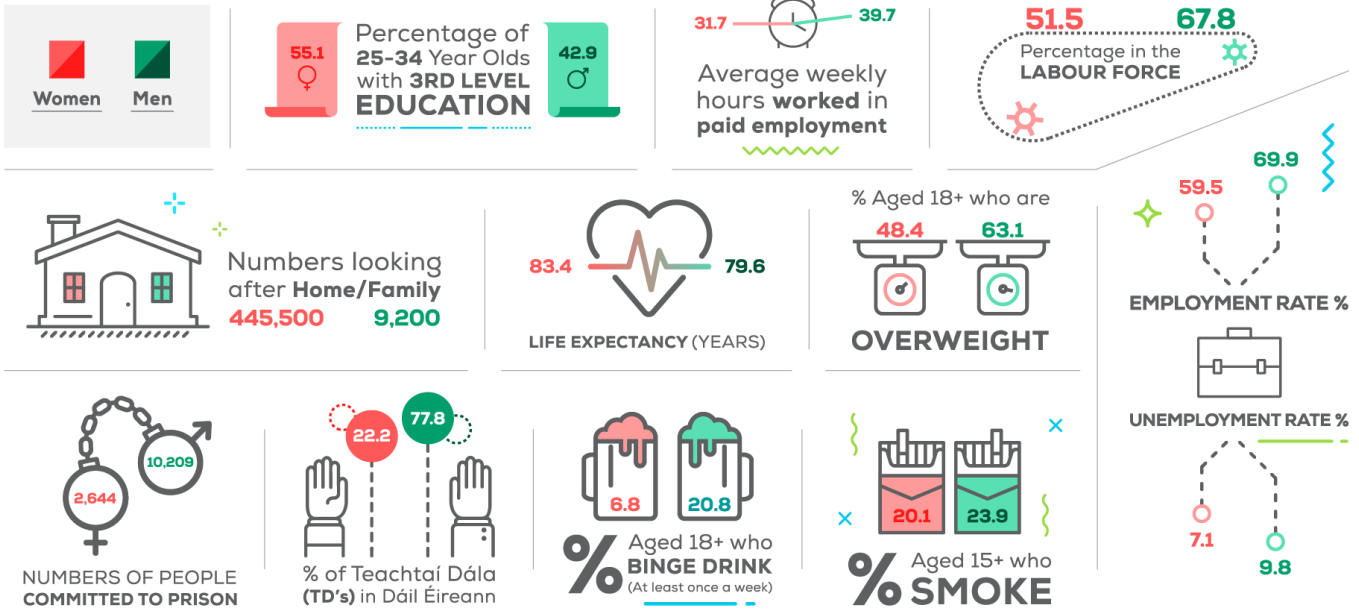


# Women & Men in Ireland 2016



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# Introduction



## Introduction

### Preface

Welcome to the 2016 edition and tenth publication of Women and Men in Ireland.

The progress indicators used in this report 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.

### Outline

This web-based edition of Women and Men in Ireland is organised so that the 73 indicators are presented in five themes:

Society

Employment

Social cohesion and lifestyles

Education

Health

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 five countries (Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey) who were official EU candidate countries in 2016.

In cases where tables are not sorted by year, the ranking variable is highlighted with a darker background. The appendices describe the indicator definitions and data sources in greater detail. Where a graph and/or map is available for an indicator this will be indicated below the text for that indicator.

## Ten key facts

Irish women are more likely to have a third-level qualification than men, with over half (55.1%) of women aged 25-34 having a third-level qualification in 2016 compared to just 42.9% of men in this age group.

Men work longer hours than women in paid employment. In 2016 men worked an average of 39.7 hours a week in paid employment compared to 31.7 hours for women.

Men have a higher rate of employment. The male employment rate in 2016 was 69.9%, over 10 percentage points higher than the female rate of 59.5%.

Men also have a higher rate of unemployment with a rate of 9.8% in 2016 which was above the rate of 7.1% for women.

Most workers in the Health and the Education sectors were women in 2016 while most workers in Agriculture, Construction and Transport are men.

Irish women have the second highest fertility rate in the EU at 1.92 in 2015.

The vast majority (98%) of those who were looking after home/family in 2016 were women.

However, the number of men looking after home/family nearly doubled in the 10 years up to 2016, rising from 4,900 to 9,200.

Less than a quarter (22.2%) of TDs in Dáil Éireann were women in 2016.

Four out of every five people committed to prison in 2014 were men.

**Employment:** The employment rate in Ireland for women in 2016 was 59.5%, over 10 percentage points lower than the male employment rate of 69.9%. The employment rates for both men and women in Ireland in 2016 were below the EU average rates.

Men worked an average of 39.7 hours a week in paid employment in 2016 compared to 31.7 hours for women. Married men worked longer hours in paid employment than married women, with more than half of married men (50.7%) working for 40 or more hours per week compared with 18.1% of married women. (Tables 2.1, 2.8 and 2.9)

**Unemployment:** The unemployment rate for men was 9.8% in Ireland in 2016, above the female rate of 7.1%. Unemployment rates were higher several years ago for both men and women but have decreased in recent years. In 2012 the male rate of unemployment peaked at 18.2% while the female rate was at its highest in 2013 at 11.4%.

The unemployment rate of young people aged 20-24 in Ireland is about twice the national average rate. The unemployment rate for young men aged 20-24 was 18.9% in 2016, nearly twice the average rate for men of 9.8%, while the rate for young women was 14.3%, more than twice the average rate for women of 7.1%.

The rate of unemployment for men in Ireland in 2016 at 9.8% was higher than the EU average of 8.4% while the female rate of 7.1% was lower than the EU average of 8.7%. (Tables 2.11, 2.12, 2.13)

**Education:** The early school leavers' rate among women aged 18-24 in 2016 was 4.8%, lower than the rate of 8% for men. More girls than boys sat higher level papers in the Leaving Certificate exams in English, French, Irish, Biology, Chemistry, Art, Home Economics and Music in 2016. More boys than girls took the higher level papers in Mathematics, Physics, Construction studies, Design and communication graphics and Engineering.

More than four out of five (82.4%) graduates in Engineering, manufacturing and construction were male in 2016 while 79.3% of graduates in Information and Communication Technologies were male. Women represented more than three out of four (76.4%) graduates in Health and welfare and 71.4% of graduates in Education. Women are more likely to have a third-level qualification, with over half (55.1%) of women aged 25-34 having a third-level qualification in 2016 compared to just 42.9% of men in this age group. (Tables 3.6, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4)

**Decision-making:** Women are significantly under-represented in decision-making structures in Ireland at both national and regional levels. Less than a quarter (22.2%) of TDs in Dáil Éireann were women in 2016 and they accounted for only 21.4% of members of local authorities. The average female representation in national parliaments in the EU in 2016 was 28.7%. (Tables 3.10 and 3.11)

**Population:** The fertility rate in Ireland, at 1.92, was the second highest rate in the EU in 2015 after France and well above the EU average of 1.58. The average age at which women gave birth to their first child rose from 24.8 years in 1975 to 30.5 years in 2014. Ireland had 98 men per 100 women in 2016. This masks differences in age groups: at younger ages, there are more boys than girls (as more boys are born), there are fewer men in the 25-34 age group as more men have emigrated in recent years and at older ages there are more women, (as women live longer). For the age group aged 85 and over, there are 52 men per 100 women. (Tables 1.1, 1.5 and 1.6)

**Migration:** In 2007 immigration to Ireland peaked at 80,000 for men and 71,100 for women. Immigration for both sexes declined between 2008 and 2010 and then gradually increased between 2011 and 2017. In 2017 there were 42,700 male immigrants and 41,900 female immigrants. The number of male emigrants increased between 2007 and 2012, rising from 25,700 to 45,900 before declining in recent year to 34,200 in 2017. The number of female emigrants increased between 2007 and 2013, from 20,600 to 39,700 before dropping to 30,600 in 2017.

Net migration, the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants, was positive between 2007 and 2009 but turned negative between 2010 and 2014 before turning positive again over the last three years. (Tables 1.3 and 1.4)

**Life and death:** Life expectancy at birth for women in Ireland was 83.4 years in 2015, 3.8 years above the male life expectancy of 79.6 years. Female life expectancy in Ireland was similar to the EU average while male life expectancy was 1.7 years above the 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 age group. This reflects higher death rates for males due to suicide and motor vehicles accidents. (Tables 1.13, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.5)

**Gender Equality Index:** Ireland was eighth highest in the EU on the Gender Equality Index in 2015 with a score of 69.5, where 1 indicates total inequality and 100 indicates gender equality. This was above the EU average of 66.2. (Table 1.7)

**Principal Economic Status:** Men were more likely to be in the labour force than women in Ireland in 2016, with nearly seven out of ten men aged 15 and over at work or unemployed, compared to about half

of women. The vast majority (98%) of those who were looking after home/family in 2016 were women. However the number of men looking after home/family nearly doubled in the 10 years up to 2016, rising from 4,900 to 9,200. (Table 3.1)

**Economic sectors:** Over a third of women at work in Ireland in 2016 were working in the health and education sectors. The sectors with the highest proportions of men in 2016 were construction, agriculture, and transport.

Women accounted for over four out of five employees in the health sector, 87% of primary teachers and 71% of secondary teachers. However, the proportions of women at senior levels in education and health are lower, with women accounting for 39% of medical and dental consultants, 59% of primary school managers and 44% of second level school managers. (Tables 2.7, 4.7, 4.8 and 5.14)

**Income and poverty:** The Gender Pay Gap (GPG) was 13.9% in Ireland in 2014, below the rate of 16.7% in the EU. The proportion of men at risk of poverty in 2015 was 15%, the same rate as for women. At risk of poverty rates were much lower for those in employment at 6% for men and 4% for women in 2015. (Tables 3.2 and 3.4)

**Crime:** There were 12,853 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2014, of whom one in five were women. (Tables 1.8)

**Health:** Men and women aged 18 to 24 in Ireland have the highest rates of binge drinking in the EU. More than a quarter of men and 15.5% of women aged 18 to 24 in Ireland engaged in binge drinking at least once a week in 2014, where binge drinking is defined as six or more standard drinks in one session, which is the equivalent of three pints of beer or six pub measures of spirits.

Just under a quarter (23.9%) of males in Ireland aged 15 and over were smokers in 2014 compared with a fifth of females. Close to two-thirds (63.1%) of men aged 18 and over in Ireland were overweight in 2014 while just under half (48.4%) of women in Ireland were overweight. (Tables 5.15, 5.16 and 5.17)

## Technical notes

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 during the summer of 2017.

Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS) results for all years are presented for Q2 (quarter two).

The following symbols are used:

: data not available.

\*data not reliable.

Some tables which use QNHS data as their data source have parentheses ( i.e., [ ] ), around data in cells which are based on samples of between 30 to 49 persons as they are considered to have a wider margin of error and thus they should be treated with caution.

Two new tables, 3.19 and 3.20, containing data on income liable for social insurance were added to this report on 15 January 2018.

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# Society



## Ireland: Population by age group, 2016

1.1 Ireland: Population by age group, 2016

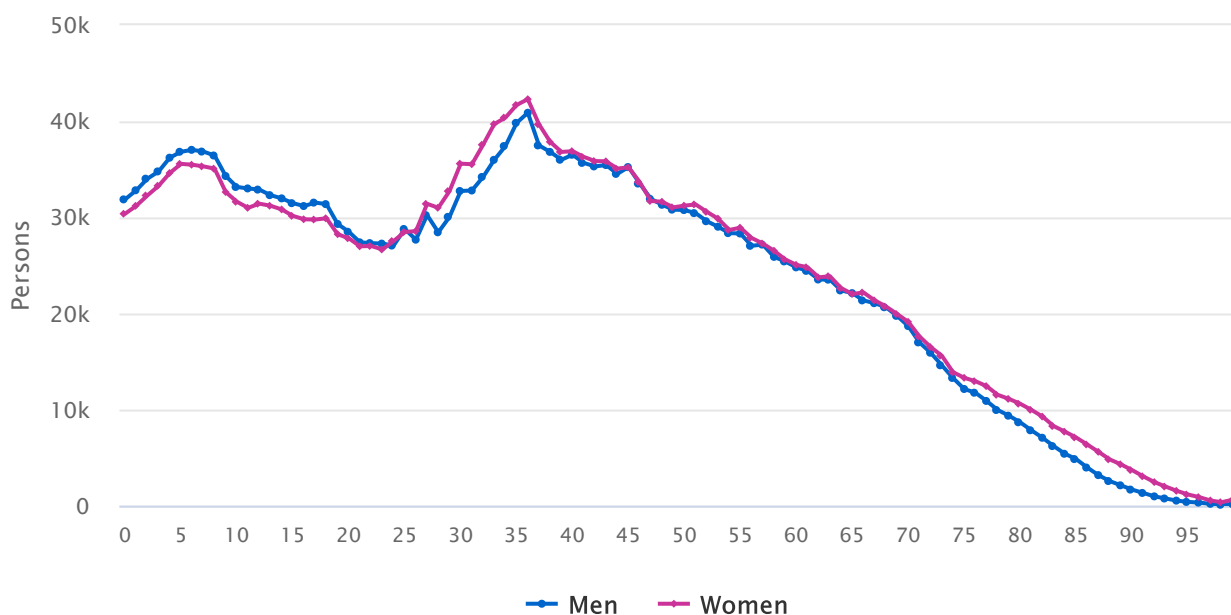
Age	Men	Women	Total	Men per 100 women
0-14	514,579	491,973	1,006,552	105
15-24	292,492	283,960	576,452	103
25-34	318,401	341,009	659,410	93
35-44	368,527	378,354	746,881	97
45-54	311,036	315,009	626,045	99
55-64	252,556	256,402	508,958	99
65-74	184,462	189,046	373,508	98
75-79	54,117	61,350	115,467	88
80-84	35,196	45,841	81,037	77
85 and over	23,062	44,493	67,555	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,354,428</b>	<b>2,407,437</b>	<b>4,761,865</b>	<b>98</b>

Source: Census of Population, CSO

Open in Excel: [Women and Men In Ireland, 2016 Table 1.1 \(XLS 14KB\)](#).

- There are more males than females in the 0-14 and 15-24 age groups 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 25-34 and 35-44 age groups.
- The ratio of men to women in the population in Ireland decreased with age in 2016, from 99 men per 100 women in the 45-54 age group to 52 men per women in the 85 years and over age group. This is because women live longer than men.

### 1.1 Ireland: Age composition of the population, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# EU: Men per 100 women, 2016

## 1.2 EU: Men per 100 women, 2016<sup>1</sup>

Country					<i>number</i>
	0-14	15-24	25-64	65 & over	Total
Luxembourg	106	105	104	80	101
Malta	107	108	104	81	100
Sweden	106	107	103	85	100
Denmark	105	105	101	84	99
Slovenia	106	106	106	71	98
Netherlands	105	104	100	84	98
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>98</b>
Germany	106	110	102	77	97
United Kingdom	105	105	98	83	97
Belgium	105	104	101	77	97
Finland	105	105	102	76	97
Czech Republic	105	105	103	71	97
Spain	106	105	100	76	97
Austria	106	107	100	75	96
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>96</b>
Romania	106	106	101	68	95
Slovakia	105	105	100	63	95
Cyprus	106	100	93	86	95
Bulgaria	106	106	102	68	95
Italy	106	107	98	76	94
Greece	105	104	96	80	94
France	105	104	96	75	94
Poland	105	104	99	64	94
Croatia	106	105	99	66	93
Hungary	106	106	97	60	91
Portugal	105	103	92	71	90
Estonia	105	106	97	51	88
Lithuania	105	105	91	51	85
Latvia	106	106	93	49	85
Norway	105	106	105	84	101
Iceland	104	105	102	90	101
Switzerland	106	105	102	79	98

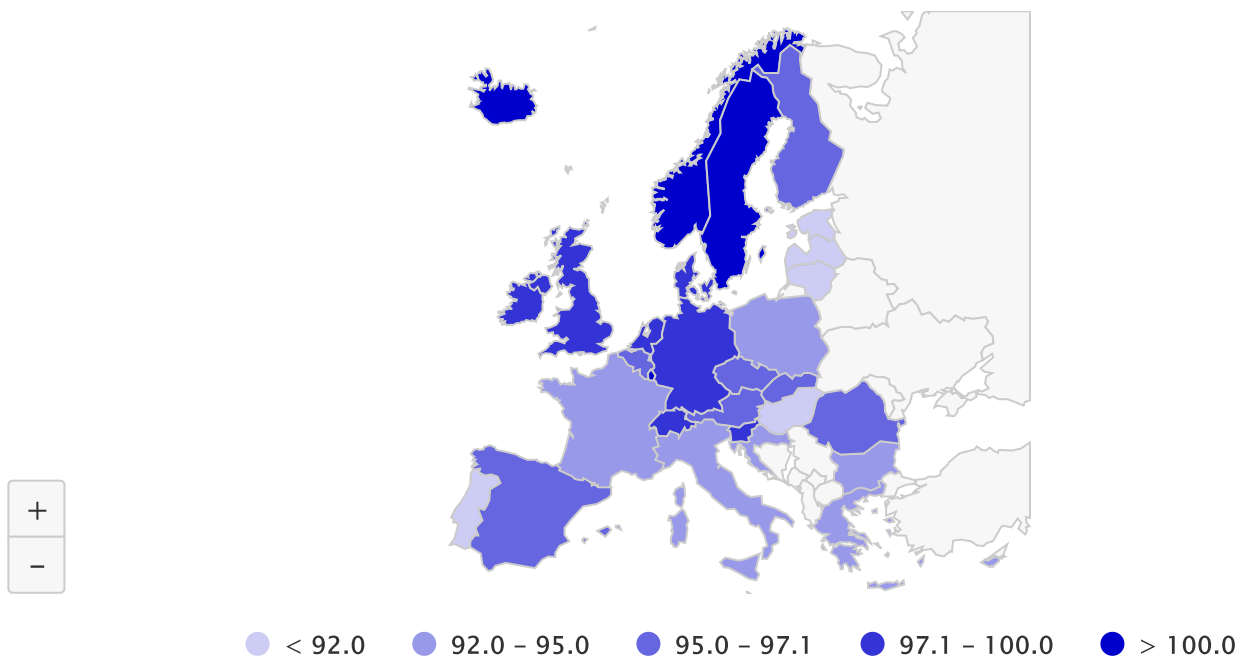
Source: Eurostat, CSO Demography

<sup>1</sup>Population on 1 January.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men In Ireland, 2016 Table 1.2 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- Malta and Sweden had the most gender balanced populations in the EU in 2016 with equal numbers of men and women.
- The EU average was 96 men per 100 women while Ireland had 98 men per 100 women.
- Latvia and Lithuania, at 85 men per 100 women, had the least gender balanced populations in the EU in 2016.
- All EU countries had more males than females for those aged under 25 as more boys are born than girls.
- However the ratio of men per 100 women declines for older age groups as life expectancy for males is lower than for females.

### 1.2 EU: Men per 100 women, 2016



# Ireland: Migration by age group, 2007 and 2017

## 1.3 Ireland: Migration by age group, 2007 and 2017<sup>1</sup>

Age group	2007			2017		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<i>000s</i>						
<b>Emigrants</b>						
0-14	0.6	0.8	<b>1.4</b>	4.2	4.0	<b>8.2</b>
15-24	8.9	9.3	<b>18.2</b>	7.9	8.3	<b>16.2</b>
25-44	12.8	8.4	<b>21.2</b>	18.2	16.4	<b>34.5</b>
45-64	2.0	1.1	<b>3.0</b>	3.0	1.4	<b>4.4</b>
65 & over	1.5	1.0	<b>2.5</b>	0.8	0.5	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Total emigrants</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>64.8</b>
<b>Immigrants</b>						
0-14	5.3	6.1	<b>11.4</b>	4.1	4.7	<b>8.8</b>
15-24	28.9	32.5	<b>61.4</b>	8.6	10.0	<b>18.6</b>
25-44	38.1	27.7	<b>65.8</b>	24.1	23.0	<b>47.1</b>
45-64	6.0	4.1	<b>10.1</b>	4.7	3.1	<b>7.8</b>
65 & over	1.7	0.7	<b>2.4</b>	1.1	1.2	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total immigrants</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>151.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>84.6</b>
<b>Net migration<sup>2</sup></b>						
0-14	4.8	5.3	<b>10.0</b>	-0.2	0.8	<b>0.6</b>
15-24	20.0	23.1	<b>43.1</b>	0.7	1.7	<b>2.4</b>
25-44	25.3	19.3	<b>44.6</b>	5.9	6.6	<b>12.5</b>
45-64	4.0	3.1	<b>7.1</b>	1.7	1.7	<b>3.4</b>
65 & over	0.2	-0.3	<b>-0.1</b>	0.3	0.6	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Total net migration</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>

Source: CSO Population and Migration estimates

<sup>1</sup>Data for 2017 is preliminary.

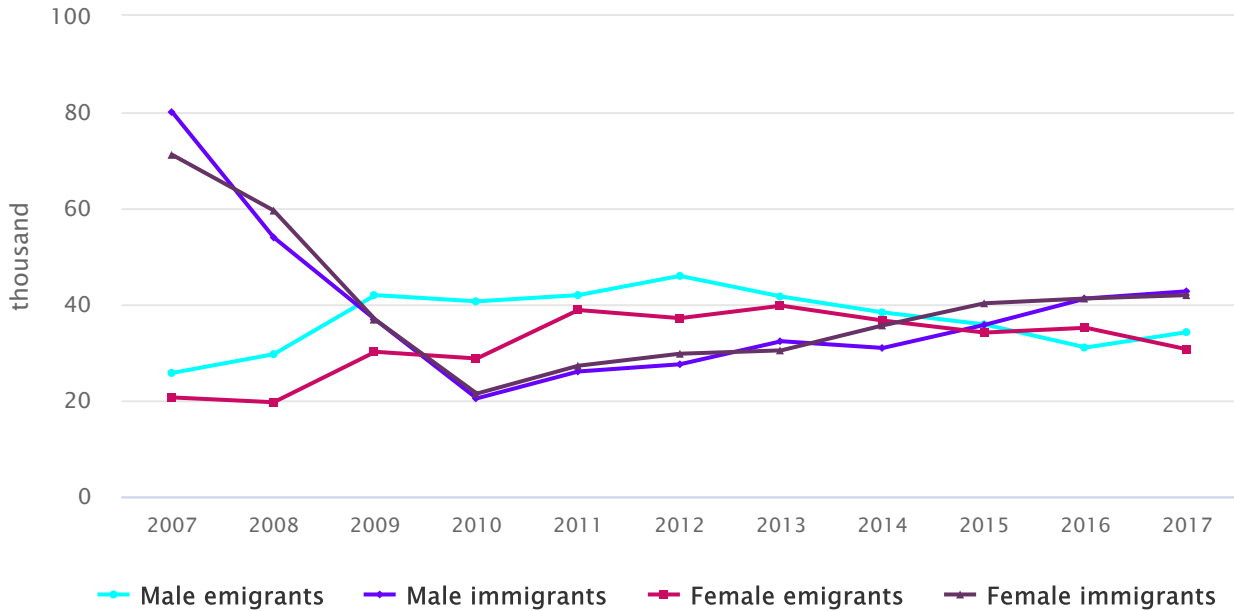
<sup>2</sup>Net migration is the number of immigrants less emigrants.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.3 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

- In 2007 there were far more immigrants than emigrants and net migration was over 104,000 persons. By 2017 net migration had declined to 19,800 people, with 84,600 people arriving to live in Ireland (immigrants) and 64,800 leaving the country to live abroad (emigrants).
- The number of males emigrating from Ireland rose from 25,700 in 2007 to 34,200 in 2017 while the number of female emigrants rose from 20,600 to 30,600 over the same time period.
- Over the time period 2007 to 2017 the number of male immigrants nearly halved, falling from 80,000 to 42,700 while the number of female immigrants also declined sharply, falling from 71,100 to 41,900.

# Ireland: Migration 2007 to 2017

## 1.4 Ireland: Migration 2007 to 2017



Source: CSO Ireland

- In 2007 immigration to Ireland peaked at 80,000 for men and 71,100 for women. Immigration for both sexes declined between 2008 and 2010 and then gradually increased between 2011 and 2017. In 2017 there were 42,700 male immigrants and 41,900 female immigrants.
- The number of male emigrants increased between 2007 and 2012, rising from 25,700 to 45,900 before declining in recent years to 34,200 in 2017.
- The number of female emigrants increased between 2007 and 2013, from 20,600 to 39,700 before dropping to 30,600 in 2017.
- Net migration, the number of immigrants less the number of emigrants, was positive between 2007 and 2009 but turned negative between 2010 and 2014 before turning positive again over the last three years.



# Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2014

## 1.5 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955-2014

average age in  
years

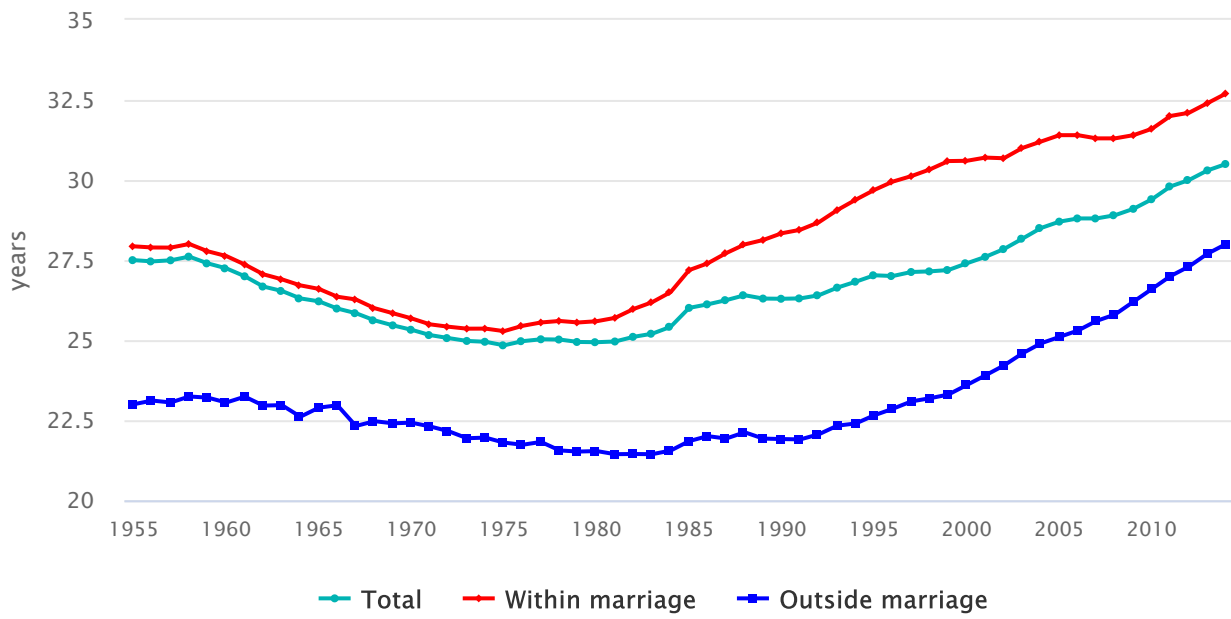
Year	Total births	Births within marriage	Births outside marriage
1955	27.5	27.9	23.0
1960	27.2	27.6	23.1
1965	26.2	26.6	22.9
1970	25.3	25.7	22.4
1975	24.8	25.3	21.8
1980	24.9	25.6	21.5
1985	26.0	27.2	21.8
1990	26.3	28.3	21.9
1995	27.0	29.7	22.7
2000	27.4	30.6	23.6
2005	28.7	31.4	25.1
2006	28.8	31.4	25.3
2007	28.8	31.3	25.6
2008	28.9	31.3	25.8
2009	29.1	31.4	26.2
2010	29.4	31.6	26.6
2011	29.8	32.0	27.0
2012	30.0	32.1	27.3
2013	30.3	32.4	27.7
2014	30.5	32.7	28.0

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

Open in Excel: [Women and Men In Ireland, 2016 Table 1.5 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- The average age at which women in Ireland gave birth to their first child fell over the period 1955-1975 from 27.5 years to 24.8 years. Since then, this average age rose to 30.5 years in 2014.
- The average age of women giving birth within marriage fell from 27.9 years in 1955 to 25.3 years in 1975 and has risen since then to 32.7 years in 2014.
- A similar pattern can be observed for the average age of women giving birth outside marriage. The average age fell from 23 years in 1955 to 21.5 years in 1980 but rose to 28 years by 2014.
- The average age of women giving birth to their first child has consistently been higher for births within marriage than births outside marriage over the time period 1955 to 2014.

## 1.5 Ireland: Age of women at birth of first child, 1955 - 2014



Source: CSO Ireland

# EU: Age of women at birth of first child in 2015 and total fertility rate, 2015

## 1.6 EU: Age of women at birth of first child in 2015 and total fertility rate, 2015

Country	years		
	Average age at birth of first child, 2015 <sup>1</sup>	Total fertility rate, 2015	Change in TFR, 2005-2015 <sup>2</sup>
France	28.5	1.96	0.02
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.06</b>
Sweden	29.2	1.85	0.08
United Kingdom	28.7	1.80	0.04
Denmark	29.2	1.71	-0.09
Belgium	28.7	1.70	-0.06
Latvia	26.5	1.70	0.31
Lithuania	27.1	1.70	0.41
Netherlands	29.7	1.66	-0.05
Finland	28.8	1.65	-0.15
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>0.07</b>
Estonia	27.2	1.58	0.06
Romania	26.3	1.58	0.18
Czech Republic	28.2	1.57	0.28
Slovenia	28.7	1.57	0.31
Bulgaria	26.0	1.53	0.16
Germany	29.5	1.50	0.16
Austria	29.2	1.49	0.08
Luxembourg	30.2	1.47	-0.16
Hungary	27.9	1.45	0.14
Malta	28.8	1.45	0.07
Croatia	28.3	1.40	-0.10
Slovakia	27.1	1.40	0.13
Italy	30.8	1.35	0.01
Greece	30.2	1.33	-0.01
Spain	30.7	1.33	0.00
Cyprus	29.5	1.32	-0.16
Poland	27.0	1.32	0.08
Portugal	29.5	1.31	-0.10
Turkey	:	2.14	0.01
Iceland	27.5	1.80	-0.25
Montenegro	26.3	1.74	0.05
Norway	28.9	1.72	-0.12
Albania	:	1.67	0.06
Switzerland	30.6	1.54	0.12
Macedonia	26.8	1.50	0.04
Serbia	27.7	1.46	0.01

Source: Eurostat, CSO Vital Statistics

<sup>1</sup>Data for Montenegro for average age at birth of first child is for 2009

<sup>2</sup>Change in TFR for Turkey is between 2007 and 2015

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.6 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- The total fertility rate in Ireland was 1.92 in 2015, the second highest rate in the EU after France at 1.96 and well above the EU average of 1.58.
- The lowest fertility rate in the EU was in Portugal at 1.31.
- The total fertility rate increased in eighteen EU countries between 2005 and 2015.
- Ireland had the sixth highest average age at birth of first child at 29.6 years, above the EU average of 28.9 years.
- The highest average age at birth of first child was 30.8 years in Italy while the lowest was in Bulgaria at 26 years.

