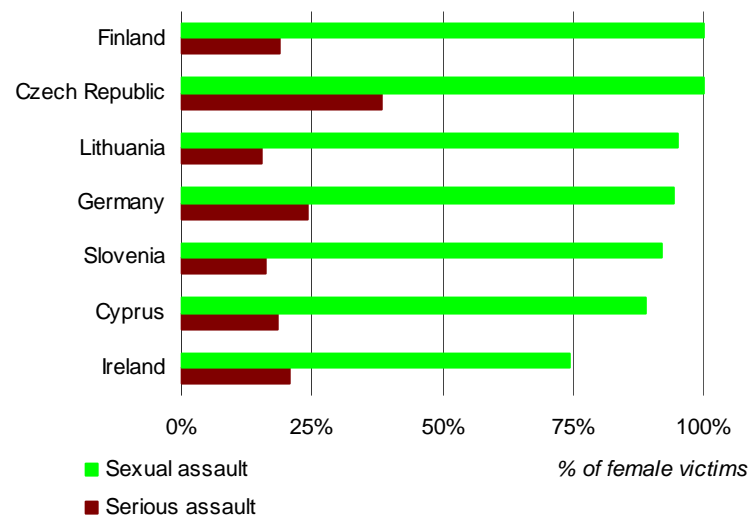
<sup>40</sup> <http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp>.



**Table 7.4 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2000**

Country	% of category of victims					
	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Austria	34.7	65.3	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	83.3	16.7	81.7	18.4	11.1	88.9
Czech Republic	65.6	24.7	56.0	34.6	0.0	99.8
Finland	67.8	32.2	81.2	18.8	0.0	100.0
Germany	64.2	35.8	76.0	24.0	5.6	94.4
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>
Latvia	68.3	31.7	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	71.2	28.8	84.6	15.5	5.0	95.0
Netherlands	66.7	33.3	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	76.0	24.1	:	:	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	65.5	34.5	83.9	16.2	8.0	92.0
United Kingdom	70.4	29.6	:	:	12.9	87.1

Source: UNECE, Gender statistics database



**Table 7.5 Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2003**

Age	number	
	Men	Women
0-20	3	2
21-30	12	5
31-40	14	1
41-50	6	1
51 & over	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>

Source: Garda Síochána, Crime Statistics

**Table 7.6 Ireland: Incidents of domestic violence reported to the Gardaí, 2000-2003**

Year	% of category			
	Offenders		Complainants	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2000	89	11	16	84
2001	89	11	13	87
2002	91	9	8	92
2003	90	10	7	93

Source: Garda Síochána, Crime Statistics

- ◆ A higher proportion of men were victims of homicide and serious assault in most EU states in 2000, while a higher proportion of women were victims of sexual assault. At 25.7%, Ireland had the highest proportion of male victims of sexual assault although it should be taken into account that the levels of reporting of particular crimes may vary across countries (Table 7.4).
- ◆ There were 52 victims of homicide in Ireland in 2003. Of these, 10 were women and half of these were in the 21-30 years age group (Table 7.5).
- ◆ In 2003, 90% of offenders in domestic violence cases reported to the Gardaí were men (Table 7.6).

## Transport

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

Means of travel	% of sex aged 15 and over at work			
	1991		2002	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
On foot	8.0	16.8	8.8	15.1
Bicycle	4.7	4.0	2.8	1.2
Bus	4.9	12.9	5.1	8.9
Train	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.4
Motor cycle	1.4	0.6	1.6	0.3
Motor car: Driver	41.2	34.7	52.9	58.1
Motor car: Passenger	4.5	14.5	5.6	8.4
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	5.6	1.1	11.8	0.5
Work mainly at or from home	25.7	9.0	7.7	3.7
Not stated	2.7	4.2	1.9	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO, Census of Population

- ◆ In 1991, 41.2% of men and 34.7% of women drove a car to work. In 2002, this proportion had risen to 52.9% of men and 58.1% of women. The proportion of women travelling as a passenger in a car decreased from 14.5% in 1991 to 8.4% in 2002 (Table 8.1).
- ◆ Around 51% of men and 59% of women had a travel to work time of less than 30 minutes in 2002 (Table 8.2).
- ◆ In 2002, men (11.8%) were much more likely than women (0.5%) to use a van or lorry (Table 8.2).

