Office of the
First Minister and
Deputy First Minister
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DELIVERING SOCIAL CHANGE

Gender Equality Statistics: 2015 Update

July 2015

Northern Ireland Statistics & Research agency

OFMDFM

Statistics & Research Branch

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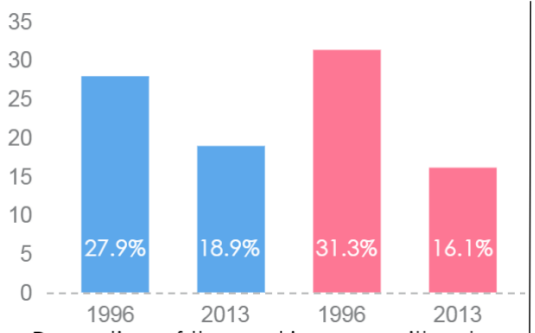
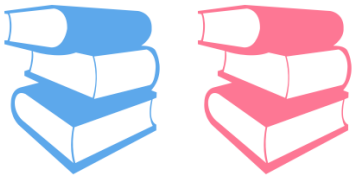
2015 UPDATE – AT A GLANCE

Education & Training

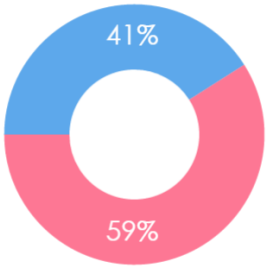


Proportion of the working age without a qualification



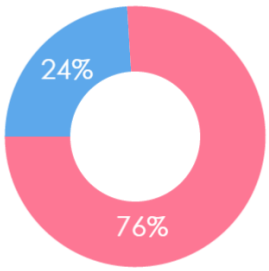
74.1% 83.4%

Proportion of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSEs at grade A*-C or equivalent, 2013/14



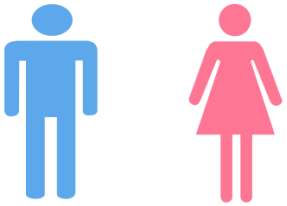
Gender composition of NI domiciled students gaining qualifications at UK higher education institutions, 2013/14

Education & Training



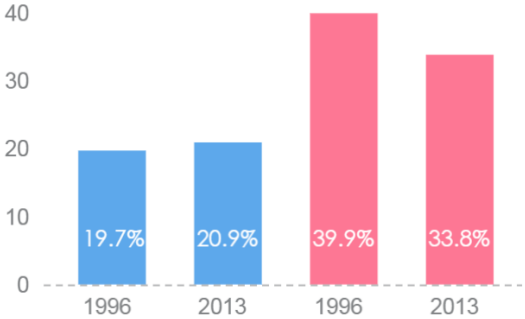
Gender composition of teachers at all grant-aided schools in NI, 2013/14

Employment



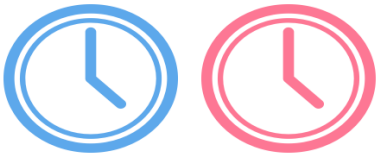
71.4% 62.9%

Proportion in employment (working age), 2013



Working age economic inactivity rates

Employment



37.5 32.0

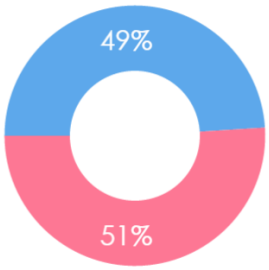
Median basic weekly hours worked (all employee jobs), 2014

Pay & Earnings

£460.50 £444.40

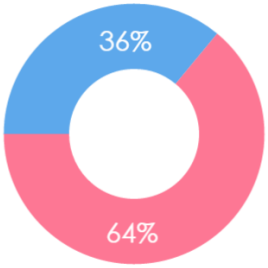
Median full-time gross weekly earnings, 2014

Income & Poverty

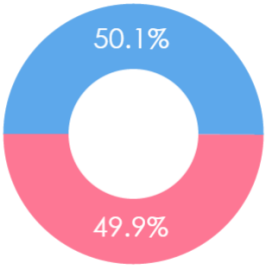


Gender composition of working age adults in relative low income households, 2012/13 (both BHC and AHC)

Income & Poverty

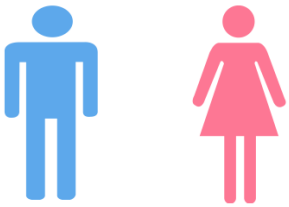


Gender composition of pensioners in relative low income households, 2012/13 (BHC)



Gender composition of key benefits claimants (working age), 2014

Health



78.0 82.3

Life expectancy at birth (years), 2011-13

Health

61% 46%

Proportion (aged 16+) who had participated in sport during the previous 12 months, 2013/14

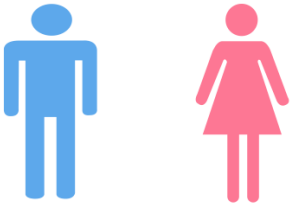
65% 61%

Proportion (aged 16+) reporting their general health over the previous 12 months as good, 2013/14

23% 12%

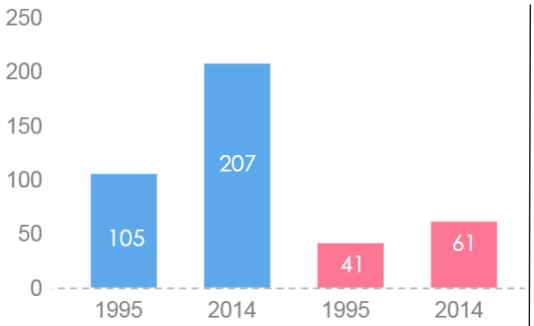
Proportion (aged 18+) who consume alcohol above the sensible level, 2013/14

Health



996.6 724.1

Rate per 100,000 for all cancers, 2013



Deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury

Transport

83% 71%

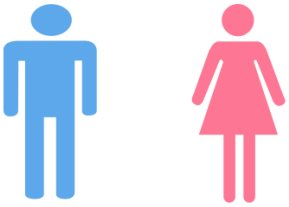
Proportion (aged 17+) with a full driving licence, 2011-13

Transport

25% 34%

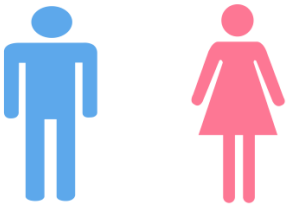
Proportion reporting that they never exceed the speed limit, 2014

Violence & Crime



27% 33%

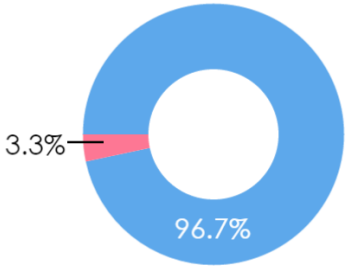
Proportion reporting that a fear of crime had a moderate or great effect on their quality of life, 2013/14



1.7% 1.0%

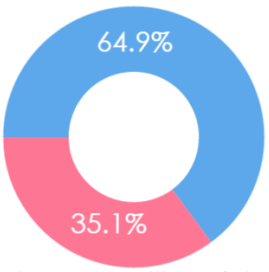
Proportion of adults who were victims of violent crime, 2013/14

Violence & Crime

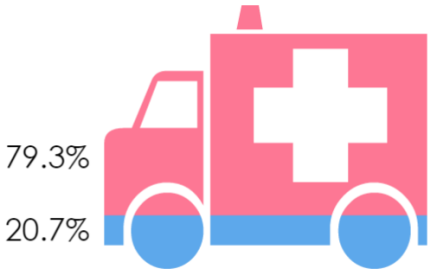


Gender composition of the average NI prison population, 2013

Decision making roles



Gender composition of staff at Grade 5 and above in the NICS, 2014



Gender composition of the NI Health and Social Care workforce, 2014

INTRODUCTION

In May 2008, the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM) published "Gender Equality Strategy: A Baseline Picture"[1], which provided baseline data on a wide range of indicators on gender differences in Northern Ireland. These indicators were selected to provide an overview of changes in the relative position of females and males across a range of policy areas, and to facilitate the review of the Gender Equality Strategy by providing a broad contextual picture and chart trends over time.

Updated reports were produced in June 2011, July 2013 and August 2014, providing updated figures for most of the 2008 baseline report indicators.[2]

This fifth report in the series, published in July 2015, provides a further update to the August 2014 report, where available. Time periods presented differ according to the source.

As with the previous reports, time series data are presented, where available, in order to give the reader a better insight into the long term trends of the statistical indicators.

This report sets out the key points for each indicator under the relevant headings, along with an illustration of the time series, where available. Tables with all associated data can be found in a separate document, available from:

http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/equalityresearch/research-publications/esn-pubs/equality-publications-2015.htm

Where historical figures have been revised since the previous report for any reason, such as changes in methodology, data sources, or error, these have been flagged within the footnotes of the relevant tables.

Background

In December 2006, OFMDFM published "Gender Equality Strategy: A strategic framework for action to promote gender equality for women and men 2006-2016"[3]. 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 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;

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[1] Available at www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/gender_equality_strategy_a_baseline_picture.pdf
[2] Available at www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/gender_equality_strategy_statistics__2011_update.pdf, http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/gender-equality-strategy-statistics-update-july-2013.pdf and http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/gender-equality-strategy-statistics-update-report.pdf
[3] Available at www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/genderequalitystrategy2006-2016.pdf

- education and lifelong learning;
- access to employment;
- gender pay gap;
- work-life balance;
- stereotypes and prejudices linked to gender;
- peace-building;
- poverty; and
- gender related violence.

Development of gender indicators

Accompanying the strategy and departmental action plans, high-level gender equality indicators provide a series of selected benchmarks of the position of males and females in Northern Ireland.

These indicators, which were agreed in formal consultation, are used to measure long term change in the position of males and females, and 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 the 2004 report: 'Gender Equality Indicators for Northern Ireland: A Discussion Document'[4]. 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 in monitoring 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 as the goal of the strategy was 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 in the relative position of males and females across the breadth of policy areas.

Selection criteria

As an extremely large number of statistics could potentially have been included, a means of selection and prioritisation was required. On that basis, a statistic was considered suitable for inclusion in the report where it satisfied certain criteria including:

- strategy relevance
- high level
- publicly available

[4] See: www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/gender.pdf

- unambiguous in interpretation
- regular and timely
- ability to be disaggregated
- ability to track change over time.

The purpose of these indicators is:

- to reflect the aims and strategic objectives of the strategy
- to chart and reflect broad social and economic gender change against a baseline; and
- to facilitate an interim review of the strategy.

Issues of interpretation

These statistics are intended to facilitate both the interim assessment and any post evaluation of the strategy. It should be acknowledged, however, that these statistical indicators are unlikely to be of use as a direct assessment of the success or otherwise of the strategy.

Furthermore, given that these statistics are high-level in nature, they may not reflect the success, or otherwise, of specific departmental actions.

Any assessment or evaluation of the strategy is therefore likely to rely heavily on the extent to which gender has been successfully mainstreamed and to which departmental targets in support of the strategy have been met.

Report Layout

The 'Key Points' section provide an overview of the latest positions on a range of statistical indicators under relevant headings. The main body of the report contains detailed information on each indicator under broad policy areas. Annex 1 provides a summary table of the indicators and their sources.

For each indicator, additional information, historical figures and explanatory footnotes are available on the website in a separate document, available from:

http://www.ofmdfmni.gov.uk/index/equality-and-strategy/equalityresearch/research-publications/esn-pubs/equality-publications-2015.htm.

Availability of trend data

The data used in producing the tables, and associated graphs and charts within this report, are not analysed in-house by OFMDFM, rather they are provided by other Northern Ireland departments, with a number sourced from other non-departmental organisations. The surveys which collect the data are carried out at various times of the year, covering different time periods, and in some cases are only carried out once every two years. As the most recently available data have been used at the time of producing this report, and as the surveys which collect the data differ across departments and organisations, the latest year available has been reported for each indicator but that year, or years, is not consistent across the report.

For a number of indicators, a direct comparison cannot be made with the corresponding trend data in the previous report due mainly to one or more of the reasons below:

- changes to the questions asked
- changes to the definitions used
- changes in source of data
- changes in methodology

- revision of provisional figures
- revision of errors.

In cases where it has been necessary to make minor revisions to one or more previously reported figures within a table, due to, for example, date revisions, this is annotated below the relevant table within the footnotes.

Whilst the large majority of the indicators have been updated, it has not been possible to update the trend data for others, due to lack of updated data or discontinuity of a survey, and where appropriate, this is addressed within table footnotes also.

Where, for any reason, data should not be compared across specified time periods, breaks have been added to tables (and the corresponding charts or graphs) and the reason has been addressed within the footnotes.

In such cases where the data source or methodology has changed over time, this is noted in the footnotes to the relevant table.

Gender Gap Analysis

Accompanying the chart/s for each indicator, where applicable, is a table which analyses the change in the gap between the relative position of males and females over both the short and long-term. The following key should be used when looking at the tables:

⇧	The gender gap has increased over the time period specified.
⇩	The gender gap has decreased over the time period specified.
=	No change has occurred in the gender gap over the time period specified.

Contact

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KEY POINTS

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Working age qualifications

- There has been a decline over time in the proportion of the working age population of both genders without any qualifications. In 1996, there was a higher proportion of females (31.3%) without qualifications than males (27.9%), and this position has gradually reversed to a lower proportion of females without qualifications (16.1%) than males (18.9%) in 2013 (Indicator 1.1).

School leavers' qualifications and subject choice

- In 2013/14, a higher proportion of males than females were reported for the following: those school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (Indicator 1.2); those leaving school not achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-G (Indicator 1.3); school leavers with no GCSEs (Indicator 1.4); and those leaving school with no formal qualifications (Indicator 1.5). While these trends are consistent with those in previous years, in each case there is some evidence that the gender gap has decreased over time.

- Alongside steady improvements in the educational achievements of both male and female school leavers at GCSE and GCE A-Level between 1996/97 and 2013/14, females still outperformed males overall in every year (Indicators 1.6 and 1.7).

- In 2013/14, 83.4% of female school leavers had gained at least five GCSEs at grade C or above (or equivalent), compared to 74.1% of male school leavers (Indicator 1.6). In the same year, 63.6% of female school leavers had achieved two or more GCE A-levels A*-E or their equivalent, compared to 48.1% of male school leavers (Indicator 1.7).

- In 2014, females comprised a higher proportion of those who sat CCEA exams at GCSE level in Art & Design, Religious Studies, French, and Science (Biology). Males comprised a higher proportion of those examined in Science (Physics) and Geography. More even gender splits were evident among those examined in Science (Chemistry), English, Mathematics, History and Science: Double Award. (Indicator 1.8a).

- A higher proportion of females than males achieved at least a grade C at GCSE for each of the core subjects in CCEA exams in 2014, with the biggest gender gap reported for Religious Studies, where 82.9% of females compared to 63.8% of males achieved at least a grade C (Indicator 1.8b).

- At GCE A-level, females comprised a higher proportion of those examined by CCEA in Art & Design, French, Biology and Geography in 2014. Males comprised a higher proportion in Physics, ICT, Economics, Mathematics and Government & Politics and History. There was an almost even gender split among those who sat exams in Chemistry (Indicator 1.9a).

- A higher proportion of females than males examined by CCEA achieved at least a grade C at GCE A Level for each of the core subjects in 2014, with the exception of Chemistry (where males performed better) (Indicator 1.9b).

Higher and further education progression and subject choice

- The proportion of school leavers progressing to higher education increased for both males and females between 1992/93 and 2013/14, from 23.7% to 35.8% and 28.2% to 48.1%, respectively. Throughout this period, female school leavers were consistently more likely than males to progress to higher education institutions (Indicator 1.10).

- In 1992/93 female school leavers were more likely than their male counterparts to progress to further education institutions (40.5% v 32.4%). This pattern was reversed and by 2013/14, 36.5% of male and 34.2% of female school leavers progressed to further education (Indicator 1.11).

- In 2013/14 the composition of full-time enrolments at higher education institutions in Northern Ireland was 45.8% male and 54.2% female (Indicator 1.12).

- In 2013/14 the higher education subject area with the highest proportion of female enrolments was Subjects allied to Medicine – this accounted for approximately one in five female enrolments (19.9%), compared to approximately only one in twenty males (5.5%). High proportions of females also enrolled in Business & Administrative Studies (14.4%) and Social Studies (9.9%). Males were most likely to enrol in Business & Administrative Studies (17.0%), Engineering & Technology (15.3%), and Computer Science (14.2%) (Indicator 1.13).

- In 2013/14 the composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions was 55.6% male and 44.4% female (Indicator 1.14).

- Health, Public Services & Care accounted for the highest proportion of female new entrant enrolments in further education (30.0%) in 2013/14, with high proportions also enrolling in Retail & Commercial Enterprise (27.5%). In contrast these subject areas accounted for only 3.4% and 5.9% of male new entrant enrolments, respectively (Indicator 1.15).

- Males entering further education in Northern Ireland in 2013/14 were most likely to enrol in Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies (19.4%), Information & Communication Technology (15.6%) and Construction, Planning & the Built Environment (15.0%). In contrast, these subjects accounted for only 1.1%, 2.6% and 0.5% of female enrolments, respectively (Indicator 1.15).

- Approximately three fifths of all Northern Ireland domiciled students gaining qualifications at UK higher education institutions were female (10,620) in 2013/14, with males comprising the remaining two fifths (7,530). Similar proportions were evident when undergraduate (8,025 females and 5,765 males) and postgraduate (2,595 for females and 1,760 for males) qualifications were disaggregated (Indicator 1.16).

Teachers and academic staff

- For all types of school, female teachers have continued to vastly outnumber male teachers over the years recorded in this report. The gender disparity has been least evident in Grammar and Secondary schools and greatest in nursery schools, with no male nursery staff between 2003/04 and 2013/14 (Indicator 1.17).

- Between 2001/02 and 2013/14, there has consistently been a higher number of male full-time academic staff at Northern Ireland higher education institutions than females. The reverse has been true for part-time academic staff over this period, where females have consistently outnumbered males (Indicators 1.18 and 1.19).

EMPLOYMENT

Employment levels

- Over the period 1996 to 2013, the proportion of the working age in employment has been consistently higher for males than females. This difference has decreased over time: in 1996, 70.5% of working age males were in employment compared to 56.0% of working age females; by 2013 these rates were 71.4% and 62.9%, respectively (Indicator 2.1).

- Between 1996 and 2013, the proportions of working age males and females aged 50 and over in employment have increased (from 58.9% to 68.0% and from 40.5% to 55.2%, respectively). Over this period, this rate has been consistently higher among males than females. The percentage point difference between these rates has decreased, however, from 18.4 percentage points in 1996 to 12.8 percentage points in 2013 (although this was an increase from 9.6 in 2012) (Indicator 2.4).

Unemployment

- For both males and females, the proportions of the working age that are unemployed decreased between 1996 and 2007/2008, and have increased since. Female rates have decreased from 4.1% in 1996 to 3.2% in 2013. This proportion was at its lowest in 2008, at 1.5%. Male rates have experienced larger fluctuations, having dropped from 9.9% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2007, before increasing again to 7.7% in 2013 (Indicator 2.2).

- Over this period, working age males have been consistently more likely to be unemployed than working age females. The difference between the proportions for the two genders decreased from 5.8 percentage points in 1996 to 1.3 percentage points in 2007, before increasing again to 4.5 percentage points by 2013 (Indicator 2.2).

Economic inactivity levels

- Working age economic inactivity rates have been consistently higher among females than males between 1996 and 2013, although the gap has decreased from 20.2 percentage points to 12.9 percentage points over this period. This is a result of the female working age economic inactivity rate decreasing (from 39.9% in 1996 to 33.8% in 2013), and the male rate increasing (from 19.7% to 20.9%) (Indicator 2.5a).

- Consistent with previous years, the most common reason for working age economic inactivity among females in 2014 was family/home responsibilities (69,000). For males, the most common reason for working age economic inactivity has consistently been disability/illness over this period, accounting for 51,000 working age economically inactive males in 2014 (Indicator 2.5b).

- The proportion of the working age who are economically inactive but say that they would like paid work was 20.2% for females and 20.4% for males in 1996. Having fluctuated over the years, the respective rates were 15.3% for females and 14.8% for males in 2013 (Indicator 2.6).

Workless and work rich households

- In 2014, females (16.1%) were more likely than males (12.5%) to live in workless households and this was consistent with the pattern observed since 2002 (Indicator 2.7).

- The proportion of working age adults living in work-rich households was 42.2% for females and 44.3% for males in 2002. After a period of fluctuation, these rates were 44.4% for females and 45.0% for males in 2014 (Indicator 2.8).

Occupation

- In 2013, female employees aged 16 and over were most likely to work in a professional occupation (21.2%). Considerable proportions of female employees also worked in administrative and secretarial (18.8%) and caring, leisure and other service occupations (18.2%). Male employees aged 16 and over were most likely to work in a skilled trade occupation (24.5%), with a considerable proportion also working in a professional occupation (16.4%) (Indicator 2.9).

- The occupations with the highest composition of male employees in 2013 were skilled trade occupations, process, plant and machine operatives, managers and senior officials, and associate professional and technical occupations. Conversely, caring, leisure and other service occupations, administrative and secretarial occupations, and sales and customer service occupations were predominately female (Indicator 2.10).

Industry

- In 2014, the vast majority of both females (93.3%) and males (70.3%) worked in service industries. Males were more likely to work in both the manufacturing and construction industries than females (17.4% of male employees v 4.5% of female employees, and 7.2% of male employees v 1.4% of female employees, respectively) (Indicator 2.11). The manufacturing, construction and 'other' industries were dominated by males, while the service industry was majority female (Indicator 2.12).

Employment status

- In 2013, as with previous years, the proportion of female employees working part-time as opposed to full-time was higher than for male employees (40.1% v 11.5%) (Indicator 2.13). This is reflected in the composition of full-time employees (58.3% male, 41.7% female in 2013) and part-time employees (78.7% female, 21.3% male in 2013) (Indicator 2.14).

- Consistent with previous years, in 2014 the median weekly number of basic hours worked was higher among males than females (37.5 hours v 32.0 hours) (Indicator 2.15). The median weekly overtime hours worked was also higher among males than females (5.1 hours v 2.9 hours) – and again this was consistent with previous years (Indicator 2.16).

PAY & EARNINGS

- Consistent with previous years, the mean full-time gross weekly earnings was higher for males (£550.80) than females (£495.60) in 2014 (Indicator 3.1). Using the median measure of full-time gross weekly earnings shows a reduced gap between males (at £460.50) and females (at £444.40) in 2014, given that the median is unaffected by small numbers of very high earnings (Indicator 3.2).

- Excluding overtime, median full-time gross hourly earnings of females (£11.48) was slightly higher than that of males (£11.12) in 2014 (Indicator 3.4). The mean full-time gross hourly earnings, again excluding overtime, was higher for males (£13.55) than females (£13.21) (Indicator 3.5).

- For part-time work, both the median and mean gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was higher for females than males in 2014 (Indicators 3.7 and 3.8).

INCOME & POVERTY

Poverty

- Between 2012/13 and 2013/14, the number of homeless single males decreased by 2.7%, from 6,968 to 6,777, while the number of homeless single females decreased by 7.7%, from 3,660 to 3,379 (Indicator 4.2).