# EU: Gender Equality Index, 2015

## 1.7 EU: Gender Equality Index, 2015

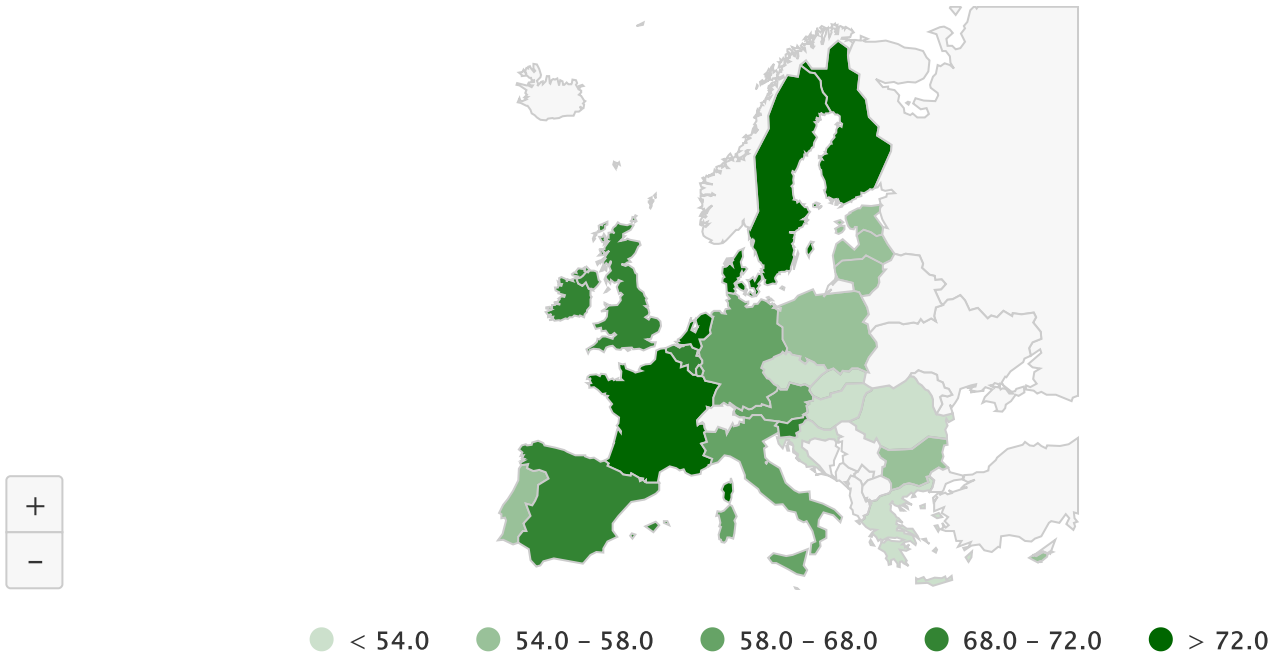
Country	Overall index	Work	Money	Knowledge	Time	Power	Health
Sweden	82.6	82.6	87.5	72.8	90.1	79.5	94.1
Denmark	76.8	79.2	86.6	73.6	83.1	61.5	89.6
Finland	73.0	74.7	86.4	61.3	77.4	65.3	89.7
Netherlands	72.9	76.7	86.8	67.3	83.9	52.9	89.9
France	72.6	72.1	86.1	66.1	67.3	68.2	87.1
United Kingdom	71.5	76.6	81.2	71.8	69.9	53.0	93.1
Belgium	70.5	73.8	87.5	71.1	65.3	53.4	86.3
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>
Luxembourg	69.0	74.0	94.4	69.4	69.1	43.5	89.0
Slovenia	68.4	71.8	81.6	55.0	72.9	60.6	87.7
Spain	68.3	72.4	75.9	65.3	64.0	57.0	89.6
<b>EU28</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>87.4</b>
Germany	65.5	71.4	84.2	52.9	65.0	53.0	90.5
Austria	63.3	76.1	85.9	63.2	61.2	34.9	91.7
Italy	62.1	62.4	78.6	61.4	59.3	45.3	86.3
Malta	60.1	71.0	82.4	65.2	64.2	27.4	91.8
Bulgaria	58.0	68.6	61.9	53.3	42.7	56.0	76.4
Latvia	57.9	73.6	64.3	48.9	65.8	39.0	78.4
Poland	56.8	66.8	73.3	56.0	52.5	35.1	82.2
Lithuania	56.8	73.2	65.6	55.8	50.6	36.6	79.1
Estonia	56.7	72.1	66.7	53.2	74.7	28.2	81.5
Portugal	56.0	72.0	70.9	54.8	47.5	33.9	83.6
Cyprus	55.1	70.7	79.2	58.5	51.3	24.7	88.2
Czech Republic	53.6	66.1	75.9	57.3	57.3	22.6	86.0
Croatia	53.1	69.4	69.9	49.8	51.0	28.5	83.3
Romania	52.4	67.1	59.4	51.8	50.3	33.2	70.4
Slovakia	52.4	65.5	74.0	60.0	46.3	23.1	85.3
Hungary	50.8	67.2	70.7	56.9	54.3	18.7	86.0
Greece	50.0	64.2	70.7	55.6	44.7	21.7	83.1

Source: European Institute for Gender Equality

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.7 \(XLS 15KB\)](#)

- The Gender Equality Index is a composite index of gender equality compiled by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
- On the overall Gender Equality Index, Ireland was the eighth highest of the EU member states with a score of 69.5 (where 1 indicates total inequality and 100 indicates gender equality). The EU average score was 66.2.
- The highest scores on the overall index were in Sweden and Denmark with scores above 75. The lowest scores were in Greece and Hungary.
- Ireland scored above the EU average on all of the domains, i.e., in work, money, knowledge, time, power and health.

# 1.7 EU: Gender Equality Index, 2015



# Ireland: Offence group of sentenced committals to prison, 2014

## 1.8 Ireland: Offence group of sentenced committals to prison, 2014

Offence group	Men	Women	Total	% women
Homicide offences	42	1	43	2.3
Sexual offences	145	2	147	1.4
Attempts/threats to murder, assaults, harassment and related offences	482	39	521	7.5
Dangerous or negligent acts	650	149	799	18.6
Kidnapping and related offences	17	1	18	5.6
Robbery, extortion and hijacking offences	74	3	77	3.9
Burglary and related offences	279	13	292	4.5
Theft and related offences	978	257	1,235	20.8
Fraud, deception and related offences	326	35	361	9.7
Controlled drug offences	709	52	761	6.8
Weapons and explosives offences	183	7	190	3.7
Damage to property and to the environment	386	64	450	14.2
Public order and other social code offences	1,356	184	1,540	11.9
Road and traffic offences	2,994	1,159	4,153	27.9
Government, justice procedures and organised crime offences	1,044	282	1,326	21.3
Offences not elsewhere classified	544	396	940	42.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,209</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>12,853</b>	<b>20.6</b>

Source: Irish Prison Service

Open in Excel: [Women and Men In Ireland, 2016 Table 1.8 \(XLS 12KB\)](#).

- There were 12,853 persons committed to prison under sentence in 2014, of whom approximately one in five (20.6%) were women.
- Of the 42 people committed to prison for homicide offences only one was female while of the 145 committed for sexual offences only two were female.
- Nearly three in ten men (29.3%) and over four in ten women (43.8%) were committed to prison for road and traffic offences.

# EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2015

## 1.9 EU: Victims of selected crimes, 2015<sup>1</sup>

Country	Homicide		Serious assault		Sexual assault		%
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Austria	64.2	35.8	82.8	17.2	11.8	88.2	
Bulgaria	:	:	76.2	23.8	16.6	83.4	
Croatia	57.9	42.1	85.6	14.4	8.3	91.7	
Czech Republic	:	:	73.4	26.6	3.3	96.7	
Denmark	58.9	41.1	74.6	25.4	10.7	89.3	
Estonia	76.2	23.8	:	:	:	:	
Finland	81.6	18.4	77.2	22.8	2.7	97.3	
France	62.3	37.7	51.0	48.9	15.1	84.8	
Germany	55.5	44.5	73.4	26.6	6.2	93.8	
Greece	67.7	32.3	:	:	:	:	
Hungary	49.2	50.8	74.5	25.5	15.5	84.5	
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>67.3</b>	
Italy	69.9	30.1	59.8	40.2	9.1	90.9	
Latvia	56.1	43.9	76.6	23.4	20.0	80.0	
Lithuania	71.5	28.5	88.5	11.5	11.1	88.9	
Malta	50.0	50.0	:	:	:	:	
Serbia	76.6	23.4	88.7	11.3	8.9	91.1	
Slovakia	68.2	31.8	75.1	24.9	13.6	86.4	
Slovenia	64.6	35.4	79.8	20.2	13.6	86.4	
Spain	64.8	35.2	69.8	30.2	12.6	87.4	
Sweden	74.1	25.9	76.7	23.3	9.6	90.4	
United Kingdom	63.9	35.9	:	:	12.7	87.3	
Serbia	76.6	23.4	88.7	11.3	8.9	91.1	
Switzerland	57.8	42.2	81.7	18.3	16.9	83.1	
Turkey	78.8	21.2	64.6	35.4	14.5	85.5	

Source: UNECE Gender statistics database

<sup>1</sup>Reference year is 2013 for Czech Republic and for sexual assault for Ireland. 2014 data used for Italy for serious assault and sexual assault and for United Kingdom for homicide.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.9 \(XLS 15KB\)](#)

- The majority of serious assault victims were male in all the reporting countries in 2015.
- The majority of homicide victims were male in all the reporting countries, with the exceptions of Hungary and Malta, where around 50% of the victims were female.
- The majority of sexual assault victims were female in all the reporting countries.
- In Ireland 81.3% of victims of homicide and 69.7% of victims of serious assault were male.
- When examining this data it should be taken into account that levels of reporting of particular crimes may vary across countries.



# Ireland: Means of travel to work, 2006 and 2016

## 1.10 Ireland: Means of travel to work, 2006 and 2016

*% of usual residents aged 15 & over at work<sup>1</sup>*

Means of travel	2006		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
On foot	9.3	14.3	8.0	10.8
Bicycle	2.8	1.1	4.2	1.8
Bus, minibus or coach	5.3	7.8	5.0	7.0
Train, DART or LUAS	2.7	3.5	3.3	3.5
Motorcycle or scooter	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.1
Motor car: Driver	57.2	64.9	56.6	66.9
Motor car: Passenger	5.4	6.5	3.4	5.0
Other (including lorry or van)	14.3	0.4	13.6	0.4
Not stated	2.0	1.2	5.3	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: CSO Census of Population*

<sup>1</sup>Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.10 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- More than half of men (56.6%) in employment drove a car to work in 2016, a slight drop on the 2006 figure of 57.2%. Two-thirds (66.9%) of women in employment drove to work in 2016, a small rise on the 2006 figure of 64.9%.
- The proportions of both men and women travelling to work as a passenger in a car decreased between 2006 and 2016.
- Women were more likely to walk to work than men. Just over one in ten (10.8%) women walked to work in 2016 compared to 8% of men.
- Men were more likely to cycle than women, with 4.2% of men in employment cycling to work in 2016 compared to 1.8% of women.

# Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2016

## 1.11 Ireland: Time taken to travel to work, 2016

*% of usual residents aged 15 and over at work<sup>1</sup>*

Time taken	Men	Women
Less than ¼ of an hour	21.4	24.6
¼ of an hour to less than ½ an hour	27.3	31.6
½ an hour to less than ¾ of an hour	21.4	20.8
¾ of an hour to less than 1 hour	7.7	7.6
1 hour to less than 1½ hours	8.8	6.7
1½ hours and more	3.5	2.0
Not stated	9.8	6.6
Average journey time (mins)	29.7	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: CSO Census of Population*

<sup>1</sup>Excludes persons working mainly at or from home.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.11 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- Over half of women (56.2%) and nearly half of men (48.7%) had a travel time to work of less than 30 minutes in 2016.
- More than one in eight (12.3%) men and 8.7% of women had a travel time to work of one hour or longer in 2016.

# Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2014

## 1.12 Ireland: Road fatalities<sup>1</sup> by road user type, 2014

Road user	number		%	
	Male	Female	Total	% female
Car driver	46	20	66	30.3
Car passenger	22	13	35	37.1
Pedestrian	21	21	42	50.0
Pedal cyclist	10	3	13	23.1
Motor cyclist	23	1	24	4.2
Other road user	11	0	11	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>30.4</b>

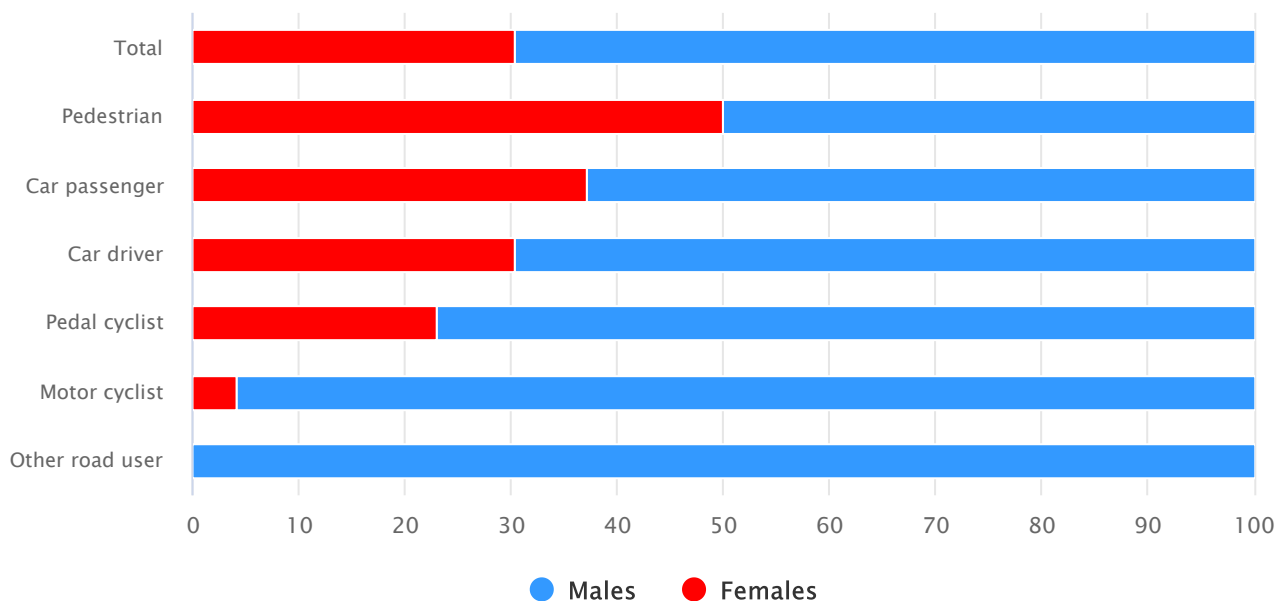
Source: Road Safety Authority

<sup>1</sup>Collisions omitted where sex of casualty was not specified.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.12 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- Seven out of ten (69.6%) of the 191 people who died on Irish roads in 2014 were male.
- Of the 24 motor cyclists killed on the roads, only one was female while only 3 of the 13 pedal cyclists killed were female.
- Three out of ten (30.3%) car drivers killed on the roads in Ireland in 2014 were female while 37.1% of car passengers who died in road traffic accidents were female.
- Half of the 42 pedestrians who were killed on Irish roads in 2014 were female.

### 1.12 Ireland: Road fatalities by road user type, 2014



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Road fatalities, 2004-2014

## 1.13 Ireland: Road fatalities<sup>1</sup>, 2004-2014

Year	number			%
	Male	Female	Total	% female
2004	259	102	<b>361</b>	28.3
2005	286	102	<b>388</b>	26.3
2006	262	97	<b>359</b>	27.0
2007	250	85	<b>335</b>	25.4
2008	199	75	<b>274</b>	27.4
2009	182	56	<b>238</b>	23.5
2010	161	46	<b>207</b>	22.2
2011	130	56	<b>186</b>	30.1
2012	108	55	<b>163</b>	33.7
2013	142	46	<b>188</b>	24.5
2014 <sup>2</sup>	134	59	<b>193</b>	30.6

Source: Road Safety Authority

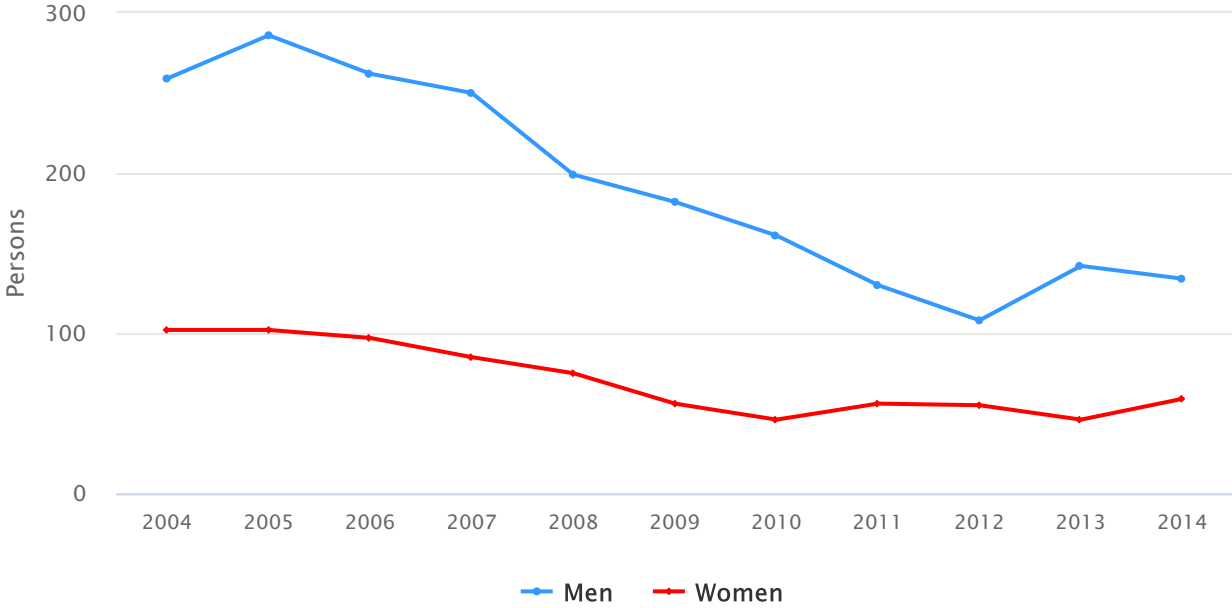
<sup>1</sup>Collisions omitted where sex of casualty was not specified.

<sup>2</sup>The number of fatalities includes two people whose road user status or age cannot be confirmed and thus are not included in 1.12 or 1.14.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.13 \(XLS 12KB\)](#).

- There has been a large decrease in the total number of road fatalities in Ireland between 2004 and 2014.
- There were 361 road fatalities in 2004 but this figure had dropped by nearly half to 193 by 2014.
- The number of male fatalities dropped from 259 to 134 between 2004 and 2014, a decrease of 48.3% while the number of female fatalities dropped from 102 to 59 over the same time period, a decrease of 42.2%.

1.13 Ireland: Road fatalities, 2004-2014



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Road casualties by age of victim, 2015

1.14 Ireland: Road casualties<sup>1</sup> by age of victim, 2015

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
0-17	12	609	6	418	18	1,027
18-24	23	778	5	544	28	1,322
25-44	50	1,836	14	1,336	64	3,172
45-64	21	874	16	731	37	1,605
65 & over	26	378	17	343	43	721
Unknown	1	37	0	17	1	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>4,512</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3,389</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>7,901</b>

Source: Road Safety Authority

<sup>1</sup>Collisions omitted where sex of casualty was not specified.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.14 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- More than a third (37.6%) of male fatalities on Irish roads in 2014 were aged 25-44 while 19.5% were aged 65 and over.
- Three out of ten (29.3%) female fatalities on Irish roads in 2014 were aged 65 and over while more than a quarter were aged 45-64.

# Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2016

1.15 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2016

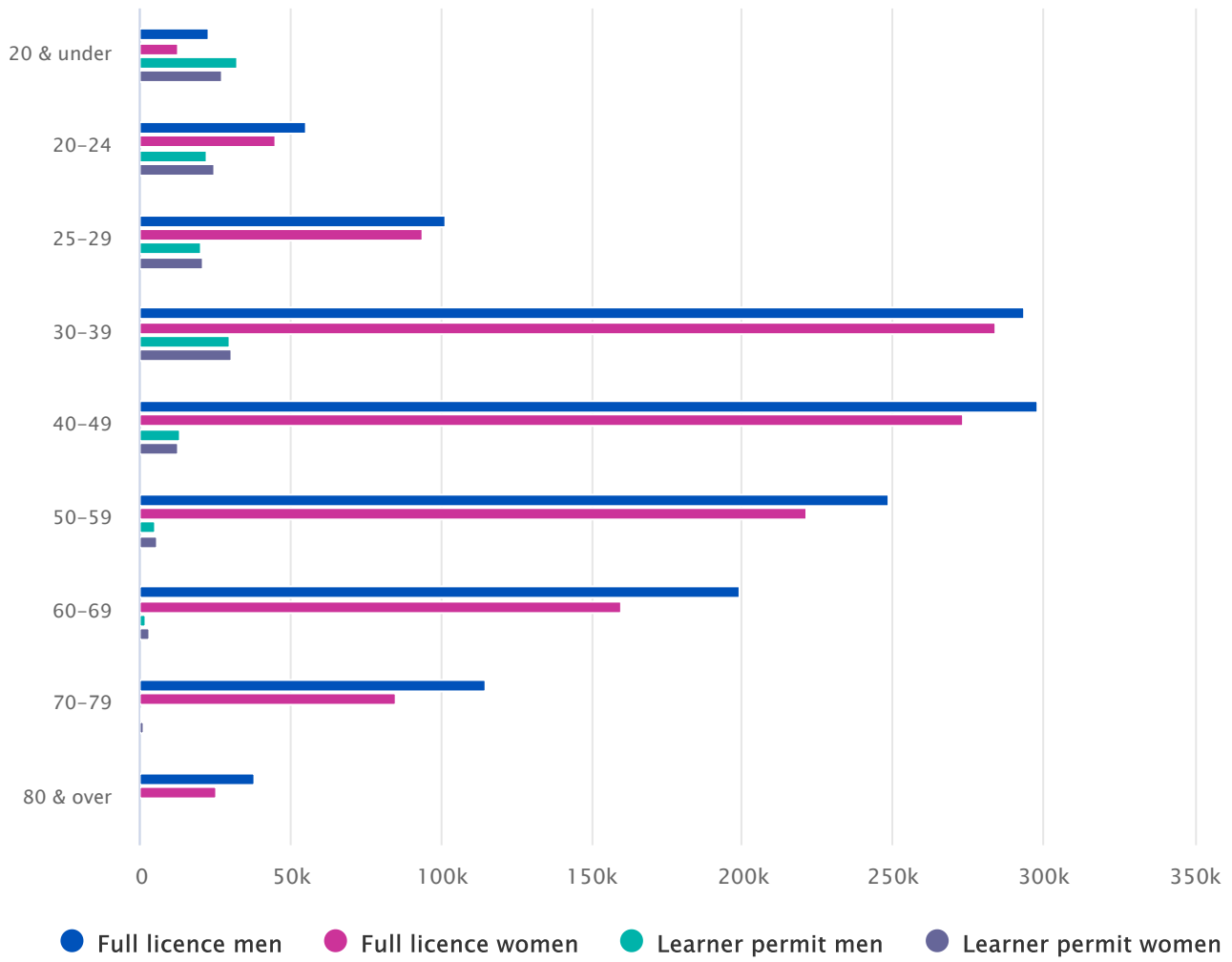
Age group	Full licence			Learner permit		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
20 & under	22,529	12,644	<b>35,173</b>	32,227	26,960	<b>59,187</b>
21-24	54,940	45,134	<b>100,074</b>	22,145	24,427	<b>46,572</b>
25-29	101,286	93,665	<b>194,951</b>	20,173	20,749	<b>40,922</b>
30-39	293,731	283,762	<b>577,493</b>	29,503	30,364	<b>59,867</b>
40-49	297,843	273,423	<b>571,266</b>	13,626	12,950	<b>26,576</b>
50-59	248,402	221,204	<b>469,606</b>	4,895	5,458	<b>10,353</b>
60-69	198,964	159,854	<b>358,818</b>	1,613	2,929	<b>4,542</b>
70-79	114,912	85,169	<b>200,081</b>	326	1,075	<b>1,401</b>
80 & over	38,347	25,062	<b>63,409</b>	62	175	<b>237</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,370,954</b>	<b>1,199,917</b>	<b>2,570,871</b>	<b>124,570</b>	<b>125,087</b>	<b>249,657</b>

Source: Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 1.15 \(XLS 10KB\)](#).

- More than half (53.3%) of full driving licences were held by men in 2016.
- There were more men than women with a full driving licence in all age groups. Just under two-thirds (64.1%) of those aged under 20 with a full driving licence were men while 60.5% of those aged 80 and over with a full driving licence were men.
- In 2016 just over half (50.1%) of learner permits were held by women.
- Just under six in ten (58.8%) of men and women with learner permits were aged under 30 years.

### 1.15 Ireland: Current driving licences by age of holder, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland



# Employment



## Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 2006-2016

### 2.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 2006-2016

Year	% aged 15 -64			
	Ireland		EU	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2006	77.7	59.1	71.5	57.2
2007	77.5	60.6	72.4	58.1
2008	75.4	60.4	72.6	58.9
2009	66.8	57.6	70.6	58.4
2010	63.9	56.0	70.1	58.2
2011	62.8	55.6	70.0	58.4
2012	62.4	55.2	69.6	58.6
2013	64.6	55.9	69.4	58.8
2014	66.3	56.4	70.1	59.5
2015	68.7	57.6	70.8	60.4
2016	69.9	59.5	71.8	61.4

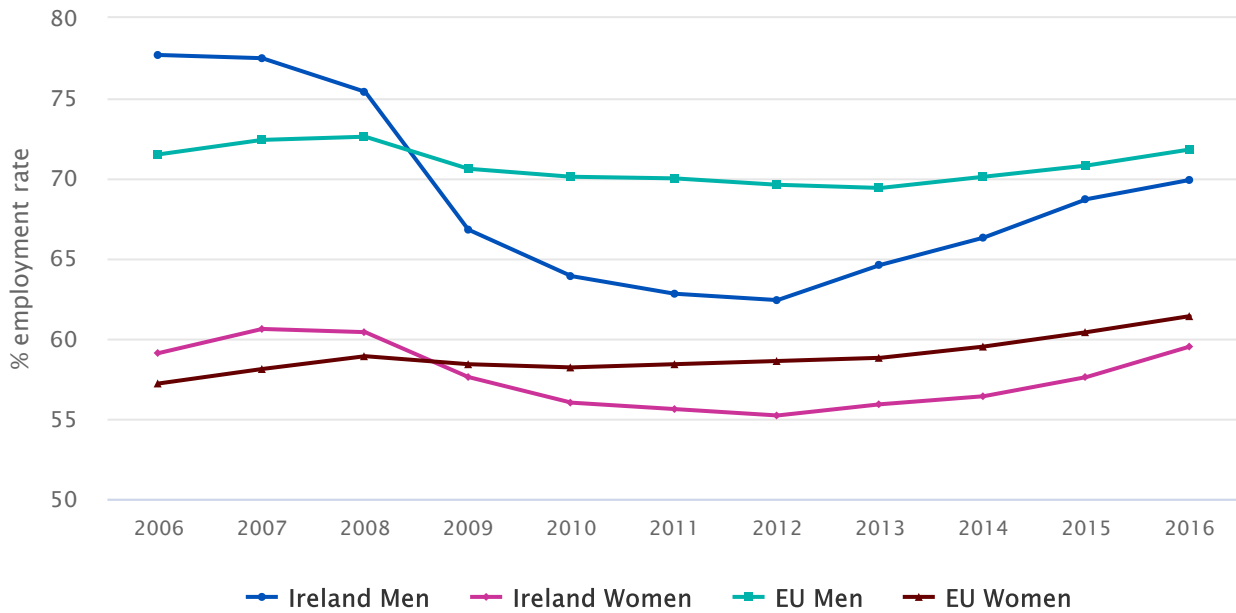
Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.1 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- The employment rate for men in Ireland was about 77% in 2006 and 2007 but fell sharply in 2009 to 66.8% and declined again in 2010 to 63.9%.
- 2011 and 2012 saw further small decreases which left the male employment rate at 62.4% in 2012 before rising steadily over the following four years to stand at 69.9% in 2016.
- The employment rate for women in Ireland rose from 59.1% in 2006 to 60.6% in 2007 before falling over the following five years to 55.2% in 2012.
- Since 2012, the employment rate for women has increased each year to 59.5% in 2016.
- The employment rate for men in the EU rose from 71.5% in 2006 to 72.6% in 2008 before dropping to 69.4% by 2013 and rising since then to reach 71.8% in 2016.
- The employment rate for women in the EU was about 58% between 2006 and 2013 and has increased slightly since then to stand at 61.4% in 2016.

- In 2016 the employment rates for both men and women in Ireland were below the rates in the EU. The rate for men in Ireland of 69.9% was below the EU rate of 71.8% while the rate for women in Ireland of 59.5% was less than the rate for women in the EU of 61.4%.

