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Women and Men in Ireland

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Women and Men in Ireland

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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 NSB asked the CSO to prepare social indicator reports covering all aspects of social statistics. The NSB placed considerable emphasis on the value of disaggregating the social indicators by key characteristics such as the nine equality grounds² named in equality legislation. The CSO agreed with the Board a strategy of producing a series of key thematic social indicator reports that would be structured around the nine equality grounds.

The CSO produced an initial gender report in December 2004. That report was very favourably received by national and international users. The CSO was requested by a number of users to produce the report on an annual basis. Further reports were produced in December 2005, 2006, 2007, April 2009, February 2010 and 2011. This report is the eighth in the series.

1.2 Overview of selected indicators

The list of 76 selected indicators is presented in summary format in Table A. These indicators were chosen because they help to:

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

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

In this report the indicator on EU average exit ages from the labour force has been dropped as the model used by Eurostat was not producing satisfactory results for many countries. A new graph has been added showing labour force participation rates for men and women over the last ten years.

Chapter 2 presents the selected indicators. Where tables are not sorted by year, the heading of the sort column is highlighted with a darker background.

1.3 Technical notes

Appendix 1 defines the indicators in greater detail and Appendix 2 gives the international data sources. 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 late 2011.

The following symbols are used:

- : data not available.
- * data not reliable.

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. Population		
Population profile	1.1	Ireland: Population by age group
	1.2	EU: Men per 100 women
Migration	1.3	Ireland: Migration by age group
	1.4	Ireland: Migration
2. Employment		
Employment rates	2.1	Ireland and EU: Employment rate
	2.2	Ireland and EU: Female employment rate
	2.3	EU: Employment rate
	2.4	Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64
Labour force participation	2.5	Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group
	2.6	Ireland: Labour force participation rate
Occupation	2.7	Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation
Employment by sector	2.8	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector
Employment and usual hours worked	2.9	Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked
	2.10	Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked
Employment and family status	2.11	Ireland: Employment rates of couples and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child
Pensions	2.12	Ireland: Pension coverage of persons aged 20-69 in employment
Unemployment rates	2.13	Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group
	2.14	Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates
	2.15	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates
	2.16	EU: Unemployment rates
	2.17	EU: Male unemployment rates map
	2.18	EU: Female unemployment rates map
3. Social cohesion and lifestyles		
Principal economic status	3.1	Ireland: Principal economic status
Income and gender pay gap	3.2	Ireland: Income liable for social insurance
	3.3	Ireland: Average income liable for social insurance by age
	3.4	EU: Gender pay gap
Risk of poverty	3.5	EU: At risk of poverty rates
	3.6	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity
	3.7	Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age
Early school leavers	3.8	EU: Early school leavers
Lone parents	3.9	Ireland: Lone parents
	3.10	Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child
	3.11	Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age
Fertility rate	3.12	Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child
	3.13	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate
Decision-making	3.14	EU: Representation in national parliaments
	3.15	Ireland: Women and men in decision-making
	3.16	Ireland: Civil Service general service grades
Religion	3.17	Ireland: Religion by age group
	3.18	Ireland: Religion by nationality
Sports participation	3.19	Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by age of athlete
	3.20	Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by size of grant
Grants to artists	3.21	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by artform
	3.22	Ireland: Arts Council grants to artists by size of grant

Domain	Indicator	
4. Education		
Second-level education	4.1	Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates
Third-level graduates	4.2	Ireland: Third-level graduates by field of study
Participation in education	4.3	Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24
Educational attainment	4.4	Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification
	4.5	Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained
Education personnel	4.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers
	4.7	EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff
	4.8	EU: School management personnel
5. Health		
Life expectancy	5.1	Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years
	5.2	EU: Life expectancy at birth
Death rates	5.3	Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates
	5.4	Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74
	5.5	Ireland: Mortality by cause of death
Medical cards	5.6	Ireland: Persons with a Medical Card
Hospital activity	5.7	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis
	5.8	Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type
Mental illness and disability	5.9	Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability
	5.10	Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units
Carers	5.11	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit
	5.12	Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age
	5.13	Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers by unpaid help provided
Health personnel	5.14	Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category
6. Crime		
Criminal convictions	6.1	Ireland: Prisoners by offence group
	6.2	EU: Criminal convictions
Victims of crime	6.3	EU: Victims of selected crimes
	6.4	Ireland: Murder/manslaughter recorded by age of victim
7. Transport		
Travel to work	7.1	Ireland: Means of travel to work
	7.2	Ireland: Time taken to travel to work
Road traffic accidents	7.3	Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type
	7.4	Ireland: Road fatalities
	7.5	Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim
Driving licences	7.6	Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder

Chapter

2

Indicators

2.1 Highlights

Irish women work fewer hours, earn less and are under-represented in the Oireachtas and in local and regional authorities. Men leave school earlier and women are more highly qualified. Men have a higher rate of employment, but also a far higher rate of unemployment. Men are more likely to be in the labour force and those looking after home/family are overwhelmingly female. Women in Ireland have a higher fertility rate than women from any other EU country. Most workers in the Health and Education sectors are women while most workers in Agriculture, Construction and Transport are men. Women are more likely to be admitted to hospital with depression and men are more likely to be admitted with schizophrenia and alcoholic disorders. Men are more likely to die young, most murder victims are male and the vast majority of the prison population is male.

Education: The early school leavers rate among women aged 18-24 in 2010 was 8.4%, which was much lower than the male rate of 12.6%. In 2011 more girls obtained an A or B on the honours paper in the Leaving Certificate exams in English, Irish, French, Biology, Chemistry, Art and Music while more boys obtained an A or B on the honours paper in Maths, Physics, Construction studies and Engineering. Men accounted for nearly five-sixths of third-level graduates in Engineering, manufacturing and construction and 57% of graduates in Science, while women accounted for 82% of graduates in Health and welfare, 74% in Education and 63% in Arts and humanities. Women are more likely to have a third-level qualification, with over half (53%) of women aged 25-34 having a third-level qualification compared with nearly four out of ten men (39%) in this age group (Tables 3.8, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4).

Employment: The employment rate for men in Ireland stood at about 75% over recent years, but in 2009 it plummeted to 67.3%, decreased sharply in 2010 to 64.5% and dropped again to 63.3% in 2011. The EU target rate for women in employment is 60% by 2010, a target that was met by Ireland in 2007 and 2008, but not in 2009, 2010 or 2011, when the rate had fallen to 56%. In 2011 46.7% of those in employment were women. Men worked an average of 39.4 hours a week in 2011 compared with 30.6 for women and married men worked longer hours than married women, with nearly half (44.5%) of married men working for 40 hours or more a week compared with only 14.7% of married women (Tables 2.1, 2.7, 2.9 and 2.10).

Unemployment: The unemployment rate for men in Ireland was about 5% in recent years but in 2009 it increased dramatically to 15.1% and has increased over the last two years to stand at 17.5% in 2011. The unemployment rate for women, which stood at about 4% over the last few years, also increased sharply in 2009 to 8.1% and has risen over the last two years to 10.4% in 2011. For the 20-24 age group, about a third of men and just over a fifth of women were unemployed in 2011 (Tables 2.13 and 2.14).

Decision-making: The report shows that women are under-represented in decision-making structures at both national and regional levels. In 2011, only 15.1% of TDs in Dáil Éireann were women, while they accounted for just over a third of members of State Boards, less than a fifth of members of local authorities and just over a third of the membership of Vocational Education Committees. The average representation in national parliaments for EU countries was nearly a quarter in 2011 (Tables 3.14 and 3.15).

Population: The highest fertility rate in the EU in 2010 was in Ireland at 2.07, well above the EU average of 1.59. The average age at which women gave birth to their first child rose from 25 years in 1980 to 29.4 years in 2010. Ireland had 98 men per 100 women in the population in 2011. This masks differences in the age groups: at younger ages, there are more boys than girls (as more boys are born than girls), there are fewer men than women in the 20-29 age group as more males than females have emigrated in recent years, and at older ages, there are more women than men (as women live longer than men). For the 85+ group, there are 47 men per 100 women in Ireland (Tables 1.1, 3.12 and 3.13).

Migration: The years of high immigration to Ireland were 2005 to 2008. In 2006, immigration peaked at 60,300 for males. A year later, it peaked at 52,100 for females. Since then, immigration has fallen very sharply to about 20,100 for males and 22,300 for females in 2011. Emigration rose steeply between 2006 and 2011 to about 38,700 males and 37,800 females, resulting in a net outflow leaving the country in 2011 of 18,600 males and 15,500 females (Tables 1.3 and 1.4).

Life and death: Life expectancy for women in Ireland was 81.6 years in 2006, nearly 5 years more than the value for men of 76.8 years. Life expectancy for men is 0.4 years greater than the 2008 EU average, while for women it is nearly a year less than the 2008 EU average. Men are more likely to die at a younger age than women, with the difference in risk particularly high in the 15-24 years age group. This reflects higher death rates for males due to suicide and motor vehicle accidents (Tables 5.1 to 5.5 and 7.3).

Health: Women were more likely to be hospitalised in 2010, with 343 hospital discharges per 1,000 women compared with 305 discharges per 1,000 men. Men are more likely to be admitted to psychiatric hospitals for

schizophrenia and alcoholic disorders while women are more likely to be admitted for depression (Tables 5.7 and 5.10).

Principal Economic Status: Men were more likely to be in the labour force than women in Ireland in 2011, with just under seven out of ten men aged over 15 at work or unemployed while a little over half of women were in the labour force. More than half a million women in 2011 were looking after home/family compared with only 9,600 men (Table 3.1).

Occupations: There were 851,300 women and 970,000 men employed in Ireland in 2011. Nearly a quarter of women (23.7%) in employment were in professional occupations and just over a fifth (20.9%) in administrative and secretarial occupations. Nearly a quarter of men (24.7%) in employment in 2011 were in skilled trades occupations while 15% were employed in professional occupations (Table 2.7).

Economic sectors: The Education and Health sectors employed the highest proportions of women in 2010 with women accounting for more than 4 out of 5 people at work in the Health sector and nearly three quarters of those in Education. The sectors with the highest proportions of men in 2010 were Construction, Agriculture and Transport. In primary education, 85% of teachers are women. And in second-level education, 63% of teachers are women. Despite this, women are not well represented at senior level positions: only 36% of medical and dental consultants are women, 53% of primary school managers, and 41% of second-level school managers (Tables 2.8, 4.6, 4.8 and 5.14).

Income: The report shows that women's income in 2009 was around 73% of men's income. After adjusting for the longer hours worked by men, women's hourly earnings were around 94% of men's (Table 3.3).

Poverty: The proportion of men at risk of poverty in 2010, after pensions and social transfers, was 15%, just above the rate of 14% for women. At risk of poverty rates were considerably lower for those in employment, at 10% for men and 5% for women (Table 3.6).

Crime: There were 12,487 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2010, of whom one in eight was female. 47 men and 11 women were victims of murder/manslaughter in 2010 (Tables 6.1 and 6.4).

Commentary on the individual indicators is included in Section 2.2.

2.2 Indicators

Population

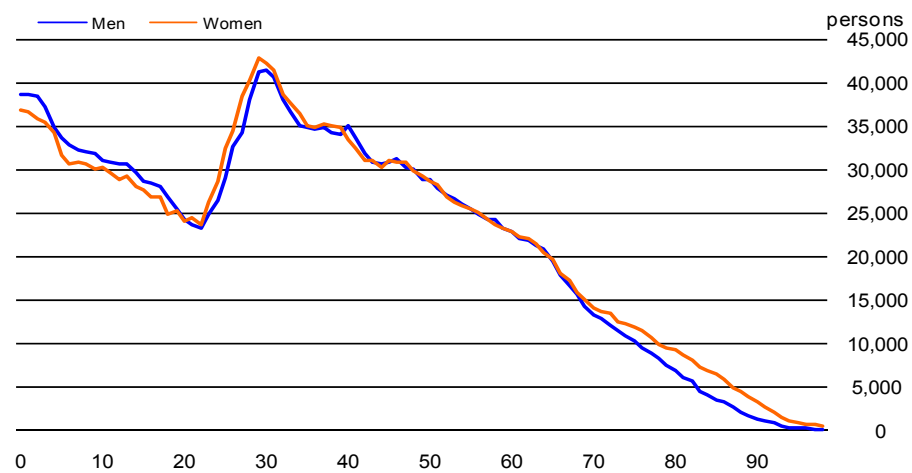
1.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2011

Age	Men	Women	Men per 100 women
0-19	641,094	610,761	105
20-29	297,961	315,426	94
30-64	1,046,043	1,048,904	100
65-69	84,231	86,234	98
70-74	60,985	66,061	92
75-79	44,514	53,710	83
80-84	27,333	40,455	68
85 and over	19,511	41,100	47
Total	2,221,672	2,262,651	98

Source: CSO Demography

- ◆ There are significantly more males than females in the 0-19 age group, because more boys are born than girls.
- ◆ As more males than females have emigrated in recent years there are fewer men than women in the 20-29 age group.
- ◆ Because women live longer than men, the ratio of men to women in the population in Ireland decreased with age in 2011, from 100 men per 100 women in the 30-64 age group down to 47 men per 100 women in the 85 years and over age group.

Ireland: Age composition of population, 2011



Source: CSO Demography

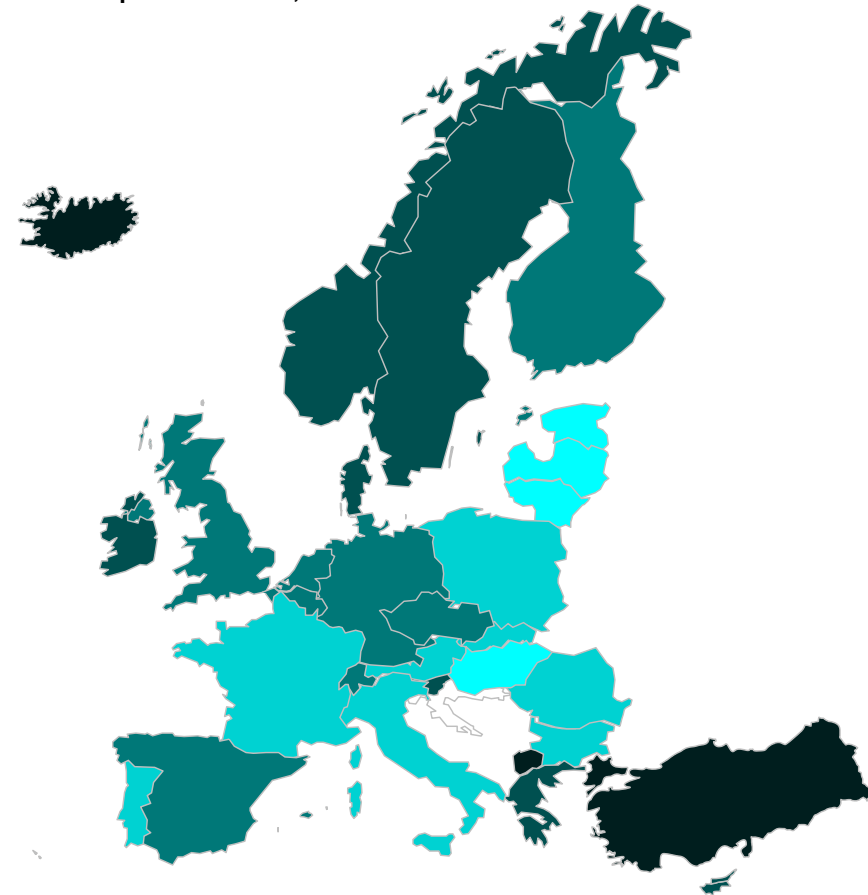
1.2 EU: Men per 100 women, 2010

Country					number
	0-19	20-29	30-64	65 & over	Total
Malta	106	110	102	75	99
Sweden	106	105	103	80	99
Luxembourg	106	102	103	74	99
Ireland	105	95	100	82	98
Denmark	105	102	101	79	98
Cyprus	105	97	100	83	98
Slovenia	106	111	105	65	98
Greece	106	109	101	79	98
Netherlands	105	102	101	78	98
Spain	106	104	101	74	97
United Kingdom	105	104	98	78	97
Czech Republic	105	107	101	67	96
Finland	104	105	101	70	96
Germany	105	103	102	74	96
Belgium	104	100	101	73	96
EU	105	103	99	72	95
Austria	105	101	99	71	95
Romania	105	104	97	68	95
Slovakia	105	104	98	60	95
Italy	106	103	98	73	94
France	105	100	96	70	94
Portugal	105	103	96	72	94
Bulgaria	106	105	97	69	94
Poland	105	103	96	60	93
Hungary	105	104	95	58	90
Lithuania	105	104	89	51	87
Latvia	104	104	90	48	86
Estonia	106	103	88	49	85
Iceland	104	104	104	85	101
Turkey	105	104	101	78	101
Macedonia	106	105	101	81	100
Norway	105	103	104	77	100
Switzerland	106	101	101	75	97

Source: Eurostat, CSO Demography

- ◆ Malta, Sweden and Luxembourg had the most gender-balanced populations in the EU in 2010 with 99 men per 100 women.

EU: Men per 100 women, 2010



Men per 100 women

< 91

91 < 95

95 < 98

98 < 100

≥ 100

1.3 Ireland: Migration by age group, 2001 and 2011

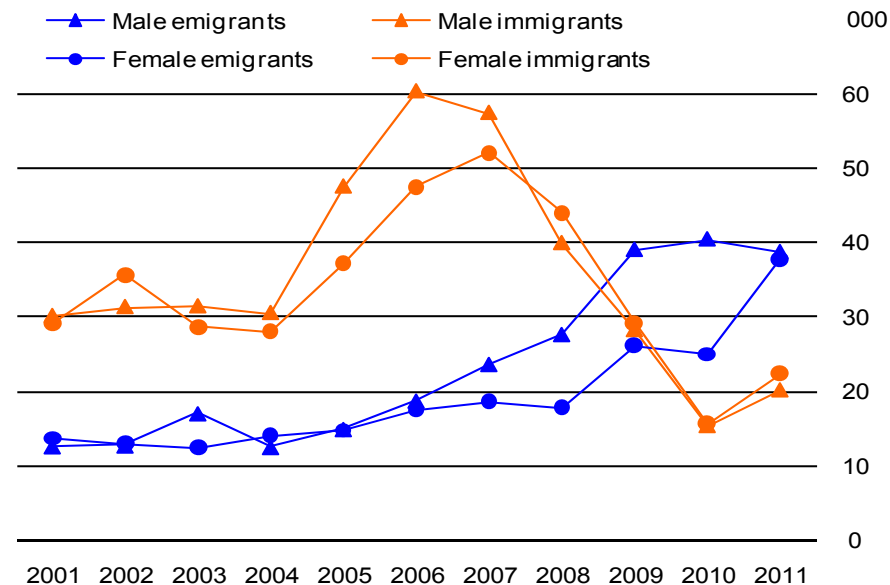
Age group	000s			
	2001		2011	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Emigrants	12.6	13.6	38.7	37.8
0-14	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7
15-24	9.9	11.3	15.0	18.1
25-44	2.4	2.0	18.3	16.1
45-64	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9
65 & over	0.4	0.3	3.2	1.9
Immigrants	30.1	29.0	20.1	22.3
0-14	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2
15-24	6.6	9.8	3.9	5.3
25-44	16.3	13.2	9.6	10.8
45-64	2.5	1.8	2.4	2.6
65 & over	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
Net migration³	17.5	15.4	-18.6	-15.5
0-14	4.1	3.8	2.6	2.5
15-24	-3.3	-1.5	-11.1	-12.8
25-44	13.9	11.2	-8.7	-5.3
45-64	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.7
65 & over	0.1	0.0	-2.6	-1.5

Source: CSO Migration estimates

- ◆ In 2001 there were far more immigrants than emigrants. Ten years later, by 2011, the pattern had reversed: there are now more emigrants than immigrants, resulting in a net outflow of 18,600 males and 15,500 females in 2011.
- ◆ The number of males emigrating from Ireland more than trebled between 2001 and 2011, rising from 12,600 to 38,700. The number of female emigrants nearly trebled over the same period, rising from 13,600 to 37,800.
- ◆ The number of male immigrants to Ireland fell from 30,100 in 2001 to 20,100 in 2011. The number of female immigrants fell from 29,000 to 22,300 over the same period.

³ Net migration is defined as the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants.