- Similar proportions of working age males and females comprised those in low income poverty, both before (BHC) and after housing costs (AHC), in 2012/13. In contrast, females comprised 64% of pensioners living in low income households, BHC (Indicator 4.3).

- In 2012/13, working age females were at a slightly higher a risk of being in relative low income than working age males, both BHC (19% v 17%) and AHC (19% v 18%). Female pensioners were more likely to be in relative low income (BHC) than male pensioners in 2012/13 (21% v 18%). After housing costs were deducted, however, 14% of both male and female pensioners were in relative low income (Indicator 4.4).

Benefits and pensions

- Whilst the gender composition of those claiming key benefits was relatively even in May 2014 (50.1% male and 49.9% female) (Indicator 4.5), receipt of particular individual benefits were more gendered. Females comprised 73.9% of those claiming Income Support, but only 29.1% of those claiming Job Seeker's Allowance (Indicators 4.6 and 4.7). Among those claiming Employment and Support Allowance, 46.0% were female and 54.0% were male (Indicator 4.8).

CHILDCARE

- The number of childcare places has increased by 42.0% between 1994 and 2014, from 33,508 to 47,581. This was driven by increases in day nursery and registered child minder places, and somewhat offset by a decline in playgroup places (Indicator 5.1).

- The number of pre-school places more than doubled from 10,785 in 1995/96 to 23,997 in 2014/15. Reception provision decreased over this period, although there was an increase in the number of places in nursery schools and units. There has also been an increase in the numbers of funded children in voluntary and private preschools since this began in 1998/99 (Indicator 5.2).

INFORMAL CARING

- In 2012/13, over half (54%) of female informal adult carers provided care for 10 or more hours per week. One third (33%) provided care for less than ten hours per week, with the remaining female informal adult carers reporting either that the amount of care they provide on a weekly basis varies but is greater than or equal to 35 hours (12%) or varies but is less than 35 hours (1%). Due to small sample sizes, data for male informal adult carers cannot be provided for 2012/13 (Indicator 6.1).

- In 2012/13, female adult informal carers were most likely to be retired (23%), a part-time employee (22%), or a full-time employee (20%). The remaining female adult informal carers in 2012/13 were either permanently sick or disabled (10%), unemployed (3%), full-time self-employed (2%), part-time self-employed (less than 0.5%) or 'other inactive' (19%). Due to the small sample size, data on the employment status of male adult informal carers cannot be provided for 2012/13 (Indicator 6.2).

HEALTH

Life expectancy and death rates

- Between 1992-94 and 2011-13 females have consistency had a higher life expectancy at birth than males, although the gender gap in life expectancy has decreased from 5.7 years to 4.3 years over this period. In 2011-13, life expectancy at birth was 82.3 for females and 78.0 for males (Indicator 7.1).

- The standardised death rate decreased for both males and females between 1992 and 2014; for males it decreased from 9.4 to 7.8 per 1,000, while for females it decreased from 9.0 to 8.2 per 1,000 (Indicator 7.2).

Sport or physical activity

- In 2006/07, 64% of males and 50% of females aged 16 and over had participated in sport during the previous 12 months (excluding walking for recreation). By 2013/14, this had decreased to 61% of males and 46% of females – the same proportions as were recorded in 2012/13. Throughout this period, a consistently higher proportion of males had participated in sport during the previous 12 months compared to females (Indicator 7.3).

Reported health and risk behaviours

- Between 1997/98 and 2013/14 a consistently higher proportion of males than females have reported their general health over the previous 12 months to be good, although the gap between the genders has fluctuated over this period. In 2013/14, 65% of males and 61% of females reported their general health over the previous 12 months to be good (Indicator 7.4).

- Between 1997/98 and 2013/14, a consistently higher proportion of females reported having a limiting long-standing illness than males. In 2013/14, 29% of females and 25% of males had a limiting long-standing illness (Indicator 7.5).

- The proportion of both males and females aged 16 and over reporting to be a current smoker has decreased between 1990/91 and 2013/14 (from 33% to 23% and from 31% to 21%, respectively) (Indicator 7.6).

- Between 1990/91 and 2013/14, the proportion of males who consume above the sensible limit of alcohol has been consistently higher than the rate for females. Over this period, this proportion has increased for both males (17% to 23%) and females (5% to 12%) (Indicator 7.7).

Incidence of cancer

- The 2013 European age standardised rates (EASR) for all cancers has been consistently higher among males than females between 1993 and 2013. The rate for males was 885.0 per 100,000 of the population in 1993; this had increased to 996.6 by 2013. For females the rate was 637.6 per 100,000 of the population in 1993; this had increased to 724.1 by 2013 (Indicator 7.8).

- Between 1993 and 2013 the 2013 EASR for lung cancer has been consistently higher among males than females, although there has been something of a convergence in recent years. In 1993 the rate for males was 121.0 per 100,000 and the rate for females was 49.5 per 100,000. By 2013 the rate for males had decreased to 102.8 per 100,000, while the rate for females had increased to 66.8 per 100,000 (Indicator 7.9).

Deaths from suicide

- Between 1995 and 2014 the number of male deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury was consistently higher than that for females; of the 268 deaths in 2014, 77% were male and 23% were female. Male deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury almost doubled over this period, from 105 to 207. Female deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury have also increased over this period, from 41 in 1995 to 61 in 2014. For both genders the number of deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury was lower in 2014 than 2013 (Indicator 7.10).

TRANSPORT

Driving

- The proportion of males aged 17 years and over with a full driving licence remained fairly constant between 1999-01 and 2011-13, increasing slightly from 80% to 83%. The proportion of females aged 17 years and over with a full driving licence has also increased over this period, from 60% in 1999-01 to 71% in 2011-13. Between 1999-01 and 2011-13, a consistently higher proportion of males than females had a full driving licence, although due to the changes detailed above, the gender gap has decreased from 20 percentage points to 12 percentage points over this period (Indicator 8.1).

- Between 2007 and 2014, the proportion of people, regardless of gender, reporting that they never exceed the speed limit has decreased; for males it has decreased from 31% to 25% and for females it has decreased from 41% to 34%. Throughout this period, females were consistently more likely to report that they never exceed the speed limit (Indicator 8.5).

Journeys and means of travel

- In 2011-13, the majority of journeys taken by males (71%) and females (75%) aged 16 and over used a car as the main mode of transport. Broadly similar proportions were reported in 1999-01 (72% for males and 73% for females) (Indicator 8.2).

- Broadly similar patterns emerged when comparing the journeys by purpose, disaggregated by gender, for 1999-01 and 2011-13. In 2011-13, males were most likely to make a journey to commute (21%), for shopping (20%), for personal business (14%), or to visit friends (14%). In 2011-13, the most common reasons for females to make a journey were for shopping (23%), to escort or accompany another person (17%), to commute (16%), or to visit friends (15%) (Indicator 8.3).

VIOLENCE & CRIME

Domestic violence

- The number of adult females, adult males, and children under 18 recorded as victims of domestic abuse crimes has increased year-on-year between 2010/11 and 2014/15. Between 2004/05 and 2014/15 there has been consistently more adult females recorded as victims of domestic abuse than adult males; for 2014/15 the figures were 7,685 and 3,107, respectively (Indicator 9.1).

Fear of crime

- In 2013/14, consistent with previous years, females were more likely than males to report that the fear of crime had either a moderate (28% v 24%) or great (6% v 3%) effect on their quality of life (Indicator 9.2).

Victimisation rates of violent crime

- Between 1997 and 2013/14, the proportion of adult victims of violent crime decreased for both genders, and was consistently lower for females than males. In 1997, 6.6% of adult males were victims of crime, compared to 2.4% of females; by 2013/14 these proportions had reduced to 1.7% and 1.0%, respectively (Indicator 9.3).

Prison population

- Between 2000 and 2013, the average Northern Ireland prison population of both males (1,045 to 1,765) and females (23 to 61) has increased. Throughout this period, the vast majority of the average prison population has been male; in 2013, 96.7% of the average population was male, with the remaining 3.3% female (Indicator 9.4).

DECISION MAKING ROLES

- Between 2000 and 2014, males have consistently outnumbered females at the highest grades (Grade 5 and above) within the Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS). The proportion of females at these grades has increased, however, from 11.3% in 2000 to 35.1% in 2014 (Indicator 10.1).

- Consistent with previous years, in 2014, the proportion of females decreased as the NICS grade level increased; 60.3% of staff at the Administrative Assistant/Administrative Officer grade were female; this proportion decreased to 54.0% for the Executive Officer grades. For the Staff Officer/Deputy Principal grades, 46.6% were female; this decreased further to 42.5% for Grade 7 and Grade 6 (combined) (Indicator 10.1).

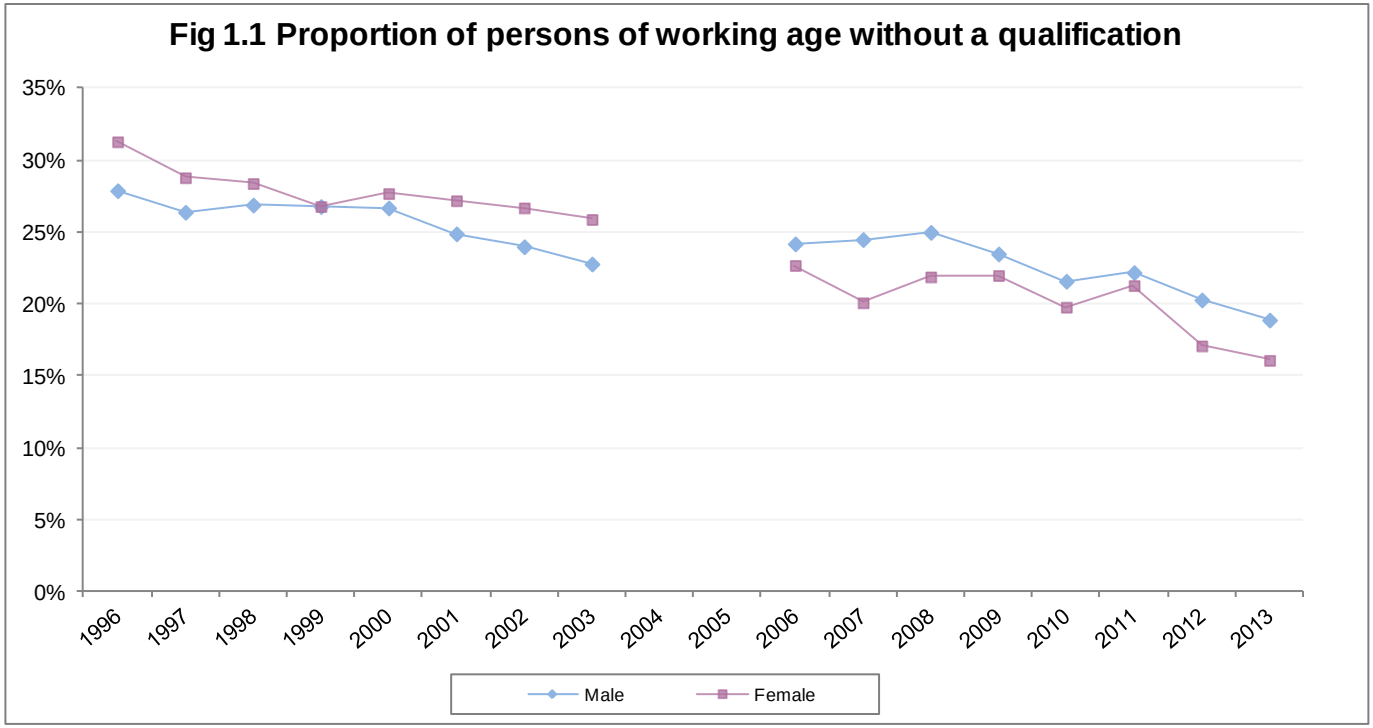
- In 2014, one fifth (20.7%) of Northern Ireland Health and Social Care (HSC) staff were male and the remaining four fifths (79.3%) were female (Indicator 10.2).

- The data collected shows that 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 59% were female at May 2015.

SECTION 1: Education & Training

Indicator 1.1: Proportion of persons of working age without a qualification

The proportion of persons of working age without a qualification decreased from 29.6% in 1996 to 17.5% in 2013.



Gender Gap (proportion of persons of working age without a qualification)	
2012 to 2013	⇩
Long term (1996 to 2013)	See note below
Note: The direction of the gender gap has changed over time; in 1996 a lower proportion of working age males had no qualifications, while in 2013 this pattern had been reversed and a lower proportion of working age females had no qualifications.	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

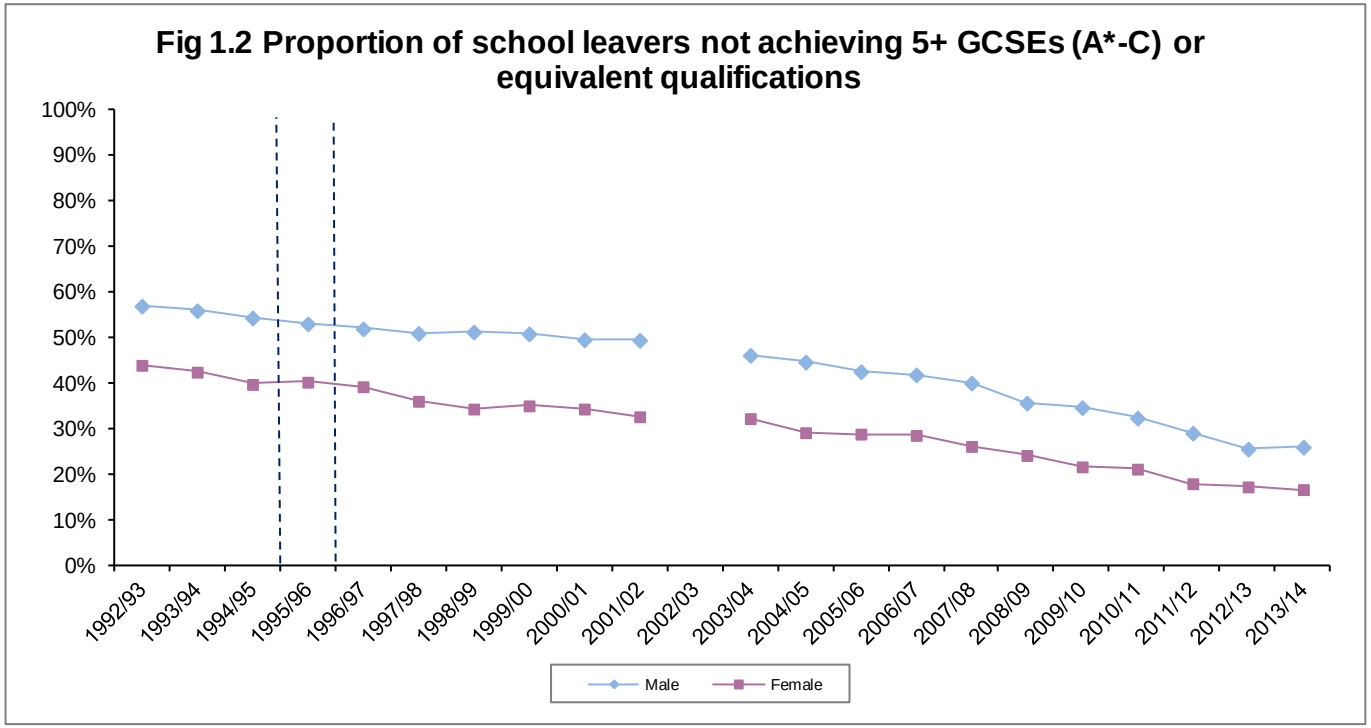
The decrease over this period was larger for females; 15.2 percentage points compared to 9.0 percentage points for males.

In 1996 there was a higher proportion of females (31.3%) without qualifications than males (27.9%), and this position has gradually reversed to a lower proportion of females without qualifications (16.1%) than males (18.9%) in 2013.

Data are not available for 2004 and 2005.

Indicator 1.2: Proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent qualifications

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs grades A*-C has decreased steadily from 45.7% in 1996/97, to 21.4% in 2013/14. Over this period, the proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs at these grades has been consistently higher for males than females.



Gender Gap (proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent qualifications)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (1996/97 to 2013/14)	⇩

Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education, (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

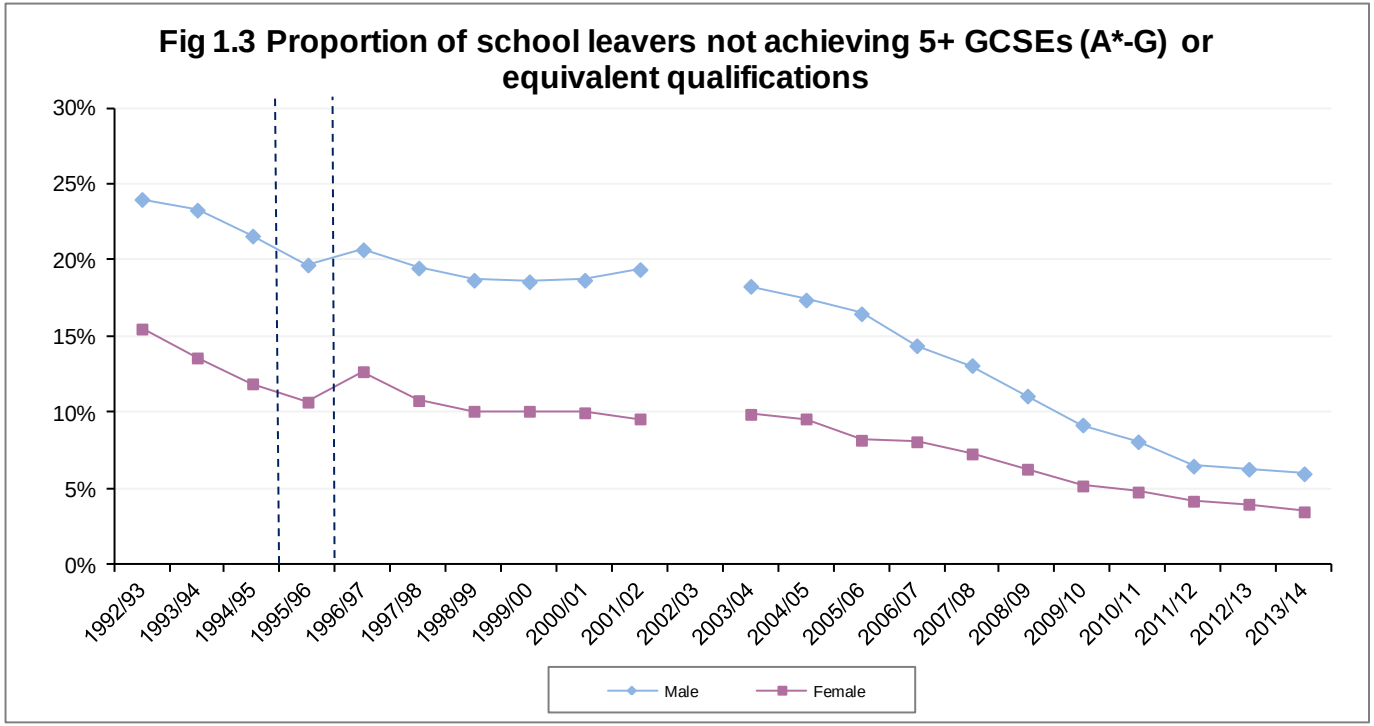
In 1996/97, 51.9% of male school leavers and 39.2% of female school leavers did not achieve five or more GCSEs grades A*-C; by 2013/14, these proportions had decreased to 25.9% and 16.6%, respectively.

Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, and as a result any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.

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

The proportion of school leavers not achieving five or more GCSEs grades A*-G, decreased from 16.8% in 1996/97 to 4.8% in 2013/14.



Gender Gap (proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-G) or equivalent qualifications)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (1996/97 to 2013/14)	⇩

Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education, (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

The proportion of males in this category has been consistently higher than females, although the gap has narrowed gradually over time, with a difference of 8 percentage points in 1996/97 decreasing to a difference of 2.5 percentage points in 2013/14.

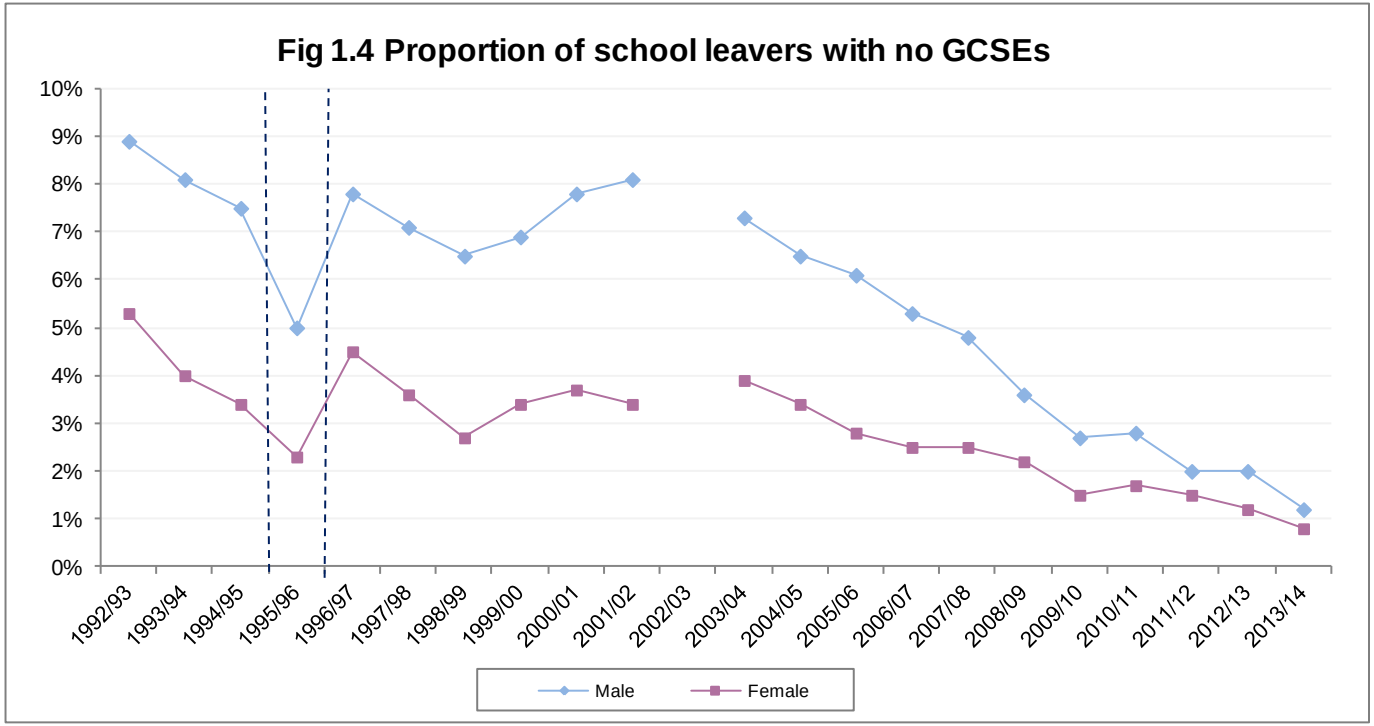
In 2013/14, 6.0% of males failed to achieve five or more GCSEs grades A*-G, compared to 3.5% of females.

Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, and as a result any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.

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

The proportion of school leavers with no GCSEs decreased from 6.2% in 1996/97 to 1.0% in 2013/14.



Gender Gap (proportion of school leavers with no GCSEs)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (1996/97 to 2013/14)	⇩

Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education, (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

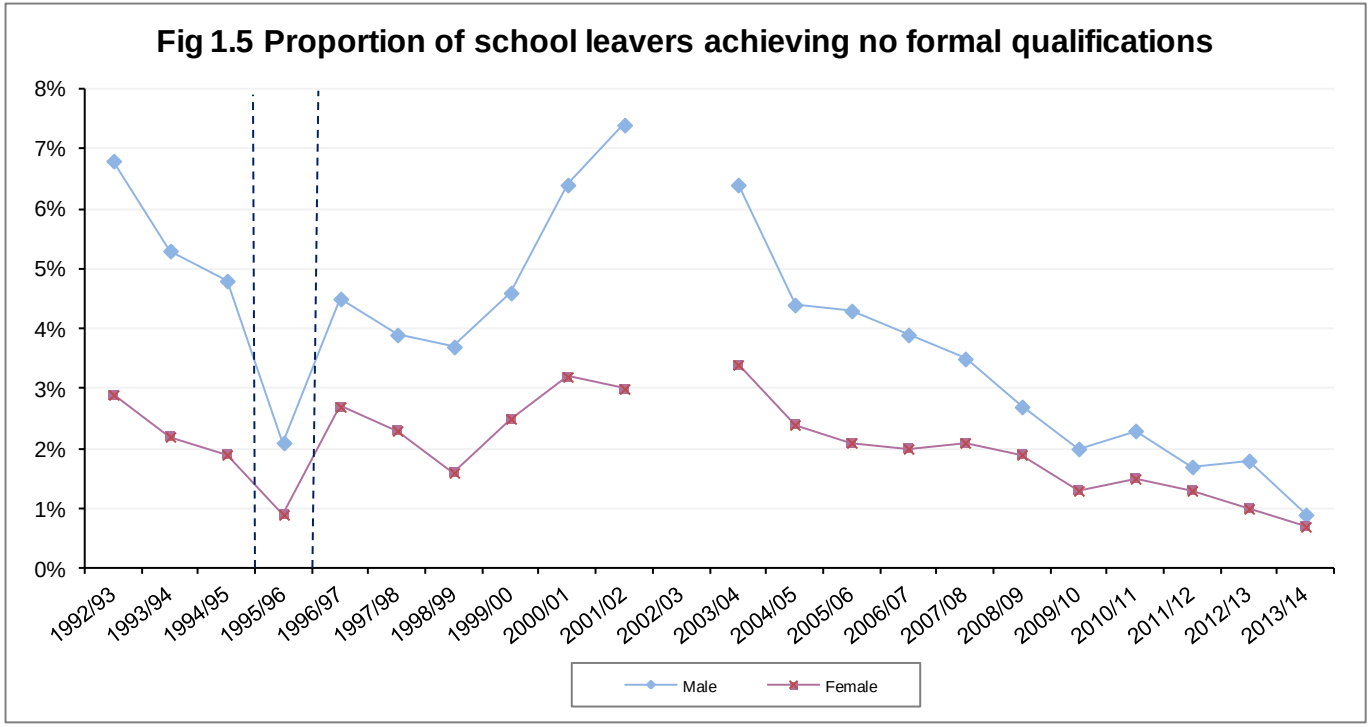
The gender gap has also narrowed considerably with 1.2% of males and 0.8% of females obtaining no GCSEs in 2013/14, compared to 7.8% of males and 4.5% of females in 1996/97.

Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, and as a result any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.

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

The proportion of pupils leaving school with no formal qualifications decreased from 3.6% in 1996/97 to 0.8% in 2013/14.



Gender Gap (proportion of school leavers achieving no formal qualifications)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (1996/97 to 2013/14)	⇩

Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education, (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

Higher proportions of males than females have consistently left school without any qualifications, although the gap has narrowed in recent years, with 0.9% of males and 0.7% of females leaving without qualifications in 2013/14, compared to 4.5% of males and 2.7% of females in 1996/97.

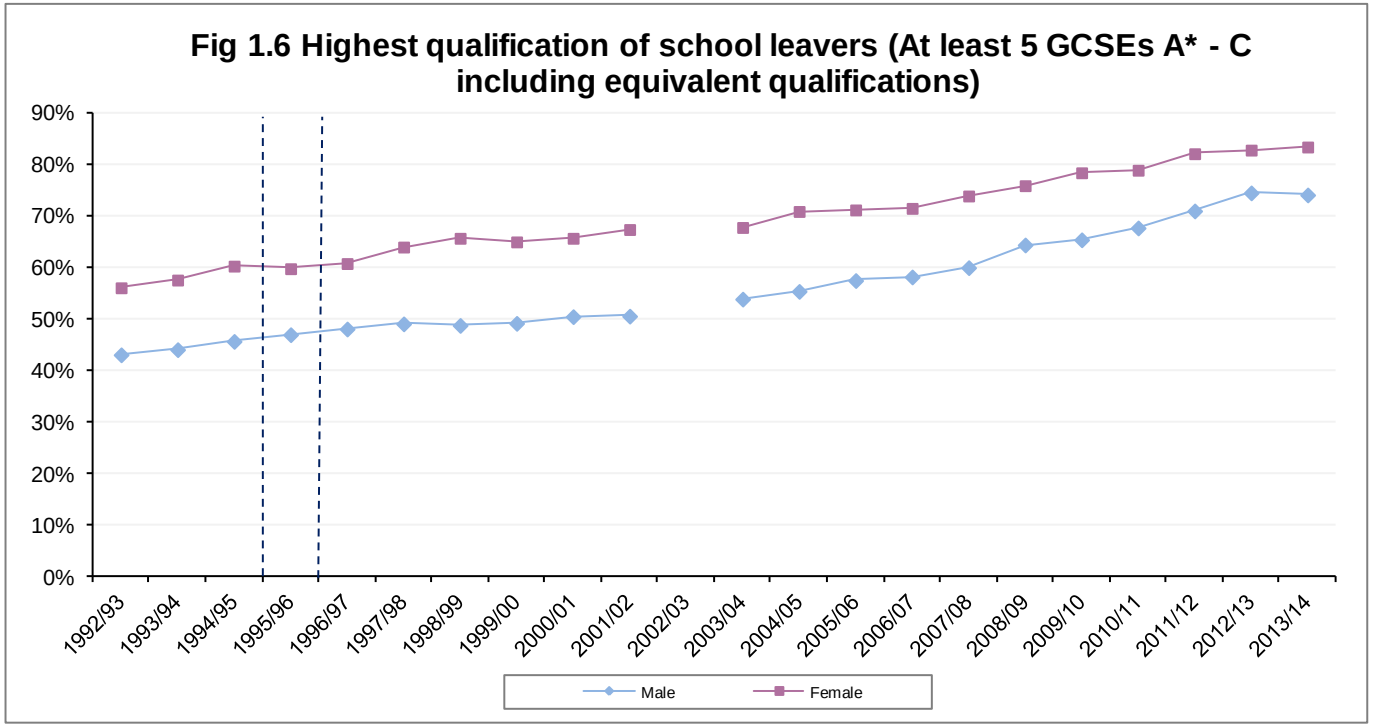
Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, and as a result any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.

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

Indicator 1.6: Highest qualification of school leavers (At least 5 GCSE's A*- C including equivalent qualifications)

The proportion of school leavers achieving at least five GCSE's A*- C was 48.1% for males and 60.8% for females in 1996/97.

While the performance of both males and females has gradually improved since then, the gender difference remains, with 74.1% of male school leavers and 83.4% of female school leavers achieving this level of qualification in 2013/14.



Gender Gap (highest qualification of school leavers (at least 5 GCSE's A*- C including equivalent qualifications))	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (1996/97 to 2013/14)	⇩

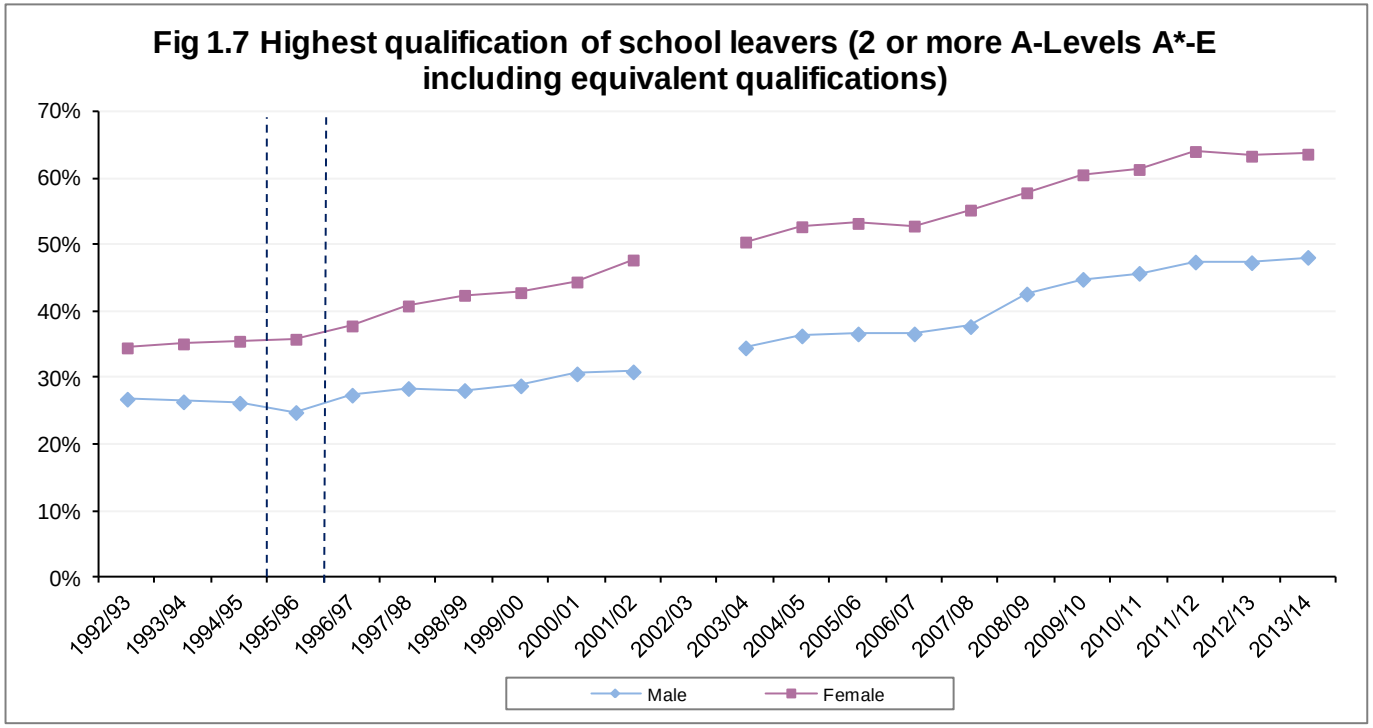
Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education, (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, and as a result any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.

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 A*-E including equivalent qualifications)

The proportion of school leavers achieving at least two or more A levels (A*-E) was 37.8% for females and 27.4% for males in 1996/97, increasing to 63.6% for females and 48.1% for males in 2013/14.



Gender Gap (highest qualification of school leavers (2 or more A levels A*- E including equivalent qualifications))	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (1996/97 to 2013/14)	⇧

Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education, (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

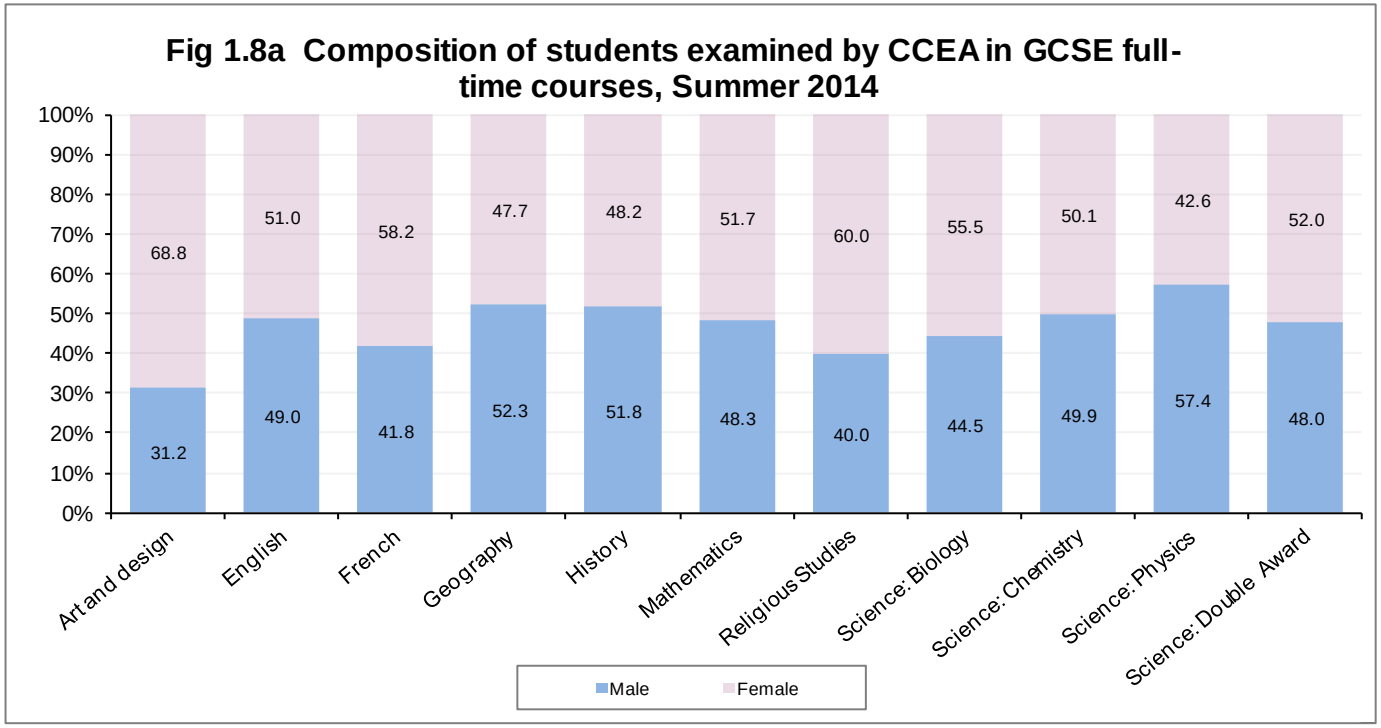
Over this period, the gender gap between female and male school leavers achieving at least two or more A levels (A*-E) has increased from 10.4 percentage points to 15.5 percentage points.

Qualification data were missing for 3% of school leavers in 1995/96, and as a result any apparent change in figures between 1994/95 and 1996/97 needs to be seen in that context.

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

Indicator 1.8a: Composition of students examined by CCEA in GCSE full-time courses

In 2014, females comprised a higher proportion of those who sat CCEA exams in GCSE Art & Design (68.8%), Religious Studies (60.0%), French (58.2%) and Science: Biology (55.5%).



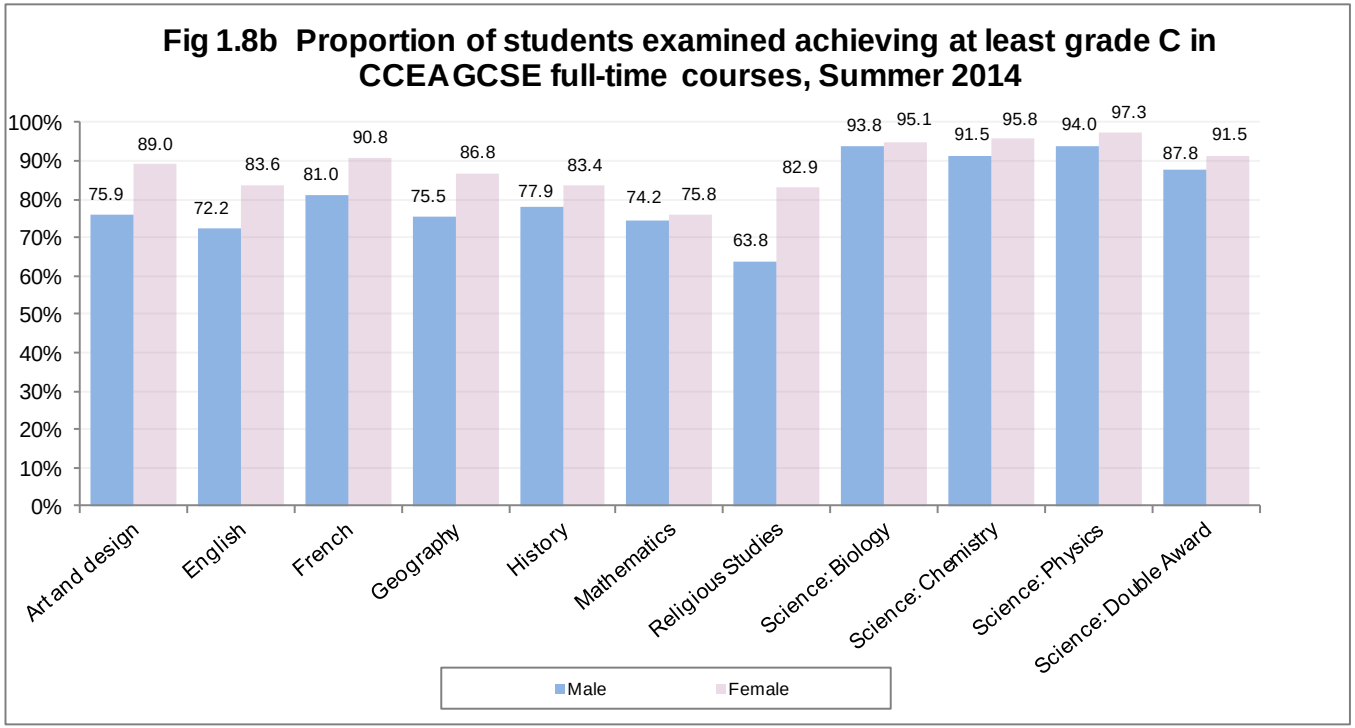
Source: GCSE Full Course Specifications and GCSE Double Award Specifications Summary Statistics, Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment, (http://www.rewardinglearning.org.uk/microsites_other/statistics/)

Males comprised a higher proportion of those examined by CCEA in Science: Physics (57.4%) and Geography (52.3%).

More even gender splits were evident among those examined in Science: Chemistry (50.1% female and 49.9% male), English (51.0% female and 49.0% male), Mathematics (51.7% female and 48.3% male), History (48.2% female and 51.8% male), and Science: Double Award (52.0% female and 48.0% male).

Indicator 1.8b: Proportion of students examined achieving at least a grade C in CCEA GCSE full-time courses

For each of the 11 GCSE subjects detailed in Figure 1.8b, the percentage of students examined by CCEA achieving at least a grade C at GCSE was higher for females than males in 2014.



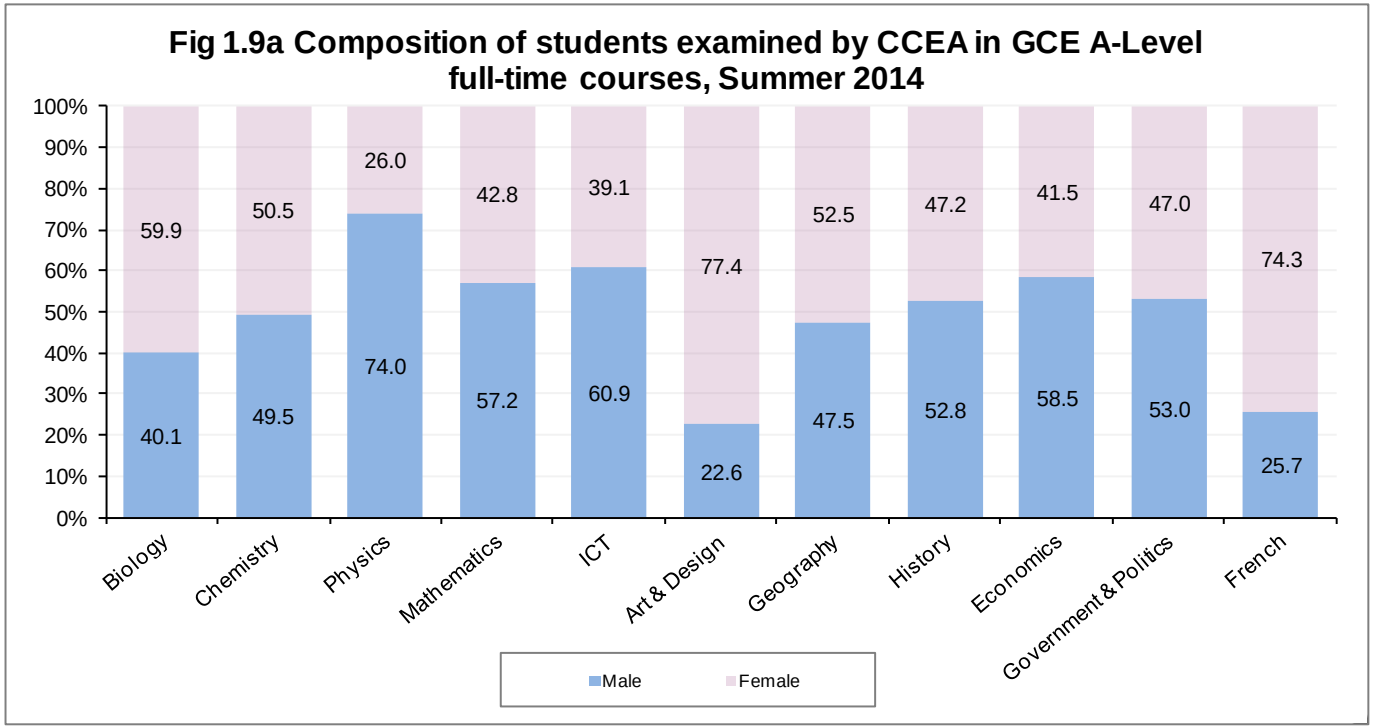
Source: GCSE Full Course Specifications and GCSE Double Award Specifications Summary Statistics, Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment, (http://www.rewardinglearning.org.uk/microsites_other/statistics/)

The biggest gender gap was evident for Religious Studies, where 82.9% of females compared to 63.8% of males achieved at least a grade C. Large gender differences were also recorded for Art and Design (89.0% of females and 75.9% of males), English (83.6% of females and 72.2% of males) and Geography (86.8% of females and 75.5% of males).

Smaller gender differences were recorded for the three science subjects (Biology, Chemistry and Physics), where over 90% of both female and male candidates achieved at least a grade C, as well as Mathematics (75.8% of females and 74.2% of males) and Science Double Award (91.5% of females and 87.8% of males achieved a grade CC or above).

Indicator 1.9a: Composition of students examined by CCEA in GCE A-Level full-time courses

In 2014, of those students who sat CCEA exams in GCE A-level Chemistry there was an almost even split of males and females (49.5% male and 50.5% female).



