

# Gender Equality Strategy Statistics: 2011 Update

*June 2011*



# CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>KEY POINTS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>PAY AND EARNINGS</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>CHILDCARE</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>INFORMAL CARING</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>TRANSPORT</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>VIOLENCE AND CRIME</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>DECISION MAKING ROLES</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Annex 1: Summary table of Gender Indicators</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Annex 2: Changes to Gender Indicators</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Annex 3: User Feedback</b>	<b>130</b>

## INTRODUCTION

In May 2008, the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM) published “Gender Equality Strategy: A Baseline Picture”<sup>1</sup>, which provided baseline data on a wide range of indicators of gender differences in Northern Ireland. The indicators in the report were selected to provide an overview of changes to the relative position of women and men across a breadth of policy areas, and to facilitate the review of the Gender Equality Strategy by providing a broad contextual picture and to chart trends over time.

This report updates the 2008 baseline report with the latest available data. It provides an extra 4 years data for most of the indicators, the latest available data being for 2009/2010 in most cases. As with the previous report, trend data is presented in order to give the reader a better insight into the long term trend of the statistical indicators.

## Background

In December 2006, the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM) published “Gender Equality Strategy: A strategic framework for action to promote gender equality for women and men 2006-2016”<sup>2</sup>. The overall vision of the strategy is:

“A society in which men and women are equally respected and valued as individuals in all of our multiple identities, sharing equality of opportunity, rights and responsibilities in all aspects of our lives.”

The strategic vision acknowledges the reality that the relative positions of men and women within society reflects the complex interplay of a large range of social, economic and personal factors. These factors result in gender differences which exist and persist in, for example, labour market participation and earnings, family and caring responsibilities, leisure participation, health needs, educational achievement, in transport needs, and in domestic and community safety issues.

The Gender Equality Strategy identifies Key Action Areas for tackling gender inequalities. These key action areas are:

- childcare/caring as roles for both women and men;
- health and well being;
- representation in public life/decision making;
- education and life long learning;
- access to employment;
- gender pay gap;

---

<sup>1</sup> Available at [www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/gender\\_equality\\_strategy\\_a\\_baseline\\_picture.pdf](http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/gender_equality_strategy_a_baseline_picture.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Available at [www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/genderequalitystrategy2006-2016.pdf](http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/genderequalitystrategy2006-2016.pdf)

- work-life balance;
- stereotypes and prejudices linked to men and women's gender;
- peace-building;
- poverty; and
- gender related violence

In implementing the Gender Equality Strategy, government uses two tools:

- gender mainstreaming, and
- gender action measures, which include positive action as provided for within the Sex Discrimination (Northern Ireland) Order 1976.

Gender mainstreaming involves a process of incremental change in policies, strategies and activities. The long-term objective is that attention to gender equality will pervade all policies, strategies and activities so that all women and all men influence, participate in, and benefit equitably from all interventions.

Gender action measures are used to tackle specific barriers to gender equality, some of which will be identified by the process of gender mainstreaming. As part of the gender action measures, two cross-departmental gender action plans<sup>3</sup>, one for women and one for men, support the strategy. The action plans identify departmental objectives, anticipated outcomes and performance targets set by the departments in order to meet the strategic objectives as contained in the strategy document.

## **Development of gender indicators**

The Gender Equality Strategy indicated that accompanying the strategy and the Departmental action plans would be high-level gender equality indicators to provide, initially, a series of selected benchmarks of the position of men and women in Northern Ireland. These indicators were agreed in the formal consultation.

As outlined in the strategy, these indicators will be used to measure change in the longer term in the position of men and women, and will facilitate the assessment of progress in tackling gender inequalities and promoting gender equality.

The identification and development of the indicators selected for inclusion alongside the strategy were informed by research commissioned by OFMDFM and published in 2004 in the report 'Gender Equality Indicators for Northern

---

<sup>3</sup> Available at [www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/implementation\\_of\\_the\\_ges\\_progress\\_report\\_2006-09\\_-\\_action\\_plan-3.pdf](http://www.ofmdfmi.gov.uk/implementation_of_the_ges_progress_report_2006-09_-_action_plan-3.pdf)

† Previous description of gender action measures has been removed given it may be subject to change

Ireland: A Discussion Document<sup>4</sup>. Completed by Breitenbach and Galligan, the research considered, through the available data, the levels of gender imbalance across policy areas in Northern Ireland with a view to assessing the potential and utility of selected key indicators to monitor progress in the promotion of gender equality. The report considered three types of indicators:

- Gender disaggregated statistics across a range of policy areas which provide a description of the relative position of men and women in relation to specific areas of policy, though do not measure performance.
- Performance indicators which measure success in achieving specific goals and targets.
- High level composite indicators formed by bringing together data from a range of areas into a single combined index.

The decision was taken to pursue the first type of indicators given that the strategy intended for the publication of Departmental action plans containing specific actions and targets in support of the strategy. That is, the performance element of the strategy would be reflected by Departmental targets in support of the strategy whilst the high-level gender disaggregated statistics would enable an overview of the change to the relative position of women and men across the breadth of policy areas.

## **Selection criteria**

Given there are, potentially, an extremely large number of statistics which could be included, a means of selection and prioritisation was required. On that basis, a statistic was considered suitable for inclusion in the report on the basis that it satisfied certain criteria which included:

- strategy relevance
- high level
- publicly available
- unambiguous in interpretation
- regular and timely
- ability to be disaggregated
- ability to track change over time

The purpose of these indicators therefore is three-fold: first, to reflect the aims and strategic objectives of the strategy; second, to chart and reflect broad social and economic gender change against a baseline; and third, to facilitate an interim review of the strategy.

---

<sup>4</sup> See: [www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/gender.pdf](http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/gender.pdf)

## **Issues of interpretation**

These statistics are intended to facilitate both the interim assessment of the strategy and any ex post evaluation of the strategy. It should be acknowledged however, that these statistical indicators are unlikely to be of utility as a direct assessment of the success or otherwise of the strategy. In addition, given that these statistics are high-level in nature, they may additionally be unable to reflect the success, or otherwise, of specific Departmental actions. Any assessment or evaluation of the strategy therefore, is likely to rely heavily on the extent to which gender has been successfully mainstreamed and the extent to which Departmental targets in support of the strategy have been met.

## **Report Layout**

The Key Points summary provides an updated overview of the current positions on the range of statistical indicators. The main body of the report contains detailed information on each indicator organised by broad policy area. Annex 1 contains a summary table detailing the indicators and the source of data.

## **Availability of trend data**

While the large majority of the indicators have been updated, it has not been possible to update the trend data for a few of the indicators. This was mainly due to changes in the data collection methodology or no update information being available. Annex 2 provides details of these indicators and the reasons for any changes to the coverage of the 2008 baseline report.

## **KEY POINTS**

### **EDUCATION**

#### **Working age qualifications**

There has been a gradual decline over time in the proportion of the working age population without any qualifications, from 37% in 1992 to 21% in 2009. The proportion of working age females without a qualification has decreased more than that of males, with 19% of working age females having no qualifications in 2009 in comparison to 23% of males.

#### **School age qualifications and subject choice**

In relation to school age children, persistent gender differences in educational achievement are apparent, with a higher proportion of males not achieving any formal qualifications, or GCSEs. There is some indication, however, that the gender gap has narrowed from 2001/02 onwards, as the proportion of pupils leaving school without formal qualifications or leaving with less than 5 GCSEs (A\* to G) has decreased more for males than females over this period.

In terms of the achievement of qualifications at school, the performance of both males and females has been steadily improving, with females consistently outperforming males in the achievement of 5 or more GCSEs (A\* to C). Females have also consistently outperformed males at A levels, the gender gap in A Level achievement having doubled since 1992/93.

Subject choice at GCSE shows continued patterns of gender difference with males tending to comprise a higher proportion of those studying physics, chemistry and geography, whilst females predominate in languages, religious studies, arts-based subjects and biology.

#### **Higher and further education, progression and subject choice**

The proportion of school leavers progressing into higher education each year continues to rise steadily for both males and females. A higher proportion of females progress from school into higher education, and this progression gap has doubled since 1992/93. Conversely, the proportion of school leavers progressing to further education has declined since 1992/93, although a slight upturn was seen after 2006/07. The gender gap in progression to further education has also declined, disappearing completely over the last three years for which data is available. This was mainly due to an increase in the number of males progressing to further education over these two years.

The majority female composition of those progressing to higher education is reflected again in the numbers of males and females achieving both undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications, with females outnumbering males by a factor of 1.6 to 1.

The gendered pattern of subject choice seen in relation to GCSE subjects is evident again in relation to subject choice at higher education. While males are more likely to choose computing, engineering and architecture courses, females are more likely to choose medicine, social studies, languages, and education courses.

Gender differences in subject choice are also very evident in further education. Males are more likely to choose construction, engineering, and IT courses, while females were more likely to choose health and public service care, and retail and commercial enterprise courses.

### **Teachers**

Over the full range of school types from nursery to special schools, women greatly outnumber men. The gender disparity is least in Grammar and Secondary schools and most in nursery schools, with no male nursery staff between 2003/04 and 2010/11. However, in the higher education sector we find a majority male full-time academic staff.

## **LABOUR MARKET STATUS**

### **Employment levels**

The proportion of those of working age in employment has risen gradually since 1992. Working age employment rates peaked in 2007 at 75% for males and 66% for females. The most recent data available for 2009 indicates that the male working age employment rate has declined to 70%, compared to 64% for females. Males have had a consistently higher working age employment rate over this period, although the recent drop in the male working age employment rate has helped to halve this gap to 6 percentage points in 2009.

### **Unemployment levels**

Taken as a percentage of those of working age, unemployment had been in a consistent downward trend since 1992. However, the impact of the current economic context has been reflected in an increase in male unemployment figures from 4% in 2007 to 7% in 2009, whilst female unemployment figures have yet to increase statistically significantly.

### **Economic inactivity levels**

The overall level of working age economic inactivity has remained roughly stable between 1992 and 2009. While the gender gap has narrowed slightly since 1992, females continue to have a much higher rate of working age economic inactivity compared to males, with one-third (33%) of females of working age economically inactive in 2009 compared to almost a quarter (23%) of males.

For males, the main reasons for economic inactivity in order of importance are being a student and disability/illness. For females, the main reasons for economic inactivity in order of importance are: family/home caring responsibilities, and being a student.

In relation to those of working age who are economically inactive, 14% in 2009 said they would like a job, with a broadly similar pattern over time evident for both males and females.

### **Workless and work rich households**

Workless households are those in which no-one of working age is in employment whilst work rich households are those in which everyone of working age is in employment.

There is little gender difference in the proportion living in workless households and work rich households.

### **Occupation**

The occupational distribution of males and females in the workplace is highly gendered and has changed relatively little over time. Some 42% of males work either in skilled trade occupations or within process, plant and machine occupations. Some 48% of females, by contrast, work within administrative/secretarial, personal service, or sales and customer service occupations.

### **Industry**

As would be expected given the occupational profile above, the industrial composition is highly gendered with 88% of females compared to 57% of males working within the service sector. 17% of males work within manufacturing, compared to only 5% of females.

### **Employment status**

Part-time working is overwhelmingly a female preserve with 10% of males in 2009 working part-time compared to 40% of females and these figures have remained relatively stable over time.

As would be expected therefore, males comprise nearly two-thirds (63%) of those in full-time employment, whilst females comprise the majority of those working part-time (79%).

The median basic weekly hours worked by females (32.5) is approximately 87% of that worked by males (37.6). This difference in hours worked between males and females extends to median overtime working, with male median overtime hours at 5.3 higher than that for females (3.8).

Combining both median basic hours and median overtime hours for 2009 results in a much higher male median total hours worked (42.9) compared to females (36.3). On that basis, females work 85% of median male total hours.

## **PAY AND EARNINGS**

Average full-time gross weekly earnings have risen steadily for both males and females in the past ten years. However, reflecting the persistent difference in hours worked between males and females, male average gross weekly earnings is consistently higher than that for females. In 2010, male full-time gross weekly earnings were £539.30 compared to £471.80 for females. However, the proportionate increase since 1997 was greater for females (74%) than males (47%).

Using a median measure of full-time gross weekly earnings reduces the gap between males and females, given that the median is unaffected by small numbers of very high earnings. Excluding overtime, median full-time gross hourly earnings of males and females were identical in 2009 at £10.85 and £10.86 respectively although a difference was still evident on mean earnings (£13.10 and £12.50 respectively).

## **INCOME AND POVERTY**

### **Income**

In relation to sources of individual income, a similar proportion of both male (63%) and female (64%) personal income was derived from earnings in 2008/09 (the latest available annual data). Females derive just over one fifth (22%) of their personal income from benefits (both personal and for dependents) compared to 9% for males, whilst males derive 16% of income from self-employment compared to 2% for females. This gender pattern has remained relatively stable over time.

### **Poverty**

The number of homeless single males has more than doubled since 1995/96, increasing from 3,196 in 1995/96 to 6,549 in 2009/10, with a peak of 6,840 in 2006/07. Homeless singles females have increased by over 50% during this period, from 2,061 in 1995/96 to 3,155 in 2009/10, with a peak of 3,552 in 2006/07.

Whilst similar proportions of working age males and females comprise those in low income poverty, a much higher proportion of pensioner females compared to pensioner males comprise those of pensionable age in poverty. This, in large part, reflects the differential longevity of women of pensionable age and the gender composition of the pensioner population.

The risk of living in a low income household is similar between working age females and males, and between female and male pensioners.

### **Benefits and pensions**

Males (55%) comprise a higher proportion of those claiming a key benefit (includes Job Seekers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Disability Living Allowance and Income Support). However, receipt of particular benefits can be seen to be gendered. In 2010, females comprised 61% of those claiming income support, but only 23% of those claiming Job Seekers Allowance.

## **CHILDCARE**

The number of childcare places, whether day nursery, registered childminders or playgroup places, has increased by 27% from 33,508 in 1994 to 42,555 in 2010, although this hides a slight decline in playgroup places since 2000.

Similarly, pre-school places whether nursery schools, reception provision or voluntary/private playgroups doubled from 10,785 in 1995/96 to 22,504 in 2010/11. The number of places in reception provision, contrary to the rises seen in other pre-school places, has consistently declined from a high of 2,575 in 1997/98 to 497 in 2010/11.

## **HEALTH**

### **Life expectancy and death rates**

Life expectancy at birth has increased steadily. Life expectancy at birth for males was 73.0 years in 1992/94 and 76.6 years in 2007/09. The life expectancy at birth for females was 78.7 years in 1992/94 and 81.3 years in 2007/09.

The standardised death rate for males has decreased from 9.4 per 1,000 of population in 1992 to 7.9 per 1,000 of population in 2009. In comparison, the death rate for females has decreased from 9.0 per 1,000 in 1992 to 8.2 per 1,000 in 2009.

### **Reported health and risk behaviours**

The overall trend has been for slightly more males than females to report their health as good each year, and for slightly less males than females to report a limiting long standing illness, although the apparent gender differences are not statistically significant for some years. In 2010, 57% of

males and 56% of females reported their general health as good, and 24% of females and 22% of males reported a limiting long-standing illness.

A higher proportion of males than females consistently report participating in sport or some form of physical activity (excluding walking).

The incidence of smoking has decreased gradually for both males and females. The proportion of males that reported being a cigarette smoker decreased from 33% in 1990/91 to 24% in 2009/10, whilst female cigarette smokers decreased from 31% in 1990/91 to 24% in 2009/10.

The proportion of people reporting alcohol consumption above sensible levels has increased markedly over time, peaking in 2002/03, with indications of a slight decrease since then. The proportion of people drinking at above sensible, or at dangerous levels was 10% in 1990/91 compared to 16% in 2008/09. The proportion of males that report consuming levels of alcohol above the sensible level was 17% in 1990/91 and 26% in 2008/09. The proportion of females that report consuming levels of alcohol above the sensible level was 5% in 1990/91 and 10% in 2008/09.

## **Cancer**

Using European age standardised rates of incidence of all cancers indicates a more or less stable picture between 1993 and 2005, with some indications of a slight increase since 2005. Males have a persistently higher incidence of cancers compared to females (623 per 100,000 compared to 487 per 100,000). Part of this difference is driven by the higher incidence of lung cancer amongst men.

## **Deaths from suicide**

The overwhelming majority (79%) of deaths from suicide or self-inflicted injury are male. Since 1995, male deaths from suicide or self-inflicted injury have increased by 95% from 105 deaths in 1995 to 205 deaths in 2009. Female deaths by comparison have increased by 34% over this period from 41 deaths to 55 deaths.

# **TRANSPORT**

## **Driving**

The proportion of males with a full driving license was 81% in 2007/09 and this has changed little since 1999/01. The proportion of females with a full driving licence has increased from 60% to 66% over the last few years.

The gap between seat belt usage between males and females has narrowed gradually over time. In 2003, 87% of males and 94% of females

were wearing seat belts compared to 97% of males and 98% of females in 2010

There was little difference in the proportion of males and females who reported they never normally exceed the speed limit, with 30% of males and 34% of females in 2010 indicating that they never normally exceed the speed limit.

### **Journeys and means of travel**

In relation to journeys taken and the means of travel, the picture for males and females is broadly similar and has changed little over time.

A higher proportion of journeys for males compared to females are for commuting to work, whilst a higher proportion of female journeys compared to males are for shopping and to escort others.

## **VIOLENCE AND CRIME**

### **Domestic violence**

The number of females and males recorded by police as victims of domestic violence has remained relatively stable over the last 7 years.

### **Fear of crime**

In 2009/10, a higher proportion of females (38%) than males (29%) expressed a medium to high effect of the fear of crime on their quality of life.

### **Victimisation rates of violent crime**

Between 1997 and 2009/10, the proportion of male victims of violent crime including common assault, wounding, and mugging, fell from 7% to 3%. The rate of violent crime on females was approximately 2% in both 1997 and 2009/10.

## **DECISION MAKING ROLES**

### **Senior civil servants**

In 1997, one in 10 people in the Northern Ireland Senior Civil Service were female and 9 out of 10 were male. In 2010 the figures were 31% female and 69% male. That is, the percentage gap has reduced steadily from 81% in 1997 to 38% in 2010.

The change in composition of the Northern Ireland senior civil service is also reflected at the Grade 7/6 level, traditionally the recruitment ground

for much of the senior civil service. At this level, a gender gap of 66% has been reduced by two thirds to 22% in 2010, with females comprising 39% of this grade in 2010 compared to 17% in 1997.

These changes have taken place against a backdrop of a fairly static overall compositional gender picture of the non-industrial Northern Ireland Civil Service. In 1997, 53% of the non-industrial Northern Ireland civil service were females compared to 54% in 2010

### **Political life, public appointments and the Judiciary**

Women continue to be underrepresented in relation to elected political office, appointments to public bodies and in the Judiciary. The composition of Lay Magistrates, by contrast, indicates that some 53% are female.

# Education and training

## Statistical Summary

1. The proportion of persons of working age without a qualification decreased from 37% in 1992 to 21% in 2009, and has decreased more for females than males. In 1992 Females of working age had a slightly higher proportion (39%) without qualifications than males (36%), and this position has gradually reversed to a slightly lower proportion of females without qualifications (19%) than males (23%) in 2009.
2. The proportion of school leavers not achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A\*-C has gradually decreased from 50.5% in 1992/93, to 28.1% in 2009/10. Males have consistently achieved less than females over this period, with 34.6% of males in 2009/10 not achieving this level of qualifications compared to 21.7% of females.
3. The proportion of school leavers not achieving 5 or more GCSEs grades A\*-G, decreased from 19.8% in 1992/93 to 7.2% in 2009/10. Males have consistently achieved less than females, although the gap has narrowed slightly over the last few years. In 2009/10 9.2% of males failed to achieve 5 or more GCSEs grades A\*-G compared to 5.2% of females.
4. The proportion of school leavers with no GCSEs decreased from 7.1% in 1992/93 to 2.1% in 2009/10. The gender gap has also narrowed considerably in recent years, with 2.7% of males and 1.5% of females obtaining no GCSEs in 2009/2010.
5. The proportion of pupils leaving school with no formal qualifications decreased from 4.9% in 1992/93 to 1.7% in 2009/10. Higher proportions of males than females have consistently left school without any qualifications, although the gap has narrowed in recent years, with 2.0% of males and 1.3% of females leaving without qualifications in 2009/10.
6. The proportion of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSE's A\*-C was 56.1% for females and 43.1% for males in 1992/93. While the performance of both males and females has gradually improved since then, the gender difference remains, with 78.3% of females and 65.4% of males achieving this level of qualification in 2009/10.
7. The proportion of school leavers achieving at least 2 or more A levels was 34.5% for females and 26.8% for males in 1992/93, increasing to 60.9% for females and 45.0% for males in 2009/10. This increase in achievement was higher for females than males. The gender difference in achievement has doubled since 1992/93.
8. In 2010, males tended to comprise a higher proportion of those studying GCSE full-time courses in physics, chemistry and geography, whilst females predominate in languages, religious studies, arts-based subjects

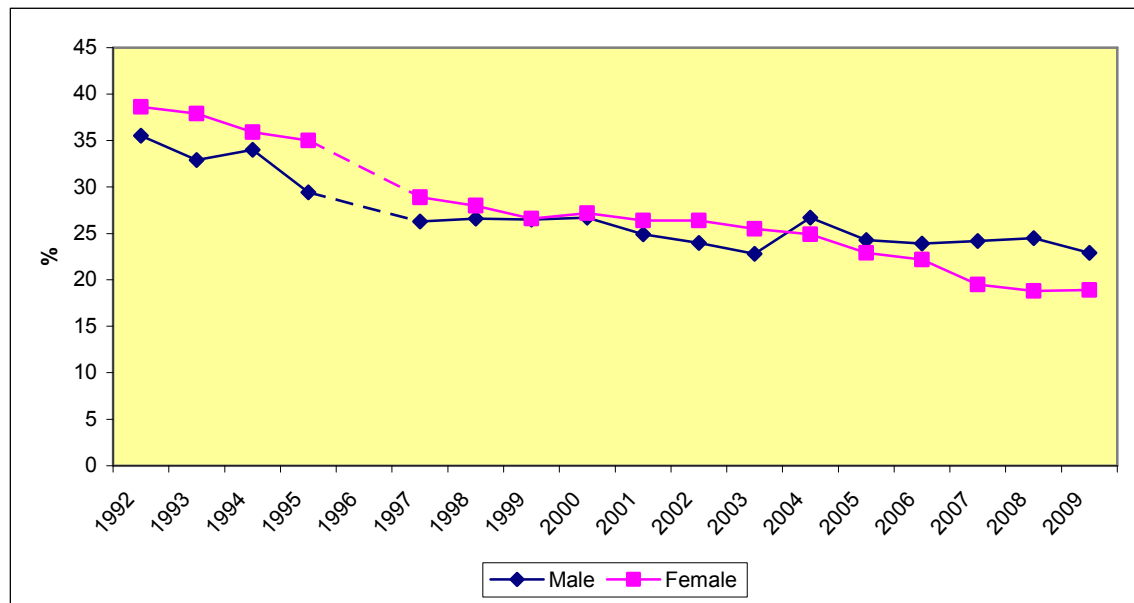
and biology. The highest composition of males was in physics (63.4%) and for females it was religious studies (65.9%).

9. In 2010, of those achieving at least grade C, the GCE full-time course with the highest composition of males was physics (67.6%). The highest compositions of females, was found in art and design (79.2%) and French (72.0%).
10. The proportion of school leavers progressing to Higher Education has increased for both females and males. Female progression increased from 28.2% in 1992/93 to 48.4% in 2009/10, while males increased by a lesser extent from 23.7% to 35.9% respectively. The gender differential in progression to HE has doubled since 1992/93, although it has changed little in recent years.
11. The proportion of female school leavers progressing to institutions of Further Education has declined from 40.5% in 1992/93 to 33.1% in 2009/10. Male progression to FE had also declined until recently, but in the last few years has increased again so that 33.1% progressed to FE in 2009/10.
12. In 2009/10 the composition of full-time enrolments at NI Higher Education institutions was 42.4% male and 57.6% female.
13. The highest proportions of females enrolled at HE institutions were in subject areas allied to medicine (21.4%) and business and administrative studies (12.1%). For males, 13.9% enrolled in business and administrative studies, 13.9% in engineering and technology, and 10.9% in architecture, building and planning.
14. In 2009/10 the composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at Further Education institutions was 55.5% males and 45.4% females.
15. The highest proportion of females enrolled at further education institutions were in the subject areas of Health, public services and care (29.6%) compared to only 2.3% of male new entrants. For males, the same proportion (20.8%) enrolled on Construction, planning & the built environment and engineering courses, and Manufacturing technologies courses, compared to only 0.9% of female new entrants.
16. In 2009/10 more females (8,435) gained an undergraduate qualification than males (5,330). In terms of all types of higher education qualifications, females (10,875) also gained more qualifications than males (6,865).
17. In 2010/11 85% of primary school teachers were female and 15% were male, while 67% of post-primary school teachers were female and 33% were male. For teachers working in special schools, 82% were female and 18% were male.

18. In 2009/10, of the full-time academic staff at NI Higher Education Institutions, 1,705 were male and 1090 were female. Of the part-time academic staff, 350 were female and 220 were male.

## Indicator 1.1

### Proportion of persons of working age without a qualification



Source: Labour Force Survey

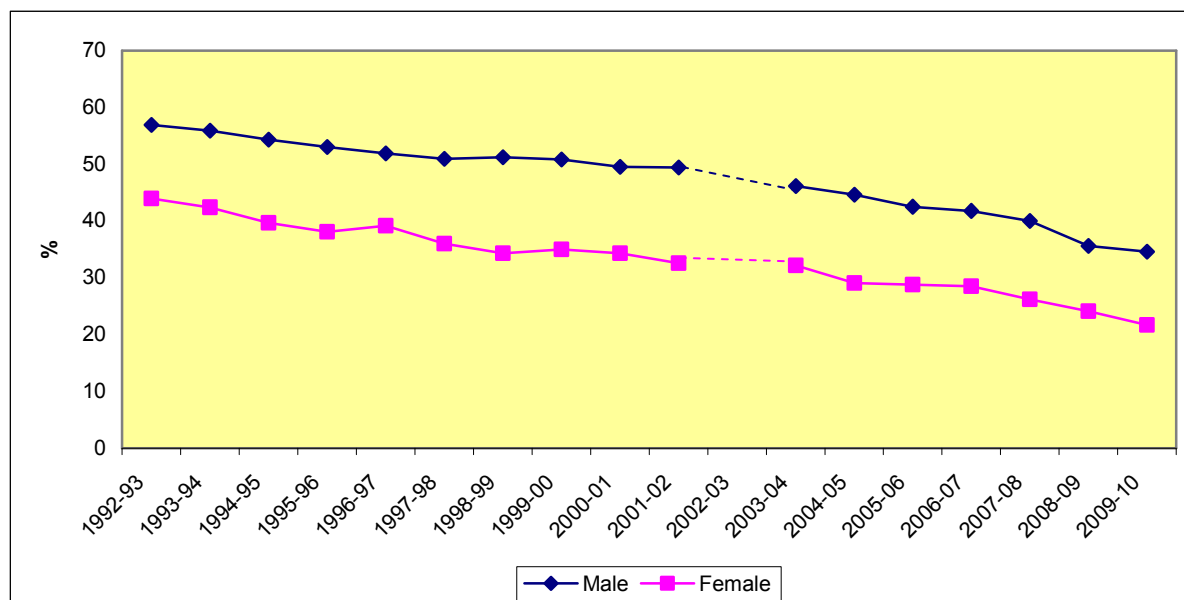
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %
1992	37.0	38.6	35.5
1993	35.4	37.9	32.9
1994	34.9	35.9	34.0
1995	31.5	35.0	29.4
1996	-	-	-
1997	27.6	28.9	26.3
1998	27.3	28.0	26.6
1999	26.6	26.6	26.5
2000	26.9	27.2	26.7
2001	25.6	26.4	24.9
2002	25.2	26.4	24.0
2003	24.1	25.5	22.8
2004	25.8	24.9	26.7
2005	23.7	22.9	24.3
2006	23.1	22.2	23.9
2007	21.9	19.5	24.2
2008	21.8	18.8	24.5
2009	21.0	18.9	22.9

Note

1. Data not available for 1996.
2. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

## Indicator 1.2

### Proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A\*-C) or equivalent qualifications



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

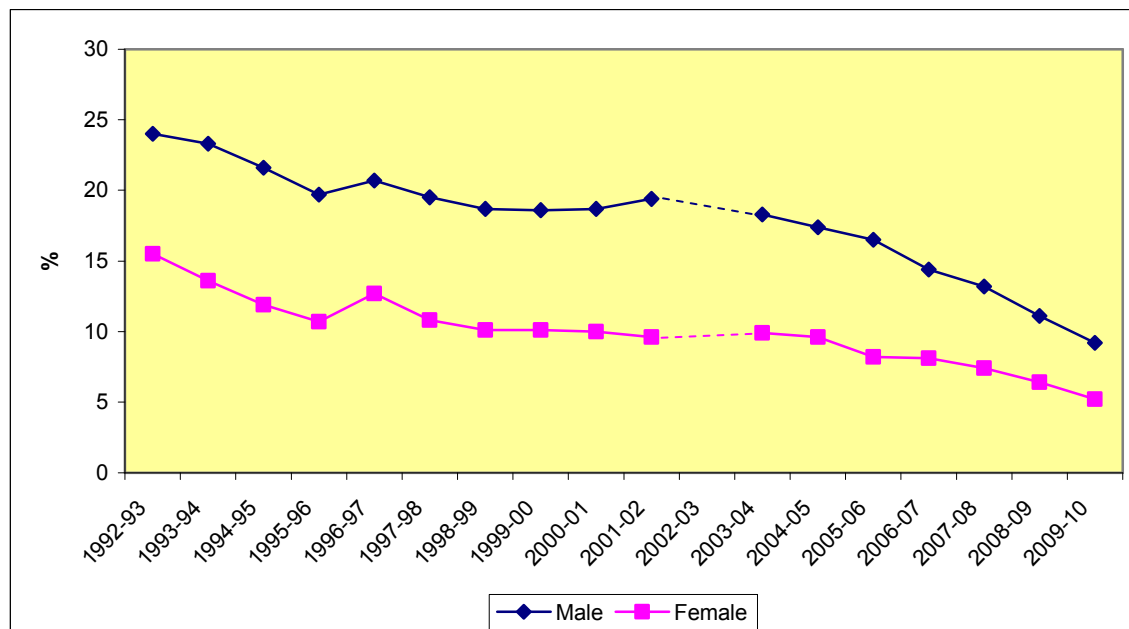
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %
1992/1993	50.5	43.9	56.9
1993/1994	49.3	42.4	55.9
1994/1995	47.1	39.7	54.3
1995/1996	45.7	38.1	53.0
1996/1997	45.7	39.2	51.9
1997/1998	43.4	36.0	50.9
1998/1999	42.9	34.3	51.2
1999/2000	43.1	35.0	50.8
2000/2001	42.0	34.3	49.5
2001/2002	41.3	32.6	49.4
2002/2003	-	-	-
2003/2004	39.3	32.2	46.1
2004/2005	37.0	29.1	44.6
2005/2006	35.8	28.8	42.5
2006/2007	35.3	28.5	41.8
2007/2008	33.1	26.2	40.0
2008/2009	29.9	24.1	35.6
2009/2010	28.1	21.7	34.6

Notes:

1. Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, as a result, any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.
2. Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.

## Indicator 1.3

### Proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A\*-G) or equivalent qualifications



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

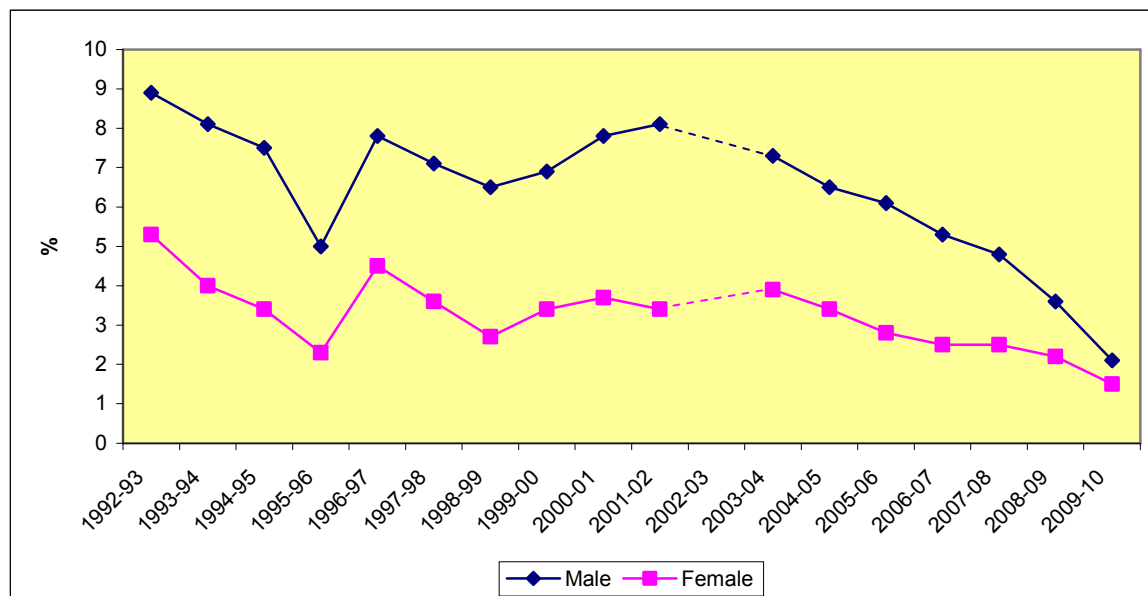
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %
1992/1993	19.8	15.5	24.0
1993/1994	18.6	13.6	23.3
1994/1995	16.9	11.9	21.6
1995/1996	15.3	10.7	19.7
1996/1997	16.8	12.7	20.7
1997/1998	15.1	10.8	19.5
1998/1999	14.5	10.1	18.7
1999/2000	14.4	10.1	18.6
2000/2001	14.5	10.0	18.7
2001/2002	14.6	9.6	19.4
2002/2003	-	-	-
2003/2004	14.2	9.9	18.3
2004/2005	13.6	9.6	17.4
2005/2006	12.5	8.2	16.5
2006/2007	11.3	8.1	14.4
2007/2008	10.3	7.4	13.2
2008/2009	8.7	6.4	11.1
2009/2010	7.2	5.2	9.2

Notes:

1. Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, as a result, any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.
2. Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.

## Indicator 1.4

### Proportion of school leavers with no GCSEs or equivalent qualifications



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

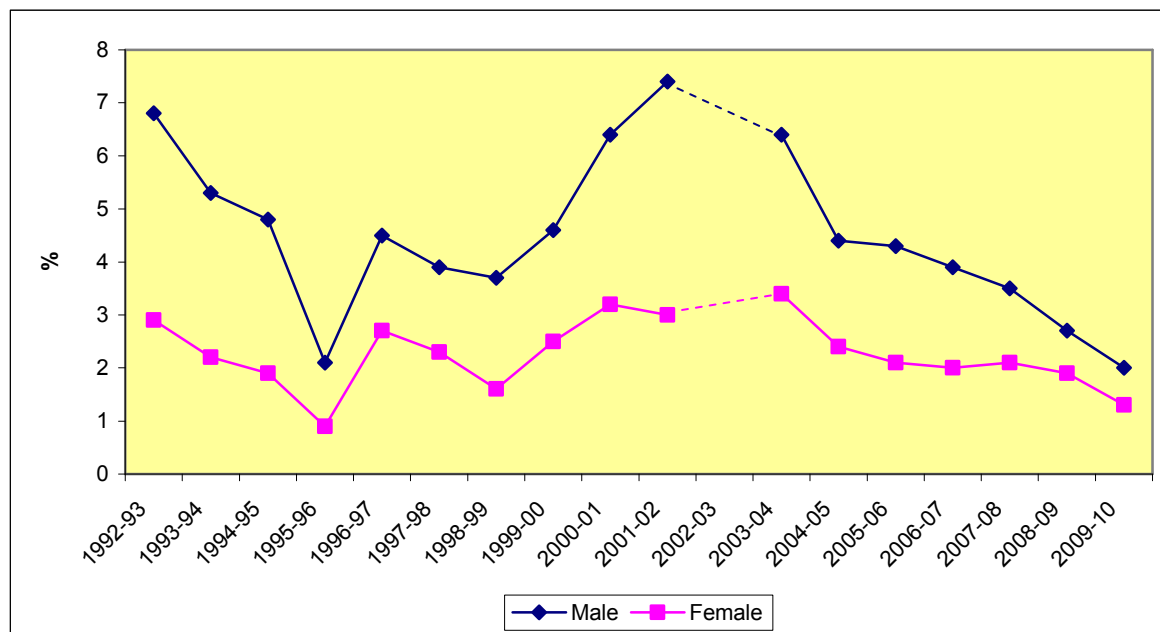
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	%	Female	Male
1992/1993	7.1	5.3	8.9
1993/1994	6.1	4.0	8.1
1994/1995	5.5	3.4	7.5
1995/1996	3.7	2.3	5.0
1996/1997	6.2	4.5	7.8
1997/1998	5.3	3.6	7.1
1998/1999	4.6	2.7	6.5
1999/2000	5.2	3.4	6.9
2000/2001	5.8	3.7	7.8
2001/2002	5.8	3.4	8.1
2002/2003	-	-	-
2003/2004	5.6	3.9	7.3
2004/2005	5.0	3.4	6.5
2005/2006	4.5	2.8	6.1
2006/2007	3.9	2.5	5.3
2007/2008	3.6	2.5	4.8
2008/2009	2.9	2.2	3.6
2009/2010	2.1	1.5	2.7

Notes:

1. Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, as a result, any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.
2. Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.