## 2.1 Ireland and EU: Employment rate, 2006 – 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# EU: Employment rate, 2016

## 2.2 EU: Employment rate, 2016

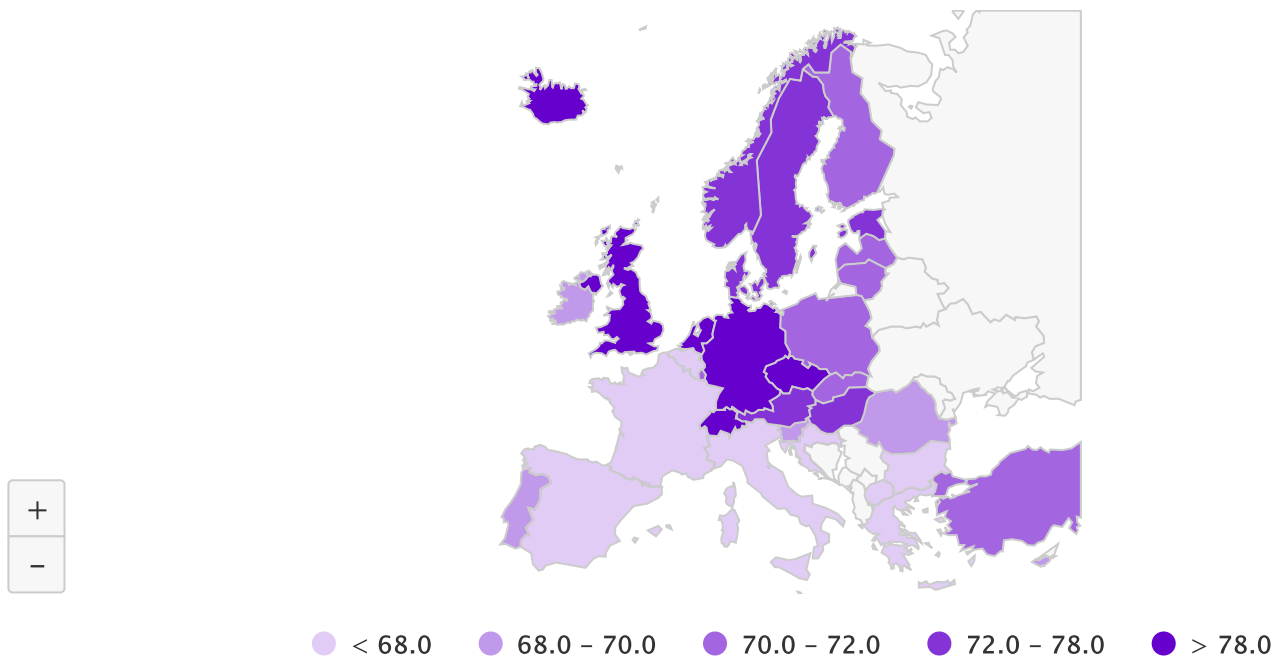
Country	% aged 15-64		
	Men	Women	Percentage points gender differential
Sweden	77.5	74.8	2.7
Denmark	77.7	72.0	5.7
Germany	78.5	70.8	7.7
Netherlands	79.6	70.1	9.5
Lithuania	70.0	68.8	1.2
United Kingdom	78.3	68.8	9.5
Estonia	75.7	68.6	7.1
Austria	75.4	67.7	7.7
Latvia	70.0	67.6	2.4
Finland	70.5	67.6	2.9
Czech Republic	79.3	64.4	14.9
Slovenia	68.9	62.6	6.3
Portugal	68.3	62.4	5.9
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>
France	67.6	60.9	6.7
Luxembourg	70.5	60.4	10.1
Hungary	73.0	60.2	12.8
Bulgaria	66.7	60.0	6.7
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Cyprus	68.3	59.0	9.3
Slovakia	71.4	58.3	13.1
Belgium	66.5	58.1	8.4
Poland	71.0	58.1	12.9
Spain	64.8	54.3	10.5
Romania	69.7	53.3	16.4
Malta	78.3	52.6	25.7
Croatia	61.4	52.4	9.0
Italy	66.5	48.1	18.4
Greece	61.0	43.3	17.7
Iceland	89.4	83.6	5.8
Switzerland	84.9	76.7	8.2
Norway	75.7	72.8	2.9
Macedonia	58.6	39.2	19.4
Turkey	70.0	31.2	38.8

Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

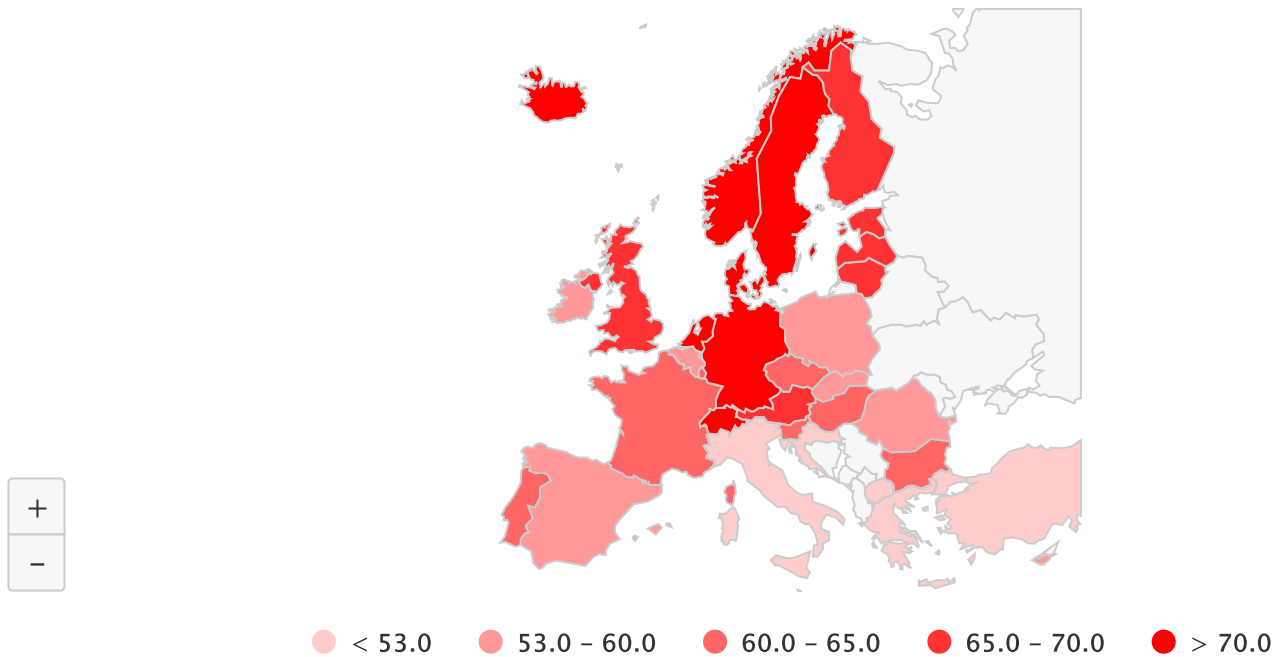
Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.2 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- In 2016 the employment rate in Ireland for women was 59.5%, below the EU average of 61.4% and the eleventh lowest in the EU.
- The employment rate for women was above 70% in Sweden, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. The lowest rate in 2016 was in Greece at 43.3%.
- The employment rate for men in Ireland was 69.9%, below the EU average rate of 71.8% and the twelfth lowest rate in the EU.
- The employment rate for men was above 75% in nine EU countries - the Netherlands, Czech republic, Germany, the United Kingdom, Malta, Denmark, Sweden, Estonia and Austria.
- The employment rate was higher for men in all EU countries with a difference of 10.4 percentage points in Ireland. The gender differential was lowest in Lithuania at 1.2 points and highest in Malta at 25.7 points.

## 2.2a EU: Male employment rates, 2016



## 2.2b – EU: Female employment rates, 2016



## Ireland: Employment rates for persons aged 55-64, 2007 - 2016

### 2.3 Ireland: Employment rates for persons aged 55-64, 2007 - 2016

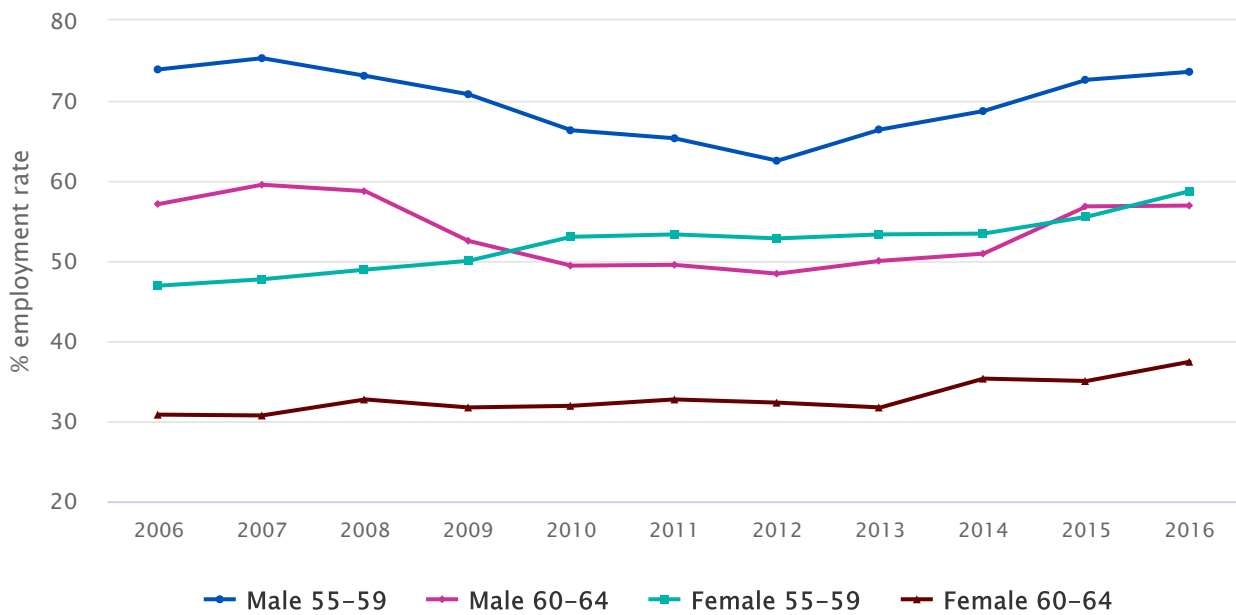
Year	Men		Women		%
	Age 55-59	Age 60-64	Age 55-59	Age 60-64	
2006	73.9	57.1	46.9	30.8	
2007	75.3	59.5	47.7	30.7	
2008	73.1	58.7	48.9	32.7	
2009	70.8	52.5	50.0	31.7	
2010	66.3	49.4	53.0	31.9	
2011	65.3	49.5	53.3	32.7	
2012	62.5	48.4	52.8	32.3	
2013	66.4	50.0	53.3	31.7	
2014	68.7	50.9	53.4	35.3	
2015	72.6	56.8	55.5	35.0	
2016	73.6	56.9	58.7	37.4	

Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.3 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- Between 2006 and 2016 the employment rate for women aged 55-59 increased from 46.9% to 58.7% and the rate for women aged 60-64 increased from 30.8% to 37.4%.
- Over the same time period, the employment rate for men aged 55-59 dropped slightly from 73.9% to 73.6% while the rate for men aged 60-64 dropped from 57.1% to 56.9%.
- The combined effect of these changes means that the gap in employment rates for men and women aged 55-59 has nearly halved, from 27 percentage points in 2006 to 14.9 points in 2016.
- The gap in employment rates for men and women aged 60-64 decreased from 26.3 percentage points in 2006 to 19.5 points by 2016.

### 2.3 Ireland: Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, 2006 - 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by age group, 2016

## 2.4 Ireland: Labour force participation rate<sup>1</sup> (ILO) by age group, 2016

Age group	% of cohort in labour force			000 persons		% women
	Men	Women	Total	Number of persons in Labour Force		
				Men	Women	
15-19	19.1	19.5	19.3	28.4	27.5	49.2
20-24	69.6	63.3	66.6	82.0	70.0	46.1
25-34	87.5	77.8	82.5	267.3	255.1	48.8
35-44	91.8	74.6	83.1	330.8	278.2	45.7
45-54	87.7	68.3	78.0	273.0	215.1	44.1
55-59	80.7	61.0	70.7	106.7	82.1	43.5
60-64	61.2	39.5	50.2	70.9	46.9	39.8
65 & over	16.9	5.8	11.0	49.1	19.6	28.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>1,208.3</b>	<b>994.4</b>	<b>45.1</b>

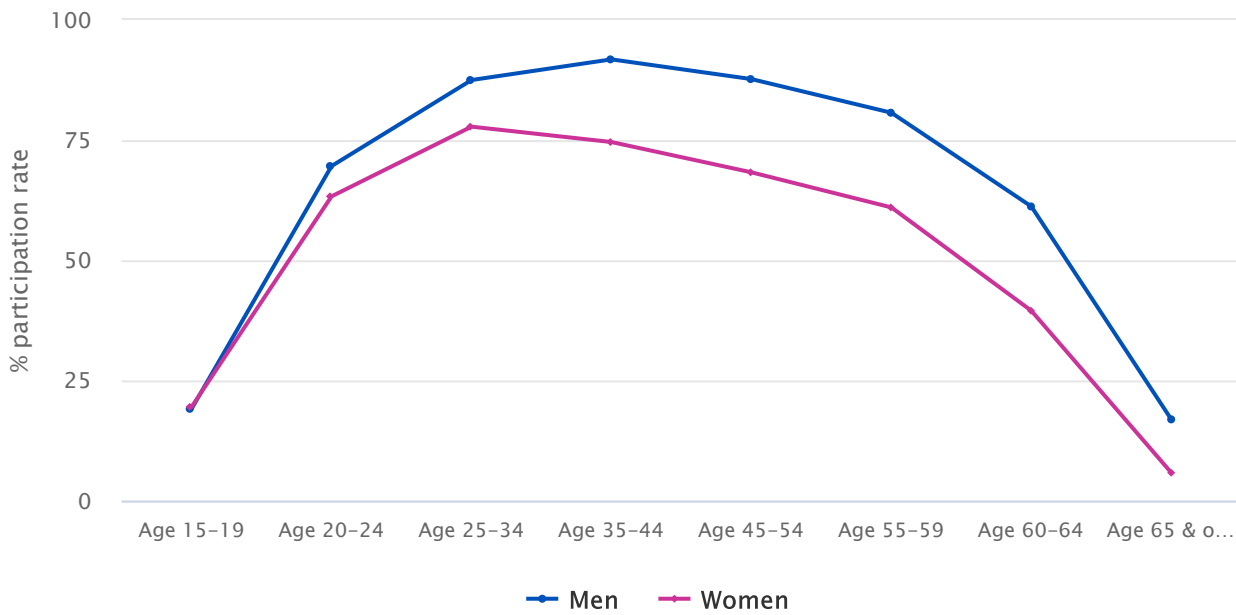
Source: CSO QNHS

<sup>1</sup>Persons in the labour force as a proportion of the population.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.4 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- The labour force participation rate for men in Ireland in 2016 was 67.8%, over 14 percentage points higher than the rate for females of 53.6%.
- The labour force participation rate for men was highest for the 35-44 age group at 91.8%. For women, the highest participation rate occurred in the 25-34 age group, with 77.8% of women in that age group in the labour force.
- The participation rate for older women was much lower than that for men, with a rate of 39.5% for women aged 60-64 compared with 61.2% for men in this age group and just 5.8% for women in the 65 and over age group compared to 16.9% for men.
- Women represented 45.1% of the labour force in 2016. Just under half (49.2%) of the labour force aged 15-19 were female, the highest proportion across all age groups.

## 2.4 Ireland: Labour Force participation rate by age group, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

## Ireland: Labour force participation rate (ILO) by sex, 2007 - 2016

2.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate<sup>1</sup> (ILO) by sex, 2007 - 2016  
% of cohort in labour force

Year	Men	Women	Total
2006	73.4	53.1	63.2
2007	73.7	54.7	64.1
2008	73.1	54.5	63.7
2009	71.1	54.0	62.5
2010	69.0	53.4	61.1
2011	68.1	53.2	60.5
2012	67.8	52.8	60.1
2013	67.9	53.4	60.5
2014	67.7	52.6	60.0
2015	67.9	52.8	60.2
2016	67.8	53.6	60.6

Source: CSO QNHS

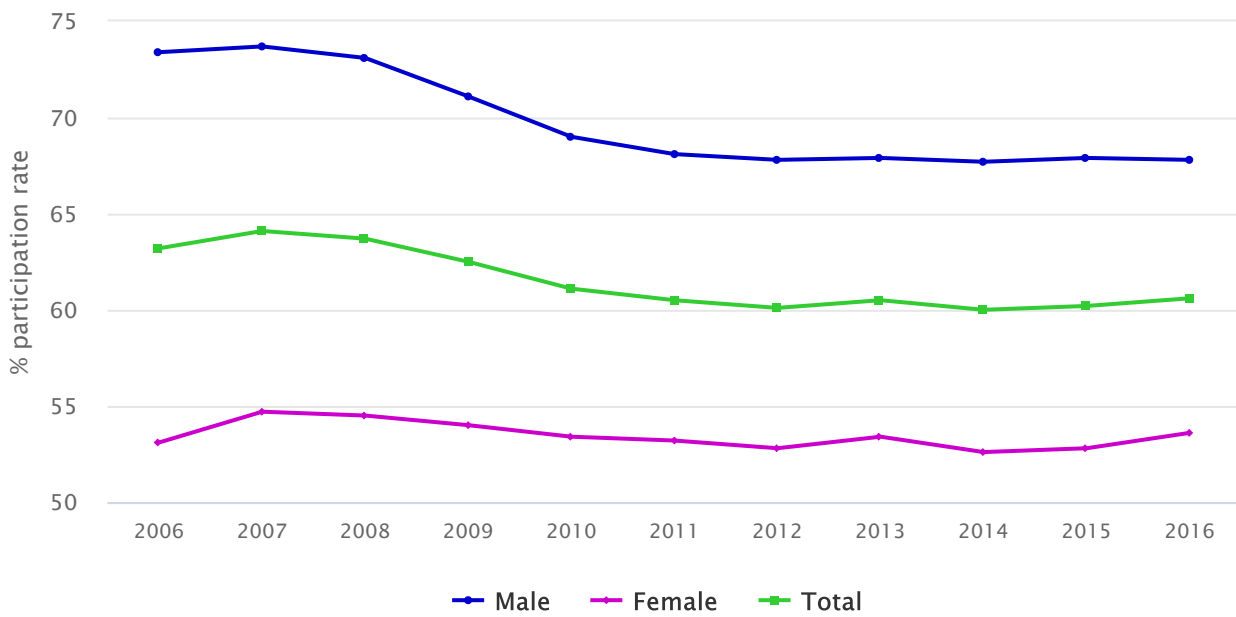
<sup>1</sup>Persons in the labour force as a proportion of the population.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.5 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)



- The labour force participation rate for women rose from 53.1% in 2006 to 54.7% in 2007 before dropping to 52.8% in 2012. The rate then increased slightly over the following four years to stand at 53.6% in 2016.
- The participation rate for men increased from 73.4% in 2006 to 73.7% in 2007 before dropping to 67.8% in 2012 and then stayed at about this level over the following four years.
- In the ten years between 2006 and 2016 the gap in the labour force participation rate between men and women narrowed from 20.3 to 14.2 percentage points.

## 2.5 Ireland: Labour force participation rate, 2006 – 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2016

## 2.6 Ireland: Persons in employment by occupation, 2016

Broad occupational group	2016			% women
	Men	Women	Total	
Managers, directors and senior officials	111.6	56.9	168.5	33.8
Professionals	156.1	207.5	363.6	57.1
Associate professional and technical	135.6	97.2	232.7	41.8
Administrative and secretarial	41.3	167.2	208.5	80.2
Skilled trades	289.4	31.7	321.1	9.9
Caring, leisure and other services	26.9	136.6	163.5	83.5
Sales and customer service	60.2	103.2	163.4	63.2
Process, plant and machine operatives	131.5	21.8	153.3	14.2
Elementary	127.2	93.8	221.0	42.4
Other/not stated	11.3	8.0	19.3	41.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,091.0</b>	<b>923.9</b>	<b>2,014.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>

Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.6 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- There were 923,900 women and 1,091,000 men in employment in Ireland in 2016.
- More than a fifth (22.5%) of women in employment were in Professional occupations and just under a fifth (18.1%) were in Administrative and secretarial occupations.
- Just over a quarter of men (26.5%) were in Skilled trades occupations while 14.3% were in Professional occupations.
- In 2016 45.9% of those in employment were female. The vast majority (90.1%) of workers in Skilled trades were male while most workers (83.5%) in Caring, leisure and other services were female.

# Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2016

## 2.7 Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector, 2016

*% in employment aged 15 & over*

NACE sector	Ireland			EU		
	Men	Women	% women	Men	Women	% women
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.5	1.4	10.8	5.3	3.1	33.5
B-E Industry	16.5	8.2	29.6	23.0	10.7	28.2
F Construction	11.8	0.9	6.4	11.2	1.4	9.7
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.1	14.3	47.8	13.2	15.1	49.2
H Transportation and storage	7.3	1.7	16.0	7.6	2.5	22.0
I Accommodation and food service activities	6.0	8.7	55.2	4.1	5.7	54.1
J Information and communication	5.4	2.8	30.7	3.9	2.0	30.2
K-L Financial, insurance and real estate activities	4.5	5.7	52.0	3.4	4.2	50.8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.1	5.3	42.6	5.5	5.7	46.9
N Administrative and support service activities	3.5	3.5	46.1	4.1	4.4	48.0
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.7	5.9	51.4	6.7	7.1	47.5
P Education	3.4	12.4	75.4	3.9	12.0	72.0
Q Human health and social work activities	4.2	22.3	81.7	4.4	18.6	78.0
R- U Other NACE activities	3.9	6.9	59.7	3.5	7.5	64.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Persons in employment (000s)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,091.0</b>	<b>923.9</b>		<b>121,290.2</b>	<b>102,998.4</b>	

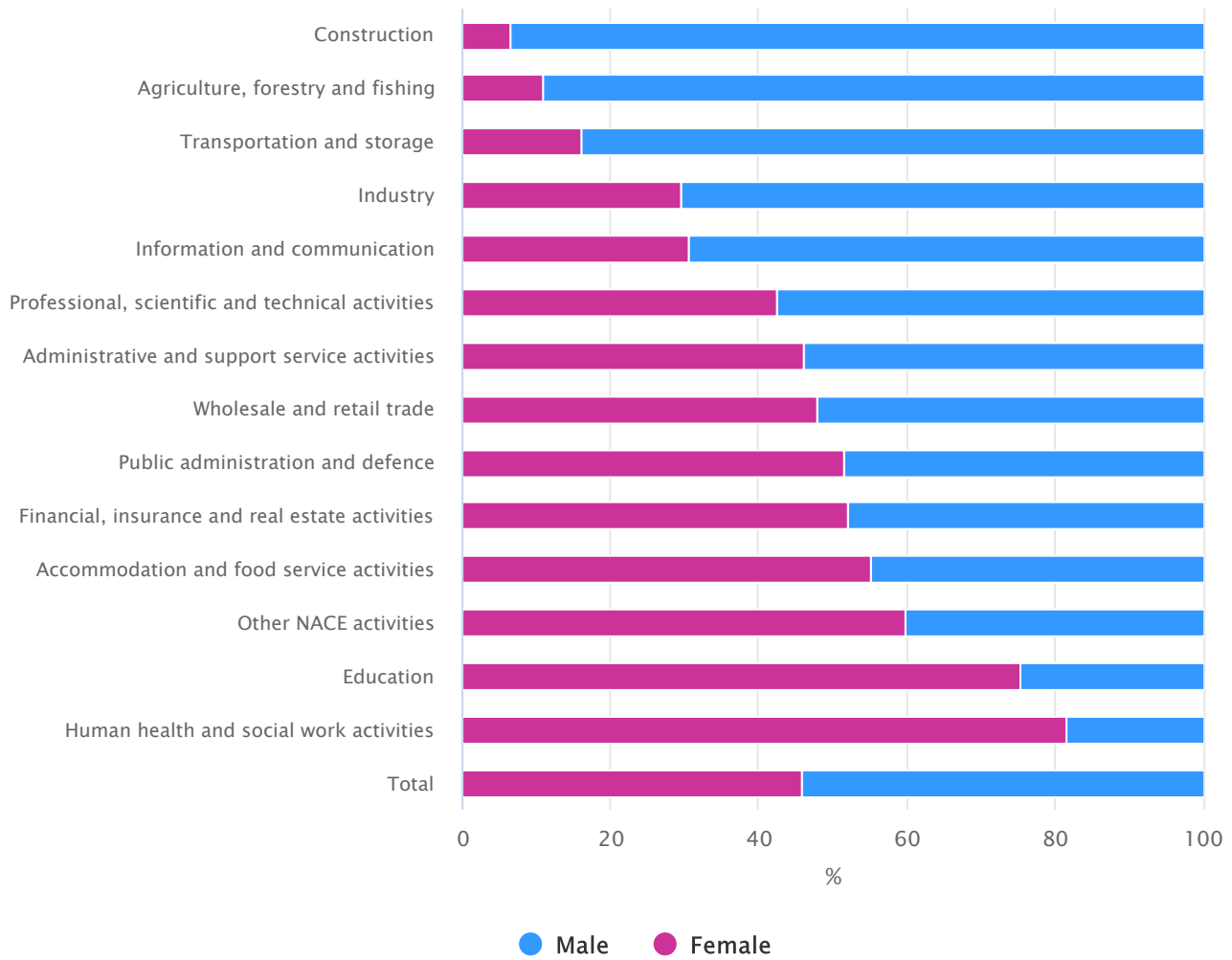
*Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS*

<sup>1</sup>NACE sector not stated is excluded from the Ireland and EU percentage breakdown but included in the total for persons in employment.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.7 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- In 2016, just over one in three (34.7%) Irish women at work, and 30.6% of women at work in the EU, were in the education or health sector.
- Wholesale and retail trade accounted for 14.3% of Irish women at work while 8.2% were at work in Industry.
- About one in six (16.5%) Irish men was at work in Industry in 2016, while 13.1% were in the wholesale and retail trade sector and 11.8% were in construction.
- The construction sector had the lowest proportion of women at work in Ireland, with men representing 93.6% of those at work in 2016.
- The percentage of women employed in each economic sector in Ireland was broadly similar to the pattern in the EU, with the exception of agriculture, forestry and fishing where only 10.8% of those at work were women compared with 33.5% in the EU.

## 2.7 Ireland: Employment by economic sector, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2006 and 2016

## 2.8 Ireland: Employment by usual hours worked, 2006 and 2016

Usual hours worked	000s								%
	2006		2016		2006		2016		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1-9	7.7	23.5	12.0	26.8	0.7	2.7	1.1	2.9	
10-19	20.4	84.2	37.7	91.6	1.7	9.8	3.5	9.9	
20-29	46.8	169.2	68.4	183.0	4.0	19.7	6.3	19.8	
30-34	21.0	56.3	27.7	79.7	1.8	6.5	2.5	8.6	
35-39	436.7	333.6	286.6	285.7	37.2	38.8	26.3	30.9	
40-44	274.9	111.7	331.3	153.8	23.4	13.0	30.4	16.6	
45 and over	192.8	30.8	194.0	43.4	16.4	3.6	17.8	4.7	
Varied & not stated	173.9	51.7	133.5	59.9	14.8	6.0	12.2	6.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,174.1</b>	<b>860.9</b>	<b>1,091.0</b>	<b>923.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Average hours per week	40.4	31.8	39.7	31.7					

Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.8 \(XLS 14KB\)](#)

- Men worked fewer hours per week in paid employment in 2016 than in 2006, with the average hours worked per week dropping from 40.4 hours to 39.7 hours.
- There was essentially no change in the hours worked by women in paid employment between 2006 and 2016, with 31.8 average hours worked by women in 2006 compared with 31.7 in 2016.
- In 2016, close to three-quarters of men (74.4%) in employment worked for 35 hours or more a week compared with just over half (52.3%) of women.
- The proportions of men and women working for 35-39 hours a week have dropped between 2006 and 2016 and there has been an increase in the proportions working for 40-44 hours a week.
- In 2006 23.4% of men worked for 40-44 hours a week and this had risen to 30.4% by 2016 while the percentage of women working for 40-44 hours a week rose from 13% to 16.6% over the same time period.

# Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2016

## 2.9 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2016

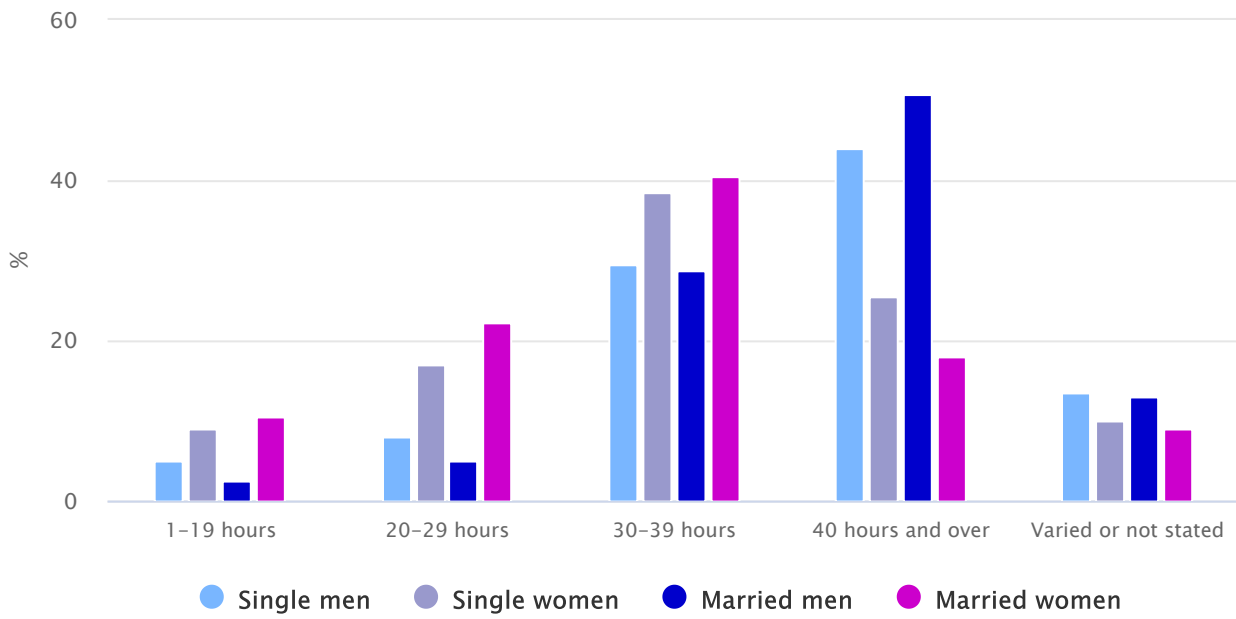
Usual hours worked	Single		Married		Separated / divorced / widowed		%
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1-19	4.9	8.9	2.5	10.4	4.2	12.0	
20-29	8.1	17.0	5.0	22.2	8.2	18.2	
30-39	29.4	38.6	28.9	40.4	21.9	38.7	
40 and over	44.0	25.6	50.7	18.1	48.0	21.7	
Varied or not stated	13.6	9.9	12.9	9.0	17.6	9.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total persons (000s)</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>643.6</b>	<b>483.8</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	

Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.9 \(XLS 9KB\)](#)

- In 2016 married men worked longer hours in paid employment than married women, with more than half of married men (50.7%) working for 40 or more hours per week compared with 18.1% of married women.
- In contrast, 22.2% of married women worked for 20-29 hours per week compared with just 5% of married men.
- Single men also worked longer hours in paid employment than single women in 2016, with 44% of single men working for 40 or more hours per week compared with 25.6% of single women.

## 2.9 Ireland: Employment by marital status and usual hours worked, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Employment rates of couples (with/without children) and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2016

## 2.10 Ireland: Employment rates of couples (with/without children) and lone parents aged 20-44 by age of youngest child, 2016<sup>1,2</sup>

Family status	employment rate					
	Couples and lone parents aged 20-44		Couples aged 20-44		Lone parents aged 20-44	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
No children	89.1	85.7	89.1	85.7	:	:
Youngest child aged 0-3	89.6	64.2	89.8	66.9	*	45.6
Youngest child aged 4-5	90.2	60.0	90.2	64.9	*	43.5
Youngest child aged 6 or over	83.9	64.2	85.0	66.3	[58.5]	59.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>52.7</b>

Source: CSO QNHS

<sup>1</sup>Estimates are not produced where there are less than 30 persons in a cell as estimates are too small to be considered reliable.

