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An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh

Women and Men in Ireland

2005

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Chapter

1

Introduction

and

outline of report

1.1 Introduction

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

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

The CSO produced an initial gender report in December 2004. That report was very favourably received by national and international users. The CSO was requested by a number of users to produce the report on an annual basis.

As the next step in the strategy of producing a series of thematic reports, the CSO will publish a new report on ageing during 2006.

1.2 Overview of selected indicators

The list of selected indicators is presented in summary format in Table A. A total of 77 indicators have been selected. These indicators have been presented across 8 domains. Key EU gender policy indicators have been brought together in the first domain. This policy domain includes high priority indicators that would otherwise have been included in the more general domains such as employment and unemployment.

Most indicators are presented in both a national and international context. The national context is generally in a time series format while the international context compares Ireland with other EU countries. Data for five additional countries (Bulgaria, Iceland, Norway, Romania and Switzerland) have been included in the 2005 report. A new indicator on SSIA subscriptions has been added.

1.3 Technical notes

Chapter 2 presents the selected indicators. Where tables are not sorted by year, the sort column is highlighted with a darker background. In international tables, EU 25 data have been used as much as possible even in time series data that precede the EU expansion in 2004.

The appendices describe the indicator definitions and data sources in greater detail. The national and international data sources are given for each indicator. While many of the national data are compiled by the CSO, we have also used survey and administrative data holdings held by Government departments and agencies wherever appropriate and possible. The data in the tables and graphs reflect the national and international data availability position as of mid-November 2005.

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

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

Table A Domains and indicators used

Domain	Indicator	
1. EU Council Policy Indicators		
Employment rates	1.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 1995-2005
	1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1995-2005
	1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2004
	1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1995-2005
Labour force participation	1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2005
	1.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2003
Employment and family status	1.7	Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2005
Occupations	1.8	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2000 and 2005
Income and gender pay gap	1.9	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2003
	1.10	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2003
	1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2000 and 2005
	1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2003
Early school leavers	1.13	EU: Early school leavers, 2004
Poverty rates	1.14	EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2003
Life expectancy	1.15	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2003
	1.16	EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2003
Decision-making	1.17	EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2001-2005
	1.18	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2005
	1.19	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2003
2. Population		
Population profile	2.1	Ireland: Population by age group, 2005
	2.2	EU: Women per 100 men, 2004
Migration	2.3	Ireland: Migration by age group, 1995 and 2005
	2.4	Ireland: Migration, 1995-2005
Principal economic status	2.5	Ireland: Principal economic status, 1995 and 2005
3. Employment		
Employment by sector	3.1	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2004
Marital status and usual hours worked	3.2	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2005
Pensions	3.3	Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2002 and 2004
Unemployment rates	3.4	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1995 and 2005
	3.5	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1995-2005
	3.6	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1995-2004
	3.7	EU: Unemployment rates, 2004
4. Social cohesion and lifestyles		
Risk of poverty	4.1	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity, 2003 and 2004
	4.2	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2003 and 2004
Lone parents	4.3	Ireland: Lone parents, 1995-2005
	4.4	Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child, 2005
	4.5	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2004
Savings	4.6	Ireland: SSIA subscriptions, 2001-2004
Fertility rate	4.7	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2004
	4.8	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate, 2003
Religion	4.9	Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002
	4.10	Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002
Sports participation	4.11	Ireland: Membership of selected sports associations, 2004
	4.12	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2004
Grants to artists	4.13	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2004
	4.14	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2004

Domain	Indicator	
5. Education		
Second level education	5.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate higher level candidates, 2004
Third level graduates	5.2	Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2003
Participation in education	5.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2000 and 2005
Educational attainment	5.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2005
	5.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2005
Education personnel	5.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers, 1994-2004
	5.7	EU: Classroom teachers, 2002
	5.8	EU: School management personnel, 2003
6. Health		
Death rates	6.1	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2004
	6.2	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1994-2004
	6.3	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2004
Medical cards	6.4	Ireland: Persons aged 0-69 registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2004
Hospital activity	6.5	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2004
	6.6	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1994-2004
Mental illness and disability	6.7	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2005
	6.8	Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2003
Preventative examinations	6.9	EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations, 2002
Carers	6.10	Ireland: Carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002
	6.11	Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002
	6.12	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2004
Health personnel	6.13	Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2005
7. Crime		
Criminal convictions	7.1	Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2003
	7.2	Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2000-2003
	7.3	EU: Criminal convictions, 2001
Victims of crime	7.4	EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2001
	7.5	Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2003
8. Transport		
Travel to work	8.1	Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1991 and 2002
	8.2	Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002
Road traffic accidents	8.3	Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2003
	8.4	Ireland: Road fatalities, 1993-2003
	8.5	Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim, 2003
Driving licences	8.6	Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2004

Chapter

2

Indicators

2.1 Commentary

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

- ◆ In 2005, women represented 13% of TDs in Dáil Eireann. This rate was well below the average EU 25 rate of 22.5%. Women represented around 30% of members of State Boards and under 20% of members of regional and local authorities. Almost 80% of staff in clerical grades in the Civil Service were women, but women represented only 11% of staff at Assistant and Deputy Secretary levels.
- ◆ Women's income³ in 2003 was 65.6% of men's income. Women's hourly earnings were around 85% of men's.
- ◆ The proportion of women at risk of poverty, after pensions and social transfers, was almost 23% in Ireland in 2004, compared to a corresponding rate for men of 18%. The at risk of poverty rates for employed women and men were 6% and 7% respectively.
- ◆ The employment rate for women in Ireland in 2005 at 58%, exceeded the EU Stockholm Council 2005 target of 57%. The employment rate for men in Ireland in 2005 was 76.2%, well above the average EU (2004) rate of 70.9%.
- ◆ The Stockholm Council also set employment rate targets of 50% for men and women in the 55-64 years age group in 2010. Ireland already exceeds the male target (65.7% in 2005) but is considerably below the female target for the 55-64 age group (37.4% in 2005). However the female employment rate for this age group has almost doubled over the period 1995-2005 and in 2004, at 34%, was above the EU average of 31.7%.
- ◆ In 2005 just under 1% of persons, whose principal activity was looking after home/family, were men.
- ◆ Women represented 86% of primary school teachers but only 51% of primary school managers in 2003. In the health service, women represented 80.5% of all staff in 2005, but only 29% of medical and dental consultants.
- ◆ In 2004, around 95% of Leaving Certificate students taking higher level engineering, construction studies and technical drawing examinations were male whereas over 71% of higher level biology candidates were female. There were higher proportions of women than men taking English and European languages at higher level.
- ◆ In 2004, the proportion of female early school leavers in the 18-24 age group in Ireland (9.7%) was much lower than the proportion of male early school leavers (16.1%). Both these proportions were lower than the EU averages of 13.3% for women and 18.1% for men.
- ◆ Men were generally more likely to die at a younger age than women, with the difference in risk particularly high (3.4:1) in the 15-24 years age group. This reflects a greater tendency for young men to commit suicide and to be victims of motor vehicle accidents.
- ◆ The rate at which Irish women were undergoing a range of preventative medical examinations in 2002 was considerably lower than the rate for women in the other EU member states.
- ◆ Life expectancy rates at birth for Ireland were 75.1 years for men and 80.3 years for women in 2001-2003. These were broadly similar to the average EU 25 rates of 74.8 years for men and 81.1 years for women.
- ◆ Ireland had the most gender balanced population in the EU in 2004, with 101 women per 100 men in the population. For older age groups the proportion of women in the population was higher with 129 women per 100 men in the 65 and over age group.

³ Refers to income liable for social insurance payments.

2.2 Indicators

EU Council Policy Indicators

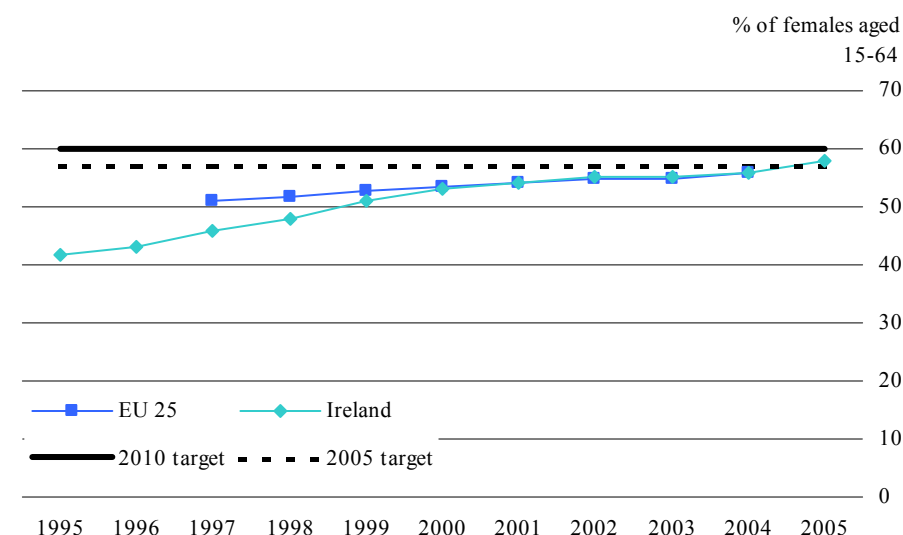
1.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate⁴, 1995-2005

% of population aged 15-64				
Year	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1995	67.1	41.6	:	:
1996	67.5	43.2	:	:
1997	69.1	45.9	70.2	51.1
1998	71.1	48.1	70.6	51.8
1999	73.6	51.2	71.0	52.9
2000	75.7	53.2	71.2	53.6
2001	76.2	54.0	71.3	54.3
2002	75.0	55.2	71.0	54.7
2003	74.7	55.3	70.8	55.0
2004	75.2	55.8	70.9	55.7
2005	76.2	58.0	:	:

Source: CSO, QNHS⁵; Eurostat, LFS

- ♦ The Lisbon Council⁶ set an employment target of 60% of women in the age group 15-64 to be in employment by 2010. An interim EU target of 57% by 2005 was also set by the Stockholm Council⁷ (see Graph 1.2).
- ♦ The employment rate for both women and men in Ireland has risen substantially since 1995. The rate for men increased from 67.1% in 1995 to 76.2% in 2005. Over the same period the employment rate for women in Ireland rose from 41.6% to 58%, exceeding the EU interim target of 57% for the female employment rate for 2005 (see Table 1.1 and Graph 1.2).

1.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate⁴, 1995-2005



Source: CSO, QNHS⁵; Eurostat, LFS

- ♦ In 1997, the employment rates for both men and women at 69.1% and 45.9% respectively, were below the corresponding EU rates of 70.2% and 51.1%. By the following year, the male employment rate had risen to 71.1%, just above the EU rate of 70.6% and has remained higher than the EU rate ever since, reaching 75.2% in 2004 compared to an EU rate of 70.9%. The female employment rate in Ireland increased more rapidly than the EU female employment rate, reaching roughly the same level in Ireland as in the EU as a whole in 2004 (see Table 1.1 and Graph 1.2).

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

⁵ LFS (April 1995-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2005).

⁶ The European Council held a special meeting on 23-24 March 2000 in Lisbon to agree a new strategic goal for the Union in order to strengthen employment, economic reform and social cohesion as part of a knowledge-based economy.

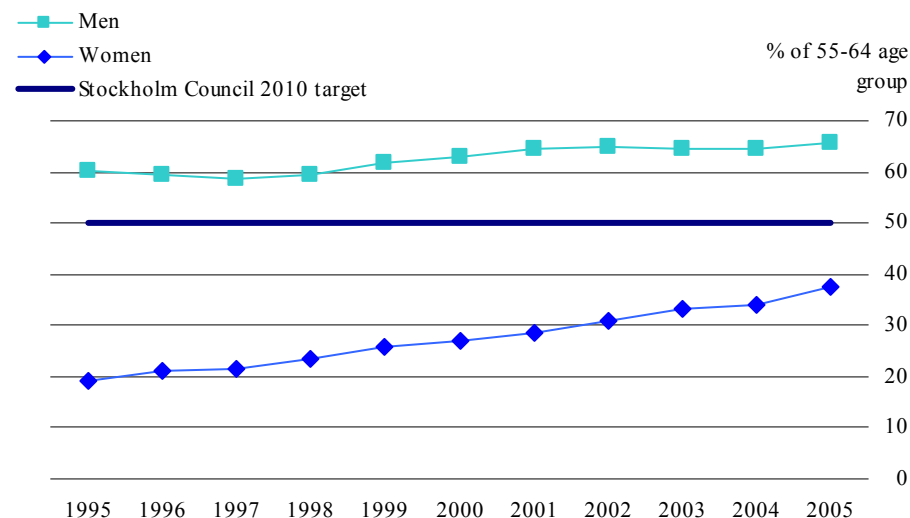
⁷ Stockholm European Council 2001 Realising the European Union's Potential: Consolidating and extending the Lisbon Strategy.

1.3 EU: Employment rate, 2004

Country	% of population aged 15-64		% of population aged 55-64	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	73.6	70.5	71.2	67.0
Denmark	79.7	71.6	67.3	53.3
Finland	69.7	65.6	51.4	50.4
Estonia	66.4	60.0	56.4	49.4
United Kingdom	77.8	65.6	65.7	47.0
Portugal	74.2	61.7	59.1	42.5
Latvia	66.4	58.5	55.8	41.9
Lithuania	64.7	57.8	57.6	39.3
Ireland	75.2	55.8	64.6	34.0
France	68.9	57.4	41.0	33.8
Netherlands	80.2	65.8	56.9	33.4
Germany	70.8	59.2	50.7	33.0
EU 25	70.9	55.7	50.7	31.7
Cyprus	80.0	59.0	70.9	30.4
Czech Republic	72.3	56.0	57.2	29.4
Hungary	63.1	50.7	38.4	25.0
Spain	73.8	48.3	58.9	24.6
Greece	73.7	45.2	56.4	24.0
Luxembourg	72.4	50.6	38.5	22.9
Belgium	67.9	52.6	39.1	21.1
Italy	70.1	45.2	42.2	19.6
Poland	57.2	46.2	34.1	19.4
Austria	74.9	60.7	38.9	19.3
Slovenia	70.0	60.5	40.9	17.8
Slovakia	63.2	50.9	43.8	12.6
Malta	75.2	32.8	52.2	11.4
Iceland	85.8	78.8	86.9	76.7
Norway	77.9	72.2	71.0	60.6
Romania	63.4	52.1	43.1	31.4
Bulgaria	57.9	50.6	42.2	24.2

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS

1.4 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64⁸, 1995-2005



Source: CSO, QNHS⁹

- ◆ In 2001, the Stockholm Council set a target of a 50% employment rate for men and women in the 55-64 age group by 2010.
- ◆ The employment rates for both women and men aged 55-64 in Ireland showed an increase over the period 1995-2005. For women in this age group the employment rate almost doubled from 19.2% in 1995 to 37.4% in 2005 showing rapid progress towards the 2010 target. The employment rate for Irish men aged 55-64 has remained above the 2010 target, increasing from 60.2% in 1995 to 65.7% in 2005 (see Graph 1.4).
- ◆ In 2004, Ireland's employment rates for women aged 55-64 (34%) and men aged 55-64 (64.6%), were higher than the corresponding EU averages of 31.7% for women and 50.7% for men in this age group (see Table 1.3).

⁸ EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

⁹ LFS (April 1995-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2005).

1.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate¹⁰ (ILO) by age group, 2005

% of cohort in labour force			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
15-19	27.9	22.9	44.0
20-24	75.8	68.5	47.3
25-34	92.8	77.1	44.9
35-44	93.8	66.5	41.4
45-54	89.4	63.3	41.3
55-64	67.8	38.4	35.8
65 & over	14.6	3.3	22.3
Total	71.8	51.4	42.3

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ In 2005, the labour force participation rate for men was highest for the 35-44 age group at 93.8%. For women, the highest participation rate occurred in the 25-34 age group with 77.1% of women of that age in the labour force. The participation rate for older women was much lower than that for men, with a rate of 38.4% for women aged 55-64 compared to 67.8% for men of that age (see Table 1.5).
- ◆ Women represented 42.3% of the labour force in 2005. In the 20-24 age group 47.3% of the labour force was female. This was the highest proportion of all age groups (see Table 1.5).

1.6 EU: Average exit age from the labour force¹¹, 2003

age in years		
Country	Men	Women
Ireland¹²	62.0	62.8
Sweden	63.5	62.8
Greece	63.9	62.5
Hungary	60.9	62.1
Denmark	62.3	62.0
United Kingdom	64.2	61.9
Germany	61.9	61.4
Spain	61.6	61.3
Italy	60.9	61.0
Portugal	63.7	60.6
EU 25	61.5	60.5
Finland	60.7	60.0
Netherlands	61.0	59.9
France	59.7	59.6
Czech Republic	61.2	59.0
Belgium	58.6	58.7
Austria	59.4	58.2
Poland	59.8	56.4
Slovakia	60.0	55.9
Romania	62.6	62.9
Norway	62.8	62.8
Bulgaria	60.1	57.5

Source: Eurostat, LFS

- ◆ In 2002, to address the demographic challenge of an ageing EU population, the Barcelona Council¹³ set a target of increasing the average EU retirement age by 5 years by 2010.
- ◆ In 2003, the average exit age from the labour force for Irish women was 62.8 years while for men it was 62 years. The EU averages were 60.5 years for women and 61.5 years for men (see Table 1.6).

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

¹² 2002 data.

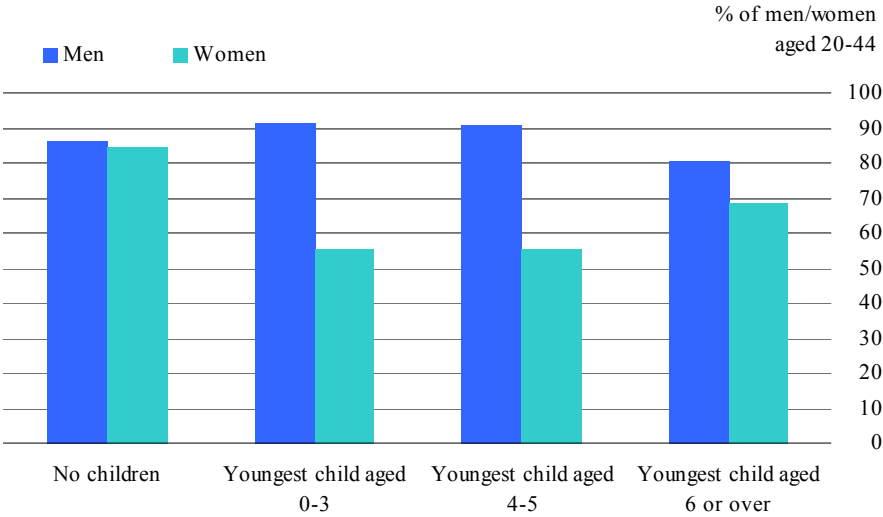
¹³ The European Council met in Barcelona in March 2002 for its second annual Spring meeting on the economic, social and environmental situation in the Union.