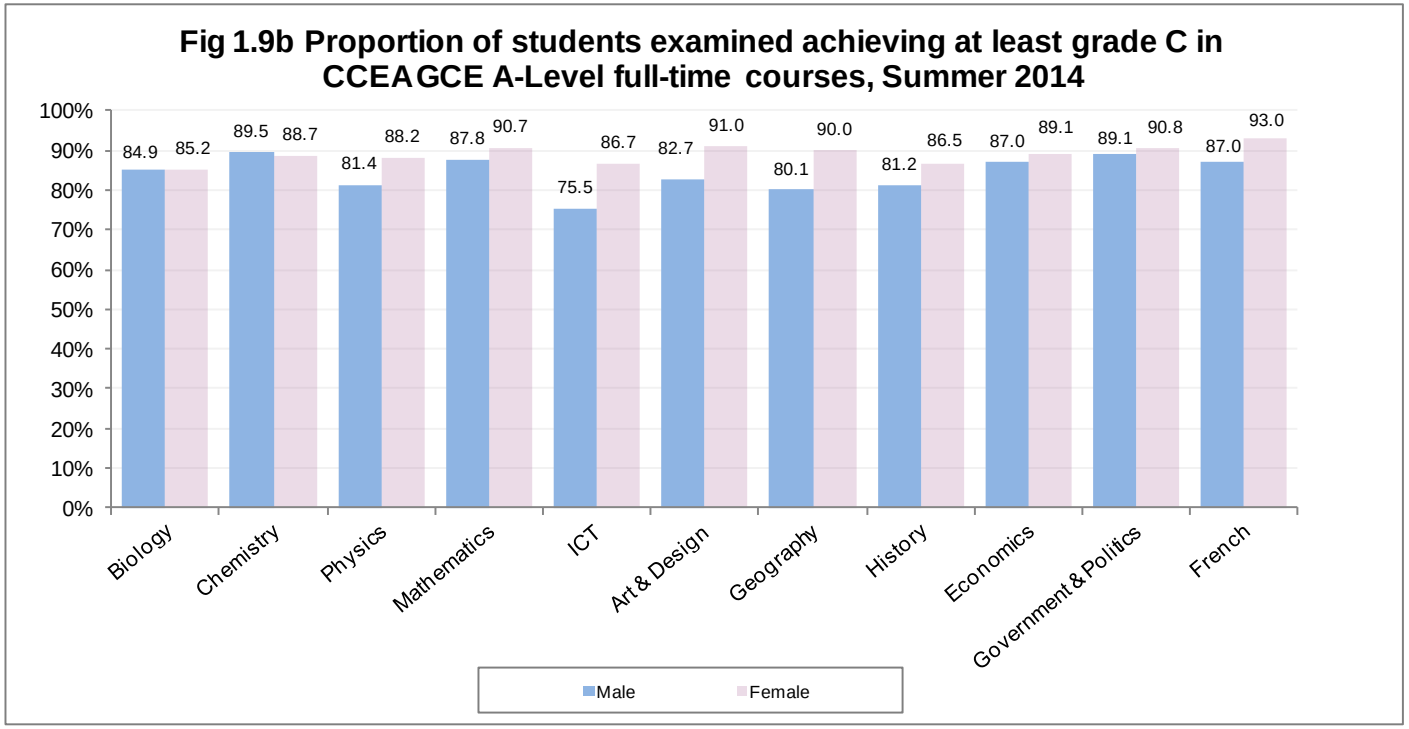
Source: GCE Advanced Specifications, Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment, (http://www.rewardinglearning.org.uk/microsites_other/statistics/)

Males comprised a higher proportion of those examined in ICT (60.9%), Economics (58.5%), Mathematics (57.2%), Government & Politics (53.0%), and History (52.8%). The highest proportion was for Physics, where 74.0% of students sitting exams were male.

Females comprised a higher proportion of those examined in Art & Design (77.4%), French (74.3%), Biology (59.9%), and Geography (52.5%).

Indicator 1.9b: Proportion of students examined achieving at least a grade C in CCEA GCE A-level full-time courses

A higher proportion of females than males examined by CCEA achieved at least a grade C at GCE A Level for each of the core subjects in 2014, with the exception of Chemistry.



Source: GCE Advanced Specifications, Council for the Curriculum Examinations and Assessment, (http://www.rewardinglearning.org.uk/microsites_other/statistics/)

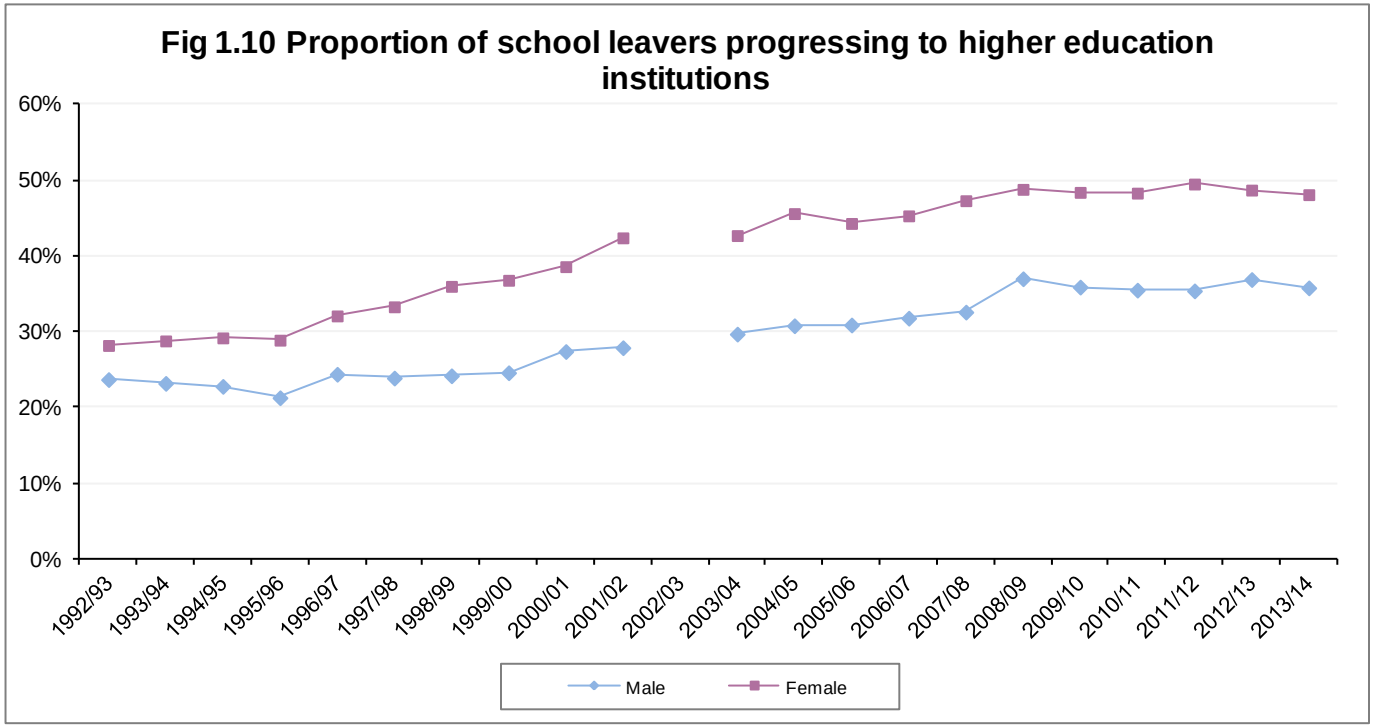
The proportion of females achieving at least a grade C at A-level for the core subjects ranged from 85.2% of those examined to 93.0%. For males this ranged from 75.5% to 89.5%.

Females were most likely to achieve a grade C or above in French and Art & Design, where 93.0% and 91.0%, respectively, of those examined achieved at least a grade C in 2014.

Males were most likely to achieve a grade C or above in Chemistry and Government & Politics, where 89.5% and 89.1%, respectively, of those examined achieved at least a grade C in 2014.

Indicator 1.10: Proportion of school leavers progressing to higher education institutions

The proportion of school leavers progressing to higher education increased for both males and females between 1992/93 and 2013/14, from 23.7% to 35.8% and 28.2% to 48.1%, respectively.



Gender Gap (proportion of school leavers progressing to higher education institutions)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (1992/93 to 2013/14)	⇧

Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education , (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

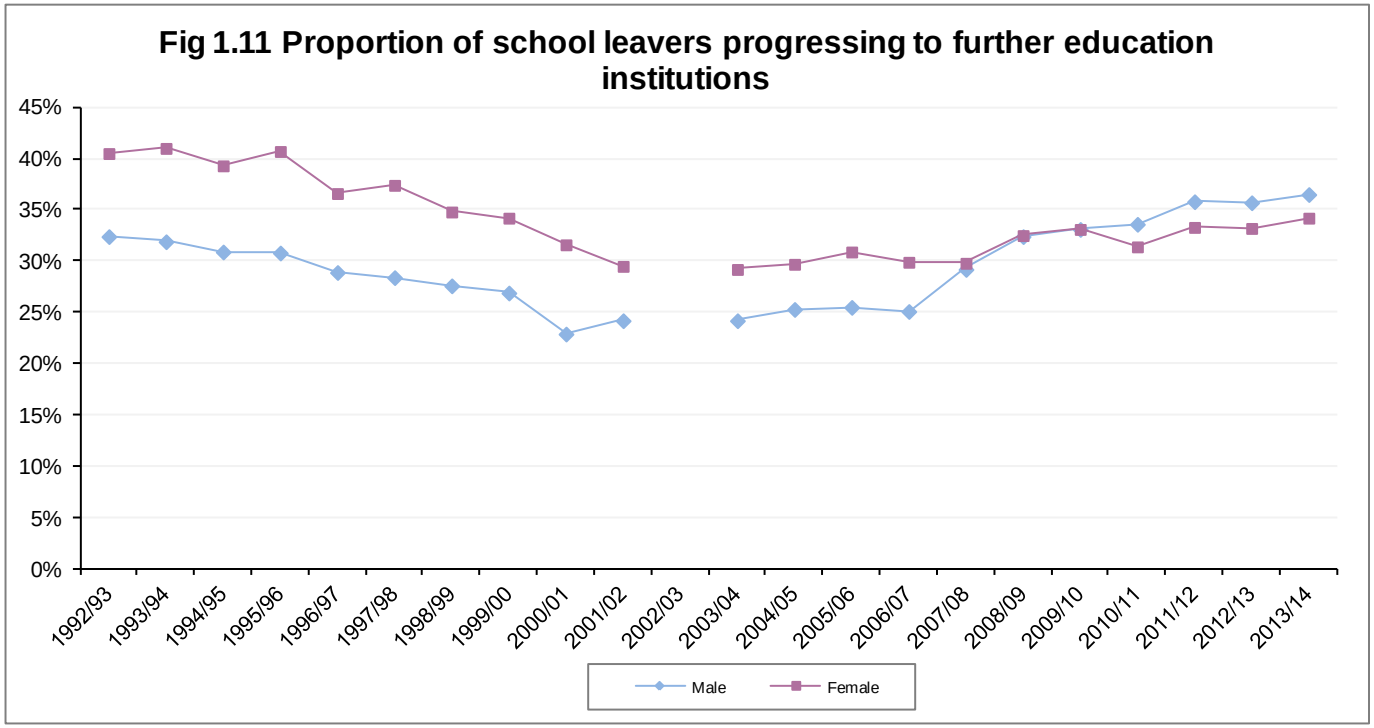
Throughout this period, female school leavers were consistently more likely than males to progress to higher education institutions, and this gap has increased from 4.5 percentage points in 1992/93 to 12.3 percentage points in 2013/14.

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

The proportion of female school leavers progressing to further education institutions declined from 40.5% in 1992/93 to 29.8% in 2007/08, before increasing again to 34.2% in 2013/14.

Male progression to further education, which had also declined from 32.4% in 1992/93 to 22.9% in 2000/01, has increased steadily since then. In 2013/14, 36.5% of male school leavers progressed to further education institutions – a higher proportion than for females (34.2%).



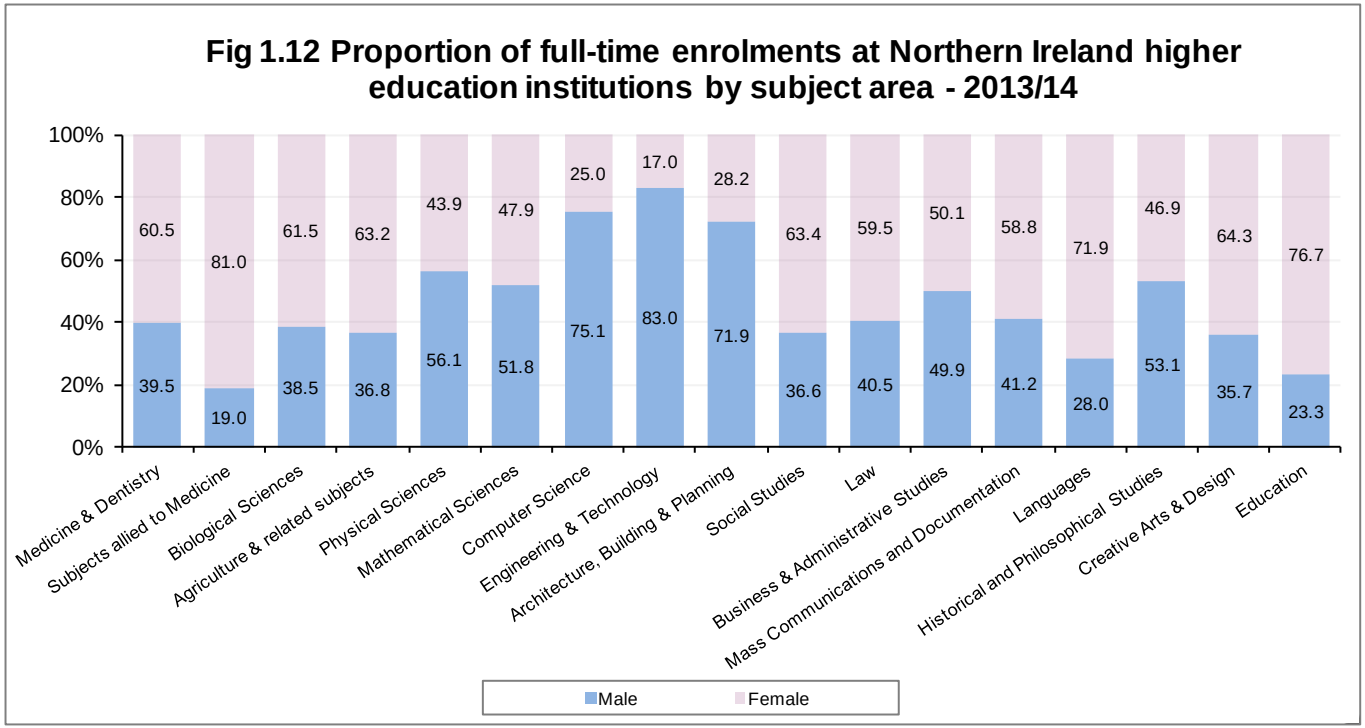
Gender Gap (proportion of school leavers progressing to further education institutions)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (1992/93 to 2013/14)	See note below
Note: The direction of the gender gap has changed since 1992/93; in 1992/93 a lower proportion of male school leavers progressed to further education, while the opposite was true in 2013/14.	

Source: Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland School Leavers, School Leavers Survey, Department of Education , (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/32_statistical_publications-indexofstatisticalpublications_pg/32_statistical_publications_pressreleases_pg/32_national_statistics_school_leavers_pg.htm)

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

In 2013/14 the composition of full-time enrolments at higher education institutions in Northern Ireland was 45.8% male and 54.2% female.



Source: Data provided by Department for Employment and Learning

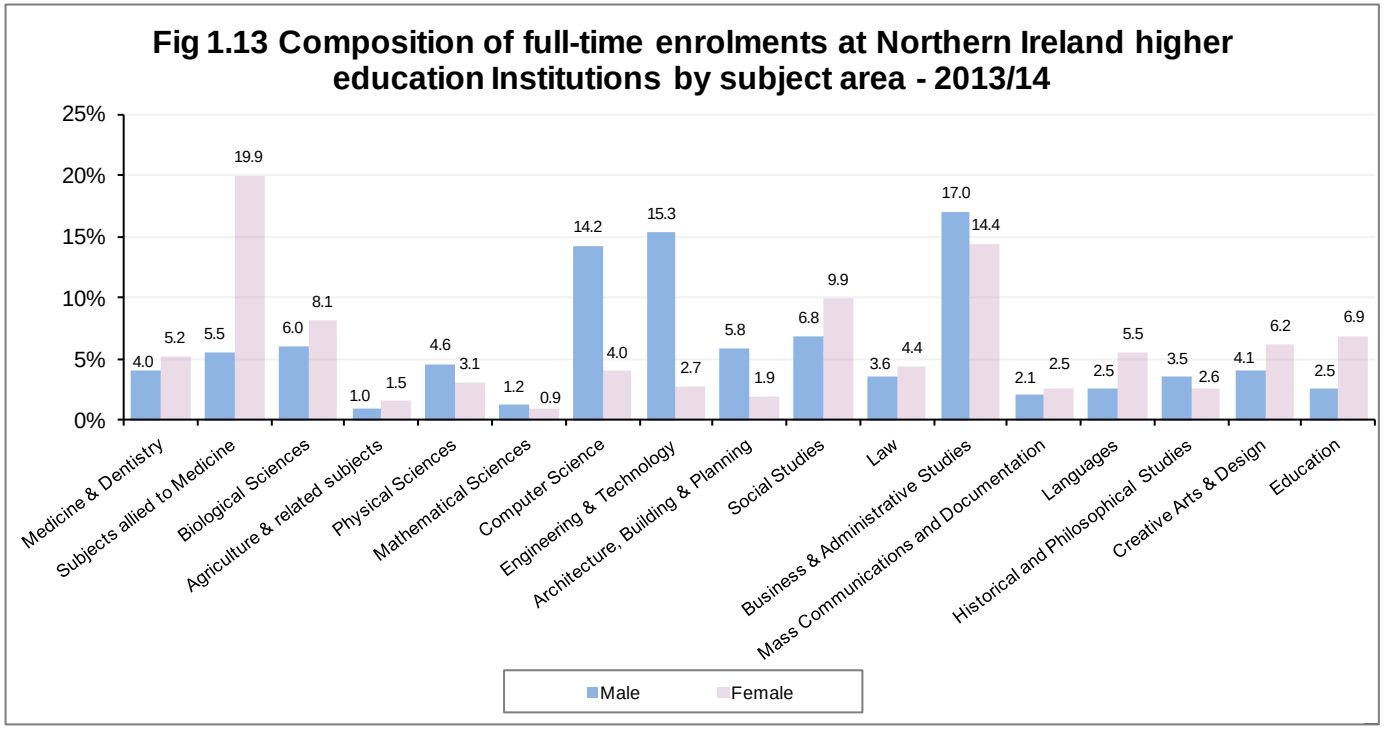
Females accounted for the majority of enrolments, at a ratio of more than seven to three, for subjects allied to Medicine (81.0%), Education (76.7%) and Languages (71.9%).

Males accounted for the majority of enrolments, at a ratio of more than seven to three for Engineering & Technology (83.0%), Computer Science (75.1%) and Architecture, Building and Planning (71.9%).

Indicator 1.13: Proportion of full-time enrolments at Northern Ireland higher education institutions by subject area

In 2013/14, the greatest absolute gender difference in the proportion of full-time enrolments in Northern Ireland institutions was evident for Subjects allied to Medicine, accounting for approximately one in five (19.9%) female enrolments, compared to approximately only one in twenty (5.5%) males.

The highest proportion of females enrolled at higher education institutions were in this subject area (19.9%), with high proportions also enrolling in Business & Administrative Studies (14.4%) and Social Studies (9.9%).

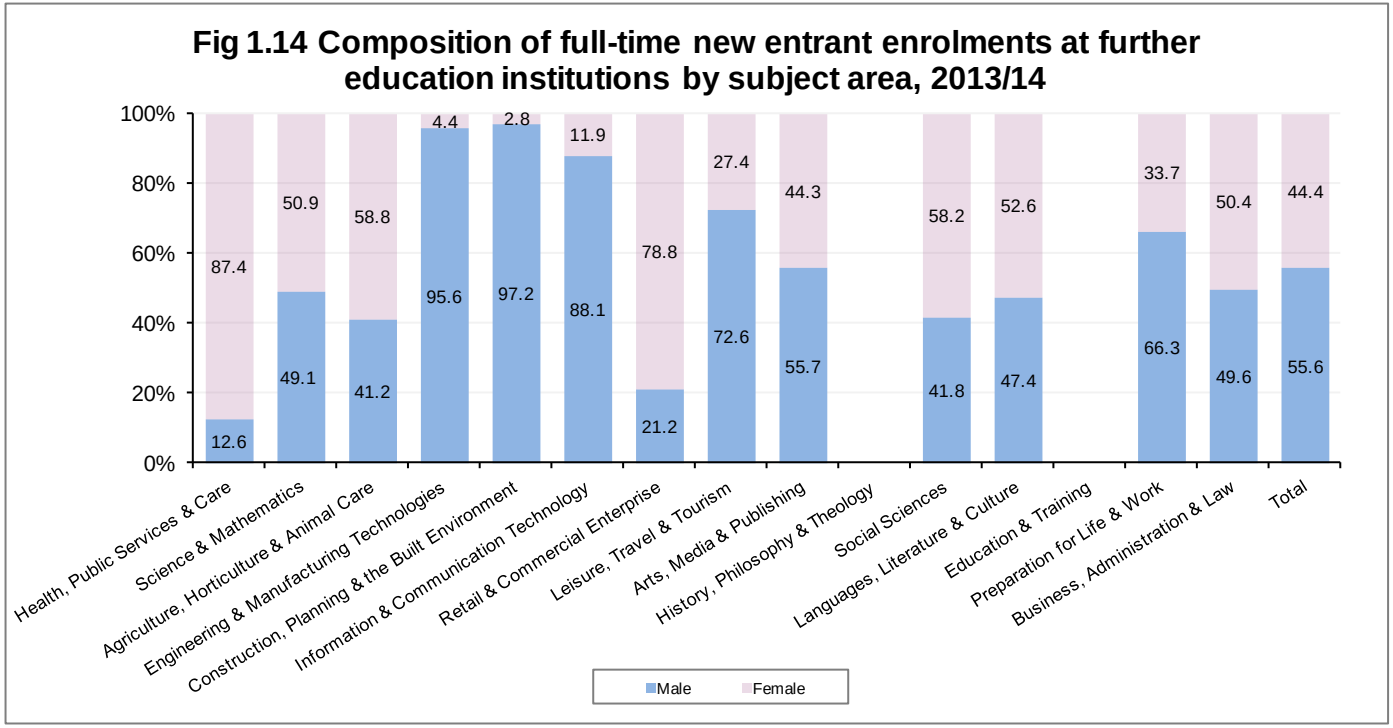


Source: Data provided by Department for Employment and Learning

The subjects that males were most likely to enrol in were Business & Administrative Studies (17.0%), Engineering & Technology (15.3%), and Computer Science (14.2%).

Indicator 1.14: Composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions by subject area

In 2013/14 the composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions was 55.6% male and 44.4% female.



