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An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Women and Men in Ireland

2008

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Chapter

1

Introduction

and

outline of report

1.1 Introduction

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

The social partnership agreement¹ 2003-2005 requested the CSO to support a move towards more evidence-based policy-making. Responding to this request, the National Statistics Board (NSB) asked the CSO to prepare a social indicator report covering all aspects of social statistics. The NSB placed considerable emphasis on the value of disaggregating the social indicators by key characteristics such as the nine equality grounds² named in equality legislation. The CSO agreed with the Board a strategy of producing a series of key thematic social indicator reports that would be structured around the nine equality grounds.

The CSO produced an initial gender report in December 2004. That report was very favourably received by national and international users. The CSO was requested by a number of users to produce the report on an annual basis. Further reports were produced in December 2005, 2006 and 2007. This report is the fifth in the series.

1.2 Overview of selected indicators

The list of selected indicators is presented in summary format in Table A. A total of 74 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.

Most indicators are presented in both a national and international context. The national context is generally in a time series format while the international context compares Ireland with other EU countries and where available with six additional countries (Turkey, Croatia, TFYR of Macedonia, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland).

There is one major indicator amendment in this edition. Indicator 7.2, which previously described criminal convictions in Ireland, has been dropped due to the non-availability of new data in this format. The time series given in some tables has been extended.

1.3 Technical notes

Chapter 2 presents the selected indicators. Where tables are not sorted by year, the sort column is highlighted with a darker background. In international tables, EU 27 data have been used as much as possible even in time series data that precede the EU expansions in May 2004 and January 2007.

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 early 2009.

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

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

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Domain	Indicator	
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	1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1998-2008
	1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2007
	1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1998-2008
Labour force participation	1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2008
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	1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2003 and 2008
	1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2006
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Grants to artists	4.12	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2007
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Domain	Indicator	
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Chapter

2

Indicators

2.1 Commentary

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

- ◆ The employment rate for women in Ireland was 60.5% in the second quarter of 2008 compared with 48.1% in 1998. This rapid increase means that Ireland already exceeds the EU 2010 target of 60%. The employment rate in 2008 for men was 75.6%, which was well above the average 2007 EU rate of 72.5%.
- ◆ Women's income³ in 2006 was around two-thirds of men's income. After adjusting for differences in hours worked, women's hourly earnings were around 86% of men's.
- ◆ The report shows that women are under-represented in decision-making structures at both national and regional levels. In 2008 only 13% of TDs in Dáil Eireann are women, while they account for 34% of members of State Boards, 17% of members of local authorities and just 15% of members of regional authorities. The average representation in national parliaments for EU 27 countries was nearly 24% in 2008.
- ◆ The education and health sectors employed the highest proportion of women, with an 80% share of the total at work in health, 85% in primary education and nearly two-thirds in second level education (62%). However, women were not well represented at senior level positions. In the health service, women represented only 32% of medical and dental consultants. Similarly, women accounted for only 51% of primary school managers, and in second level schools women accounted for only 38% of school managers.
- ◆ The early school leavers rate among women aged 18-24 in 2007 was 8.7%, which was much lower than the male rate of 14.2%. There were higher proportions of girls taking English and European languages at Leaving Certificate higher level in 2008. However, boys had higher rates of participation in technical subjects. Over 90% of Leaving Certificate students taking higher level engineering, construction studies and technical drawing examinations were male. This pattern continued at third level with men accounting for around 86% of graduates in engineering, manufacturing and construction.
- ◆ The proportion of men at risk of poverty in 2007, after pensions and social transfers, was 15% compared to 19% of women. At risk of poverty rates were considerably lower for employed men and women at 6% for both.
- ◆ Life expectancy for women at birth was 81.6 years in 2006, nearly 5 years more than the value for men of 76.8 years. Life expectancy for men at birth in Ireland is over 2 years greater than the EU 27 average, while for women in Ireland life expectancy at birth is just over half a year greater than the EU 27 average.
- ◆ Men were generally more likely to die at a younger age than women, with the difference in risk particularly high in the 15-24 years age group. This reflects a greater tendency for young men to commit suicide and to be victims of motor vehicle accidents.
- ◆ Ireland had the most gender balanced population in the EU in 2007, with 100 women per 100 men in the population. For older age groups the proportion of women in the population was higher with 80 men per 100 women in the 65 and over age group. At EU level there were 71 men per 100 women in the 65 and over age group.

³ Refers to income liable for social insurance payments.

2.2 Indicators

EU Council Policy Indicators

1.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate⁴, 1998-2008

% of sex aged 15-64

Year	Ireland		EU 27	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1998	71.1	48.1	70.3	52.0
1999	73.6	51.2	70.7	53.0
2000	75.7	53.2	70.8	53.7
2001	76.2	54.0	70.9	54.3
2002	74.9	55.0	70.4	54.4
2003	74.6	55.2	70.3	54.9
2004	75.1	55.6	70.4	55.5
2005	76.2	57.9	70.8	56.3
2006	77.4	58.7	71.7	57.3
2007	77.4	60.3	72.5	58.3
2008	75.6	60.5	:	:

Source: CSO QNHS⁵, Eurostat LFS

- ◆ The Lisbon Council⁶ 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 Council⁷ (see Graph 1.2).
- ◆ The employment rate for both women and men in Ireland has risen substantially since 1998. The rate for men increased from 71.1% in 1998 to 77.4% in 2006 before falling to 75.6% in 2008. Over the same period the employment rate for women in Ireland rose from 48.1% to 60.5%, exceeding the EU target of 60% for the female employment rate (see Table 1.1 and Graph 1.2).

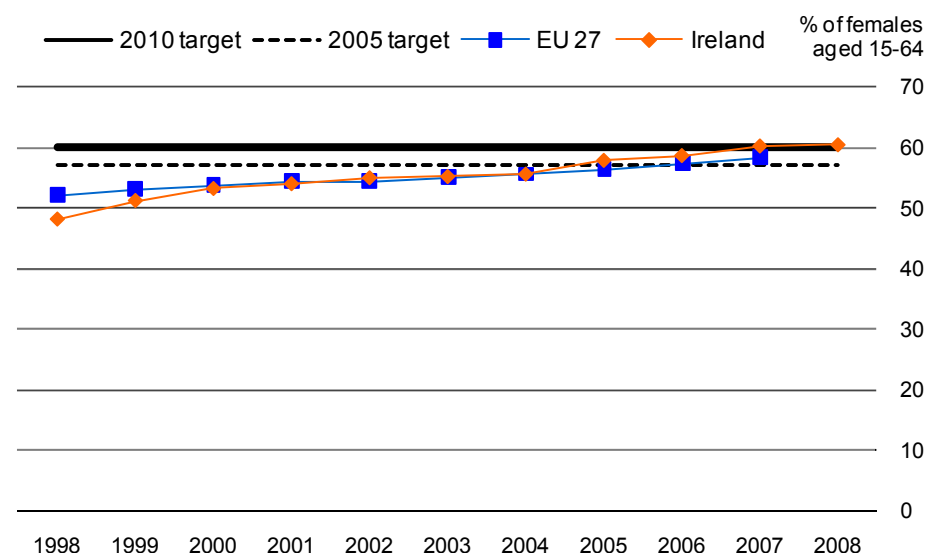
⁴ EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

⁵ QNHS (March-May, 1998-2008).

⁶ 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.

⁷ Stockholm European Council 2001 Realising the European Union's Potential: Consolidating and extending the Lisbon Strategy.

1.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate⁴, 1998-2008



Source: CSO QNHS⁵, Eurostat LFS

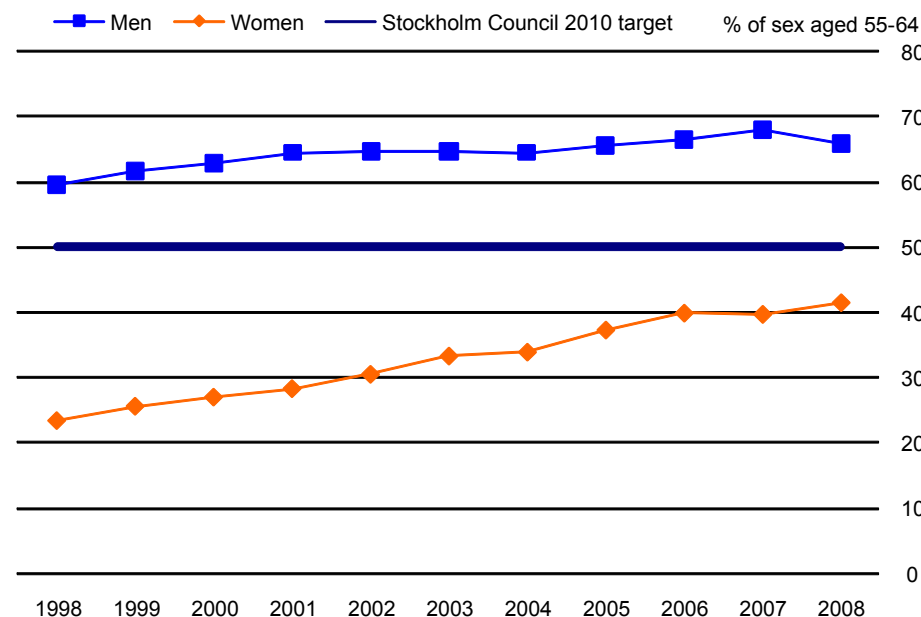
- ◆ In 1998 the employment rate for men in Ireland at 71.1% was above the corresponding EU rate of 70.3% and it has remained higher than the EU rate since then, reaching 77.4% in 2007 compared with an EU rate of 72.5%.
- ◆ In 1998 the female employment rate in Ireland at 48.1% was below the EU rate of 52%. However, since then the employment rate for women has increased more rapidly in Ireland than in the EU and in 2007 it was 60.3%, which is above the rate for the EU of 58.3% (see Table 1.1 and Graph 1.2).

1.3 EU: Employment rate, 2007

Country	% of sex aged 15-64		% of sex aged 55-64	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	76.5	71.8	72.9	67.0
Estonia	73.2	65.9	59.4	60.5
Finland	72.1	68.5	55.1	55.0
Latvia	72.5	64.4	64.6	52.4
Denmark	81.0	73.2	64.9	52.4
United Kingdom	77.3	65.5	66.3	49.0
Lithuania	67.9	62.2	60.8	47.9
Portugal	73.8	61.9	58.6	44.0
Germany	74.7	64.0	59.7	43.6
Cyprus	80.0	62.4	72.5	40.3
Netherlands	82.2	69.6	61.5	40.1
Ireland	77.4	60.3	68.1	39.8
France	69.3	60.0	40.5	36.2
EU27	72.5	58.3	53.9	36.0
Bulgaria	66.0	57.6	51.8	34.5
Romania	64.8	52.8	50.3	33.6
Czech Republic	74.8	57.3	59.6	33.5
Spain	76.2	54.7	60.0	30.0
Luxembourg	72.3	56.1	35.6	28.6
Austria	78.4	64.4	49.8	28.0
Greece	74.9	47.9	59.1	26.9
Hungary	64.0	50.9	41.7	26.2
Belgium	68.7	55.3	42.9	26.0
Italy	70.7	46.6	45.1	23.0
Slovenia	72.7	62.6	45.3	22.2
Slovakia	68.4	53.0	52.5	21.2
Poland	63.6	50.6	41.4	19.4
Malta	74.2	36.9	46.2	11.8
Norway	79.5	74.0	73.8	64.0
Switzerland	85.6	71.6	76.4	58.1
Croatia	64.4	50.0	48.4	24.2
Turkey	68.0	23.8	43.0	16.5

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS⁸

1.4 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64⁹, 1998-2008



Source: CSO QNHS¹⁰

- ◆ In 2001, the Stockholm Council set a target of a 50% employment rate for men and women in the 55-64 age group by 2010.
- ◆ The employment rates for both women and men aged 55-64 in Ireland showed an increase over the period 1998-2008. For women in this age group the employment rate almost doubled from 23.5% in 1998 to 41.6% in 2008, showing progress towards the 2010 target. The employment rate for men in Ireland aged 55-64 has remained above the 2010 target, increasing from 59.6% in 1998 to 68.1% in 2007 before dropping back to 66% in 2008 (see Graph 1.4).
- ◆ In 2007, Ireland's employment rates for women aged 55-64 (39.8%) and men aged 55-64 (68.1%), were higher than the corresponding EU averages of 36.0% for women and 53.9% for men in this age group (see Table 1.3).

⁸ QNHS (March-May, 2007).

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

¹⁰ QNHS (March-May, 1998-2008).

1.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate¹¹ (ILO) by age group, 2008

% of cohort in labour force			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
15-19	25.6	23.0	46.4
20-24	79.0	70.4	47.5
25-34	92.2	77.6	45.3
35-44	92.8	69.1	42.1
45-54	89.2	67.0	42.7
55-59	75.4	49.9	39.4
60-64	60.3	33.9	35.5
65 & over	16.3	4.5	25.4
Total	72.7	54.2	43.1

Source: CSO QNHS¹²

- ◆ In 2008, the labour force participation rate for men was highest for the 35-44 age group at 92.8%. For women, the highest participation rate occurred in the 25-34 age group with 77.6% of women of that age in the labour force. The participation rate for older women was much lower than that for men, with a rate of 33.9% for women aged 60-64 compared with 60.3% for men of that age (see Table 1.5).
- ◆ Women represented 43.1% of the labour force in 2008. In the 20-24 age group 47.5% of the labour force was female. This was the highest proportion of females in all age groups (see Table 1.5).
- ◆ In 2002, to address the demographic challenge of an ageing EU population, the Barcelona Council¹³ set a target of increasing the average EU retirement age by 5 years by 2010.
- ◆ In Ireland in 2007, the average exit age from the labour force for women was 64.7 years while for men it was 63.5 years. The EU 27 averages in 2007 were 60.5 years for women and 61.9 years for men compared with corresponding figures for 2002 of 59.7 years and 60.5 years (see Table 1.6).

1.6 EU: Average exit age from the labour force¹⁴, 2002 and 2007¹⁵

Country	age in years			
	2002		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ireland	62.8	63.5	63.5	64.7
Bulgaria	59.8	57.6	64.1	64.1
Netherlands	62.9	61.6	64.2	63.6
Sweden	63.4	63.1	64.2	63.6
Romania	60.5	59.2	65.5	63.2
Spain	61.4	61.6	61.8	62.4
Portugal	62.9	63.1	62.9	62.3
Belgium	58.6	58.4	61.2	61.9
United Kingdom	62.7	61.8	63.6	61.7
Germany	61.1	60.3	62.6	61.5
Finland	60.6	60.4	62.0	61.3
EU 27	60.5	59.7	61.9	60.5
Greece	61.1	61.5	61.6	60.5
Italy	59.7	60.2	61.0	59.8
Denmark	61.9	59.8	61.4	59.7
Czech Republic	62.2	58.4	62.0	59.4
France	58.9	58.7	59.5	59.4
Austria	59.4	59.2	62.6	59.4
Hungary	59.6	58.8	61.2	58.7
Slovakia	59.6	55.7	59.7	57.8
Poland	58.1	55.8	61.4	57.5
Norway	62.2	62.8	64.1	64.7
Switzerland	64.7	63.2	64.6	62.5
Croatia	:	:	61.4	56.1

Source: Eurostat LFS

¹¹ Persons in the labour force expressed as a proportion of the population (see Appendix 1).

¹² QNHS (March – May 2008).

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

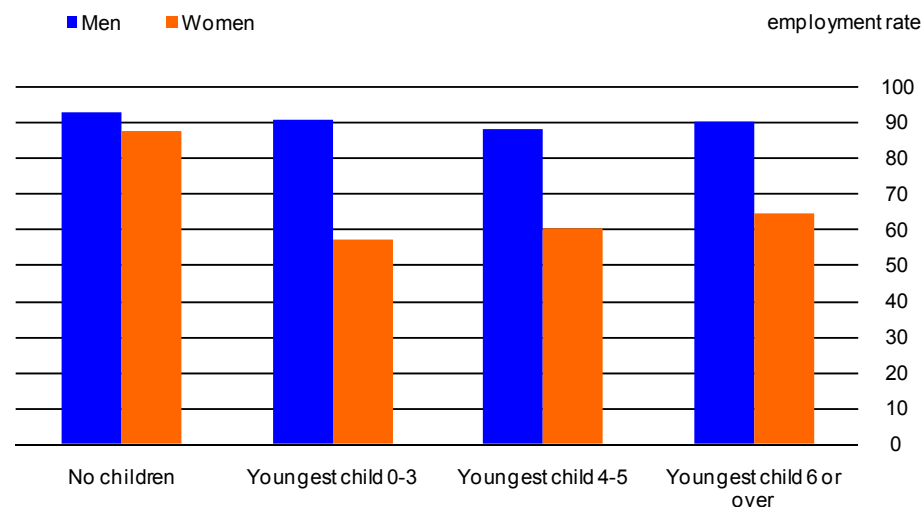
¹⁵ 2007 EU 27 data are estimates, break in series for Italy and Austria. 2006 data used for 2007 for Bulgaria, Ireland and Romania. 2005 data used for 2007 for Hungary. 2001 data used for 2002 for Romania and Switzerland.

1.7 Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2008

Family status	employment rate	
	Men	Women
No children	92.8	87.4
Youngest child aged 0-3	90.7	56.9
Youngest child aged 4-5	88.2	60.0
Youngest child aged 6 or over	89.8	64.6
Total	90.8	66.1

Source: CSO QNHS¹⁶

Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2008



- ◆ The Barcelona Council agreed targets of childcare provision for at least 90% of children between 3 years of age and the mandatory school-going age (six years of age in Ireland) by 2010. They also agreed a target of childcare for at least 33% of children under 3 years of age by 2010.
- ◆ Progress towards these targets in Ireland cannot be measured at present due to a lack of Irish data. However, data from the QNHS gives an indication of the effect that having young children in the family has on female employment rates.
- ◆ In 2008, the employment rate for women aged 20-44 was 66.1%. This rate varied from 87.4% for women with no children to 56.9% for women whose youngest child was aged between 0 and 3 years of age (see Table 1.7).

¹⁶ QNHS (March-May, 2008).