1.4 Ireland: Migration, 2001-2011



Source: CSO Migration estimates

- ◆ The years of high immigration to Ireland were 2005 to 2008. In 2006, immigration peaked at 60,300 for men, and a year later it peaked at 52,100 for women. Since then, immigration has fallen very sharply for both sexes. In 2011 there were 20,100 male immigrants and 22,300 female immigrants.
- ◆ The pattern of emigration was very similar for women and men in Ireland between 2000 and 2006, but between 2007 and 2010 the number of male emigrants exceeded the number of female emigrants, with 15,500 more male than female emigrants in 2010. However in 2011 the numbers of male and female emigrants were very similar, with 38,700 males and 37,800 females emigrating.
- ◆ The number of male emigrants increased each year between 2004 and 2010, rising from 12,500 in 2004 to 40,400 in 2010 before falling back slightly to 38,700 in 2011. The number of female emigrants has also increased since 2004, rising from 14,000 in 2004 to 37,800 in 2011.

Employment

2.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate⁴, 2001-2011

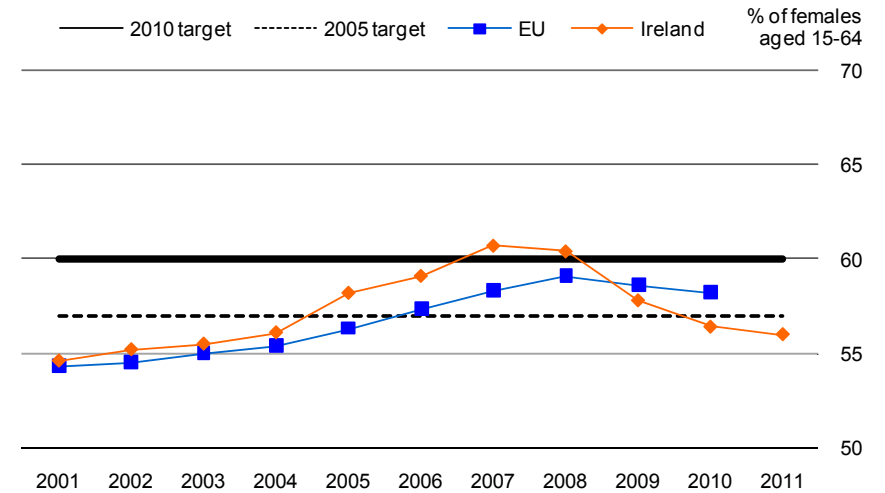
% aged 15-64

Year	Ireland		EU	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2001	76.7	54.6	70.8	54.3
2002	75.1	55.2	70.4	54.5
2003	74.9	55.5	70.3	55.0
2004	75.7	56.1	70.2	55.4
2005	76.6	58.2	70.8	56.3
2006	77.7	59.1	71.6	57.3
2007	77.6	60.7	72.5	58.3
2008	75.7	60.4	72.8	59.1
2009	67.3	57.8	70.7	58.6
2010	64.5	56.4	70.1	58.2
2011	63.3	56.0		

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

- ◆ The employment rate for men in Ireland during the years 2001 to 2008 was in the range 74-78%; however, it fell sharply to 67.3% in 2009, decreased in 2010 to 64.5% and fell again in 2011 to 63.3%.
- ◆ The employment rate for women in Ireland rose from 54.6% in 2001 to 60.7% in 2007, before falling in recent years to stand at 56% in 2011.

2.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate⁴, 2001-2011



Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

- ◆ In 2001 the employment rate for men in Ireland, at 76.7%, was above the EU rate of 70.8% and it remained higher than the EU rate up to 2008. However in 2009 the rate in Ireland, at 67.3%, fell below the EU rate of 70.7% and stayed below the EU rate in 2010.
- ◆ The female employment rate in Ireland was slightly above the EU rate between 2001 and 2008. In 2009, however, the rate in Ireland, at 57.8%, fell below the EU rate of 58.6% and was below the EU rate again in 2010.
- ◆ In 2011 the female employment rate in Ireland, at 56%, was below the EU 2010 target of 60%.

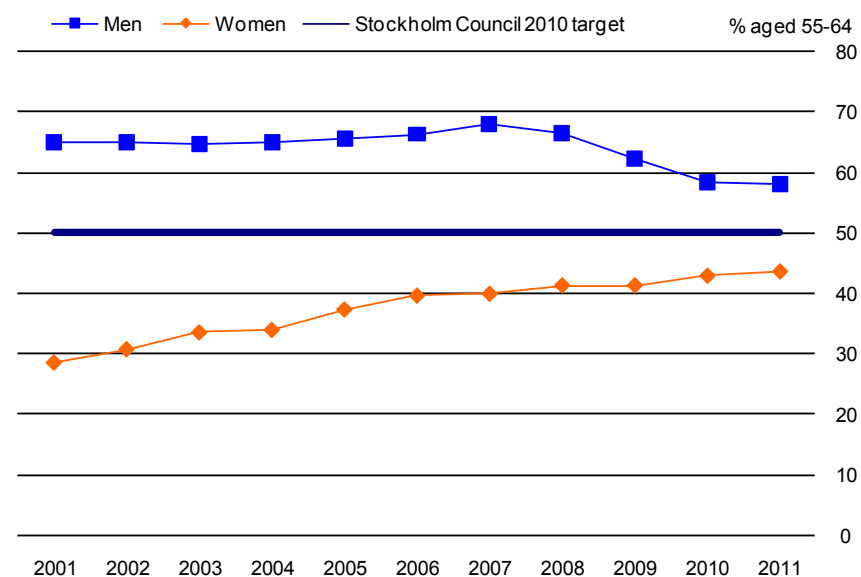
⁴ The Stockholm Council set an EU employment target of 57% for women aged 15-64 by 2005. The Lisbon Council, back in 2000, set an EU target of 60% by 2010.

2.3 EU: Employment rate, 2010

Country	% aged 15-64		% aged 55-64	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	75.1	70.3	74.2	66.7
Finland	69.4	66.9	55.6	56.9
Estonia	61.5	60.6	52.2	54.9
Denmark	75.8	71.1	62.7	52.5
Germany	76.0	66.1	65.0	50.5
United Kingdom	74.5	64.6	65.0	49.5
Latvia	59.2	59.4	47.6	48.7
Lithuania	56.8	58.7	52.3	45.8
Portugal	70.1	61.1	55.7	43.5
Ireland	64.5	56.4	58.4	43.0
Cyprus	76.6	63.0	71.2	43.0
Netherlands	80.0	69.3	64.5	42.8
EU	70.1	58.2	54.6	38.6
Bulgaria	63.0	56.4	50.3	37.7
France	68.3	59.9	42.1	37.5
Czech Republic	73.5	56.3	58.4	35.5
Austria	77.1	66.4	51.6	33.7
Spain	64.7	52.3	54.7	33.2
Romania	65.7	52.0	50.3	33.0
Luxembourg	73.1	57.2	47.7	31.3
Hungary	60.4	50.6	39.6	30.1
Belgium	67.4	56.5	45.6	29.2
Greece	70.9	48.1	56.5	28.9
Slovakia	65.2	52.3	54.0	28.7
Italy	67.7	46.1	47.6	26.2
Slovenia	69.6	62.6	45.5	24.5
Poland	65.6	53.0	45.3	24.2
Malta	72.4	39.3	47.9	13.0
Iceland	80.1	76.2	83.2	76.4
Norway	77.3	73.3	72.2	65.0
Switzerland	84.6	72.5	77.6	58.5
Croatia	59.4	48.8	49.2	27.3
Macedonia	52.8	34.0	46.7	22.4
Turkey	66.7	26.2	42.7	17.1

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

2.4 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 2001-2011



Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2001, the Stockholm Council set a target of a 50% employment rate in the 55-64 age group by 2010. This target applies to both men and women.
- ◆ Between 2001 and 2011 the employment rate for women aged 55-64 in Ireland increased from 28.6% to 43.7%, significantly below the 2010 target. Over the same time period the employment rate for men in Ireland aged 55-64 has remained comfortably above the 2010 target, increasing from 64.9% in 2001 to 68.1% in 2007 before decreasing to 58% in 2011.
- ◆ In 2010, the employment rate in Ireland for the age group 55-64 was higher than the EU average, with 58.4% of Irish men in this age group employed as against an EU average of 54.6%; for women, the rate was 43% in Ireland as against an EU average of 38.6%.

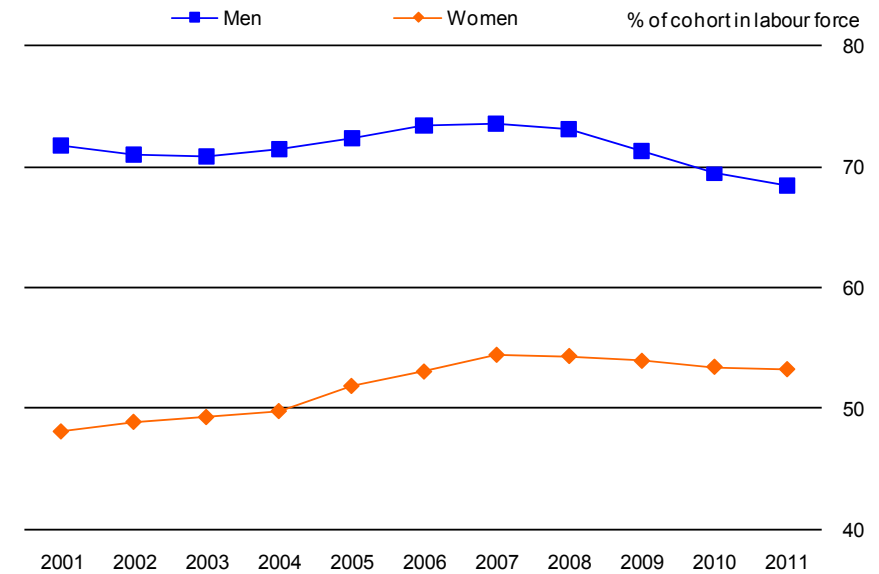
2.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate⁵ (ILO) by age group, 2011

% of cohort in labour force			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
15-19	16.2	16.0	48.6
20-24	68.0	65.0	49.8
25-34	89.3	78.2	47.9
35-44	91.9	68.4	42.6
45-54	86.8	68.2	44.0
55-59	74.2	56.5	43.2
60-64	55.8	34.9	38.5
65 & over	13.8	4.8	29.7
Total	68.4	53.3	44.7

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2011, the labour force participation rate for men was highest for the 35-44 age group at 91.9%. For women, the highest participation rate occurred in the 25-34 age group, with 78.2% 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 34.9% for women aged 60-64 compared with 55.8% for men of that age.
- ◆ Women represented 44.7% of the labour force in 2011. Half of the labour force in the age group 20-24 was female, the highest proportion across all age groups.

2.6 Ireland: Labour force participation rate⁵ (ILO), 2001-2011



- ◆ The labour force participation rate for women increased from 48.1% in 2001 to 54.5% in 2007 before falling slightly to 53.3% in 2011. The participation rate for men rose from 71.7% in 2001 to 73.6% in 2007 and then decreased sharply to 68.4% in 2011.
- ◆ Between 2001 and 2011 the gap in the labour force participation rate between men and women narrowed from 23.6 to 15.1 percentage points.

⁵ Persons in the labour force (those at work or looking for work) expressed as a proportion of the population (see Appendix 1).

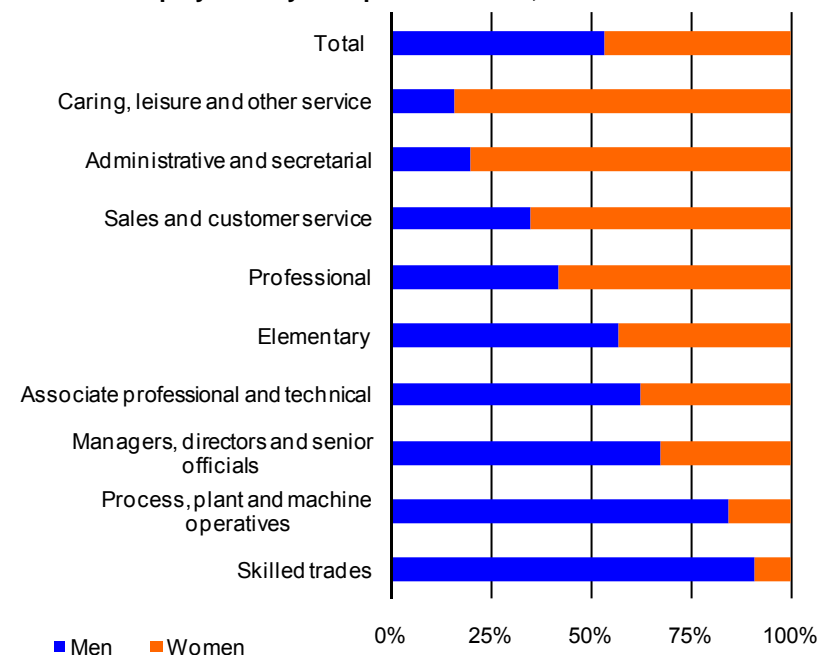
2.7 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2011

000s

Broad occupational group	2011	
	Men	Women
Managers, directors and senior officials	93.1	44.9
Professional	145.1	201.6
Associate professional and technical	131.0	77.9
Administrative and secretarial	44.0	178.0
Skilled trades	239.2	23.6
Caring, leisure and other service	22.6	117.0
Sales and customer service	52.9	98.4
Process, plant and machine operatives	127.7	23.2
Elementary	112.5	85.4
Other	2.1	1.3
Total	970.0	851.3

- ◆ In 2011, there were 851,300 women and 970,000 men in employment in Ireland. Close to a quarter of women (23.7%) in employment were in professional occupations and just over a fifth (20.9%) were employed in administrative and secretarial occupations.
- ◆ Nearly a quarter of men (24.7%) in employment in 2011 were in skilled trades occupations, while 15% were employed in professional occupations.
- ◆ In 2011, 46.7% of those in employment were female. Elementary occupations (which usually require only a minimum general level of education) were the most gender balanced occupations with women representing 43.2% of those employed. The least gender balanced occupations were skilled trades, where less than one in ten employees is female, and caring, leisure and other services, where just under one in six employees is female.

Persons in employment by occupation and sex, 2011



Occupation

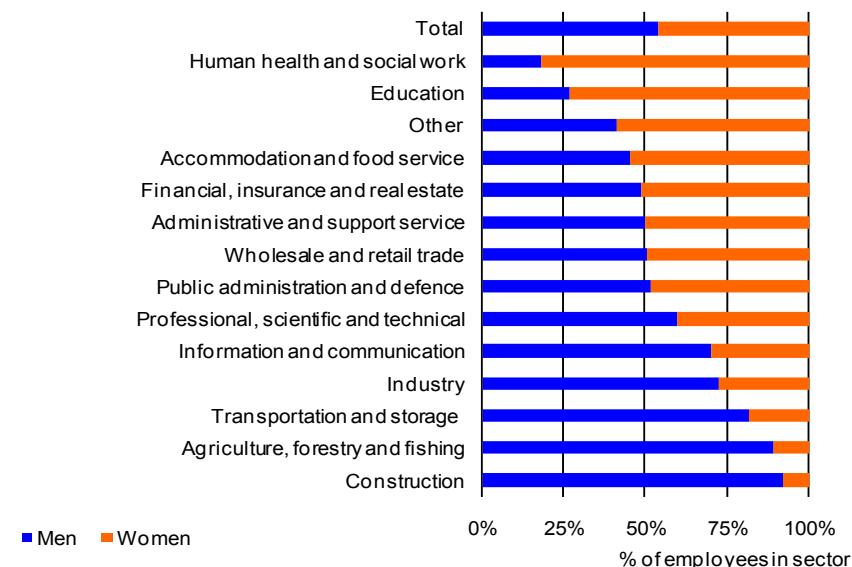
2.8 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2010

% in employment aged 15 & over

Sector	Ireland			EU		
	Men	Women	%women	Men	Women	%women
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.6	1.1	11.0	5.5	3.9	37.2
Industry	17.4	7.7	27.8	23.4	11.2	28.5
Construction	11.7	1.2	7.9	13.0	1.5	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.5	15.6	49.9	13.2	15.3	49.2
Transportation and storage	7.5	1.9	18.2	7.3	2.5	22.4
Accommodation and food service	5.4	7.7	55.0	3.7	5.3	54.8
Information and communication	5.1	2.6	30.2	3.6	2.0	31.6
Financial, insurance and real estate	5.0	6.1	51.4	3.4	4.3	51.4
Professional, scientific and technical	6.0	4.7	40.7	4.8	5.1	47.2
Administrative and support service	3.1	3.6	50.0	3.7	4.2	48.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.5	6.0	48.4	7.2	7.4	46.1
Education	3.9	12.6	73.3	3.8	11.7	71.8
Human health and social work	4.3	22.4	81.9	4.1	17.8	78.4
Other	4.1	6.9	59.2	3.3	7.7	65.9
Total	100.0	100.0	46.3	100.0	100.0	45.5
Persons in employment (000s)	997	861		115,786	96,611	

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

Ireland: Employment by economic sector and sex, 2010



Employment by sector

- ◆ In 2010, the education and health sectors employed 35% of women employees in Ireland and 29.5% of women in the EU. The construction sector employed the lowest proportion of women, with men representing 92.1% of employees in the Irish construction sector in 2010.
- ◆ The sectors with the most gender-balanced workforces in Ireland in 2010 were Administrative and support service, Wholesale and retail trade, and Financial, insurance and real estate activities.
- ◆ The percentage of women employed in each economic sector in Ireland is broadly similar to the pattern in the EU, with the exception of Agriculture, forestry and fishing where only 11% of the employees in Ireland are women compared with 37.2% in the EU.

2.9 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2006 and 2011

Usual hours worked	2006		2011	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	1-19	28.1	107.8	39.6
20-29	46.7	169.4	63.1	184.3
30-39	457.3	390.2	330.2	344.7
40 and over	467.7	141.7	399.1	144.1
Varied and not stated	174.1	52.0	138.1	49.8
Total	1,173.8	861.1	970.0	851.3
<i>Average hours per week</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>30.6</i>

Source: CSO QNHS

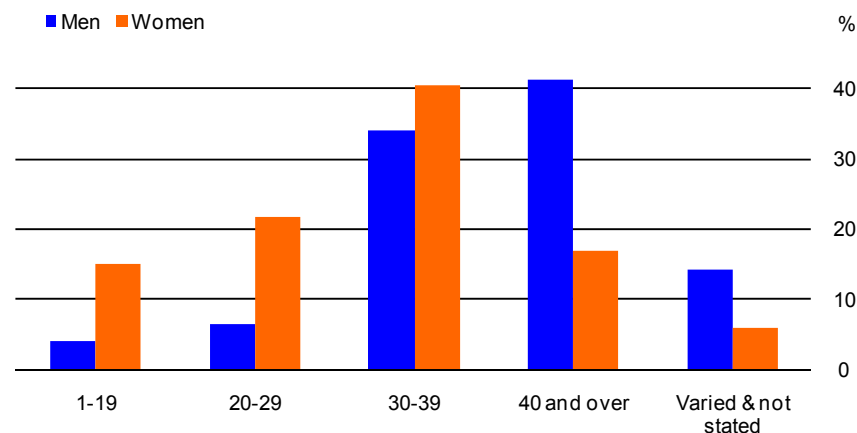
- ◆ Both men and women worked fewer hours per week in paid employment in 2011 than they did in 2006. In 2006 women worked for an average of 31.8 hours a week and this fell to 30.6 hours in 2011. For men, the reduction was from 40.5 to 39.4 hours per week over the same time period.
- ◆ In 2011, 75.1% of men in employment worked for 30 or more hours a week, compared with 57.4% of women. The comparable figures for 2006 were 78.8% for men and 61.8% for women.
- ◆ Just over three-quarters (76.7%) of all those who worked 40 hours or more a week were men in 2006 and this fell slightly to 73.5% in 2011.
- ◆ Women represented 78.8% of persons who worked up to 29 hours per week in paid employment in 2006 and 75.3% in 2011.