## Indicator 1.5

### Proportion of school leavers achieving no formal qualifications



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

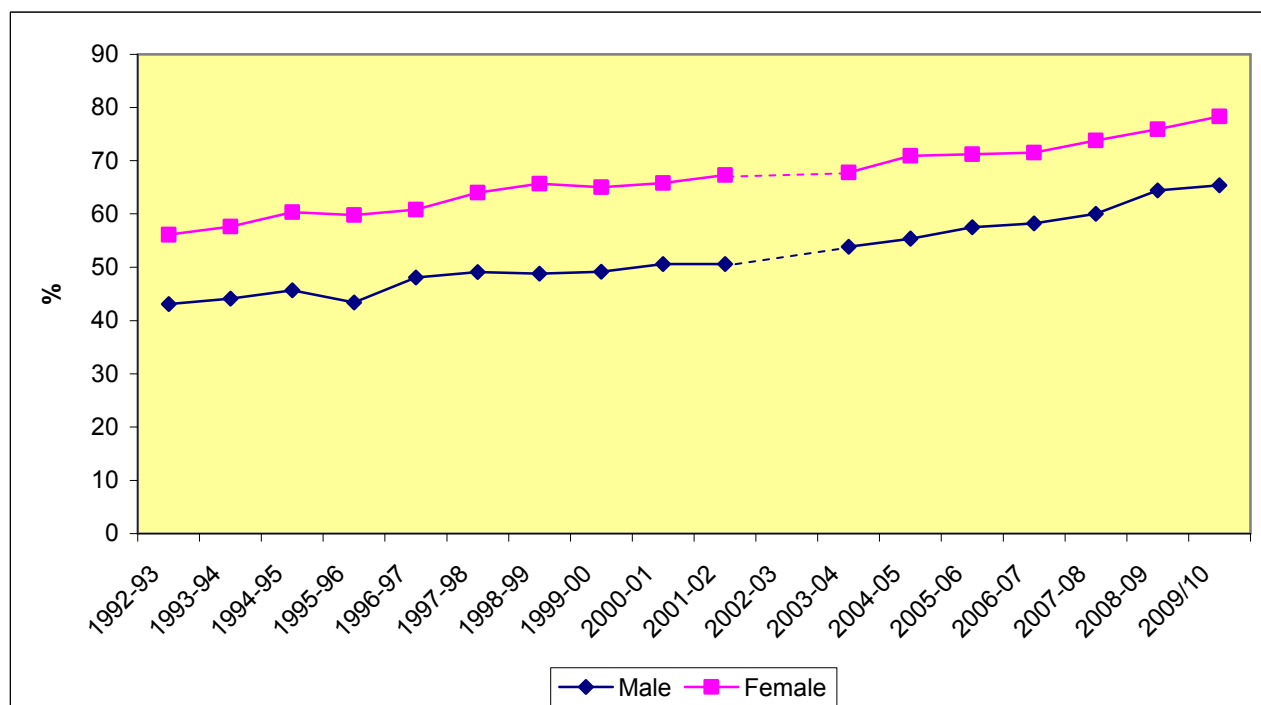
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %
1992/1993	4.9	2.9	6.8
1993/1994	3.8	2.2	5.3
1994/1995	3.4	1.9	4.8
1995/1996	1.5	0.9	2.1
1996/1997	3.6	2.7	4.5
1997/1998	3.1	2.3	3.9
1998/1999	2.7	1.6	3.7
1999/2000	3.6	2.5	4.6
2000/2001	4.8	3.2	6.4
2001/2002	5.2	3.0	7.4
2002/2003	-	-	-
2003/2004	4.9	3.4	6.4
2004/2005	3.5	2.4	4.4
2005/2006	3.2	2.1	4.3
2006/2007	3.0	2.0	3.9
2007/2008	2.8	2.1	3.5
2008/2009	2.3	1.9	2.7
2009/2010	1.7	1.3	2.0

#### Notes:

1. Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, as a result, any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.
2. Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.
3. Includes only those pupils who left school without qualifications of any kind.
4. The religion, free school meals entitlement and minority ethnic categories were removed from this report to concentrate on the gender differences.

## Indicator 1.6

### Highest qualification of school leavers (At least 5 GCSE's A\*-C including equivalent qualifications)



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

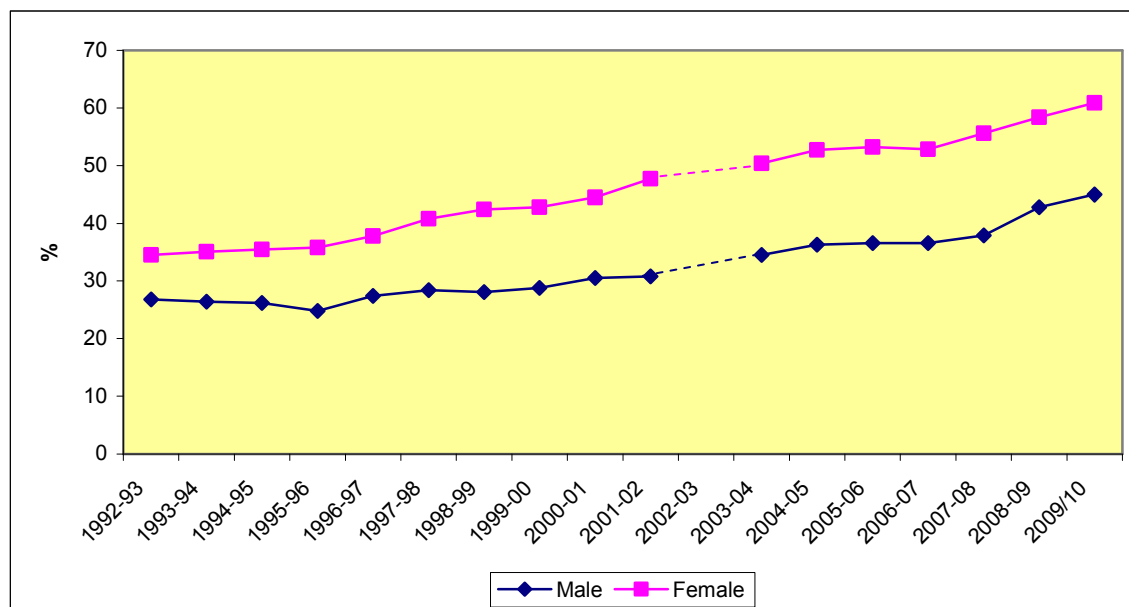
	Male (%)	Female (%)
1992/93	43.1	56.1
1993/94	44.1	57.6
1994/95	45.7	60.3
1995/96	43.4	59.8
1996/97	48.1	60.8
1997/98	49.1	64.0
1998/99	48.8	65.7
1999/00	49.2	65.0
2000/01	50.6	65.8
2001/02	50.6	67.3
2002/03	-	-
2003/04	53.9	67.8
2004/05	55.4	70.9
2005/06	57.5	71.2
2006/07	58.2	71.5
2007/08	60.0	73.8
2008/09	64.4	75.9
2009/10	65.4	78.3

Notes:

- 1 Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, as a result, any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.
- 2 Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.

## Indicator 1.7

### Highest qualification of school leavers (2 or more A levels including equivalent qualifications)



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

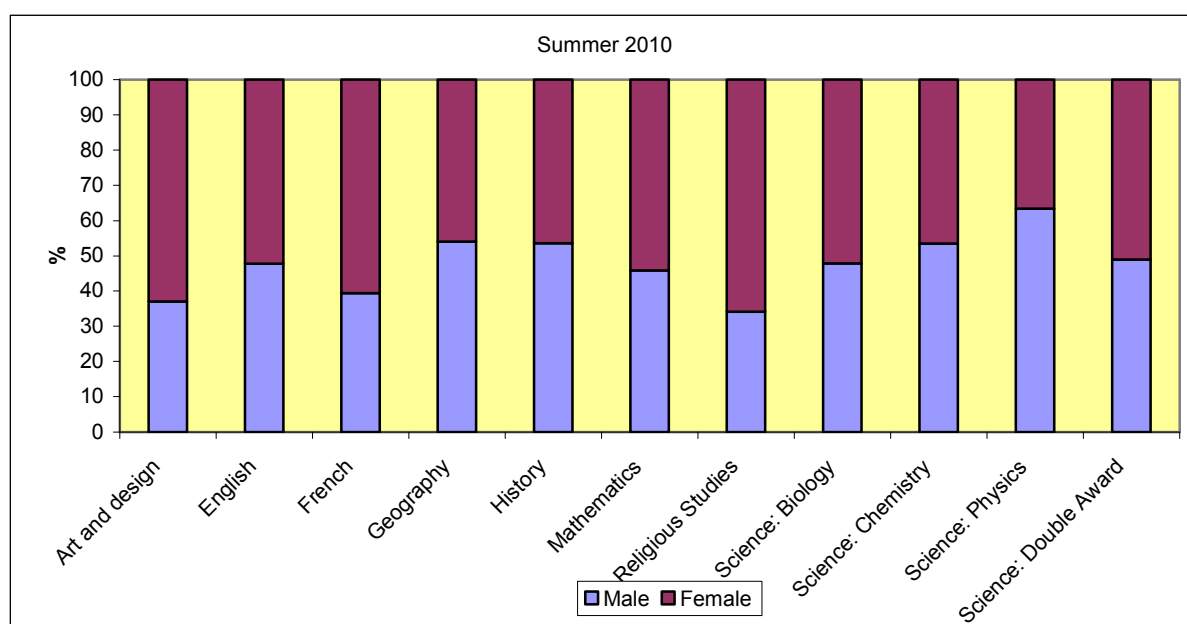
	Male (%)	Female (%)
1992/93	26.8	34.5
1993/94	26.4	35.1
1994/95	26.2	35.5
1995/96	24.8	35.8
1996/97	27.4	37.8
1997/98	28.4	40.8
1998/99	28.1	42.4
1999/00	28.8	42.8
2000/01	30.5	44.5
2001/02	30.8	47.7
2002/03	-	-
2003/04	34.5	50.4
2004/05	36.3	52.7
2005/06	36.6	53.2
2006/07	36.6	52.8
2007/08	37.9	55.6
2008/09	42.8	58.4
2009/10	45.0	60.9

#### Notes

- 1 Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, as a result, any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.
- 2 Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.

## Indicator 1.8

### Composition of GCSE Full-time courses



Source: Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessments (CCEA)

	Summer 2007		Summer 2008		Summer 2009		Summer 2010	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Art and design	41.9	58.1	40.1	59.9	38.6	61.4	37.0	63.0
English	47.6	52.4	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	47.8	52.2
French	40.7	59.3	38.8	61.2	41.8	58.2	39.4	60.6
Geography	51.1	48.9	53.2	46.8	54.6	45.4	54.1	45.9
History	52.5	47.5	52.7	47.3	53.0	47.0	53.6	46.4
Mathematics	47.1	52.9	40.2	59.8	51.3	48.7	45.9	54.1
Religious Studies	38.8	61.2	39.0	61.0	35.9	64.1	34.1	65.9
Science: Biology	51.9	48.1	47.0	53.0	45.3	54.7	47.8	52.2
Science: Chemistry	52.5	47.5	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	53.5	46.5
Science: Physics	55.8	44.2	59.9	40.1	61.2	38.8	63.4	36.6
Science: Double Award	49.9	50.1	49.7	50.3	50.6	49.4	49.0	51.0

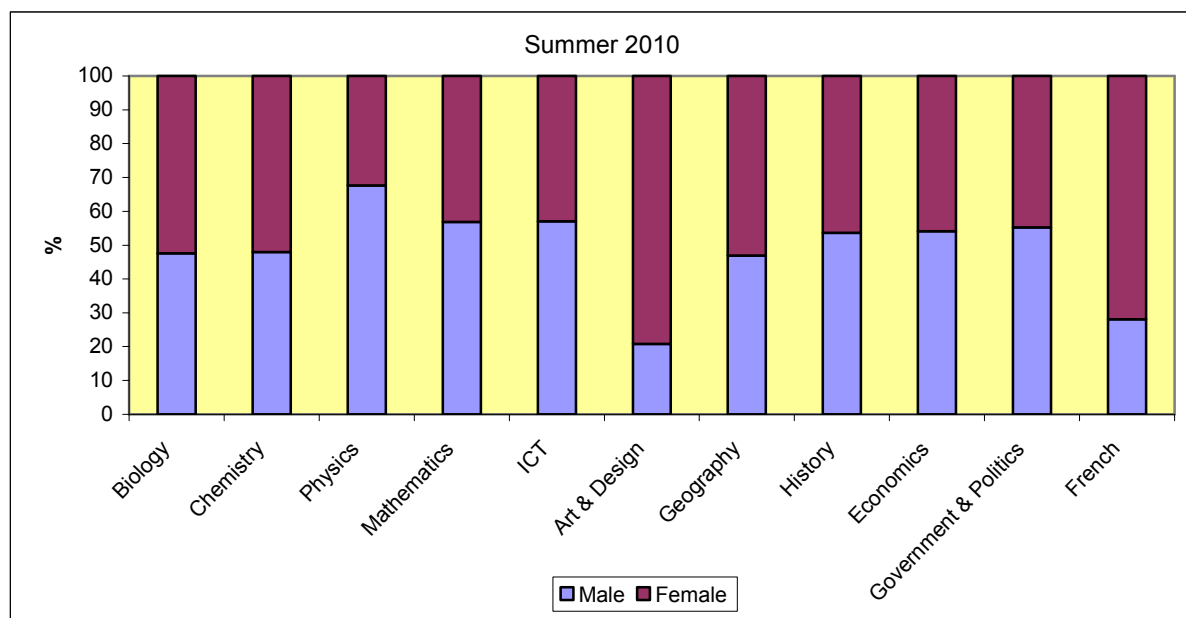
	Summer 2003		Summer 2004		Summer 2005		Summer 2006	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Art and design	44.5	55.5	42.6	57.4	43.3	56.7	41.9	58.1
English	48.0	52.0	47.8	52.2	48.5	51.5	47.6	52.4
French	42.7	57.3	43.3	56.7	41.6	58.4	40.7	59.3
Geography	51.9	48.1	52.6	47.4	52.1	47.9	51.1	48.9
History	51.1	48.9	50.6	49.4	51.5	48.5	52.5	47.5
Mathematics	46.5	53.5	47.3	52.7	45.8	54.2	47.1	52.9
Religious Studies	40.7	59.3	40.2	59.8	39.5	60.5	38.8	61.2
Science: Biology	56.3	43.7	54.3	45.7	52.5	47.5	51.9	48.1
Science: Chemistry	55.9	44.1	54.5	45.5	54.4	45.6	52.5	47.5
Science: Physics	56.2	43.8	54.9	45.1	55.4	44.6	55.8	44.2
Science: Double Award	52.5	47.5	51.3	48.7	54.8	45.2	49.9	50.1

Note:

1. The CCEA accounts for approximately 70% of the GCSE full-time courses NI students register for

## Indicator 1.9

### Composition of those achieving at least grade C in GCE A-Level full-time courses



Source: Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessments (CCEA)

	Summer 2007		Summer 2008		Summer 2009		Summer 2010	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Biology	40.4	59.6	41.0	59.0	41.5	58.5	47.6	52.4
Chemistry	46.5	53.5	49.6	50.4	50.9	49.1	47.9	52.1
Physics	65.7	34.3	68.5	31.5	71.4	28.6	67.6	32.4
Mathematics	54.5	45.5	54.4	45.6	58.2	41.8	56.8	43.2
ICT	56.8	43.2	54.4	45.6	56.4	43.6	57.0	43.0
Art & Design	31.1	68.9	32.7	67.3	30.8	69.2	20.8	79.2
Geography	44.7	55.3	44.7	55.3	47.5	52.5	46.9	53.1
History	51.8	48.2	49.5	50.5	52.7	47.3	53.7	46.3
Economics	63.7	36.3	60.1	39.9	57.7	42.3	54.1	45.9
Government & Politics	56.1	43.9	57.9	42.1	57.1	42.9	55.3	44.7
French	29.3	70.7	29.2	70.8	28.0	72.0	28.0	72.0

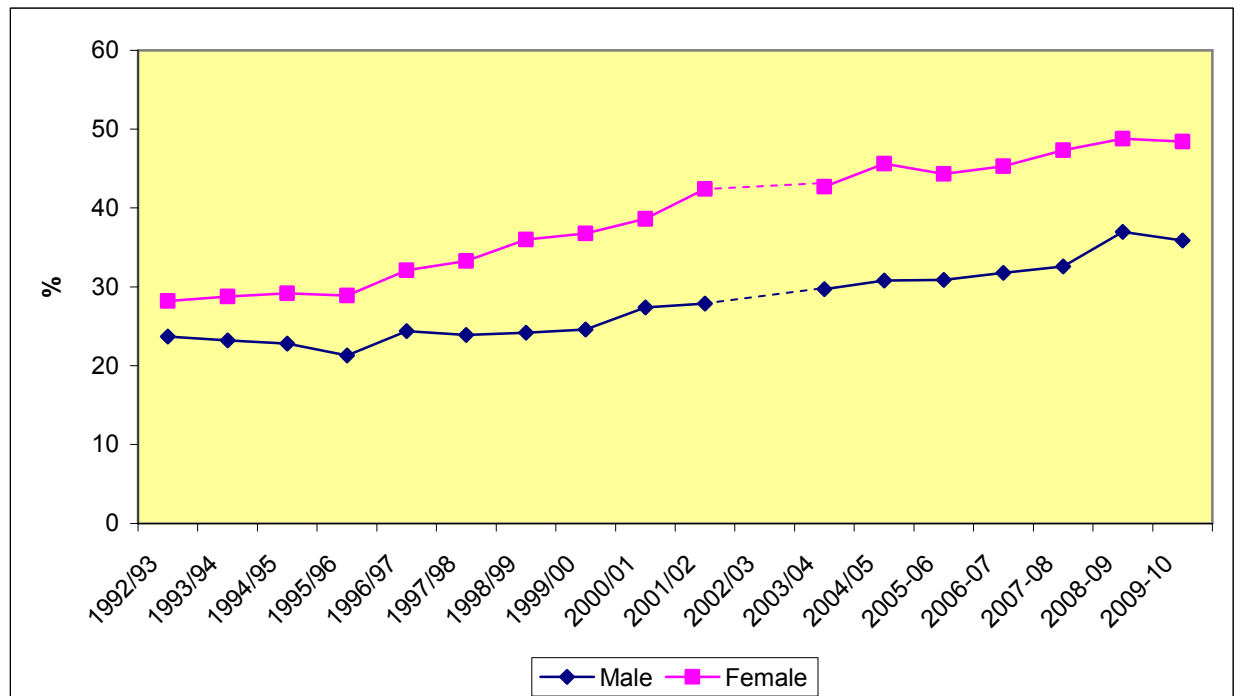
	Summer 2003		Summer 2004		Summer 2005		Summer 2006	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Biology	38.8	61.2	41.5	58.5	40.6	59.4	39.7	60.3
Chemistry	42.4	57.6	48.7	51.3	46.3	53.7	47.9	52.1
Physics	68.7	31.3	69.0	31.0	67.8	32.2	66.1	33.9
Mathematics	57.2	42.8	56.3	43.7	54.8	45.2	54.4	45.6
ICT	59.9	40.1	58.5	41.5	57.8	42.2	56.4	43.6
Art & Design	33.1	66.9	34.5	65.5	33.8	66.2	33.5	66.5
Geography	45.6	54.4	46.3	53.7	44.5	55.5	44.3	55.7
History	49.5	50.5	50.6	49.4	50.8	49.2	50.0	50.0
Economics	59.3	40.7	62.3	37.7	59.1	40.9	56.9	43.1
Government & Politics	52.6	47.4	51.1	48.9	55.3	44.7	52.8	47.2
French	33.0	67.0	33.8	66.2	26.7	73.3	30.0	70.0

Note:

1. The CCEA accounts for approximately 70% of the GCE A-Level full-time courses NI students register for

## Indicator 1.10

### Proportion of school leavers progressing to higher education institutions



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

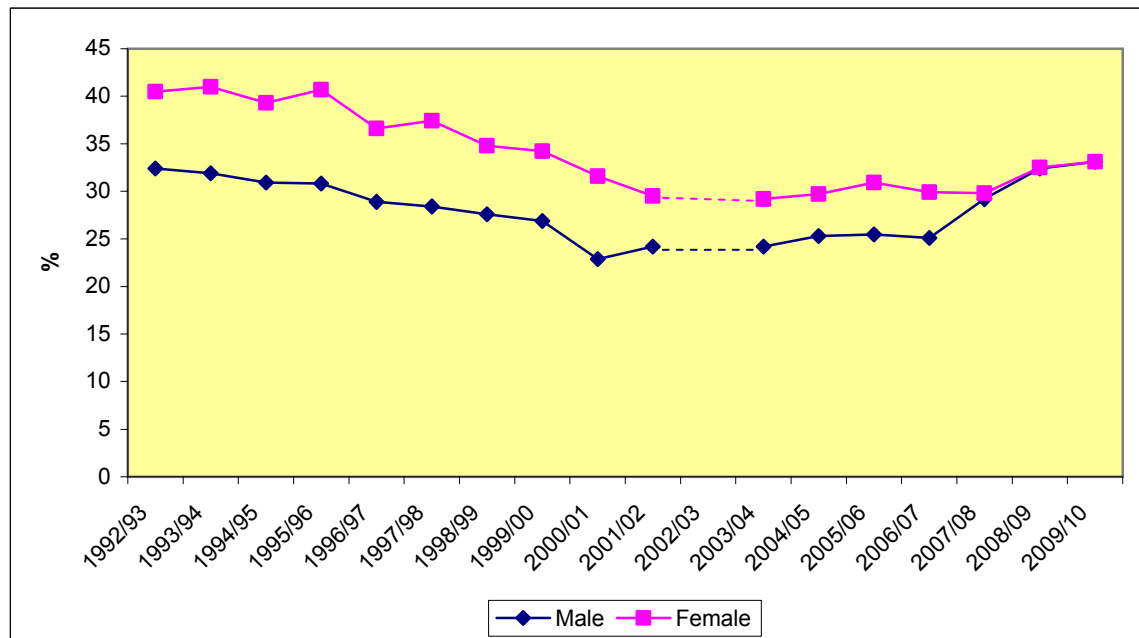
	Male (%)	Female (%)
1992/93	23.7	28.2
1993/94	23.2	28.8
1994/95	22.8	29.2
1995/96	21.3	28.9
1996/97	24.4	32.1
1997/98	23.9	33.3
1998/99	24.2	36.0
1999/00	24.6	36.8
2000/01	27.4	38.6
2001/02	27.9	42.4
2002/03	-	-
2003/04	29.7	42.7
2004/05	30.8	45.6
2005/06	30.9	44.3
2006/07	31.8	45.3
2007/08	32.6	47.3
2008/09	37.0	48.8
2009/10	35.9	48.4

Note:

1. Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.

## Indicator 1.11

### Proportion of school leavers progressing to further education institutions



Source: School Leavers Survey, DE

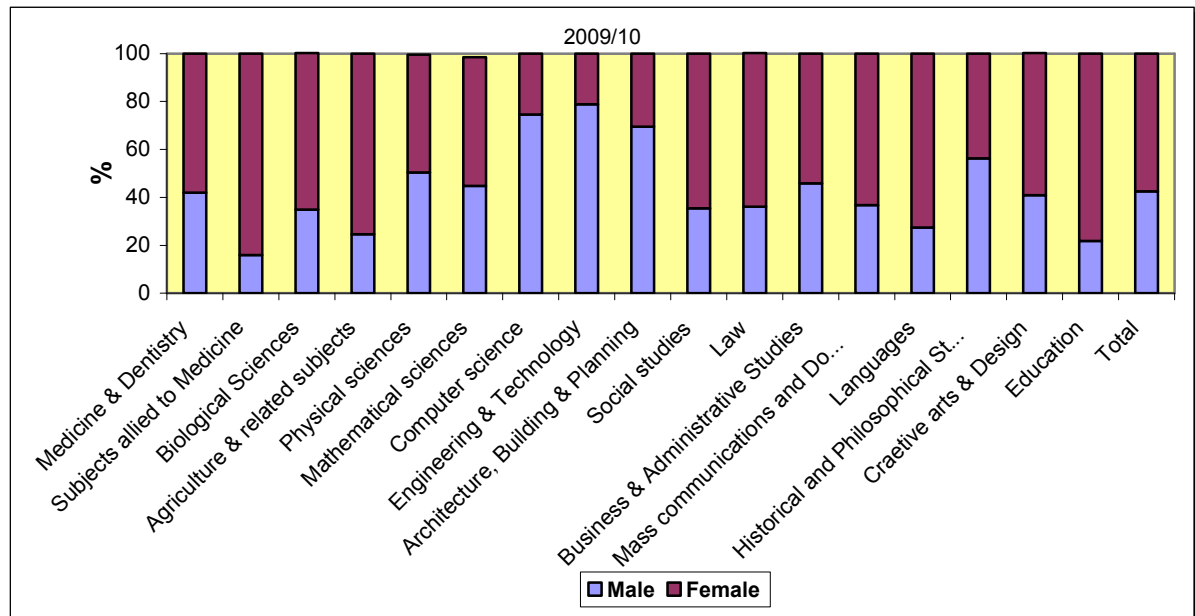
	Male (%)	Female (%)
1992/93	32.4	40.5
1993/94	31.9	41.0
1994/95	30.9	39.3
1995/96	30.8	40.7
1996/97	28.9	36.6
1997/98	28.4	37.4
1998/99	27.6	34.8
1999/00	26.9	34.2
2000/01	22.9	31.6
2001/02	24.2	29.5
2002/03	-	-
2003/04	24.2	29.2
2004/05	25.3	29.7
2005/06	25.5	30.9
2006/07	25.1	29.9
2007/08	29.2	29.8
2008/09	32.4	32.5
2009/10	33.1	33.1

Notes:

- 1 Due to software problems in schools, there are no School Leavers' figures available for 2002/03.

## Indicator 1.12

### Composition of Full-time enrolments at Northern Ireland Higher Education Institutions by subject area



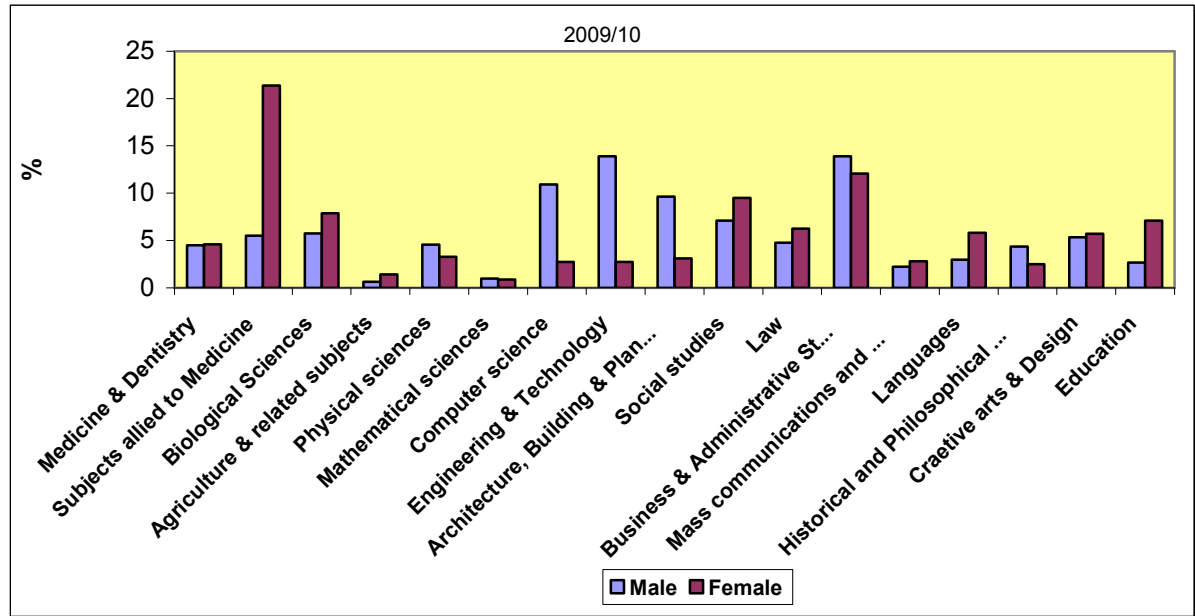
Source: Department for Employment and Learning

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Medicine & Dentistry	42.5	57.5	42.2	57.8	43.1	57.2	41.8	58.2
Subjects allied to Medicine	15.0	85.0	15.3	84.7	16.3	83.7	15.9	84.1
Biological Sciences	33.3	66.7	33.0	67.0	35.0	65.0	34.9	65.3
Agriculture & related subjects	27.1	72.9	28.2	71.8	21.9	78.1	24.7	75.3
Physical sciences	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	48.6	51.8	50.4	49.3
Mathematical sciences	64.7	34.7	43.7	57.7	45.7	54.3	44.8	53.7
Computer science	73.6	26.4	73.8	26.2	74.3	25.7	74.6	25.4
Engineering & Technology	82.2	17.8	80.3	19.9	78.4	21.8	78.9	21.1
Architecture, Building & Planning	75.1	24.9	70.6	29.4	69.2	30.8	69.5	30.5
Social studies	27.5	72.5	31.7	68.3	32.1	67.9	35.5	64.5
Law	37.8	62.2	36.8	63.2	36.9	63.1	36.1	64.2
Business & Administrative Studies	41.4	58.7	42.4	57.6	43.6	56.4	45.8	54.2
Mass communications and Documentation	40.1	59.9	33.5	66.5	35.5	64.5	36.8	63.2
Languages	28.1	71.9	28.7	71.3	28.0	72.0	27.4	72.6
Historical and Philosophical Studies	53.5	46.5	56.5	43.5	56.4	43.6	56.2	43.8
Creative arts & Design	39.8	60.0	40.4	59.6	40.9	59.3	40.9	59.4
Education	23.4	76.6	20.5	79.8	21.1	78.9	21.8	78.2
Overall	42.0	58.0	41.2	58.8	41.8	58.2	42.4	57.6

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Medicine & Dentistry	43.1	56.9	41.4	58.6	42.2	57.8	42.3	58.0
Subjects allied to Medicine	15.3	84.7	14.9	85.2	14.6	85.4	15.7	84.3
Biological Sciences	31.5	68.5	32.9	67.1	32.1	67.9	33.9	66.1
Agriculture & related subjects	43.9	56.1	30.9	69.1	24.2	75.8	27.1	74.3
Physical sciences	50.7	49.3	48.0	52.0	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.5
Mathematical sciences	63.2	36.9	66.0	34.0	64.9	34.6	64.4	36.2
Computer science	70.1	29.8	73.4	26.6	73.7	26.3	73.7	26.5
Engineering & Technology	83.3	16.6	83.7	16.3	83.7	16.3	82.0	18.0
Architecture, Building & Planning	74.0	26.0	73.4	26.3	75.3	24.7	76.1	24.2
Social studies	27.7	72.3	30.6	69.3	29.7	70.3	29.2	70.8
Law	37.4	62.6	37.1	62.9	36.1	63.9	36.6	63.1
Business & Administrative Studies	34.4	65.6	37.6	62.3	39.1	60.9	40.7	59.3
Mass communications and Documentation	35.2	64.8	39.9	60.7	39.8	60.2	39.5	60.5
Languages	25.6	74.4	28.0	72.0	27.0	73.0	28.1	71.9
Historical and Philosophical Studies	47.4	52.6	47.7	52.3	46.9	53.5	50.0	50.4
Creative arts & Design	38.2	61.9	38.0	62.0	38.8	61.2	38.9	60.9
Education	20.5	79.5	18.8	81.2	19.2	80.8	23.2	76.8
Total	41.4	58.6	41.5	58.5	41.0	59.0	41.8	58.2

## Indicator 1.13

### Proportion of Full-time enrolments at Northern Ireland Higher Education Institutions by subject area



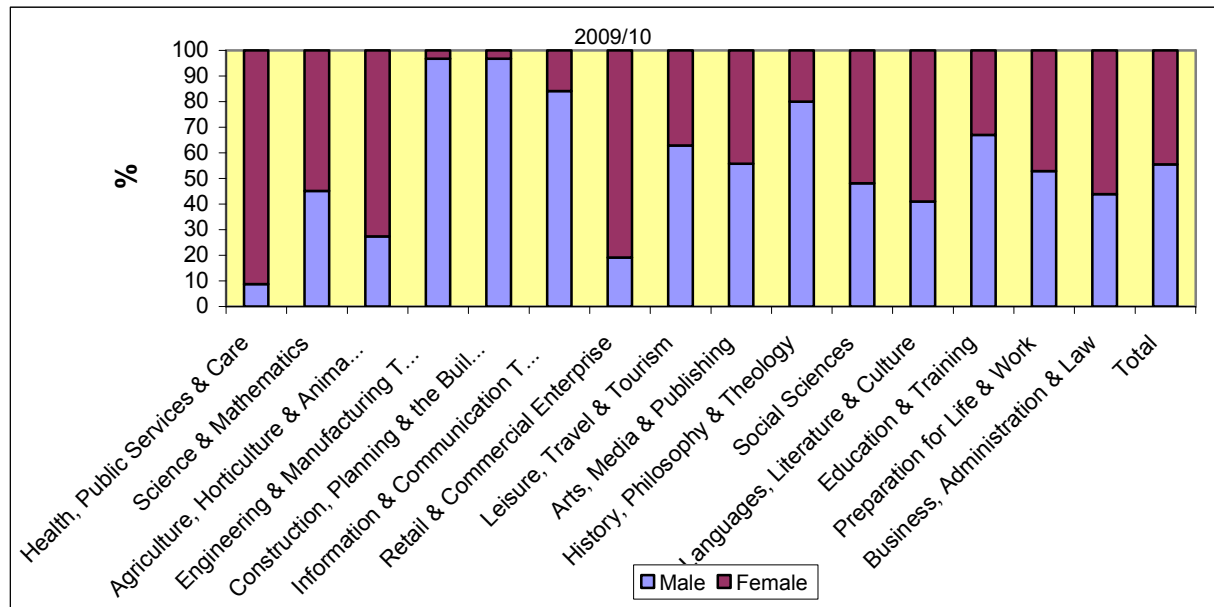
Source: Department for Employment and Learning

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Medicine & Dentistry	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.6
Subjects allied to Medicine	4.8	19.9	5.4	20.8	5.6	20.6	5.5	21.4
Biological Sciences	5.4	7.9	5.5	7.8	5.8	7.8	5.7	7.9
Agriculture & related subjects	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.4
Physical sciences	4.2	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.7	3.6	4.6	3.3
Mathematical sciences	3.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Computer science	11.4	3.0	12.0	3.0	11.2	2.8	10.9	2.7
Engineering & Technology	13.9	2.2	13.7	2.4	13.1	2.6	13.9	2.7
Architecture, Building & Planning	10.0	2.4	9.3	2.7	10.3	3.3	9.7	3.1
Social studies	5.8	11.0	6.5	9.8	6.3	9.5	7.1	9.5
Law	3.7	4.4	4.5	5.4	4.9	6.0	4.8	6.3
Business & Administrative Studies	13.7	14.1	12.6	12.0	13.4	12.4	13.9	12.1
Mass communications and Documentation	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.8
Languages	2.9	5.5	3.5	6.0	3.2	5.9	3.0	5.8
Historical and Philosophical Studies	4.3	2.7	5.2	2.8	4.6	2.6	4.4	2.5
Creative arts & Design	5.6	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.7
Education	3.6	8.5	3.0	8.2	2.8	7.5	2.7	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Medicine & Dentistry	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4
Subjects allied to Medicine	4.6	18.0	4.8	19.5	5.2	21.1	5.2	20.1
Biological Sciences	4.8	7.3	5.0	7.3	4.9	7.1	5.2	7.4
Agriculture & related subjects	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.1
Physical sciences	4.2	2.9	4.3	3.3	4.4	3.1	4.3	3.1
Mathematical sciences	4.2	1.7	4.0	1.5	3.8	1.4	3.2	1.3
Computer science	16.1	4.8	14.8	3.8	13.2	3.3	12.2	3.1
Engineering & Technology	15.4	2.2	14.5	2.0	14.4	2.0	13.6	2.1
Architecture, Building & Planning	7.2	1.8	7.9	2.0	8.9	2.0	9.7	2.2
Social studies	6.3	11.5	6.8	10.9	7.0	11.5	6.7	11.6
Law	3.1	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.5	4.3
Business & Administrative Studies	13.8	18.6	14.0	16.4	13.7	14.9	14.0	14.6
Mass communications and Documentation	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7
Languages	3.0	6.2	3.2	5.8	3.0	5.6	3.0	5.5
Historical and Philosophical Studies	4.3	3.3	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.2	4.2	3.0
Creative arts & Design	4.9	5.7	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.5	6.1
Education	2.2	6.0	2.7	8.3	2.8	8.2	3.5	8.3
Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## Indicator 1.14

### Composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at Further Education institutions



Source: Department for Employment and Learning

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Health, Public Services & Care	5.9	94.1	6.7	93.3	7.3	92.7	8.7	91.3
Science & Mathematics	39.3	60.7	41.5	58.5	40.3	59.7	45.0	55.0
Agriculture, Horticulture & Animal Care	51.0	49.0	53.1	46.9	40.1	59.9	27.4	72.6
Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies	97.1	2.9	97.6	2.4	97.1	2.9	96.8	3.2
Construction, Planning & the Built Environment	97.4	2.6	97.4	2.6	96.9	3.1	96.8	3.2
Information & Communication Technology	80.8	19.2	81.5	18.5	84.3	15.7	84.2	15.8
Retail & Commercial Enterprise	12.8	87.2	14.9	85.1	17.2	82.8	19.1	80.9
Leisure, Travel & Tourism	53.4	46.6	54.3	45.7	57.0	43.0	62.9	37.1
Arts, Media & Publishing	53.3	46.7	53.6	46.4	55.2	44.8	55.7	44.3
History, Philosophy & Theology	32.5	67.5	41.1	58.9	0.0	100.0	80.0	20.0
Social Sciences	34.0	66.0	46.9	53.1	40.1	59.9	48.1	51.9
Languages, Literature & Culture	32.6	67.4	43.7	56.3	53.6	46.4	41.0	59.0
Education & Training	70.3	29.7	67.3	32.7	57.1	42.9	66.9	33.1
Preparation for Life & Work	67.5	32.5	61.5	38.5	54.9	45.1	52.9	47.1
Business, Administration & Law	35.9	64.1	36.1	63.9	39.3	60.7	43.9	56.1
Overall	55.0	45.0	56.8	43.2	56.9	43.1	55.5	44.5

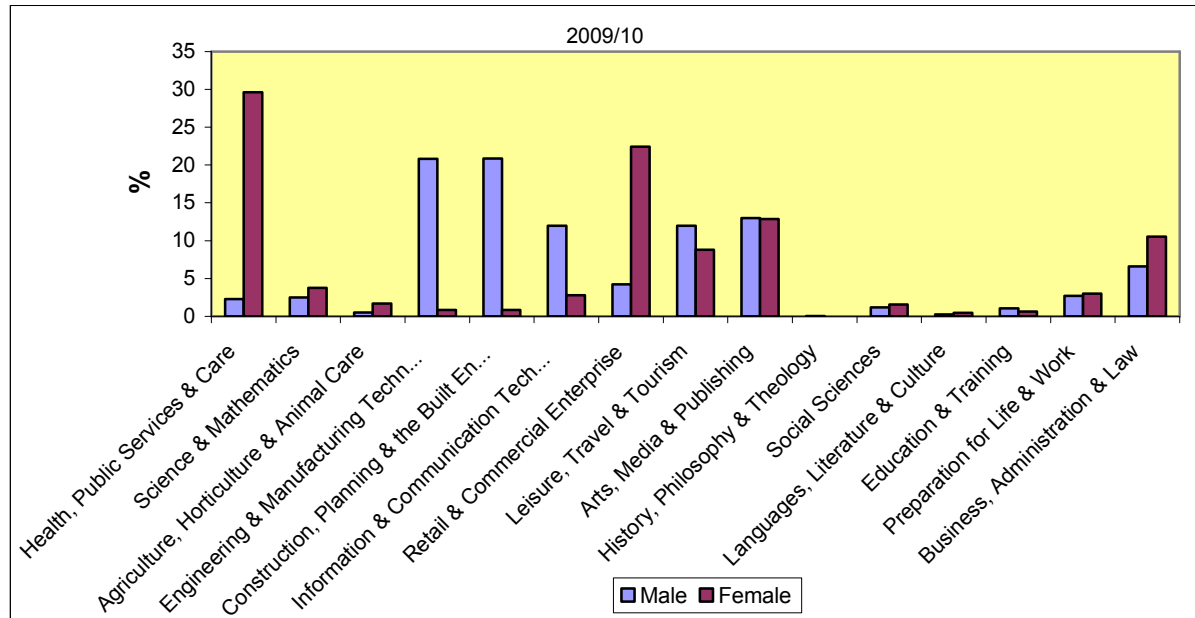
	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Health, Public Services & Care	6.1	93.9	6.2	93.8	5.7	94.3
Science & Mathematics	46.5	53.5	46.1	53.9	41.1	58.9
Agriculture, Horticulture & Animal Care	47.8	52.2	53.3	46.7	49.2	50.8
Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies	96.6	3.4	96.8	3.2	96.4	3.6
Construction, Planning & the Built Environment	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	97.6	2.4
Information & Communication Technology	76.8	23.2	77.8	22.2	79.5	20.5
Retail & Commercial Enterprise	20.7	79.3	17.5	82.5	18.3	81.7
Leisure, Travel & Tourism	50.1	49.9	52.4	47.6	53.1	46.9
Arts, Media & Publishing	52.4	47.6	53.4	46.6	54.7	45.3
History, Philosophy & Theology	50.7	49.3	49.0	51.0	43.1	56.9
Social Sciences	48.3	51.7	44.5	55.5	39.0	61.0
Languages, Literature & Culture	41.6	58.4	37.9	62.1	36.2	63.8
Education & Training	70.6	29.4	68.9	31.1	69.5	30.5
Preparation for Life & Work	65.4	34.6	65.0	35.0	67.8	32.2
Business, Administration & Law	35.6	64.4	33.7	66.3	33.3	66.7
Overall	55.3	44.7	55.1	44.9	54.1	45.9

Note:

1. The way subjects were classified changed in 2006/07. The reclassification was backdated to 2003/04. Previous years' data cannot be compared as it was classified under the old system.

