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Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh

Central
Statistics
Office

Presentation to the Citizens' Assembly: Gender in Ireland Today: Key Facts

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CSO's Official Statistics on Gender in Ireland

- CSO Official Statistics: what they are and where do they come from?
- Official Statistics can support the Citizens' Assembly in its work by helping to:
 - identify important differences in the activities of men and women.
 - see how Ireland compares with other countries.



Presentation Content

- This presentation groups facts under the headings of:
 - Paid Work
 - Home Life and Family and Caring for Others
 - Education
 - Politics and Public Life





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Paid Work – The Facts:

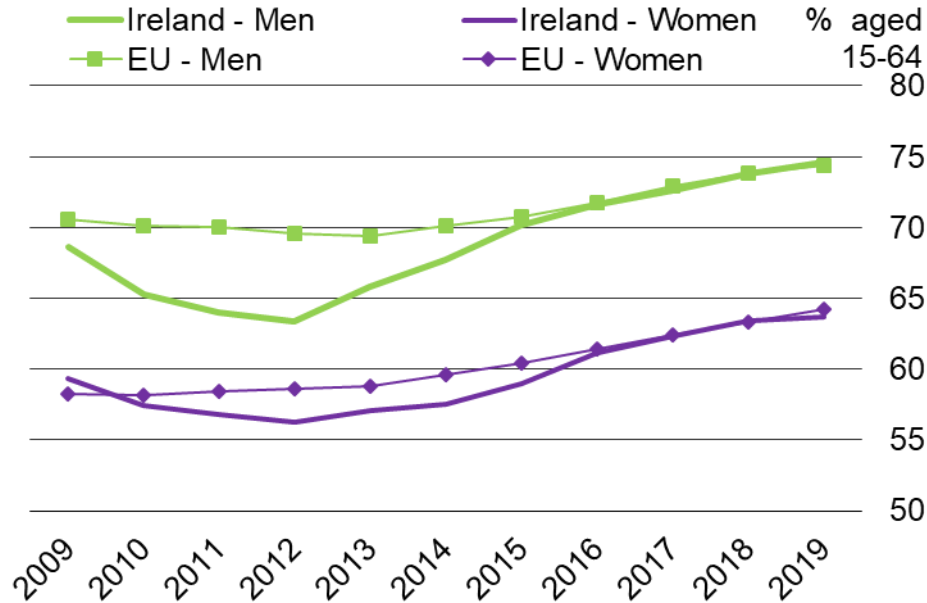
Employment rates are higher for men.

The Labour Force Participation rate is also higher for men.

Men work longer hours... and earn more.

Employment Rates 2009 -2019

(Number of employed people aged 15-64 as a percentage of the total population aged 15-64.)