2.10 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2011

Usual hours worked	Single		Married		Separated/divorced		Widowed	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	1-19	6.4	13.0	2.7	15.4	4.4	20.3	8.0
20-29	8.1	16.8	5.5	25.1	9.1	23.5	8.0	20.3
30-39	37.1	43.5	32.6	39.2	28.2	37.4	35.2	26.7
40 and over	35.7	20.5	44.5	14.7	39.6	15.2	28.4	10.5
Varied or not stated	12.7	6.2	14.8	5.6	19.1	3.8	19.3	12.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons (000s)	335.2	332.9	596.2	453.8	29.8	47.3	8.8	17.2

Source: CSO QNHS

Total persons in employment by sex and usual hours worked, 2011



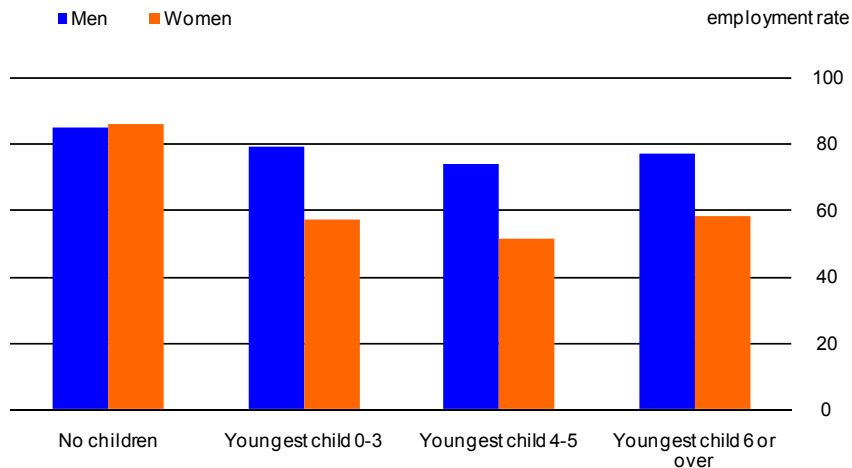
- ◆ In 2011 married men worked longer hours in paid employment than married women, with 44.5% of married men working for 40 or more hours per week compared with 14.7% of married women. In contrast, 25.1% of married women worked for 20-29 hours per week compared with just 5.5% of married men.
- ◆ Over a third of single men (35.7%) worked for 40 hours or more a week compared with a fifth (20.5%) of single women.

2.11 Ireland: Employment rates of couples (with/without children) and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2011

Family status	employment rate	
	Men	Women
No children	84.8	85.7
Youngest child aged 0-3	78.9	57.0
Youngest child aged 4-5	73.8	51.5
Youngest child aged 6 or over	76.8	58.1
Total	79.4	62.2

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Employment rates of couples (with/without children) and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2011



- ◆ The Barcelona Council agreed a target 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 give an indication of the effect that having young children in the family has on female employment rates.
- ◆ In 2011, the employment rate for women who are lone parents or were part of a couple with/without children and who were aged 20-44 was 62.2%. This rate varied from 85.7% for women with a husband/partner and no children to 51.5% for women whose youngest child was aged between 4 and 5 years of age, a difference of 34.2 percentage points.
- ◆ In contrast, the employment rate for men with a wife/partner and no children was 84.8% while the rate for men whose youngest child was aged between 4 and 5 was 73.8%, a difference of 11 percentage points.

2.12 Ireland: Pension coverage of persons aged 20-69 in employment, 2005 and 2009

Pension coverage	%			
	2005		2009	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Occupational pension	38	43	37	41
Personal pension	17	6	13	5
Both occupational and personal pension	3	2	3	2
No pension	42	49	47	51
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ In 2005, 42% of men in employment had no pension provision other than the State pension and this had risen to 47% of men by 2009. 49% of women in employment had no pension provision in 2005, and this increased slightly to 51% by 2009.
- ◆ In 2009, 37% of men and 41% of women in employment had occupational pensions. The corresponding figures in 2005 were 38% of men and 43% of women. There was a large difference between men and women in the coverage of personal pensions in 2009: 13% of men had a personal pension compared with 5% of women.

2.13 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 2001 and 2011

Age group	%			
	2001		2011	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	11.9	12.6	46.1	33.7
20-24	5.8	5.7	33.7	21.8
25-34	3.7	3.2	21.5	11.0
35-44	2.7	2.6	14.8	9.1
45-54	3.4	2.7	13.3	7.0
55-59	3.1	2.5	11.8	5.7
60-64	*	*	11.0	5.1
65 and over	*	*	*	*
Total	3.9	3.8	17.5	10.4

Source: CSO QNHS

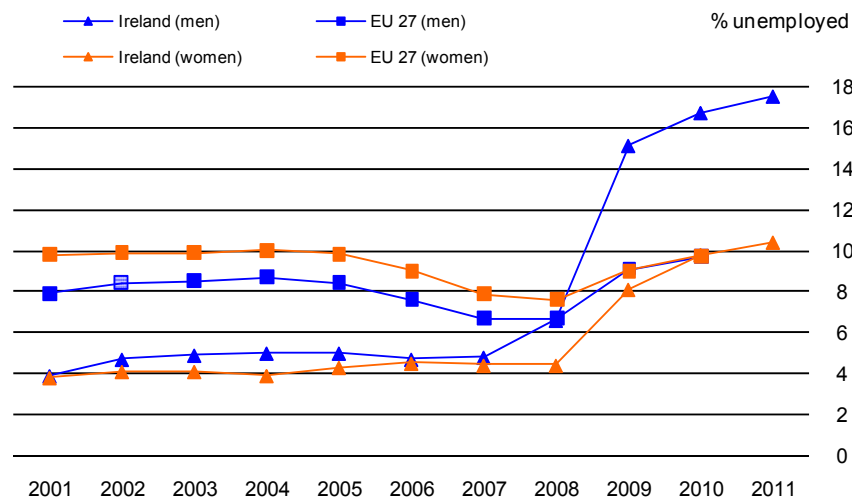
2.14 Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 2001-2011

Year	%			
	Unemployment rates		Long-term unemployment rates	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2001	3.9	3.8	1.4	0.7
2002	4.7	4.1	1.5	0.5
2003	4.9	4.1	1.8	0.8
2004	5.0	3.9	1.8	0.8
2005	5.0	4.3	1.9	0.8
2006	4.7	4.5	1.7	0.9
2007	4.8	4.4	1.6	0.8
2008	6.6	4.4	2.0	0.8
2009	15.1	8.1	3.6	1.3
2010	16.7	9.8	8.1	3.2
2011	17.5	10.4	10.4	4.5

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ The unemployment rate for men was relatively stable over the period 2001 to 2007 at around 5%, before rising in 2008 to 6.6% and increasing sharply to 15.1% in 2009. During 2010 and 2011 the rate continued to rise and stood at 17.5% in 2011.
- ◆ The unemployment rate for women has followed a similar pattern, averaging just above 4% between 2001 and 2008, before doubling to 8.1% in 2009, increasing to 9.8% in 2010 and rising again to 10.4% in 2011.
- ◆ This large increase in unemployment rates was reflected in all age groups, with very large increases in the rate for those aged 15-19 and 20-24, particularly for men. The rate for men aged 15-19 rose from 11.9% in 2001 to 46.1% in 2011, while for women in this age group the rate rose from 12.6% in 2001 to 33.7% in 2011. The rate for men aged 20-24 rose from 5.8% in 2001 to 33.7% in 2011 while for women in this age group the rate rose from 5.7% to 21.8%. The unemployment rate for both men and women tended to decrease with age in both 2001 and 2011.
- ◆ The long-term unemployment rate (unemployed for one year or more) for Irish men was stable between 2001 and 2008, at about 2% or just below, but increased in 2009 to 3.6%, rose sharply in 2010 to 8.1% and increased again to 10.4% in 2011. The long-term unemployment rate for Irish women was less than 1% between 2001 and 2008 before rising over the last three years to stand at 4.5% in 2011.

2.15 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates, 2001-2011



Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

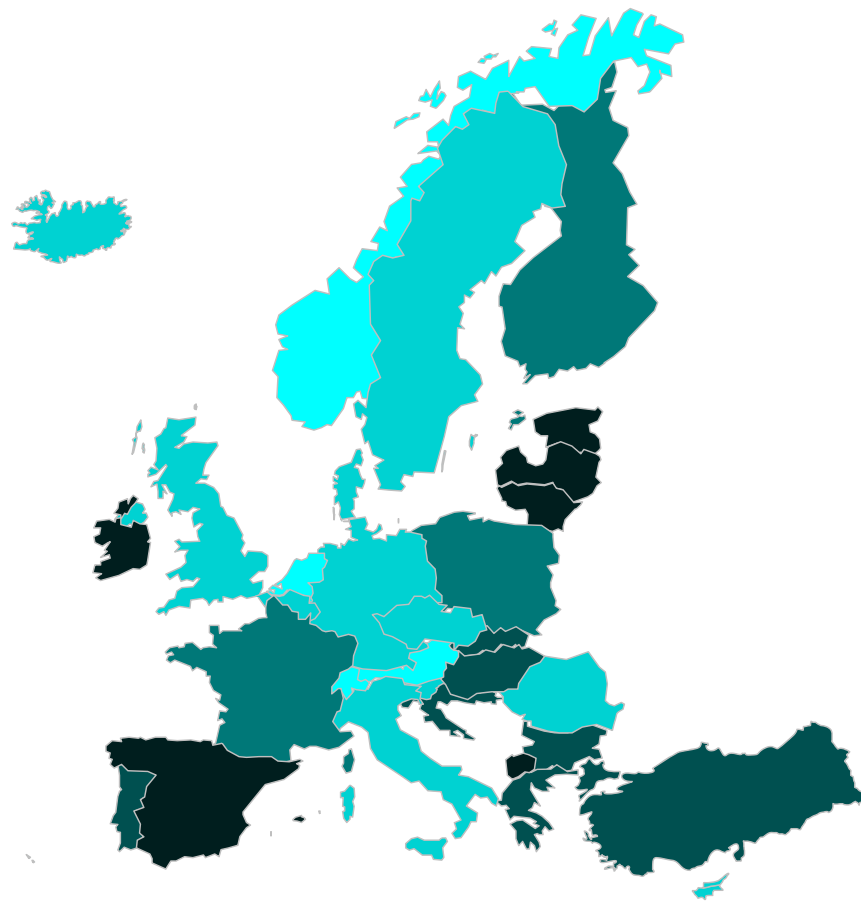
- ◆ In 2010 the female unemployment rate in Ireland, at 9.8%, was nearly the same as the EU average of 9.7%. Ireland's male unemployment rate of 16.7% was the fifth highest in the EU, behind Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Spain and was well above the EU average of 9.7%.
- ◆ Ireland had the fifth highest reported rate of unemployment among men aged 55-64 in the EU in 2009 at 10.5%, compared with an EU average rate of 7.3%. The rate among women aged 55-64 in Ireland, at 5.2%, was lower than the EU average of 6.2%.

2.16 EU: Unemployment rates, 2010

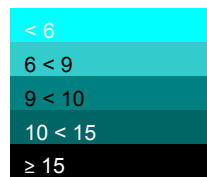
Country	% of labour force		% of 55-64 age group	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Austria	4.6	4.3	2.5	:
Netherlands	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.7
Luxembourg	3.8	5.1	:	:
Cyprus	6.2	6.5	5.1	4.1
Denmark	8.4	6.6	6.8	4.6
Germany	7.6	6.6	8.1	7.3
Romania	8.2	6.9	4.5	1.7
United Kingdom	8.8	7.0	5.9	3.2
Malta	6.9	7.2	:	:
Slovenia	7.6	7.2	4.2	3.6
Finland	9.3	7.7	7.4	5.7
Sweden	8.7	8.4	6.2	4.4
Czech Republic	6.5	8.5	6.5	6.5
Belgium	8.2	8.6	4.2	5.2
Bulgaria	11.0	9.5	9.6	8.8
EU	9.7	9.7	7.3	6.2
France	9.1	9.7	6.9	6.4
Italy	7.7	9.7	3.9	3.0
Ireland	16.7	9.8	10.5	5.2
Poland	9.4	10.1	7.5	6.5
Hungary	11.6	10.8	8.2	7.3
Portugal	10.4	12.5	10.0	7.5
Lithuania	21.5	14.6	16.9	12.3
Slovakia	14.3	14.6	9.6	11.0
Estonia	19.9	14.7	19.0	14.1
Latvia	21.9	16.0	19.3	12.7
Greece	10.1	16.4	6.2	6.5
Spain	19.8	20.6	14.3	13.8
Norway	4.2	3.0	:	:
Switzerland	4.3	5.1	3.6	3.4
Iceland	8.5	6.8	:	:
Turkey	10.6	11.7	6.5	1.2
Croatia	11.7	12.6	7.7	5.9
Macedonia	32.1	32.5	28.7	25.8

Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

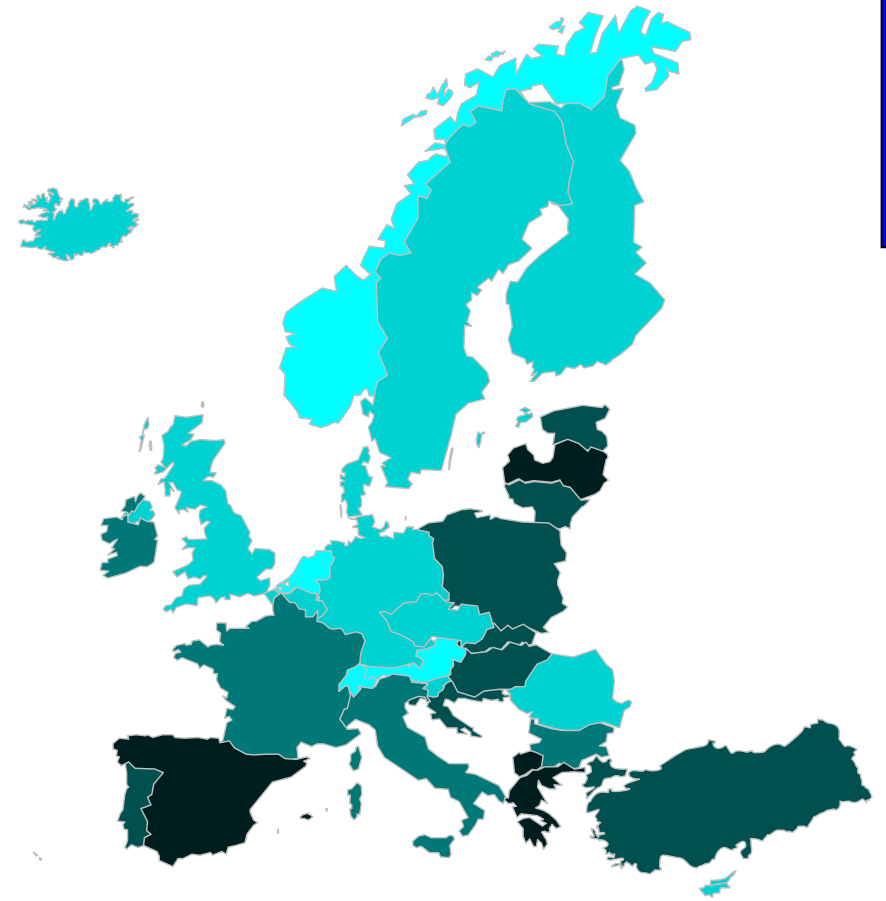
2.17 EU: Male unemployment rates, 2010



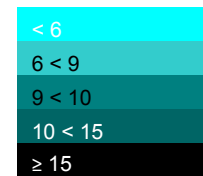
Male unemployment rate



2.18 EU: Female unemployment rates, 2010



Female unemployment rate



Unemployment rates

Social cohesion and lifestyles

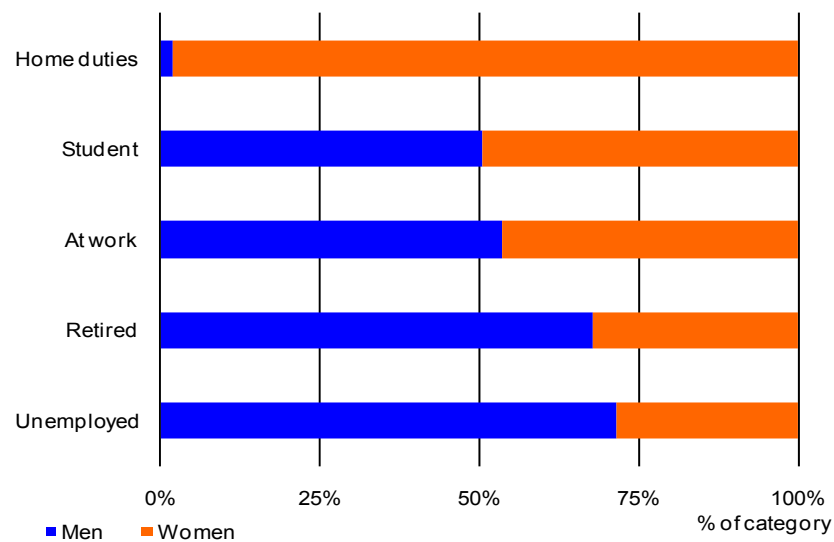
3.1 Ireland: Principal economic status, 2001 and 2011

persons aged 15 years & over (000s)

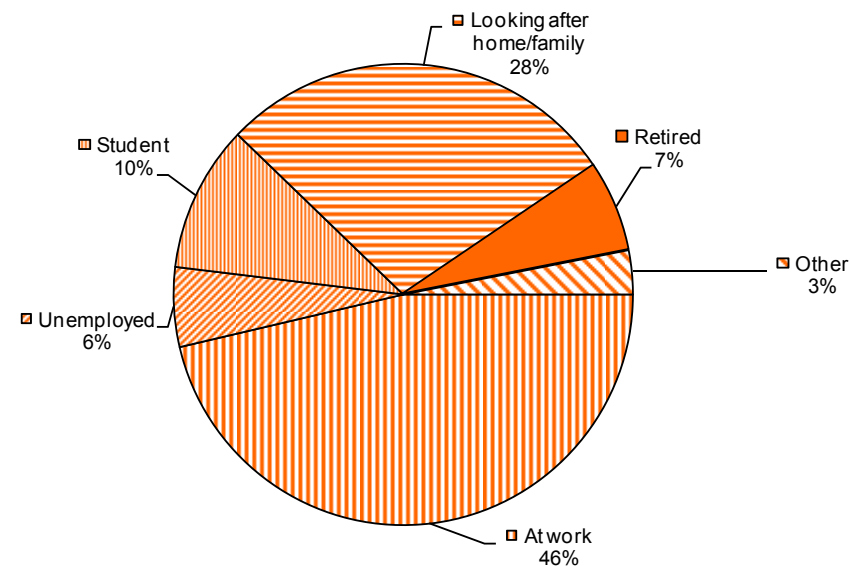
Principal economic status	2001		2011	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total in labour force	1,063.4	699.5	1,198.4	926.3
At work	996.6	667.0	947.8	826.4
Unemployed	66.8	32.5	250.6	99.9
<i>% in labour force</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>51.9</i>
Total not in labour force	427.3	834.7	520.2	857.8
Student	169.2	192.0	186.7	183.8
Looking after home/family	5.7	552.9	9.6	505.0
Retired	195.5	60.8	238.0	113.8
Other	56.9	29.0	85.9	55.2
<i>% not in labour force</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>48.1</i>

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Principal economic status by sex, 2011



Principal economic status of women, 2011



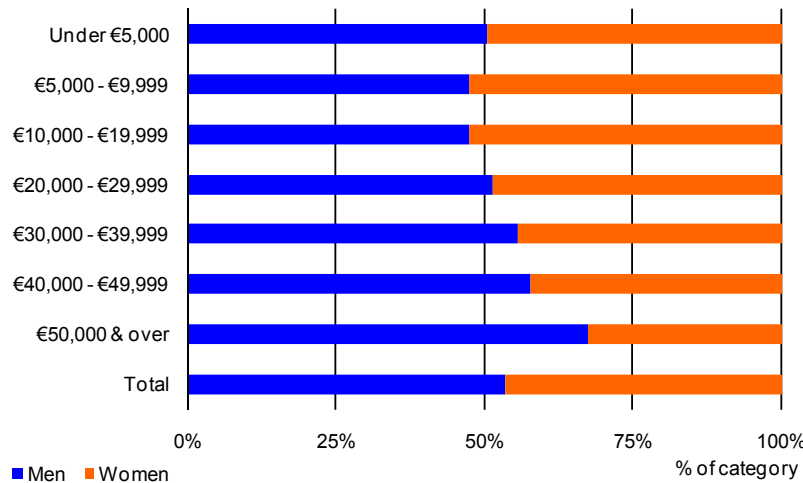
- ◆ Just over half of women (51.9%) aged 15 years and over were in the labour force (at work or unemployed) in 2011, compared to 45.6% in 2001. The proportion of men in the labour force over the same period dropped slightly from 71.3% to 69.7%.
- ◆ 98% of those who were looking after home or family in 2011 were women. Just over two-thirds (67.7%) of persons describing themselves as retired in 2011 were men.