## Indicator 1.15

### Proportion of full-time new entrant enrolments at Further Education institutions by subject area



Source: Department for Employment and Learning

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Health, Public Services & Care	1.3	25.0	1.5	28.2	1.8	30.2	2.3	29.6
Science & Mathematics	5.0	9.5	4.7	8.8	2.5	4.8	2.5	3.8
Agriculture, Horticulture & Animal Care	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.7
Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies	14.1	0.5	16.7	0.5	20.0	0.8	20.8	0.9
Construction, Planning & the Built Environment	35.4	1.1	35.6	1.3	30.0	1.3	20.8	0.9
Information & Communication Technology	10.9	3.2	10.3	3.1	11.5	2.8	12.0	2.8
Retail & Commercial Enterprise	2.4	20.3	2.8	20.9	3.5	22.1	4.3	22.4
Leisure, Travel & Tourism	7.7	8.2	8.2	9.1	9.4	9.3	12.0	8.8
Arts, Media & Publishing	11.2	12.0	10.3	11.7	11.8	12.6	13.0	12.9
History, Philosophy & Theology	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Social Sciences	1.6	3.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.6
Languages, Literature & Culture	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Education & Training	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6
Preparation for Life & Work	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0
Business, Administration & Law	5.2	11.3	5.0	11.6	5.1	10.4	6.6	10.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

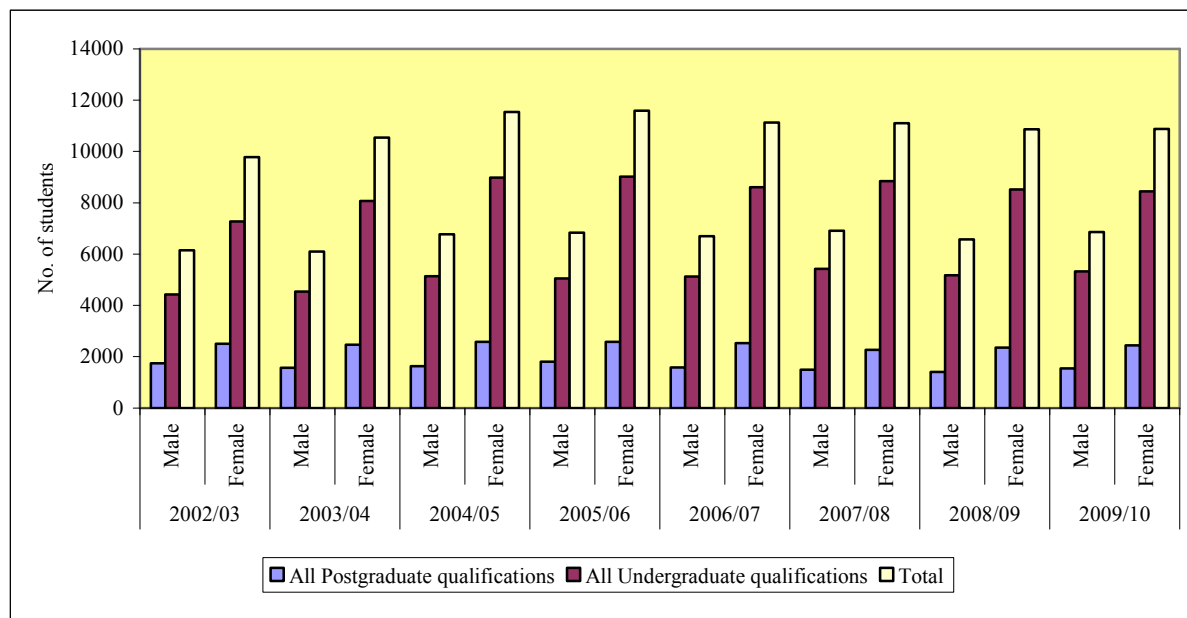
	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Health, Public Services & Care	1.3	25.3	1.4	25.7	1.3	24.6
Science & Mathematics	6.7	9.5	7.5	10.8	6.7	11.3
Agriculture, Horticulture & Animal Care	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies	16.4	0.7	16.1	0.6	14.3	0.6
Construction, Planning & the Built Environment	30.8	0.7	32.5	0.7	32.6	0.9
Information & Communication Technology	11.2	4.2	10.3	3.6	11.0	3.3
Retail & Commercial Enterprise	4.0	19.2	3.4	19.6	3.7	19.4
Leisure, Travel & Tourism	5.6	6.9	6.3	7.0	6.8	7.1
Arts, Media & Publishing	9.2	10.3	8.8	9.4	10.8	10.5
History, Philosophy & Theology	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5
Social Sciences	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.4	4.5
Languages, Literature & Culture	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.5
Education & Training	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.6
Preparation for Life & Work	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.9
Business, Administration & Law	6.7	14.9	5.6	13.5	5.2	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note:

1. The way subjects were classified changed in 2006/07. The reclassification was backdated to 2003/04. Previous years' data cannot be compared as it was classified under the old system.

## Indicator 1.16

### Northern Ireland domiciled students gaining qualifications at UK Higher Education institutions by qualifications obtained



Source: Department for Employment and Learning

	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Doctorate	195	140	155	155	175	155	150	160
Other Higher degrees	545	640	715	800	630	830	695	760
PGCE	255	630	190	545	170	435	210	465
Other Postgraduate	585	1,120	425	760	435	925	480	1,025
<b>All Postgraduate qualifications</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>2,440</b>
First Degrees	4,085	6,245	4,265	6,450	4,340	6,585	4,395	6,570
HND/Dip HE	120	410	405	645	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Undergraduate qualifications	915	1,945	760	1,740	835	1,930	930	1,865
<b>All Undergraduate qualifications</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>8,595</b>	<b>5,430</b>	<b>8,835</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>8,435</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>11,125</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>11,095</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>6,865</b>	<b>10,875</b>

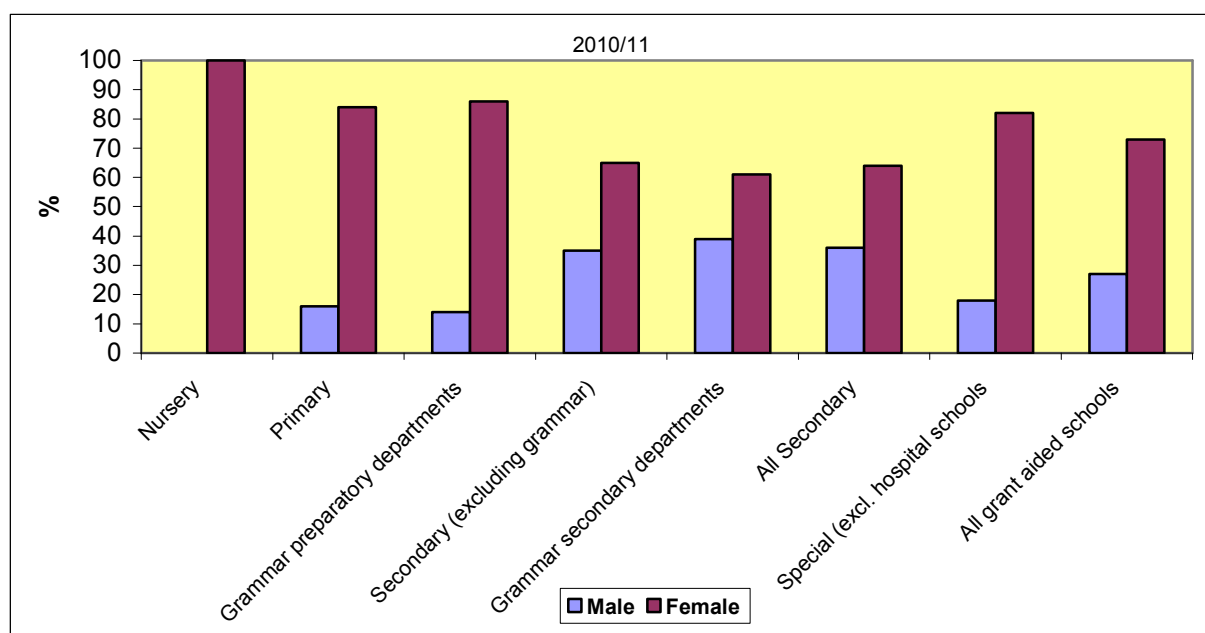
	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Doctorate	161	145	165	125	190	145	185	150
Other Higher degrees	825	901	680	785	640	850	760	965
PGCE	212	608	255	690	245	680	275	665
Other Postgraduate	537	841	465	860	555	885	575	790
<b>All Postgraduate qualifications</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>2,570</b>
First Degrees	3,595	5,645	3,705	5,805	3,970	6,245	4,010	6,355
HND/Dip HE	286	401	185	240	335	595	365	700
Other Undergraduate qualifications	539	1,232	650	2,030	840	2,125	670	1,965
<b>All Undergraduate qualifications</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>7,278</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>9,015</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,155</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>11,585</b>

Notes:

1. The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) is the official agency for the collection of information on publicly funded Higher Education institutions in the UK. It was set up in 1993 following the White Paper 'Higher Education: a new framework', which called for more coherence in Higher Education statistics. Higher education institutions include all publicly-funded universities. HESA data do not include HE qualifications obtained at FE College in NI or GB, or at institutions in the Republic of Ireland.
2. Higher education courses are defined as those courses leading to a qualification above A-level standard. This includes postgraduate study, first degree, Higher National Diploma and Certificate courses and a number of professional qualifications.
3. From 2008/09 onwards Higher National Diplomas (HNDs) and Diplomas of Higher Education (Dip HE) were incorporated into the other undergraduate qualifications category.

## Indicator 1.17

### Teachers in Northern Ireland by school type



Source: DENI

	2007/08				2008/09				2009/10				2010/11			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Nursery	214	100	0	0	214	100	0	0	205	100	0	0	211	100	0	0
Primary	7,103	84	1,319	16	7,148	85	1,310	15	7,068	84	1,310	16	7,166	85	1,307	15
Grammar preparatory departments	146	88	19	12	150	89	18	11	146	90	17	10	141	90	16	10
Secondary (excluding grammar)	4,327	67	2,109	33	4,332	68	2,055	32	4,206	68	1,980	32	4,264	68	1,975	32
Grammar secondary departments	2,666	63	1,595	37	2,728	63	1,584	37	2,766	64	1,581	36	2,723	64	1,537	36
All Secondary	6,993	65	3,704	35	7,060	66	3,639	34	6,972	66	3,561	34	6,987	67	3,512	33
Special (excl. hospital schools)	663	81	152	19	669	81	154	19	654	82	143	18	655	82	143	18
All grant aided schools	15,119	74	5,194	26	15,241	75	5,121	25	15,045	75	5,031	25	15,160	75	4,978	25

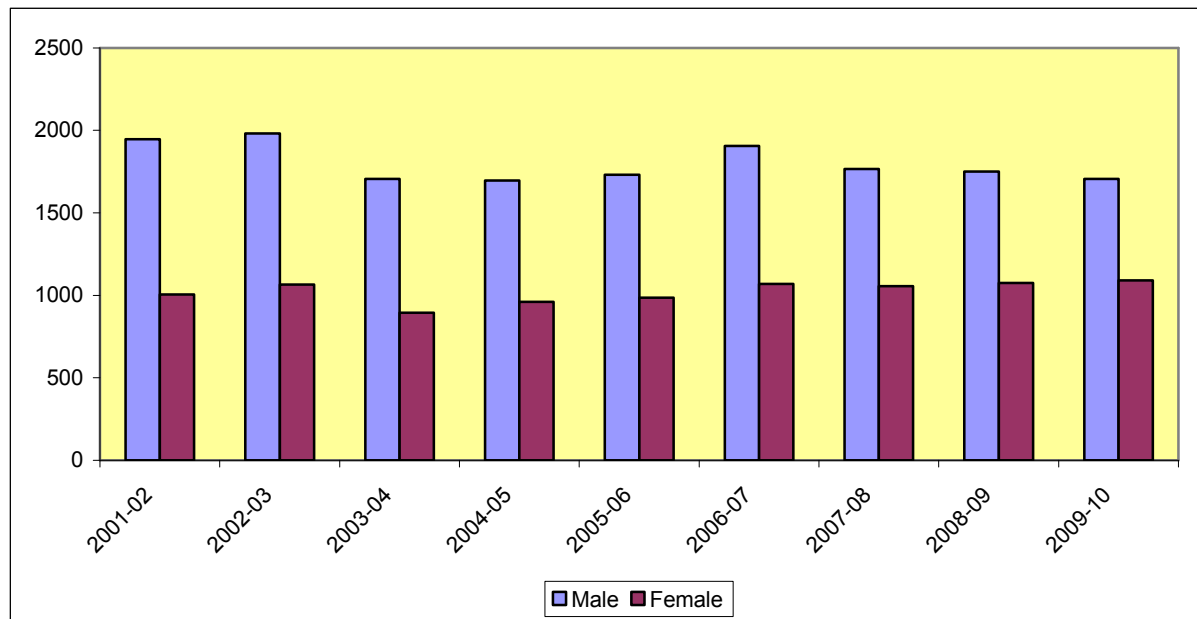
	2003/04				2004/05				2005/06				2006/07			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Nursery	204	100	0	0	199	100	0	0	203	100	0	0	203	100	0	0
Primary	7,474	84	1,461	16	7,459	84	1,457	16	7,191	84	1,393	16	7,089	84	1,342	16
Grammar preparatory departments	144	84	28	16	144	84	28	16	140	86	23	14	143	87	21	13
Secondary (excluding grammar)	4,238	63	2,442	37	4,359	64	2,406	36	4,357	65	2,310	35	4,333	67	2,168	33
Grammar secondary departments	2,551	59	1,756	41	2,589	59	1,763	41	2,587	61	1,663	39	2,624	62	1,623	38
All Secondary	6,789	62	4,198	38	6,948	62	4,169	38	6,944	64	3,973	36	6,957	65	3,791	35
Special (excl. hospital schools)	713	81	167	19	691	81	158	19	688	82	152	18	672	81	154	19
All grant aided schools	15,324	72	5,854	28	15,441	73	5,812	27	15,369	73	5,541	27	15,064	74	5,308	26

Notes:

1. Nursery, primary, secondary (non-grammar) and special school data on teacher numbers were obtained from the computerised teachers' payroll system. Each school was asked to verify their teacher numbers. Gender information was available from the teachers' payroll system.
2. Grammar school (preparatory and secondary) data on teacher numbers were obtained from a statistical return completed by the schools. Gender information was not collected in this return. Gender breakdown provided is estimated based on figures from the teachers' payroll system.
3. As preparatory schools were not available from the teachers' payroll system, the gender split for preparatory schools is based on the split of primary.

## Indicator 1.18

### Full-time academic staff at NI Higher Education Institutions



Source: HESA

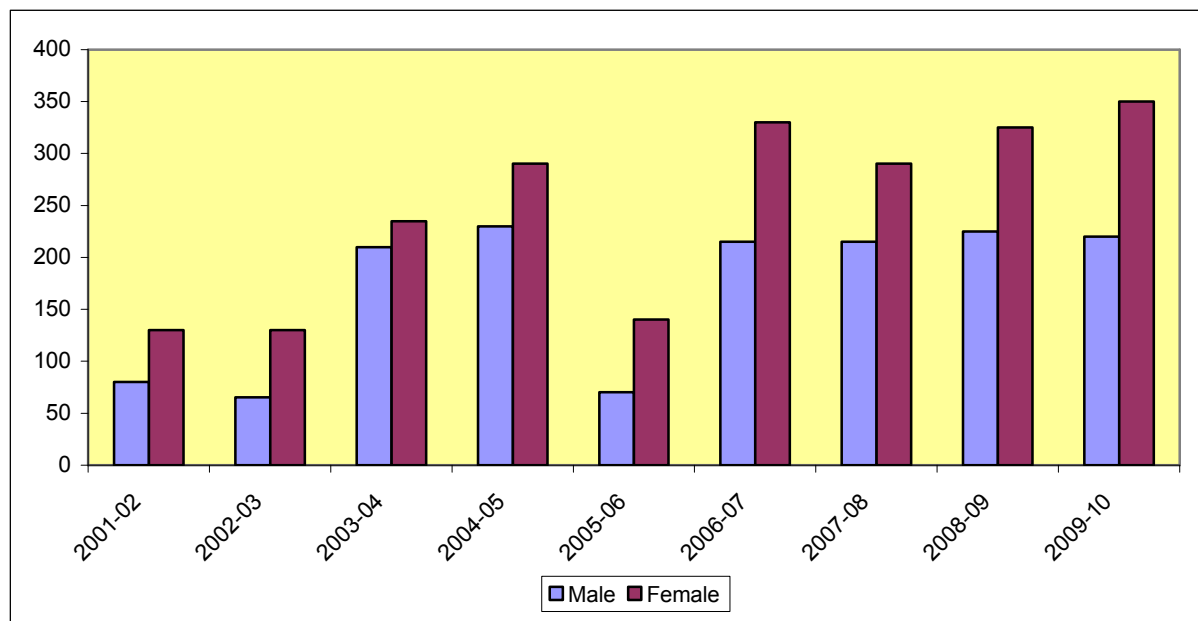
	Male	Female
2001/02	1,945	1,005
2002/03	1,980	1,065
2003/04	1,705	895
2004/05	1,695	960
2005/06	1,730	985
2006/07	1,905	1,070
2007/08	1,765	1,055
2008/09	1,750	1,075
2009/10	1,705	1,090

Notes:

1. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5.

## Indicator 1.19

### Part-time academic staff at NI Higher Education Institutions



Source: HESA

	Male	Female
2001/02	80	130
2002/03	65	130
2003/04	210	235
2004/05	235	290
2005/06	70	140
2006/07	215	330
2007/08	215	290
2008/09	225	325
2009/10	220	350

Note:

1. Figures have been rounded to the nearest 5.

# Employment

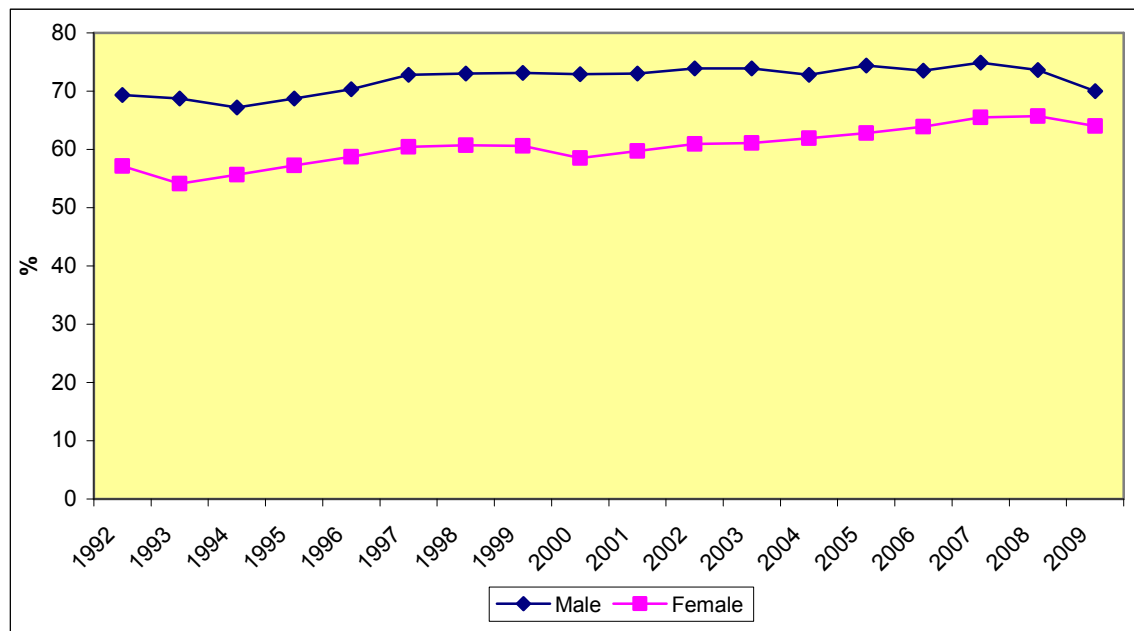
## Statistical summary

1. The proportion of people of working age in employment has risen gradually over time. Working age females in employment have increased from 57.1% in 1992 to 64.0% in 2009. The trend in working age males in employment has also been upwards, increasing from 69.3% in 1992 to a peak of 74.9% in 2007. However, the most recent data available for 2009 indicates that the male working age employment rate has declined to 70%. The gender gap in the working age employment rate has halved since 1992.
2. The proportion of unemployed working age people has decreased over the period 1992 to 2009, although it increased again in recent years. Female rates have decreased from 5.3% in 1992 to 3.0% in 2009. Male rates had declined from 12.4% in 1992 to 3.6% in 2007, but have subsequently increased to 6.8% in 2009.
3. The overall level of working age economic inactivity has remained roughly stable between 1992 and 2009. However, there has been a slight downward trend in female working age inactivity levels since 1992, decreasing from 37.7% in 1993 to 33.0% in 2009, while male rates have been in a slight upward trend over the same period, increasing from 18.2% to 23.2%.
4. The most common reasons for economic inactivity in 2010 were being a student and disability/illness for males and family/home responsibilities for females.
5. The proportion of persons of working age who are not in employment or unemployed but say they would like paid work was 14.2% for females and 16.1% for males in 1992. In 2009, the respective rates were 13.3% for females and 14.1% for males.
6. The proportion of working age persons in workless households in spring 1992 was 15.3% for females and 14.5% for males. In spring 2009, the respective proportion was 15.1% for females and 15.2% for males.
7. The proportion of working age adults living in work-rich households was 34.5% for females and 33.6% for males in spring 1992. In spring 2009 the respective figures were 41.3% for females and 39.5% for males.
8. In 2009 the highest proportion of males worked in skilled trades occupations (26.8%) and the highest proportion of females (21.2%) worked in administrative and secretarial occupations.

9. The occupations with the highest composition of males in 2009 were skilled trades occupations (93.0%) whilst the highest composition of females were found in personal services occupations (89.8%).
10. In 2009 the highest proportions of both females (88.3) and males (57.0%) worked in service industries. 17.3% of males and 5.0% of females worked in manufacturing.
11. The industry sector with the highest composition of males in 2009 was construction (93.3%) and the sector with the highest composition of females was in services (56.9%).
12. The proportion of males working part-time was 6.5% in 1992 and 9.5% in 2009. For females the proportion working part-time was 39.1% in 1992 and 40.2% in 2009.
13. The composition of part-time employees was 15.1% male and 84.9% for females in 1992. In 2009 the composition was 20.9% male and 79.1% female.
14. In 2009 the median number of basic weekly hours worked by men was 37.6 whilst for women it was 32.5.
15. The median number of overtime hours worked in 2009 for men was 5.3 hours while it was 3.8 hours for women.

## Indicator 2.1

### Proportion of working age persons in employment



Source: Labour Force Survey

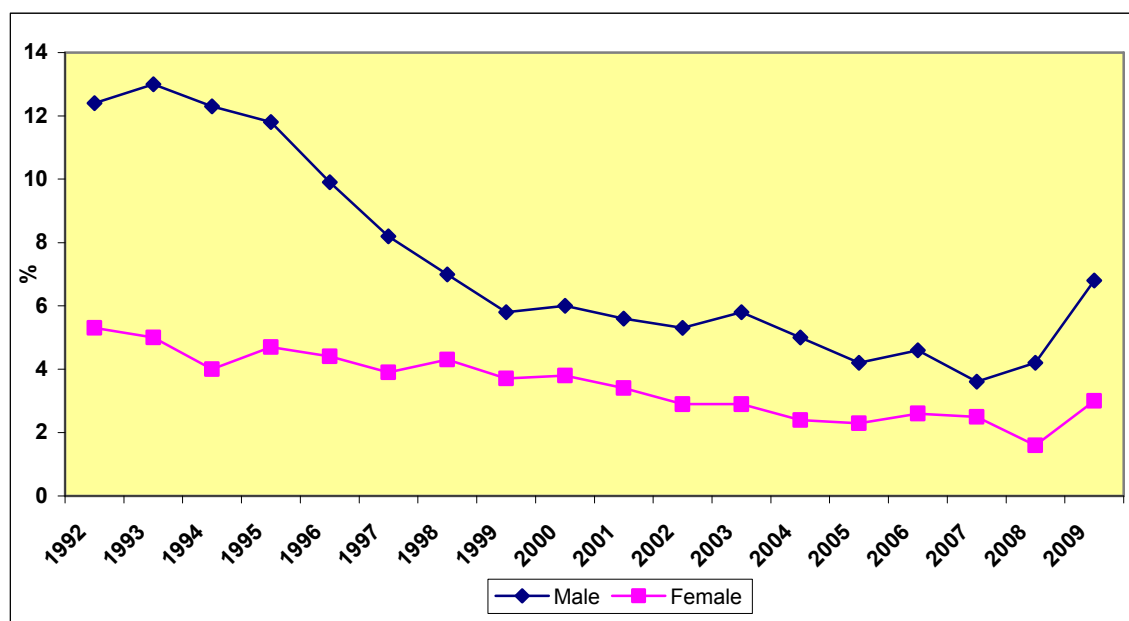
	ALL WORKING AGE		GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %	
1992	63.3	57.1	69.3	
1993	61.6	54.1	68.7	
1994	61.6	55.6	67.2	
1995	63.1	57.2	68.7	
1996	64.6	58.7	70.3	
1997	66.8	60.4	72.8	
1998	67.0	60.7	73.0	
1999	67.0	60.6	73.1	
2000	65.9	58.5	72.9	
2001	66.5	59.7	73.0	
2002	67.6	60.9	73.9	
2003	67.7	61.1	73.9	
2004	67.5	61.9	72.8	
2005	68.7	62.8	74.4	
2006	68.8	63.9	73.5	
2007	70.3	65.5	74.9	
2008	69.7	65.7	73.6	
2009	67.1	64.0	70.0	

Notes:

1. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
2. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.
3. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey carried out by interviewing people about their personal circumstances and work. It is the biggest regular household survey in Northern Ireland and provides a rich and vital source of information about the labour force using internationally agreed concepts and definitions. The LFS provides information on labour market structure, employment, unemployment, economic activity and groups within the labour market.

## Indicator 2.2

### Proportion of working age persons who are unemployed



Source: Labour Force Survey

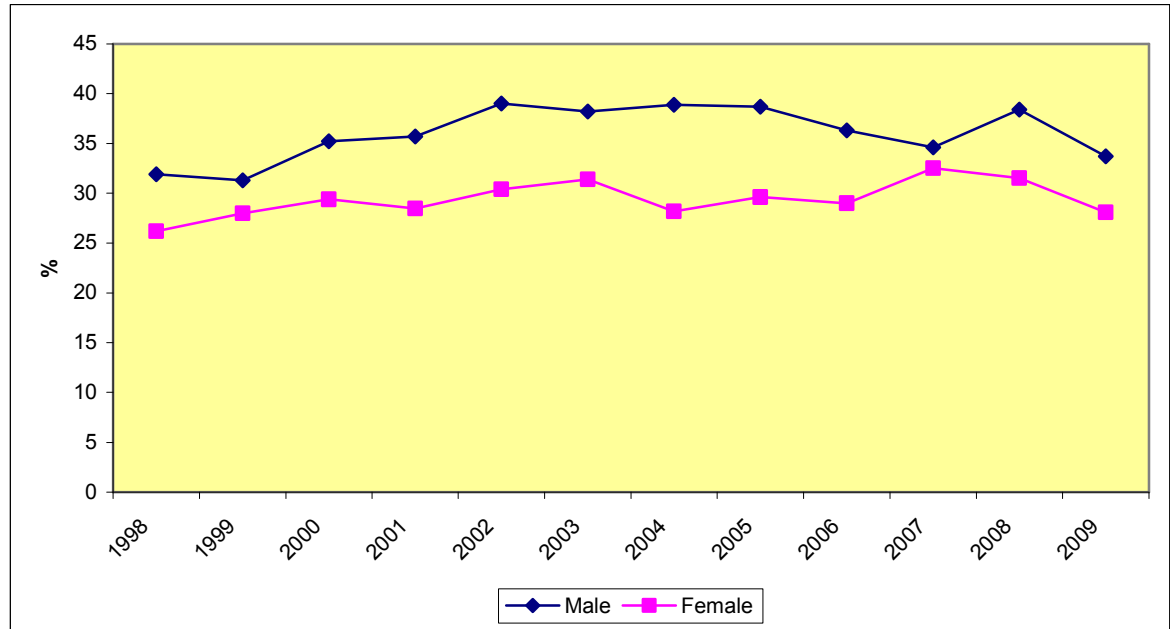
	ALL WORKING AGE		GENDER	
			Female	Male
	%		%	%
1992	9.0		5.3	12.4
1993	9.1		5.0	13.0
1994	8.2		4.0	12.3
1995	8.3		4.7	11.8
1996	7.2		4.4	9.9
1997	6.1		3.9	8.2
1998	5.7		4.3	7.0
1999	4.8		3.7	5.8
2000	4.9		3.8	6.0
2001	4.5		3.4	5.6
2002	4.2		2.9	5.3
2003	4.4		2.9	5.8
2004	3.7		2.4	5.0
2005	3.3		2.3	4.2
2006	3.6		2.6	4.6
2007	3.1		2.5	3.6
2008	2.9		1.6	4.2
2009	4.9		3.0	6.8

Notes:

1. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
2. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

## Indicator 2.3

### Proportion of people with a disability of working age in employment



Source: Labour Force Survey

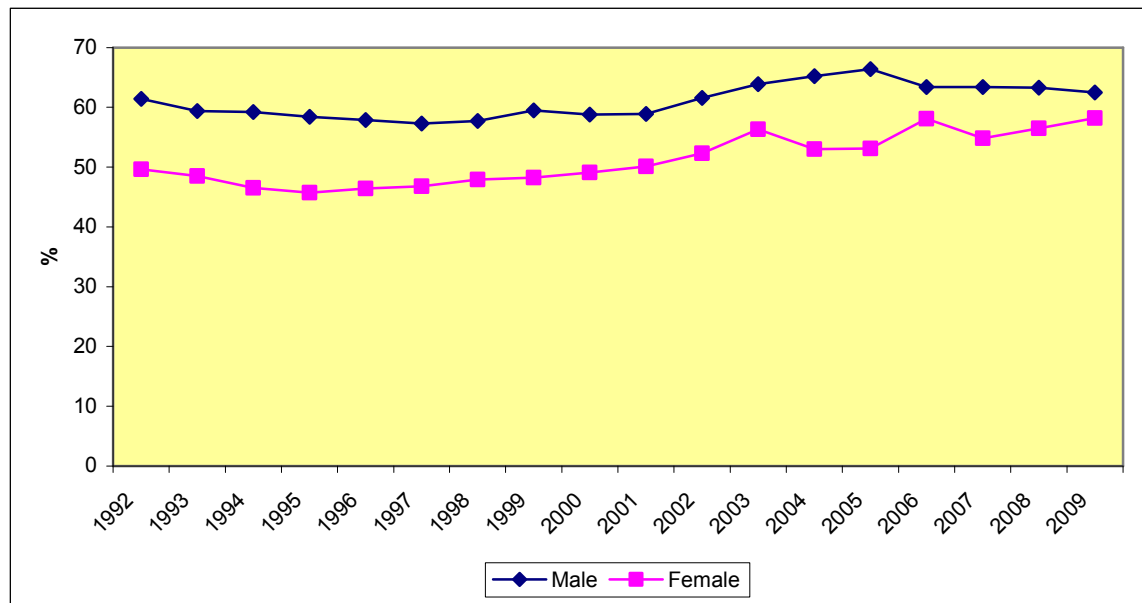
	ALL DISABLED		GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %	
1998	29.2	26.2	31.9	
1999	29.7	28.0	31.3	
2000	32.5	29.4	35.2	
2001	32.5	28.5	35.7	
2002	34.8	30.4	39.0	
2003	34.9	31.4	38.2	
2004	33.7	28.2	38.9	
2005	34.3	29.6	38.7	
2006	32.8	29.0	36.3	
2007	33.6	32.5	34.6	
2008	35.2	31.5	38.4	
2009	31.0	28.1	33.7	

Notes:

1. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
2. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.
3. For an individual to be classified as disabled he/she falls into one of three categories: disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) only; disabled under the DDA and work-limiting disabled; work limiting disabled only.
4. Under the DDA, a person has a disability of he or she has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

## Indicator 2.4

### Proportion of working age people aged 50+ in employment



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

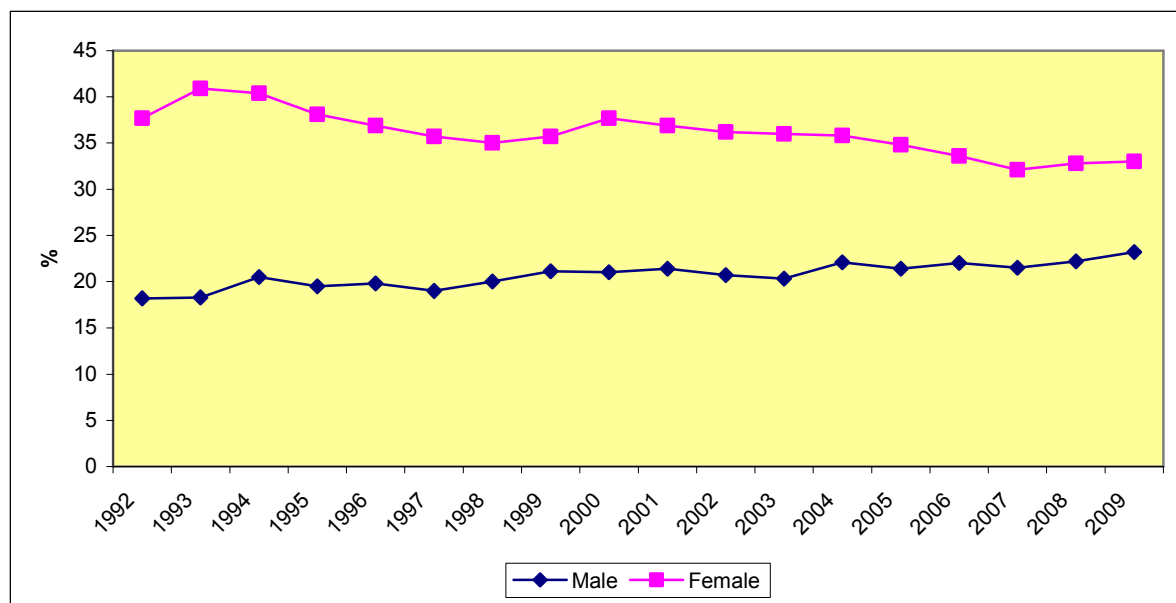
	AGED 50+		GENDER	
			Female	Male
	%		%	%
1992	56.6		49.6	61.4
1993	54.9		48.5	59.4
1994	54.0		46.5	59.2
1995	53.1		45.7	58.4
1996	53.0		46.4	57.9
1997	52.9		46.8	57.3
1998	53.5		47.9	57.7
1999	54.7		48.2	59.5
2000	54.8		49.1	58.8
2001	55.2		50.1	58.9
2002	57.7		52.3	61.6
2003	60.8		56.3	63.9
2004	60.2		53.0	65.2
2005	60.8		53.1	66.4
2006	61.2		58.1	63.4
2007	59.8		45.8	63.4
2008	60.5		56.5	63.3
2009	60.7		58.2	62.5

Notes:

1. Refers to Working age males aged 50 to 64 and females aged 50 to 59.
2. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

## Indicator 2.5

### Working age economic inactivity rates and main reasons for economic inactivity



Source: Labour Force Survey

	ALL WORKING AGE		GENDER	
			Female	Male
	%		%	%
1992	27.7		37.7	18.2
1993	29.3		40.9	18.3
1994	30.2		40.4	20.5
1995	28.6		38.1	19.5
1996	28.2		36.9	19.8
1997	27.1		35.7	19.0
1998	27.3		35.0	20.0
1999	28.2		35.7	21.1
2000	29.2		37.7	21.0
2001	29.0		36.9	21.4
2002	28.3		36.2	20.7
2003	27.9		36.0	20.3
2004	28.8		35.8	22.1
2005	27.9		34.8	21.4
2006	27.6		33.6	22.0
2007	26.6		32.1	21.5
2008	27.3		32.8	22.2
2009	28.0		33.0	23.2

Notes:

1. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
2. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

## Main reasons for working age economic inactivity

	Males			Females			Total inactive '000s
	Student	Sick/disabled	Total inactive	Student	Family/home	Sick/disabled	
	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	'000s	
1992	33	25	88	34	102	25	173
1993	33	35	89	39	104	29	190
1994	37	41	101	39	107	31	189
1995	33	42	101	40	95	36	184
1996	33	49	99	35	88	44	181
1997	37	49	103	36	83	42	175
1998	26	54	99	40	88	41	179
1999	33	53	111	38	80	41	172
2000	35	54	115	44	91	45	190
2001	29	55	106	45	85	44	185
2002	40	55	118	42	84	44	178
2003	30	49	101	40	77	45	176
2004	42	62	127	42	78	52	186
2005	41	54	120	43	81	46	180
2006	32	51	116	43	76	41	171
2007	31	35	118	38	76	34	170
2008	38	46	118	40	74	35	174
2009	45	54	141	54	70	44	185
2010	46	43	124	49	64	43	172

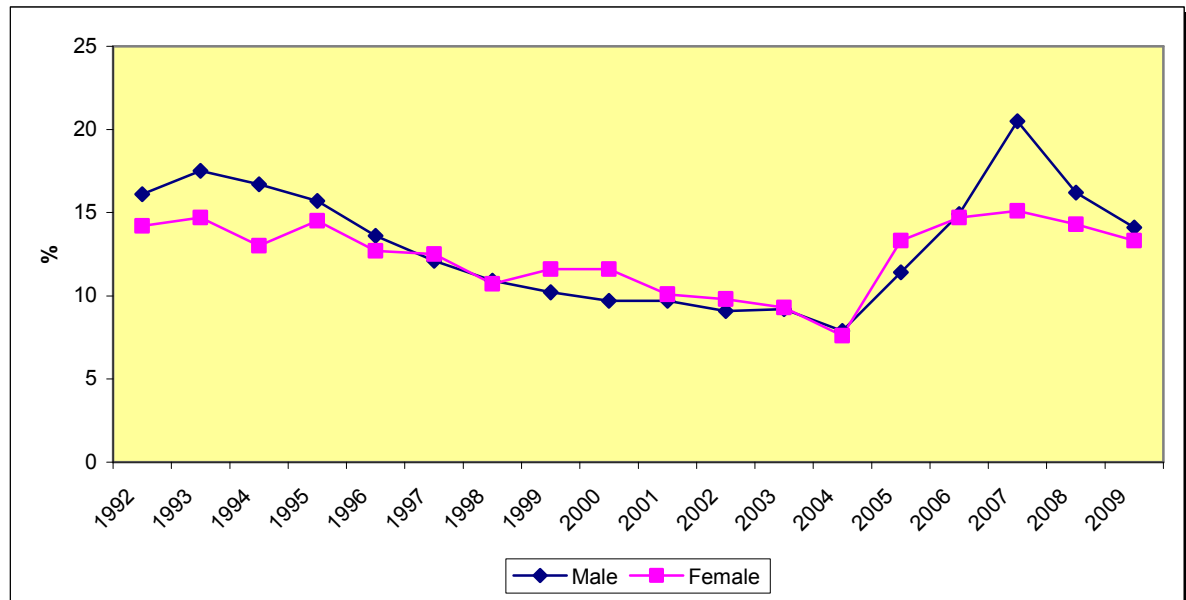
Source: Labour Force Survey Quarterly datasets