<sup>2</sup>Parentheses [ ] indicate there are 30-49 persons in a cell and these estimates are considered to have a wider margin of error and should be treated with caution.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 table 2.10 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- The employment rate for women who were lone parents or were part of a couple and who were aged 20-44 years was 67.6%, well below the male rate of 88.3%.
- The rate for women varied from 85.7% for women with no children to just 60% for women whose youngest child was aged between 4 and 5 years of age, a difference of 25.7 percentage points.
- In contrast, the employment rate for men with no children was 89.1% while the rate for men whose youngest child was aged 6 or over was 83.9%.
- Lone parents had lower employment rates than parents in couples.
- Male lone parents whose youngest child was aged 6 or over had an employment rate of 58.5%, 26.5 percentage points lower than for a man in a couple.
- The employment rate for female lone parents whose youngest child was aged 3 or under was 45.6% which was 21.3 percentage points lower than for a women in a couple.



# Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 2006 and 2016

2.11 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 2006 and 2016

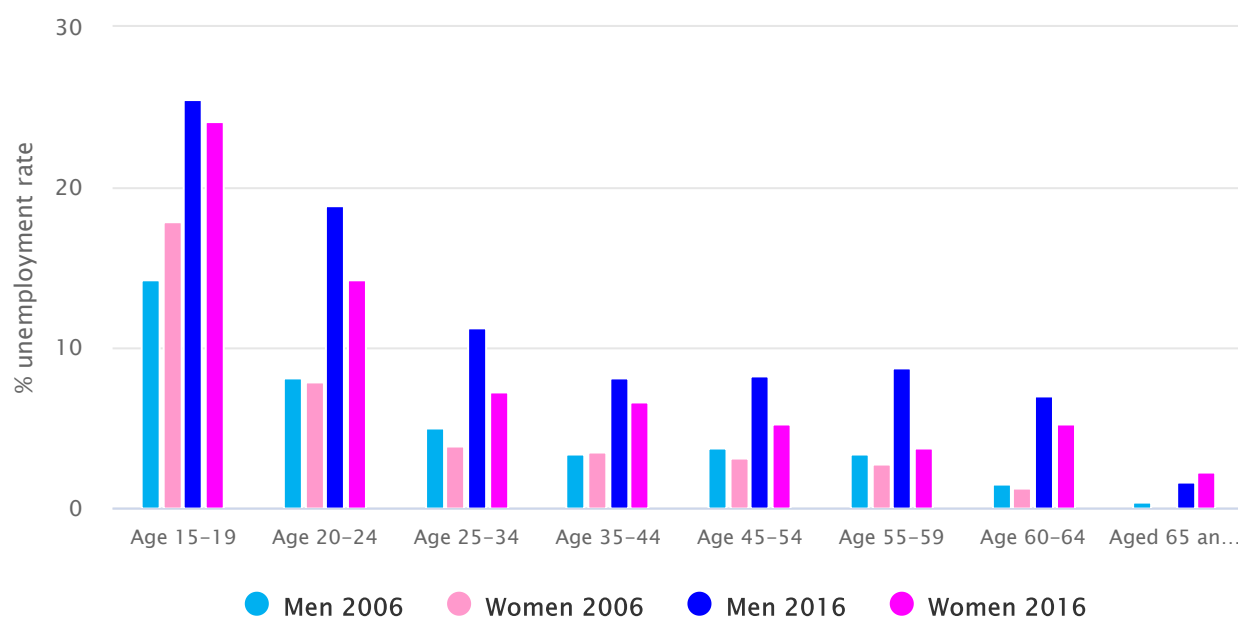
Age group	%			
	2006		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
15-19	14.3	17.9	25.5	24.1
20-24	8.1	7.9	18.9	14.3
25-34	5.0	3.9	11.3	7.2
35-44	3.4	3.5	8.1	6.6
45-54	3.7	3.1	8.2	5.2
55-59	3.4	2.8	8.8	3.8
60-64	1.5	1.2	7.0	5.2
65 and over	0.4	0.0	1.6	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>

Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.11 \(XLS 11KB\)](#)

- The male rate of unemployment rose from 4.7% to 9.8% between 2006 and 2016 while the female rate rose from 4.6% to 7.1% over the same time period.
- There were increases in all age groups with the most pronounced increases in younger age groups.
- The rate of unemployment among men aged 15-19 rose from 14.3% in 2006 to 25.5% in 2016 while the female rate rose from 17.9% to 24.1%.
- Among men aged 20-24 the unemployment rate rose from 8.1% in 2006 to 18.9% in 2016, while the rate for women increased from 7.9% to 14.3%.
- The unemployment rate for both men and women decreased with age in both 2006 and 2016.

## 2.11 Ireland: Unemployment rates by age group, 2006 and 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

## Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 2006-2016

### 2.12 Ireland: Unemployment rates and long-term unemployment rates, 2006-2016

Year	Unemployment rates			Long-term unemployment rates			%
	Men	Women	All persons	Men	Women	All persons	
2006	4.7	4.6	4.7	1.9	1.0	1.5	
2007	4.9	4.6	4.8	1.8	1.0	1.4	
2008	6.7	4.5	5.8	2.1	0.9	1.6	
2009	15.4	8.3	12.3	4.0	1.5	2.9	
2010	17.1	10.0	13.9	8.6	3.5	6.4	
2011	17.8	10.6	14.6	10.8	4.9	8.2	
2012	18.2	11.1	15.0	12.3	5.5	9.3	
2013	15.9	11.4	13.9	10.3	5.3	8.1	
2014	13.6	9.7	11.9	8.5	4.6	6.8	
2015	11.1	8.2	9.8	6.8	3.9	5.5	
2016	9.8	7.1	8.6	5.6	2.8	4.4	

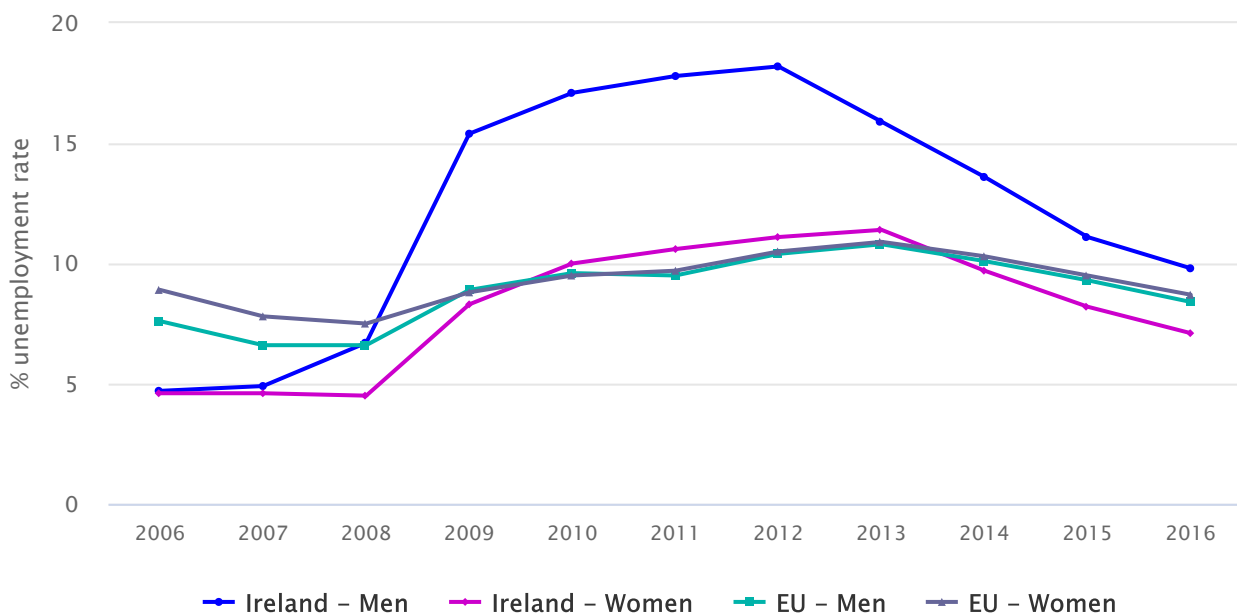
Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.12 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- The rate dropped to 15.9% in 2013 and continued to drop over the next three years to stand at 9.8% in 2016.
- The unemployment rate for women has followed a similar pattern, averaging around 4.6% between 2006 and 2008 before rising to 8.3% in 2009.
- The female rate of unemployment continued to rise over the following four years to stand at 11.4% in 2013.
- In 2014 the rate declined to 9.7% and decreased again over the next two years to 7.1% in 2016.
- The long-term unemployment rate (unemployed for one year or more) for Irish men was stable between 2006 and 2008 at about 2% but increased steadily over the following four years to 12.3% by 2012. The rate declined over the following four years to 5.6% in 2016.
- The female long-term unemployment rate was about 1% between 2006 and 2009 before rising steadily over the next three years to 5.5% in 2012. The rate then decreased over the following four years to 2.8% in 2016.

## Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates

2.13 Ireland and EU: unemployment rates, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

- The male unemployment rate was just under 5% in 2006 and 2007 and was below the EU male rate.
- In 2008 the male rate of unemployment rose slightly to 6.7% and then climbed sharply to 15.4% in 2009 before increasing over the following three years to reach 18.2% in 2012.
- In 2013 the rate of male unemployment fell to 15.9% and continued to decline over each of the following three years to stand at 9.8% in 2016.
- The female rate of unemployment was less than 5% between 2006 and 2008 before rising to 8.3% in 2009.
- In 2010 the female rate of unemployment in Ireland increased to 10% and rose over each of the following three years to peak at 11.4% in 2013. Since then the rate of female unemployment declined each year to stand at 7.1% in 2016.
- The male and female rates of unemployment in Ireland were similar in 2006 and 2007 but by 2012 the male rate was 7.1 percentage points higher than the female rate.

# EU: Unemployment rates, 2016

## 2.14 EU: Unemployment rates, 2016

% of 15-74 age group

Country	Men	Women	Percentage points gender differential
Germany	4.4	3.7	0.7
Czech Republic	3.4	4.7	-1.3
United Kingdom	4.9	4.7	0.2
Romania	6.6	5.0	1.6
Hungary	5.1	5.1	0
Malta	4.4	5.2	-0.8
Austria	6.5	5.6	0.9
Estonia	7.4	6.1	1.3
Poland	6.1	6.2	-0.1
Netherlands	5.6	6.5	-0.9
Denmark	5.8	6.6	-0.8
Luxembourg	6.0	6.6	-0.6
Sweden	7.4	6.6	0.8
Lithuania	9.1	6.7	2.4
Bulgaria	8.1	7.0	1.1
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Belgium	8.1	7.6	0.5
Latvia	10.9	8.4	2.5
Slovenia	7.5	8.6	-1.1
Finland	9.0	8.6	0.4
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
France	10.2	9.9	0.3
Slovakia	8.8	10.8	-2
Portugal	11.1	11.3	-0.2
Italy	10.9	12.8	-1.9
Cyprus	12.6	13.5	-0.9
Croatia	12.5	13.8	-1.3
Spain	18.1	21.4	-3.3
Greece	19.9	28.1	-8.2
Iceland	2.9	3.0	-0.1
Norway	5.4	3.9	1.5
Switzerland	4.5	4.9	-0.4
Turkey	9.6	13.7	-4.1
Macedonia	24.4	22.8	1.6

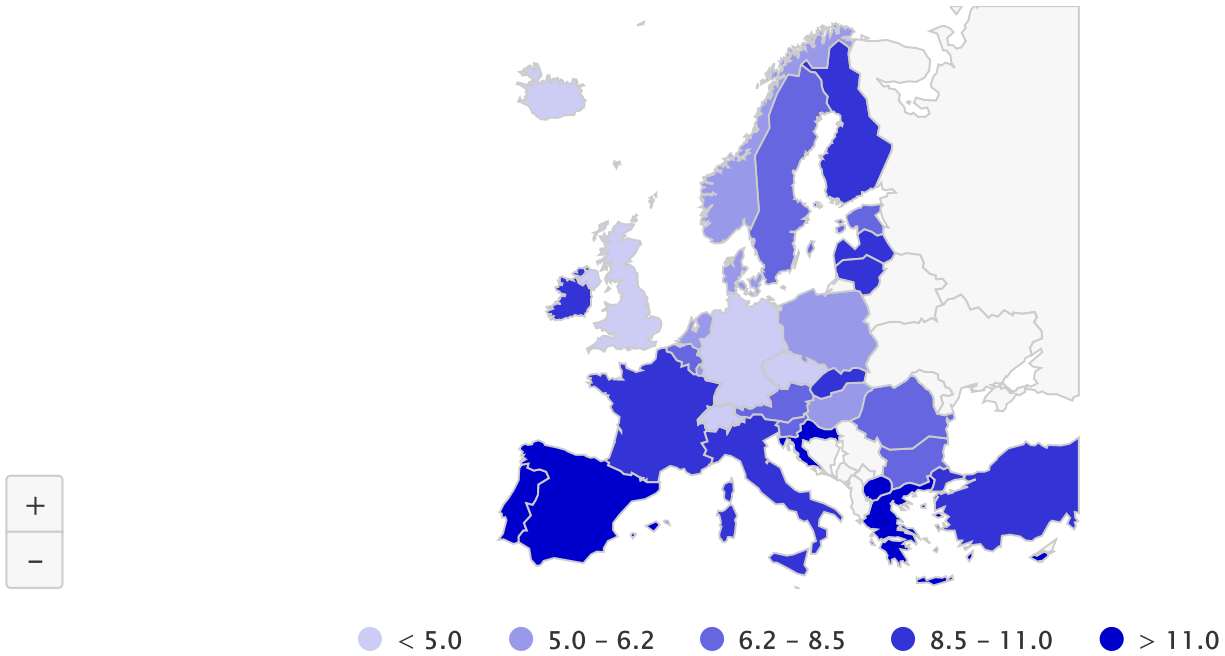
Source: Eurostat LFS, CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.14 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

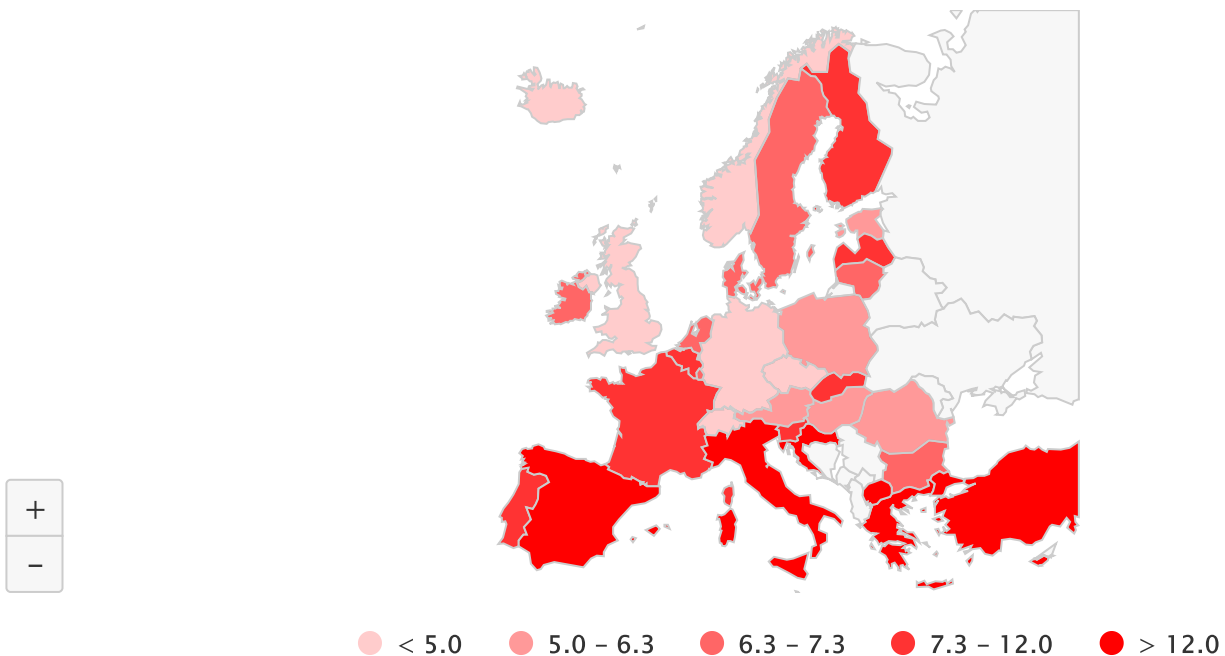
- In 2016 the female unemployment rate in Ireland, at 7.1%, was below the EU average of 8.7%.
- The lowest rate of unemployment among women in the EU in 2016 was in Germany at 3.7% while the highest rate was in Greece at 28.1%.

- The male rate of unemployment in Ireland was 9.8% and was the ninth highest in the EU, above the EU average of 8.4%.
- The lowest rate of unemployment among men in the EU was 3.4% in the Czech Republic with the highest rate in Greece at 19.9%.

### 2.14a EU: Male unemployment rates, 2016



### 2.14b EU: Female unemployment rates, 2016



# Ireland: Persons in employment (ILO) aged 20-69 with a pension, 2009 and 2015

## 2.15 Ireland: Persons in employment (ILO) aged 20-69 with a pension, 2009 and 2015

*% of persons in employment aged 20-69*

Age group	2009		2015	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
20-24	22.4	15.6	13.1	15.1
25-34	46.7	52.2	34.4	37.7
35-44	60.6	54.1	53.9	57.0
45-54	65.1	54.8	57.1	51.1
55-69	49.1	48.2	50.7	47.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>46.2</b>

Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 2.15 \(XLS 11KB\)](#)

- In 2009 more than half (53.1%) of men in employment aged 20-69 had a pension but this had dropped to 47.2% by 2015.
- Just under half of women (49%) in employment aged 20-69 had a pension in 2009 and this had dropped to 46.2% by 2015.
- Workers aged 35 and over were more likely to have pension coverage. More than half of men aged 35 to 69 had a pension in 2015 compared to just over a third of men aged 25-34.
- More than half of women aged 35 to 54 had pension coverage in 2015 compared to just 37.7% of women aged 25-34.
- Pension coverage among young workers aged 20-24 was very low. Just 13% of males and 15% of female workers aged 20-24 had pension coverage in 2015.

# Social Cohesion and Lifestyles



## Ireland: Principal economic status, 2006 and 2016

### 3.1 Ireland: Principal economic status, 2006 and 2016

persons aged 15 years and over (000s)

Principal Economic Status	2006			2016		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
At work	1,139.8	815.1	<b>1,954.9</b>	1,058.4	882.7	<b>1,941.1</b>
Unemployed	80.6	38.1	<b>118.7</b>	149.8	72.0	<b>221.8</b>
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>1,220.4</b>	<b>853.2</b>	<b>2,073.6</b>	<b>1,208.2</b>	<b>954.7</b>	<b>2,162.9</b>
<i>% in labour force</i>	72.7	50.2	<b>61.4</b>	67.8	51.5	<b>59.5</b>
Student	166.4	194.4	<b>360.8</b>	206.9	201.9	<b>408.8</b>
Looking after home/family	4.9	528.2	<b>533.1</b>	9.2	445.5	<b>454.7</b>
Retired	211.0	77.3	<b>288.3</b>	266.5	177.8	<b>444.3</b>
Other	75.2	44.9	<b>120.1</b>	91.7	75.4	<b>167.1</b>
<b>Total not in labour force</b>	<b>457.5</b>	<b>844.8</b>	<b>1,302.3</b>	<b>574.3</b>	<b>900.6</b>	<b>1,474.9</b>
<i>% not in labour force</i>	27.3	49.7	<b>38.6</b>	32.2	48.5	<b>40.5</b>
<b>Total aged 15 and over</b>	<b>1,678.0</b>	<b>1,698.1</b>	<b>3,376.1</b>	<b>1,782.4</b>	<b>1,855.3</b>	<b>3,637.7</b>

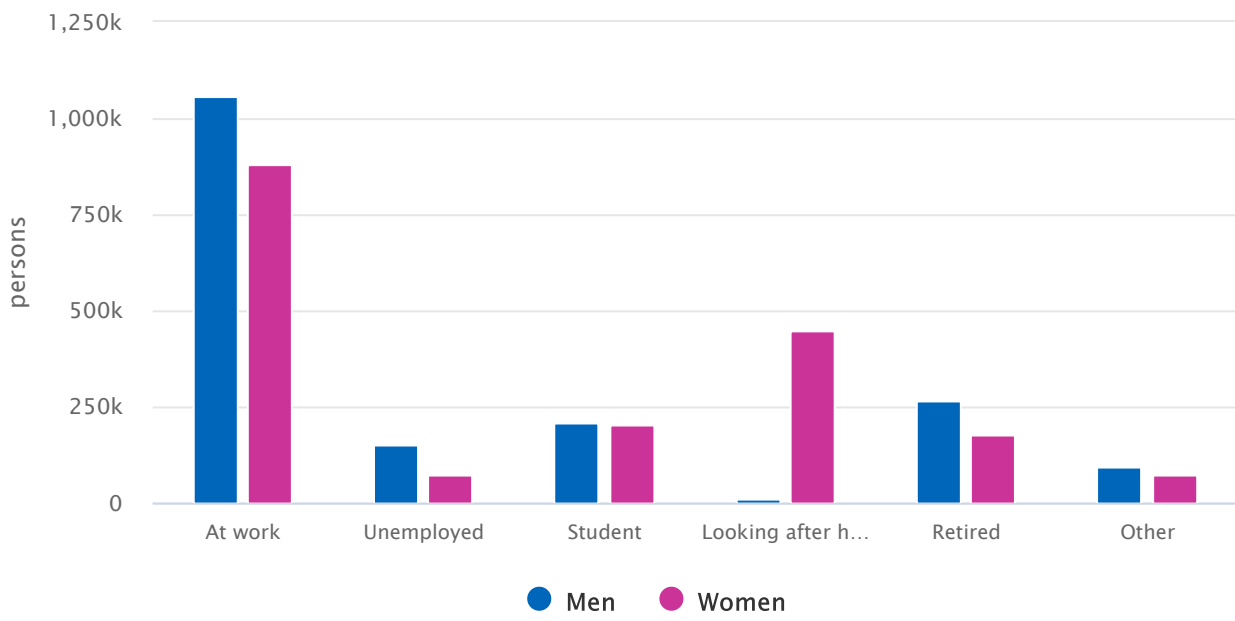
Source: CSO, QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.1 \(XLS 9KB\)](#)

- Just over half (51.5%) of women aged 15 years and over were in the labour force (at work or unemployed) in 2016, a slight increase on the proportion from 2006 of 50.2%.
- The proportion of men in the labour force over the same time period dropped from 72.7% to 67.8%.
- More than half (54.5%) of those who were at work in 2016 were men while over two-thirds (67.5%) of people who were unemployed were men
- Nearly all of the people (98%) who were looking after home or family in 2016 were women although the number of men in this grouping nearly doubled in the ten years up to 2016, rising from 4,900 to 9,200.
- In 2006 77,300 women described themselves as retired but this number increased strongly to 177,800 by 2016.



### 3.1 Ireland: Principal Economic Status, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# EU: Gender pay gap, 2011-2015

## 3.2 EU: Gender pay gap, 2011-2015

*Difference between male and female gross hourly earnings as % of average gross hourly male earnings*

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Romania	9.6	6.9	4.9	4.5	5.8
Luxembourg	7.9	7.0	6.2	5.4	5.5
Italy	5.7	6.5	7.0	6.1	5.5
Belgium	9.4	8.3	7.5	6.6	6.5
Slovenia	3.3	4.5	6.3	7.0	8.1
Poland	5.5	6.4	7.1	7.7	7.7
Croatia	3.4	2.9	9.0	10.4	:
Malta	7.7	9.5	9.7	10.6	:
Lithuania	11.5	11.9	12.2	13.3	14.2
Sweden	15.6	15.5	14.6	13.8	14.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	:
Bulgaria	13.2	15.1	14.1	14.2	15.4
Cyprus	16.1	15.6	14.9	14.2	14.0
Spain	17.6	18.7	17.8	14.9	14.9
Portugal	12.9	15.0	13.3	14.9	17.8
Hungary	18.0	20.1	18.4	15.1	14.0
France	15.7	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.8
Denmark	16.4	16.8	16.5	16.0	15.1
Netherlands	18.6	17.6	16.5	16.1	16.1
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Latvia	14.1	14.9	16.0	17.3	17.0
Finland	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.4	17.3
Slovakia	20.1	20.8	18.8	19.7	19.6
United Kingdom	19.7	21.2	20.5	20.9	20.8
Austria	23.5	22.9	22.3	22.2	21.7
Germany	22.4	22.7	22.1	22.3	22.0
Czech Republic	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.5	22.5
Estonia	27.3	29.9	29.8	28.1	26.9
Greece	15.0	:	:	:	:
Macedonia	:	:	:	9.1	:
Norway	15.7	14.7	15.5	14.5	14.9
Iceland	17.8	17.7	19.0	16.7	17.5
Switzerland	17.9	19.2	19.3	:	17.7

Source: Eurostat, EU SES

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.2 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- On average, female employees were paid 13.9% an hour less than male employees in Ireland in 2014 while the average EU gender pay gap in 2015 was 16.3%.
- Of those countries for which data were available in 2015, Romania had the lowest gender pay gap at 5.8% while Estonia had the highest at 26.9%.

# EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2015

## 3.3 EU: At risk of poverty rates, 2015<sup>1</sup>

Country	%			
	Before pensions and social transfers		After pensions and social transfers	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Czech Republic	33.6	40.3	8.5	11.0
Netherlands	37.3	41.0	11.8	11.5
Denmark	38.1	43.1	12.5	11.9
Slovakia	35.5	40.7	12.1	12.4
Finland	41.8	44.9	12.2	12.6
France	41.8	46.6	13.2	13.9
Austria	41.3	47.3	13.5	14.3
Hungary	46.2	51.8	15.6	14.4
Belgium	40.5	46.1	14.1	15.6
Slovenia	40.0	44.9	13.0	15.6
Luxembourg	43.6	45.9	15.0	15.7
Sweden	39.2	45.1	13.2	15.9
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Malta	35.5	39.4	16.1	16.6
Cyprus	36.7	40.8	15.3	17.2
Poland	42.1	45.0	18.1	17.2
United Kingdom	41.8	46.4	16.2	17.2
Germany	41.7	46.0	15.9	17.4
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>
Portugal	45.7	49.8	18.8	20.1
Croatia	43.9	46.4	19.3	20.6
Italy	43.4	48.4	19.0	20.8
Greece	51.1	54.6	21.5	21.2
Spain	46.0	48.0	22.5	21.8
Lithuania	40.8	44.6	21.8	22.5
Estonia	36.7	41.7	19.6	23.3
Bulgaria	40.4	45.3	20.0	23.8
Latvia	37.5	43.8	19.7	24.8
Romania	47.1	51.8	25.1	25.7
Iceland	31.1	33.9	9.6	9.6
Norway	37.9	42.7	10.3	13.5
Switzerland	34.9	40.2	14.3	16.8
Macedonia	39.5	41.5	21.5	21.5
Turkey	37.9	41.2	22.7	23.6
Serbia	55.4	55.9	26.1	24.6

Source: Eurostat, CSO SILC

<sup>1</sup>2013 data used for Turkey.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.3 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- In 2015 47.9% of women in Ireland were at risk of poverty before income from pensions and social transfers was taken into account, compared with 44.6% of men.
- The at risk of poverty rate after social transfers and pensions was 16.4% for women and 16.1% for men.
- The lowest at risk of poverty rates in the EU in 2015, after pensions and social transfers, was in the Czech Republic at 11% for women and 8.5% for men.
- The highest at risk of poverty rates, after pensions and social transfers, were in Romania where about a quarter of men and women were at risk of poverty.

## Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by most frequent economic activity, 2010 and 2015

### 3.4 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate<sup>1</sup> by most frequent economic activity, 2010 and 2015

Economic activity	2010		2015		%
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Employed	7	4	6	4	
Unemployed	27	25	39	39	
Retired	12	10	15	16	
Other inactive	24	23	33	26	
<b>Total population aged 18 &amp; over</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	

Source: CSO SILC

<sup>1</sup>This table refers only to persons aged 18 and over.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.4 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- The at risk of poverty rate for both men and women aged 18 and over in Ireland rose slightly between 2010 and 2015 from 14% to 15%.
- People in employment had a lower at risk of poverty rate with a rate of 6% for men and 4% for women in 2015.
- The highest at risk of poverty rates were for people who were unemployed with a rate of 39% for both men and women in 2015.

# Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2010 and 2015

## 3.5 Ireland: At risk of poverty rate by age, 2010 and 2015

Age group	%			
	2010		2015	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0-17	17	21	17	18
18-24	18	22	26	23
25-49	12	13	11	13
50-64	18	15	19	17
65 & over	10	10	12	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: CSO SILC

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.5 \(XLS 9KB\)](#)

- The at risk of poverty rate for males in 2015 was 16%, a slight rise on the 2010 rate of 15%. For females, the at risk of poverty rate in 2015 of 16% was unchanged on the 2010 rate.
- The age groups with the highest at risk of poverty rate in 2015 were those aged 18-24 with about a quarter of men and women in this age group at risk of poverty.
- The at risk of poverty rate for men aged 18-24 rose from 18% in 2010 to 26% in 2015.
- Children aged under 18 years of age had at risk of poverty rates slightly above the overall rate.
- Men and women aged between 25 and 49 and those aged 65 and over had at risk of poverty rates below the overall rates.