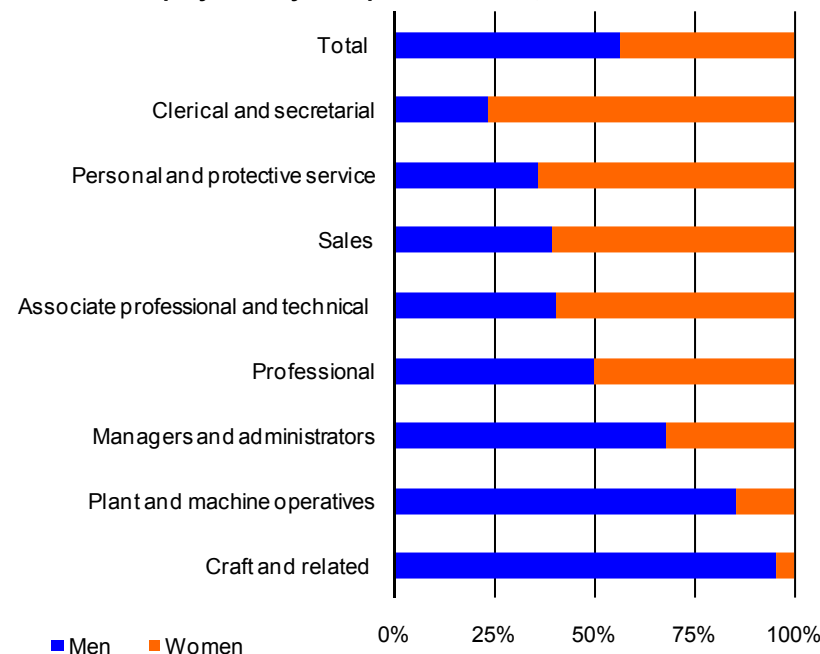
1.8 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2003 and 2008

Broad occupational group	2003		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Craft and related	227.1	13.6	267.7	12.0
Plant and machine operatives	137.8	35.5	149.6	24.9
Managers and administrators	223.3	92.1	226.4	106.3
Sales	54.3	91.0	74.1	114.3
Associate professional and technical	70.2	95.1	79.3	115.5
Professional	108.2	92.8	124.4	123.4
Personal and protective service	74.5	110.7	87.6	155.9
Clerical and secretarial	50.6	164.9	60.1	194.7
Other	93.4	55.2	117.8	74.5
Total	1,039.3	750.9	1,186.9	921.6

Source: CSO QNHS¹⁷

- ◆ In 2008, there were 921,600 women and 1,186,900 men in employment in Ireland. Of these, 21.1% of women in employment were employed in clerical and secretarial occupations, compared with 5.1% of men. Professional occupations were the most gender balanced with women representing 49.8% of persons employed in these occupations. Craft and related occupations were the least gender balanced with men representing 95.7% of workers in these occupations (see Table 1.8 and graph).
- ◆ There has been little change in the gender profile of the occupational groups between 2003 and 2008. In both years, women accounted for about three-quarters of workers in the clerical and secretarial group, but only around 5% of those in the craft and related occupations. The percentage of women working in personal and protective service and as managers and administrators increased between 2003 and 2008 while the proportion of women working as plant and machine operatives decreased over the period (see Table 1.8).
- ◆ In 2008 43.7% of those in employment were female which was a slight increase on 2003 when the proportion was 42%. The number of men in employment increased by 14% between 2003 and 2008 while the number of women increased by nearly a quarter over the same period (see Table 1.8).

Persons in employment by occupation and sex, 2008



¹⁷ QNHS (March-May, 2003 & 2008).

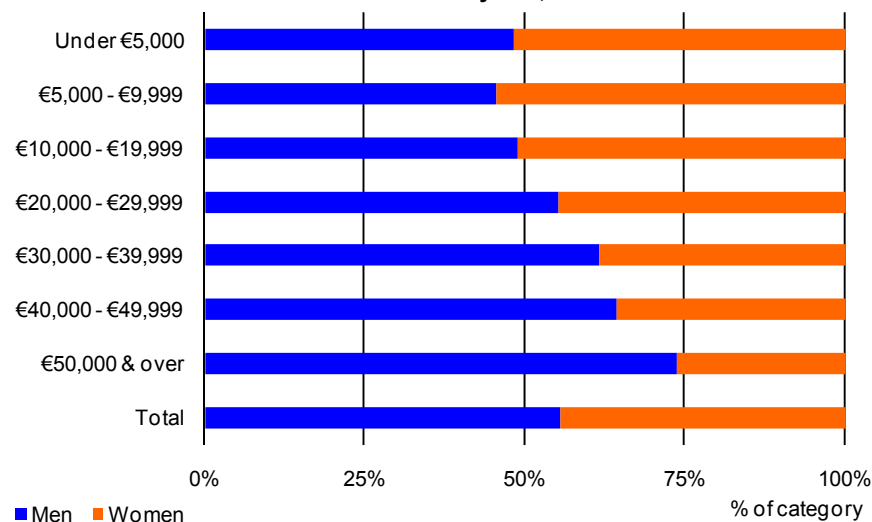
1.9 Ireland: Income¹⁸ liable for social insurance, 2006

Income band	persons aged 15-84		% of total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000	194,744	209,033	13.4	17.9
€5,000 - €9,999	136,653	163,493	9.4	14.0
€10,000 - €19,999	262,323	275,533	18.0	23.7
€20,000 - €29,999	271,912	221,009	18.7	19.0
€30,000 - €39,999	216,039	135,987	14.9	11.7
€40,000 - €49,999	133,800	74,686	9.2	6.4
€50,000 & over	238,256	85,180	16.4	7.3
Total	1,453,727	1,164,921	100.0	100.0
Average income €	32,338	21,802		

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs, Revenue Commissioners

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

Ireland: Income liable for social insurance by sex, 2006



¹⁸ These tables are based on income data that covers 87.4% of all men aged 15-84 and 70% of women of this age. However for older age groups, especially the 65 and over age group, the coverage is much lower due to the nature of the income considered. See Appendix 1 for further information.

1.10 Ireland: Average income¹⁸ liable for social insurance by age, 2006

Age group	average income (€)		
	Men	Women	Women's income as % of men's
15-24	12,781	10,487	82.0
25-34	28,984	24,829	85.7
35-44	42,339	27,341	64.6
45-54	46,997	26,924	57.3
55-64	42,099	22,925	54.5
65-84	19,391	13,344	68.8
Total aged 15-84	32,338	21,802	67.4

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs, Revenue Commissioners

- ♦ In 2006, men aged between 15 and 84 years had an average income of €32,338 while the average income for women was €21,802 or 67.4% of men's income (see Tables 1.9 and 1.10). When these figures are adjusted to take account of the average hours per week spent in paid employment by men and women in 2006, (see 2008 data in Table 1.11) women's average hourly income was around 86% of men's in 2006.
- ♦ The difference between male and female incomes for persons aged 15-64 increased with age. The average income of women aged 15-24 was 82% of that of men of the same age in 2006, while for the 55-64 age group women's average income was 54.5% of men's (see Table 1.10).
- ♦ In interpreting Tables 1.9 and 1.10, it should be borne in mind that no account has been taken of the number of hours being worked or of the occupations being performed by men and women (see Tables 1.8 and 1.11). In addition, income used for private pension contributions is not included in the figures (see Table 3.3).

1.11 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2003 and 2008

000s

Usual hours worked	2003		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	27.9	95.4	32.0	127.0
20-29	37.3	142.8	50.8	184.8
30-39	381.3	336.9	438.2	404.2
40 and over	423.1	129.5	489.3	148.8
Varied and not stated	169.7	46.3	176.5	56.8
Total	1,039.3	750.9	1,186.9	921.6
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>31.3</i>

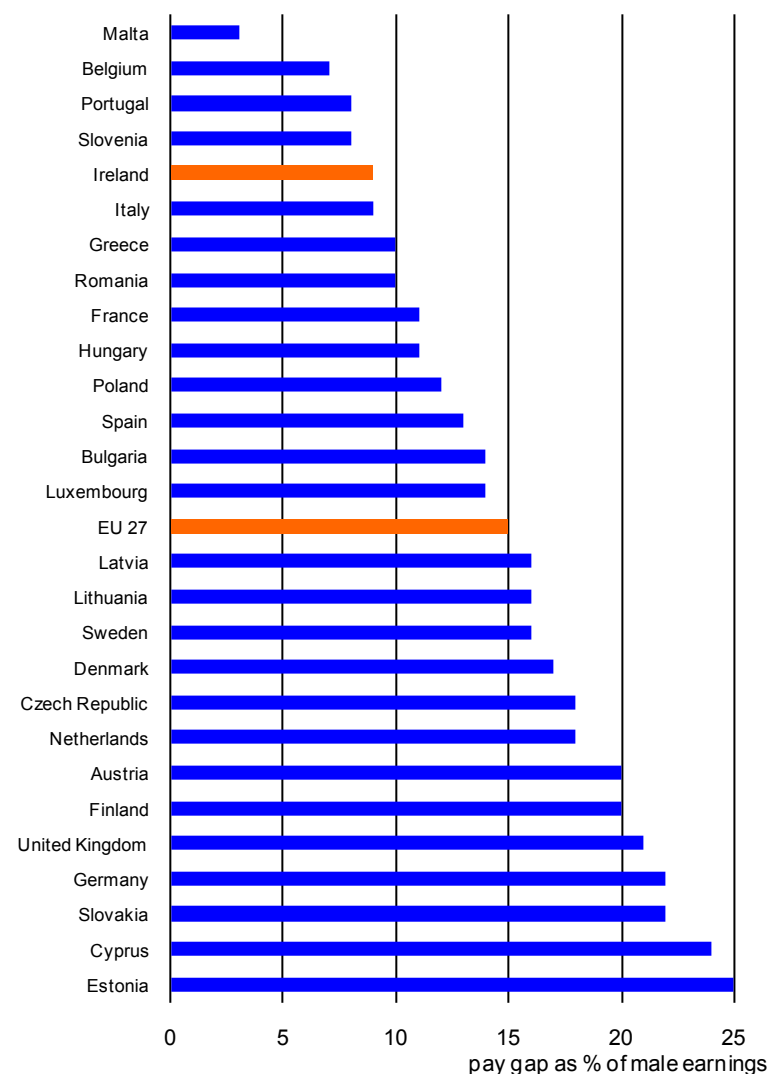
Source: CSO QNHS¹⁹

- ♦ Average hours worked in paid employment decreased slightly for both men and women between 2003 and 2008. In 2003, women's average hours per week were 32.1. This had reduced to 31.3 by 2008. The corresponding decrease for men was from 41.3 hours per week in 2003 to 40.3 in 2008 (see Table 1.11).
- ♦ In 2008, 78.1% of men in employment were working for 30 or more hours per week compared with 60% of women. The comparable figures for 2003 were 77.4% for men and 62.1% for women (see Table 1.11).
- ♦ Women represented 79.9% of persons who worked a maximum of 19 hours per week in paid employment in 2008 compared with 77.4% in 2003. Women also constituted the majority of those who worked 20 to 29 hours per week (see Table 1.11).
- ♦ The gender pay gap²⁰ in Ireland in 2006 was 9% of male earnings, which was below the EU average of 15% of male earnings. Malta had the lowest gender pay gap in the EU at 3% of male earnings in 2006 (see Graph 1.12). It should be noted that persons working 15 hours or less are excluded from this indicator. These persons are more likely to be female and persons on lower incomes (see Table 1.11).

¹⁹ QNHS (March-May, 2003 & 2008).

²⁰ Average gross hourly earnings, see Appendix 1.

1.12 EU: Gender pay gap^{21, 22}, 2006²³



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC

²¹ EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

²² The population and methodology used to calculate the gender pay gap is not comparable to any pay comparisons made in Tables 1.9 and 1.10.

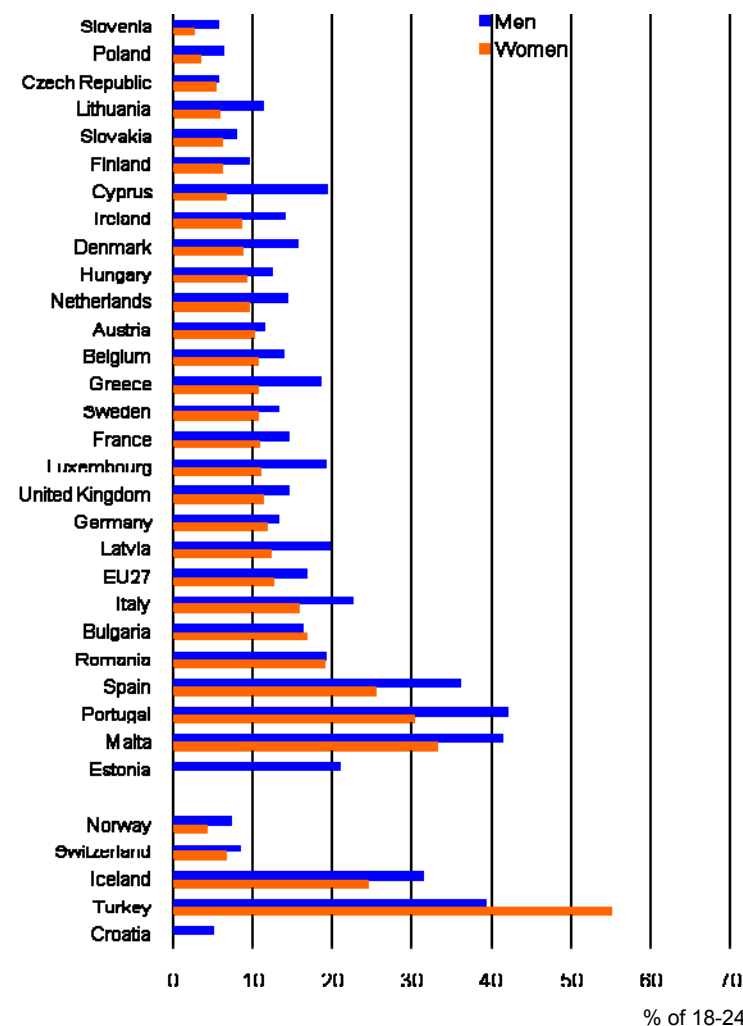
²³ Eurostat estimate for EU 27, provisional data for Belgium, France, Cyprus, Portugal and Slovenia, 2005 data used for Estonia, the Netherlands and Italy.

1.13 EU: Early school leavers²⁴, 2002 and 2007²⁵

Country	% of 18-24 age group			
	2002		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Slovenia	6.2	3.3	5.7	2.7
Poland	9.5	5.6	6.4	3.6
Czech Republic	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.4
Lithuania	15.1	13.4	11.4	5.9
Slovakia	6.7	4.6	8.1	6.3
Finland	12.6	7.3	9.7	6.3
Cyprus	22.3	11.0	19.5	6.8
Ireland	18.4	10.9	14.2	8.7
Denmark	10.3	6.9	15.7	8.9
Hungary	12.5	11.8	12.5	9.3
Netherlands	15.7	14.3	14.4	9.6
Austria	8.7	10.2	11.6	10.2
Belgium	14.9	9.9	13.9	10.7
Greece	20.7	12.6	18.6	10.7
Sweden	11.4	9.3	13.3	10.7
France	14.9	11.9	14.6	10.9
Luxembourg	14.4	19.6	19.2	11.1
United Kingdom	18.8	16.7	14.6	11.4
Germany	12.6	12.6	13.4	11.9
Latvia	26.7	12.2	19.7	12.3
EU 27	19.3	14.9	16.9	12.7
Italy	27.9	20.7	22.6	15.9
Bulgaria	22.5	19.6	16.3	16.9
Romania	24.3	22.1	19.2	19.1
Spain	36.4	23.1	36.1	25.6
Portugal	52.6	37.5	42.0	30.4
Malta	56.5	49.7	41.5	33.3
Estonia	15.6	9.6	21.0	:
Norway	14.9	13.1	7.4	4.3
Switzerland	6.3	7.1	8.5	6.7
Iceland	32.7	24.8	31.5	24.6
Turkey	45.4	63.5	39.4	55.0
Croatia	9.1	7.4	5.2	:

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

EU: Early school leavers, 2007²⁵



- ◆ In its Communication on the Future of the European Employment Strategy, the European Commission outlined the need to reduce school failure and drop out rates, and to raise the quality of education as a priority. In the 2001 Employment Guidelines, Member States were called upon to halve the number of early school leavers in the 18-24 age group by 2010.
- ◆ In almost all countries higher proportions of boys left school earlier than girls. In Ireland 14.2% of men aged 18 to 24 and 8.7% of women had left school early. The EU average for early school leavers in 2007 was 12.7% of women and 16.9% of men in the 18-24 age group (see Table 1.13 and graph).

²⁴ EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

²⁵ Unreliable data in 2002 and 2007 for females in Estonia, in 2007 for females in Lithuania and Luxembourg and in 2002 and 2007 for Slovenia and Croatia. 2007 data for Latvia, Portugal and Finland is provisional. Break in series in 2007 for Denmark and in 2002 for Lithuania. 2006 data used for 2007 for Sweden, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Iceland (provisional) and Norway.

1.14 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2006²⁶

Country	% of sex			
	Men		Women	
	Before pensions and social transfers	After pensions and social transfers ²⁷	Before pensions and social transfers	After pensions and social transfers ²⁷
Netherlands	33	10	39	10
Czech Republic	37	9	42	11
Denmark	35	11	40	12
Slovakia	36	12	42	12
Sweden	40	12	44	12
Germany	44	12	49	13
Slovenia	38	10	43	13
Finland	38	12	43	13
France	41	12	47	14
Luxembourg	38	14	41	14
Malta	30	13	36	14
Austria	40	11	46	14
Belgium	38	14	44	16
Bulgaria	37	12	44	16
Hungary	47	16	50	16
EU 27	40	15	46	17
Cyprus	26	14	31	18
Ireland	38	17	42	19
Poland	47	20	51	19
Portugal	38	18	42	19
Romania	41	18	44	19
Estonia	35	16	40	20
United Kingdom	39	18	45	20
Greece	38	20	43	21
Spain	36	18	41	21
Italy	40	18	46	21
Lithuania	38	19	43	21
Latvia	37	21	42	25
Iceland	25	9	28	10
Norway	38	10	44	12

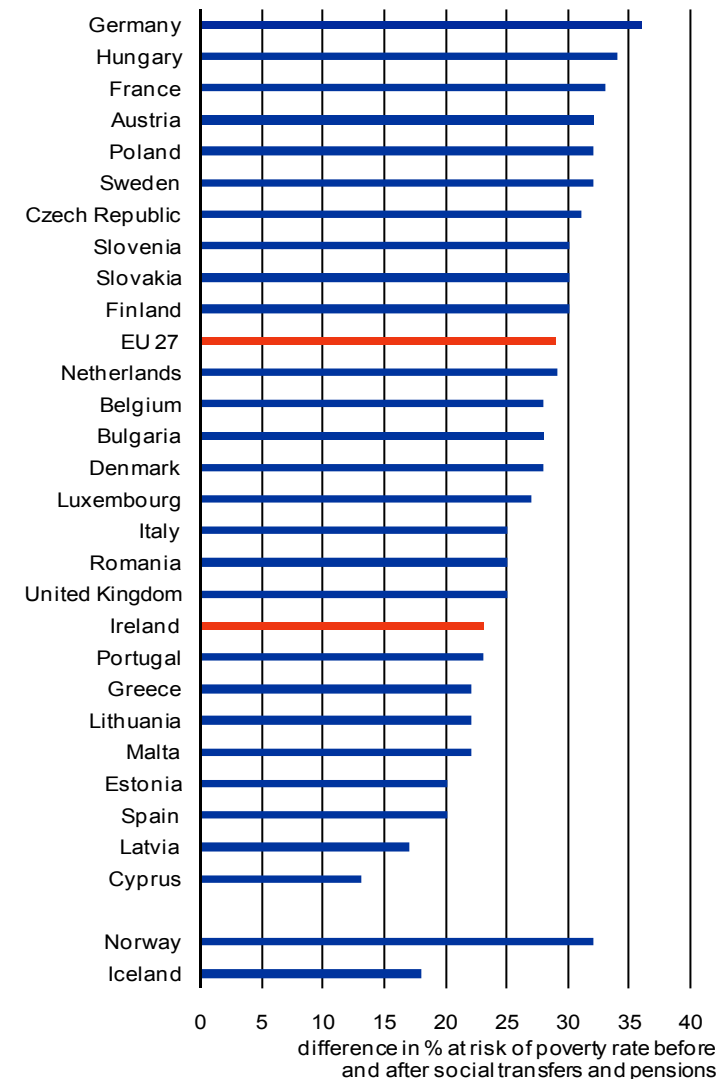
Source: Eurostat, CSO EU SILC

- ◆ In 2006, 38% of men and 42% of women in Ireland were considered to be at risk of poverty before income from social transfers was taken into account. The corresponding rates after social transfers and pensions were 17% for men and 19% for women.