Source: Further Educational Statistical Record - data provided by Department for Employment and Learning

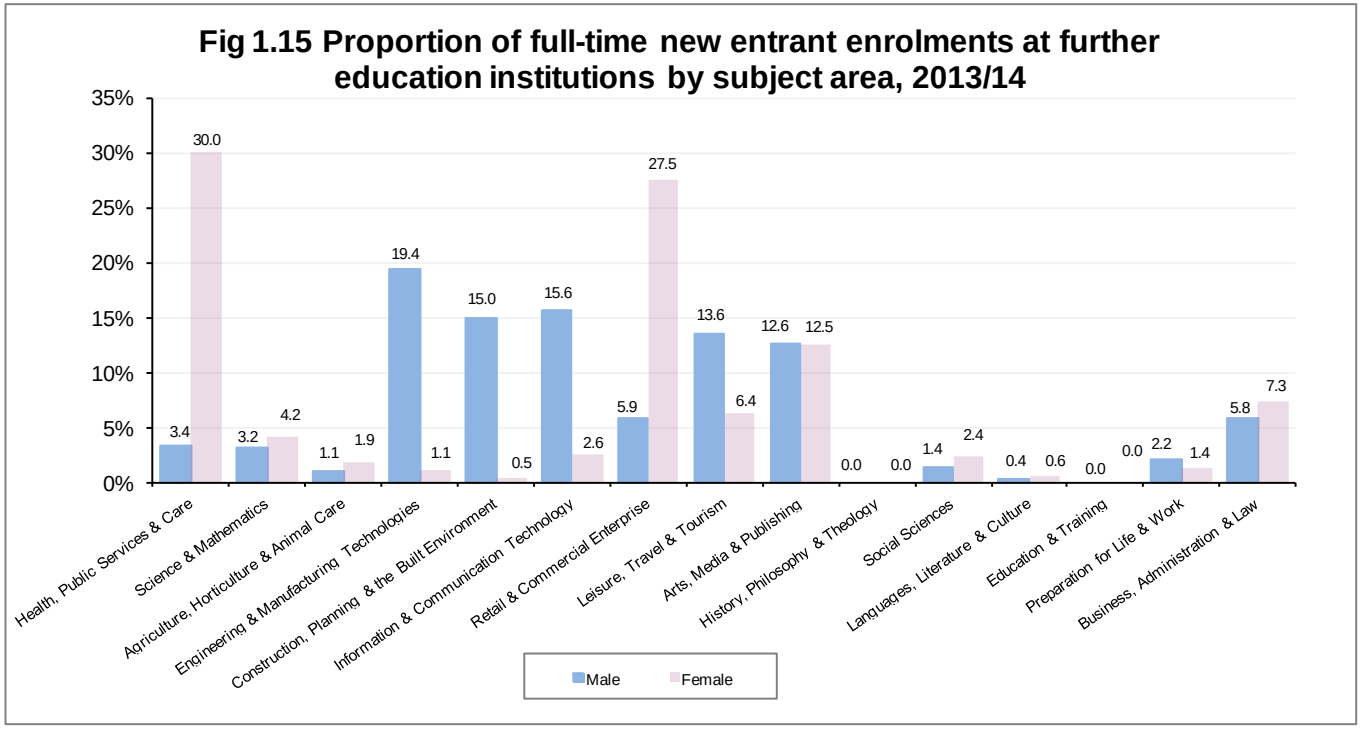
There have been no enrolments in History, Philosophy & Theology since 2010/11, with no enrolments in Education & Training in 2013/14 either.

Females comprised the vast majority of new entrant enrolments in Health, Public Services & Care (87.4%) and Retail & Commercial Enterprise (78.8%)

Males accounted for more than six in 10 enrolments in Construction, Planning and the Built Environment (97.2%), Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies (95.6%), Information & Communication Technology (88.1%), Leisure, Travel & Tourism (72.6%), and Preparation for Life & Work (66.3%).

Indicator 1.15: Proportion of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions by subject area

Health, Public Services & Care accounted for the highest proportion of female new entrant enrolments in further education (30.0%) in 2013/14, with high proportions also enrolling in Retail & Commercial Enterprise (27.5%). In contrast these subject areas accounted for only 3.4% and 5.9% of male new entrant enrolments, respectively.

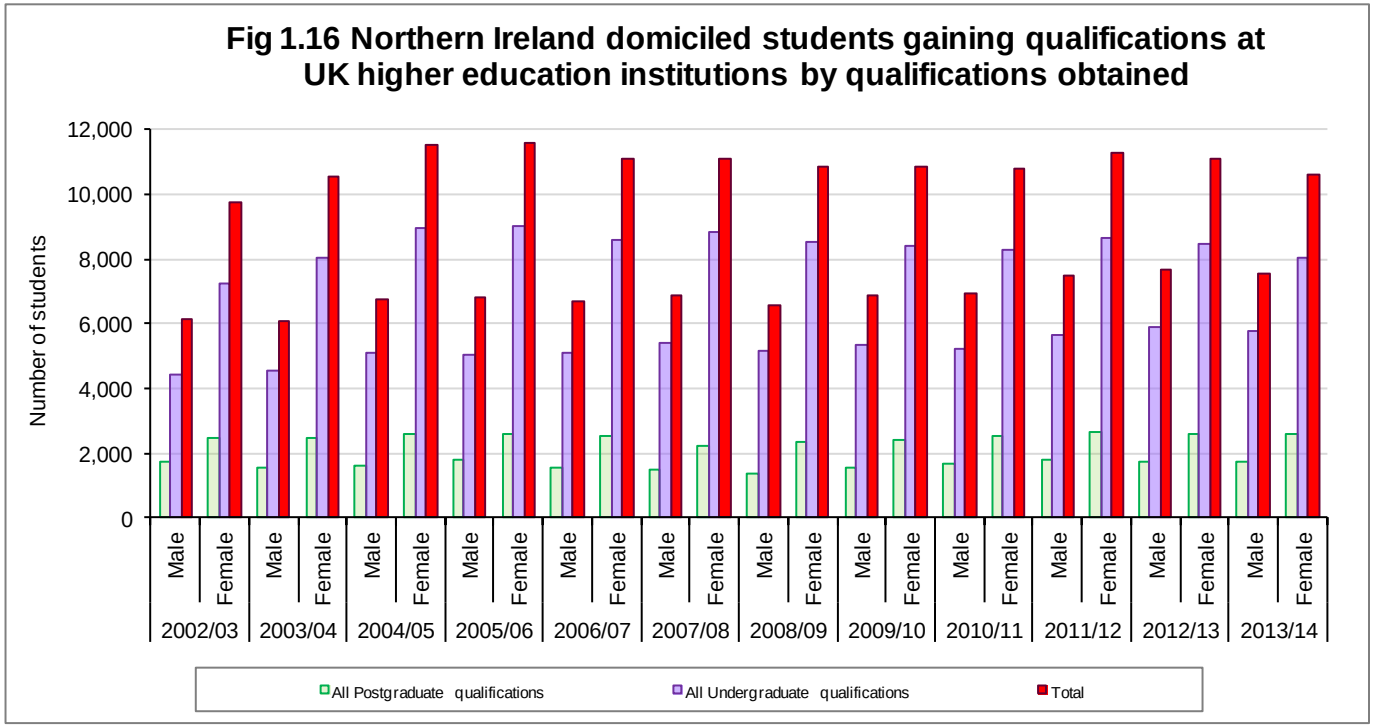


Source: Further Educational Statistical Record - data provided by Department for Employment and Learning

Males entering further education in Northern Ireland in 2013/14 were most likely to enrol in Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies (19.4%), Information & Communication Technology (15.6%) and Construction, Planning & the Built Environment (15.0%). In contrast, these subjects accounted for only 1.1%, 2.6% and 0.5% of female enrolments, respectively.

Indicator 1.16: Northern Ireland domiciled students gaining qualifications at UK higher education institutions by qualifications obtained

Approximately three fifths of all higher education qualifications gained by Northern Ireland domiciled students at UK higher education institutions were obtained by females (10,620) in 2013/14, with males accounting for the remaining two fifths (7,530).



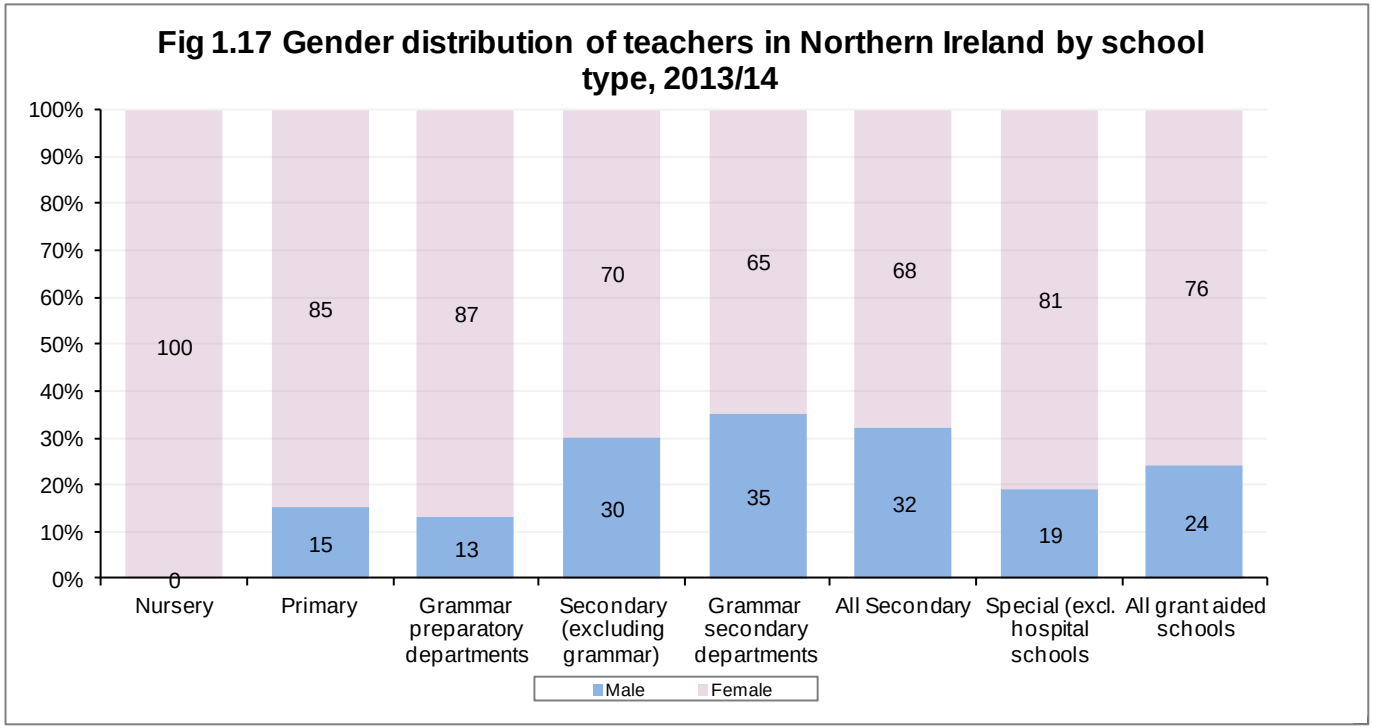
Gender Gap (total number of higher education qualifications)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (2002/03 to 2013/14)	⇩

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency via Higher Education Qualifications, Department for Employment and Learning (http://www.delni.gov.uk/index/statsandresearch/higher-education-stats/hequalifications.htm)

Similar proportions were evident when undergraduate (8,025 females and 5,765 males) and postgraduate (2,595 for females and 1,760 for males) qualifications were disaggregated.

Indicator 1.17: Teachers in Northern Ireland by school type

In 2013/14, approximately three quarters (76%) of all teachers in grant-aided schools in Northern Ireland were female, with the remaining quarter being male (24%).



Source: Teacher Workforce Statistics, Department of Education, with additional data provided by the Department of Education (http://www.deni.gov.uk/32_statistical_publications_pupil_teacher_ratios_pg)

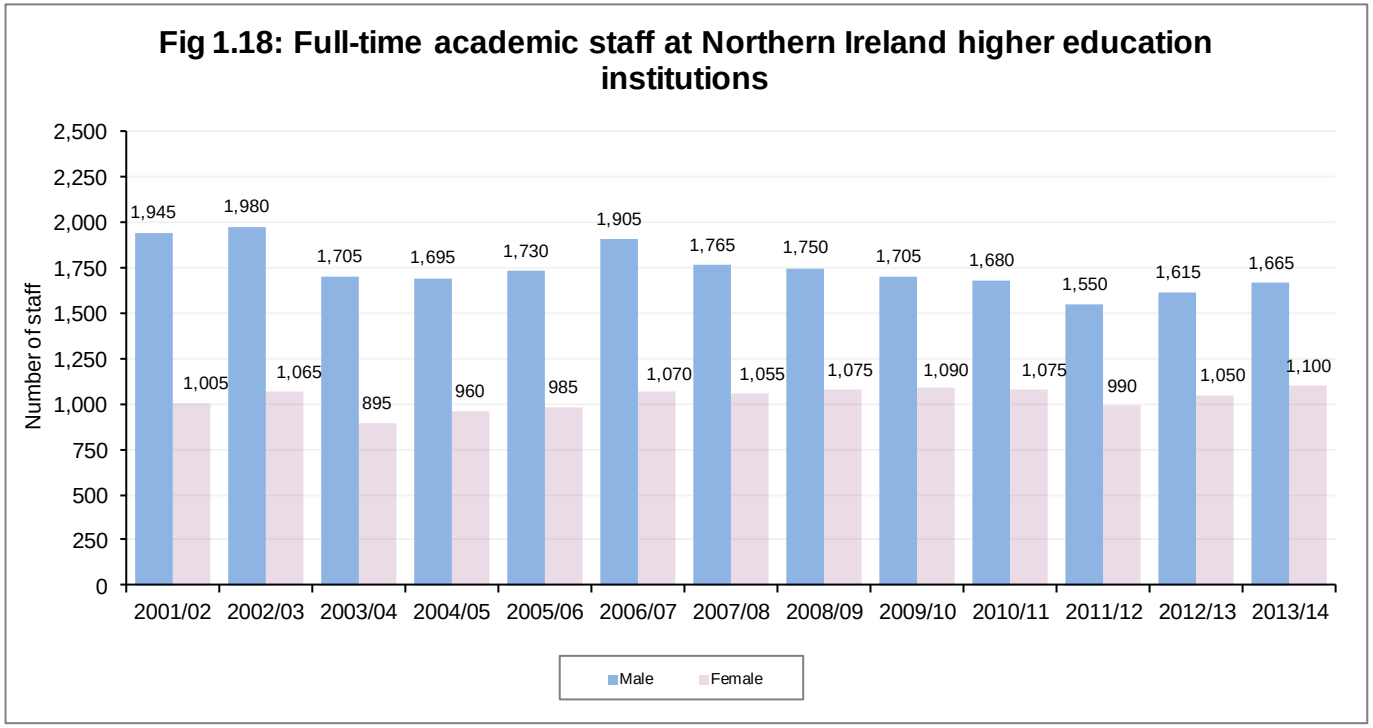
In 2013/14, 85% of primary school teachers were female and 15% were male, whilst all nursery teachers were female – exactly the same proportions as 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13.

In post-primary establishments, taking all forms of secondary education establishments together, approximately two thirds (68%) of teachers were female and the remaining one third (32%) were male in 2013/14.

For teachers working in special schools, 81% were female and 19% were male in 2013/14.

Indicator 1.18: Full-time academic staff at Northern Ireland higher education institutions

Males have consistently outnumbered females when looking at full-time academic staff numbers in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland, during the 13 year period recorded below.



Gender Gap (number of full-time academic staff at NI higher education institutions)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	=
Long term (2001/02 to 2013/14)	⇩
Please note that while the gender gap for the number of full-time academic staff at NI higher education institutions has not changed in the short-term, the gap in terms of the proportions of female and male staff has actually decreased over this period.	

Source: Data provided by Department for Employment and Learning

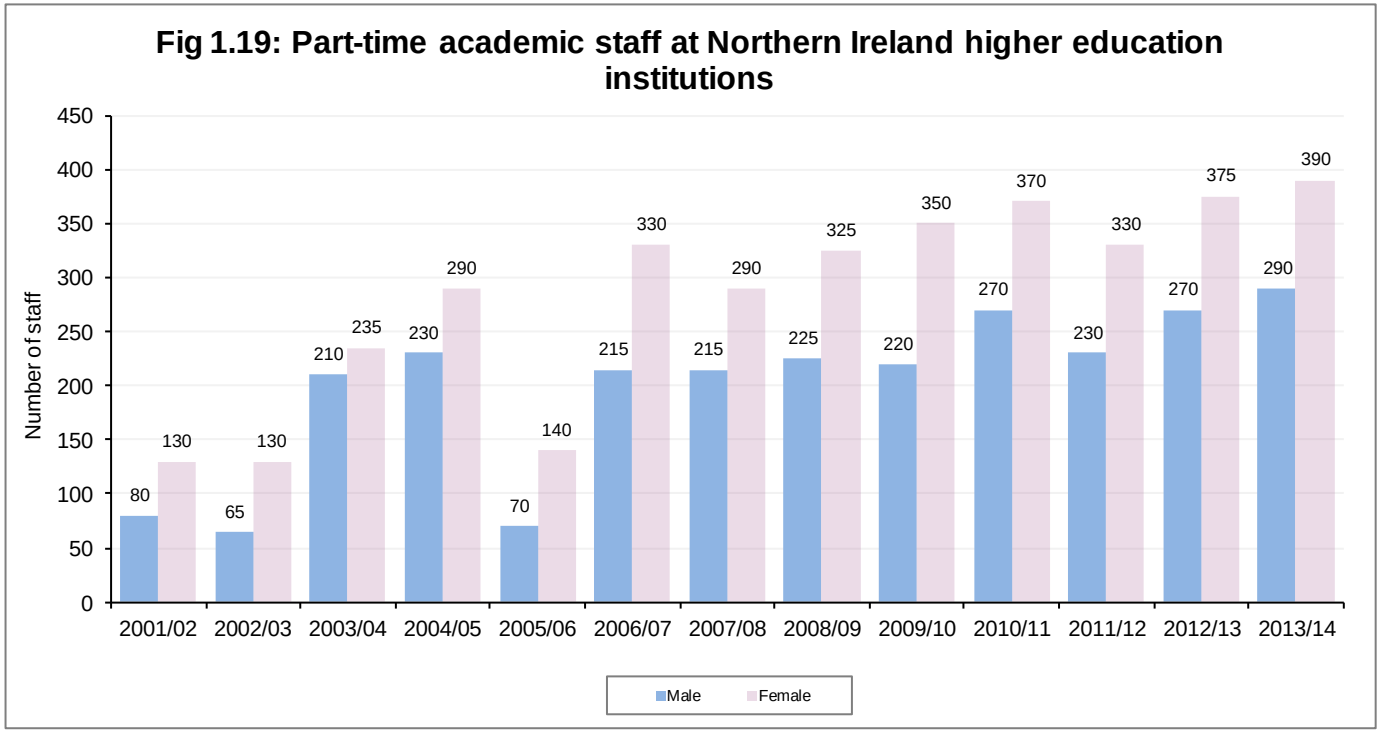
Over this period, the number of male full-time academic staff has decreased from 1,945 in 2001/02 to 1,665 in 2013/14. These numbers have increased each year since 2011/12.

The number of female full-time academic staff has increased from 1,005 to 1,100 between 2001/02 and 2013/14.

Please note figures have been rounded to the nearest 5.

Indicator 1.19: Part-time academic staff at Northern Ireland higher education institutions

In contrast to full-time staff, part-time female academic staff have consistently outnumbered male part-time staff in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland between 2001/02 and 2013/14.



Source: Data provided by Department for Employment and Learning

Gender Gap (number of part-time academic staff at NI higher education institutions)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (2001/02 to 2013/14)	⇧
Please note that while the gender gap for the number of part-time academic staff at NI higher education institutions has increased in the long-term, the gap in terms of the proportions of female and male staff has actually decreased over this period.	

The number of female part-time academic staff has trebled between 2001/02 and 2013/14 (from 130 to 390). Indeed, more females were employed as part-time academic staff at Northern Ireland higher education institutions in 2013/14 than at any other point during this period.

Similarly, the number of male part-time academic staff has increased markedly between 2001/02 and 2013/14 (from 80 to 290). Again, more males were employed as part-time academic staff at Northern Ireland higher education institutions in 2013/14 than at any other point during this period.

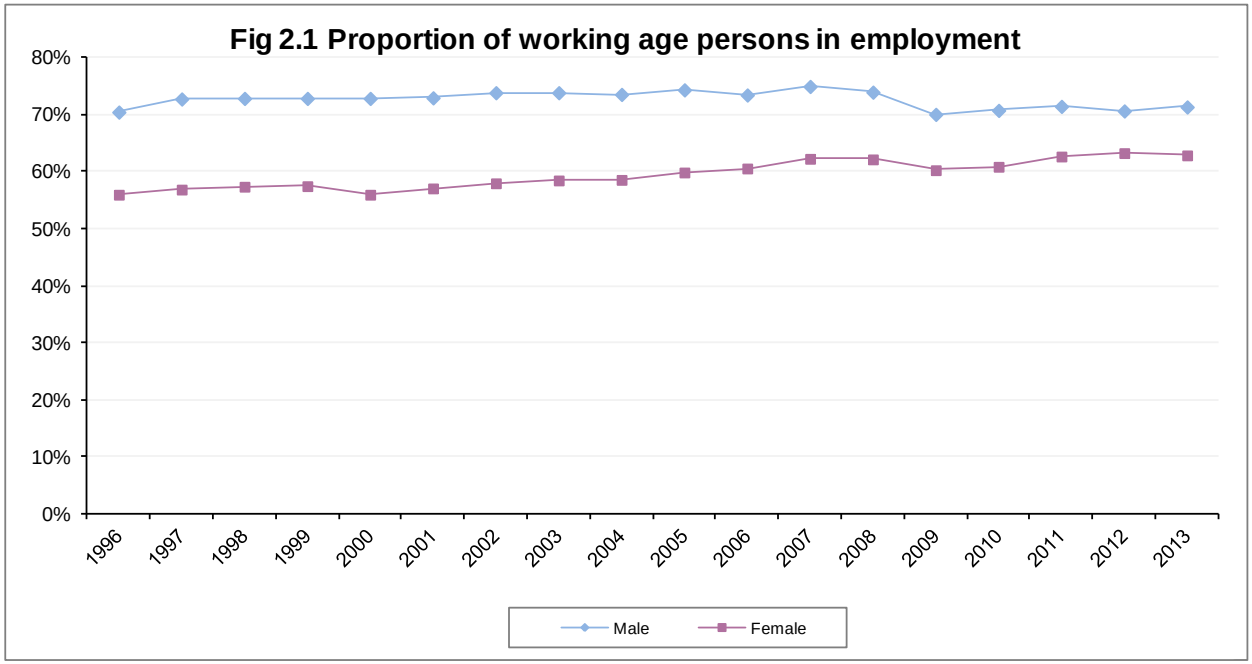
Please note figures have been rounded to the nearest 5.