**Table 8.2 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002**

Time taken	% of sex aged 15 and over at work <sup>41</sup>	
	Men	Women
Less than ¼ of an hour	24.5	28.3
¼ of an hour to less than ½ an hour	26.5	30.8
½ an hour to less than ¾ of an hour	17.2	17.2
¾ of an hour to less than 1 hour	7.3	7.4
1 hour to less than 1½ hours	7.1	6.1
1½ hours and more	3.2	2.0
Not stated	14.3	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

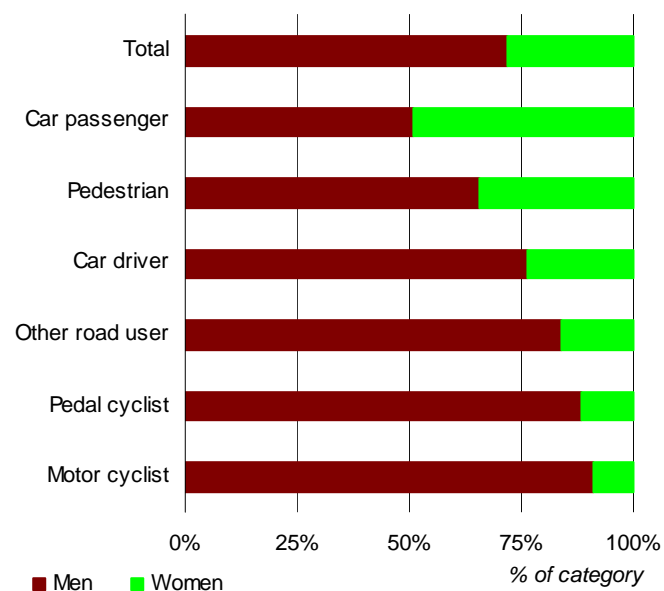
Source: CSO, Census of Population

<sup>41</sup> Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

**Table 8.3 Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2002**

Road user	number	
	Men	Women
Car passenger	33	32
Car driver	96	30
Pedestrian	55	29
Motor cyclist	40	4
Other road user	21	4
Pedal cyclist	15	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>101</b>

Source: National Roads Authority



**Table 8.4 Ireland: Road fatalities, 1993-2002**

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
1993	317	110	25.8
1994	295	104	26.1
1995	318	117	26.9
1996	342	107	23.8
1997	335	131	28.1
1998	339	115	25.3
1999	288	118	29.1
2000	302	104	25.6
2001	304	103	25.3
2002	260	101	28.0

Source: National Roads Authority

**Table 8.5 Ireland: Road casualties by age group of victim, 2002**

Age Group	% of category			
	Men		Women	
	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
0-17	8	13	16	11
18-24	23	23	17	20
25-44	38	38	17	38
45-64	13	15	23	19
65 & over	13	5	24	7
Unknown	5	6	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Number of casualties	260	4,796	101	3,277

Source: National Roads Authority

- ◆ Of the 361 fatalities on Irish roads in 2002, 72% were men. Car passengers was the category of road users with the highest proportion of female deaths relative to men (just under half of deaths in this category). In all other categories men represented the greater proportion ranging from 66% of pedestrian fatalities to 91% of motor cycle fatalities (Table 8.3 and graph).
- ◆ In the period 1993-2002, the lowest number of male and female fatalities was in 2002. The number of male road fatalities decreased by 18% between 1993 and 2002, compared to an 8% decrease for women over the same period (Table 8.4).
- ◆ In 2002, 38% of male fatalities occurred in the 25-44 age group compared with only 17% of female fatalities (Table 8.5).