²⁶ EU 27 data are Eurostat estimates. Data for Portugal and Iceland are provisional.

²⁷ EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>. See Appendix 1 note.

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



Source: Eurostat, CSO EU SILC

- ◆ Social transfers and pensions reduced the Irish risk of poverty rate for women by 23 percentage points in 2006. The effect of social transfers and pensions on the female risk of poverty rate was greatest in Germany, where the rate was reduced by 36 percentage points in 2006 (see Table 1.14 and graph).

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

Period	years					
	At birth			At 65 years		
	Men	Women	Difference	Men	Women	Difference
1925-1927	57.4	57.9	0.5	12.8	13.4	0.6
1935-1937	58.2	59.6	1.4	12.5	13.1	0.6
1940-1942	59.0	61.0	2.0	12.3	13.2	0.9
1945-1947	60.5	62.4	1.9	12.0	13.1	1.1
1950-1952	64.5	67.1	2.6	12.1	13.3	1.2
1960-1962	68.1	71.9	3.8	12.6	14.4	1.8
1965-1967	68.6	72.9	4.3	12.4	14.7	2.3
1970-1972	68.8	73.5	4.7	12.4	15.0	2.6
1978-1980	69.5	75.0	5.5	12.4	15.4	3.0
1980-1982	70.1	75.6	5.5	12.6	15.7	3.1
1985-1987	71.0	76.7	5.7	12.6	16.2	3.6
1990-1992	72.3	77.9	5.6	13.4	17.1	3.7
1995-1997	73.0	78.5	5.5	13.8	17.4	3.6
2001-2003	75.1	80.3	5.2	15.4	18.7	3.3
2005-2007	76.8	81.6	4.8	16.6	19.8	3.2

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

- ◆ In Ireland, women's life expectancy at birth increased from 57.9 years in the period 1925-1927 to 81.6 years in 2005-2007. Over the same period, the life expectancy at birth of men increased from 57.4 years to 76.8 years. The difference between male and female life expectancy at birth increased from 0.5 years in 1925-1927 to 5.7 years in 1985-1987 before decreasing to 4.8 years in 2005-2007 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ The difference between male and female life expectancy at 65 years of age increased from 0.6 years in 1925-1927 to 3.7 years in 1990-1992. However, this difference had decreased to 3.2 years by 2005-2007 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ Life expectancy at age less than 1 year in 2006 was estimated as being slightly higher for Irish women at 82.1 years than the 2004 EU average of 81.5 years. Life expectancy at age less than 1 year for Irish men was estimated at 77.3 years in 2006, which was higher than the 2004 EU average of 75.2 (see Table 1.16).

1.16 EU: Life expectancy at age less than 1 year, 2006²⁸

Country	years		
	Men	Women	Difference
Cyprus	78.8	82.4	3.6
United Kingdom	77.1	81.1	4.0
Netherlands	77.7	82.0	4.3
Sweden	78.8	83.1	4.3
Denmark	76.1	80.7	4.6
Greece	77.2	81.9	4.7
Ireland	77.3	82.1	4.8
Malta	77.0	81.9	4.9
Luxembourg	76.8	81.9	5.1
Germany	77.2	82.4	5.2
Austria	77.2	82.8	5.6
Belgium	76.6	82.3	5.7
Italy	77.9	83.8	5.9
EU 27	75.2	81.5	6.3
Czech Republic	73.5	79.9	6.4
Spain	77.7	84.4	6.7
Portugal	75.5	82.3	6.8
Romania	69.2	76.2	7.0
Bulgaria	69.2	76.3	7.1
France	77.3	84.4	7.1
Finland	75.9	83.1	7.2
Slovenia	74.5	82.0	7.5
Slovakia	70.4	78.4	8.0
Hungary	69.2	77.8	8.6
Poland	70.9	79.7	8.8
Latvia	65.4	76.3	10.9
Estonia	67.4	78.6	11.2
Lithuania	65.3	77.0	11.7
Iceland	79.5	82.9	3.4
Macedonia, TFYR	71.7	76.2	4.5
Norway	78.2	82.9	4.7
Switzerland	79.2	84.2	5.0
Croatia	72.5	79.3	6.8

Source: Eurostat

²⁸ 2004 data for EU 27 and Italy, 2005 data for United Kingdom.

1.17 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2004-2008²⁹

% female representatives					
Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sweden	45.3	45.3	47.3	47.0	47.0
Finland	37.5	37.5	38.0	41.5	41.5
Netherlands	36.7	36.7	36.7	39.3	39.3
Denmark	38.0	36.9	36.9	38.0	38.0
Spain	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.6	36.3
Belgium	34.7	34.7	34.7	35.3	35.3
Austria	33.9	33.9	32.2	32.8	32.8
Germany	32.8	31.8	31.6	31.6	31.6
Portugal	19.1	21.3	21.3	28.3	28.3
EU 27	21.7	22.0	22.5	23.5	23.9
Luxembourg	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3
Lithuania	22.0	22.0	24.8	22.7	22.7
Bulgaria	26.3	22.1	22.1	21.7	21.7
Italy	11.5	11.5	17.3	17.3	21.3
Estonia	18.8	18.8	18.8	20.8	20.8
Poland	20.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2
Latvia	21.0	21.0	19.0	20.0	20.0
United Kingdom	18.1	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.5
Slovakia	16.7	16.7	20.0	19.3	19.3
France	12.2	12.2	12.2	18.2	18.2
Czech Republic	17.0	17.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
Greece	14.0	13.0	13.0	14.7	14.7
Cyprus	16.1	16.1	14.3	14.3	14.3
Ireland	13.3	13.8	13.8	13.3	13.3
Slovenia	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Hungary	9.1	9.1	10.4	11.1	11.1
Romania	11.4	11.2	11.2	9.4	9.4
Malta	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.7

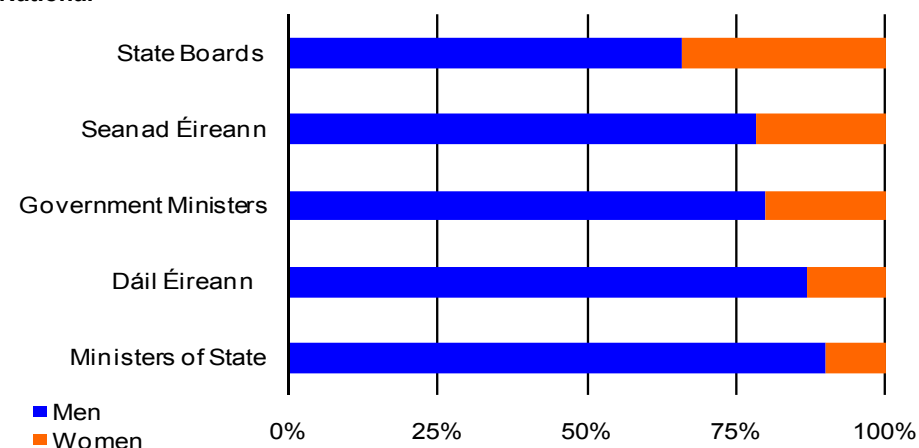
Source: Inter-parliamentary union database

- ♦ Equal participation and representation of women and men in decision-making is one of the five objectives of an EU Council Decision adopted in 2000 for a Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality.
- ♦ 13.3% of TDs in the Dáil are women in 2008. This placed Ireland at 23rd place in the EU in the proportion of women in parliament. The Nordic countries had the highest participation of women in parliament with rates of 47% in Sweden and 41.5% in Finland in 2008 (see Table 1.17).
- ♦ There was a much higher proportion of men than women in regional and local decision-making structures in Ireland in 2008, with men accounting for around 80% of representatives in both local and regional authorities. State Boards had the highest proportion of women of the structures examined with women representing 34% of their membership (see Graph 1.18).

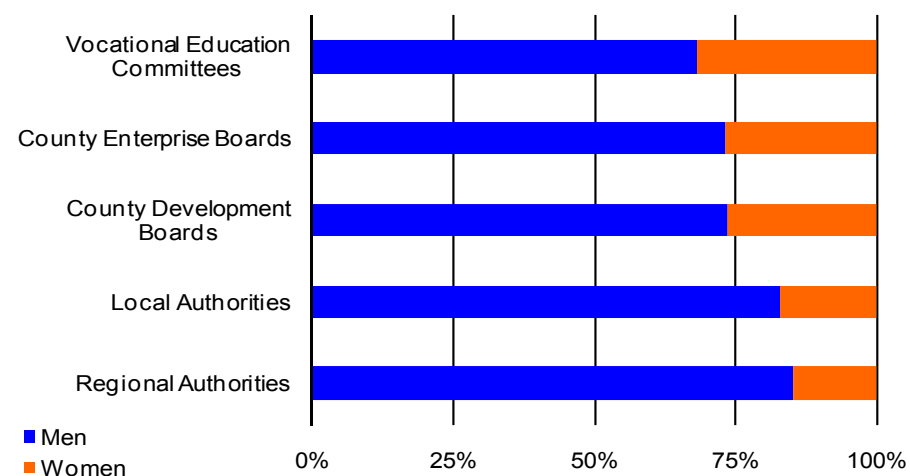
²⁹ Lower house female representation as of December 31st for 2004-2007, August 31st for 2008.

1.18 Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2008³⁰

National



Regional



Source: CSO Social Statistics Integration

³⁰ State Board figures as of November 2008. Other national figures describe position as at August 2008. Regional figures as of early September 2008.

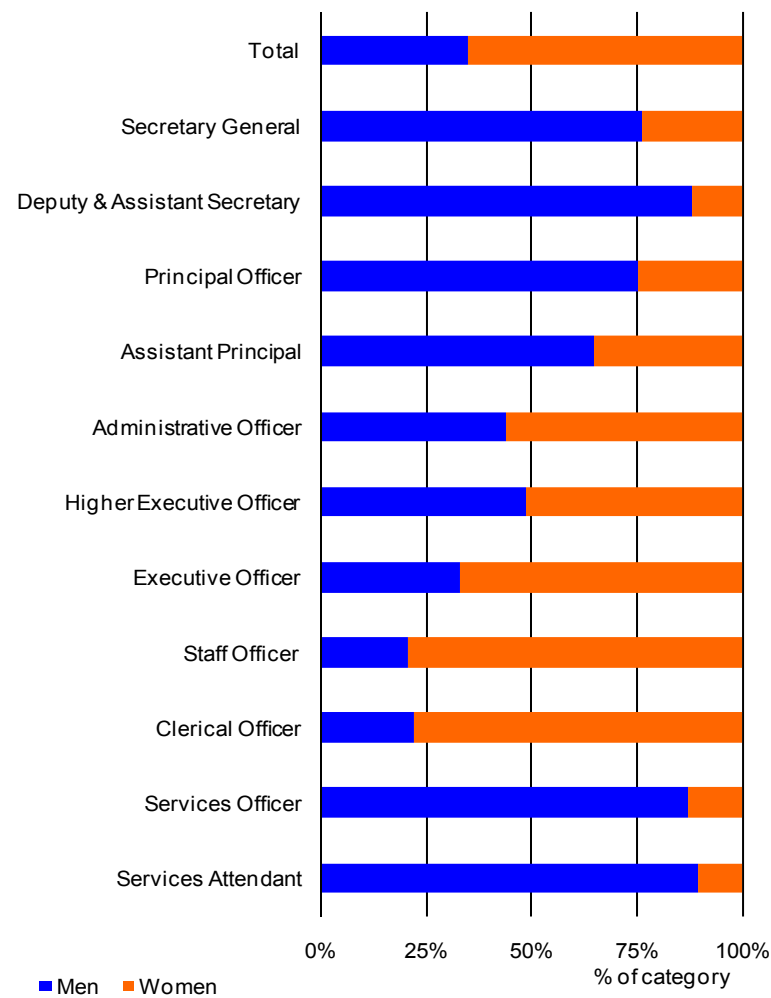
1.19 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades³¹, 2007

Grade	% of grade	
	Men	Women
Secretary General	76.5	23.5
Deputy & Assistant Secretary	88.0	12.0
Principal Officer	75.2	24.8
Assistant Principal	65.0	35.0
Administrative Officer	44.3	55.7
Higher Executive Officer	48.8	51.2
Executive Officer	33.0	67.0
Staff Officer	20.8	79.2
Clerical Officer	22.5	77.5
Services Officer	87.4	12.6
Services Attendant	89.4	10.6
Total	35.3	64.7
Total persons	9,348	17,159

Source: Department of Finance

- ◆ In 2007, 64.7% of Irish civil servants in general service grades were women. At clerical grades, 77.5% of staff were women. In contrast, just under a quarter of those at Secretary General level were female. Middle management grades of Higher Executive Officer and Administrative Officer were the most gender balanced of all grades (see Table 1.19 and graph).

Ireland: Civil Service general service grades by sex, 2007



³¹ See note in Appendix 1.

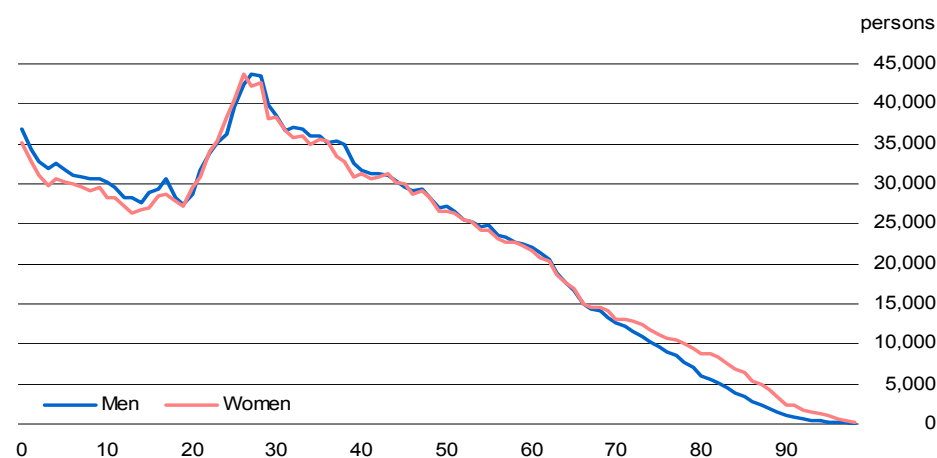
Population

2.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2008

Age	000s		number
	Men	Women	Men per 100 women
0-19	611.7	584.4	105
20-29	375.1	375.6	100
30-64	1,004.9	988.7	102
65-69	73.6	75.2	98
70-74	57.5	63.3	91
75-79	41.8	51.8	81
80-84	25.0	40.1	62
85 and over	16.6	36.6	45
Total	2,206.3	2,215.8	100

Source: CSO Demography

Ireland: Age composition of population, 2008



Source: CSO Demography

2.2 EU: Men per 100 women, 2007

Country	number				Total
	0-19	20-29	30-64	65 & over	
Ireland	105	102	102	80	100
Malta	105	107	102	74	99
Sweden	105	105	103	77	99
Greece	107	109	100	80	98
Luxembourg	105	102	103	71	98
Denmark	105	102	101	76	98
Netherlands	105	101	102	75	98
Spain	106	106	101	73	97
Cyprus	105	100	96	83	97
Slovenia	106	107	103	63	96
United Kingdom	105	102	98	76	96
Finland	104	105	101	68	96
Germany	105	103	102	72	96
Belgium	104	101	101	71	96
Czech Republic	105	105	100	65	96
EU 27	105	103	99	71	95
Romania	105	105	97	69	95
Austria	105	102	99	69	95
France	105	102	97	70	95
Italy	106	103	99	72	94
Slovakia	105	104	97	59	94
Bulgaria	105	105	96	70	94
Portugal	105	103	96	72	94
Poland	105	103	96	61	94
Hungary	105	104	94	58	90
Lithuania	105	104	89	52	87
Latvia	105	103	89	49	85
Estonia	106	103	88	50	85
Iceland	105	105	108	83	104
Macedonia, TFYR	106	106	101	81	101
Norway	105	103	103	74	99
Switzerland	106	100	100	72	96

Source: Eurostat, CSO Demography

- ◆ In 2007, Ireland had the most gender balanced population in the EU with 100 men per 100 women. The ratio of men to women in the population decreased with age, from 105 men per 100 women in the 0-19 age group down to 45 men per 100 women in the 85 years and over age group (see Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

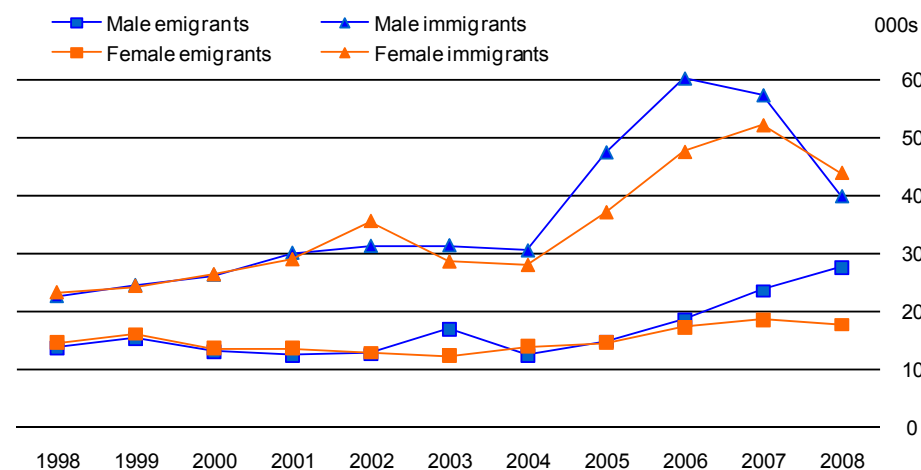
2.3 Ireland: Migration by age group, 1998 and 2008

Age group	000s			
	1998		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Emigrants	13.9	14.7	27.6	17.7
0-14	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.8
15-24	10.1	10.9	10.0	8.2
25-44	3.2	2.5	13.0	7.3
45-64	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.6
65 & over	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.9
Immigrants	22.7	23.3	39.9	43.9
0-14	3.4	4.1	6.6	7.0
15-24	5.1	7.3	10.3	13.4
25-44	11.1	8.8	19.0	20.2
45-64	2.1	2.2	3.4	2.4
65 & over	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
Net migration	8.8	8.6	12.3	26.1
0-14	3.0	2.9	5.9	6.2
15-24	-5.0	-3.6	0.3	5.2
25-44	7.9	6.3	6.0	12.9
45-64	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.8
65 & over	0.9	0.9	-1.3	0.0

Source: CSO Migration estimates

- ◆ The migration pattern for men increased from net immigration of 8,800 men in 1998 to net immigration of 12,300 men in 2008. For women, the corresponding increase in net immigration was from 8,600 women in 1998 to 26,100 women in 2008 (see Table 2.3).
- ◆ In 1998, there were 13,900 male emigrants and 14,700 female emigrants from Ireland. More than two-thirds of both the men and women emigrating were aged between 15 and 24 years. By 2008 the number of emigrants had increased to 27,600 men and 17,700 women and around 36% of men and 46% of women emigrants were aged between 15 and 24 years (see Table 2.3).
- ◆ The number of males immigrating to Ireland increased by three-quarters between 1998 and 2008, rising from 22,700 in 1998 to 39,900 in 2008. The number of female immigrants increased from 23,300 to 43,900 over the same period, an increase of almost 90% (see Table 2.3 and Graph 2.4).

