

I R E L A N D
North and South
A STATISTICAL PROFILE

2008
EDITION

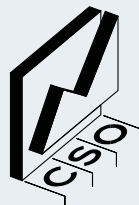
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FOREWORD

We are delighted to join in publishing the fourth edition of the North-South Statistical Profile, which draws together official social and economic statistics for both parts of Ireland and tracks change over time. Previous editions were published in 2001, 2003 and 2004.

The publication inevitably focuses on the areas where broadly comparable data are readily available. Successive editions of the publication have sought to enhance and expand the policy areas covered by the first edition. This edition incorporates additional data in almost all of the policy areas, particularly so for the areas of economy and tourism. This edition also includes, for the first time, a chapter devoted to crime and justice.

We trust that this statistical overview will continue to be of value to government departments and agencies, and to the cross-border bodies established under the Belfast Agreement. It should also be of interest to those who wish to study the dynamics of social and economic change in the two parts of Ireland.

We are grateful to the staff of our respective organisations who undertook the painstaking work of identifying data sources, checking them for comparability, compiling the tables and footnotes and drafting the commentary at the beginning of each chapter. We also want to record our appreciation to the Central Statistics Office's Publications Unit in Cork, who were responsible for designing and typesetting the report.

This report is being published on the CSO and NISRA websites and is also available in hard copy from both organisations.



GERARD O'HANLON
Director General
CSO



Dr. NORMAN CAVEN
Registrar General and Chief Executive
NISRA

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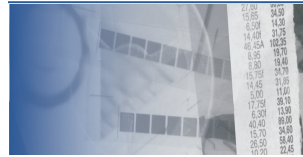
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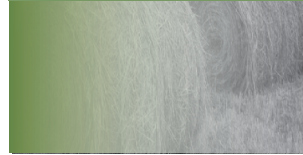
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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Ireland North and South, A Statistical Profile has been jointly prepared by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in the Republic of Ireland and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). Both organisations have worked closely with their colleagues in government departments North and South.

The department or other body responsible for supplying the data, along with the data source has been noted at the relevant table. A list of contact points and relevant key publication for further information appears at the end of the *Profile*.

Definitions and Conventions

Technical notes

Each chapter of this Statistical Profile is followed by technical notes which should be read in conjunction with the appropriate tables.

Non-calendar years

Academic year: e.g., September 2005 to June 2006 is shown as 2005/06.

Financial year: e.g., 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006 is shown as 2005-06.

Data covering more than one year: e.g., 2004, 2005 and 2006 are shown as 2004-06.

Rounding of figures

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout this Statistical Profile:

..	not available
.	not applicable
-	negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
0	nil
p	provisional
r	revised
b	break in series
d	data not revealed due to disclosure issues
*	sample size too small for a reliable estimate
<	less than
Kg	Kilograms
g	grams
mls	millilitres

Typeface

Bold text denotes summary values. Rates and percentages are presented in italics.

Table format

Where the specialist in each subject area has deemed the data, North and South, to be broadly comparable these figures are presented in a joint table. Where the data are less comparable they are presented in separate tables for Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Annual average exchange rate - Units of Pound Sterling (£) per ECU/Euro (€)¹

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rate	0.692	0.676	0.659	0.609	0.622	0.629	0.692	0.679	0.684	0.682	0.684

Source Eurostat

Until 31 December 1998 these exchange rates refer to the ECU. The ECU, a basket of EU currencies, ceased to exist on 1 January 1999, when it was replaced by the Euro at a rate of 1:1.

Chapter 1

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Introduction

Censuses of Population have been conducted on the island of Ireland since 1841. Beginning in 1951, the Republic of Ireland (ROI) has undertaken a census at five yearly intervals, with the exceptions of 1976 and 2001. In Northern Ireland the census remains a decennial exercise, taking place every decade during the year ending in 1.

The primary purpose of a Census of Population is to establish how many people are in a country. The Northern Ireland census and subsequent mid-year population estimates are based on the usually resident population. Thus, people are recorded at the address where they are usually resident irrespective of where they are on census night. In the Republic of Ireland, on the other hand, the main census results are reported on the de facto population, that is, persons are enumerated where they spend census night. A limited number of additional questions are included in the Republic of Ireland census about the usual residents at each address who were temporarily absent on census night, thereby enabling key demographic statistics to be produced on a usually resident basis if required. Most of the results included in this publication for the Republic of Ireland are based on the de facto population. In practice the difference between these de facto and usually resident measures is not significant.

1

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

The Censuses provide an authoritative and comprehensive picture, at a local level, of the populations at the point in time they are undertaken. In the inter-censal years demographic change is monitored by data on births, marriages, deaths and mid-year population estimates. Time-series data for each of these key statistics are included in this chapter.

Migration is an increasingly important component of demographic change within both jurisdictions. Northern Ireland has a range of sources that can be utilised to derive migration statistics and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency can be contacted directly for these data. Likewise, migration data for the Republic of Ireland are available from the Central Statistics Office.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

1

Table 1.1 Population by gender

Thousands

Years	Republic of Ireland			Northern Ireland ¹		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1901	1,610.1	1,611.7	3,221.8	590.0	647.0	1,237.0
1911	1,589.5	1,550.2	3,139.7	603.0	648.0	1,251.0
1926	1,506.9	1,465.1	2,972.0	607.0	647.0	1,254.0
1936	1,520.5	1,448.0	2,968.4	621.0	655.0	1,276.0
1946	1,494.9	1,460.2	2,955.1	647.0	686.0	1,333.0
1951	1,506.6	1,454.0	2,960.6	667.8	704.8	1,372.6
1956	1,462.9	1,435.3	2,898.3	680.9	715.7	1,396.6
1961	1,416.5	1,401.8	2,813.3	695.7	731.7	1,427.4
1966	1,449.0	1,435.0	2,884.0	720.1	757.9	1,478.0
1971	1,495.8	1,482.5	2,978.2	754.6	785.8	1,540.4
1981	1,729.4	1,714.1	3,443.4	756.6	786.3	1,543.0
1986	1,769.7	1,771.0	3,540.6	768.4	805.1	1,573.5
1991	1,753.4	1,772.3	3,525.7	783.2	824.1	1,607.3
1996	1,800.2	1,825.9	3,626.1	810.3	851.4	1,661.8
2001	1,913.1	1,934.1	3,847.2	824.4	864.9	1,689.3
2005	2,059.0	2,071.8	4,130.7	844.3	880.1	1,724.4
2006	2,121.2	2,118.7	4,239.8	853.4	888.2	1,741.6

Sources Republic of Ireland: Census of Population Ireland, and Population and Migration Estimates (2001 and 2005), CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

¹Data for 1901 and 1911 are based on Census counts. Subsequent data are based on mid-year estimates.

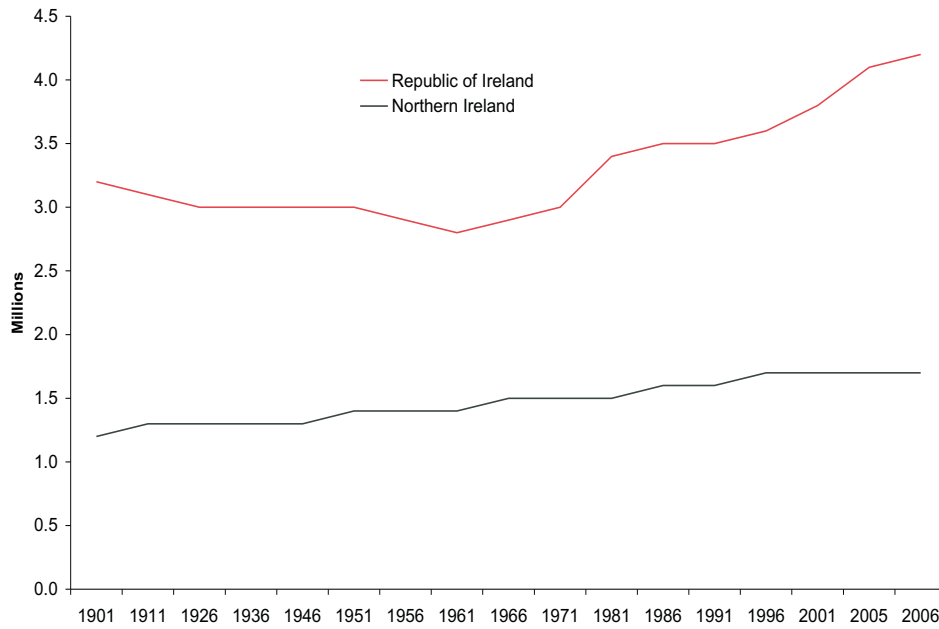
The Republic of Ireland witnessed little change in its population in the first half of the last century. Since 1961 its population has increased in each period, apart from a slight decline in 1986-1991.

There has generally been an increasing trend in population for Northern Ireland over the past 100 years, although there was a slight decrease observed in the early 1970s.

1

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Figure 1.1 Population, 1901-2006



POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

1

Table 1.2 Population by gender and age, 2006

Thousands

Age	Republic of Ireland			Northern Ireland		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
0-4	154.6	147.7	302.3	57.4	54.7	112.1
5-9	148.0	140.3	288.3	60.3	56.9	117.2
10-14	140.5	133.4	273.9	63.9	60.7	124.6
15-19	148.2	142.0	290.3	67.1	63.5	130.6
20-24	172.8	169.7	342.5	65.1	62.0	127.1
25-29	189.3	183.8	373.1	55.8	56.1	111.9
30-34	177.5	171.9	349.4	57.6	59.1	116.7
35-39	163.8	158.3	322.1	63.4	65.7	129.1
40-44	151.4	149.9	301.3	63.4	66.2	129.6
45-49	138.0	136.8	274.7	57.4	60.0	117.4
50-54	124.6	122.5	247.1	51.3	50.7	102.1
55-59	113.9	111.4	225.3	47.6	49.4	96.9
60-64	91.6	90.2	181.7	42.2	44.7	87.0
65-69	70.9	72.5	143.4	33.3	36.8	70.1
70-74	56.5	62.6	119.2	26.9	32.5	59.4
75-79	40.1	52.3	92.5	20.1	28.7	48.7
80-84	24.7	40.2	64.9	12.8	22.0	34.8
85+	14.8	33.2	48.0	7.9	18.4	26.3
Total	2,121.2	2,118.7	4,239.8	853.4	888.1	1,741.6

Sources Republic of Ireland: Census of Population 2006, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

In the Republic of Ireland, 27 per cent of the population were aged under 20. This was similar to Northern Ireland at 28 per cent. However, while the proportion of those aged 65 and over has increased over the years, their share is still low (11 per cent) by international standards.

The age structure of Northern Ireland's population continues to get older due to fertility levels which are below replacement level and increasing life expectancy. In 2006, 28 per cent of people living in Northern Ireland were aged under 20 while people aged 65 and over represented 14 per cent of the total population.

Table 1.3 Intercensal population change

Units as indicated

Intercensal period	Population at start of intercensal period	Natural increase	Net migration	Population at end of intercensal period	Population change	% Population change
Republic of Ireland						
1961-1971	2,818,300	294,400	-134,500	2,978,200	159,900	6
1971-1981	2,978,200	361,300	103,900	3,443,400	465,200	16
1981-1991	3,443,400	288,400	-206,100	3,525,700	82,300	2
1991-2001	3,525,700	200,500	120,900	3,847,200	321,500	9
Northern Ireland¹						
1961-1971	1,425,000	172,800	-61,700	1,536,100	111,100	8
1971-1981	1,536,100	117,800	-121,300	1,532,600	-3,500	0
1981-1991	1,532,600	115,000	-69,800	1,577,800	45,200	3
1991-2001	1,577,800	87,000	20,500	1,685,300	107,500	7

Sources Republic of Ireland: Census of Population, and Population and Migration Estimates, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

¹ Includes changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Northern Ireland.

Figure 1.2 Percentage population change over the four decades 1961-2001

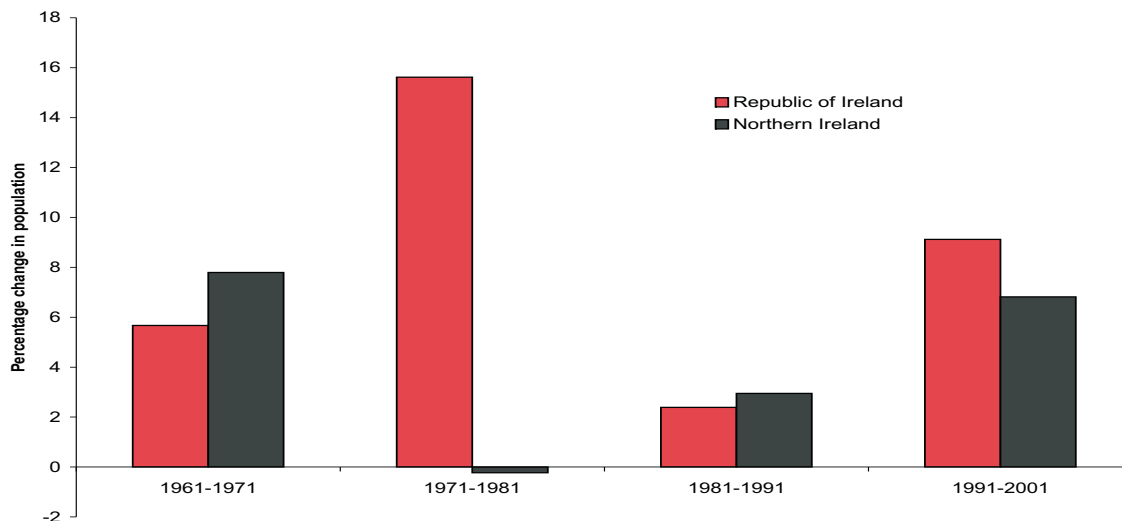


Table 1.4 Births

Units as indicated

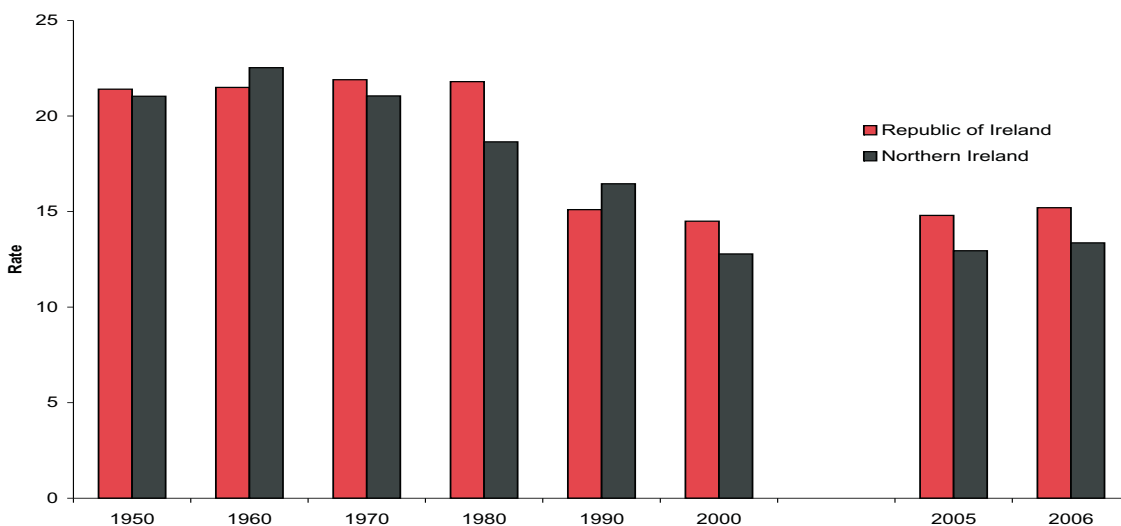
Year	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1950	63,565	21.4	28,794	21.0
1960	60,735	21.5	31,989	22.5
1970	64,382	21.9	32,086	21.1
1980	74,064	21.8	28,582	18.6
1990	53,044	15.1	26,251	16.5
2000	54,789	14.5	21,512	12.8
2005	61,042	14.8	22,328	12.9
2006	64,237	15.2	23,272	13.4

Sources Republic of Ireland: Annual Report on Vital Statistics, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

Numbers of births in the Republic of Ireland peaked in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Falling fertility rates during the 1980s and 1990s led to a corresponding decline in numbers of births. The fertility rate has risen slightly since 2000, and this, together with the increase in population, has led to increases in birth numbers once again.

Northern Ireland experienced a “baby boom” during the second half of the 1950s and 1960s with the annual number of births peaking in 1964 at just over 34,000 live births.

Figure 1.3 Birth rate per 1,000 population



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Table 1.5 Births by age of mother

Age	Numbers					Percentages				
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland										
Under 20	3,580	2,668	3,116	2,427	2,362	4.8	5.0	5.7	4.0	3.7
20-24	16,497	8,150	7,933	7,785	8,345	22.3	15.4	14.6	12.8	13.0
25-29	23,964	17,132	13,556	13,650	14,891	32.4	32.3	24.7	22.4	23.2
30-34	18,103	15,440	18,018	21,335	22,002	24.4	29.1	32.9	35.0	34.3
35-39	8,725	7,384	10,077	13,208	13,856	11.8	13.9	18.4	21.6	21.6
40-44	2,317	1,679	1,765	2,452	2,648	3.1	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.1
45 & over	170	97	63	74	98	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Not stated	708	494	261	111	35	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1
Total	74,064	53,044	54,789	61,042	64,237	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Ireland										
Under 20	2,114	1,853	1,614	1,395	1,427	7.4	7.1	7.5	6.2	6.1
20-24	8,450	6,355	3,602	3,738	3,944	29.7	24.2	16.7	16.7	16.9
25-29	9,015	9,129	6,206	5,936	6,282	31.7	34.8	28.8	26.6	27.0
30-34	5,802	6,089	6,547	6,961	7,048	20.4	23.2	30.4	31.2	30.3
35-39	2,511	2,327	3,031	3,610	3,823	8.8	8.9	14.1	16.2	16.4
40-44	520	471	496	661	712	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.0	3.1
45 & over	41	27	16	27	36	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	28,453	26,251	21,512	22,328	23,272	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources Republic of Ireland: Annual Report on Vital Statistics, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

In the Republic of Ireland in 2006, 3 in every 5 births were to mothers aged 30 and over. This contrasts with the situation in 1980, when 3 in every 5 births were to mothers aged under 30. There were more births to mothers aged 40 and over than births to teenage mothers in the Republic of Ireland in 2005 and 2006.

The number of births to older mothers has also increased in Northern Ireland. Over the past 30 years the number of births among mothers in both the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups has reduced with the 20-24 age group showing the most significant decline. In 2006, 50 per cent of mothers were aged 30 and over and this compares with around 30 per cent in 1976.

Table 1.6 Most popular babies' names

Rank	Republic of Ireland				Northern Ireland			
	Boys' names		Girls' names		Boys' names		Girls' names	
	1998	2006	1998	2006	1998	2006	1998	2006
1	Conor	Sean	Chloe	Sarah	Matthew	Jack	Chloe	Katie
2	Sean	Jack	Ciara	Emma	Ryan	Matthew	Emma	Grace
3	Jack	Conor	Sarah	Katie	James	Ryan	Rebecca	Sophie
4	James	Adam	Aoife	Aoife	Jack	James	Amy	Emma
5	Adam	James	Emma	Sophie	Conor	Daniel	Lauren	Ellie
6	Aaron	Daniel	Niamh	Ava	Adam	Adam	Hannah	Lucy
7	Dylan	Luke	Rachel	Grace	Jordan	Joshua	Shannon	Sarah
8	David	Cian	Megan	Ella	Michael	Callum	Sarah	Hannah
9	Michael	Michael	Rebecca	Leah	David	Ben	Rachel	Jessica
10	Daniel	Jamie	Lauren	Ciara	Christopher	Ethan	Megan	Erin

Sources Republic of Ireland: Irish Babies' Names, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

In the Republic of Ireland, the same boys' names (Jack, Sean, Conor, Adam, James) have been in the top five since 1998, with only their order changing from year to year. There has been more change in girls' names. While Emma, Sarah and Aoife have been in the top five since 1998, Katie has only been in the top five since 2003, and Sophie is in the top 5 for the first time in 2006.

In Northern Ireland, over the last decade, parents have become more diverse in the first names they have given to their babies. In 2006, there were approximately 1,800 girls' and 1,300 boys' names used. The most popular boys' name was Jack and the most popular girls' name was Katie. Only the girls' name Emma holds a top five ranking in both 1998 and 2006 in Northern Ireland whereas the boys' names Jack, Matthew and James are ranked in the top five, in both years.

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Table 1.7 Deaths

Units as indicated

Year	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1950	37,741	12.7	15,838	11.6
1960	32,660	11.5	15,296	10.8
1970	33,686	11.4	16,551	10.9
1980	33,472	9.8	16,835	11.0
1990	31,370	9.0	15,426	9.7
2000	31,391	8.3	14,903	8.9
2005	27,441	6.6	14,224	8.2
2006	27,479	6.5	14,532	8.3

Sources Republic of Ireland: Annual Report on Vital Statistics, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

The number of deaths in the Republic of Ireland in 2005 was the lowest ever recorded. This occurred despite the increases in the population in recent years. The lower death rate in the Republic of Ireland compared with Northern Ireland is related to the somewhat younger population structure in the Republic.

Death rates in Northern Ireland have fallen quite markedly over the latter half of the twentieth century. The reduction in deaths in recent years has occurred despite the population increasing in size and containing a higher proportion of elderly people. In 2006 there were 14,532 deaths registered in Northern Ireland, an increase of 2 per cent on the 14,224 deaths registered in 2005, which was the lowest figure ever recorded in Northern Ireland.

Figure 1.4 Death rate per 1,000 population

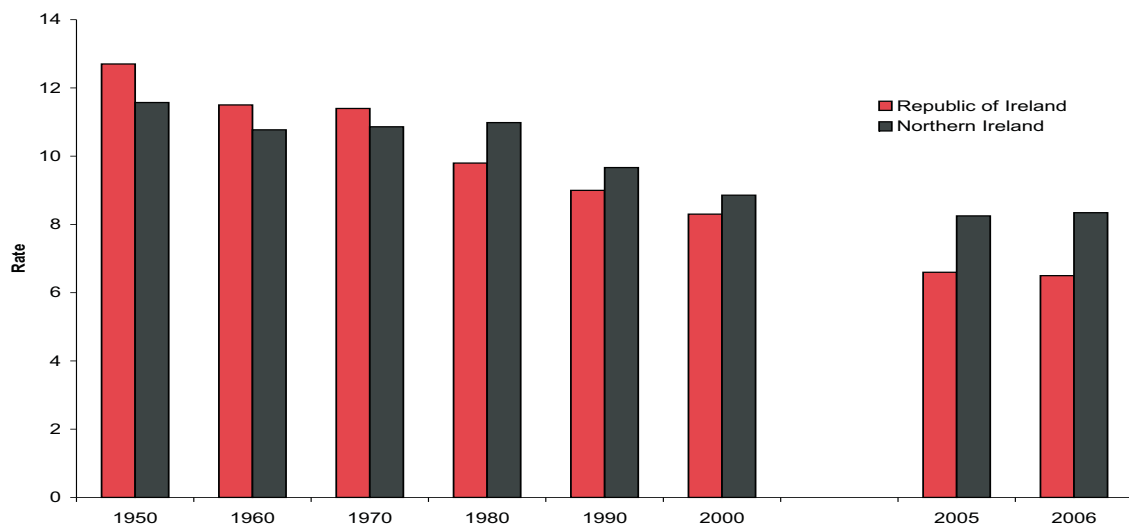


Table 1.8 Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years

Years	Republic of Ireland				Northern Ireland			
	At birth		At age 65 years		At birth		At age 65 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1925-1927	57.4	57.9	12.8	13.4	55.4	56.1	11.9	12.7
1950-1952	64.5	67.1	12.1	13.3	65.5	68.8	12.1	13.5
1960-1962	68.1	71.9	12.6	14.4	67.6	72.4	12.2	14.4
1970-1972	68.8	73.5	12.4	15.0	67.6	73.7	12.0	15.2
1985-1987	71.0	76.7	12.6	16.2	70.9	77.1	12.8	16.6
1990-1992	72.3	77.9	13.4	17.1	72.6	78.4	13.6	17.4
1995-1997	73.0	78.5	13.8	17.4	73.8	79.2	14.3	17.9
2000-2002	75.1	80.3	15.4	18.7	75.2	80.1	15.7	18.7

Sources Republic of Ireland: Annual Report on Vital Statistics, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

The historical patterns of life expectancy have been quite similar in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland. Until the 1990s, female life expectancy increased more rapidly than male life expectancy. However, since the 1990s, the gap between male and female life expectancy has narrowed.

In both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, children born today can expect to have longer lives than children born in the past. Based on 2000-02 death rates, males born in recent years could expect to live until they are around 75 years old and females could expect to live until they are 80 years old. Males and females born between 1925 and 1927 were expected, at birth, to live only until their mid-fifties.

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Table 1.9 Marriages

Units as indicated

Year	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	Number	Rate per 1,000 population
1950	16,018	5.4	9,084	6.6
1960	15,465	5.5	9,881	7.0
1970	20,778	7.1	12,297	8.1
1980	21,792	6.4	9,923	6.5
1990	17,838	5.1	9,588	6.0
2000	19,168	5.1	7,584	4.5
2005	21,355	5.2	8,140	4.7
2006	21,841	5.2	8,259	4.7

Sources Republic of Ireland: Annual Report on Vital Statistics, CSO
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

The enactment of divorce legislation in the Republic of Ireland in 1997 has meant that people can now re-marry following divorce. This, together with an increase in the population, has led to increased numbers of marriages as compared with the 1990s.

In 2006 there were 8,259 marriages celebrated in Northern Ireland, an increase of 119 marriages or 1.5 per cent on the 2005 figure of 8,140 marriages. Changes to marriage law in Northern Ireland introduced, among other things, less strict residency requirements for marriage, thus allowing couples to marry in the area of their choice and making it easier for people from outside Northern Ireland to get married here. Another result of the new law is that around 1 in 3 civil marriages in 2006 (36 per cent) now take place in an approved venue rather than the Registrar's Office.

Table 1.10 Divorce applications granted

Year	<i>Numbers</i>	
	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland
1997	95	2,176
1998	1,421	2,459
1999	2,333	2,326
2000	2,741	2,350
2001	2,838	2,365
2002	2,591	2,165
2003	2,970	2,319
2004	3,347	2,512
2005	3,411	2,362
2006	3,466	2,565

Sources Republic of Ireland: Courts Service
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

Divorce legislation was enacted in the Republic of Ireland in 1997. The number of divorce applications granted per year rose quickly in the first few years following this legislation. In more recent years the number of divorce applications granted has continued to increase at a slower rate.

The number of marriages dissolved in Northern Ireland in 2006 was 2,565. This is an increase from last year's figure of 2,362 and is the largest number of divorces on record for Northern Ireland.

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Table 1.11 Total EU population, 2006

Thousands

Country	Population
EU 27	493,190
Austria	8,266
Belgium	10,511
Bulgaria	7,719
Cyprus	766
Czech Republic	10,251
Denmark	5,427
Estonia	1,345
Finland	5,256
France	62,999
Germany	82,438
Greece	11,125
Hungary	10,077
Republic of Ireland	4,240
Italy	58,752
Latvia	2,295
Lithuania	3,403
Luxembourg	460
Malta	404
Netherlands	16,334
Poland	38,157
Portugal	10,570
Romania	21,610
Slovakia	5,389
Slovenia	2,003
Spain	43,758
Sweden	9,048
United Kingdom ¹	60,587
Northern Ireland	1,742

Sources Eurostat, WHO/Europe, ONS, NISRA

¹Excludes Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

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Table 1.12 EU births, deaths, net migration

Units as indicated

Country	Live births per 1,000 population		Stillbirths per 1,000 total births (live and still)		Infant mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths per 1,000 population		Marriages per 1,000 population	
	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
Austria	2006	9.4	2006	4.0	2005	4.2	2006	8.9	2005	4.8
Belgium	2005	11.2	..	..	2005	3.7	2004	9.8	2005	4.1
Bulgaria	2006	9.6	2006	6.9	2005	10.4	2004	14.2	2005	4.3
Cyprus	2006	11.3	..	..	2005	4.0	2005	7.2	2005	7.8
Czech Republic	2006	10.3	2006	2.8	2005	3.4	2006	10.2	2005	5.1
Denmark	2006	12.0	2005	4.8	2005	4.4	2005	10.2	2005	6.7
Estonia	2006	11.1	2006	3.8	2005	5.4	2005	12.9	2005	4.6
Finland	2006	11.2	2006	2.4	2005	3.0	2006	9.1	2005	5.6
France	2006	13.1	2006	9.5	2004	4.0	2005	8.6	2005	4.5
Germany	2006	8.2	2006	3.6	2005	3.9	2006	9.9	2005	4.7
Greece	2006	10.0	2006	2.8	2005	3.8	2005	9.5	2005	5.5
Hungary	2006	9.9	2006	4.9	2005	6.2	2005	13.5	2005	4.4
Republic of Ireland	2006	15.2	2004	5.2	2006	3.7	2006	6.5	2006	5.1
Italy	2006	9.5	2004	2.9	2003	3.9	2005	9.7	2005	4.3
Latvia	2006	9.7	2006	6.9	2005	7.8	2005	14.2	2005	5.5
Lithuania	2006	9.2	2006	4.4	2005	6.8	2006	13.2	2005	5.8
Luxembourg	2005	11.7	2006	2.5	2005	2.6	2005	8.0	2005	4.4
Malta	2006	9.6	2006	2.6	2005	6.0	2004	7.2	2005	5.9
Netherlands	2006	11.3	2006	3.5	2005	4.9	2006	8.3	2005	4.5
Poland	2006	9.8	2006	3.6	2005	6.4	2005	9.7	2005	5.4
Portugal	2006	10.0	2005	2.8	2005	3.5	2004	9.7	2005	4.6
Romania	2006	10.2	2006	5.2	2005	15.0	2004	12.0	2005	6.6
Slovakia	2006	10.0	2006	4.0	2005	7.2	2005	9.9	2005	4.9
Slovenia	2006	9.4	2006	4.3	2005	4.1	2005	9.4	2005	2.9
Spain	2006	10.8	2006	3.2	2005	3.8	2005	8.9	2005	4.8
Sweden	2006	11.7	2006	3.0	2005	2.4	2006	10.0	2005	4.9
United Kingdom ¹	2006	12.4	2005	5.3	2005	5.1	2006	9.5	2005	4.7
Northern Ireland	2006	13.4	2006	3.8	2006	5.1	2006	8.3	2006	4.7

Sources Eurostat, WHO/Europe, ONS, NISRA

¹Excludes Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Technical Notes

Tables 1.1 and 1.2

Mid-year estimates (MYEs) of the usually resident NI population relate to 30 June each year. The most recent Census data provide the basis for the MYEs which are updated annually to take account of births, deaths and migration.

Table 1.3

Republic of Ireland gross migration flows are estimated using a number of sources, principally the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS – formerly the Labour Force Survey). This is supplemented by other data sources including the continuous Country of Residence Inquiry of passengers conducted at airports and seaports, the Child Benefit Scheme, the number of visas granted, and the number of asylum applications.

In Northern Ireland, estimates of total net migration are made each year as part of the Northern Ireland mid-year population estimation process. These estimates are based on transfers of medical cards recorded by the National Health Service Central Registers, the General Register Office for Scotland, the Northern Ireland Central Services Agency and data received from the Republic of Ireland QNHS.

Tables 1.4 and 1.5

Data for the Republic of Ireland include births to non-Republic of Ireland resident mothers. Figures up to and including 2004 are based on year of occurrence and are final figures. Data for 2005 and 2006 are based on year of registration and are subject to revision. Northern Ireland births data from 1981 onwards exclude births to non-Northern Ireland resident mothers.

Table 1.6

The results for babies' names are based on an analysis of the first names recorded at registration of birth for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Only the first name was used for analysis, surnames and additional forenames were not used. Different spellings of a name have been treated as separate names.

Tables 1.7 and 1.9

Republic of Ireland data up to and including 2004 are based on year of occurrence and are final figures. Data for 2005 and 2006 are based on year of registration and are subject to revision. All Northern Ireland deaths data are based on year of registration rather than year of occurrence.

Table 1.8

Northern Ireland life expectancy data are based on an abridged life table with three years' population and deaths data.

Table 1.10

Northern Ireland divorce figures are based on Decree Absolutes and include nullities of marriage. Decree Nisi information can be obtained from the Northern Ireland Court Service. A Decree Nisi does not terminate the marriage; a couple are still married until the Decree Absolute has been granted.

Chapter 2



HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

INTRODUCTION

The housing and households sector has undergone significant change in the past twenty years. This is most evident in the area of house building, ownership and house prices. Housing provision in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland is broadly similar with the stock consisting largely of low-rise family size homes in terraced, semi-detached and detached dwellings. However, in recent years there has been a notable increase in the building of apartment blocks and mid-rise townhouse developments.

In both areas a proportion of the housing stock is provided and maintained by the public sector and is generally referred to as social housing. In both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland the proportion of housing which is rented from the public sector has been declining over the past two to three decades. Housing tenure is now broadly similar in both parts of the island with around three-quarters of all households in each area being owner-occupied.

The number of house completions and the level of house prices both showed record growth since the early 1990s. Dwelling completions in the Republic of Ireland rose to a record level of over 90,000 in 2006 having been just over 50,000 in 2001.

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Similarly, average house prices in the Republic rose from approximately €87,000 in 1996 to over €300,000 in 2006 while Northern Ireland house prices increased from £65,000 to £154,000 over the same period.

Average household size has been in decline for a number of years with a corresponding growth in the proportion of single-person and two-person households in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This growth is projected to continue in both areas.

Table 2.1 Household size

Percentages and numbers

Number of persons	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland						
1	22	22	22	21	22	22
2	25	26	27	27	27	28
3	17	18	17	18	18	19
4	18	17	17	18	17	17
5	11	11	10	10	10	10
6 or more	7	6	6	6	5	5
Average household size	2.95	2.91	2.88	2.88	2.84	2.85
Sample base (households)	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Northern Ireland¹						
1	26	28	26	25	28	27
2	29	29	31	33	32	32
3	18	16	14	17	15	16
4	15	15	17	14	15	15
5	7	8	7	7	7	6
6 or more	5	4	4	3	3	3
Average household size	2.67	2.58	2.61	2.56	2.52	2.54
Sample base (households)	2,805	2,782	2,718	2,772	2,594	2,656

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

¹Northern Ireland data are for financial years.

There has been a general downward trend in average household size between 2001 and 2006 in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland has a generally higher proportion of one or two person households at around 60 per cent compared with around 50 per cent in the Republic of Ireland. Conversely, the Republic of Ireland has a higher proportion of larger households containing five or more people.

Over the period 2001 to 2006, both areas have witnessed a gradual increase in the proportion of two person households in conjunction with a decrease in households containing six or more persons.

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Table 2.2 (a) Household tenure in the Republic of Ireland

Status	Percentages		
	1991	2002	2006
Owned outright	39	36	34
Owned with mortgage	35	38	39
Rented from local authority	10	7	7
Rented other	7	11	13
Rent free	2	2	2
Other	7	6	5
Total	100	100	100

Source Republic of Ireland: Census of Population, CSO

Table 2.2 (b) Household tenure in Northern Ireland

Status	Percentages and numbers		
	1991	2002	2006
Owned outright	27	31	33
Owned with mortgage	35	41	39
Rented from local authority	31	17	14
Rented other	7	10	12
Rent free	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Sample base (households)	3,106	2,781	2,653

Source Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

In the Republic of Ireland the overall proportion of home ownership has remained stable over the 15 years from 1991 to 2006, with just under three quarters of all households living in owner occupied houses. However, a higher percentage is now owned with a mortgage than owned outright, which is a reversal of the situation in the early 1990s.

Over the same period, the proportion of households in owner occupation has increased significantly in Northern Ireland, from 62 per cent in 1991 to 72 per cent in 2006. This rise in home ownership was partly driven by the policy introduced in 1979 which has seen the Northern Ireland Housing Executive selling more than 110,000 social housing dwellings to sitting tenants.

The rental market in both areas has also changed during these fifteen years. In both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland a lower proportion of households are now renting from local authorities with a corresponding increase in other rentals, including the private rental market.

Table 2.3 An assessment of overcrowding: difference from the 'bedroom standard'¹ by tenure, 2004-05

Percentage of households

Difference from bedroom standard	Owned outright	Owned with mortgage	Rented from local authority/NIHE ²	Other rented	All tenure types
Republic of Ireland					
1 or more below standard	2	3	11	9	3
Equals standard	10	14	44	32	16
1 above standard	27	38	29	33	32
2 or more above standard	61	45	17	27	49
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Northern Ireland					
1 or more below standard	2	3	4	4	3
Equals standard	8	16	28	32	17
1 above standard	23	39	46	36	35
2 or more above standard	67	43	21	28	46
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Sources Republic of Ireland: Household Budget Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

¹For a detailed explanation of the term 'bedroom standard' please see the technical note for table 2.3.