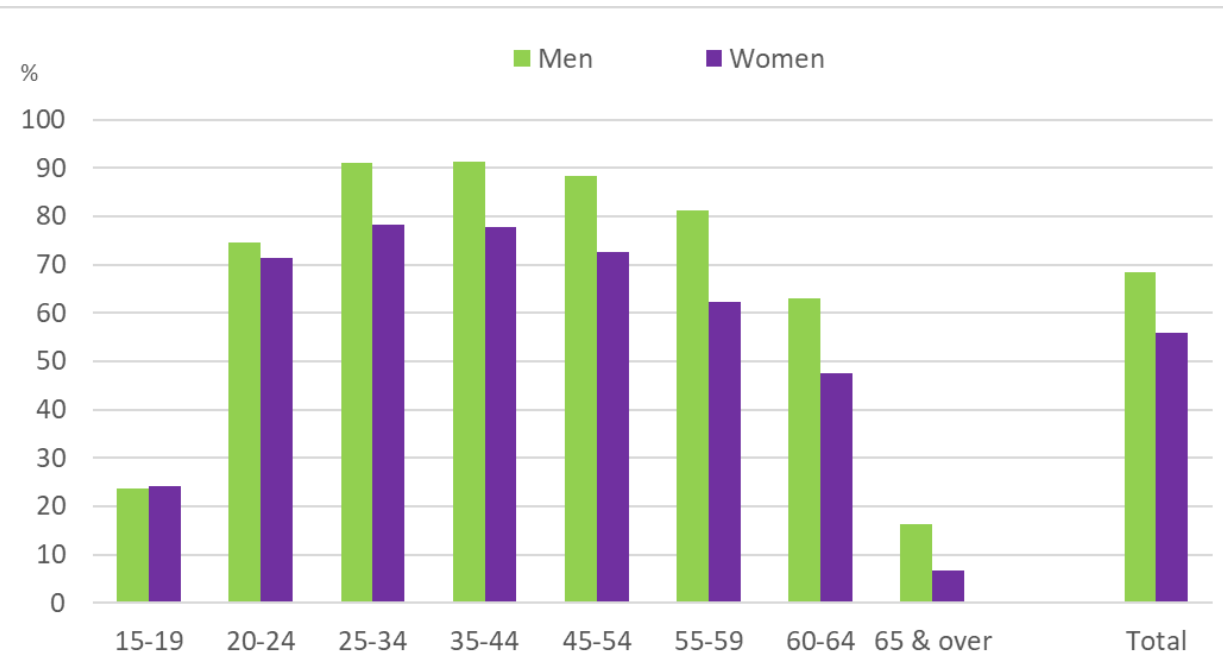


- Gender gap exists between men and women in employment.
- In 2019 employment rate for men was nearly 11 percentage points higher than rate for women.
- Employment rates for men and women in Ireland are very similar to average rates in EU.



Labour Force Participation Rates 2019 – Age Groups

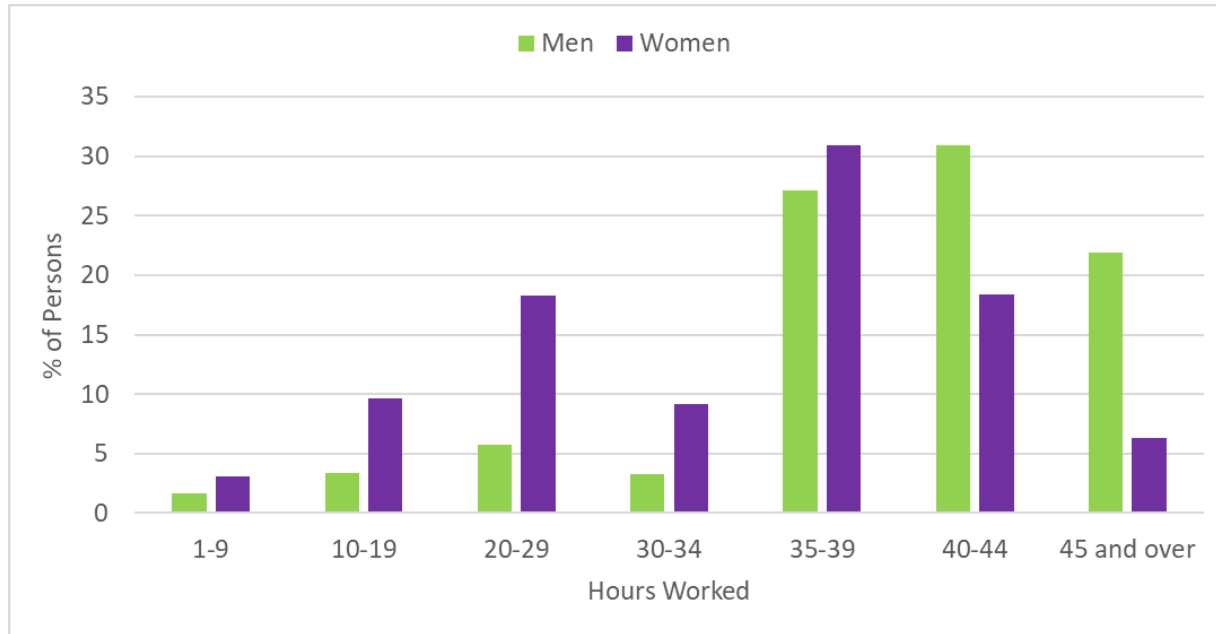
(Number of people in the labour force as a percentage of the total population aged 15 or over. The labour force is all those who are employed or unemployed.)