2.4 Ireland: Migration, 1998-2008



Source: CSO Migration estimates

- ◆ There has been a sharp fall in the number of male immigrants in recent years, falling from 60,300 in 2006 to 39,900 in 2008 (see Graph 2.4). The number of female immigrants has also declined, falling from 52,100 in 2007 to 43,900 in 2008.
- ◆ The pattern of emigration has been almost identical for women and men in Ireland between 1998 and 2006 but in 2007 and 2008 the number of male emigrants exceeded the number of female emigrants, with 10,000 more male emigrants than female in 2008 (see Graph 2.4).
- ◆ The number of male emigrants has increased in each year since 2004, rising from 12,500 in 2004 to 27,600 in 2008 (see Graph 2.4).

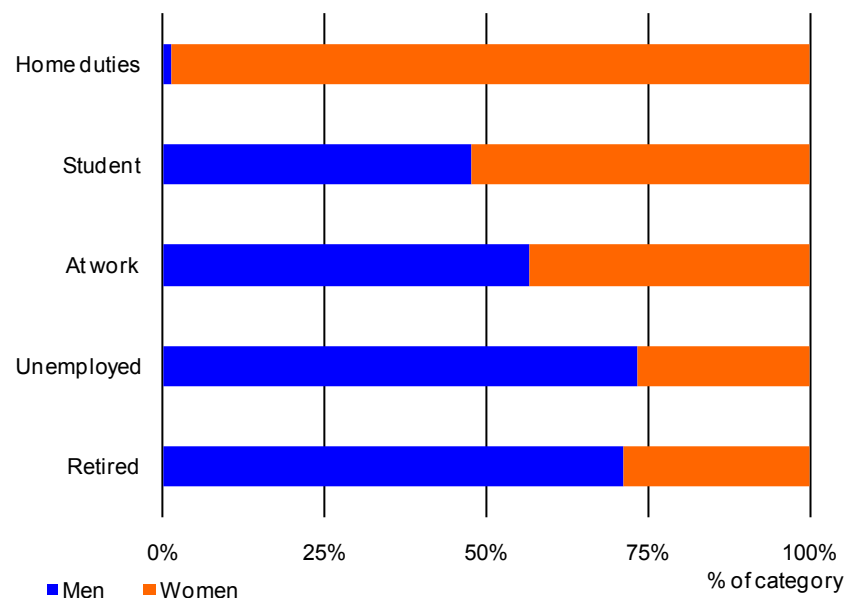
2.5 Ireland: Principal economic status, 1998 and 2008

persons aged 15 years & over (000s)

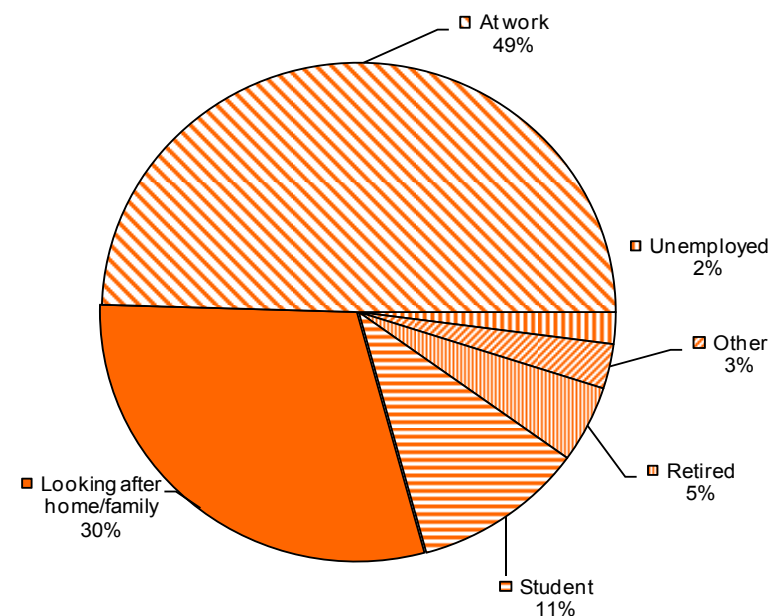
Principal economic status	1998		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total in labour force	986.4	594.2	1,253.4	913.4
At work	875.0	551.4	1,153.6	877.0
Unemployed	111.4	42.8	99.8	36.4
% in labour force	70.0	40.8	72.1	51.6
Total not in labour force	423.2	863.6	485.8	857.4
Student	176.2	185.9	173.7	191.6
Looking after home/family	8.0	581.3	6.6	526.1
Retired	186.7	68.0	220.2	88.4
Other	52.3	28.4	85.3	51.3
% not in labour force	30.0	59.2	27.9	48.4

Source: CSO QNHS³²

Ireland: Principal economic status by sex, 2008



Principal economic status of women, 2008



- ◆ Just over half of women (51.6%) aged 15 years and over described themselves as members of the labour force (at work or unemployed) in 2008 compared to 40.8% in 1998. The proportion of men describing themselves as being in the labour force over the same period increased from 70% in 1998 to 72.1% in 2008 (see Table 2.5).
- ◆ Of those not in the labour force in 2008, 61.4% of women were looking after home or family, compared to only 1.4% of men. Just under three-quarters (71.4%) of persons describing themselves as retired in 2008 were men (see Table 2.5).

³² QNHS (March-May 1998 and 2008).

Employment

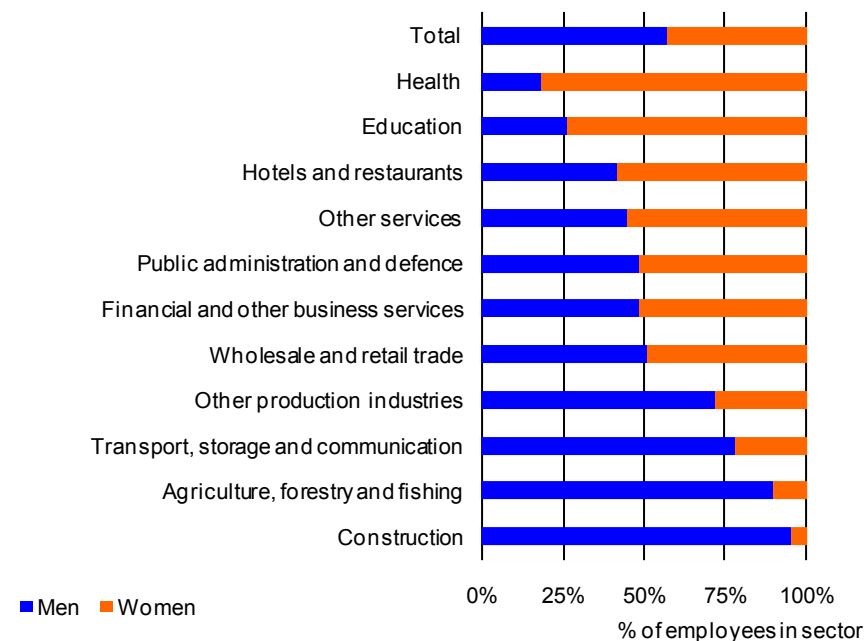
3.1 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2007

% of sex in employment aged 15 & over

Period	Ireland			EU 27		
	Men	Women	%women	Men	Women	%women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.5	1.3	10.5	6.3	4.7	37.8
Other production industries	17.6	9.3	28.3	24.5	13.1	30.1
Construction	22.3	1.5	4.9	13.6	1.5	7.9
Wholesale and retail trade	12.5	16.0	48.9	13.3	15.8	48.8
Hotels and restaurants	4.6	8.5	58.1	3.4	5.3	55.6
Transport, storage and communication	7.9	3.0	22.0	8.2	3.5	25.4
Financial and other business services	11.6	16.3	51.3	12.2	13.2	46.6
Public administration and defence	4.1	5.8	51.5	7.0	7.2	45.3
Education	3.1	11.4	73.4	3.6	11.0	71.0
Health	3.2	19.4	81.8	3.8	16.8	78.2
Other services	4.5	7.5	55.2	4.1	7.9	60.6
Total	100.0	100.0	42.8	100.0	100.0	44.5
Persons in employment (000s)³³	1,202	900		121,543	97,585	

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS³⁴

Ireland: Employment by economic sector and sex, 2007



Employment by sector

- ◆ The education and health sectors employed 30.8% of all women who were aged 15 or over and in employment in Ireland and 27.8% of women in the EU in 2007. The construction sector employed the lowest proportion of women, with men representing 95% of employees in the Irish construction sector in 2007 (see Table 3.1 and graph).
- ◆ In Ireland, public administration and defence, the wholesale and retail trade, financial and other business services and other services sectors had the most gender balanced workforces in 2007 (see graph).
- ◆ The percentage of women employed in each economic sector in Ireland is similar to the pattern in the EU, with the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing where 10.5% of the employees in Ireland are women compared with 37.8% in the EU.

³³ EU 27 percentage breakdown excludes NACE sector not stated, total in employment includes NACE sector not stated.

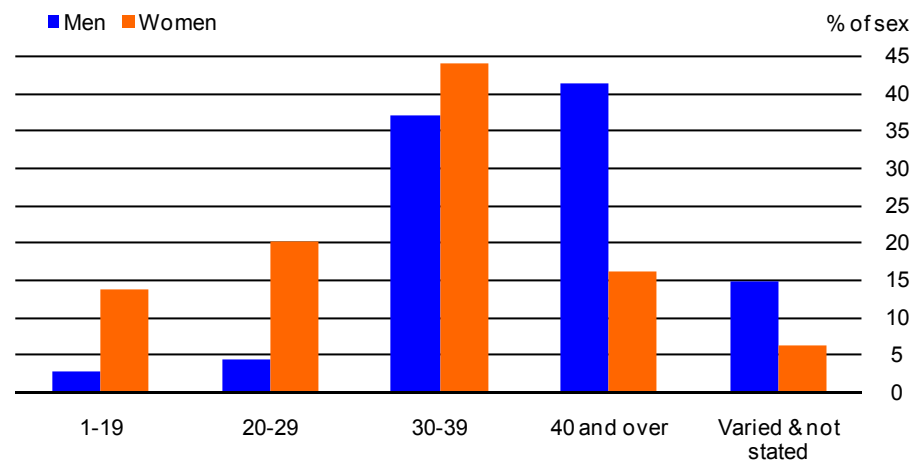
³⁴ QNHS (March-May 2007).

3.2 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2008

Usual hours worked	% of sex/marital status category							
	Single		Married		Separated / divorced		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	4.3	10.9	1.4	15.6	2.8	15.5	7.9	26.7
20-29	5.2	13.2	3.5	25.5	4.6	23.1	6.9	25.6
30-39	41.5	50.0	33.8	39.4	33.6	39.3	24.8	31.1
40 and over	38.0	20.4	43.9	13.0	39.8	13.9	30.7	6.7
Varied & not stated	11.0	5.5	17.4	6.4	19.3	8.0	28.7	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons (000s)	491.5	400.4	652.6	455.6	32.7	47.6	10.1	18.0

Source: CSO QNHS³⁵

Total persons in employment by sex and usual hours worked, 2008



- ◆ Nearly 44% of married men worked for 40 or more hours in paid employment per week compared with 13% of married women. In contrast, 25.5% of married women worked for 20-29 hours per week compared with just 3.5% of married men (see Table 3.2).
- ◆ Half of single women usually worked between 30 and 39 hours per week compared with 41.5% of single men (see Table 3.2).

³⁵ QNHS (March-May 2008).

3.3 Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2005 and 2008

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

Source: CSO QNHS³⁶

- ◆ In 2008, 44% of men and 50% of women aged 20-69 in employment had no pension provision other than the State pension. In 2005, the corresponding figures were 42% and 49% respectively (see Table 3.3).
- ◆ In 2008, 34% of men and 40% of women in employment had occupational pensions. The corresponding figures in 2005 were 38% of men and 43% of women. There was a large difference between men and women in the coverage of personal pensions in 2008, 18% of men had a personal pension compared with 7% of women (see Table 3.3).

³⁶ QNHS special modules (Q4 2005 and Q1 2008).

3.4 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1998 and 2008

% unemployed in each age group

Age group	1998		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	13.3	15.8	18.9	11.0
20-24	11.4	9.2	11.5	6.8
25-34	7.6	6.2	6.7	3.8
35-44	7.3	6.5	5.0	3.3
45-54	8.3	7.8	4.4	2.9
55-59	6.0	5.5	4.3	2.4
60-64	4.3	*	2.6	1.5
65 and over	*	*	*	*
Total	8.0	7.4	6.2	3.9

Source: CSO QNHS³⁷

- ◆ The unemployment rate in Ireland was 8.0% for men and 7.4% for women in 1998. By 2008, these rates had decreased to 6.2% for men and 3.9% for women. This decrease was reflected in most of the age groups, however there was an increase in the rate for men aged 15-19, which rose from 13.3% in 1998 to 18.9% in 2008. The unemployment rate for both men and women tended to decrease with age in both 1998 and 2008 (see Table 3.4).
- ◆ The unemployment rate for men decreased from 8% in 1998 to a low of 3.8% in 2001 before rising again to 6.2% in 2008. The unemployment rate for women showed a similar pattern up to 2001, falling from 7.4% in 1998 to 3.5% in 2001, rising to 4.3% in 2007 and then falling to 3.9% in 2008 (see Table 3.5).
- ◆ The long-term unemployment rate for Irish men fell from 4.7% in 1998 to 2% in 2008. The corresponding decrease for women was from 2.7% in 1998 to 0.8% in 2008 (see Table 3.5).

3.5 Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1998-2008

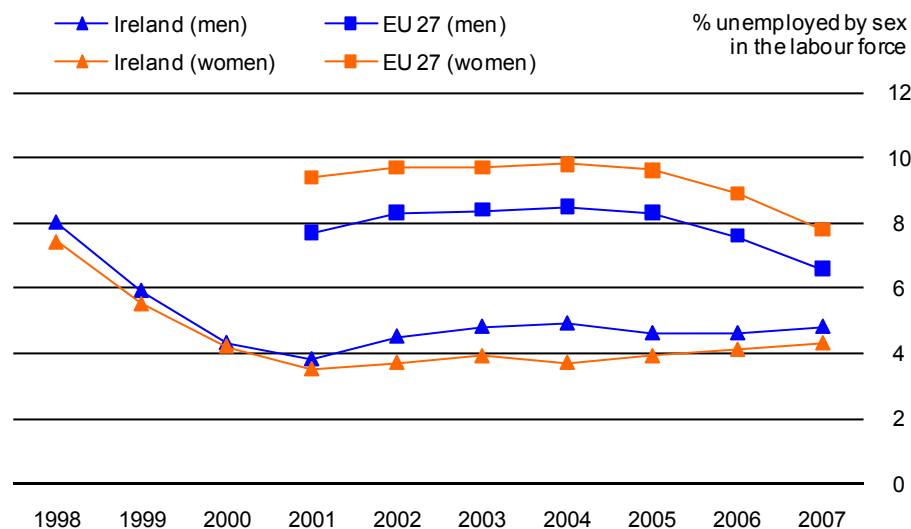
% of labour force

Year	Unemployment rates		Long-term unemployment rates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
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	4.8	3.9	1.8	0.9
2004	4.9	3.7	1.8	0.8
2005	4.6	3.9	1.8	0.7
2006	4.6	4.1	1.7	1.0
2007	4.8	4.3	1.6	0.9
2008	6.2	3.9	2.0	0.8

Source: CSO QNHS³⁷

³⁷ QNHS (March-May 1998-2008).

3.6 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1998-2007



Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS³⁸

- ◆ In 2007, Ireland had the joint fourth lowest female unemployment rate in the EU at 4.3% compared to an EU average of 7.8%. In the same year, Ireland's male unemployment rate was the ninth lowest in the EU, at 4.8%, compared with the EU average of 6.5% (see Graph 3.6 and Table 3.7).
- ◆ Ireland had the lowest reported rate of unemployment among men aged 55-64 in the EU in 2007 with a rate of 2.6% compared with an EU average rate of 5.5%. The rate of unemployment among women in the 55-64 age group in Ireland for 2007 was an unreliable figure and therefore could not be published but it remains low by EU standards. The EU average rate of unemployment among women aged 55-64 was 5.5%.

3.7 EU: Unemployment rates, 2007

Country	% of labour force		% of 55-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Netherlands	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.2
Estonia	5.4	3.9	:	:
Denmark	3.5	4.2	3.1	4.1
Ireland	4.8	4.3	2.6	:
Lithuania	4.3	4.3	:	:
Cyprus	3.4	4.6	3.1	3.2
Luxembourg	3.6	4.7	:	:
United Kingdom	5.6	4.9	3.9	2.2
Austria	3.9	5.0	2.9	3.1
Romania	7.2	5.4	3.5	:
Latvia	6.4	5.6	:	:
Slovenia	4.0	5.8	3.0	3.8
Sweden	5.9	6.5	4.4	3.5
Czech Republic	4.2	6.7	4.5	4.8
Finland	6.5	7.2	6.8	5.9
Bulgaria	6.5	7.3	6.4	7.4
Malta	6.0	7.6	:	:
Hungary	7.1	7.7	4.5	3.9
EU 27	6.5	7.8	5.5	5.5
Italy	4.9	7.9	2.6	2.1
Belgium	6.7	8.4	3.6	5.3
France	7.4	8.5	5.3	4.9
Germany	8.5	8.7	9.7	11.2
Portugal	6.6	9.6	7.1	5.8
Poland	9.0	10.3	7.4	5.7
Spain	6.4	10.9	4.9	7.7
Slovakia	9.9	12.7	7.8	9.0
Greece	5.2	12.8	2.9	4.3
Iceland	2.2	2.3	:	:
Norway	2.6	2.4	:	:
Switzerland	2.9	4.5	2.6	3.8
Turkey	8.5	8.5	4.0	0.8
Croatia	8.3	11.1	7.3	:

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS³⁹

³⁹ Source: QNHS (March-May 2007). Data for 55-64 age group are unreliable for Austria, Cyprus, Ireland, Slovenia and Croatia.