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

1.7 Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2005

% of 20-44 age group		
Family status	Men	Women
No children	86.5	84.8
Youngest child aged 0-3	91.3	55.3
Youngest child aged 4-5	90.8	55.5
Youngest child aged 6 or over	80.8	68.7
Total	85.2	68.6

Source: CSO, QNHS



- ◆ The Barcelona Council agreed targets of childcare provision for at least 90% of children between 3 years of age and the mandatory school-going age (six years of age in Ireland) by 2010. They also agreed a target of childcare for at least 33% of children under 3 years of age by 2010.
- ◆ Progress towards these targets in Ireland cannot be measured at present due to a lack of Irish data. However, data from the QNHS gives an indication of the effect that having young children in the family has on female employment rates.
- ◆ In 2005, the employment rate for women aged 20-44 was 68.6%. This rate varied from 84.3% for women with no children to 55.3% for women whose youngest child was aged 3 years or under (see Table 1.7).

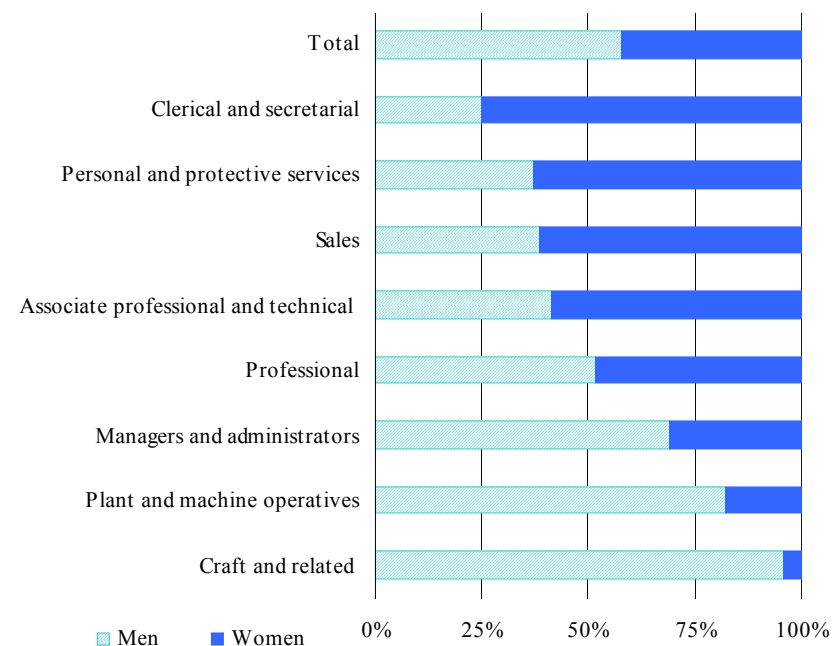
1.8 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2000 and 2005

Broad occupational group	000s			
	2000		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Craft and related	213.0	14.5	260.1	11.7
Plant and machine operatives	134.5	45.8	138.0	29.7
Managers and administrators	222.3	81.3	218.6	98.1
Sales	54.2	81.7	63.0	101.4
Associate professional and technical	62.2	76.4	70.9	100.5
Professional	90.8	75.6	112.5	106.1
Personal and protective services	69.5	96.0	73.4	125.0
Clerical and secretarial	50.0	154.2	58.7	177.7
Other	96.1	53.2	114.9	68.9
Total	992.6	678.8	1,110.1	819.1

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ In 2005, there were 819,100 women and 1,110,100 men in employment in Ireland. Of these, 21.7% of women in employment were employed in clerical and secretarial occupations, compared with 5.3% of men. Professional occupations were the most gender balanced with women representing 48.5% of persons employed in these occupations. Craft and related occupations were the least gender balanced with men representing 95.7% of workers in these occupations (see Table 1.8 and graph).
- ◆ There has been little change in the gender profile of the occupational groups between 2000 and 2005. In both years, women accounted for three-quarters of workers in the clerical and secretarial group, but only around 5% of those in the craft and related occupations. The only occupation where the proportion of women decreased over the period was plant and machine operatives, falling from 25% in 2000 to 18% in 2005. The proportion of women increased slightly in all other occupations, the highest increases (in the order of 4%-5%) being among managers and administrators, professionals, and persons employed in personal and protective services (see Table 1.8).

2005

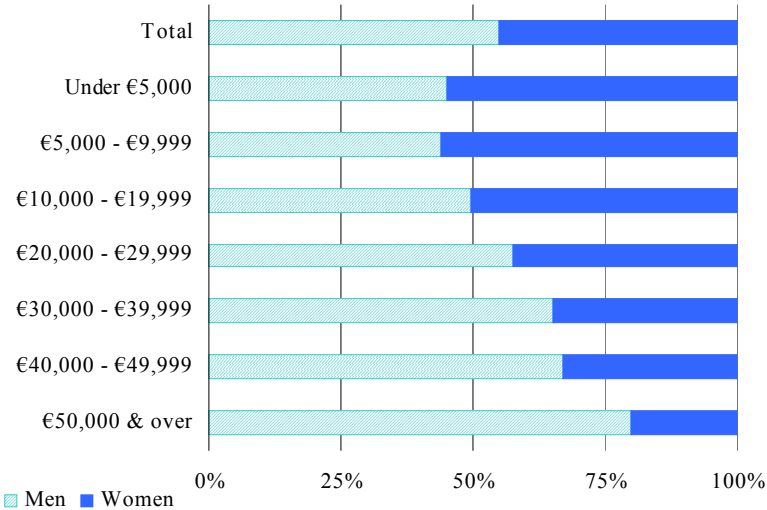


1.9 Ireland: Income¹⁴ liable for social insurance, 2003

		persons aged 15-84		% of men/women aged 15-84	
Income band		Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000		175,453	212,688	14.6	21.5
€5,000 - €9,999		129,196	164,493	10.7	16.6
€10,000 - €19,999		254,874	259,727	21.2	26.2
€20,000 - €29,999		250,008	183,432	20.8	18.5
€30,000 - €39,999		170,782	91,390	14.2	9.2
€40,000 - €49,999		92,285	45,222	7.7	4.6
€50,000 & over		132,007	33,036	11.0	3.3
Total		1,204,605	989,988	100.0	100.0
Average income €		27,115	17,781		

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs;
Revenue Commissioners

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



¹⁴ These tables are based on income data which covers around 78% of all men aged 15-84 and 63% of women of this age. However, for older age groups, especially the 65 and over age group, the coverage is much lower due to the nature of the income considered. See Appendix 1 for further information.

1.10 Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2003

		average income (€)	
Age group		Men	Women's income as % of men's
15-24		11,477	82.3
25-34		27,040	80.9
35-44		36,575	60.7
45-54		38,033	53.2
55-64		32,904	52.3
65-84		14,802	67.7
Total aged 15-84		27,115	65.6

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs;
Revenue Commissioners

- ◆ In 2003, men aged between 15 and 84 years had an average income of €27,115, while the average income for women was €17,781 or 65.6% of men's income (see Tables 1.9 and 1.10). When these figures are adjusted to take account of the average hours per week spent in paid employment by men and women (see Table 1.11), women's average hourly income was around 85% of men's in 2003.
- ◆ The difference between male and female incomes for persons aged 15-64 increased with age. The average income of women aged 15-24 was 82.3% of that of men of the same age in 2003, while for the 55-64 age group women's average income was 52.3% of men's (see Table 1.10).
- ◆ In interpreting Tables 1.9 and 1.10, it should be borne in mind that no account has been taken of the number of hours being worked or of the occupations being performed by men and women (see Tables 1.8 and 1.11). In addition, income used for private pension contributions is not included in the figures (see Table 3.3).

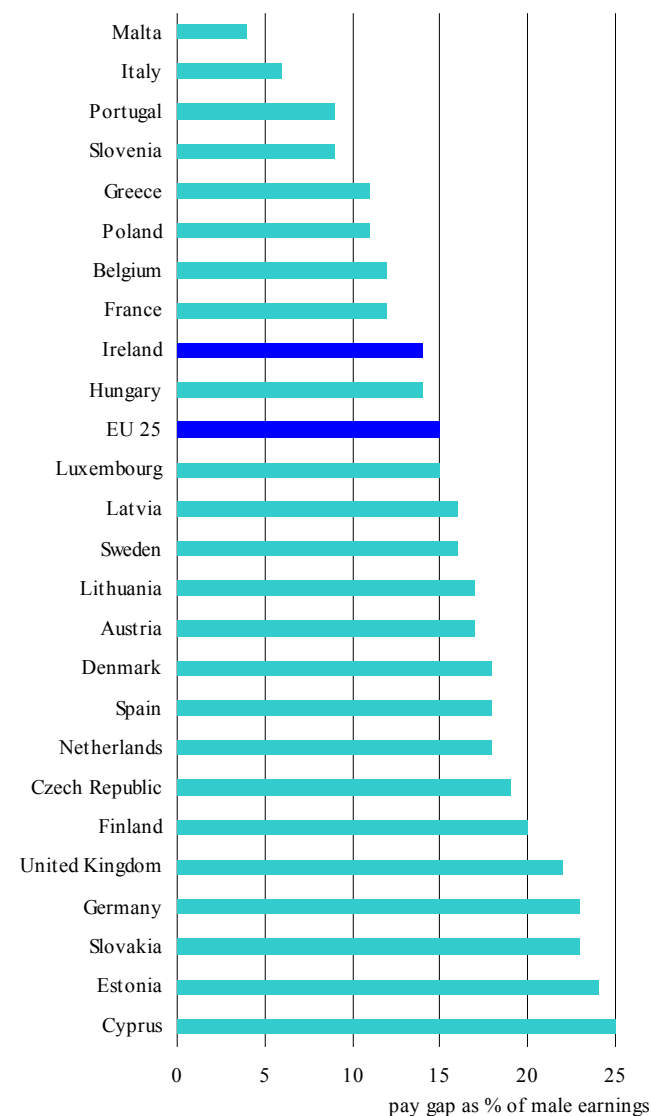
1.11 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2000 and 2005

Usual hours worked	000s			
	2000		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	27.7	84.3	26.9	109.7
20-29	36.9	121.5	39.4	159.8
30-39	306.9	273.2	413.9	359.9
40 and over	449.9	153.0	459.8	140.4
Varied and not stated	171.2	46.9	170.0	49.3
Total	992.6	678.8	1,110.1	819.1
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ Average hours worked in paid employment decreased slightly for both men and women between 2000 and 2005. In 2000, women's average hours per week were 32.8, this had reduced to 31.7 by 2005. The corresponding decrease for men was from 42 hours per week in 2000 to 41.1 in 2005 (see Table 1.11).
- ◆ In 2005, 78.7% of men in employment were working for 30 or more hours per week compared to 61.1% of women. Women represented 80.3% of persons who worked a maximum of 19 hours per week in paid employment (see Table 1.11).
- ◆ The gender pay gap in Ireland in 2003 was 14% of male earnings, just under the EU average of 15% of male earnings. Malta had the lowest gender pay gap in the EU at 4% of male earnings in 2003 (see Graph 1.12).

1.12 EU: Gender pay gap¹⁵, 2003¹⁶



Source: Eurostat

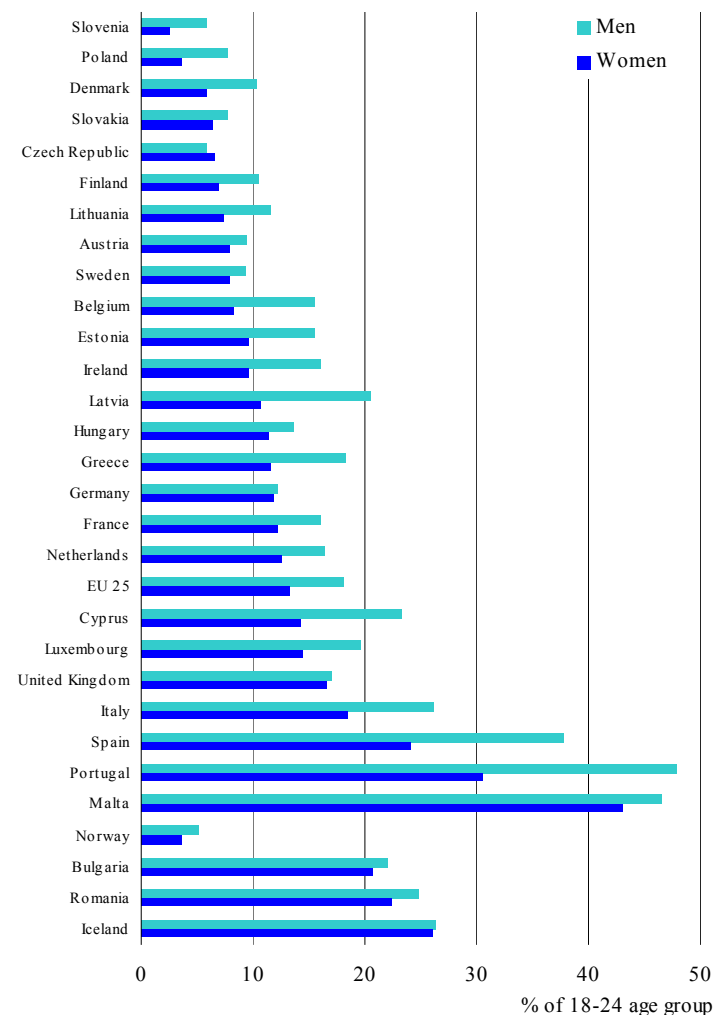
¹⁵ The population and methodology used to calculate the gender pay gap is not comparable to any pay comparisons made in Tables 1.9 and 1.10.

¹⁶ 2001 data for Italy and Belgium, 2002 data for Slovenia and Finland.

1.13 EU: Early school leavers¹⁷, 2004

% of 18-24 age group		
Country	Men	Women
Slovenia	5.8	2.6
Poland	7.7	3.7
Denmark	10.4	5.8
Slovakia	7.8	6.4
Czech Republic	5.8	6.5
Finland ¹⁸	10.6	6.9
Lithuania	11.6	7.4
Austria	9.5	7.9
Sweden	9.3	7.9
Belgium	15.6	8.3
Estonia ¹⁸	15.6	9.6
Ireland	16.1	9.7
Latvia	20.5	10.7
Hungary	13.7	11.4
Greece ¹⁹	18.3	11.6
Germany	12.2	11.9
France	16.1	12.3
Netherlands	16.4	12.6
EU 25	18.1	13.3
Cyprus	23.3	14.3
Luxembourg	19.6	14.4
United Kingdom	17.1	16.5
Italy	26.2	18.4
Spain	37.8	24.1
Portugal	47.9	30.6
Malta	46.6	43.1
Norway	5.2	3.7
Bulgaria	22.1	20.7
Romania	24.9	22.4
Iceland	26.4	26.1

Source: CSO, QNHS; Eurostat, LFS



- ◆ In its Communication on the Future of the European Employment Strategy, the European Commission outlined the need to reduce school failure and drop out rates, and to raise the quality of education as a priority. In the 2001 Employment Guidelines, Member States were called upon to halve the number of early school leavers in the 18-24 age group by 2010.

- ◆ In 2004, the proportion of female early school leavers was lower than that of males in almost all EU countries. Early school leavers represented 9.7% of women and 16.1% of men in the 18-24 age group in Ireland. The EU average for early school leavers in 2004 was 13.3% of women and 18.1% of men in that age group (see Table 1.13 and graph).

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

¹⁸ 2002 data.

¹⁹ 2003 data.

1.14 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2003

Country	% of sex			
	Men		Women	
	At risk of poverty rate before pensions and social transfers	At risk of poverty rate after pensions and social transfers ²⁰	At risk of poverty rate before pensions and social transfers	At risk of poverty rate after pensions and social transfers ²⁰
Czech Republic	35	7	42	9
Hungary ²¹	30	9	35	10
Luxembourg	37	9	42	11
Slovenia ²¹	34	9	39	11
Denmark	36	11	41	12
Netherlands ²¹	32	11	39	12
Finland	37	11	42	12
Sweden ²¹	41	10	48	12
France ²¹	42	12	47	13
Austria	39	12	46	14
Latvia ²¹	41	16	45	16
Poland ²¹	48	17	51	16
Belgium	38	15	45	17
Germany	31	13	39	17
Cyprus	24	14	28	17
Lithuania ²¹	38	16	43	17
United Kingdom	30	17	37	19
Estonia	37	17	43	20
Spain	38	18	43	20
Ireland	35	19	39	21
Slovakia	42	21	44	21
Greece	39	20	43	22
Norway	29	8	35	11
Bulgaria ²¹	35	12	39	15
Romania ²¹	41	18	43	18

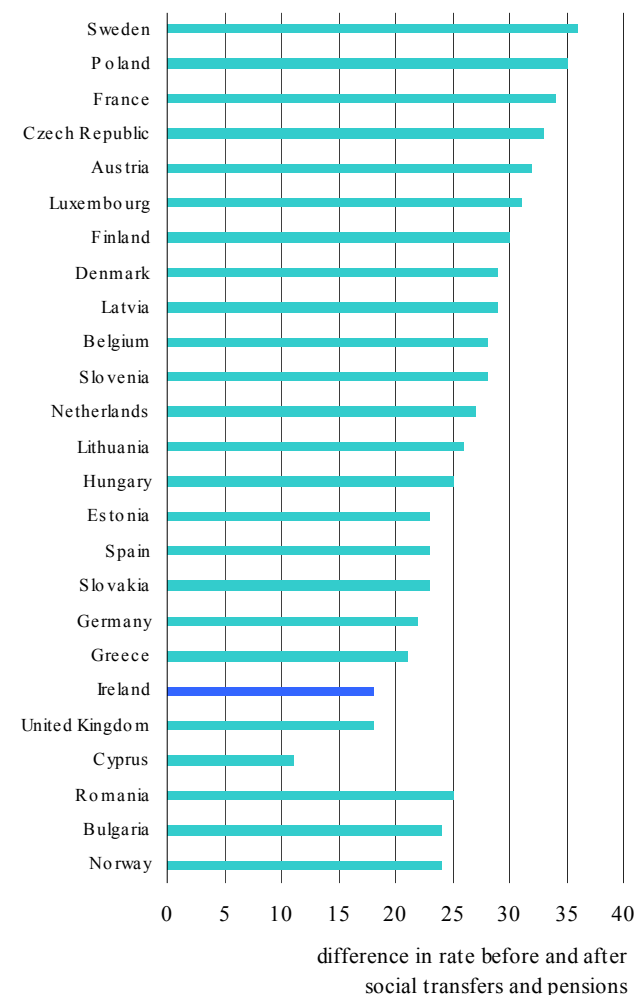
Source: Eurostat; CSO, EU SILC

- ◆ In 2003, 35% of men and 39% of women in Ireland were considered at risk of poverty before income from social transfers was taken into account. The corresponding rates after social transfers and pensions were 19% for men and 21% for women. In 2003, Ireland had the second highest risk of poverty rate after social transfers for women and the third highest rate for men among EU countries (see Table 1.14).