²Local authority in Republic of Ireland; Northern Ireland Housing Executive in Northern Ireland.

Occupation density in the owner occupied sector is very similar in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Between 10 and 20 per cent of owner-occupied households in each area live in houses with either insufficient or just enough bedrooms to meet the threshold 'required' by the composition of the household occupants. Up to 90 per cent of owner-occupied households live in homes with one or more additional bedrooms than 'required'.

In both regions, higher proportions of households in the social rented sector live in houses that fall below or are equal to the bedroom standard. However, there is a notably higher proportion of such households in the Republic of Ireland at 55 per cent of socially rented households compared with 32 per cent in Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland, 67 per cent of houses rented from NIHE are above the standard with only 4 per cent falling below.

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Table 2.4 Dwellings completed

						<i>Numbers</i>
Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland						
Dwellings completed						
Private	47,727	51,932	62,686	71,808	75,398	88,211
Social housing	4,875	5,763	6,133	5,146	5,559	5,208
Total	52,602	57,695	68,819	76,954	80,957	93,419
Northern Ireland						
Dwellings completed						
Private	12,120	12,937	13,584	15,143	16,065	16,924
Social housing	1,530	910	930	413	998	1,041
Total	13,650	13,847	14,514	15,556	17,063	17,965

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of Environment and Local Government
Northern Ireland: NIHE, District Council Building Control Offices, DRD

House-building increased throughout the period 2001 to 2006 in both areas. Growth in the number of dwellings completed was particularly strong in the Republic of Ireland from 2005 into 2006. The residential construction sector has been particularly buoyant in the Republic of Ireland in recent years. Following a notable down-turn in completions during the early part of the period, dwelling completions in the social housing sector in Northern Ireland revived somewhat in 2005 and 2006.

Figure 2.1 Growth rates in total dwellings completed, 2001-2006

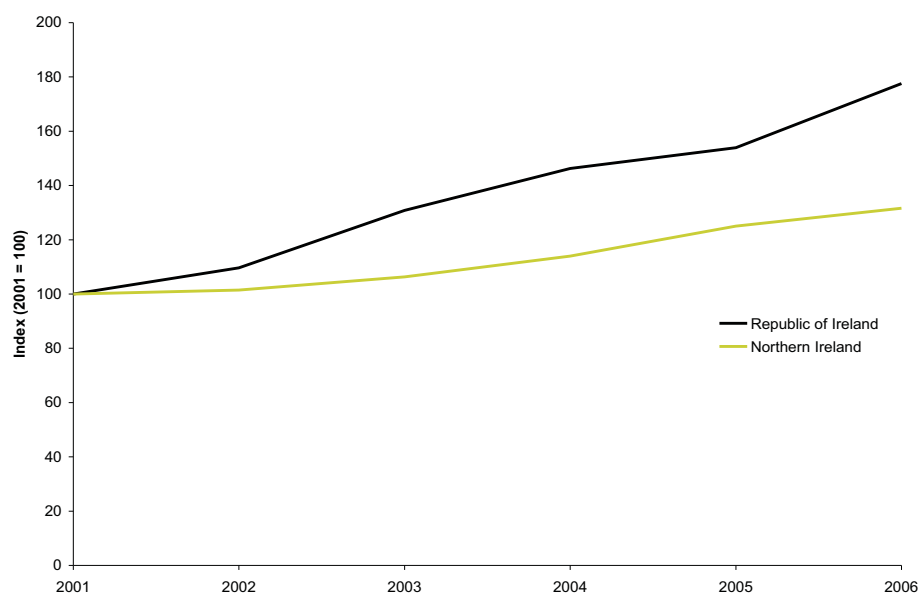


Table 2.5 Average new house prices

Units as indicated

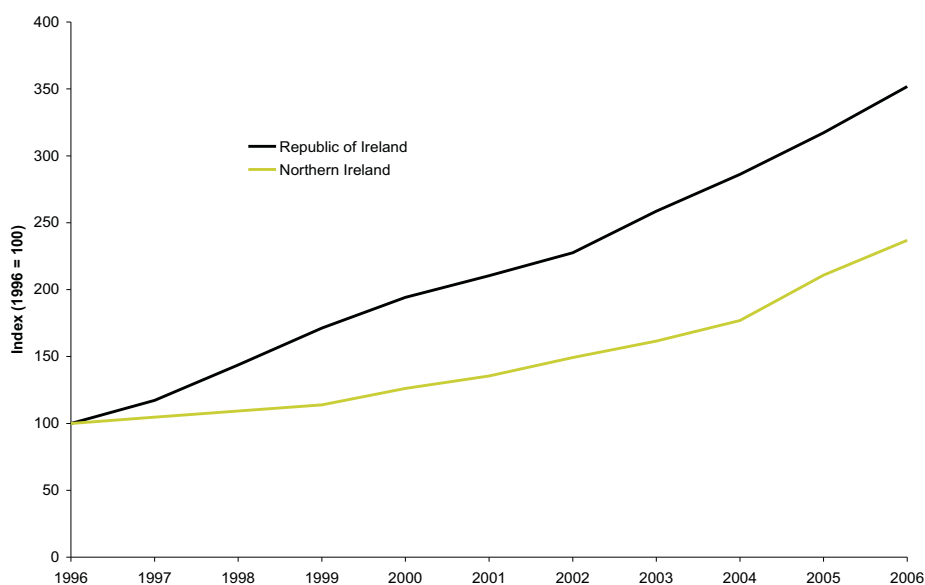
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland (€)										
87,000	102,000	125,000	149,000	169,000	183,000	198,000	225,000	249,000	276,000	306,000
Northern Ireland (£)¹										
65,000	68,000	71,000	74,000	82,000	88,000	97,000	105,000	115,000	137,000	154,000

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of Environment and Local Government
Northern Ireland: NHBC

¹Prior to 2000, Northern Ireland figures are published for financial years i.e. the figure for 1996 is for the period April 1996 to March 1997. From 2000 onwards figures are for calendar years.

Although these figures are in current, not constant, prices, they show significant growth in the average price of new houses in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Over the decade 1996 to 2006 the average price of a new home has more than trebled in the Republic of Ireland and more than doubled in Northern Ireland. Growth rates were particularly strong in the first half of the period for the Republic of Ireland and in the latter half for Northern Ireland.

Figure 2.2 Growth rate in new house prices, 1996-2006



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Table 2.6 Average gross weekly household income by source, 2005-06

Percentages and numbers

Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
Income source		Income source	
Wages and salaries	61	Wages and salaries	72
State transfers	22	Social security benefits	16
Other sources	17	Other sources	12
Total	100	Total	100
Sample base	5,836	Sample base	1,895

Sources Republic of Ireland: EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions, CSO
Northern Ireland: Family Resources Survey, DSD

In the Republic of Ireland in 2005-06, 61 per cent of household income was generated by wages and salaries compared to 72 per cent in Northern Ireland. In conjunction with this, a higher proportion of household income was derived from state transfers in the Republic of Ireland, 22 per cent, compared to a rate of 16 per cent of household income being derived from social security benefits in Northern Ireland. Similarly, a greater proportion of household income in the Republic was generated from 'other sources' which includes investments and property incomes.

Table 2.7 Weekly household expenditure on goods and services, 2004-05

Percentages and numbers

Republic of Ireland			Northern Ireland		
	€	%		£	%
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	105.71	13	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	45.76	12
Alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics	47.18	6	Alcoholic drinks, tobacco and narcotics	12.05	3
Clothing and footwear	42.93	5	Clothing and footwear	29.31	8
Housing (net), fuel and power	85.56	11	Housing (net) ¹ , fuel and power	30.54	8
Household goods and services	61.50	8	Household goods and services	35.07	9
Health	20.93	3	Health	2.96	1
Transport	97.31	12	Transport	47.47	13
Communication	29.46	4	Communication	10.97	3
Recreation and culture	90.34	11	Recreation and culture	43.08	11
Education	16.30	2	Education	2.72	1
Restaurants and hotels	50.57	6	Restaurants and hotels	32.99	9
Miscellaneous goods and services	92.55	12	Miscellaneous goods and services	30.63	8
All expenditure groups	740.34	94	All expenditure groups	323.56	86
Other expenditure items	46.78	6	Other expenditure items	54.21	14
Total expenditure	787.12	100	Total expenditure	377.77	100
Number of households	6,884		Number of households	533	

Sources Republic of Ireland: Household Budget Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Expenditure and Food Survey, NISRA

¹Excluding mortgage payments and Northern Ireland rates.

The composition of household expenditure is broadly similar in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland with households spending similar proportions of their total weekly expenditure across each of the expenditure categories.

2

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Table 2.8 Expenditure per household per week on various food items¹

Percentages and numbers

	Republic of Ireland				Northern Ireland			
	1994-95		2004-05		1994-95		2004-05	
	€	%	€	%	£	%	£	%
Bread, rice & cereals	11.58	13	21.93	21	3.4	8	4.5	10
Milk	7.11	8	5.68	5	3.2	8	2.6	6
Cheese and curd	1.41	2	2.80	3	1.0	2	1.0	2
Eggs	0.95	1	1.04	1	0.5	1	0.4	1
Buns, cakes, biscuits	3.95	4	5.74	5	3.4	8	3.5	8
Beef (fresh, chilled or frozen)	4.79	5	5.72	5	2.9	7	2.3	5
Poultry (fresh, chilled or frozen)	3.66	4	4.40	4	2.0	5	1.9	4
Pork (fresh, chilled or frozen)	1.45	2	1.48	1	0.8	2	0.7	2
Fresh vegetables	5.41	6	7.26	7	2.8	7	2.5	5
Fresh fruit	2.46	3	4.95	5	2.5	6	2.0	4
Other food items	42.92	48	34.38	33	16.7	40	20.3	44
Total expenditure on food	85.69	95	95.38	90	39.2	93	41.7	91
Non-alcoholic beverages	4.25	5	10.33	10	3.1	7	4.1	9
Food and non-alcoholic drinks	89.94	100	105.71	100	42.2	100	45.8	100

Sources Republic of Ireland: Household Budget Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Expenditure and Food Survey, NISRA

¹The COICOP classification was introduced in 2001-02; therefore, figures before and after this date are not precisely comparable. Categories above have been mapped as closely as possible between classifications. Data are in current prices.

In 2004-05, households in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland spent a similar proportion of their weekly expenditure on food and non-alcoholic drinks, at around 13 per cent and 12 per cent respectively (see table 2.7). However, over the decade from 1994-95 to 2004-05 the absolute increase in household expenditure on these items was notably higher in the Republic of Ireland than in Northern Ireland. Total expenditure on food in the Republic of Ireland was 11 per cent higher in 2004-05 than in 1994-95 compared with a rise of 6 per cent in Northern Ireland. For non-alcoholic beverages, Republic of Ireland households' weekly expenditure was over 140 per cent higher in 2004-05 than in 1994-95. The equivalent increase among households in Northern Ireland was 32 per cent. The effects of inflation are included in these figures as the data are in current, not constant, prices.

There has been a particularly notable increase in expenditure on bread, rice and cereals in the Republic of Ireland. This has been both in terms of the absolute level of expenditure and as a proportion of total food expenditure, whereby these food groups now constitute one-fifth of weekly expenditure on food for Republic of Ireland households.

Table 2.9 Households with consumer durables

Consumer durables	Percentages			
	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	1994-95	2004-05	1994-95	2004-05
Washing machine	87	95	89	96
Tumble drier	27	62	34	56
Dishwasher	19	50	16	40
Microwave oven	47	86	60	90
Home computer	16	56	15	52
Video	66	80	69	85
DVD	..	65	..	61
Hi-fi/Music centre	52	71	59	71
Compact disc player	24	58	29	69
Television (at least one colour set)	97	99	97	98

Sources Republic of Ireland: Household Budget Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

Table 2.10 Percentage of households accessing the Internet from home

Description	Percentages					
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Republic of Ireland	34	34	38	45	49	57
Dial-up	..	..	..	38	36	26
Broadband	..	..	..	7	13	31
Northern Ireland¹	32	36	42	45	45	49
Dial-up	..	..	..	29	19	12
Broadband	..	..	..	16	26	37

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

¹Broadband question only asked from 2004-05 onwards.

Growth in the proportion of households accessing the Internet from home was highest in Northern Ireland in the first three years of the period from 2001 to 2007, with the proportions accessing the Internet increasing in the latter part of the period but at a slower rate than previously. Around 50 per cent of households in each area now access the Internet at home.

The increasing availability and take-up of broadband Internet is evident in the period 2004-05 to 2006-07. In the Republic of Ireland, the proportion of households accessing the Internet through broadband jumped from 7 per cent to 31 per cent over this period. In Northern Ireland, the corresponding increase was from 16 per cent to 37 per cent. Broadband is now the most favoured method of accessing the Internet for private households in both areas.

2

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Table 2.11 Percentage of EU households having access to the Internet at home

	<i>Percentages</i>				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU (27)	..	..	40	48	49
Austria	33	37	45	47	52
Belgium	..	..	..	50	54
Bulgaria	..	..	10	..	17
Czech Republic	..	15	19	19	29
Denmark	56	64	69	75	79
Germany	46	54	60	62	67
Estonia	..	..	31	39	46
Republic of Ireland	34	38	45	49	57
Greece	12	16	17	22	23
Malta	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	28	34	36	39
France	23	31	34	..	41
Italy	34	32	34	39	40
Cyprus	..	..	53	32	37
Latvia	..	..	15	31	42
Lithuania	4	6	12	16	35
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	40	45	59	65	70
Hungary	..	..	14	22	32
Netherlands	58	61	..	78	80
Poland	..	..	26	30	36
Portugal	15	22	26	31	35
Romania	..	..	6	..	14
Slovenia	..	..	47	48	54
Slovakia	..	..	23	23	27
Finland	44	47	51	54	65
Sweden	..	..	..	73	77
United Kingdom	50	55	56	60	63
Northern Ireland ¹	36	42	45	45	49

Sources Eurostat
 Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO
 Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

¹NI data refer to the financial year.

Technical Notes

Tables 2.1, 2.10 and 2.11

Republic of Ireland data are from the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). The QNHS is the main source of official employment statistics for the Republic of Ireland but can also be used as the source of a range of additional household and demographic statistics.

Table 2.2 (a)

Republic of Ireland data are from the Censuses of Population. Social housing in the Republic of Ireland includes Local Authority houses and Voluntary and Co-operative houses. Voluntary and Co-operative houses consist of completions under the capital loan and subsidy, and capital assistance schemes.

Tables 2.1, 2.2(b), 2.3, 2.9 and 2.10

Northern Ireland data are taken from the Continuous Household Survey (CHS). The CHS, which began in 1983, is based on a simple random sample of the general population resident in private households in Northern Ireland.

Table 2.3

The concept of the 'bedroom standard' is used to estimate occupation density. A standard number of bedrooms is allocated to each household in accordance with its age/sex/marital status composition and the relationship of the members to one another. A separate bedroom is allocated to each married couple, any other person aged 21 or over, each pair of adolescents aged 10-20 of the same sex, and each pair of children under 10. Any unpaired person aged 10-20 is paired if possible with a child under 10 of the same sex, or, if that is not possible, is given a separate bedroom, as is any unpaired child under 10.

This standard is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms (including bedsitters) available for the sole use of the household, and deficiencies or excesses are tabulated. Bedrooms converted to other uses are not counted as available unless they have been denoted as bedrooms by the informants; bedrooms not actually in use are counted unless uninhabitable.

Tables 2.4 and 2.5

Republic of Ireland house price figures are average prices for the year and are derived from the data supplied by mortgage lending agencies on loans approved by them.

Table 2.4

In Northern Ireland, social housing includes the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) houses and Housing Association properties.

A dwelling is regarded as completed when it becomes ready for occupation, whether it is occupied or not. The figures given in table 2.4 have been adjusted by statistical methods to correct, as far as possible, the proven under-recording of private sector completions.

Table 2.5

In Northern Ireland, data for new house sales and prices are derived from transactions for new dwellings notified by solicitors to the National House Building Council (NHBC). While NHBC-registered builders account for a very high proportion of newly built dwellings, their coverage is less comprehensive in rural areas.

Table 2.6

Republic of Ireland data are from the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), which is the main annual source for income and poverty related statistics in Ireland.

Northern Ireland data are from the Family Resources Survey which collects detailed information on the incomes and circumstances of private households from April to March each year.

Tables 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9

Republic of Ireland data are from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). The main purpose of the HBS is to determine in detail the current pattern of household expenditure for the purpose of updating the weighting basis of the Consumer Price Index. Extensive additional information is collected concerning household income, accommodation occupied, existence of appliances and facilities, etc.

Tables 2.7 and 2.8

The Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) is the result of the amalgamation, in 2001, of the Family Expenditure and National Food Surveys (FES and NFS). Both surveys were established sources of information for government and the wider community, charting changes and patterns in spending and food consumption. The EFS is primarily used to provide information for the UK Retail Prices Index, National Accounts estimates of household expenditure, the analysis of the effect of changes in taxes and benefits, and trends in nutrition. However, the results are multi-purpose, providing an invaluable supply of economic and social data. The EFS sample for Northern Ireland is based on a systematic random sample drawn from the Land and Property Services Agency (LPS) list of domestic properties. The LPS addresses were sorted by district council and ward, so the sample was effectively stratified geographically. The survey runs on a continuous basis and the set annual sample size in Northern Ireland is 1200 addresses.

COICOP - Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose

Chapter 3



HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Healthcare in Northern Ireland is a publicly funded system. Care is provided to anyone normally resident in Northern Ireland. Most services are free at the point of use for the patient though there may be charges associated with eye tests, dental care, prescriptions and aspects of personal care. Though often collectively referred to as falling under the umbrella of the United Kingdom National Health Service, the Northern Ireland system operates independently and is politically accountable to the devolved administration.

In the Republic of Ireland, all persons resident are entitled to receive healthcare through the public healthcare system. Although it is publicly funded, an individual may be required to pay a subsidised fee for certain health care services, depending on income, age, illness or disability.

Although both healthcare systems operate independently, there has been increasing cooperation in recent times in border areas. Cooperation and Working Together (CAWT) is a partnership arrangement which has facilitated collaborative working between health and social care organisations and staff on a cross border basis. The aspects of healthcare covered under these recent agreements include General Practitioner out of hours services and emergency services provision.

Health services in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland have been undergoing major programmes of reform over recent years.

In the Republic of Ireland the Health Act 2004 created the Health Service Executive (HSE) as a single entity responsible for the overall management of the health services. The Department of Health and Children was restructured in 2005 to focus more clearly on policy, legislative and oversight functions, with executive functions gradually being transferred to the HSE.

In Northern Ireland, the Department of Health and Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) ensures that health and social care services are provided to the people of Northern Ireland. Specific organisations take forward the operational aspects. These include four Health and Social Services Boards, six regional Health and Social Care Trusts (including the Ambulance Trust) and a range of various agencies and authorities.

In February 2008, the Northern Ireland Minister for Health announced his proposals for the reorganisation and streamlining of health and social care services in Northern Ireland, under the Review of Public Administration (RPA). His proposals include a single Regional Health and Social Care Board, a new multi-professional Regional Public Health Agency, and the establishment of five Local Commissioning Groups to cover the same geographical area of the existing five Health and Social Care Trusts.

Table 3.1 Acute hospital statistics¹*Numbers, rates and percentages*

Description	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland^{2,3,4}							
Average beds available ⁵	10,620	10,609	11,035	11,184	11,314	11,499	11,979
Hospital beds - rate per 100,000 inhabitants	281.1	276.8	283.0	282.2	280.9	279.8	282.5
Discharges and deaths	541,327	552,493	550,991	561,623	570,885	573,834	591,766
% occupancy	84.5	86.2	84.6	85.2	85.4	85.6	85.3
Day cases	318,149	357,290	402,671	447,697	483,210	509,831	555,204
Average length of stay (days)	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3
Northern Ireland^{4,6}							
Average beds available ⁵	5,838	5,818	5,799	5,775	5,908	5,955	5,893
Hospital beds - rate per 100,000 inhabitants	347.7	345.7	343.3	340.4	347.0	348.2	341.8
Discharges and deaths	296,482	298,267	293,633	292,808	298,058	303,926	309,840
% occupancy	80.8	81.6	82.7	83.8	83.6	83.4	83.3
Day cases	118,537	123,165	129,475	138,090	149,727	149,840	155,022
Average length of stay (days)	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8

Sources Republic of Ireland: Health in Ireland Key Trends, Department of Health and Children, Eurostat and HSE
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics, DHSSPS

¹Excludes private hospitals.

²ROI figures for 2006 are provisional.

³Numbers of beds prior to 2006 refer to average available beds; for 2006, the figure refers to total bed complement.

⁴Data include curative care beds only and excludes psychiatric care beds, palliative medicine beds, rehabilitation beds and cots for well babies.

⁵Does not include day beds.

⁶Northern Ireland data are for the financial year, for example 2006 represents the financial year 2005-06.

Both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland have recorded an increase in their number of day cases over the period 2000 to 2006. However, in publicly funded hospitals, the total number of day cases increased by 75 per cent in the Republic of Ireland compared to a 31 per cent increase in Northern Ireland.

Figure 3.1 Number of day cases in publicly funded acute hospitals, 2000-2006

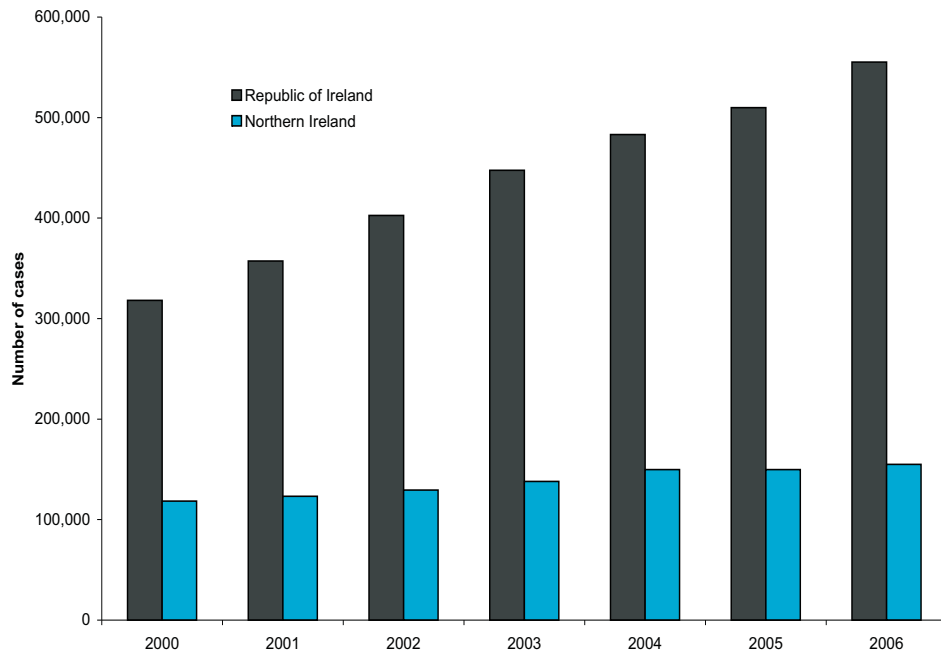


Table 3.2 Attendances at accident and emergency departments

	<i>Numbers</i>	
	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland ¹
2000	1,211,279	675,589
2001	1,225,735	672,654
2002	1,211,499	672,782
2003	1,210,150	659,659
2004	1,242,692	678,998
2005	1,249,659	690,386
2006	1,279,144	698,937

Sources Republic of Ireland: Health in Ireland Key Trends, Department of Health and Children
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics, DHSSPS

¹Northern Ireland data are for the financial year, for example 2006 represents the financial year 2005-06.

Table 3.3 (a) Age-standardised discharge rates for in-patients per 100,000 population in the Republic of Ireland¹

	<i>Rates</i>		
Principal diagnosis	2004	2005	2006
Cancer	706.9	775.0	764.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,420.5	1,260.9	1,240.2
Injuries & poisonings	1,384.5	1,339.6	1,315.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	1,450.6	1,411.2	1,414.5
Remainder	8,651.3	8,588.1	8,686.8
Total	13,613.8	13,374.9	13,421.3

Source Republic of Ireland: Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE), Department of Health and Children

¹Data for psychiatric in-patients are not included.

Table 3.3 (b) Age-standardised discharge rates for in-patients per 100,000 population in Northern Ireland

	<i>Rates</i>		
Principal diagnosis	2004	2005	2006
Cancer	771.7	785.5	719.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	1,475.1	1,454.1	1,403.2
Injuries & poisonings	1,602.5	1,534.7	1,445.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	1,521.5	1,547.7	1,568.3
Remainder ¹	10,775.0	10,660.3	10,755.1
Total	16,145.9	15,982.2	15,891.9

Source Northern Ireland: Hospital In-patients System, DHSSPS

¹Remainder includes all patients admitted to hospital with a primary diagnosis not specified in the table and those who had no primary diagnosis recorded.

Table 3.4 (a) Principal cause of death in the Republic of Ireland*Numbers and standardised rates*

Principal cause ¹	2004			2005 ^P			2006 ^P		
	Males	Females	Death rate ²	Males	Females	Death rate ²	Males	Females	Death rate ²
Circulatory diseases	5,433	5,233	241	5,220	4,929	222	4,929	4,733	207
Respiratory diseases	1,962	2,117	90	1,857	2,191	86	1,845	2,133	83
Cancer	4,186	3,642	191	4,015	3,734	184	4,154	3,714	182
Road traffic accidents	214	94	7	247	84	8	211	70	6
Suicides	406	87	12	382	99	11	318	91	10
All other	2,600	2,691	123	2,691	2,811	123	2,654	2,627	116
Total deaths	14,801	13,864	664	14,412	13,848	634	14,111	13,368	605

Source Republic of Ireland: Vital Statistics, CSO and PHIS database, Department of Health and Children

¹ROI use the ninth revision of the 'International Statistical Classification of Diseases'. Please see endnotes for detailed explanation.²All standardised death rates are per 100,000 and are age-standardised to the WHO European Standard Population.^PData for 2006 are provisional based on year of registration.**Table 3.4 (b) Principal cause of death in Northern Ireland***Numbers and standardised rates*

Principal cause ¹	2004			2005			2006		
	Males	Females	Death rate ^{2,3}	Males	Females	Death rate ^{2,3}	Males	Females	Death rate ^{2,3}
Circulatory diseases	2,516	2,756	232	2,430	2,572	214	2,306	2,573	205
Respiratory diseases	893	1,057	84	866	1,055	81	884	1,098	80
Cancer	1,938	1,819	183	1,900	1,835	178	2,008	1,840	182
Road traffic accidents	115	46	9	131	44	10	136	51	10
Suicides ⁴	105	41	9	167	46	12	227	64	17
All other	1,368	1,700	144	1,463	1,715	147	1,501	1,844	149
Total deaths	6,935	7,419	661	6,957	7,267	642	7,062	7,470	642

Source Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

¹NI use the tenth revision of the 'International Statistical Classification of Diseases' (ICD10).²All standardised death rates are per 100,000 and are age-standardised to the WHO European Standard Population.³Deaths are by year of registration.⁴Deaths classified under ICD10 as 'events of undetermined intent' along with 'intentional self-harm' are jointly reported as 'suicide'.

Over the three year period from 2004 to 2006 there was a general decrease in the standardised death rates for each of the principal causes of death in the Republic of Ireland. In particular, standardised death rates attributed to circulatory diseases decreased from 241 to 207 per 100,000. In Northern Ireland, the standardised death rate due to circulatory diseases also fell over this period. However, circulatory diseases continue to be the most common principal cause of death in both areas.

The largest single component of circulatory diseases is ischaemic heart disease. This is caused by a poor supply of blood to the heart usually caused by the build up of predominantly fatty deposits in the coronary arteries. Between 2004 and 2006 in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland there were continued decreases in this particular cause of heart disease, which contributed to the overall decrease in deaths from circulatory diseases.

The suicide rate on the island of Ireland was traditionally low but is now around the European average. There has been a particular increase in the death rates attributed to suicide in Northern Ireland in recent years. The health departments in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland have participated in an all-island co-operation in implementing the suicide prevention strategies “Reach Out” (Republic of Ireland) and “Protect Life – A Shared Vision” (Northern Ireland).

Table 3.5 Cancer deaths

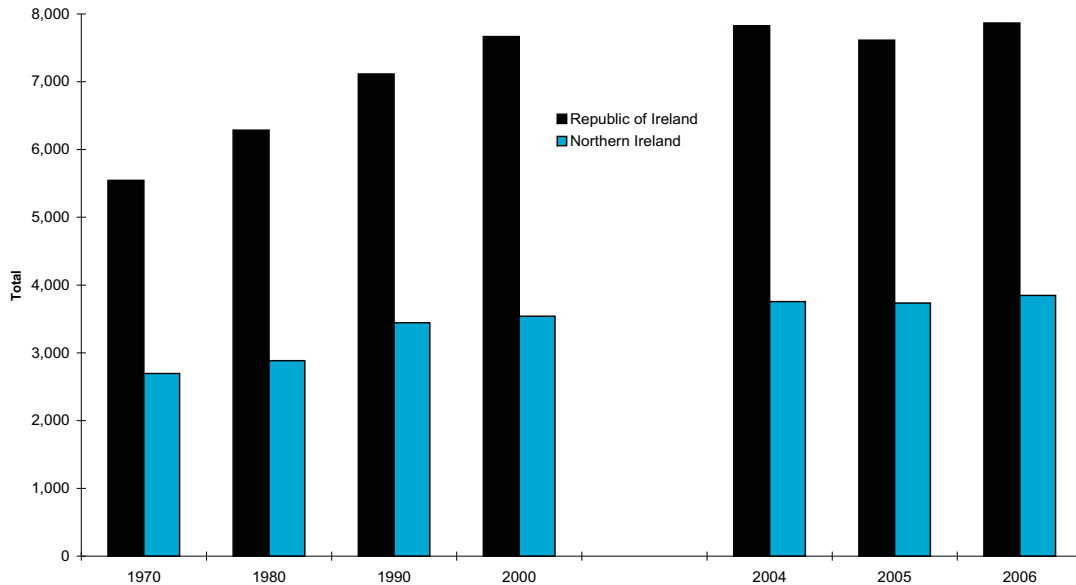
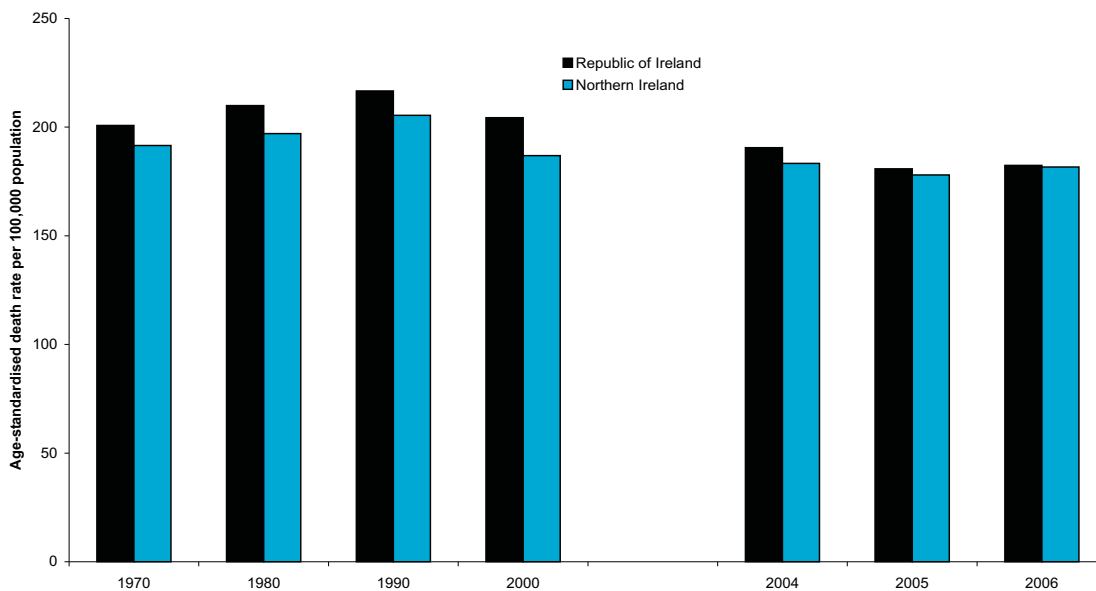
Numbers and rates

	Male	Female	Total	Deaths per 100,000 population ¹
Republic of Ireland²				
1970	2,987	2,557	5,544	201
1980	3,423	2,864	6,287	210
1990	3,854	3,261	7,115	217
2000	4,079	3,587	7,666	204
2004	4,186	3,642	7,828	191
2005	4,015	3,734	7,749	184
2006	4,154	3,714	7,868	182
Northern Ireland				
1970	1,411	1,285	2,696	192
1980	1,490	1,395	2,885	197
1990	1,765	1,680	3,445	205
2000	1,755	1,786	3,541	187
2004	1,938	1,819	3,757	183
2005	1,900	1,835	3,735	178
2006	2,008	1,840	3,848	182

Sources Republic of Ireland: Vital Statistics, CSO and PHIS database, Department of Health and Children
Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

¹All death rates are per 100,000 and are age-standardised to the WHO European Standard Population.

²ROI figures for 2006 are provisional.

Figure 3.2 Total cancer deaths, 1970-2000; 2004-06**Figure 3.3** Age-standardised cancer death rates per 100,000 population, 1970-2000; 2004-06

Since the 1970s the absolute number of cancer deaths has risen in both the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland. However, when the increase in population is accounted for, the standardised death rate for cancer has decreased somewhat from its peak in the 1990s in both areas.

Table 3.6 (a) Prevalence of cigarette smoking in the Republic of Ireland*Percentages*

Age group	1998			2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-34 years	38	40	39	38	32	35
35-54 years	32	29	30	31	29	30
55+ years	22	18	20	18	17	18

Source Republic of Ireland: Survey of Lifestyles, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN)

Table 3.6 (b) Prevalence of cigarette smoking in Northern Ireland¹*Percentages*

Age group	1998			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-34 years	34	36	36	36	31	33
35-54 years	30	34	32	29	29	29
55+ years	22	19	20	15	18	17

Source Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

¹Northern Ireland figures are for the financial year.

In the Republic of Ireland, the prevalence of cigarette smoking was generally lower in 2007 when compared with 1998. The reduction in smoking among 18-34 year old females has been particularly noteworthy.

The prevalence of cigarette smoking in Northern Ireland was generally lower in 2006 than in 1998. In 2006 only 15 per cent of males aged 55 and over smoked, compared with 22 per cent in 1998. The slight increase in smoking among 18-34 year old males is not significant and is within the margins of survey error.

A detailed report to address some differences and provide a more complete and interpreted comparison across regions will be available as part of the SLÁN 2007 reports in late 2008 (see www.slan07.ie).

Table 3.7 (a) Prevalence of drinking alcohol in the Republic of Ireland

Percentages

Age group	1998			2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-34 years	95	93	94	90	86	88
35-54 years	93	90	91	87	82	85
55+ years	80	64	72	74	59	66

Source Republic of Ireland: Survey of Lifestyles, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN)

Table 3.7 (b) Prevalence of drinking alcohol in Northern Ireland¹

Percentages

Age group	1998			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-34 years	85	82	83	92	83	86
35-54 years	82	76	79	83	81	82
55+ years	68	50	57	70	55	62

Source Northern Ireland: Continuous Household Survey, NISRA

¹Northern Ireland figures are for the financial year.

In the Republic of Ireland the prevalence of drinking alcohol was somewhat lower in 2007 than in 1998. This reduction in prevalence is evident across all age categories for both men and women.

In Northern Ireland, the prevalence of drinking alcohol in 2006 is similar to or slightly higher than in 1998.

These figures represent the proportion of respondents who indicated that they consumed any alcohol. They do not give an indication of the prevalence of 'problem' or 'binge' drinking.

A detailed report to address some differences and provide a more complete and interpreted comparison across regions will be available as part of the SLÁN 2007 reports in late 2008 (see www.slan07.ie).

Table 3.8 Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland drug prevalence rates by gender¹, 2006/2007

Percentages

Drug	Lifetime prevalence				Last year prevalence			
	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland		Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Any illegal drugs ²	29.4	18.5	33.9	22.1	9.6	4.7	13.7	5.2
Cannabis	27.0	16.6	30.1	19.3	8.5	3.9	10.3	4.1
Heroin	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Methadone	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other Opiates ³	4.7	7.8	17.4	23.0	1.5	2.8	8.0	8.7
Cocaine (total including crack)	7.0	3.5	7.4	2.9	2.3	1.0	2.8	0.9
Crack	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cocaine Powder	6.7	3.3	7.3	2.9	2.2	0.9	2.8	0.9
Amphetamines	4.6	2.5	7.3	4.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.9
Ecstasy	7.2	3.6	9.9	5.5	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.2
LSD	4.0	1.7	9.7	3.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Magic Mushrooms	7.7	3.8	11.2	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3
Solvents	2.3	1.4	5.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Poppers ⁴	4.2	2.4	10.9	4.9	0.6	0.3	2.3	0.3
Sedatives and tranquillizers	8.0	13.2	18.1	22.3	3.7	5.7	8.2	10.2
Anti-depressants	5.9	12.5	13.4	28.4	3.0	5.6	5.8	12.4

Source Drug Use in Ireland and Northern Ireland, First Results from the 2006/2007 Drug Prevalence Survey

¹Individuals aged 15-64.