### Notes:

1. Reasons for economic inactivity also include small numbers of 'retired' and 'other' not provided here which includes discouraged workers and those that did not give a reason.
2. Years refer to results from the Spring (March April May) quarter of each year from 1992 to 2004 and Calendar quarter 2 (April May June) from 2005 onwards.
3. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59

## Indicator 2.6

### Proportion of economically inactive persons of working age who would like a job



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

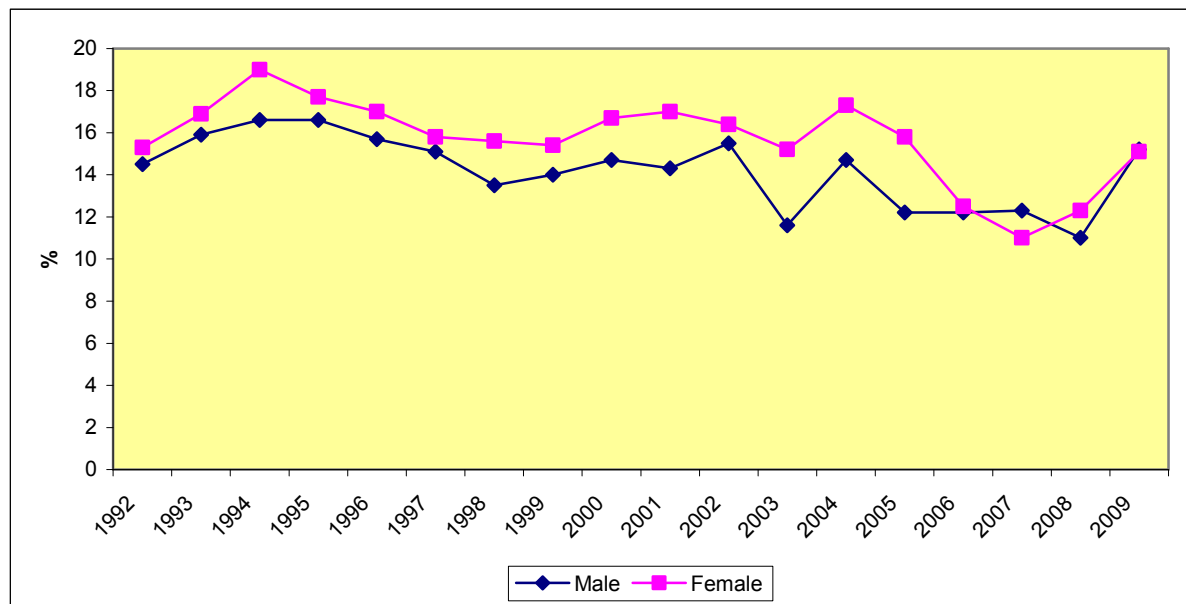
	ALL WORKING AGE		GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %	
1992	15.2	14.2	16.1	
1993	16.2	14.7	17.5	
1994	14.9	13.0	16.7	
1995	15.1	14.5	15.7	
1996	13.1	12.7	13.6	
1997	12.3	12.5	12.1	
1998	10.8	10.7	10.9	
1999	10.8	11.6	10.2	
2000	10.6	11.6	9.7	
2001	9.9	10.1	9.7	
2002	9.5	9.8	9.1	
2003	9.3	9.3	9.2	
2004	7.8	7.6	7.9	
2005	12.6	13.3	11.4	
2006	14.8	14.7	14.9	
2007	17.4	15.1	20.5	
2008	15.1	14.3	16.2	
2009	13.6	13.3	14.1	

Notes:

1. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.
2. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

## Indicator 2.7

### Proportion of working age persons in workless households



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

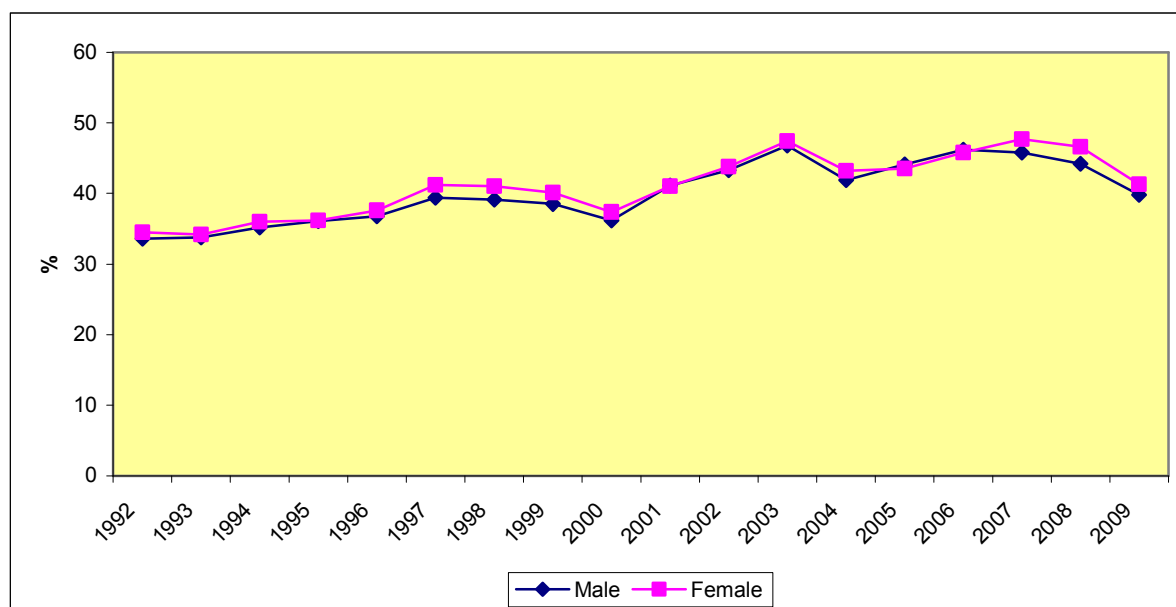
	ALL WORKING AGE		GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %	
1992	14.9	15.3	14.5	
1993	16.4	16.9	15.9	
1994	17.8	19.0	16.6	
1995	17.1	17.7	16.6	
1996	16.3	17.0	15.7	
1997	15.4	15.8	15.1	
1998	14.5	15.6	13.5	
1999	14.7	15.4	14.0	
2000	15.6	16.7	14.7	
2001	15.6	17.0	14.3	
2002	15.9	16.4	15.5	
2003	13.4	15.2	11.6	
2004	16.0	17.3	14.7	
2005	14.0	15.8	12.2	
2006	12.3	12.5	12.2	
2007	11.7	11.0	12.3	
2008	11.6	12.3	11.0	
2009	15.2	15.1	15.2	

Notes:

1. Data is for spring of each year.
2. A workless household is a household where no-one is in employment.

## Indicator 2.8

### Proportion of working age adults living in work-rich households



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	ALL WORKING AGE		GENDER	
			Female	Male
	%		%	%
1992	34.0		34.5	33.6
1993	34.0		34.2	33.8
1994	35.6		36.0	35.2
1995	36.2		36.2	36.1
1996	37.2		37.6	36.8
1997	40.3		41.2	39.4
1998	40.0		41.0	39.1
1999	39.3		40.1	38.5
2000	36.8		37.4	36.2
2001	41.0		41.0	41.1
2002	43.5		43.8	43.3
2003	47.1		47.4	46.8
2004	42.5		43.2	41.9
2005	43.8		43.5	44.1
2006	46.0		45.8	46.2
2007	46.7		47.7	45.8
2008	45.3		46.6	44.2
2009	40.5		41.3	39.5

Notes:

1. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females 16-59.
2. Data is for spring of each year.
3. A workrich household is a household where all of working age are in employment.

## Indicator 2.9

### Proportion of employees by standard occupational classification



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 Managers and Senior Officials	10.3	8.6	12.2	8.6	13.2	8.6	12.7	9.2	13.4	8.5
2 Professional occupations	11.8	12.3	11.2	13.3	11.3	12.8	11.7	13.3	10.8	13.8
3 Associate Professional and Technical	10.6	13.4	10.6	14.2	10.5	15.4	10.6	15.3	10.9	15.7
4 Administrative and Secretarial	6.0	23.1	5.5	21.8	4.9	22.3	5.7	20.7	6.3	21.2
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	30.3	2.6	30.0	2.5	27.6	2.1	27.4	2.2	26.8	2.3
6 Personal Service Occupations	2.1	14.3	1.8	14.2	2.2	14.0	2.1	15	1.6	16.6
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	3.6	12.7	4.5	12.9	5.3	11.2	5.6	10.3	4.5	10.3
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	15.1	2.2	14.1	2.8	15.2	2.9	12.8	1.9	14.8	1.8
9 Elementary Occupations	10.4	10.9	10.1	9.6	9.9	10.8	11.3	12.1	10.8	9.7
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

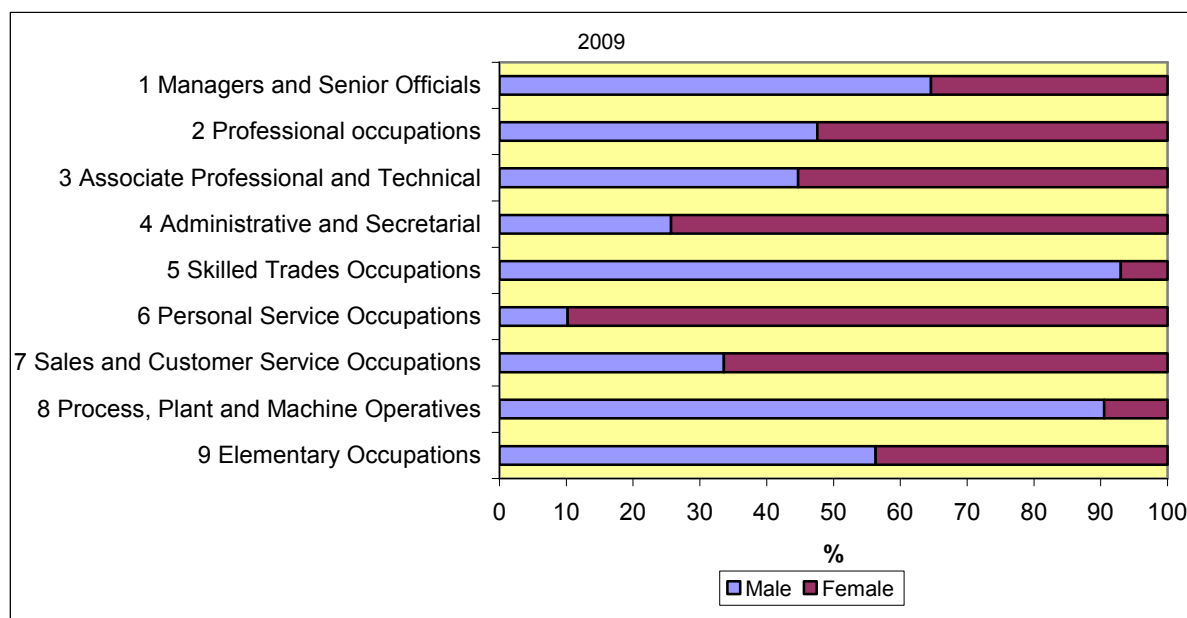
	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 Managers and Senior Officials	12.8	7.4	12.1	6.8	11.8	6.3	12.1	7.1
2 Professional occupations	10.8	10.8	12.4	11.3	11.8	10.6	13.6	12.6
3 Associate Professional and Technical	10.4	12.7	9.7	14.8	11.4	15.3	10.8	13.4
4 Administrative and Secretarial	7.4	23.9	7.5	23.8	8.4	23.8	7.6	25.3
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	21.4	2.8	21.7	2.6	21.3	2.2	19.6	1.8
6 Personal Service Occupations	3.5	14.4	2.8	12.4	2.9	13.1	2.3	13.5
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	3.7	10.4	4.7	11.5	4.7	12.9	5.1	12.6
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	17.7	4.3	16.8	3.4	13.9	3.0	15.4	2.1
9 Elementary Occupations	12.4	13.4	12.3	13.5	13.7	12.8	13.6	11.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes

1. Figures include employees only
2. New SOC 2000 variables were introduced into the LFS in Spring 2001, because SOC 90 became outdated. There is no exact correspondence between SOC 90 and SOC 2000 at any level.

## Indicator 2.10

### Composition of employees by standard occupational classification



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 Managers and Senior Officials	59.3	40.7	63.3	36.7	65.2	34.8	62.2	37.8	64.6	35.4
2 Professional occupations	54.0	46.0	50.5	49.5	51.7	48.3	51.2	48.8	47.6	52.4
3 Associate Professional and Technical	49.0	51.0	47.6	52.4	45.3	54.7	45.2	54.8	44.7	55.3
4 Administrative and Secretarial	23.9	76.1	23.5	76.5	21.1	78.9	24.6	75.4	25.7	74.3
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	93.5	6.5	93.7	6.3	94.0	6.0	93.6	6.4	93.0	7.0
6 Personal Service Occupations	15.0	85.0	13.3	86.7	15.8	84.2	14.5	85.5	10.2	89.8
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	25.8	74.2	29.9	70.1	36.4	63.6	39.5	60.5	33.6	66.4
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	89.2	10.8	85.9	14.1	86.3	13.7	88.8	11.2	90.5	9.5
9 Elementary Occupations	53.7	46.3	56.2	43.8	52.7	47.3	52.7	47.3	56.3	43.7
TOTAL	54.9	45.1	54.9	45.1	54.8	45.2	54.4	45.6	53.7	46.3

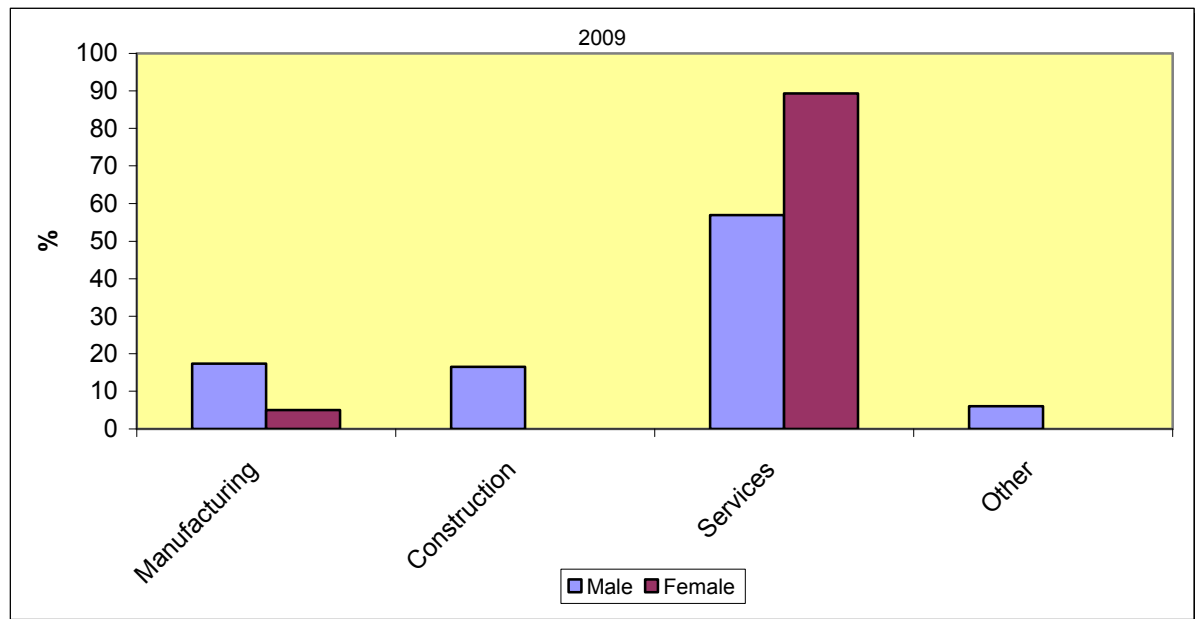
	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 Managers and Senior Officials	64.4	35.6	64.9	35.1	65.5	34.5	62.1	37.9
2 Professional occupations	50.9	49.1	53.4	46.6	53.1	46.9	51.0	49.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical	46.0	54.0	40.6	59.4	42.9	57.1	43.7	56.3
4 Administrative and Secretarial	24.3	75.7	24.7	75.3	26.3	73.7	22.4	77.6
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	88.7	11.3	89.8	10.2	90.9	9.1	91.1	8.9
6 Personal Service Occupations	20.1	79.9	18.9	81.1	18.2	81.8	14.4	85.6
7 Sales and Customer Service Occupations	26.9	73.1	29.9	70.1	26.9	73.1	27.9	72.1
8 Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	80.9	19.1	83.8	16.2	82.4	17.6	87.7	12.3
9 Elementary Occupations	49.0	51.0	48.7	51.3	52.1	47.9	53.2	46.8
TOTAL	50.9	49.1	51.0	49.0	50.3	49.7	49.1	50.9

Notes:

1. Figures include employees only
2. New SOC 2000 variables were introduced into the LFS in Spring 2001, because SOC 90 became outdated. There is no exact correspondence between SOC 90 and SOC 2000 at any level.
3. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

## Indicator 2.11

### Proportion of employees by industry sector



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	Manufacturing		Construction		Services		Other	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1996	24.9	10.3	11.3	*	60.0	87.6	3.8	*
1997	25.0	11.7	13.2	*	58.9	86.4	2.9	*
1998	26.3	12.1	12.9	*	58.1	85.5	2.7	*
1999	25.3	11.2	13.3	*	57.9	85.7	2.8	*
2000	24.7	9.4	13.8	*	56.2	87.6	5.3	*
2001	23.5	9.2	13.1	*	58.8	88.1	3.6	*
2002	24.3	8.1	14.0	*	58.5	89.9	3.2	*
2003	21.6	7.9	16.1	*	59.1	89.5	3.2	*
2004	21.9	10.6	14.3	2.0	60.5	90.5	3.3	*
2005	18.7	6.9	16.5	*	57.1	90.4	7.7	*
2006	18.7	6.3	17.1	*	53.8	86.0	7.5	*
2007	17.4	6.4	17.8	*	55.4	96.2	6.7	*
2008	16.4	5.4	17.7	*	56.0	87.2	6.3	*
2009	17.3	5.0	16.5	*	57.0	88.3	3.1	*

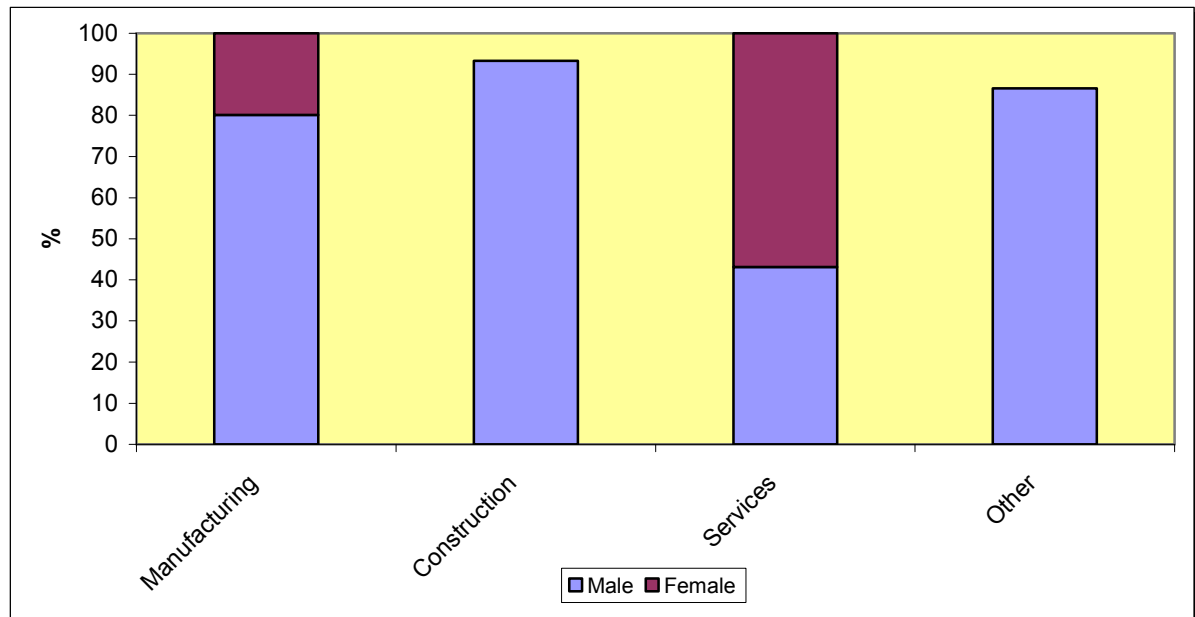
\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Notes:

1. Figures include employees only
2. Other includes Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, and Electricity.
3. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

## Indicator 2.12

### Composition of employees by industry sector



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	Manufacturing		Construction		Services		Other	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
1996	72.0	28.0	87.8	*	42.1	57.9	89.7	*
1997	69.6	30.4	90.9	*	42.2	57.8	66.0	*
1998	69.9	30.1	90.3	*	42.1	57.9	75.5	*
1999	71.1	28.9	87.8	*	42.2	57.8	77.1	*
2000	73.8	26.2	89.0	*	40.8	59.2	83.6	*
2001	72.6	27.4	88.6	*	40.8	59.2	83.8	*
2002	75.8	24.2	90.2	*	40.4	59.6	88.4	*
2003	73.4	26.6	89.5	*	40.0	60.0	82.5	*
2004	76.4	23.6	87.7	12.3	39.3	60.7	75.9	*
2005	76.7	23.3	93.4	*	43.6	56.4	87.5	*
2006	78.3	21.7	93.5	*	43.1	56.9	92.5	*
2007	76.8	23.2	92.6	*	43.7	56.3	92.9	*
2008	78.4	21.6	95.5	*	43.4	56.6	89.0	*
2009	80.1	19.9	93.3	*	43.1	56.9	86.6	*

\* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Notes:

1. Figures include employees only
2. Other includes Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, and Electricity.
3. LFS for the years 1992-2004 represent financial year data, data for 2005 onwards relates to calendar year.

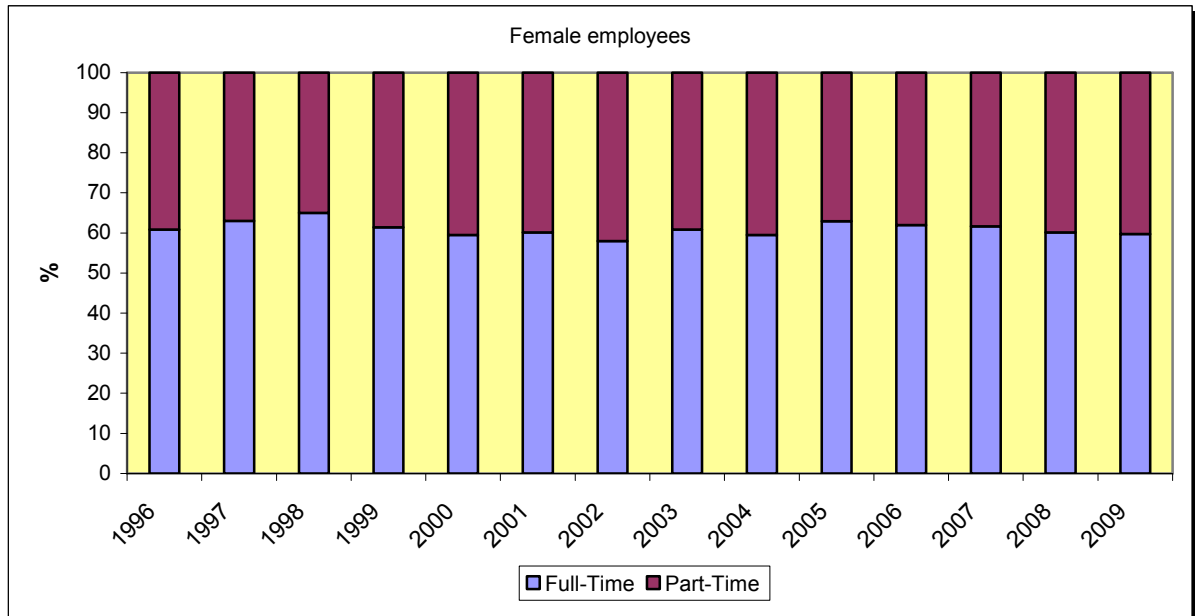
## Indicator 2.13

### Full-time/Part-time split of employees



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-Time	93.5	92.1	93.5	93.2	94.5	94.2	92.9	92.8	92.3	92.3	94.2	93.8	92.3	90.5
Part-Time	6.5	7.9	6.5	6.8	5.5	5.8	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.7	5.8	6.2	7.7	9.5

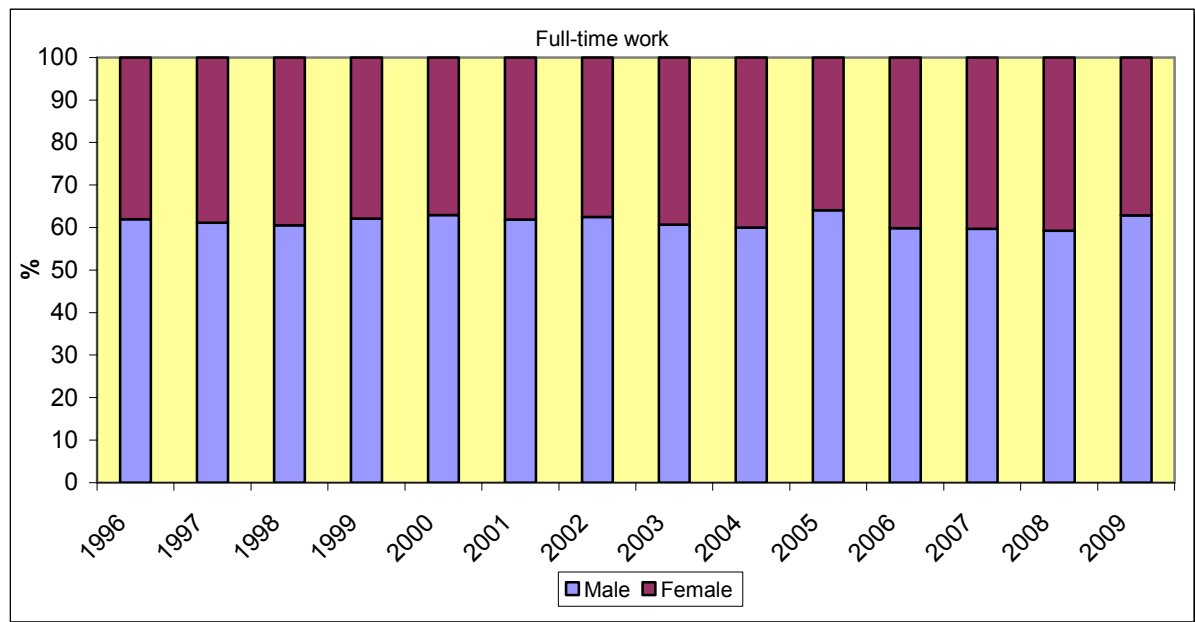


Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Females	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Full-Time	60.9	63.0	65.0	61.4	59.6	60.2	58.0	60.9	59.5	63.0	63.0	62.5	61.5	59.8
Part-Time	39.1	37.0	35.0	38.6	40.4	39.8	42.0	39.1	40.5	37.0	37.0	37.5	38.5	40.2

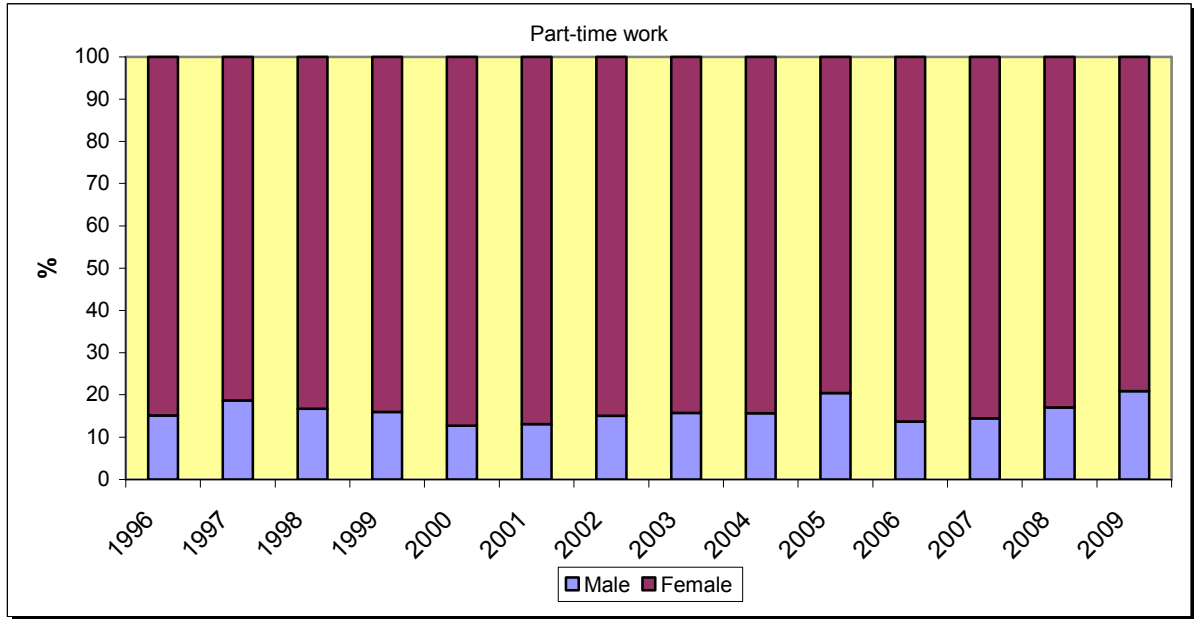
## Indicator 2.14

### Composition of full-time and part-time employees



Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Full-Time	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males	62.0	61.2	60.6	62.1	63.0	61.9	62.5	60.7	60.0	64.1	59.9	59.7	59.3	62.9
Females	38.0	38.8	39.4	37.9	37.0	38.1	37.5	39.3	40.0	35.9	40.1	40.3	40.7	37.1

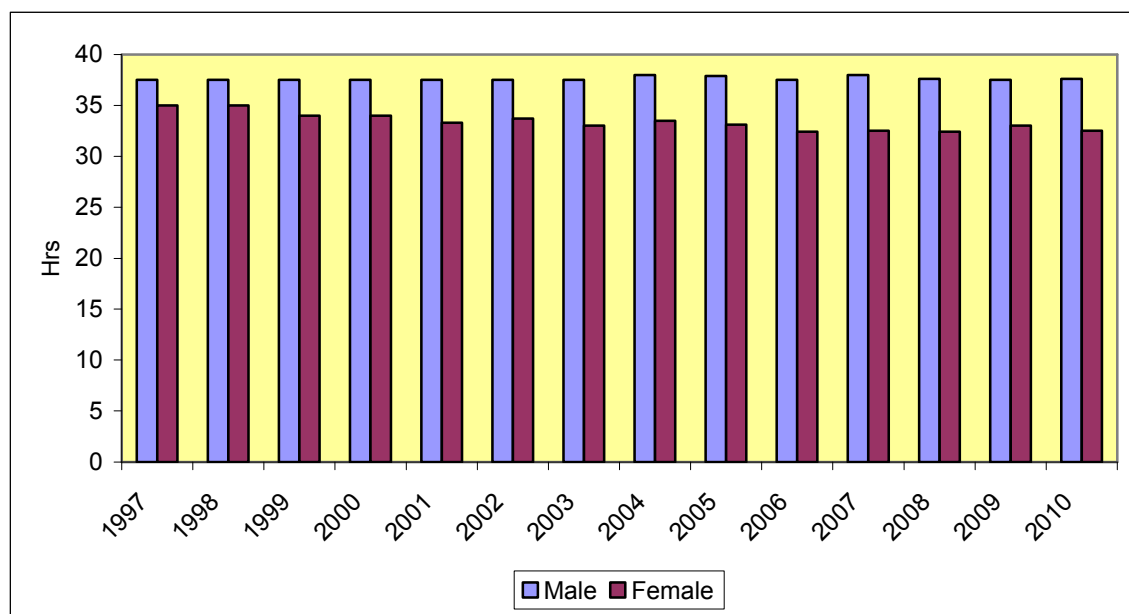


Source: Labour Force Survey, DETI

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Part-Time	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males	15.1	18.6	16.7	15.9	12.8	13.1	15.0	15.7	15.6	20.4	13.7	14.5	17.0	20.9
Females	84.9	81.4	83.3	84.1	87.2	86.9	85.0	84.3	84.4	79.6	86.3	85.5	83.0	79.1

## Indicator 2.15

### Basic weekly hours, all employee jobs



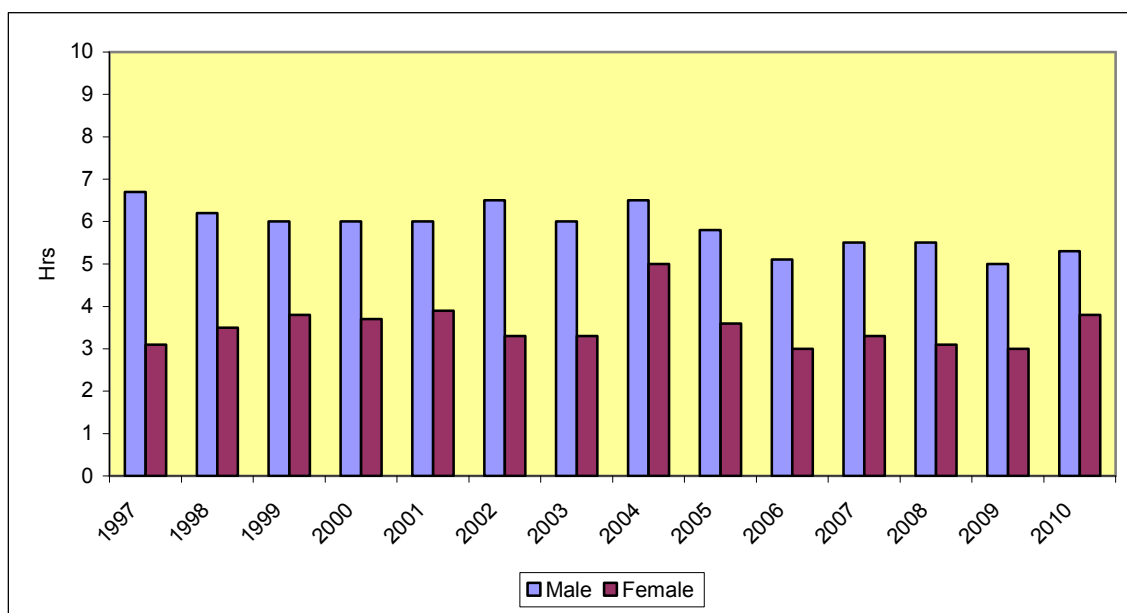
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

#### Median hours worked

	Male	Female
1997	37.5	35.0
1998	37.5	35.0
1999	37.5	34.0
2000	37.5	34.0
2001	37.5	33.3
2002	37.5	33.7
2003	37.5	33.0
2004	38.0	33.5
2005	37.9	33.1
2006	37.5	32.4
2007	38.0	32.5
2008	37.6	32.4
2009	37.5	33.0
2010	37.6	32.5

## Indicator 2.16

### Median Overtime hours worked



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

	Median hours worked	
	Male	Female
1997	6.7	3.1
1998	6.2	3.5
1999	6.0	3.8
2000	6.0	3.7
2001	6.0	3.9
2002	6.5	3.3
2003	6.0	3.0
2004	6.5	5.0
2005	5.8	3.6
2006	5.1	3.0
2007	5.5	3.3
2008	5.5	3.1
2009	5.0	3.0
2010	5.3	3.8

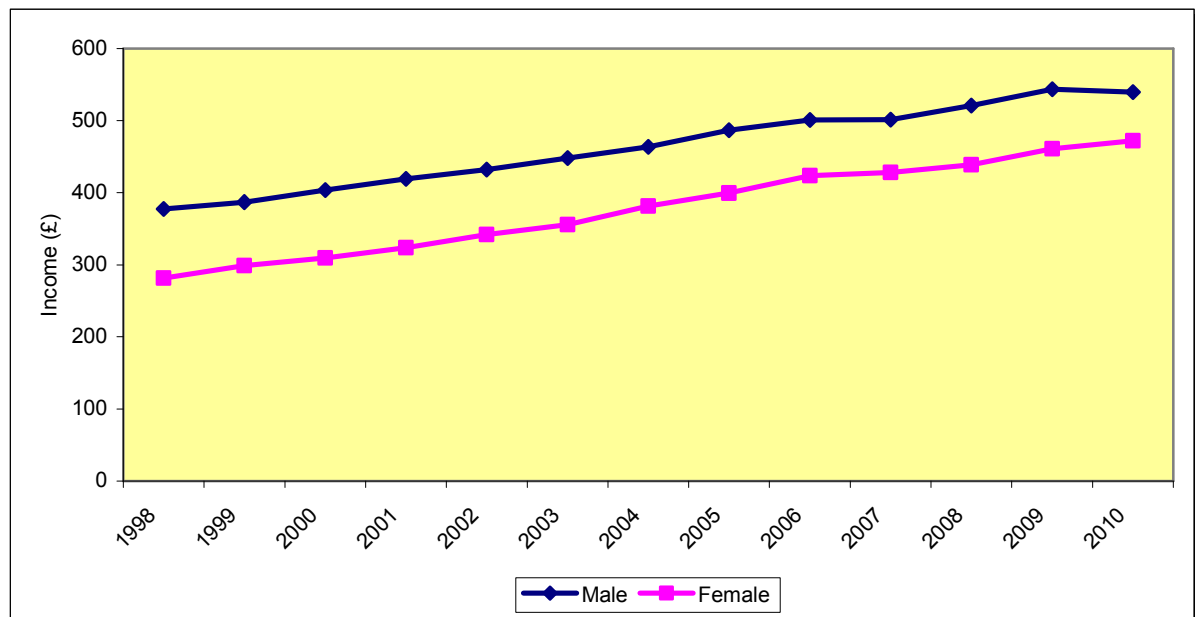
# Pay and Earning

## Statistical Summary

1. Average full-time gross weekly earnings for males increased from £365.70 in 1997 to £539.30 in 2010, while average full-time gross weekly earnings for females increased from £270.90 to £471.80 over this period. In terms of percentage increase, average full-time gross weekly earnings have increased more for females (74%) than males (47%) over this period.
2. Median full-time earnings for males increased from £319.40 in 1997 to £460.00 in 2010, representing an increase of 44%, while median full-time earnings for females increased from £240.00 to £412.20 (or by 72%) over this period.
3. The ratio of the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile to 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of full-time earnings for males was 3.6 in 1997 and 3.4 in 2010. The ratio for females was 3.5 in 1997 and 3.1 in 2010.
4. Median full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime for males increased from £7.46 in 1997 to £10.85 in 2010, while for females it increased from £6.23 to £10.86.
5. Mean full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime for males increased from £8.76 in 1997 to £13.10 in 2010, while for women it increased from £7.22 to £12.50.
6. In 1997 the female median full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was 83.5% of the male median, and this has increased to 100.1% of the male median in 2010.
7. In 1997 the female mean full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was 82.4% of the male mean, and this has increased to 95.4% of the male mean in 2010.
8. Part-time median gross hourly earnings excluding overtime for males increased from £4.55 in 1997 to £8.15 in 2010, while for females it increased from £4.55 to £7.95.
9. Part-time mean gross hourly earnings excluding overtime for males increased from in £6.82 in 1997 to £11.19 in 2010, while for females it increased from £5.70 to £9.92.
10. Female part-time median gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was 100.0% of the male median in 1997 and 97.5% in 2010.
11. Female part-time mean gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was 83.6% of the male mean in 1997 and 88.7% in 2010.