3.2 Ireland: Income liable for social insurance⁶, 2009

Income band	persons aged 15-84		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000	180,607	178,421	13.6	15.4
€5,000 - €9,999	124,509	139,603	9.4	12.1
€10,000 - €19,999	228,832	255,113	17.2	22.0
€20,000 - €29,999	226,515	215,904	17.0	18.7
€30,000 - €39,999	187,966	151,671	14.1	13.1
€40,000 - €49,999	126,692	93,559	9.5	8.1
€50,000 & over	254,259	122,929	19.1	10.6
Total	1,329,380	1,157,200	100.0	100.0
<i>Average income €</i>	<i>34,317</i>	<i>25,103</i>		

Source: Department of Social Protection, Revenue Commissioners

Ireland: Income, 2009



⁶ Income excludes private pension contributions; for further information see Appendix 1. These tables are based on income data (for employees and the self-employed) that covers 77.3% of all men aged 15-84 and 66.3% 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.

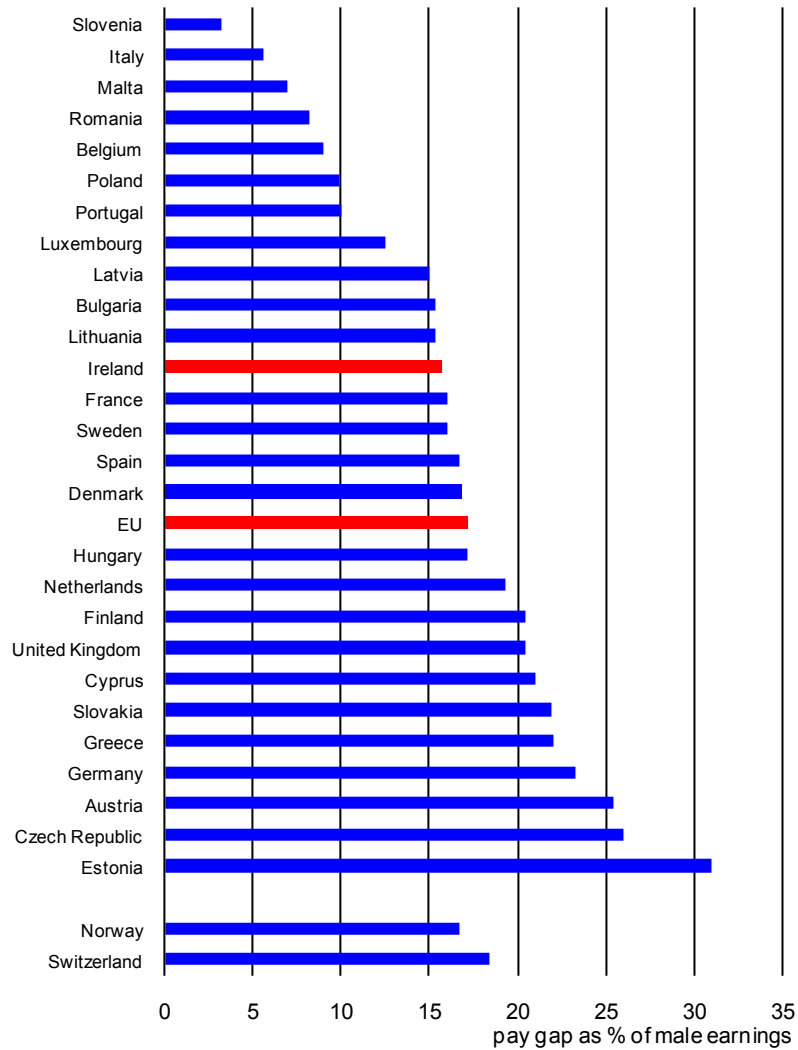
3.3 Ireland: Average income⁶ liable for social insurance by age, 2009

Age group	average income (€)		Women's income as % of men's
	Men	Women	
15-24	11,889	11,286	94.9
25-34	28,862	26,633	92.3
35-44	43,474	31,095	71.5
45-54	48,202	30,327	62.9
55-64	42,900	26,329	61.4
65-84	22,091	15,527	70.3
Total aged 15-84	34,317	25,103	73.1

Source: Department of Social Protection, 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.
- ◆ In 2009, men had an average income of €34,317 while the average income for women was €25,103, or 73.1% of men's income. When these figures are adjusted to take account of the average hours per week spent in paid employment, women's average hourly income was about 94% of men's in 2009.
- ◆ The difference between male and female incomes for persons aged 15-64 increased with age. The average income of women aged 15-24 was 94.9% of that of men in the same age group in 2009, while for the 55-64 age group women's average income was 61.4% of men's.
- ◆ In interpreting Tables 3.2 and 3.3, 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 2.7 and 2.9). In addition, income used for private pension contributions is not included in the figures (see Table 2.12).

3.4 EU: Gender pay gap⁷, 2009



- ◆ The gender pay gap, an indicator calculated by Eurostat, is used to monitor the inequality in pay between men and women in Europe. It is defined as the relative difference, in percentage terms, between the average gross hourly earnings of women and men.
- ◆ The average gender pay gap in Ireland was 15.7% in 2009, below the gap in the EU of 17.1%. Slovenia had the lowest gender pay gap in the EU at 3.2% while Estonia had the highest at 30.9%.

⁷ The population and methodology used to calculate the gender pay gap is not comparable to any pay comparisons made in Tables 3.2 and 3.3. 2008 data used for Belgium and Greece and 2007 for Estonia.

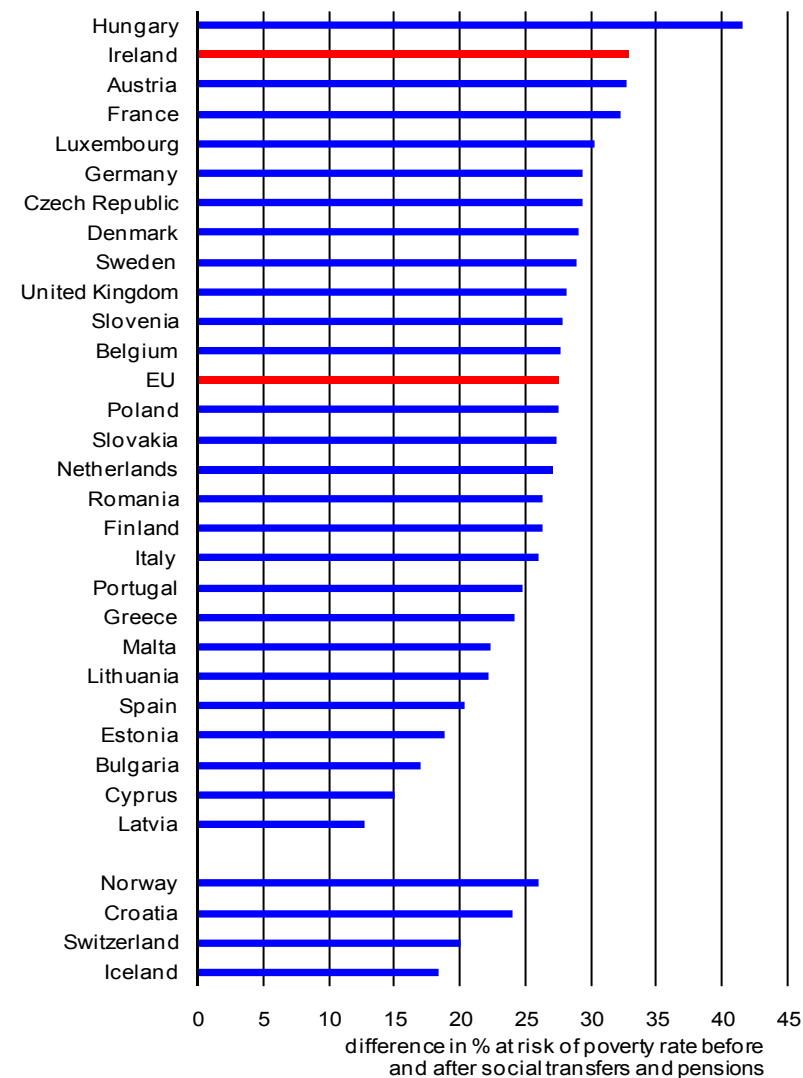
3.5 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2009

Country	%			
	Men		Women	
	Before pensions and social transfers	After pensions and social transfers	Before pensions and social transfers	After pensions and social transfers
Czech Republic	33	8	39	10
Netherlands	33	11	38	11
Slovakia	33	10	39	12
Hungary	49	13	54	12
Slovenia	35	10	41	13
Austria	40	11	46	13
Denmark	38	13	42	13
France	41	12	46	14
Sweden	38	12	43	15
Finland	36	13	41	15
Ireland	44	15	48	15
Belgium	38	13	43	16
Malta	33	15	38	16
Luxembourg	42	14	46	16
Germany	41	15	46	16
EU	40	16	45	17
Poland	40	17	45	17
Cyprus	28	14	33	18
United Kingdom	40	17	46	18
Portugal	40	17	43	18
Italy	39	17	46	20
Greece	40	19	44	20
Spain	37	18	41	21
Estonia	34	18	40	22
Lithuania	40	19	44	22
Romania	47	21	50	23
Bulgaria	37	20	41	24
Latvia	36	24	40	27
Iceland	25	9	29	11
Norway	33	10	39	13
Switzerland	31	14	37	17
Croatia	38	16	44	20

Source: Eurostat, CSO SILC

- ◆ In 2009, 44% of men and 48% of women in Ireland were considered to be at risk of poverty before income from social transfers was taken into account. The corresponding rates after social transfers and pensions was 15% for both men and women.

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



Source: Eurostat, CSO SILC

- ◆ Social transfers and pensions reduced the risk of poverty rate for women in Ireland by 33 percentage points in 2009, the second highest reduction in the EU. The average reduction in the EU was 28 percentage points.

3.6 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate⁸ by most frequent economic activity, 2005 and 2010

Economic activity	%			
	2005		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Employed	7	7	10	5
Unemployed	44	30	26	21
Retired	30	29	13	10
Other inactive	38	33	22	23
Total population aged 18 & over	17	20	15	14

Source: CSO SILC

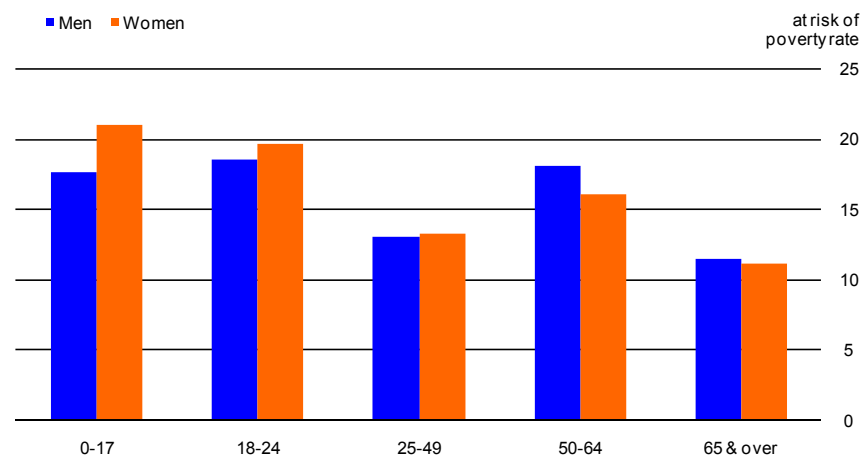
- ◆ The at risk of poverty rate for both men and women aged 18 and over in Ireland fell between 2005 and 2010. The rate for men fell from 17% to 15% while the rate for women fell from 20% to 14%.
- ◆ Employed persons had a lower at risk of poverty rate, with a rate of 10% for men and 5% for women in 2010. The at risk of poverty rate for unemployed persons declined sharply between 2005 and 2010, falling from 44% to 26% for men and from 30% to 21% for women.
- ◆ In 2010, men and women aged 65 and over had an at risk of poverty rate of 11% compared with the overall rate of 16%.
- ◆ There have been sharp falls in the at risk of poverty rates for persons aged 65 and over between 2005 and 2010, with the rate for men in this age group falling from 30% to 11% while the rate for women declined from 37% to 11%.

3.7 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2005 and 2010

Age group	%			
	2005		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-17	23	22	18	21
18-24	16	17	19	20
25-49	12	16	13	13
50-64	20	19	18	16
65 & over	30	37	11	11
Total	19	21	16	16

Source: CSO SILC

Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age and sex, 2010



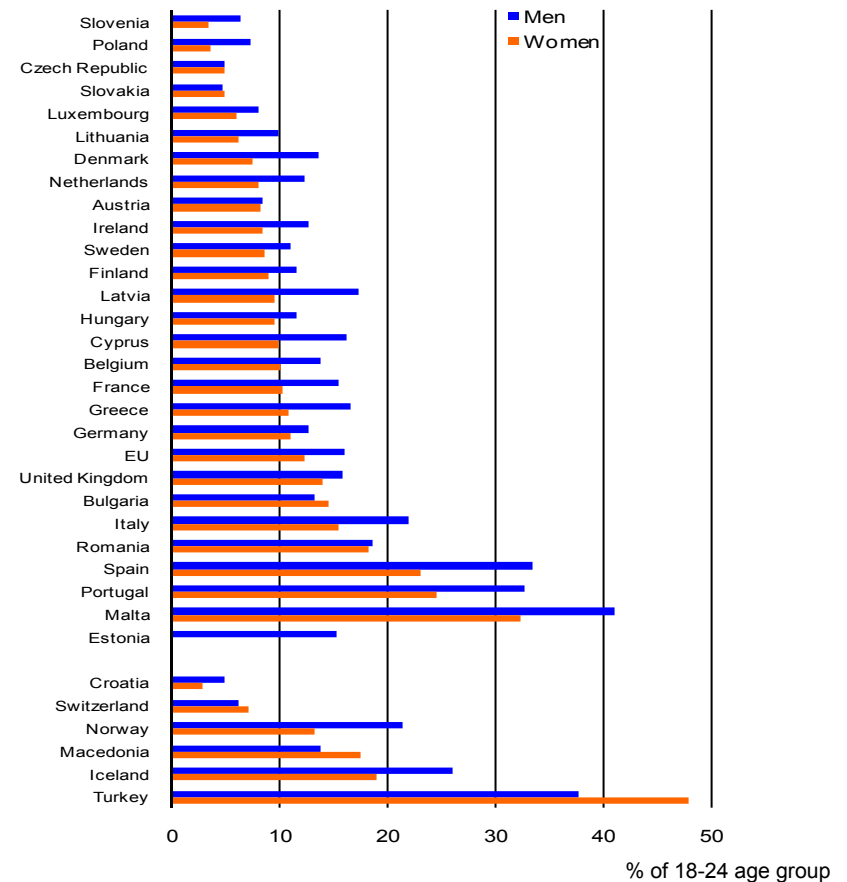
⁸ Table 3.6 refers only to persons aged 18 and over.

3.8 EU: Early school leavers, 2005 and 2010⁹

Country	% of 18-24 age group			
	2005		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Slovenia	6.5	3.2	6.4	3.3
Poland	6.8	3.7	7.2	3.5
Czech Republic	6.1	6.3	4.9	4.8
Slovakia	6.7	5.9	4.6	4.9
Luxembourg	17.0	9.6	8.0	6.0
Lithuania	10.7	5.6	9.9	6.2
Denmark	10.5	6.9	13.6	7.5
Netherlands	15.9	11.1	12.2	7.9
Austria	9.6	8.7	8.4	8.2
Ireland	15.4	9.5	12.6	8.4
Sweden	11.9	9.7	10.9	8.5
Finland	12.4	8.2	11.6	9.0
Latvia	18.2	10.4	17.2	9.4
Hungary	13.7	11.3	11.5	9.5
Cyprus	27.2	10.4	16.2	9.8
Belgium	15.3	10.5	13.8	10.0
France	14.1	10.3	15.4	10.3
Greece	17.6	9.7	16.5	10.8
Germany	13.3	13.7	12.7	11.0
EU	17.8	13.7	16.0	12.2
United Kingdom	12.6	10.6	15.8	14.0
Bulgaria	20.6	20.3	13.2	14.5
Italy	25.8	18.2	22.0	15.4
Romania	20.1	19.1	18.6	18.2
Spain	36.6	24.9	33.5	23.1
Portugal	46.7	30.7	32.7	24.6
Malta	42.1	35.5	41.0	32.4
Estonia	17.1	:	15.2	:
Croatia	6.0	4.2	4.9	2.8
Switzerland	10.0	9.3	6.1	7.0
Norway	5.3	4.0	21.4	13.2
Macedonia	19.9	25.9	13.7	17.5
Iceland	29.7	19.8	26.0	19.0
Turkey	41.3	55.6	37.8	47.9

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

EU: Early school leavers, 2010⁹



- ◆ 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. In the 2001 Employment Guidelines, Member States were called upon to halve the number of early school leavers in the 18-24 age group by 2010.
- ◆ In almost all countries higher proportions of boys left school early than girls. In Ireland in 2010 12.6% of men aged 18 to 24 and 8.4% of women had left school early. The EU average for early school leavers was 16% of men and 12.2% of women in the 18-24 age group.

⁹ 2006 data used for 2005 for Turkey and Macedonia. Break in series in 2010 for the Netherlands.

3.9 Ireland: Lone parents¹⁰, 2001-2011

000s			
Year	Men	Women	% women
2001	10.7	103.2	90.6
2002	11.4	104.4	90.2
2003	9.8	105.1	91.5
2004	10.8	108.3	90.9
2005	9.8	110.4	91.8
2006	10.8	114.9	91.4
2007	9.9	121.2	92.4
2008	11.5	119.5	91.2
2009	12.4	129.0	91.2
2010	10.9	137.1	92.6
2011	14.1	133.3	90.4

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ Nine out of ten lone parents were women in 2011 and this proportion has remained stable over the period 2001 to 2011. The number of women living as lone parents increased by 29.2% from 103,200 to 133,300 between 2001 and 2011. The number of men living as lone parents was relatively stable over the period 2001 to 2008 at about 11,000; it increased to 12,400 in 2009 before falling back to 10,900 in 2010 but rose sharply to 14,100 in 2011.
- ◆ The age of the youngest child was under five for over a third (36%) of women living as lone parents while for more than a third of male lone parents (35.5%) the age of the youngest child was between 15 and 19 years of age.
- ◆ Almost 98% of the 92,326 persons in receipt of one-parent family payments in 2010 were women.

3.10 Ireland: Lone parents¹⁰ by age of youngest child, 2011

000s			
Age of youngest child	Men	Women	% women
0-4	2.7	48.1	94.7
5-9	2.2	34.8	94.1
10-14	4.2	29.6	87.6
15-19	5.0	20.9	81.0
Total	14.1	133.3	90.4

Source: CSO QNHS

3.11 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2010

number			
Age group	Men	Women	% women
24 & under	28	13,159	99.8
25-49	1,638	72,358	97.8
50 & over	490	4,653	90.5
Total	2,156	90,170	97.7

Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

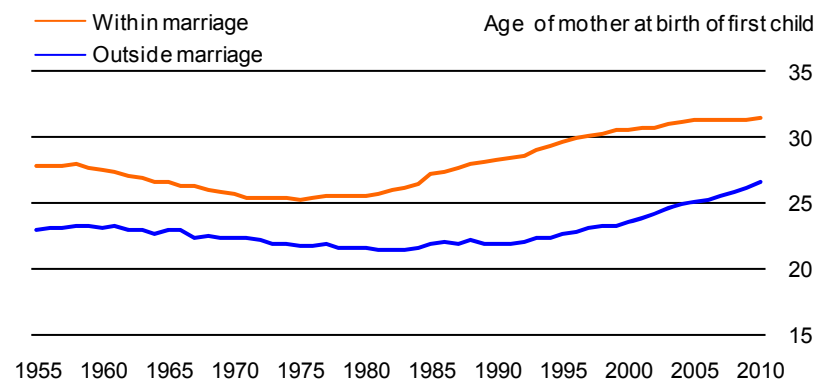
¹⁰ Refers to persons living as lone parents, whose youngest child was less than 20 years of age.