²For this study, "any illegal drugs" refers to amphetamines, cannabis, cocaine powder, crack, ecstasy, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms, poppers and solvents.

³A change in the measurement of 'other opiates' occurred in the 2006/2007 survey. Please see technical notes for further details.

⁴Poppers i.e. amyl or butyl nitrite.

The 2006/2007 Drug Prevalence Survey indicated that nearly one in four (24 per cent) of the population aged 15-64 years in the Republic of Ireland have used any illegal drugs in their lifetime. In Northern Ireland, just over one in four people surveyed (28 per cent) reported ever having used any illegal drugs.

Table 3.9 (a) Self-reported Body Mass Index (BMI) by age and sex in the Republic of Ireland¹, 2007

Percentages

Gender	Age group of respondent							Total
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Male – BMI								
Underweight	4	1	2	0	0	1	1	1
Normal	69	48	32	27	27	33	45	40
Overweight	22	39	48	51	52	46	44	43
Obese	4	12	19	21	21	21	10	16
Total¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female – BMI								
Underweight	6	2	3	1	2	1	7	3
Normal	74	63	56	49	40	50	49	56
Overweight	13	25	28	31	41	36	34	28
Obese	7	10	14	19	17	13	10	13
Total¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source Republic of Ireland: Survey of Lifestyles, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN)

¹Please see technical notes for BMI categories used in SLÁN survey.**Table 3.9 (b) Independently assessed Body Mass Index (BMI) by age and sex in Northern Ireland¹, 2005/2006**

Percentages

Gender	Age group of respondent							Total
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Male – BMI								
Underweight	15	3	2	1	1	0	2	4
Normal	57	34	27	18	18	24	42	32
Overweight	15	39	42	48	53	49	38	39
Obese	13	24	29	32	28	27	17	25
Total¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female – BMI								
Underweight	20	7	6	4	5	3	5	8
Normal	47	39	39	36	34	29	36	38
Overweight	19	31	29	33	31	43	38	30
Obese	13	23	27	27	29	25	20	23
Total¹	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Health and Social Wellbeing Survey, DHSSPS

¹Please see technical notes for BMI categories used in Health and Social Wellbeing Survey.

In the Republic of Ireland, in 2007, the majority of males aged over 25 were either overweight or obese. The majority of women in the Republic of Ireland reported a normal BMI.

In Northern Ireland, in 2005/2006, the majority of both males and females, aged over 25, were recorded as either overweight or obese. However, among both young men and young women, aged 16-24, relatively high percentages were found to be underweight, at 15 per cent of young men and 20 per cent of young women.

The data for Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland cannot be directly compared for a number of reasons. Firstly the data are collected differently. In the Republic of Ireland BMI is self-reported by survey respondents, whereas respondents in Northern Ireland have their weight and height measured by nurses who accompany the interviewers. Secondly, the categories for classifying into normal or underweight are not the same for both areas. More details are provided in the technical notes.

A detailed report to address some differences and provide a more complete and interpreted comparison across regions will be available as part of the SLÁN 2007 reports in late 2008 (see www.slan07.ie).

Table 3.10 Availability of hospital curative care beds across the EU – rate per 100,000 inhabitants¹

	<i>Rates</i>					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU 27	450.7	442.4	429.8	418.3	410.1	406.3
Austria	628.7	628.7	610.6	606.8	615.6	606.6
Belgium	472.6	465.8	460.1	451.7	448.3	441.1
Bulgaria	583.1	572.5	515.1	481.6	469.0	..
Cyprus	370.4	369.1	400.5	398.7	389.7	349.1
Czech Republic	609.6	603.4	602.5	593.8	576.5	568.6
Denmark	349.5	342.6	340.2	327.8	..	..
Estonia	528.1	518.1	449.4	438.8	425.6	382.2
Finland	241.2	236.9	232.1	229.9	224.8	223.7
France	414.6	402.9	394.3	386.4	376.9	370.4
Germany	680.3	670.4	663.1	656.6	643.8	634.9
Greece	387.3	384.8	379.5	382.2	380.1	386.9
Hungary	563.7	554.9	553.0	552.0	550.1	552.0
Republic of Ireland	281.1	276.8	283.0	282.2	280.9	279.8
Italy	407.0	396.3	377.9	352.9	334.8	331.7
Latvia	609.0	573.8	558.9	555.7	..	531.8
Lithuania	625.0	625.4	602.9	579.9	553.0	529.9
Luxembourg	572.2	565.1	558.7	553.4	549.4	..
Malta	372.7	354.4	347.6	343.1	300.3	280.4
Netherlands	306.5	290.1	287.1	293.6	292.2	287.6
Poland	509.9	501.5	460.9	463.2	..	469.0
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	551.5	555.6	528.7	452.3	443.5	456.3
Slovakia	566.5	543.5	534.7	508.2	483.1	501.1
Slovenia	446.1	424.0	414.6	401.3	385.1	388.2
Spain	287.2	279.7	273.2	265.2	263.0	259.9
Sweden	245.2	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	315.0	316.0	315.8	316.8	314.7	309.7
Northern Ireland²	347.7	345.7	343.3	340.4	347.0	348.2

Sources Eurostat
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Departmental Return KH03a, DHSSPS

¹Does not include day beds.

²Northern Ireland data are for the financial year.

Table 3.11 Infant mortality rates - per 1,000 live births

	<i>Rates</i>						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU 27	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	..	..	..
Austria	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.6
Belgium	4.8	4.5	4.4	..	..	3.7	..
Bulgaria	13.3	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.6	10.4	9.7
Cyprus	10.4	11.0	9.8	9.4	9.4	7.8	7.6
Czech Republic	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.3
Denmark	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.8
Estonia	8.4	8.8	5.7	7.0	6.4	5.4	4.4
Finland	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8
France	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.9	..	..
Germany	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8
Greece	5.9	5.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7
Hungary	5.9	4.3	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	3.6
Republic of Ireland	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.3	4.6	3.8	3.7
Italy	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.1
Latvia	8.6	7.9	7.9	6.7	7.9	6.8	6.8
Lithuania	5.1	5.9	5.1	4.9	3.9	2.6	2.5
Luxembourg	9.2	8.1	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.7
Malta	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8
Netherlands	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.4
Poland	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.0
Portugal	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.3
Romania	18.6	18.4	17.3	16.7	16.8	15.0	13.9
Slovakia	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.4
Slovenia	8.6	6.2	7.6	7.9	6.8	7.2	6.6
Spain	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	..
Sweden	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.8
United Kingdom	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	..
Northern Ireland	5.0	6.0	4.6	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.1

Sources Eurostat
 Republic of Ireland: Vital Statistics, CSO
 Northern Ireland: Demography and Methodology branch, NISRA

Technical Notes

Table 3.1

Beds available refer to curative care (acute care) beds in hospitals which includes acute care, maternity and geriatric medicine beds and excludes psychiatric care, rehabilitation, palliative medicine beds and well babies cots. Beds reserved for day case admission or regular day admission are not included. The discharges and deaths figure is a proxy for inpatient admissions; day cases are not included in this figure. A day case is a patient who is formally admitted with the intention of discharging the patient on the same day, and where the patient is in fact discharged as scheduled on the same day. Average length of stay is the average time spent in hospital in days.

Figures for the Republic of Ireland refer to publicly funded acute hospitals only.

Northern Ireland data relate to curative care specialties and are collected on a quarterly basis from Health Trusts on the KH03A return. Average available beds is the number of beds available during the year which are open at midnight.

Table 3.2

Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland data include first and follow-up attendances.

Table 3.3 (a) and (b)

Discharge rates include deaths.

Republic of Ireland

These rates are derived from the Hospital In-Patient Enquiry (HIPE) system, which records activity in publicly funded acute hospitals. The HIPE data presented covers all in-patients receiving curative and rehabilitative care in publicly funded acute hospitals. Data from private hospitals is not included. It is estimated that 10% of all hospital activity in the Republic of Ireland is undertaken in private hospitals. Data for psychiatric in-patients are also not included. This activity accounts for approximately 2% of all Irish hospital activity. The system records hospital discharges and not patients. Therefore, a person admitted and discharged from hospital on more than one occasion is recorded for each hospital episode. Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of this data. In the absence of data from private hospitals, population-based rates may be understated and are also subject to selection bias. The data should not be used as a proxy for prevalence. Rather, it provides indicators of public hospital utilisation and should be interpreted in this context.

Data for 2004 are classified using ICD-9-CM. Data for 2005 onwards are classified using ICD-10-AM. The change in classification systems may make comparisons with certain categories of diagnoses difficult.

	2004	2005
Cancer	140-208	C00-C97
Diseases of the Circulatory System	390-459	I00-I99
Injuries and Poisonings	800-999	S00-T98
Diseases of the Respiratory System	460-519	J00-J99

Northern Ireland

Figures tabled are calculated on admissions to Health and Social Care Hospitals in Northern Ireland. They do not include patients who were treated at an Accident and Emergency department and were not subsequently admitted to hospital or patients treated privately. Deaths and Discharges are used as an approximation for admissions.

Data for 2005-2007 are classified using ICD10:

Cancer	C00-C97
Diseases of the Circulatory System	I00-I99
Injuries and Poisonings	S00-T98
Diseases of the Respiratory System	J00-J99

Tables 3.4 (a) and (b) and 3.5

Republic of Ireland

Circulatory diseases ICD9 390-459
Respiratory diseases ICD9 460-519
Cancer ICD9 140-208
Road traffic accidents ICD9 E810-E819
Suicides ICD9 E950-E959

Northern Ireland

Circulatory diseases ICD10 I00-I99
Respiratory diseases ICD10 J00-J99
Cancer ICD10 C00-C97
Transport accidents ICD10 V01-V99
Suicides ICD10 X60-X84, Y10-Y34, Y87.0, Y87.2

Tables 3.3 (a) and (b), 3.4 (a) and (b) and 3.5

Age-standardised rates are presented as they are used when making comparisons between different populations with different age distributions or for comparing trends in a given population over time.

The International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD) has become the international standard diagnostic classification for all general epidemiological and many health management purposes. These include the analysis of the general health situation of population groups and monitoring of the incidence and prevalence of diseases and other health problems in relation to other variables such as the characteristics and circumstances of the individuals affected.

It is used to classify diseases and other health problems recorded on many types of health and vital records including death certificates and hospital records. In addition to enabling the storage and retrieval of diagnostic information for clinical and epidemiological purposes, these records also provide the basis for the compilation of national mortality and morbidity statistics by World Health Organisation (WHO) Member States.

Tables 3.6 (a) and (b), 3.7 (a) and (b) and 3.9 (a) and (b)

Republic of Ireland data comes from the Survey of Lifestyles, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN). SLÁN is based on a representative random sample of the general population aged over 18 years. Morgan K, McGee H, Watson D, Perry I, Barry M, Shelley E, Harrington J, Molcho M, Layte R, Tully N, van Lente E, Ward M, Lutomski J, Conroy R, Brugha R (2008). *SLÁN 2007: Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes & Nutrition in Ireland. Main Report*. Dublin: Department of Health and Children. Caution should be exercised in comparing data from different years due to changes in survey methods.

Northern Ireland data for tables 3.6 and 3.7 are taken from the Continuous Household Survey (CHS). The CHS, which began in 1983, is based on a simple random sample of the general population resident in private households in Northern Ireland. Data for table 3.9 is taken from the Northern Ireland Health And Social Wellbeing Survey, DHSSPS.

Please note some differences when making comparisons. For instance, age coverage commences at 16+ (NI) and 18+ (ROI) in tables 3.9 (a) and (b). NI and ROI data are weighted with differing social class assessments (individual (NI) vs household (ROI)).

Table 3.8

The questionnaire and methodology for this survey were based on best practice guidelines drawn up by the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). The questionnaires were administered through face-to-face interviews with respondents aged between 15 and 64 normally resident in households in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland selected by stratified sampling. Thus persons outside these age ranges, or who do not normally reside in private households, have not been included in the survey.

The term prevalence refers to the proportion of a population who have used a drug over a particular time period. Three recall periods were used in this survey: lifetime (ever used a drug), last year (used a drug in the last twelve months), and last month (used a drug in the last 30 days). However, only lifetime and last year are presented in this profile.

Lifetime prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported ever having used the named drug at the time they were surveyed. A person who records lifetime prevalence may – or may not – be currently using the drug. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted as meaning that people have necessarily used a drug over a long period of time or that they will use the drug in the future.

Last year prevalence refers to the proportion of the sample that reported using a named drug in the year prior to the survey. For this reason, last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use.

There was a change in the measurement of 'other opiates' in the Republic of Ireland between 2002/2003 and 2006/2007. In 2002/2003 'other opiates' included 9 drugs: Opium, Temgesic®, Diconal®, Napps, MSTs®, Pethidine, DF118® (Dihydrocodeine), Buprenorphine and Morphine. In 2006/2007 the category 'other opiates' was extended to be consistent with Northern Ireland, it included: Codeine, Kapake, Diffis, Dikes, Peach, Fentanyl (Durogesic®, Sublimaze®, Actiq®), Oxycodone (Oxycontin®, Oxynorm®), and Buprenorphine (Subutex®). Given the changes in measurement, comparative analysis between 2002/2003 and 2006/2007 survey results is not appropriate.

Table 3.9 (a)

BMI categories, utilised in the SLÁN Survey, refer to the following BMI scores:

- Underweight BMI within the range 15.00 - 18.49kg/m²
- Normal BMI within the range 18.50 - 24.99kg/m²
- Overweight BMI within the range 25.00 - 29.99kg/m²
- Obese BMI within the range ≥ 30 kg/m²

Table 3.9 (b)

BMI categories, utilised in the Health and Social Wellbeing Survey, refer to the following BMI scores:

- Underweight BMI < 20kg/m²
- Normal BMI within the range 20.00 - 24.99kg/m²
- Overweight BMI within the range 25.00 - 29.99kg/m²
- Obese BMI within the range ≥ 30 kg/m²

Chapter 4



EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

Education in the Republic of Ireland is compulsory from age 6 to 16 or until students have completed three years of second level (post-primary) education. While there is no national provision for pre-schooling in Ireland, first level schools accept children on or after their fourth birthday. Compulsory school age in Northern Ireland means that a child should attend school if they have reached the age of 4 years but not yet reached the age of 16 years, subject to when the child's birthday falls within the school year.

Transfer to second level school in the Republic of Ireland is by parental choice provided there is a place for the child. If a school is over-subscribed it must give priority on the basis of the enrolment policy drawn up by its board of management. Traditionally, two thirds of children in Northern Ireland choose to sit the eleven plus transfer test in the last year of primary school. The results of this determine which second level school they go to. In 2004 the decision was taken to abolish this system with effect from the 2008/09 school year and in 2008 it was proposed that this selection process will be phased out across the three years of admissions to post primary schools in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

The second level education sector in the Republic of Ireland comprises secondary, vocational, community and comprehensive schools.

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While each category of school evolved from a distinctive historical context, they have a great deal in common. They are largely State funded and follow the same prescribed curriculum and take the same public examinations. In Northern Ireland the system of secondary schools is sub-divided into five main sectors: controlled schools, catholic and other maintained schools, voluntary grammar schools, grant maintained integrated schools and controlled integrated schools. A Revised Curriculum for schools in Northern Ireland is being phased in between 2007 and 2010. From age 14 onwards, the 'Entitlement Framework' will ensure that pupils have access to a wider range of courses including applied/vocational courses.

Second level education in the Republic of Ireland has two key public examinations. The Junior Certificate is taken at age 15/16 and the Leaving Certificate at age 17/18. These are external examinations set by the State Examinations Commission. Entry to third level education is closely linked to the results achieved by students in the Leaving Certification examination. The second level of education in Northern Ireland also has two key public examinations taken by students. General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE or equivalent) examinations are taken at age 15/16 and Advanced Level AS and A2 (or equivalent) level examinations at age 17/18.

Third level education in the Republic of Ireland is provided mainly by universities, institutes of technology and colleges of education.

In addition, a number of other third level institutions provide specialist education in a number of professions such as medicine and law. Most third level education institutions are supported by the State. Higher education in Northern Ireland is delivered through two locally established universities: Queen's University, Belfast and the University of Ulster. This is complemented by two teacher training colleges, and the delivery of a number of higher education courses through a network of six Further Education Colleges.

Table 4.1 Schools, pupils and teachers

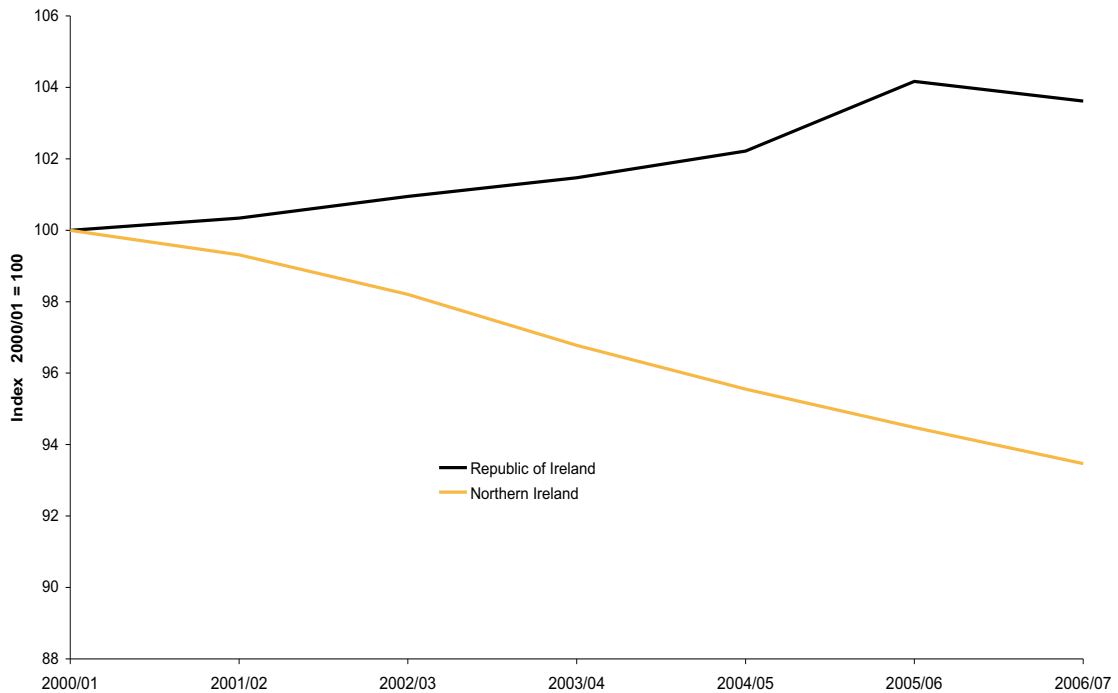
Description	<i>Numbers</i>						
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Republic of Ireland							
Schools							
First level	3,286	3,282	3,283	3,278	3,284	3,284	3,284
Second level	751	750	746	743	742	735	732
Total	4,037	4,032	4,029	4,021	4,026	4,019	4,016
Pupils							
First level	439,560	441,065	443,720	446,029	449,298	457,889	455,455
Second level	345,384	340,078	339,231	337,851	335,162	332,407	333,718
Total	784,944	781,143	782,951	783,880	784,460	790,296	789,173
Teachers							
First level	22,850	23,935	24,700	26,039	26,282	27,515	28,735
Second level	24,611	25,187	25,692	24,811	24,990	25,387	26,317
Total	47,461	49,122	50,392	50,850	51,272	52,902	55,052
Northern Ireland¹							
Schools							
First level	1,019	1,016	1,017	1,011	1,011	1,003	995
Second level	289	283	282	280	277	275	273
Total	1,308	1,299	1,299	1,291	1,288	1,278	1,268
Pupils							
First level	186,412	185,132	183,071	180,405	178,119	176,121	174,237
Second level	160,227	160,213	160,626	160,228	158,118	156,439	154,322
Total	346,639	345,345	343,697	340,633	336,237	332,560	328,559
Teachers²							
First level	9,101	9,135	9,112	8,833	8,695	8,404	8,191
Second level	11,541	11,612	11,659	11,503	11,503	11,299	11,089
Total	20,642	20,747	20,772	20,335	20,198	19,703	19,279

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of Education and Science
Northern Ireland: School Census, DE

¹New (verified) basis for teacher numbers from 2003/04 onwards (see technical notes).

²NI data refer to full-time equivalent teaching posts.

Figure 4.1 Indexed change in the number of first level pupils, 2000/01 to 2006/07 (2000/01 = 100)



The total number of pupils in the Republic of Ireland has shown an upward trend in the period 2000/01 (784,944) to 2006/07 (789,173). This upward trend has been driven by the increasing numbers of first level pupils, which had increased by four per cent by 2005/06 (457,889), before falling back slightly in 2006/07 to 455,455.

In Northern Ireland, both the total number of first and second level pupils have fallen from their 2000/01 levels. This has resulted in the 2006/07 total (328,559) being five per cent lower than the 2000/01 figure (346,639).

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Table 4.2 Pupil:Teacher ratios

Description	<i>Ratios</i>					
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Republic of Ireland						
First level	18.4	18.0	17.1	17.1	16.6	16.4
Second level	13.5	13.2	13.6	13.4	13.1	13.1
Northern Ireland¹						
First level ²	19.9	19.7	20.0	20.0	20.5	20.8
Second level ³	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.5

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of Education and Science
 Northern Ireland: Teachers' Payroll and Pensions Administration System, Voluntary Grammar Schools Annual Statistical Return, School Census, DE

¹New (verified) basis for teacher numbers from 2003/04 onwards (see technical notes).

²NI data exclude nursery schools and preparatory departments of grammar schools.

³NI data exclude special schools.

Table 4.3 Single sex and co-educational second level schools

Numbers and percentages

Second level	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Republic of Ireland						
Male school	114	15	112	15	110	15
Female school	148	20	147	20	145	20
Co-educational school	480	65	476	65	477	65
Total	742	100	735	100	732	100
Northern Ireland^{1,2}						
Male school	26	11	26	11	25	11
Female school	28	12	28	12	28	12
Co-educational school	178	77	176	77	175	77
Total	232	100	230	100	228	100

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of Education and Science
Northern Ireland: School Census, DE

¹Figures for Northern Ireland are calculated based on gender of pupils in attendance, rather than by a school designation.

²Northern Ireland figures exclude special schools.

The majority of second-level schools in both areas are co-educational. However, the Republic of Ireland has a higher proportion of all male and all female schools than Northern Ireland.

Table 4.4 Examinations candidates

Examination	<i>Numbers</i>				
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Republic of Ireland					
Junior Certificate					
Male	30,150	29,855	28,495	28,627	29,273
Female	30,002	29,485	28,369	28,013	28,511
Total	60,152	59,340	56,864	56,640	57,784
Leaving Certificate					
Male	27,716	28,532	28,059	27,189	25,832
Female	30,684	31,004	30,683	30,202	28,279
Total	58,400	59,536	58,742	57,391	54,111
Northern Ireland¹					
GCSE²					
Male	13,258	13,145	13,296	12,941	12,478
Female	12,780	12,691	12,803	12,800	12,276
Total	26,038	25,836	26,099	25,741	24,754
A-Level³					
Male	4,140	4,441	4,760	4,862	4,934
Female	6,043	6,153	6,638	6,824	6,824
Total	10,183	10,594	11,398	11,686	11,758

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of Education and Science
Northern Ireland: University of Bath dataset; DE

¹Northern Ireland figures exclude special and independent schools and pupils with statements of educational needs.

²GCSE figures refer to the total number of GCSE candidates.

³A-level figures refer to the number of candidates sitting A-Levels in schools only. A-Levels undertaken in colleges are excluded.

Each year in the Republic of Ireland, the number of candidates sitting the Leaving Certificate is very similar to the numbers undertaking the Junior Certificate. In Northern Ireland, however, a much lower number of candidates go forward for the Advanced Level examinations in schools, compared to the numbers sitting GCSEs.

Many of those, in Northern Ireland, leaving school after GCSEs go on to undertake vocational training courses rather than the more academically focused A-Levels.

Table 4.5 (a) Number of examination candidates for the top ten subjects in the Republic of Ireland

		<i>Numbers</i>	
Subject	2001/02	Subject	2005/06
Junior Certificate			
English	59,590	English	57,126
Mathematics	59,295	Mathematics	56,966
Civil Social and Political Education (CSPE)	58,278	Civil Social and Political Education (CSPE)	56,171
Irish	55,433	Geography	52,256
Geography	54,446	History	51,310
History	53,796	Irish	50,871
Science	52,092	Science	50,072
French	40,523	French	35,701
Business Studies	38,041	Business Studies	33,821
Art, Craft and Design	21,536	Religious Education	23,997
Leaving Certificate			
Mathematics	53,658	Mathematics	49,235
English	52,997	English	48,406
Irish	49,085	Irish	43,928
French	32,116	French	27,809
Geography	28,430	Biology	24,887
Business Organisation	23,605	Geography	24,661
Biology	22,064	Business Studies	19,425
Home Economics (S&S)	18,347	Home Economics (S&S)	12,305
History	10,792	History	10,677
Art	9,224	Art	9,981

Source Republic of Ireland: Department of Education and Science

There was little change in the popularity of the top ten subjects for Junior Certificate examinations, in the Republic of Ireland, in 2005/06 when compared to 2001/02. In both 2001/02 and 2005/06, English, Mathematics and C.S.P.E had the highest number of examination candidates. The ranking of Leaving Certificate examination candidates also changed little in 2005/06 when compared to 2001/02. Mathematics, English and Irish held the top three rankings, as they did in 2001/02.

Table 4.5 (b) Number of examination candidates for the top ten subjects in Northern Ireland

		<i>Numbers</i>	
Subject	2001/02	Subject	2005/06
GCSE			
Mathematics	23,265	English	23,195
English	20,539	Mathematics	22,804
Religious Studies	13,492	Double Science Award	12,326
French	13,173	Religious Studies	12,119
Double Science Award	12,960	English Literature	11,091
English Literature	11,132	French	10,658
Geography	9,839	Science/Single Award	8,879
Science/Single Award	9,209	History	8,589
History	8,615	Geography	8,035
Business Studies	6,072	Information Technology	5,620
A-Level			
Biology	2,780	Biology	3,068
English Literature	2,414	English Literature	2,402
Mathematics	2,104	History	2,355
Geography	2,055	Mathematics	2,279
History	1,850	Geography	2,043
Chemistry	1,610	Religious Studies	1,956
Business Studies	1,476	Chemistry	1,745
Physics	1,362	Business Studies	1,349
Politics	1,029	Physics	1,209
French	959	Politics	1,092

Source Northern Ireland: University of Bath dataset; DE

¹Figures exclude special and independent schools in Northern Ireland.

²GCSE figures refer to the total number of entries in each GCSE subject.

³A-level figures refer to the number of candidates sitting A-Levels in schools only. A-Levels undertaken in colleges are excluded.

In Northern Ireland, the same subjects are generally present in the top ten rankings. The top three GCSE subjects in 2001/02, were Mathematics, English and Religious Studies. In 2005/06, the most popular subject was English followed by Mathematics and then Double Science Award. The two most popular subjects in A-Level, in both 2001/02 and 2005/06, were Biology and English Literature. In 2001/02, the third most popular A-Level was Mathematics but in 2005/06, although a greater number of candidates were taking the subject than in 2001/02, it had dropped to fourth place behind History.

Table 4.6 (a) Higher education enrolments in the Republic of Ireland

Type of enrolment	Numbers				
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Full-time undergraduate	111,918	117,257	117,051	119,633	121,874
Part-time undergraduate	27,295	25,819	26,596	22,946	..
Full-time postgraduate	13,412	16,630	16,640	17,086	17,022
Part-time postgraduate	7,890	8,181	7,913	9,120	..

Source Republic of Ireland: Higher Education Authority

Table 4.6 (b) Higher education enrolments in Northern Ireland¹

Type of enrolment	Numbers				
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Full-time undergraduate	31,195	32,885	33,990	34,785	35,680
Part-time undergraduate	20,090	19,240	19,915	20,060	19,970
Full-time postgraduate	4,190	4,195	4,075	4,165	3,990
Part-time postgraduate	7,250	7,500	7,690	7,560	7,795

Source Northern Ireland: Higher Education Statistics Agency

¹Refers to students enrolled at Northern Ireland Higher Education institutions and on Higher Education courses at Northern Ireland Further Education colleges.

Table 4.7 (a) First destinations of leavers from higher education in the Republic of Ireland*Numbers and percentages*

First destinations	Undergraduate				Postgraduate			
	2000/01	%	2005/06	%	2000/01	%	2005/06	%
Gained employment	10,852	46.8	8,836	51.3	3,855	79.4	4,979	79.6
Further study or training	10,817	46.6	6,973	40.4	588	12.1	770	12.3
Not available for employment, study or training	821	3.5	481	2.8	180	3.7	217	3.5
Seeking employment	711	3.1	950	5.5	230	4.7	290	4.6
Total respondents	23,201	100.0	17,240	100.0	4,853	100.0	6,256	100.0

Source Republic of Ireland: Higher Education Authority

Table 4.7 (b) First destinations of leavers from higher education in Northern Ireland*Numbers and percentages*

First destinations	Undergraduate				Postgraduate			
	2000/01	%	2005/06	%	2000/01	%	2005/06	%
Entered employment only	3,460	58.4	4,840	67.6	920	81.1	1,760	77.4
Undertaking work and study	..	..	620	8.7	..	..	185	8.1
Undertaking further study only	1,745	29.5	1,010	14.1	100	8.8	100	4.4
Not available for employment, study or training	250	4.2	220	3.1	45	4.0	55	2.4
Assumed to be unemployed	400	6.8	270	3.8	40	3.5	50	2.2
Other	65	1.1	60	0.8	30	2.6	15	0.1
Not known	..	..	150	2.1	..	..	115	5.1
Total respondents	5,925	100.0	7,165	100.0	1,135	100.0	2,275	100.0

Source Northern Ireland: Higher Education Statistics Agency

In 2005/06, a higher percentage (51 per cent) of Republic of Ireland undergraduates gained employment on leaving higher education than in 2000/01 (47 per cent). This was reflected somewhat, in the lower proportion of leavers going onto further study or training in 2005/06 (40 per cent) compared with 47 per cent in 2000/01.

Similarly, in Northern Ireland, a higher proportion of undergraduate leavers entered employment (68 per cent) in 2005/06 than in 2000/01 (58 per cent).

Figure 4.2 (a) First destinations of leavers from higher education in the Republic of Ireland, 2005/06

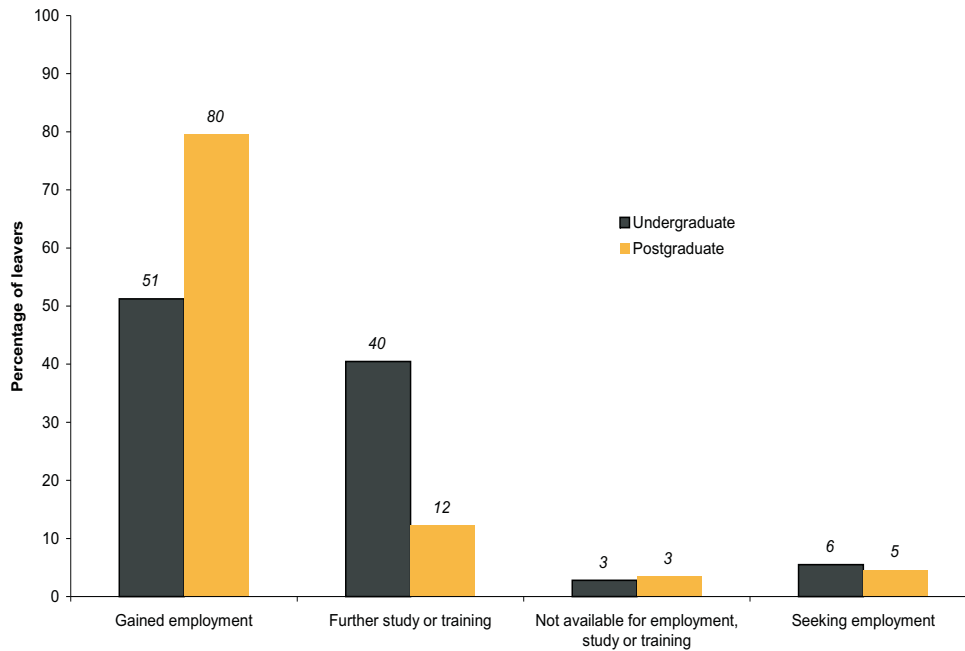


Figure 4.2 (b) First destinations of leavers from higher education in Northern Ireland, 2005/06

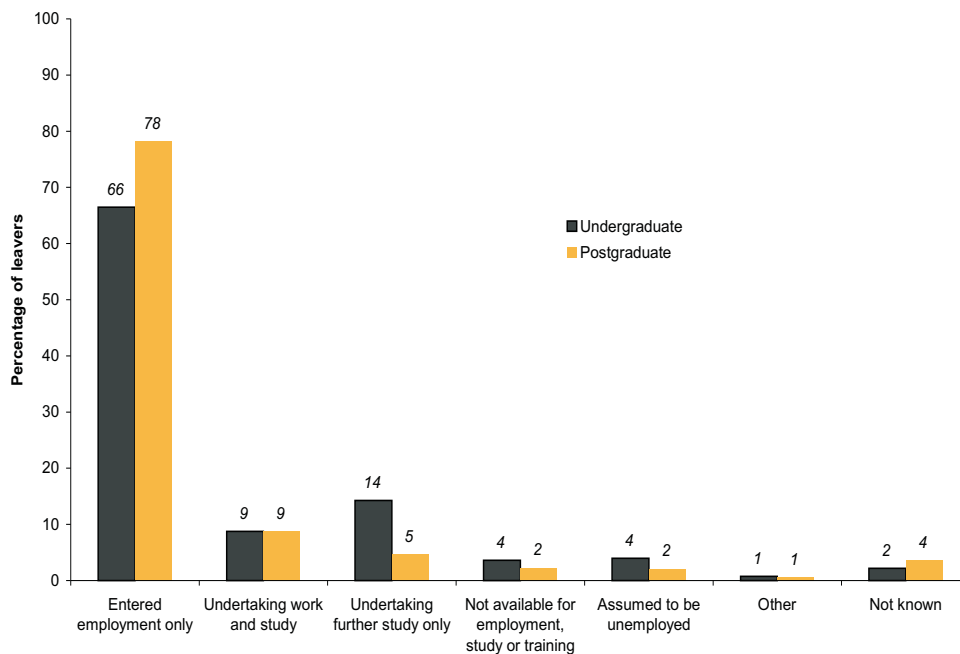


Table 4.8 Students in tertiary education

Thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU 27	15,920.8	16,517.3	17,139.3	17,761.8	18,232.9	18,530.2
Austria	261.2	264.7	223.7	229.8	238.5	244.4
Belgium	355.7	359.3	367.0	374.7	386.1	389.5
Bulgaria	261.3	247.0	228.4	230.5	228.5	237.9
Cyprus	10.4	11.9	13.9	18.3	20.8	20.1
Czech Republic	253.7	260.0	284.5	287.0	318.9	336.3
Denmark	189.2	190.8	195.3	201.7	217.1	232.3
Estonia	53.6	57.8	60.6	63.6	65.7	67.8
Finland	270.2	279.6	283.8	291.7	299.9	306.0
France	2,015.3	2,031.7	2,029.2	2,119.1	2,160.3	2,187.4
Germany	2,054.8	2,083.9	2,159.7	2,242.4	2,330.5	2,268.7
Greece	422.3	478.2	529.2	561.5	597.0	646.6
Hungary	307.1	330.5	354.4	390.5	422.2	436.0
Italy	1,770.0	1,812.3	1,854.2	1,913.4	1,986.5	2,015.0
Republic of Ireland	160.6	166.6	176.3	181.6	188.3	186.6
Latvia	91.2	102.8	110.5	118.9	127.7	130.7
Lithuania	121.9	135.9	148.8	167.6	182.7	195.4
Luxembourg	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.1	..	..
Malta	6.3	7.4	7.3	8.9	7.9	9.4
Netherlands	487.6	504.0	516.8	526.8	543.4	565.0
Poland	1,579.6	1,775.0	1,906.3	1,983.4	2,044.3	2,118.1
Portugal	373.7	387.7	396.6	400.8	395.1	380.9
Romania	452.6	533.2	582.2	643.9	685.7	738.8
Slovenia	83.8	91.5	99.2	101.5	104.4	112.2
Slovakia	135.9	143.9	152.2	158.1	164.7	181.4
Spain	1,829.0	1,833.5	1,832.8	1,840.6	1,839.9	1,809.4
Sweden	346.9	358.0	382.9	414.7	429.6	426.7
United Kingdom	2,024.1	2,067.3	2,240.7	2,287.8	2,247.4	2,287.5
Northern Ireland	53.2	53.3	60.4	60.5	65.6	66.8

Source Eurostat

Technical Notes

Tables 4.1 and 4.2

In the Republic of Ireland, first level data include national schools and special schools aided by the Department of Education and Science only. The national schools figure includes special classes which are provided in a number of these schools for pupils with special needs, for example, hearing and visually impaired, mild mental disability and traveller children. Second level includes secondary schools, vocational schools/community colleges, community schools and comprehensive schools aided by the Department of Education and Science only. Pupil numbers for the Republic of Ireland are taken from the annual school census and at second level from the post-primary October returns.