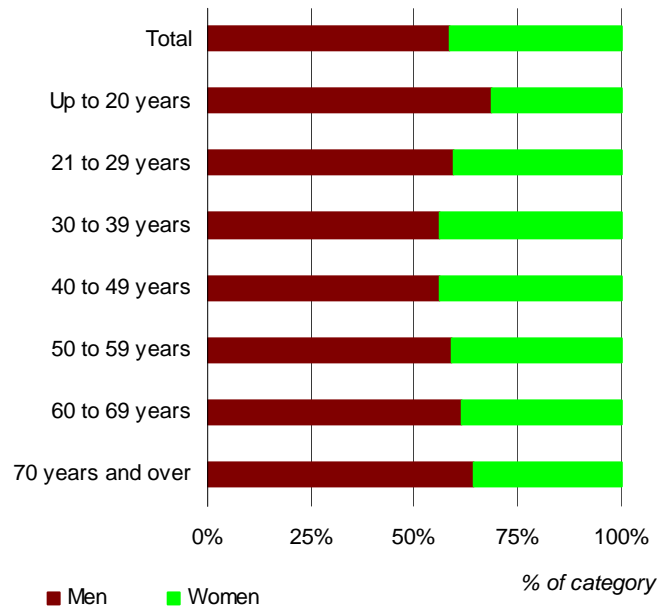
**Table 8.6 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2003**

Age group	% of full licences		% of provisional licences	
	Full licence		Provisional licence	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under 20 years	2.4	1.5	25.1	13.4
21 to 29 years	14.9	14.4	38.8	42.0
30 to 39 years	24.3	26.8	21.3	22.4
40 to 49 years	21.9	23.9	9.1	12.2
50 to 59 years	18.4	18.0	4.1	7.0
60 to 69 years	12.1	10.6	1.2	2.4
70 years and over	6.1	4.8	0.5	0.6
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current licences	1,080,119	769,150	166,744	201,063

Source: Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ In 2003, 58.4% of full driving licences were held by men compared to 45.3% of provisional licences (Table 8.6 and graph).
- ◆ The share of full licences held by women was highest in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups at around 44% (Table 8.6 and graph).

#### Full licences



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# Appendices

## Appendix 1 Notes and definitions

### 1. EU Council Policy Indicators

<b>At risk of poverty rate</b> Tables 1.14, 4.2, 4.3	The at-risk-of-poverty rate before/after social transfers and pensions (i.e. old-age and survivors' benefits) shows the percentage of persons in the total population having an equivalised disposable income before/after social transfers and pensions that is below the national 'at-risk-of-poverty threshold' which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.
<b>Early school leavers</b> Table 1.13	<p>Early school leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 meeting the following two conditions (numerator):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1 or 2 (see notes to section 5 – Education); and</li><li>◆ respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey.</li></ul> <p>The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding persons who did not respond to the questions 'highest level of education or training attained' and 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the European Union Labour Force Survey – the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in Ireland.</p>
<b>Employment rate</b> Tables 1.1, 1.3, 1.7; Graph 1.2	<p>The number of persons in employment (ILO) aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population aged 15-64.</p> <p>The Labour Force Survey (QNHS in Ireland) covers persons aged 15 years and over, living in private households. Persons living in collective households (halls of residence, medical care establishments, religious institutions, collective workers' accommodation, hostels, etc.) and persons carrying out obligatory military service are not included.</p>
<b>EU 25</b>	Where possible, data for the current 25 EU Member States have been provided for all years although the EU increased its membership to 25 countries only on 1 May 2004.
<b>EU Council Meeting</b>	The EU Council meetings held in Spring of each year normally consider a statistical annexe measuring progress among the individual Member States and at an overall EU level. The annexe to the Spring Report comprises data from the EU structural indicators.
<b>Exit age from labour force</b> Table 1.6	The average age at which active persons withdraw from the labour market. The exit age is calculated from a probability model using changes in age-specific activity rates. The methodology being used is still under development and hence the estimates should be regarded as provisional.
<b>Gender pay gap</b> Graph 1.12	The gender pay gap is given as average gross hourly earnings of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 who work 15 or more hours per week. The EU 15 value is a weighted average of national values estimated without missing countries.
<b>ILO economic status</b>	<p>The <b>International Labour Office</b> (ILO) classification distinguishes the following main subgroups of the population aged 15 or over:</p> <p>Persons <b>in employment</b> are all persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ who worked in the week before the survey for one hour or more for payment or profit, including work on the family farm or business; and</li><li>◆ all persons who had a job but were not at work because of illness, holidays etc. in the week.</li></ul> <p>Persons classified as <b>unemployed</b> are persons who, in the week before the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ were without work;</li><li>◆ were available for work within the next two weeks; and</li><li>◆ had taken specific steps, in the preceding four weeks, to find work.</li></ul> <p>The <b>ILO labour force</b> consists of persons <b>in employment</b> and <b>unemployed</b> persons.</p>