²⁰ EU Structural Indicator <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/structuralindicators>.

²¹ 2002 data.

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



Source: Eurostat; CSO, EU SILC

- ◆ Social transfers and pensions reduced the Irish risk of poverty rate for women by 18 percentage points in 2003. This resulted in Ireland, along with the United Kingdom, having the second lowest reduction in the EU. The effect of social transfers and pensions on the female risk of poverty rate was greatest in Sweden, where the rate was reduced by 33 percentage points in 2003 (see Table 1.14 and graph).

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

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

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

- ◆ In Ireland, women's life expectancy at birth increased from 57.9 years in the period 1925-1927 to 80.3 years in 2001-2003. Over the same period, the life expectancy at birth of men increased from 57.4 years to 75.1 years. The difference between male and female life expectancy at birth has increased from just 0.5 years in 1925-1927 to 5.2 years in 2001-2003 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ The difference between male and female life expectancy at 65 years of age increased from 0.6 years in 1925-1927 to 3.7 years in 1990-1992. However, this difference had decreased to 3.3 years by 2001-2003 (see Table 1.15).
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth was lower for Irish women at 80.3 years, than the EU average of 81.1 years in 2003. However, life expectancy for Irish men at 75.1 years was slightly higher than the EU average of 74.8 in the same year (see Table 1.16)

1.16 EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2003

Country	years		
	Men	Women	Difference
Sweden	77.9	82.4	4.5
United Kingdom	76.2	80.7	4.5
Denmark	74.9	79.5	4.6
Netherlands	76.1	80.8	4.7
Cyprus ²²	76.1	81.0	4.9
Ireland	75.1	80.3	5.2
Malta ²³	75.9	81.0	5.1
Greece	75.4	80.7	5.3
Germany	75.5	81.3	5.8
Austria	76.0	81.8	5.8
Italy	76.9	82.9	6.0
EU 25²³	74.8	81.1	6.3
Czech Republic	72.0	78.5	6.5
Spain	77.2	83.7	6.5
Portugal	74.0	80.5	6.5
Luxembourg ²³	74.9	81.5	6.6
Finland	75.1	81.8	6.7
France	75.8	82.9	7.1
Slovenia ²³	72.7	80.5	7.8
Slovakia ²³	69.9	77.8	7.9
Hungary ²³	68.4	76.7	8.3
Poland	70.5	78.9	8.4
Latvia	65.5	76.8	11.3
Lithuania	66.3	77.7	11.4
Estonia ²³	65.3	77.1	11.8
Iceland ²³	78.7	82.5	3.8
Norway	77.0	81.9	4.9
Switzerland	77.8	83.0	5.2
Bulgaria	68.9	75.6	6.7
Romania ²³	67.5	74.9	7.4

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Vital Statistics

²² 2001 data.

²³ 2002 data.

1.17 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2001-2005

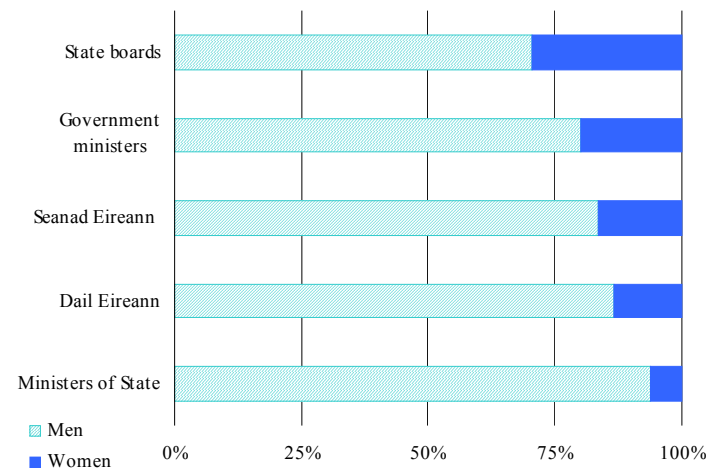
Country	% female representatives				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sweden	42.7	45.0	45.3	45.3	45.3
Finland	36.5	36.5	37.5	37.5	37.5
Denmark	37.4	38.0	38.0	38.0	36.9
Netherlands	36.0	34.0	36.7	36.7	36.7
Spain	28.3	28.3	28.3	36.0	36.0
Belgium	23.3	23.3	35.3	35.3	34.7
Austria	26.8	26.8	33.9	33.9	33.9
Germany	31.1	32.2	32.2	32.2	31.8
Luxembourg	16.7	16.7	16.7	20.0	23.3
EU 25	19.1	20.5	21.1	22.1	22.5
Lithuania	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	22.0
Portugal	18.7	19.1	19.1	19.1	21.3
Latvia	17.0	18.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Poland	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.4
United Kingdom	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	19.7
Estonia	17.8	17.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Czech Republic	15.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Slovakia	14.0	17.3	19.3	19.3	16.7
Cyprus	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	16.1
Ireland	12.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
Greece	8.7	8.7	8.7	14.0	13.0
Slovenia	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
France	10.9	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Italy	9.8	9.8	11.5	11.5	11.5
Malta	9.2	9.2	7.7	9.2	9.2
Hungary	8.3	9.1	9.8	9.8	9.1

Source: Inter-parliamentary union database

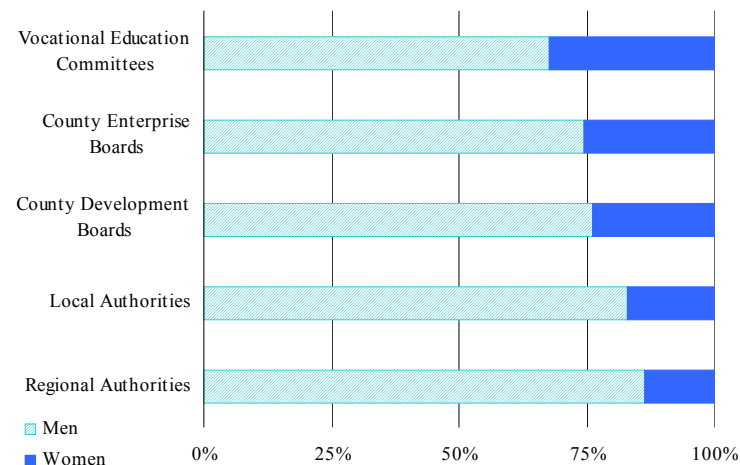
- ◆ Equal participation and representation of women and men in decision-making is one of the five objectives of an EU Council Decision adopted in 2000 for a Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality.
- ◆ In the 2002 general election in Ireland, 13% of TDs elected to the Dáil were women. This places Ireland at 19th place in the EU in terms of the proportion of women in parliament. The Nordic countries had the highest participation of women in parliament with rates of over 45% in Sweden and around 37% in Finland and Denmark in 2005 (see Table 1.17).
- ◆ There was a much higher proportion of men than women in regional and local decision-making structures in Ireland in 2005, with men accounting for over 80% of representatives in both local and regional authorities. The VEC's had the highest proportion of women of the structures examined with women representing just over 32% of their membership (see Graphs 1.18).

1.18 Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2005

National



Regional



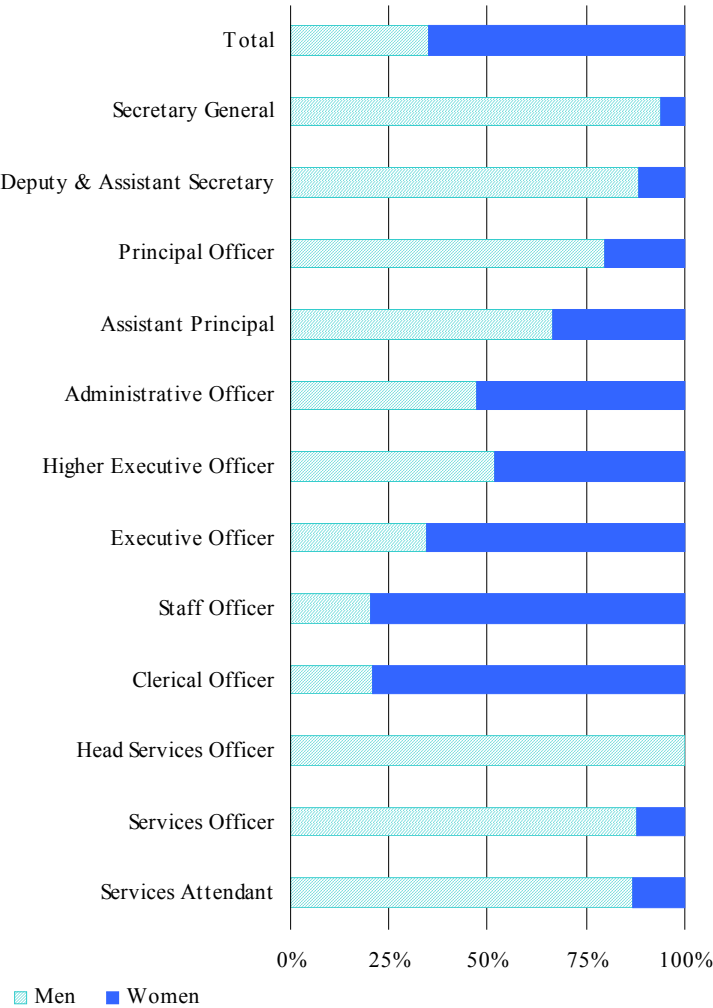
Source: CSO, Social Statistics Integration

1.19 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades²⁴, 2003

Grade	% of grade	
	Men	Women
Secretary General	94.1	5.9
Deputy and Assistant Secretary	88.6	11.4
Principal Officer	79.6	20.4
Assistant Principal	66.5	33.5
Administrative Officer	47.4	52.6
Higher Executive Officer	51.9	48.1
Executive Officer	34.5	65.5
Staff Officer	20.4	79.6
Clerical Officer	20.6	79.4
Head Services Officer	100.0	0.0
Services Officer	88.0	12.0
Services Attendant	87.0	13.0
Total	35.1	64.9
Total persons	8,388	15,512

Source: Department of Finance

- ◆ In 2003, 64.9% of Irish civil servants in general service grades were women. At clerical grades, just under 80% of staff were women. In contrast, just under 6% of those at Secretary General level were female. Middle management grades of Higher Executive Officer and Administrative Officer were the most gender balanced of all grades (see Table 1.19 and graph).



²⁴ See note in Appendix 1.

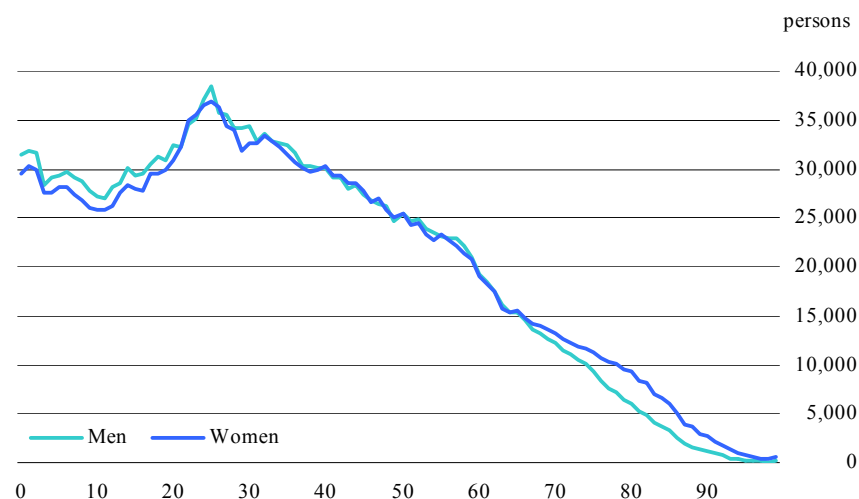
Population

2.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2005

Age	000s		number
	Men	Women	
0-19	589.5	559.8	95
20-29	349.3	343.5	98
30-64	917.7	910.2	99
65-69	69.2	72.2	104
70-74	55.5	61.5	111
75-79	38.8	52.2	135
80-84	23.9	39.5	165
85 & over	14.9	32.9	221
Ireland	2,059.0	2,071.8	101

Source: CSO, Demography

Ireland: Age composition of population, 2005



Source: CSO, Demography

2.2 EU: Women per 100 men, 2004

Country	number				Total
	0-19	20-29	30-64	65 & over	
Ireland	95	99	100	129	101
Malta	94	94	100	138	102
Sweden	95	96	97	133	102
Greece	94	92	101	124	102
Netherlands	95	98	98	139	102
Denmark	95	98	98	135	102
Luxembourg	95	98	98	145	102
Cyprus	95	97	106	123	103
Spain	95	95	100	137	104
Belgium	96	98	99	142	104
Slovenia	95	94	98	166	104
Finland	96	96	99	153	104
Germany	95	97	98	148	105
United Kingdom	95	99	102	135	105
EU 25	95	97	101	145	105
Czech Republic	95	96	101	158	105
France	96	98	102	144	106
Slovakia	96	96	104	167	106
Austria	95	98	101	157	106
Italy	95	97	102	142	106
Poland	95	97	104	164	107
Portugal	95	98	105	139	107
Hungary	95	96	108	173	111
Lithuania	95	98	112	191	114
Estonia	95	97	115	202	117
Latvia	96	97	114	208	117
Iceland	96	98	98	121	100
Norway	95	98	97	139	102
Switzerland	95	100	100	143	104
Romania	95	95	104	143	105
Bulgaria	95	95	104	139	106

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Population estimates

- ◆ In 2005, women represented 50.2% of the population in Ireland. The proportion of women to men in the population increased with age, from 95 women per 100 men in the 0-19 age group up to 221 women per 100 men aged 85 and over. Ireland had the most gender balanced population in the EU in 2004 with 101 women per 100 men (see Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

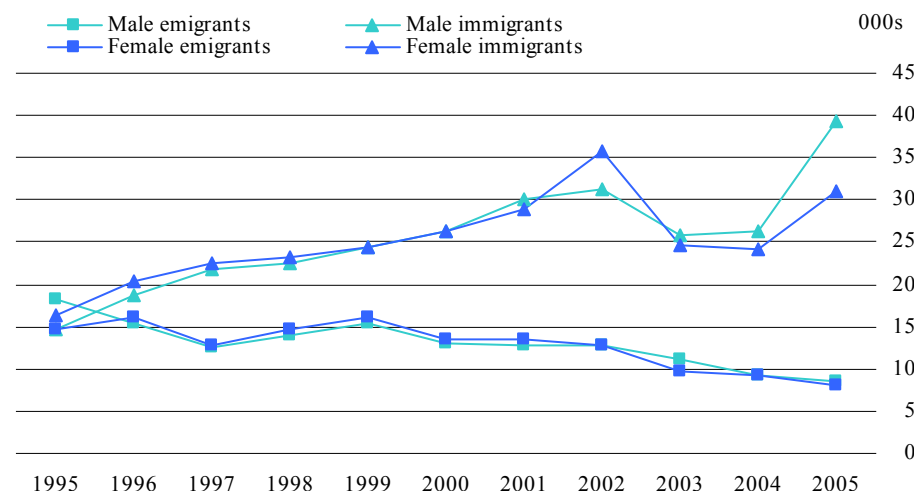
2.3 Ireland: Migration by age group, 1995 and 2005

Age group	000s			
	1995		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Emigrants	18.2	14.9	8.6	8.0
0-14	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
15-24	11.8	10.8	4.0	4.4
25-44	5.5	2.9	4.0	3.1
45-64	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
65 & over	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Immigrants	14.7	16.5	39.1	30.9
0-14	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.1
15-24	3.2	4.8	9.4	10.3
25-44	7.5	7.1	22.7	14.9
45-64	1.3	1.3	3.1	2.1
65 & over	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6
Net migration	-3.5	1.6	30.5	22.9
0-14	2.0	2.1	3.3	2.9
15-24	-8.6	-6.0	5.4	5.9
25-44	2.0	4.2	18.7	11.8
45-64	1.0	0.8	2.7	2.0
65 & over	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: CSO, Migration estimates

- ◆ The migration pattern for men changed from net emigration of 3,500 men in 1995 to net immigration of 30,500 men in 2005. For women, the corresponding change was from net immigration of 1,600 women in 1995 to net immigration of 22,900 women in 2005 (see Table 2.3).
- ◆ In 1995, there were 18,200 male emigrants and 14,900 female emigrants from Ireland. More than half of both the men and women emigrating were aged between 15 and 24 years. By 2005 the number of emigrants had declined to 8,600 men and 8,000 women with around half in the 15-24 age group (see Table 2.3).
- ◆ The number of males immigrating to Ireland more than doubled between 1995 and 2005, rising from 14,700 in 1995 to 39,100 in 2005. The number of female immigrants increased from 16,500 to 30,900 over the same period, an increase of around 87% (see Table 2.5).