Republic of Ireland data for teachers are taken from returns made by schools to the Department of Education and Science. Teacher numbers are full-time equivalent.

Prior to 2003/04, NI figures for teachers in nursery, primary, secondary (non-grammar) and special schools were extracted from the computerised teachers' payroll system, whilst the figures for grammar schools were obtained from a statistical return completed by the schools. The voluntary grammar school figures continue to be obtained from a statistical return completed by the schools, but each nursery, primary, secondary (non-grammar), controlled grammar and special school is now sent a list of teachers from the computerised teachers' payroll system and asked to mark any amendments. This was introduced in 2003/04 for nursery, primary, secondary (non-grammar) and special schools, and in 2005/06 for controlled grammar schools. The net effect of this change in 2003/04 was that the number of teachers as verified by schools was some 400 lower than the number of teachers extracted from the computerised teachers' payroll system, e.g. because substitute teachers had been incorrectly recorded.

In Northern Ireland, first level includes nursery and primary grant aided schools and grammar preparatory departments. Second level includes secondary, grammar and special schools. NI pupil numbers are taken from the school census, which covers all schools in Northern Ireland and collects a wide range of data relating to pupils.

Table 4.5 (a)

Republic of Ireland figures are a combination of Foundation Level, where applicable, Ordinary Level and Higher Level subjects taken. English, Irish and Mathematics are tested at three levels namely Foundation, Ordinary and Higher Level for the Junior Certificate. For the Leaving Certificate, Mathematics is tested at Alternative, Ordinary and Higher Level while Irish is tested at Foundation, Ordinary and Higher Level. Figures do not include candidates sitting for Applied Mathematics.

Tables 4.6 (a) and 4.6 (b)

Republic of Ireland data for third level students refer to the Higher Education Authority sector (the seven universities, two teacher training colleges and the National College of Art and Design), the Technological sector (i.e. Institutes of Technology) and other designated affiliates.

Tables 4.7 (a) and 4.7 (b)

Republic of Ireland data include graduates of full-time third level courses from the universities, teacher training colleges, Institutes of Technology, other state-aided institutions and some of the larger private colleges.

Chapter 5



LABOUR MARKET

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Ireland labour market is characterised by relatively high levels of economic inactivity. Around 28 per cent of the population of working age are not active in the labour market at all, that is they are neither employed nor actively seeking employment (unemployed). The levels of inactivity are partially attributable to a relatively young population with an associated relatively high proportion of students - apart from this, the primary reason for inactivity in the Northern Ireland labour market is long-term illness or disability. Similarly high levels of inactivity can be seen in the Republic of Ireland in the early 1990s. However, with the growth of the Celtic Tiger, the Republic of Ireland labour market has witnessed notable improvements in all aspects, namely participation, employment and unemployment rates. Despite the relatively persistent problem of inactivity, the NI labour market has seen an increase in the number of people in employment over the last decade.

The public sector is an important source of employment in Northern Ireland. The public sector dominated industries such as public administration, health and education services accounting for over one-third of all persons in employment in Northern Ireland. Beyond the public sector, wholesale and retail trade, production industries and construction are the three foremost industrial sectors for

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employment in Northern Ireland. However, in the Republic of Ireland, just over a fifth of those in employment work in public administration, health and education services. Like Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland has a high proportion of its employment in the wholesale and retail trade, production industries and construction industries but it also has over 13 per cent of its workforce employed in the financial and other business services industry.

Table 5.1 International Labour Organisation (ILO) economic status

Thousands and rates

Description	Spring 1996	Spring 2002	Spring 2003	Spring 2004	Spring 2005	Spring 2006
Republic of Ireland						
Persons of working age¹						
In labour force	1,459	1,785	1,819	1,863	1,951	2,038
In employment	1,283	1,709	1,737	1,780	1,867	1,947
full-time	1,139	1,438	1,456	1,492	1,561	1,627
part-time	144	271	282	288	305	319
Unemployed	176	76	81	83	85	91
Not in labour force	751	730	745	746	720	711
Total	2,210	2,515	2,564	2,609	2,672	2,749
Employment rate%	58.1	67.9	67.8	68.2	69.9	70.8
Unemployment rate %	12.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5
Participation rate %	66.0	71.0	70.9	71.4	73.0	74.1
Northern Ireland						
Persons of working age¹						
In labour force	699	730	757	729	749	759
In employment	631	690	716	694	713	725
full-time	496	545	561	551	569	582
part-time	124	144	152	139	141	140
Unemployed	68	40	41	35	36	34
Not in labour force	280	296	277	312	299	295
Total	979	1,026	1,034	1,041	1,048	1,054
Employment rate %	64.5	67.2	69.3	66.6	68.0	68.8
Unemployment rate %	9.7	5.5	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.4
Participation rate %	71.4	71.1	73.2	70.0	71.4	72.0

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey (Labour Force Survey pre 1997), CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

¹Working age refers to ages 16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males.

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Figure 5.1 Employment rates: 1996; 2002 - 2006



In the period 1996 – 2006, the Republic of Ireland has shown a marked improvement in its employment rate, unemployment rate and participation rate, in line with the growth of the Celtic Tiger. Between Spring 1996 and Spring 2006, the employment rate rose from 58.1 per cent to 70.8 per cent, unemployment fell from 12.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent and the overall participation rate rose from 66 per cent to 74.1 per cent.

In Northern Ireland, progress has also been positive but to a lesser degree. The employment rate has generally shown an increase from its rate of 64.5 per cent in Spring 1996, albeit, with a decrease in Spring 2004. In Spring 2006, the employment rate stood at 68.8 per cent. The unemployment rate in Northern Ireland stood at 9.7 per cent in Spring 1998 and has since more than halved by Spring 2006 (4.4 per cent). However, in this time the participation rate in Northern Ireland has remained relatively constant.

Figure 5.2 Unemployment rates: 1996; 2002 - 2006

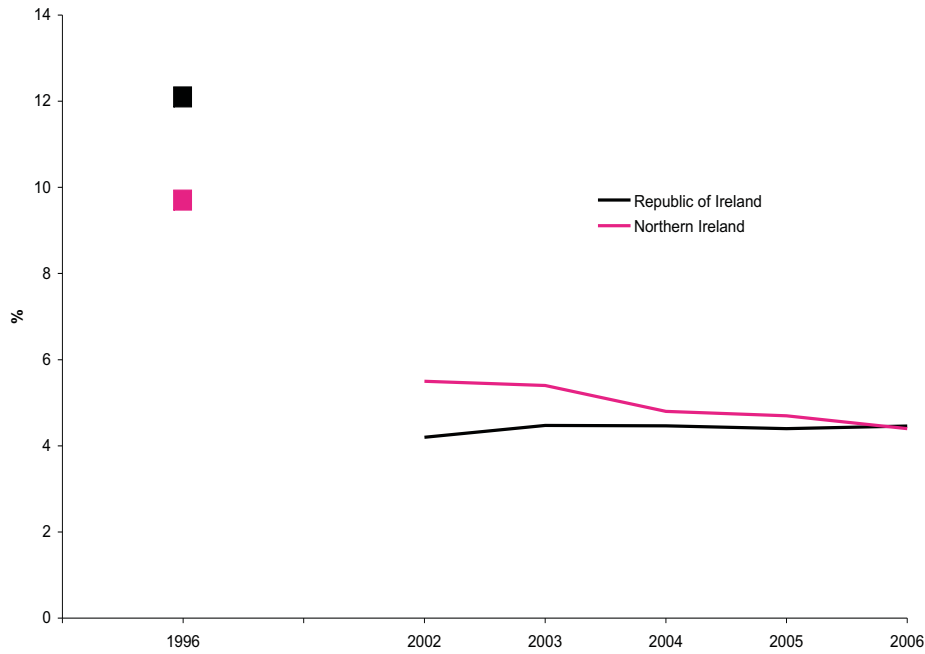


Table 5.2 (a) Males by ILO economic status

Thousands and rates

Description	Spring 1996	Spring 2002	Spring 2003	Spring 2004	Spring 2005	Spring 2006
Republic of Ireland						
Males aged 16 - 64						
In labour force	897	1,047	1,065	1,092	1,133	1,187
In employment	788	998	1,013	1,038	1,080	1,131
full-time	750	939	952	980	1,018	1,061
part-time	38	59	61	57	62	71
Unemployed	109	49	52	54	53	55
Not in labour force	247	254	262	260	255	248
Total males	1,144	1,301	1,327	1,351	1,389	1,435
<i>Employment rate%</i>	68.9	76.7	76.3	76.8	77.8	78.8
<i>Unemployment rate %</i>	12.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6
<i>Participation rate %</i>	78.4	80.4	80.2	80.8	81.6	82.7
Northern Ireland						
Males aged 16 - 64						
In labour force	402	407	429	407	418	420
In employment	351	381	404	382	395	397
full-time	329	360	374	352	369	367
part-time	16	21	28	27	25	27
Unemployed	50	25	25	25	23	23
Not in labour force	99	118	101	127	120	122
Total males	501	525	530	534	538	541
<i>Employment rate %</i>	70.1	72.6	76.3	71.5	73.4	73.3
<i>Unemployment rate %</i>	12.6	6.3	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.5
<i>Participation rate %</i>	80.2	77.5	81.0	76.2	77.8	77.5

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey (Labour Force Survey pre 1997), CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

Table 5.2 (b) Females by ILO economic status

Thousands and rates

Description	Spring 1996	Spring 2002	Spring 2003	Spring 2004	Spring 2005	Spring 2006
Republic of Ireland						
Females aged 16 - 59						
In labour force	562	738	754	772	818	851
In employment	494	710	725	743	787	815
full-time	388	498	504	512	543	567
part-time	106	212	221	231	243	249
Unemployed	67	28	30	29	32	36
Not in labour force	505	475	483	486	465	463
Total females	1,066	1,213	1,237	1,258	1,283	1,315
Employment rate%	46.4	58.5	58.6	59.1	61.3	62.0
Unemployment rate %	12.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.2
Participation rate %	52.7	60.8	61.0	61.4	63.8	64.7
Northern Ireland						
Females aged 16 - 59						
In labour force	297	323	328	322	331	339
In employment	280	308	312	312	318	329
full-time	167	185	187	199	201	214
part-time	109	123	124	112	116	113
Unemployed	17	15	16	10	12	10
Not in labour force	181	178	176	186	180	174
Total females	478	501	504	507	510	513
Employment rate %	58.6	61.6	61.9	61.5	62.4	64.1
Unemployment rate %	5.8	4.6	4.8	3.0	3.7	3.1
Participation rate %	62.2	64.5	65.0	63.4	64.8	66.1

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey (Labour Force Survey pre 1997), CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

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The improving labour market in the Republic of Ireland over the decade 1996 to 2006 has benefited both males and females, although the changes in respect of females in the labour market are of particular note. Over the period female employment, unemployment and participation rates have improved considerably.

In Northern Ireland, over the same period, there has been a general increase in female participation in the labour market. However, this has been offset by a general decline in the participation rate for males. Within Northern Ireland, the male unemployment rate has, in general, displayed a considerable fall over the period 1996 to 2006.

Table 5.3 (a) Labour force participation rates by age in the Republic of Ireland

Percentages

Persons	Spring 1996	Spring 2002	Spring 2003	Spring 2004	Spring 2005	Spring 2006
16-24	49.9	53.5	53.9	53.3	55.5	57.6
25-34	82.3	84.9	83.8	84.1	85.1	86.0
35-44	74.5	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.2	80.4
45-54	65.0	72.7	72.5	74.7	76.4	76.6
55-59	51.2	56.9	58.4	59.0	60.2	62.6
60-64	51.9	55.6	55.5	54.9	60.0	58.3
65+	15.3	15.1	14.1	13.7	14.6	14.5

Source Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey (Labour Force Survey pre 1997), CSO

Table 5.3 (b) Labour force participation rates by age in Northern Ireland

Percentages

Persons	Spring 1996	Spring 2002	Spring 2003	Spring 2004	Spring 2005	Spring 2006
16-24	62.0	55.3	63.4	55.5	55.3	57.4
25-34	80.5	84.6	81.1	80.6	83.4	84.6
35-44	79.9	77.5	78.7	77.2	79.7	78.9
45-54	72.2	75.9	77.7	73.4	75.1	74.9
55-64	43.3	46.7	51.0	49.3	49.3	49.2
65+	6.0	5.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	6.7

Source Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

In the period shown and when compared with Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland has had a higher participation rate for those in older age groups (i.e. over 55) while those aged below 55 show broadly similar participation rates.

In both areas there have been particular improvements in participation rates among the older age groups. In Northern Ireland there has been particularly strong growth in participation among those aged 55-64. In the Republic of Ireland participation rates among those in the age groups 55-59 and 45-54 have also improved considerably.

Table 5.4 (a) Persons of working age¹ in employment by gender and industry, Spring 1996

Industrial Sector	Thousands			Percentages		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Republic of Ireland						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	107	13	120	13.6	2.6	9.4
Other production industries	187	77	265	23.8	15.6	20.6
Construction	94	6	100	11.9	1.2	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade	104	74	179	13.2	15.0	13.9
Hotels and restaurants	31	40	71	4.0	8.0	5.5
Transport, storage and communication	48	12	60	6.1	2.5	4.7
Financial and other business services	70	64	133	8.8	12.8	10.4
Public administration and defence	46	29	75	5.8	5.8	5.8
Education	35	59	94	4.4	12.0	7.3
Health	27	82	110	3.5	16.6	8.5
Other services	38	39	77	4.8	7.8	6.0
All industries	788	494	1,283	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Ireland						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	22	*	25	6.4	*	4.0
Other production industries	75	27	102	21.6	9.9	16.4
Construction	51	*	58	14.9	*	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	56	49	105	16.2	17.7	16.9
Hotels and restaurants	14	16	30	4.0	5.7	4.8
Transport, storage and communication	23	*	28	6.7	*	4.4
Financial and other business services	*	13	20	*	4.7	3.3
Public administration and defence	51	55	106	14.8	20.0	17.1
Education	18	38	56	5.2	13.7	9.0
Health	12	45	57	3.4	16.5	9.2
Other services	16	19	34	4.5	6.7	5.5
All industries	345	275	620	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey (Labour Force Survey pre 1997), CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

¹Working age refers to ages 16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males.

Table 5.4 (b) Persons of working age¹ in employment by gender and industry, Spring 2006

Industrial Sector	<i>Thousands</i>			<i>Percentages</i>		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Republic of Ireland						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	89	8	97	7.9	1.0	5.0
Other production industries	202	82	284	17.9	10.0	14.6
Construction	247	13	260	21.9	1.6	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade	141	135	276	12.4	16.5	14.2
Hotels and restaurants	49	63	112	4.3	7.8	5.8
Transport, storage and communication	91	28	118	8.0	3.4	6.1
Financial and other business services	134	128	261	11.8	15.7	13.4
Public administration and defence	51	52	103	4.5	6.4	5.3
Education	38	91	129	3.4	11.2	6.6
Health	34	156	190	3.0	19.1	9.8
Other services	55	59	115	4.9	7.3	5.9
All industries	1,131	815	1,947	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Ireland						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	20	*	21	5.0	*	2.9
Other production industries	84	23	107	21.4	7.0	14.9
Construction	70	*	76	17.8	*	10.5
Wholesale and retail trade	57	53	110	14.5	16.3	15.3
Hotels and restaurants	16	17	32	4.0	5.1	4.5
Transport, storage and communication	26	8	34	6.5	2.6	4.7
Financial and other business services	*	11	19	*	3.5	2.7
Public administration and defence	45	40	84	11.4	12.1	11.7
Education	10	49	59	2.6	14.9	8.2
Health	16	82	98	4.0	25.2	13.7
Other services	42	36	79	10.8	11.1	10.9
All industries	393	327	720	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey (Labour Force Survey pre 1997), CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

¹Working age refers to ages 16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males.

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In 2006, when compared with 1996, both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland have experienced a drop in the percentage share of the workforce based in traditional agricultural and production industries. In particular, the Republic of Ireland has seen the percentage of the workforce in agriculture, forestry and fishing drop from 9.4 per cent to 5 per cent of all those of working age in employment. However, over the same period, and in line with the economic boom in a changing Irish economy the percentage share of the construction industry rose from 7.8 per cent to 13.4 per cent and the percentage share of the financial and other business services rose from 10.4 per cent to 13.4 per cent.

In Northern Ireland, the proportion of workers in the majority of sectors fell although there were marginal increases in the proportion of people employed in construction and in transport, storage and communication. Compared with 1996 a considerably higher proportion of the employed worked in the other service and health sectors in 2006. In 2006, over one quarter of all female employees worked in the health sector.

Figure 5.3 Persons of working age in employment by industry, 1996

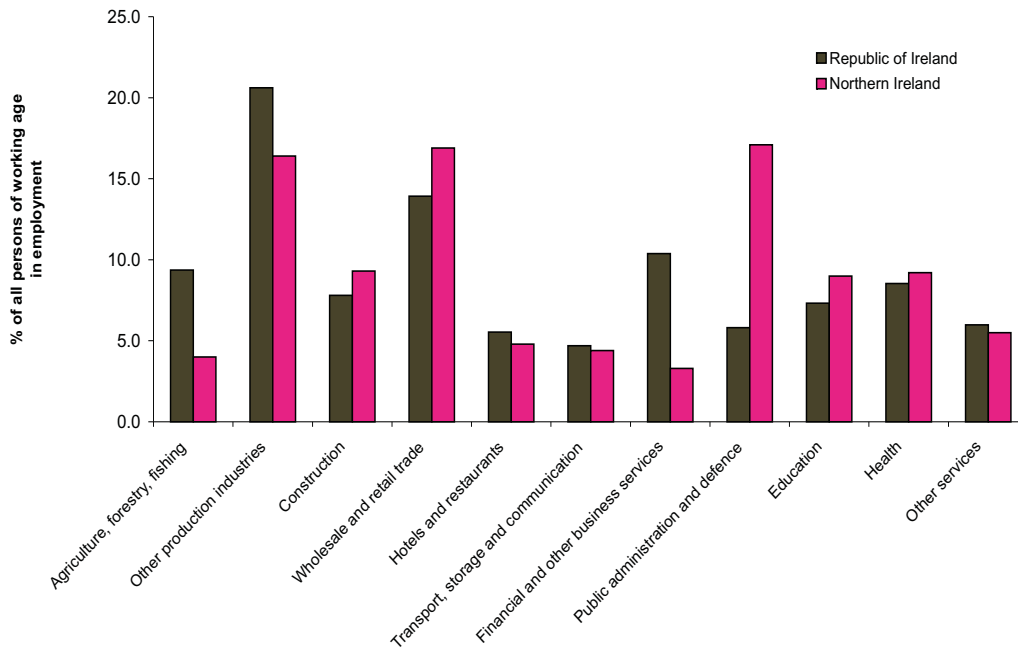
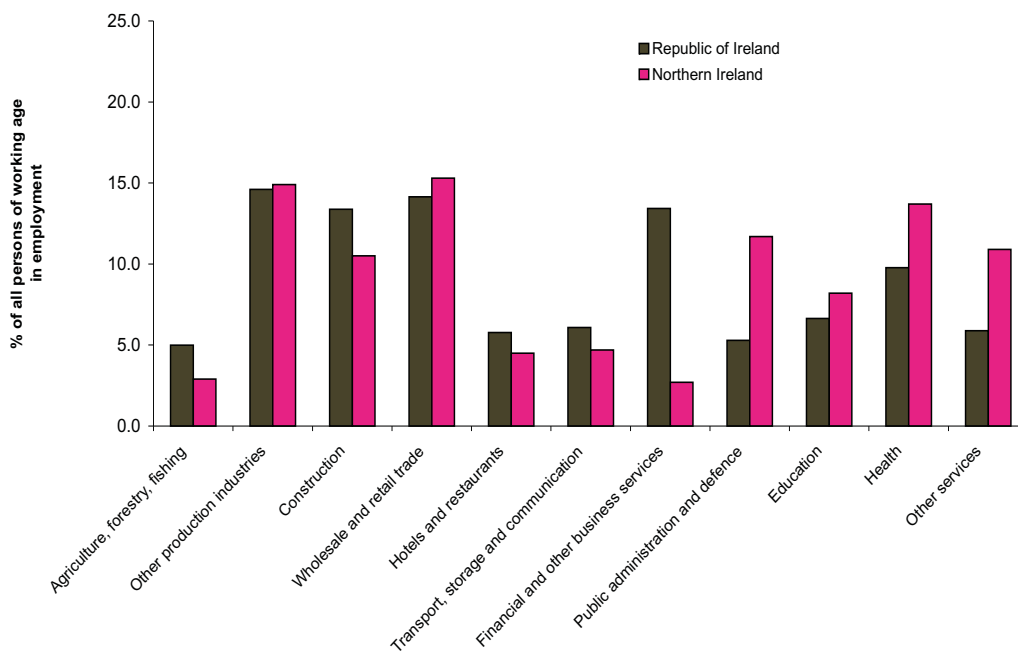


Figure 5.4 Persons of working age in employment by industry, 2006



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Table 5.5 (a) Median gross weekly earnings by industrial sector for all employees (full- and part-time), Republic of Ireland, 2006

Units as indicated

Industrial Sector	Males	Females	Total
Republic of Ireland (€)			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	.	.	.
Fishing	.	.	.
Mining and quarrying	.	.	.
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	665.8	489.5	601.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	1081.3	794.8	1021.5
Construction	641.5	437.3	629.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	514.0	332.8	421.8
Hotels and restaurants	381.8	268.5	322.5
Transport, storage and communication	729.8	549.3	684.3
Financial intermediation	954.5	633.7	730.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	643.4	441.6	538.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	862.0	706.8	774.8
Education	1165.8	729.0	807.5
Health and social work	809.8	554.3	595.0
Other community, social and personal service activities	481.3	285.5	367.5
Private households with employed persons	.	.	.
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	.	.	.
Total	660.0	479.8	579.0
Of which private sector	610.9	407.2	520.8
Of which public sector	919.5	699.8	772.5

Source Republic of Ireland: National Employment Survey, CSO

Table 5.5 (b) Median gross weekly earnings by industrial sector for all employees (full- and part-time), Northern Ireland, 2006

Units as indicated

Industrial Sector	Males	Females	Total
Northern Ireland (£)			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	*	*	246.1
Fishing	.	.	.
Mining and quarrying	*	d	*
Manufacturing	391.5	295.1	371.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	d	*
Construction	356.7	*	347.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	310.2	162.0	231.4
Hotels and restaurants	*	142.9	175.5
Transport, storage and communication	383.8	253.1	360.8
Financial intermediation	469.5	311.6	352.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	393.8	281.0	346.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	567.5	310.9	450.8
Education	536.7	316.4	381.3
Health and social work	397.1	285.7	299.8
Other community, social and personal service activities	317.4	201.5	259.7
Private households with employed persons	.	d	d
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	.	.	.
Total	390.7	260.2	322.7
Of which private sector	365.3	215.4	300.0
Of which public sector	466.0	322.9	373.0

Source Northern Ireland: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

In the Republic of Ireland, median gross weekly public sector earnings are 48 per cent higher than those in the private sector. In Northern Ireland, median gross weekly public sector earnings are 24 per cent higher than those earned in the private sector.

Table 5.6 Median gross weekly earnings by occupation for all employees (full and part-time), 2006

Units as indicated

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Republic of Ireland (€)			
Managers and senior officials	1,000.0	760.5	883.1
Professional occupations	1,079.2	826.5	940.0
Associate professional and technical occupations	819.8	647.3	715.7
Administrative and secretarial occupations	605.8	475.5	505.3
Skilled trade occupations	623.3	400.0	615.8
Personal service occupations	582.5	334.5	422.0
Sales and customer service occupations	470.2	287.5	346.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	590.0	404.8	554.3
Elementary occupations	492.8	240.8	390.8
Total	660.0	479.8	579.0
Northern Ireland (£)			
Managers and senior officials	570.9	414.6	498.3
Professional occupations	586.7	573.0	576.3
Associate professional and technical occupations	536.1	407.3	460.0
Administrative and secretarial occupations	294.2	254.6	263.6
Skilled trade occupations	377.5	210.8	357.5
Personal service occupations	257.7	187.8	198.1
Sales and customer service occupations	218.5	122.4	142.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	343.8	270.7	335.7
Elementary occupations	244.0	121.0	165.0
Total	390.7	260.2	322.7

Sources Republic of Ireland: National Employment Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

Table 5.7 (a) Median gross hourly earnings by industrial sector for full-time employees, Republic of Ireland, 2006

Units as indicated

Industrial Sector	Males	Females	Total
Republic of Ireland (€)			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	.	.	.
Fishing	.	.	.
Mining and quarrying	.	.	.
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	15.9	13.3	15.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	26.6	22.2	26.1
Construction	16.0	13.3	15.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	14.2	12.8	13.7
Hotels and restaurants	11.8	10.3	10.9
Transport, storage and communication	17.8	15.7	17.1
Financial intermediation	26.2	19.6	22.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	16.4	13.9	14.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	21.4	19.5	20.3
Education	43.5	27.0	30.9
Health and social work	22.1	19.4	19.9
Other community, social and personal service activities	13.8	10.2	12.0
Private households with employed persons	.	.	.
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	.	.	.
Total	16.9	16.2	16.6

Source Republic of Ireland: National Employment Survey, CSO

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Table 5.7 (b) Median gross hourly earnings by industrial sector for full-time employees, Northern Ireland, 2006

Units as indicated

Industrial Sector	Males	Females	Total
Northern Ireland (£)			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	6.5	5.8	6.3
Fishing	.	.	.
Mining and quarrying	7.0	d	7.0
Manufacturing, mining and quarrying	9.4	7.9	9.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	*	d	*
Construction	8.9	*	8.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	8.5	7.4	8.1
Hotels and restaurants	7.0	5.7	6.2
Transport, storage and communication	9.4	9.1	9.3
Financial intermediation	15.2	10.9	12.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	10.8	9.5	10.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13.5	8.9	12.0
Education	16.8	18.4	17.7
Health and social work	11.2	10.4	10.5
Other community, social and personal service activities	9.9	8.6	9.1
Private households with employed persons	.	d	d
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	.	.	.
Total	10.1	9.8	10.0

Source Northern Ireland: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

Table 5.8 Median gross hourly earnings by occupation for full-time employees, 2006

Units as indicated

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Republic of Ireland (€)			
Managers and senior officials	25.6	22.7	24.4
Professional occupations	29.7	28.0	28.7
Associate professional and technical occupations	21.2	19.0	19.7
Administrative and secretarial occupations	16.0	14.6	15.1
Skilled trade occupations	15.8	11.8	15.5
Personal service occupations	16.0	13.3	14.1
Sales and customer service occupations	13.8	11.5	12.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	14.0	11.1	13.5
Elementary occupations	13.2	11.9	12.9
Total	16.9	16.2	16.6
Northern Ireland (£)			
Managers and senior officials	15.2	11.7	13.9
Professional occupations	16.6	18.4	17.4
Associate professional and technical occupations	13.6	12.7	13.1
Administrative and secretarial occupations	7.8	7.7	7.7
Skilled trade occupations	9.4	6.5	9.1
Personal service occupations	7.6	6.6	6.8
Sales and customer service occupations	6.8	6.2	6.5
Process, plant and machine operatives	8.2	6.8	8.1
Elementary occupations	6.7	6.1	6.5
Total	10.1	9.8	10.0

Sources Republic of Ireland: National Employment Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

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Table 5.9 Average hours worked per week¹

Year	Hours	
	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland
1996	40.9	38.3
2002	37.8	38.1
2003	37.3	37.5
2004	37.2	38.2
2005	37.0	37.8
2006	36.7	37.6

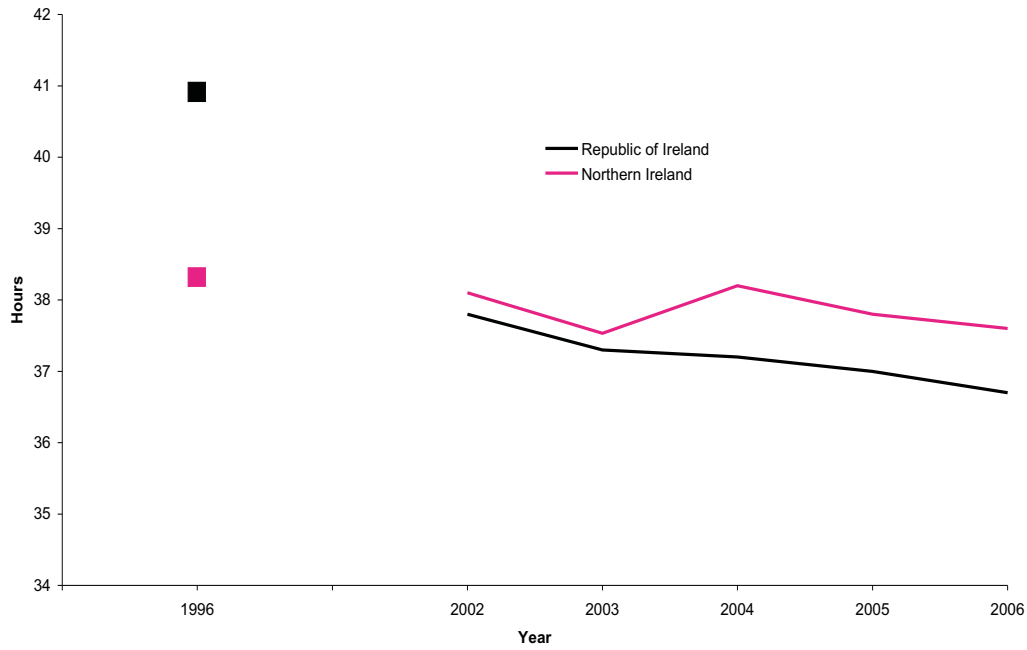
Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

¹Mean total hours worked in their main job by all persons in employment. It includes employees & self-employed in all industry sectors.

Despite the boom in the economy those in employment in the Republic of Ireland, on average, worked fewer hours in 2006 than in 1996. The average number of hours worked was 4.2 fewer in 2006 and stood at 36.7 hours.

In 1996 those in employment in Northern Ireland worked fewer hours on average per week than their counterparts in the Republic of Ireland. In 2002, this had reversed and those in employment in Northern Ireland worked longer hours on average and this more recent trend has been maintained over the five years 2002 to 2006.

Figure 5.5 Average hours worked per week: 1996; 2002 - 2006



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Table 5.10 (a) Estimates of persons of working-age¹ by nationality and economic status, Republic of Ireland, Spring 2006

Thousands and rates

Economic status	UK or Irish nationals	Non-UK and non-Irish nationals	All nationalities
In labour force	1,898	168	2,066
In employment	1,817	158	1,975
Unemployed	81	11	91
Not in labour force	732	42	774
All persons	2,630	210	2,840
Employment rate %	69.1	75.0	69.5

Source Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO

¹Working age refers to ages 16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males.

Table 5.10 (b) Estimates of persons of working-age¹ by nationality and economic status, Northern Ireland, Spring 2006

Thousands and rates

Economic status	UK or Irish nationals	Non-UK and non-Irish nationals	All nationalities
In labour force	735	24	759
In employment	703	22	725
Unemployed	32	*	34
Not in labour force	291	*	295
All persons	1,026	28	1,054
Employment rate %	68.5	80.2	68.8

Source Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

¹Working age refers to ages 16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males.

Table 5.11 Claimants of welfare benefits associated with unemployment¹

Numbers

Years	Republic of Ireland			Northern Ireland		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1996	175,600	103,600	279,200	64,900	18,900	83,800
1997	155,800	98,500	254,400	49,900	13,500	63,400
1998	135,700	91,400	227,100	44,800	12,600	57,400
1999	111,600	81,600	193,200	39,300	11,400	50,700
2000	88,700	66,700	155,400	32,000	10,100	42,100
2001	83,000	59,300	142,300	30,000	9,500	39,500
2002	96,300	66,200	162,500	27,800	8,600	36,400
2003	100,200	72,200	172,400	26,400	8,200	34,600
2004	96,100	69,900	166,000	23,500	7,400	30,800
2005	92,000	65,100	157,100	21,700	6,900	28,600
2006	92,600	64,800	157,400	20,900	7,000	27,800

Sources Republic of Ireland: Live Register, CSO
Northern Ireland: Claimant Count, DETI

¹Figures for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are annual averages.

Table 5.12 Working age persons not in the labour force, Spring 2006

Thousands and percentages

Economic status	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Republic of Ireland						
In labour force (ILO)	1,187	851	2,038	82.7	64.7	74.1
Not in labour force	248	463	711	17.3	35.3	25.9
Reason for not being in labour force: (PES) ¹						
Student	111	132	243	7.8	10.0	8.8
Family/home	4	278	282	0.3	21.2	10.3
Sick/disabled	38	7	45	2.7	0.5	1.6
Retired	58	25	83	4.0	1.9	3.0
Other	37	22	59	2.6	1.7	2.1
Total working age (ILO)	1,435	1,314	2,749	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Ireland						
In labour force	420	339	759	77.5	66.1	72.0
Not in labour force	122	174	295	22.5	33.9	28.0
Reason for not being in labour force: (ILO)						
Student	40	45	86	7.5	8.8	8.1
Family/home	*	75	82	*	14.6	7.8
Sick/disabled	54	45	99	10.0	8.8	9.4
Retired	14	*	16	2.6	*	1.5
Other	*	*	12	*	*	1.1
Total working age	541	513	1,054	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

¹Principal Economic Status.

The proportion of those not in the labour force because they are students is similar in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. However, in the Republic of Ireland, 10 per cent of those not in the labour force claim that family/home commitments are the reason for not being in the labour force. This is compared with fewer than 8 per cent in Northern Ireland. In the Republic of Ireland, fewer than 2 per cent of those not in the labour force, are not so as a result of sickness or disability compared with a rate of over 9 per cent in Northern Ireland.

Table 5.13 European comparisons of ILO employment and unemployment

Units as indicated

	Latest period	ILO Employment rate (%) unadjusted ¹	Change on year	Latest period	Unemployment rate (%)	Change on year
EU 25	Apr-Jun 06	64.0	0.4	Sep-06	8.0	-0.7
Austria	Apr-Jun 06	70.0	1.6	Sep-06	4.7	-0.5
Belgium	Apr-Jun 06	60.4	-0.6	Sep-06	8.6	0.2
Cyprus	Apr-Jun 06	69.5	0.8	Sep-06	5.0	-0.3
Czech Republic	Apr-Jun 06	65.3	0.6	Sep-06	7.0	-0.8
Denmark	Apr-Jun 06	76.9	1.4	Sep-06	3.5	-1.1
Estonia	Apr-Jun 06	68.8	3.9	Sep-06	4.4	-2.8
Finland	Apr-Jun 06	69.9	0.7	Sep-06	7.9	-0.4
France	Apr-Jun 06	63.0	-0.4	Sep-06	8.9	-1.1
Germany	Apr-Jun 06	67.0	1.7	Sep-06	8.7	-0.7
Greece	Apr-Jun 06	61.0	0.7	2006-Q2	9.0	-0.9
Hungary	Apr-Jun 06	57.3	0.5	Sep-06	7.6	0.3
Republic of Ireland	Apr-Jun 06	68.1	1.0	Sep-06	4.2	-0.2
Italy	Apr-Jun 06	58.9	1.1	2006-Q2	6.8	-0.9
Latvia	Apr-Jun 06	65.5	2.5	Sep-06	6.8	-1.9
Lithuania	Apr-Jun 06	63.7	1.1	Sep-06	6.1	-1.2
Luxembourg	Apr-Jun 06	63.6	0.0	Sep-06	4.9	0.2
Malta	Apr-Jun 06	54.3	0.7	Sep-06	7.5	0.1
Netherlands	Apr-Jun 06	74.2	1.0	Sep-06	4.0	-0.6
Poland	Apr-Jun 06	53.9	1.7	Sep-06	14.1	-3.5
Portugal	Apr-Jun 06	68.1	0.5	Sep-06	7.2	-0.6
Slovak Republic	Apr-Jun 06	59.3	1.9	Sep-06	12.8	-3.5
Slovenia	Apr-Jun 06	67.1	1.1	Sep-06	5.7	-0.9
Spain	Apr-Jun 06	64.7	1.5	Sep-06	7.8	-0.8
Sweden	Apr-Jun 06	73.1	0.5	Mar-05	6.3	0.0
United Kingdom ²	Apr-Jun 06	71.3	-0.2	Jul-06	5.6	1.0
Northern Ireland²	Apr-Jun 06	66.2	0.9	Aug-Oct 06	4.6	0.4

Source Eurostat

¹Employment rates are not seasonally adjusted (except NI and UK rate published by statistical offices).