# EU: Early school leavers, 2011 and 2016

## 3.6 EU: Early school leavers, 2011 and 2016

% of 18-24 age group

Country	2011		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Croatia	5.9	4.0	3.7	1.8
Lithuania	10.0	4.6	6.4	3.6
Czech Republic	5.4	4.4	6.6	6.8
Poland	7.4	3.7	6.7	3.7
Slovenia	5.7	2.5	6.7	2.6
Slovakia	5.4	4.6	7.0	6.6
Luxembourg	7.6	4.8	7.4	5.6
Greece	15.9	10.0	7.5	5.5
Austria	9.0	8.0	7.9	6.2
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Sweden	7.8	5.4	8.2	6.7
Denmark	12.1	7.0	8.9	6.2
France	14.1	10.4	9.9	7.9
Finland	11.2	8.4	9.9	7.5
Netherlands	11.1	7.2	10.2	6.3
Cyprus	15.1	8.1	10.3	3.5
Belgium	14.9	9.7	10.7	7.6
Germany	12.5	10.7	10.9	9.6
Estonia	12.8	8.4	11.6	7.9
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>
United Kingdom	16.1	13.8	12.7	9.6
Hungary	12.3	10.6	12.9	12.1
Bulgaria	11.2	12.6	13.5	13.3
Latvia	15.8	7.5	14.3	6.9
Portugal	28.1	17.7	16.5	10.6
Italy	20.6	14.9	16.6	11.5
Romania	19.1	17.2	18.7	18.4
Spain	31.0	21.5	23.2	15.4
Malta	28.8	16.3	23.4	15.9
Switzerland	6.8	5.7	4.8	5.3
Macedonia	11.9	15.2	9.9	11.3
Norway	19.9	13.1	12.9	8.4
Iceland	22.2	17.1	22.5	14.0
Turkey	37.7	45.7	33.3	36.5

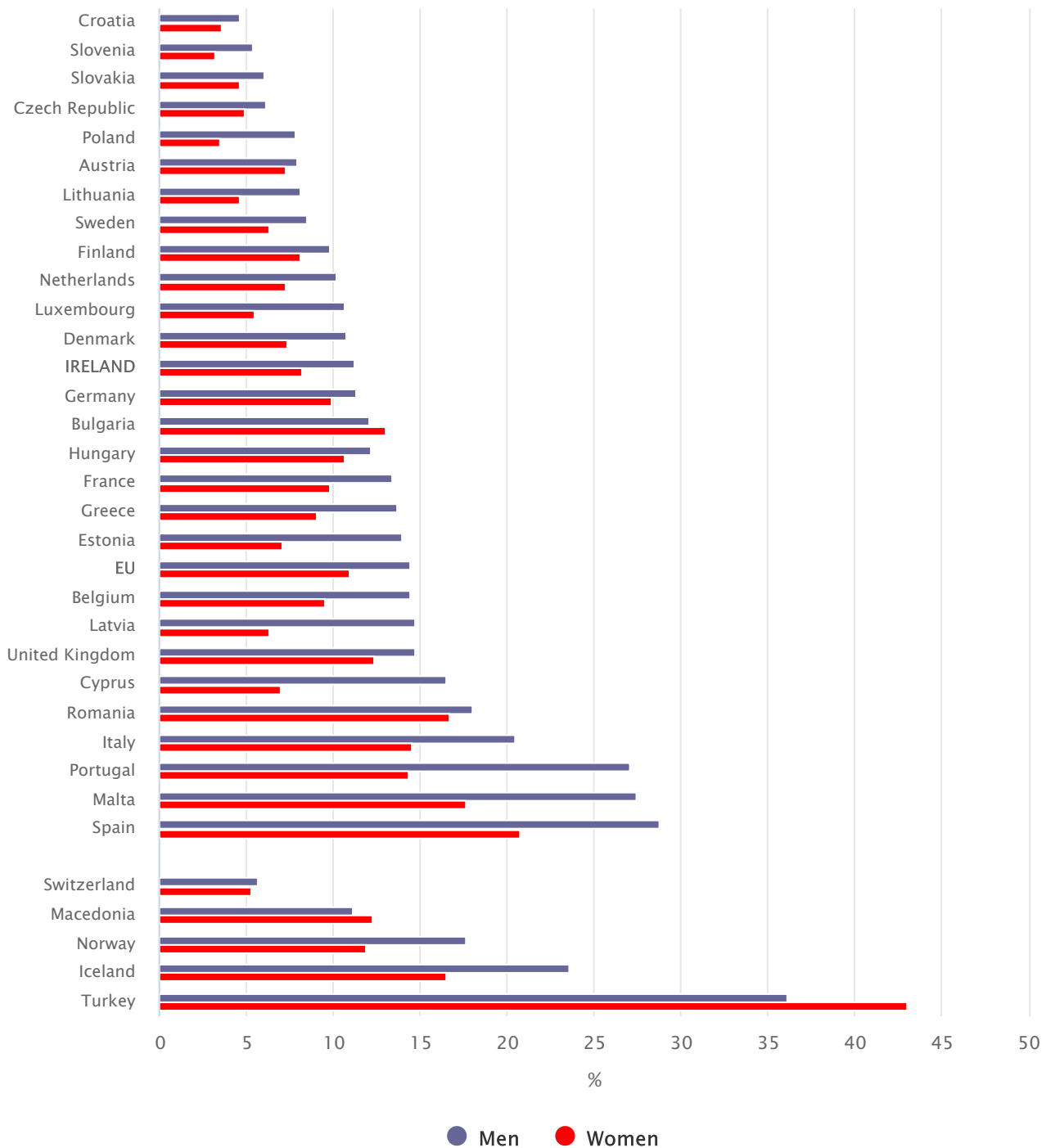
Source: CSO QNHS, Eurostat LFS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.6 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- In all EU countries in 2016, except the Czech Republic, higher proportions of men than women aged 18-24 had left school with at most lower secondary education and were not in further education or training.
- In Ireland 8% of men and 4.8% of women aged 18-24 were early school leavers in 2016. The EU averages were 12.3% for men and 9.3% for women.

- The target on early school leavers in the Europe 2020 strategy from the European Commission is a rate of less than 10% by 2020.
- The lowest rates for early school leavers in the EU in 2016 for both men and women were in Croatia, at 3.7% for men and 1.8% for women.
- The highest rates for both men and women in 2016 in the EU were in Malta, at 23.4% for men and 15.9% for women.

### 3.6 EU: Early school leavers, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Lone parents, 2006-2016

## 3.7 Ireland: Lone parents<sup>1</sup>, 2006-2016

Year	000s		
	Men	Women	% women
2006	10.1	115.6	92.0
2007	10.0	125.2	92.6
2008	10.7	124.9	92.1
2009	12.1	132.5	91.6
2010	11.3	142.5	92.7
2011	12.6	141.3	91.8
2012	11.5	147.8	92.8
2013	12.8	139.3	91.6
2014	12.7	129.7	91.1
2015	12.9	133.5	91.2
2016	12.9	132.5	91.1

Source: CSO QNHS

<sup>1</sup>Refers to persons living as lone parents whose children are less than 20 years of age.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.7 \(XLS 9KB\)](#)

- More than nine out of ten lone parents were women in 2016 and this proportion has remained stable over the period 2006 to 2016.
- The number of women living as lone parents increased by 14.6% from 115,600 to 132,500 between 2006 and 2016.
- The number of men living as lone parents rose by more than a quarter (27.7%) from 10,100 in 2006 to 12,900 by 2016.



# Ireland: Lone parents by age of youngest child, 2016

## 3.8 Ireland: Lone parents<sup>1</sup> by age of youngest child, 2016<sup>2,3</sup>

Age of youngest child	000s		
	Men	Women	% women
0-9	[4.9]	75.6	93.9
10-14	*	31.1	90.9
15 -19	[4.9]	25.9	84.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>132.5</b>	<b>91.1</b>

Source: CSO QNHS

<sup>1</sup>Refers to persons living as lone parents whose children are less than 20 years of age.

<sup>2</sup>Data in parentheses [ ] indicate where there are 30-49 persons in a cell - these estimates are considered to have a wider margin of error and should be treated with caution.

<sup>3</sup>The symbol \* is used where there are less than 30 persons in a cell and estimates for numbers of persons or averages are not produced as they are too small to be considered reliable.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.8 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- More than nine out of ten lone parents were women in 2016.
- The youngest child was aged under 10 for 57.1% of women living as lone parents.
- For 38% of male lone parents, the age of the youngest child was aged under 10 years and for the same proportion of male lone parents the age of the youngest child was between 15 and 19 years.

# Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2016

## 3.9 Ireland: Recipients of one-parent family payment by age, 2016

Age group	number			% women
	Men	Women	Total	
under 25	16	7,413	7,429	99.8
25-34	136	19,760	19,896	99.3
35-49	239	12,221	12,460	98.1
50 & over	39	493	532	92.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>39,887</b>	<b>40,317</b>	<b>98.9</b>

Source: Department of Social Protection

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.9 \(XLS 8KB\)](#)

- The vast majority (98.9%) of the 40,317 persons in receipt of one-parent family payments in 2016 were women.
- Just under one in five (18.6%) of the women receiving the one-parent family payment was aged under 25 years.

# EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2012-2016

## 3.10 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2012-2016<sup>1</sup>

% female representatives

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sweden	43.6	44.4	43.6	43.6	45.8
Finland	42.5	42.5	42.0	41.5	42.0
Spain	39.4	39.7	40.9	43.0	38.9
Belgium	39.9	40.0	38.0	38.0	38.7
Netherlands	38.7	38.0	37.3	38.7	38.0
Denmark	40.8	38.0	38.5	37.4	37.4
Germany	32.9	36.5	36.5	36.0	37.0
Slovenia	37.8	33.3	38.2	34.4	35.6
Portugal	29.1	31.3	31.3	34.3	34.3
Italy	21.4	31.3	31.3	31.1	31.0
Austria	28.4	33.3	30.6	30.8	30.6
United Kingdom	22.4	22.6	22.8	29.4	29.7
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>
Luxembourg	23.3	23.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
Poland	23.9	24.4	23.6	27.2	28.0
France	26.5	26.2	26.5	26.2	26.2
Estonia	21.0	17.8	19.8	25.7	25.7
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>
Lithuania	23.7	24.1	23.6	24.1	21.3
Czech Republic	21.5	19.5	19.5	20.0	20.5
Slovakia	18.7	18.7	20.0	20.0	20.5
Bulgaria	23.0	24.6	20.4	19.6	19.2
Croatia	25.8	23.8	25.8	25.2	18.5
Greece	21.0	21.0	21.0	19.7	18.3
Cyprus	10.7	14.3	14.3	12.5	17.9
Latvia	23.0	25.0	18.0	17.0	16.0
Romania	11.6	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.2
Malta	8.7	14.3	12.9	13.0	13.0
Hungary	9.1	9.4	10.1	9.6	9.5
Iceland	39.7	41.0	41.3	46.0	47.6
Norway	39.6	38.5	38.7	39.6	39.6
Macedonia	31.7	34.1	35.9	34.1	35.0
Serbia	32.4	34.1	33.6	33.6	34.0
Turkey	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.9	14.7

Source: European Institute for Gender Equality

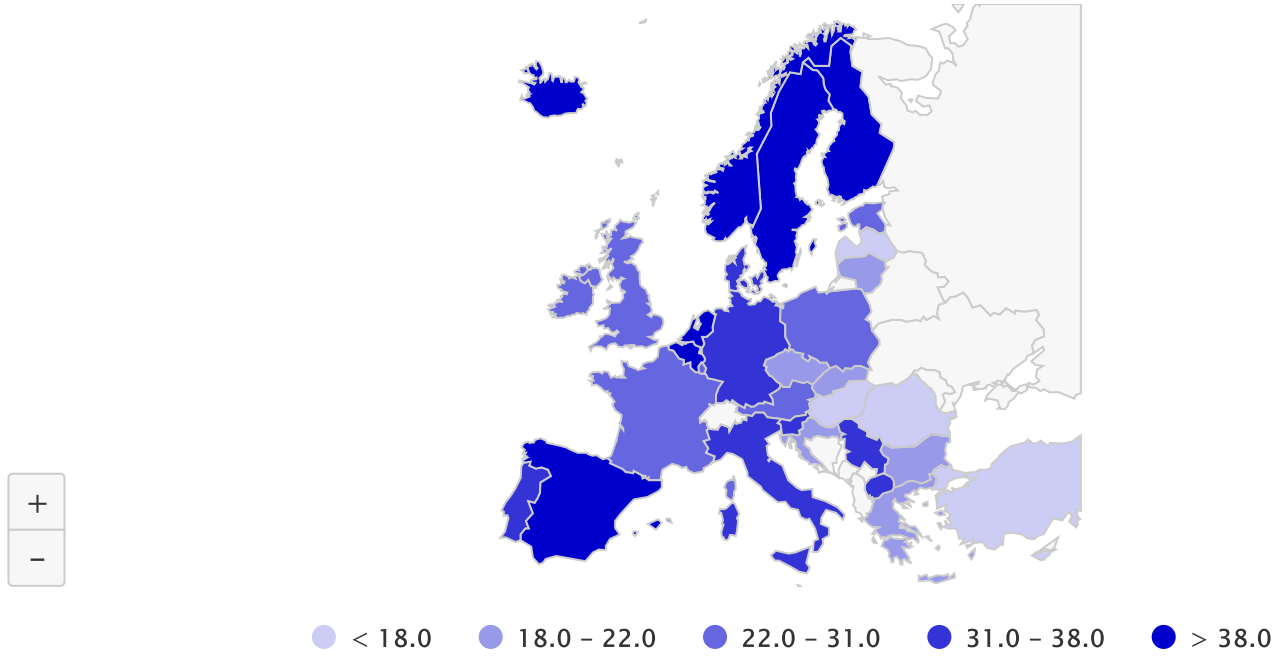
<sup>1</sup>Lower house or single chamber female representation in quarter 4.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.10 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- Less than a quarter (22.2%) of the TDs in the Dáil were women in 2016, the twelfth lowest representation in the EU and below the EU average of 28.7%.

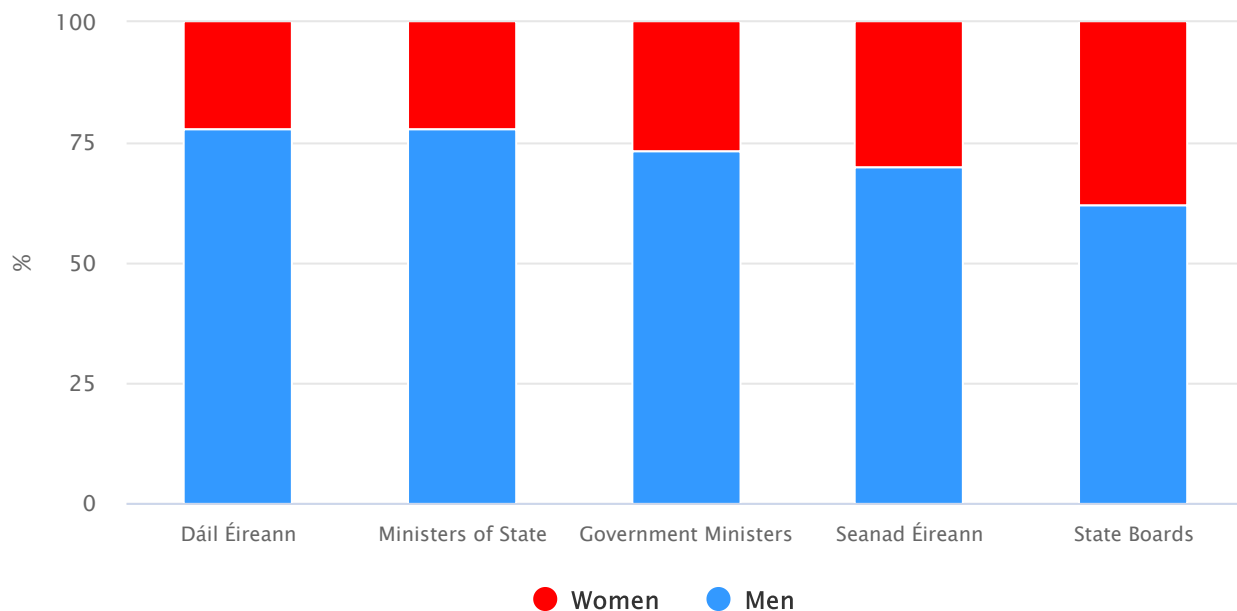
- Female representation in the Dáil increased in Ireland to 22.2% after the 2016 general election (from 16.3%) as a result of new legislation on female quotas for political parties, see Appendix 1.
- Two countries had female participation of over 40% in parliament - Sweden and Finland. The lowest representation was in Hungary at 9.5%.

### 3.10 EU: Representation in national parliaments, 2016



# Ireland: Women and men in decision making, 2016

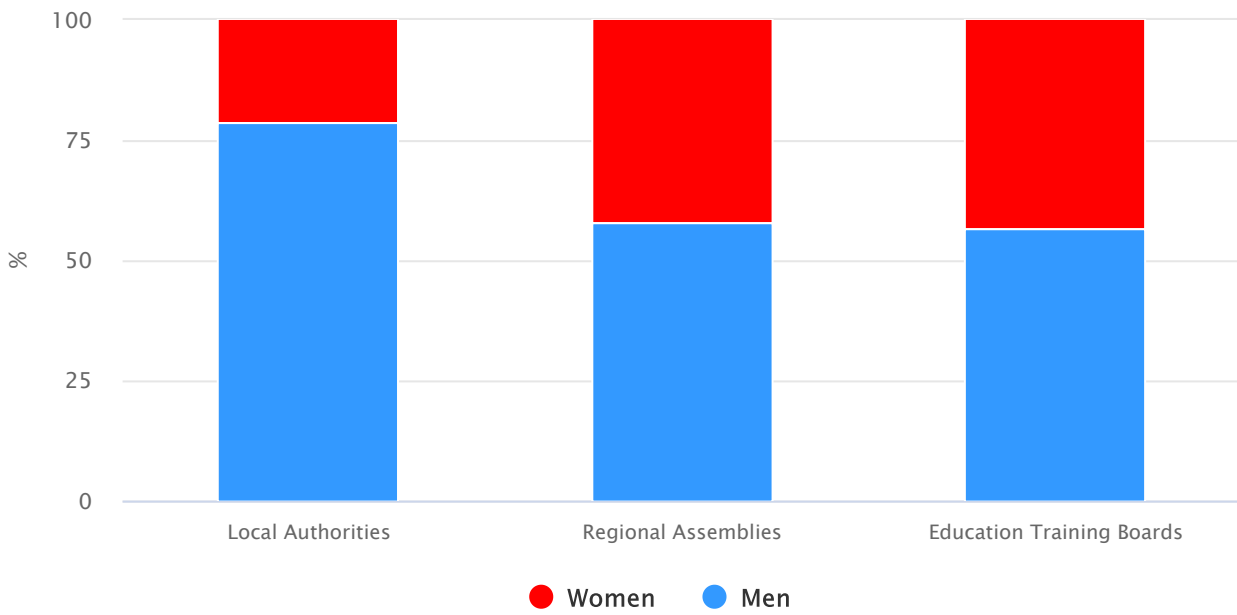
3.11a Ireland: Women and men in national decision making, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

- Men significantly out-numbered women in all national decision-making structures in Ireland in 2016.
- Just over a quarter (26.7%) of Government Ministers and 22.2% of Ministers of State were female.
- Just over a fifth (22.2%) of TDs were female while 30% of the membership of the Seanad were female.

### 3.11b Ireland: Women and men in regional decision making, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

- Men also out-numbered women in all regional decision-making structures in Ireland in 2016.
- Just over one in five members of Local Authorities were female in 2016 while women accounted for 43.2% of those on Education Training Boards.

# Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2016

## 3.12 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades, 2016

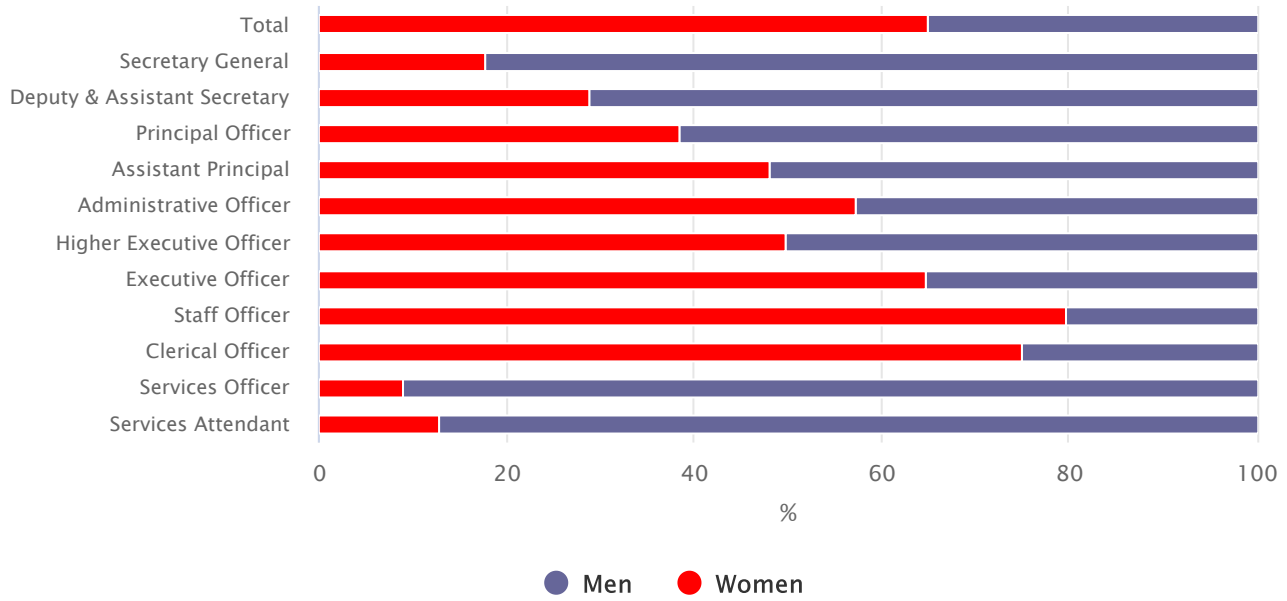
Grade	number			% of grade	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Secretary General	14	3	17	82.4	17.6
Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary	101	41	142	71.1	28.9
Principal Officer	468	292	760	61.6	38.4
Assistant Principal	1,130	1,049	2,179	51.9	48.1
Higher Executive Officer	1,673	2,238	3,911	42.8	57.2
Administrative Officer	282	279	561	50.3	49.7
Executive Officer	1,921	3,533	5,454	35.2	64.8
Staff Officer	281	1,105	1,386	20.3	79.7
Clerical Officer	2,850	8,525	11,375	25.1	74.9
Services Attendant	102	10	112	91.1	8.9
Services Officer	411	61	472	87.1	12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,233</b>	<b>17,136</b>	<b>26,369</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>

Source: Department of Finance

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.12 \(XLS 11KB\)](#)

- Just under two-thirds (65%) of Irish civil servants in general service were women in 2016
- About three-quarters of Clerical officers and Staff officers were female in 2016. In contrast, less than two in ten (17.6%) of those at Secretary General level were women while less than three in ten (28.9%) of those at Deputy and Assistant Secretary level were women.
- A clear majority of those in the four most senior general service grades were men in 2016.
- The middle management grade of Administrative Office was the most gender balanced of all grades.

### 3.12 Ireland: Civil Service general service grades



Source: CSO Ireland



# Ireland: Religion, 2011 and 2016

## 3.13 Ireland: Religion, 2011 and 2016

Religion	%					
	2011			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Roman Catholic	83.4	85.9	84.7	77.3	80.3	78.8
Church of Ireland, England, Anglican, Episcopalian	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
Muslim (Islamic)	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3
Orthodox (Greek, Coptic, Russian)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other stated religion	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
No religion	6.7	4.7	5.7	10.8	8.5	9.6
Not stated	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.4	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO Census of Population

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.13 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

- The number of males and females in the usually resident population who described themselves as Roman Catholic decreased between 2011 and 2016.
- In 2011 85.9% of females were Roman Catholic but this had dropped to 80.3% by 2016 while 83.4% of males were Roman Catholic in 2011 but this decreased to 77.3% by 2016.
- There was an increase in the numbers of people with no religion between 2011 and 2016. Over this time period the number of males with no religion increased from 6.7% to 10.8% while the number of females increased from 4.7% to 8.5%.

# Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2016

## 3.14 Ireland: Religion by nationality, 2016

Religion	Irish			Other EU			Non-EU			Total			%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Roman Catholic	82.4	85.1	<b>83.8</b>	53.4	56.6	<b>55.0</b>	24.5	27.7	<b>26.1</b>	77.3	80.3	<b>78.8</b>	
Church of Ireland, England, Anglican, Episcopalian	2.3	2.4	<b>2.3</b>	5.6	5.8	<b>5.7</b>	1.8	2.0	<b>1.9</b>	2.6	2.6	<b>2.6</b>	
Muslim (Islamic)	0.9	0.8	<b>0.8</b>	1.1	0.9	<b>1.0</b>	14.4	9.6	<b>12.1</b>	1.5	1.1	<b>1.3</b>	
Orthodox (Greek, Coptic, Russian)	0.5	0.5	<b>0.5</b>	7.9	8.0	<b>7.9</b>	4.2	4.7	<b>4.4</b>	1.3	1.3	<b>1.3</b>	
Other stated religion	2.8	2.7	<b>2.8</b>	7.5	8.0	<b>7.7</b>	15.3	16.9	<b>16.1</b>	3.8	3.8	<b>3.8</b>	
No religion	9.7	7.3	<b>8.5</b>	21.0	17.7	<b>19.3</b>	12.4	13.7	<b>13.0</b>	10.8	8.5	<b>9.6</b>	
Not stated	1.4	1.2	<b>1.3</b>	3.6	3.0	<b>3.3</b>	27.3	25.3	<b>26.3</b>	2.7	2.4	<b>2.5</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: CSO Census of Population

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.14 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- In the population usually resident in Ireland in 2016, 80.3% of females and 77.3% of males described themselves as Roman Catholic.
- Just over half of males (53.4%) and females (56.6%) with 'Other EU' nationality were Roman Catholic compared to more than eight out of ten Irish males (82.4%) and females (85.1%).
- Around a quarter of males (27.3%) and females (25.3%) with 'Non EU' nationality did not state their religion compared just 1.4% of Irish males and 1.2% of Irish females.
- Irish residents with non-EU nationality had varied religions - 14.4% of males and 9.6% of females described themselves as Muslim while around an eighth stated they had no religion, (12.4% of males and 13.7% of females).

# Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by age of athlete, 2016

## 3.15 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by age of athlete<sup>1</sup>, 2016

Age of athlete	recipients		
	Men	Women	Total
19 and under	0	4	4
20-24	20	6	26
25-29	21	11	32
30-34	4	4	8
35-44	6	5	11
45-64	4	1	5
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>86</b>

Source: Sport Ireland

<sup>1</sup>Grants to junior athletes are not included in this data, see Appendix 1.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.15 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- In 2016 Sport Ireland awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 55 male and 31 female athletes.
- Athletes aged between 25 and 29 years of age received the largest number of grants. For male athletes, just under four out of ten (38.2%) grants went to those aged 25-29 while 35.5% of grants went to female athletes in this age group.

# Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by size of grant, 2016

## 3.16 Ireland: Grants to high-performance athletes by size of grant<sup>1</sup>, 2016

Size of grant	recipients		average allocation (€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €10,000	8	2	6,000	4,500
€10,000 - €19,999	23	12	11,913	11,833
€20,000 - €34,999	15	10	20,000	20,000
€35,000 & over	9	7	40,000	40,000
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>55</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17,855</b>	<b>20,355</b>

Source: Sport Ireland

<sup>1</sup>Grants to junior athletes are not included in this data, see Appendix 1.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.16 \(XLS 9KB\)](#)

- In 2016 the Irish Sports Council awarded grants under the International Carding Scheme to 55 male and 31 female athletes.
- The average grant allocated was €20,355 to women and €17,855 to men.
- More than four in ten (41.8%) male athletes and 38.7% of female athletes received a grant between €10,000 and €19,999.

# Ireland: Arts council grants to artists by artform, 2016

## 3.17 Ireland: Arts council grants to artists by artform, 2016

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Architecture	6	3	4,531	7,140
Arts Participation	4	10	4,834	10,668
Circus	7	4	6,239	10,559
Dance	5	27	18,625	13,486
Film	7	5	21,133	30,910
Literature	66	47	13,787	10,227
Music	55	30	9,937	5,952
Opera	6	4	8,000	6,688
Street Arts	1	1	19,750	800
Theatre	18	29	18,400	24,751
Traditional Arts	17	11	6,008	13,730
Visual Arts	79	103	13,802	11,987
Young people, children and education	2	17	10,000	6,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>12,451</b>	<b>12,307</b>

Source: Arts Council

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.17 \(XLS 11KB\)](#)

- The Arts Council awarded 564 grants to artists in 2016. Women represented more than half (52%) of recipients.
- The average grant awarded to men by the Arts Council was €12,451 while the average awarded to women was €12,307.
- More than a third (35%) of grants awarded to women and 29% of the grants awarded to men were in the field of visual arts.
- Just under a quarter of grants to men were for Literature and 20% were for music. Around 16% of grants to women were for literature while about one in ten were for music.
- About 60% of the recipients of grants in the fields of literature and music were men while women received 84% of the grants relating to dance and 62% of the theatre grants.

# Ireland: Arts council grants to artists by size of grant, 2016

## 3.18 Ireland: Arts council grants to artists by size of grant, 2016

Artform	recipients		average allocation(€)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than €5,000	64	103	2,137	1,569
€5,000 - €9,999	46	43	7,437	7,723
€10,000 - €14,999	38	49	12,704	12,751
€15,000 and over	125	96	19,489	25,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>12,451</b>	<b>12,307</b>

Source: Arts Council

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.18 \(XLS 8KB\)](#)

- The Arts Council awarded 564 grants to artists in 2016. Women represented more than half (52%) of recipients.
- The average grant awarded to men by the Arts Council was €12,451 while the average awarded to women was €12,307.
- Close to half (46%) of the grants awarded to men were €15,000 or over while a third of the grants to women were in this category.

## 3.19 Ireland: Income liable for social insurance, 2016

### 3.19 Ireland: Income<sup>1</sup> liable for social insurance, 2016

Income band	<i>persons aged 15-84</i>		<i>%</i>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under €5,000	189,602	194,044	13.9	15.7
€5,000 - €9,999	128,403	145,247	9.4	11.7
€10,000 - €19,999	223,213	261,538	16.3	21.1
€20,000 - €29,999	228,818	211,830	16.7	17.1
€30,000 - €39,999	189,972	164,435	13.9	13.3
€40,000 - €49,999	115,122	96,826	8.4	7.8
€50,000 & over	293,499	164,695	21.4	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,368,629</b>	<b>1,238,615</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Average income €</i>	<i>35,766</i>	<i>26,649</i>		

*Source: Department of Social Protection, Revenue Commissioners*

<sup>1</sup> These tables are based on income data which covers 75.6% of men and 66.7% of women aged 15-84. See Appendix 1 for further information.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.19 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- The average income liable for social insurance for women in 2016 was three-quarters of men's with average income for women of €26,649 compared to €35,766 for men.
- Men were more likely to have income of €50,000 or over with 21.4% of men and 13.3% of women in this income band. Nearly half (48.5%) of women had income under €20,000 compared to 39.6% of men.
- When interpreting this table note 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 2.6 and 2.8). See Appendix 1 for further information on income liable for social insurance.

## 3.20 Average income liable for social insurance by age, 2016

### 3.20 Ireland: Average income<sup>1</sup> liable for social insurance by age, 2016

Age group	average income (€)		Women's income as % of men's
	Men	Women	
15-24	10,917	9,770	89.5
25-34	29,376	25,876	88.1
35-44	45,096	34,264	76.0
45-54	52,686	34,195	64.9
55-64	45,031	29,037	64.5
65-84	23,706	16,098	67.9
<b>Total aged 15-84</b>	<b>35,766</b>	<b>26,649</b>	<b>74.5</b>

Source: Department of Social Protection, Revenue Commissioners

<sup>1</sup>These tables are based on income data which covers 75.6% of men and 66.7% of women aged 15-84. See Appendix 1 for further information.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 3.20 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- The difference between men and women for average income liable for social insurance increased with age in 2016. The average income of women aged 15-24 was 89.5% of men's in the same age group while for the 55-64 age group women's average income was 64.5% of men's.
- When interpreting this table note 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 2.6 and 2.8). See Appendix 1 for further information on income liable for social insurance.