## Indicator 3.1

### Average Full-time Gross Weekly Earnings



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

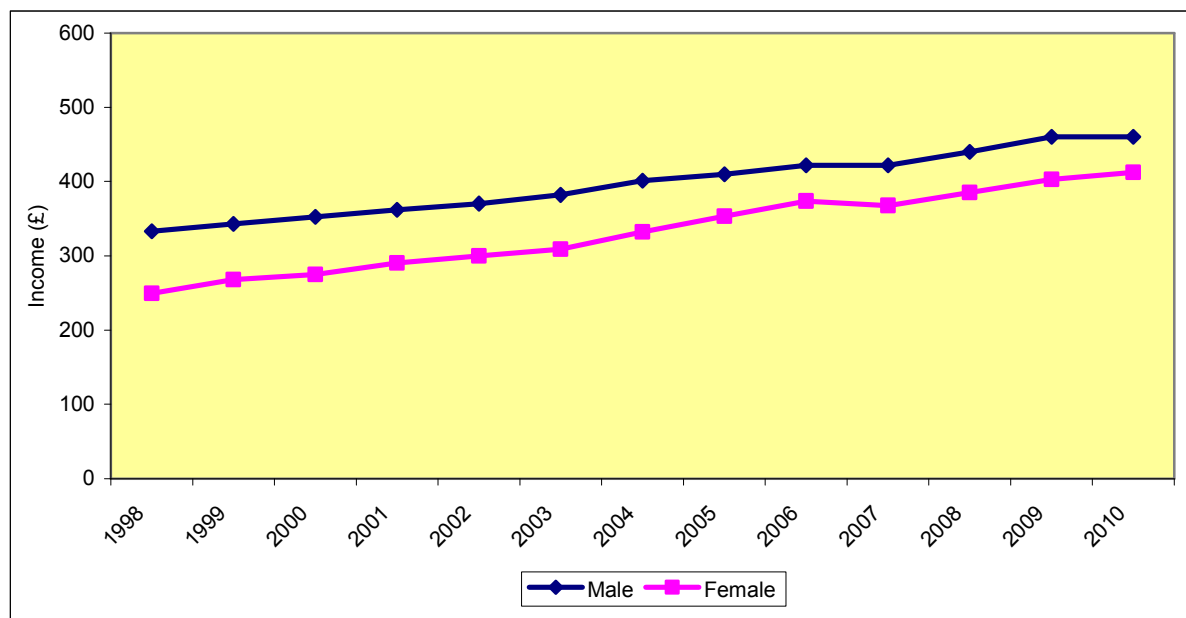
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	£	Female £	Male £
1997	328.3	270.9	365.7
1998	339.8	281.7	377.4
1999	352.4	299.1	387.1
2000	367.6	309.5	403.6
2001	381.5	323.6	418.9
2002	396.8	342.1	431.9
2003	441.5	355.9	447.7
2004	430.9	381.8	463.5
2005	450.7	399.4	486.5
2006	472.0	427.5	502.3
2007	471.7	427.9	501.4
2008	487.0	438.4	520.7
2009	509.1	460.6	543.6
2010	511.6	471.8	539.3

Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to full-time employees only.
3. To improve coverage and hence make ASHE more representative, supplementary information has been collected since 2004. Results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results. Also, in 2006, ONS introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of ASHE. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results.

## Indicator 3.2

### Median Full-Time Gross Weekly Earnings



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

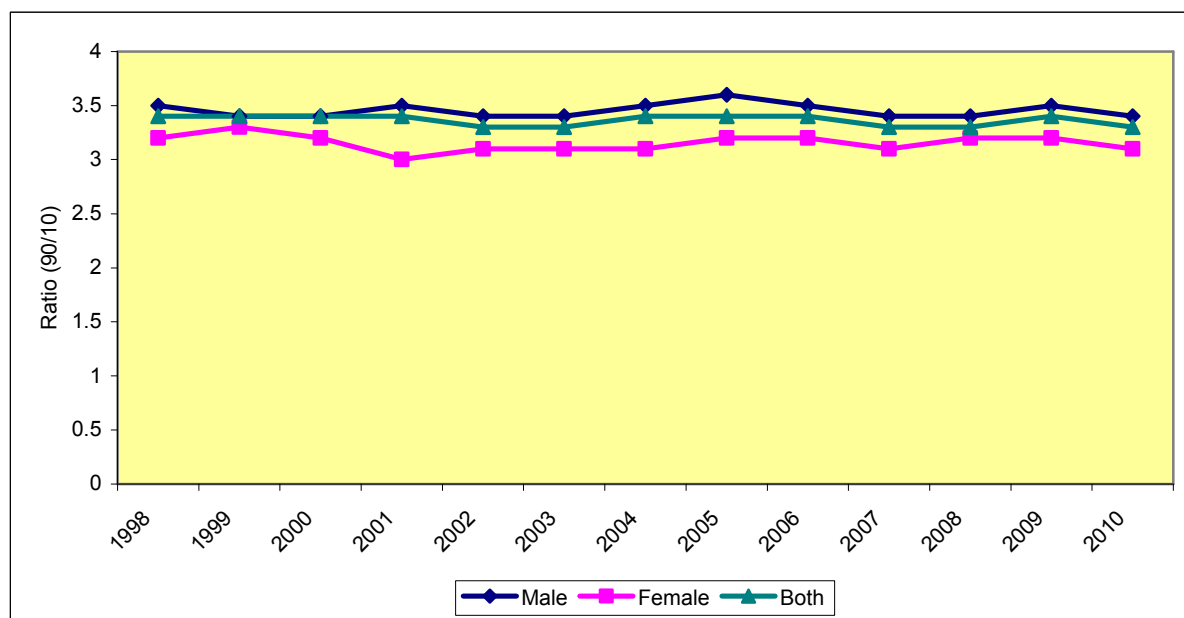
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	£	Female £	Male £
1997	286.7	240.0	319.4
1998	298.1	249.5	333.2
1999	310.5	267.9	343.2
2000	320.2	274.8	352.7
2001	330.5	290.3	362.3
2002	342.0	300.0	370.5
2003	352.0	309.1	381.8
2004	372.6	332.2	400.9
2005	385.2	353.5	409.5
2006	405.2	378.5	422.9
2007	400.3	374.0	421.6
2008	417.7	367.7	439.8
2009	437.1	385.2	460.0
2010	440.8	412.2	460.0

Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to full-time employees only.
3. To improve coverage and hence make ASHE more representative, supplementary information has been collected since 2004. Results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results. Also, in 2006, ONS introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of ASHE. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results.

### Indicator 3.3

#### Ratio of the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile to 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of full-time gross weekly earnings (90/10 ratio)



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

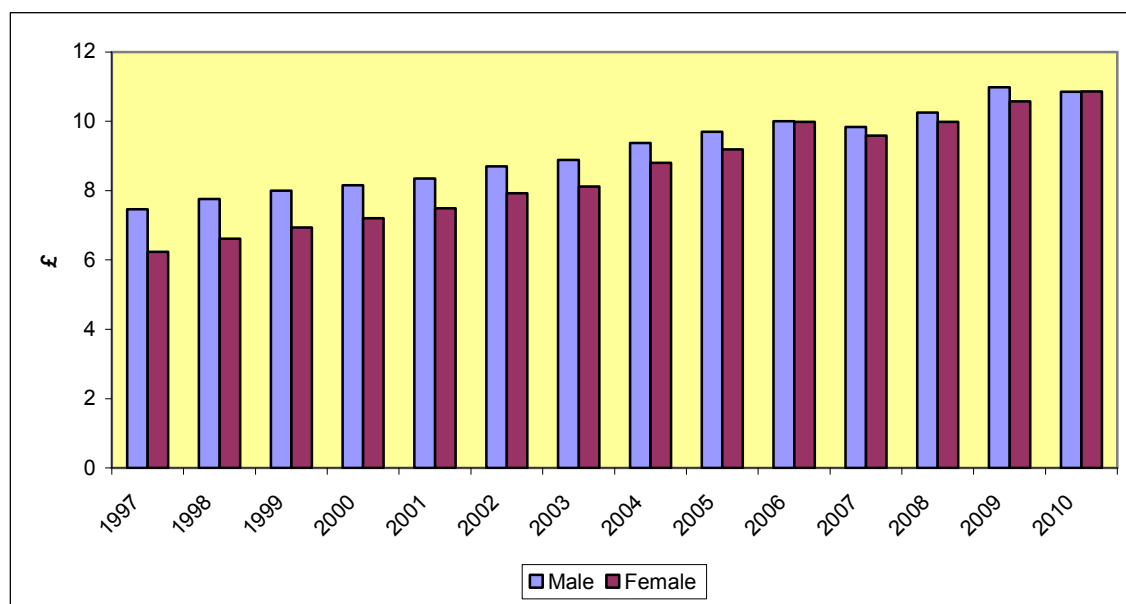
	OVERALL	GENDER	
		Female	Male
1997	3.3	3.5	3.6
1998	3.4	3.2	3.5
1999	3.4	3.3	3.4
2000	3.4	3.2	3.4
2001	3.4	3.0	3.5
2002	3.3	3.1	3.4
2003	3.3	3.1	3.4
2004	3.4	3.1	3.5
2005	3.4	3.2	3.6
2006	3.4	3.2	3.5
2007	3.3	3.1	3.4
2008	3.3	3.2	3.4
2009	3.4	3.2	3.4
2010	3.3	3.1	3.4

Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to full-time employees only.
3. To improve coverage and hence make ASHE more representative, supplementary Information has been collected since 2004. Results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results. Also, in 2006, ONS introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of ASHE. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results.

## Indicator 3.4

### Median Full-Time Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

#### Median gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£)

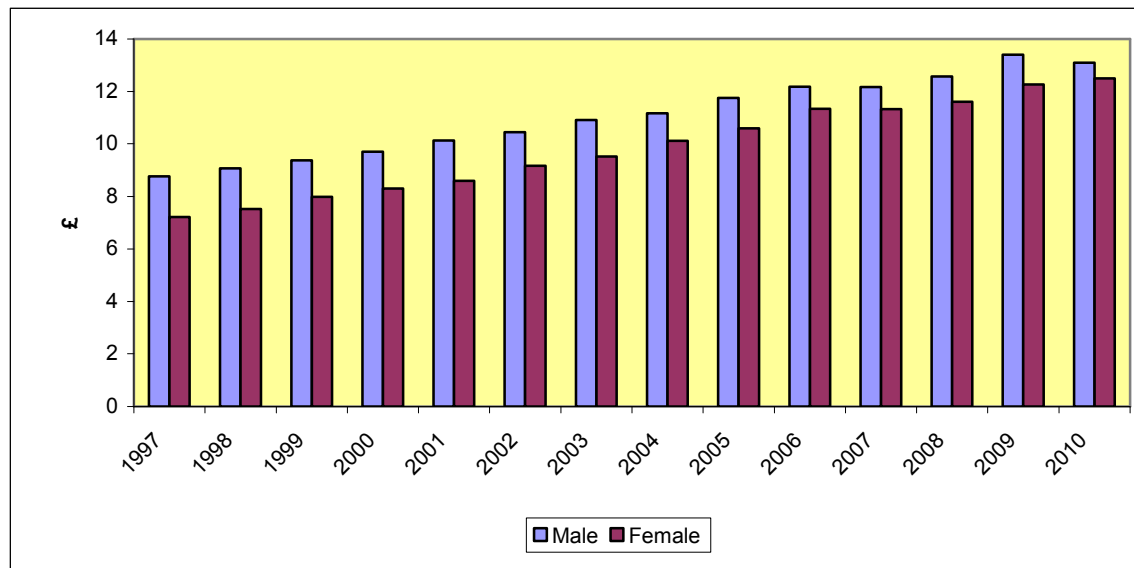
	Male	Female
1997	7.46	6.23
1998	7.76	6.61
1999	8.00	6.93
2000	8.15	7.20
2001	8.35	7.49
2002	8.70	7.92
2003	8.88	8.12
2004	9.37	8.80
2005	9.70	9.19
2006	10.00	9.98
2007	9.84	9.59
2008	10.25	9.98
2009	10.98	10.58
2010	10.85	10.86

#### Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to full-time employees only.
3. To improve coverage and hence make ASHE more representative, supplementary Information has been collected since 2004. Results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results. Also, in 2006, ONS introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of ASHE. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results.

## Indicator 3.5

### Mean Full-time Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

#### Mean gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£)

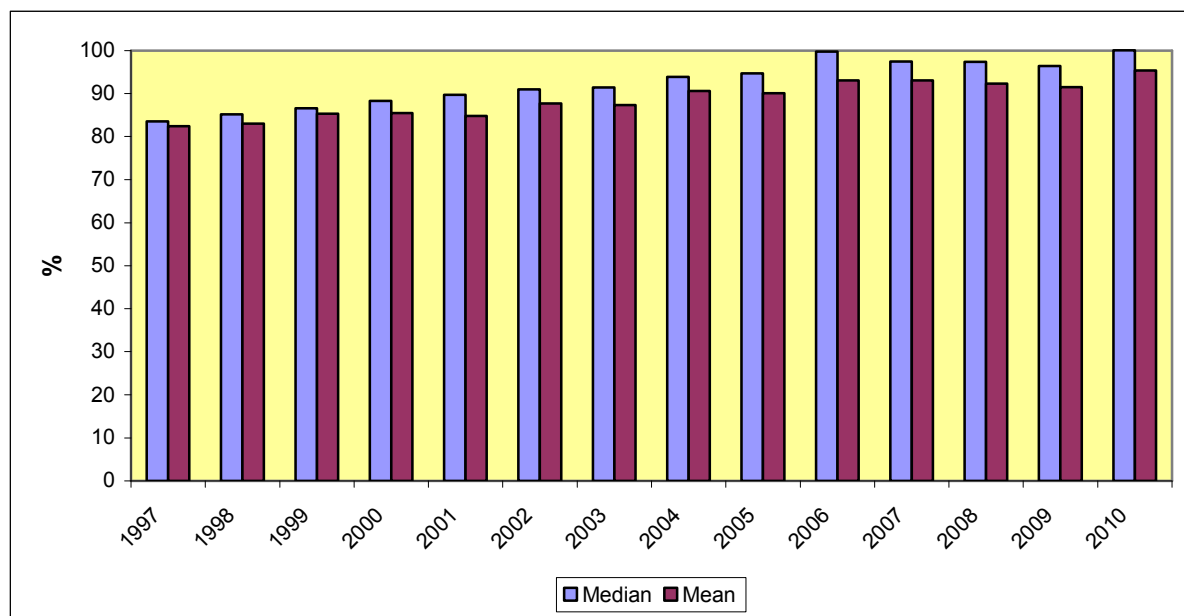
	Male	Female
1997	8.76	7.22
1998	9.06	7.52
1999	9.37	7.99
2000	9.70	8.29
2001	10.13	8.59
2002	10.44	9.16
2003	10.91	9.52
2004	11.16	10.11
2005	11.75	10.59
2006	12.18	11.34
2007	12.17	11.33
2008	12.57	11.60
2009	13.40	12.26
2010	13.10	12.50

#### Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to full-time employees only.
3. To improve coverage and hence make ASHE more representative, supplementary Information has been collected since 2004. Results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results. Also, in 2006, ONS introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of ASHE. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results.

## Indicator 3.6

### Ratio of full-time female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

#### Ratio female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£)

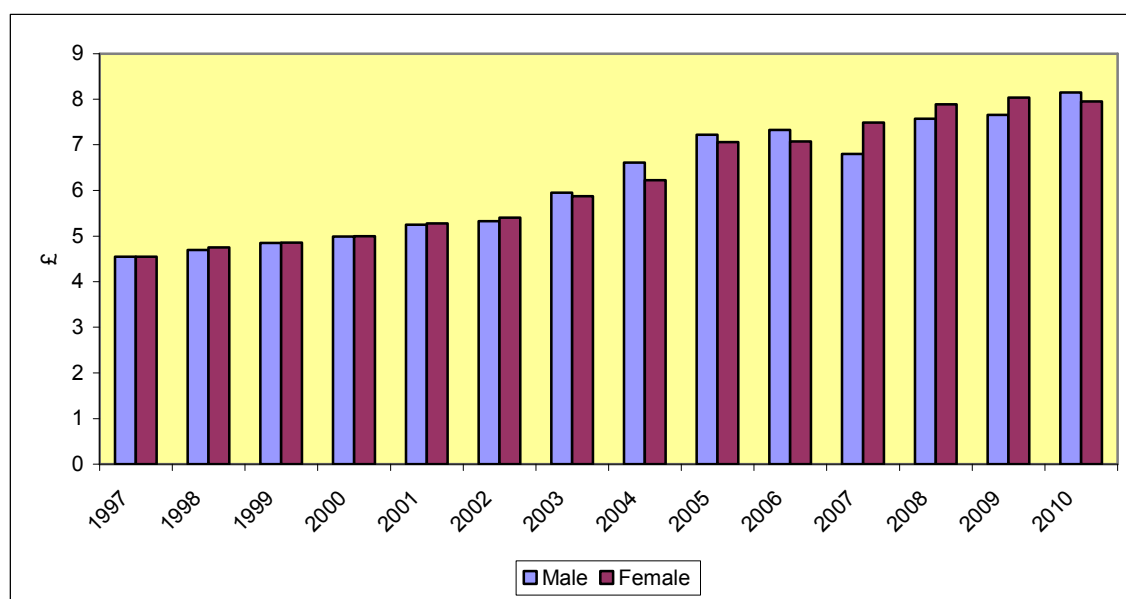
	Median	Mean
1997	83.5	82.4
1998	85.2	83.0
1999	86.6	85.3
2000	88.3	85.5
2001	89.7	84.8
2002	91.0	87.7
2003	91.4	87.3
2004	93.9	90.6
2005	94.7	90.1
2006	99.8	93.1
2007	97.5	93.1
2008	97.4	92.3
2009	96.4	91.5
2010	100.1	95.4

Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to full-time employees only.
3. To improve coverage and hence make ASHE more representative, supplementary Information has been collected since 2004. Results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results. Also, in 2006, ONS introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of ASHE. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results.

## Indicator 3.7

### Median Part-Time Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

#### Median gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£)

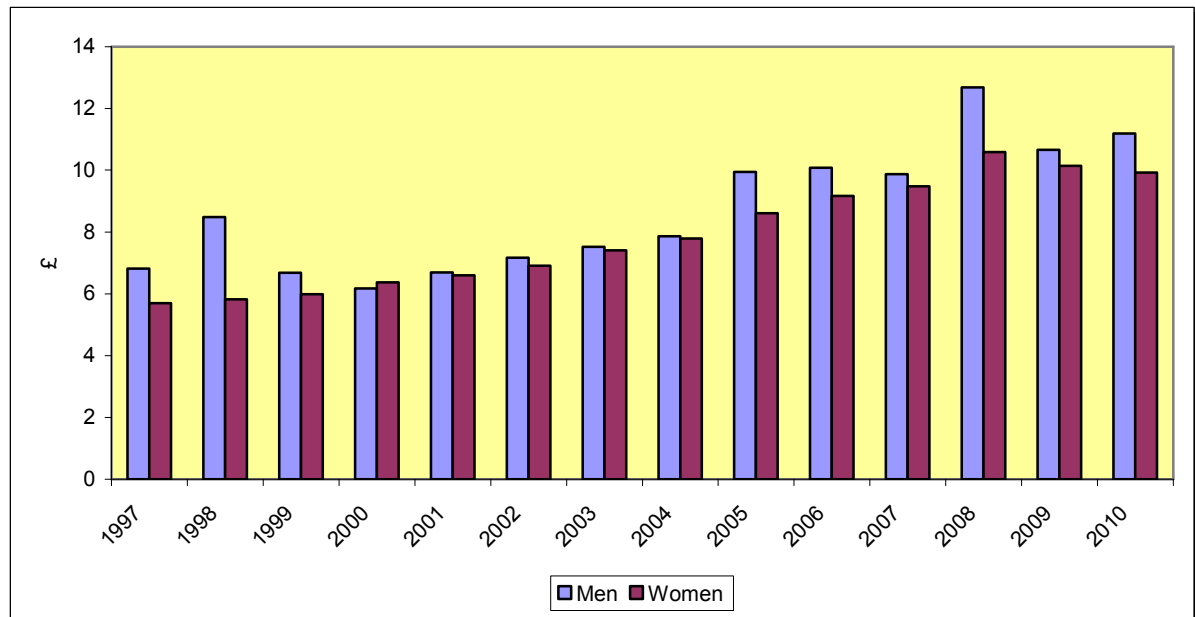
	Male	Female
1997	4.55	4.55
1998	4.70	4.75
1999	4.85	4.86
2000	4.99	5.00
2001	5.25	5.28
2002	5.33	5.41
2003	5.95	5.87
2004	6.61	6.22
2005	7.22	7.06
2006	7.33	7.07
2007	6.80	7.49
2008	7.57	7.89
2009	7.66	8.04
2010	8.15	7.95

#### Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to part-time employees only.
3. To improve coverage and hence make ASHE more representative, supplementary Information has been collected since 2004. Results since 2004 are therefore discontinuous with earlier results. Also, in 2006, ONS introduced a small number of methodological changes to the sample design, to improve the quality of ASHE. Results since 2006 are therefore also discontinuous with earlier results.

## Indicator 3.8

### Mean Part-Time Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

#### Mean gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£)

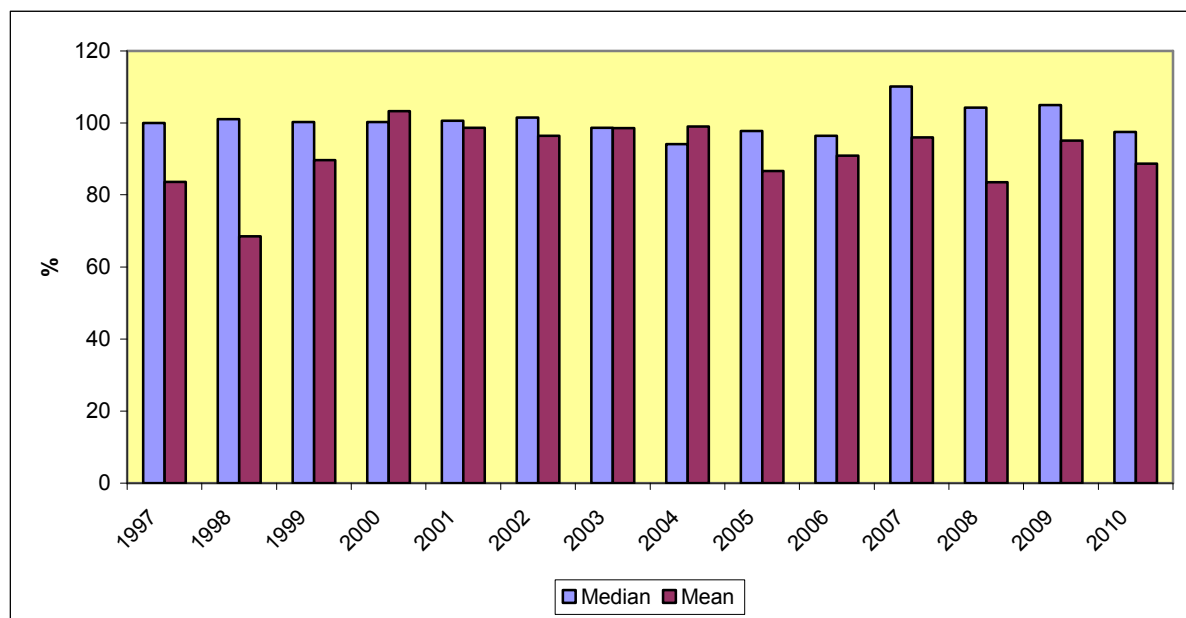
	Male	Female
1997	6.82	5.70
1998	8.49	5.82
1999	6.68	5.99
2000	6.17	6.37
2001	6.69	6.60
2002	7.17	6.91
2003	7.52	7.41
2004	7.87	7.79
2005	9.94	8.61
2006	10.28	9.26
2007	9.87	9.48
2008	12.68	10.59
2009	10.66	10.14
2010	11.19	9.92

#### Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to part-time employees only.
3. ASHE defines full-time as those working 30 hours or more each week excluding overtime and main meal breaks or, 25 hours each week in the case of teachers and academics.

## Indicator 3.9

### Ratio of part-time female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI

#### Ratio female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime (£)

	Median	Mean
1997	100.0	83.6
1998	101.1	68.6
1999	100.2	89.7
2000	100.2	103.2
2001	100.6	98.7
2002	101.5	96.4
2003	98.7	98.5
2004	94.1	99.0
2005	97.8	86.6
2006	96.5	90.1
2007	110.1	96.0
2008	104.2	83.5
2009	105.0	95.1
2010	97.5	88.7

Notes:

1. ASHE replaces the New Earnings Survey (NES) as ONS' main source for information on the distribution of earnings. Articles describing the ASHE methodology and the impact on data for 1998 to 2004 are available on the National Statistics web site.
2. Earnings relate to part-time employees only.
3. ASHE defines full-time as those working 30 hours or more each week excluding overtime and main meal breaks or, 25 hours each week in the case of teachers and academics.

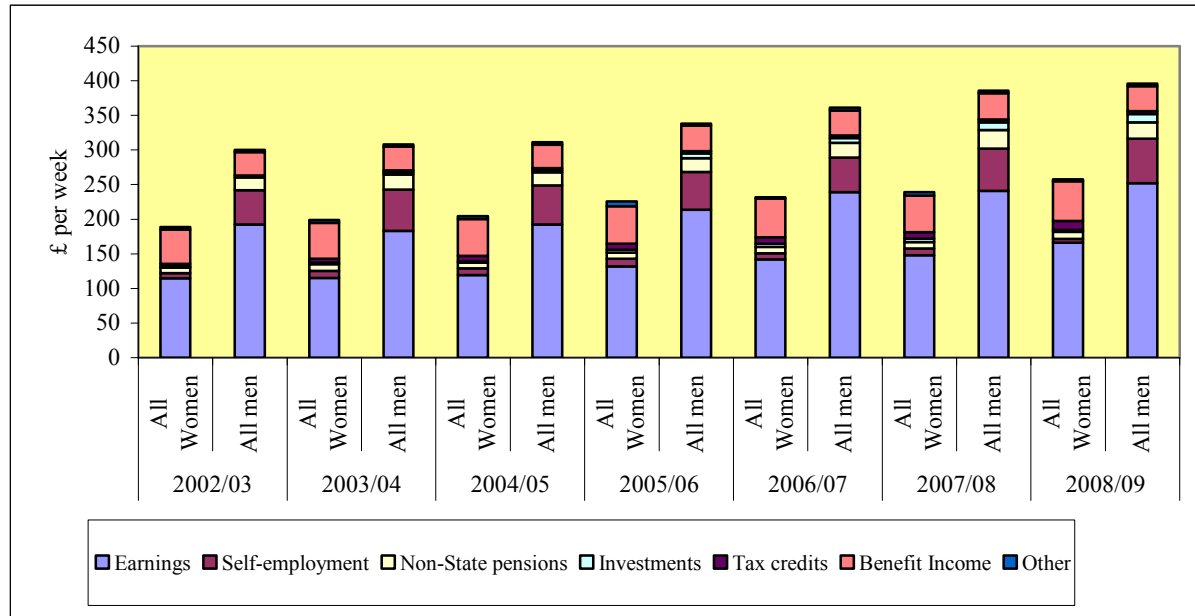
# Income & Poverty

## Statistical Summary

1. In 2008/09 the majority of both female (64%) and male (63%) income came from earnings. However, 22% of female income came from benefits compared to 9% of males.
2. The number of homeless single males has more than doubled, increasing from 3,196 in 1995/96 to 6,549 in 2009/10. In comparison, the number of homeless single females has gone up by just over 50% over the same period, increasing from 2,061 to 3,155.
3. Working age males and females comprise equal proportions of those of working age in poverty. Female pensioners comprise a higher proportion of pensioners in poverty with around two in three pensioners (65%) in poverty being female. This, however, reflects the gender composition of pensioners, as approximately two thirds of pensioners are female.
4. The risk of poverty is similar between working age males and females, and between female and male pensioners.
5. The number of working age people claiming key benefits was 232,760 in May 1998 and 229,300 in May 2010. Males consistently comprise a higher proportion of those claiming key benefits, with 54.9% of claimants in 2010 being male compared to 45.1% female.
6. The number of people claiming Income Support was 166,700 in May 1998 and 87,020 in May 2010. Females consistently comprise a higher proportion of those claiming income support, with 60.5% of claimants in 2010 being female compared to 39.5% male.
7. The number of people claiming Job seeker's allowance (JSA) was 42,255 in May 2000 and 54,670 in May 2010. Males consistently comprise a much higher proportion of those claiming JSA with 76.9% of claimants in 2010 being male compared to 23.1% female.

## Indicator 4.1

### Mean Total Individual income and composition by source of income



Source: Individual Incomes series, DSD

Percentage

Source of Income	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Women	Men
Earnings	59	63	61	67	62	63	64	63
Self-employment	5	16	4	14	4	16	2	16
Non-State pensions	4	6	4	6	4	7	4	6
Investments	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
Tax credits	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	1
Benefit Income								
Dependent benefits	7	1	7	1	6	1	6	1
Mainly Personal Benefits	12	8	12	7	11	7	11	7
Individual Benefits	4	2	5	2	4	2	4	2
Total	24	11	24	10	22	10	22	9
Other	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total Income (£ per week)	223	340	233	357	239	382	260	400

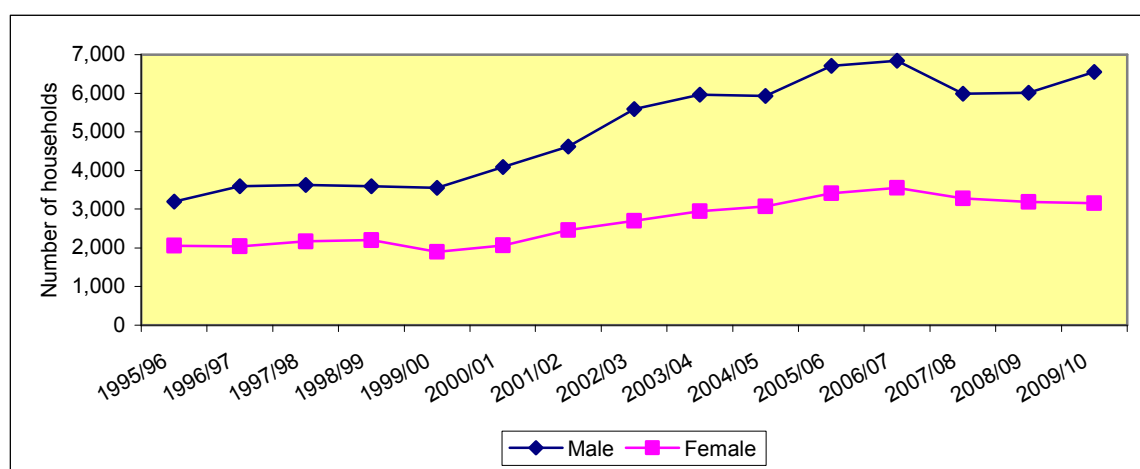
Source of Income	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Women	Men
Earnings	60	63	58	59	60	62
Self-employment	4	16	5	19	5	18
Non-State pensions	4	6	5	7	4	6
Investments	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tax credits	2	-	3	1	4	1
Benefit Income						
Dependent benefits	9	2	8	2	7	2
Mainly Personal Benefits	12	7	12	7	12	7
Individual Benefits	5	2	5	2	5	2
Total	26	11	26	11	25	10
Other	2	1	2	1	2	1
<b>Total Income (£ per week)</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>339</b>

Notes

1. It should be noted that benefit payments have not been split into claimant / dependant entitlements, therefore the individual receiving the payment in respect of a partner and/or other dependants, has been assigned the full payment for the purposes of this analysis.
2. The total income shown in the table is for actual years, i.e. they have not been updated to the latest year prices.

## Indicator 4.2

### Single Homeless households



Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive

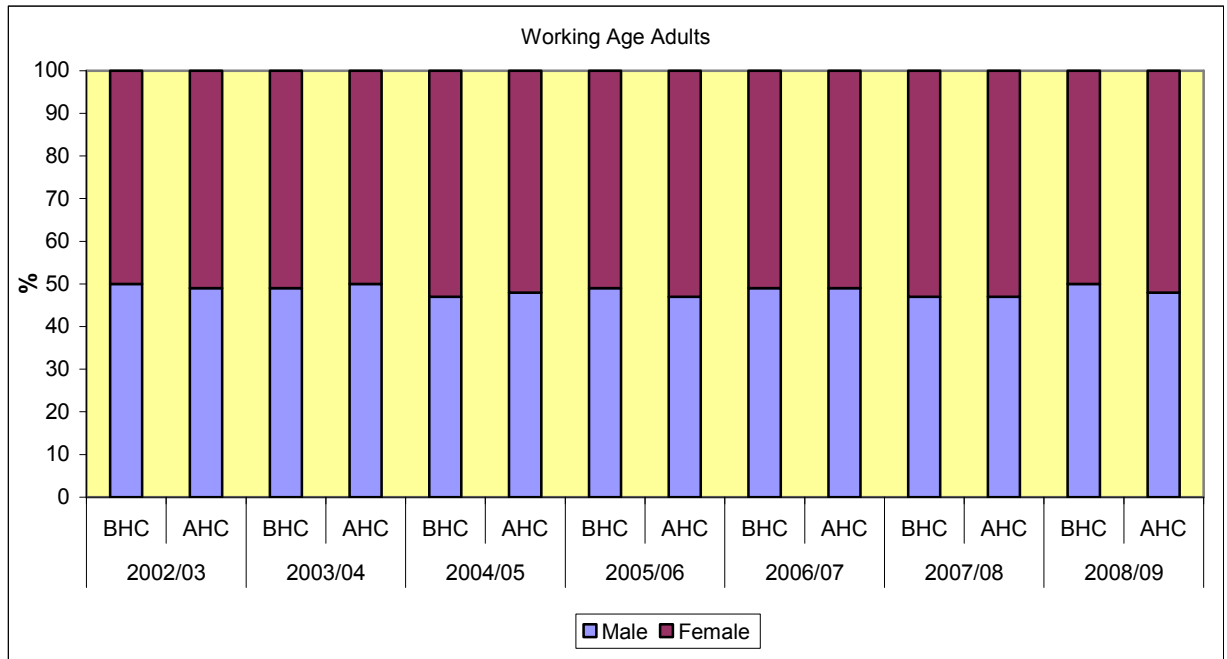
Household Type	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Single Males</b>															
(16-18 yrs)	282	328	313	332	344	152	188	192	237	194	210	202	157	125	182
(19-25 yrs)	998	1,030	993	955	1,006	1,270	1,367	1,720	1,810	1,772	2,024	2,070	1,774	1,930	2,171
(26-59 yrs)	1,916	2,237	2,317	2,306	2,202	2,671	3,066	3,675	3,917	3,962	4,475	4,568	4,055	3,954	4,196
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>6,709</b>	<b>6,840</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>6,549</b>
<b>Single Females</b>															
(16-18 yrs)	533	515	584	541	480	174	263	291	326	306	312	263	231	221	210
(19-25 yrs)	870	766	811	855	684	1,027	1,096	1,172	1,324	1,441	1,579	1,638	1,465	1,459	1,498
(26-59 yrs)	658	763	769	799	739	867	1,097	1,229	1,294	1,324	1,514	1,651	1,577	1,506	1,447
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>3,155</b>

Note:

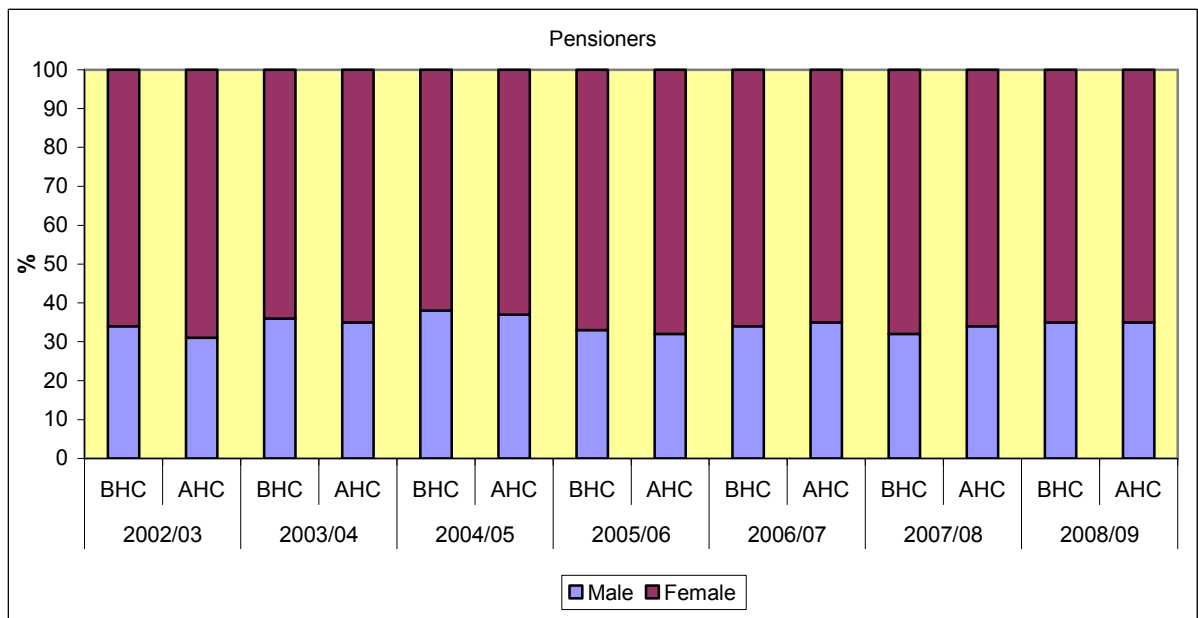
1. These NIHE figures are for single household types presenting as homeless

### Indicator 4.3

## Composition of working age adults and pensioners in low income households



Source: Family Resources Survey, DSD



Source: Family Resources Survey, DSD

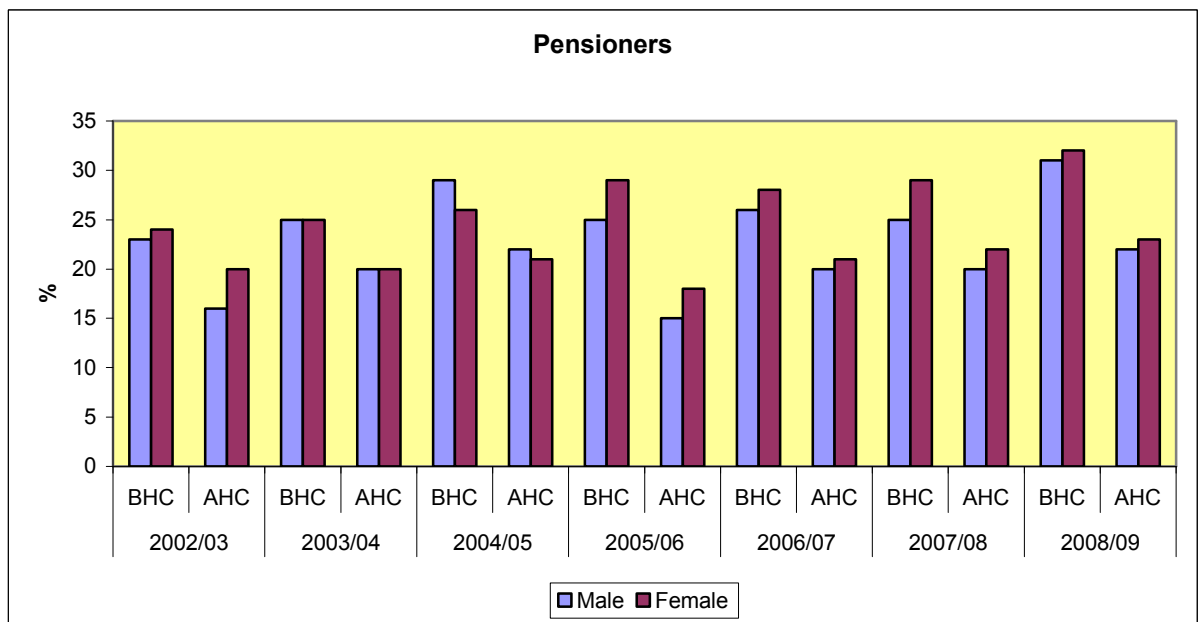
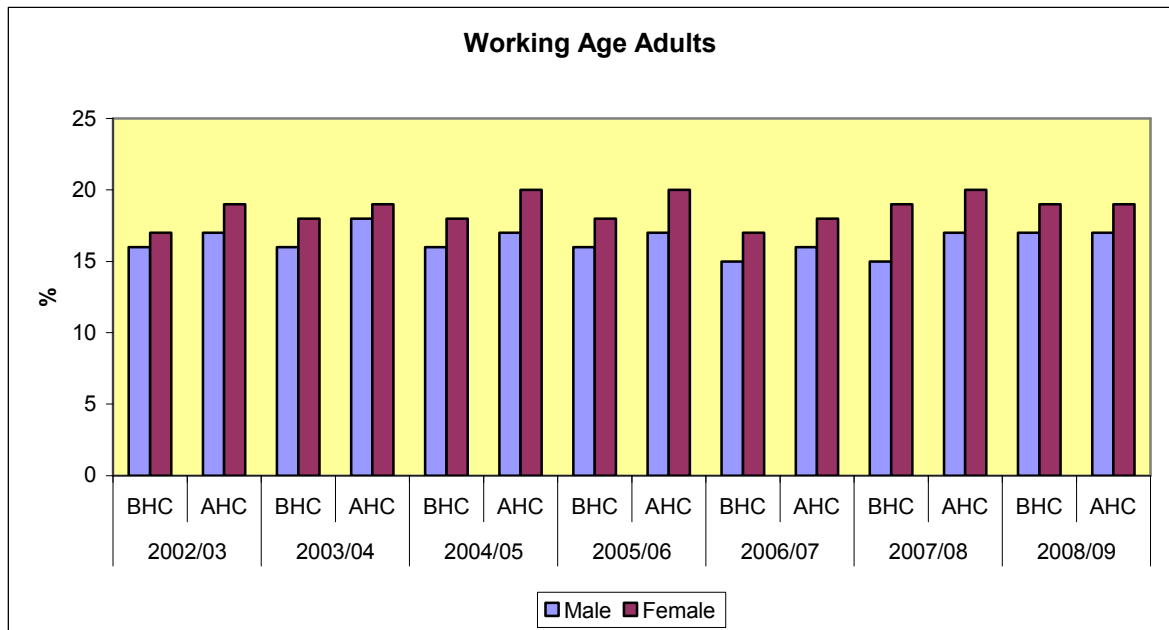
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>Working Age Adults - Before Housing Costs</b>							
Male	50	49	47	49	49	47	50
Female	50	51	53	51	51	53	50
<b>Working Age Adults - After Housing Costs</b>							
Male	49	50	48	47	49	47	48
Female	51	50	52	53	51	53	52
<b>Pensioners - Before Housing Costs</b>							
Male	34	36	38	33	34	32	35
Female	66	64	62	67	66	68	65
<b>Pensioners - After Housing Costs</b>							
Male	31	35	37	32	35	34	35
Female	69	65	63	68	65	66	65

Notes:

1. The risk of low income is defined as the percentage of a particular group living in a household whose income is below 60% of the median.
2. All median thresholds are GB thresholds.
3. All estimates are both Before (BHC) and After Housing Costs (AHC), that is, on the AHC measure, housing cost is deducted from net household income.
4. From 2005/06 the scale used in the Households Below Average Income data changed from the McClements Equivalisation scale to the OECD scale. The data for 2002/03 to 2004/05 was recalculated using the new scale.