2.4 Ireland: Migration, 1995-2005



Source: CSO, Migration estimates

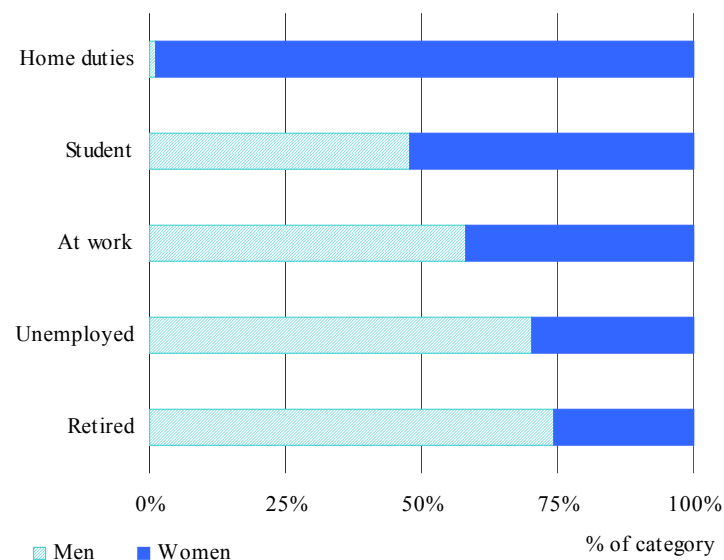
- ◆ The pattern of emigration has been almost identical for women and men in Ireland since 1996. There was also little gender variation in immigration patterns between 1996 and 2001, but there have been stronger gender differences in recent years. In 2002 there were 4,400 more women than men immigrating to Ireland, but by 2005 the number of male immigrants exceeded the number of female immigrants by more than 8,000 (see Graph 2.4).

2.5 Ireland: Principal economic status, 1995 and 2005

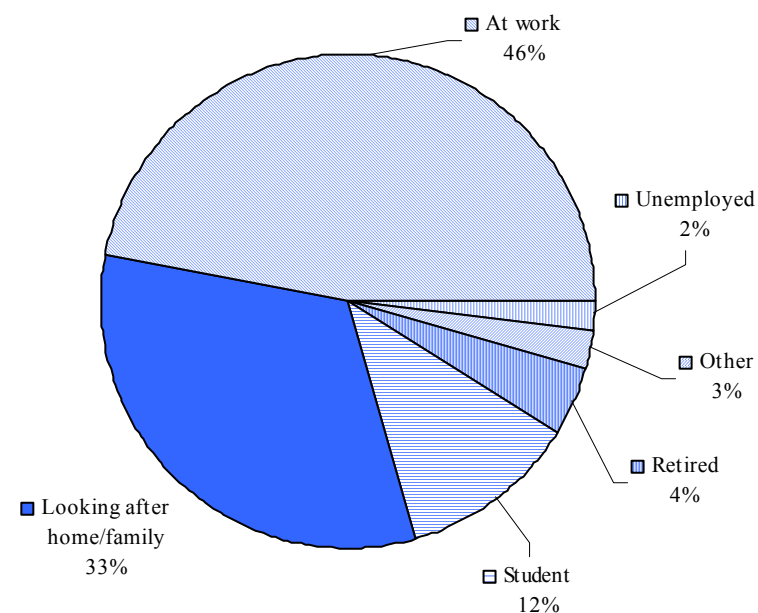
Principal economic status	persons aged 15 years & over (000s)			
	1995		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
In labour force	931.9	507.6	1,157.7	809.3
At work	788.5	459.1	1,080.6	776.8
Unemployed	143.4	48.5	77.1	32.5
% in labour force	69.7	36.6	71.4	48.9
Not in labour force	405.1	878.8	463.1	847.3
Student	165.2	171.8	176.8	193.6
Looking after home/family	9.9	619.4	5.1	539.4
Retired	173.0	55.9	208.7	72.2
Other	57.0	31.7	72.5	42.1
% not in labour force	30.3	63.4	28.6	51.1

Source: CSO, QNHS²⁵

2005



Principal economic status of women, 2005



- Just under half of women aged 15 years and over described themselves as members of the labour force (at work or unemployed) in 2005 compared to 36.6% in 1995. The proportion of men describing themselves as being in the labour force over the same period was virtually unchanged at around 70% (see Table 2.5).
- Of those women not in the labour force in 2005, 63.7% were looking after home or family, compared to only 1.1% of men. Just under 75% of persons describing themselves as retired in 2005 were men (see Table 2.5).

²⁵ LFS (April 1995) and QNHS (March-May 2005).

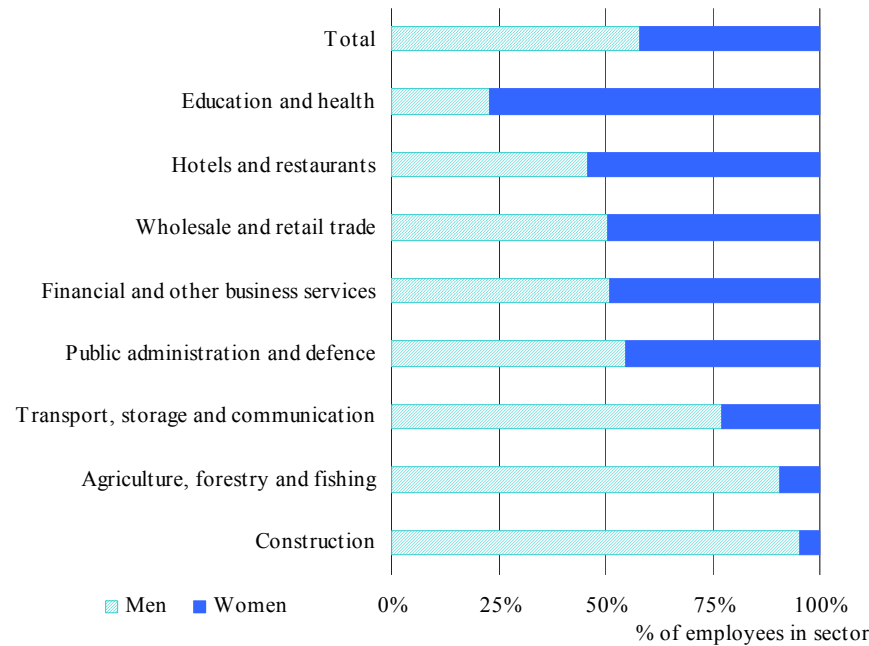
Employment

3.1 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2004

NACE sector	% of sex in employment aged 15 & over			
	Ireland		EU 25	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.9	1.4	5.8	4.0
Other production industries	19.6	11.9	25.4	13.2
Construction	18.4	1.3	12.8	1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	12.3	16.7	13.4	16.0
Hotels and restaurants	4.6	7.6	3.3	5.0
Transport, storage and communication	8.2	3.4	8.2	3.6
Financial and other business services	11.3	15.1	11.8	12.7
Public administration and defence	4.6	5.3	7.2	7.2
Education and health	6.3	29.6	7.7	28.7
Other services	4.7	7.7	3.7	5.7
Other (including not stated)			0.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons in employment (000s)	1,065	771	108,403	85,170

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS

Ireland



- ◆ The education and health sector employed around 29% of all women who were aged 15 or over and in employment in both Ireland and the EU in 2005. The construction sector employed the lowest proportion of women, with men representing 95.1% of employees in the Irish construction sector in 2005 (see Table 3.1 and graph).
- ◆ In Ireland, the wholesale and retail trade, and financial and other business services sectors, had the most gender balanced workforces in 2005 (see graph).

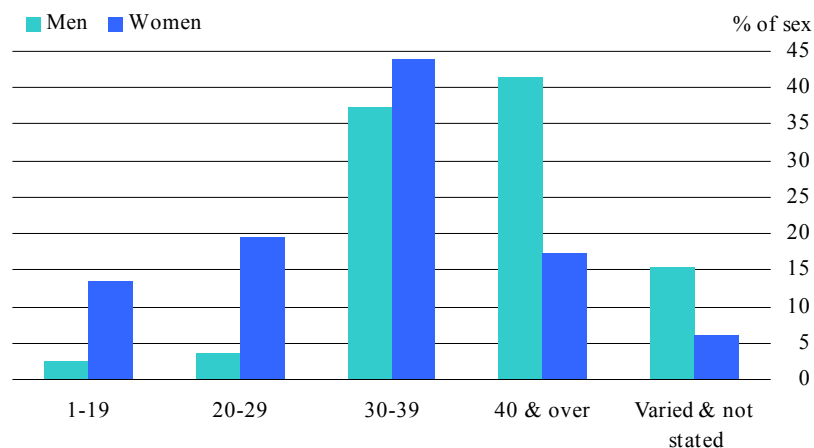
3.2 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2005

% of sex/marital status category

Usual hours worked	Single		Married		Separated / divorced		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1-19	4.0	10.7	1.2	15.6	2.2	13.2	4.5	21.1
20-29	3.9	11.3	3.1	26.2	5.8	25.4	5.7	25.3
30-39	42.0	51.4	33.9	37.9	33.5	41.8	31.8	30.7
40 & over	38.7	21.2	43.7	14.1	40.7	12.9	34.1	12.7
Varied and not stated	11.4	5.5	18.1	6.2	17.5	7.0	23.9	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons (000s)	467.4	363.8	606.4	398.5	27.5	40.2	8.8	16.6

Source: CSO, QNHS

Total persons in employment by sex and usual hours worked, 2005



- ♦ Almost 44% of married men worked for 40 or more hours in paid employment per week compared to 14.1% of married women. In contrast 26.2% of married women worked for 20-29 hours per week compared to only 3.1% of married men (see Table 3.2).
- ♦ Just over half of single women usually worked between 30 and 39 hours per week compared to 42% of single men (see Table 3.2).
- ♦ Overall, almost 80% of men in employment worked for 30 or more hours per week in paid employment, compared to just over 60% of women (see graph).

3.3 Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2002 and 2004

Pension coverage	% of 20-69 age group			
	2002		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Occupational pension	34.8	36.3	31.4	35.4
Personal pension	17.7	6.1	17.4	6.7
Both occupational and personal pension	3.5	2.2	7.4	4.8
No pension	44.1	55.4	43.7	53.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ In 2002, 44.1% of men and 55.4% of women aged 20-69 in employment had no pension provision other than the State pension. In 2004, these proportions had both decreased slightly with the proportion of men at 43.7% and of women at 53.2% (see Table 3.3).
- ◆ In 2004, 31.4% of men and 35.4% of women in employment had occupational pensions. There was a greater difference in the coverage of personal pensions, while 17.4% of men had a personal pension, the rate for women was much lower at 6.7% (see Table 3.3).

3.4 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1995 and 2005

% unemployed in each age group

Age group	1995		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	28.1	28.8	11.3	10.6
20-24	17.6	14.1	8.4	6.3
25-34	12.3	10.1	4.6	3.4
35-44	10.9	11.8	3.7	3.1
45-54	10.1	10.8	3.7	2.9
55-64	7.5	8.5	3.1	2.6
65 & over	1.5	5.7	:	1.5
Total	12.1	12.2	4.6	3.8

Source: CSO, QNHS²⁶

3.5 Ireland: Unemployment rates²⁷ and long-term unemployment rates, 1995-2005

% of labour force

Year	Unemployment rates		Long-term unemployment rates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1995	12.1	12.2	7.7	6.0
1996	11.9	11.9	7.5	5.8
1997	10.4	10.3	6.3	4.6
1998	8.0	7.4	4.7	2.7
1999	5.9	5.5	3.1	1.6
2000	4.3	4.2	2.0	0.9
2001	3.8	3.5	1.5	0.7
2002	4.5	3.7	1.6	0.6
2003	4.7	3.9	1.8	0.9
2004	4.9	3.7	1.8	0.8
2005	4.6	3.8	1.8	0.7

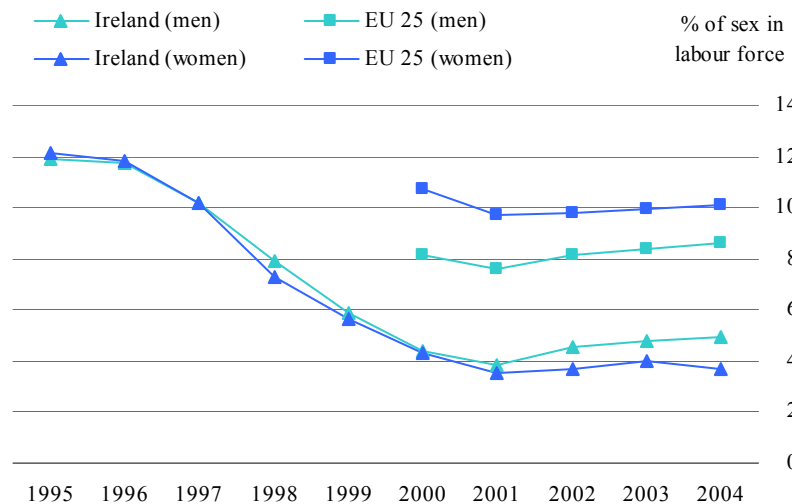
Source: CSO, QNHS²⁶

- ◆ The unemployment rate in Ireland was 12.1% for men and 12.2% for women in 1995. By 2005, these rates had decreased to around one-third of the 1995 levels at 4.6% for men and 3.8% for women. This drop was reflected in all age groups. The unemployment rate for both men and women tended to decrease with age in both 1995 and 2005 (see Table 3.4).
- ◆ Over the period 1995-2005, the unemployment rate for men decreased from 12.1% in 1995 to a low of 3.8% in 2001. This rate rose to 4.9% in 2004 but fell to 4.6% in 2005. The unemployment rate for women showed a similar pattern up to 2001, falling from 12.2% in 1995 to 3.5% in 2001 and then increasing to 3.8% in 2005 (see Table 3.5).
- ◆ The long-term unemployment rate for Irish men fell from 7.7% in 1995 to 1.8% in 2005. The corresponding decrease for women was from 6% in 1995 to 0.7% in 2005 (see Table 3.5).

²⁶ LFS (April 1995-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2005).

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

3.6 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1995-2004



Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS²⁸

- ◆ In 2004, Ireland had the lowest female unemployment rate in the EU at 3.7% compared to an EU average of 10.1%. In the same year, Ireland's male unemployment rate was the fifth lowest in the EU, at 4.9%, compared with the EU average of 8.6% (see Graph 3.6 and Table 3.7).
- ◆ Ireland had the lowest rate of unemployment among both men and women aged 55-64 in the EU in 2004. The EU average unemployment rate for women in this age group was 6.9%, while in Ireland the rate was 1.5%. For men, the corresponding rates were 7% in the EU and 2.9% in Ireland (see Table 3.7).

3.7 EU: Unemployment rates, 2004

Country	% of labour force		% of 55-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ireland	4.9	3.7	2.9	1.5
United Kingdom	4.9	4.2	3.8	2.1
Netherlands	4.3	5.0	3.9	3.1
Austria	4.4	5.4	3.7	3.4
Denmark	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.8
Cyprus	3.5	5.4	6.0	:
Hungary	5.8	5.9	3.1	2.6
Sweden	7.2	6.2	5.9	4.1
Slovenia	5.7	6.4	3.5	:
Luxembourg	3.3	6.9	:	:
Portugal	5.6	7.2	6.4	4.9
Malta	6.9	7.8	3.4	4.7
Belgium	6.6	8.3	4.1	2.8
Estonia	11.3	8.7	:	:
Czech Republic	7.1	9.7	5.0	6.1
France	7.8	9.7	6.0	5.8
EU 25	8.6	10.1	7.0	6.9
Germany	11.3	10.1	12.9	12.7
Italy	6.3	10.2	3.8	4.2
Latvia	9.5	10.4	7.6	11.2
Finland	10.2	10.6	8.9	7.8
Lithuania	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.1
Spain	8.2	15.2	6.0	10.1
Greece	6.3	15.9	3.9	5.1
Slovakia	17.7	19.6	16.4	15.5
Poland	18.5	19.8	11.9	8.7
Iceland	5.1	2.8	:	:
Norway	4.6	3.9	:	:
Switzerland	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.4
Romania	9.0	6.2	4.8	1.5
Bulgaria	12.4	11.6	10.8	9.4

Source: Eurostat, LFS; CSO, QNHS

²⁸ LFS (April 1995-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2005).

Social cohesion and lifestyles

4.1 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate²⁹ by most frequent economic activity, 2003 and 2004

Economic activity	%			
	2003		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employed	9.4	6.1	7.2	6.2
Unemployed	48.6	40.2	48.5	31.3
Retired	31.4	35.3	35.9	33.6
Other inactive	29.6	33.4	34.1	36.4
Total population aged 16 & over	17.4	21.2	18.4	22.8

Source: CSO, EU SILC

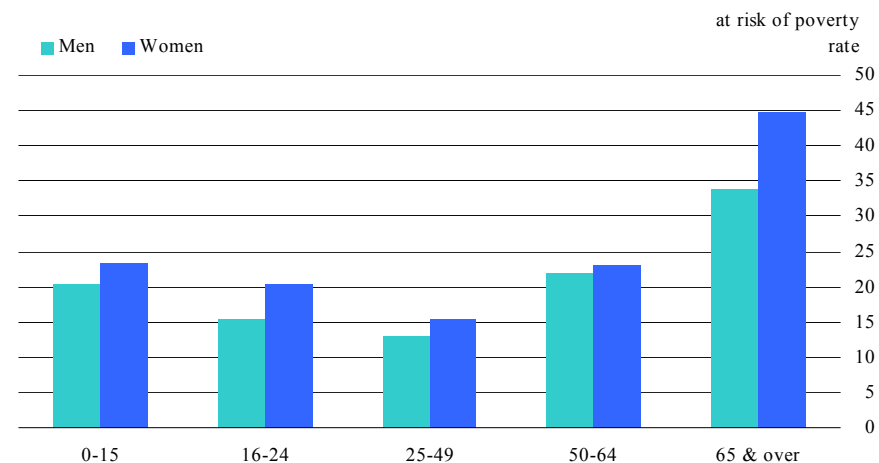
- ◆ In 2004, the at risk of poverty rate for women aged 16 and over in Ireland was 22.8%, while the corresponding rate for men was 18.4%. Employed persons had a much lower at risk of poverty rate, with the rate for men at 7.2% and for women at 6.2%. The at risk of poverty rate for unemployed women decreased from 40.2% in 2003 to 31.3% in 2004 (see Table 4.1).
- ◆ In 2004, women aged 65 and over had a risk of poverty rate of 44.8% compared to the overall rate of 23% for women. For men, the rate for the 65 and over age group was 33.9% compared to an overall rate of 18.8% (see Table 4.2).