- Men show higher Labour Force participation in all age groups, other than under 20.
- Gender gap widens to about 16 percentage points for those aged 45-54 and 19 percentage points for those aged 55-59.



Hours Worked in Paid Employment, 2018

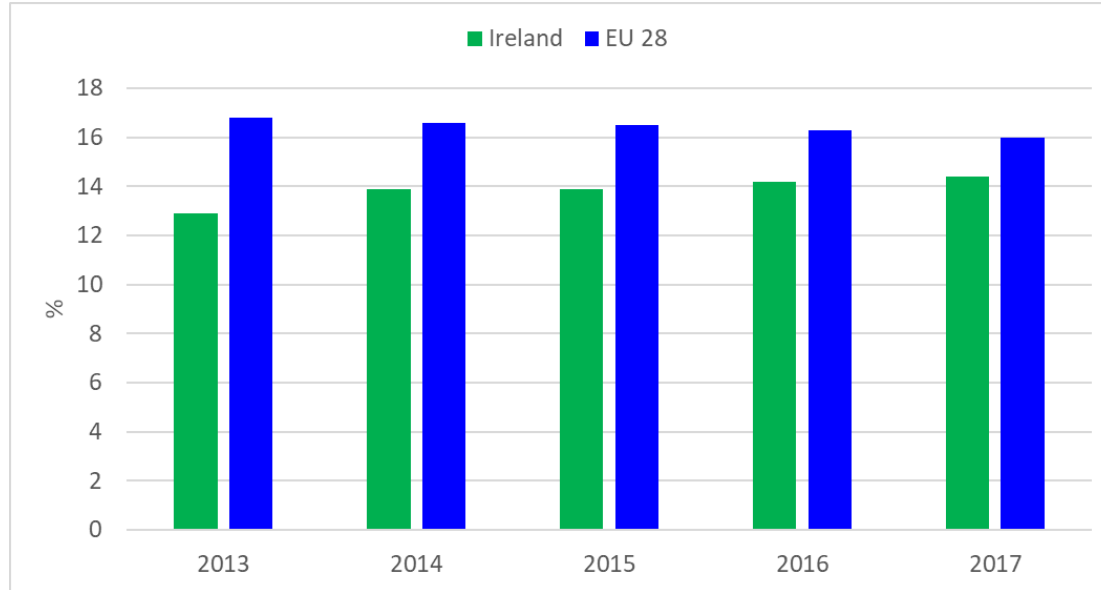


- Men work longer hours than women.
- 22% of men and 6% of women worked 45 hours or more a week.
- 31% of men and 18% of women worked 40 to 44 hours.
- 6% of men and 18% of women worked 20 to 29 hours.



Gender Pay Gap

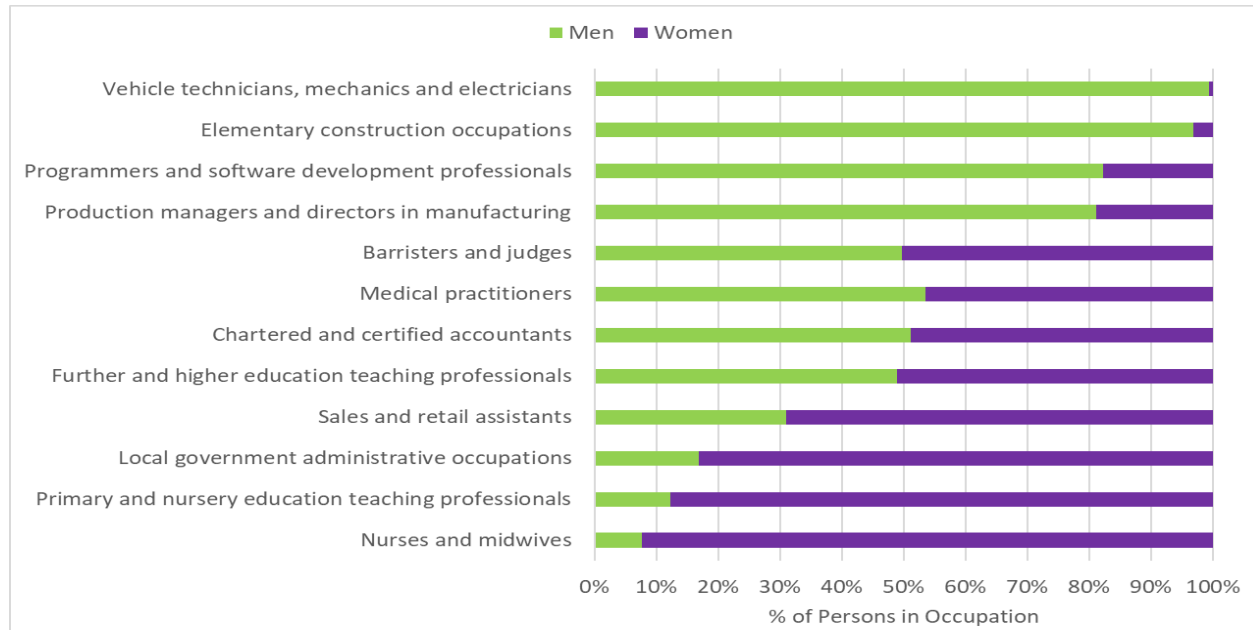
The gender pay gap is the difference between male and female gross hourly earnings as a % of average male gross hourly earnings.