²Please refer to technical notes.

Technical Notes

Tables 5.1-5.4 (b), 5.7 (a), 5.7 (b), 5.8, 5.10 (a), 5.10 (b) and 5.12

Republic of Ireland

In Labour Force – Economically Active – people aged 16 and over who are either in employment or ILO unemployed.

In Employment – those aged 16 and over who did at least one hour's paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent (on holiday for example); those participating in government training and employment programmes; and those working unpaid in family businesses.

ILO Unemployed – the International Labour Organisation defines unemployment as those people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview, who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and promulgated by the ILO since 1987.

Not in Labour Force – Economically Inactive – people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who were looking after a family/home or who were retired.

Working Age – working age refers to ages 16 to 59 for females and 16 to 64 for males. It should be noted that in regularly published official employment statistics for the Republic of Ireland, working age refers to ages 15 to 64 for both males and females.

ILO Unemployment Rate – the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure. Figures for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are seasonally adjusted.

Long-Term Unemployment Rate – the number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

Industrial Sector - Industrial Sectors as presented are based on a standard European classification of economic activity (NACE).

Principal Economic Status (PES) - The majority of employment statistics are derived on an ILO basis. This involves categorising a person based on their responses to a number of questions on actual worked hours etc. Respondents are also asked for their own perception of their status. As such a person who classifies themselves as a student but works on a part-time basis will show up as employed on an ILO basis, but a student on a PES basis.

Northern Ireland

In Employment - those who did at least one hour's paid work in the reference week (either as an employee or self-employed); those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent (on holiday for example); those participating in government training and employment programmes; and those working unpaid in family businesses.

ILO Unemployed - the International Labour Organisation defines unemployment as those people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview, who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and promulgated by the ILO since 1987.

Not in Labour Force - Economically Inactive - people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a family/home or who were retired.

Working Age - refers to ages 16-59 for females and 16-64 for males.

Employment Rate (working age) - the number of working age people in employment as percentage of the total population of working age.

Unemployment Rate - the unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force that are unemployed.

Participation Rate (working age) - the number of people who are in employment or unemployed (economically active) as a percentage of the total population of working age.

Northern Ireland figures have been adjusted to reflect the latest mid-year estimates. The estimates are subject to sampling error.

*denotes estimates below the minimum quotation level of 8,000 cases.

Tables 5.5 (a), 5.6, 5.7 (a) and 5.8

In the Republic of Ireland, earnings represent the gross monthly amount (before deduction of tax, PRSI, superannuation) payable by the organisation to its employees. It includes normal wages, salaries and overtime; taxable allowances, regular bonuses and commissions; holiday or sick pay for the period in question. It excludes employer's PRSI, redundancy payments and back pay.

Average Hourly Earnings - Estimates of average hourly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of the gross monthly earnings by estimates of the total hours paid in the month at the level of the individual employee.

Tables 5.5 (b), 5.6, 5.7 (b) and 5.8

In Northern Ireland, earnings are based on gross pay includes basic pay, overtime pay, shift premium pay, bonus or incentive pay and allowances, and is before deductions for PAYE, National Insurance, pension schemes, voluntary deductions and Income Tax.

In Northern Ireland, industry sectors are defined using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC2003). NI data refers to earnings of adult employees whose rates of pay were unaffected by absence.

Table 5.11

In the Republic of Ireland, the Live Register is compiled from returns made directly to the Central Statistics Office by each local office of the Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs.

It comprises persons under 65 years of age in the following categories:

All claimants for Unemployment Benefit (UB) excluding systematic short-time workers.

Applicants for Unemployment Assistance (UA) excluding smallholders/farm assists and self-employed persons.

Other registrants including applicants for credited Social Welfare contributions but excluding those directly involved in an industrial dispute.

NI claimant count unemployment figures are derived from records of claimants held at Social Security offices. The term "claimants" in the claimant count is used to include those who claim Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits. The figures include severely disabled unemployed, but exclude students seeking vacation work and those whose benefits have been temporarily stopped.

Table 5.13

A NI employment rate comparable to the EUROSTAT figures has been produced from the Calendar Quarter 2 LFS dataset. It is based on the population aged 15-64 and differs from the working age rates (16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) published elsewhere. The employment rate for the UK as published by EUROSTAT will differ from the working age rate (16-59/64) published by ONS for the same reason. Eurostat compiles 'harmonised' unemployment rates for most countries (but not NI and UK) by extrapolating from the most recent LFS data using monthly registered unemployment data.

Chapter 6



ECONOMY

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Ireland economy has been one of the fastest growing economies in the developed world in recent times. In recent decades the economy in the Republic of Ireland has been transformed from being agrarian and traditional manufacturing based to one increasingly based on the services sectors.

Northern Ireland has traditionally had an industrial economy, most notably in shipbuilding and textiles, but most heavy industry in recent times has been replaced by services. During the troubles, there was relatively little foreign investment in Northern Ireland. However, since the signing of the Good Friday (Belfast) Agreement, external and indigenous investment in the Northern Ireland economy has been increasing.

In the Republic of Ireland the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment has responsibility for the implementation of policy in the areas of enterprise; innovation; growth; quality work and learning; making markets and regulation work better; business delivery; modernisation and customer focus. Numerous agencies operate under the guidance of the department, including Enterprise Ireland, the Competition Authority, the National Consumer Agency and the National Standards Authority of Ireland.

In Northern Ireland the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) is responsible for economic policy development, energy, tourism, mineral development and the Companies Registry. It also has a role in ensuring the provision of the infrastructure for a modern economy. DETI has four agencies, established as non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), to assist in strategy implementation, namely Invest Northern Ireland (Invest NI), the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (NITB), the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland (HSENI) and the General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland (GCCNI).

The two economies on the island of Ireland face similar challenges arising from the increasing pace and intensity of global competition. Both governments have agreed that cooperation across a range of areas, including infrastructure and innovation and enterprise development, can benefit everyone.

InterTradeIreland plays a unique role in helping the two governments improve economic conditions. The organisation undertakes research, supports networks, and develops and delivers programmes to help companies both North and South. It is one of the six cross-border bodies established under the Good Friday (Belfast) Agreement.

Table 6.1 Gross Value Added (GVA) and GVA per person at current prices*Units as indicated*

	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	GVA (€ millions)	GVA per person (€)	GVA (£ millions)	GVA per person (£)
1996	53,179	14,666	15,496	9,325
1997	61,156	16,690	16,412	9,820
1998	70,451	19,025	17,526	10,446
1999	80,895	21,620	18,377	10,945
2000	93,065	24,559	19,210	11,415
2001	105,421	27,402	20,150	11,928
2002	117,374	29,964	21,164	12,474
2003	125,327	31,498	22,466	13,195
2004	132,319	32,721	23,933	13,993
2005	142,486	34,494	25,017	14,508
2006	152,574	35,986	26,429	15,175

Sources Republic of Ireland: National Income and Expenditure, Census of Population Ireland, CSO
Northern Ireland: Regional Gross Value Added, ONS

In the last ten years Gross Value Added in the Republic of Ireland has risen by over 186 per cent, with Gross Value Added per person rising by over 145 per cent to the current level of €35,986. In the corresponding time Northern Ireland has seen its Gross Value Added rise by almost 71 per cent. Gross Value Added per person in Northern Ireland in 2006 stood at £15,175, a rise of almost 63 per cent over the last ten years.

Table 6.2 Gross Value Added per person - nominal growth

Year	Indices	
	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland
1996 (base)	100	100
1997	114	105
1998	130	112
1999	147	117
2000	167	122
2001	187	128
2002	204	134
2003	215	142
2004	223	150
2005	235	156
2006	245	163

Sources Republic of Ireland: National Income and Expenditure, Census of Population Ireland, CSO
Northern Ireland: Regional Gross Value Added, ONS

Figure 6.1 Gross Value Added per person - nominal growth, 1996-2006

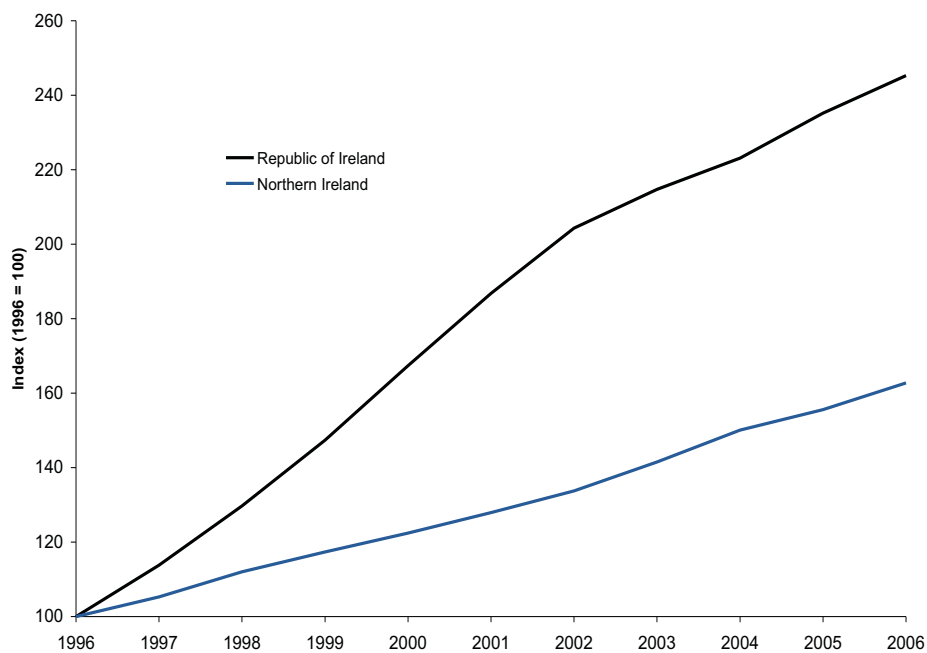


Table 6.3 (a) Turnover, Gross Value Added and employment costs for selected broad industrial sectors in the Republic of Ireland, 2001-2005

Units as indicated

	Turnover (€ millions)	Gross Value Added (€ millions)	Employment costs (€ millions)	Purchases (€ millions)	Net capital expenditure (less disposals) (€ millions)	Employment levels (thousands)
Mining and quarrying						
2001	1,214	464	241	755	182	5.5
2002	1,195	410	239	784	178	5.5
2003	1,264	463	272	819	144	5.6
2004	1,360	513	286	864	126	5.8
2005	1,652	664	284	1,024	153	5.8
Manufacturing						
2001	101,694	33,845	8,123	67,834	3,857	247.2
2002	103,598	37,803	8,336	65,869	3,691	236.7
2003	104,829	35,979	8,587	65,265	2,174	227.1
2004	107,305	35,752	8,646	67,793	2,974	218.0
2005	113,000	35,494	9,011	77,757	3,726	214.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply						
2001	2,812	1,405	564	1,671	445	10.0
2002	2,973	1,629	610	1,719	1,029	10.0
2003	3,216	2,077	642	1,743	1,017	9.6
2004	3,708	2,797	676	1,888	1,378	9.7
2005	4,713	2,600	658	2,993	1,258	9.0
Construction^{1,2}						
2001	7,612	2,746	1,766	5,237	149	46.4
2002	8,849	3,145	2,168	5,796	183	51.7
2003	10,308	4,094	2,514	6,738	184	56.6
2004	12,242	5,351	3,084	7,672	323	63.6
2005	14,569	5,823	3,514	9,617	464	66.7
Services^{1,2}						
2001	102,242	24,981	14,253	77,301	4,209	526.0
2002	114,544	30,163	14,605	84,933	3,364	587.0
2003	125,622	33,927	16,473	92,053	3,664	627.8
2004	143,234	41,858	19,004	103,422	5,826	653.7
2005	167,562	45,871	18,961	122,038	5,545	655.1

Source Republic of Ireland: Central Statistics Office, Census of Industrial Production

¹Enterprises with 20 or more persons engaged.

²Total purchases include payments to subcontractors.

Table 6.3 (b) Turnover, Gross Value Added and employment costs for selected broad industrial sectors in Northern Ireland, 2001-2005

Units as indicated

	Turnover (£ millions)	Gross Value Added (£ millions)	Employment costs (£ millions)	Purchases (£ millions)	Net capital expenditure (less disposals) (£ millions)	Employment levels (thousands)
Mining and quarrying						
2001	221	75	33	139	17	1.8
2002	224	70	40	151	21	2.0
2003	269	77	43	194	24	2.0
2004	249	78	43	159	12	2.0
2005	242	82	40	155	23	1.9
Manufacturing						
2001	13,635	3,880	1,902	6,690	433	99.8
2002	13,100	3,612	1,868	6,304	367	97.9
2003	13,287	3,670	1,896	6,522	323	92.0
2004	13,653	3,776	1,943	6,854	375	91.4
2005	14,116	3,786	1,973	7,363	414	89.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply						
2001	976	661	87	415	241	2.3
2002	1,080	369	113	783	85	3.0
2003	1,059	392	131	765	291	3.2
2004	1,222	417	118	890	131	2.8
2005	1,354	455	105	979	117	2.8
Construction						
2001	3,995	1,315	616	2,879	184	40.7
2002	4,315	1,486	695	3,152	167	40.4
2003	4,348	1,487	722	3,029	136	42.3
2004	4,660	1,600	772	3,170	204	41.1
2005	5,474	1,996	785	3,842	246	46.1
Services						
2001	22,252	6,540	3,549	15,947	1,755	315.7
2002	22,730	6,923	3,886	16,376	973	328.4
2003	23,667	7,059	3,936	16,829	946	323.1
2004	25,802	7,725	4,370	18,568	1,108	335.2
2005	27,376	8,224	4,493	19,654	1,555	347.3

Source Northern Ireland: Annual Business Inquiry, DETI

The construction sectors, in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, have shown the greatest increase in Gross Value Added (GVA) in the five years, 2001-2005. The increase in GVA for the construction sector stood at 112 per cent in the Republic of Ireland and 52 per cent in Northern Ireland. In the period 2001 to 2005 total turnover, across all sectors, increased by 40 per cent in the Republic of Ireland and increased by 18 per cent in Northern Ireland.

In the period 2001 to 2005, employment in manufacturing fell in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The Republic of Ireland had a 13 per cent decrease in manufacturing employment levels while Northern Ireland recorded an 11 per cent fall over the same period.

Table 6.4 VAT registrations

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	<i>Numbers</i>					
	Republic of Ireland					
New registrations	25,472	25,014	28,501	31,937	35,842	39,827
De-registrations	16,722	16,976	10,143	19,965	17,952	23,144
Total VAT registered enterprises	204,032	212,070	224,118	236,090	253,980	270,663
	Northern Ireland					
New registrations	3,550	3,590	3,845	4,200	4,450	4,445
De-registrations	2,790	2,480	2,795	3,100	3,355	3,865
Total VAT registered enterprises	58,675	59,435	60,545	61,600	62,695	63,790

Sources Republic of Ireland: Office of the Revenue Commissioners
Northern Ireland: Small Business Service Survey, BERR

The total number of VAT registered enterprises in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland has grown over the period 2001 to 2006. While Northern Ireland has had an increase of almost nine per cent in the period, the Republic of Ireland has had a 33 per cent rise in total registered enterprises.

Table 6.5 Foreign-owned enterprises

	<i>Numbers</i>	
	Republic of Ireland Number of businesses	Northern Ireland Number of businesses
Manufacturing		
2001	647	164
2002	643	171
2003	607	156
2004	550	155
2005	531	193
Construction¹		
2001	..	23
2002	..	27
2003	..	31
2004	21	34
2005	20	24
Services¹		
2001	445	409
2002	532	425
2003	586	434
2004	562	487
2005	588	492

Sources Republic of Ireland: Census of Industrial Production, Annual Services Inquiry, Census of Building and Construction, CSO
Northern Ireland: Inter Departmental Business Register, DETI

¹Includes data only for enterprises with 20 or more employees.

The Republic of Ireland has seen the number of foreign owned manufacturing enterprises fall by 18 per cent in the five years to 2005. In the corresponding period, the number of foreign owned enterprises in Northern Ireland has fluctuated up and down with the 2005 level showing an 18 per cent increase on that reported in 2001.

Compared with the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland has a relatively high number of foreign owned enterprises in the services sector. However, in the five years to 2005 the Republic of Ireland experienced an increase of 32 per cent in foreign owned services enterprises while the growth in Northern Ireland was somewhat lower at 20 per cent.

Table 6.6 Gross disposable household income (GDHI) at current prices

	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland ¹
	GDHI per person (€)	GDHI per person (£)
2001	..	9,819
2002	17,084	10,176
2003	17,794	10,668
2004	18,442	11,086
2005	20,051	11,564

Sources Republic of Ireland: Institutional Sector Accounts, Census of Population Ireland, CSO
Northern Ireland: Regional Household Income, ONS

¹Household income covers the income received by households and non-profit institutions serving households.

In the period 2002 to 2005 both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland have shown steady growth in gross disposable income at current prices. In this period Northern Ireland saw an increase of 14 per cent, while the Republic of Ireland experienced an increase of 17 per cent.

Table 6.7 Business expenditure on research & development¹ as percentage of Gross Value Added

Year	Percentages	
	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland
2001	0.85	0.74
2002	0.84	0.71
2003	0.86	0.52
2004	0.87	0.48
2005	0.93	0.54
2006	..	0.55

Sources Republic of Ireland: Research and Development Statistics in Ireland, Forfás
Northern Ireland: Research & Development Survey, DETI; ONS

¹R&D refers to business intramural expenditure.

Table 6.8 Use of ICT by businesses for placing and receiving orders¹*Percentages*

Year	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Manufacturing	Construction	Manufacturing	Construction
2002	..	..	39	28
2003	53	33	39	31
2004	63	39	37	25
2005	67	56	43	24
2006	68	44	..	..

Sources Republic of Ireland: e-Commerce and ICT Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Annual Business Inquiry, DETI

¹Businesses with 10 or more employees (20 or more for Construction) that used the internet, EDI or any other electronic network (excluding e-mail) to place orders or receive orders for goods or services.

There has been a general increase in the use of ICT, for placing and receiving orders, by manufacturing businesses in the Republic of Ireland over the period 2003 to 2006.

In Northern Ireland however, while the manufacturing sector is making greater use of ICT to conduct business, the construction sector has been reducing their take up of ICT to facilitate trade.

Table 6.9 Seasonally adjusted value of internal manufacturing trade between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland¹

€ millions

	Manufacturing trade South to North	Manufacturing trade North to South	Total
1992	221	134	355
1993	143	98	241
1994	164	121	285
1995	193	156	349
1996	217	193	410
1997	241	201	441
1998	327	226	553
1999	312	234	547
2000	375	244	619
2001	356	282	639
2002	368	234	602
2003	288	214	501
2004	273	233	506
2005	274	232	505
2006	303	264	568
2007	324	262	585

Source Intertrade Ireland

¹Figures refer to Quarter 1 data of respective year.

Manufacturing trade between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland has always been an important aspect of business on the island of Ireland. Trade, in both directions, has increased significantly between 1992 and 2007, with a 47 per cent increase from the Republic of Ireland to Northern Ireland, and a 96 per cent increase from Northern Ireland to the Republic of Ireland. Overall trade in both directions increased by 65 per cent in the fifteen years to 2007.

Table 6.10 (a) Manufacturing exports as a percentage of Gross Value Added in the Republic of Ireland

<i>Percentages</i>	
Year	
2001	76.5
2002	71.4
2003	58.3
2004	56.7
2005	53.9

Source Republic of Ireland: Trade Statistics, CSO

Table 6.10 (b) Manufacturing exports as a percentage of Gross Value Added in Northern Ireland

<i>Percentages</i>	
Year	
2001	19.2
2002	16.1
2003	18.5
2004	19.0
2005	19.3

Source Northern Ireland: Regional Competitiveness, DTI

Table 6.11 Percentage of firms, by employee size, engaged in innovative activity

<i>Percentages</i>				
Year	10-49 employees	50-249 employees	250+ employees	All
Republic of Ireland				
2002-2004	47	65	75	52
Northern Ireland¹				
2002-2004	44	51	74	46

Sources Republic of Ireland: Community Innovation Survey (CIS), Forfás
Northern Ireland: Community Innovation survey (CIS), DETI

¹ For UK definition of innovative activity please see technical notes.

In both areas, around three quarters of firms with 250 or more employees were engaged in innovative activity. The proportion of firms engaging in such activity was generally higher in the Republic of Ireland than in Northern Ireland.

Table 6.12 EU Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	<i>€ millions</i>				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU 27	9,175,444	9,554,088	9,912,884	10,079,553	10,579,842
Austria	210,392	215,878	220,841	226,175	236,149
Belgium	251,741	258,883	267,652	274,726	289,690
Bulgaria	13,704	15,250	16,623	17,767	19,875
Cyprus	10,079	10,801	11,170	11,785	12,728
Czech Republic	61,495	69,045	80,004	80,924	88,262
Denmark	173,598	179,226	184,744	188,500	197,070
Estonia	6,103	6,916	7,757	8,693	9,582
Finland	132,272	139,868	143,974	145,938	152,345
France	1,441,373	1,497,187	1,548,559	1,594,814	1,660,189
Germany	2,062,500	2,113,160	2,143,180	2,163,800	2,211,200
Greece	137,929	147,467	157,586	171,258	185,225
Hungary	52,025	59,512	70,714	74,682	82,322
Republic of Ireland	104,620	116,939	130,215	139,414	148,502
Italy	1,191,057 ^P	1,248,648	1,295,226	1,335,354	1,390,539
Latvia	8,496	9,320	9,911	9,978	11,176
Lithuania	12,360	13,562	15,023	16,452	18,126
Luxembourg	22,001	22,572	23,992	25,726	27,439
Malta	4,221	4,301	4,489	4,421	4,488
Netherlands	417,960	447,731	465,214	476,945	491,184
Poland	185,714	212,294	209,617	191,644	204,237
Portugal	122,270	129,308	135,434	138,582	144,128
Romania	40,346	44,904	48,442	52,613	60,842
Slovenia	22,017	23,520	25,955	29,465	34,023
Slovakia	21,125	22,423	24,134	25,328	26,739
Spain	630,263	680,678	729,206	782,929	841,042
Sweden	266,422	251,340	264,244	275,657	287,689
United Kingdom	1,573,359	1,613,355	1,678,980	1,615,984	1,745,051
Northern Ireland	36,645	37,437	38,740	37,293	40,494

Source Eurostat

Table 6.13 EU Gross Domestic Product and Purchasing Power Parities (PPS) per inhabitant

Percentage of the EU average

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU 27	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	133.5	127.3	127.6	128.8	128.9
Belgium	126.2	123.7	125.3	123.2	121.0
Bulgaria	27.9	29.3	31.1	32.6	33.8
Cyprus	89.0	91.1	89.5	89.1	90.5
Czech Republic	68.6	70.4	70.6	73.6	75.3
Denmark	131.9	128.1	128.7	124.4	125.9
Estonia	44.7	46.2	50.0	54.5	56.7
Finland	117.6	116.0	115.5	113.3	116.6
France	115.6	115.9	116.2	112.1	110.3
Germany	118.8	116.9	115.5	116.8	116.6
Greece	84.3	87.4	91.0	92.2	93.9
Hungary	56.2	59.0	61.6	63.4	63.3
Republic of Ireland	131.0	132.8	138.3	140.8	141.8
Italy	117.1 ^p	118.1	112.2	111.0	106.8
Latvia	36.8	38.8	41.3	43.4	45.8
Lithuania	39.4	41.5	44.1	49.1	50.5
Luxembourg	244.3	234.6	240.8	247.2	253.2
Malta	83.8	78.1	79.7	78.6	76.8
Netherlands	134.6	134.0	133.7	129.7	129.5
Poland	48.4	47.7	48.4	49.0	50.7
Portugal	78.2	77.5	77.2	76.9 ^b	74.8
Romania	25.9	27.6	29.4	31.4	34.1
Slovenia	50.2	52.4	54.2	55.6	57.2
Slovakia	78.8	78.8	81.1	82.3	85.3
Spain	97.6	98.3	100.7	101.2	101.2
Sweden	127.0	121.7	121.4	123.0	125.0
United Kingdom	117.2	117.9	118.7	119.8	122.1
Northern Ireland	95.1	95.7	95.8	96.7	99.1

Source Eurostat

Technical Notes

Tables 6.1 and 6.2

Under the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA95), the term Gross Value Added (GVA) is used to denote estimates that were previously known as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices. Under ESA95, the term GDP denotes GVA plus taxes (less subsidies) on products, that is, at market prices.

Table 6.3 (b)

Northern Ireland figures are provided from the Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (NIABI), Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment.

Data for 2000-2002 are on SIC 1992 basis, data for 2003 and after are on SIC 2003 basis. In 2001 coverage was increased to include Group 01.4 (agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities) and Group 01.5 (hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities). 02 (forestry, logging and related service activities) and 05 (fishing) are also included. The data excludes local authority and central government bodies in 8511/2, 8511/3, 8514, 8520, 8531/2 and 8532/2, as well as Public Sector Hospitals in NHS trusts (8511/1), medical and dental practices (8512 and 8513) and Charitable Social activities (8531/1 and 8532/1).

Table 6.3 (a)

Republic of Ireland figures are taken from the Census of Industrial Production (CIP), the Census of Building and Construction (CBC) and the Annual Services Inquiry (ASI). The CIP covers manufacturing industry (NACE 15-37), mining and quarrying (NACE 10-14), together with electricity, gas and water supply (NACE 40). The CBC covers building and construction (NACE 45.1 and 45.2). The ASI covers retail and wholesale (NACE 50-52), hotels and restaurants (NACE 55), transport, storage and communication (NACE 60-64), real estate, renting and business services (NACE 70-74) and other selected traded services activity (NACE 92-93). The CIP covers only those industrial enterprises with 3 or more employees. The CBC covers only those enterprises with 20 or more employees.

Table 6.4

Northern Ireland

- 1 VAT registrations and de-registrations are the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures. They are an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business population. As such they are used widely in regional and local economic planning.
- 2 These figures do not, however, give the complete picture of start-up and closure activity in the economy. Some VAT exempt sectors and businesses operating below the threshold for VAT registration are not covered. At the start of 2006, the VAT threshold was an annual turnover of £60,000, and 1.9 million of the estimated 4.5 million enterprises in the UK were VAT-registered.
- 3 However, some businesses do voluntarily register for VAT even though their turnover is below the threshold. Data for 2006 shows that around a fifth of all registrations have turnover below the VAT threshold.
- 4 To make the figures as comparable as possible over time, a number of adjustments are made. The registration figures for recent years are increased slightly to allow for the small number of registrations that take more than a few months to be reported. Similarly, the de-registration figures are decreased

slightly to take account of dormant businesses which were classed as de-registered, but that have subsequently been found to be active again.

- 5 The source of these figures is the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). It contains records of all businesses registered for VAT. The IDBR is administered by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), which publishes information on the stock of VAT registered businesses in UK Business: Activity, Size and Location. The Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) and ONS publications complement each other, although adjustments and minor differences in coverage mean that they contain slightly different estimates of the registered business population. The BERR estimates are also subject to revision.

Republic of Ireland data are published by The Revenue Commissioners. Persons supplying taxable goods or services within the State in the course or furtherance of business are required to register and account for tax if their turnover is in excess of certain limits. Persons whose turnover does not exceed the appropriate limit may register or not as they choose.

Table 6.5

The market information company Dun and Bradstreet, annually supply the Office for National Statistics (ONS) with information on foreign owned businesses operating in the United Kingdom. This information is then loaded onto the IDBR. Statistics Research Branch, DETI, supplement this with information from two sources: Invest Northern Ireland's list of client companies and a list of publicly traded US companies with subsidiaries, affiliates or branch offices employing more than 10 people in Northern Ireland, published by the Investor Responsibility Research Centre, Washington DC (The IRRIC is an independent, non-profit making research firm founded in 1972). The data used is based on these combined sources.

Republic of Ireland

Republic of Ireland data are sourced from the Annual Services Inquiry (ASI), the Census of Industrial Production (CIP) and the Census of Building and Construction (CBC). Data for all sectors only includes enterprises with 20 or more employees.

Table 6.6

Data for Northern Ireland is taken from the latest Regional Household Income First Release published by the Office for National Statistics on 27 March 2007.

The household sector covers people living in traditional households as well as those living in institutions, such as retirement homes and prisons. The sector also includes sole trader enterprises and non-profit institutions serving households, for example, charities and most universities.

Household income represents the amount of money available to households less taxes, National Insurance and pension contributions and interest paid.

The headline gross disposable household income has been calculated using a five-period moving average.

The 2005 figures were issued as provisional.

Table 6.7

In Northern Ireland, Research & Development (R&D) is defined as creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and in the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. The guiding line to distinguish research and technological development activity (R&D) from non-research activity is the presence or absence of an appreciable element of novelty or innovation. If the activity departs from routine and breaks new ground it should be included; if it follows an established pattern it should be excluded.

Republic of Ireland data are taken from the Business Expenditure on Research and Development (BERD) survey conducted by Forfás using the OECD Frascati Manual definitions and guidelines. The survey covers 16 sectors: Software/Computer related, Electrical/Electronic equipment, Pharmaceuticals, Instruments, Food/Drink & Tobacco, Machinery & Equipment, Chemicals, Rubber & Plastics, Non-Metallic Minerals, Basic & Fabricated Metals, Wood Products, Transport, Textiles/Clothing & Leather, Other Manufacturing, Paper/Print & Publishing and Uncategorised.

In the Republic of Ireland, Research and Development (R&D) is defined as creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to create new or improved products, processes, services or other applications. R&D is distinguishable from other activities by the presence of an appreciable element of novelty and by the resolution of problems and uncertainties using scientific or technological means. Routine activities, such as routine software development, routine monitoring/analysis or pre-production preparation, where there is no appreciable novelty or problem resolution, are not considered to be R&D.

Table 6.8

Northern Ireland figures are sourced from the Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry (NIABI), Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment.

They have been obtained by combining answers to two questions on whether businesses use the internet, EDI or any other electronic network (excluding E-mail) to place orders or receive orders for goods or services. In order to maintain some comparability with the ROI, figures for the Manufacturing sector relate to businesses with 10 or more employees and for the Construction sector relate to businesses with 20 or more employees.

Figures for Services industries are not included, due in differences in coverage for the two respective sources.

Data for 2000-2002 are on SIC 1992 basis, data for 2003 and after are on SIC 2003 basis. In 2001 coverage was increased to include Group 01.4 (Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities) and Group 01.5 (Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities). 02 (forestry, logging and related service activities) and 05 (fishing) are also included. The data excludes local authority and central government bodies in 8511/2, 8511/3, 8514, 8520, 8531/2 and 8532/2, as well as Public Sector Hospitals in NHS trusts (8511/1), medical and dental practices (8512 and 8513) and Charitable Social activities (8531/1 and 8532/1).

Republic of Ireland figures are taken from the e-Commerce Enterprise Survey. The survey covers manufacturing industry (NACE 15-17), building and construction (NACE 45), retail and wholesale (NACE 50-52), hotels and restaurants (NACE 55), transport, storage and communication (NACE 60-64), real

estate, renting and business services (NACE 70-74) and other selected traded services activity (NACE 92-93). This survey is restricted to enterprises with 10 or more employees for the manufacturing and services sectors and 20 or more for the Building and Construction sectors.

Tables 6.10 (a) and (b)

Northern Ireland figures for the value of exports of goods as a percentage of headline regional GVA are produced by The Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform (BERR) in the Regional Competitiveness and State of the Regions Report. Data has been sourced from the July 2006 publication. UK figures include trade and GVA that cannot be allocated to regions. The headline regional GVA series has been calculated using a five-point moving average. Estimates of workplace based GVA allocate income to the region in which commuters work. 2004 regional GVA estimates adjusted for 2004/05 change in UK GVA at basic prices is used.

Republic of Ireland figures are taken from the 'Monthly Trade Statistics Book' which covers exports of goods and services by industrial origin which separately identifies industrial exports.

The import content of manufactured products varies and this may partly explain the large differences in the proportion of exports to GVA shown in the table for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. The larger the import content of the products exported, the higher the proportions in this table.

Table 6.11

The UK definition of innovation activity was based on whether enterprises were engaged in any of the following:

- 1 Introduction of new or significantly improved products (goods and/or services) or processes;
- 2 Innovation projects not yet complete or abandoned; or
- 3 Expenditure in areas such as internal research & development, training, acquisition of external knowledge or machinery and equipment linked to innovation activities.

Republic of Ireland figures are taken from the Forfás Community Innovation Survey (CIS) which measures both product and process innovation. The survey covers the following sectors: NACE 10-14 (Mining and Quarrying); NACE 15-37 (Manufacturing); NACE 40-41 (Electricity, Gas and Water); NACE 51 (Wholesale Trade); NACE 60-64 (Transport, Storage and Communication); NACE 65-67 (Financial Services); NACE 72 (Software Consultancy and Supply); NACE 74.2 (Engineering and Technical Consultancy) and NACE 74.3 (Technical Testing and Analysis). The survey only covers those enterprises with 10 or more employees.

Chapter 7



TOURISM

INTRODUCTION

Tourism encompasses most travel away from a person's normal place of work or residence and includes not just holiday, leisure and recreational travel, but also travel for the purposes of visiting friends and relatives, business, education, religious, health or other reasons.

One of the values of tourism as an industry is its regional distribution. Many of the features that are important to a successful tourist area are those that may act as an impediment for other industries, e.g. low population densities. As such, tourism acts as an engine in regional development. However, trends in international tourism are tending towards shorter lengths of stay and an increase in the importance of city breaks against traditional longer visits to rural areas. The tourist market and the products required to meet the tourism demand have, therefore, been changing in recent years.

Tourism on the island of Ireland is primarily managed and marketed by three key organisations: Fáilte Ireland; the Northern Ireland Tourist Board; and Tourism Ireland. Tourism Ireland was established under the framework of the Good Friday Agreement of 1998. This limited company is funded by government departments in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and works directly with the two tourist boards on the island, Fáilte Ireland and the

Northern Ireland Tourist Board. These two boards are responsible for product and enterprise development and marketing to tourism consumers within the island of Ireland. The boards, together with the Central Statistics Office and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, also compile and release the official tourism statistics for both parts of the island. Tourism Ireland's role is to grow overseas tourism revenue and visitor numbers to the island of Ireland as a whole and to help Northern Ireland to realise its tourism potential.

The figures included in this publication cover one of the most challenging times in the international tourism industry, from the September 11th attacks to the SARS outbreak later in 2002. The Irish market was specifically affected by the foot and mouth outbreak in early 2001. However, both markets have seen an increase in direct access by air and low-cost carriers in particular with the number of carriers and routes increasing substantially over recent years. The figures included here reflect this increase along with the generally well-placed position of the tourism industry in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Table 7.1 Total inward visits by reason for journey

	<i>Thousands</i>					
Reason	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland¹						
Holiday/leisure/recreation	3,177	3,242	3,334	3,413	3,428	3,775
Business	975	906	854	926	967	1,100
Visit to friends/relatives	1,566	1,603	1,736	1,807	2,125	2,323
Other	273	314	445	429	457	511
Total Visits	5,990	6,065	6,369	6,574	6,977	7,709
Total expenditure (€ millions)	2,893	3,045	3,198	3,204	3,455	3,793
Average length of stay (nights)	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.6
Northern Ireland²						
Holiday/leisure/recreation	274	285	328	375	345	385
Business	501	518	577	590	541	570
Visit to friends/relatives	773	817	851	861	964	919
Other	128	121	141	158	122	105
Total Visits	1,676	1,741	1,896	1,985	1,972	1,979
Total expenditure (£ millions)	282	274	284	313	357	371
Average length of stay (nights)	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.9

Sources Republic of Ireland: Passenger Card Inquiry, CSO
Northern Ireland: NI Passenger Survey, NITB

¹Republic of Ireland figures refer to overseas visits only and therefore do not include visits from Northern Ireland residents.

²A change in methodology occurred in 2005. NITB adopted figures produced by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for Republic of Ireland residents visiting Northern Ireland. 2003 and 2004 figures have been revised for comparison purposes. Due to this and other methodological changes 2003-2006 data are not directly comparable with data pre 2003.

2006 was another successful year for tourism in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland with visitor numbers rising and tourists spending more than ever. The growth in visitor numbers to the Republic of Ireland was particularly strong, increasing by 10 per cent on the previous year.

Notable differences exist between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland in respect of reason for inward visit. In Northern Ireland the main reason in 2006 was visits to friends and families, which accounted for over 46 per cent, in comparison with 30 per cent in the Republic. Holidays, leisure and recreation was the most common reason for inward visits by tourists to the Republic of Ireland accounting for 49% of inward visits there but only 19% in Northern Ireland.