<p><b>Income liable for social insurance</b> Tables 1.9, 1.10</p>	<p>The earnings or income details for all persons, except the self-employed, do not include any social welfare payments, investment incomes or rental income. They could, however, include private pension incomes. The income details for self employed persons contain all returns including earnings, rental and investment incomes.</p> <p>Private pension contributions are not liable for social insurance contributions and hence are not included in the income figures. In some cases this may be a very significant exclusion.</p> <p>Persons with no income or for whom date of birth was not available were excluded from these tables.</p>
<p><b>Labour force participation rate</b> Table 1.5</p>	<p>Persons in the (ILO) labour force expressed as a percentage of the population.</p>
<p><b>Life expectancy</b> Tables 1.15, 1.16</p>	<p>The mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).</p>
<p><b>Occupation</b> Table 1.8</p>	<p>The Occupation classification used in the Census of Population and QNHS, is based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification, with modifications to reflect Irish labour market conditions. It adheres to the international occupation classification ISCO Com (88). The code to which a person's occupation is classified is determined by the kind of work he or she performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the industry, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of the occupation. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration, professions and other services, etc.</p>
<p><b>Usual hours worked</b> Table 1.11, 3.2</p>	<p>The number of hours per week usually worked covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works, but excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). Persons who usually also work at home are asked to include the number of hours they usually work at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres. Some persons, particularly the self-employed and family workers, may not have usual hours, in the sense that their hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month. When the respondent is unable to provide a figure for usual hours for this reason, the average of the hours actually worked per week over the past four weeks is used as a measure of usual hours.</p>

## 2. Population

<p><b>Lone parents</b> Table 2.3, 2.4</p>	<p>A lone parent family unit consists of one parent and one or more of his or her never-married children. The number of lone parent family units may be understated as there are problems identifying lone parent families particularly where the lone parent lives with his/her parents.</p>
<p><b>Migration</b> Table 2.5, Graph 2.6</p>	<p>Emigrants are persons resident in Ireland leaving to live abroad for over one year.</p> <p>Immigrants are persons coming to Ireland from another country for the purposes of taking up residence for over one year.</p> <p>Net migration is the net effect of emigration and immigration on a country's population in a given time.</p>
<p><b>Population,</b> Table 2.1</p>	<p>The total population of the country may comprise either all of the usual residents of the country (de jure) or all persons present in the country on a particular date (de facto). Published census figures for Ireland are on a de facto basis.</p>
<p><b>Principal Economic Status</b> Table 2.7</p>	<p>A classification is based on a single question in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment and given the following response categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ At work;</li> <li>◆ Unemployed;</li> <li>◆ Student;</li> <li>◆ Engaged on home duties;</li> <li>◆ Retired; and</li> <li>◆ Other.</li> </ul>