³⁸ QNHS (March-May, 1998-2007).

Social cohesion and lifestyles

4.1 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate⁴⁰ by most frequent economic activity, 2004 and 2007

Economic activity	2004		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employed	7	6	6	6
Unemployed	49	31	42	44
Retired	36	34	27	26
Other inactive	34	36	35	32
Total population aged 18 & over	18	23	15	19

Source: CSO EU SILC

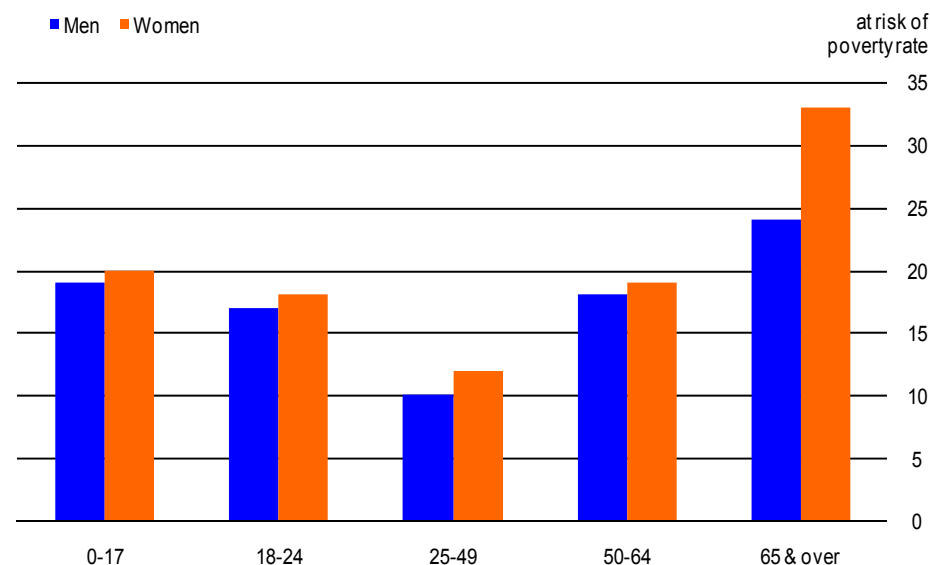
- ◆ In 2007, the at risk of poverty rate for women aged 18 and over in Ireland was 19%, while the corresponding rate for men was 15%. Employed persons had a much lower at risk of poverty rate, with the rate of 6% for men and women. The at risk of poverty rate for unemployed women increased from 31% in 2004 to 44% in 2007 (see Table 4.1).
- ◆ In 2007, women aged 65 and over had an at risk of poverty rate of 33% compared with the overall rate of 19% for women. For men, the rate for the 65 and over age group was 24% compared with an overall rate of 16% (see Table 4.2 and graph).

4.2 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate⁴⁰ by age, 2004 and 2007

Age group	2004		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-17	21	23	19	20
18-24	15	21	17	18
25-49	13	16	10	12
50-64	22	23	18	19
65 & over	34	45	24	33
Total	19	23	16	19

Source: CSO EU SILC

Ireland: At risk of poverty rate⁴⁰ by age and sex, 2007



⁴⁰ Table 4.1 refers only to persons aged 18 and over. Indicators 4.1 and 4.2 are calculated using the EU definition of income and modified OECD equivalence scales. See note in Appendix 1.

4.3 Ireland: Lone parents⁴¹, 1998-2008

000s			
Year	Men	Women	% women
1998	9.2	83.4	90.1
1999	9.9	78.1	88.8
2000	10.3	93.0	90.0
2001	10.5	102.9	90.7
2002	11.8	103.9	89.8
2003	10.0	105.5	91.3
2004	10.7	106.5	90.9
2005	10.1	111.9	91.7
2006	10.5	113.7	91.5
2007	9.7	121.0	92.6
2008	11.4	120.5	91.4

Source: CSO QNHS⁴²

- ♦ Women represented 90.1% of lone parents with children aged under 20 in 1998 compared with 91.4% in 2008. The number of women living as lone parents increased by 44.5% from 83,400 to 120,500 over the period 1998-2008, while the number of men living as lone parents increased from 9,200 to 11,400 over the same period (see Table 4.3).
- ♦ Only 3% of lone parents aged under 25 were male (see Table 4.4).
- ♦ There were 85,084 persons in receipt of one-parent family payments in 2007, of whom almost 98% were women (see Table 4.5)

⁴¹ Refers to persons living as lone parents whose youngest child was less than 20 years of age.

⁴² QNHS (March-May, 1998-2008).

4.4 Ireland: Lone parents⁴¹ by age of youngest child, 2008

000s				
Age of youngest child	Parent aged under 25		Parent aged 25 & over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-4	0.3	14.3	1.5	31.3
5-9	0.0	1.9	2.1	32.1
10-14	:	0.1	2.6	22.8
15-19	:	:	4.9	18.0
Total	0.3	16.3	11.1	104.2

Source: CSO QNHS⁴³

4.5 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2007

number			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
24 & under	39	15,366	99.7
25-49	1,338	64,506	98.0
50 & over	396	3,439	89.7
Total	1,773	83,311	97.9

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

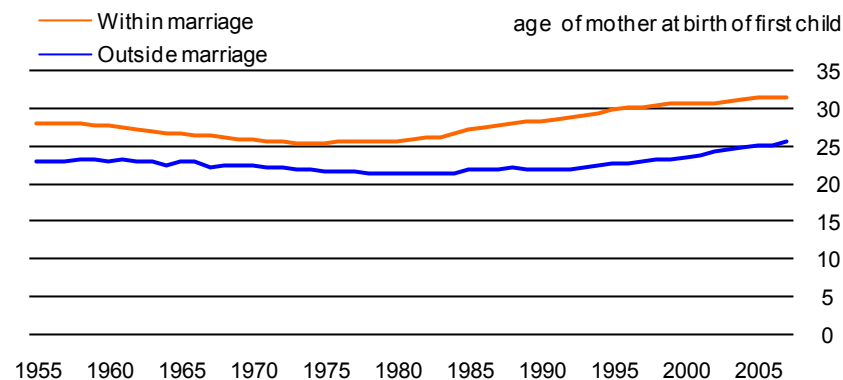
⁴³ QNHS (March-May 2008).

4.6 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2007

Year	average age in years		
	Total births	Births within marriage	Births outside marriage
1955	27.5	27.9	23.0
1960	27.2	27.6	23.1
1965	26.2	26.6	22.9
1970	25.3	25.7	22.4
1975	24.8	25.3	21.8
1980	24.9	25.6	21.5
1985	26.0	27.2	21.8
1990	26.3	28.3	21.9
1995	27.0	29.7	22.7
2000	27.4	30.6	23.6
2005	28.7	31.4	25.1
2006	28.7	31.4	25.2
2007	28.8	31.4	25.6

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955–2007



- ♦ The average age at which women gave birth to their first child fell over the period 1955-1980 from 27.5 years to 24.9 years. Since 1980, this average age rose steadily to a value of 28.8 years in 2007 (see Table 4.6 and graph).

4.7 EU: Age of women at birth of first child in 2005 and total fertility rate 2006

Country	years		Change in TFR, 1996-2006
	Average age at birth of first child	Total fertility rate	
France	28.5	2.00	:
Ireland	28.7	1.90	0.02
Sweden	28.7	1.85	0.25
Finland	27.9	1.84	0.08
United Kingdom	29.8	1.84	0.11
Denmark	28.4	1.83	0.08
Netherlands	28.9	1.70	0.17
Luxembourg	29.0	1.65	-0.12
Estonia	25.2	1.55	0.18
Cyprus	27.5	1.47	-0.48
Malta	:	1.41	:
Austria	27.2	1.40	-0.05
Greece	28.5	1.39	0.11
Spain	29.3	1.38	0.22
Bulgaria	24.7	1.37	0.14
Latvia	25.0	1.35	0.17
Portugal	27.4	1.35	-0.09
Hungary	26.7	1.34	-0.12
Czech Republic	26.6	1.33	0.15
Germany	29.1	1.32	0.00
Italy	:	1.32	0.12
Lithuania	24.9	1.31	-0.18
Romania	24.8	1.31	-0.06
Slovenia	27.7	1.31	0.03
Poland	25.8	1.27	-0.32
Slovakia	25.7	1.24	-0.23
Iceland	26.3	2.08	-0.04
Norway	27.7	1.90	0.01
Macedona, TFYR	25.2	1.46	-0.61
Switzerland	29.5	1.43	-0.07
Croatia	26.5	1.38	:

Source: Eurostat, CSO Vital Statistics

- ♦ The total fertility rate in Ireland in 2006 was 1.9, which was the second highest reported rate in the EU (see Table 4.7).

4.8 Ireland: Religion by age group, 2006

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

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ In 2006, 90.7% of men aged 65 and over and 92.3% of women aged 65 and over described themselves as Roman Catholic. These were around six percentage points higher than the rates for the 20-64 age group (see Table 4.8).
- ◆ In the population usually resident in Ireland, 86.7% of men and 88.8% of women were recorded as Roman Catholic in Census 2006. Just over 60% of 'Other EU' nationals were recorded as Roman Catholic (see Table 4.9).
- ◆ The proportion of 'Other EU' nationals resident in the state professing 'No religion' in Census 2006 was 19.1% for men and 16.4% for women (see Table 4.9).

4.9 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2006

Religion	% of sex/nationality							
	Irish		Other EU ⁴⁴		Non-EU		Total ⁴⁵	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Roman Catholic	91.2	92.8	60.7	60.4	29.8	34.8	86.7	88.8
Church of Ireland	2.3	2.4	8.5	10.4	3.2	4.2	2.8	2.9
Other Christian religion	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	5.0	6.5	0.6	0.7
Presbyterian	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.5	0.5
Muslim (Islamic)	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	17.0	11.0	0.9	0.6
Orthodox	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	9.1	9.0	0.5	0.5
Methodist	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.3
Other stated religions	0.6	0.6	3.6	4.8	13.4	14.0	1.3	1.3
No religion	3.5	2.2	19.1	16.4	14.0	12.4	5.0	3.4
Not stated	1.0	0.9	2.7	2.0	4.3	3.4	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

⁴⁴ Bulgaria and Romania are included with Non-EU countries.

⁴⁵ Excludes 'no nationality' and 'nationality not stated'.

4.10 Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by age of athlete, 2001 and 2007

Age of athlete	number			
	2001		2007	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
19 and under	67	24	96	53
20-24	64	23	48	19
25-29	29	11	27	12
30-34	19	6	8	4
35-44	6	4	11	3
45-64	1	1	4	1
Unknown	2	0	7	1
Total⁴⁶	188	69	201	93

Source: Irish Sports Council

- ◆ In 2007, the Irish Sports Council awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 201 male athletes and 93 female athletes. 48% of the grants to men were awarded to athletes aged 19 and under. The comparable figure for women was 57% (see Table 4.10).
- ◆ In 2007, the average grant amount allocated by the Irish Sports Council under the International Carding Scheme was €7,900 for men and €6,424 for women (see Table 4.11).
- ◆ Grants of €20,000 or more were allocated to 11% of male athletes and 6% of female athletes (see Table 4.11).

4.11 Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by size of grant, 2007

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	94	54	2,604	2,602
€5,000 - €9,999	37	17	5,405	5,000
€10,000 - €14,999	42	14	11,829	12,232
€15,000 - €19,999	6	2	15,056	15,333
€20,000 & over	22	6	25,269	28,333
Total⁴⁶	201	93	7,900	6,424

Source: Irish Sports Council

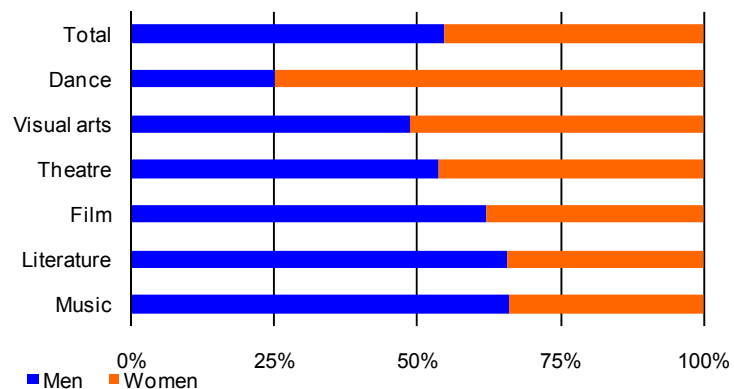
⁴⁶ The total amount of grants allocated in 2001 includes grants to 72 Junior athletes (57 males and 15 females) while the figures for 2007 include grants to 124 Junior athletes (84 males and 40 females). These grants are usually in the form of squad grants and the recipients generally receive an equal amount. Grants to teams have been excluded from the figures above as a breakdown of the grant by team members cannot be provided.

4.12 Ireland: Arts Council grants⁴⁷ to artists by artform, 2007

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Architecture	6	0	7,500	0
Circus/Spectacle	9	6	8,850	5,475
Dance	11	33	10,462	6,760
Film	62	38	4,433	5,267
Literature	84	44	7,845	7,995
Multi-Disciplinary Arts	34	36	10,125	12,067
Music	97	50	8,014	5,557
Opera	5	11	10,150	3,767
Participation	2	17	29,000	2,114
Theatre	58	50	6,005	7,218
Traditional Arts	40	21	6,933	7,032
Visual Arts	140	148	8,914	7,257
Total	548	454	7,806	7,005

Source: Arts Council

Ireland: Arts Council grants⁴⁷ to artists by artform, 2007



⁴⁷ The data in these tables are a representation of Arts Council financial support to the individual artist where the primary administrative relationship is with the Arts Council (Cnuas; Artists' Bursaries; Artists' Awards). Supports to the individual artist where the relationship is administered in partnership with other agencies (Artists' Schemes) have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown is not available (see Appendix 1 for further details).

4.13 Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2007

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	266	268	1,620	1,645
€5,000 - €9,999	88	61	6,788	6,659
€10,000 - €14,999	130	78	12,076	12,074
€15,000 & over	64	47	26,241	29,604
Total	548	454	7,806	7,005

Source: Arts Council

- ◆ The Arts Council awarded 1,002 grants to artists in 2007 under these sets of supports. Women represented 45.3% of recipients. The average grant awarded to men was €7,806 and to women was €7,005. About half of the grants to both men and women were less than €5,000 in value (see Tables 4.12 and 4.13).
- ◆ Over 25% of the grants to men and 33% of the grants to women were in the field of visual arts. Grants relating to music and literature represented a further 17.7% and 15.3% respectively of grants to men. Around 11% of grants to women were in the field of music (see Table 4.12).
- ◆ Men received almost two-thirds (65.6%) of grants awarded in the field of literature while women received 75% of grants relating to dance. Grants awarded in the fields of visual arts and theatre were more evenly divided between women and men (see Table 4.12 and graph).

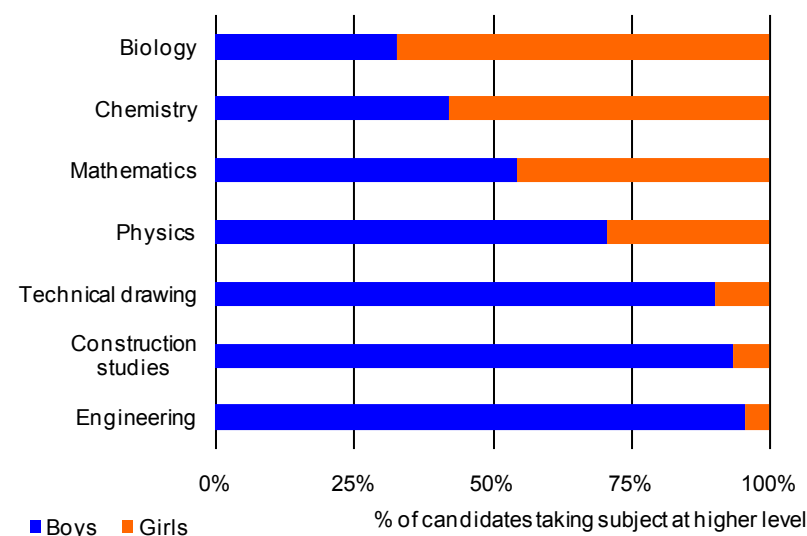
Education

5.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2008

Subject (higher level)	Boys	Girls	higher level candidates as a % number of total candidates		% higher level candidates attaining A or B grades	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Biology	6,033	12,289	23.9	45.7	42.2	45.1
Mathematics	4,630	3,880	18.3	14.4	44.1	46.6
Chemistry	2,504	3,400	9.9	12.6	52.3	56.6
Physics	3,495	1,434	13.8	5.3	45.2	50.1
Construction studies	6,399	449	25.4	1.7	40.8	43.0
Technical drawing	2,751	300	10.9	1.1	46.7	40.3
Engineering	3,477	160	13.8	0.6	42.3	41.3
Home Economics - S&S	680	8,074	2.7	30.0	25.4	41.2
Art	2,690	5,172	10.7	19.2	27.5	41.7
Music	1,438	3,332	5.7	12.4	63.8	67.9
Irish	4,812	9,182	19.1	34.1	41.1	49.3
English	13,992	17,801	55.4	66.2	34.1	40.5
French	5,417	8,808	21.5	32.7	36.0	43.7
Total Leaving Certificate candidates⁴⁸	25,238	26,906				

Source: State Examinations Commission

Candidates in selected higher level subjects, 2008



- ♦ 51.6% of students sitting the Leaving Certificate in 2008 were female. Two-thirds (66.2%) of girls sitting the Leaving Certificate took English at higher level compared with 55.4% of boys. There were higher proportions of girls than boys taking Irish and French at higher level also (see Table 5.1).
- ♦ 0.6% of girls took engineering as a higher level Leaving Certificate exam subject compared with 13.8% of boys. Boys accounted for 90.2% of candidates in technical drawing and 93.4% of candidates in construction studies at higher level (see Table 5.1 and graph).

⁴⁸ The above data exclude candidates in the Leaving Certificate Applied Programme. School candidates, repeat candidates, external candidates, VTOS and PLC candidates are included in the table. These statistics reflect the situation in early December 2008 when a very small number of appeals still remained to be finalised.