Figure 7.1 Reasons for inward visits to the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, 2006

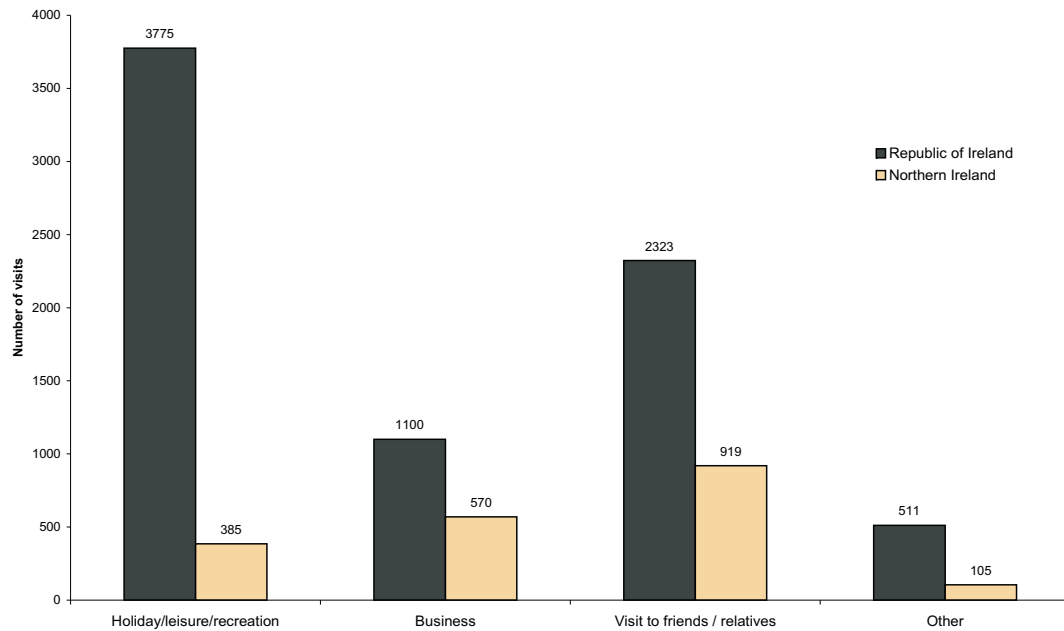


Table 7.2 Visitors by region

Thousands

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland						
Northern Ireland	513	557	586	569	570	585
Great Britain	3,462	3,579	3,719	3,681	3,822	4,060
Rest of Europe	1,357	1,392	1,497	1,600	1,917	2,281
North America	912	849	904	977	953	1,055
Australia/New Zealand	130	113	108	144	118	139
Other overseas	130	133	141	173	167	174
Total	6,503	6,623	6,955	7,144	7,547	8,294
Northern Ireland¹						
Republic of Ireland	365	330	223	252	271	277
Great Britain	1,053	1,160	1,379	1,408	1,308	1,281
Rest of Europe	106	110	129	133	176	209
North America	102	97	105	122	145	145
Australia/New Zealand	30	26	39	42	47	42
Other overseas	20	19	21	27	24	25
Total	1,676	1,741	1,896	1,985	1,972	1,979

Sources Republic of Ireland: Country of Residence Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: NI Passenger Survey, NITB

¹A change in methodology occurred in 2005. NITB adopted figures produced by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) for Republic of Ireland residents visiting Northern Ireland. 2003 and 2004 figures have been revised for comparison purposes. Due to this and other methodological changes 2003-2006 data are not directly comparable with data pre 2003.

The sustained growth of low cost airlines in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland continues to boost visitor numbers. This is especially the case in respect to visitors from mainland Europe and Great Britain. In the period 2001 to 2006 the main area of growth for Northern Ireland was in the number of visitors from mainland Europe, which increased by 97 per cent. This corresponds with the period that saw increased direct access to Northern Ireland from mainland Europe through low cost carriers. A similar pattern can be seen in the Republic where visitor numbers from mainland Europe grew by more than two-thirds during this period.

Table 7.3 Tourist expenditure by category of expenditure

	<i>Percentages</i>	
	2005	2006
	Republic of Ireland	
Bed and board	29	32
Other food and drink	35	33
Sightseeing/entertainment	5	5
Internal transport	9	10
Shopping	18	15
Miscellaneous	4	5
Total	100	100
	Northern Ireland	
Bed and board	26	27
Food and drink	31	28
Other entertainment	7	9
Internal travel	11	12
Shopping	21	19
Incidental expenditure	4	4
Total	100	100

Sources Republic of Ireland: Survey of Overseas Travellers, Fáilte Ireland
Northern Ireland: NI Passenger Survey, NITB

Table 7.4 Most popular fee-charging visitor attractions, 2006

			<i>Numbers</i>
Name	County	Visitor numbers	
Republic of Ireland			
Guinness Storehouse	Dublin	858,504	
Dublin Zoo	Dublin	754,208	
Book of Kells	Dublin	548,691	
Blarney Castle	Cork	395,454	
National Aquatic Centre	Dublin	368,225	
St Patrick's Cathedral	Dublin	334,976	
Bunratty Castle and Folk Park	Clare	330,763	
Waterford Crystal Visitor Centre	Waterford	310,000	
Fota Wildlife Park	Cork	299,119	
Rock of Cashel	Tipperary	244,515	
Northern Ireland¹			
Belfast Zoological Gardens	Antrim	257,713	
W5 Interactive Discovery Centre	Antrim	235,946	
Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge	Antrim	184,904	
Ulster Folk & Transport Museum	Down	170,950	
Ulster American Folk Park	Tyrone	146,078	
Saint Patrick Centre	Down	137,058	
Exploris Aquarium	Down	136,372	
Old Bushmills Distillery	Antrim	134,298	
Mount Stewart House and Gardens	Down	121,786	
Belleek Pottery	Fermanagh	117,188	

Sources Republic of Ireland: Visitor Attractions Survey, Fáilte Ireland
Northern Ireland: Visitor Attraction Survey, NITB

¹Excluding Country Parks and Gardens.

More recent visitor attraction additions in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, namely the Guinness Storehouse in Dublin and W5 in Belfast, have proved very popular with visitors. However, historical attractions, such as the Book of Kells and the Ulster Folk and Transport Museum still rank highly amongst visitors.

Table 7.5 Most popular free visitor attractions, 2006

			<i>Numbers</i>
Name	County	Visitor numbers	
Republic of Ireland			
Cliffs of Moher Visitor Centre	Clare	911,876	
The National Gallery of Ireland	Dublin	756,510	
Irish Museum of Modern Art	Dublin	435,000	
National Museum of Archaeology and History	Dublin	368,692	
Holy Cross Abbey	Tipperary	260,000	
Chester Beatty Library	Dublin	206,695	
National Museum of Decorative Arts and History	Dublin	180,832	
National Museum of Ireland-Natural History	Dublin	148,894	
National Museum of Country Life	Mayo	100,645	
Nicholas Mosse Pottery	Kilkenny	80,000	
Northern Ireland¹			
Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre	Antrim	553,063	
Oxford Island National Nature Reserve	Armagh	260,000	
Historic Walls of Derry	Londonderry	207,200	
Ulster Museum	Antrim	176,466	
Dunluce Centre	Antrim	77,085	
Malone House	Antrim	70,350	
Lough Neagh Discovery Centre	Armagh	66,241	
Belfast City Hall	Antrim	53,992	
St Columb's Cathedral	Londonderry	51,762	
Culturlann Mac Adam	Antrim	50,000	

Sources Republic of Ireland: Visitor Attractions Survey, Fáilte Ireland
Northern Ireland: Visitor Attraction Survey, NITB

¹Excluding Country Parks and Gardens.

The natural beauty that exists in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland has always been popular with visitors and continues to be a major draw. This is clearly evident in 2006 with the natural attractions, the Cliffs of Moher and the Giants Causeway, topping the table of free visitor attractions in each area.

Table 7.6 Available accommodation

		<i>Numbers</i>					
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
		Republic of Ireland					
Hotels	Premises	848	858	854	846	854	812
	Rooms	39,763	41,983	39,763	43,382	45,773	45,873
Guesthouses	Premises	489	486	480	461	448	409
	Rooms	5,225	5,336	5,310	5,226	5,115	4,632
Farmhouses and Town & Country Homes ¹	Premises	3,915	3,700	3,521	3,278	3,161	3,110
	Rooms	16,242	15,488	14,724	13,794	13,275	12,908
Self-catering ²	Premises	139	189	177	178	177	195
	Rooms	23,340	24,207	21,051	21,331	22,266	21,672
Hostels ³	Premises	206	206	186	175	167	147
	Rooms	5,508	5,508	5,283	5,017	4,734	8,288
		Northern Ireland⁴					
Hotels	Premises	133	132	129	131	128	129
	Rooms	5,295	5,696	5,841	5,932	6,021	6,078
Guesthouses	Premises	156	153	147	140	141	132
	Rooms	1,192	1,185	1,106	1,057	1,096	971
Bed & Breakfasts	Premises	814	755	704	666	640	619
	Rooms	2,719	2,562	2,648	2,456	2,242	2,143
Self-catering	Premises	563	592	613	691	745	782
	Rooms	2,978	3,039	2,853	3,249	3,301	3,344
Youth Hostels	Premises	48	51	56	55	53	47
	Rooms	2,343	2,474	2,626	2,606	2,609	2,546

Sources Republic of Ireland: Gulliver
Northern Ireland: Quality Assurance Database, NITB

¹Includes specialist and pub accommodation.

²Registered group scheme only.

³Two hostel beds constitute one room.

⁴As at year-end.

Table 7.7 Room occupancy in serviced accommodation

		<i>Percentages</i>	
		2005	2006
Republic of Ireland			
Hotels	Jan-Dec	62	64
Guesthouses	Apr-Oct	57	61
Farmhouses and Town & Country Homes ¹	Apr-Oct	48	46
Northern Ireland			
Hotels	Jan-Dec	62	64
Guesthouses	Apr-Oct	43	43
Bed & Breakfasts	Apr-Oct	35	38

Sources Republic of Ireland: Occupancy Survey, Fáilte Ireland
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Tourist Board Occupancy Surveys

¹Includes specialist and pub accommodation.

In both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland over the period 2001 to 2006 the number of available rooms has increased in both the hotel and hostel sectors while the number of rooms has fallen within guesthouses and farmhouses/bed and breakfasts. The self-catering sector in Northern Ireland has seen substantial growth in both the number of premises and available rooms (see Table 7.6). In addition, the Northern Ireland Tourist Board's plans to increase tourism numbers and income will see five new hotels, bringing approximately 800 new beds, in Belfast during 2008 and 2009.

In comparison with a decade earlier the number of available bed-places in the tourist sector in 2006 was higher in almost every EU 27 country including the Republic of Ireland, as well as in Northern Ireland. Among the EU 27 countries the only areas to have experienced a drop in the number of bed-places were Austria, France and, to a lesser degree, Luxembourg and Slovenia (see Table 7.8).

Table 7.8 Number of hotels and similar establishments, bedrooms and bedplaces in EU

Numbers

	Establishments			Bedrooms			Bed-places		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
EU 27	200,074	206,078	201,061	..	5,329,396	5,746,028	9,878,581	10,865,970	11,478,559
Austria	17,990	15,293	14,051	314,172	288,346	282,002	640,199	587,305	572,514
Belgium	2,062	2,034	1,955	51,114	64,992	55,957	117,299	121,512	123,775
Bulgaria	523	679	1,348	..	45,669	95,632	107,111	117,369	211,565
Cyprus	573	801	753	42,891	46,190	44,404	83,517	87,834	89,490
Czech Republic	2,737	4,112	4,314	74,161	95,460	101,563	167,058	218,645	236,104
Denmark	478	484	473	30,755	33,412	36,049	60,080	66,472	70,769
Estonia	174	353	341	5,147	7,779	12,826	10,826	17,385	26,058
Finland	958	989	923	51,842	55,268	54,452	108,438	118,493	118,170
France	20,590	19,928	18,135	668,064	619,355	626,981	1,472,424	1,607,781	1,253,962
Germany	38,565	38,529	36,201	798,894	884,534	896,980	1,490,612	1,602,960	1,631,530
Greece	7,916	8,342	9,111	301,829	320,159	364,179	571,656	607,614	693,252
Hungary	1,687	1,994	1,921	50,691	59,897	64,769	127,650	148,225	154,060
Republic of Ireland	5,274	5,222	4,296	..	61,007	63,087	96,905	140,966	148,077
Italy	34,080	33,421	33,768	947,429	975,601	1,034,682	1,764,651	1,891,281	2,086,942
Latvia	151	199	321	6,814	7,034	9,706	12,388	13,139	19,650
Lithuania	173	231	338	5,088	5,849	10,843	9,897	11,071	21,504
Luxembourg	368	309	284	7,787	7,536	7,474	14,750	14,185	14,349
Malta	255	210	173	17,891	17,969	18,533	38,052	39,020	39,518
Netherlands	1,739	2,858	3,099	..	84,292	94,509	142,800	174,314	192,067
Poland	1,247	1,391	2,301	52,163	60,658	88,409	102,272	118,213	178,056
Portugal	1,744	1,781	2,028	91,094	99,120	117,565	208,205	228,665	264,037
Romania	2,362	2,681	4,125	97,317	96,333	110,937	204,374	199,320	226,383
Slovenia	398	381	358	16,847	14,970	16,402	32,666	27,695	31,145
Slovakia	476	764	922	19,764	23,967	28,460	41,700	48,723	57,985
Spain	9,482	16,369	18,304	538,847	685,668	814,890	1,025,208	1,333,441	1,614,545
Sweden	1,851	1,979	1,888	91,467	99,267	101,651	177,620	194,839	201,316
United Kingdom	46,221	44,744	39,330	554,400	569,064	593,086	1,050,223	1,129,503	1,201,736
Northern Ireland¹	1,203	1,062	880	8,100	9,188	9,192	17,540	21,082	21,040

Source Eurostat

¹The stock for NI is the sum of hotels, guesthouses and B&Bs (after removing school and college stock).

Technical Notes

Tables 7.1 and 7.2

In the Republic of Ireland two sample surveys of passengers, the Country of Residence Survey and the Passenger Card Inquiry, are carried out by the Central Statistics Office. These are used in conjunction with passenger movement figures supplied by the transport companies to provide estimates for overseas tourism and travel. Passenger fare payments by non-residents to Irish carriers refer to total fare payments to Irish carriers, that is, including fares for non-Irish travel.

Republic of Ireland total inward visits are taken from the Passenger Card Inquiry. This is a continuous sample survey of incoming and departing passengers at major air and sea ports. This survey provides information on the reason for journey, area of residence, length of stay, expenditure and fare costs. The sample size in the 2006 Passenger Card Inquiry at air and sea ports was just over 383,000 passengers (213,000 inward and 170,000 outward).

Republic of Ireland visitors by country of residence figures are taken from the Country of Residence Survey. This is a continuous sample survey of passengers (both inward and outward) at all major air and sea ports to provide an estimated distribution of passengers by country of residence. This distribution is applied to the total passenger movement figures to provide estimates of the numbers of Irish visits abroad and visits to Ireland by non-residents. The sample size in the 2006 Country of Residence Survey was just over 665,500 passengers.

Republic of Ireland visitor numbers do not include cross border traffic and from the 1st January 2000 commercial drivers on sea routes are excluded from visitor numbers.

Great Britain conducts the International Passenger Survey (IPS) which is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea or the Channel Tunnel. The equivalent survey in Northern Ireland is called the Northern Ireland Passenger Survey (NIPS). As Northern Ireland also shares a border with the Republic of Ireland (ROI) additional overnight tourism revenue estimates are garnered through surveys conducted by ROI's Central Statistics Office (in regard to ROI residents) and Fáilte Ireland (in regard to visitors to Northern Ireland travelling via ROI).

Table 7.3

Republic of Ireland figures on tourist expenditure by category of expenditure are supplied by Fáilte Ireland.

Northern Ireland figures on tourist expenditure by category of expenditure are taken from the Northern Ireland Passenger Survey (NIPS).

Tables 7.4 and 7.5

Republic of Ireland figures in respect of visitor attractions are supplied by Fáilte Ireland.

Northern Ireland figures in respect of visitor attractions are taken from the Visitor Attraction Survey. This survey is conducted on an annual basis and allows the NITB, by comparing those attractions who have responded in the year under review and the preceding year, to gauge growth in visitor attendance to locations associated primarily with entertainment, interest or education.

Table 7.6

Republic of Ireland information on available accommodation is taken from the on-line reservation system for Irish accommodation suppliers, known as Gulliver.

Table 7.7

Northern Ireland room occupancy information is taken from the United Kingdom Occupancy Survey (UKOS). This is a monthly survey based on a sample of serviced accommodation which primarily monitors room and bed-space occupancy. The Northern Ireland element of the survey would be considered particularly robust due to Northern Ireland's legislation which provides a comprehensive sampling frame through means of the NITB certification process.

Chapter 8



TRANSPORT AND ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

Transport

Public transport in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland is operated by two respective public corporations. Córas Iompair Éireann (CIÉ) is the statutory body charged with the functioning of Dublin Bus, Bus Éireann and Iarnród Éireann. In Northern Ireland this is mirrored, to a certain degree, by the existence of the Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company. This public corporation oversees the activities of Metro (previously Citybus), Ulsterbus and NI Railways. In 1996, the brand name Translink was introduced to cover the integrated services of these three services.

The Republic of Ireland's network of national roads is provided by the National Road Authority (NRA). Historically, the NRA discharges its functions through the relevant local road authorities but can carry out functions directly if thought necessary. In Northern Ireland, the Roads Service is the sole road authority and is charged with the building and maintenance of roads.

The three main airports in the Republic of Ireland are Dublin Airport, Cork Airport and Shannon Airport. Along with these three airports are a host of smaller regional airports. In Northern Ireland, there are three main airports; Belfast International Airport, George Best Belfast City Airport and City of Derry Airport.

In the Republic of Ireland, the Department of Transport's Sustainable Travel and Transport Action Plan aims to encourage people to make informed choices about the way they travel and the consequences of those choices on their health and environment. It hopes, among other things, to create a shift to public transport and other forms of sustainable travel, reduce congestion, ease access to public transport and help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Such a new transport system would aim to increase Ireland's economic competitiveness and would integrate transport infrastructure with spatial planning. The Sustainable Travel and Transport Action Plan will be complementary to other initiatives such as the Rural Transport Programme and Transport 21.

In Northern Ireland, the Regional Transportation Strategy is being progressed through three transport plans. The Regional Strategic Transport Network Plan covers the infra-structural framework of the region connecting all the main centres of economic and social activity as well as improving roads to enhance sea and air ports and cross border links. The Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan is the local transport plan for the Belfast Metropolitan Area. The Sub-Regional Transport Plan deals with the transport needs of the whole of Northern Ireland with the exception of the Belfast Metropolitan Area.

Environment

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the Republic of Ireland and the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) in Northern Ireland are the respective government agencies charged with advising on and implementing Government environmental policies. Both agencies work towards various European and National strategies to improve the environment. In the Republic of Ireland, the EPA corporate strategy '2020 Vision' sets out long-term goals for Ireland's environment and identifies the steps that the EPA will take to achieve those goals. In Northern Ireland, the NIEA works closely with the Planning and Environmental Policy Group (PEPG) of the Department of Environment in developing environmental policy and legislation.

Table 8.1 (a) New car registrations - ten most popular makes, Republic of Ireland

Numbers

1996		2006	
Make of car	Number	Make of car	Number
General Motors (Opel)	15,773	Toyota	24,704
Ford	15,103	Volkswagen	19,940
Toyota	11,913	Ford	19,504
Volkswagen/Audi ¹	11,880	Opel	13,497
Nissan	10,630	Nissan	13,073
Fiat/Lancia	7,712	Renault	9,022
Renault	5,437	Peugeot	7,716
Peugeot/Talbot	4,654	Hyundai	6,816
Austin/Rover	3,659	BMW	6,137
Mazda	3,439	Mercedes-Benz	5,159

Source Republic of Ireland: Vehicles Licensed for the First Time, CSO

¹In 1996, Volkswagen and Audi were sold / marketed under the same brand. They were separate brands in 2006.

Table 8.1 (b) Car registrations^{1,2} - ten most popular makes, Northern Ireland

Numbers

1996		2006	
Make of car	Number	Make of car	Number
Vauxhall	13,829	Vauxhall	12,057
Ford	12,706	Ford	11,339
Peugeot	8,921	Volkswagen	10,160
Renault	8,905	Renault	8,706
Volkswagen	6,001	Toyota	7,253
Rover	5,483	Peugeot	6,748
Nissan	4,305	BMW	5,561
Toyota	3,719	Audi	3,815
Citroen	3,514	Citroen	3,721
Fiat	2,433	Mercedes	3,456

Source Northern Ireland: Driver and Vehicle Agency

¹Includes new and used cars registered for the first time in NI.

²NI figures are for 31st December each year.

Reflecting the growth in prosperity in both areas between 1996 and 2006, 'luxury cars' including BMW and Mercedes-Benz, are included in the ten most popular makes in 2006.

Table 8.2 (a) All first time new vehicle registrations by taxation group in the Republic of Ireland

Year					<i>Numbers</i>	
	Private cars	Motor cycles	Goods vehicles	Other	Total	
1992	67,861	5,884	11,883	3,850	89,478	
1993	60,792	1,914	9,887	3,371	75,964	
1994	77,773	1,837	12,845	4,230	96,685	
1995	82,730	1,911	13,790	5,048	103,479	
1996	109,333	2,412	16,445	5,774	133,964	
1997	125,818	2,717	18,895	5,656	153,086	
1998	138,538	3,117	23,811	7,058	172,524	
1999	170,322	4,955	30,066	8,257	213,600	
2000	225,269	6,871	33,606	9,244	274,990	
2001	160,908	6,919	30,622	8,992	207,441	
2002	150,485	5,596	28,412	9,250	193,743	
2003	142,992	4,993	30,532	9,592	188,109	
2004	149,635	3,833	31,165	10,874	195,507	
2005	166,270	3,240	38,396	11,378	219,284	
2006	173,273	3,206	43,619	13,629	233,727	

Source Republic of Ireland: Vehicles Licensed for the First Time, CSO

Table 8.2 (b) All first time vehicle registrations by taxation group in Northern Ireland^{1,2}

Year					<i>Numbers</i>	
	Private cars	Motor cycles	Goods vehicles	Other	Total	
1992	64,746	2,000	8,998	1,931	77,675	
1993	69,214	1,898	9,561	2,307	82,980	
1994	76,529	1,957	9,998	2,924	91,408	
1995	81,410	2,399	10,670	2,467	96,946	
1996	87,614	2,927	11,088	2,251	103,880	
1997	93,870	3,565	12,523	2,338	112,296	
1998	100,947	4,447	14,234	1,674	121,302	
1999	99,490	5,415	15,173	1,699	121,777	
2000	95,018	6,099	16,635	2,017	119,769	
2001	98,789	5,678	18,352	2,050	124,869	
2002	93,866	5,699	16,214	1,865	117,644	
2003	97,374	6,888	16,043	2,093	122,398	
2004	96,058	4,706	15,558	1,907	118,229	
2005	98,471	4,728	16,444	2,065	121,708	
2006	102,229	4,363	17,971	2,235	126,798	

Source Northern Ireland: Driver and Vehicle Agency

¹NI figures are for 31st December each year.

²NI figures are for both new and used vehicles registered for the first time.

Table 8.3 Stock of cars in 2006 by year of registration¹*Numbers and percentages*

Year of registration	Republic of Ireland		Northern Ireland	
	Number of cars	% of cars	Number of cars	% of cars
1990 and earlier	22,062	1.2	8,108	1.0
1991	13,322	0.7	2,718	0.3
1992	21,214	1.2	4,360	0.5
1993	28,705	1.6	8,272	1.0
1994	43,761	2.5	14,595	1.8
1995	58,504	3.3	22,256	2.8
1996	86,154	4.8	30,509	3.8
1997	110,874	6.2	39,222	4.9
1998	124,638	7.0	48,612	6.1
1999	153,555	8.6	54,855	6.9
2000	207,222	11.6	60,110	7.5
2001	152,367	8.6	67,341	8.4
2002	147,234	8.3	73,952	9.2
2003	138,967	7.8	79,888	10.0
2004	146,320	8.2	87,181	10.9
2005	161,019	9.1	93,990	11.7
2006	162,943	9.2	104,428	13.0
Total	1,778,861	100	800,397	100

Sources Republic of Ireland: Irish Bulletin of Vehicle and Driver Statistics, Department of Transport
Northern Ireland: Driver and Vehicle Agency

¹Data include new cars registered for the first time in each area and second-hand cars registered for first time in each area that may have been previously registered in another country.

The increase in the number of new vehicles registered for the first time in the Republic of Ireland, in 2000, was partially a result of individuals desiring a '00' registration on their car number plate, along with a reflection of the buoyant economy at the time.

Table 8.4 (a) Driving test pass rates by gender in the Republic of Ireland¹

	<i>Numbers and rates</i>								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Male									
Pass	31,694	45,624	50,557	51,016	42,545	41,821	43,531	39,937	43,992
Fail	21,826	29,010	34,510	38,174	34,157	31,949	34,920	32,653	38,853
<i>% pass</i>	59.2	61.1	59.4	57.2	55.5	56.7	55.5	55.0	53.1
Female									
Pass	25,130	36,240	42,758	44,553	38,326	43,478	39,647	33,757	39,176
Fail	21,462	27,302	34,871	38,633	33,955	39,167	35,885	31,153	36,720
<i>% pass</i>	53.9	57.0	55.1	53.6	53.0	52.6	52.5	52.0	51.6
Total tests	100,112	138,176	162,696	172,376	148,983	156,415	153,983	137,500	158,741

Source Republic of Ireland: Irish Bulletin of Vehicle and Driver Statistics, Department of Transport

¹Data refer to all forms of driving test.

Table 8.4 (b) Driving test pass rates by gender in Northern Ireland^{1,2}

	<i>Numbers and rates</i>								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Male									
Pass	11,555	10,648	10,475	10,021	9,827	11,015	9,986	14,028	14,534
Fail	6,358	6,873	8,127	10,412	9,308	10,055	8,837	12,016	13,230
<i>% pass</i>	64.5	60.8	56.3	49.0	51.4	52.3	53.1	53.9	52.3
Female									
Pass	11,070	9,976	9,062	9,557	8,788	10,276	9,222	13,167	13,647
Fail	8,712	9,145	9,685	11,184	11,837	14,149	12,276	16,534	18,327
<i>% pass</i>	56.0	52.2	48.3	46.1	42.6	42.1	42.9	44.3	42.7
Total tests	37,695	36,642	37,349	41,174	39,760	45,495	40,321	55,745	59,738

Source Northern Ireland: Driver and Vehicle Agency

¹Northern Ireland figures refer to the financial year.

²Northern Ireland figures refer to car 'L' driving tests only.

Table 8.5 Bus transport

Units as indicated

Description	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland									
Passenger journeys ('000)	218,800	222,900	218,500	230,300	236,000	241,800	240,100	238,300	238,400
Vehicle kilometres ('000)	117,500	119,800	127,700	134,900	137,200	143,200	143,900	151,100	151,500
Northern Ireland¹									
Passenger journeys ('000)	71,300	69,500	67,100	65,000	65,900	65,400	65,100	67,200	67,500
Vehicle kilometres ('000)	68,100	68,500	66,700	66,800	67,800	68,200	68,400	67,700	69,900

Sources Republic of Ireland: Bus Éireann and Dublin Bus
Northern Ireland: Translink

¹Northern Ireland figures refer to the financial year.

Efforts to modernise and renew both Dublin Bus and Bus Éireann have helped the total number of passenger journeys in the Republic of Ireland, in 2006, increase by 9 per cent compared to 1998 (peaking at 11 per cent in 2003).

The number of passenger journeys in Northern Ireland was 5 per cent lower in 2006 than in 1998. However, the biggest falls in passenger journeys occurred in the earlier years of the period, with some degree of reversal in the decline from 2001 onwards. In this period, Translink undertook a series of network reviews and also re-launched the Goldline and Metro (previously Citybus) services.

Bus users in the Republic of Ireland, on average, make shorter journeys than those in Northern Ireland, suggesting a relatively higher use of bus transport in rural areas of Northern Ireland.

Table 8.6 Rail transport

Units as indicated

Description	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland									
Passenger journeys ('000)	32,146	32,765	31,721	34,206	35,370	35,558	34,550	37,845	43,150
Passenger receipts (€'000) ¹	101,203	106,468	105,721	119,439	121,947	136,851	141,091	150,875	167,753
Length of railway track (km)	1,945	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,965	1,834	1,834	1,912	1,912
Northern Ireland²									
Passenger journeys ('000)	5,800	5,900	5,900	6,200	6,300	6,900	6,900	7,700	8,600
Passenger receipts (£'000) ¹	12,786	13,366	14,126	14,987	15,394	16,759	17,194	18,637	22,646
Length of railway track (km)	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340

Sources Republic of Ireland: Iarnrod Éireann
Northern Ireland: Translink

¹Receipts are in current prices, i.e. figures express the value of receipts in terms of the prices that existed in the year of measurement.

²Northern Ireland figures refer to the financial year.

The number of passenger journeys by rail was 34 per cent higher in the Republic of Ireland in 2006 than in 1998 and 48 per cent higher in Northern Ireland. These increases have occurred during a time when the length of railway track has remained relatively stable in both areas.

Table 8.7 Road accident deaths by road user type

	<i>Numbers</i>									
Road user type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland										
Pedestrians	130	114	92	85	89	86	64	70	74	73
Pedal cyclists	24	21	14	10	12	18	11	11	10	9
Motor cyclists	68	37	43	39	50	44	55	50	56	29
Car users	219	253	236	260	230	200	172	208	222	226
Other road users	31	28	28	21	30	28	33	35	34	28
Total	472	458	413	415	411	376	335	374	396	365
Northern Ireland										
Pedestrians	37	40	39	32	32	33	28	23	28	22
Pedal cyclists	4	7	1	4	2	3	2	2	4	1
Motor cyclists	16	11	9	7	11	19	22	22	15	14
Car users	79	93	91	119	91	93	88	94	81	84
Other road users	8	9	1	9	12	2	10	6	7	5
Total	144	160	141	171	148	150	150	147	135	126

Sources Republic of Ireland: Road Safety Authority
Northern Ireland: Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)

Between 1997 and 2006 the Republic of Ireland recorded a 23 per cent decrease in road deaths. This was aided by the launch of the Government's first road safety strategy in 1998. The numbers of deaths did rise between 2003 and 2005 before declining once again.

The Northern Ireland Road Safety Strategy was introduced in 2002 and this has helped to develop a downtrend in road accident deaths for the years between 2002 and 2006. Figures show that deaths, in this period, fell from 150 down to 126, a decrease of 16 per cent.

While the data report a general decline in road accident deaths in both areas, a measurement of road usage over the same time period should also be employed to allow for proper interpretation of these figures.

Table 8.8 Road freight transport activity classified by group of goods and national/international journeys, 2006

Group of goods (NST/R Chapter) ³	Tonne-km ¹			Tonnes carried ²		
	National journeys ⁴	International journeys ⁵	Total	National journeys ⁴	International journeys ⁵	Total
	<i>Millions</i>					
Republic of Ireland						
Agricultural products and live animals	1,382	446	1,829	16.62	1.53	18.15
Foodstuffs and animal fodder	2,270	1,127	3,398	29.58	2.42	31.99
Solid mineral fuels	156	15	171	2.58	0.13	2.71
Petroleum products	917	18	935	11.24	0.18	11.41
Ores and metal waste	96	42	138	1.05	0.26	1.31
Metal products	346	82	429	2.99	0.45	3.44
Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials	5,175	227	5,402	192.08	3.23	195.31
Fertilisers	305	31	336	5.32	0.14	5.46
Chemicals	321	133	454	5.13	0.29	5.42
Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles	2,002	650	2,652	23.81	1.60	25.42
Mixed loads	1,085	858	1,943	10.85	1.45	12.30
Total	14,056	3,631	17,687	301.24	11.67	312.91
Northern Ireland⁶						
Agricultural products and live animals	348	15	364	3.61	0.51	4.13
Foodstuffs and animal fodder	1,030	99	1,128	13.67	1.43	15.10
Solid mineral fuels	103	16	119	1.08	0.33	1.42
Petroleum products	146	42	188	3.31	0.61	3.93
Ores and metal waste	25	0	25	0.35	0.00	0.36
Metal products	99	14	113	1.14	0.28	1.42
Crude and manufactured minerals, building materials	997	185	1,181	31.96	6.68	38.64
Fertilisers	27	8	35	0.58	0.10	0.68
Chemicals	128	10	138	1.15	0.10	1.25
Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles	657	112	769	11.56	1.37	12.93
Mixed loads	707	70	777	6.39	1.21	7.60
Total	4,267	570	4,837	74.82	12.62	87.43

Sources Republic of Ireland: Road Freight Transport Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport, DfT

Footnotes See technical notes.

Table 8.9 Scheduled and chartered terminal air passenger traffic

Year	Passengers ¹		Numbers
	Scheduled	Chartered	All flights
Republic of Ireland			
1997	12,047,645	1,439,233	13,486,878
1998	13,254,479	1,712,963	14,967,442
1999	14,620,363	2,062,431	16,682,794
2000	15,598,556	2,510,107	18,108,663
2001	16,399,807	2,606,714	18,803,700
2002	16,891,154	2,916,634	19,807,788
2003	18,209,312	2,924,292	21,133,604
2004	19,992,600	2,819,213	22,811,813
2005	22,850,587	2,830,029	25,680,616
2006	26,574,295	2,575,697	29,149,992
Northern Ireland²			
1997	3,227,200	570,577	3,797,777
1998	3,325,000	665,404	3,990,404
1999	3,619,912	777,967	4,397,879
2000	3,773,100	830,850	4,603,950
2001	4,233,206	748,988	4,982,194
2002	4,937,546	702,395	5,639,941
2003	5,276,752	857,221	6,133,973
2004	5,820,516	907,394	6,727,910
2005	6,510,724	745,122	7,255,846
2006	6,734,589	727,991	7,462,580

Sources Republic of Ireland: Transport Section, CSO
Northern Ireland: CAA Statistics

¹Figures include both arrivals and departures.

²Northern Ireland airports include Belfast International, George Best Belfast City and City of Derry airports.

In the ten years from 1997 to 2006, both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland have recorded large increases in the volume of air passenger traffic (increases of 116 per cent and 96 per cent respectively). A liberal European aviation market, along with an expanded European community, have helped this growth along with increased competition and reduced airfares.