3.12 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2010

Year	average age in years		
	Total births	Births within marriage	Births outside marriage
1955	27.5	27.9	23.0
1960	27.2	27.6	23.1
1965	26.2	26.6	22.9
1970	25.3	25.7	22.4
1975	24.8	25.3	21.8
1980	24.9	25.6	21.5
1985	26.0	27.2	21.8
1990	26.3	28.3	21.9
1995	27.0	29.7	22.7
2000	27.4	30.6	23.6
2005	28.7	31.4	25.1
2006	28.8	31.4	25.3
2007	28.8	31.4	25.6
2008	28.9	31.3	25.8
2009	29.1	31.4	26.1
2010	29.4	31.5	26.6

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2010



- ◆ The average age at which women in Ireland gave birth to their first child fell over the period 1955-1980 from 27.5 years to 24.9 years. Since then, this average age rose steadily to a value of 29.4 years in 2010.
- ◆ The total fertility rate in Ireland in 2008 was 2.07, the highest rate in the EU, and well above the EU average of 1.59.

3.13 EU: Age of women at birth of first child in 2008 and total fertility rate 2010¹¹

Country	years		
	Average age at birth of first child 2008	Total fertility rate 2010	Change in TFR, 2000-2010
Ireland	28.9	2.07	0.18
France	28.6	2.00	0.11
Sweden	28.6	1.98	0.44
United Kingdom	30.0	1.94	0.30
Denmark	28.4	1.87	0.10
Finland	27.9	1.87	0.14
Belgium	27.7	1.84	0.17
Netherlands	28.9	1.79	0.07
Estonia	25.8	1.63	0.25
Luxembourg	29.3	1.63	-0.13
EU	:	1.59	:
Slovenia	28.2	1.57	0.31
Lithuania	25.2	1.55	0.16
Cyprus	27.5	1.51	-0.13
Bulgaria	25.4	1.49	0.23
Czech Republic	27.3	1.49	0.35
Austria	27.2	1.44	0.08
Greece	29.2	1.44	0.18
Italy	29.9	1.41	0.15
Slovakia	26.6	1.40	0.10
Germany	30.0	1.39	0.01
Spain	29.3	1.39	0.16
Malta	26.5	1.38	-0.32
Poland	25.9	1.38	0.03
Romania	25.5	1.38	0.07
Portugal	27.4	1.32	-0.23
Hungary	27.7	1.25	-0.07
Latvia	25.6	1.17	:
Iceland	26.4	2.20	0.12
Turkey	:	2.10	:
Norway	28.1	1.95	0.10
Macedonia	25.6	1.56	-0.32
Switzerland	29.5	1.50	0.00
Croatia	27.1	1.46	:

Source: Eurostat, UNECE, CSO Vital Statistics

¹¹ 2009 data used for TFR for EU, Belgium, France, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal, Romania, United Kingdom and Switzerland and 2008 used for Turkey. Mean age at birth of first child data refers to 2007 for Greece and Italy, 2006 for Belgium, France, Spain, United Kingdom and Iceland and 2005 for Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

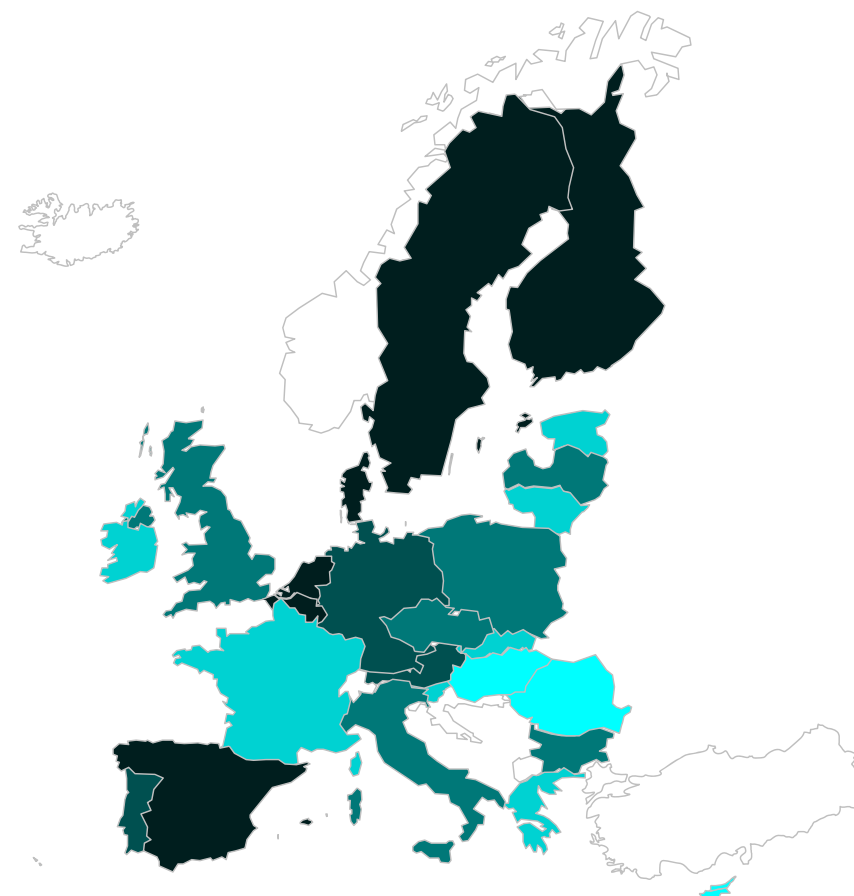
3.14 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2007-2011¹²

Country	% female representatives				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sweden	47.0	47.0	46.4	45.0	45.0
Finland	41.5	41.5	40.0	40.0	42.5
Belgium	35.3	35.3	38.0	39.3	39.3
Netherlands	39.3	41.3	42.0	40.7	39.3
Denmark	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Spain	36.6	36.3	36.6	36.6	36.6
Germany	31.6	32.2	32.8	32.8	32.8
Austria	32.8	27.3	27.9	27.9	27.9
Portugal	28.3	28.3	27.4	27.4	26.5
EU	23.5	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.2
Czech Republic	15.5	15.5	15.5	22.0	22.0
United Kingdom	19.5	19.5	19.5	22.0	22.0
Italy	17.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3
Bulgaria	21.7	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.8
Latvia	20.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	20.0
Luxembourg	23.3	23.3	20.0	20.0	20.0
Poland	20.4	20.2	20.0	20.0	20.0
Estonia	20.8	20.8	22.8	22.8	19.8
Lithuania	22.7	17.7	19.1	19.1	19.1
France	18.2	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.9
Greece	14.7	14.7	17.3	17.3	17.3
Slovakia	19.3	19.3	18.0	15.3	16.0
Ireland	13.3	13.3	13.9	13.9	15.1
Slovenia	12.2	13.3	14.4	14.4	14.4
Romania	9.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Cyprus	14.3	14.3	12.5	12.5	10.7
Hungary	11.1	11.1	11.1	9.1	9.1
Malta	9.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7

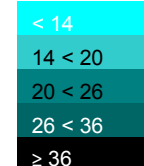
Source: Inter-parliamentary union database

- ◆ Equal participation and representation of women and men in decision-making is one of the five objectives of an EU Council Decision adopted in 2000 for a Community Framework Strategy on Gender Equality.
- ◆ 15.1% of TDs in the Dáil were women in 2011, the sixth lowest proportion in the EU and well below the EU average of 24.2%. The highest participation of women in parliament was in Sweden where 45% of the parliamentarians are female, followed by Finland with a rate of 42.5%.

EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2011¹²



% female representatives

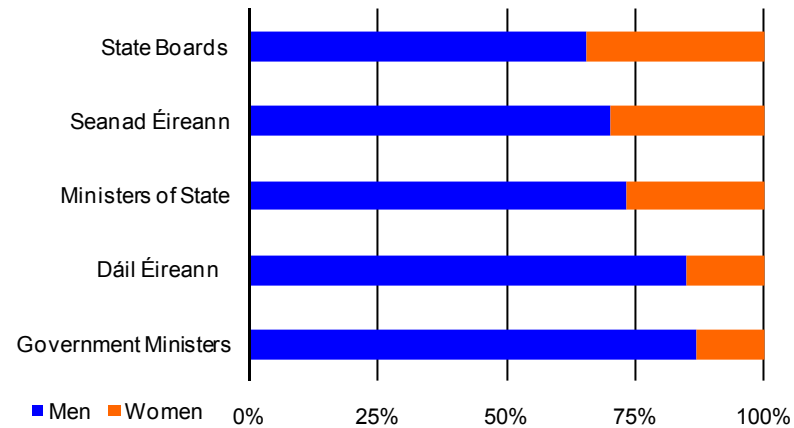


Decision-making

¹² Lower house female representation as of December 31 for 2007-2010 and August 31 for 2011.

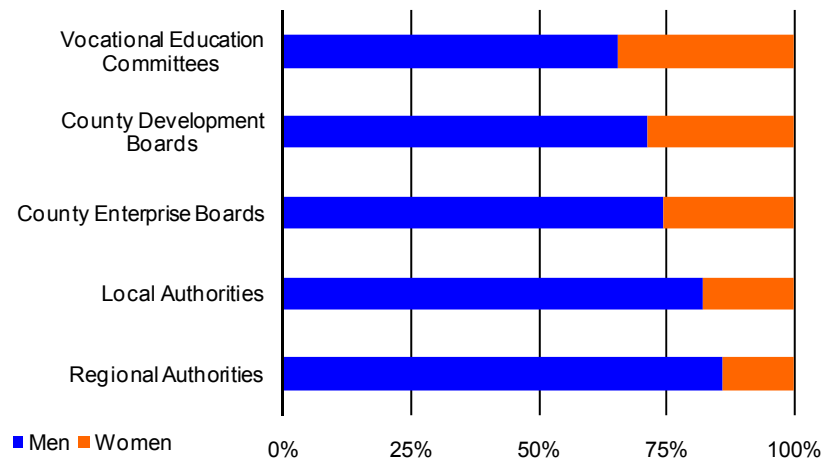
3.15 Ireland: Women and men in decision-making, 2011

National



- Men out-numbered women in all national decision-making structures in Ireland in 2011. Women accounted for just over one in three members of State Boards (34.7%) and only 13.3% of Government Ministers.
- Men also out-numbered women in all regional decision-making structures in Ireland in 2011, with men accounting for just under two-thirds of Vocational Education Committee members and over four-fifths of representatives in local authorities.

Regional



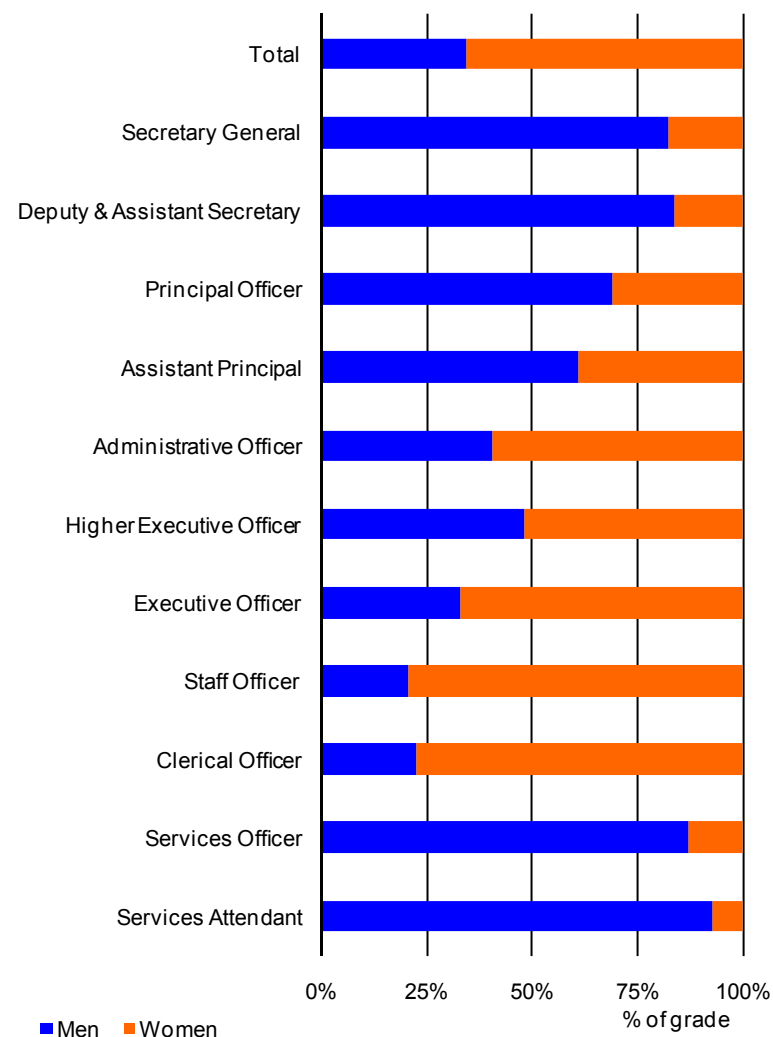
3.16 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2010

Grade	% of grade	
	Men	Women
Secretary General	82.4	17.6
Deputy & Assistant Secretary	83.9	16.1
Principal Officer	69.4	30.6
Assistant Principal	61.4	38.6
Administrative Officer	40.8	59.2
Higher Executive Officer	48.2	51.8
Executive Officer	33.3	66.7
Staff Officer	20.8	79.2
Clerical Officer	22.6	77.4
Services Officer	87.1	12.9
Services Attendant	92.7	7.3
Total	34.8	65.2
Total persons	8,833	16,574

Source: Department of Finance

- ◆ In 2010, 65.2% of Irish civil servants in general service were women. 77.4% of clerical officers were female and nearly four-fifths (79.2%) of staff officers were female. In contrast, approximately a sixth of those at Secretary General level and Deputy and Assistant Secretary level were female.
- ◆ The middle management grade of Higher Executive Officer was the most gender-balanced of all grades.

Ireland: Civil Service general service grades by sex, 2010



3.17 Ireland: Religion by age group, 2006

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

Source: CSO Census of Population

3.18 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2006

Religion	%							
	Irish		Other EU ¹³		Non-EU		Total ¹⁴	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Roman Catholic	91.2	92.8	60.7	60.4	29.8	34.8	86.7	88.8
Church of Ireland	2.3	2.4	8.5	10.4	3.2	4.2	2.8	2.9
Other Christian religion	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	5.0	6.5	0.6	0.7
Presbyterian	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.5	0.5
Muslim (Islamic)	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	17.0	11.0	0.9	0.6
Orthodox	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	9.1	9.0	0.5	0.5
Methodist	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.3
Other stated religions	0.6	0.6	3.6	4.8	13.4	14.0	1.3	1.3
No religion	3.5	2.2	19.1	16.4	14.0	12.4	5.0	3.4
Not stated	1.0	0.9	2.7	2.0	4.3	3.4	1.3	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

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

¹³ Bulgaria and Romania are included with Non-EU countries.

¹⁴ Excludes 'no nationality' and 'nationality not stated'.

3.19 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by age of athlete, 2001 and 2010

Age of athlete	number			
	2001		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
19 and under	67	24	107	51
20-24	64	23	63	30
25-29	29	11	33	10
30-34	19	6	10	5
35-44	6	4	13	2
45-64	1	1	3	1
Unknown	2	0	7	1
Total¹⁵	188	69	236	100

Source: Irish Sports Council

- ◆ In 2010, the Irish Sports Council awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 236 male athletes and 100 female athletes. Nearly half of grants to men (45%) and just over half of grants to women were awarded to athletes aged 19 and under.
- ◆ In 2010, the average grant amount allocated by the Irish Sports Council under the International Carding Scheme was €8,506 for men and €7,590 for women.
- ◆ Grants of €15,000 or more were allocated to 16.5% of male athletes and 13% of female athletes.

3.20 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by size of grant, 2010

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	107	51	2,651	2,500
€5,000 - €9,999	50	21	5,858	5,063
€10,000 - €14,999	40	15	11,902	12,000
€15,000 - €19,999	10	3	15,182	17,000
€20,000 & over	29	10	27,701	29,500
Total¹⁵	236	100	8,506	7,590

Source: Irish Sports Council

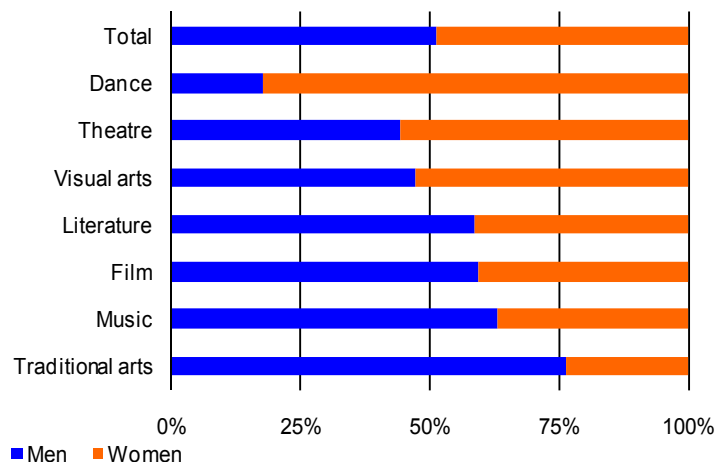
¹⁵ The total amount of grants allocated in 2001 includes grants to 72 Junior athletes (57 males and 15 females) while the figures for 2010 include grants to 213 Junior athletes (142 males and 71 females). These grants are usually in the form of squad grants and the recipients generally receive an equal amount. Grants to teams have been excluded from the figures above as a breakdown of the grant by team members cannot be provided.

3.21 Ireland: Arts Council grants¹⁶ to artists by artform, 2010

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Arts participation	4	10	10,330	5,178
Dance	9	42	12,678	9,582
Film	22	15	12,446	10,872
Literature	72	51	12,451	9,414
Music	70	41	9,821	6,335
Opera	9	4	7,644	8,500
Theatre	31	39	5,515	9,042
Traditional Arts	29	9	5,955	7,350
Visual arts	90	100	10,058	8,897
Young people and children	5	10	2,418	4,588
Other	7	11	3,864	7,848
Total	348	332	9,684	8,530

Source: Arts Council

Ireland: Arts Council grants¹⁶ to artists by artform, 2010



3.22 Ireland: Arts Council grants¹⁶ to artists by size of grant, 2010

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	120	153	1,801	1,723
€5,000 - €9,999	69	63	6,762	6,653
€10,000 - €14,999	40	38	11,529	11,226
€15,000 & over	119	78	18,707	22,084
Total	348	332	9,684	8,530

Source: Arts Council

- ◆ The Arts Council awarded 680 grants to artists in 2010. Women represented nearly half (48.8%) of recipients. The average grant awarded to men was €9,684 and to women was €8,530. About 46% of the grants to women and just over a third (34.5%) of grants to men were less than €5,000 in value.
- ◆ Just over a quarter (25.9%) of the grants to men and three out of ten grants to women were in the field of visual arts. About one in five grants to men were for literature and a further one in five were for music. Around 15% of grants to women were for literature with just under 13% for dance.
- ◆ Men received over three quarters of grants awarded in the field of traditional arts while women received 82% of grants relating to dance. Grants awarded in the fields of visual arts and theatre were the most evenly divided between women and men.

¹⁶ The data in these tables are a representation of Arts Council financial support to the individual artist where the primary administrative relationship is with the Arts Council (Cnuas; Artists' Bursaries; Artists' Awards). Supports to the individual artist where the relationship is administered in partnership with other agencies (Artists' Schemes) have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown is not available (see Appendix 1 for further details).