- Gender Pay Gap for Ireland has risen slightly over the last three years, from 13.9% in 2015 to 14.4% in 2017.
- However, in all the years shown, the Gender Pay Gap in Ireland has been lower than the average for the EU.



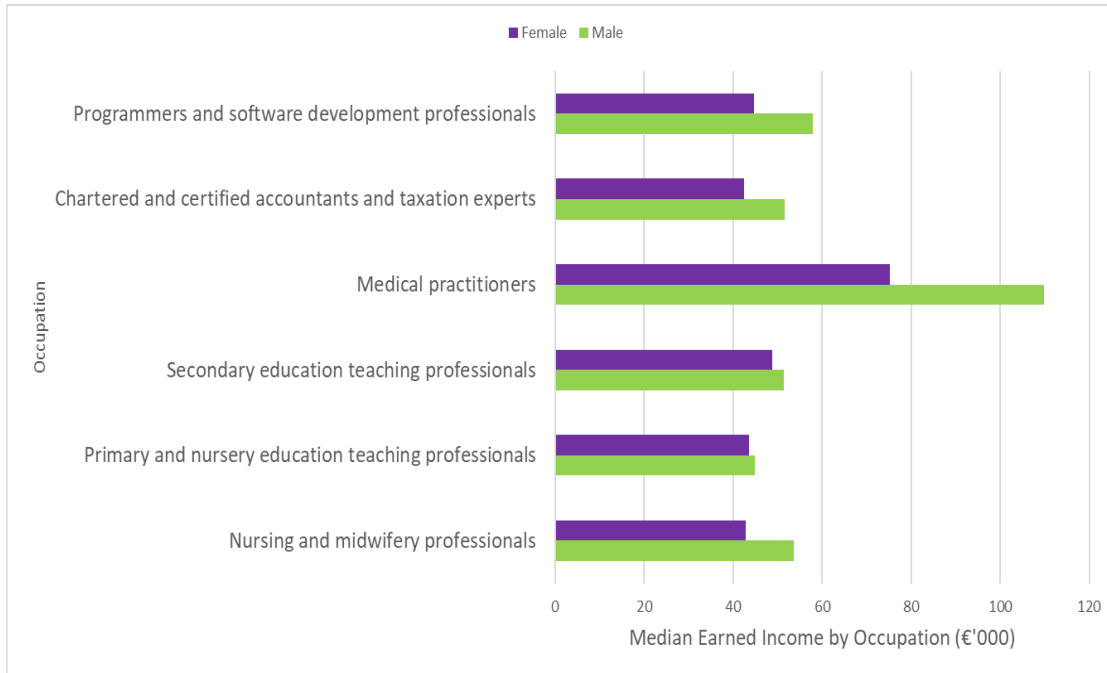
Men and Women Working in Selected Occupations, 2016



- More men in trades, IT and computing and managerial roles.
- More women in primary teaching, nursing and retail work.