## Indicator 4.4

### Risk of low-income for working age adults and pensioners



Source: Family Resources Survey, DSD

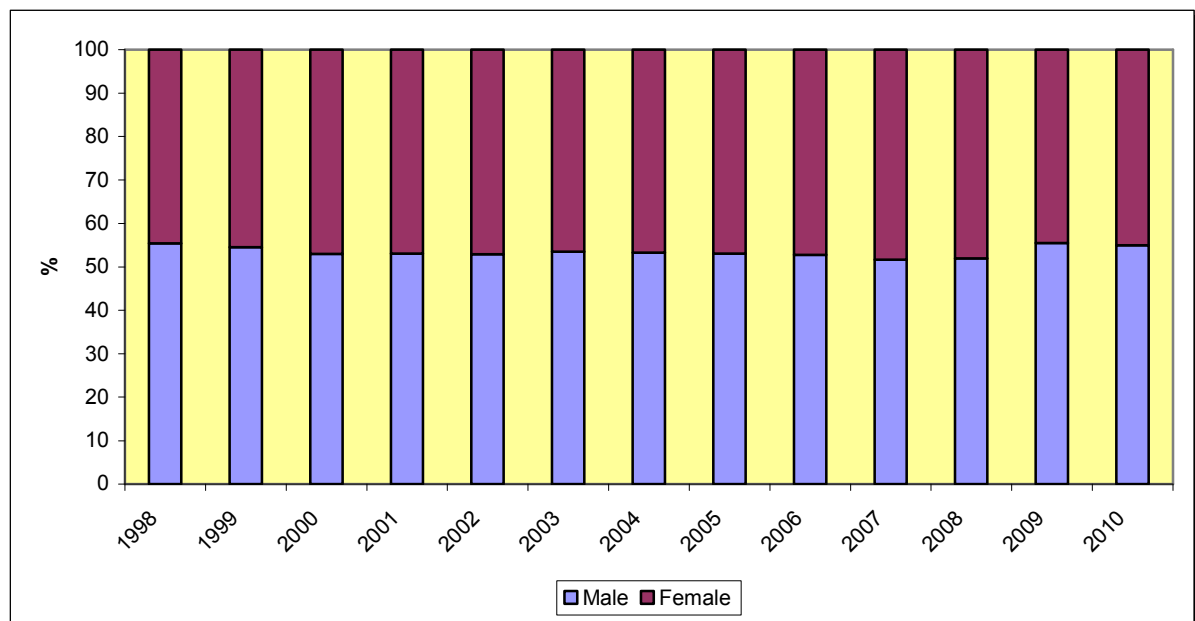
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>Working Age Adults - Before Housing Costs</b>							
Male	16	16	16	16	15	15	17
Female	17	19	18	18	17	19	18
<b>Working Age Adults - After Housing Costs</b>							
Male	17	18	17	17	16	17	17
Female	19	19	20	20	18	20	19
<b>Pensioners - Before Housing Costs</b>							
Male	23	25	29	25	26	25	31
Female	24	25	26	29	28	29	32
<b>Pensioners - After Housing Costs</b>							
Male	16	20	22	15	20	20	22
Female	20	20	21	18	21	22	23

Notes:

1. The risk of low income is defined as the percentage of a particular group living in a household whose income is below 60% of the median.
2. All median thresholds are GB thresholds.
3. All estimates are both Before (BHC) and After Housing Costs (AHC), that is, on the AHC measure, housing cost is deducted from net household income.
4. From 2005/06 the scale used in the Households Below Average Income data changed from the McClements Equivalisation scale to the OECD scale. The data for 2002/03 to 2004/05 was recalculated using the new scale.

## Indicator 4.5

### Working age claimants of key benefits



Source: Northern Ireland Client Group Analysis, Department for Social Development

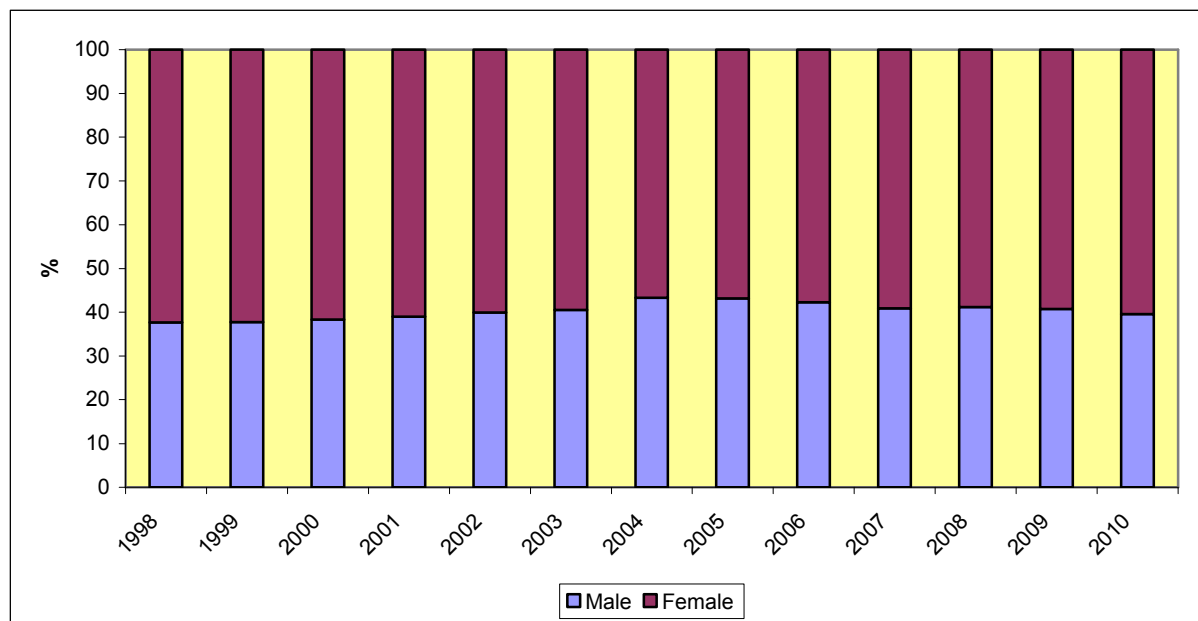
	Male		Female		Total
	No	%	No	%	No
1998	128,960	55.4	103,800	44.6	232,760
1999	124,680	54.5	103,940	45.5	228,620
2000	117,900	53.0	104,640	47.0	222,540
2001	118,640	53.0	105,040	47.0	223,680
2002	117,800	52.9	104,900	47.1	222,700
2003	121,040	53.5	105,220	46.5	226,260
2004	119,020	53.3	104,380	46.7	223,400
2005	118,380	53.1	104,660	46.9	223,040
2006	116,600	52.8	104,200	47.2	220,820
2007	110,160	51.6	103,200	48.4	213,360
2008	109,760	52.0	101,480	48.0	211,240
2009	126,600	55.5	101,640	44.5	228,240
2010	126,000	54.9	103,300	45.1	229,300

#### Notes

1. Key benefits include Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Disability Living Allowance (DLA) and Income Support (IS).
2. Data from May of each year except 2008 when February's data was used. May 2008's data was not published due to technical issues.
3. Working age persons comprise males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59.

## Indicator 4.6

### Income Support claimants



Source: *Income Support Summary Statistics, Department for Social Development*

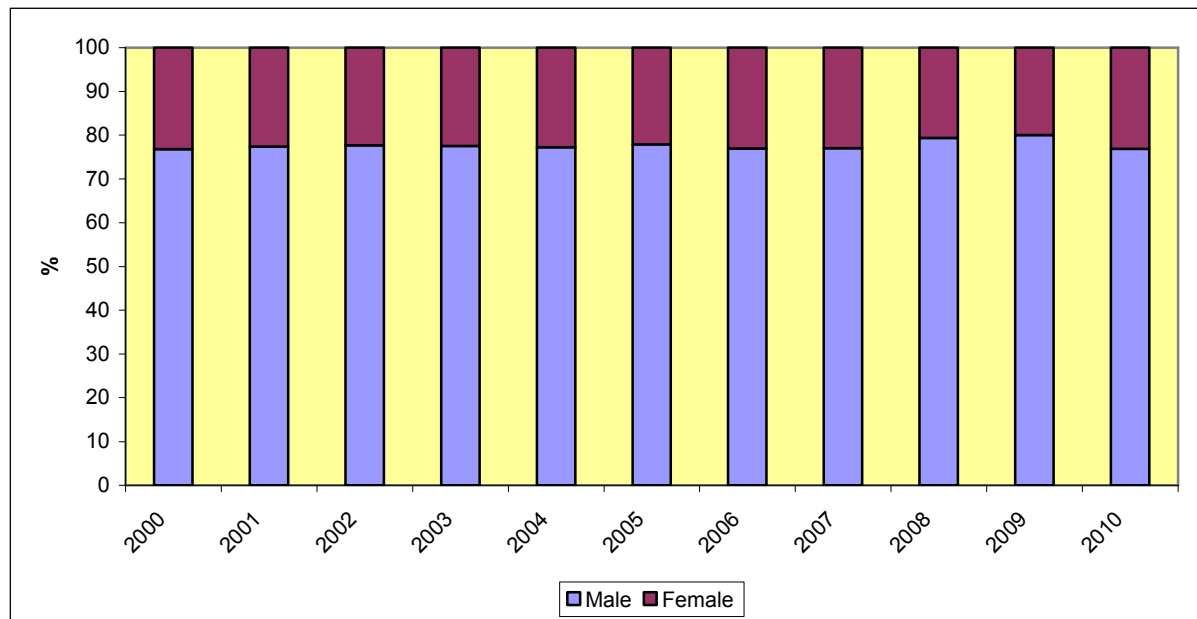
	Male		Female		Total
	No	%	No	%	No
1998	62,760	37.6	103,940	62.4	166,700
1999	62,940	37.7	103,920	62.3	166,860
2000	65,400	38.3	105,200	61.7	170,600
2001	68,380	39.0	107,040	61.0	175,420
2002	70,440	40.0	105,840	60.0	176,280
2003	73,000	40.5	107,100	59.5	180,100
2004	43,680	43.3	57,120	56.7	100,800
2005	43,720	43.2	57,540	56.8	101,260
2006	42,180	42.3	57,580	57.7	99,760
2007	39,740	40.9	57,480	59.1	97,220
2008	39,100	41.1	55,920	58.9	95,020
2009	37,280	40.7	54,220	59.3	91,500
2010	34,400	39.5	52,620	60.5	87,020

Notes:

1. These figures are not seasonally adjusted. Any comparisons should be made "year on year".
2. Figures in this table may be affected by the introduction of new tax credits in April 2003.
3. Claimants aged 60 and over transferred to Pension Credit on 6th October 2003.
4. Figures in this table are from May of each year.

## Indicator 4.7

### Job Seekers Allowance claimants



Source: *Jobseekers Allowance Benefit Publications, Department for Social Development*

	Male		Female		Total
	No	%	No	%	No
2000	32,452	76.8	9,803	23.2	42,255
2001	29,993	77.4	8,773	22.6	38,766
2002	27,751	77.6	7,996	22.4	35,747
2003	26,195	77.5	7,605	22.5	33,800
2004	23,490	77.2	6,930	22.8	30,420
2005	21,785	77.9	6,185	22.1	27,970
2006	21,220	76.9	6,360	23.1	27,580
2007	18,615	77.0	5,555	23.0	24,170
2008	19,360	79.4	5,030	20.6	24,390
2009	38,465	80.0	9,610	20.0	48,075
2010	42,015	76.9	12,655	23.1	54,670

Notes:

1. These figures are not seasonally adjusted. Any comparisons should be made "year on year".
2. Figures in this table may be affected by the introduction of new tax credits in April 2003.
3. Figures are from May of each year.

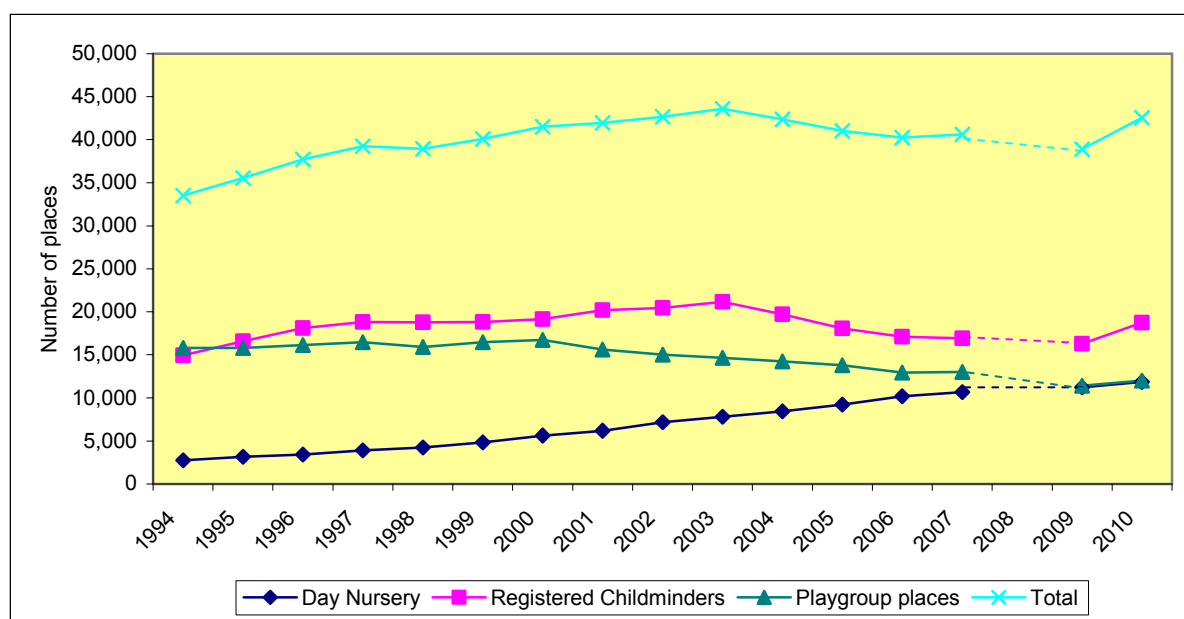
# Childcare

## Statistical Summary

1. The number of childcare places has increased from 33,508 in 1994 to 42,555 in 2010, an increase of 27% over the period. This was driven by increases in day nursery places and registered child minder places, counter balanced by a decline in playgroup places
2. The number of pre-school places has doubled from 10,785 in 1995/96 to 22,504 in 2010/11.

## Indicator 5.1

### Childcare places



Source: Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

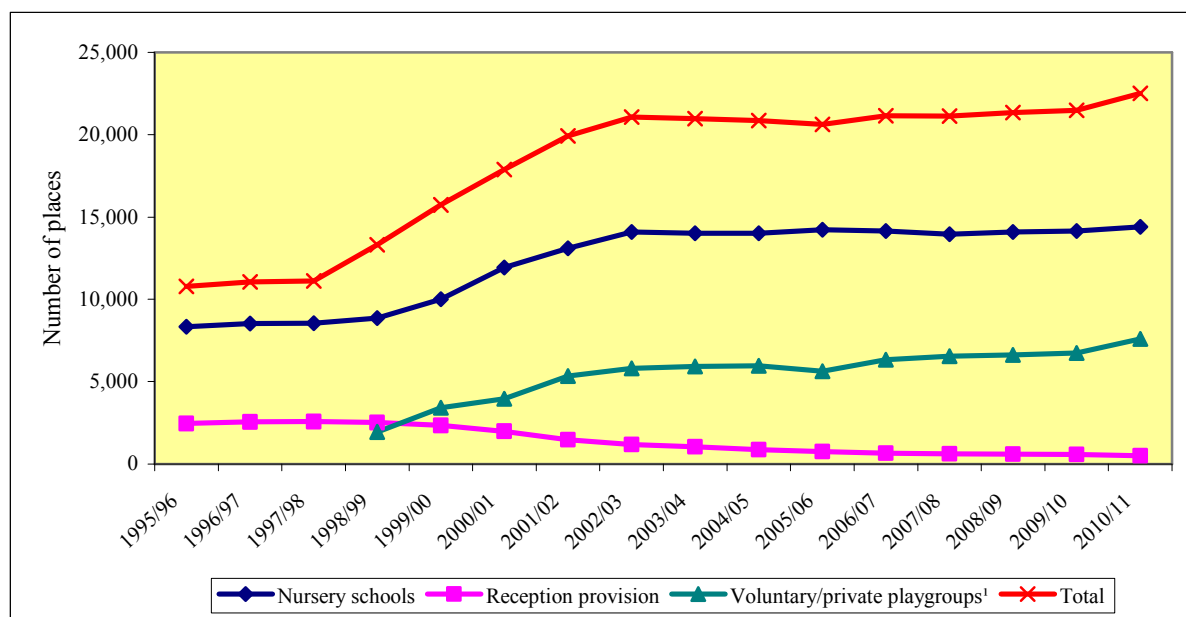
	Day Nursery	Registered Childminders	Playgroup Places	Total
1994	2,770	14,937	15,801	33,508
1995	3,164	16,564	15,809	35,537
1996	3,440	18,112	16,140	37,692
1997	3,924	18,816	16,483	39,223
1998	4,229	18,795	15,892	38,916
1999	4,828	18,807	16,450	40,085
2000	5,621	19,151	16,726	41,498
2001	6,174	20,185	15,598	41,957
2002	7,156	20,464	15,032	42,652
2003	7,798	21,164	14,646	43,608
2004	8,424	19,714	14,229	42,367
2005	9,197	18,065	13,770	41,032
2006	10,184	17,100	12,936	40,220
2007	10,671	16,908	13,015	40,594
2008	-	-	-	-
2009	11,215	16,300	11,400	38,915
2010	11,831	18,724	12,000	42,555

Note:

1. In Northern Ireland people who look after children aged under twelve years have been required to register since November 1996.
2. Number of places as per 31<sup>st</sup> March each year.
3. The question relating to childcare places was not asked in 2008

## Indicator 5.2

### Pre-school Places



Source: Department of Education

	Nursery schools	Reception provision	Voluntary/private playgroups	Total
1995/96	8,326	2,459		10,785
1996/97	8,522	2,544		11,066
1997/98	8,541	2,575		11,116
1998/99	8,850	2,521	1,945	13,316
1999/00	9,999	2,330	3,407	15,736
2000/01	11,931	1,990	3,957	17,878
2001/02	13,105	1,474	5,340	19,919
2002/03	14,092	1,180	5,804	21,076
2003/04	14,014	1,044	5,913	20,971
2004/05	14,016	883	5,952	20,851
2005/06	14,224	754	5,633	20,611
2006/07	14,158	658	6,327	21,143
2007/08	13,953	630	6,535	21,118
2008/09	14,095	607	6,629	21,331
2009/10	14,151	590	6,744	21,485
2010/11	14,408	497	7,599	22,504

Note:

1. Voluntary and private playgroups funded under the Pre-school education expansion programme which began in 1998/99.

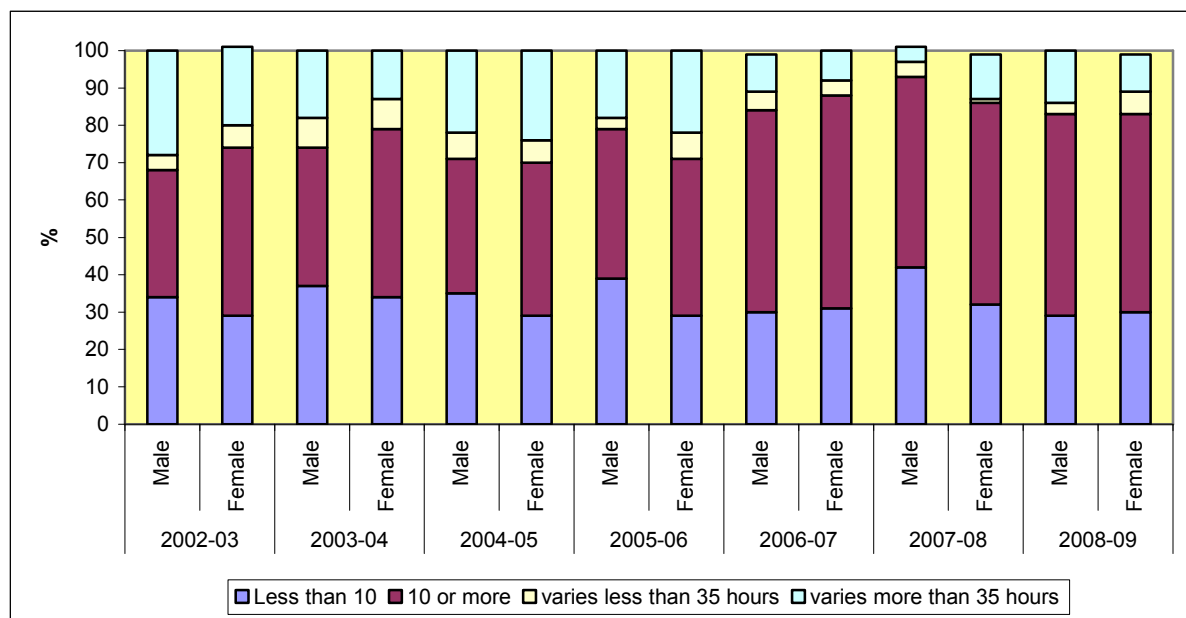
# Informal Caring

## Statistical Summary

1. Just over 50% of informal carers in 2008/09 regularly provided informal care for 10 hours or more each week, with the proportion for males (54%) being similar to that for females (53%). A similar proportion of females (30%) and males (29%) also regularly provided informal care for less than 10 hours each week.
2. In 2008/09, 31% of male adult informal carers were in full time employment compared to 26% of female adult informal carers.

## Indicator 6.1

### Informal adult carers by number of hours per week providing care



Source: Family resources survey, DSD

	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 10 hours	39	29	30	31	42	32	29	30
10 or more hours	40	42	54	57	51	54	54	53
Varies less than 35 hours	3	7	5	4	4	1	3	6
Varies more than 35 hours	18	22	10	8	4	12	14	10

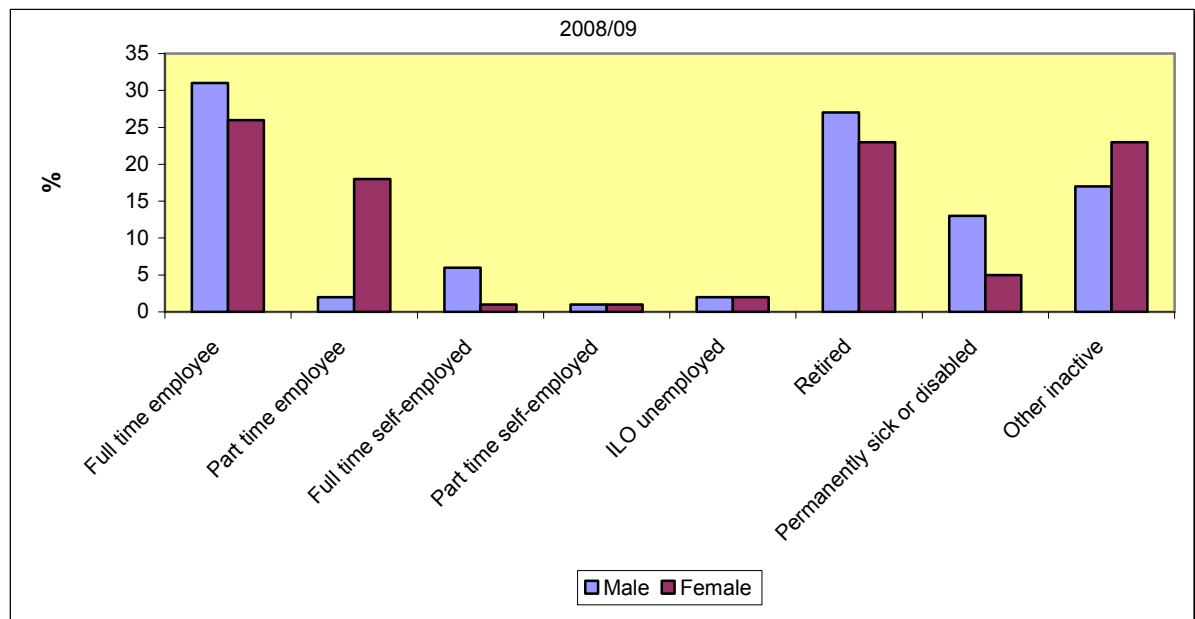
	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 10 hours	34	29	37	34	35	29
10 or more hours	34	45	37	45	36	41
Varies less than 35 hours	4	6	8	8	7	6
Varies more than 35 hours	28	21	18	13	22	24

#### Note

1. The FRS collects information on those giving and receiving help on an informal basis, that is, not as part of a paid job. What should be counted as care is not prescriptively defined. Respondents are asked if anyone in the household receives care, or if anyone gives care to anyone living outside the household. Questions are then asked about who is receiving the help or being looked after. There are then follow-up questions for each person named about who provides the help and frequency. Carers are counted only once, even if they look after more than one individual. Carers outside the household are not included in these tables as they are not identified individually within the questionnaire, and they may also produce instances of double counting.

## Indicator 6.2

### Employment status of Informal adult carers



Source: Family Resource Survey, DSD

	2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Full time employee	41	23	35	23	42	24	31	26
Part time employee	4	16	5	18	2	20	2	18
Full time self-employed	8	2	8	1	7	5	6	1
Part time self-employed	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
ILO unemployed	1	3	4	1	7	1	2	2
Retired	13	16	18	13	18	17	27	23
Permanently sick or disabled	14	13	13	13	14	9	13	5
Other inactive	15	24	16	31	8	24	17	23

	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Full time employee	37	25	34	29	31	25
Part time employee	2	25	1	17	7	19
Full time self-employed	11	3	12	2	17	3
Part time self-employed	1	2	1	1	3	1
ILO unemployed	1	1	3	1	1	2
Retired	16	12	26	20	17	14
Permanently sick or disabled	13	7	12	8	12	13
Other inactive	20	26	11	23	13	23

# Health

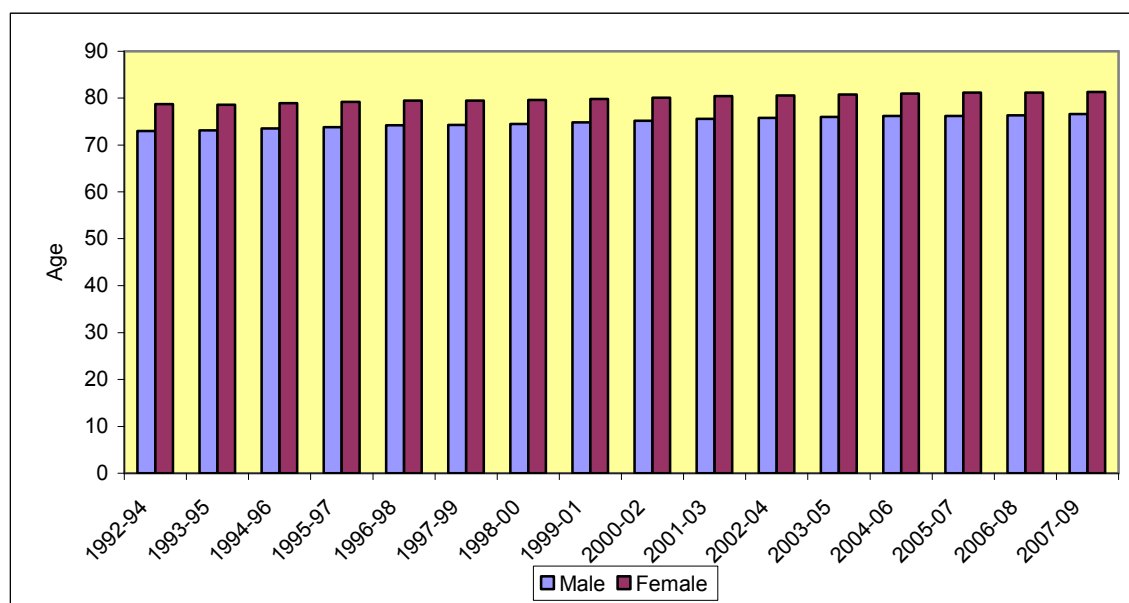
## Statistical Summary

1. Life expectancy at birth for males has increased from 73.0 years in 1992/94 to 76.6 years in 2007/09, and life expectancy at birth for females has increased from 78.7 years in 1992/94 to 81.3 years in 2007/09.
2. The standardised death rate for males has decreased from 9.4 per 1,000 in 1992 to 7.9 per 1,000 in 2009, and the rate for females has decreased from 9.0 per 1,000 in 1992 to 8.2 per 1,000 in 2009.
3. In 2003/04, 63% of males and 50% of females had participated in sport or physical activity in the previous 12 months (sport or physical activity excludes walking), and this has decreased to 54% and 41% respectively in 2009/10.
4. The proportion of males and females that reported their general health as good has remained relatively stable. 60% of males reported their general health as good in 1997/98 and 57% in 2009/10, while for females it was 54% and 56% respectively.
5. In 2009/10, 22% of males and 24% of females reported a limiting long-standing illness.
6. The proportion of males that reported being a cigarette smoker decreased from 33% in 1990/91 to 24% in 2009/10, while female cigarette smokers decreased from 31% to 24% respectively.
7. The proportion of males that reported consuming levels of alcohol above the sensible level increased from 17% in 1990/91 to 26% in 2008/09, while females consuming above the sensible level increased from 5% to 10% respectively.
8. The European age standardised rate (EASR) for all cancers was relatively stable between 1993 and 2008, but has increased slightly over the last few years. The rate for males was 569 per 100,000 in 1993 and 623 per 100,000 in 2008, while the rate for females was 451 per 100,000 in 1993 and 487 per 100,000 in 2008.
9. The EASR for lung cancer has decreased slightly for males and remained relatively stable for females. The rate for males was 77.9 per 100,000 in 1993 and 65.8 per 100,000 in 2008, while the rate for females was 34.6 per 100,000 in 1993 and 33.7 per 100,000 in 2008.
10. Male deaths from suicide or self-inflicted injury have increased by 95% from 105 deaths in 1995 to 205 deaths in 2009. Female deaths by comparison have increased by 34% over this period from 41 deaths to

55 deaths. The number of male deaths has been consistently higher than that for females over this period. Of the 260 deaths from suicide and self-inflicted injury in 2009, 79% were male and 21% were female.