SECTION 2: Employment

Please note that Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5a, 2.6, 2.9, 2.10, 2.13a, 2.13b, 2.14a and 2.14b are derived from the LFS Annual dataset, where the most recently available year was 2013. Indicator 2.5b is derived from the LFS Quarterly Individual dataset and Indicators 2.7 and 2.8 are derived from the LFS Quarterly Household dataset; for both these datasets the most recently available data are from April to June 2014.

Indicator 2.1: Proportion of working age (aged 16 to 64 inclusive) persons in employment

Over the period 1996 to 2013, the proportion of the working age in employment has been consistently higher for males than females, although this difference has decreased over time.



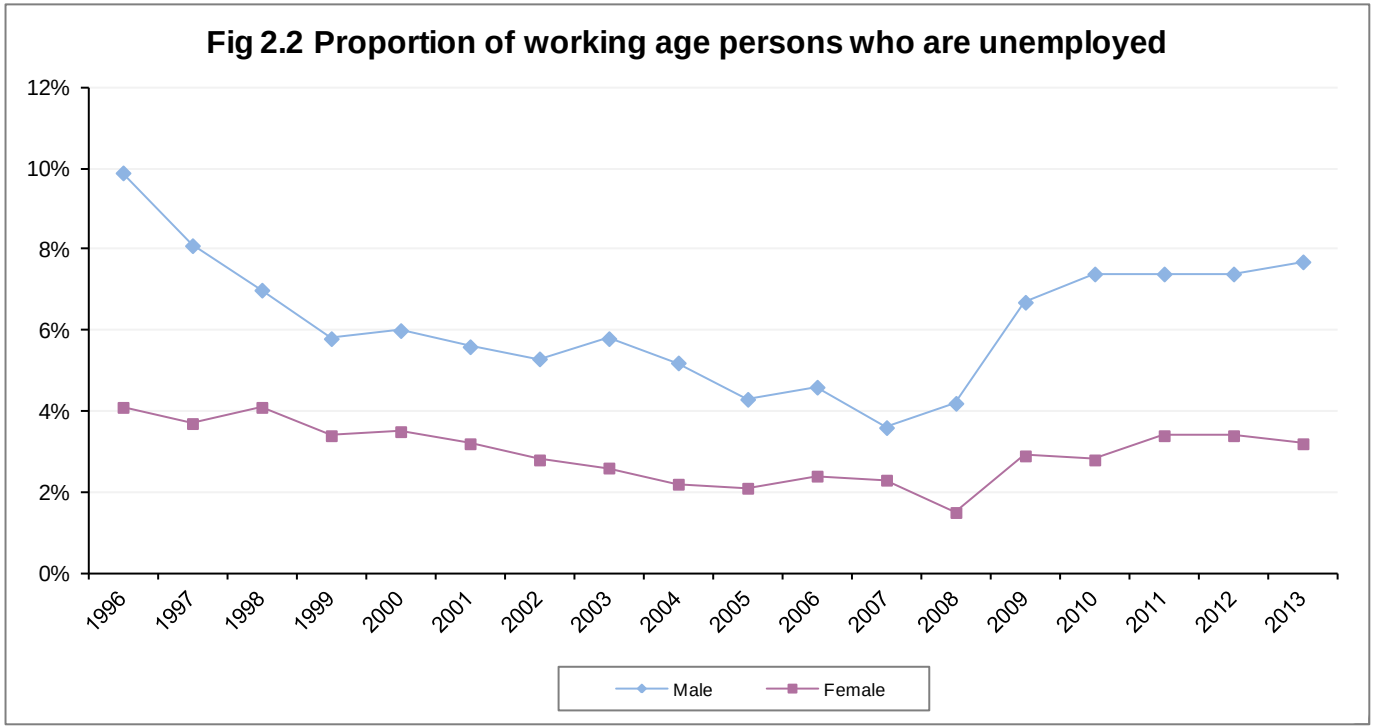
Gender Gap (proportion of working age persons in employment)	
2012 to 2013	⇧
Long term (1996 to 2013)	⇩

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

The proportion of working age females in employment has increased from 56.0% to 62.9% over this period, with only the 2012 rate (63.3%) being higher than the 2013 rate. In comparison, the proportion of working age males in employment has increased by only 0.9 percentage points over this period, from 70.5% in 1996 to 71.4% in 2013. This latter proportion falls short of the peak of 75.0% in 2007, but does represent a slight increase from 2012 (70.7%).

Indicator 2.2: Proportion of working age persons who are unemployed

For both males and females, the proportions of the working age that are unemployed decreased between 1996 and 2007/2008, and have increased since.



Gender Gap (proportion of working age persons who are unemployed)	
2012 to 2013	⇧
Long term (1996 to 2013)	⇩

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

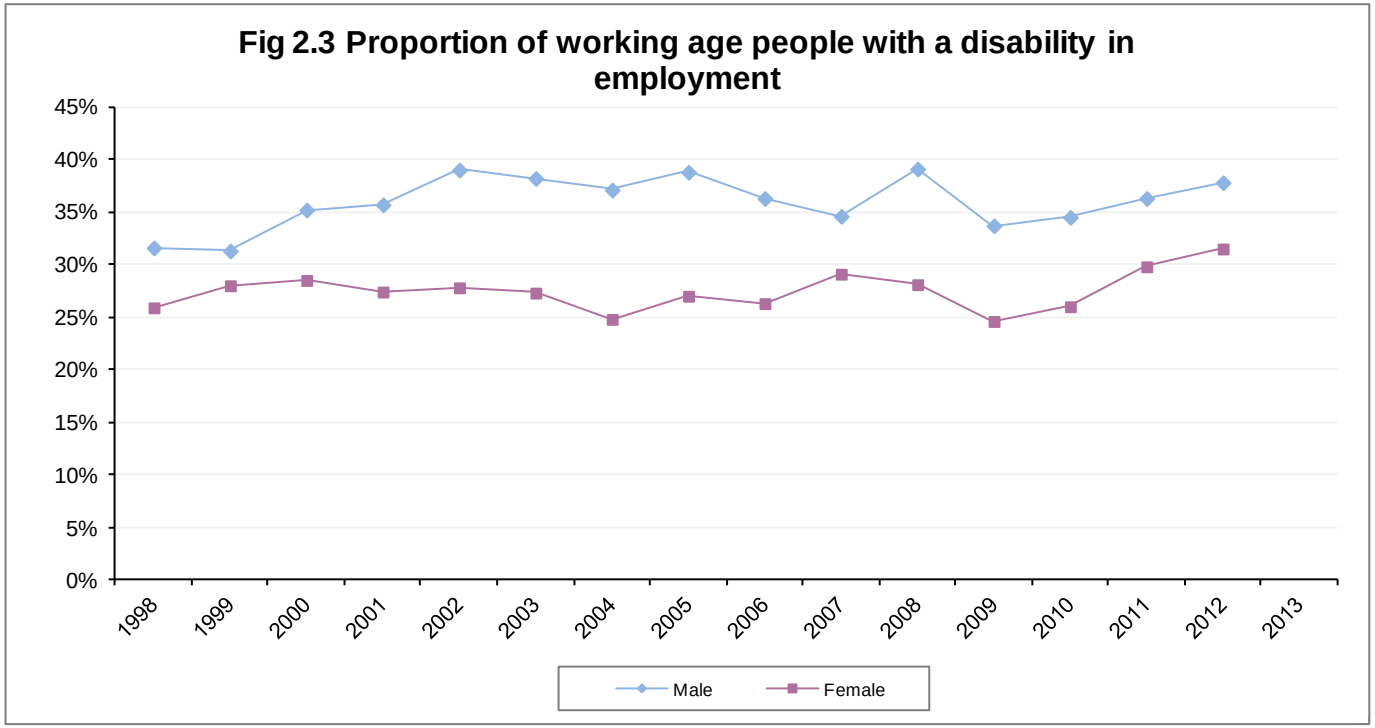
Female rates have decreased from 4.1% in 1996 to 3.2% in 2013. This proportion was at its lowest in 2008, at 1.5%

Male rates have experienced larger fluctuations, having dropped from 9.9% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2007, before increasing again to 7.7% in 2013.

Over this period, working age males have been consistently more likely to be unemployed than working age females. The difference between the proportions for the two communities decreased from 5.8 percentage points in 1996 to 1.3 percentage points in 2007, before increasing again to 4.5 percentage points by 2013.

Indicator 2.3: Proportion of working age people with a disability in employment

Between 1998 and 2012, the proportion of working age people with a disability who are in employment has increased for both males and females. Over this period, however, the proportion of working age males with a disability in employment has been consistently higher than the same figure for working age females with a disability.



Gender Gap (proportion of working age people with a disability in employment)	
2011 to 2012	⇩
Long term (1998 to 2012)	⇧

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

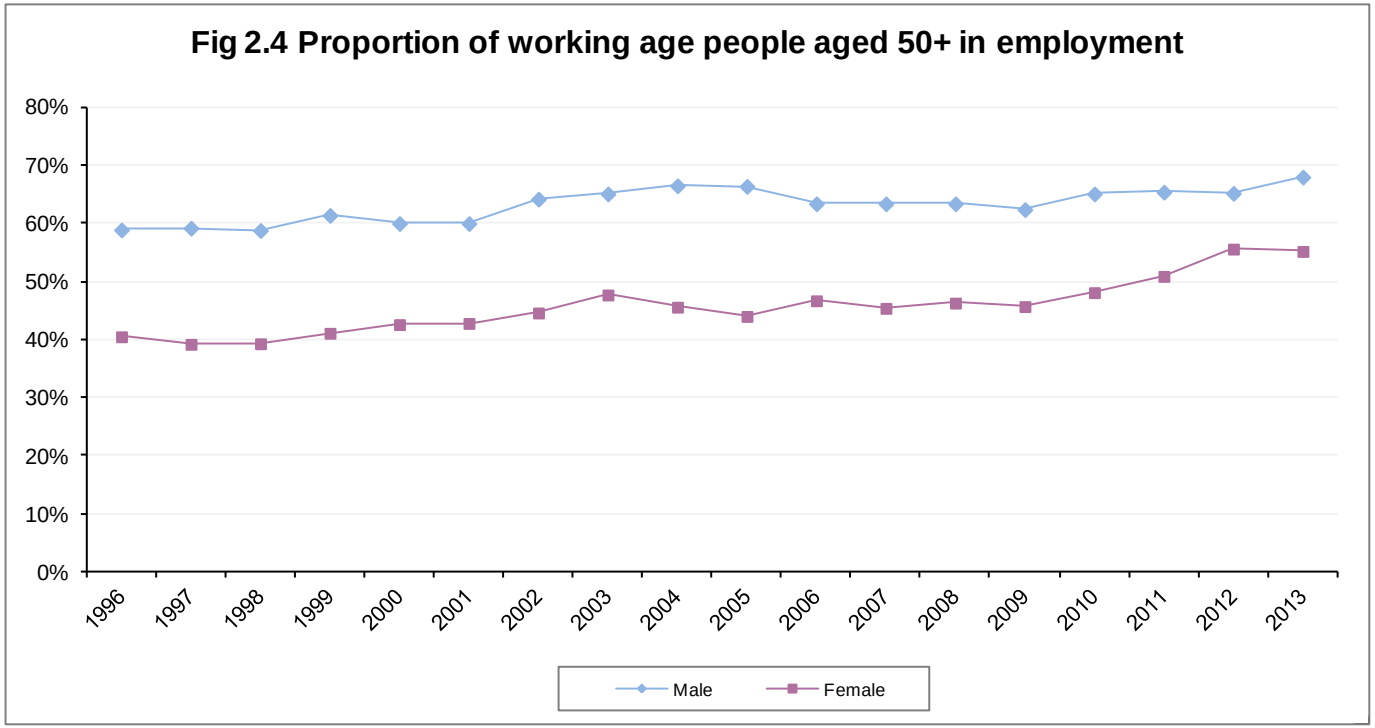
The proportion of working age females with a disability in employment has fluctuated slightly over this period, with the lowest figure recorded in 2009 (24.6%). Since 2009, however, this proportion has increased year-on-year. Indeed the figure for 2012 (31.5%) is the highest recorded over the entire 15 year period.

There has been greater fluctuation in the proportion of working age males with a disability in employment, ranging from 31.3% in 1999 to 39.1% in 2008. Again, the figure has risen each year between 2009 (33.7%) and 2012 (37.8%).

Please note that data for this indicator are not available for 2013.

Indicator 2.4: Proportion of working age people aged 50+ in employment

Between 1996 and 2013 the proportion of working age males aged 50 and over in employment has been consistently higher than the corresponding rate for females.



Gender Gap (proportion of working age people aged 50+ in employment)	
2012 to 2013	⇧
Long term (1996 to 2013)	⇩

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

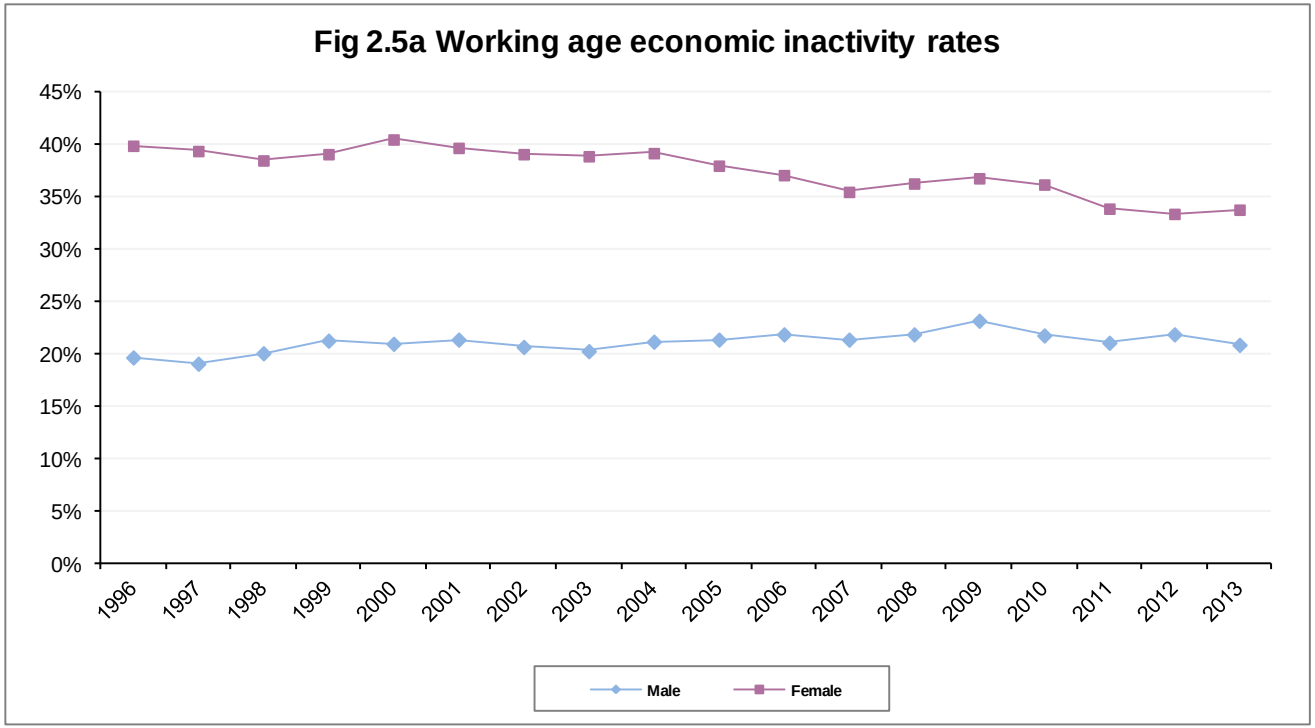
The percentage point difference between the two proportions has decreased over this period, however, from 18.4 percentage points in 1996 to 12.8 percentage points in 2013 (although this was an increase from 9.6 in 2012).

Over this period, the proportion of working age males aged 50 and over in employment has increased from 58.9% in 1996 to 68.0% in 2013.

The proportion of working age females aged 50 and over in employment has also increased, and by a greater amount, from 40.5% in 1996 to 55.2% in 2013.

Indicator 2.5: Working age economic inactivity rates and main reasons for economic inactivity

Working age economic inactivity rates have been consistently higher among females than males between 1996 and 2013, although this gap has decreased from 20.2 percentage points to 12.9 percentage points over this period.



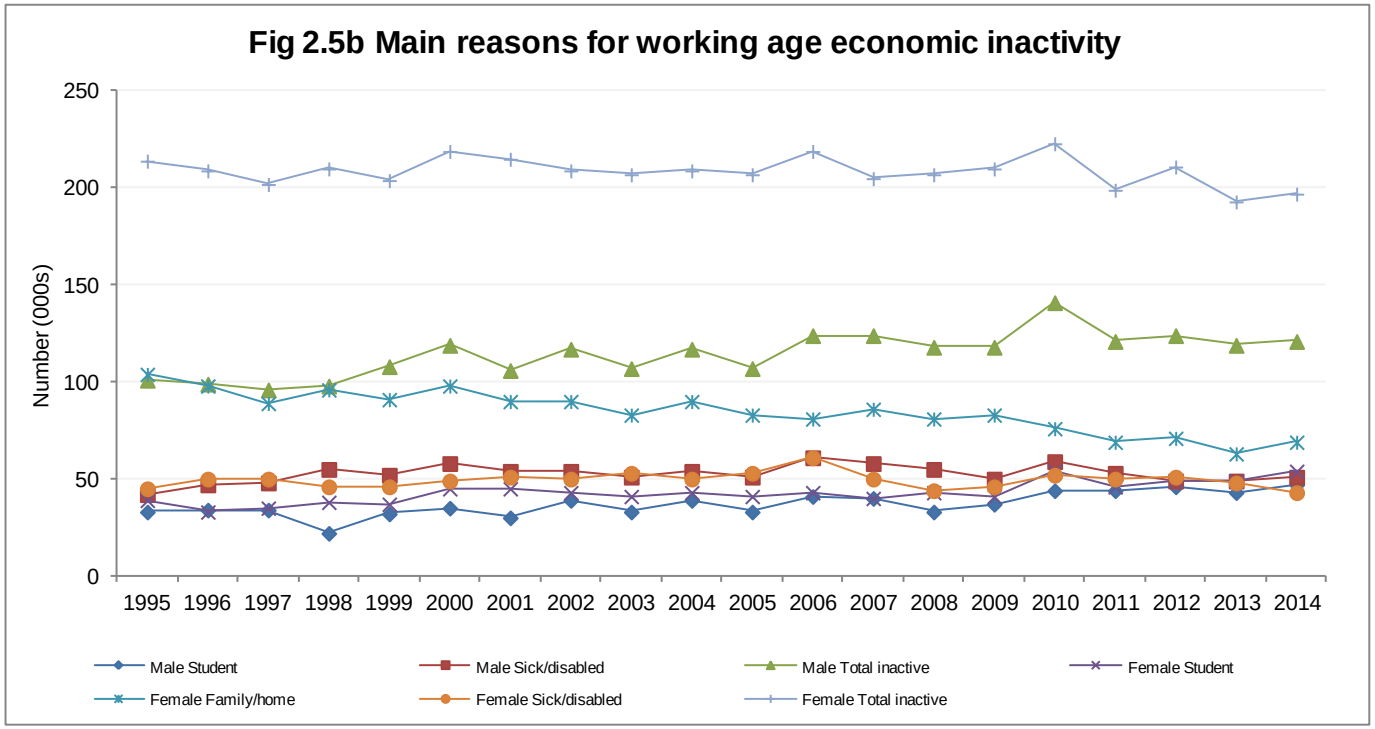
Gender Gap (working age economic inactivity rate)	
2012 to 2013	⇧
Long term (1996 to 2013)	⇩

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

The overall level of working age economic inactivity has decreased for females over this period, from 39.9% in 1996 to 33.8% in 2013.

For males, working age economic inactivity rates have increased slightly, from 19.7% to 20.9%, over the same period.

Between 1995 and 2014, there have consistently been a higher number of females than males of working age who are economically inactive. In 2014, there were 197,000 economically inactive females of working age, compared to 121,000 males.



Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

Over this period, family/home responsibilities has been consistently the most common reason for working age economic inactivity among females, accounting for 69,000 working age economically inactive females in 2014.

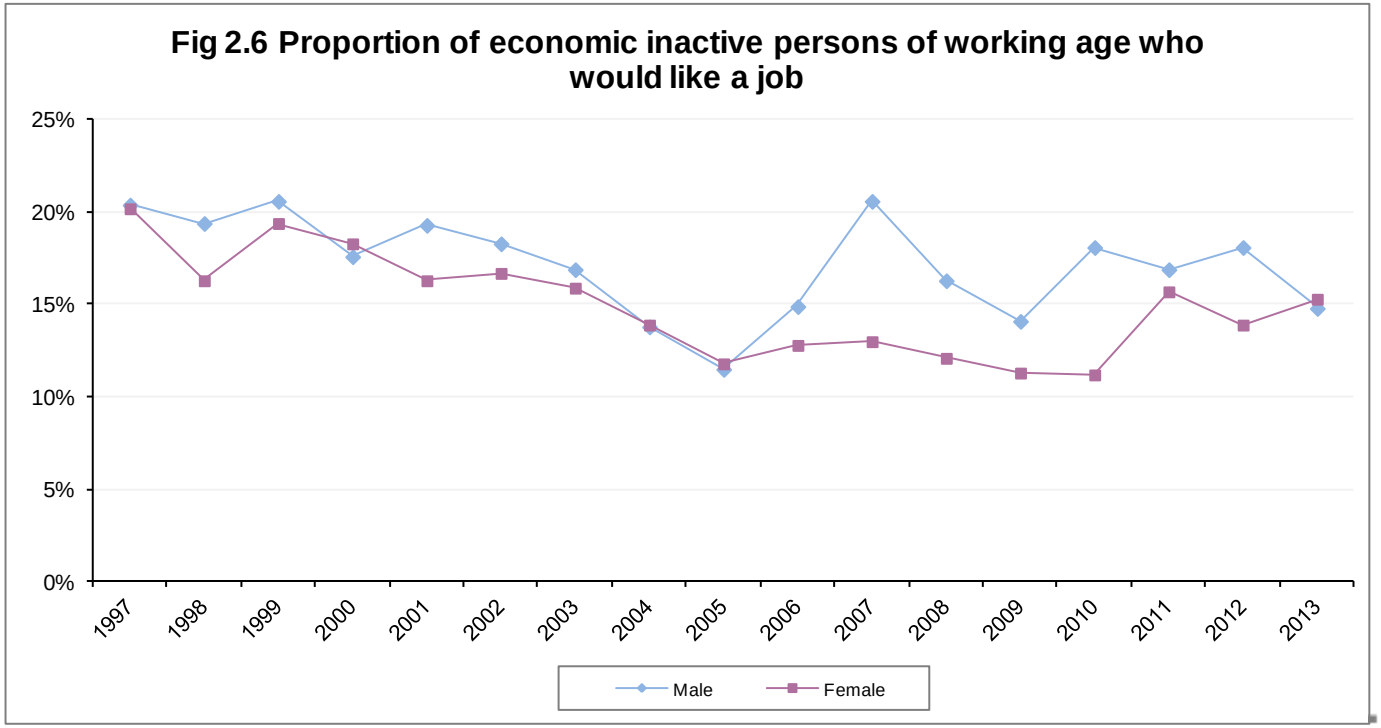
The most common reason for working age economic inactivity among males has been disability/illness over this period, accounting for 51,000 working age economically inactive males in 2014

Please note that the 'working age economic inactivity rates' are derived from the LFS Annual dataset, where the most recently available year was 2013. The 'reasons for working age economic inactivity' data are derived from the LFS Quarterly Individual dataset, with the most recent data available April to June 2014.