Median Earned Income by Occupation, 2016



- The median earned income for men is higher across virtually all occupations.





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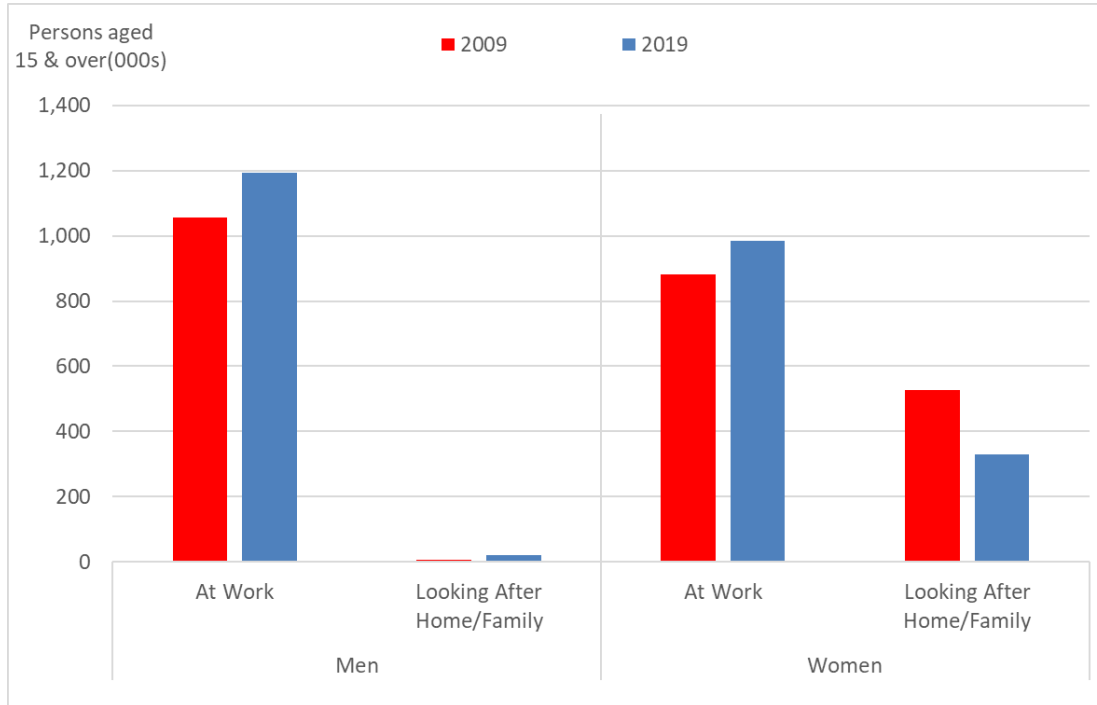
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Home Life, Family and Caring for Others – The Facts:

Most of those looking after
home/family are women... but
number of men is rising.

Most lone parents are women.