4.2 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2003 and 2004

Age group	%			
	2003		2004	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-15	19.8	20.8	20.5	23.3
16-24	16.5	15.8	15.4	20.5
25-49	10.6	15.2	12.9	15.5
50-64	25.8	21.6	21.8	23.1
65 & over	33.5	46.5	33.9	44.8
Total	18.8	21.4	18.8	23.0

Source: CSO, EU SILC

2004



²⁹ This table refers only to persons aged 16 and over.

4.3 Ireland: Lone parents³⁰, 1995-2005

000s			
Year	Men	Women	% women
1995	8.2	56.1	87.2
1996	8.4	60.1	87.7
1997	8.1	65.6	89.0
1998	9.2	83.4	90.1
1999	9.9	78.1	88.8
2000	10.3	93.0	90.0
2001	10.5	102.9	90.7
2002	11.8	103.9	89.8
2003	10.0	105.5	91.3
2004	10.7	106.5	90.9
2005	10.1	111.9	91.7

Source: CSO, QNHS³¹

- ♦ Women represented 87.2% of lone parents with children aged under 20 in 1995 and this proportion increased to 91.7% by 2005. The number of women living as lone parents doubled from 56,100 to 111,900 over the period 1995-2005, while the number of men increased from 8,200 to 10,100 over the same period (see Table 4.3).
- ♦ Just over 84% of female lone parents were aged 25 or over in 2005. The youngest child of one-third of these women was aged between 0 and 4 years. Just over 1% of lone parents aged under 25 were male (see Table 4.4).
- ♦ There were 80,103 persons in receipt of one-parent family payments in 2004, of whom almost 98% were women (see Table 4.5)

4.4 Ireland: Lone parents³⁰ by age of youngest child, 2005

Age of youngest child	000s			
	Parent aged under 25		Parent aged 25 & over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-4	0.2	16.4	1.2	31.1
5-9	:	1.3	1.5	25.4
10-14	:	0.0	2.7	19.3
15-19	0.1	0.0	4.5	18.2
Total	0.2	17.8	9.9	94.0

Source: CSO, QNHS

4.5 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2004

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
24 & under	78	16,111	99.5
25-49	1,273	58,917	97.9
50-64	421	3,244	88.5
65 & over	32	27	45.8
Total	1,804	78,299	97.7

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

³⁰ Refers to persons living as lone parents whose children are of less than 20 years of age.

³¹ LFS (April 1995-1997) and QNHS (March-May, 1998-2005).

4.6 Ireland: SSIA³² subscriptions, 2001-2004

average subscription³³ per person (€)

Tax year	Men	Women	Women's subscriptions as % of men's
2001 ³⁴	961	799	83.2
2002	1,722	1,429	83.0
2003	2,038	1,745	85.6
2004	2,157	1,881	87.2
Average subscription 2001-2004	1,863	1,590	85.4

Source: Revenue Commissioners;
Department of Social and Family Affairs

- ◆ The Irish Government's Special Savings Incentive Accounts scheme began in May 2001 (see Appendix 1).
- ◆ In 2004, the average amount saved by women was €1,881 compared to an average saving of €2,157 by men. The average amount saved by women in the scheme during the period May 2001 to December 2004 was 85.4% of the average amount saved by men over the same period (see Table 4.6).
- ◆ The relative difference in the amounts saved by women and men is broadly consistent with differences in hourly earnings (see commentary on Table 1.10).

³² Special Savings Incentive Account.

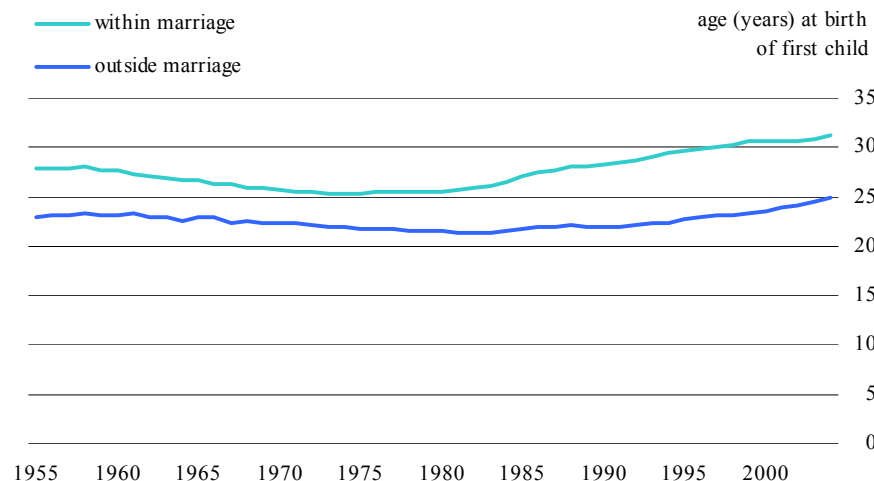
³³ The maximum annual saving allowed for an individual is €3,048 (see Appendix 1)

³⁴ May to December 2001.

4.7 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2004

Year	average age in years		
	Total births	Births within marriage	Births outside marriage
1955	27.5	27.9	23.0
1960	27.2	27.6	23.1
1965	26.2	26.6	22.9
1970	25.3	25.7	22.4
1975	24.8	25.3	21.8
1980	24.9	25.6	21.5
1985	26.0	27.2	21.8
1990	26.3	28.3	21.9
1995	27.0	29.7	22.7
2000	27.4	30.6	23.6
2001	27.6	30.7	23.9
2002	27.8	30.7	24.2
2003	28.2	30.9	24.6
2004	28.5	31.2	24.9

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics



- ♦ The average age at which women gave birth to their first child fell over the period 1955-1980 from 27.5 years to 24.9 years. Over the past 25 years, this average age rose steadily to a value of 28.5 years in 2004 (see Table 4.7 and graph)

4.8 EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate, 2003

Country	years		
	Average age at birth of first child	Total fertility rate	Change in TFR, 1994-2003
Ireland	28.2	1.98	0.13
France	28.0	1.89	0.23
Denmark	:	1.76	-0.05
Finland	27.9	1.76	-0.09
Netherlands	28.8	1.75	0.18
Sweden	28.5 ³⁵	1.71	-0.17
United Kingdom	29.3 ³⁵	1.71	-0.03
Belgium	:	1.64	0.08
Luxembourg	28.7 ³⁶	1.63	-0.09
Cyprus	26.9	1.50	-0.73
EU 25	:	1.48	:
Malta	:	1.46	-0.43
Portugal	27.1	1.44	0.00
Austria	26.9	1.38	-0.09
Estonia	24.6	1.37	0.00
Germany	28.8	1.34	0.10
Spain	29.2	1.30	0.09
Latvia	24.6	1.29	-0.10
Greece	27.9	1.28	-0.07
Italy	:	1.28	0.07
Hungary	25.9	1.27	-0.38
Lithuania	24.5	1.26	-0.31
Poland	25.3	1.22	-0.58
Slovenia	27.2	1.20	-0.12
Slovakia	25.0	1.20	-0.46
Czech Republic	25.9 ³⁵	1.18	-0.26
Iceland	26.1	1.99	-0.15
Norway	27.5	1.80	-0.06
Switzerland	29.1	1.39	-0.10
Romania	24.2	1.27	-0.15
Bulgaria	24.2	1.23	-0.14

Source: Eurostat; CSO, Vital Statistics

- ♦ The total fertility rate in Ireland in 2003 was 1.98 which was the highest rate in the EU. The EU average rate was 1.48. There were 15 EU states in 2003 with a fertility rate lower than the EU average (see Table 4.8).

³⁵ 2002 data.

³⁶ 2001 data.

4.9 Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002

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

Source: CSO, Census of Population

- ♦ In the population usually resident in Ireland, 88.7% of men and 90.4% of women were recorded as Roman Catholics in Census 2002. Between a third and a half of non-Irish nationals were recorded as Roman Catholics (see Table 4.9).
- ♦ The proportion of other EU nationals resident in the state professing no religion was 21.9% for men and 16.6% for women (see Table 4.10).

4.10 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002

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

Source: CSO, Census of Population

4.11 Ireland: Membership³⁷ of selected sports associations, 2004

Organisation ³⁸	%	
	Men	Women
Irish Ladies Golf Union	0.0	100.0
Cumann Camogaiochta na Gael	2.7	97.3
Cumann Peile Gael na mBan	4.1	95.9
Volleyball Association of Ireland	25.0	75.0
Irish Hockey Association	29.8	70.3
Equestrian Federation of Ireland	40.0	60.0
Basketball Ireland	46.4	53.6
Badminton Union of Ireland	46.7	53.3
Swim Ireland	48.1	51.9
National Community Games	50.0	50.0
Tennis Ireland	50.0	50.0
Athletics Association of Ireland	52.0	48.0
Irish Wheelchair Association	56.4	43.6
Irish Amateur Rowing Union	62.6	37.4
Irish Martial Arts Commission	70.0	30.0
Pitch & Putt Union of Ireland	72.2	27.8
Irish Table Tennis Association	74.2	25.8
Motor Cycling Union of Ireland	77.9	22.1
Comhairle Liathroid Laimhe na hEireann	84.0	16.0
Irish Cricket Union	91.6	8.4
Irish Amateur Boxing Association	92.0	8.0
Golfing Union of Ireland	100.0	0.0

Source: Irish Sports Council

³⁷ Membership is not defined consistently across sporting organisations.

³⁸ This table excludes organisations which have a membership total of less than 10,000. The following organisations with membership exceeding 10,000 were also excluded as no gender breakdown of membership was available: Gaelic Athletic Association, Irish Sailing Association, Angling Council of Ireland, Irish Rugby Football Union, and the Football Association of Ireland.

4.12 Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2004

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	95	38	2,661	2,838
€5,000 - €9,999	16	11	7,508	7,436
€10,000 - €14,999	49	12	11,754	11,500
€15,000 - €19,999	23	7	18,789	18,836
€20,000 & over	14	2	24,243	30,500
Total³⁹	197	70	8,733	7,436

Source: Irish Sports Council

- ◆ Table 4.11 presents data on the membership of sports organisations with 10,000 or more members who provided the Irish Sports Council with 2004 membership figures broken down by gender.
- ◆ In 2004, the Irish Sports Council awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 197 male athletes and 70 female athletes. The average grant amount allocated was €8,733 for men and €7,436 for women (see Table 4.12).
- ◆ Just under 55% of grants awarded to female athletes were for amounts less than €5,000, compared to 48% of grants to male athletes. Grants of €20,000 or more were allocated to 7% of male athletes and 3% of female athletes (see Table 4.12).

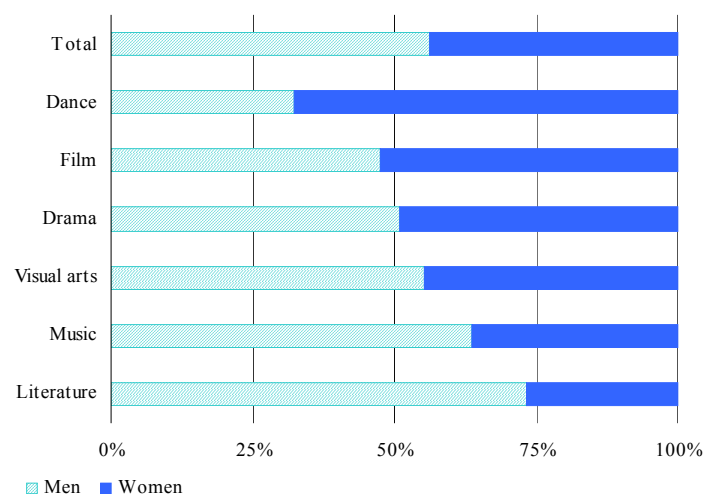
³⁹ The total amount of grants allocated in 2004 includes grants to 72 Junior athletes. In 2003 grants to Junior athletes were excluded from this analysis as grants data for these athletes was obtained on a squad basis only.

4.13 Ireland: Arts Council grants⁴⁰ to artists by artform, 2004

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Architecture	2	4	25,213	2,714
Community arts	3	4	200	387
Dance	9	19	3,209	1,785
Drama	30	29	2,681	2,127
Education	0	5	0	1,888
Film	28	31	1,755	1,216
Literature	74	27	7,846	8,430
Multidisciplinary arts	11	13	905	1,058
Music	68	39	3,112	2,644
Opera	4	4	4,000	2,938
Visual arts	90	73	6,609	5,496
Total	319	248	5,086	3,680

Source: Arts Council

Grant recipients



4.14 Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2004

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	189	175	1,157	1,268
€5,000 - €9,999	39	34	6,860	6,352
€10,000 - €14,999	90	39	12,069	12,171
€15,000 & over	1	0	50,000	0
Total	319	248	5,086	3,680

Source: Arts Council

- ◆ The Arts Council awarded 567 grants to artists in 2004. Women represented 43.7% of recipients. The average grant awarded to men was €5,086 and to women was €3,680. Over half of grants to both men and women were less than €5,000 in value (see Tables 4.13 and 4.14).
- ◆ Just under 30% of grants to both men and women were in the field of visual arts. Grants relating to literature and music represented a further 23.2% and 21.3% respectively of grants to men. Just under 16% of grants to women were in the field of music (see Table 4.13).
- ◆ Men received 73% of grants awarded in the field of literature while women received 68% of grants relating to dance. Grants awarded in the fields of film and drama were more evenly divided between women and men (see Table 4.13 and graph).

⁴⁰ The data are a representation of Arts Council financial support to the individual artist where the primary administrative relationship is between the artist and the Arts Council (Cnuas; Artists' Bursaries). Supports to the individual artist, where the relationship with the artist is administered through arts organisations, and other agencies (Artists' Awards; Artists' Schemes) have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown is not available.

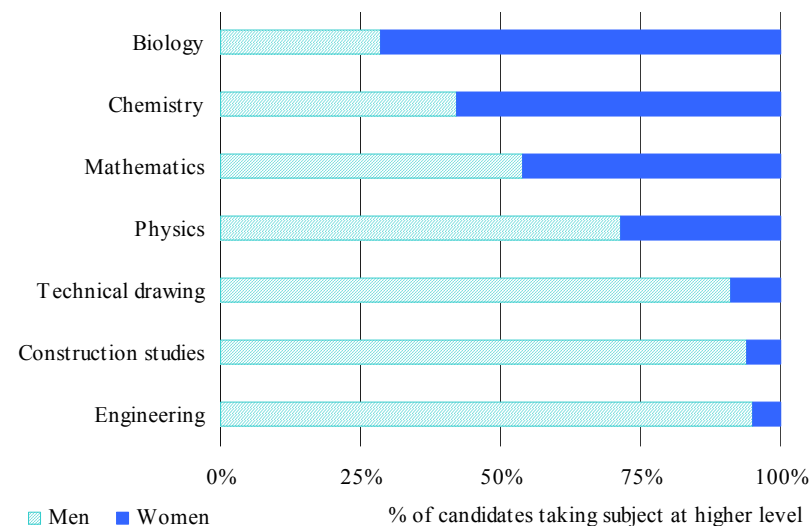
Education

5.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate higher level candidates, 2004

Subject (higher level)	number		% of candidates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Biology	4,570	11,441	17.4	39.6
Mathematics	5,084	4,342	19.3	15.0
Chemistry	2,608	3,597	9.9	12.4
Physics	4,166	1,670	15.8	5.8
Construction studies	6,208	401	23.6	1.4
Technical drawing	2,871	282	10.9	1.0
Engineering	3,329	172	12.7	0.6
Irish	4,932	9,944	18.7	34.4
English	13,885	18,584	52.8	64.3
French	5,567	9,597	21.2	33.2
German	1,918	3,065	7.3	10.6
Spanish	331	681	1.3	2.4
Total Leaving Certificate candidates⁴¹	26,312	28,911	100.0	100.0

Source: State Examinations Commission

Candidates in selected higher level subjects, 2004



- ♦ Just over half of students sitting the Leaving Certificate in 2004 were female. Around two-thirds (64.3%) of women sitting the Leaving Certificate took English at higher level compared to 52.8% of men. There were higher proportions of women than men taking Irish and other European languages at higher level also (see Table 5.1).
- ♦ Less than 1% of women took engineering as a higher level Leaving Certificate exam subject compared to 12.7% of men. Men also accounted for more than 90% of candidates in technical drawing and construction studies at higher level (see Table 5.1 and graph).

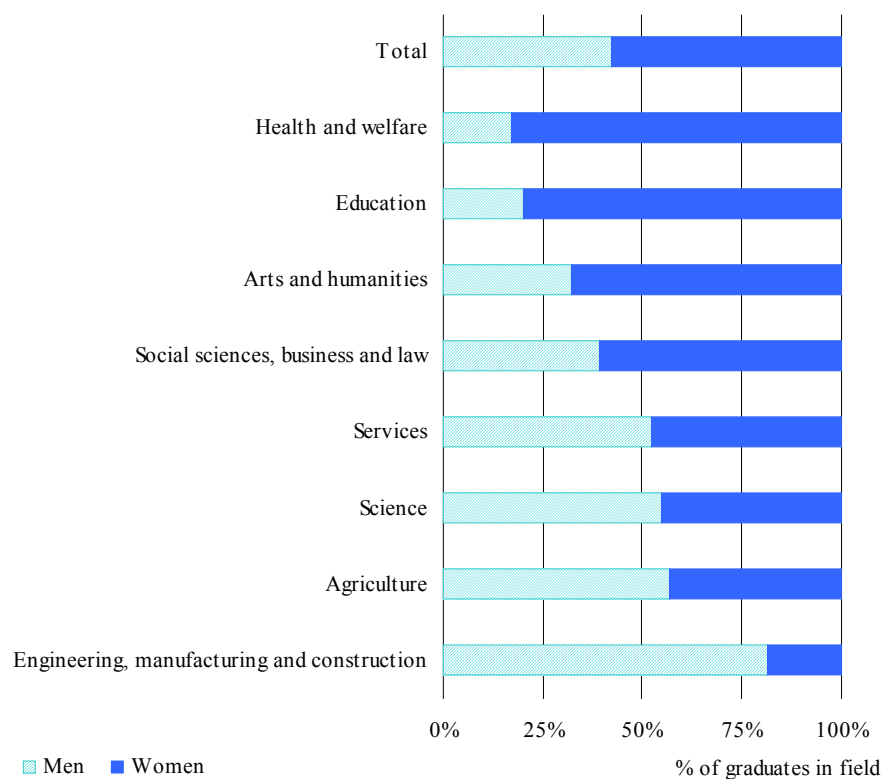
⁴¹ Excludes Leaving Certificate Applied candidates.