### 3. Employment and unemployment

<b>ILO Labour force</b>	See note in EU Council policy indicators section.
<b>Long-term unemployment rate</b> Table 3.5	The number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.
<b>NACE economic sector</b> Table 3.1	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.
<b>Occupational pension scheme</b> Table 3.3	Data on occupational pensions was obtained from a module on pensions which was included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from December to February 2002. The pensions module was asked of all persons aged 20 to 69 years who were in employment and who participated directly in the survey. The questions covered included membership of employer's pension scheme, personal pension plan, receipt of retirement pension, regular contributor, additional voluntary contributions, previous entitlements, and organisation size. The results do not cover pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system.
<b>Unemployment rate</b> Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7	The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.
<b>Usual hours worked</b> Table 3.2	See note in EU Council policy indicators section.

### 4. Social cohesion and lifestyles

<b>Arts Council grants programme</b> Tables 4.11, 4.12	<p>Arts Council financial support of artists in 2003 was administered through 3 programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Cnuas (on a non competitive basis available only to Aosdána members);</li><li>◆ Bursaries, awards and schemes (on a competitive basis); and</li><li>◆ Projects, Commissions and Residencies (on a competitive basis).</li></ul> <p>The data are a representation of Arts Council financial support to artists where the primary relationship is between the artist and the Arts Council (bursaries, awards and schemes, and Cnuas payments). Supports to the individual, where the relationship is administered through organisations, events and production companies (projects, commissions and residencies) have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown was not available. The Cnuas is a direct annual stipend from the Arts Council to Aosdána members awarded for a five-year period. Any member of Aosdána whose annual artistic income is less than €17,000 may avail of the Cnuas. Awards issued under the other two programmes are made on a competitive basis.</p>
<b>At risk of poverty rate</b> Table 4.2, 4.3	See note in EU Council policy indicators section.
<b>One-parent family payments</b> Table 4.1	One-Parent Family Payment is a means-tested payment which is made to men or women who are caring for a child or children without the support of a partner. The scheme was introduced on 2 January 1997, and replaced the Lone Parents Allowance and Deserted Wife's Benefit schemes.
<b>Age of women at birth of first child</b> Table 4.5, 4.6	The mean age of women when their first child is born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at first birth can be calculated using the fertility rates for first births by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.
<b>Membership of sports associations</b> Table 4.9	The Irish Sports Council provides financial assistance to sports bodies. National Governing Bodies must apply for this funding and, as part of the application process, supply details on the numbers of active registered members classified by gender.
<b>Total fertility rate</b> Table 4.6	The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.



**Grants to high performance athletes**  
Table 4.10

The International Carding Scheme was introduced in 1998 to provide a range of supports to assist Ireland's most talented sportspersons realise their potential to perform successfully at the highest international level. The Carding Scheme is overseen by the Irish Sports Council.

## 5. Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **ISCED 5A**

Programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements. Duration categories: Medium: 3 to less than 5 years; Long: 5 to 6 years; and Very long: More than 6 years.

**Classroom teachers**  
Table 5.6, 5.7

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

The classification includes:

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

but excludes:

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

**School management personnel**  
Table 5.8

School level management covers professional personnel who are responsible for school management and administration. It includes principals, assistant principals, and other management staff with similar responsibilities. It excludes receptionists, secretaries, clerks, and other staff who support the administrative activities of the school.