## Indicator 7.1

### Life expectancy at birth



Source: The Annual Report of the Registrar General, 2009 (NISRA)

	Male Age (years)	Female Age (years)
1992-1994	73.0	78.7
1993-1995	73.1	78.6
1994-1996	73.5	78.9
1995-1997	73.8	79.2
1996-1998	74.2	79.5
1997-1999	74.3	79.5
1998-2000	74.5	79.6
1999-2001	74.8	79.8
2000-2002	75.2	80.1
2001-2003	75.6	80.4
2002-2004	75.8	80.6
2003-2005	76.0	80.8
2004-2006	76.2	81.0
2005-2007	76.2	81.2
2006-2008	76.3	81.2
2007-2009	76.6	81.3

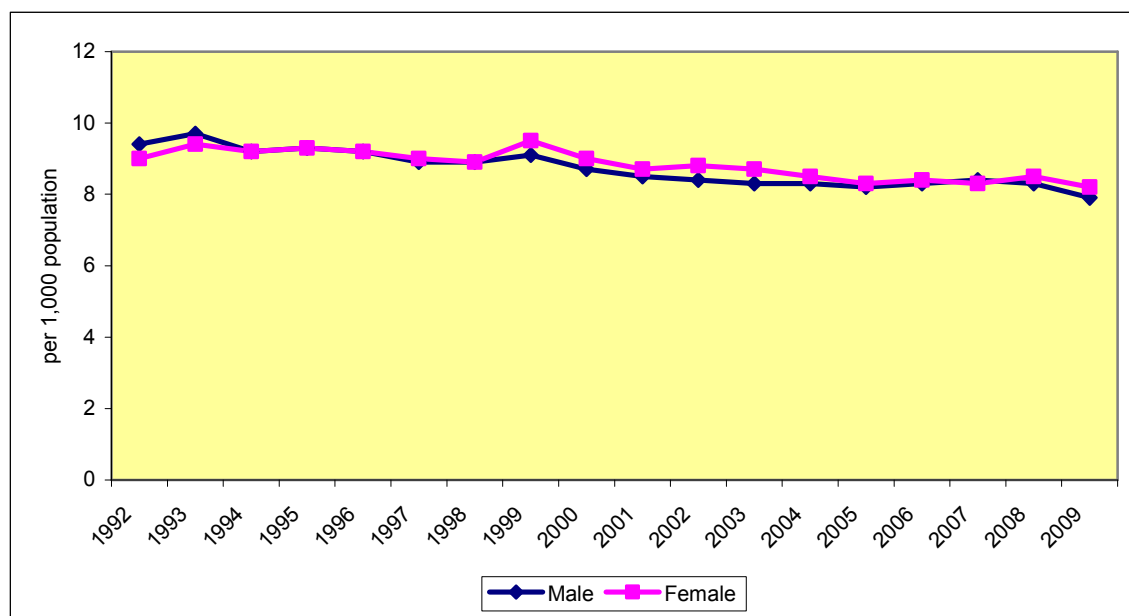
Source: Annual Population Estimates and General Registrar Office Death Certificates (NISRA)

Note:

1. Data derived from Government Actuary's Department (GAD).

## Indicator 7.2

### Standardised death rates



Source: *The Annual Report of the Registrar General, 2009 (NISRA)*

	Male	Female	All
1992	9.4	9.0	9.2
1993	9.7	9.4	9.6
1994	9.2	9.2	9.2
1995	9.3	9.3	9.3
1996	9.2	9.2	9.2
1997	8.9	9.0	9.0
1998	8.9	8.9	8.9
1999	9.1	9.5	9.3
2000	8.7	9.0	8.9
2001	8.5	8.7	8.6
2002	8.4	8.8	8.6
2003	8.3	8.7	8.5
2004	8.3	8.5	8.4
2005	8.2	8.3	8.2
2006	8.3	8.4	8.3
2007	8.4	8.3	8.3
2008	8.3	8.5	8.4
2009	7.9	8.2	8.1

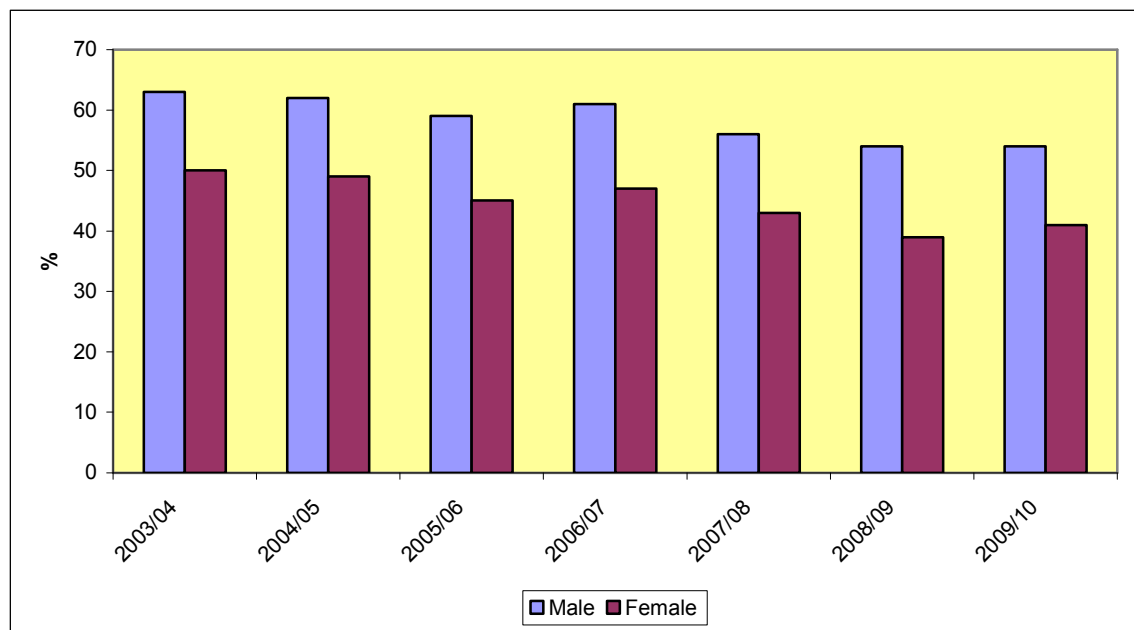
Source: *Demography and Methodology Branch, NISRA*

Note:

1. Rate per 1,000 population

## Indicator 7.3

### Sport or physical activity



Source: Continuous Household Survey

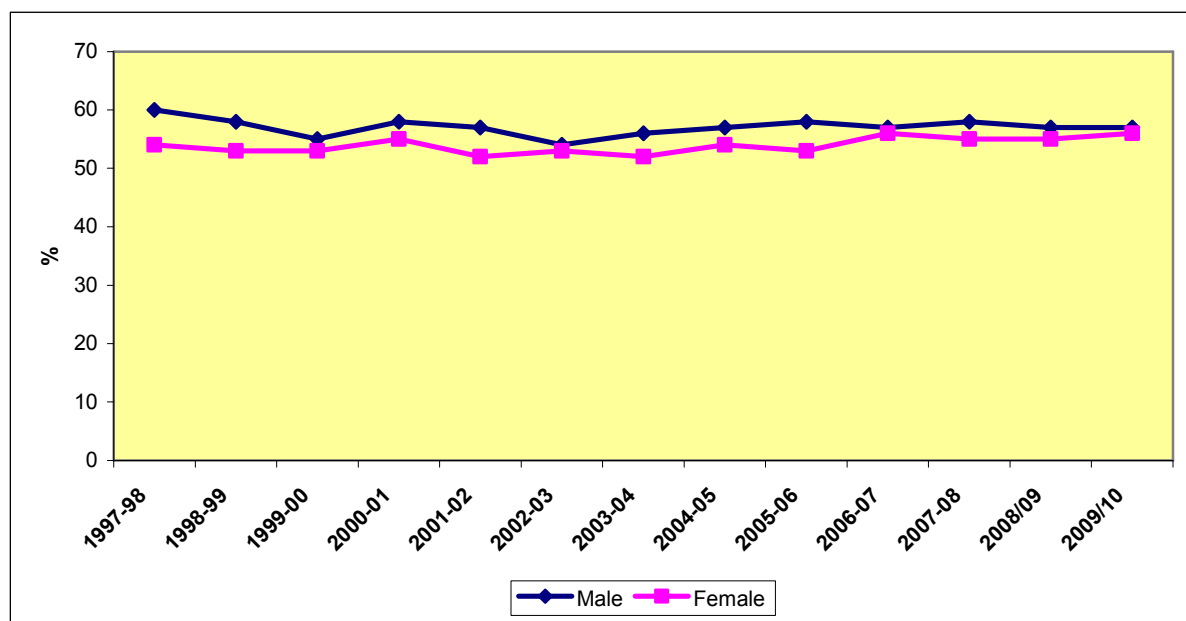
	Male	Female
2003-04	63	50
2004-05	62	49
2005-06	59	45
2006-07	61	47
2007-08	56	43
2008-09	54	39
2009/10	54	41

Note:

1. Refers to sport or physical activity during the last 12 months, excluding walking.
2. There have been a number of changes in the definitions used in this category, therefore only data from 2003-04 onwards can be used for comparative purposes.
3. Data for sport or physical activity 'including' walking was removed as the walking question was removed.

## Indicator 7.4

### General health self-reported as good

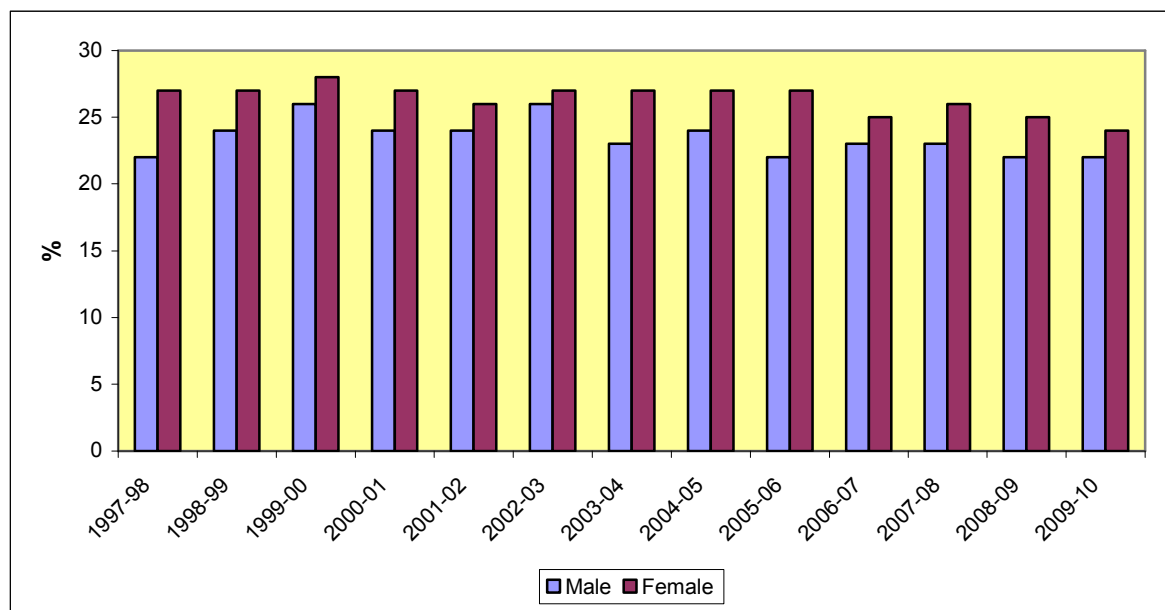


Source: Continuous Household Survey

	Percentages								
	Overall			Male			Female		
	Good	Fairly good	Not good	Good	Fairly good	Not good	Good	Fairly good	Not good
97-98	57	27	16	60	27	13	54	28	18
98-99	56	27	17	58	26	16	53	28	19
99-00	54	28	17	55	28	17	53	29	18
00-01	56	27	17	58	27	15	55	27	18
01-02	54	29	17	57	28	15	52	29	18
02-03	54	29	18	54	29	17	53	28	19
03-04	54	30	16	56	30	14	52	31	17
04-05	55	28	16	57	28	15	54	28	17
05-06	55	29	16	58	29	13	53	29	18
06-07	56	29	15	57	28	15	56	29	15
07-08	56	27	17	58	26	16	55	27	18
08-09	56	28	17	57	27	16	55	29	17
09-10	56	28	16	57	28	15	56	27	17

## Indicator 7.5

### Reported limiting long-standing illness

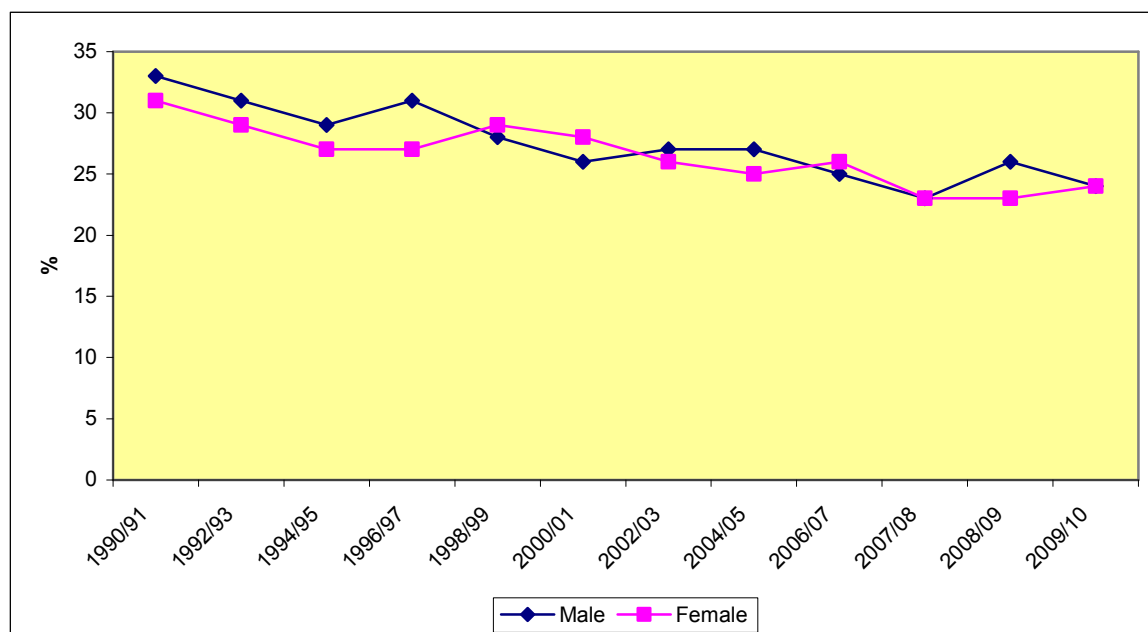


Source: Continuous Household Survey

	All Persons aged 16+			Percentages	
	Overall	Male		Female	
1997-98	25	22		27	
1998-99	25	24		27	
1999-00	27	26		28	
2000-01	26	24		27	
2001-02	25	24		26	
2002-03	27	24		27	
2003-04	25	23		27	
2004-05	25	24		27	
2005-06	25	22		27	
2006-07	24	23		25	
2007-08	25	23		26	
2008-09	24	22		25	
2009-10	23	22		24	

## Indicator 7.6

### Prevalence of cigarette smoking



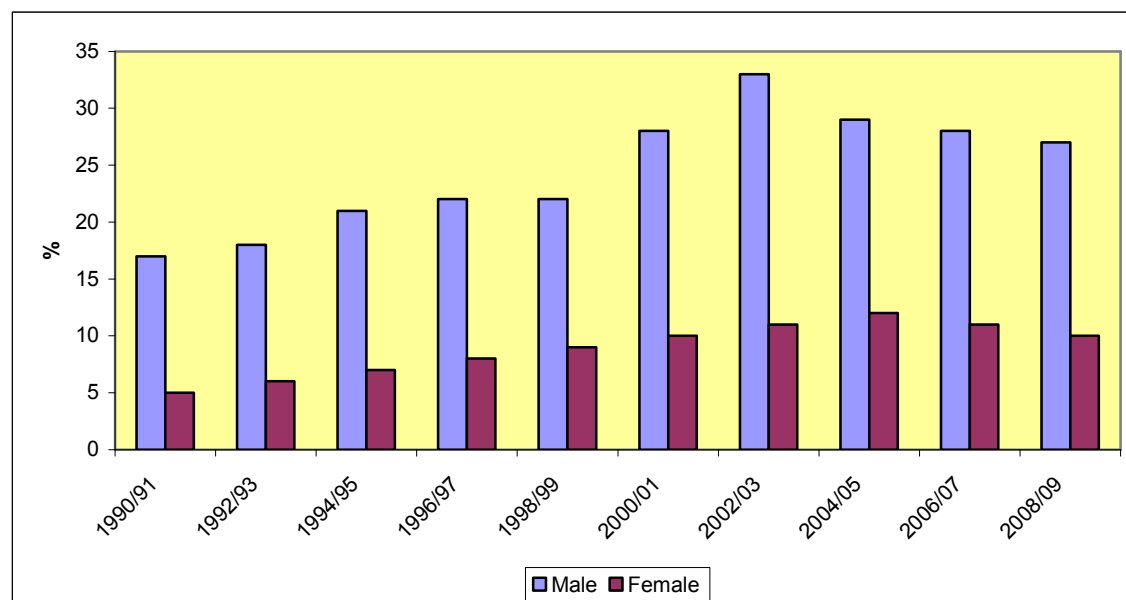
Source: Continuous Household Survey

All Persons aged 16+	Percentages		
	Overall	Male	Female
1990-91	32	33	31
1992-93	30	31	29
1994-95	28	29	27
1996-97	29	31	27
1998-99	29	28	29
2000-01	27	26	28
2002-03	26	27	26
2004-05	26	27	25
2006-07	25	25	26
2007-08	23	23	23
2008-09	24	26	23
2009-10	24	24	24

## Indicator 7.7

### Prevalence of alcohol consumption

#### Above sensible levels



Source: Continuous Household Survey

Persons aged 18+	Percentages									
	90-91	92-93	94-95	96-97	98-99	00-01	02-03	04-05	06-07	08-09
<b>Male</b>										
Non-drinker	23	23	22	22	22	21	19	19	20	21
Below sensible levels	61	59	58	56	56	50	48	57	52	53
Above sensible, below dangerous	14	14	16	17	18	19	22	14	20	19
Dangerous levels	3	4	5	5	4	9	11	5	8	8
<b>Female</b>										
Non-drinker	35	33	33	30	31	33	27	28	28	30
Below sensible levels	60	60	60	61	59	57	61	61	61	60
Above sensible, below dangerous	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	10	10	8
Dangerous levels	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
<b>All</b>										
Non-drinker	29	29	28	27	27	28	24	24	25	26
Below sensible levels	60	60	59	59	58	54	56	57	57	57
Above sensible, below dangerous	8	9	10	12	12	13	15	14	14	12
Dangerous levels	2	2	3	3	2	5	6	4	4	4

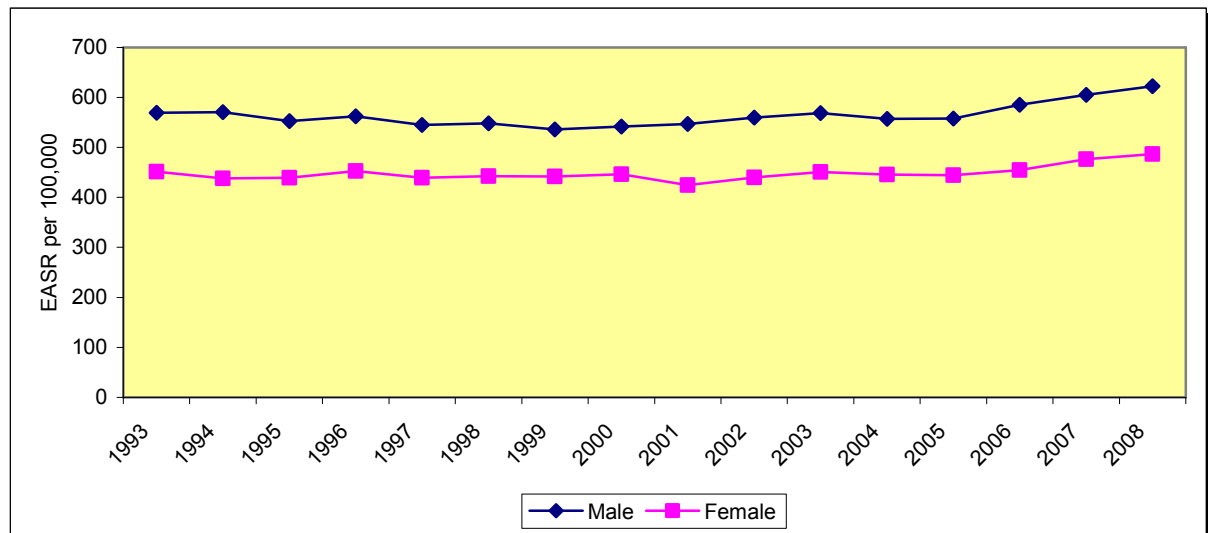
Notes:

1. Recommended sensible levels used are 21 units of alcohol per week for men and 14 units per week for women. Maximum safe levels are 50 units per week for men and 35 units per week for women.
2. The methodology for calculating alcohol units changed in 2008/09. The 2008/09 data in this table uses the old methodology for consistency. More details can be found at [http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme\\_compendia/drinkingmethodologyfinal.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/drinkingmethodologyfinal.pdf)

## Indicator 7.8

### Incidence of all cancers

#### European age standardised rate (EASR) by sex



Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

	Male			Female		
	Incidence	Crude Rate per 100,000	EASR Rate per 100,000	Incidence	Crude Rate per 100,000	EASR Rate per 100,000
1993	4,117	516	569	4,275	511	451
1994	4,168	520	570	4,147	493	438
1995	4,083	508	552	4,199	497	439
1996	4,233	522	562	4,424	520	452
1997	4,148	509	545	4,349	508	439
1998	4,236	517	548	4,366	508	442
1999	4,197	513	536	4,402	512	442
2000	4,286	522	542	4,438	515	446
2001	4,408	535	547	4,319	499	424
2002	4,601	555	560	4,575	527	440
2003	4,763	572	569	4,699	540	451
2004	4,761	569	557	4,709	539	446
2005	4,883	578	558	4,769	542	444
2006	5,215	611	585	4,967	559	455
2007	5,494	637	605	5,211	581	476
2008	5,794	665	623	5,406	598	487

#### Notes

1. Incidence- The number of new cases of a cancer diagnosed in Northern Ireland for a particular period.

2. Crude rate- The number of incident cases per 100,000 of population calculated as:

$$C = \frac{R}{N} \times 100,000$$

where:

R is the total number of incident cases;

N is the total number [of person-years of observation].

3. Age Standardised Rates (World and European)- The direct method employed here calculates theoretical rates which would apply if the age specific rates for Northern Ireland applied in the standard population. The standard populations used are the World and European Populations. The world has a younger age structure. The purpose of the standard populations is to provide an accepted standard set of population 'weights' which permit national and international comparisons to be made by taking account of variation in age structure between diverse populations. They are calculated as follows:

$$ASR = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^G a_i w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^G w_i}$$

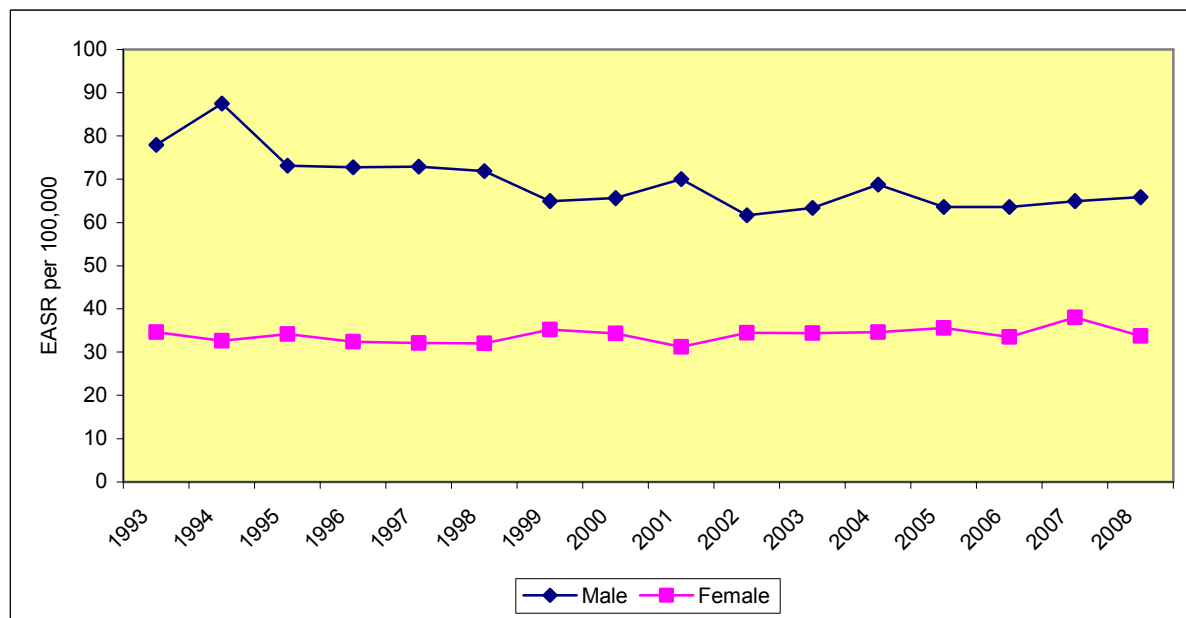
Where:

$a_i$  is the age-specific rate in age class  $i$ ;  
 $w_i$  is the standard population in age class  $i$ ;  
 $G$  represents the number of age intervals.

## Indicator 7.9

### Incidence of lung cancer

#### European age standardised rate (EASR) by sex



Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry

	Incidence	Male		Incidence	Female	
		Crude Rate per 100,000	EASR Rate per 100,000		Crude Rate per 100,000	EASR Rate per 100,000
1993	565	70.8	77.9	320	38.2	34.6
1994	625	77.9	87.5	311	36.9	32.6
1995	546	67.9	73.1	331	39.2	34.2
1996	551	68.0	72.7	310	36.4	32.4
1997	553	67.8	72.9	324	37.9	32.1
1998	562	68.6	71.8	330	38.4	32.0
1999	511	62.4	64.9	358	41.6	35.2
2000	518	63.1	65.6	342	39.7	34.3
2001	567	68.8	70.0	320	37.0	31.2
2002	509	61.4	61.7	367	42.3	34.5
2003	536	64.4	63.4	361	41.5	34.4
2004	598	71.5	68.7	380	43.5	34.6
2005	558	66.1	63.6	393	44.7	35.6
2006	573	67.1	63.6	369	41.5	33.5
2007	598	69.4	64.9	422	47.0	38.0
2008	624	71.7	65.8	483	42.4	33.7

#### Notes

1. Incidence- The number of new cases of a cancer diagnosed in Northern Ireland for a particular period.
2. Crude rate- The number of incident cases per 100,000 of population calculated as:

$$C = \frac{R}{N} \times 100,000$$

where:

R is the total number of incident cases;

N is the total number [of person-years of observation].

3. Age Standardised Rates (World and European)- The direct method employed here calculates theoretical rates which would apply if the age specific rates for Northern Ireland applied in the standard population. The standard populations used are the World and European Populations. The world has a younger age structure. The purpose of the standard populations is to provide an accepted standard set of population 'weights' which permit national and international comparisons to be made by taking account of variation in age structure between diverse populations. They are calculated as follows:

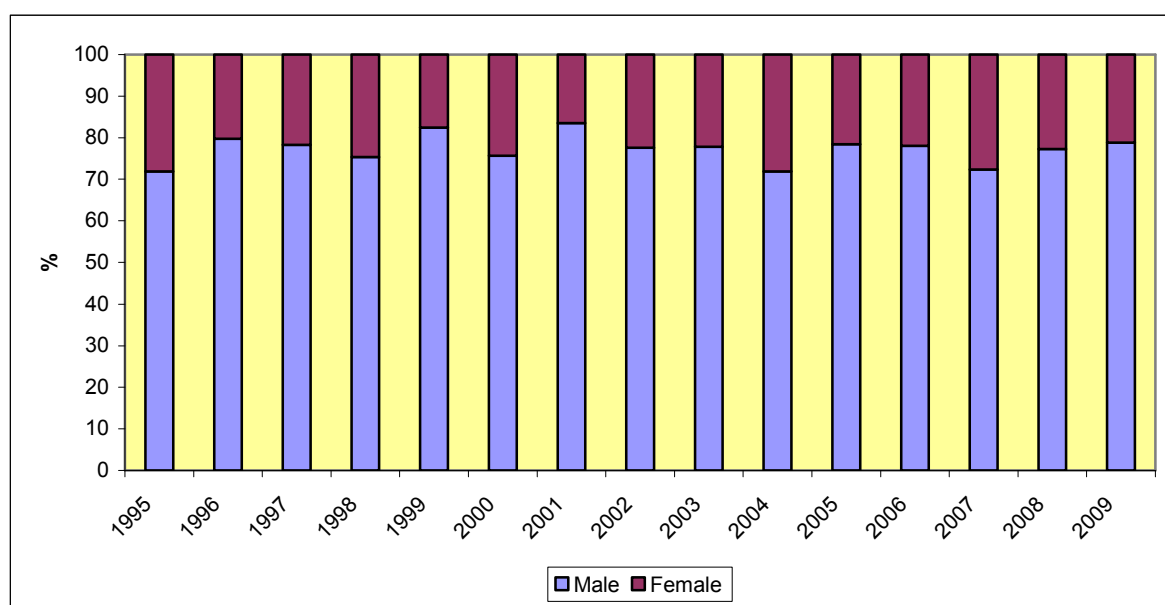
$$ASR = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^G a_i w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^G w_i}$$

Where:

$a_i$  is the age-specific rate in age class  $i$ ;  
 $w_i$  is the standard population in age class  $i$ ;  
 $G$  represents the number of age intervals.

## Indicator 7.10

### Deaths from suicide



Source: GRO

	Male	Female	Total	Male (%)	Female (%)
1995	105	41	146	72	28
1996	114	29	143	80	20
1997	108	30	138	78	22
1998	113	37	150	75	25
1999	127	27	154	82	18
2000	140	45	185	76	24
2001	132	26	158	84	16
2002	142	41	183	78	22
2003	112	32	144	78	22
2004	105	41	146	72	28
2005	167	46	213	78	22
2006	227	64	291	78	22
2007	175	67	242	72	28
2008	218	64	282	77	23
2009	205	55	260	79	21

Note:

1. The UK definition of suicide includes 'events of undetermined intent' along with 'intentional self-harm'. The 'events of undetermined intent' were not included in the last report. They were included in this report to reflect the definition used in the Registrar General's Annual Report.
2. Suicide mortality data is recorded based on the year they were registered rather than the year they occurred.

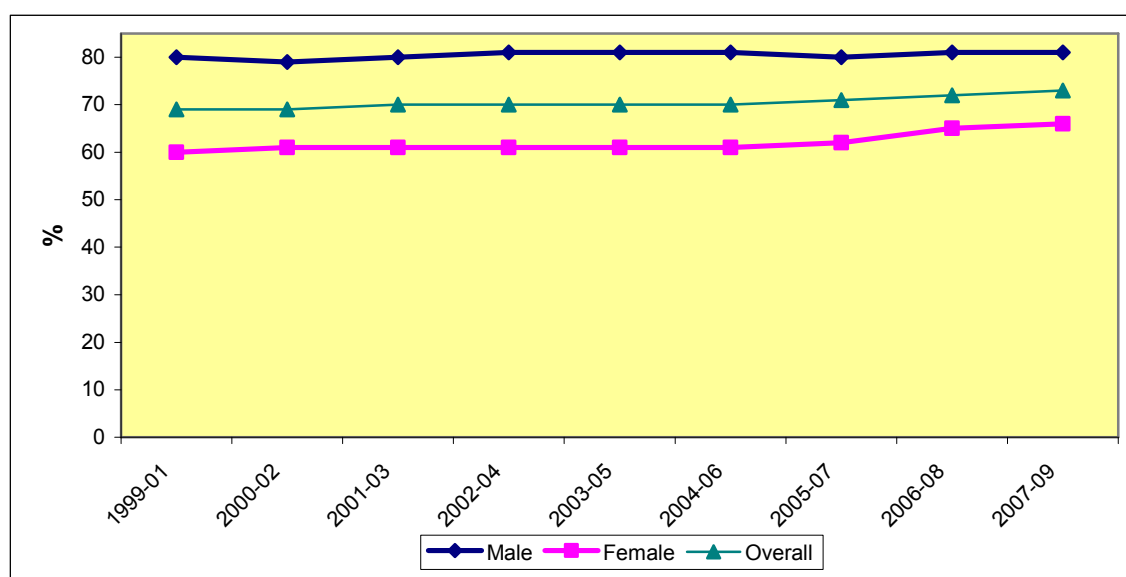
# Transport

## Statistical Summary

1. The proportion of males with a full driving license was 80% in 1999-2001 and 81% in 2007-2009. The proportion of females with a full driving license has increased from 60% in 1998-2001 to 66% in 2007-2009.
2. In 2007-09, the majority of males (69%) and females (74%) used a car as their main mode of transport.
3. In 2007-09, males are more likely to use the car for commuting (22%) than females (16%), whilst females are more likely to use the car for shopping (25%) than males (19%).
4. The proportion of males who wear their seatbelts was 87% in 2003 and 97% in 2010. The proportion of females who wear their seatbelts was 94% in 2003 and 98% in 2010.
5. In 2010, 34% of females and 30% of males said they never normally exceed the speed limit.

## Indicator 8.1

### Proportion of males and females with full car driving licence



Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (TSNI), DRD

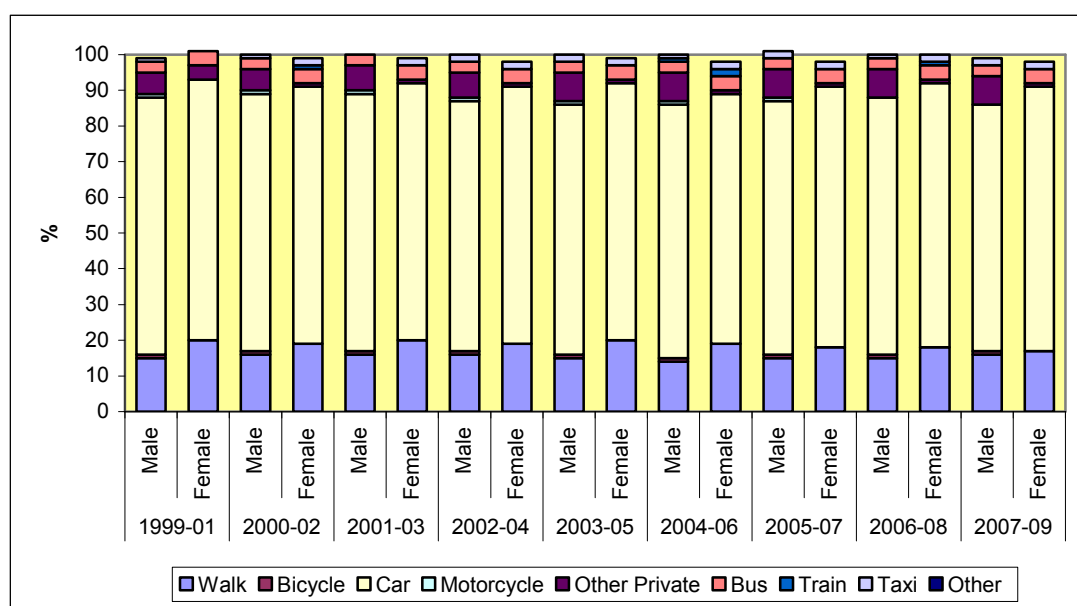
	OVERALL	GENDER	
	%	Female %	Male %
1999-2001	69	60	80
2000-2002	69	61	79
2001-2003	70	61	80
2002-2004	70	61	81
2003-2005	70	61	81
2004-2006	70	61	81
2005-2007	71	62	80
2006-2008	72	65	81
2007-2009	73	66	81

#### Notes

1. The TSNI is based on the National Travel Survey (NTS), as used in Great Britain.
2. The main survey in Northern Ireland began as a continuous survey in March 1999. It is conducted over a calendar year (from January to December). The first results were published in 2003 for the period 1999-2001. As the sample size is relatively small, 3 years of data need to be combined to ensure the analysis carried out is robust.
3. A sample of 1,740 addresses per year is drawn from the Land and Property Services (LPS) list of private addresses using a methodology which is designed to provide representative geographic coverage across NI. In 2009, there was an achieved sample size of 1,036.
4. Information for the survey is collected using two methods. Individuals complete a seven-day travel diary, which collects information on all journeys of 50 metres or more. Details include information such as purpose of journey, length of journey and method of travel. Personal information is also collected in a computer interview. This allows details such as age, sex, working status, etc. to be linked to all journey data.
5. Figures include only respondents aged 17 and over who gave a valid answer to the question "Do you hold any driving licences valid in the UK?"

## Indicator 8.2

### Journeys by means of travel



Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (TSNI), DRD

	2003-2005		2004-2006		2005-2007		2006-2008		2008-2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Walk	15	20	14	19	15	18	15	18	16	17
Bicycle	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Car	70	72	71	73	71	73	72	74	69	74
Motorcycle	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Private	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1
Bus	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Train	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Taxi	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Modes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average number of Journeys	970	991	967	968	949	963	942	957	923	948
Average distance travelled	7,480	5,699	7,762	5,707	7,555	5,720	7,381	5,754	7,189	5,761

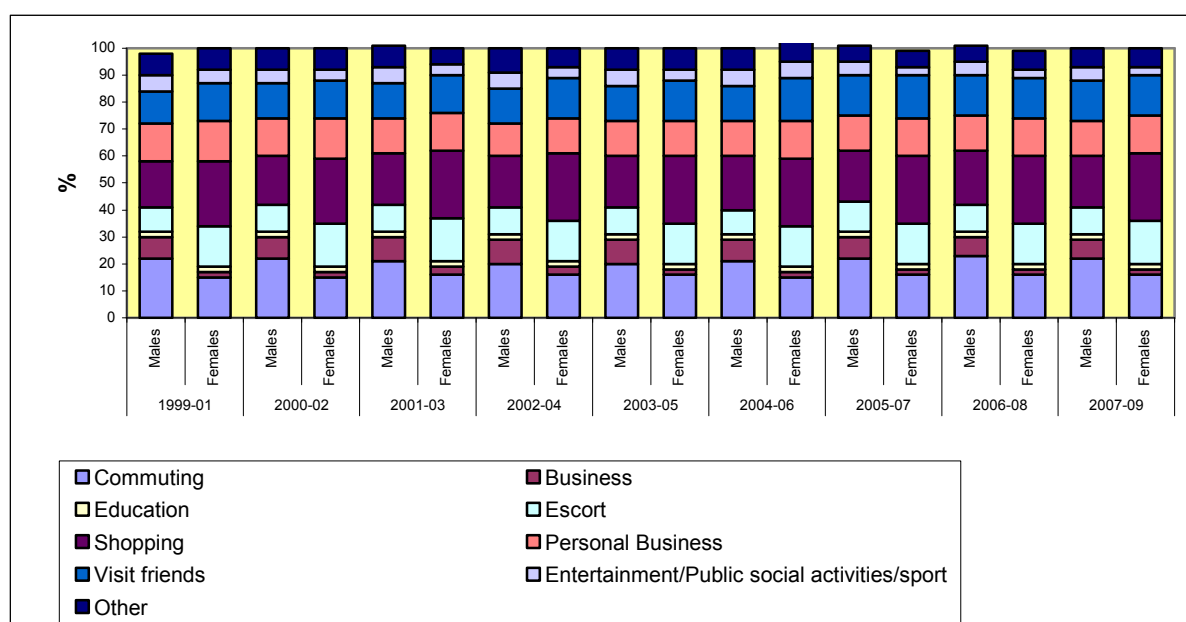
	1999-2001		2000-2002		2001-2003		2002-2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Walk	15	20	16	19	16	20	16	19
Bicycle	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Car	72	73	72	72	72	72	70	72
Motorcycle	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Other Private	6	4	6	1	7	1	7	1
Bus	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
Train	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Taxi	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Modes	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average number of Journeys	1,015	1,017	1,010	997	993	993	993	1,001
Average distance travelled	7,661	5,721	7,549	5,613	7,233	5,640	7,299	5,677

Notes:

1. The TSNI is based on the National Travel Survey (NTS), as used in Great Britain.
2. The main survey in Northern Ireland began as a continuous survey in March 1999. It is conducted over a calendar year (from January to December). The first results were published in 2003 for the period 1999-2001. As the sample size is relatively small, 3 years of data need to be combined to ensure the analysis carried out is robust.
3. A sample of 1,740 addresses per year is drawn from the Land and Property Services (LPS) list of private addresses using a methodology which is designed to provide representative geographic coverage across NI. In 2009, there was an achieved sample size of 1,036.
4. Information for the survey is collected using two methods. Individuals complete a seven-day travel diary, which collects information on all journeys of 50 metres or more. Details include information such as purpose of journey, length of journey and method of travel. Personal information is also collected in a computer interview. This allows details such as age, sex, working status, etc. to be linked to all journey data.

## Indicator 8.3

### Journeys by purpose



Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (TSNI), DRD

	2003-2005		2004-2006		2005-2007		2006-2008		2008-2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Commuting	20	16	21	15	22	16	23	16	22	16
Business	9	2	8	2	8	2	7	2	7	2
Education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Escort	10	15	9	15	10	15	10	15	10	16
Shopping	19	25	20	25	19	25	20	25	19	25
Personal Business	13	13	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Visit friends	13	15	13	16	15	16	15	15	15	15
Entertainment/Public social activities/sport	6	4	6	5	5	3	5	3	5	3
Other	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	7	7	7
Average number of Journeys	970	991	967	968	949	963	942	957	923	948
Average distance travelled	7,480	5,699	7,762	5,707	7,555	5,720	7,381	5,754	7,189	5,761

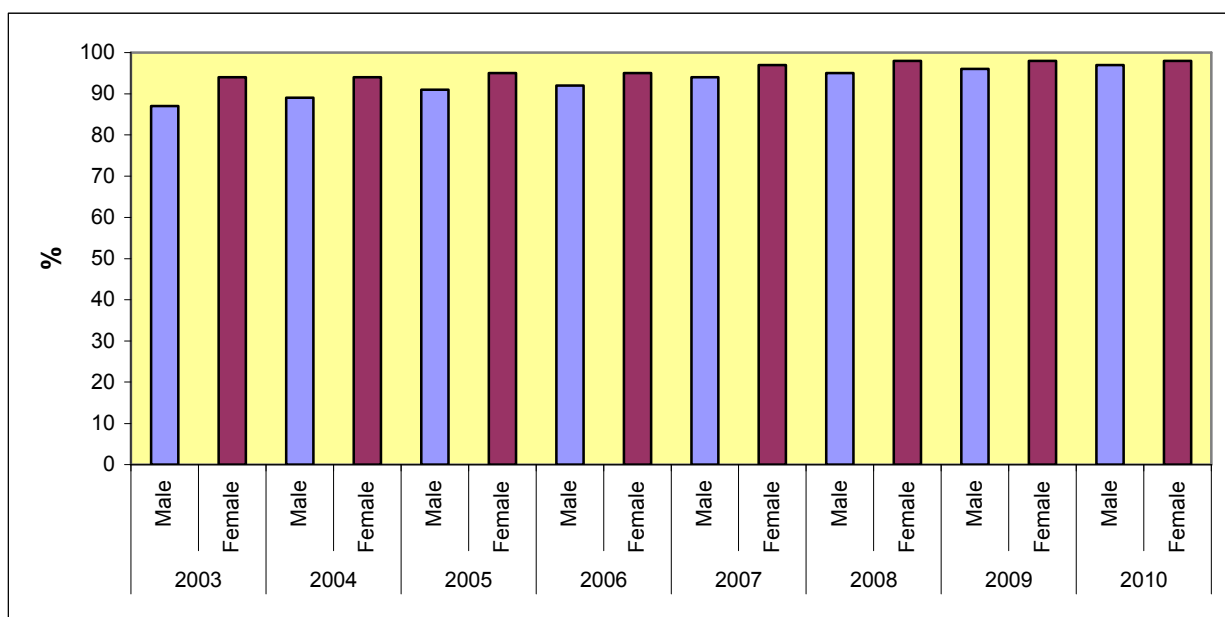
	1999-2001		2000-2002		2001-2003		2002-2004	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Commuting	22	15	22	15	21	16	20	16
Business	8	2	8	2	9	3	9	3
Education	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Escort	9	15	10	16	10	16	10	15
Shopping	17	24	18	24	19	25	19	25
Personal Business	14	15	14	15	13	14	12	13
Visit friends	12	14	13	14	13	14	13	15
Entertainment/Public social activities/sport	6	5	5	4	6	4	6	4
Other	8	8	9	7	8	8	9	7
Average number of Journeys	1,015	1,017	1,010	997	993	993	993	1,001
Average distance travelled	7,661	5,721	7,549	5,613	7,233	5,640	7,299	5,677

Notes:

1. The TSNI is based on the National Travel Survey (NTS), as used in Great Britain.
2. The main survey in Northern Ireland began as a continuous survey in March 1999. It is conducted over a calendar year (from January to December). The first results were published in 2003 for the period 1999-2001. As the sample size is relatively small, 3 years of data need to be combined to ensure the analysis carried out is robust.
3. A sample of 1,740 addresses per year is drawn from the Land and Property Services (LPS) list of private addresses using a methodology which is designed to provide representative geographic coverage across NI. In 2009, there was an achieved sample size of 1,036.
4. Information for the survey is collected using two methods. Individuals complete a seven-day travel diary, which collects information on all journeys of 50 metres or more. Details include information such as purpose of journey, length of journey and method of travel. Personal information is also collected in a computer interview. This allows details such as age, sex, working status, etc. to be linked to all journey data.