Principal Economic Status 2009 - 2019

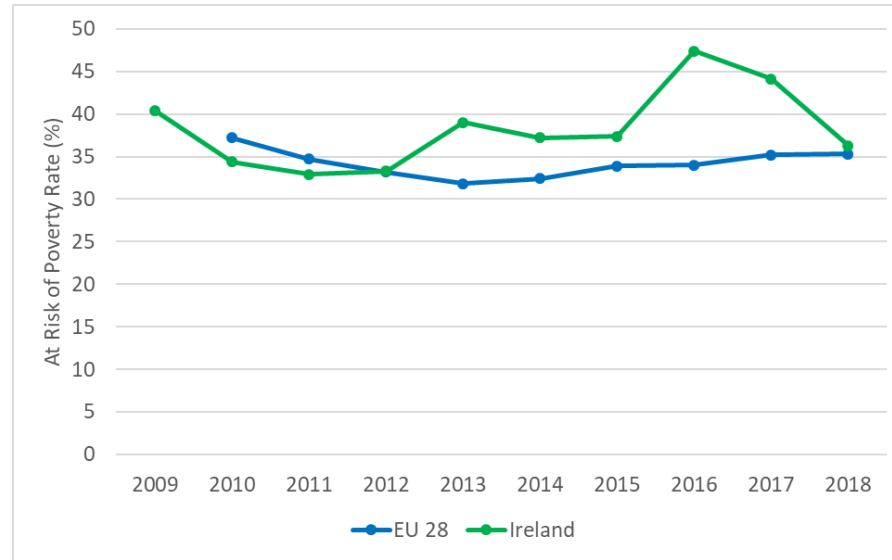
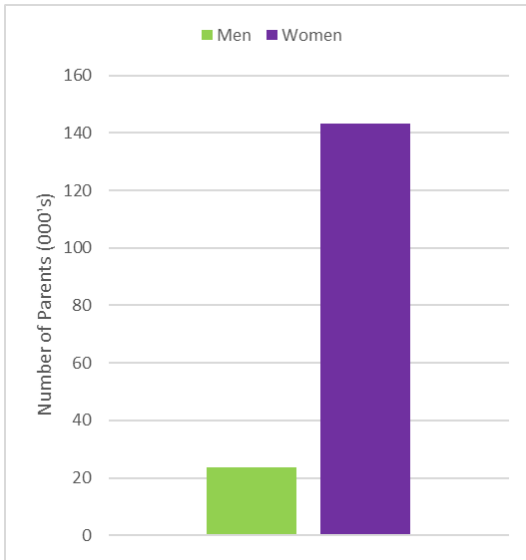


- Number of women looking after the home or family fell significantly between 2009 and 2019, dropping from 527,000 to about 330,000.
- The number of men looking after the home or family rose from 7,000 to nearly 20,000 between 2009 and 2019.



Lone Parents, 2018

Lone parents refers to persons living as lone parents with at least one child less than 20 years of age.



- The at risk of poverty rate for single parents in Ireland has reduced to almost the average EU rate.
- In 2018, the rate in Ireland was 36.3% compared to 35.3% EU average.

- Most lone parents are women - about 143,100 women compared to 24,000 men.





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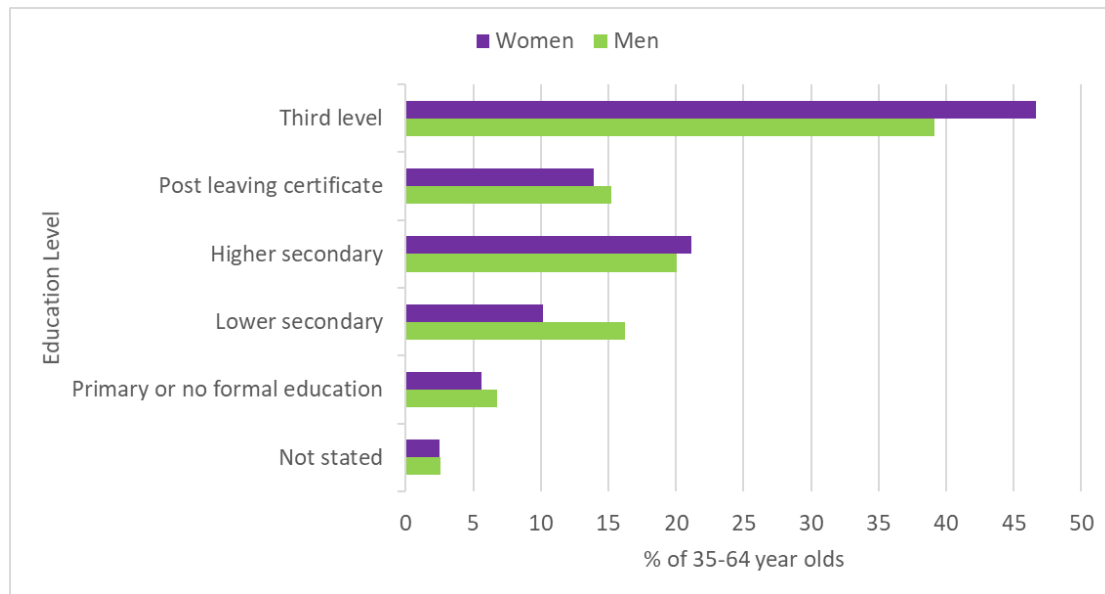
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Education – The Facts:

Women are more likely to have third level education.