## 6. Health

<b>Acute hospital discharges</b> Table 6.7, 6.8	Data on hospital discharges is obtained from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry (HIPE) system. The HIPE is a computer-based health information system designed to collect clinical and administrative data on deaths and discharges from the 60 acute public hospitals currently participating in the system. Since the mid-1990s close to 95 per cent of all discharges from acute hospitals nationally have been incorporated within the system. This includes information on all obstetric discharges which has been required of all hospitals, including maternity hospitals, since 1999. The Department of Health and Children contracts the management of the HIPE system to the Economic and Social Research Institute.
<b>Admissions to psychiatric hospitals</b> Table 6.10	Covers admissions to all psychiatric in-patient facilities in Ireland. Data on admissions are obtained from two main sources, the National Psychiatric In-Patient Reporting System (NPIRS) and the Department of Health and Children's annual end-of-year returns.
<b>Age-sex specific death rates</b> Table 6.1; Graph 6.2	The number of male/female deaths in a particular age group as a proportion of the number (in units of 100,000) of men/women of that age group in the population.
<b>Carer's Allowance and Benefit</b> Table 6.13	<p>Carer's Allowance is a payment for carers on low incomes who live with and look after certain people in need of full-time care and attention.</p> <p>Carer's Benefit is a payment made to insured persons who leave the workforce to care for a person(s) in need of full-time care and attention.</p>
<b>Carers</b> Table 6.11, 6.12	<p>Data on carers was derived from answers to question 23 of the 2002 Census of Population questionnaire. This asked of persons aged 15 years and over whether an individual provided regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability (including problems due to old age). Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing. Receipt of "Carers Allowance" was not considered payment for the purposes of this question. "Meals on Wheels" staff were not considered carers for the purpose of this question. The following response categories were given:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Yes, 1-14 hours a week;</li><li>◆ Yes, 15-28 hours a week;</li><li>◆ Yes, 29-42 hours a week;</li><li>◆ Yes, 43 or more hours a week; and</li><li>◆ No.</li></ul>
<b>Cause of death categories</b> Table 6.3	Deaths are coded according to the 9 <sup>th</sup> revision of the International Standard Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of death.
<b>General Medical Services Scheme</b> Table 6.6	Persons who are unable without undue hardship to arrange General Practitioner medical and surgical services plus dental and optometric services for themselves and their dependants, and all persons aged 70 and over, are provided with such services free of charge under the GMS Scheme. An eligible person is entitled to select a Doctor of his/her choice, from among those Doctors who have entered into agreements with Health Boards.
<b>Health determinants</b> Graph 6.5	The national health and lifestyle survey, SLÁN was first undertaken in 1998 and repeated again in the summer of 2002. A representative cross-section of the Irish adult population was surveyed, to detect differences according to socio-economic status in key variables, such as smoking, exercise and percentage caloric in take from fat.
<b>Health service personnel</b> Table 6.14	Data is from the Personnel Census of the Department of Health and Children and reflects the position at June 2004.

**National Intellectual Disability Database**  
Table 6.9

The National Intellectual Disability Database was established in 1995 to ensure that information is available to enable the Department of Health and Children, the health boards and the voluntary agencies in the Republic of Ireland to provide appropriate services designed to meet the changing needs of people with intellectual disability (mental handicap) and their families.

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

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

The objective is to obtain this information for every individual known to have an intellectual disability and assessed as being in receipt of, or in need of, an intellectual disability service. Information pertaining to diagnosis is specifically excluded, as the database is not designed as a medical epidemiological tool. The data held in any individual record represent the information available for that person at a specified point in time only. The record is updated whenever there are changes in the person's circumstances or during the annual review process in the spring of each year.

**Preventative examinations**  
Table 6.4

Data refer to whether or not a person has within a calendar year taken one of a list of defined preventive measures.

## 7. Crime

**Criminal convictions**  
Graph 7.2, Table 7.3

The UNECE gender statistics database defines "Persons convicted" as "*persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorised to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not*". In the case of Ireland the figure given includes persons convicted or against whom the charge was held proved or order made without conviction for headline offences.

**Domestic violence**  
Table 7.6

Data in this table refers to incidents which were reported or became known to the Gardaí.