# Education



## Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2016

### 4.1 Ireland: Leaving Certificate candidates, 2016

Subject (higher level)	number		higher level candidates as a % of total candidates		% all candidates attaining A or B grades	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
English	16,450	20,126	59.2	72.2	18.7	27.6
French	5,979	9,273	21.5	33.2	8.0	14.6
Irish	7,490	12,607	27.0	45.2	12.4	24.6
Biology	9,673	15,538	34.8	55.7	13.5	23.4
Chemistry	3,412	4,246	12.3	15.2	5.9	7.2
Mathematics	8,032	7,166	28.9	25.7	11.8	8.3
Physics	4,429	1,574	15.9	5.6	7.0	2.7
Construction studies	6,460	627	23.2	2.2	9.4	0.9
Design and communication graphics	3,826	524	13.8	1.9	6.8	1.1
Engineering	4,270	219	15.4	0.8	7.1	0.4
Art	2,298	5,491	8.3	19.7	2.2	8.7
Home economics	687	8,068	2.5	28.9	0.6	14.1
Music	1,854	4,192	6.7	15.0	4.2	10.2
<b>Total Leaving Certificate candidates<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>27,790</b>	<b>27,894</b>				

Source: State Examinations Commission

<sup>1</sup>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.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 4.1 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- The language subjects of English, French and Irish were more popular at higher level with girls than boys. More than seven in ten girls (72.2%) sitting the Leaving certificate took English at higher level compared with 59.2% of boys.
- More than half (55.7%) of girls took higher level Biology compared with 34.8% of boys.
- Higher level mathematics was taken by 28.9% of boys, compared to 25.7% of girls.
- Just under a quarter of all boys took higher level Construction studies in the Leaving Certificate compared to just 2.2% of girls.
- Design and communications graphics and Engineering were also more popular with boys than girls. Only 1.9% of girls took higher level Design and communications graphics compared with 13.8% of boys.
- About one in six boys sitting the Leaving Certificate took higher level Engineering compared to less than 1% of girls.
- Art, Home economics and Music at higher level were much more likely to be taken by girls. Nearly three in ten girls took higher level Home economics compared to about 3 in 100 boys while higher level Art was taken by 19.7% of girls compared with 8.3% of boys.

# Ireland: Third level graduates by field of study, 2016

## 4.2 Ireland: Third level graduates<sup>1</sup> by field of study, 2016

Field of education	number		%	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Generic programmes and qualifications	65	95	0.2	0.3
Education	1,054	2,636	3.4	7.9
Arts and humanities	3,683	5,321	12.0	15.9
Social sciences, journalism and information	1,572	2,518	5.1	7.5
Business, administration and law	7,930	7,841	25.8	23.4
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	2,561	2,652	8.3	7.9
Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	3,235	845	10.5	2.5
Engineering, manufacturing and construction	5,538	1,180	18.0	3.5
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	639	418	2.1	1.2
Health and welfare	2,636	8,544	8.6	25.5
Services	1,830	1,490	6.0	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,743</b>	<b>33,540</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

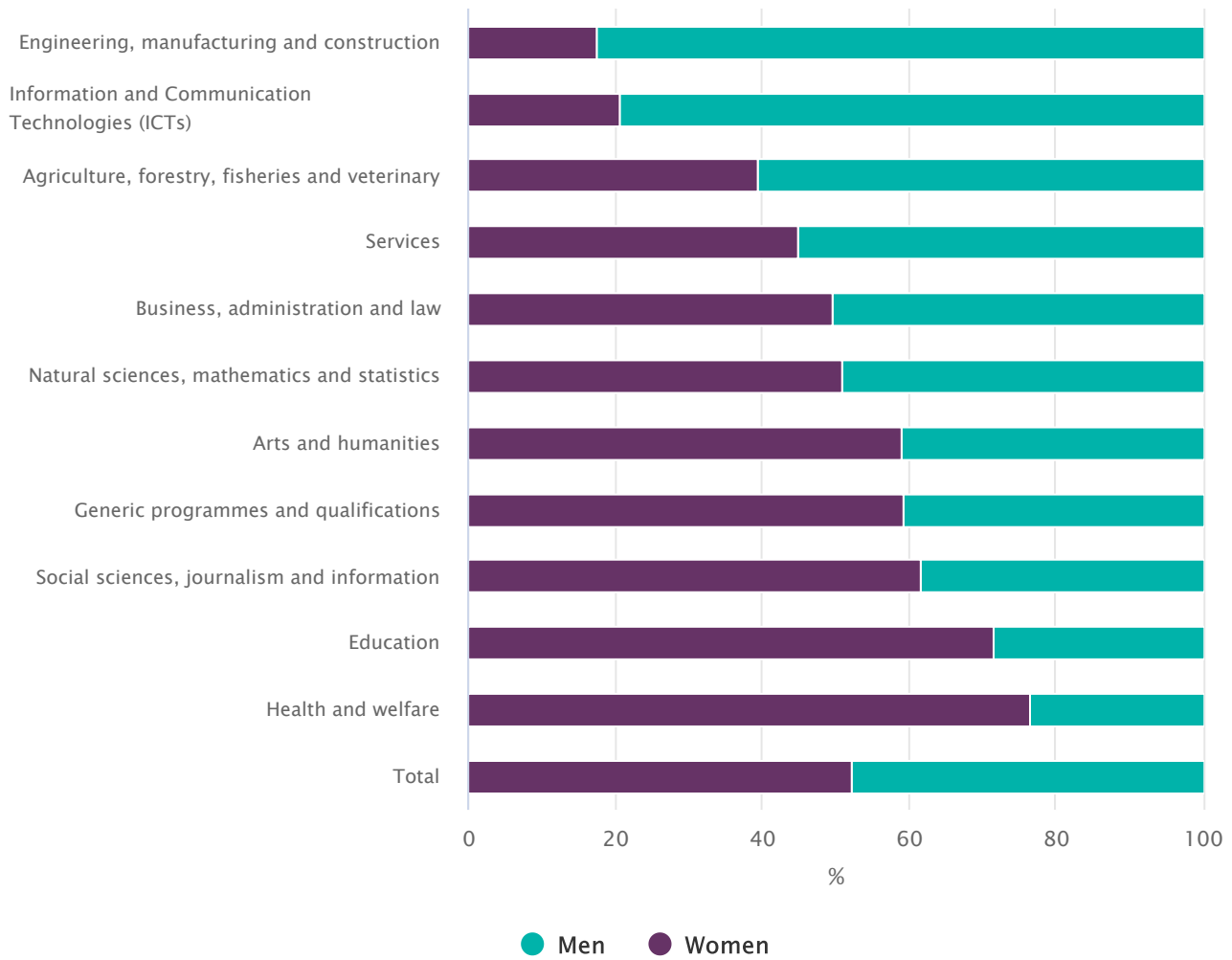
Source: Department of Education and Science

<sup>1</sup>At ISCED 2011 levels 5 to 8 (see Appendix 1). Total excludes graduates where field of education was not stated.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 4.2 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

- Women represented 52.2 % of all third-level graduates in Ireland in 2016.
- One in four (25.5%) female graduates were in Health and welfare while just under one in four (23.4%) were in Business, administration and law.
- One in four (25.8%) male graduates were in Business, administration and law while 18% were in Engineering, manufacturing and construction.
- Women represented more than three out of four (76.4%) graduates in Health and welfare and 71.4% of graduates in education.
- More than four out of five (82.4%) graduates in Engineering, manufacturing and construction were male while 79.3% of graduates in Information and communication technologies were male.

## 4.2 Ireland: Third-level graduates by field of study, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2011 and 2016

## 4.3 Ireland: Students as proportion of population aged 18-24, 2011 and 2016

Age	%			
	2011		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
18 years	80.9	83.8	85.6	83.5
19 years	65.2	70.5	63.9	74.0
20 years	53.7	60.8	48.0	68.5
21 years	46.3	48.7	44.5	54.3
22 years	26.5	27.2	41.3	42.0
23 years	23.1	20.2	30.4	26.0
24 years	14.9	14.5	20.5	20.2
<b>Total 18-24 year olds</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>

Source: CSO QNHS

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 4.3 \(XLS 9KB\)](#)

- The proportion of students among women in the 18-24 age group rose by over 10 percentage points between 2011 and 2016, from 44.9% to 55.1%.
- Over the same time period, the proportion of students among men in the 18-24 age group rose by just under 6 percentage points, from 43.7% to 49.6%.
- In 2016 more young women than men were students and this difference was most pronounced for 20 year olds where 68.5% of women were students compared to 48% of men.

# Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with a third level qualification, 2007-2016

## 4.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25-34 with a third level qualification, 2007-2016

Year	%	
	Men	Women
2007	34.3	47.6
2008	35.0	50.1
2009 <sup>1</sup>	38.5	51.0
2010	38.9	52.3
2011	39.3	53.2
2012	41.4	54.2
2013	42.7	55.3
2014 <sup>2</sup>	41.0	54.0
2015	43.9	54.7
2016	42.9	55.1

Source: CSO QNHS

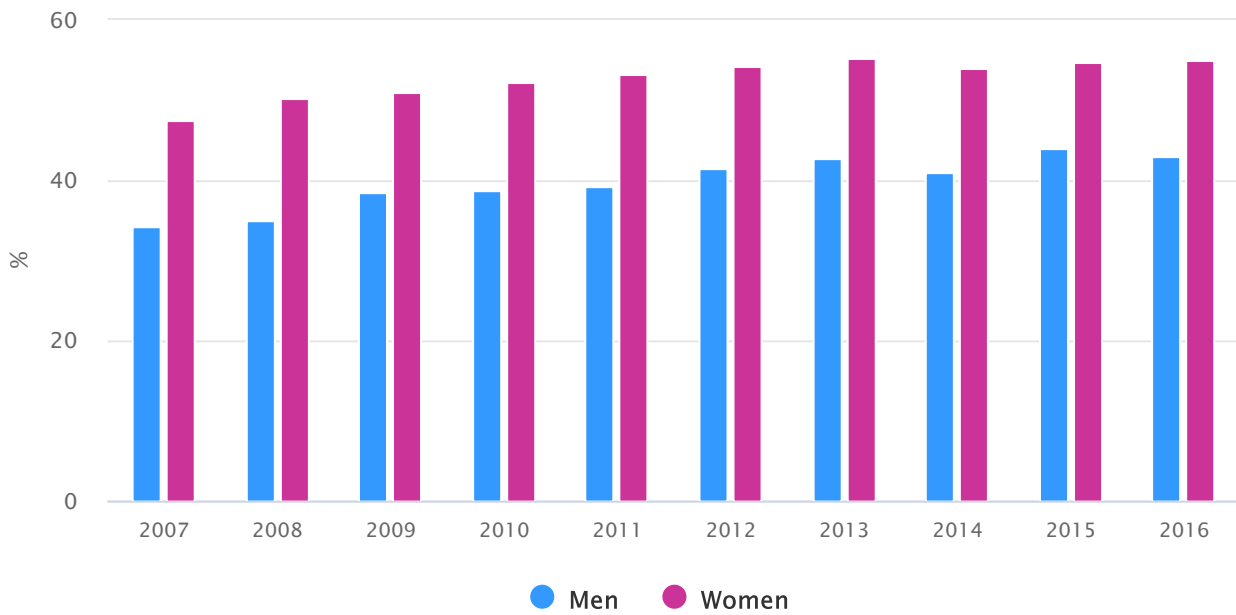
<sup>1</sup>From 2009 the classification of educational levels was revised in order to facilitate the linking of education categories to the National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ), while also retaining links with the international education classification, ISCED97.

<sup>2</sup>ISCED 2011 classification from 2014.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 4.4 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- The percentage of men and women aged 25-34 with a third level qualification increased over the period 2007 to 2016.
- More women than men have a third level qualification but the gap narrowed slightly over the period 2007 to 2016.
- The percentage of men aged 25-34 with a third level qualification increased from 34.3% in 2007 to 42.9% in 2016, an increase of 8.6 percentage points.
- The percentage of women aged 25-34 with a third level qualification increased from 47.6% in 2007 to 55.1% in 2016, a rise of 7.5 percentage points.

#### 4.4 Ireland: Persons aged 25–34 with a third-level qualification



Source: CSO Ireland

## Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2016

#### 4.5 Ireland: Persons aged 35-64 by highest level of education attained, 2016

Level of education attained <sup>1</sup>	000s		% of category	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary or no formal education	94.1	78.3	10.2	8.3
Lower secondary	144.8	112.5	15.7	12.0
Higher secondary	201.4	215.5	21.9	22.9
Post leaving certificate	122.7	115.8	13.3	12.3
Third level	327.1	394.2	35.6	41.9
Not stated	29.7	25.0	3.2	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>919.8</b>	<b>941.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CSO QNHS

<sup>1</sup>ISCED 2011 classification.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 4.5 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- More women aged 35-64 had third level education in 2016 than men, with 41.9% of women being educated to at least degree level compared with 35.6% of men.
- Just over a quarter of men aged 35-64 in 2016 had at most lower secondary education compared to 20.3% of women.

# Ireland: Classroom teachers, 2006-2015

## 4.6 Ireland: Classroom teachers<sup>1</sup>, 2006-2015

Year	%			
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
2006	17.1	82.9	37.9	62.1
2007	17.8	82.2	37.9	62.1
2008	17.2	82.8	36.3	63.7
2009	15.3	84.7	36.6	63.4
2010	15.1	84.9	35.3	64.7
2011	15.1	84.9	34.9	65.1
2012	15.1	84.9	31.7	68.3
2013	13.7	86.3	:	:
2014	13.1	86.9	29.0	71.0
2015	13.0	87.0	29.0	71.0

Source: Eurostat

<sup>1</sup>ISCED 97 for years 2006-2012 and ISCED 2011 for years 2013-2015, see Appendix 1

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland 2016 Table 4.6 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- Women accounted for 87% of teachers at primary level in Ireland in 2015, an increase of 4.1 percentage points since 2006.
- At second level, women accounted for 71% of teachers in 2015, which was an increase of 8.9 percentage points since 2006.



# EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff, 2015

## 4.7 EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff, 2015<sup>1</sup>

Country	%					
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2-3 Second level		ISCED 5-8 Third level	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Denmark	30.9	69.1	43.6	56.4	58.8	41.2
Greece	29.8	70.2	41.7	58.3	67.3	32.7
Luxembourg	24.2	75.8	46.9	53.1	62.1	37.9
Spain	23.8	76.2	43.1	56.9	57.5	42.5
Sweden	22.9	77.1	36.1	63.9	55.7	44.3
Finland	20.2	79.8	34.1	65.9	48.9	51.1
Portugal	19.9	80.1	29.9	70.1	55.6	44.4
Belgium	18.2	81.8	37.1	62.9	51.4	48.6
France	17.9	82.1	40.6	59.4	62.1	37.9
Cyprus	17.6	82.4	34.4	65.6	58.9	41.1
United Kingdom	15.9	84.1	39.9	60.1	55.7	44.3
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>41.6</b>
Poland	14.6	85.4	30.7	69.3	55.6	44.4
Netherlands	13.8	86.2	47.9	52.1	55.6	44.4
Germany	13.2	86.8	37.6	62.4	61.8	38.2
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Romania	11.0	89.0	29.3	70.7	50.6	49.4
Slovakia	10.3	89.7	25.6	74.4	54.6	45.4
Malta	9.9	90.1	34.1	65.9	64.7	35.3
Estonia	8.9	91.1	23.8	76.2	51.1	48.9
Austria	8.4	91.6	34.9	65.1	57.3	42.7
Latvia	7.2	92.8	17.5	82.5	44.3	55.7
Croatia	6.4	93.6	29.4	70.6	52.0	48.0
Czech Republic	6.0	94.0	32.1	67.9	59.9	40.1
Bulgaria	5.4	94.6	21.0	79.0	51.9	48.1
Italy	4.1	95.9	29.1	70.9	62.7	37.3
Hungary	3.2	96.8	29.7	70.3	57.9	42.1
Slovenia	2.8	97.2	26.8	73.2	58.9	41.1
Lithuania	2.8	97.2	18.5	81.5	43.9	56.1
Turkey	41.8	58.2	50.6	49.4	57.2	42.8
Norway	25.0	75.0	37.1	62.9	54.5	45.5
Macedonia	18.5	81.5	42.0	58.0	50.1	49.9
Iceland	18.2	81.8	18.4	81.6	:	:
Switzerland	18.2	81.8	51.3	48.7	65.7	34.3
Serbia	13.6	86.4	35.3	64.7	55.4	44.6

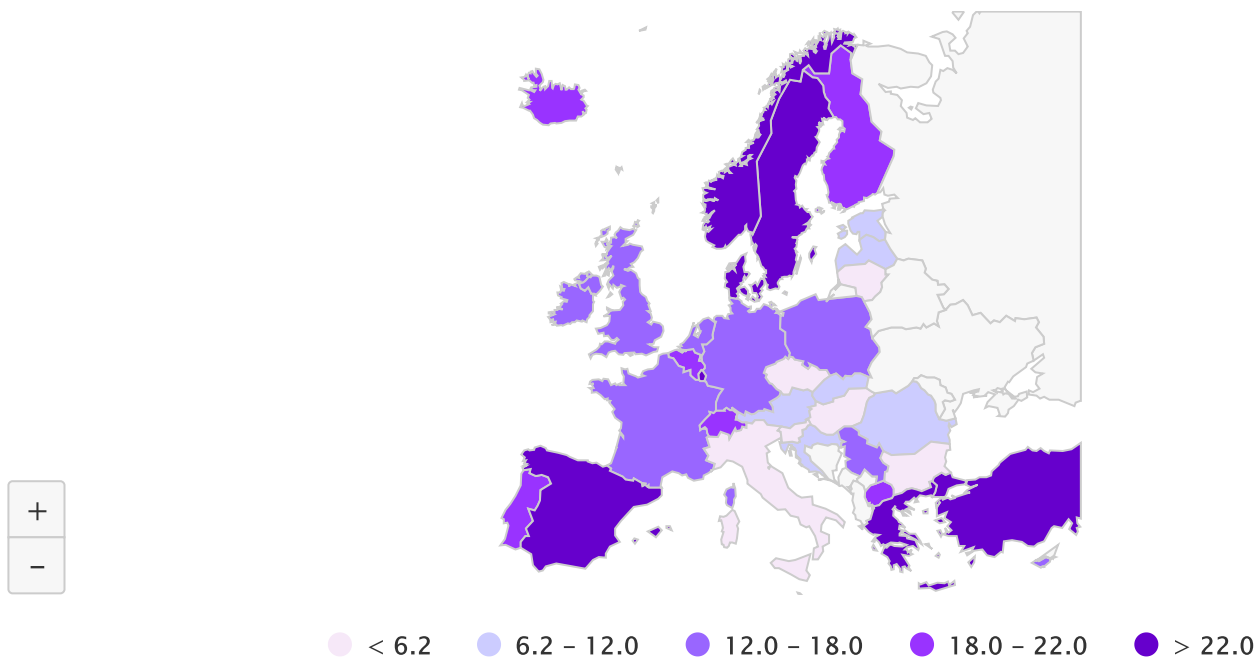
Source: Eurostat

<sup>1</sup>2013 data used for Iceland and 2014 data used for EU28, Denmark, Greece, the United Kingdom, Macedonia and Turkey.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland 2016 Table 4.7 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- In 2015 13% of primary school teachers in Ireland were men. The highest reported levels of male participation at primary level among other EU countries were in Denmark and Greece where about 30% of all primary teachers were male.
- Lithuania and Slovenia had the lowest levels of male teachers at primary level in the EU at just 2.8%.
- In Ireland 29% of second level teachers were male in 2015, below the EU average of 36%.
- At third level in Ireland 56% of academic staff were male in 2015.
- The majority of teachers at primary and second level in 2015 were female in all EU countries. However at third level, the majority of academic staff were male in EU countries with the exceptions of Lithuania, Latvia and Finland.

#### 4.7 EU: Male primary classroom teachers



# EU: School management personnel, 2015

## 4.8 EU: School management personnel, 2015<sup>1</sup>

Country	%					
	ISCED 1 Primary		ISCED 2 Lower secondary		ISCED 3 Upper secondary	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Lithuania	4.0	96.0	20.4	79.6	25.7	74.3
Bulgaria	18.7	81.3	25.0	75.0	26.0	74.0
Denmark	27.0	73.0	32.5	67.5	31.3	68.7
Slovakia	12.6	87.4	13.1	86.9	38.6	61.4
Romania	25.3	74.7	34.4	65.6	40.3	59.7
Slovenia	26.2	73.8	26.6	73.4	41.3	58.7
Poland	21.7	78.3	31.3	68.7	41.4	58.6
Hungary	22.2	77.8	22.1	77.9	45.7	54.3
Sweden	31.7	68.3	31.4	68.6	46.6	53.4
Italy	:	:	15.7	84.3	47.1	52.9
Malta	28.8	71.2	49.6	50.4	53.9	46.1
Finland	52.0	48.0	55.7	44.3	54.5	45.5
United Kingdom	22.4	77.6	48.4	51.6	55.6	44.4
<b>Ireland<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Belgium	38.8	61.2	:	:	59.1	40.9
France	24.6	75.4	44.4	55.6	60.3	39.7
Austria	16.2	83.8	54.6	45.4	64.4	35.6
Netherlands	51.6	48.4	71.1	28.9	65.7	34.3
Greece	59.2	40.8	57.4	42.6	68.3	31.7
Luxembourg	52.4	47.6:	:	:	70.5	29.5
Norway	38.6	61.4	38.5	61.5	49.3	50.7
Macedonia	:	:	57.0	43.0	67.5	32.5
Switzerland	39.0	61.0	65.0	35.0	72.8	27.2
Iceland	27.7	72.3	27.7	72.3	:	:

Source: Eurostat

<sup>1</sup>2014 data used for Denmark, Greece, the United Kingdom and Macedonia and 2013 data used for Iceland.

<sup>2</sup>Data for lower secondary included with upper secondary for Ireland.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 4.8 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

- There were more women than men in school management positions at primary level in Ireland in 2015 with 59% of these positions taken by women.
- The proportion of primary school managers who were female in the reporting countries varied from 40.8% in Greece to 96% in Lithuania.
- In Ireland in 2015 less than half (44.3%) of second-level school management personnel were female.
- Of the EU countries for which data was available, Luxembourg had the lowest proportion of female school managers at upper secondary level at 29.5% while Lithuania had the highest at 74.3%.

# Health



## Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2012

### 5.1 Ireland: Life expectancy at birth and at 65 years, 1925-2012

*years*

Period	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
2010-2012	78.4	82.8	4.4	17.7	20.6	2.9

Source: CSO Irish Life Tables No 15, 2010-2012

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.1 \(XLS 11KB\)](#)

- In Ireland, female life expectancy at birth increased from 57.9 years in the period 1925-1927 to 82.8 years in 2010-2012, an increase of just under 25 years. Over the same time period, male life expectancy at birth increased from 57.4 years to 78.4 years, which is a rise of 21 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 falling in recent years to 4.4 years by 2010-2012.
- Women's life expectancy at age 65 increased from 13.4 years in 1925-1927 to 20.6 years by 2010-2012 while male life expectancy at age 65 rose from 12.8 years to 17.7 years over the same time period.
- 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 2.9 years by 2010-2012.

# EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2015

## 5.2 EU: Life expectancy at birth, 2015

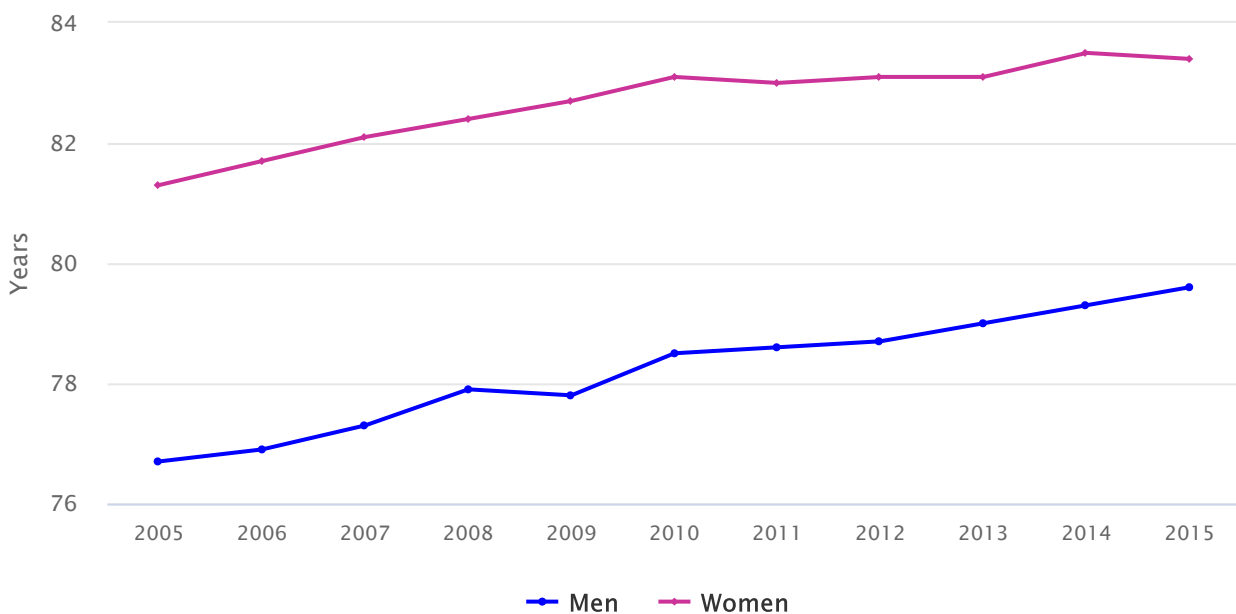
Country	years		
	Males	Females	Difference
Sweden	80.4	84.1	-3.7
Italy	80.3	84.9	-4.6
Spain	80.1	85.8	-5.7
Luxembourg	80.0	84.7	-4.7
Cyprus	79.9	83.7	-3.8
Netherlands	79.9	83.2	-3.3
Malta	79.7	84.0	-4.3
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
France	79.2	85.5	-6.3
United Kingdom	79.2	82.8	-3.6
Denmark	78.8	82.7	-3.9
Austria	78.8	83.7	-4.9
Belgium	78.7	83.4	-4.7
Finland	78.7	84.4	-5.7
Greece	78.5	83.7	-5.2
Germany	78.3	83.1	-4.8
Portugal	78.1	84.3	-6.2
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Slovenia	77.8	83.9	-6.1
Czech Republic	75.7	81.6	-5.9
Croatia	74.4	80.5	-6.1
Poland	73.5	81.6	-8.1
Estonia	73.2	82.2	-9.0
Slovakia	73.1	80.2	-7.1
Hungary	72.3	79.0	-6.7
Romania	71.5	78.7	-7.2
Bulgaria	71.2	78.2	-7.0
Latvia	69.7	79.5	-9.8
Lithuania	69.2	79.7	-10.5
Iceland	81.2	83.8	-2.6
Switzerland	80.8	85.1	-4.3
Norway	80.5	84.2	-3.7
Albania	76.2	79.7	-3.5
Turkey	75.4	81.0	-5.6
Montenegro	74.4	78.6	-4.2
Macedonia	73.5	77.4	-3.9
Serbia	72.8	77.9	-5.1

Source: Eurostat

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.2 \(XLS 14KB\)](#)

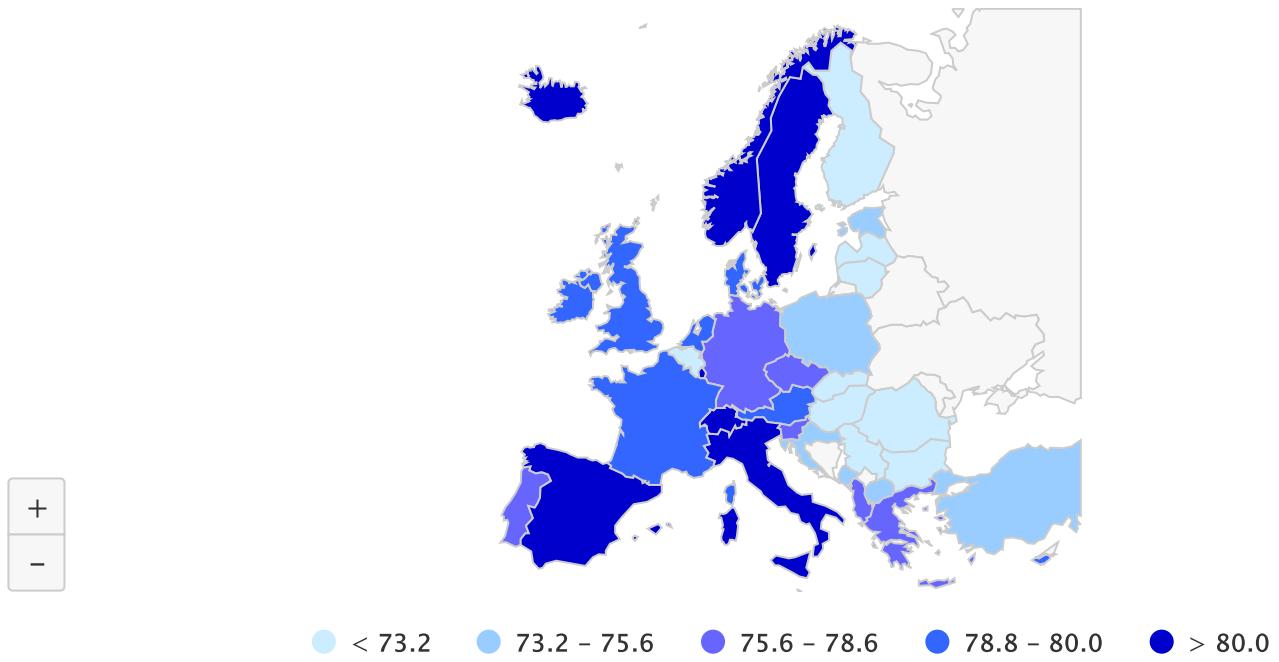
- Life expectancy at birth in 2015 for Irish males was 79.6 years which was 1.7 years higher than the EU average of 77.9 years.
- Irish females born in 2015 could expect to live to 83.4 years, just above the EU average of 83.3 years.
- The highest male life expectancy at birth was in Sweden at 80.4 years while the lowest was in Lithuania at 69.2 years.
- The highest female life expectancy at birth was 85.8 years in Spain with the lowest in Bulgaria at 78.2.
- Females had longer life expectancies than males in all EU countries in 2015, with the largest gap in Lithuania at 10.5 years and the smallest gap in the Netherlands at 3.3 years.
- Over the ten year period from 2005 to 2015, male life expectancy at birth in Ireland rose by 2.9 years, compared to an increase of 2.1 years for females, (see graph).