Men have higher earned incomes for all levels of education.

35-64 Year olds Education Level, 2018



- Women (47%) are more likely than men (39%) to have a third level education.
- Men more likely than women not to have Higher Secondary level or above.



Annual Earned Income by Education Level, 2016



- For all levels of education, men earn more than women.





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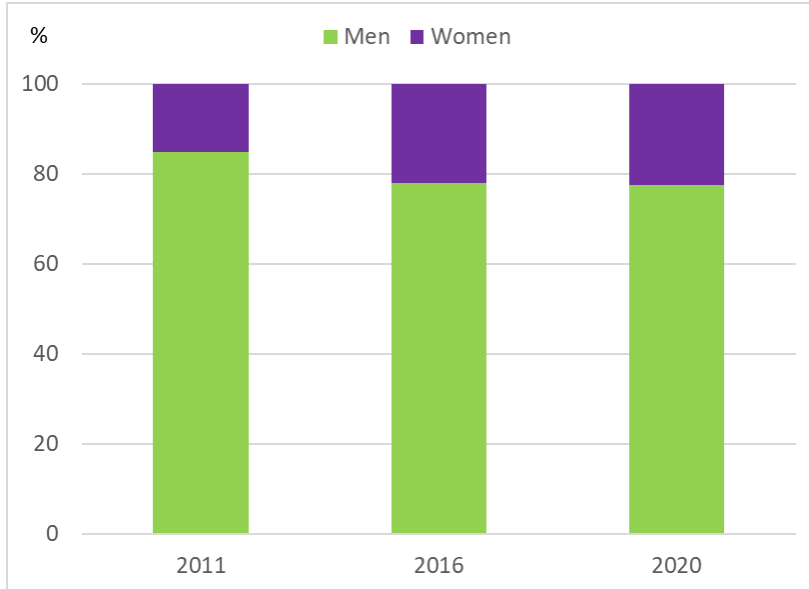
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Politics and Public life – The Facts:

Women are under represented
in national decision making.



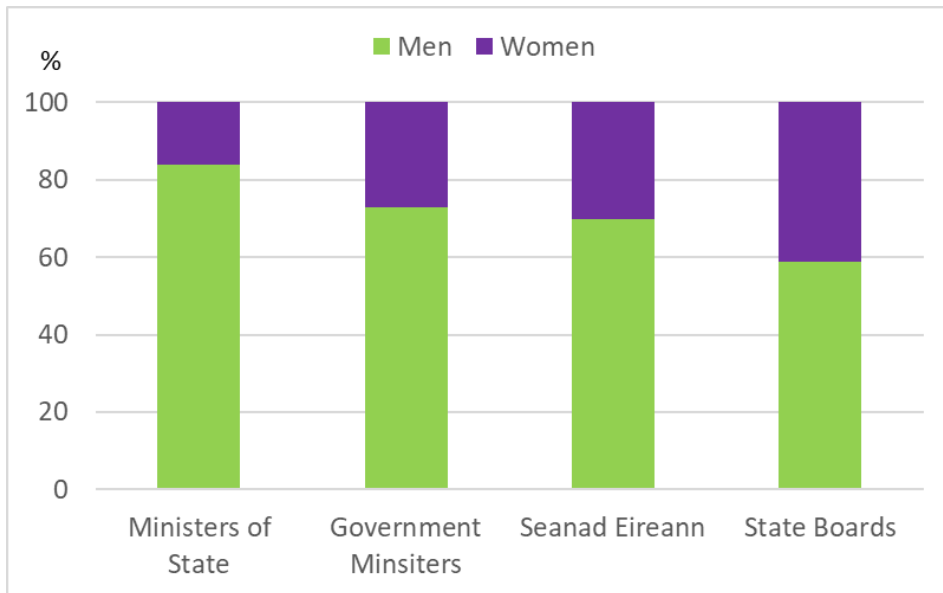
Proportion of Female TDs, 2011 to 2020



- The proportion of female TDs increased from 15.1% in 2011 to just over 22.2% in 2016 (after the introduction of the quota legislation).
- Results from the 2020 election - 22.5% of TDs elected are women.