Figure 8.1 Index of increase in air passenger traffic, 1997-2006 (1997=100)

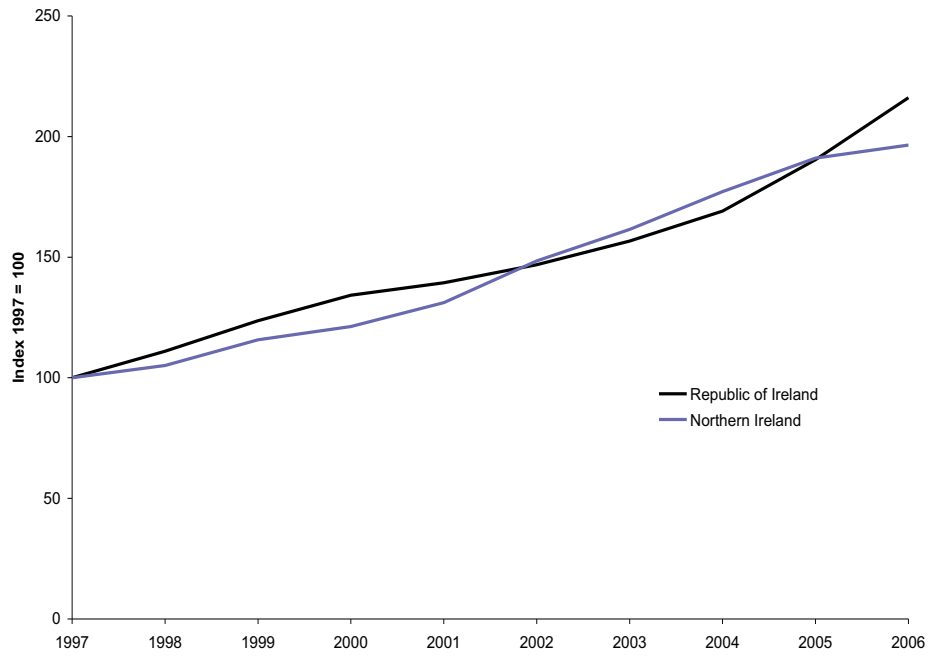


Table 8.10 Environmental pressures - transport

Units as indicated

Year	Number of cars	Total number of vehicles	Number of cars per thousand population	CO ₂ emissions from road transport kilotonnes
Republic of Ireland				
1992	858,498	1,126,473	242	5,357
1993	891,027	1,151,238	249	5,321
1994	939,022	1,202,273	262	5,560
1995	990,384	1,262,503	275	5,718
1996	1,057,383	1,338,616	292	6,722
1997	1,134,429	1,432,330	310	7,082
1998	1,196,901	1,510,853	323	8,441
1999	1,269,245	1,608,156	339	9,356
2000	1,319,250	1,682,221	348	10,107
2001	1,384,704	1,769,684	360	10,551
2002	1,447,908	1,850,046	370	10,833
2003	1,507,106	1,937,429	379	11,004
2004	1,582,833	2,036,307	391	11,612
2005	1,662,200	2,138,700	402	12,355
Northern Ireland				
1992	493,025	578,312	304	..
1993	500,194	586,325	306	..
1994	508,800	595,951	310	..
1995	522,960	611,562	317	3,511
1996	546,442	639,286	329	..
1997	583,237	683,569	349	..
1998	592,831	695,360	353	3,734
1999	615,567	720,645	367	3,877
2000	622,488	730,730	370	3,981
2001	650,323	767,305	385	4,043
2002	671,180	794,477	396	4,342
2003	712,835	852,742	419	4,545
2004	736,706	883,261	431	4,581
2005	763,664	917,399	443	4,632

Sources Republic of Ireland: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Central Statistics Office, Environmental Protection Agency
Northern Ireland: Department for Regional Development, AEA Technology

Figure 8.2 Number of cars per 1,000 population, 1992-2005

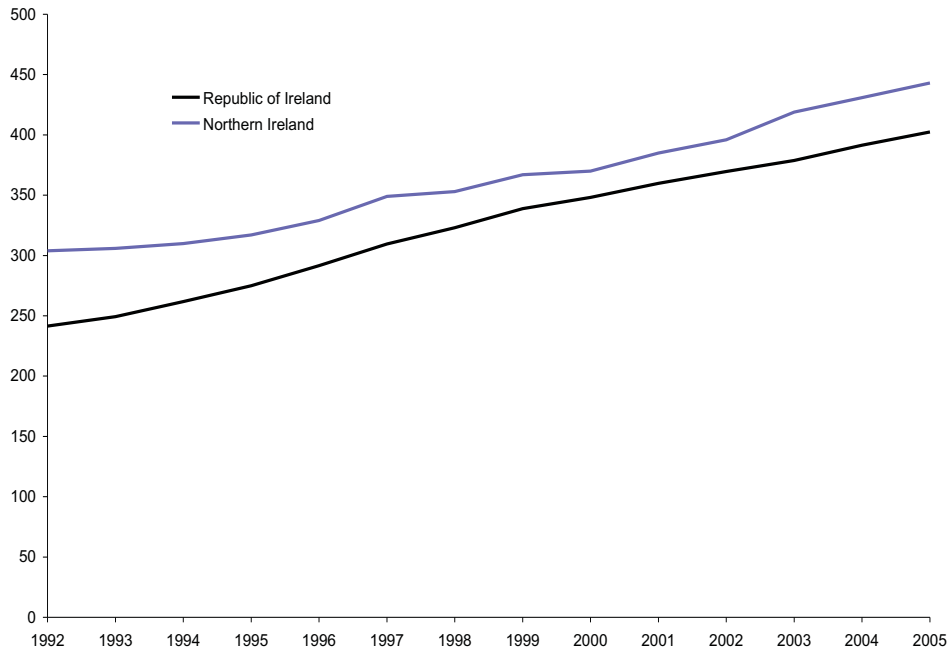


Table 8.11 Greenhouse gas emissions¹

Description	<i>Kilotonnes</i>							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Ireland								
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	40,573	42,201	44,975	47,300	45,754	44,804	45,754	47,268
Methane (CH ₄)	684	669	645	633	636	664	636	632
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	34	34	33	31	29	29	28	28
Total	41,291	42,904	45,653	47,964	46,419	45,497	46,418	47,928
Northern Ireland								
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	15,390	15,682	15,558	15,853	14,391	14,455	14,340	15,113
Methane (CH ₄)	135	130	127	124	123	120	119	117
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	8
Total	15,536	15,823	15,695	15,987	14,523	14,584	14,468	15,238

Sources Republic of Ireland: Environmental Protection Agency
Northern Ireland: AEA Technology

¹'Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions' refers to the actual amount of each GHG emitted.

Both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland witnessed a decline in carbon dioxide levels between 2001 and 2002. In the Republic of Ireland, this drop can be partially attributed to the closure of the NET fertilizer plant in 2002. In Northern Ireland, the drop in emissions can be partially explained by a reduction in emissions from coal-fired power generation as a result of the gas pipeline constructed across to Scotland, which went into commercial operation in early 2002.

Table 8.12 Greenhouse gas emissions, CO₂ equivalent¹

Description	<i>CO₂ equivalent kilotonnes</i>							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Republic of Ireland								
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	40,573	42,201	44,975	47,300	45,754	44,804	45,754	47,268
Methane (CH ₄)	14,366	14,045	13,541	13,291	13,364	13,947	13,359	13,262
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	10,487	10,543	10,074	9,553	9,077	8,914	8,750	8,694
Total	65,426	66,789	68,590	70,144	68,195	67,665	67,863	69,224
Northern Ireland								
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	15,390	15,682	15,558	15,853	14,391	14,455	14,340	15,113
Methane (CH ₄)	3,232	3,131	3,050	2,979	2,959	2,877	2,855	2,804
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	3,397	3,419	3,189	3,228	2,771	2,722	2,646	2,519
Total	22,019	22,232	21,797	22,061	20,121	20,054	19,840	20,437

Sources Republic of Ireland: Environmental Protection Agency
Northern Ireland: AEA Technology

¹'Greenhouse gas emission, CO₂ equivalent' refers to the potential global warming effect of each GHG.

For example, methane is 21 times more potent a GHG than CO₂, whilst N₂O is 310 times more potent.

Figure 8.3 Index of greenhouse gas emissions, CO₂ equivalent, 1998-2005 (1998=100)

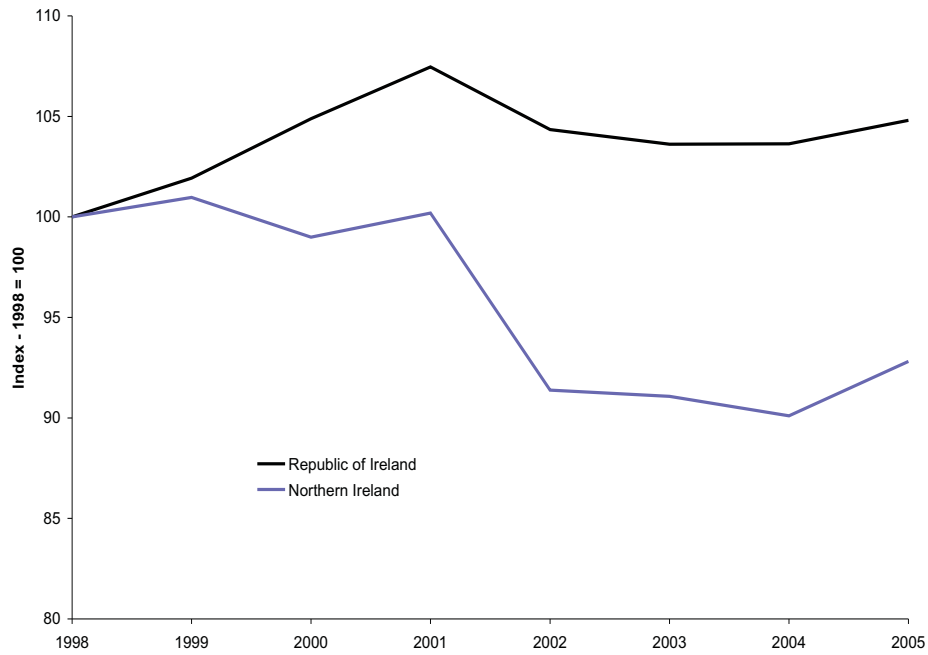


Table 8.13 (a) River quality in the Republic of Ireland

Description	Percentages				
	1991-94	1995-97	1998-2000	2001-03	2004-06
Unpolluted	71	67	70	69	71
Slightly polluted	17	18	17	18	18
Moderately polluted	11	14	12	12	10
Seriously polluted	1	1	1	1	1

Source Republic of Ireland: Environmental Protection Agency

Table 8.13 (b1) Chemical river quality in Northern Ireland¹

Description	Percentages							
	1995-97	1998-2000	1999-2001	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06
Very good	8	7	9	6	10	12	14	26
Good	36	52	49	49	48	46	49	49
Fairly good	32	26	25	29	24	27	23	18
Fair	14	11	13	12	11	8	9	4
Poor	9	4	5	3	7	6	4	3
Bad	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

Source Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Table 8.13 (b2) Biological river quality in Northern Ireland^{2,3}

Description	Percentages							
	1997	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Very good	30	24	20	21	16	13	15	16
Good	44	38	30	36	41	38	41	38
Fairly good	21	25	34	29	29	34	30	34
Fair	6	11	13	11	12	13	12	10
Poor	0	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Bad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Environment Agency

¹Chemical river quality is assessed over a rolling three-year sample.

²Biological river quality is assessed over a normal calendar year basis.

³Please see technical notes for an explanation of chemical and biological river quality.

River quality in the Republic of Ireland has remained relatively constant from 1991, with approximately 70 per cent of rivers being described as being unpolluted.

The chemical quality of rivers in Northern Ireland has improved over the period 1995-97 to 2004-06, with 75 per cent of rivers rated as good or very good in 2004-06. However, there has been a decline in the biological quality.

Table 8.14 Land areas afforested

	<i>Thousands</i>									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland										
Hectares public	391	394	395	397	397	397	397	398	398	398
Hectares private	217	227	239	253	268	283	292	302	312	320
Hectares total	609	621	634	650	665	680	689	699	709	717
% of total land area	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Northern Ireland¹										
Hectares public	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	62	61	61
Hectares private	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	24	25	26
Hectares total	81	82	83	83	84	85	86	86	86	87
% of total land area	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Sources Republic of Ireland: Forest Service
Northern Ireland: Forest Service, DARD

¹Figures for Northern Ireland are for the financial year.

Table 8.15 (a) Municipal waste in the Republic of Ireland

	<i>Tonnes and percentages</i>		
	2004	2005	2006
Total	2,703,603	2,779,097	3,100,310
Percentage recovered (incl use as fuel for energy)	33	34	36

Source Republic of Ireland: EPA National Waste Report 2006 Appendix A - Indicators

Table 8.15 (b) Municipal waste in Northern Ireland

	<i>Tonnes and percentages</i>		
	2004	2005	2006
Total	1,050,716	1,063,510	1,064,090
Percentage recycled/composted	18	23	26

Source Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Technical Notes

Tables 8.1 (a) and 8.1 (b)

In most European countries, including the Republic of Ireland, cars produced by General Motor are badged as Opels. In the United Kingdom, they are badged as Vauxhalls but the models are otherwise largely identical. ROI figures refer to new cars licensed for the first time. Northern Ireland figures refer to new and used cars registered for the first time in Northern Ireland.

Table 8.2 (b)

In Northern Ireland, goods vehicles include Light Goods Vehicles which have a gross weight of 3,500 kgs or less and Heavy Goods Vehicles which have a gross weight exceeding 3,500 kgs.

Table 8.3

In Northern Ireland, cars include all vehicles with a car body type.

Tables 8.4 (a) and 8.4 (b)

Figures from the Republic of Ireland refer to driving tests for all vehicle types. Figures for Northern Ireland refer to car 'L' driving tests.

Table 8.7

In both Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland, a road accident death means the death occurred within 30 days from injuries received in an accident. Motorcyclists include riders and passengers of motorcycles. Car users include drivers and passengers of cars and taxis. Other road users include passengers of pedal cycles, drivers and passengers of Public Service Vehicles, goods vehicles, motorcycles. Car users include drivers and passengers of cars and taxis. Other road users include passengers of pedal cycles, drivers and passengers of Public Service Vehicles, goods vehicles, motor caravans, tractors and emergency vehicles.

Table 8.8

Footnotes

¹Tonne-Kilometre - For end-to-end journeys this is the result of multiplying the weight of goods carried by the distance they were carried.

²Tonnes Carried - This is the weight of goods (including empties) carried inclusive of packaging etc. but excluding the weight of demountable containers (if any) in which the goods are carried.

For split delivery/collection journeys tonnes carried is taken as the weight of goods at the start of the journey plus the weight of any other goods collected during the journey.

³NST/R is the Standard Goods Classification for Transport Statistics in the European Union.

⁴Northern Ireland national journeys include journeys within Northern Ireland and journeys from Northern Ireland to England, Scotland and Wales.

⁵NI journeys to the Republic of Ireland and ROI journeys to NI are included in International journeys.

⁶Figures for Northern Ireland refer to trips made by good vehicles registered in Northern Ireland.

Table 8.10

Republic of Ireland data include 'fuel tourism' from Northern Ireland, i.e. where drivers from Northern Ireland travel across the border to buy fuel because it is cheaper but consume it in Northern Ireland.

Tables 8.10, 8.11 and 8.12

Both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland statistics are subject to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.

Northern Ireland's greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory is calculated by AEA Technologies, along with the GHG inventories for the rest of the United Kingdom. A separate inventory has been produced for each of the devolved administrations (DA), for the years 1990, 1995, 1998 to 2005. The GHGs reported on are:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

In the compilation of GHG inventories for each of the DAs, where possible, the same methodology has been used to calculate emission estimates as for the UK inventory. However, for many emission sources the data available for DA emissions are less detailed than for the UK as a whole, and for some sources country-level data are not available at all.

Table 8.13 (b1)

Chemical quality is assessed using three determinands, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), dissolved oxygen (DO) and ammonia. These have been selected as indicators of the extent to which waters are affected by waste water discharges and rural land use run-off containing organic, biodegradable material. The quality of rivers is affected by discharges from sewage treatment works and industries, and by diffuse drainage and discharges from agriculture.

There are six quality classes ranging from Very Good through Fair to Bad. Monitoring results for rolling 3-year sampling periods are used. Thus, for example, the General Quality Assessment (GQA) chemical classification for 2003 is based on a combination of the results obtained during 2001, 2002 and 2003.

Table 8.13 (b2)

Biological classification is based on comparison of the macroinvertebrate fauna found at a sampling site with what would be expected to be found in the absence of pollution. The closer the approximation between what is found and what would be expected to be found in the absence of pollution, the better the biological class of the river. There are six quality classes ranging from Very Good through Fair to Bad.

The biological quality of rivers is determined by the presence of over 1,500 species of aquatic macroinvertebrates (such as insect larvae, molluscs and shrimps). Each species varies in their ability to tolerate pollution and the different forms of pollution. Due to this, the identification of imbalances in the diversity and abundance of macroinvertebrates within river reaches offers a ready means of detecting intermittent pollution and the effects of substances such as pesticides and acids which may not be detected by chemical monitoring. Because of the relatively small range of chemical determinands routinely monitored, rivers can be classified as of good chemical quality while supporting an impoverished macroinvertebrate community. The effects of pollution can therefore be underestimated if reliance is placed on one classification system in isolation.

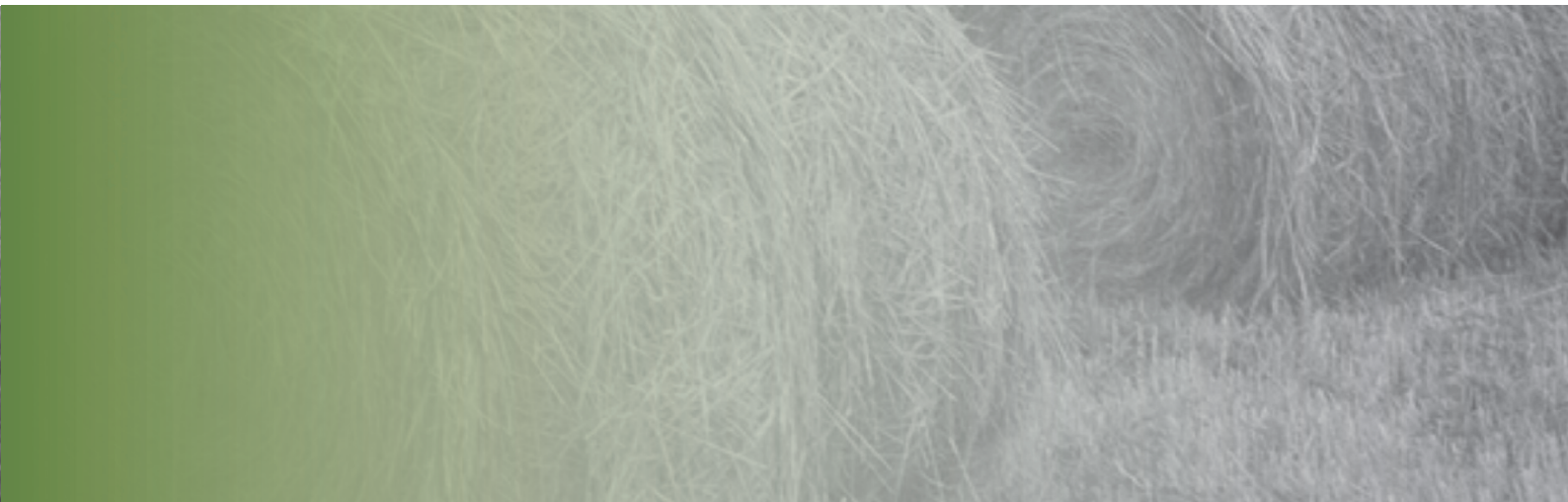
In the same way, the abundance and diversity of aquatic plants and algae can provide valuable information regarding nutrient enrichment in river waters and sediments. Taken together with GQA chemistry, the evaluation of macroinvertebrates and plants can give a much more holistic assessment of river water quality and improve the detection of intermittent or insidious pollution.

Table 8.15

Municipal waste figures for Northern Ireland are collected by quarterly data returns from each of the 26 district councils through WasteDataFlow (WDF). WDF is an online data collection portal through which district councils submit their quarterly returns.

2005/06 was the first year a complete set of annual data were collated by the WDF system. Prior to the WDF these statistics were collected by way of municipal waste surveys.

Chapter 9



AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

The majority of land on the island of Ireland is in agricultural and forestry use. In the Republic of Ireland this accounts for approximately 72 per cent of total land area, while in Northern Ireland it accounts for 80 per cent. In both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland, the majority of agricultural land is devoted to grassland based enterprises with cattle and sheep farming predominating. Climatic conditions suitable for grass growing allow for extensive livestock farming.

In 1975, the European Economic Community (EEC) introduced the Less Favoured Area (LFA) designation to support farming where production conditions were deemed to be difficult as well as to protect the countryside and reverse rural depopulation. In both the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland approximately seventy per cent of the agricultural area is currently categorised as LFA.

In both the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland, the number of farms has decreased while the average farm size (in hectares) has increased. There has also been a decrease in the number of people working on farms. The number of farms with diversification activities has increased in recent times as has the number of farms who supplement their income from non-farm activities.

Table 9.1 (a) Estimated value of the agricultural output - livestock and livestock products in the Republic of Ireland

	<i>€ millions</i>					
Livestock and livestock products¹	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cattle	1,260	1,179	1,244	1,346	1,413	1,502
Pigs	346	301	285	297	292	321
Sheep and lambs	284	202	193	200	192	190
Poultry	138	132	139	151	144	141
Milk	1,566	1,413	1,431	1,416	1,335	1,326
Other livestock and livestock products ²	185	239	252	261	276	300
Total	3,779	3,466	3,544	3,673	3,651	3,780

Source Republic of Ireland: Output, Input and Income in Agriculture, CSO

¹At producer prices (excludes subsidies and deduction of taxes).

²Includes eggs.

Table 9.1 (b) Estimated value of the agricultural output - livestock and livestock products in Northern Ireland

	<i>£ millions</i>					
Livestock and livestock products	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cattle	333	361	373	413	243 ¹	239 ¹
Pigs	62	59	69	69	63	65
Sheep and lambs	65	59	58	67	44 ¹	52 ¹
Poultry	107	116	122	140	136	139
Milk	352	293	331	349	343 ¹	328 ¹
Eggs	22	26	32	23	22	22
Other livestock and livestock products	8	8	8	9	9	9
Total	949	922	993	1,069	860¹	853¹

Source Northern Ireland: Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture, DARD

¹Due to national accounting principles output figures do not include the 'single farm payment', which was introduced in 2005. Therefore, data are not directly comparable to previous years (see technical notes).

The importance of cattle and milk to the agricultural industry is evident from the data above. They account for the majority of the total value of livestock and livestock products both in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. In the Republic of Ireland, cattle and milk products contribute around 75 per cent of the total estimated value of output. In Northern Ireland, around two thirds of the total value of livestock and livestock products can be attributed to cattle and milk products.

Figure 9.1 Estimated percentage distribution of agricultural output - livestock and livestock products, 2006

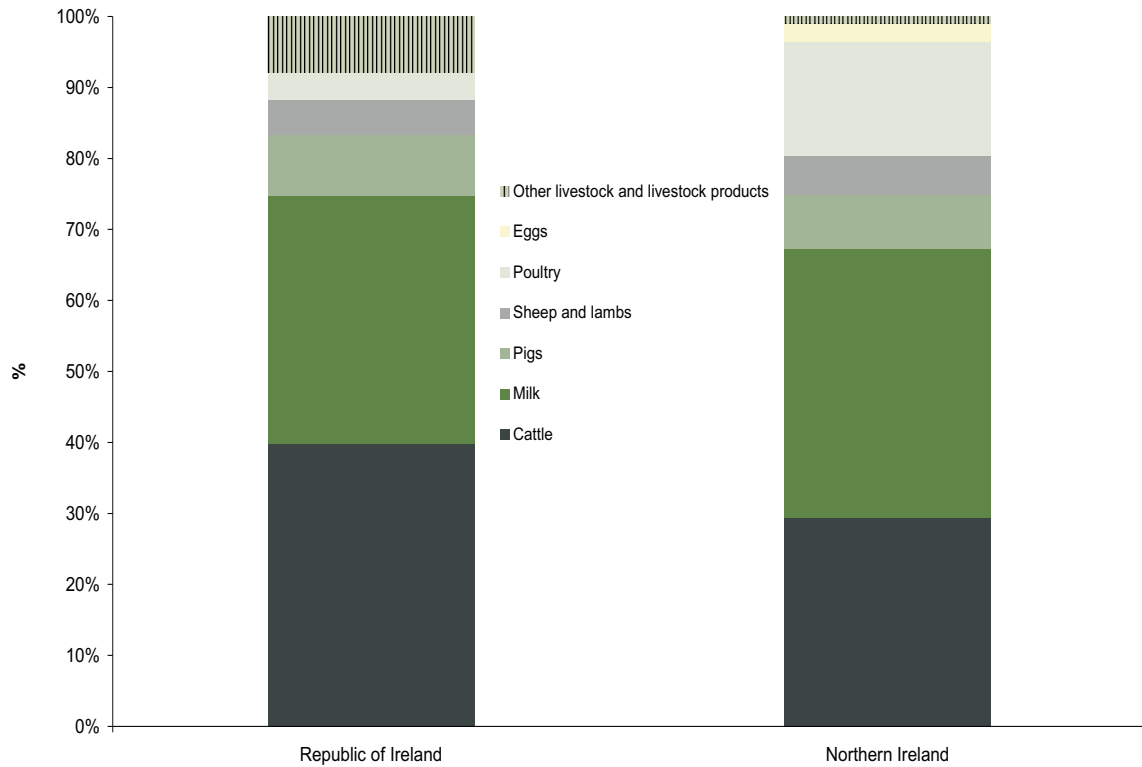


Table 9.2 (a) Estimated value of the agricultural output - crops, fruit and horticulture in the Republic of Ireland

	<i>€ millions</i>					
Output	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crops						
Potatoes	98	97	99	89	79	107
Barley ¹	105	73	102	99	67	85
Wheat ¹	58	61	59	72	52	62
Oats ¹	7	8	10	10	7	13
Sugar beet ¹	75	72	76	76	67	0
Turf	27	28	34	34	37	41
Other crops ¹	49	51	53	65	65	67
Fruit	17	23	30	29	34	41
Vegetables	83	73	79	84	89	89
Mushrooms	116	138	125	115	110	100
Total	633	623	667	672	606	605

Source Republic of Ireland: Output, Input and Income in Agriculture, CSO

¹At producer prices (excludes subsidies and deduction of taxes).

Table 9.2 (b) Estimated value of the agricultural output - crops, fruit and horticulture in Northern Ireland

	<i>£ millions</i>					
Output	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crops						
Potatoes	21	21	22	21	13	20
Barley ¹	19	14	18	18	10 ²	11 ²
Wheat ¹	3	5	7	8	5 ²	7 ²
Oats ¹	1	1	2	2	1 ²	1 ²
Sugar beet	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turf	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other crops ¹	10	8	9	8	9 ²	10 ²
Fruit	7	4	6	8	5	8
Vegetables	16	15	16	16	15	16
Mushrooms	29	27	25	23	24	19
Total	106	96	104	104	82²	92²

Source Northern Ireland: Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture, DARD

¹Includes arable area payments but excludes 'set-aside payments', which are included in 'other payments'.

²Due to national accounting principles output figures do not include 'single farm payment'. Therefore, data are not directly comparable to previous years (see technical notes).

Table 9.3 Area of agricultural land under crops, fruit, horticulture and grass

Thousand hectares

Output	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland						
Crops, fruit and horticulture						
Wheat	84.9	102.7	95.7	102.7	95.2	87.5
Oats	16.8	18.8	21.0	20.0	16.8	20.4
Barley	182.0	176.0	183.1	183.7	164.4	167.0
Vegetables for sale	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.9
Fruit	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
Potatoes	14.3	15.4	14.2	13.3	11.8	11.5
Arable Silage	24.4	20.8	29.4	21.2	19.6	14.7
Maize Silage	19.7	19.3	15.6	13.5	14.6	20.2
Other crops, fruit and horticulture	67.9	65.6	71.9	64.7	72.9	54.4
Total	415.4	423.3	436.4	423.9	401.1	381.0
Grass	3,531.4	3,476.9	3,465.8	3,427.5	3,429.4	3,408.5
Crops, fruit, horticulture and grass^{1,3}	3,946.8	3,900.2	3,902.2	3,851.4	3,830.5	3,789.5
Northern Ireland						
Crops, fruit and horticulture						
Wheat	4.1	7.2	7.3	8.6	8.4	8.7
Oats	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.9
Barley	32.8	28.4	27.7	27.0	25.7	22.8
Vegetables for sale	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Fruit	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Potatoes	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.7	4.5	4.7
Forage Maize	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Other crops, fruit and horticulture	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.1
Total	54.1	52.6	53.0	53.9	51.5	49.8
Grass	840.1	843.7	848.2	838.5	811.4	803.7
Crops, fruit, horticulture and grass^{2,3}	894.1	896.3	901.2	892.3	862.9	853.5

Sources Republic of Ireland: June Crops and Livestock Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland, DARD

¹Republic of Ireland figures include set-aside land; excludes rough grazing.

²Northern Ireland figures exclude set-aside land and rough grazing.

³Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 9.4 Livestock numbers for selected categories

	<i>Thousands</i>						
Output	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Republic of Ireland							
Livestock							
Cattle	7,314	7,050	6,992	7,000	7,016	6,983	6,916
Sheep	7,888	7,330	7,210	6,849	6,777	6,392	5,973
Pigs	1,621	1,743	1,785	1,726	1,653	1,688	1,643
Poultry	..	..	..	13,012	..	11,817	..
Horses and ponies ¹	70	71	73	70	73	80	87
Goats	15	8	8	8	8	7	7
Northern Ireland							
Livestock							
Cattle	1,759	1,679	1,685	1,685	1,678	1,666	1,636
Sheep	2,753	2,526	2,324	2,241	2,225	2,145	2,071
Pigs	638	386	388	434	424	405	387
Poultry	15,900	14,348	16,862	18,525	20,509	17,614	18,411
Horses and ponies ¹	10	10	10	10	9	9	10
Goats	4	3	3	3	3	2	3

Sources Republic of Ireland: June Crops and Livestock Survey, Central Statistics Office; Farm Structure Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland, DARD

¹Horses not attached to agricultural holding are not included.

The Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland have recorded a decline in their sheep population of 24 per cent and 25 per cent respectively in the period 1996-2006. The recorded total for sheep, in 2006, was actually the lowest number of sheep in the Republic of Ireland since 1987. In Northern Ireland, the figures show a similar trend with ewe numbers also at their lowest level since 1986.

The size of the Northern Ireland pig herd contracted significantly between 1996 and 2001 when pig numbers fell by almost 40 per cent. This has not been replicated in the Republic of Ireland, where the 2006 total number of pigs is similar to the level in 1996.

Table 9.5 (a) Agricultural labour force in the Republic of Ireland

Description	Thousands						
	1991	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003	2005
Holder	169.9	158.9	153.0	147.6	141.3	132.2	130.4
Spouse	72.1	73.4	59.0	54.4	45.1	44.4	45.3
Other family workers	57.3	72.9	66.0	66.0	57.2	56.9	57.9
All family workers	299.3	305.2	277.9	268.0	243.6	233.5	233.7
Regular non-family workers	13.4	15.1	15.5	13.9	14.4	13.8	14.0
Total agricultural labour force^{1, 2}	312.7	320.3	293.3	281.9	257.9	247.3	247.7

Source Republic of Ireland: Farm Structure Survey, CSO

¹These figures do not include a number of casual/non-regular workers.

²Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 9.5 (b) Agricultural labour force in Northern Ireland

Description	Thousands						
	1991	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003	2005
Farmers and partners							
Full-time	22.7	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.3	18.2	18.0
Part-time	17.2	15.8	14.8	14.7	15.0	14.3	14.0
All farmers and partners	40.0	36.0	34.5	34.0	33.3	32.5	32.0
Spouses of farmers	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3
All other workers ¹	15.8	13.9	13.5	14.1	13.7	12.4	11.7
Total agricultural labour force²	62.5	56.4	54.3	54.5	53.3	51.1	50.0

Source Northern Ireland: The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland, DARD

¹These figures do not include a number of casual/non-regular workers.

²Figures may not sum due to rounding.

The total number of people employed in agriculture, in both the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland, has decreased over the period 1991-2005 by 21 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

In the Republic of Ireland, this decrease was largely attributed to the fall in the number of farm holders, or owners, along with their spouses who no longer participated in any type of farm work. This was offset slightly by small increases in other family and regular non-family workers. The decrease in the agriculture labour force in Northern Ireland, was primarily due to the falls in the number of full-time and part-time farmers. However, Northern Ireland also recorded decreases in the number of farm spouses working on farms as well as the number of other workers in the agriculture labour force.

Table 9.6 Employment in agriculture as a proportion of total employment

Description	<i>Percentages</i>					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Republic of Ireland					
Agriculture as a proportion of total employment	6	6	5	5	5	5
	Northern Ireland					
Agriculture as a proportion of total employment ¹	4	5	4	4	4	3

Sources Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: Labour Force Survey, DETI

¹Figures refer to the Spring period and exclude persons on government training schemes.

Table 9.7 Number and percentage of farms by size in hectares

Size (hectares)	Republic of Ireland				Northern Ireland			
	1995		2005		1995		2005	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	14,800	10	9,200	7	1,375	5	2,183	8
5-9.9	20,500	13	18,500	14	3,761	13	3,230	12
10-19.9	40,600	26	30,100	23	6,701	24	6,025	22
20-49.9	57,200	37	51,200	39	10,154	36	9,326	34
50-99.9	16,100	10	19,600	15	4,435	16	4,505	17
100 and over	4,100	3	4,000	3	1,511	5	1,795	7
Total	153,400	100	132,700	100	27,937	100	27,064	100
Total utilised agricultural area	4,324.7		4,219.9		1,067.8		1,029.5	

Numbers and percentages

Thousand hectares

Sources Republic of Ireland: Farm Structure Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland, DARD

The proportions of farms in each size band are very similar in both areas. In both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, the majority of farms are between 10 and 50 hectares in size.

Table 9.8 Age of farmers

Age	Republic of Ireland				Northern Ireland			
	1995		2005		1995		2005	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 35	20,900	14	10,700	8	2,056	9	1,571	7
35-44	29,800	19	24,900	19	4,089	17	4,321	18
45-54	34,500	23	32,600	25	5,838	24	5,831	24
55-64	35,300	23	31,600	24	6,241	25	5,951	25
65 & over	32,500	21	30,600	23	6,553	26	6,196	26
Total Farmers	153,000	100	130,400	100	24,777	100	23,870	100

Numbers and percentages

Sources Republic of Ireland: Farm Structure Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: EU Farm Structure Survey for Northern Ireland, DARD

The age profile of farmers in Northern Ireland in 2005 was relatively similar to that in 1995. In the Republic of Ireland the 2005 age profile was somewhat older with only 8 per cent of farmers aged under 35 compared with 14 per cent in 1995.

Table 9.9 Farmers and farms engaged in other gainful activity or diversification*Numbers and percentages*

Age	Republic of Ireland						Northern Ireland					
	1995			2005			1995			2005		
	No.	Total	%	No.	Total	%	No.	Total	%	No.	Total	%
Farmers engaged in other gainful activity ¹	52,800	153,000	35	58,900	132,500	44	5,211	24,777	21	8,941	23,870	37
Farms with a diversification ² activity	..	..	..	5,900	132,700	4	..	..	..	2,517	27,064	9

Sources Republic of Ireland: Farm Structure Survey, CSO
Northern Ireland: EU Farm Structure Survey for Northern Ireland, DARD

¹Family farms only. Includes farm holders not engaged in farm work.

²Non-agricultural activity on farm including agricultural contracting and haulage.

The increase in the percentage of farmers, both in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland, who have engaged in other gainful activities, reflects the decline in agriculture as seen through the data presented in the previous tables in this chapter. This is witnessed through events such as a fall in the area of agricultural land in the region, falling livestock numbers and a decrease in the agricultural labour force in both areas.

Table 9.10 (a) Sea fish landings by species, Republic of Ireland¹

Species	2002		2003		2004	
	Tonnes	Value	Tonnes	Value	Tonnes	Value
Demersal	32,089	61,105	29,419	50,600	27,645	48,941
Pelagic	173,085	63,973	197,660	60,734	243,935	66,125
Shellfish	32,087	67,228	33,859	57,483	34,803	62,195
Deepwater	7,905	17,577	3,442	11,512	2,949	3,646
Total fish landed	245,165	209,883	264,381	180,330	309,332	180,907

Source Republic of Ireland: Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources and CSO

¹Values are in current prices, i.e. figures express the value of receipts in terms of the prices that existed in the year of measurement.

Table 9.10 (b) Sea fish landings by species, Northern Ireland¹

Species	2004		2005		2006	
	Tonnes	Value	Tonnes	Value	Tonnes	Value
Demersal	4,280	4,823	3,436	3,671	2,579	3,360
Pelagic	3,201	602	5,520	1,935	6,462	3,002
Shellfish	6,189	8,753	5,991	9,212	8,109	13,184
Total fish landed	13,670	14,178	14,947	14,818	17,150	19,546

Source Northern Ireland: Fisheries and Rural Policy, DARD

¹Values are in current prices, i.e. figures express the value of receipts in terms of the prices that existed in the year of measurement.

Table 9.11 Number and percentage of farms in EU countries, by size of agriculture area, 2005

Numbers and percentages

	Total	Less than 5 hectares	5-10 hectares	10-20 hectares	20-30 hectares	30-50 hectares	50+ hectares
Austria	170,640	32	19	23	11	9	6
Belgium	51,540	27	13	16	12	16	17
Bulgaria	534,610	96	2	1	0	0	1
Cyprus	45,170	87	7	3	1	1	1
Czech Republic	42,250	53	11	10	5	5	15
Denmark	51,680	3	18	21	12	14	32
Estonia	27,750	45	20	16		5	8
Finland	70,620	9	12	23	17	20	19
France	567,140	26	9	10	7	12	35
Germany	389,880	23	14	19	10	13	22
Greece	833,590	76	13	6	2	1	1
Hungary	714,790	90	4	3	1	1	2
Ireland	132,670	7	14	23	17	22	18
Italy	1,728,530	74	12	8	3	2	2
Latvia	128,670	47	24	17	5	3	3
Lithuania	252,950	51	26	14	4	2	2
Malta	11,070	98	2	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	81,830	29	14	16	11	17	13
Poland	2,476,470	71	15	10	3	1	1
Portugal	323,920	75	11	7	2	2	3
Romania	4,256,150	91	7	2	0	0	0
Slovenia	77,170	59	26	11	2	1	0
Slovakia	68,490	90	3	2	1	1	4
Spain	1,079,420	53	15	12	5	5	9
Sweden	75,810	15	18	19	11	12	25
United Kingdom	286,750	37	10	11	7	9	26
Northern Ireland	27,060	8	12	22	16	19	23

Source Eurostat

Technical Notes

Tables 9.1 (a) & (b) and 9.2 (a) & (b)

Single Farm Payment is a decoupled subsidy scheme paid under the Common Agricultural Policy. Payment is conditional on farmers keeping a stated number of hectares in good agricultural and environmental condition and abiding by other cross-compliance requirements. It was introduced in 2005 and replaced a number of coupled subsidy schemes in the beef, sheep, arable and dairy sectors. As the Single Farm Payment is not linked to production, it cannot be attributed to any single livestock sector. Therefore it is no longer classified as a subsidy on product which is in accordance with an accounting principle agreed by all EU member states and emanating from Eurostat.

In the Republic of Ireland, value data are derived from the annual compilation by the CSO of Agricultural Accounts following EU national accounting practice. These are compiled mainly from data from CSO surveys, data from Teagasc surveys and administrative data from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In Northern Ireland, agricultural output represents the estimated value of home produced sales, including intra farm transfers and on farm use. They are generated by a combination of DARD survey and farm account data, as well as administrative information where applicable.