Indicator 2.6: Proportion of economically inactive persons of working age who would like a job

The proportion of persons of working age who are not in employment or unemployed but say that they would like paid work was 20.2% for females and 20.4% for males in 1996.

Having fluctuated over the years, as illustrated in Figure 2.6 above, the respective rates were 15.3% for females and 14.8% for males in 2013.

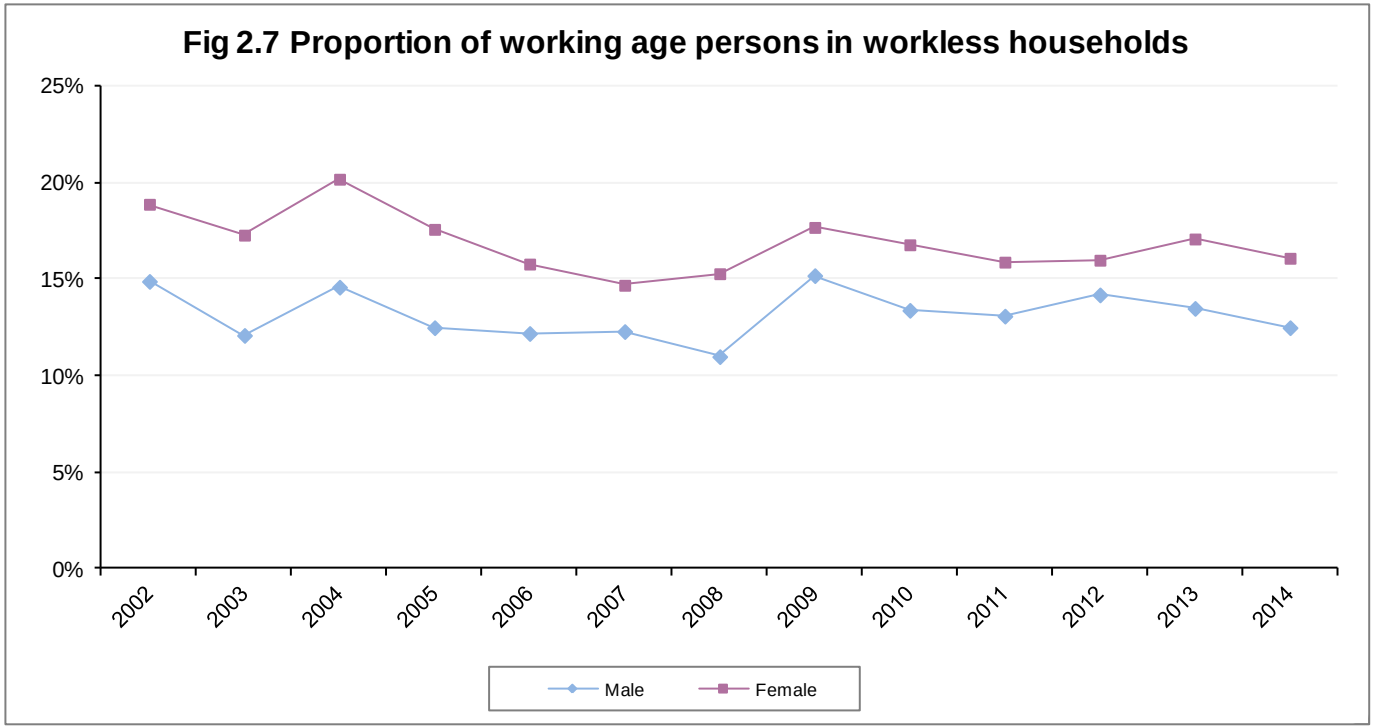


Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

Gender Gap (proportion of economically inactive persons of working age who would like a job)	
2012 to 2013	See note below
Long term (1997 to 2013)	See note below
Over this period these figures have been subject to considerable annual fluctuations; any gender gap analysis should therefore be considered in this context.	

Indicator 2.7: Proportion of working age persons in workless households

The proportion of working age persons living in workless households in 2002 was 18.9% for females and 14.9% for males. Whilst experiencing some fluctuation over the intervening years, by 2014, this had decreased to 16.1% for females and 12.5% for males.



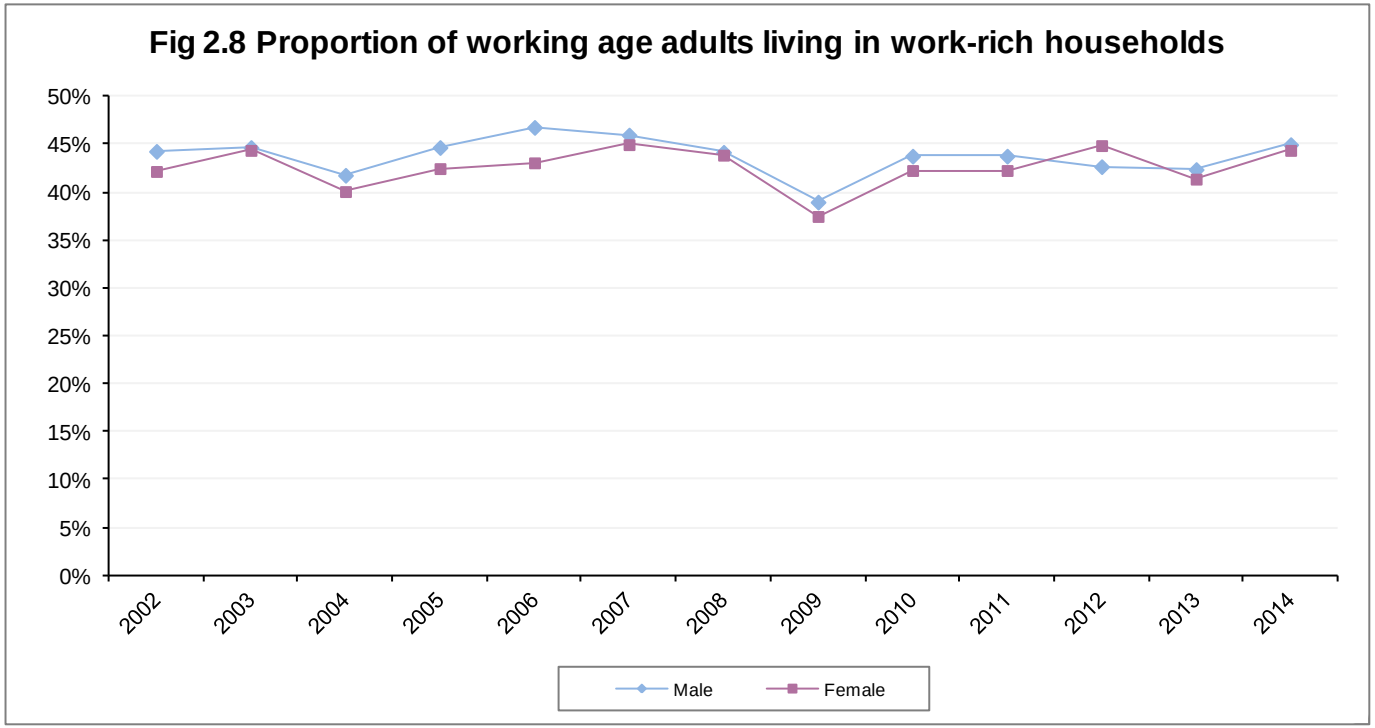
Gender Gap (proportion of working age persons in workless households)	
2013 to 2014	=
Long term (2002 to 2014)	⇩

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

Over this period, working age females were consistently more likely than working age males to be living in a workless household.

Indicator 2.8: Proportion of working age persons living in work-rich households

The proportion of working age adults living in work-rich households was 42.2% for females and 44.3% for males in 2002. After a period of fluctuation, these rates were 44.4% for females and 45.0% for males in 2014; increases from 41.4% and 42.4%, respectively, in 2013.



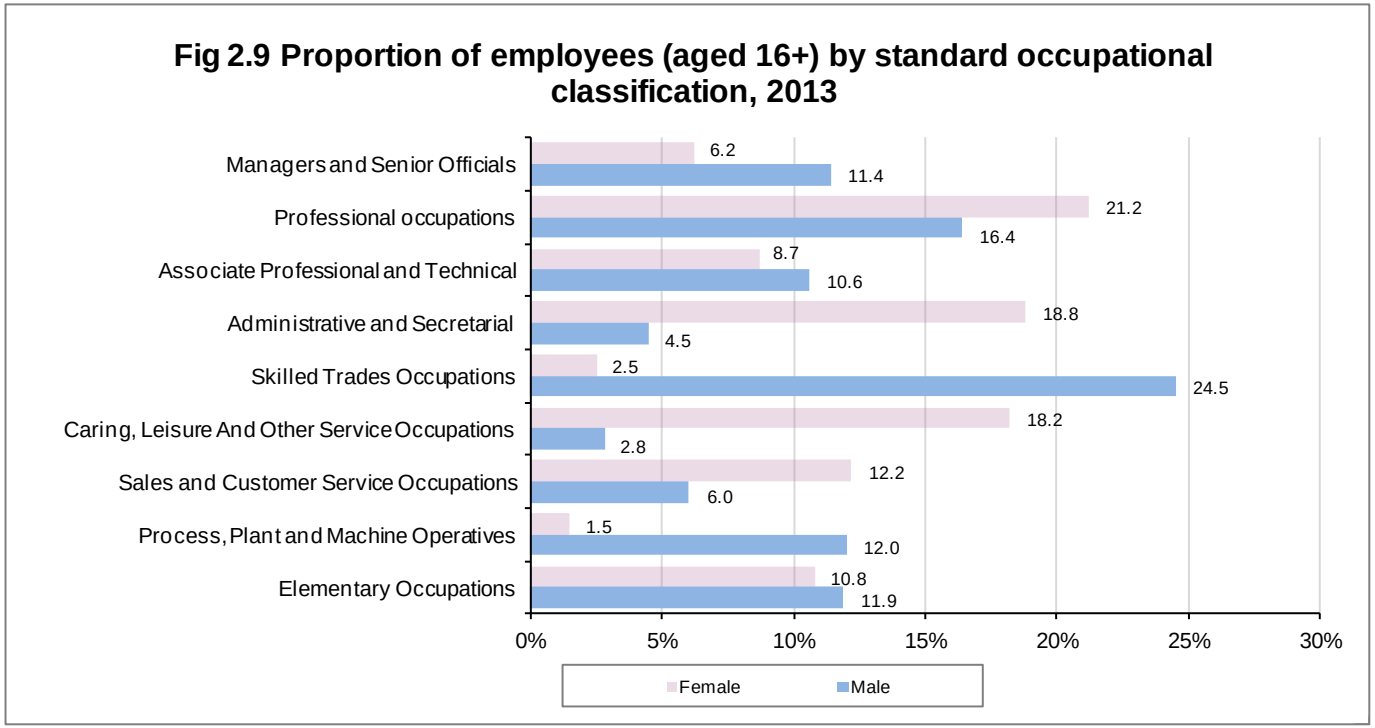
Gender Gap (proportion of working age persons in work-rich households)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2002 to 2014)	⇩

Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

Over this period, working age males were generally more likely than working age females to live in work-rich households, with the only exception to this occurring in 2012. Despite this, the gap between the male and female rates has been relatively small over this period, ranging from 3.7 percentage points in 2006 to 0.3 percentage points in 2003 and 2008.

Indicator 2.9: Proportion of employees (aged 16+) by standard occupational classification

In 2013, female employees aged 16 and over were most likely to work in a professional occupation (21.2%). Considerable proportions of female employees also worked in administrative and secretarial (18.8%) and caring, leisure and other service occupations (18.2%).

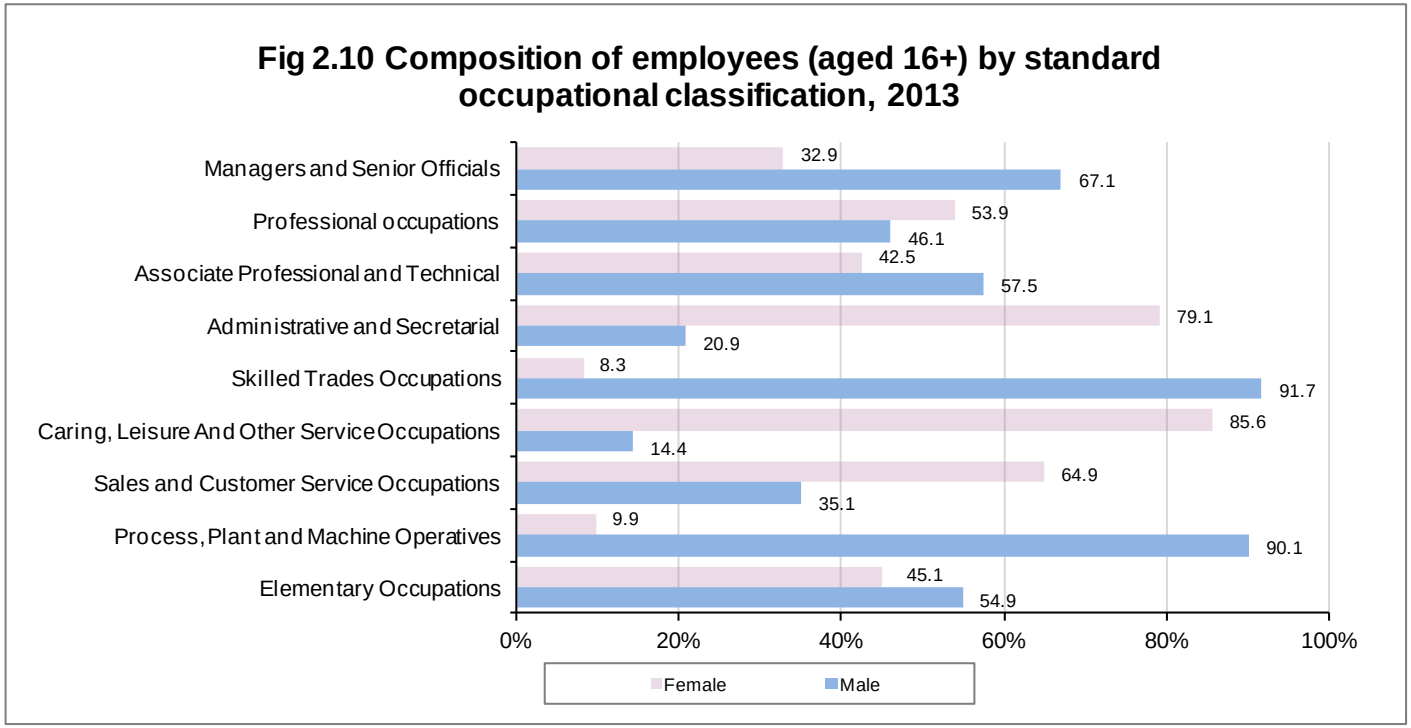


Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

Male employees aged 16 and over were most likely to work in a skilled trade occupation (24.5%), with a considerable proportion also working in a professional occupation (16.4%).

Indicator 2.10: Composition of employees (aged 16+) by standard occupational classification

The occupations with the highest composition of male employees in 2013 were skilled trade occupations (91.7% male, 8.3% female), process, plant and machine operatives (90.1% male, 9.9% female), managers and senior officials (67.1% male, 32.9% female), and associate professional and technical occupations (57.5% male, 42.5% female).

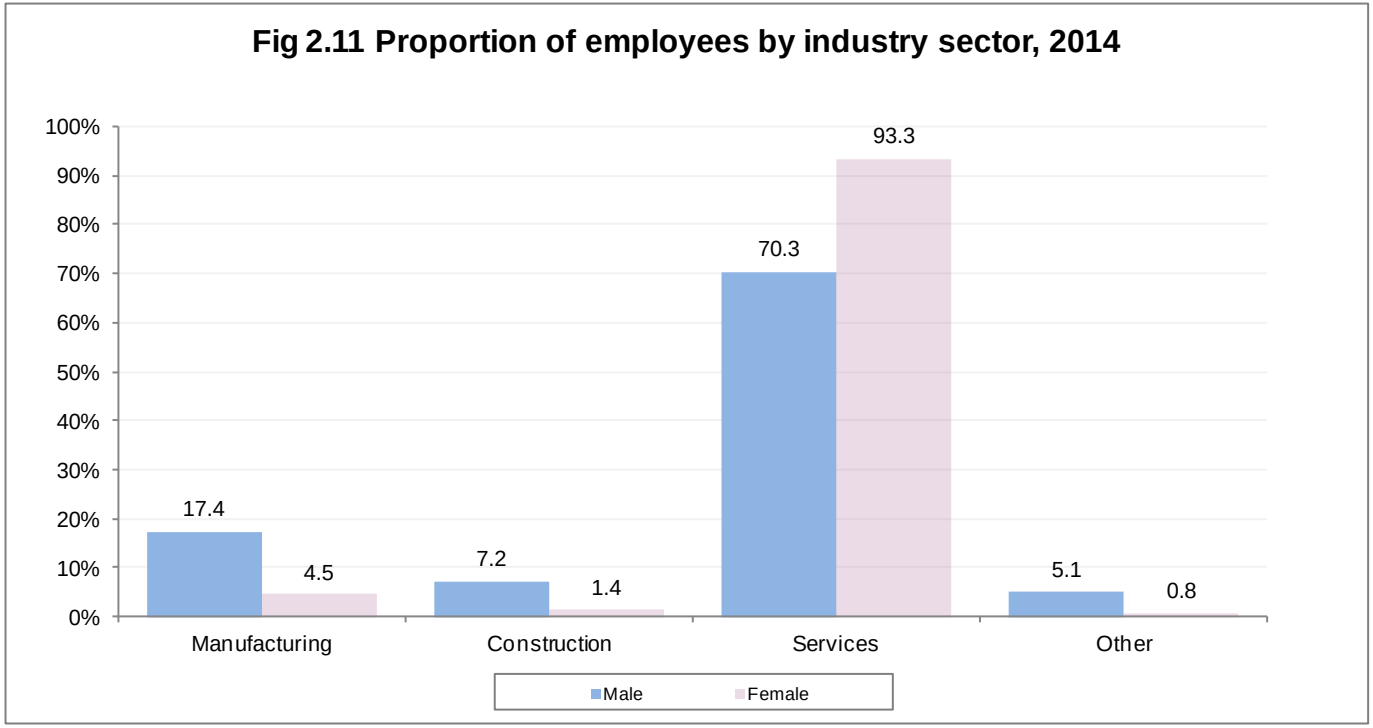


Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

Conversely, females comprised a considerable majority of employees aged 16 and over in caring, leisure and other service occupations (85.6% female and 14.4% male), administrative and secretarial occupations (79.1% female and 20.9% male), and sales and customer service occupations (64.9% female, 35.1% male).

Indicator 2.11: Proportion of employees by industry sector

In 2014, the vast majority of both females (93.3%) and males (70.3%) worked in service industries.



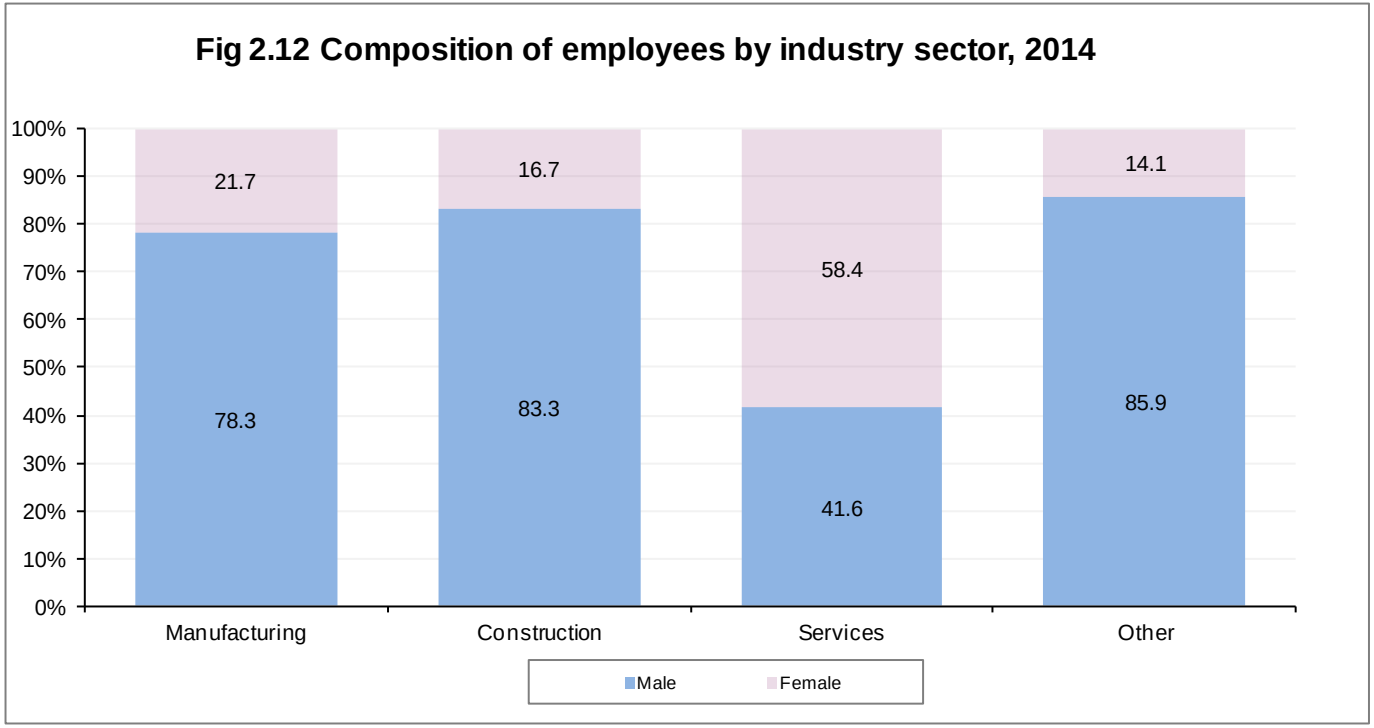
Source: Quarterly Employment Survey, Quarter 4 2014 (Q3 data used), Department of Finance and Personnel (http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics/stats-qes.htm)

Males were more likely to work in both the manufacturing and construction industries than females (17.4% of male employees v 4.5% of female employees, and 7.2% of male employees v 1.4% of female employees, respectively).

Similarly, less than one in 100 female employees (0.8%) worked in industries categorised as 'other' (which includes Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Mining and quarrying, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities). Just over one in twenty (5.1%) male employees worked in this industry sector in 2014.

Indicator 2.12: Composition of employees by industry sector

Females accounted for the majority of employees in the service sector in 2014 (58.4% female and 41.6% male).