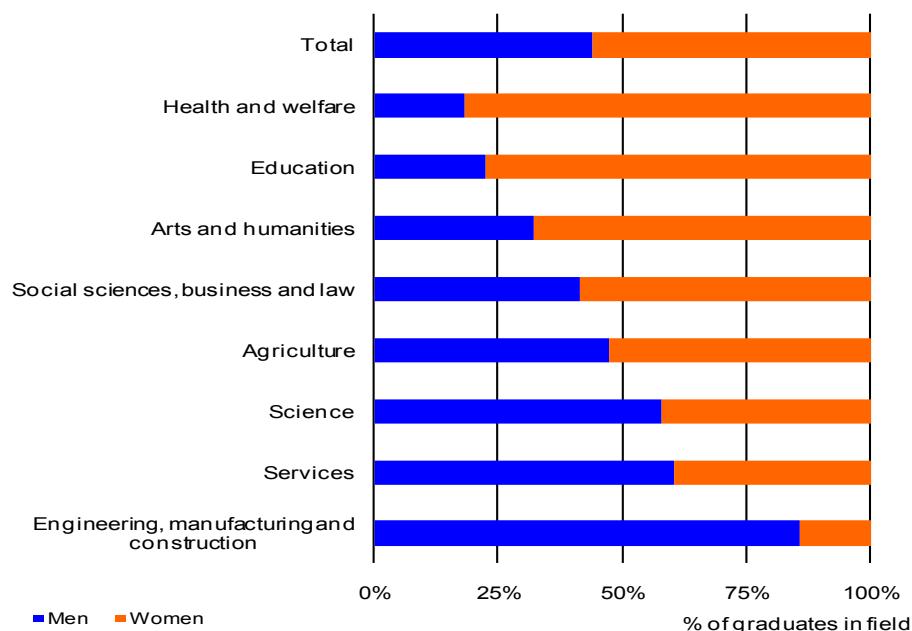
5.2 Ireland: Third level graduates⁴⁹ by field of study, 2006

Field of education	number		% of graduates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	154	172	0.6	0.5
Arts and humanities	3,623	7,705	13.9	23.2
Education	824	2,879	3.2	8.7
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	6,126	1,021	23.6	3.1
Health and welfare	1,187	5,303	4.6	16.0
Science	4,746	3,448	18.2	10.4
Services	860	570	3.3	1.7
Social sciences, business and law	8,491	12,075	32.6	36.4
Total	26,011	33,173	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ♦ Women represented 56.1% of all third level graduates in Ireland in 2006. Around 33% of male and 36% of female graduates were in the social sciences, business and law field. The second highest proportion of female graduates (23.2%) was in the arts and humanities field, while the second highest percentage of male graduates (23.6%) was in engineering, manufacturing and construction fields (see Table 5.2).
- ♦ Women represented 81.7% of graduates in the health and welfare field and 77.7% of graduates in education. Men represented 85.7% of graduates in the engineering, manufacturing and construction field (see Table 5.2 and graph).

Ireland: Third level graduates⁴⁹ by field of study and sex, 2006



⁴⁹ At ISCED levels 5 and 6 (see Appendix 1). Total excludes graduates where field of education was not specified. Data are not comparable with earlier years due to a change in methodology and are subject to revision.

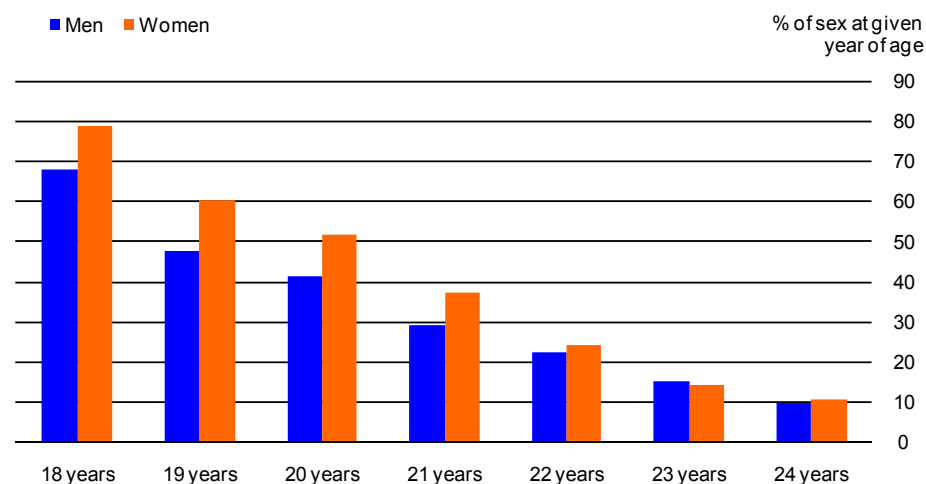
5.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2003 and 2008

Age	% of sex/age			
	2003		2008	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18 years	64.1	78.3	67.9	78.6
19 years	48.3	62.7	47.5	60.3
20 years	44.3	55.9	41.6	51.6
21 years	39.9	45.0	29.3	37.4
22 years	26.9	29.5	22.5	24.4
23 years	17.8	14.4	15.3	14.4
24 years	14.4	11.6	9.9	11.0
Total 18-24 year olds	36.4	42.2	32.2	37.4

Source: CSO QNHS⁵⁰

- ◆ The proportion of students among males in the 18-24 age group decreased from 36.4% in 2003 to 32.2% in 2008. Over the same period, the proportion of students among females in the same age group decreased from 42.2% in 2003 to 37.4% in 2008 (see Table 5.3).
- ◆ In 2008, 78.6% of 18-year-old women were students compared with 67.9% of 18 year-old-men. This pattern, of a higher proportion of women, continued for women and men up to 22 years of age, though for 23 and 24 year olds the proportion of male and female students in the population was more similar (see Table 5.3 and graph).

Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2008



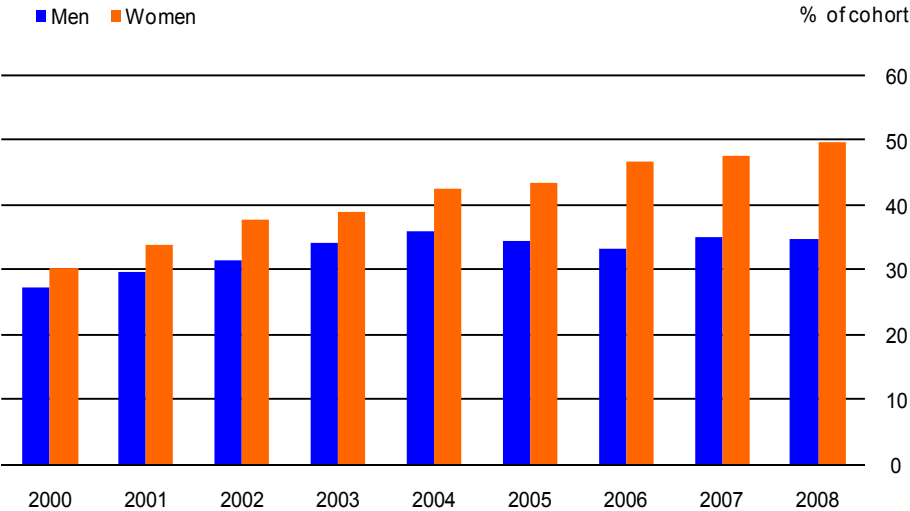
⁵⁰ QNHS (March-May 2003 & 2008).

5.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2008

Year	% of cohort	
	Men	Women
2000	27.5	30.5
2001	29.8	34.0
2002	31.5	38.0
2003	34.4	39.2
2004	36.2	42.8
2005	34.8	43.7
2006	33.4	46.8
2007	35.1	47.7
2008	34.9	49.9

Source: CSO QNHS⁵¹

Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2008



⁵¹ QNHS (March-May 2000-2008).

5.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2008

Level of education attained	000s		% of category	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	156.2	127.4	19.1	15.8
Lower secondary	174.7	142.9	21.3	17.7
Higher secondary	167.5	205.2	20.4	25.4
Post leaving certificate	78.6	80.0	9.6	9.9
Third level	221.4	234.8	27.0	29.1
Not stated	21.1	16.7	2.6	2.1
Total	819.6	807.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO QNHS⁵²

- ◆ The percentage of both men and women aged 25-34 with a third level qualification increased over the period 2000-2008. The percentage of men with a third level qualification increased from 27.5% in 2000 to 36.2% in 2004 but fell back a little to 34.9% in 2008. There was a considerably larger increase for women from 30.5% in 2000 to 49.9% in 2008 (see Table 5.4 and graph).
- ◆ 33.5% of women aged 35-64 had at most lower secondary education in 2008. The percentage of men in this age group having at most lower secondary education was 40.4%. The percentage of persons aged 35-64 with third level qualifications was similar for both men and women at around 29% (see Table 5.5).

⁵² QNHS (March-May 2008).

5.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers⁵³, 1996-2006

Year	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1996/1997	21.6	78.4	45.4	54.6
1997/1998	19.9	80.1	44.1	55.9
1998/1999	15.2	84.8	44.1	55.9
1999/2000	14.9	85.1	42.4	57.6
2000/2001	14.6	85.4	41.4	58.6
2001/2002	14.0	86.0	41.0	59.0
2002/2003	13.5	86.5	40.4	59.6
2003/2004	16.4	83.6	40.1	59.9
2004/2005	15.9	84.1	38.4	61.6
2005/2006	15.3	84.7	37.9	62.1

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ♦ Women accounted for 84.7% of teachers at primary level and 62.1% of teachers at second level in Ireland in the school year 2005/2006. At both primary and second levels the proportion of female teachers increased by over 6 percentage points between the 1996/1997 and the 2005/2006 academic years (see Table 5.6).
- ♦ In 2005/2006, 15.3% of primary school teachers in Ireland were men. Among other EU countries, the highest reported levels of male participation in primary teaching were in Greece and Spain⁵⁴ at about one-third of all primary teachers, compared to only 2.3% of all primary school teachers in Lithuania being male (see Table 5.7).
- ♦ At second level there were also more female than male teachers in all reporting countries with the exceptions of Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey and Switzerland (see Table 5.7).
- ♦ At third level 61.7% of academic staff were male in Ireland and men outnumbered women in almost all EU countries (see Table 5.7).

5.7 EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff, 2006

Country	%					
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second level		ISCED 5-6 Third level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Greece	35.8	64.2	43.5	56.5	65.2	34.8
Spain	29.5	70.5	42.8	57.2	61.1	38.9
Luxembourg	28.4	71.6	53.5	46.5	:	:
Belgium	20.7	79.3	40.5	59.5	58.6	41.4
Portugal	19.4	80.6	34.4	65.6	57.0	43.0
Sweden	19.0	81.0	41.5	58.5	56.9	43.1
United Kingdom	18.7	81.3	38.9	61.1	59.2	40.8
France	18.3	81.7	41.3	58.7	62.9	37.1
Cyprus	17.4	82.6	38.9	61.1	60.2	39.8
Netherlands	17.4	82.6	54.4	45.6	63.7	36.3
Germany	16.0	84.0	43.5	56.5	65.2	34.8
Poland	15.7	84.3	30.8	69.2	58.5	41.5
Ireland	15.3	84.7	37.9	62.1	61.7	38.3
Romania	13.3	86.7	33.4	66.6	57.2	42.8
Malta	11.4	88.6	40.7	59.3	71.6	28.4
Austria	10.8	89.2	38.3	61.7	65.4	34.6
Slovakia	10.6	89.4	27.2	72.8	58.0	42.0
Estonia	10.6	89.4	18.0	82.0	:	:
Bulgaria	6.9	93.1	22.5	77.5	54.2	45.8
Czech Republic	5.3	94.7	35.2	64.8	62.4	37.6
Italy	4.3	95.7	33.3	66.7	65.9	34.1
Hungary	4.0	96.0	28.6	71.4	60.9	39.1
Latvia	3.2	96.8	14.8	85.2	43.0	57.0
Slovenia	2.6	97.4	28.7	71.3	66.2	33.8
Lithuania	2.3	97.7	18.2	81.8	47.2	52.8
Denmark	:	:	32.9	67.1	:	:
Turkey	53.2	46.8	58.4	41.6	61.2	38.8
Macedonia, TFYR	29.8	70.2	46.3	53.7	54.7	45.3
Switzerland	21.3	78.7	53.2	46.8	68.6	31.4
Croatia	9.6	90.4	32.7	67.3	59.4	40.6
Iceland	:	:	27.9	72.1	55.7	44.3

Source: Eurostat, Department of Education and Science

⁵³ Refers to both full-time and part-time staff.

⁵⁴ See country notes in Appendix 1 of report.

5.8 EU: School management personnel, 2006⁵⁵

Country	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Greece	:	:	27.0	73.0
Bulgaria	23.8	76.2	34.5	65.5
Poland	21.3	78.7	37.3	62.7
Slovenia	35.0	65.0	40.3	59.7
Romania	37.5	62.5	47.3	52.7
Sweden	25.0	75.0	50.3	49.7
Slovakia	13.3	86.7	50.7	49.3
Cyprus	32.6	67.4	50.8	49.2
France	20.0	80.0	58.7	41.3
Finland	63.4	36.6	59.2	40.8
Italy	:	:	60.8	39.2
Ireland	49.2	50.8	62.4	37.6
Austria	33.6	66.4	76.3	23.7
Netherlands	67.4	32.6	:	:
United Kingdom	28.0	72.0	:	:
Norway	49.4	50.6	54.3	45.7
Iceland	17.6	82.4	64.7	35.3
Macedonia, TFYR	:	:	71.1	28.9

Source: Eurostat

- ♦ At primary level in Ireland in 2006, school management personnel were evenly divided between women and men with women representing 50.8% of management at this level. The gender breakdown of primary school managers in reporting countries in 2006 varied from 32.6% female in the Netherlands to 86.7% female in Slovakia (see Table 5.8).
- ♦ In Ireland in 2006, over 62% of second level management personnel were male. For those EU countries for which data were available, Sweden, Slovakia and Cyprus had the most gender balanced number of headteachers at second level. Greece, Bulgaria, Poland, Slovenia and Romania had a higher proportion of female management personnel in second level schools (see Table 5.8).

⁵⁵ISCED 2-3 for Ireland not available and data for ISCED 2-4 included instead.

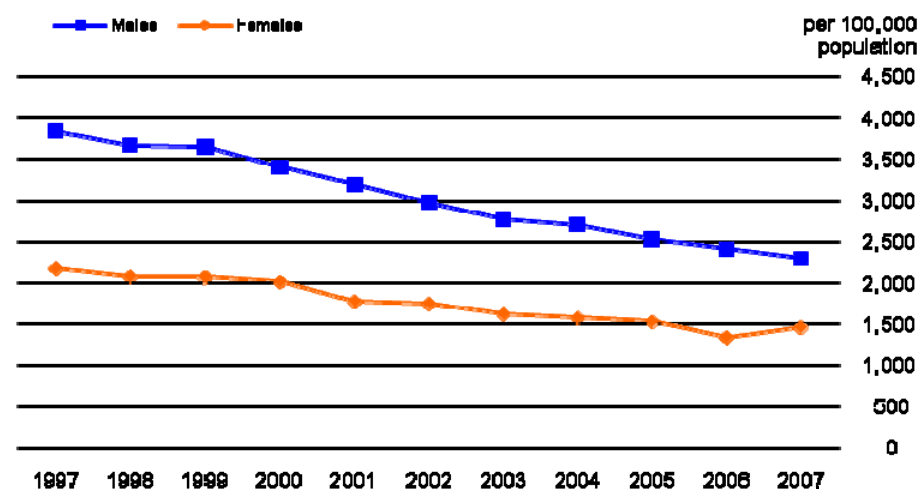
Health

6.1 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2007

per 100,000 population			
Age group	Males	Females	Male:Female ratio
0-4	95	82	1.2:1
5-14	13	11	1.2:1
15-24	83	28	3.0:1
25-64	296	173	1.7:1
65-74	2,306	1,464	1.6:1
75 and over	9,100	7,515	1.2:1

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

6.2 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1997-2007



Source: CSO Vital Statistics

6.3 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2007

Cause of death	number		per 100,000 population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	4,911	5,020	226	232
Malignant neoplasms	4,168	3,676	192	170
Accidents	673	337	31	16
Suicide	378	82	17	4

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

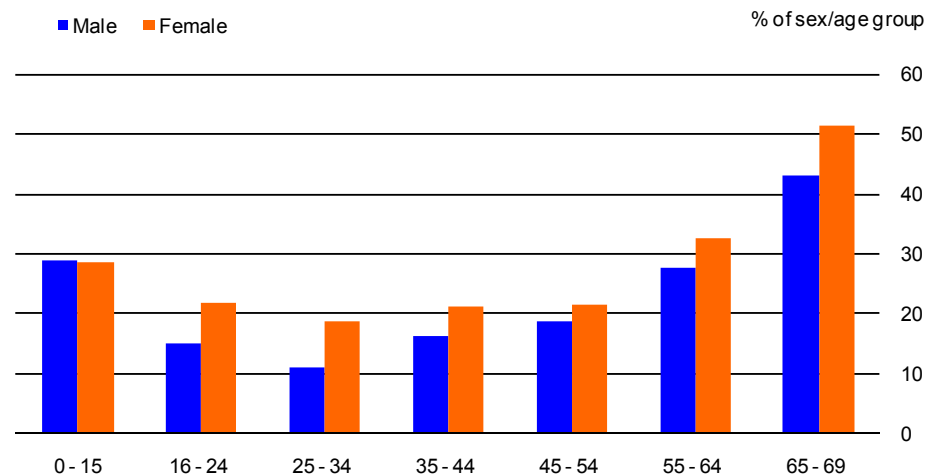
- ◆ In 2007, the death rate in Ireland was higher for males than for females in all age groups. The most pronounced difference was in the 15-24 age group where the male rate was 3 times that of the female rate (see Table 6.1).
- ◆ The death rate for the 65-74 age group decreased for both men and women over the period 1997-2007. The male rate had decreased to 60% of its 1997 level by 2007, while the female rate fell to 67% of its 1997 level over the same period (see Graph 6.2).
- ◆ The mortality rate due to accidents for men (31 per 100,000) was nearly twice that of women in 2007. The rate of male deaths due to suicide (17 per 100,000) was over four times the female rate (see Table 6.3).

6.4 Ireland: Persons⁵⁶ aged 0-69 registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2008

Age group	% of sex/age group	
	Men	Women
0 - 15	28.9	28.6
16 - 24	15.2	21.8
25 - 34	11.1	18.9
35 - 44	16.2	21.3
45 - 54	18.6	21.7
55 - 64	27.6	32.5
65 - 69	43.2	51.4
Total under 70	20.6	25.0
Persons registered (aged 0-69)	425,428	505,258

Source: HSE, CSO Demography

Ireland: Persons⁵⁶ aged 0-69 registered with the General Medical Services scheme by sex, 2008



- ◆ In 2008, nearly 29% of boys and girls aged up to 15 were registered for a medical card. However, for all age groups aged 16 and over there was a higher proportion of women than men registered, particularly in the 65-69 age group, where 43.2% of men and 51.4% of women were registered (see Table 6.4 and graph).
- ◆ In 2008 all persons aged 70 and over qualified automatically for a medical card.