5.2 Ireland: Third level graduates⁴² by field of study, 2003

Field of education	number		% of graduates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	410	314	1.8	1.0
Arts and humanities	2,438	5,125	10.9	16.9
Education	761	3,033	3.4	10.0
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	5,107	1,174	22.9	3.9
Health and welfare	1,130	5,554	5.1	18.3
Science	5,178	4,285	23.2	14.1
Services	830	756	3.7	2.5
Social sciences, business and law	6,443	10,083	28.9	33.3
Total	22,297	30,324	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ♦ Women represented 57.6% of all third level graduates in Ireland in 2003. Around 30% of both male and female graduates were in the social sciences, business and law field. The second highest proportion of female graduates (18.3%) was in the health and welfare field, while the second highest percentage of male graduates (23.2%) was in science (see Table 5.2).
- ♦ Women represented 83.1% of graduates in the health and welfare field and 79.9% of graduates in education. Men represented just over 81% of graduates in the engineering, manufacturing and construction field (see graph).



⁴² At ISCED levels 5 and 6 (see Appendix 1).

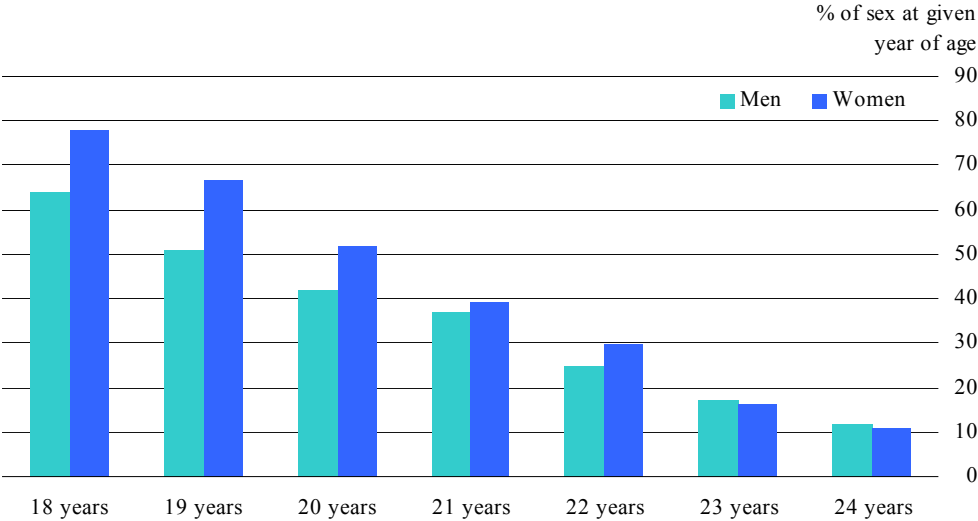
5.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2000 and 2005

Age	% of sex/age			
	2000		2005	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18 years	61.3	78.5	64.0	77.9
19 years	46.7	63.4	50.7	66.8
20 years	37.0	49.9	41.7	51.9
21 years	30.2	41.8	36.7	39.3
22 years	23.3	26.4	24.8	29.5
23 years	12.7	12.5	17.0	16.0
24 years	8.6	7.7	11.7	10.8
Total 18-24 year olds	32.9	41.7	34.7	39.7

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The proportion of male students in the 18-24 age group increased from 32.9% in 2000 to 34.7% in 2005. Over the same period the proportion of female students in the same age group decreased from 41.7% in 2000 to 39.7% in 2005 (see Table 5.3).
- ◆ In 2005, 77.9% of 18 year old women were students compared to 64% of 18 year old men. This pattern, of a higher proportion of women, continued for women and men up to 22 years of age, but for 23 and 24 year olds the proportion of male and female students in the population were similar (see Table 5.3 and graph).

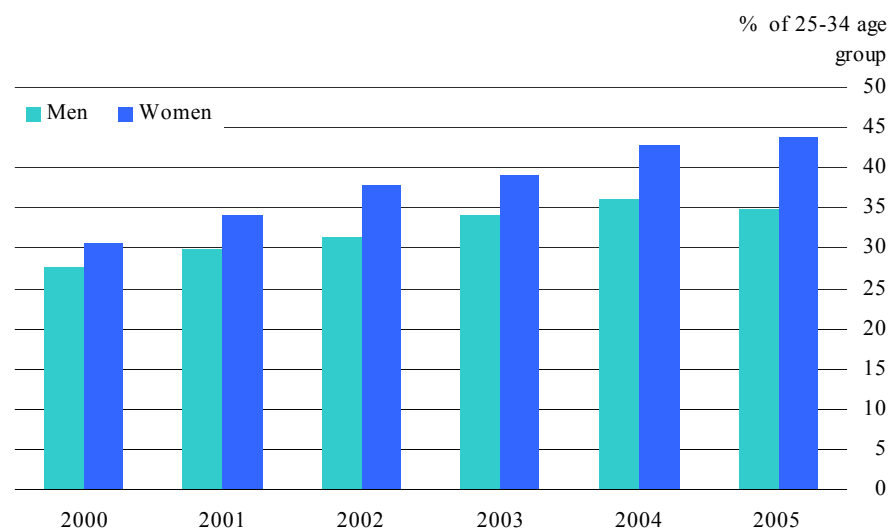
2005



5.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2005

% of 25-34 age group		
Year	Men	Women
2000	27.5	30.5
2001	29.8	34.0
2002	31.3	37.7
2003	34.2	39.0
2004	36.0	42.7
2005	34.9	43.7

Source: CSO, QNHS



5.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2005

Level of education attained	000s		% of 35-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	179.0	151.6	23.8	20.3
Lower secondary	159.7	141.0	21.3	18.9
Higher secondary	152.4	190.4	20.3	25.5
Post leaving certificate	70.8	74.0	9.4	9.9
Third level	173.8	175.4	23.1	23.5
Not stated	16.0	13.8	2.1	1.8
Total	751.5	746.2	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, QNHS

- ◆ The percentage of both men and women aged 25-34 with a third level qualification increased over the period 2000-2005. The percentage of men increased from 27.5% in 2000 to 34.9% in 2005. The corresponding increase for women was from 30.5% in 2000 to 43.7% in 2005 (see Table 5.4 and graph).
- ◆ Around 40% of women aged 35-64 had at most lower secondary education in 2005. The proportion of men in this age group having at most lower secondary education was 45%. The percentage of persons aged 35-64 with third level qualifications was roughly equal for both men and women at around 23% (see Table 5.5).

5.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers⁴³, 1994-2004

Year	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1994/1995	22.0	78.0	46.4	53.6
1995/1996	22.1	77.9	45.6	54.4
1996/1997	21.6	78.4	45.4	54.6
1997/1998	19.9	80.1	44.1	55.9
1998/1999	15.2	84.8	44.1	55.9
1999/2000	14.9	85.1	42.4	57.6
2000/2001	14.6	85.4	41.4	58.6
2001/2002	14.0	86.0	41.0	59.0
2002/2003	13.5	86.5	40.4	59.6
2003/2004	16.4	83.6	40.1	59.9

Source: Department of Education and Science

- ♦ Women accounted for 84% of teachers at primary level and 60% of teachers at second level in Ireland in the school year 2003/2004. At both primary and second levels the proportion of female teachers increased by about 6 percentage points between the 1994/1995 and the 2003/2004 academic years (see Table 5.6).
- ♦ In 2002, 14% of primary school teachers in Ireland were men, compared to an EU average of 18.5%. Among other EU countries, the highest levels of male participation in primary teaching were in Denmark⁴⁴ and Luxembourg at about one-third of all primary teachers (see Table 5.7).
- ♦ At second level there were also more female than male teachers in most countries with the exceptions of Luxembourg, the Netherlands⁴⁴ and Iceland⁴⁴ (see Table 5.7).

⁴³ Refers to both full-time and part-time staff.

5.7 EU: Classroom teachers, 2002

Country	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Denmark ⁴⁴	34.7	65.3	:	:
Luxembourg	32.1	67.9	57.8	42.2
Spain	29.0	71.0	46.7	53.3
Finland	25.8	74.2	36.6	63.4
France	21.3	78.7	43.3	56.7
Belgium	21.1	78.9	41.4	58.6
Netherlands ⁴⁴	19.9	80.1	57.6	42.4
Sweden	19.8	80.2	43.7	56.3
Portugal	18.8	81.2	32.4	67.6
EU 15⁴⁵	18.5	81.5	:	:
United Kingdom	18.2	81.8	40.9	59.1
Cyprus	18.1	81.9	41.4	58.6
Germany	17.6	82.4	45.6	54.4
Poland	16.5	83.5	34.2	65.8
Czech Republic	15.8	84.2	33.1	66.9
Hungary	14.3	85.7	26.7	73.3
Ireland	14.0	86.0	41.0	59.0
Malta	13.2	86.8	46.2	53.8
Austria	9.5	90.5	40.3	59.7
Slovakia	7.1	92.9	27.3	72.7
Italy	4.7	95.3	34.6	65.4
Slovenia	3.7	96.3	29.9	70.1
Latvia	2.9	97.1	18.6	81.4
Lithuania	1.8	98.2	19.5	80.5
Iceland ⁴⁴	21.9	78.1	52.5	47.5
Romania	13.2	86.8	33.8	66.2
Bulgaria	8.0	92.0	24.3	75.7
Norway ⁴⁴	:	:	34.8	65.2

Source: Eurostat; Department of Education and Science

⁴⁴ See note in Appendix 1.

⁴⁵ 2001 data.

5.8 EU: School management personnel, 2003

Country	ISCED 1		ISCED 2-3	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Poland	21.7	78.3	42.5	57.5
Slovenia	41.9	58.1	44.4	55.6
France	19.4	80.6	47.6	52.4
Sweden	26.9	73.1	52.1	47.9
Cyprus	39.4	60.6	55.1	44.9
Slovakia	21.9	78.1	55.4	44.6
Finland	64.8	35.2	63.3	36.7
Czech Republic	:	:	64.2	35.8
Ireland	48.8	51.2	67.8	32.2
Malta	37.5	62.5	68.3	31.7
Italy	:	:	74.4	25.6
Austria	39.3	60.7	78.5	21.5
Netherlands	71.2	28.8	82.4	17.6
Belgium	59.7	40.3	:	:
Iceland	20.2	79.8	68.7	31.3
Bulgaria	24.0	76.0	36.5	63.5
Norway	52.1	47.9	59.0	41.0

Source: Eurostat; Department of Education and Science

- ◆ At primary level in Ireland, in 2003, school managers were quite evenly divided between women and men with women representing 51.2% of managers at this level. The gender breakdown of primary school managers in 2003 varied from 28.8% female and 71.2% male in the Netherlands to 80.6% female and 19.4% male in France (see Table 5.8).
- ◆ In 2003, around two-thirds of second level school management personnel in Ireland were male. Of those EU countries for which data were available, Sweden and France had the most gender balanced school management at second level. Only three countries (Poland, Slovenia and France) had a higher proportion of female than male managers in second level schools (see Table 5.8).

Health

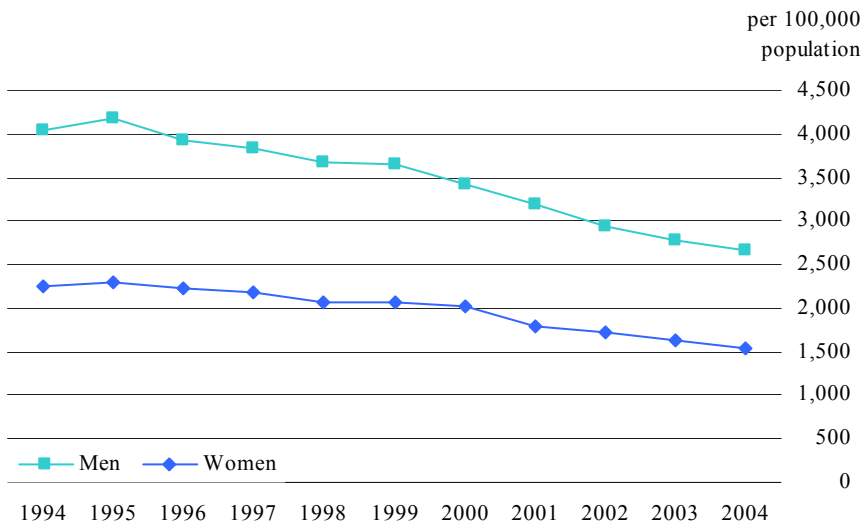
6.1 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2004

per 100,000 population

Age group	Men	Women	Male:Female ratio
0-4	130	115	1.1:1
5-14	15	10	1.5:1
15-24	72	21	3.4:1
25-64	319	190	1.7:1
65-74	2,669	1,544	1.7:1
75 & over	9,882	7,683	1.3:1

Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

6.2 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1994-2004



Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

6.3 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2004

Cause of death	number		per 100,000 population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	5,394	5,214	268	257
Malignant neoplasms	4,140	3,577	206	176
Accidents	539	304	27	15
Suicide	356	101	18	5

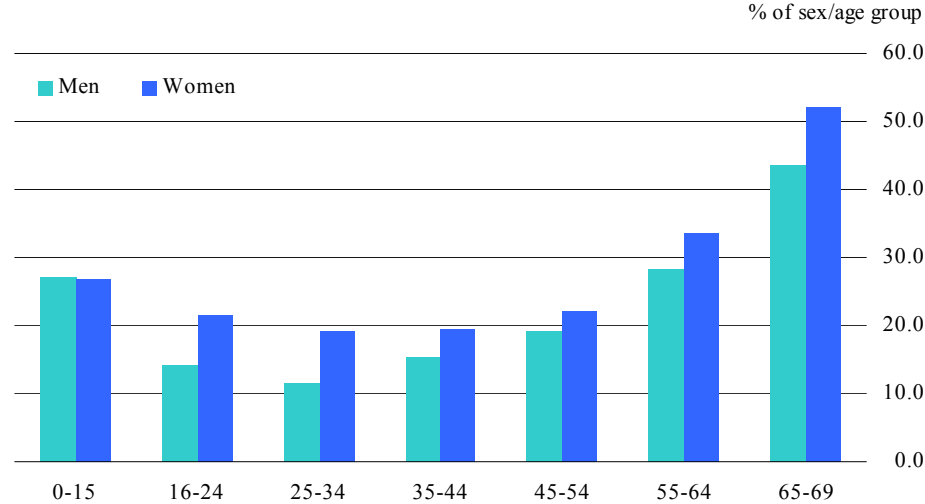
Source: CSO, Vital Statistics

- ◆ In 2004, the death rate in Ireland was higher for men than for women in all age groups . The most pronounced difference was in the 15-24 age group where the male rate was 3.4 times that of the female rate (see Table 6.1).
- ◆ The death rate for the 65-74 age group decreased for both men and women over the period 1994-2004. The male rate had decreased to 66% of its 1994 level by 2004, while the female rate fell to 68% of its 1994 level over the same period (see Graph 6.2).
- ◆ The mortality rate due to accidents for men (27 per 100,000) was almost twice that of women in 2004. The rate of male deaths due to suicide (18 per 100,000) was more than three times the female rate (see Table 6.3).

6.4 Ireland: Persons aged 0-69⁴⁶ registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2004

Age group	% of sex/age group	
	Men	Women
0-15	27.0	26.9
16-24	14.1	21.4
25-34	11.6	19.1
35-44	15.2	19.3
45-54	19.2	22.0
55-64	28.1	33.6
65-69	43.4	52.2
Total	20.2	24.5
Persons registered (aged 0-69)	379,171	452,815

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



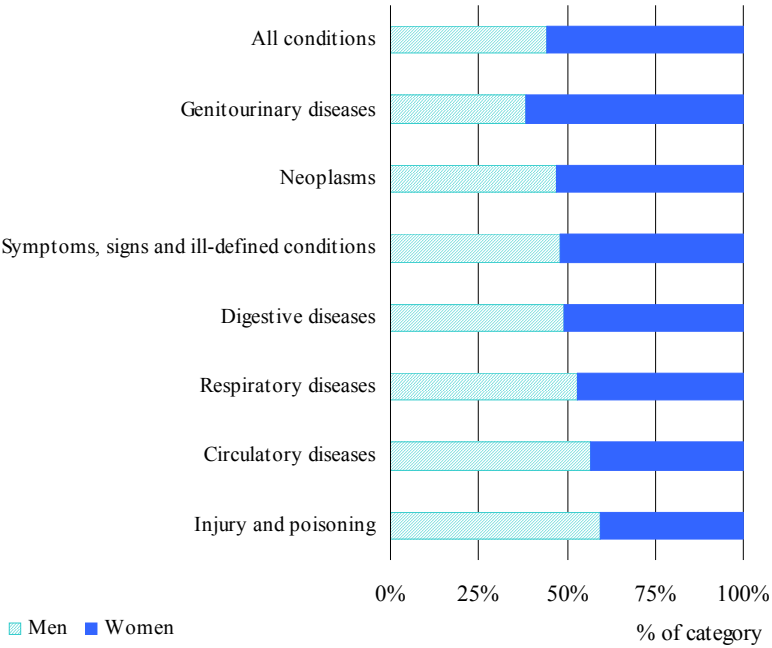
- ◆ In 2004, around 27% of both boys and girls aged up to 15 were registered for a medical card. The proportions of both men and women who were registered for the medical card were lowest in the 25-34 age group at 11.6% of men and 19.1% of women. There was higher eligibility in older age groups up to the 65-69 age group where 52.2% of women and 43.4% of men held a medical card (see Table 6.4 and graph).
- ◆ All persons aged 70 and over qualify automatically for a medical card.

⁴⁶ All persons aged 70 and over are eligible for the scheme.