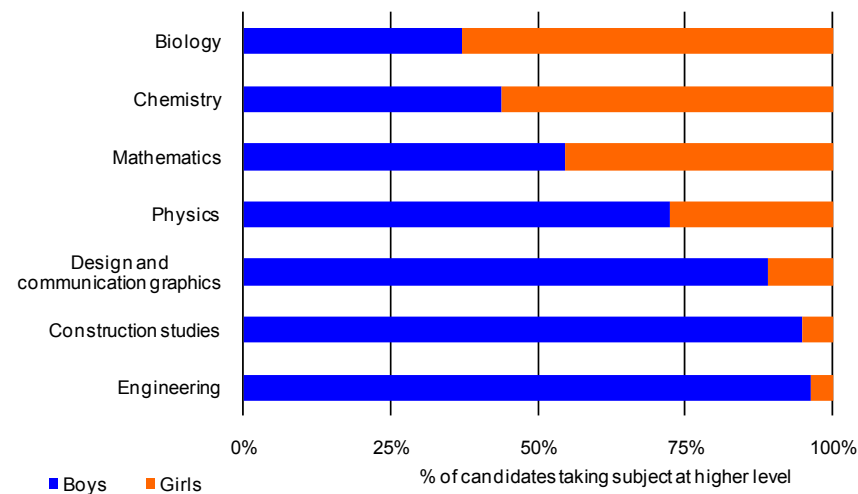
Education

4.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2011

Subject (higher level)	number		higher level candidates as a % of total candidates		% higher level candidates attaining A or B grades	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
English	14,580	18,203	54.0	66.5	34.5	39.6
French	5,277	8,622	19.6	31.5	37.9	43.6
Irish	5,089	9,270	18.9	33.9	45.1	51.7
Biology	8,410	14,267	31.2	52.2	41.7	43.9
Chemistry	2,743	3,529	10.2	12.9	51.0	53.6
Mathematics	4,479	3,758	16.6	13.7	46.9	47.6
Physics	3,462	1,320	12.8	4.8	45.5	47.5
Construction studies	6,519	368	24.2	1.3	39.7	43.5
Design and communication graphics	3,552	442	13.2	1.6	48.3	55.4
Engineering	3,812	148	14.1	0.5	43.2	37.2
Art	2,764	5,451	10.2	19.9	30.6	44.5
Home Economics	719	8,005	2.7	29.3	22.1	44.4
Music	1,807	3,620	6.7	13.2	62.4	69.8
Total Leaving Certificate candidates¹⁷	26,985	27,356				

Source: State Examinations Commission

Candidates in selected higher level subjects, 2011



- ◆ 50.3% of students sitting the Leaving Certificate in 2011 were female. Just under two-thirds (66.5%) of girls sitting the Leaving Certificate took English at higher level compared with 54% of boys. There were also higher proportions of girls taking Irish and French at higher level.
- ◆ Less than 1% of girls took Engineering as a higher level Leaving Certificate exam subject compared with 14.1% of boys. At higher level, boys accounted for 88.9% of candidates in Design and communication graphics, 94.7% of candidates in Construction studies and 96.3% of candidates in Engineering.

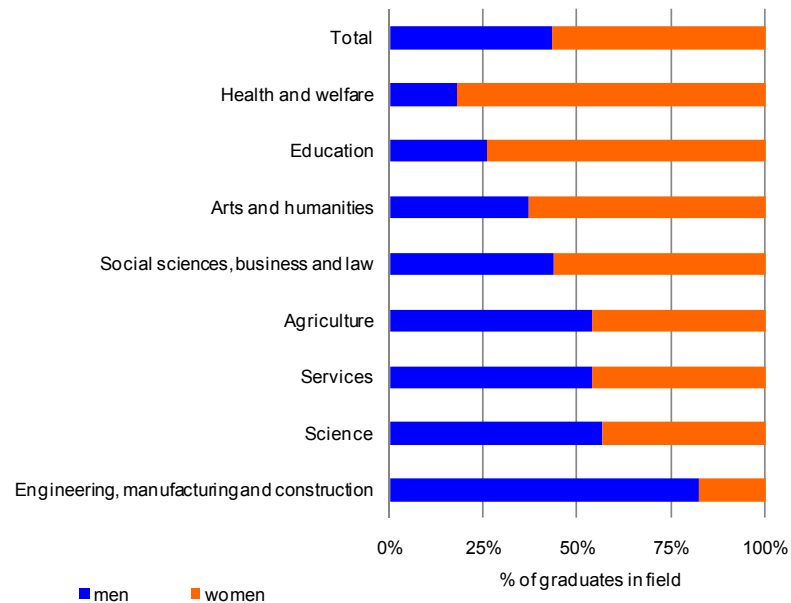
¹⁷ The above data exclude candidates in the Leaving Certificate Applied programme. School candidates, repeat candidates, external candidates, VTOS and PLC candidates are included in the table. The data reflect the situation in September 2011 before the appeals process was finalised.

4.2 Ireland: Third-level graduates¹⁸ by field of study, 2009

Field of education	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture	332	286	1.3	0.9
Arts and humanities	3,481	5,977	14.1	18.5
Education	1,573	4,529	6.4	14.0
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	5,112	1,113	20.7	3.4
Health and welfare	1,377	6,440	5.6	19.9
Science	3,550	2,731	14.4	8.4
Services	1,404	1,210	5.7	3.7
Social sciences, business and law	7,841	10,092	31.8	31.2
Total	24,670	32,378	100.0	100.0

Source: Department of Education and Science

Ireland: Third-level graduates²⁰ by field of study and sex, 2009



- ◆ Women represented 56.8% of all third-level graduates in Ireland in 2009. 31.2% of female graduates were in Social sciences, business and law while one fifth (19.9%) were in Health and welfare. 31.8% of male graduates were in Social sciences, business and law with one in five in Engineering, manufacturing and construction (20.7%).
- ◆ Women represented nearly five-sixths of graduates in the Health and welfare field and nearly three-quarters of graduates in Education. Men represented nearly five-sixths of graduates in the Engineering, manufacturing and construction field.

¹⁸ At ISCED levels 5 and 6 (see Appendix 1). Total excludes graduates where field of education was not specified.

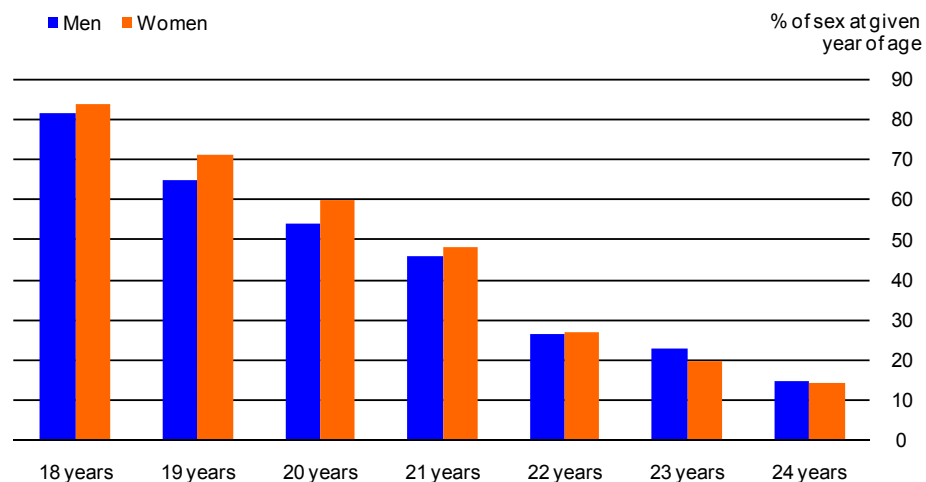
4.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2006 and 2011

Age	%			
	2006		2011	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18 years	63.5	80.4	81.5	83.5
19 years	47.3	59.5	64.7	70.9
20 years	35.1	51.3	54.1	60.0
21 years	26.4	41.7	45.7	48.3
22 years	21.6	30.7	26.7	27.0
23 years	15.8	14.4	22.8	19.8
24 years	8.6	10.1	14.7	14.3
Total 18-24 year olds	29.7	39.8	44.9	45.9

Source: CSO QNHS

- ◆ The proportion of students among males in the 18-24 age group rose by over 15 percentage points between 2006 and 2011, from 29.7% to 44.9%. Over the same period, the proportion of students among females in the same age group also increased, from 39.8% to 45.9%.
- ◆ In 2011, 83.5% of 18-year-old women were students compared with 81.5% of 18 year-old-men. This pattern, of a higher proportion of women, continued for women and men up to and including 22 years. For women and men aged 23 and 24 years the pattern reverses and a higher proportion of men are students.

Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2011

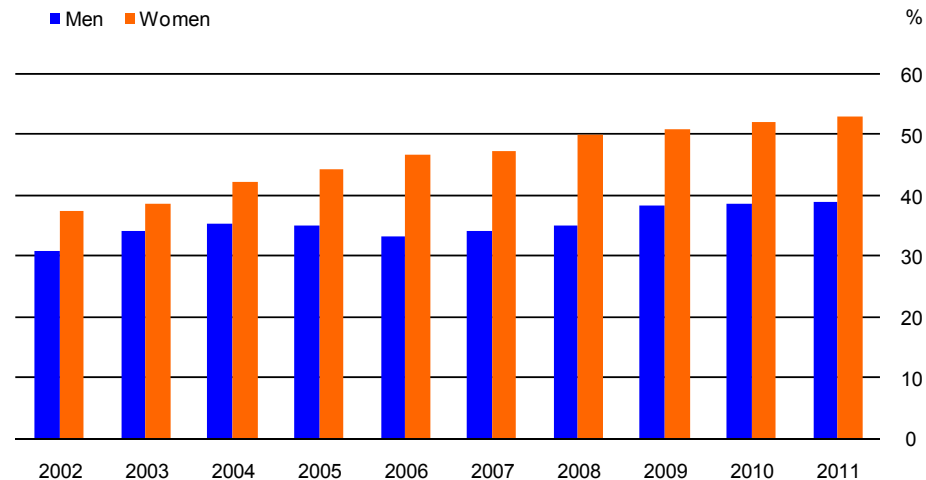


4.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification, 2002-2011

Year	%	
	Men	Women
2002	31.2	37.5
2003	34.2	38.8
2004	35.6	42.4
2005	35.2	44.6
2006	33.3	46.7
2007	34.4	47.6
2008	35.1	50.1
2009	38.7	51.0
2010	38.9	52.3
2011	39.1	53.1

Source: CSO QNHS

Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with third-level qualification, 2002-2011



4.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2011

Level of education attained	000s		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	121.2	99.4	14.2	11.7
Lower secondary	157.4	127.2	18.4	14.9
Higher secondary	188.4	207.6	22.1	24.3
Post leaving certificate	101.1	106.5	11.8	12.5
Third-level	266.2	293.5	31.2	34.4
Not stated	20.0	18.6	2.3	2.2
Total	854.3	852.8	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 2002-2011. The percentage of men with a third-level qualification increased from 31.2% in 2002 to 35.6% in 2004 but fell back a little to 33.3% in 2006. Since then the percentage has increased steadily to stand at 39.1% in 2011, a rise of 7.9 percentage points since 2002. There was a considerably larger increase for women from 37.5% in 2002 to 53.1% in 2011, an increase of 15.6 percentage points.
- ◆ 26.6% of women aged 35-64 had at most lower secondary education in 2011 while the percentage of men in this age group having at most lower secondary education was 32.6%. Just over a third of women (34.4%) aged 35-64 had third-level education compared with 31.2% of men.

4.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers¹⁹, 1999-2009

Year	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1999/2000	14.9	85.1	42.2	57.8
2000/2001	14.6	85.4	41.3	58.7
2001/2002	14.0	86.0	40.9	59.1
2002/2003	13.5	86.5	40.2	59.8
2003/2004	16.4	83.6	40.0	60.0
2004/2005	15.9	84.1	39.4	60.6
2005/2006	17.1	82.9	37.9	62.1
2006/2007	17.8	82.2	37.9	62.1
2007/2008	17.2	82.8	36.3	63.7
2008/2009	15.3	84.7	36.6	63.4

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ Women accounted for 84.7% of teachers at primary level and 63.4% of teachers at second-level in Ireland in the school year 2008/2009. The proportion of female teachers at primary level has decreased between the 1999/2000 and the 2008/2009 academic years by 0.4 percentage points while the proportion at second-level has increased by 5.6 percentage points.
- ◆ In 2008/2009, 15.3% of primary school teachers in Ireland were men. The highest reported levels of male participation in primary teaching among other EU countries were in Greece and Denmark²⁰ where about one-third of all primary teachers were male, compared to only 2.3% of all primary school teachers in Lithuania.
- ◆ At second-level there were more female than male teachers in all reporting countries with the exceptions of Luxembourg, Netherlands, Turkey, Switzerland and Iceland.
- ◆ At third-level 62.5% of academic staff were male in Ireland and men outnumbered women in all EU countries for which information was available except in Finland, Latvia and Lithuania.

4.7 EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff^{19,21}, 2009

Country	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level		ISCED 5-6 Third-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Greece	34.6	65.4	43.4	56.6	66.0
Denmark	31.4	68.6	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	26.9	73.1	51.1	48.9	:	:
Spain	25.4	74.6	46.3	53.7	60.9	39.1
Finland	21.5	78.5	35.8	64.2	49.5	50.5
Portugal	20.4	79.6	30.6	69.4	56.6	43.4
Belgium	20.0	80.0	39.9	60.1	54.8	45.2
United Kingdom	19.9	80.1	37.8	62.2	60.5	39.5
Netherlands	18.9	81.1	57.4	42.6	63.5	36.5
Sweden	18.6	81.4	41.8	58.2	56.6	43.4
France	18.3	81.7	39.4	60.6	62.7	37.3
Cyprus	17.1	82.9	36.3	63.7	60.6	39.4
Ireland	15.3	84.7	36.6	63.4	62.5	37.5
Germany	14.8	85.2	41.8	58.2	65.3	34.7
Poland	13.5	86.5	29.1	70.9	57.3	42.7
Romania	13.3	86.7	31.8	68.2	55.5	44.5
Malta	11.3	88.7	38.0	62.0	68.9	31.1
Austria	10.0	90.0	38.3	61.7	68.1	31.9
Latvia	7.0	93.0	17.7	82.3	42.8	57.2
Bulgaria	6.2	93.8	21.2	78.8	52.2	47.8
Italy	5.9	94.1	34.0	66.0	64.4	35.6
Slovakia	5.8	94.2	23.2	76.8	55.4	44.6
Estonia	4.4	95.6	21.7	78.3	51.6	48.4
Hungary	3.8	96.2	27.9	72.1	61.7	38.3
Slovenia	2.6	97.4	27.0	73.0	65.4	34.6
Czech Republic	2.4	97.6	34.5	65.5	60.4	39.6
Lithuania	2.3	97.7	17.0	83.0	45.8	54.2
Iceland	20.5	79.5	50.2	49.8	54.3	45.7
Norway	27.0	73.0	40.8	59.2	57.0	43.0
Switzerland	23.2	76.8	55.5	44.5	72.0	28.0
Croatia	6.8	93.2	30.1	69.9	56.5	43.5
Macedonia	:	:	42.4	57.6	55.0	45.0
Turkey	49.6	50.4	58.5	41.5	59.3	40.7

Source: Eurostat

¹⁹ Refers to full-time equivalents.²⁰ See country notes in Appendix 1 of report.²¹ 2007 data used for Greece for ISCED 1-6 and 2004 data used for ISCED 5-6 for Estonia.

4.8 EU: School management personnel, 2009²²

Country	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second-level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Bulgaria	19.5	80.5	31.4	68.6
Poland	22.1	77.9	37.4	62.6
Slovenia	29.9	70.1	38.0	62.0
Romania	13.8	86.2	42.8	57.2
Cyprus	26.0	74.0	45.8	54.2
Slovakia	13.4	86.6	46.5	53.5
Sweden	26.3	73.7	47.6	52.4
Italy	:	:	51.0	49.0
France	17.7	82.3	55.5	44.5
Ireland	46.6	53.4	59.4	40.6
Finland	58.7	41.3	59.7	40.3
Greece	68.7	31.3	66.2	33.8
Belgium	50.0	50.0	66.6	33.4
Austria	23.0	77.0	71.3	28.7
Netherlands	60.6	39.4	:	:
United Kingdom	24.8	75.2	:	:
Norway	44.6	55.4	50.8	49.2
Iceland	14.5	85.5	57.5	42.5
Macedonia	:	:	69.7	30.3

Source: Eurostat

- ◆ At primary level in Ireland in 2009, school management personnel were fairly evenly divided between women and men with women representing 53.4% of management at this level. The gender breakdown of primary school managers in reporting countries in 2009 varied from 31.3% female in Greece to 86.6% female in Slovakia.
- ◆ In Ireland in 2009, 59.4% of second-level school management personnel were male. For those EU countries for which data were available, Sweden and Italy had the most gender-balanced number of head teachers at second-level.

²²2007 data used for Greece and ISCED 3 data used for ISCED 2-3 for Ireland and Macedonia. See country notes in Appendix 1 of report.

Health

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

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

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

- ◆ In Ireland, women's life expectancy at birth increased from 57.9 years in the period 1925-1927 to 81.6 years in 2005-2007. Over the same period, the life expectancy at birth of men increased from 57.4 years to 76.8 years. The difference between male and female life expectancy at birth increased from 0.5 years in 1925-1927 to 5.7 years in 1985-1987 before decreasing to 4.8 years in 2005-2007.
- ◆ The difference between male and female life expectancy at 65 years of age increased from 0.6 years in 1925-1927 to 3.7 years in 1990-1992. However, this difference had decreased to 3.2 years by 2005-2007.
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth in 2006 for Irish women at 81.6 years was below the 2008 EU average of 82.4 years. Life expectancy at birth for Irish men was 76.8 years, slightly higher than the EU average of 76.4.
- ◆ Sweden had the highest life expectancy at birth in the EU in 2010 for men at 79.5 years while France had the highest for women at 84.8 years.
- ◆ The lowest life expectancy at birth in the EU in 2010 for men was in Lithuania at 68 years and the lowest for women was in Bulgaria at 77.2 years.

5.2 EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2010²³

Country	years		
	Men	Women	Difference
Netherlands	78.8	82.7	3.9
United Kingdom	78.5	82.4	3.9
Sweden	79.5	83.5	4.0
Denmark	77.1	81.2	4.1
Malta	78.9	83.1	4.2
Cyprus	77.9	82.4	4.5
Ireland	76.8	81.6	4.8
Germany	77.5	82.6	5.1
Greece	77.9	83.0	5.1
Luxembourg	77.6	82.7	5.1
Belgium	77.4	82.6	5.2
Italy	79.2	84.4	5.2
Austria	77.7	83.2	5.5
EU	76.4	82.4	6.0
Spain	78.7	84.7	6.0
Portugal	76.1	82.1	6.0
Czech Republic	74.4	80.6	6.2
Slovenia	76.3	82.7	6.4
Finland	76.7	83.2	6.5
France	78.1	84.8	6.7
Bulgaria	70.0	77.2	7.2
Slovakia	71.6	78.8	7.2
Romania	69.8	77.3	7.5
Hungary	70.5	78.1	7.6
Poland	72.1	80.6	8.5
Latvia	68.8	78.4	9.6
Estonia	70.6	80.5	9.9
Lithuania	68.0	78.8	10.8
Iceland	79.5	83.5	4.0
Macedonia	72.5	76.7	4.2
Norway	78.9	83.2	4.3
Switzerland	80.1	84.5	4.4
Turkey	71.8	76.8	5.0
Croatia	73.6	79.6	6.0

Source: Eurostat

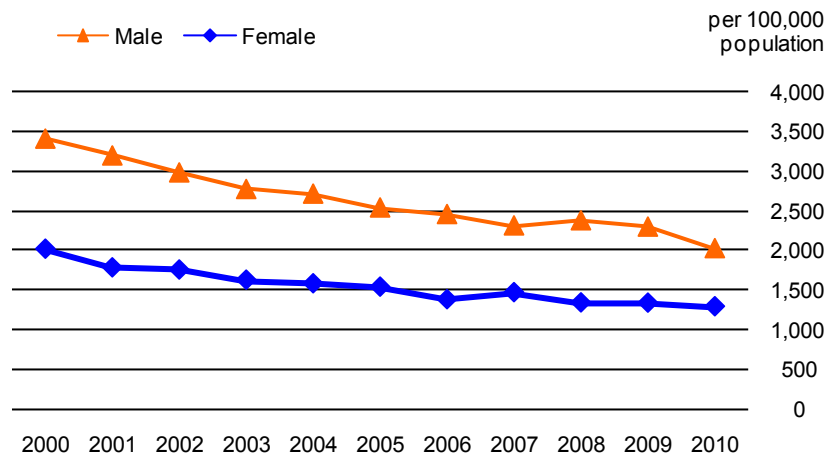
²³ EU data is for year 2008. 2006 data used for Ireland, 2007 for Luxembourg and 2009 for Cyprus.

5.3 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2010 per 100,000 population

Age group	Males	Females	Male:Female ratio
0-4	101	81	1.2:1
5-14	10	8	1.3:1
15-24	75	20	3.8:1
25-64	270	164	1.6:1
65-74	2,016	1,285	1.6:1
75 and over	8,199	6,904	1.2:1

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

5.4 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74, 2000-2010



Source: CSO Vital Statistics

5.5 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2010

Cause of death	number		per 100,000 population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	4,636	4,553	209	202
Malignant neoplasms	4,186	3,785	189	168
Accidents	589	319	27	14
Suicide	386	100	17	4

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

- ◆ In 2010, the death rate in Ireland was higher for males than for females in all age groups. The most pronounced difference was in the 15-24 age group where the male rate was nearly four times that of the female rate.
- ◆ The death rate for the 65-74 age group decreased by over a third for both men and women over the period 2000-2010.
- ◆ The mortality rate due to accidents for men (27 per 100,000) was nearly twice that of women in 2010 while the male mortality rate due to suicide (17 per 100,000) was over four times the female rate.