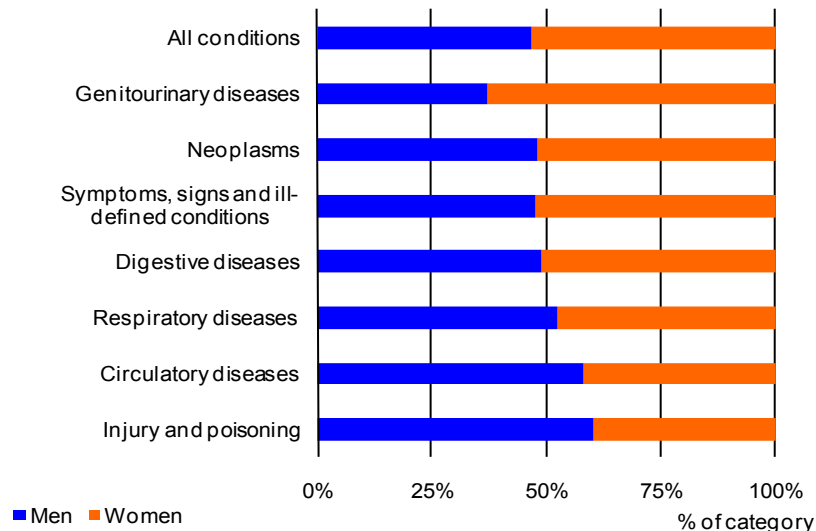
⁵⁶ In 2008 all persons aged 70 and over are eligible for the scheme.

6.5 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges⁵⁷ by principal diagnosis, 2007

Diagnosis ⁵⁸	% of sex	
	Men	Women
Neoplasms	8.3	7.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4.2	4.1
Circulatory diseases	6.8	4.3
Respiratory diseases	5.4	4.3
Digestive diseases	9.6	8.8
Genitourinary diseases	3.6	5.4
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	17.0
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	7.1	6.8
Injury and poisoning	6.1	3.6
Other diagnoses	17.3	13.6
Supplementary classifications	31.6	24.1
Of which Dialysis	15.6	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0
<i>Total discharges per 1,000 population</i>	<i>284.6</i>	<i>324.4</i>

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

Ireland: Acute hospital discharges⁵⁷ by principal diagnosis and sex, 2007



⁵⁷ HIPE data covers discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals and two private hospitals.

⁵⁸ From 1st January 2006 the HIPE system includes data on patients admitted for dialysis daycare in dedicated dialysis units which were previously excluded from HIPE.

6.6 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges⁵⁷ by patient type, 1997-2007

Period	per 1,000 population			
	Day Patients		In-Patients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1997	54.4	58.3	123.0	135.5
1998	58.2	63.6	121.0	133.8
1999	61.5	70.7	119.1	154.1
2000	67.2	77.0	121.3	155.7
2001	76.9	86.8	122.0	159.7
2002	85.2	95.2	118.9	156.2
2003	93.0	102.8	117.1	158.1
2004	100.9	109.6	117.1	160.4
2005	102.9	111.7	114.9	158.2
2006	161.2 ⁵⁸	151.6 ⁵⁸	115.6	159.8
2007	170.9	162.6	113.8	161.8

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

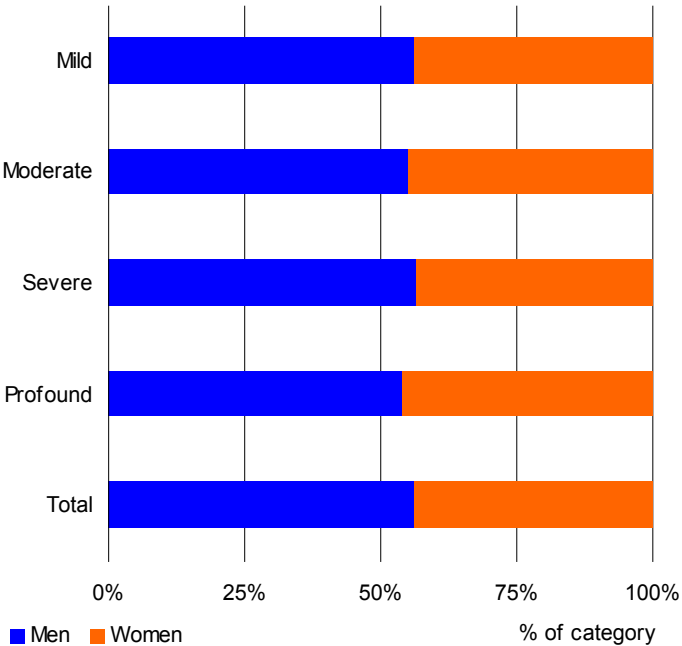
- ◆ In 2007, the rate of discharges from acute hospitals was 284.6 per 1,000 population for men and 324.4 per 1,000 for women. 17% of conditions diagnosed for women related to complications of pregnancy and childbirth. For men, the most common single condition diagnosed was dialysis at 15.6% of discharges (see Table 6.5).
- ◆ The rate of discharge for day patients in 2007 was 170.9 per 1,000 for men and 162.6 per 1,000 for women. Data for years 2006 and 2007 includes patients admitted for dialysis on a daycare basis which was previously excluded and thus there is a discontinuity in the data between years 2005 and 2006 in the series on day patients (see Table 6.6).
- ◆ Discharges of in-patients decreased for men over the period 1997-2007 from 123.0 per 1,000 in 1997 to 113.8 in 2007, while the rate for women increased from 135.5 to 161.8 per 1,000 (see Table 6.6).

6.7 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2007

Level	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mild	4,682	3,638	32.4	32.6
Moderate	5,364	4,378	37.1	39.2
Severe	2,247	1,720	15.6	15.4
Profound	554	474	3.8	4.2
Not verified	1,602	954	11.1	8.5
Total	14,449	11,164	100.0	100.0

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database

Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability and sex, 2007



6.8 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2006

Condition	per 100,000 population		of which first admissions (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Organic mental disorder	11.6	10.6	52.7	40.9
Schizophrenia	117.8	69.7	18.8	16.9
Depressive disorders	113.9	165.3	35.1	27.6
Mania	56.6	72.1	19.2	16.9
Neuroses	24.1	30.4	44.3	41.3
Personality and behavioural disorders	12.4	21.6	19.3	12.9
Alcoholic disorders	83.1	47.4	32.7	27.4
Other drug disorders	23.9	7.3	38.8	34.2
Intellectual disability	3.6	5.0	14.5	8.5
Eating disorders	0.8	7.6	23.5	29.2
Other psychoses and Unspecified	35.7	36.4	41.3	34.8
Total	483.6	473.4	29.8	25.4

Source: Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services

- ◆ There were a total of 25,613 persons registered on the National Intellectual Disability database in 2007, of whom 56.4% were men. The gender breakdown at each level of disability showed a similar pattern with men representing over half of persons in each category. Around 70% of both men and women were classified as having a mild or moderate disability (see Table 6.7 and graph).
- ◆ In 2006 the rate of admission to psychiatric units for men was 483.6 per 100,000 which was higher than the rate for women at 473.4 per 100,000 population aged 16 years and over. For men, the highest cause of admission was schizophrenia and for women the highest cause of admission was depressive disorders. (See Table 6.8)
- ◆ The rate of admission of men to psychiatric units for non-alcohol related drug disorders was more than three times the rate for women in 2006. The male rate of admission for alcoholic disorders was almost twice the female rate (see Table 6.8).

6.9 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit⁵⁹, 1997-2007

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
1997	2,181	8,015	78.6
1998	2,593	8,823	77.3
1999	3,023	11,364	79.0
2000	3,475	13,053	79.0
2001	3,817	15,393	80.1
2002	4,199	16,811	80.0
2003	4,378	17,577	80.1
2004	4,674	19,035	80.3
2005	4,879	20,958	81.1
2006	5,561	23,560	80.9
2007	6,869	28,278	80.5

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

6.10 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2007

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Under 25	91	416	82.1
25-49	2,815	13,848	83.1
50-64	2,868	9,865	77.5
65 & over	1,095	4,149	79.1
Total	6,869	28,278	80.5

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

6.11 Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers⁶⁰ by unpaid help provided, 2006

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

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ There were 35,147 persons in receipt of caring related social welfare payments in 2007. This is a more than three-fold increase from the 10,196 recipients in 1997. Around four-fifths of recipients were women in 2007 (see Table 6.9).
- ◆ The largest number of women in receipt of caring related social welfare payments in 2007 were in the 25-49 age group. There were broadly equal numbers of men in the 25-49 and 50-64 age groups (see Table 6.10).
- ◆ In 2006, the labour force participation rates for carers aged 15 years and over were 73.2% for men and 52.8% for women compared to rates of 72.3% of men and 52.8% of women aged 15 and over in the population as a whole (see Table 6.11).

⁵⁹ Carer's benefit was first introduced in October 2000.

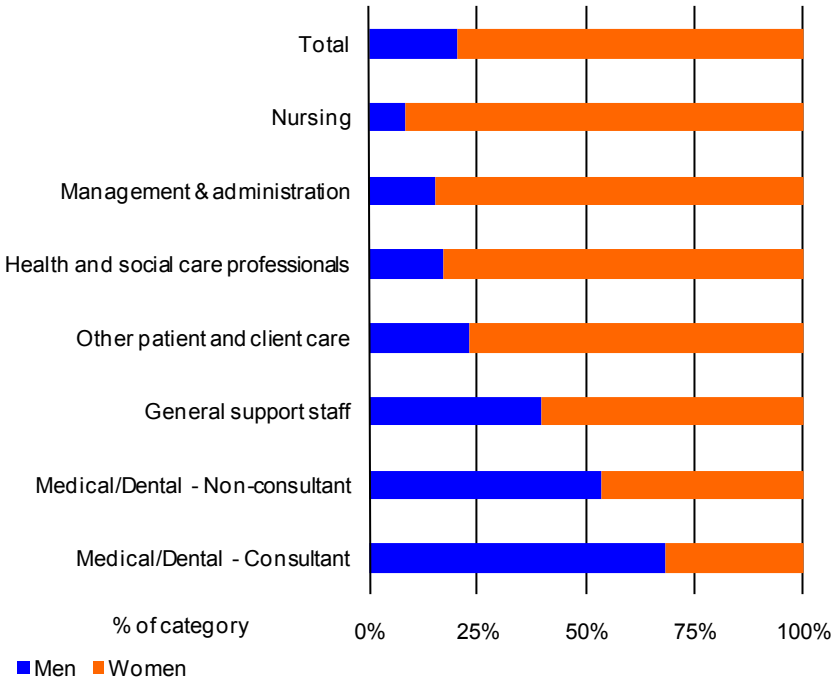
⁶⁰ Aged 15 years and over.

6.12 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2008^{61,62}

Grade category	number		% women
	Men	Women	
Medical/Dental - Consultant	1,805	847	31.9
Medical/Dental - Non-consultant	3,321	2,911	46.7
Nursing	3,781	40,720	91.5
Health and social care professionals	3,053	14,754	82.9
General support staff	6,042	9,292	60.6
Other patient and client care	5,043	16,827	76.9
Management & administration	3,116	17,249	84.7
Total	26,161	102,600	79.7

Source: Health Service Executive, Service Personnel Census

Ireland: Health services personnel by grade and sex, 2008^{81,82}



⁶¹ As at 30th June 2008.
⁶² Excludes Home Helps. Caution should be exercised in making grade category classification comparisons over time due to the reclassification of certain grades. See Appendix 1.

- ◆ In 2008, 4 out of 5 employees in the Irish health service were women. Women were in the majority in most grades within the health service, accounting for 91.5% of nurses, 84.7% of managers and administrators, and 82.9% of health and social care professionals. Women accounted for 31.9% of medical and dental consultants (see Table 6.12 and graph).

Crime

7.1 Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2006

Offence group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Offences against the person	745	35	4.5
Offences against property with violence	60	3	4.8
Offences against property without violence	1,405	157	10.1
Drug offences	372	23	5.8
Road traffic offences	1,356	96	6.6
Other offences	1,455	95	6.1
Ireland	5,393	409	7.0

Source: Irish Prison Service

- ◆ There were 5,802 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2006, of whom 7% were women (see Table 7.1).
- ◆ In 2006, Ireland had the fourth highest proportion of offenders convicted of crimes who were female among those EU countries for which data were available (see Table 7.2).

7.2 EU: Criminal convictions⁶³, 2006

Country	% of convictions	
	Men	Women
Romania	91.9	8.1
Bulgaria	91.8	8.2
Latvia	91.6	8.4
Portugal	91.5	8.5
Poland	91.5	8.5
Cyprus	91.1	8.9
Estonia	90.7	9.3
France	90.5	9.5
Lithuania	89.9	10.1
Slovenia	88.3	11.7
Greece	87.9	12.1
Netherlands	87.8	12.2
Slovakia	86.8	13.2
Italy	86.0	14.0
Austria	85.7	14.3
Czech Republic	85.7	14.3
Hungary	85.3	14.7
Sweden	82.5	17.5
Finland	82.5	17.5
Germany	81.9	18.1
Ireland	80.6	19.4
United Kingdom	80.5	19.5
Denmark	80.2	19.8
Luxembourg	78.5	21.5

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database⁶⁴

⁶³ The methodology for crime statistics has generally not been harmonised across countries and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting levels of crime across countries and even within the same country over time. The level of reporting and detection of crime may also vary widely across countries (see also Appendix 1 of report). Figures include juvenile convictions (<18). Reference year is 2005 for Cyprus, Denmark, Greece and Italy.

⁶⁴ <http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp>.

7.3 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2006⁶⁵

Country	% by sex					
	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bulgaria	75.8	24.2	74.1	25.9	12.3	87.7
Cyprus	81.8	18.2	87.6	12.4	14.3	85.7
Czech Republic	66.7	33.3	63.2	36.8	15.8	84.2
Denmark	:	:	78.1	21.9	11.1	88.9
Germany	63.4	36.6	75.7	24.3	6.1	93.9
Hungary	57.5	42.5	79.4	20.6	15.7	84.3
Ireland	81.2	18.8	73.5	26.5	25.6	74.4
Lithuania	72.3	27.7	81.8	18.2	9.4	90.6
Netherlands	65.0	35.0	:	:	4.6	95.4
Portugal	65.8	34.2	72.1	27.9	15.7	84.3
Romania	63.0	37.0	86.7	13.3	12.4	87.6
Slovenia	78.2	21.8	81.9	18.1	5.8	94.2
Spain	75.9	24.1	62.7	37.3	8.7	91.3

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database⁶⁶

7.4 Ireland: Murder/Manslaughter recorded by age of victim, 2007

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

Source: CSO Crime Statistics

- ♦ Men were more likely to be victims of homicide or serious assault than women in the reporting countries in 2006. Women were more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault (see Table 7.3). When examining this data it should be taken into account that levels of reporting of particular crimes may vary across countries.
- ♦ There were 84 victims of murder/manslaughter in Ireland in 2007. Of these, 68 were men. Almost 40% of male victims and 25% of female victims of murder/manslaughter were aged between 21 and 30 years of age (see Table 7.4).

⁶⁵ Reference year is 2005 for Cyprus and Portugal

⁶⁶ <http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp>.

Transport

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

% of usual residents aged 15 & over at work by sex

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

Source: CSO Census of Population

8.2 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2006

% of usual residents aged 15 & over at work by sex⁶⁷

Time taken	Men	Women
Less than ¼ of an hour	24.1	29.2
¼ of an hour to less than ½ an hour	26.3	30.9
½ an hour to less than ¾ of an hour	17.8	17.7
¾ of an hour to less than 1 hour	6.9	7.0
1 hour to less than 1½ hours	8.0	6.4
1½ hours and more	3.8	2.3
Not stated	13.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ In 1996, 47.6% of men and 44.3% of women in employment drove a car to work. By 2006, this proportion had risen to 53.5% of men and 61.9% of women. The proportion of women travelling to work as a passenger in a car decreased from 13.4% in 1996 to 6.2% in 2006 (see Table 8.1).
- ◆ 50.4% of men and 60.1% of women had a travel to work time of less than 30 minutes in 2006 (see Table 8.2).

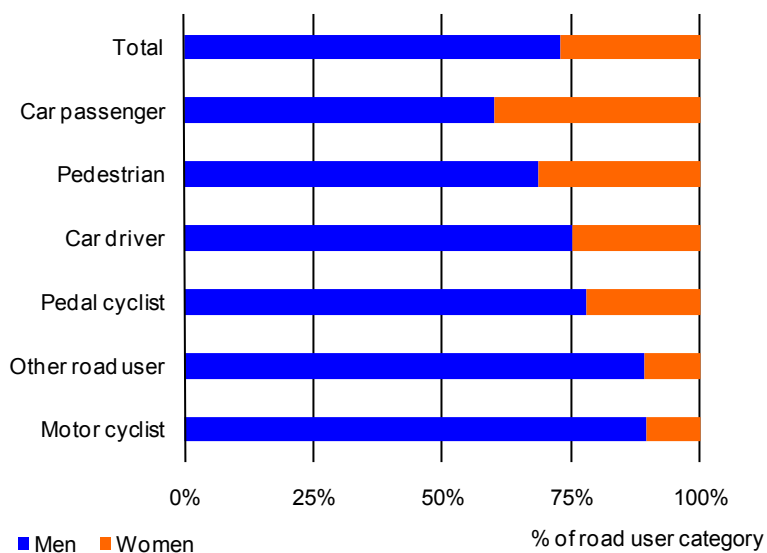
⁶⁷ Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

8.3 Ireland: Road fatalities⁶⁸ by road user type, 2006

Road user	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Car driver	109	36	24.8
Car passenger	47	31	39.7
Pedestrian	48	22	31.4
Other road user	25	3	10.7
Pedal cyclist	7	2	22.2
Motor cyclist	26	3	10.3
Total	262	97	27.0

Source: Road Safety Authority

Ireland: Road fatalities⁶⁸ by road user type and sex, 2006



⁶⁸ Collisions omitted where sex of casualty was not specified.

8.4 Ireland: Road fatalities⁶⁸, 1996-2006

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
1996	342	107	23.8
1997	335	131	28.1
1998	339	115	25.3
1999	288	118	29.1
2000	302	104	25.6
2001	304	103	25.3
2002	260	101	28.0
2003	246	79	24.3
2004	259	102	28.3
2005	286	102	26.3
2006	262	97	27.0

Source: National Roads Authority/Road Safety Authority

8.5 Ireland: Road casualties⁶⁸ by age of victim, 2006

Age group	% of category			
	Men		Women	
	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
0-17	8.4	11.6	12.4	13.1
18-24	28.6	25.4	20.6	21.2
25-44	35.9	39.0	23.7	35.5
45-64	15.3	15.5	10.3	18.6
65 & over	11.8	5.5	33.0	8.2
Unknown	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of casualties	262	4,466	97	3,268

Source: Road Safety Authority

- ♦ Of the 359 people who died on Irish roads in 2006, 73% were men. Nearly 90% of motor cyclists who died in road traffic accidents in 2006 were men (see Table 8.3 and graph).
- ♦ The overall level of road fatalities decreased in the period 1996-2006 by nearly a quarter for men and by 9% for women. Women comprised around 27% of road fatalities (see Table 8.4).
- ♦ In 2006, 35.9% of male fatalities occurred in the 25-44 age group. A further 28.6% of male fatalities were in the 18-24 age group. The highest proportion of female deaths (33%) was in the over 65 age group, followed by 23.7% in the 25-44 age group (see Table 8.5).