6.5 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2004

Diagnosis	% of sex	
	Men	Women
Neoplasms	10.0	8.9
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5.3	4.8
Circulatory diseases	10.2	6.3
Respiratory diseases	7.6	5.4
Digestive diseases	12.2	10.2
Genitourinary diseases	5.5	7.0
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	19.4
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	9.0	7.6
Injury and poisoning	8.2	4.4
Other diagnoses	18.7	14.0
Supplementary classifications	13.3	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0
<i>Total discharges per 1,000 population</i>	<i>219.1</i>	<i>271.6</i>

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



6.6 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1994-2004

Year	per 1,000 population			
	Day Patients		In-Patients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1994	35.9	37.8	122.0	118.7
1995	44.1	45.6	125.4	122.6
1996	50.7	54.5	124.6	127.2
1997	54.4	58.3	122.7	135.2
1998	57.9	63.2	119.2	131.7
1999	61.2	70.5	117.8	152.1
2000	67.3	77.1	121.3	155.7
2001	76.8	86.7	121.8	159.5
2002	86.2	97.1	119.8	157.2
2003	93.5	103.9	119.4	160.4
2004	101.4	110.7	117.7	161.0

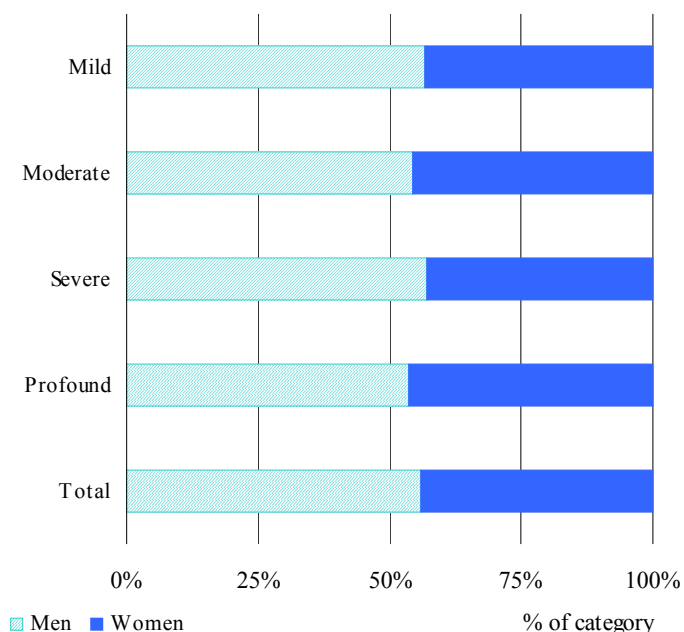
Source: Department of Health and Children;
ESRI, Activity in Acute Public Hospitals in Ireland;
CSO, Census of Population

- ◆ In 2004, the rate of discharges from acute hospitals was 219.1 per 1,000 population for men and 271.6 per 1,000 for women. Just under 20% of conditions diagnosed for women related to complications of pregnancy and childbirth. For men, the most common single condition diagnosed was digestive disease at 12.2% of male discharges (see Table 6.5).
- ◆ The rate of discharge for day patients in 2004 was 101.4 per 1,000 for men and 110.7 per 1,000 for women, almost 3 times the rates for men and women in 1994 (see Table 6.6).
- ◆ Discharges of in-patients decreased slightly for men over the period 1994-2004 from 122 per 1,000 in 1994 to 117.7 in 2004, while the rate for women increased from 118.7 to 161 per 1,000 (see Table 6.6).

6.7 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2005

Level	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mild	4,807	3,650	34.4	33.3
Moderate	5,195	4,341	37.2	39.6
Severe	2,262	1,709	16.2	15.6
Profound	566	488	4.1	4.5
Not verified	1,128	771	8.1	7.0
Total	13,958	10,959	100.0	100.0

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database



6.8 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2003

Condition	per 100,000 population		of which first admissions (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Organic psychoses	19.0	16.4	49.8	41.6
Schizophrenia	163.0	105.0	18.1	15.2
Other psychoses	13.5	10.8	46.8	50.9
Depressive disorders	202.9	284.9	37.4	28.5
Mania	82.9	104.5	24.4	18.7
Neuroses	28.6	40.9	47.5	43.2
Personality disorders	23.1	32.2	25.1	17.7
Alcoholic disorders	160.1	74.8	33.5	32.5
Drug dependence	30.0	10.3	39.3	37.3
Intellectual disability	7.4	6.1	19.5	17.9
Unspecified	39.0	38.2	31.8	27.9
Total	769.5	724.0	31.2	26.5

Source: Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services

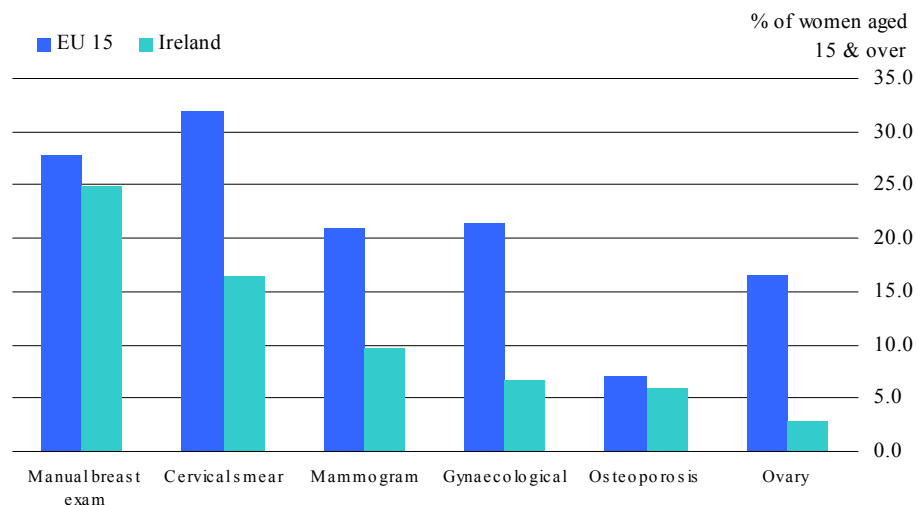
- ◆ There were a total of 24,917 persons registered on the National Intellectual Disability database in 2005, of whom 56% were men. The gender breakdown at each level of disability showed a similar pattern with men representing just over half of persons in each category. Just over 70% of both men and women were classified as having a mild or moderate disability (see Table 6.7 and graph).
- ◆ The rate of admission to psychiatric units for men was 769.5 per 100,000 which was slightly higher than the rate for women at 724 per 100,000. For both women and men, the highest cause of admission was depressive disorders. The proportion was much higher for women, accounting for 39% of all female admissions compared to 26% of male admissions (see Table 6.8).
- ◆ The rate of admission to psychiatric units for drug dependence was three times higher for men than for women in 2003. The male rate of admission for alcoholic disorders was twice the female rate (see Table 6.8).

6.9 EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations⁴⁷, 2002

% of women aged 15 and over

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

Source: Eurostat, Eurobarometer survey



- ♦ The rate at which Irish women were undergoing preventative medical examinations in 2002 was considerably lower than the rate for women in the other EU member states. Some notable differences were for cervical smear tests, where only 16.4% of Irish women aged 15 and over were undergoing the test compared with 32% of their EU counterparts, and for ovarian examinations where only 2.8% of Irish women underwent examinations compared to 16.6% at EU level (see Table 6.9 and graph).

⁴⁷ See Appendix 1.

6.10 Ireland: Carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002

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

Source: CSO, Census of Population

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

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

Source: CSO, Census of Population

6.12 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2004

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Under 25	50	247	83.2
25-49	2,107	9,016	81.1
50-64	2,055	7,364	78.2
65 & over	462	2,408	83.9
Total	4,674	19,035	80.3

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

- ♦ The 2002 Census of Population recorded a total of 148,754 persons providing unpaid care to a relative or friend, of whom 61.4% were women. Just under 30% of female carers were providing 43 or more hours of care per week, compared to 23% of male carers. Around 55% of female carers and 60% of male carers provided up to 14 hours of unpaid care per week (see Table 6.10).
- ♦ In 2002, the labour force participation rates for carers were 72.7% for men and 45.6% for women compared to overall rates of 69.9% of men and 47% of women aged 15 and over in the population as a whole (see Table 6.11).
- ♦ There were 23,709 persons in receipt of caring related social welfare payments in 2004. Just over 80% of all recipients were women, and this pattern was similar across all age groups (see Table 6.12).

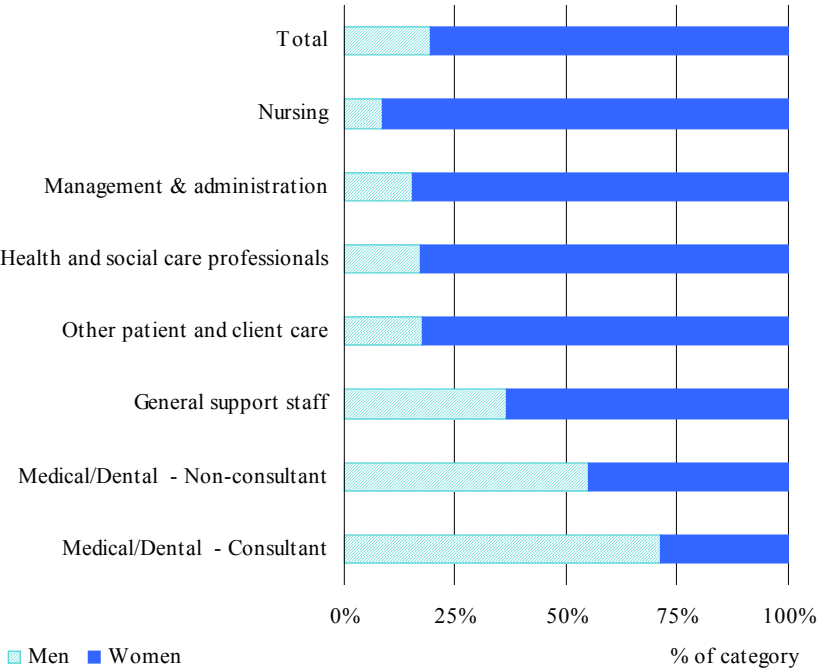
6.13 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2005⁴⁸

Grade category	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Medical/Dental - Consultant	1,840	751	29.0
Medical/Dental - Non-consultant	3,168	2,592	45.0
Nursing	3,526	37,917	91.5
Health and social care professionals	2,620	12,885	83.1
General support staff	6,233	10,825	63.5
Other patient and client care	4,001	18,925	82.5
Management and administration	2,845	15,959	84.9
Total	24,233	99,854	80.5

Source: Department of Health and Children

- ◆ In 2005, 80.5% of employees in the Irish health service were women. Women were in the majority in most grades within the health service, accounting for 91.5% of nurses, 84.9% of managers and administrators and 83.1% of health and social care professionals. The majority of medical and dental consultants were male, women accounted for 29% of persons at this grade (see Table 6.13 and graph).

Health personnel



⁴⁸ As at 30th June 2005.

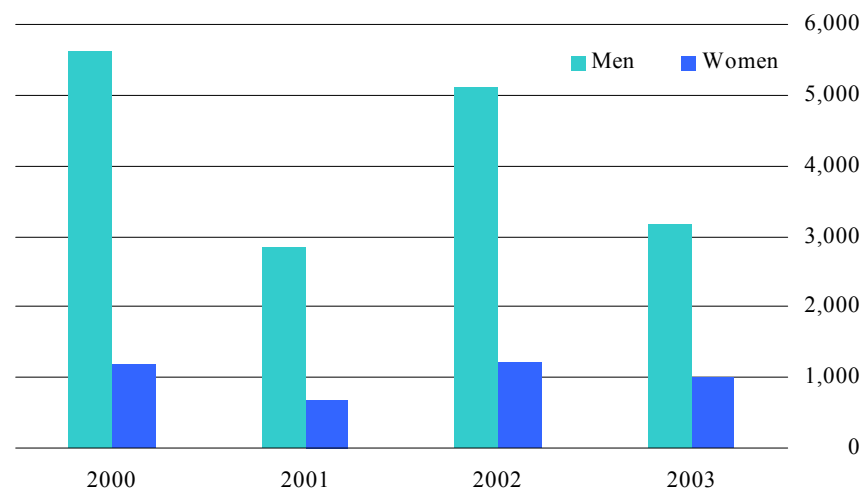
Crime

7.1 Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2003

Offence group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Offences against the person	626	50	7.4
Offences against property with violence	183	9	4.7
Offences against property without violence	911	99	9.8
Drug offences	263	11	4.0
Road traffic offences	1,366	112	7.6
Other offences	1,552	132	7.8
Ireland	4,901	413	7.8

Source: Irish Prison Service

7.2 Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2000-2003



Source: Garda Síochána, Crime Statistics

7.3 EU: Criminal convictions⁴⁹, 2001

Country	% of convictions	
	Men	Women
France	97.1	2.9
Czech Republic	96.3	3.7
Spain ⁵⁰	93.5	6.5
Latvia	91.7	8.3
Estonia	91.3	8.7
Slovakia	90.9	9.1
Slovenia ⁵⁰	89.5	10.5
Norway ⁵⁰	88.9	11.1
Netherlands ⁵⁰	88.8	11.2
Romania	88.4	11.6
Finland ⁵⁰	85.0	15.0
Austria ⁵⁰	84.3	15.7
Sweden	84.2	15.8
Germany ⁵⁰	83.0	17.0
United Kingdom ⁵⁰	81.5	18.5
Ireland	81.3	18.7

Source: UNECE, Gender statistics database⁵¹

- ◆ There were 5,314 persons in custody in Irish prisons in 2003, of whom 7.8% were women. Around 96% of persons in prison for drug related offences were men (see Table 7.1).
- ◆ There were 4,172 persons convicted of crimes in 2003, of whom 75.7% were men and 24.3% were women (see Graph 7.2 and footnote).
- ◆ In 2001, Ireland had the highest proportion of female offenders convicted of crimes among those countries for which data was available (see Table 7.3).

⁴⁹ The methodology for crime statistics has generally not been harmonised across countries and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting levels of crime across countries and even within the same country over time. The level of reporting and detection of crime may also vary widely across countries (see also Appendix 1).

⁵⁰ 2000 data.

⁵¹ <http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp>.

7.4 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2001

Country	% of category of victims					
	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Austria ⁵²	34.7	65.3	:	:	:	:
Cyprus ⁵²	83.3	16.7	81.6	18.4	11.1	88.9
Czech Republic	65.9	34.1	60.0	40.0	3.2	96.8
Finland ⁵²	67.8	32.2	81.2	18.8	0.0	100.0
Germany	63.4	36.6	75.5	24.5	5.6	94.4
Iceland	100.0	0.0	:	:	:	:
Ireland	77.6	22.4	76.2	23.8	35.9	64.1
Latvia	66.5	33.5	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	72.5	27.5	85.6	14.4	8.0	92.0
Netherlands ⁵²	66.7	33.3	:	:	:	:
Norway	47.2	52.8	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	72.1	27.9	:	:	0.0	100.0
Slovenia	75.6	24.4	:	:	9.8	90.2
United Kingdom ⁵²	70.4	29.6	78.7	21.3	12.9	87.1

Source: UNECE, Gender statistics database

7.5 Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2003

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

Source: Garda Síochána, Crime Statistics

- ♦ Men were more likely to be victims of homicide or serious assault than women in most reporting countries in 2001. Women were more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault (see Table 7.4 and graph). When examining this data it should be taken into account that levels of reporting of particular crimes may vary across countries.
- ♦ There were 52 victims of homicide in Ireland in 2003. Of these, 42 were men. Over 60% of male victims were aged between 21 and 40 years of age. Half of female victims of homicide were aged between 21 and 30 years of age (see Table 7.5).

⁵² 2000 data.

Transport

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

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

Source: CSO, Census of Population

8.2 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002

% of sex aged 15 & over at work ⁵³		
Time taken	Men	Women
Less than ¼ of an hour	24.5	28.3
¼ of an hour to less than ½ an hour	26.5	30.8
½ an hour to less than ¾ of an hour	17.2	17.2
¾ of an hour to less than 1 hour	7.3	7.4
1 hour to less than 1½ hours	7.1	6.1
1½ hours and more	3.2	2.0
Not stated	14.3	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO, Census of Population

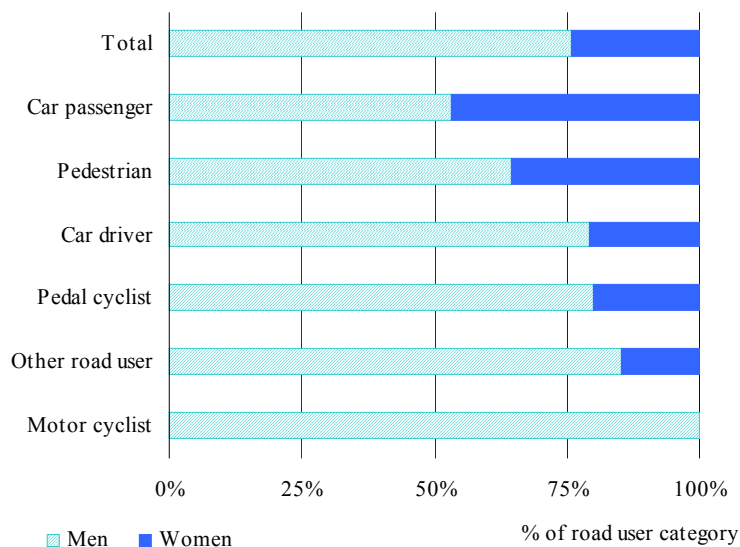
- ◆ In 1991, 41.2% of men and 34.7% of women in employment drove a car to work. In 2002, this proportion had risen to 52.9% of men and 58.1% of women. The proportion of women travelling to work as a passenger in a car decreased from 14.5% in 1991 to 8.4% in 2002 (Table 8.1).
- ◆ Around 51% of men and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

⁵³ Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

8.3 Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2003

Road user	number	
	Men	Women
Car passenger	32	28
Car driver	84	22
Pedestrian	40	22
Other road user	29	5
Pedal cyclist	8	2
Motor cyclist	53	0
Total	246	79

Source: National Roads Authority



8.4 Ireland: Road fatalities, 1993-2003

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
1993	317	110	25.8
1994	295	104	26.1
1995	318	117	26.9
1996	342	107	23.8
1997	335	131	28.1
1998	339	115	25.3
1999	288	118	29.1
2000	302	104	25.6
2001	304	103	25.3
2002	260	101	28.0
2003	246	79	24.3

Source: National Roads Authority

8.5 Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim, 2003

Age group	% of category			
	Men		Women	
	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
0-17	6	13	16	12
18-24	28	24	18	18
25-44	40	39	18	40
45-64	14	16	16	18
65 & over	12	5	30	8
Unknown	1	3	1	4
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of casualties	246	4,337	79	2,882

Source: National Roads Authority

- Of the 325 people who died on Irish roads in 2003, 75% were men. All motor cyclists who died in road traffic accidents in 2003 were men (see Table 8.3 and graph).
- The overall level of road fatalities decreased in the period 1993-2003 by 22.4% for men and by 28.2% for women (see Table 8.4).
- In 2003, 40% of male fatalities occurred in the 25-44 age group with a further 28% in the 18-24 age group. By contrast, the highest proportion of female deaths (30%) was in the 65 and over age group (see Table 8.5).