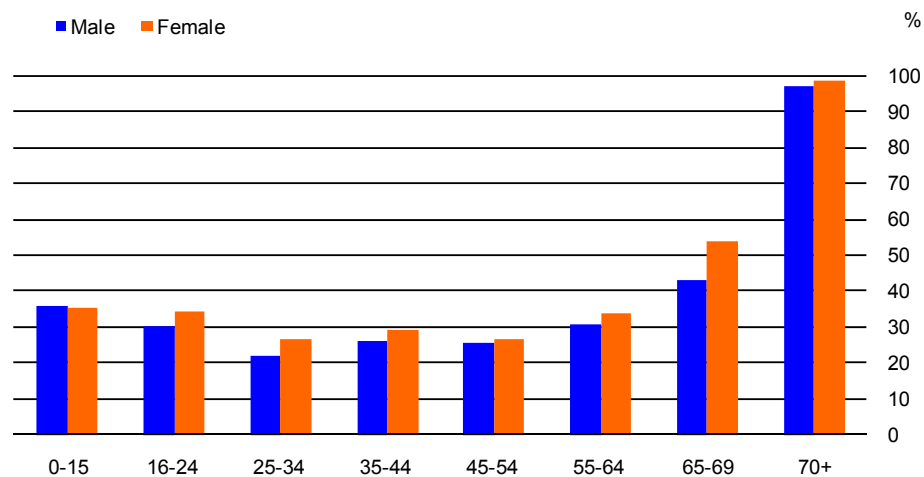
5.6 Ireland: Persons²⁴ with a Medical Card, 2011

Age group	%	
	Men	Women
0-15	35.8	35.5
16-24	30.3	34.2
25-34	22.2	26.6
35-44	25.9	29.2
45-54	25.4	26.6
55-64	31.0	34.0
65-69	42.8	53.8
70+	97.0	98.4
Total	34.1	37.9
Persons registered	757,471	858,338

Source: HSE, CSO Demography

- ◆ In 2011, around 36% of boys and girls aged up to 15 were registered for a medical card. However, for all other age groups there was a higher proportion of women than men registered, particularly in the 65-69 age group, where more than half of women were registered (53.8%) compared with 42.8% of men.

Ireland: Persons²⁶ registered with a Medical Card, 2011



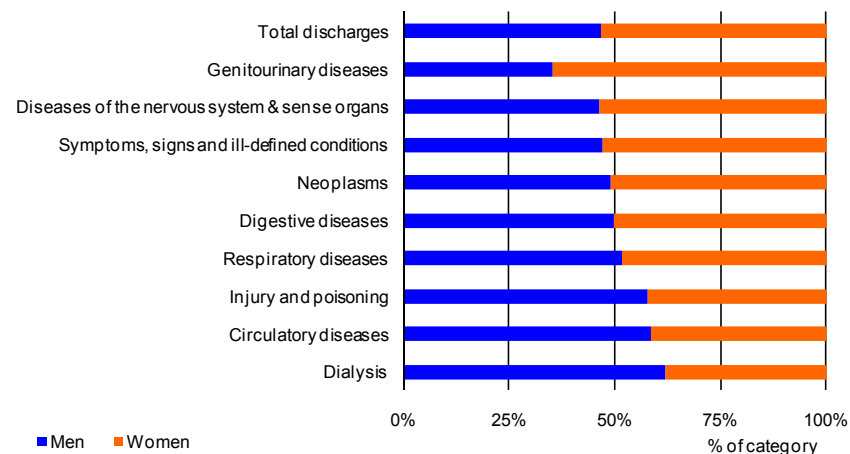
²⁴ Between 2001 and 2008 all persons aged 70 and over were entitled to a medical card. However, from January 2009 only persons with income under certain limits are entitled to a card. See Appendix 1 for further details.

5.7 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁵ by principal diagnosis, 2010

Diagnosis	%	
	Men	Women
Neoplasms	8.3	7.6
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	4.5	4.6
Circulatory diseases	6.5	4.0
Respiratory diseases	4.9	4.0
Digestive diseases	9.6	8.5
Genitourinary diseases	3.4	5.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.0	16.6
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	7.0	6.9
Injury and poisoning	5.1	3.3
Other diagnoses	17.5	13.9
Supplementary classifications	33.1	25.2
<i>Of which Dialysis</i>	15.4	8.3
Total	100.0	100.0
<i>Total discharges per 1,000 population</i>	304.6	342.5

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

Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁹ by principal diagnosis and sex, 2010



5.8 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges²⁵ by patient type, 2000-2010

Period	per 1,000 population			
	Day Patients		In-Patients	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2000	67.2	77.0	121.3	155.7
2001	76.9	86.8	122.0	159.7
2002	85.2	95.2	118.9	156.2
2003	93.0	102.8	117.1	158.1
2004	100.9	109.6	117.1	160.4
2005	102.9	111.7	114.9	158.2
2006	161.2	151.6	115.6	159.8
2007	169.4	161.9	114.0	162.1
2008	176.1	172.7	109.9	160.2
2009	185.7	182.2	108.1	156.3
2010	197.4	186.8	107.2	155.7

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

- ◆ In 2010, the rate of discharges from acute hospitals was 304.6 per 1,000 population for men and 342.5 per 1,000 for women. Nearly 17% of conditions diagnosed for women related to pregnancy and childbirth. For men, the most common single condition diagnosed was dialysis at 15.4% of discharges.
- ◆ The rate of discharge for day patients in 2010 was 197.4 per 1,000 for men and 186.8 per 1,000 for women. Data for years from 2006 onwards include patients admitted for dialysis on a day care basis which was previously excluded and thus there is a discontinuity in the data between years 2005 and 2006 in the series on day patients.
- ◆ Discharges of in-patients decreased for men over the period 2000-2010 from 121.3 per 1,000 in 2000 to 107.2 in 2010, while the rate for women increased from 155.7 to 162.1 in 2007 before falling to 155.7 in 2010.

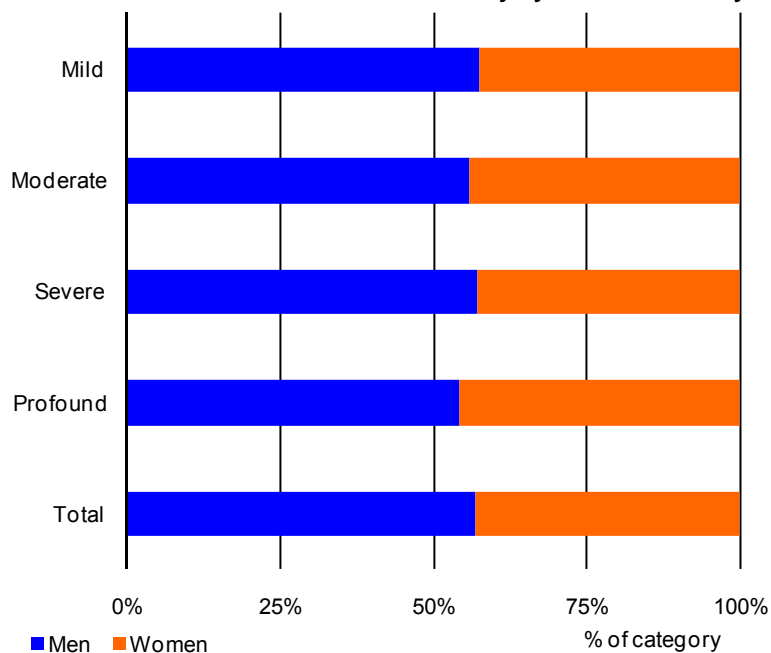
²⁵ HIPE data covers discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals.

5.9 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2010

Level	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Mild	5,080	3,761	33.7	32.9
Moderate	5,889	4,675	39.1	40.9
Severe	2,328	1,737	15.5	15.2
Profound	541	457	3.6	4.0
Not verified	1,223	793	8.1	6.9
Total	15,061	11,423	100.0	100.0

Source: National Intellectual Disability Database

Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability and sex, 2010



5.10 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2009

Condition	per 100,000 population		of which first admissions (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Organic mental disorder	12.3	13.4	42.3	44.2
Schizophrenia	112.9	70.2	18.5	18.9
Depressive disorders	115.3	156.3	35.8	28.4
Mania	42.6	57.3	19.8	17.5
Neuroses	33.4	35.8	49.8	44.1
Personality and behavioural disorders	13.1	32.7	25.1	12.1
Alcoholic disorders	56.5	33.0	36.2	30.4
Other drug disorders	28.0	9.1	37.8	38.4
Intellectual disability	3.2	2.0	19.4	13.3
Eating disorders	0.3	7.4	28.6	29.5
Other psychoses, and unspecified	36.1	32.3	44.4	42.5
Total	456.0	449.8	31.7	27.4

Source: Health Research Board, Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services

- ◆ There were a total of 26,484 persons registered on the National Intellectual Disability database in 2010, of whom 56.9% were men. The gender breakdown at each level of disability showed a similar pattern with men representing over half of persons in each category. Over 70% of both men and women with a disability were classified as having a mild or moderate disability.
- ◆ In 2009 the rate of admission to psychiatric units for men was 456 per 100,000 which was higher than the rate for women at 449.8 per 100,000 population. For both men and women the highest cause of admission was depressive disorders.
- ◆ The rate of admission of men to psychiatric units for alcohol disorders was over 70% higher than the rate for women in 2009. The male rate of admission for schizophrenia was over 60% higher than the female rate while the female rate of admission for depressive disorders was over one-third higher than the male rate.

5.11 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit²⁶, 2000-2010

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
2000	3,475	13,053	79.0
2001	3,817	15,393	80.1
2002	4,199	16,811	80.0
2003	4,378	17,577	80.1
2004	4,674	19,035	80.3
2005	4,879	20,958	81.1
2006	5,561	23,560	80.9
2007	6,869	28,278	80.5
2008	9,175	36,643	80.0
2009	10,213	39,926	79.6
2010	10,524	40,053	79.2

Source: Department of Social Protection

5.12 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2010

Age group	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Under 25	147	540	78.6
25-49	3,873	19,749	83.6
50-64	4,011	12,631	75.9
65 & over	2,493	7,133	74.1
Total	10,524	40,053	79.2

Source: Department of Social Protection

5.13 Ireland: Labour force participation rate of carers²⁷ by unpaid help provided, 2006

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

Source: CSO Census of Population

- ◆ There were 50,577 persons in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2010. The number of recipients has more than trebled since 2000. Four-fifths of recipients were women in 2010.
- ◆ Nearly half of all women in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2010 were in the 25-49 age group. There were broadly equal numbers of men in the 25-49 and 50-64 age groups.
- ◆ In 2006, the labour force participation rates for carers aged 15 years and over were 73.2% for men and 52.8% for women compared to rates of 72.3% of men and 52.8% of women aged 15 and over in the population as a whole.

²⁶ Carer's benefit was first introduced in October 2000.

²⁷ Aged 15 years and over.

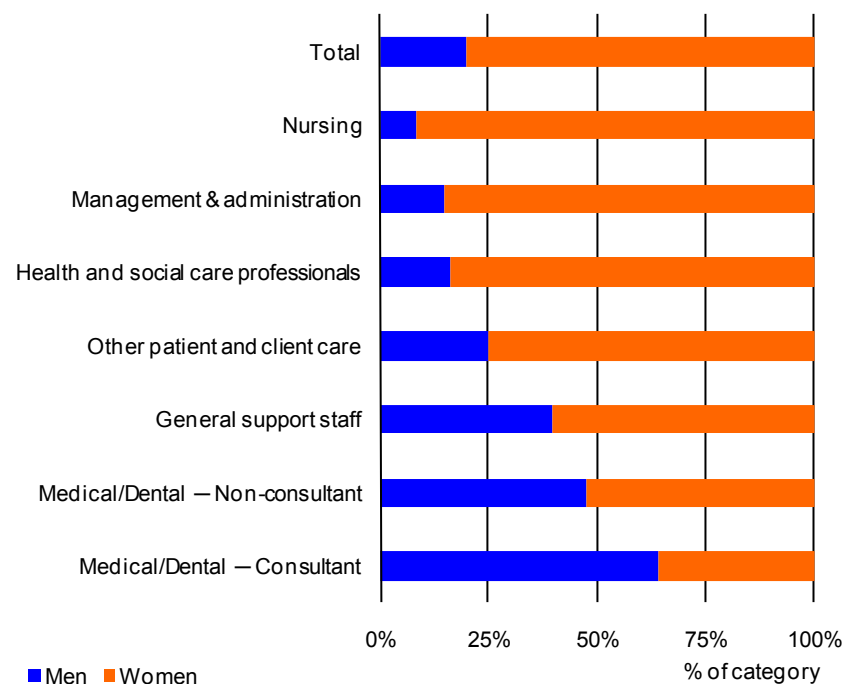
5.14 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2011²⁸

Grade category	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Medical/Dental — Consultant	1,823	1,014	35.7
Medical/Dental — Non-consultant	2,875	3,194	52.6
Nursing	3,471	39,529	91.9
Health and social care professionals	2,981	15,275	83.7
General support staff	5,079	7,687	60.2
Other patient and client care	5,060	15,391	75.3
Management & administration	2,702	15,649	85.3
Total	23,991	97,739	80.3

Source: Health Service Executive, Service Personnel Census

- ◆ In 2011, four out of five employees in the Irish health service were women. Women were in the majority in most grades within the health service, accounting for 91.9% of nurses, 85.3% of managers and administrators, and 83.7% of health and social care professionals. However in the Medical/Dental-Consultant category women were in the minority, accounting for over one in three consultants.

Ireland: Health services personnel by grade and sex, 2011³⁰



²⁸ Excludes Home Help. Caution should be exercised in making grade category classification comparisons over time due to the reclassification of certain grades. See Appendix 1.

Crime

6.1 Ireland: Prisoners by offence group, 2010

Offence group	Men	Women	% women
Homicide offences	51	2	3.8
Sexual offences	123	0	0.0
Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassment and related offences	687	57	7.7
Dangerous or negligent acts	1,127	98	8.0
Kidnapping and related offences	15	0	0.0
Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	63	2	3.1
Burglary and related offences	463	17	3.5
Theft and related offences	1,193	257	17.7
Fraud, deception and related offences	343	22	6.0
Controlled drug offences	904	56	5.8
Weapons and explosives offences	284	6	2.1
Damage to property and to the environment	423	48	10.2
Public order and other social code offences	1,493	117	7.3
Road and traffic offences	2,749	523	16.0
Offences against government, justice procedures and organisation of crime	768	149	16.2
Offences not elsewhere classified	304	143	32.0
Total	10,990	1,497	12.0

Source: Irish Prison Service

- ◆ There were 12,487 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2010, of whom one in eight were women. All prisoners committed for sexual offences and kidnapping and related offences were male. 17.7% of those committed to prison for theft and related offences were female.
- ◆ A quarter of men and just over a third of women were committed to prison for road and traffic offences.
- ◆ 13% of people convicted of a crime in Ireland in 2008 were female. Bulgaria at 5.9% had the lowest proportion of females convicted of crimes among those EU countries for which data were available, while Denmark had the highest at 19.3%.

6.2 EU: Criminal convictions²⁹, 2008

Country	%	
	Men	Women
Bulgaria	94.1	5.9
Romania	93.5	6.5
Portugal	91.5	8.5
Poland	91.5	8.5
Cyprus	91.1	8.9
Spain	90.8	9.2
Estonia	90.7	9.3
France	90.5	9.5
Latvia	90.5	9.5
Lithuania	89.1	10.9
Slovenia	88.2	11.8
Greece	88.2	11.8
Netherlands	87.2	12.8
Ireland	87.0	13.0
Slovakia	85.9	14.1
Austria	85.9	14.1
Hungary	85.7	14.3
Italy	84.2	15.8
Sweden	82.5	17.5
Germany	81.9	18.1
Finland	81.6	18.4
Denmark	80.7	19.3
Macedonia	93.3	6.7
Turkey	92.3	7.7
Croatia	89.7	10.3
Iceland	88.1	11.9
Switzerland	84.8	15.2

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database

²⁹ Reference year is 2007 for Cyprus and Greece and 2006 for Estonia and Iceland and 2005 for Portugal.

6.3 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2008³⁰

Country	%					
	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Austria	66.7	33.3	84.1	15.9	11.9	88.1
Bulgaria	74.7	25.3	76.5	23.5	14.0	86.0
Cyprus	68.2	31.8	87.4	12.6	12.5	87.5
Czech Republic	66.8	33.2	74.9	25.1	8.8	91.2
Denmark	:	:	76.1	23.9	8.4	91.6
Finland	66.4	33.6	:	:	:	:
Germany	66.6	33.4	75.3	24.7	5.7	94.3
Hungary	60.5	39.5	78.2	21.8	16.5	83.5
Ireland	81.8	18.2	79.9	20.1	11.9	88.1
Italy	74.9	25.1	59.6	40.4	9.5	90.5
Lithuania	73.5	26.5	79.5	20.5	10.1	89.9
Luxembourg	66.7	33.3	44.2	55.8	7.9	92.1
Malta	83.3	16.7	83.8	16.2	15.0	85.0
Netherlands	65.0	35.0	84.7	15.3	4.6	95.4
Portugal	65.8	34.2	72.1	27.9	15.7	84.3
Romania	60.6	39.4	86.3	13.7	9.1	90.9
Serbia	71.2	28.8	85.8	14.2	7.3	92.7
Slovakia	72.1	27.9	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	70.0	30.0	87.5	12.5	13.2	86.8
Spain	69.3	30.7	68.2	31.8	12.5	87.5
Sweden	:	:	79.9	20.1	:	:
United Kingdom	66.8	33.2	:	:	:	:

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database

6.4 Ireland: Murder/manslaughter recorded by age of victim, 2010

Age	number	
	Men	Women
0-20	7	5
21-30	22	2
31-40	9	2
41-50	4	0
51 & over	5	2
Total	47	11

Source: CSO Crime Statistics

- ◆ Men were more likely to be victims of homicide or serious assault than women in nearly all of the reporting countries in 2008. Women were far more likely than men to be victims of sexual assault. When examining these data it should be taken into account that levels of reporting of particular crimes may vary across countries.
- ◆ There were 58 victims of murder/manslaughter in Ireland in 2010 of which 47 were men. Nearly half (46.8%) of male victims of murder/manslaughter were aged between 21 and 30 years of age.

³⁰ Reference year is 2007 for Cyprus, 2006 for Luxembourg and 2005 for Portugal. For The Netherlands data for homicide and sexual assault is from 2006 and for serious assault is from 2003. Data for homicide for the United Kingdom is from 2005.

Transport

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

Means of travel	% of usual residents aged 15 & over at work			
	1996		2006	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
On foot	8.6	16.1	8.7	13.7
Bicycle	4.3	2.5	2.6	1.0
Bus, minibus or coach	5.1	11.6	5.0	7.5
Train, DART or LUAS	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.3
Motor cycle or scooter	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.2
Motor car: driver	47.6	44.3	53.5	61.9
Motor car: passenger	5.7	13.4	5.1	6.2
Other means (incl. lorry or van)	6.5	0.7	13.2	0.4
Work mainly at or from home	16.1	6.2	6.4	4.5
Not stated	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

7.2 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2006

Time taken	% of usual residents aged 15 & over at work ³¹	
	Men	Women
Less than ¼ of an hour	24.1	29.2
¼ of an hour to less than ½ an hour	26.3	30.9
½ an hour to less than ¾ of an hour	17.8	17.7
¾ of an hour to less than 1 hour	6.9	7.0
1 hour to less than 1½ hours	8.0	6.4
1½ hours and more	3.8	2.3
Not stated	13.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO Census of Population

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

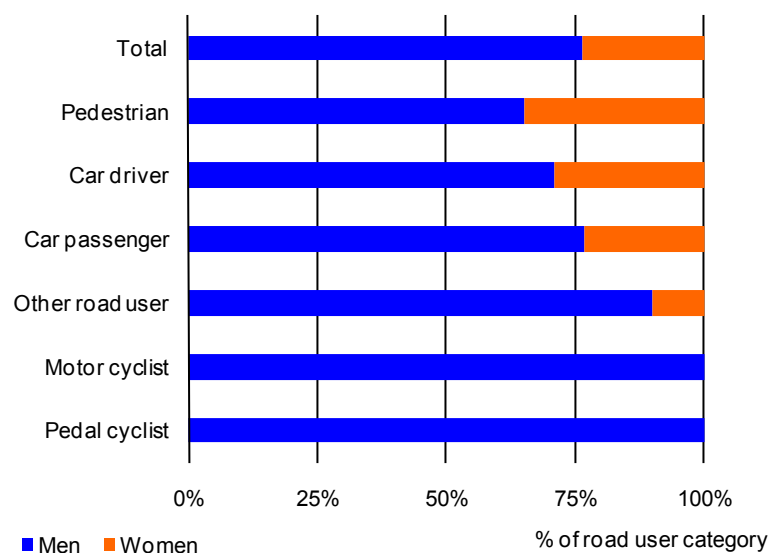
³¹ Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

7.3 Ireland: Road fatalities³² by road user type, 2009

Road user	number		
	Men	Women	% women
Car driver	76	31	29.0
Car passenger	30	9	23.1
Pedestrian	26	14	35.0
Pedal cyclist	7	0	0.0
Motor cyclist	25	0	0.0
Other road user	18	2	10.0
Total	182	56	23.5

Source: Road Safety Authority

Ireland: Road fatalities³⁴ by road user type, 2009



³² Collisions omitted where sex of casualty was not specified.