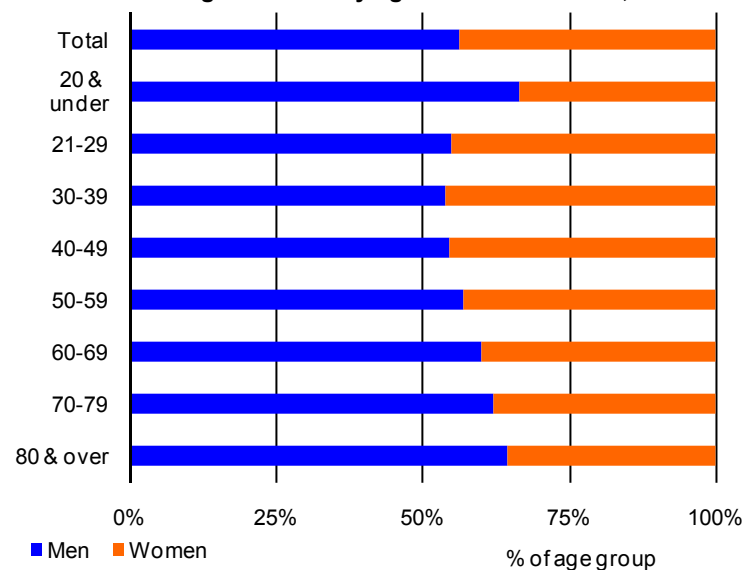
8.6 Ireland: Current driving licences⁶⁹ by age of holder, 2007

Age group	% of full licences		% of provisional licences	
	Full licence		Provisional licence	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
20 & under	1.7	1.1	25.2	18.2
21-29	14.9	15.8	40.9	43.3
30-39	23.3	25.5	20.9	21.1
40-49	21.3	22.9	8.3	9.2
50-59	18.1	17.5	3.4	5.3
60-69	13.1	11.3	0.9	2.2
70-79	6.0	4.8	0.3	0.5
80 & over	1.6	1.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current licences	1,189,011	922,355	200,421	227,303

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ In 2007, 56.3% of full driving licences were held by men. There were more men than women with a full driving licence in all age groups (see Table 8.6 and graph).
- ◆ In 2007, 53% of provisional driving licences were held by women (see Table 8.6).

Ireland: Full driving licences⁶⁹ by age and sex of holder, 2007



⁶⁹ Number of licences as of December 31st 2007. A small minority of licences are listed on the Departmental dataset as being held by an 'unknown' gender. These have been assigned to the male and female totals in proportion to the known distribution within each age group.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Notes and definitions

1. EU Council Policy Indicators

Revisions to QNHS time series

This report contains revised QNHS figures from 2002 to 2007. The QNHS figures have been revised in line with revisions to the sub-annual population estimates, which are used as a grossing frame for the data. These population estimates are calculated on a quarterly basis using the Census of Population figures as a base. This revision process has involved three separate elements:

- ◆ The population as reported for Census 2006 was used as a benchmark to recalculate quarterly population estimates from Quarter 2 2002 onwards.
- ◆ From Quarter 2 2006 onwards the concept underlying the population estimates was changed from de facto (all persons present in the state), to usually resident (all persons usually resident in the state) as the usually resident concept more closely aligns to the target population for employment statistics.
- ◆ An adjustment has been made to bring nationality estimates within the QNHS into line with Census 2006 nationality figures.

The overall effect of these revisions is that the population estimate of persons aged 15 and over was 7,600 (0.2%) lower on the revised basis than the population previously used for the Q2 2006 QNHS results. Given that the difference between the 2006 Census of Population figures and the population estimates was very minor at the State level, the revisions to the QNHS data series have had very little effect on the trends within the QNHS.

At risk of poverty rate Tables 1.14, 4.1, 4.2

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

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

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

**Civil service general
service grades**
Table 1.19

The number of persons at each grade should be taken as broadly correct as the distinction between general service and technical grade staff is not fully precise. Data in this table referred to the situation at December 2007. In the 2007 publication the data referred to December 2005, in the 2006 publication the data referred to December 2004, in the 2005 publication, the data for 2003 referred to December 2003, while in the 2004 publication, the data for 2003 referred to the end of June 2003.

These figures in previous publications excluded the Irish Prison Service, Garda Civilians (part), State Exams Commission, Commission for Public Service Appointment, National Council for Special Education and Foreign Affairs Local Recruits Serving Abroad due to technical reasons. However, in the current publication the only exclusions are the Irish Prison Service, Foreign Affairs Local Recruits Serving Abroad and the National Gallery.

Early school leavers
Table 1.13

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EU 27

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

EU Council Meeting

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

Exit age from labour force
Table 1.6

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

Gender pay gap
Graph 1.12

The gender pay gap is given as average gross hourly earnings of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 who work 15 or more hours per week. The EU 27 value is a weighted average of national values estimated without missing countries.

ILO economic status

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income liable for social insurance

Tables 1.9, 1.10

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

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

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

The age groups for these tables are based on the ages of persons at 31st December 2006. The tables include only persons aged between 15 and 84 years. The proportion of persons in each age group in the population covered by these tables is given below. It should be noted that the proportions are low for persons aged 65-84, with only 52.9% of men and 26.7% of women in that age group represented in these tables. The over-representation of males aged 25-34 is likely to be due to the presence of migrant short-term workers such as non-resident university students who are recorded as having earned income but who are not included in the annual population estimates, and by the inclusion of some persons living in Northern Ireland.

Age group	% of age group	
	Men	Women
15-24	82.4	80.2
25-34	110.3	95.3
35-44	96.0	75.0
45-54	86.3	69.5
55-64	74.8	51.3
65-84	52.9	26.7
Total aged 15-84	87.4	70.0

Labour force participation rate

Table 1.5

Persons in the (ILO) labour force expressed as a percentage of the population.

Life expectancy

Tables 1.15, 1.16

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

Occupation

Table 1.8

The Occupation classification used in the Census of Population and QNHS, is based on the UK Standard Occupational Classification, with modifications to reflect Irish labour market conditions. It adheres to the international occupation classification ISCO Com (88). The code to which a person's occupation is classified is determined by the kind of work he or she performs in earning a living, irrespective of the place in which, or the purpose for which, it is performed. The nature of the industry, business or service in which the person is working has no bearing upon the classification of the occupation. For example, the occupation "clerk" covers clerks employed in manufacturing industries, commerce, banking, insurance, public administration, professions and other services, etc.

Members of Parliament

Table 1.17

The data in this table has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (www.ipu.org) on the basis of information provided by national parliaments in the reference year.

Usual hours worked

Tables 1.11, 3.2

The number of hours per week usually worked covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works, but excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). Persons who usually also work at home are asked to include the number of hours they usually work at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres. Some persons, particularly the self-employed and family workers, may not have usual hours, in the sense that their hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month. When the respondent is unable to provide a figure for usual hours for this reason, the average of the hours actually worked per week over the past four weeks is used as a measure of usual hours.

2. Population

Migration

Table 2.3;
Graph 2.4

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

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

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

Population, Table 2.1	The total population of the country may comprise either all of the usual residents of the country (de jure) or all persons present in the country on a particular date (de facto). Up to and including 2006 the annual population estimates have been calculated using the de facto definition of population. From 2007 onwards the concept of usual residence is used. The difference between these two definitions is very small (less than 0.2% of the de facto population in 2006).
Principal Economic Status Table 2.5	<p>A classification is based on a single question in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment and given the following response categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ At work; ◆ Unemployed; ◆ Student; ◆ Looking after home/family; ◆ Retired; and ◆ Other.

3. Employment

ILO Labour force	See note in EU Council policy indicators section.
Long-term unemployment rate Table 3.5	The number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.
NACE economic sector Table 3.1	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.
Pension coverage Table 3.3	<p>Questions on pensions were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from December 2007 to February 2008. This was an update of a module on pensions asked in the three months from September to November 2005. The pensions module was asked of all persons aged 20 to 69 years who were in employment and who participated directly in the survey. The results are based on two questions 'Are you a member of your employer's pension scheme?' and 'Do you contribute to a personal pension plan?'</p> <p>Through the State Social Welfare system people are entitled to a basic flat rate pension. However, in many cases there is a need for additional pension cover if the standard of living enjoyed while at work is to be maintained into retirement. This additional or supplementary cover is provided through occupational pension schemes and personal pension arrangements. It is this additional cover which is the focus of this survey. The results do not cover pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system.</p>
Unemployment rate Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.7; Graph 3.6	The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.
Usual hours worked Table 3.2	See note in EU Council policy indicators section.

4. Social cohesion and lifestyles

Age of women at birth of first child Tables 4.6, 4.7	<p>The EU definition used in Table 4.7, of the mean age of women when their first child is born, differs from the national method of calculation used in Table 4.6. Using the EU definition, for a given calendar year, the mean age of women at first birth is calculated using the fertility rates for first births by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.</p> <p>The national definition of the average age at maternity of first birth is 0.5 plus the sum of the products of the ages at maternity of first live births and their ages divided by the number of first live births. Childbearing years are regarded as between the ages of 15 and 49. Live births to mothers aged less than 15 are included in the age 15 category and are divided by the age 15 population. Similarly live births to mothers aged greater than 49 are included in the age 49 category and are divided by the age 49 population.</p>
Arts Council grants programme Tables 4.12, 4.13	<p>Arts Council supports for artists in 2007 were administered through 4 programmes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cnuas – an annual means tested stipend for Aosdána members 2. Artists' Bursaries – made on a competitive basis to assist individual artist in the development of their art practice; 3. Artists' Awards – made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the

- creation of new work;
4. Artists' Schemes – made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the production and dissemination of new work.

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

At risk of poverty rate
Tables 4.1, 4.2

See note in EU Council policy indicators section.

Grants to high performance athletes
Tables 4.10, 4.11

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

Lone parents
Tables 4.3, 4.4

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

One-parent family payments
Table 4.5

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

Total fertility rate
Table 4.7

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

5. Education

ISCED
Tables 5.2, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8

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

ISCED 0 Pre-primary level of education

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

ISCED 1 Primary level of education

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

ISCED 2 Lower secondary level of education

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

ISCED 3 Upper secondary level of education

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

ISCED 4 Post secondary non-tertiary education

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

ISCED 5 First stage of tertiary education

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

ISCED 5A: These programmes are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements. The minimum cumulative theoretical duration of these

programmes is three years (full-time equivalent). The faculty must have advanced research credentials. Completion of a research project or thesis may be required.

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

ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education

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

Classroom teachers Tables 5.6, 5.7

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

The classification includes:

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

but excludes:

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

Country specific notes:

Denmark	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1
Finland	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Ireland	ISCED 2 and 4 are included in ISCED 3
Lithuania	ISCED 3 is included in ISCED 2
Luxembourg	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 3
Netherlands	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 3 and ISCED 0 is included in ISCED 1
United Kingdom	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Iceland	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1 and ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Macedonia, TFYR	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3

School management personnel Table 5.8

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

6. Health

Acute hospital discharges Tables 6.5, 6.6

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

Admissions to psychiatric hospitals Table 6.8

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

Age-sex specific death rates Table 6.1; Graph 6.2	The number of male/female deaths in a particular age group as a proportion of the number (in units of 100,000) of men/women of that age group in the population.
Carer's Allowance and Benefit Tables 6.9, 6.10	<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>
Carers Table 6.11	<p>Data on carers was derived from answers to question 21 of the 2006 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"> ◆ Yes, 1-14 hours a week; ◆ Yes, 15-28 hours a week; ◆ Yes, 29-42 hours a week; ◆ Yes, 43 or more hours a week; and ◆ No.
Cause of death categories Table 6.3	Deaths are coded according to the 9 th revision of the International Standard Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of death.
General Medical Services Scheme Table 6.4	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.
Health service personnel Table 6.12	<p>Data is from the Personnel Census of the Department of Health and Children and reflects the position at 30th June 2008.</p> <p>Management/Administrative includes staff who are of direct service to the public and include Consultant's Secretaries, Out-Patient Departmental Personnel, Medical Records Personnel, Telephonists and other staff who are engaged in front-line duties together with staff in the following categories: Payroll, Human Resource Management (including training), Service Managers, IT Staff, General Management Support and Legislative and Information requirements.</p>
National Intellectual Disability Database Table 6.7	<p>The National Intellectual Disability Database was established in 1995 to ensure that information is available to enable the Department of Health and Children, the health boards and the voluntary agencies in the Republic of Ireland to provide appropriate services designed to meet the changing needs of people with intellectual disability (mental handicap) and their families.</p> <p>The database was established on the principle that minimum information with maximum accuracy was preferred, hence it incorporates only three basic elements of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ demographic details; ◆ current service provision; and ◆ future service requirements. <p>The objective is to obtain this information for every individual known to have an intellectual disability and assessed as being in receipt of, or in need of, an intellectual disability service. Information pertaining to diagnosis is specifically excluded, as the database is not designed as a medical epidemiological tool. The data held in any individual record represent the information available for that person at a specified point in time only. The record is updated whenever there are changes in the person's circumstances or during the annual review process in the spring of each year.</p>

7. Crime

Criminal convictions Tables 7.2, 7.3	The UNECE gender statistics database defines "Persons convicted" as " <i>persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorised to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not</i> ". In the case of Ireland the figure given includes persons convicted or against whom the charge was held proved or order made without conviction for headline offences.
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Murder/Manslaughter

Table 7.4

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

Offence categories

Table 7.1

The Irish Prison Service categorises the principal offences of persons committed to prison under sentence in 2006 using four offence groups:

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

Serious assault

Table 7.3

The UNECE gender statistics database defines serious assault as “*Serious assaults as reported by the police, i.e. crimes that are reported to, detected by, or otherwise drawn to the attention of the police*”. In the case of Ireland the figure refers to victims of assault causing harm, poisoning and other serious assault offences. Minor assaults are not included.

Sexual assault

Table 7.3

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

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 31st December 2007.

Means of travel to work

Table 8.1

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

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

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

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

Time taken to travel to work

Table 8.2

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2 Data sources

Domain and Indicator		Data source
1.	EU Council Policy Indicators	
1.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 1998-2008	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1998-2008	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2007	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1998-2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2002 and 2007	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.7	Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.8	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2003 and 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.9	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2006	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.10	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2006	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2003 and 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2006	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.13	EU: Early school leavers, 2002 and 2007	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Social Cohesion CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.14	EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2006	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme – Table: Living conditions and welfare\Income and living conditions\Main indicators\Income distribution and monetary poverty\Monetary poverty
1.15	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2007	CSO, Irish Life Tables No 15, 2005-2007
1.16	EU: Life expectancy at age less than 1 year, 2006	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\National data\Mortality\Life expectancy by sex and age
1.17	EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2004-2008	Inter-parliamentary union database statistical archive http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
1.18	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2008	CSO, Social Statistics Integration Division
1.19	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2007	Department of Finance

Domain and Indicator		Data source
2. Population		
2.1	Ireland: Population by age group, 2008	CSO, Annual Population Estimates
2.2	EU: Men per 100 women, 2007	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\National data\Population\Population by age and sex on 1 January
2.3	Ireland: Migration by age group, 1998 and 2008	CSO, Census of Population 2006, Volume 2, Ages and Marital status
2.4	Ireland: Migration, 1998-2008	CSO, Demography- Annual Migration Estimates
2.5	Ireland: Principal economic status, 1998 and 2008	CSO, Demography- Annual Migration Estimates
		CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3. Employment		
3.1	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2007	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\LFS series detailed Quarterly survey results\Employment - LFS series
3.2	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.3	Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2005 and 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey – Pensions Update, 2008
3.4	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1998 and 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.5	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1998-2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.6	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1998-2007	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality
3.7	EU: Unemployment rates, 2007	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
		Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality
		CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4. Social cohesion and lifestyles		
4.1	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity, 2004 and 2007	CSO, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions
4.2	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2004 and 2007	CSO, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions
4.3	Ireland: Lone parents, 1998-2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4.4	Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child, 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4.5	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2007	Department of Social and Family Affairs
4.6	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2007	CSO, Vital Statistics
4.7	EU: Age of women at birth of first child in 2005 and total fertility rate, 2006	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Fertility\Fertility indicators
4.8	Ireland: Religion by age group, 2006	CSO, Vital Statistics
4.9	Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2006	CSO, Census of Population 2006, Volume 13, Religion
		CSO, Census of Population 2006, Volume 13, Religion

Domain and Indicator		Data source
4.10	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by age of athlete, 2001 and 2007	Irish Sports Council
4.11	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes by size of grant, 2007	Irish Sports Council
4.12	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2007	Arts Council
4.13	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2007	Arts Council
5. Education		
5.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2008	State Examinations Commission
5.2	Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2006	Department of Education and Science
5.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2003 and 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2008	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers, 1996-2006	Department of Education and Science
5.7	EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff, 2006	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\ Enrolments, graduates, entrants, personnel and language learning – absolute numbers\Teachers (ISCED 0-4) and academic staff (ISCED 5-6)
5.8	EU: School management personnel, 2006	Department of Education and Science Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\ Education indicators – non-finance\Teaching staff Department of Education and Science
6. Health		
6.1	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2007	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.2	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1997-2007	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.3	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2007	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.4	Ireland: Persons aged 0-69 registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2008	Health Service Executive CSO, Demography
6.5	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2007	Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE), Information Unit, Department of Health and Children
6.6	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1997-2007	Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE), Information Unit, Department of Health and Children
6.7	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2007	Health Research Board, Annual report of the National Intellectual Disability Database Committee, 2007
6.8	Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2006	Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services, 2006
6.9	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit, 1997-2007	Department of Social and Family Affairs, Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services
6.10	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2007	Department of Social and Family Affairs, Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services
6.11	Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by unpaid help provided, 2006	CSO, Census of Population 2006, Volume 11 - Disability and Carers
6.12	Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2008	Service Personnel Census, Health Service Executive

Domain and Indicator		Data source
7.	Crime	
7.1	Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2006	Irish Prison Service Annual Report, 2006
7.2	EU: Criminal convictions, 2006	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp
7.3	EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2006	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp
7.4	Ireland: Murder/Manslaughter recorded by age of victim, 2007	CSO, Crime Statistics
8.	Transport	
8.1	Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1996 and 2006	CSO, Census of Population 2006, Volume 12 - Travel to Work, School and College
8.2	Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2006	CSO, Census of Population 2006, Volume 12 - Travel to Work, School and College
8.3	Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2006	Road Safety Authority, Road Collision Facts, 2006
8.4	Ireland: Road fatalities, 1996-2006	Road Safety Authority, Road Collision Facts, 2006
8.5	Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim, 2006	Road Safety Authority, Road Collision Facts, 2006
8.6	Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2007	Driver Licensing Section, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, National Vehicle and Driver File