National Decision Making, 2018

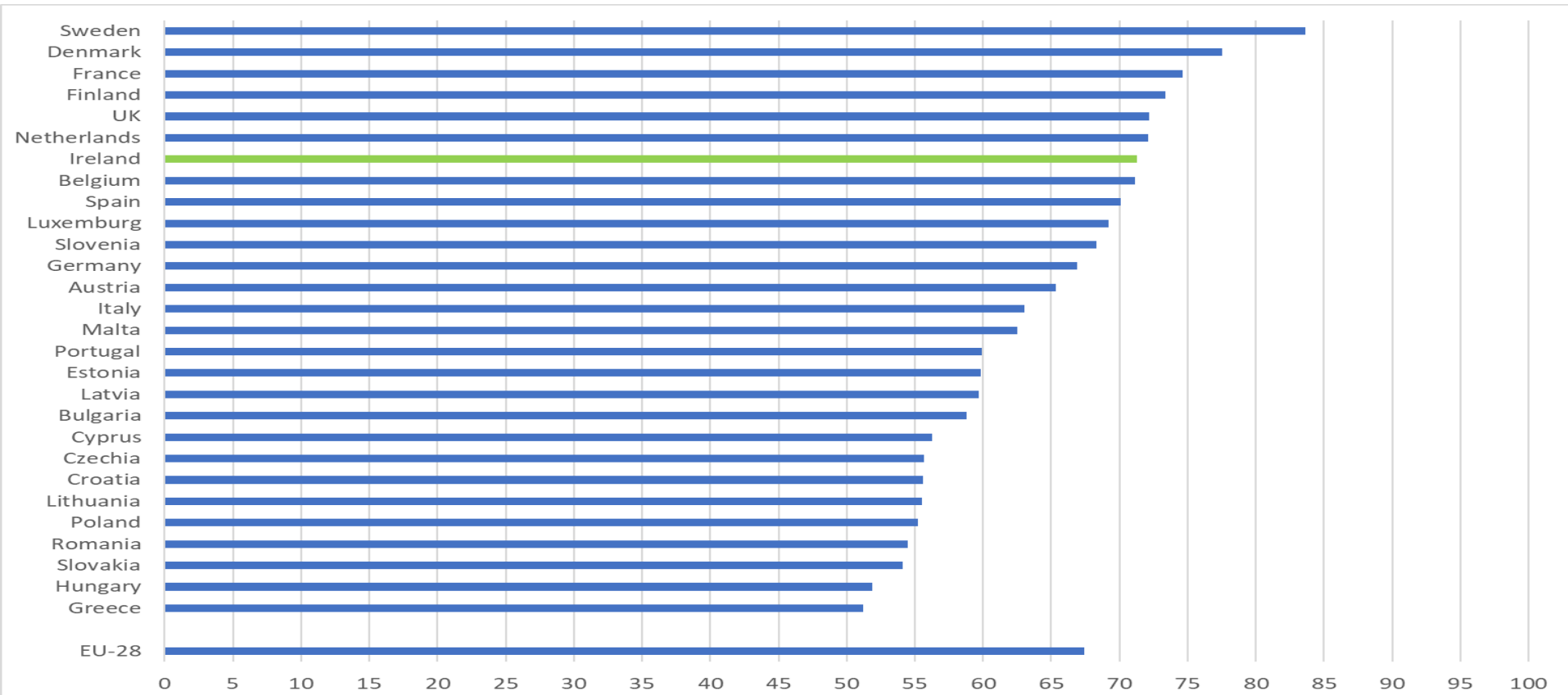


- About 16 % of Ministers for State were female and 27% of Government Ministers were female.
- 30% of Senators were female.
- About 41% people on State Boards were female.



Gender Equality Index, 2017

The gender equality index is a measure of gender equality. A country is given a score out of 100, that takes into account work, money, knowledge, time, power and health.



Further Reading and Support

CSO Women and Men in Ireland Publication & Supplementary Tables.

CSO statisticians available to answer questions.