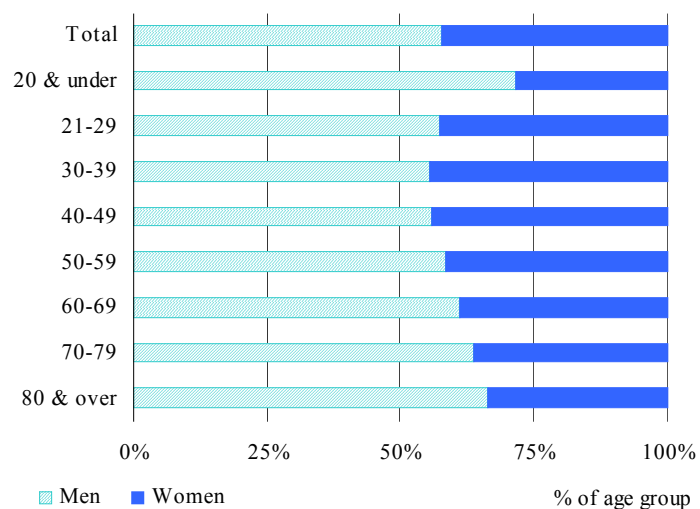
8.6 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2004

Age group	% of full licences		% of provisional licences	
	Full licence		Provisional licence	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
20 & under	1.4	0.7	26.0	15.6
21-29	15.6	15.9	39.4	42.9
30-39	24.0	26.5	20.7	21.3
40-49	21.7	23.5	8.5	10.9
50-59	18.2	17.6	3.8	6.4
60-69	11.9	10.3	1.0	2.3
70-79	5.7	4.5	0.4	0.6
80 & over	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current licences	1,100,117	804,859	175,637	204,710

Source: Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ In 2004, 57.7% of full driving licences were held by men. There were more men than women with a full driving licence in all age groups (see Table 8.6 and graph).
- ◆ Half of women who held a full drivers licence in 2004 were aged between 30 and 49 (see Table 8.6).

Full licences



Appendices

Appendix 1 Notes and definitions

1. EU Council Policy Indicators

At risk of poverty rate
Tables 1.14, 4.1, 4.2

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

Civil service general service grades
Table 1.19

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

Early school leavers
Table 1.13

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EU 25

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

EU Council Meeting

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

Exit age from labour force
Table 1.6

The average age at which active persons withdraw from the labour market. The exit age is calculated from a probability model using changes in age-specific activity rates. The methodology being used is still under development and hence the estimates should be regarded as provisional.

Gender pay gap
Graph 1.12

The gender pay gap is given as average gross hourly earnings of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 who work 15 or more hours per week. The EU 25 value is a weighted average of national values estimated without missing countries.

ILO economic status

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income liable for social insurance

Tables 1.9, 1.10

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

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

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

The age groups for these tables are based on the ages of persons at 31 December 2003. The tables include only persons aged between 15 and 84 years. This represents a change in methodology from the income tables presented in *Women and Men in Ireland 2004*, which covered persons aged 15 and over. The proportion of persons in each age group in the population covered by these tables is given below. It should be noted that the proportions are low for persons aged 65 and over, with only 48.1% of men and 22% of women in that age group represented in these tables.

The proportions of the total population in each age group included in the data presented in Tables 1.9 and 1.10 are shown below. The over-representation of males aged 25-34 is likely to be due to the presence of migrant short-term workers such as non-resident university students who are recorded as having earned income but who are not included in the annual population estimates.

% of age group		
Age group	Men	Women
15-24	76.6	75.0
25-34	101.8	90.9
35-44	88.0	69.0
45-54	72.3	58.2
55-64	64.0	42.2
65-84	48.1	22.0
Total aged 15-84	78.4	63.2

Labour force participation rate

Table 1.5

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

Life expectancy

Tables 1.15, 1.16

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

Occupation

Table 1.8

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

Members of Parliament

Table 1.17

The data in this table has been compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (www.ipu.org) on the basis of information provided by national parliaments by 31 October in the reference year.

Usual hours worked

Tables 1.11, 3.2

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

2. Population

Migration

Table 2.3;
Graph 2.4

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

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

Net migration is the net effect of emigration and immigration on a country's population in a given time.

Population,

Table 2.1

The total population of the country may comprise either all of the usual residents of the country (de jure) or all persons present in the country on a particular date (de facto). Published census figures for Ireland are on a de facto basis.

Principal Economic Status

Table 2.5

A classification is based on a single question in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment and given the following response categories:

- ♦ At work;
- ♦ Unemployed;
- ♦ Student;
- ♦ Engaged on home duties;
- ♦ Retired; and
- ♦ Other.

3. Employment

ILO Labour force

See note in EU Council policy indicators section.

Long-term unemployment rate

Table 3.5

The number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.

NACE economic sector

Table 3.1

Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.

Pension coverage

Table 3.3

Questions on pensions were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the three months from December 2003 to February 2004. This was an update of a module on pensions asked in the same period in 2001/2002. The pensions module was asked of all persons aged 20 to 69 years who were in employment and who participated directly in the survey. The results are based on two questions 'Are you a member of your employer's pension scheme?' and 'Do you contribute to a personal pension plan?'

Through the State Social Welfare system people are entitled to a basic flat rate pension. However, in many cases there is a need for additional pension cover if the standard of living enjoyed while at work is to be maintained into retirement. This additional or supplementary cover is provided through occupational pension schemes and personal pension arrangements. It is this additional cover which is the focus of this survey. The results do not cover pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system.

Unemployment rate

Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.7;
Graph 3.6

The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.

Usual hours worked

Table 3.2

See note in EU Council policy indicators section.

4. Social cohesion and lifestyles

Age of women at birth of first child

Tables 4.7, 4.8

The mean age of women when their first child is born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at first birth can be calculated using the fertility rates for first births by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.

Arts Council grants programme

Tables 4.13, 4.14

Arts Council supports for artists in 2004 were administered through 4 programmes:

1. Cnuas - an annual stipend to Aosdána members whose artistic income is less than €18,270.
2. Artists' Bursaries - made on a competitive basis to assist individual artists in the development of their art practice;
3. Artists' Awards - made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the creation of work; and
4. Artists' Schemes - made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the production and dissemination of work.

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

At risk of poverty rate
Tables 4.1, 4.2

See note in EU Council policy indicators section.

Grants to high performance athletes
Table 4.12

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

Lone parents
Tables 4.3, 4.4

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

Membership of sports associations
Table 4.11

The Irish Sports Council provides financial assistance to sports bodies. National Governing Bodies must apply for this funding and, as part of the application process, supply details on the numbers of active registered members classified by gender.

One-parent family payments
Table 4.5

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

Special Savings Incentive Accounts
Table 4.6

The Irish Government's Special Savings Incentive Scheme commenced on 1 May 2001. To participate in the scheme, savings accounts (called "special savings incentive accounts" or "SSIAs") had to be opened before 30 April 2002. Under the terms of the scheme, the exchequer contributes an additional 25% to the amount saved. An SSIA could be opened with any institution approved for the purpose of the scheme such as banks, building societies, credit unions, life assurance companies etc. The conditions for opening such an account were:

- ◆ The account holder must have been resident in the Republic of Ireland and over 18 years of age at the time of beginning the special savings incentive account. In addition, he/she must be either resident or ordinarily resident in the Republic of Ireland throughout the period from the beginning of the account to the period on which the declaration of maturity is completed;
- ◆ The account holder must have signed up to save a specified amount each month. The minimum savings amount per month, in the 12 months of the account, was €12.50. The maximum savings amount in any month is €254. After the first year an individual could save any amount per month, up to a maximum of €254, for the remaining 4 years;
- ◆ Each person was allowed only one special savings incentive account; and
- ◆ On opening the account each individual was required to supply his/her PPSN to the financial institution with whom the account was held.

The first set of SSIAs are due to mature in 2006. Persons who did not save the maximum amount during the earlier years of the scheme may increase their monthly subscription to the maximum at any point during the remainder of the scheme. Therefore the subscriptions amounts for 2005/2006 may be higher than those of earlier years.

Total fertility rate
Table 4.8

The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.

5. Education

ISCED
Tables 5.2, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8

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

ISCED 0 Pre-primary level of education

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

ISCED 1 Primary level of education

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

ISCED 2 Lower secondary level of education

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

ISCED 3 Upper secondary level of education

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

ISCED 4 Post secondary non-tertiary education

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

ISCED 5 First stage of tertiary education

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

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

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

ISCED 6 Second stage of tertiary education

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

Classroom teachers

Tables 5.6, 5.7

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

The classification includes:

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

but excludes:

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

Country specific notes:

Denmark	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1
Netherlands	ISCED 1 includes ISCED 0
Iceland	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1
Norway	ISCED 2 includes ISCED 1

School management personnel

Table 5.8

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

6. Health

Acute hospital discharges

Tables 6.5, 6.6

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

Admissions to psychiatric hospitals

Table 6.8

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

Age-sex specific death rates

Table 6.1;
Graph 6.2

The number of male/female deaths in a particular age group as a proportion of the number (in units of 100,000) of men/women of that age group in the population.

Carer's Allowance and Benefit

Table 6.12

Carer's Allowance is a payment for carers on low incomes who live with and look after certain people in need of full-time care and attention.

Carer's Benefit is a payment made to insured persons who leave the workforce to care for a person(s) in need of full-time care and attention.

Carers

Tables 6.10, 6.11

Data on carers was derived from answers to question 23 of the 2002 Census of Population questionnaire. This asked of persons aged 15 years and over whether an individual provided regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability (including problems due to old age). Personal help includes help with basic tasks such as feeding or dressing. Receipt of "Carers Allowance" was not considered payment for the purposes of this question. "Meals on Wheels" staff were not considered carers for the purpose of this question. The following response categories were given:

- ◆ Yes, 1-14 hours a week;
- ◆ Yes, 15-28 hours a week;
- ◆ Yes, 29-42 hours a week;
- ◆ Yes, 43 or more hours a week; and
- ◆ No.

Cause of death categories

Table 6.3

Deaths are coded according to the 9th revision of the International Standard Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of death.

General Medical Services Scheme

Table 6.4

Persons who are unable without undue hardship to arrange General Practitioner medical and surgical services plus dental and optometric services for themselves and their dependants, and all persons aged 70 and over, are provided with such services free of charge under the GMS Scheme. An eligible person is entitled to select a Doctor of his/her choice, from among those Doctors who have entered into agreements with Health Boards.

Health service personnel

Table 6.13

Data is from the Personnel Census of the Department of Health and Children and reflects the position at June 2005.

National Intellectual Disability Database

Table 6.7

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

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

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

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

Preventative examinations

Table 6.9

Data refer to whether or not a person has within a calendar year taken one of a list of defined preventive measures. This data is based on a special health module of the Eurobarometer survey conducted throughout the EU in 2002. As this data cannot be updated on a regular basis we will examine alternative national data from administrative sources on this topic for future publications.

7. Crime

Criminal convictions

Graph 7.2;

Table 7.3

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

Headline offences

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

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

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

Homicides

Table 7.5

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

Offence categories

Table 7.1

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

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

Serious assault

Table 7.4

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

Sexual assault

Table 7.4

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

8. Transport

Driving licences

Table 8.6

Data on driving licences are held in the National Vehicle and Driver File of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The data shown reflect the position at 31 December 2004.

Means of travel to work

Table 8.1

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

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

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

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

Time taken to travel to work

Table 8.2

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2 Data sources

Domain and Indicator		Data source
1.	EU Council Policy Indicators	
1.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 1995-2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Employment\Employment rates - LFS series\Employment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate, 1995-2005	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Employment\Employment rates - LFS series\Employment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.3	EU: Employment rate, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Employment\Employment rates - LFS series\Employment rates by sex, age groups and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 1995-2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.6	EU: Average exit age from the labour force, 2003	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.7	Ireland: Employment rates of persons aged 20-44 by family status, 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.8	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2000 and 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.9	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2003	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.10	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2003	Department of Social and Family Affairs Revenue Commissioners
1.11	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2000 and 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.12	EU: Gender pay gap, 2003	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Employment
1.13	EU: Early school leavers, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Key indicators on EU policy\Structural indicators\Social Cohesion CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
1.14	EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2003	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Living conditions and welfare Income and living conditions\Main indicators\Laeken Indicators
1.15	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2003	CSO, Irish Life Tables No 14, 2001-2003
1.16	EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2003	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Demography\National data\Mortality\Life expectancy by sex and age CSO, Irish Life Tables No 14, 2001-2003
1.17	EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2001-2005	Inter-parliamentary union database statistical archive http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm
1.18	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2005	CSO, Social Statistics Integration Division
1.19	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2003	Department of Finance

Domain and Indicator		Data source
2. Population		
2.1	Ireland: Population by age group, 2005	CSO, Demography - Population estimates
2.2	EU: Women per 100 men, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Demography\National data\Population\Population by age and sex on 1 January
		CSO, Demography - Population estimates
2.3	Ireland: Migration by age group, 1995 and 2005	CSO, Demography- Annual Migration Estimates
2.4	Ireland: Migration, 1995-2005	CSO, Demography- Annual Migration Estimates
2.5	Ireland: Principal economic status, 1995 and 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3. Employment		
3.1	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Employment\Total employment – LFS series
		CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.2	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.3	Ireland: Pension coverage of persons in employment, 2002 and 2004	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey – Pensions Update, 2004
3.4	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 1995 and 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.5	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 1995-2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.6	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 1995-2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Unemployment\Unemployment rates - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality
		CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
3.7	EU: Unemployment rates, 2004	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market\Employment and unemployment\Unemployment\Unemployment rates - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age groups and nationality
		CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4. Social cohesion and lifestyles		
4.1	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity, 2003 and 2004	CSO, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions
4.2	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2003 and 2004	CSO, EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions
4.3	Ireland: Lone parents, 1995-2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4.4	Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child, 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
4.5	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2004	Department. of Social and Family Affairs
4.6	Ireland: SSIA subscriptions, 2001-2004	Revenue Commissioners
4.7	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2004	CSO, Vital Statistics
4.8	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate, 2003	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Demography\National data\Fertility\Fertility indicators
		CSO, Vital Statistics
4.9	Ireland: Religion by age group, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 12, Religion

Domain and Indicator		Data source
4.10	Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 12, Religion
4.11	Ireland: Membership of selected sports associations, 2004	Irish Sports Council
4.12	Ireland: Grants to high performance athletes, 2004	Irish Sports Council
4.13	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform, 2004	Arts Council
4.14	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant, 2004	Arts Council
5. Education		
5.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate higher level candidates, 2004	State Examinations Commission
5.2	Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2003	Department of Education and Science
5.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2000 and 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third level qualification, 2000-2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2005	CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
5.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers, 1994-2004	Department of Education and Science
5.7	EU: Classroom teachers, 2002	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\Education statistics based on ISCED 97\Personnel\Classroom teachers and academic staff by level of education, programme orientation, programme destination, sex and employment status
5.8	EU: School management personnel, 2003	Department of Education and Science Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\Education statistics based on ISCED 97\Personnel\School management personnel by level of education, sex and age
6. Health		
6.1	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2004	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.2	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 1994-2004	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.3	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2004	CSO, Vital Statistics
6.4	Ireland: Persons aged 0-69 registered with the General Medical Services scheme, 2004	General Medical Services (Payments) Board, Annual Report, 2004
6.5	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2004	CSO, Demography; Databank series PEAA - Population Estimates, by Age and Sex (Annual)
6.6	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 1994-2004	Department of Health and Children, Economic and Social Research Institute; Activity in Acute Public Hospitals in Ireland - Report based on the Hospital In-patient Enquiry system
6.7	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2005	Department of Health and Children, Economic and Social Research Institute; Activity in Acute Public Hospitals in Ireland - Report based on the Hospital In-patient Enquiry system
6.8	Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2003	Health Research Board, Annual Report of National Intellectual Disability Database, 2005
6.9	EU: Women undergoing preventative examinations, 2002	Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services, 2003
6.10	Ireland: Carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Health\Public health\Health care\Medical treatments and prevention
6.11	Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by number of hours of unpaid help provided, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 10 - Disability and Carers

Domain and Indicator		Data source
6.12	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2004	Department of Social and Family Affairs, Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services, 2002
6.13	Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2005	Department of Health and Children
7. Crime		
7.1	Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2003	Irish Prison Service Annual Report 2003
7.2	Ireland: Criminal convictions, 2000-2003	An Garda Siochana, Crime Statistics
7.3	EU: Criminal convictions, 2001	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp
7.4	EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2001	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org/stat/gender.asp
7.5	Ireland: Homicides recorded by age of victim, 2003	An Garda Siochana, Crime Statistics
8. Transport		
8.1	Ireland: Means of travel to work, 1991 and 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 9 - Travel to Work, School and College
8.2	Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2002	CSO, Census of Population 2002, Volume 9 - Travel to Work, School and College
8.3	Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2003	National Roads Authority, Road Collision Facts, 2003
8.4	Ireland: Road fatalities, 1993-2003	National Roads Authority, Road Collision Facts, 2003
8.5	Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim, 2003	National Roads Authority, Road Collision Facts, 2003
8.6	Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2004	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Vehicle Licensing Unit, National Vehicle and Driver File