## 5.2 Ireland: Life expectancy at birth

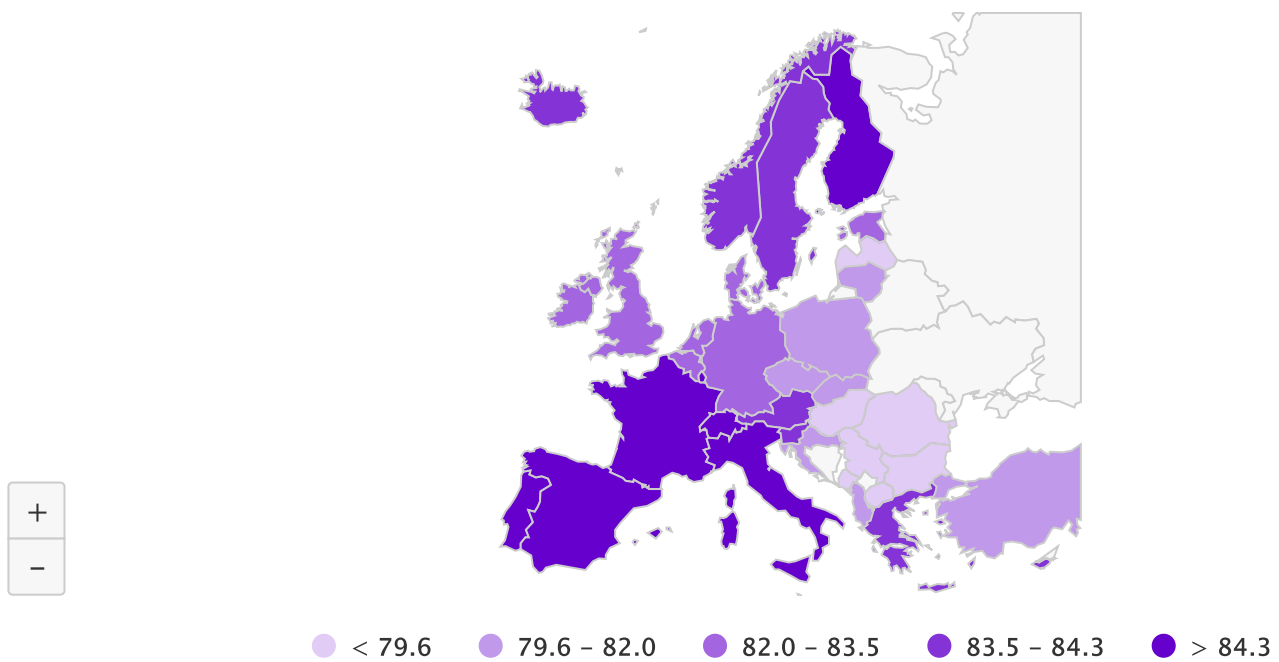


Source: CSO Ireland

## 5.2a EU: Life expectancy at birth for males



## 5.2b: Life expectancy at birth for females





# Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2014

## 5.3 Ireland: Age-sex specific death rates, 2014

*per 100,000 population*

Age group	Males	Females	Male : Female ratio
0-4	82.9	62.4	1.3 : 1
5-14	10.2	7.5	1.4 : 1
15-24	61.0	16.9	3.6 : 1
25-64	264.6	157.8	1.7 : 1
65-74	1,865.3	1,232.5	1.5 : 1
75 and over	7,925.1	7,005.6	1.1 : 1

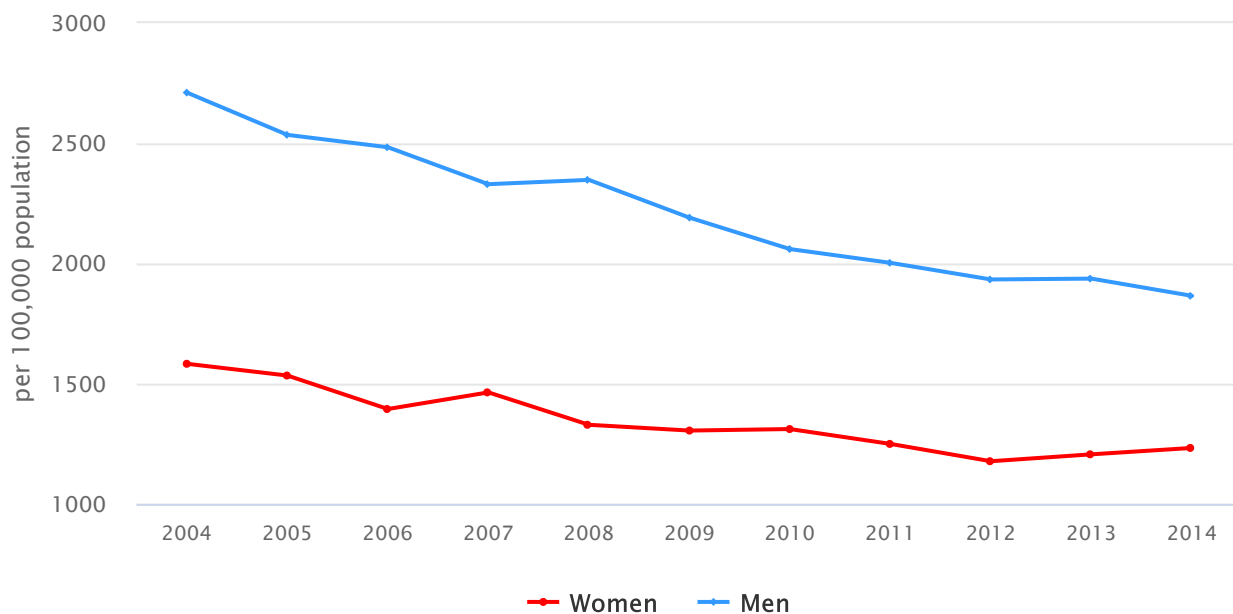
*Source: CSO Vital Statistics*

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.3 \(XLS 8KB\)](#).

- The death rate in Ireland was higher for males than for females in all age groups in 2014.
- The most pronounced difference was in the 15-24 age group where the male death rate was more than three times that of the female rate. One cause of the higher death rate for young men is the higher rates of fatalities for young men in road traffic accidents, (see Table 1.14)

# Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74

5.4 Ireland: Death rates for persons aged 65-74



Source: CSO Ireland

- The death rate for the 65-74 age group decreased by over a fifth for women (22.1%) over the period 2004-2014.
- Over the same time period, the death rate for men decreased by just under a third, falling by 31.2%.

# Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2014

## 5.5 Ireland: Mortality by cause of death, 2014

Cause of death	number		per 100,000 population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Circulatory diseases	4,448	4,404	195.1	189.0
Malignant neoplasms	4,839	4,379	212.3	187.9
Accidents	621	323	27.2	13.9
Suicide	399	87	17.5	3.7

Source: CSO Vital Statistics

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.5 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

- The male mortality rate due to suicide (17.5 per 100,000) was over four times the female rate in 2014.
- The mortality rate due to accidents for men (27.2 per 100,000) was nearly twice that of women in 2014.

# Ireland: Persons with a medical card, 2015

## 5.6 Ireland: Persons with a medical card, 2015

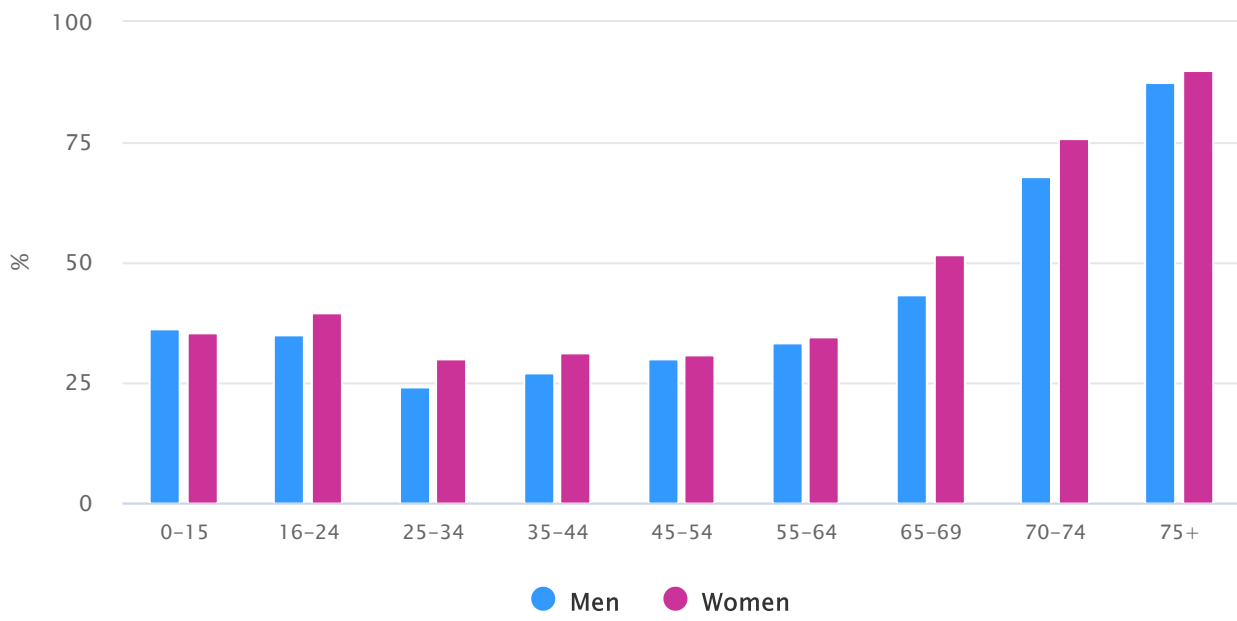
Age Group	Persons with a medical card			Total population			Proportion with a medical card	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0-15	200,963	189,767	390,730	555,771	533,858	1,089,629	36.2	35.5
16-24	82,417	87,729	170,146	234,665	221,713	456,378	35.1	39.6
25-34	76,370	102,930	179,300	313,403	340,868	654,271	24.4	30.2
35-44	96,335	114,446	210,781	356,231	367,132	723,363	27.0	31.2
45-54	91,280	96,002	187,282	305,688	309,536	615,224	29.9	31.0
55-64	80,840	86,042	166,882	243,158	247,356	490,514	33.2	34.8
65-69	43,606	52,660	96,266	100,420	102,219	202,639	43.4	51.5
70-74	49,724	58,034	107,758	73,015	76,352	149,367	68.1	76.0
75+	93,588	132,120	225,708	107,198	146,807	254,005	87.3	90.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>815,123</b>	<b>919,730</b>	<b>1,734,853</b>	<b>2,289,549</b>	<b>2,345,841</b>	<b>4,635,390</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>

Source: HSE, CSO Census of Population

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.6 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- In 2015 35.6% of males and 39.2% of females had a medical card.
- About 36% of boys and girls aged up to 15 years old had a medical card in 2015. However, for all other age groups, more women than men had a medical card, with the difference most pronounced in the 65-69 age group, where 43.4% of men had a medical card compared to 51.5% of women.
- 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.
- In 2015 68.1% of men and 76% of women aged 70 to 74 had a medical card. The vast majority of people aged 75 years and over had a medical card in 2015, when 87.3% of men and 90% of women had a card.

## 5.6 Ireland: Persons with a medical card



Source: CSO Ireland

# Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2015

## 5.7 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by principal diagnosis, 2015<sup>1</sup>

Diagnosis	number		%	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Neoplasms	64,066	65,012	8.4	7.2
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	41,782	47,958	5.5	5.3
Circulatory diseases	43,454	29,976	5.7	3.3
Respiratory diseases	41,216	40,075	5.4	4.5
Digestive diseases	78,460	79,971	10.3	8.9
Genitourinary diseases	24,865	50,751	3.3	5.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	:	120,857	:	13.4
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	58,437	68,892	7.7	7.7
Injury and poisoning	32,754	26,364	4.3	2.9
Other diagnoses	131,904	130,086	17.3	14.5
Supplementary classifications	246,906	240,280	32.3	26.7
<i>of which Dialysis</i>	104,368	66,419	13.7	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>763,844</b>	<b>900,222</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Total discharges per 1,000 population</i>	333.6	383.8	0.0	

Source: Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE), Statistics and Analytics Unit, Department of Health

<sup>1</sup>HIPE data covers discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 table 5.7 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- In 2015 the rate of discharges from acute hospitals was 333.6 per 1,000 population for males and 383.8 for females.
- Conditions related to pregnancy and childbirth accounted for 13.4% of discharges for females.
- Males were more likely to have dialysis than females, with 104,368 discharges for males in 2015 compared to 66,419 for females.

# Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 2005-2015

## 5.8 Ireland: Acute hospital discharges by patient type, 2005-2015<sup>1</sup>

Year	<i>per 1,000 population</i>					
	Day patients <sup>2</sup>		In-patients		All patients	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2005	103.0	111.7	114.9	158.3	217.9	270.0
2006	161.2	151.6	115.6	159.8	276.8	311.4
2007	167.9	160.7	112.9	160.8	280.8	321.5
2008	173.6	170.3	108.3	158.1	281.9	328.4
2009	182.5	179.6	106.3	154.1	288.8	333.7
2010	193.4	183.7	105.0	153.1	298.4	336.8
2011	195.0	191.4	104.5	152.7	299.5	344.1
2012	200.1	200.3	111.8	161.0	312.0	361.3
2013	202.3	203.5	111.5	158.9	313.9	362.5
2014	207.0	209.9	113.4	160.2	320.4	370.1
2015	220.0	224.3	113.6	159.4	333.6	383.8

Source: Hospital Inpatient Enquiry (HIPE), Statistics and Analytics Unit, Department of Health

<sup>1</sup>HIPE data covers discharges from all publicly funded acute hospitals.

<sup>2</sup>From 1 January 2006 the HIPE system includes data on patients admitted for dialysis in dedicated dialysis units which were previously excluded from HIPE.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.8 \(XLS 14KB\)](#)

- The rate of discharges for day patients in 2015 was 220 per 1,000 for males and 224.3 for females. Data for years from 2006 onwards includes 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 day patients for males increased by over a third between 2006 and 2015, rising from 161.2 per 1,000 in 2006 to 220 in 2015.
- Discharges of day patients for females increased by nearly 50% over the same time period, from 151.6 per 1,000 in 2006 to 224.3 in 2015.
- In contrast, discharges of in-patients for males and females saw very little change between 2005 and 2015.

# Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2015

## 5.9 Ireland: Persons with an intellectual disability by level of disability, 2015

Level	<i>number</i>		<i>%</i>	
	Males	Females	Men	Women
Mild	5,289	3,841	32.1	33.0
Moderate	6,674	4,897	40.5	42.0
Severe	2,308	1,706	14.0	14.6
Profound	476	408	2.9	3.5
Not verified	1,714	795	10.4	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,461</b>	<b>11,647</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: National Intellectual Disability Database*

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.9 \(XLS 11KB\)](#)

- There were 28,108 persons registered on the National Intellectual Disability database in 2015, of whom 59% were male.
- The gender breakdown at each level of disability shows a similar pattern, with men representing more than half of persons in each category.
- Approximately three-quarters of both males and females with a disability were classified as having a mild or moderate disability.



# Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2015

## 5.10 Ireland: Admissions to psychiatric hospitals and units, 2015

*per 100,000 population of which: first admissions (%)*

Condition	Males	Females	Males	Females
Organic Mental Disorders	13.7	10.8	57.0	62.5
Alcoholic Disorders	31.1	20.2	39.1	33.3
Other Drug Disorders	33.3	11.5	42.3	46.5
Schizophrenia, Schizotypal and Delusional Disorders	95.0	59.5	22.8	22.2
Depressive Disorders	96.8	110.4	41.5	34.6
Mania	36.0	46.6	24.7	21.6
Neuroses	34.2	38.4	48.6	43.8
Eating Disorders	0.7	5.7	33.3	24.8
Personality and Behavioural Disorders	18.0	41.3	22.9	19.2
Intellectual Disability	2.6	1.8	28.8	25.6
Development Disorders	1.2	0.5	53.6	41.7
Behavioural & Emotional Disorders of Childhood & Adolescence	0.6	0.2	38.5	60.0
Other and Unspecified	32.4	28.5	50.8	45.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>395.5</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.0</b>

*Source: Health Research Board, Activities of Irish Psychiatric Services*

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.10 \(XLS 11KB\)](#)

- In 2015 the rate of admission to psychiatric units for males was 395.5 per 100,000 population, higher than the rate for women at 375.3 per 100,000.
- For both males and females the highest cause of admission was depressive disorders, with a rate of 110.4 per 100,000 for females - 14% higher than the rate for men.
- There were clear gender differences in the rate of admissions for other conditions. Women were more than twice as likely as men to be admitted for personality and behavioural disorders.
- The male rate of admissions for schizophrenia was nearly 60% higher than the female rate while the male rate for other drug disorders was nearly three times higher than the female rate.
- The male rate of admissions for alcoholic disorders was more than 50% higher than the female rate.

# Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit, 2006-2016

## 5.11 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit, 2006-2016

Year	<i>number</i>			
	Men	Women	Total	% women
2006	5,561	23,560	<b>29,121</b>	80.9
2007	6,869	28,278	<b>35,147</b>	80.5
2008	9,175	36,643	<b>45,818</b>	80.0
2009	10,213	39,926	<b>50,139</b>	79.6
2010	10,524	40,053	<b>50,577</b>	79.2
2011	11,166	42,137	<b>53,303</b>	79.1
2012	11,477	42,370	<b>53,847</b>	78.7
2013	13,011	45,723	<b>58,734</b>	77.8
2014	13,376	46,006	<b>59,380</b>	77.5
2015	14,413	48,590	<b>63,003</b>	77.1
2016	16,481	53,978	<b>70,459</b>	76.6

Source: Department of Social Protection

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.11 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

- There were 70,459 people in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2016, of whom about three-quarters (76.6%) were women.
- The number of recipients has more than doubled since 2006, when 29,121 people received these payments.
- The number of men receiving caring-related social welfare payments nearly trebled between 2006 and 2016, growing from 5,561 to 16,481.

# Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2016

## 5.12 Ireland: Recipients of Carer's Allowance and Carer's Benefit by age, 2016

Age group	<i>number</i>				
	Men	Women	Total	% men	% women
Under 25	200	598	<b>798</b>	1.2	1.1
25-34	877	5,831	<b>6,708</b>	5.3	10.8
35-44	2,649	13,300	<b>15,949</b>	16.1	24.6
45-54	4,523	14,333	<b>18,856</b>	27.4	26.6
55-64	3,980	10,085	<b>14,065</b>	24.1	18.7
65 & over	4,252	9,831	<b>14,083</b>	25.8	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,481</b>	<b>53,978</b>	<b>70,459</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Department of Social Protection

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.12 \(XLS 10KB\)](#)

- Just over half (51.2%) of all women in receipt of caring-related social welfare payments in 2016 were aged between 35 and 54.
- More than a quarter (27.4%) of men in receipt of these payments were aged between 45 and 54 and just over a quarter (25.8%) were aged 65 or over.

# Ireland: Number of carers by age group and hours of unpaid help provided per week, 2016

5.13 Ireland: Number of carers by age group and hours of unpaid help provided per week, 2016

Hours per week	Aged 0-14			Aged 15 and over			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-14	1,015	1,060	<b>2,075</b>	33,841	47,838	<b>81,679</b>	34,856	48,898	<b>83,754</b>
15-28	116	140	<b>256</b>	11,650	19,223	<b>30,873</b>	11,766	19,363	<b>31,129</b>
29-42	43	45	<b>88</b>	5,883	8,897	<b>14,780</b>	5,926	8,942	<b>14,868</b>
43 or more	108	102	<b>210</b>	13,931	27,044	<b>40,975</b>	14,039	27,146	<b>41,185</b>
Not stated	593	578	<b>1,171</b>	9,932	13,224	<b>23,156</b>	10,525	13,802	<b>24,327</b>
<b>Total carers</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>75,237</b>	<b>116,226</b>	<b>191,463</b>	<b>77,112</b>	<b>118,151</b>	<b>195,263</b>

Source: CSO Census of Population

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.13 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- More than six out of ten (61%) of the 195,263 carers providing unpaid help in 2016 were female.
- Three in ten (30.5%) female carers and a quarter of male carers (25.9%) provided 29 hours or more of unpaid help each week in 2016.
- The vast majority (98%) of carers were aged 15 and over but 3,800 were children aged 14 or younger.

# Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category, 2016

## 5.14 Ireland: Health service personnel by grade category<sup>1</sup>, 2016

Grade category	number			
	Men	Women	Total	% women
Medical/Dental - Consultant	1,943	1,260	3,203	39.3
Medical/Dental - non-Consultant	3,308	4,005	7,313	54.8
Nursing	3,377	37,700	41,077	91.8
Health and social care professionals	2,717	14,681	17,398	84.4
General support staff	4,612	6,473	11,085	58.4
Support and care staff	6,210	16,635	22,845	72.8
Management & administration	2,999	15,790	18,789	84.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,166</b>	<b>96,544</b>	<b>121,710</b>	<b>79.3</b>

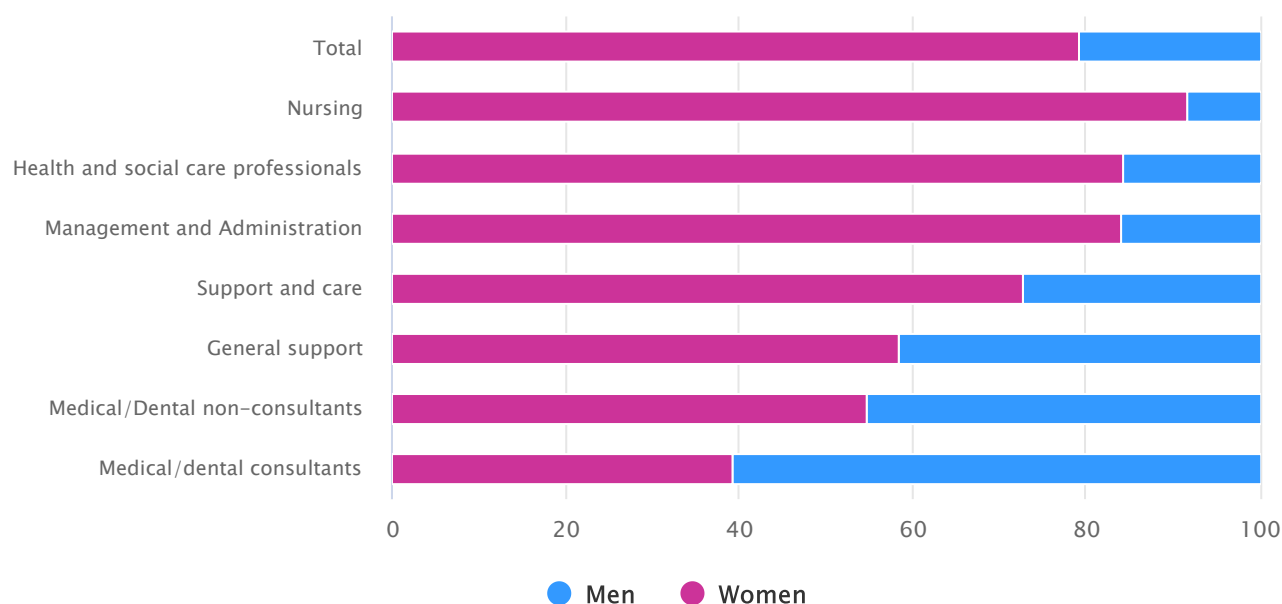
Source: Health Service Executive, Health Service Personnel Census

<sup>1</sup>Figures refer to Public Health Sector Employment (HSE, Section 38 Voluntary Hospitals & Agencies) excluding Home Helps

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.14 \(XLS 12KB\)](#)

- Four out of five (79.3%) employees in the Irish Health Service were women in 2016.
- Women were in the majority in all the grades shown in the table with the exception of Medical and Dental consultants where men accounted for 60.7% of the positions.
- Women accounted for 91.8% of nurses, 84.4% of health and social care professionals and 84% of managers and administrators.

### 5.14 Ireland: Health services personnel by grade category



Source: CSO Ireland

# EU: Proportion of persons who currently smoke, 2014

## 5.15 EU: Proportion of persons who currently smoke, 2014

% aged 15+

Country	Male	Female	Total	Percentage points differential
Sweden	17.4	16.0	16.7	1.4
United Kingdom	18.9	15.8	17.3	3.1
Finland	22.1	16.6	19.2	5.5
Denmark	22.4	19.4	20.9	3.0
Luxembourg	23.5	17.5	20.5	6.0
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Germany	24.8	18.8	21.7	6.0
Belgium	26.2	19.9	23.0	6.3
Slovenia	27.5	21.1	24.2	6.4
Malta	27.6	20.6	24.1	7.0
Portugal	27.8	13.2	20.0	14.6
Italy	28.3	17.4	22.7	10.9
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Netherlands	28.8	21.6	25.2	7.2
Spain	30.4	20.5	25.3	9.9
France	32.4	24.5	28.3	7.9
Poland	32.5	20.3	26.1	12.2
Croatia	32.7	25.0	28.7	7.7
Austria	32.9	27.2	30.0	5.7
Hungary	33.5	22.2	27.5	11.3
Czech Republic	35.0	22.6	28.7	12.4
Estonia	37.6	19.2	27.6	18.4
Slovakia	38.0	21.7	29.5	16.3
Greece	39.4	26.4	32.6	13.0
Romania	39.8	12.5	25.7	27.3
Lithuania	40.3	12.3	25.0	28.0
Cyprus	41.9	17.2	29.1	24.7
Latvia	43.1	18.6	29.5	24.5
Bulgaria	43.3	26.8	34.8	16.5
Iceland	20.3	17.2	18.8	3.1
Norway	21.1	19.1	20.1	2.0
Turkey	47.4	17.9	32.5	29.5

Source: CSO IHS, Eurostat EHIS

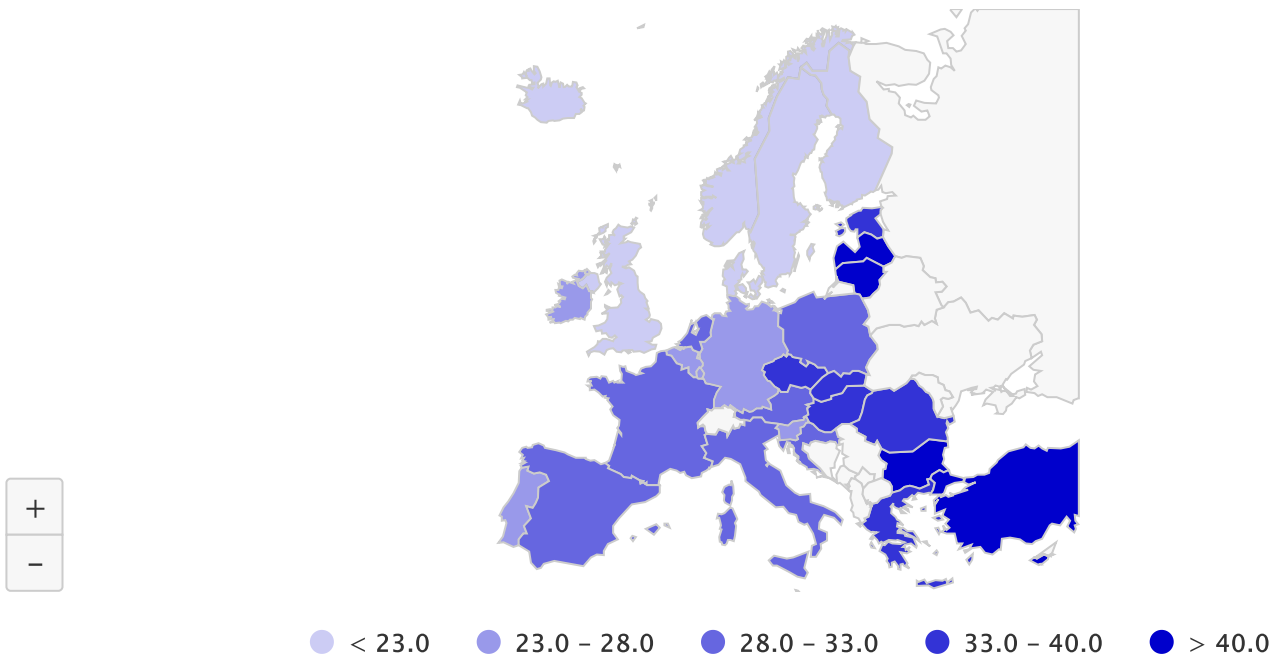
Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.15 \(XLS 13KB\)](#)

- Just under a quarter (23.9%) of males in Ireland aged 15 and over were smokers in 2014, below the EU average of 28.7% and the sixth lowest rate in the EU.
- The highest rate of smoking among males was in Bulgaria at 43.3% while the lowest was in Sweden at 17.4%.
- A fifth of females aged 15 and over in Ireland were smokers in 2014, slightly above the EU average of 19.5%. The highest rate of smoking in the EU among women was in Austria at 27.2% while the

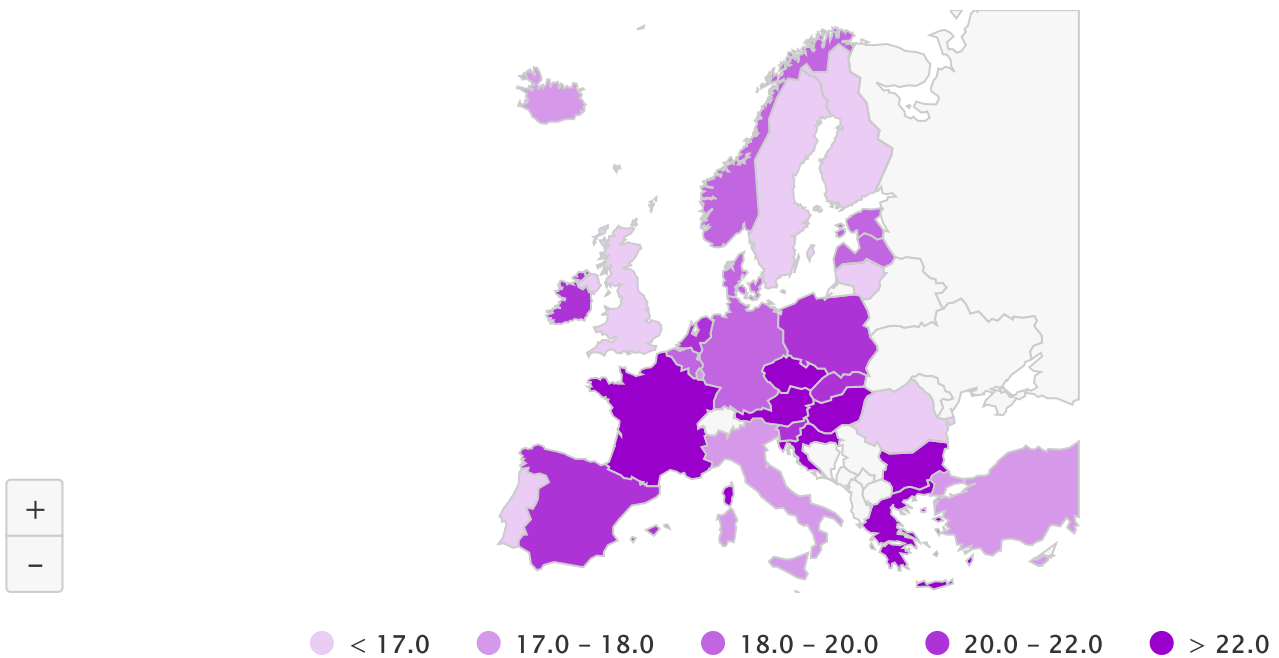
lowest rate was in Lithuania at 12.3%.

- More men smoked than women in all EU countries, with the largest gender differential in Lithuania at 28%.