**Headline offences**

Garda statistics classify crimes as headline or non-headline. There are ten groups of headline crime:

- ◆ Group 1 Homicides;
- ◆ Group 2 Assaults;
- ◆ Group 3 Sexual Offences;
- ◆ Group 4 Arson;
- ◆ Group 5 Drugs;
- ◆ Group 6 Thefts;
- ◆ Group 7 Burglaries;
- ◆ Group 8 Robberies;
- ◆ Group 9 Frauds; and
- ◆ Group 10 Other Headline Offences – includes violent disorder, personation and air and road traffic related offences.

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

**Homicides**  
Table 7.5

In the Garda classification, Group 1 Headline Offences, homicides includes murder, attempted murder, abortion, murder threats, infanticide and manslaughter. For the purposes of the table presented in this report, only the offences of murder and manslaughter are included.

**Offence categories**  
Table 7.1

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

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

**Serious assault**  
Table 7.4

The UNECE gender statistics database defines serious assault as "*Serious assaults as reported by the police, i.e. crimes that are reported to, detected by, or otherwise drawn to the attention of the police*". In the case of Ireland the figure refers to victims of crimes of headline assault and assault causing harm.

**Sexual assault**

Table 7.4

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

## 8. Transport

**Driving licences**

Table 8.6

Data on driving licences are held in the National Vehicle and Driver File of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The data shown reflect the position at 31 December 2003.

**Means of travel to work**

Table 8.1

Data is compiled based on responses to the following questions from the 1991 and 2002 Censuses of Population:

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

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

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

**Time taken to travel to work**

Table 8.2

Data is compiled based on responses to the following question from the 2002 Census of Population:

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

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

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

## Appendix 2 Data sources

Domain and Indicator		Data source
<b>1.</b>	<b>EU Council policy indicators</b>	
1.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 1994-2003	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Employment\Employment rates - LFS series\Employment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1994-2003	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Employment\Employment rates - LFS series\Employment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2003	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Employment\Employment rates - LFS series\Employment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1994-2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2002	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.7	Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.8	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 1999 and 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.9	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2002	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.10	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 1999 and 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2001	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.13	EU: Early school leavers, 2003	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Social Cohesion CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.14	EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2001	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme – Table: Living conditions and welfare Income and living conditions\Main indicators\Laeken Indicators
1.15	EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2002	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Demography\National data\Mortality\Life expectancy by sex and age CSO, Irish Life Tables No 14, 2001-2003
1.16	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2003	CSO, Irish Life Tables No 14, 2001-2003
1.17	EU: Representation in national parliaments, 1997-2004	Inter-parliamentary union database statistical archive <a href="http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm">http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm</a>
1.18	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making 2004	CSO, Social Statistics Integration Division
1.19	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2003	Department of Finance

Domain and Indicator		Data source
<b>2. Population</b>		
2.1	Ireland: Population by age group, 2004	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 2, Ages and Marital Status
2.2	EU: Women per 100 men, 2002	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Demography\National data\Population\Population by age and sex on 1 January
2.3	Ireland: Lone parents with children aged under 20, 1994-2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
2.4	Ireland: Lone parents with children aged under 20 by age of youngest child, 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
2.5	Ireland: Migration by age group, 1994 and 2004	CSO, Demography: Databank series PECA - Annual Migration Estimates
2.6	Ireland: Migration, 1994-2004	CSO, Demography: Databank series PECA - Annual Migration Estimates
2.7	Ireland: Principal economic status, 1994 and 2003	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
<b>3. Employment</b>		
3.1	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2003	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Unemployment\Unemployment rates - LFS series\Total employment – LFS series Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Demography\National data\Population\Population by age and sex on 1 January CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.2	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.3	Ireland: Employees aged 20-69 with an occupational pension scheme by NACE sector, 2002	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey - Module on Pensions, 2002
3.4	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1994 and 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.5	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1994-2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.6	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1994-2003	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Unemployment\Unemployment rates - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.7	EU: Unemployment rates, 2003	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Unemployment\Unemployment rates - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
<b>4. Social cohesion and lifestyles</b>		
4.1	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2003	Department. of Social and Family Affairs, Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services, 2002
4.2	Ireland and EU: At risk of poverty rate for persons aged 16 and over by most frequent economic activity, 2001	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Living conditions and welfare\Income and living conditions\Main indicators\Laeken indicators
4.3	Ireland and EU: At risk of poverty rate by age group, 2001	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Living conditions and welfare\Income and living conditions\Main indicators\Laeken indicators
4.4	Ireland: Persons aged 20 years and over, living alone, 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4.5	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2003	CSO, Vital Statistics