## Indicator 8.4

### Seatbelt wearing rate of drivers



Source: NI Seat Belt Survey, DOE

	Male (%)		Female (%)	
	Seat belt used	Restraint unused	Seat belt used	Restraint unused
2003	87	13	94	6
2004	89	11	94	6
2005	91	9	95	5
2006	92	8	95	5
2007	94	6	97	3
2008	95	5	98	2
2009	96	4	98	2
2010	97	3	98	2

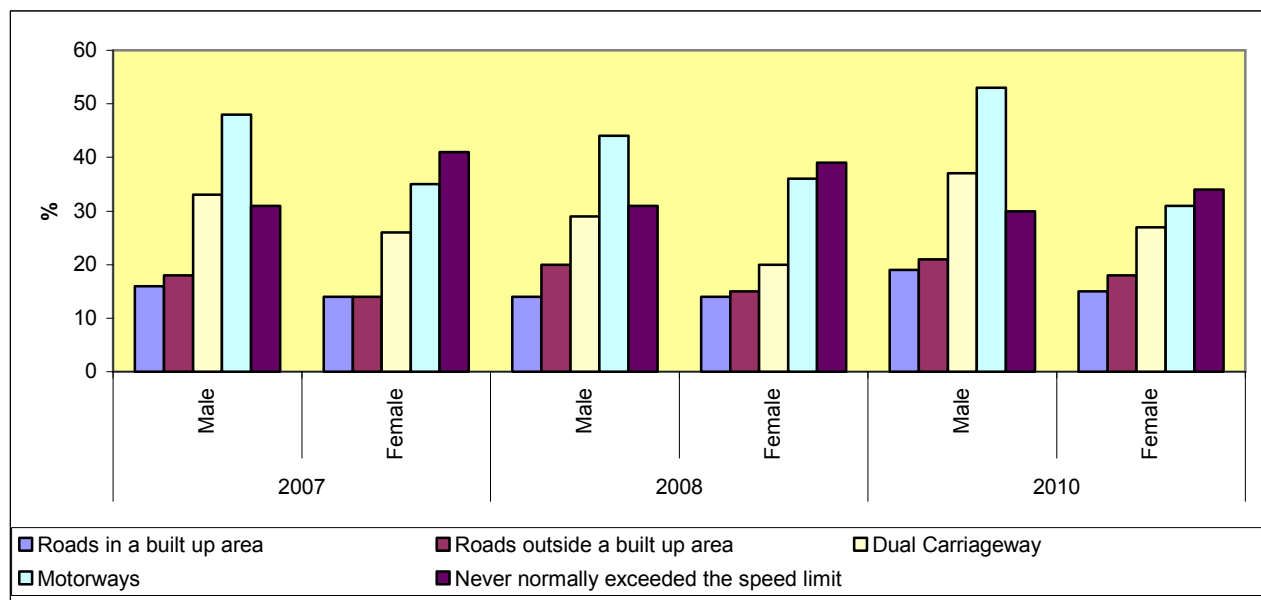
#### Notes

1. Survey data was collected at 15 sites throughout Northern Ireland. Of these sites, six were located on rural roads, six on urban roads and three on motorways.
2. Fieldwork involved observing stationary traffic and recording details including gender, estimated age and whether a seat belt or child restraint was being used by car occupants.

## Indicator 8.5

### Exceeding the speed limit

On which of the following road types would you normally drive faster than the speed limit?



Source: DOE Road Safety Monitor

	2007		2008		2010	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Roads in a built up area (30mph speed limit or less)	16	14	14	14	19	15
Roads outside a built up area (30-60mph speed limit)	18	14	20	15	21	18
Dual Carriageways	33	26	29	20	37	27
Motorways	48	35	44	36	53	41
Never normally exceed speed limit	31	41	31	39	30	34

#### Notes

1. Percentages may add to more than 100 due to multiple responses
2. The questions were collected as part of the NI Omnibus Survey from 2007 onwards. The question asked from 2007 onwards differed from the question asked in previous year so a direct comparison cannot be made with previous years' results. Questions regarding speeding were not included in the 2009 survey.

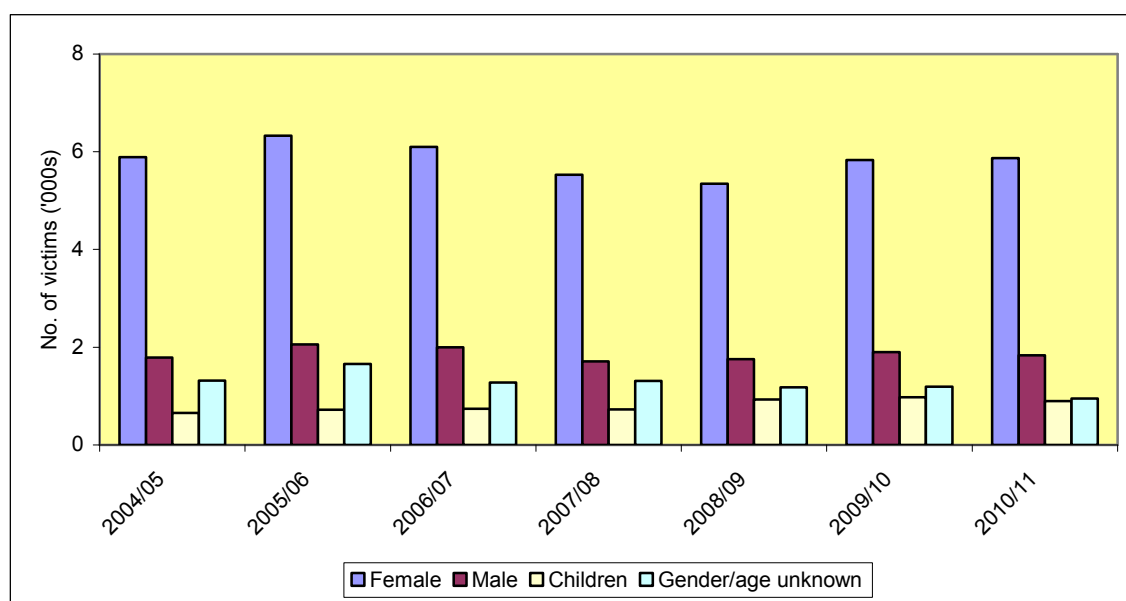
# Violence and Crime

## Statistical Summary

1. The number of females and males recorded by police as victims of domestic violence has changed relatively little since 2004/05. In 2010/11 5,867 females were recorded as victims of domestic violence in comparison to 1,833 of males.
2. Females report a greater impact of the fear of crime than males, with 38% of females and 29% of males in 2009/10 indicating that the fear of crime had a medium to high effect on their quality of life.
3. The adult victimisation rate for males has decreased from 6.6% in 1997 to 2.7% in 2009/10, whilst the female rate has remained relatively stable over this time, at 2.4% and 1.8% respectively.
4. The vast majority of the average Northern Ireland prison population is male (1,417 male, 48 female in 2009).

## Indicator 9.1

### Victims of domestic violence



Source: PSNI Central Statistics Unit

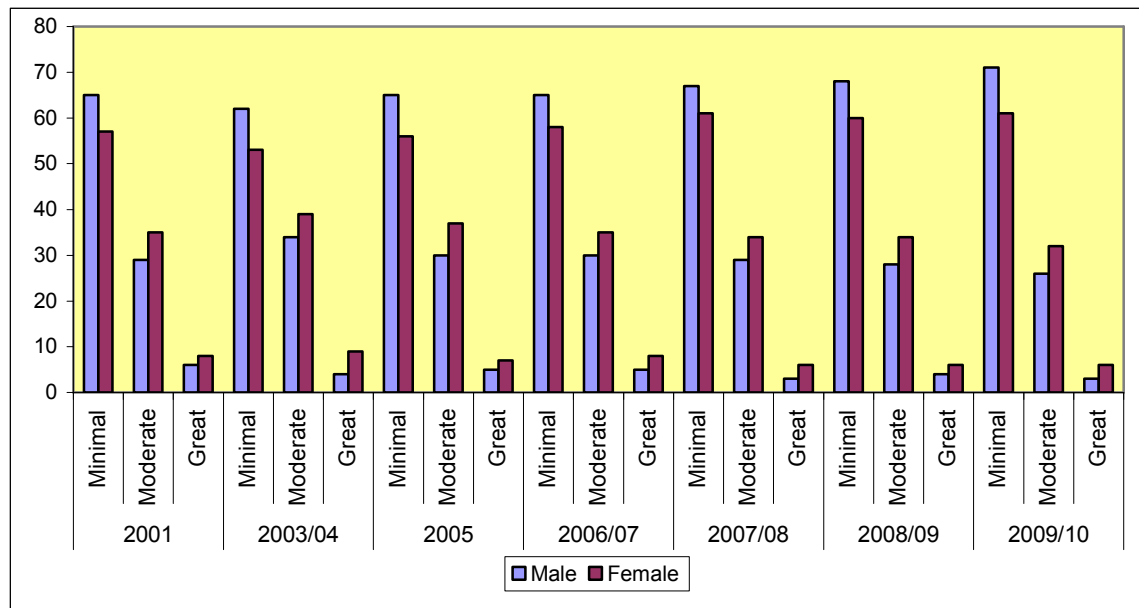
	Female 18+	Male 18+	Children under 18	Gender/age unknown	Total
2004/05	5,890	1,793	655	1,318	9,656
2005/06	6,331	2,061	719	1,657	10,768
2006/07	6,096	1,999	742	1,278	10,115
2007/08	5,528	1,711	731	1,313	9,283
2008/09	5,345	1,757	931	1,178	9,211
2009/10	5,832	1,903	974	1,194	9,903
2010/11	5,867	1,833	897	949	9,546

Note:

1. The gender/age unknown figures include breach of non molestation orders, which are not recorded against individual victims and therefore do not have an associated age or gender.
2. The domestic abuse offence figures shown above do not include assault on police.
3. The 2009/10 and 2010/11 figures differ slightly from published figures as work was carried out on them which have improved completeness of age and gender details.
4. Prior to 2009/10 children were defined as being aged under 17, therefore the data in this table differs from the published data
5. The 2002/03 and 2003/04 data that was published in the previous report was removed as it was compiled by a difference branch using a different methodology.

## Indicator 9.2

### Effect of fear of crime on quality of life

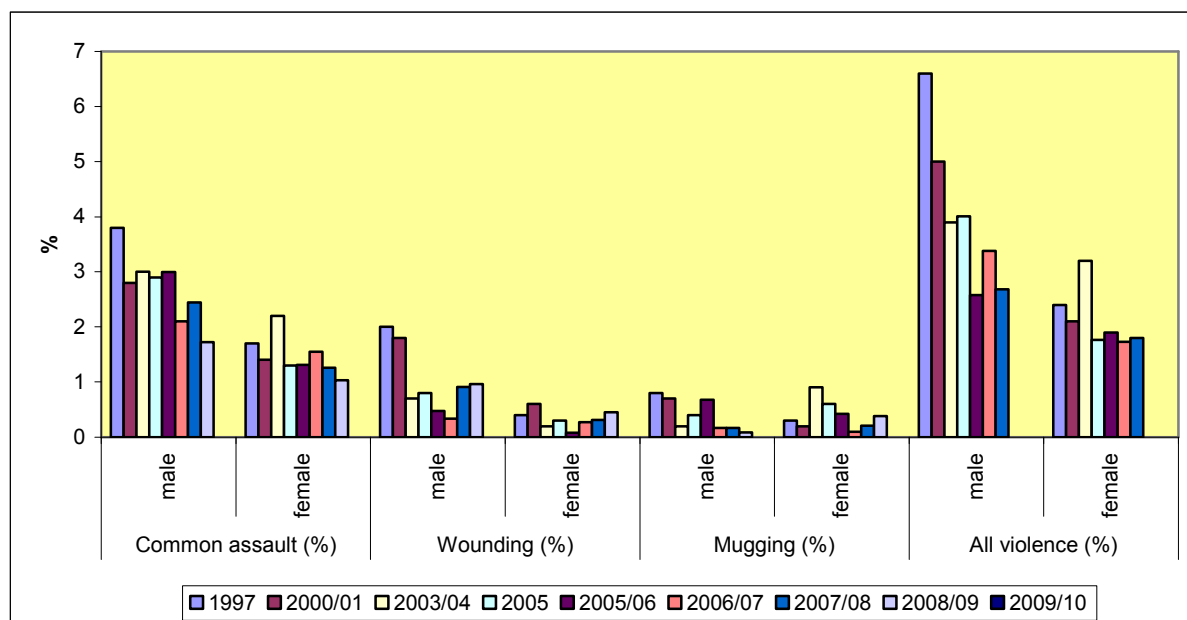


Source: NI Crime Survey, DOJ

	percentage								
	Male			Female			All		
	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Minimal	Moderate	Great	Minimal	Moderate	Great
2001	65	29	6	57	35	8	61	32	7
2003/04	62	34	4	53	39	9	57	36	6
2005	65	30	5	56	37	7	60	34	6
2006/07	65	30	5	58	35	8	61	33	6
2007/08	67	29	3	61	34	6	64	32	4
2008/09	68	28	4	60	34	6	64	31	5
2009/10	71	26	3	61	32	6	66	29	5

## Indicator 9.3

### Adult victimisation rates by crime type



Source: NI Crime Survey, DOJ

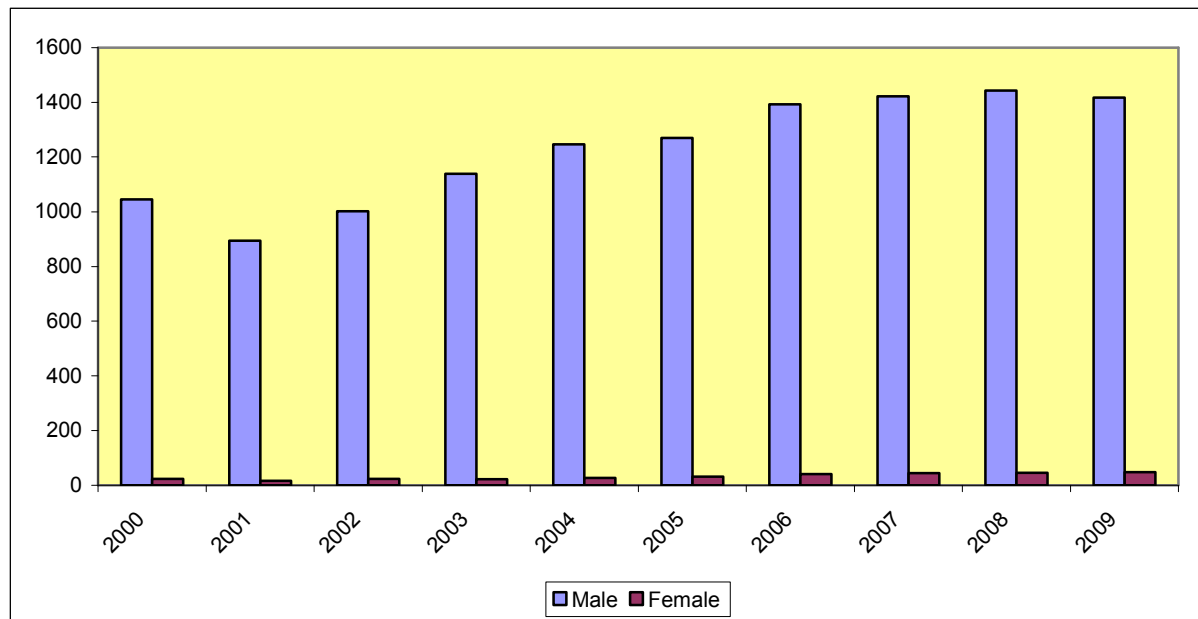
	Common assault	Wounding	Mugging	All violence
<b>Men</b>				
1997	3.8	2.0	0.8	6.6
2000/01	2.8	1.8	0.7	5.0
2003/04	3.0	0.7	0.2	3.9
2005	2.9	0.8	0.4	4.0
2006/07	3.0	0.5	0.7	4.0
2007/08	2.1	0.3	0.2	2.6
2008/09	2.4	0.9	0.2	3.4
2009/10	1.7	1.0	0.1	2.7
<b>Women</b>				
1997	1.7	0.4	0.3	2.4
2000/01	1.4	0.6	0.2	2.1
2003/04	2.2	0.2	0.9	3.2
2005	1.3	0.3	0.6	2.2
2006/07	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.8
2007/08	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.9
2008/09	1.3	0.3	0.2	1.7
2009/10	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.8

Note:

1. Prevalence risks for violent crimes are based on adults and are weighted for household size

## Indicator 9.5

### Average NI prison population



Source: Annual Prison Bulletin, Department of Justice

	Male	Female
2000	1045	23
2001	894	16
2002	1002	24
2003	1138	22
2004	1246	27
2005	1269	32
2006	1393	41
2007	1422	44
2008	1443	46
2009	1417	48

# Decision Making Roles

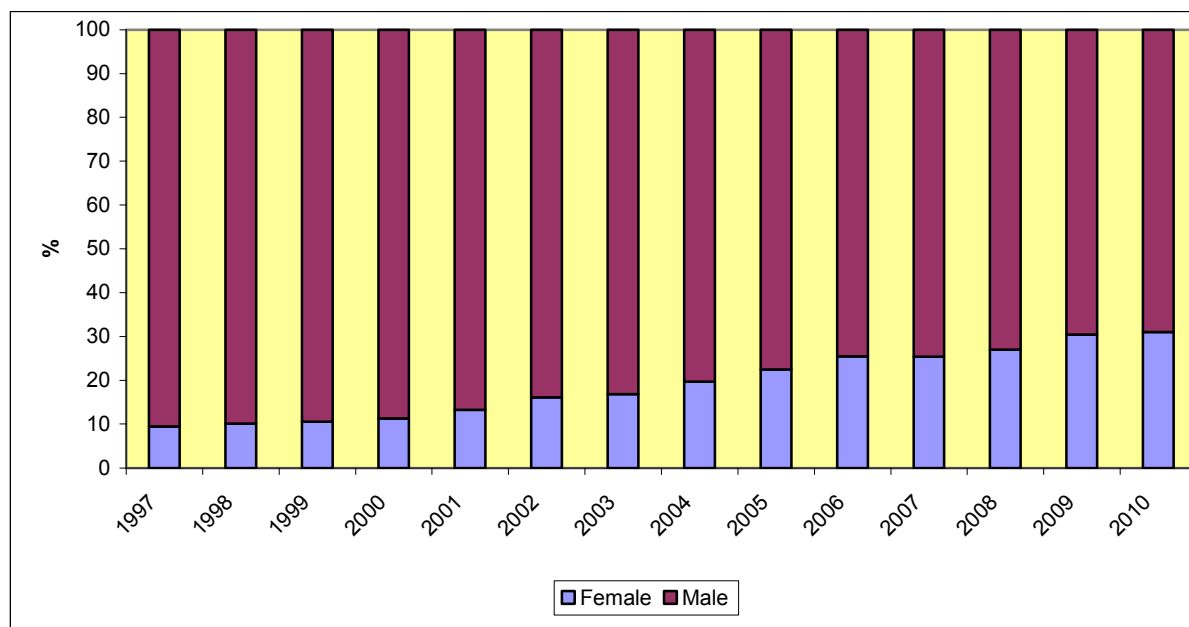
## Statistical Summary

1. In 1997, around 1 in 10 people at grade 5 or above (senior civil service) in the Northern Ireland Civil Service were female and 9 out of 10 were male. In 2010 the figures were 31% female and 69% male.

2. In the Northern Ireland Health and Personal Social Services (NIHPSS) in 2010, the majority of ambulance workers were male (76%) and the majority of administrative and clerical workers were female (83%). Overall, 19% of NIHPSS staff were male and 81% were female.

## Indicator 10.1

### Senior civil servants (Grade 5 and above) in the Northern Ireland Civil Service Workforce



Source: Equality Statistics for the Northern Ireland Civil Service, Human Resources Consultancy Service, NISRA

	AA/AO		EO2/1		SO/DP		G7/6		G5+		All Non-industrial	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
1997	27.0	73.0	56.0	44.0	80.4	19.6	83.4	16.6	90.5	9.5	47.3	52.7
1998	26.8	73.2	55.0	45.0	75.0	25.0	82.1	17.9	89.9	10.1	46.8	53.2
1999	27.8	72.2	54.7	45.3	65.1	34.9	79.2	20.8	89.5	10.5	45.6	54.4
2000	27.4	72.6	53.1	46.9	72.9	27.1	78.2	21.8	88.8	11.3	46.3	43.7
2001	28.4	71.6	51.8	48.2	71.2	28.8	76.9	23.1	86.8	13.2	45.8	54.2
2002	29.1	70.9	50.7	49.3	68.0	32.0	76.4	23.6	83.9	16.1	45.6	54.4
2003	29.7	70.3	49.6	50.4	66.4	33.6	73.2	26.8	83.1	16.9	45.3	54.7
2004	29.9	70.1	50.0	50.0	65.0	35.0	71.5	28.5	80.3	19.7	45.5	54.5
2005	30.5	69.5	50.3	49.7	63.2	36.8	69.6	30.4	77.4	22.6	45.7	54.3
2006	34.5	65.5	46.8	53.2	62.3	37.7	67.8	32.2	74.5	25.5	45.7	54.3
2007	34.9	65.1	46.2	53.8	61.4	38.6	65.2	34.8	74.6	25.4	45.6	54.4
2008	35.4	64.6	44.3	55.7	59.0	41.0	64.2	35.8	72.6	27.4	44.9	55.1
2009	38.0	62.0	43.8	56.2	57.3	42.7	62.3	37.7	69.6	30.4	46.3	53.7
2010	38.9	61.1	44.4	55.6	56.4	43.6	61.3	38.8	69.0	31.0	46.1	53.9

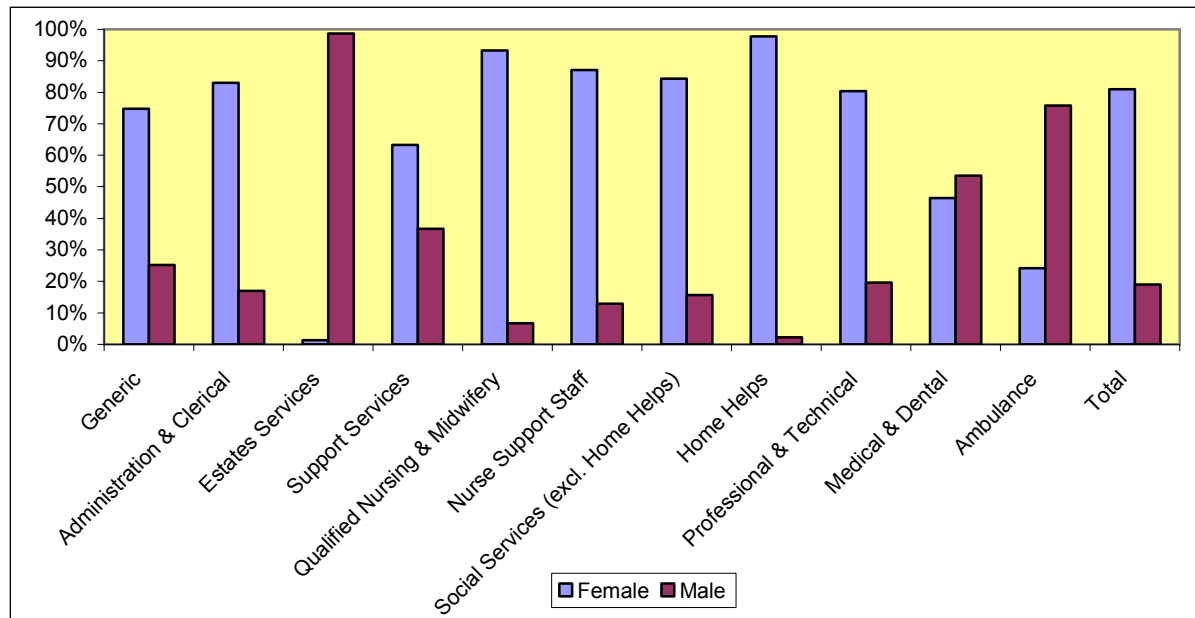
AA – Administrative Assistant  
 AO – Administrative Officer  
 EO2 – Executive Officer Grade 2  
 EO1 – Executive Officer Grade 1  
 SO – Staff Officer  
 DP – Deputy Principal  
 G7/6 – Grade 7/Grade 6  
 G5+ - Grade 5 and above (senior civil service)

Note:

1. Non-Industrial staff only. Industrial staff excluded.

## Indicator 10.2

### Northern Ireland Health and Personal Social Services staff by Occupational family



Source: Human Resources Management Division, DHSSPS

Occupational Family	2008		2009		2010	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Generic	29	71	24	76	25	75
Administration & Clerical	17	83	17	83	17	83
Estates Services	99	1	100	0	99	1
Support Services	34	66	36	64	37	63
Qualified Nursing & Midwifery	7	93	7	93	7	93
Nurse Support Staff	13	87	13	87	13	87
Social Services (excl. Home Helps)	16	84	16	84	16	84
Home Helps	2	98	2	98	2	98
Professional & Technical	20	80	20	80	20	80
Medical & Dental	56	44	55	45	54	46
Ambulance	77	23	76	24	76	24
Overall	19	81	19	81	19	81

Occupational Family	2005		2006		2007	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
Admin & Clerical	17	83	17	83	17	83
Estates Services	100	0	100	0	100	0
Support Services	29	71	29	71	30	29
Nursing & Midwifery	8	92	8	92	8	92
Social Services(excluding home helps)	19	81	18	82	18	82
Professional & Technical	23	77	22	78	22	78
Medical & Dental	59	41	59	41	57	43
Ambulance	76	24	76	24	76	24
Overall	21	79	21	79	21	79

Occupational Family	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
Admin & Clerical	16	84	16	84	16	84	17	83
Estates Services	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Support Services	28	72	28	72	28	72	30	70
Nursing & Midwifery	8	92	8	92	8	92	8	92
Social Services (excluding home helps)	21	79	20	80	20	80	19	81
Professional & Technical	24	76	23	77	23	77	23	77
Medical & Dental	61	39	60	40	59	41	59	41
Ambulance	79	21	78	22	77	23	76	24
Overall	21	79	20	80	20	80	20	80

Notes:

1. Figures exclude Bank staff, staff on career breaks, Board chairs / members and staff with a Whole-Time Equivalent equal to or less than 0.03.
2. Home Helps have been excluded from 2001-2007 figures as it is not possible to split Home Helps by Gender pre-2008. Published Home Help numbers prior to 2008 were taken from the Quarterly Cost Analysis and no gender breakdown is available. Figures for 2008 - 2010 show that 98% of Home Helps are Female, with 2% Male.
3. The Generic group includes staff working in multidisciplinary teams and also includes a number of staff who have yet to be assigned an Agenda for Change Grade code. Estates Services is the new term for Works & Maintenance Staff. Support Services is the new term for Ancillary & General Staff.
4. Comparison across all Occupational Families across the years is not recommended as in 2008 under Agenda for Change, a number of staff groups were moved across Occupational Families;
  - staff graded as Estates Officers moved from the Professional & Technical Group to Estates Services,
  - Staff graded as Groundsman / Gardener moved from Support Services to Estates Services,
  - staff graded as Sterile Services grades (CSSD/HSDU) moved from the Professional & Technical Group to Support Services and
  - Personal Social Services staff grades moved from the Support Services Group to Social Services.

## **Women in Politics**

- Local Council elections in Northern Ireland took place on May 2011. Twenty-three percent of the Councillors elected are women.
- Of the 26 Districts Councils in Northern Ireland, 6 have women as Mayor/Chair and a further 4 have women as Deputy Mayor/Deputy Chair as at September 2010.
- There were elections held for the UK Parliament in May 2010 and for the European Parliament in June 2009. Northern Ireland has four elected women MPs (22.2%) and two out of the three MEPs are women.
- Elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly took place in May 2011. Of the 108 elected members 20 (18.5%) are women.

## **Public appointments**

- Thirty-four per cent of public appointments at February 2010 in Northern Ireland are held by women. This compares with 15% in 1985, 23% in 1990 and 32% in 1995.
- On the 116 publicly appointed bodies in Northern Ireland, 21 Chair and 8 Deputy Chair posts are held by women.

## **The Judiciary**

- At June 2011, there were 71 full-time permanent members of the Judiciary in Northern Ireland, with a further 25 deputy county court judges, 4 deputy district judges and 20 deputy district judges of the magistrates court. There is also 1 deputy High Court judge.
- Females make up 26.6% (33) of the total permanent and deputy judiciary. Two are Masters of the Supreme Court, 5 are County Court Judges, 5 are District Judges of the magistrates' court, 2 are District Judges, 1 is a Legal Member of an appeals tribunal, 2 are Coroners and 1 is an Official Solicitor. A further 5 are Deputy County Court Judges; 5 are Deputy County Court Judges of the magistrates court, 1 is Deputy District Judge and 2 are Statutory Officers.

## **Lay Magistrates and Justices of the Peace**

- There are a total of 200 Lay Magistrates, 106 (53%) are females and 93 (47%) are males.
- There are 251 operational Justices of the Peace, approximately 78% are males and 22% are females.

### Notes:

1. Upon appointment all four Deputy District Judges were also appointed as Deputy County Court Judges and are therefore included in these figures also. For calculating the number and proportion of females who comprised the total permanent and deputy judiciary the Deputy District Court Judges were excluded to prevent them being counted twice in error.
2. Deputy Tribunal Members were excluded as the gender split could not be taken as definitive.

## Annex 1: Summary Table of Gender Indicators

### EDUCATION

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
1.1	Proportion of persons of working age without a qualification	<i>Labour Force Survey</i>	2009
1.2	Proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent qualifications'	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.3	Proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-G) or equivalent qualifications'	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.4	Proportion of school leavers with no GCSEs	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.5	Proportion of school leavers achieving no formal qualifications	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.6	Highest qualification of school leavers (at least 5 GCSE's A*-C including equivalent qualifications')	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.7	Highest qualification of school leavers (2 or more A levels including equivalent qualifications')	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.8	Composition of GCSE full-time courses	CCEA	2010
1.9	Composition of those achieving at least Grade C in GCE full-time courses	CCEA	2010
1.10	Proportion of school leavers progressing to higher education institutions	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.11	Proportion of school leavers progressing to further education institutions	School Leaver's Survey, DENI	2009/10
1.12	Composition of full-time enrolments at Northern Ireland higher education institutions by subject area	DEL	2009/10
1.13	Proportion of full-time enrolments at Northern Ireland higher education institutions by subject area	DEL	2009/10
1.14	Composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions by subject area	DEL	2009/10
1.15	Proportion of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions by subject area	DEL	2009/10 <b>See Annex 2</b>
1.16	Northern Ireland domiciled students gaining qualifications at UK higher education institutions by qualifications obtained	DEL	2009/10
1.17	Teachers in Northern Ireland by school type	<i>DE</i>	2009/10
1.18	Full-time academic staff at NI Higher Education Institutions	<i>DEL</i>	2009/10
1.19	Part-time academic staff at NI Higher Education Institutions	<i>DEL</i>	2009/10
1.20	Full-time teaching staff at NI Further Education Colleges	DEL	2005/06 <b>See Annex 2</b>
1.21	Part-time teaching staff at NI Further Education Colleges	DEL	2005/06 <b>See Annex 2</b>

## EMPLOYMENT

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
2.1	Proportion of working age persons in employment	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.2	Proportion of working age persons who are unemployed	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.3	Proportion of people with a disability of working age in employment	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.4	Proportion of working age people aged 50+ in employment	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.5	Working age economic inactivity rates and main reasons for economic inactivity	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.6	Proportion of economic inactive persons of working age who would like a job	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.7	Proportion of working age persons in workless households	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.8	Proportion of working age adults living in work-rich households	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.09	Proportion of employees by standard occupational classification	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.10	Composition of employees by standard occupational classification	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.11	Proportion of employees by industry sector	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.12	Composition of employees by industry sector	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.13	Full-time/Part-time split of employees	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.14	Composition of full-time and part-time employees	Labour Force Survey	2009
2.15	Basic weekly hours, all employee jobs	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2010
2.16	Median overtime hours worked	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2010

## EARNINGS

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
3.1	Average full-time Gross Weekly Earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2010
3.2	Median full-time gross weekly earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010
3.3	Ratio of the 10 <sup>th</sup> percentile to 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of full-time gross weekly earnings (90/10 ratio)	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010
3.4	Median full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010
3.5	Mean full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010
3.6	Ratio female/male full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010
3.7	Median part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010
3.8	Mean part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010
3.9	Ratio female/male part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	2010

## INCOME AND POVERTY

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
4.1	Mean total individual income and composition by source of income	Individual Income Series, DSD	2007/08
4.2	Single homeless households	Northern Ireland Housing Executive	2008/09
4.3	Composition of working age adults and pensioners in low income households	Family Resources Survey	2008/09
4.4	Risk of low-income for working age adults and pensioners	Family Resources Survey	2008/09
4.5	Working age claimants of key benefits	DSD	2010
4.6	Income Support claimants	DSD	2010
4.7	Job Seekers Allowance claimants	DSD	2010
4.8	Pension Provision: employees	Family Resources Survey	2004/05 <b>See Annex 2</b>

## CHILDCARE

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
5.1	Childcare places	DHSSPS	2010
5.2	Pre-school places	DE	2010/11
5.3	Childcare arrangements for pre-school children	Continuous Household Survey	2005-06 <b>See Annex 2</b>
5.4	Childcare arrangements for school aged children	Continuous Household Survey	2005-06 <b>See Annex 2</b>

## CARING

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
6.1	Informal adult carers by number of hours per week providing care	Family Resources Survey	2008/09
6.2	Employment status of Informal adult carers	Family Resources Survey	2008/09

## HEALTH

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
7.1	Life expectancy at birth	Annual Report of the Registrar General	2007-2009
7.2	Standardised death rates	Annual Report of the Registrar General	2009
7.3	Sport or physical activity	Continuous Household Survey	2009/10 <b>See Annex 2</b>
7.4	General health self-reported as good	Continuous Household Survey	2009/10
7.5	Reported limiting long-standing illness	Continuous Household Survey	2009/10
7.6	Prevalence of cigarette smoking	Continuous Household Survey	2009/10
7.7	Prevalence of alcohol consumption	Continuous Household Survey	2008/09
7.8	Incidence of all cancers	Northern Ireland Cancer Registry	2008
7.9	Incidence of lung cancer	Northern Ireland Cancer Registry	2008
7.10	Deaths from suicide	General Registrar's Office	2009 <b>See Annex 2</b>

## TRANSPORT

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
8.1	Proportion of males and females with full driving license	Travel Survey for Northern Ireland	2007-2009
8.2	Journeys by means of travel	Travel Survey for Northern Ireland	2008/09
8.3	Journeys by purpose	Travel Survey for Northern Ireland	2008/09
8.4	Seatbelt wearing rate of drivers	Northern Ireland Seatbelt Survey	2010
8.5	Exceeding the speed limit	DOE Road Safety Monitor	2010 <b>See Annex 2</b>

## VIOLENCE AND CRIME

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
9.1	Victims of domestic violence	PSNI	2010/11 <b>See Annex 2</b>
9.2	Effect of fear of crime on quality of life	Department of Justice	2009/10
9.3	Adult victimisation rates by crime type	Department of Justice	2009/10
9.4	Conviction rates	Department of Justice	2006 <b>See Annex 2</b>
9.5	Average Northern Ireland prison population, by sex	Department of Justice	2009

## DECISION MAKING ROLES

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
10.1	Senior management in the Northern Ireland Civil Service workforce	Human Resource Consultancy Services	2010
10.2	Northern Ireland Health and Personal Social Services staff by occupational family	DHSSPS Workforce Census	2010 <b>See Annex 2</b>

## Annex 2: Changes to Gender indicators

Since the last gender report was published there have been changes to some of the sources of data for the indicators. As a result the data for some of the indicators has not been collected or is no longer comparable to the previous report.

Where no data was available to update an indicator it has been removed from the report. This was usually due to the data not being collected as a result of changes to the source, or the identification of potential technical issues in the way the data was collected that could affect the results validity. The indicators that have been removed are listed below:

Section	No	Indicator	Reason
Education	1.20	Full-time teaching staff at NI Further Education Institutions	Data not available after 2005/06
Education	1.21	Full-time teaching staff at NI Further Education Institutions	Data not available after 2005/06
Income and Poverty	4.8	Pension Provision: employees	Technical issues found that affected continuity of data
Childcare	5.3	Childcare arrangements for pre-school children	Data not available after 2005/06
Childcare	5.4	Childcare arrangements for school aged children	Data not available after 2005/06
Violence and Crime	9.4	Conviction rates	Data not available after 2006

For some of the indicators there have been changes to the questions asked or the definitions used. These indicators have been kept in the report, but a direct comparison cannot be made with the corresponding trend data in the previous report. Further details on the changes are given in the foot notes of the relevant indicator. The indicators affected are listed below:

Section	No	Indicator	Reason
Education	1.14	Composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at education institutions by subject and gender	How subjects were classified was changed
Education	1.15	Proportion of full-time new entrant enrolments at education institutions by subject and gender	How subjects were classified was changed
Health	7.3	Sport or physical activity	The time period under consideration changed and walking question was removed
Health	7.10	Death from Suicide	Change to definition used
Transport	8.5	Exceeding the speed limit	The question asked changed
Violence and Crime	9.1	Victims of domestic violence	Definition of children changed from under 17 to under 18. 2002/03 & 2003/04 data removed as they were compiled differently.
Decision making roles	10.2	NIHPSS staff by terms and conditions group	How some jobs were classified changed