Tables 9.3 and 9.4

Republic of Ireland data are derived from the June Crops and Livestock Survey. This is an annual sample survey of about 20,000 farms stratified by size.

Tables 9.5 (a) and (b), 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9

Every second or third year, as part of the EU Farm Structure Survey process, the June Crops and Livestock Survey sample is increased to provide returns for some 55,000 farms in the Republic of Ireland. This allows the compilation of additional structural data for those years. In 2000, a full Census of Agriculture was conducted.

A farmer is someone who has legal and financial responsibility for the farm.

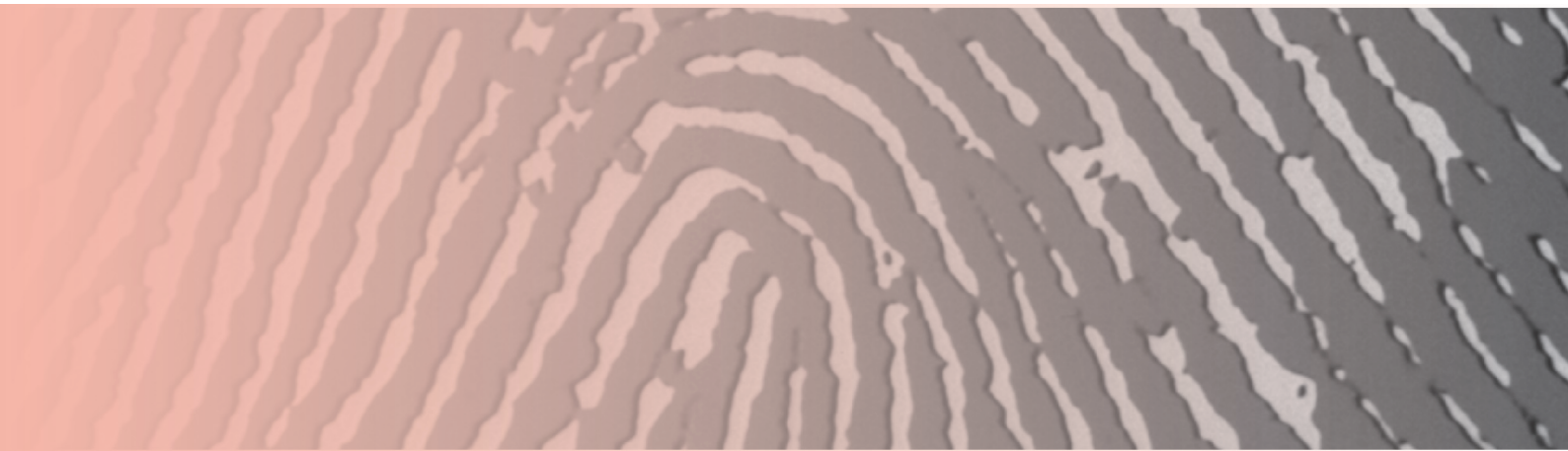
Table 9.10 (a) and (b)

Demersal fish feed in deep water or on the seabed. Examples of such fish are cod, haddock, plaice, whiting, sole, coley and monkfish. Their meat tends to be white and relatively low in fats.

Pelagic fish feed near the surface and have higher levels of lipid in their flesh giving them a non-white colour, they are often referred to as 'fatty', 'oily' or 'oil-rich' fish. Examples of pelagic species are sprats, pilchard, tuna, herring and mackerel.

In the Republic of Ireland, sea fish landings are derived from administrative sources – for the years shown the Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources.

Chapter 10



CRIME AND JUSTICE

INTRODUCTION

Throughout this chapter a range of statistics are presented which relate to crime and justice issues both in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland. Given, however, that there are major differences between the legal and administrative systems in both jurisdictions, caution is required when interpreting the statistics and particularly when attempting to make direct comparisons between the jurisdictions.

Criminal Justice System – Republic of Ireland (CJS-ROI)

The sole and exclusive power of making laws for the State is vested in the Oireachtas (Parliament), subject to the obligations of European Union membership as provided in the Constitution of Ireland. The Oireachtas consists of the President and two Houses, Dáil Eireann (House of Representatives) and Seanad Eireann (Senate).

The Criminal Justice System of the Republic of Ireland consists of the following elements:

- Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
- An Garda Síochána (Police Service)
- Courts Service and the Criminal Courts and Judiciary
- Chief State Solicitors Office and Local State Solicitors
- Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
- Irish Prison Service

- Probation Service
- Other Justice Agencies e.g. Forensic Science laboratory.

Criminal Justice System – Northern Ireland (CJSNI)

The Criminal Justice System in Northern Ireland (CJSNI) includes the following:

- Police Service of Northern Ireland
- Public Prosecution Service
- Northern Ireland Court Service
- Northern Ireland Prison Service
- Probation Board for Northern Ireland
- Youth Justice Agency
- Northern Ireland Office.

Pending devolution, the ministerial heads are the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who through the Northern Ireland Office is responsible for overall criminal justice policy, the Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice, who is responsible for the Northern Ireland Court Service, and the Attorney General, who has a number of statutory responsibilities and superintends the Public Prosecution Service.

Table 10.1 (a) Recorded crime: Offences recorded in the Republic of Ireland¹

Numbers and percentages

	Total offences recorded		Year on year % change
	2006	2007	
Homicide offences (incl. dangerous driving leading to death)	134	130	-3
Sexual offences	1,443	1,363	-6
Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassments and related offences	15,408	17,355	13
Dangerous or negligent acts (excl. speeding)	19,276	21,005	9
Kidnapping and related offences	80	109	36
Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	2,486	2,168	-13
Burglary and related offences	24,771	23,543	-5
<i>Domestic burglary</i>	16,293	14,777	-9
Theft and related offences	74,496	75,291	1
<i>Theft from motor vehicle</i>	13,443	14,699	9
<i>Theft/unauthorised taking of vehicles</i>	12,642	11,862	-6
Fraud, deception and related offences	4,167	5,838	40
Controlled drug offences	14,233	18,569	30
<i>Drug trafficking offences</i>	3,632	4,438	22
Weapons and explosives offences	3,117	3,585	15
Damage to property and to the environment	43,570	43,246	-1
Public order and other social code offences	56,648	60,739	7
Offences against government, justice procedures and organisation of crime	9,445	10,338	9

Source Republic of Ireland: Recorded Crime Quarter 1 2008, CSO

¹Based on Garda PULSE system and on Garda Crime Counting Rules.

The total number of offences recorded is not provided as certain categories of offence are not included in this table.

Compared with 2006, there were significant increases in certain types of crime in the Republic of Ireland in 2007. These included fraud, deception and related offences (up by 40 per cent), kidnapping and related offences (up by 36 per cent) and controlled drug offences (up by 30 per cent).

Figure 10.1 (a) Recorded crime: Year on year percentage change, 2006 to 2007, in the Republic of Ireland

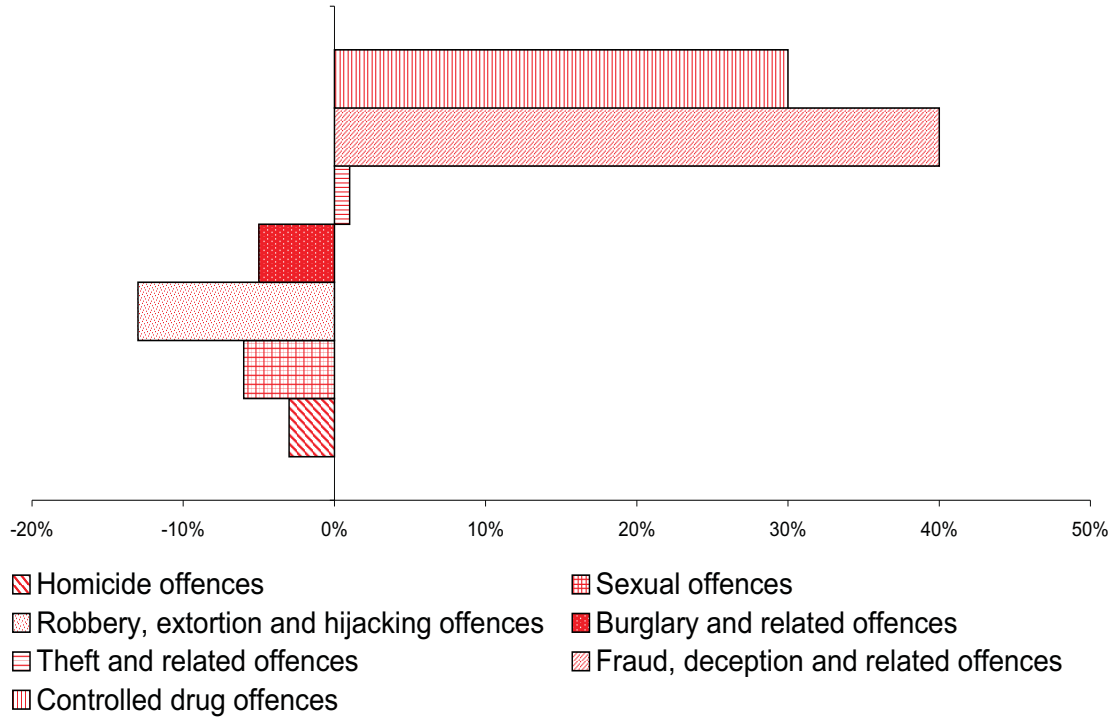


Table 10.1 (b) Recorded crime: Offences recorded in Northern Ireland¹

Numbers and percentages

	Total offences recorded		Year on year % change
	2005-06	2006-07	
Offences against the person	30,953	31,846	3
Sexual offences	1,711	1,803	5
Burglary	12,836	11,562	-10
<i>Domestic burglary</i>	7,259	6,831	-6
Robbery	1,744	1,574	-10
Theft	29,481	27,766	-6
<i>Theft from motor vehicle</i>	4,404	3,994	-9
<i>Theft/unauthorised taking of vehicles</i>	3,721	3,418	-8
Fraud and forgery	5,106	4,495	-12
Criminal damage	34,801	36,321	4
Offences against the state	1,301	1,285	-1
Other notifiable offences	5,261	4,492	-15
<i>Drug trafficking offences</i>	349	473	36
<i>Drug – non-trafficking offences</i>	2,595	1,938	-25
Violent crime (classes 1, 2 and 4)	34,408	35,223	2
Grand total (all classes)	123,194	121,144	-2

Source Northern Ireland: Chief Constable's Annual Report, PSNI

¹Based on Home Office counting rules.

In Northern Ireland there were a total of 121,144 offences recorded during 2006-07. This represents a 2 per cent fall on the 123,194 offences recorded for the previous year.

Compared with the previous year, there were reductions in most types of offences recorded. However, there were increases in the number of offences against the person (up by 3 per cent), criminal damage offences (up by 4 per cent) and sexual offences (up by 5 per cent). Although remaining relatively few in number, the largest proportionate increase (36 per cent) was in the number of drug trafficking offences recorded.

Figure 10.1 (b) Recorded crime: Year on year percentage change, 2005-06 to 2006-07, in Northern Ireland

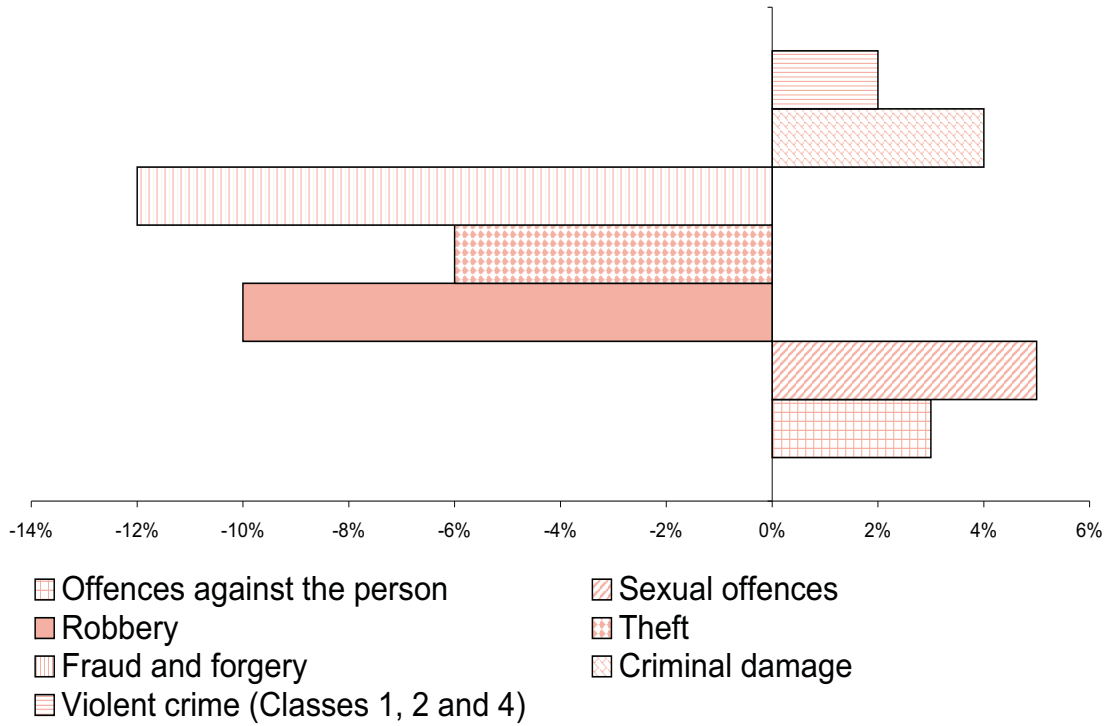


Table 10.2 Drugs seized

Units as indicated

Type of drug	Republic of Ireland (2006)		Northern Ireland (2006-07)	
	Quantity seized	Number of seizures	Quantity seized	Number of seizures
Cannabis resin	6,972 kg	3,587	3,684 kg	1,438
Cannabis herbal	315 kg	609	27 kg	486
Cannabis plants	633	47	1,448	105
Heroin (Diamorphine)	129,640 g	1,254	482 g	41
LSD units (doses + microdots)	1,528	1	127	7
Ecstasy tablets	156,133	858 ¹	118,708	411
Ecstasy powder and crystals	197 g		2,099 g	23
Amphetamine powder	41 kg	277 ²	18 kg	188
Amphetamine tablets	7,743		143	14
Cocaine powder	195 kg	1,500	36 kg	278
Methadone	2,384 mls	24	80 mls	2

Sources Republic of Ireland: Forensic Science Laboratory, Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform
Northern Ireland: Police Service of Northern Ireland

¹This figure relates to the combined number of seizures in ROI involving ecstasy tablets and/or ecstasy powder and crystals.

²This figure relates to the combined number of seizures in ROI involving amphetamine powder and/or amphetamine tablets.

Within both jurisdictions cannabis resin accounted for both the largest number of drug seizures and for the largest quantity of drugs seized. In the Republic of Ireland there were 3,587 seizures in 2006 involving 6,972kg of cannabis resin. In Northern Ireland, there were 1,438 seizures in 2006-07, involving 3,684kg of cannabis resin.

The other types of drugs most frequently seized during 2006 in the Republic of Ireland were cocaine powder (1,500 seizures and 195kg seized) and heroin (diamorphine) (1,254 seizures and 129,640g seized).

In Northern Ireland, the other more frequently seized drugs during 2006-07 were cannabis herbal (486 seizures and 27kg seized) and ecstasy tablets (411 seizures and 118,708 tablets seized).

Table 10.3 Average daily number of prisoners in custody^{1, 2}

										<i>Numbers and rates</i>
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006
Republic of Ireland										<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
2,422	2,610	2,871	2,948	3,112	3,165	3,176	3,199	3,151	3,192	75
Northern Ireland										
1,632	1,507	1,244	1,068	910	1,026	1,160	1,274	1,301	1,433	82

Sources Republic of Ireland: Irish Prison Service
 Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Prison Service

¹Includes both sentenced prisoners and those on trial and on remand.

²ROI figures have been calculated on a daily basis; NI figures have been calculated on the basis of 12 monthly snapshot figures.

In 2006, the average daily number of prisoners in custody (including both sentenced prisoners and those on trial and remand) was 3,192 for the Republic of Ireland and 1,433 for Northern Ireland. This represents a rate of 75 prisoners in custody per 100,000 of the population for the Republic of Ireland and a rate of 82 per 100,000 of the population for Northern Ireland.

In the Republic of Ireland, the average daily number of prisoners in custody showed a steady increase between 1997 and 2004, fell slightly in 2005 and increased again in 2006.

For Northern Ireland, the trend has been such that there was a consistent year on year fall in the average daily number of prisoners in custody between 1997 and 2001. From 2001 onwards there has been a consistent year on year increase.

Table 10.4 Number of sentenced prisoners in custody¹ by age and gender at end of September 2007

Numbers and percentages

Age	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
Republic of Ireland					
15-16	9	9	<0.5	0	0
17-20	329	321	12	8	12
21-24	527	517	20	10	15
25-29	613	592	23	21	31
30-39	677	658	25	19	28
40-49	312	305	12	7	10
50 and over	202	199	8	3	4
Total	2,669	2,601	100	68	100
Northern Ireland					
15-16	2	2	<0.5	0	0
17-20	103	100	11	3	9
21-24	167	162	18	5	16
25-29	152	148	17	4	13
30-39	248	238	27	10	31
40-49	161	152	17	9	28
50 and over	87	86	10	1	3
Total	920	888	100	32	100

Sources Republic of Ireland: Irish Prison Service
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Prison Service

¹Excludes non-criminal prisoners (e.g. immigration detainees) and those on trial and on remand.

Table 10.5 Number of sentenced prisoners in custody¹ by length of sentence and gender at end of September 2007

Numbers and percentages

Length of sentence	Total	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
Republic of Ireland					
Life	240	235	9	5	7
10 years or more	199	196	8	3	4
5 years up to 10 years	619	612	24	7	10
3 years up to 5 years	496	478	18	18	26
2 years up to 3 years	268	260	10	8	12
1 year up to 2 years	340	333	13	7	10
6-12 months	332	319	12	13	19
Under 6 months	175	168	6	7	10
Total	2,669	2,601	100	68	100
Northern Ireland					
Life	157	151	17	6	19
10 years or more	101	100	11	1	3
5 years up to 10 years	180	179	20	1	3
3 years up to 5 years	142	139	16	3	9
2 years up to 3 years	84	81	9	3	9
1 year up to 2 years	83	78	9	5	16
6-12 months	80	76	9	4	13
Under 6 months	93	84	9	9	28
Total	920	888	100	32	100

Sources Republic of Ireland: Irish Prison Service
Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Prison Service

¹Excludes non-criminal prisoners (e.g. immigration detainees) and those on trial and on remand.

Within both jurisdictions, the majority of sentenced prisoners in custody at the end of September 2007 had received sentences of up to 5 years. Sentences of 5 years or more accounted for 1,058 of the Republic of Ireland prisoners (or 40 per cent) and for 438 (or 48 per cent) of Northern Ireland prisoners in custody at this date.

Table 10.6 Perceptions of safety walking alone in neighbourhood/this area after dark^{1,2}

Republic of Ireland, 2006

Question: How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?

<i>Percentages and number</i>	
Very safe	25
Safe	49
Unsafe	21
Very unsafe	5
Base = 100%	29,388

Source: Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO

Northern Ireland, 2006-07

Question: How safe do you feel walking alone in this area after dark?

<i>Percentages and number</i>	
Very safe	26
Fairly safe	41
A bit unsafe	22
Very unsafe	11
Base = 100%	3,774

Source Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Crime Survey

¹There was some variation in the wording of both the questions and the response options used in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland surveys (see body of table for precise wording used).

²Figures presented in this table relate to the 18+ age group for the Republic of Ireland and to the 16+ age group for Northern Ireland.

Overall, 74 per cent of the Republic of Ireland survey respondents reported that they felt 'very safe' or 'safe' walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

Sixty-seven per cent of respondents in Northern Ireland reported feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' when walking alone in their area after dark.

Table 10.7 Perceptions of safety alone in own home after dark^{1,2}**Republic of Ireland, 2006**

Question: How safe do you feel alone in your home after dark?

<i>Percentages and number</i>	
Very safe	41
Safe	52
Unsafe	6
Very unsafe	1
Base = 100%	29,450

Source Republic of Ireland: Quarterly National Household Survey, CSO

Northern Ireland, 2006-07

Question: How safe do you feel when you are alone in your home at night?

<i>Percentages and number</i>	
Very safe	47
Fairly safe	41
A bit unsafe	9
Very unsafe	2
Base = 100%	3,789

Source Northern Ireland: Northern Ireland Crime Survey

¹There was some variation in the wording of both the questions and the response options used in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland surveys (see body of table for precise wording used).²Figures presented in this table relate to the 18+ age group for the Republic of Ireland and to the 16+ age group for Northern Ireland.

Ninety-three per cent of the Republic of Ireland survey respondents reported that they felt 'very safe' or 'safe' alone in their home after dark.

Among Northern Ireland respondents, 89 per cent reported that they felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' when alone in their own home at night.

Table 10.8 Police strength: Full-time equivalent (FTE) officers in each rank at 1 August 2007

	<i>FTE</i>
Republic of Ireland	
Commissioner	16.0
Chief Superintendent	49.0
Superintendent	187.0
Chief Inspector/Inspector	304.0
Sergeant	2,039.5
Gardaí	10,665.5
Total FTE: Regular officers	13,261.0
Full-time equivalence per 100,000 population	312.8
Reserve (part-time) ¹	118.0
Northern Ireland	
Asssistant Chief Constable & above	9.0
Chief Superintendent	25.0
Superintendent	77.0
Chief Inspector/Inspector	536.5
Sergeant	1,081.0
Constable	5,668.5
Total FTE: Regular officers	7,397.0
Full-time equivalence per 100,000 population	424.7
Reserve (full-time) ¹	674.0
Constable (part-time) ^{1,2}	863.0

Sources Republic of Ireland: Garda Síochána
Northern Ireland: Police Service of Northern Ireland

¹Number of officers in post. Due to the variable patterns available full-time equivalence cannot be calculated.

²This is the title used for officers including those previously members of the Part-Time Reserve.

Technical Notes

Tables 10.1 (a) and 10.1 (b)

While both jurisdictions collect information on the number of crimes that become known to or are reported to the police, the differences between the legal and administrative systems in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are such that it is not possible to make direct comparisons between the absolute levels of crime recorded in both jurisdictions.

Each jurisdiction has its own unique system for the recording of crime and these systems have been subject to change over the years.

Republic of Ireland

Up until 1999 crime figures for the Republic of Ireland were classified as indictable or non-indictable. Following the introduction of the PULSE system in late 1999, there were some major changes to how crime statistics were recorded and compiled. The main change was the replacement of the indictable/non-indictable classification by a classification which distinguished between headline and non-headline crime. However the headline/non-headline distinction was still largely based on historic and legal distinctions and is sometimes taken as referring to “serious” and “less serious” crime incidents.

The CSO, in conjunction with an advisory group on crime statistics, has developed a new classification system in the context of the above points, which is employed in Table 10.1 (a). This is a less legally-based, hierarchical system, where the concepts of headline and non-headline offences are no longer used. Details of the new classifications can be found in the ‘Crime and Justice’ section of the CSO website www.cso.ie.

Crime counting rules are applied to all criminal offences for the purposes of the statistics. The main relevant rules are as follows:

Primary Offence Rule: Where two or more criminal offences are disclosed in a single episode, the offence where the greater penalty may apply (the primary offence) is counted. Where offences have similar penalties, offences against the person take precedence over offences against property for the purpose of determining the primary offence.

One Offence Counts Per Victim: One offence counts per victim involved with the exceptions of cheque/credit card fraud and burglary. Under certain circumstances, the cheque/credit card exception necessitates that a series of these offences counts as one crime where the originating bank ultimately suffers the loss. The burglary exception dictates that one burglary offence is counted where property belonging to two or more victims is stolen (or damaged) during a single burglary.

Continuous Series Involving the Same Victim and Same Offender: A continuous series of offences against the same victim involving the same offender counts as one offence.

It is worth noting that due to the fact that all road collision investigations, particularly for 2007, have not yet concluded, some incidents may be reclassified in the future as homicide.

Northern Ireland

Crime statistics within Northern Ireland are recorded according to the Home Office Counting Rules on crime. They are therefore comparable with those produced by the Home Office or by individual police forces in England and Wales.

Here again, the process by which crime has been recorded has been subject to change over the years. In 1998, for example, changes to the Home Office counting rules clarified the recording of multiple victims of related incidents to the list of those crimes that the police should report in their statistics. Then in 2002-03, the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was introduced with the specific aim of improving the way in which police record crime. This was a major change which brought about a victim-centred approach to crime recording and provided a basis for greater consistency between police forces. In the short-term the cost of introducing these changes has been to artificially inflate estimates of the increase in the number of crimes recorded by the police. In addition to these major changes, other changes and clarifications continue to be made and the rules are revised annually.

Within Northern Ireland recorded crime figures (sometimes referred to as notifiable offences) detail those crimes and offences (including attempts) recorded by the police which are deemed to be indictable¹ or triable-either-way². Certain closely associated summary offences³ are also counted in the recorded crime figures.

Table 10.2

Due to differences in recording practices, it has not been possible to include comparative data for all of the drug types and drug formats recorded in the respective jurisdictions. Figures quoted for the Republic of Ireland are based on data available on 24 September 2007.

Table 10.3

For the Republic of Ireland, the average daily number of prisoners in custody for each year has been calculated by taking the average of the numbers in custody each day. For Northern Ireland, these figures have been calculated by taking the average of 12 monthly snapshot figures. The snapshot figures relate to the number of prisoners in custody on the last Thursday of each month.

The rate per 100,000 of the population has been calculated from the 2006 census figure for the Republic of Ireland (i.e. 4,239,848) and from the 2006 mid-year estimate of the population for Northern Ireland (i.e. 1,741,619).

Tables 10.6 and 10.7

Caution is warranted in making direct comparisons between both jurisdictions due to differences in the methodology used for the surveys from which the figures have been derived.

The Republic of Ireland data was derived from responses to the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS). This is a large scale nationwide interview survey. While the primary purpose of the QNHS is to collect information on employment and unemployment, it also includes modules each quarter on social topics of interest. The data included in this report was derived from a Crime and Victimisation module included in the survey over the three month period September to November 2006. This module contained over 50 questions addressing crime-related topics at both household and individual level.

The Northern Ireland figures were derived from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey. This is a representative continuous personal interview survey which addresses the experiences and perceptions of crime among adults living in private households throughout Northern Ireland.

Table 10.8

The full-time equivalence rate per 100,000 of the population has been calculated from the 2006 census figure for the Republic of Ireland (i.e. 4,239,848) and from the 2006 mid-year estimate of the population for Northern Ireland (i.e. 1,741,619)

¹Indictable offences are those more serious crimes which are tried on indictment in the Crown Court by a judge and jury.

²Triable-either-way offences are those offences which, under certain circumstances, are triable either summarily in a Magistrates' Court or on indictment in the Crown Court.

³Summary offences are less serious and are tried in a Magistrates' Court before a resident magistrate with no jury.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Other publications giving statistical information on the social and economic life of both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland are listed on the following six pages

FURTHER INFORMATION

Republic of Ireland Publications and Releases

Central Statistics Office

Compendia

Statistical Yearbook of Ireland
Ageing in Ireland (Annual)
Equality in Ireland (Annual)
Measuring Ireland's Progress (Annual)
Small Business in Ireland (Annual)
Women and Men in Ireland (Annual)
That Was Then, This is Now
- Change in Ireland 1949 -1999

Agriculture

Census of Agriculture (Periodic)
Farming Since the Famine, Irish Farm
Statistics 1847-1996
June Crops and Livestock Survey:
- Provisional Estimates (Annual)
- Final Results (Annual)
December Livestock Survey (Annual)
Size of Herd (Biennial)
Pig Survey - June (Annual)
Fishery Statistics (Annual)
Output, Input and Income in Agriculture:
- Advance Estimate (Annual)
- Preliminary Estimate (Annual)
- Final Estimate (Annual)
Regional Accounts for Agriculture (Annual)
Milk Statistics (Monthly)
Livestock Slaughterings (Monthly)
Agricultural Land Sales (Quarterly)
Area, Yield and Production of Crops (Annual)
Agricultural Labour Input (Annual)
Meat Supply Balance (Annual)
Milk and Milk Products Supply Balance (Annual)
Cereals Supply Balance (Annual)

Building

Index of Employment in Construction (Monthly)
Production in Building and Construction Index
(Quarterly)
Planning Permissions (Quarterly)
Census of Building and Construction (Annual)
Construction and Housing in Ireland (Annual)

Crime

Garda Recorded Crime Statistics (Annual)
Recorded Crime (Quarterly)

Demography

Census of Population (Periodic)
- Volumes 1-13
- Preliminary Results
- Principal Demographic Results
- Principal Socio-economic Results
- Small Area Population Statistics
Population and Labour Force Projections (Periodic)
Regional Population Projections (Periodic)
Population and Migration Estimates (Annual)

Earnings

Labour Costs Survey 2004
National Employment Survey (Annual)
Earnings and Labour Costs (Quarterly)
Banking, Insurance and Building Societies
- Employment and Earnings (Quarterly)
Public Sector Employment and Earnings (Quarterly)
Earnings in Distribution and Business Services
(Quarterly)
Earnings and Hours Worked in Construction
(Quarterly)
Earnings of Agricultural Workers (Triennial)

External Trade

Trade Statistics (Monthly)
External Trade (Monthly)

Republic of Ireland Publications and Releases - continued

Finance

National Income and Expenditure (Annual)
Supply and Use Tables for Ireland
Supply and Use and Input-Output Tables
Household Budget Survey (Periodic)
Environmental Accounts for Ireland (Annual)
Institutional Sector Accounts - Financial and Non-Financial (Annual)
Balance of International Payments (Quarterly)
National Income and Expenditure (Annual)
County Incomes and Regional GDP (Annual)
Quarterly National Accounts (Quarterly)
National Accounts Output and Value Added by Activity
External Debt (Quarterly)
Foreign Direct Investment (Annual)
International Investment Position (Annual)
Resident Holdings of Foreign Portfolio Securities (Annual)
Service Exports and Imports (Annual)

Industry

Census of Industrial Production (Annual)
Census of Industrial Production - Early Estimates (Annual)
Prodcop Product Sales (Annual)
Information Society and Telecommunications (Annual)
Information Society Statistics First Results (Annual)
Industrial Production & Turnover (Monthly)
Industrial Stocks (Quarterly)
Capital Assets in Industry (Quarterly)
Industrial Employment (Quarterly)

Labour

Live Register (Monthly)
Live Register Age-by-Duration Analysis (Bi-annual)
Industrial Disputes (Quarterly)
Quarterly National Household Survey (Quarterly)
EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) (Annual)
Foreign Nationals: PPSN Allocations and Employment, 2002 - 2006

Prices

Wholesale Price Index (Monthly)
Consumer Price Index (Monthly)
Consumer Price Index Detailed Sub Indices (Monthly)
Consumer Prices: Average Price Analysis - Dublin and Outside Dublin (Bi-annual)
Agricultural Price Indices (Monthly)
Preliminary Estimates of Annual Agricultural Price Indices (Annual)

Services

Annual Services Inquiry (Annual)
Family Business in Ireland - Services Sector
Retail Sales Index (Monthly)
Continuing Vocational Training Survey (Periodic)

Transport and Tourism

Road Freight Transport Survey (Annual)
Transport (Annual)
Domestic Tourism in Ireland (Annual)
Vehicles Licensed for the First Time (Monthly)
Vehicles Licensed for the First Time (Annual)
Statistics of Port Traffic (Annual)
Overseas Travel (Monthly)
Household Travel Survey (Quarterly)
Tourism and Travel (Quarterly)
Tourism and Travel (Annual)

Vital Statistics

Annual Report on Vital Statistics
Vital Statistics (Quarterly)
Irish Babies' Names (Annual)
Irish Life Tables (Periodic)
Marriages (Periodic)

FURTHER INFORMATION

Other Government Department Publications (*data used in this publication*)

Health

Department of Health and Children
Health in Ireland – Key Trends

Education

Statistical Report of the Department of Education
and Science

Annual Report of the Higher Education Authority

What Do Graduates Do? Report of the Higher
Education Authority

Housing

Department of the Environment, Heritage and
Local Government Housing Statistics Bulletin

Transport

Road Safety Authority Road Collision Facts

Department of Transport Irish Bulletin of Vehicle
and Driver Statistics

Northern Ireland Publications

Compendia

Northern Ireland Abstract of Statistics Online

Population

Mid-Year Population Estimates Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Population Projections

Sub-Northern Ireland Population Projections

Long-term International Migration Estimates for Northern Ireland

The Annual Report of the Registrar General

Births in Northern Ireland

Deaths in Northern Ireland

Marriages, Divorces and Civil Partnerships in Northern Ireland

Babies First Names Bulletin

Popular First Names

Housing and Households

Northern Ireland Household Projections

Continuous Household Survey Bulletin

Expenditure and Food Survey

Northern Ireland Construction Bulletin

Family Resources Survey

Households Below Average Income

Urban Rural, Northern Ireland

Individual Incomes Series Report

Pensioners' Income Series Report

Income Related Benefits, Estimates of Take-Up in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Housing Statistics Annual Report

Benefit publications

Northern Ireland Housing Bulletin

Income Support Publication

Pension Credit Publication

Jobseekers Allowance

Retirement Pension

Client Group Analysis

Summary Social Security Statistics

Disability Living Allowance

Attendance Allowance

Carer's Allowance

Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance

Health

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Drug Misuse Database

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Substitute Prescribing Monitoring Database

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Needle and Syringe Exchange Scheme

Statistics from the Northern Ireland Addicts Index

Census of Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services in Northern Ireland

Statistics on Smoking Cessation Services in Northern Ireland

Disease Prevalence Report February

Key Facts Bulletin of Health & Social Care Workforce

Northern Ireland Family Practitioner Services Statistical Report

Northern Ireland Waiting List Bulletin

Emergency Care Statistical Report

Health and Social Wellbeing Survey

Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring Update Bulletin

Northern Ireland Hospital Statistics

Northern Ireland Community Statistics

Northern Ireland Fireworks Injuries

Children Order Statistical Bulletin & Tables

FURTHER INFORMATION

Northern Ireland Publications - continued

Education and Training

Participation in Full-Time Education and Vocational Training by 16 and 17 year olds
Destinations of Leavers from Higher Education: Northern Ireland
Student Enrolments on Higher Education Courses: Northern Ireland
Students gaining Higher Education Qualifications: Northern Ireland
New Deal for 18 to 24 Year Olds in Northern Ireland
New Deal for 25+ in Northern Ireland
Enrolments on Vocational Courses at Northern Ireland Further Education Colleges
Statistics on Essential Skills

Labour Market

Northern Ireland Labour Market Report
Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey
Women in Northern Ireland
LFS Historical Supplement
Northern Ireland Quarterly Employment Survey Statistical Bulletin
Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
Census of Employment

Economy

The Northern Ireland Economic Bulletin
NI Innovation Survey
NI Manufacturing Sales & Exports Survey
Facts and Figures from the IDBR
Northern Ireland Annual Business Inquiry
NI Research and Development Statistics
Quarterly NI Index of Production
Quarterly Index of Services

Tourism

Tourism Facts
Survey of Visitor Attractions-Annual Report
Survey of Hotel Occupancy-Annual Report
Survey of Guesthouse and Bed and Breakfast Accommodation-Annual Report
Survey of Self-catering Accommodation-Annual Report
Tourism in the Northern Ireland Economy

Transport and Environment

NI Road and Rail Transport Statistics Bulletin
NI Transport Statistics Annual
Northern Ireland Seat Belt Survey
Northern Ireland Road Safety Monitor

Agriculture

Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland
European Union Structure Survey
Farm Incomes in Northern Ireland
Northern Ireland Agri-Food Sector - Key Statistics
Northern Ireland Farm Performance Indicators
The Size and Performance of the Northern Ireland Food and Drinks Processing Sector
The Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture

Northern Ireland Publications - continued

Policing and Crime

Court Prosecutions and Sentencing
Reconviction and Re-offending in Northern Ireland
Perceptions of Crime
Experience of Crime
Public Attitudes towards Crime and Recovery of Assets
by the Assets Recovery Agency
Experience of Drug Misuse
Views on Organised Crime
Public Attitudes towards Sex Offenders in Northern
Ireland
Experience of Domestic Violence
Digest Of Information on the Northern Ireland Criminal
Justice System
The Northern Ireland Prison Population
The PSNI Statistical Report
Road Traffic Collision Statistics Annual Report

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Fax: 00 353 1 6782449
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Web: www.dcmnr.gov.ie

Department of Transport
Transport House
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Press and Public Relations Unit	Fax:	00 353 1 6792035
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Moy Business Park	Fax:	00 353 96 25252
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Northern Ireland

**Department of Finance and Personnel
Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
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Northern Ireland - continued

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Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment

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Department for Regional Development & Department of the Environment

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Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

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