Domain and Indicator		Data source
4.6	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate, 2002	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Demography\National data\Fertility\Fertility indicators CSO, Vital Statistics
4.7	Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 12, Religion
4.8	Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 12, Religion
4.9	Ireland: Membership of selected sports associations, 2004	Irish Sports Council
4.10	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2003	Irish Sports Council
4.11	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2003	Arts Council
4.12	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2003	Arts Council
<b>5. Education</b>		
5.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2002	Department. of Education and Science, Annual Statistical Report 2001/2002
5.2	Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2002	Department of Education and Science
5.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24 by age and sex, 1999 and 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 1999-2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers, 1994-2003	Department of Education and Science,
5.7	EU: Classroom teachers, 2002	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\Education statistics based on ISCED 97\Personnel\Classroom teachers and academic staff by level of education, programme orientation, programme destination, sex and employment status Department of Education and Science
5.8	EU: School management personnel, 2002	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\Education statistics based on ISCED 97\Personnel\School management personal by level of education, sex and age Department of Education and Science
<b>6. Health</b>		
6.1	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2003	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.2	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1994-2003	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.3	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2003	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.4	EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations, 2002	Eurostat NewCronos database - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Health\Public health\Health care\Medical treatments and prevention
6.5	Ireland: Health determinants, 2002	Survey of Lifestyles, Attitudes and Nutrition, 2002, Health Promotion Unit, Department of Health and Children
6.6	Ireland: Persons registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2003	General Medical Services (Payments) Board, Annual Report, 2002 CSO, Demography; Databank series PEAA - Population Estimates, by Age and Sex (Annual)
6.7	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis	Department of Health and Children, Economic and Social Research Institute; Activity in Acute Public Hospitals in Ireland - Report based on the Hospital In-patient Enquiry system
6.8	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type	Department of Health and Children, Economic and Social Research Institute; Activity in Acute Public Hospitals in Ireland - Report based on the Hospital In-patient Enquiry system
6.9	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2003	Health Research Board, Annual Report of National Intellectual Disability Database, 2003

Domain and Indicator	Data source
6.10 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2002	Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services, 2002
6.11 Ireland: Carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 10 - Disability and Carers
6.12 Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 10 - Disability and Carers
6.13 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2003	Department of Social and Family Affairs, Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services, 2002
6.14 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2004	Department of Health and Children
<b>7. Crime</b>	
7.1 Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2002	Irish Prison Service Annual Report 2002
7.2 Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2000-2003	An Garda Siochana, Crime Statistics
7.3 EU: Criminal convictions, 2000	UNECE Gender Statistics Database <a href="http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp">http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp</a>
7.4 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2000	UNECE Gender Statistics Database <a href="http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp">http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp</a>
7.5 Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2003	An Garda Siochana, Crime Statistics
7.6 Ireland: Incidents of domestic violence reported to the Gardaí, 2000-2003	An Garda Siochana, Crime Statistics
<b>8. Transport</b>	
8.1 Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1991 and 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 9 - Travel to Work, School and College
8.2 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 9 - Travel to Work, School and College
8.3 Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2002	National Roads Authority, Road Accident Facts, 2002
8.4 Ireland: Road fatalities, 1993-2002	National Roads Authority, Road Accident Facts, 2002
8.5 Ireland: Road casualties by age group of victim, 2002	National Roads Authority, Road Accident Facts, 2002
8.6 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2003	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Vehicle Licensing Unit, National Vehicle and Driver File