### 5.15a EU: Males aged 15+ who currently smoke, 2014



### 5.15b EU: Females aged 15+ who currently smoke, 2014



# EU: Proportion of persons who are overweight, 2014

## 5.16 EU: Proportion of persons who are overweight<sup>1</sup>, 2014

% aged 18 and over

Country	Men			Women			Total			Percentage points gender differential for overweight
	Pre-obese	Obese	Overweight	Pre-obese	Obese	Overweight	Pre-obese	Obese	Overweight	
Netherlands	42.0	11.6	<b>53.6</b>	30.2	15.1	<b>45.3</b>	36.0	13.3	<b>49.3</b>	8.3
France	38.5	15.3	<b>53.8</b>	26.0	15.3	<b>41.3</b>	31.9	15.3	<b>47.2</b>	12.5
Italy	43.3	11.3	<b>54.6</b>	25.8	10.3	<b>36.1</b>	34.1	10.8	<b>44.9</b>	18.5
Denmark	41.0	14.1	<b>55.1</b>	25.0	15.6	<b>40.6</b>	32.9	14.9	<b>47.8</b>	14.5
Sweden	42.2	13.6	<b>55.8</b>	29.6	14.4	<b>44.0</b>	35.9	14.0	<b>49.9</b>	11.8
Belgium	42.4	13.9	<b>56.3</b>	28.7	14.2	<b>42.9</b>	35.3	14.0	<b>49.3</b>	13.4
Luxembourg	39.6	16.8	<b>56.4</b>	25.4	14.4	<b>39.8</b>	32.4	15.6	<b>48.0</b>	16.6
Austria	40.5	16.0	<b>56.5</b>	26.5	13.4	<b>39.9</b>	33.3	14.7	<b>48.0</b>	16.6
Estonia	38.1	19.1	<b>57.2</b>	29.6	21.5	<b>51.1</b>	33.5	20.4	<b>53.9</b>	6.1
Portugal	42.3	15.3	<b>57.6</b>	32.2	17.8	<b>50.0</b>	36.9	16.6	<b>53.5</b>	7.6
Lithuania	44.2	14.1	<b>58.3</b>	33.5	19.9	<b>53.4</b>	38.3	17.3	<b>55.6</b>	4.9
Latvia	40.0	18.8	<b>58.8</b>	31.3	23.3	<b>54.6</b>	35.2	21.3	<b>56.5</b>	4.2
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>51.6</b>	14.4
Cyprus	43.5	16.3	<b>59.8</b>	25.1	12.9	<b>38.0</b>	33.8	14.5	<b>48.3</b>	21.8
Germany	43.0	17.3	<b>60.3</b>	27.7	16.5	<b>44.2</b>	35.2	16.9	<b>52.1</b>	16.1
United Kingdom	40.5	19.8	<b>60.3</b>	31.4	20.4	<b>51.8</b>	35.6	20.1	<b>55.7</b>	8.5
Spain	43.5	17.1	<b>60.6</b>	28.1	16.3	<b>44.4</b>	35.7	16.7	<b>52.4</b>	16.2
Bulgaria	46.7	15.5	<b>62.2</b>	32.6	14.2	<b>46.8</b>	39.2	14.8	<b>54.0</b>	15.4
Hungary	40.3	22.0	<b>62.3</b>	28.5	20.4	<b>48.9</b>	34.0	21.2	<b>55.2</b>	13.4
Finland	43.5	18.9	<b>62.4</b>	30.0	17.7	<b>47.7</b>	36.4	18.3	<b>54.7</b>	14.7
Slovakia	47.0	15.9	<b>62.9</b>	29.5	16.6	<b>46.1</b>	38.0	16.3	<b>54.3</b>	16.8
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>	14.7
Romania	54.1	9.1	<b>63.2</b>	39.3	9.7	<b>49.0</b>	46.4	9.4	<b>55.8</b>	14.2
Poland	45.4	18.8	<b>64.2</b>	30.8	15.9	<b>46.7</b>	37.5	17.2	<b>54.7</b>	17.5
Czech Republic	45.1	19.9	<b>65.0</b>	30.6	18.7	<b>49.3</b>	37.6	19.3	<b>56.9</b>	15.7
Slovenia	44.0	21.0	<b>65.0</b>	31.1	17.4	<b>48.5</b>	37.4	19.2	<b>56.6</b>	16.5
Greece	48.0	18.3	<b>66.3</b>	31.7	16.4	<b>48.1</b>	39.4	17.3	<b>56.7</b>	18.2
Malta	38.7	28.1	<b>66.8</b>	31.3	23.9	<b>55.2</b>	35.0	26.0	<b>61.0</b>	11.6
Croatia	46.8	20.7	<b>67.5</b>	31.6	16.8	<b>48.4</b>	38.7	18.7	<b>57.4</b>	19.1
Turkey	40.2	16.2	<b>56.4</b>	30.5	26.1	<b>56.6</b>	35.3	21.2	<b>56.5</b>	-0.2
Norway	43.9	13.9	<b>57.8</b>	28.2	12.2	<b>40.4</b>	36.2	13.1	<b>49.3</b>	17.4
Iceland	47.0	19.2	<b>66.2</b>	30.1	18.8	<b>48.9</b>	38.6	19.0	<b>57.6</b>	17.3

Source: CSO IHS, Eurostat EHIS

<sup>1</sup>Pre-obese is a BMI of between 25 and less than 30 and obese is a BMI of 30 or more. The overweight category is equal to pre-obese plus obese. See Appendix 1.

Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.16 \(XLS 15KB\)](#)



- Close to two-thirds (63.1%) of men in Ireland were overweight in 2014 which was the eighth highest rate in the EU and above the EU average of 59.1%.
- In all EU countries more than half of men were overweight, with the lowest rate in the Netherlands at 53.6% and the highest in Croatia at 67.5%.
- Just under half of women (48.4%) in Ireland were overweight in 2014, the joint eleventh highest rate in the EU and above the EU average of 44.7%. Slightly over a third of women (36.1%) were overweight in Italy, which was the lowest rate in the EU while the highest rate was in Malta at 55.2%.
- More men were overweight than women in all EU countries in 2014 and the gender differential in Ireland was 14.6%.

# EU: Persons with heavy episodic drinking at least once a week, 2014

5.17 EU: Persons with heavy episodic drinking<sup>1</sup> at least once a week, 2014

*% of cohort*

Country	Males			Females			Total		
	18-24	25-64	18+	18-24	25-64	18+	18-24	25-64	18+
Cyprus	0.5	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.7
Latvia	0.6	2.2	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.9
Lithuania	2.0	6.9	5.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	3.7	2.8
Croatia	2.3	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.9
Italy	2.9	1.8	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.1
Slovakia	3.2	2.9	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.6	1.5
Greece	3.6	2.8	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.6	1.4
Hungary	3.6	3.8	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.2	2.2
Bulgaria	4.6	4.5	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.4	2.1
Poland	5.4	6.1	5.5	2.1	0.7	0.7	3.8	3.3	2.9
Portugal	6.6	5.3	5.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	4.0	2.8	2.6
Romania	6.6	23.2	20.3	1.2	2.6	2.4	4.0	12.9	11.0
Spain	7.3	4.3	4.1	2.3	1.5	1.2	4.9	2.9	2.7
Czech Republic	10.2	3.7	4.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	5.8	2.0	2.1
Austria	10.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	0.7	1.0	7.3	2.2	2.4
<b>EU 28</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Estonia	12.0	10.9	9.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	7.4	6.4	5.4
Slovenia	12.7	5.3	5.6	4.3	1.0	1.2	8.5	3.2	3.3
Luxembourg	14.4	18.5	17.4	7.2	5.7	5.5	10.9	12.2	11.4
Sweden	14.4	6.4	6.8	7.1	1.5	2.0	10.9	4.0	4.4
Denmark	16.0	14.2	14.3	10.7	3.7	4.5	13.2	9.0	9.3
United Kingdom	17.0	17.8	15.5	6.5	6.2	4.9	11.0	11.6	9.8
Finland	19.4	21.2	18.9	10.7	4.4	4.4	14.6	12.6	11.3
Germany	22.0	12.7	13.5	8.0	4.9	5.4	15.2	8.8	9.4
Malta	25.8	10.2	11.6	11.2	2.1	2.8	18.7	6.2	7.2
Belgium	25.9	14.1	13.6	9.5	3.1	3.7	17.2	8.5	8.5
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Turkey	2.3	3.3	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.7	1.5
Iceland	4.1	3.3	3.0	6.3	0.5	1.3	5.1	1.9	2.1
Norway	8.7	3.6	3.7	5.1	0.7	1.1	7.0	2.1	2.4

Source: CSO IHS, Eurostat EHIS

<sup>1</sup>Heavy episodic drinking is defined as ingesting more than 60g of pure ethanol (the equivalent to about 6 standard drinks) on a single occasion, see Appendix 1.

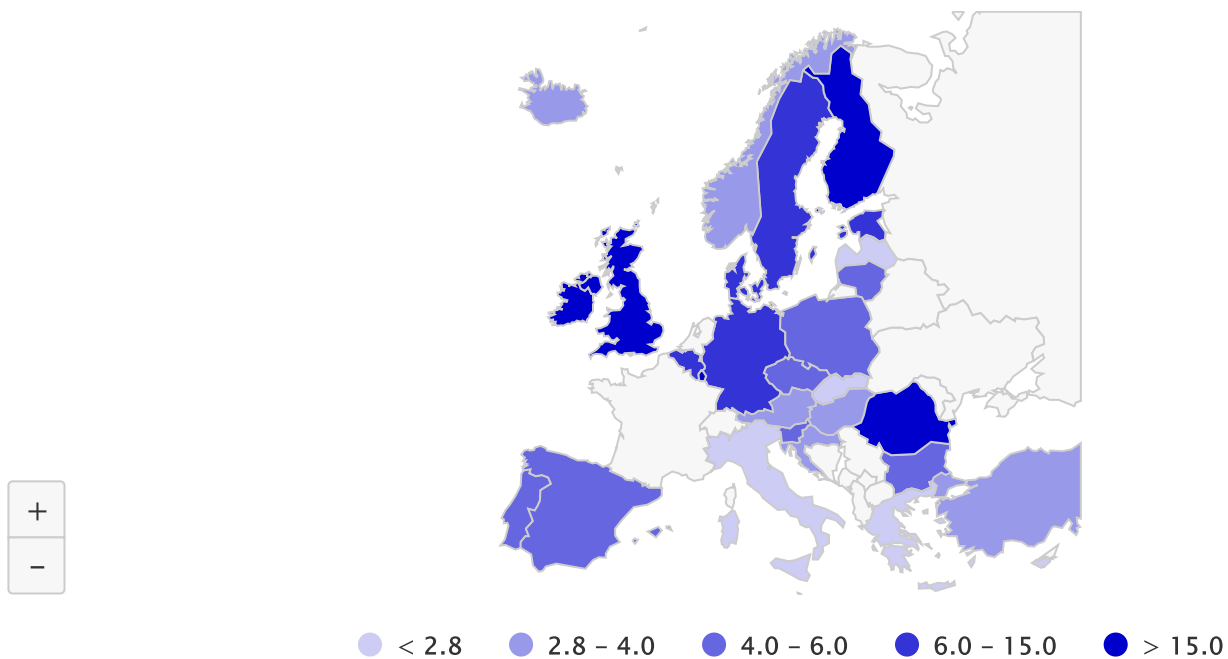
Open in Excel: [Women and Men in Ireland, 2016 Table 5.17 \(XLS 14KB\)](#)

- More than a quarter (26.8%) of men aged 18-24 in Ireland engaged in heavy episodic drinking (or binge drinking) at least once a week in 2014. This was the highest rate in the EU and more than double the EU average of 11.7% for men aged 18-24.
- Heavy episodic drinking is defined in this table as ingesting more than 60g of pure ethanol on a single occasion, which is the equivalent in Ireland of three pints of beer or six pub measures of

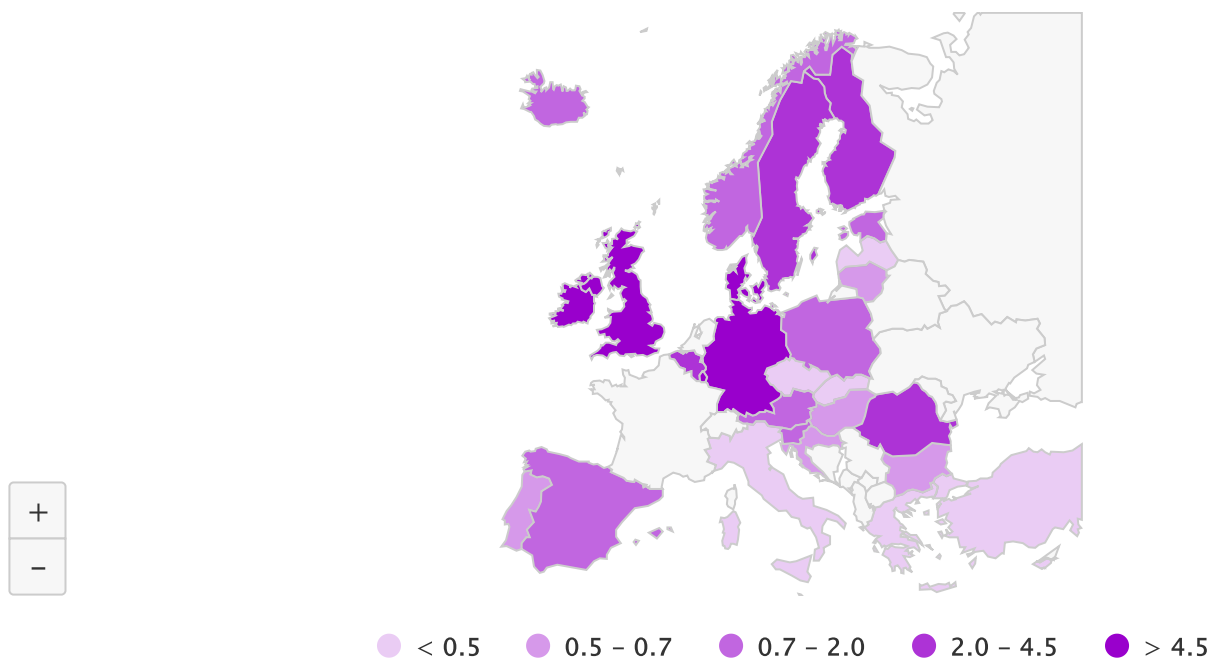
spirits, (see Appendix 1).

- Just under one in six (15.5%) Irish women aged 18-24 engaged in binge drinking at least once a week in 2014, the highest rate in the EU, and well above the EU average of 4.3% for women aged 18-24.
- Just over a fifth (20.8%) of Irish men aged 18 and over engaged in binge drinking at least once a week in 2014, the highest rate in the EU and more than double the EU average of 9%. The lowest rate was in Cyprus at 1.4%.
- The rate of binge drinking at least once a week among Irish women aged 18 and over was 6.8% in 2014, the highest rate in the EU and more than double the EU average rate of 2.6%. The lowest rate was in Cyprus at 0.1%.
- Binge drinking was more prevalent among men than women aged 18 and over in all countries, with the highest difference in Romania at 17.9 percentage points. Ireland had the third highest difference in the EU at 14 percentage points.
- The lowest rates of binge drinking were in Mediterranean and Eastern European countries.

### 5.17a EU: Males with heavy episodic drinking at least once a week, 201



### 5.17b EU: Females with heavy episodic drinking at least once a week, 20



# Appendices



## Appendix 1 - Definitions and notes

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### 1. Society

#### Migration (1.3, 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.

#### Age of women at birth of first child (1.5, 1.6)

The Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Union) definition of the average (or mean) age of women at birth of first child in Table 1.6 is the mean age of women when their children are born (live births).

The national definition of the average age at maternity of first birth used in Table 1.5 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 up to and including 2011. From 2012 onwards the exact age of the mother is captured and so the average age at maternity of first births is the sum of the products of the ages at maternity of first live births and their ages divided by the number of first live births.

Childbearing years are regarded as between the ages of 15 and 49. Live births to mothers aged less than 15 are included in the age 15 category and are divided by the age 15 population. Similarly live births to mothers aged greater than 49 are included in the age 49 category and are divided by the age 49 population.

#### Total fertility rate (1.6)

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.

## Gender Equality Index (1.7)

The **Gender Equality Index (GEI)** is a unique measurement tool, produced by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). It is formed by combining gender indicators, according to a conceptual framework, into a single summary measure. It consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (intersecting inequalities and violence). The GEI measures how far (or close) the EU28 and its Member States were from achieving complete gender equality in 2015. It provides results at both Member States and EU28 level. The GEI also provides result for each domain and sub-domain.

The GEI measures gender gaps that are adjusted to levels of achievement, ensuring that gender gaps cannot be regarded positively where they point to an adverse situation for both women and men. The GEI assigns scores for Member States, between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

The need for the GEI was initially introduced by the European Commission in the Roadmap for Equality between Women and Men 2006-2010 and subsequently included in the Action Plan of its Strategy for Equality between Women and Men 2010-2015. EIGE undertook the task of constructing a composite indicator that reflects the multifaceted reality of gender equality and is specifically tailored towards the policy framework of the European Union.

The GEI provides a synthetic measure of gender equality that is easy to understand and to communicate. It measures gender equality in the EU and its Member States and provides a tool to support decision-makers in assessing how far a given Member State is from reaching gender equality. The GEI allows meaningful comparisons between different gender equality priority domains and measures achievements in the area of gender equality over time.

The six core domains are:

- **Work** - relates to the position of women and men in the European labour market and measures gender gaps in participation in the labour market, duration of working life, sectoral segregation patterns and quality of work, such as flexibility of working time, training at work and health and safety.
- **Money** - examines inequalities in the access to financial resources and economic situation of women and men.
- **Knowledge** - shows differences between women and men in terms of education, lifelong learning and segregation in the fields of education.
- **Time** - focuses on the trade-off between economic, care and other social activities (including cultural, civic, etc.) and measures time spent on unpaid activities, including gender gaps in time spent in childcare and domestic activities, and other aspects of life such as cultural, leisure or charitable activities.
- **Power** - measures the differences between women's and men's representation in the political and economic spheres.
- **Health** - measures the differences between women and men in health status and in access to health structures and measures sex-based differences in self-perceived health, life expectancy and healthy life years and also measures gender gaps in unmet needs.

The scores of the GEI (see indicator 1.7) show that gender equality remains far from a reality in the EU:

- **Work:** Women are less likely to participate in the labour market and segregation patterns remain.
- **Money:** Lower earnings and income among women lead to greater risk of poverty and higher disparities of income
- **Knowledge:** Although women’s educational attainment exceeds men’s, segregation patterns persist and participation in lifelong learning remains low.
- **Time:** Inequalities in the division of time persist, with women remaining disproportionately responsible for caring activities and the unequal division of time extends to other activities.
- **Power:** A large imbalance exists in the EU in decision-making, with low levels of gender equality in both political and economic areas together with a lack of suitable indicators to measure social power
- **Health:** There are low gender gaps although small differences in status remain. The gender gaps in behaviour that can affect health could not be measured because of the lack of up-to-date harmonised statistical data for all EU member States.

### **Offence categories (1.8)**

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 [website](#).

### **Serious assault (1.9)**

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 (1.9)**

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

### **Means of travel to work (1.10)**

Data are compiled based on responses to the following question from the 2006 and 2016 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 (1.11)**

Data are compiled based on responses to the following question from the 2016 Census of Population:

*“How long does your journey to work, school or college 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 (1.15)**

Data on driving licences are held in the National Vehicle and Driver File of the Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport. The data shown reflect the position at 31 December 2016.

## **2. Employment**

### **Employment rate (2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.10)**

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 28 EU Member States have been provided where the table has the term “EU”. The EU increased its membership from 15 to 25 countries on 1 May 2004, to 27 countries on 1 January 2007 and to 28 countries on 1 July 2013.

### **Labour force participation rate (2.4, 2.5)**

The **labour force participation rate** is the numbers of persons in the (ILO) labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 or over.

### **Occupation (2.6)**

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 changed to using [UK SOC 2010](#) as the primary classification, from which ISCO-08 can be derived. This change was also implemented for the 2011 and 2016 Census results.

### **Economic sector (2.7)**

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 générale des Activités économiques dans les Communautés Européennes), used to designate the various statistical classifications of economic activities developed since 1970 in the European Union.

### **Usual hours worked (2.8, 2.9)**

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.

### **Unemployment rate (2.11, 2.13, 2.14) and long-term unemployment rate (2.12)**

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

The **long-term unemployment rate** is the number of persons unemployed for one year or more expressed as a percentage of the (ILO) labour force.

### **Persons in employment aged 20-69 with a pensions (2.15)**

A module on pension coverage was included on the QNHS in Q4 of both 2009 and 2015 which focused on occupational pension schemes and/or personal pension arrangements. Pensions paid through the State Social Welfare system were not included.

## **3. Social cohesion and lifestyles**

### **Principal Economic Status (3.1)**

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

- At work
- Unemployed
- Student
- Looking after home/family
- Retired
- Other.

### **Gender pay gap (3.2)**

The unadjusted **gender pay gap** is published by Eurostat and 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 a four-yearly periodicity. In Ireland data requirements for the SES were met using the National Employment Survey (NES) up until 2010. Data for years 2011 - 2014 was produced using a range of administrative data sources. The most recent available reference year for the SES is 2014. The target population 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 (3.3, 3.4, 3.5)**

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

Data for Tables 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 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 (3.6)**

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

- the highest level of education or training attained is 0, 1 or 2 in ISCED 11 (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 (3.7, 3.8)**

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 payment (3.9)**

**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.

### **Members of Parliament (3.10)**

The data in this table have been compiled by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) on the basis of information provided by national parliaments in the reference year.

New legislation in Ireland, introduced before the 2016 General Election, required political parties to ensure that at least 30% of their candidates were female (and that at least 30% were male). If this condition was not met by a political party then official funding for the party was halved.

### **Women and men in decision-making (3.11)**

The data for State Boards are as of 8 August 2016. The other national and regional figures describe the position in 2016.

### **Civil service general service grades (3.12)**

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 2016 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 (3.15, 3.16)**

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 Sport Ireland. Following a review of the scheme it was decided that grants to junior and developmental athletes would be excluded from the scheme from 2012. Payments in respect of these athletes are incorporated into general grant payments to the relevant National Governing Bodies under the High Performance Planning programme.

### **Arts Council grants program (3.17)**

Arts Council supports for artists in 2016 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 under the programmes identified at 1 to 3 above. Supports to the individual artist under item 4 above have not been included in this instance as a detailed gender breakdown is not available.

### **Income liable for social insurance (3.19, 3.20)**

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.

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

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

The age groups for these tables are based on the ages of persons at 31 December 2016. 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 less than two-thirds for persons aged 15-24 and 55-84 and are particularly low at just 35.3% for women aged 65-84.

## Number of persons with income liable for social insurance in 2016 as % of population

*% of age group*

Age group	Men	Women
15-24	62.4	61.9
25-34	96.1	85.9
35-44	87.1	77.5
45-54	75.0	70.4
55-64	65.8	61.7
65-84	60.1	35.3
<b>Total aged 15-84</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>

## 4. Education

### ISCED 1997 and ISCED 2011 (4.2, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8)

**The International standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is the basis for international education statistics.** The 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is used in table 4.6 (for years up to and including 2012). The 2011 version is used in tables 4.2, 4.5, 4.6 (for years 2013 to 2015), 4.7 and 4.8.

The seven levels used in ISCED 1997 are detailed below.

#### ISCED 1997 level 0 Pre-primary level of education

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

#### ISCED 1997 level 1 Primary level of education

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

#### ISCED 1997 level 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 1997 level 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 1997 level 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 1997 level 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 1997 level 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 1997 level 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 1997 level 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.

The eight levels of education used in the 2011 version of the ISCED are detailed below.

**ISCED 11 level 0 - Early childhood education:** Programmes at this level are typically designed with a holistic approach to support children's early cognitive, physical, social and emotional development and introduce young children to organized instruction outside to the family context. ISCED level 0 refers to those early childhood programmes that have an intentional education component. These programmes aim to develop socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in school and society and to develop some of the skills needed for academic readiness and to prepare them for entry to primary education.

**ISCED 11 level 1 - Primary:** Programmes at this level are typically designed to provide students with fundamental skills in reading, writing and mathematics (i.e., literacy and numeracy), and to establish a sound foundation for learning and understanding of core areas of knowledge, personal and social development, preparing for lower secondary education. It focuses on learning at a basic level of complexity with little if any specialisation.

**ISCED 11 level 2 - Lower Secondary:** Programmes at this level are typically designed to build upon the learning outcomes from ISCED level 1. Usually the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development on which education systems may systematically expand further educational opportunities. Some education systems may already offer vocational education programmes at ISCED level 2 to provide individuals with skills relevant to employment.

**ISCED 11 level 3 – Upper Secondary:** Programmes at this level are typically designed to complete secondary education in preparation for tertiary education, or to provide skills relevant to employment, or both.

**ISCED 11 level 4 – Post-Secondary Non-Tertiary:** Post-secondary non-tertiary education provides learning experiences building on secondary education and preparing for labour market entry as well as tertiary education. It aims at the individual acquisition of knowledge, skills and competencies below the high level of complexity characteristic of tertiary education. Programmes at ISCED level 4 are typically designed to provide individuals who completed ISCED level 3 with non-tertiary qualifications that they require for progression to tertiary education for employment when their ISCED level 3 qualification does not grant such access.

**ISCED 11 level 5 – Short-Cycle Tertiary:** Programmes at this level are often designed to provide participants with professional knowledge, skills and competencies. Typically, they are practically based, occupationally specific and prepare students to enter the labour market. However, programmes may also provide a pathway to other tertiary education programmes. Academic tertiary education programmes below the level of a bachelor programme or equivalent are also classified as ISCED level 5.

**ISCED 11 level 6 – Bachelor or equivalent:** Programmes at this level are often designed to provide participants with intermediate academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a first degree or equivalent qualification. Programmes at this level are typically theoretically based but may include practical components and are informed by state of the art research and/or best professional practice. They are traditionally offered by universities and equivalent tertiary educational institutions.

**ISCED 11 level 7 – Master or equivalent:** Programmes at this level are often designed to provide participants with advanced academic and/or professional knowledge, skills and competencies, leading to a second degree or equivalent qualification. Programmes at this level may have a substantial research component, but do not yet lead to the award of a doctoral qualification. Typically, programmes at this level are theoretically based but may include practical components and are informed by state of the art



research and/or best professional practice. They are traditionally offered by universities and other tertiary educational institutions.

**ISCED 11 level 8 – Doctoral or equivalent:** Programmes at this level are designed primarily to lead to an advanced research qualification. Programmes at this level are devoted to advanced study and original research and typically offered only by research-oriented tertiary educational institutions such as universities. Doctoral programmes exist in both academic and professional fields.

The table below summarises the correspondence between ISCED 2011 and ISCED 1997 levels (at 1-digit ISCED 1997).

<b>ISCED 97</b> <i>(data up to 2012)</i>	<b>ISCED 11</b> <i>(data from 2013 onwards)</i>
-	ISCED 01
ISCED 0	ISCED 02
ISCED 1	ISCED 1
ISCED 2	ISCED 2
ISCED 3	ISCED 3 <sup>1</sup>
ISCED 4	ISCED 4 <sup>1</sup>
ISCED 5	ISCED 5
	ISCED 6
	ISCED 7
ISCED 6	ISCED 8

<sup>1</sup>*Content of category has been modified slightly.*

#### **Classroom teachers (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.

### **School management personnel (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 (5.1, 5.2)**

Life expectancy is 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 (5.3, 5.4)**

Age-sex specific death rates are 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 (5.5)**

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

### **Medical cards (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 remained valid only if the person's income was below the relevant income threshold. Data in Table 5.6 on medical cards refer to the situation on 31 December 2016.

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 (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. The Economic and Social Research Institute manages the HIPE system.

### **National Intellectual Disability Database (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 (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 (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 (5.13)**

Data on carers were derived from answers to question 22 of the 2016 Census of Population questionnaire which asked all persons

*"Do you provide regular unpaid personal help for a friend or family member with a long-term illness, health problem or disability?"*

Problems which are due to old age are included. 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.

### **Health Service Personnel (5.14)**

Data are from the Health Service Personnel Census from the Health Service Executive (HSE) and reflects the position as of 31 December 2016.

### **Persons who currently smoke (5.15)**

Data on persons who smoke was collected in the Irish Health Survey (IHS) which was designed in line with the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS). Information was gathered on the smoking of tobacco products and the population was divided into:

- Daily smoker
- Occasional smoker
- Non-smoker.

Table 5.15 shows data on the rates of current smokers, who are defined as daily and occasional smokers.

### **Persons who are overweight (5.16)**

Data on persons who are overweight was collected in the Irish Health Survey (IHS) which was designed in line with the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS). Information was gathered on the Body Mass Index

(BMI) of the population, where the BMI is defined as weight in kilos divided by the square of the height in meters. For dissemination purposes, the following categories were used:

- Pre-obese: BMI between 25 and less than 30
- Obese: BMI greater than or equal to 30

The overweight category is defined as the pre-obese and the obese categories.

### Persons who had heavy episodic drinking at least once a week (5.17)

Data on persons who had heavy episodic drinking, or binge drinking, at least once a week was collected in the Irish Health Survey (IHS) which was designed in line with the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS). Heavy episodic drinking was defined in this survey as ingesting more than 60g of pure ethanol on a single occasion, or six standard drinks, which is the equivalent in Ireland of three pints of beer or six pub measures of spirits.

## Appendix 2: Eurostat and United Nations data sources

Indicator	Title	Data source
1.2	EU: Men per 100 women	Eurostat Statistics <sup>1</sup> : Population and social conditions/Population (Demography, Migration and Projections)/Population data/Database
1.6	EU: Age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate	Eurostat Statistics: population and social conditions/Population (Demography, Migration and Projections)/Births and Fertility data/Database
1.9	EU: Victims of selected crimes	UNECE Gender Statistics Database, <a href="http://unece.org/stats/gender">unece.org/stats/gender</a>
2.2	EU: Employment rate	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Labour Market (including Labour Force Survey)/Employment and unemployment/Data/Database/LFS series detailed annual survey results/Employment
2.7	Ireland and EU: Employment by economic sector	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/ Labour Market (including Labour Force Survey)/Employment and unemployment/Data/Database/LFS series detailed annual survey results/Employment

2.13	Ireland and EU: Unemployment rates	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/ Labour Market (including Labour Force Survey)/Employment and unemployment/Data/Database/LFS series detailed annual survey results/Unemployment
2.14	EU: Unemployment rates	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/ Labour Market (including Labour Force Survey)/Employment and unemployment/Data/Database/LFS series detailed annual survey results/Unemployment
3.2	EU: Gender pay gap	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/ Labour Market (including Labour Force Survey)/Earnings/Main tables
3.3	EU: At risk of poverty rate	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Income, social inclusion and living conditions/Data/Database/Income distribution and monetary poverty/Monetary poverty
3.6	EU: Early school leavers	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Education and training/Education/Data/Main tables/Education attainment, outcomes and returns of education
3.10	EU: Representation in national parliaments	European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
4.6	Ireland: Classroom teachers	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Education and training/Data/Database/Education personnel/Teachers and academic staff
4.7	EU: Classroom teachers and academic staff	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Education and training/Data/Database/Education personnel/Teachers and academic staff
4.8	EU: School management personnel	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Education and training/Data/Database/Education personnel/Distribution of teachers and academic staff
5.2	EU: Life expectancy at	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Population

	birth	(Demography, Migration and Projections)/Deaths and Life Expectancy data/Database/Mortality
5.15	EU: Proportion of persons who currently smoke	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Health/Health status and determinants/Health determinants
5.16	EU: Proportion of persons who are overweight	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Health/Health status and determinants/Health determinants
5.17	EU: Persons with heavy episodic drinking at least once a week	Eurostat Statistics: Population and social conditions/Health/Health status and determinants/Health determinants

<sup>1</sup><http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/statistics/themes/>