7.4 Ireland: Road fatalities³², 1999-2009

Year	number		
	Men	Women	% women
1999	288	118	29.1
2000	302	104	25.6
2001	304	103	25.3
2002	260	101	28.0
2003	246	79	24.3
2004	259	102	28.3
2005	286	102	26.3
2006	262	97	27.0
2007	250	85	25.4
2008	199	75	27.4
2009	182	56	23.5

Source: National Roads Authority/Road Safety Authority

7.5 Ireland: Road casualties³² by age of victim, 2009

Age group	%			
	Men		Women	
	Fatalities	Injuries	Fatalities	Injuries
0-17	9.3	13.0	7.1	13.7
18-24	29.1	23.7	19.6	20.9
25-44	39.0	38.5	26.8	37.0
45-64	14.8	15.8	25.0	18.3
65 & over	7.7	5.8	21.4	7.9
Unknown	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of casualties	182	5,242	56	3,962

Source: Road Safety Authority

- ◆ Just over three-quarters (76.5%) of the 238 people who died on Irish roads in 2009 were men. All motor cyclists and pedal cyclists who died in road traffic accidents in 2009 were men.
- ◆ The overall level of road fatalities decreased in the period 1999-2009 by over a third (36.8%) for men and by over a half (52.5%) for women.
- ◆ In 2009, nearly four out of ten (39%) male fatalities occurred in the 25-44 age group while nearly 3 out of 10 (29.1%) were in the 18-24 age group. Just over a quarter (26.8%) of female fatalities were in the 25-44 age group while a quarter were in the 45-64 age group. Over one in five female fatalities and nearly one in twelve male fatalities were in the 65 and over age group.

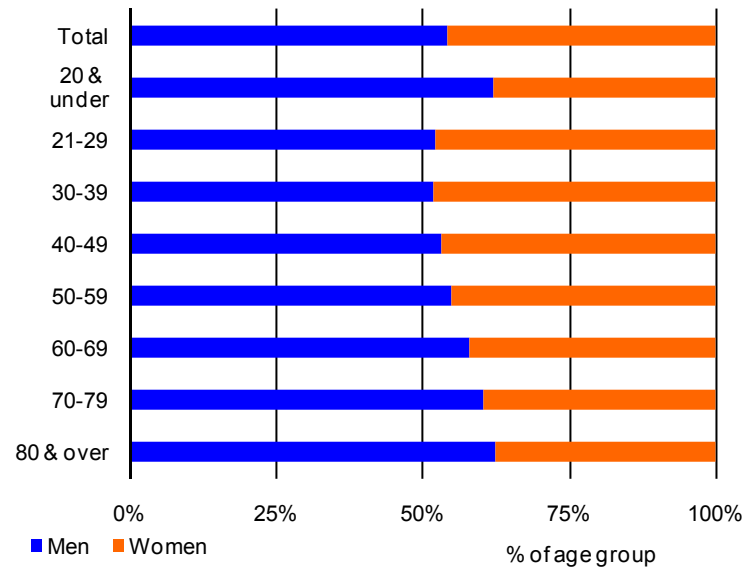
7.6 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2010

Age group	%			
	Full licence		Provisional licence	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
20 & under	2.0	1.5	28.8	26.0
21-29	14.9	16.2	37.6	40.6
30-39	23.0	25.4	20.9	19.4
40-49	20.7	21.8	8.2	7.3
50-59	17.5	17.0	3.2	4.0
60-69	13.4	11.5	0.9	2.0
70-79	6.6	5.2	0.2	0.5
80 & over	1.9	1.4	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of current licences	1,292,275	1,082,896	226,220	213,143

Source: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government

- ◆ In 2010 54.4% of full driving licences were held by men. There were more men than women with a full driving licence in all age groups while the most gender balanced age groups were those aged between 21 and 39 years of age.
- ◆ In 2010 51.5% of provisional driving licences were held by men and two-thirds of men and women with provisional licences were aged under 29 years of age.

Ireland: Full driving licences by age of holder, 2010



Appendices

Appendix 1 Definitions and notes

1. Population

Migration

Table 1.3;
Graph 1.4

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

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

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

2. Employment

Employment rate

Tables 2.1, 2.3, 2.11;
Graphs 2.2, 2.4

The employment rate is defined as the number of persons in employment aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population aged 15-64: this is the **International Labour Office (ILO)** definition and is based on data collected in the Labour Force Survey, which is called the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in Ireland. This survey 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.

The ILO classification distinguishes the following main sub-groups 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

All data relating to the (ILO) labour force refer to the second quarter (April to June) of the reference year unless otherwise stated.

EU

Data for the current 27 EU Member States have been provided for all years. The EU increased its membership from 15 to 25 countries on 1 May 2004 and to 27 countries on 1 January 2007.

EU Council Meeting

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

Labour force participation rate

Table 2.5;
Graph 2.6

Persons in the (ILO) labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 or over.

Occupation

Table 2.7

As a result of changes to the European regulations governing the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, (called the QNHS in Ireland), the CSO is obliged to report occupational coding data to Eurostat based on the new Europe wide classification ISCO-08 from Q1 2011 onwards. To allow this requirement to be met the CSO has changed to using UK SOC2010³³ as the primary classification, from which ISCO-08 can be derived. This change is also being implemented for 2011 Census results.

The previously used classification for publication purposes in Ireland was UK SOC1990 and this cannot be directly compared to the new UK SOC2010 classification. QNHS results for occupations coded to the new SOC2010 classification from Q3 2010 to Q3 2011 were published in December 2011. Work is continuing to recode additional historical quarters to provide a longer and consistent time series for users and this will be published as soon as possible.

³³ Further information regarding SOC 2010 is available at the link:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/index.html>

Economic sector Table 2.8	The classification used for economic sectors is NACE Rev. 2 which is the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community. NACE is an acronym, (Nomenclature general des Activites economiques dans les Communautés Europeenes), used to designate the various statistical classifications of economic activities developed since 1970 in the European Union.
Usual hours worked Table 2.9, 2.10	The number of hours 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. When a respondent is unable to provide a figure for usual hours (because their hours vary considerably over time), the average of the hours actually worked per week over the past four weeks is used as a measure of usual hours.
Pension coverage Table 2.12	<p>Questions on pensions were included in the Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) in the fourth quarter (October to December) of 2009. This was an update of a module on pensions asked in the three months from September to November 2005. The pensions module was asked of all persons aged 20 to 69 years who were in employment and who participated directly in the survey. The results are based on two questions 'Are you a member of your employer's pension scheme?' and 'Do you contribute to a personal pension plan?'</p> <p>The results cover pension coverage provided through occupational pension schemes and personal pension arrangements and do not cover pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system.</p>
Unemployment rate Tables 2.13, 2.14, 2.16; Graph 2.15	The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.
Long-term unemployment rate Table 2.14	The number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.

3. Social cohesion and lifestyles

Principal Economic Status Table 3.1	<p>This classification is based on a single question in which respondents are asked what is their usual situation with regard to employment and given the following response categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ At work ◆ Unemployed ◆ Student ◆ Looking after home/family ◆ Retired ◆ Other.
Income liable for social insurance Tables 3.2, 3.3	<p>These tables are based on data supplied to the CSO from the Department of Social Protection and Revenue and refer to all income (from both employees and the self-employed) which is liable for social insurance. In general, the earnings or income details for all persons, except the self-employed, relate to income from employment and do not include any social welfare payments, investment incomes or rental income. They could, however, include private pension incomes. The income details for self-employed persons contain all returns including earnings, rental and investment incomes.</p> <p>Private pension contributions are not liable for social insurance contributions and hence are not included in the income figures. In some cases this may be a very significant exclusion.</p>

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 2009. The tables only include persons aged between 15 and 84 years. The proportion of persons in each age group in the population covered by these tables is given below. It should be noted that the proportions are low for persons aged 65-84, with only 58.6% of men and 30.1% of women in that age group represented in these tables.

Age group	% of age group	
	Men	Women
15-24	57.8	61.4
25-34	92.3	87.4
35-44	88.3	74.5
45-54	80.2	70.8
55-64	73.5	55.5
65-84	58.6	30.1
Total aged 15-84	77.3	66.3

Gender pay gap Graph 3.4

Eurostat has introduced new methodology on the unadjusted gender pay gap, which represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. From reference year 2006 onwards the gender pay gap is based on the methodology of the EU Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) which is carried out with four-yearly periodicity. In Ireland the SES is known as the National Employment Survey (NES).

The target population for the gender pay gap consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees or more in NACE rev.2 aggregate B to S (excluding O). This covers all economic sectors with the exception of Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Public administration and defence, Activities of households as employers and Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

At risk of poverty rate
Tables 3.5, 3.6, 3.7

The at risk of poverty rate before/after social transfers and pensions (ie, 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.

Data for Tables 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 are obtained from the SILC survey (Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) and the EU definition of income is used. The national definition of income is used in the CSO publication 'Survey on Income and Living Conditions in Ireland'. The key differences between the national and EU definitions of income are:

- ◆ The EU definition of gross income does not include income from private pensions. These are defined as private schemes fully organised by the individual, where contributions are at the discretion of the contributor independently of their employer or the State. Thus, private pensions do not include occupational or State pensions.
- ◆ The EU definition of income does not include the value of goods produced for own consumption, while the national definition does.
- ◆ All contributions to pension plans, except for those to private pension plans, are deducted from gross income when calculating disposable income under the EU definition. No pension contributions of any kind are deducted from gross income in the calculation of disposable income for national purposes from the national definition of income.
- ◆ Employer's social insurance contributions are included in the national definition of income. They are deducted from gross income in the calculation of net income. They are not included in any EU calculations of income. Employer's social insurance contributions include contributions to private health insurance and life assurance schemes.

For EU at risk of poverty rates, the equivalised disposable income for each person is calculated as the household total net income divided by the equivalised household size according to the modified OECD scale (which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14). The national equivalence scale used to obtain the equivalised household size attributes a weight of 1 to the first adult in a household, 0.66 to each subsequent adult (aged 14+ living in the household) and 0.33 to each child aged less than 14. The purpose of an equivalence scale is to account for the size and composition of different income units (households) and thus allows for a more accurate comparison between households. However, numerous scales have been developed, and there is no real consensus as regards the most appropriate scale to use. For EU purposes, the modified OECD scale has been accepted to allow comparison across countries.

Early school leavers
Table 3.8

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

- ◆ the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1 or 2 (see notes in section 4 – Education); and
- ◆ respondents declared as 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.

Lone parents
Tables 3.9, 3.10

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

One-parent family payments
Table 3.11

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.

Age of women at birth of first child

Tables 3.12, 3.13

The UNECE definition used in Table 3.13, of the mean age of women when their first child is born, differs from the national method of calculation used in Table 3.12. Using the UNECE definition, for a given calendar year, the mean age of women at first birth is calculated using the fertility rates for first births by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.

Country specific notes:

Data refer to children born in marriages in Belgium, Finland and Germany.

Data are based on events and not on fertility rates in Cyprus, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Data for Ireland refer to year of registration and could include data from previous years.

Data are based on still births and children born alive in Malta.

Data calculated on actual age at first births in Norway.

The national definition of the average age at maternity of first birth is 0.5 plus the sum of the products of the ages at maternity of first live births and the number of first live births for each age divided by the number of first live births. Childbearing years are regarded as between the ages of 15 and 49. Live births to mothers aged less than 15 are included in the age 15 category and are divided by the age 15 population. Similarly live births to mothers aged greater than 49 are included in the age 49 category and are divided by the age 49 population.

Total fertility rate

Table 3.13

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

Members of Parliament

Table 3.14

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

Women and men in decision-making

Table 3.15

The data for State Boards are as of 31 December 2010. The other national and regional figures describe the position as of October/November 2011.

Civil service general service grades

Table 3.16

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 refer to the situation at December 2010 and exclude the Irish Prison Service, Foreign Affairs Local Recruits Serving Abroad, the National Gallery and the Commission for Public Service Appointments.

Grants to high-performance athletes

Tables 3.19, 3.20

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.

Arts Council grants programme

Tables 3.21, 3.22

Arts Council supports for artists in 2010 were administered through 4 programmes:

1. Cnuas – an annual means tested stipend for Aosdána members
2. Artists' Bursaries – made on a competitive basis to assist an individual artist in the development of their art practice
3. Artists' Awards – made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the creation of new work
4. Artists' Schemes – made on a competitive basis to assist artists and organisations in the production and dissemination of new work.

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

4. Education

ISCED

Tables 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8

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 4.6, 4.7

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
- ◆ 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
- ◆ School management personnel with teaching responsibilities.

Country specific notes:

Belgium	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Czech Republic	ISCED 4 and ISCED 5B are included in ISCED 3
Denmark	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1 and ISCED 3 not available
Estonia	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Finland	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Ireland	ISCED 2 and 4 are included in ISCED 3

Lithuania	ISCED 3 is included in ISCED 2
Netherlands	ISCED 2 and ISCED 4 are included in ISCED 3 and ISCED 0 is included in ISCED 1
Portugal	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Sweden	Post graduate students doing teaching included in academic staff for ISCED 5-6
United Kingdom	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Iceland	ISCED 2 is included in ISCED 1 and ISCED 4 is partly included in ISCED 3
Macedonia	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Norway	ISCED 4 is included in ISCED 3
Switzerland	ISCED 1-3 and 5-6 data refer to public institutions only and excludes special education programmes

School management personnel

Table 4.8

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

5. Health

Life expectancy

Tables 5.1, 5.2

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).

Age-sex specific death rates

Table 5.3;
Graph 5.4

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.

Cause of death categories

Table 5.5

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

Medical cards

Table 5.6

Persons who are unable without undue hardship to arrange General Practitioner medical and surgical services plus dental and optometric services for themselves and their dependants are provided with such services free of charge by being provided with a medical card issued by the HSE. Between 2001 and 2008 everyone aged 70 and over was entitled to a medical card; however, from January 2009 only persons with income under certain limits are entitled to a card. All existing medical cards for people aged over 70 were valid until 2 March 2009 and after that date the cards remain valid only if the person's income is below the relevant income threshold. Data in Table 5.6 on medical cards refer to the situation on 1 January 2011.

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.

Acute hospital discharges

Table 5.7, 5.8

Data on hospital discharges are obtained from the Hospital In-patient Enquiry (HIPE) system. HIPE is a health information system designed to collect clinical and administrative data on activity from all publicly funded acute hospitals. Since the mid-1990s close to 95 per cent of all discharges have been included in the system, with complete information on maternity hospitals included since 1999. The Economic and Social Research Institute manages the HIPE system.

National Intellectual Disability Database

Table 5.9

The National Intellectual Disability Database was established in 1995 to ensure that information is available to enable the Department of Health, the HSE and 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
- ◆ 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.

Admissions to psychiatric hospitals

Table 5.10

This 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's annual end-of-year returns.

Carer's Allowance and Benefit

Tables 5.11, 5.12

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

Table 5.13

Data on carers were derived from answers to question 21 of the 2006 Census of Population questionnaire which asked 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 "Carer's 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
- ◆ No.

Health Service personnel

Table 5.14

Data are from the Personnel Census of the Department of Health and reflects the position as of 30 June 2011.

Management/Administrative includes staff who are of direct service to the public and include Consultant's Secretaries, Out-Patient Departmental Personnel, Medical Records Personnel, Telephonists and other staff who are engaged in front-line duties together with staff in the following categories: Payroll, Human Resource Management (including training), Service Managers, IT Staff, General Management Support and Legislative and Information requirements.

6. Crime

Offence categories

Table 6.1

In 2010 the Irish Prison Service recategorised the offence groups under which prisoners' convictions are recorded. The Irish Prison Service statistics are now compiled using the Irish Crime Classification System (ICCS), which is also used by An Garda Síochána, the Courts Service, the Probation Service and the CSO. Full details of the ICCS are available via the CSO website³⁴.

³⁴ See <http://www.cso.ie/en/releasesandpublications/crimeandjustice/>.

Criminal convictions

Table 6.2

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.

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. Figures include juvenile convictions and the age cut-off for juvenile definition varies across countries.

Serious assault

Table 6.3

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

Sexual assault

Table 6.3

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

Murder/Manslaughter

Table 6.4

The Garda classification "Group 01 Homicide offences" 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.

7. Transport

Means of travel to work

Table 7.1

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

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

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

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

Time taken to travel to work

Table 7.2

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

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

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

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

Driving licences

Table 7.6

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 2010. A small minority of licences are listed on the Departmental dataset as being held by an 'unknown' gender. These have been assigned to the male and female totals in proportion to the known distribution within each age group.

Appendix 2 Eurostat and United Nations data sources

Domain and Indicator	Data source
1. Population	
1.2 EU: Men per 100 women	Eurostat data explorer ³⁵ - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Population\Population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
2. Employment	
2.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment
2.2 Ireland and EU: Female employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment
2.3 EU: Employment rate	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment
2.8 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series detailed annual survey results\Employment - LFS series\ Employment by sex, age groups and economic activity from 2008, NACE rev.2
2.15 Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age group and nationality CSO, Quarterly National Household Survey
2.16 EU: Unemployment rates	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age group and nationality
2.17 EU: Male unemployment rates map	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age group and nationality
2.18 EU: Female unemployment rates map	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Labour market (including Labour Force Survey)\Employment and unemployment\LFS series – detailed annual survey results\Total unemployment - LFS series\Unemployment rates by sex, age group and nationality
3. Social cohesion and lifestyles	
3.4 EU: Gender pay gap	Eurostat data explorer- Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Employment

³⁵ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>

Domain and Indicator		Data source
3.5	EU: At risk of poverty rates	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme – Table: Income, social inclusion and living conditions\Income distribution and monetary poverty\Monetary poverty\At risk of poverty rates before social transfers (pensions included in social transfers) (cut off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers) Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme – Table: Income, social inclusion and living conditions\Income distribution and monetary poverty\Monetary poverty\At risk of poverty rates by age and gender (cut off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)
3.8	EU: Early school leavers	Eurostat data explorer – Europe 2020 indicators\Structural indicators\Social Cohesion
3.13	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data\Fertility\Fertility indicators (for total fertility rate) UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org \Gender Statistics\Fertility, Families and Households (for age of women at birth of first child)
3.14	EU: Representation in national parliaments	Inter-Parliamentary Union http://www.ipu.org
4. Education		
4.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\ Enrolments, graduates, entrants, personnel and language learning – absolute numbers\Teachers (ISCED 0-4)
4.7	EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\ Enrolments, graduates, entrants, personnel and language learning – absolute numbers\Teachers (ISCED 0-4) and academic staff (ISCED 5-6)
4.8	EU: School management personnel	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Education and training\Education\ Education indicators – non-finance\Teaching staff
5. Health		
5.2	EU: Life expectancy at birth	Eurostat data explorer - Population and social conditions theme - Table: Population\Demography\Demography - National data>Main demographic indicators
6. Crime		
6.2	EU: Criminal convictions	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org \Gender Statistics\Crime and Violence
6.3	EU: Victims of selected crimes	UNECE Gender Statistics Database http://w3.unece.org \Gender Statistics\Crime and Violence