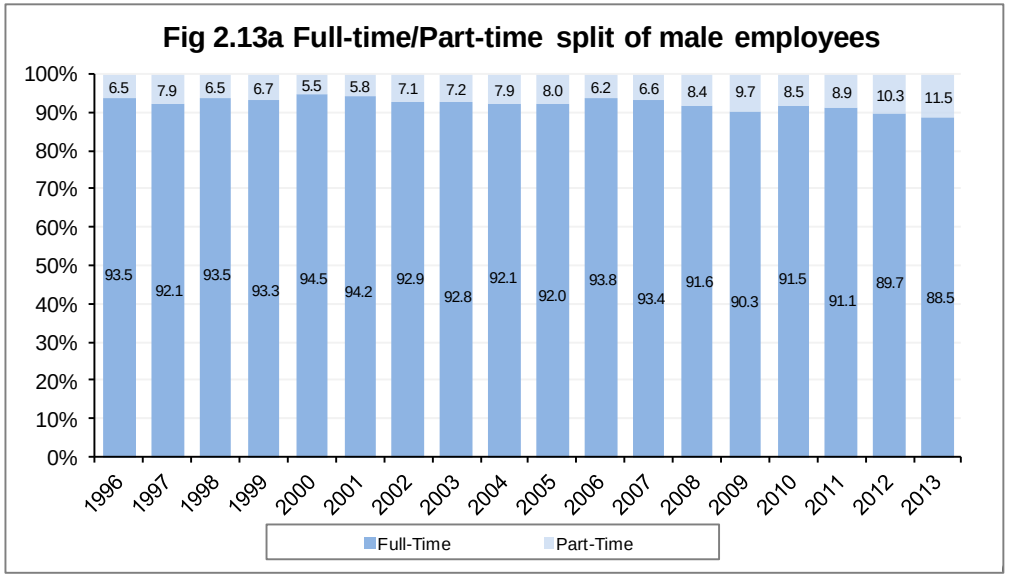


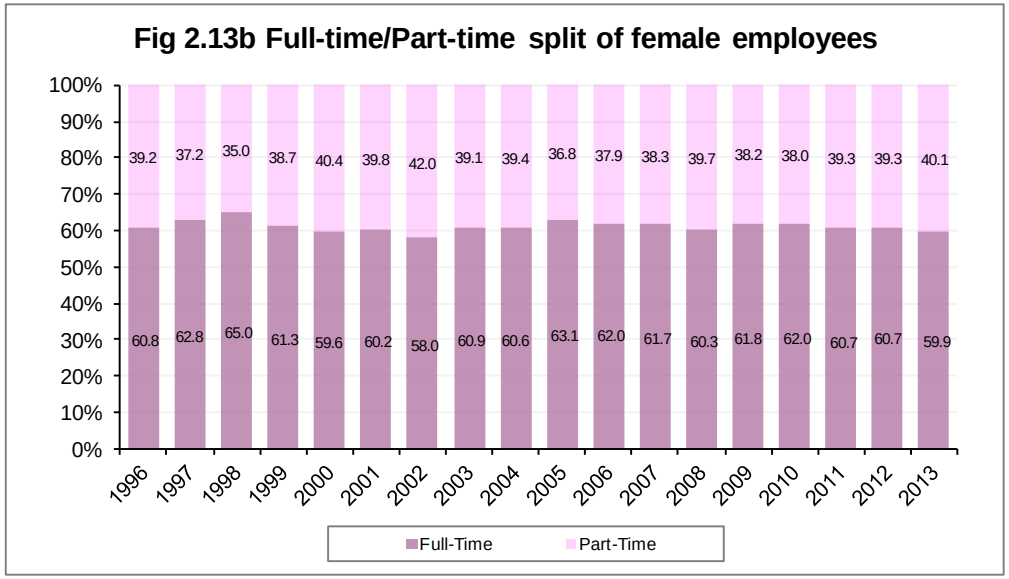
Source: Quarterly Employment Survey, Quarter 4 2014 (Q3 data used), Department of Finance and Personnel (http://www.detini.gov.uk/index/what-we-do/deti-stats-index/labour_market_statistics/stats-qes.htm)

In contrast, the majority of employees in the manufacturing, construction and 'other' industry sectors were male.

Indicator 2.13: Full-time/Part-time split of employees (aged 16+)

The proportion of male employees working part-time rose from 6.5% in 1996 to 11.5% in 2013. Over this period, the proportion of males working part-time has been consistently lower than the proportion of females, however.



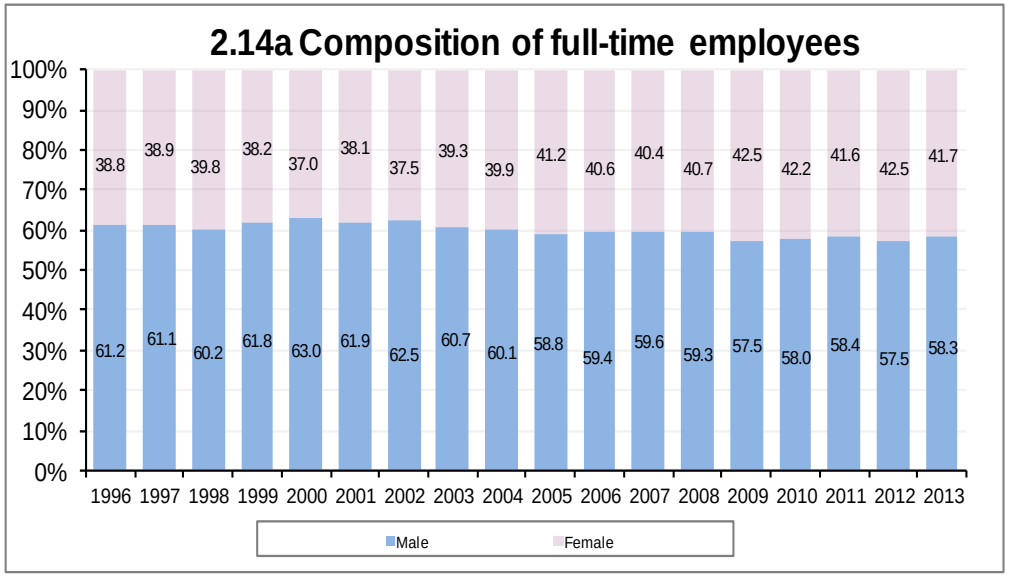


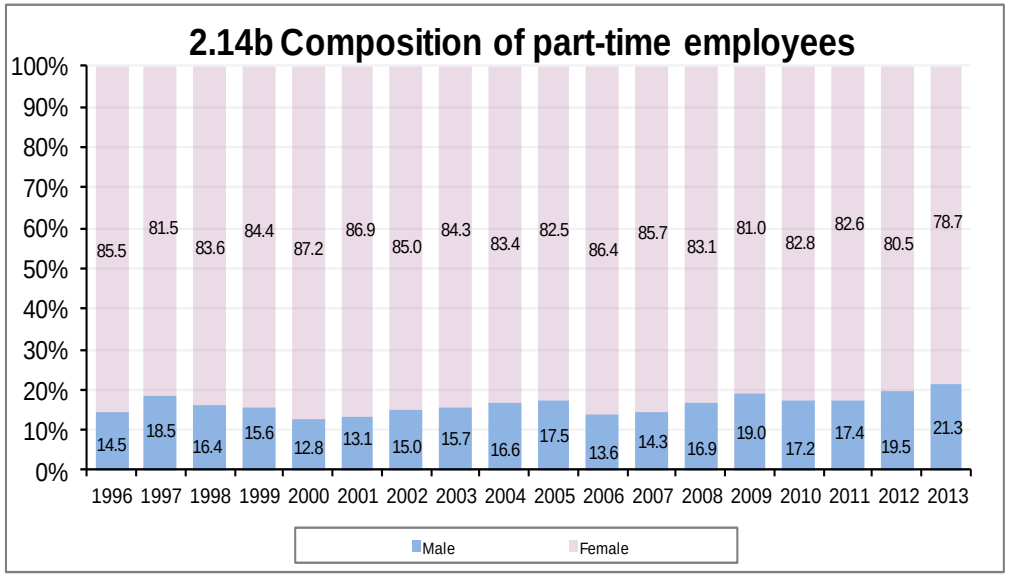
Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

The proportion of female employees working part-time was 39.2% in 1996. This rate has fluctuated since, though has remained high, with 40.1% of female employees aged 16 and over working part-time in 2013.

Indicator 2.14: Composition of full-time and part-time employees (aged 16+)

Across the 18 years recorded below, the gender composition of full-time employees and 16 and over has remained relatively consistent with approximately three males for every two females. The proportion of females has increased slightly, however, over this period, from 38.8% in 1996 to 41.7% in 2013.





Source: Labour Force Survey, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/labour_force_survey)

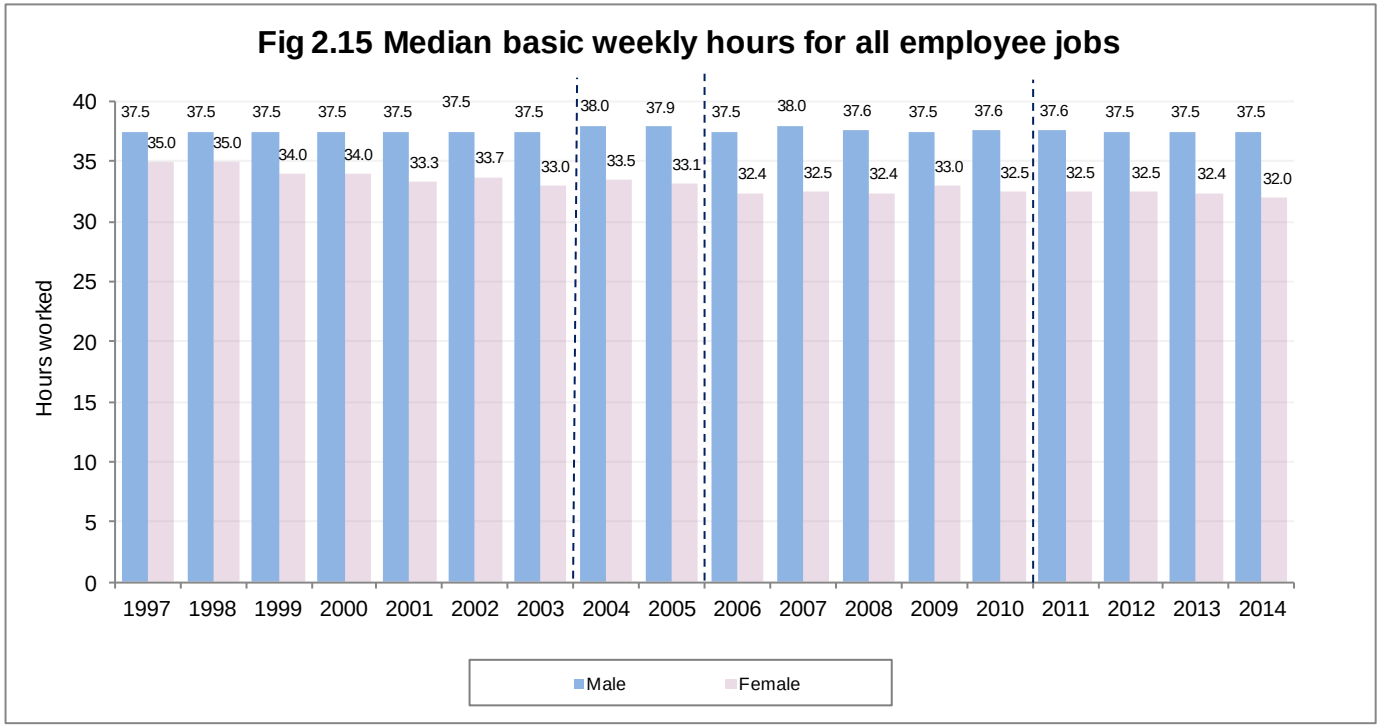
Gender Gap (composition of full-time employees)	
2012 to 2013	⇧
Long term (1996 to 2013)	⇩

Gender Gap (composition of part-time employees)	
2012 to 2013	⇩
Long term (1996 to 2013)	⇩

Over this period, females have consistently comprised the vast majority of part-time employees aged 16 and over. The proportion of males has increased, however, from 14.5% in 1996 to 21.3% in 2013 (the highest proportion across the time series).

Indicator 2.15: Median basic weekly hours, all employee jobs

There was little change between 2013 and 2014 in terms of the median weekly number of basic hours worked for both males and females; for males it remained at 37.5, while for females it decreased from 32.4 in 2013 to 32.0 in 2014.



Gender Gap (median basic weekly hours, all employee jobs)	
2013 to 2014	⇧
Long term (2011 to 2014)	⇧

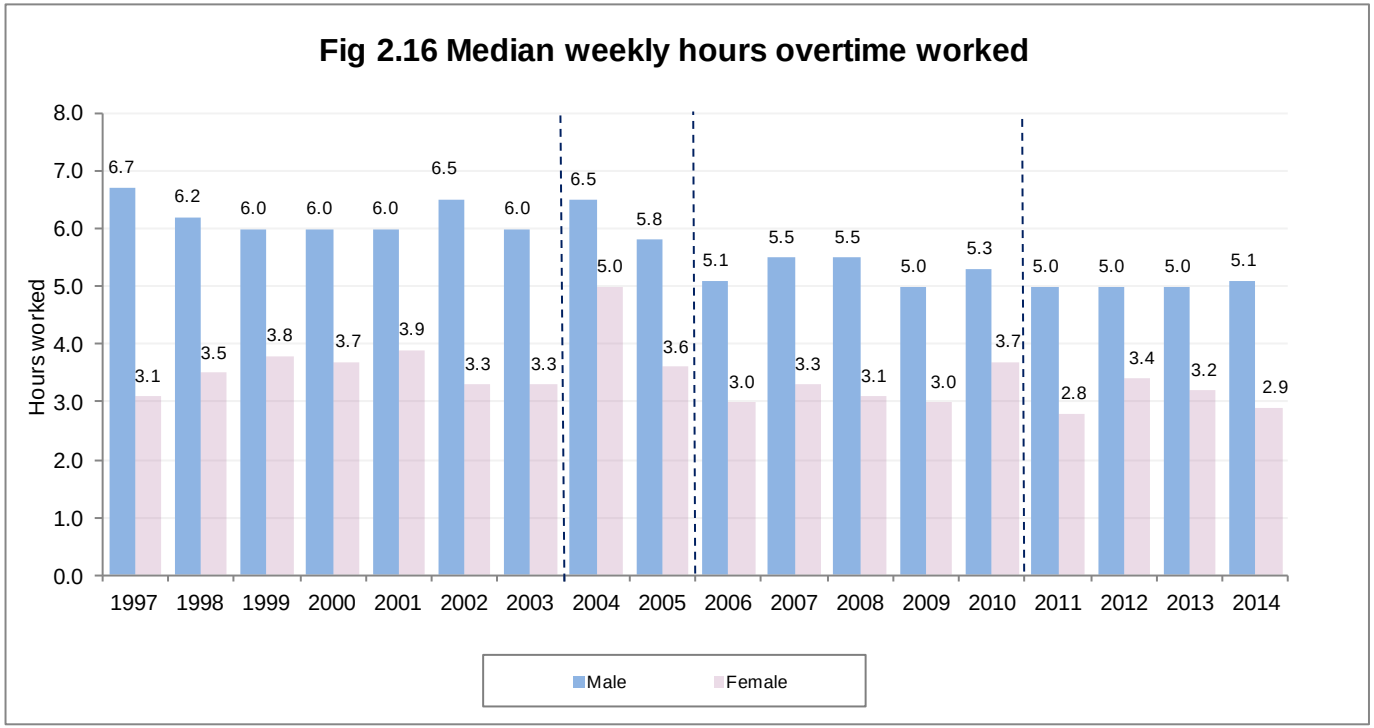
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

There was a noticeable gender difference with males working approximately five and a half hours more per week than females, at 37.5 hours and 32.0 hours, respectively, in 2014.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 2.16: Median weekly overtime hours worked, all employee jobs

Comparing 2013 and 2014, the median weekly number of overtime hours worked increased slightly for males, from 5.0 to 5.1, but decreased for females, from 3.2 hours to 2.9 hours.



Gender Gap (median weekly overtime hours worked)	
2013 to 2014	⇧
Long term (2011 to 2014)	=

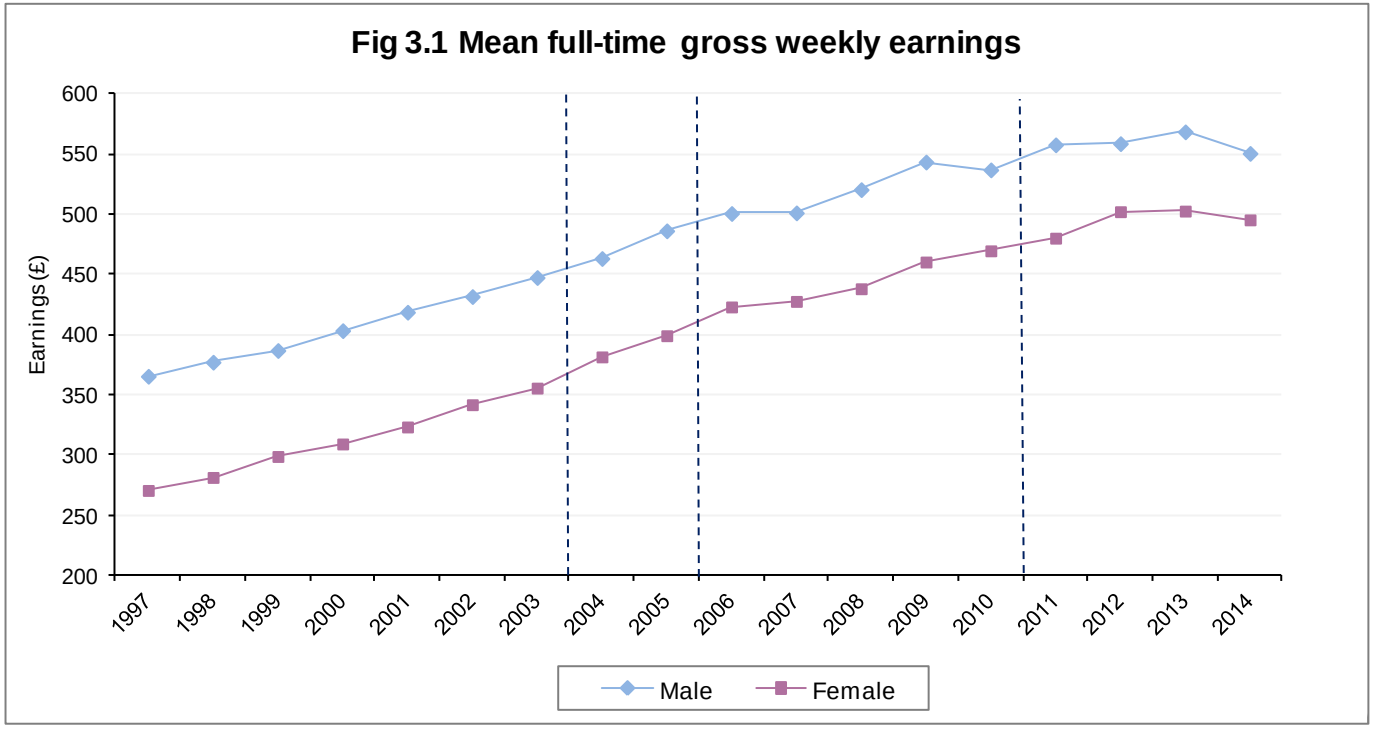
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

SECTION 3: Pay & Earnings

Indicator 3.1: Mean full-time gross weekly earnings

After year on year increases for both genders between 2011 and 2013, mean full-time earnings for both males and females decreased between 2013 and 2014 (from £568.70 to £550.80 for males and £502.90 to £495.60 for females).



Gender Gap (mean full-time gross weekly earnings)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2011 to 2014)	⇩

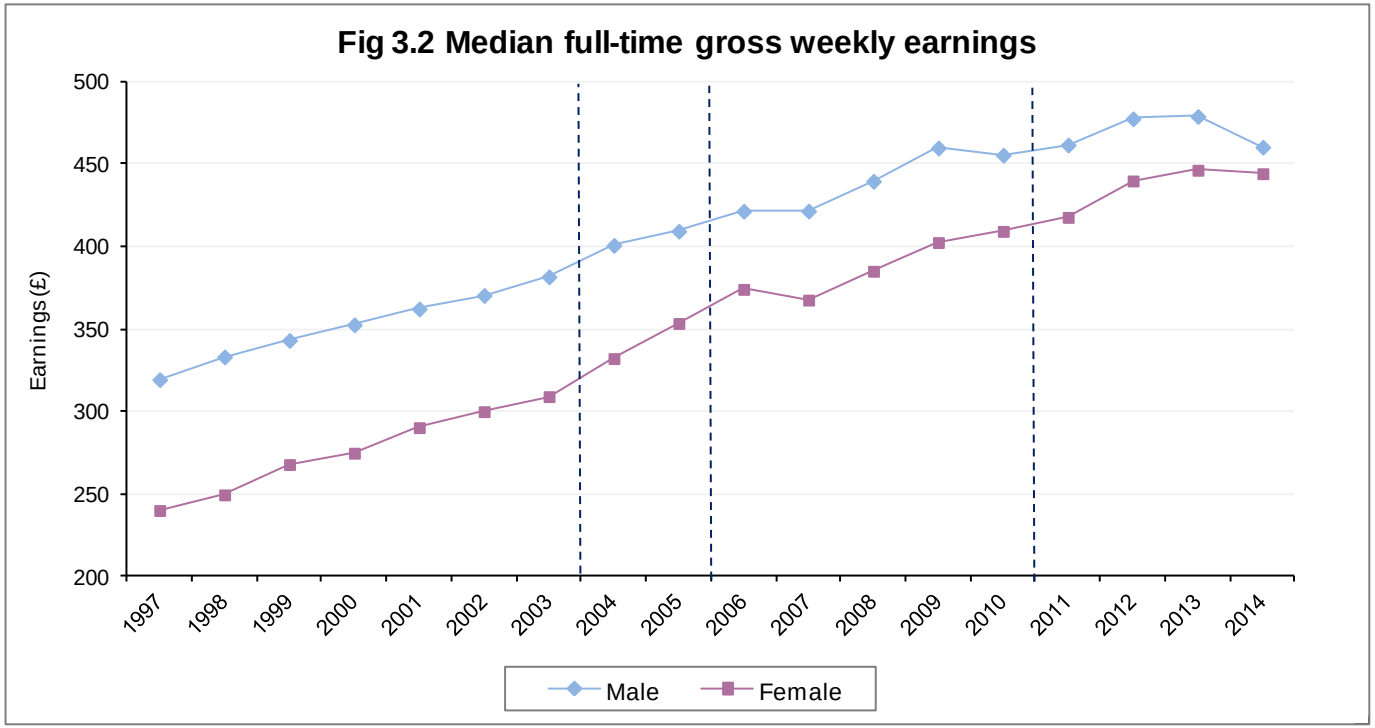
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

Throughout this period, mean full-time earnings was higher for males than females, although the difference between the genders has decreased in both the short and long term.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.2: Median full-time gross weekly earnings

After year on year increases for both genders between 2011 and 2013, median full-time earnings for both males and females decreased between 2013 and 2014 (from £479.10 to £460.50 for males and £446.50 to £444.40 for females).



Gender Gap (median full-time gross weekly earnings)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2011 to 2014)	⇩

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

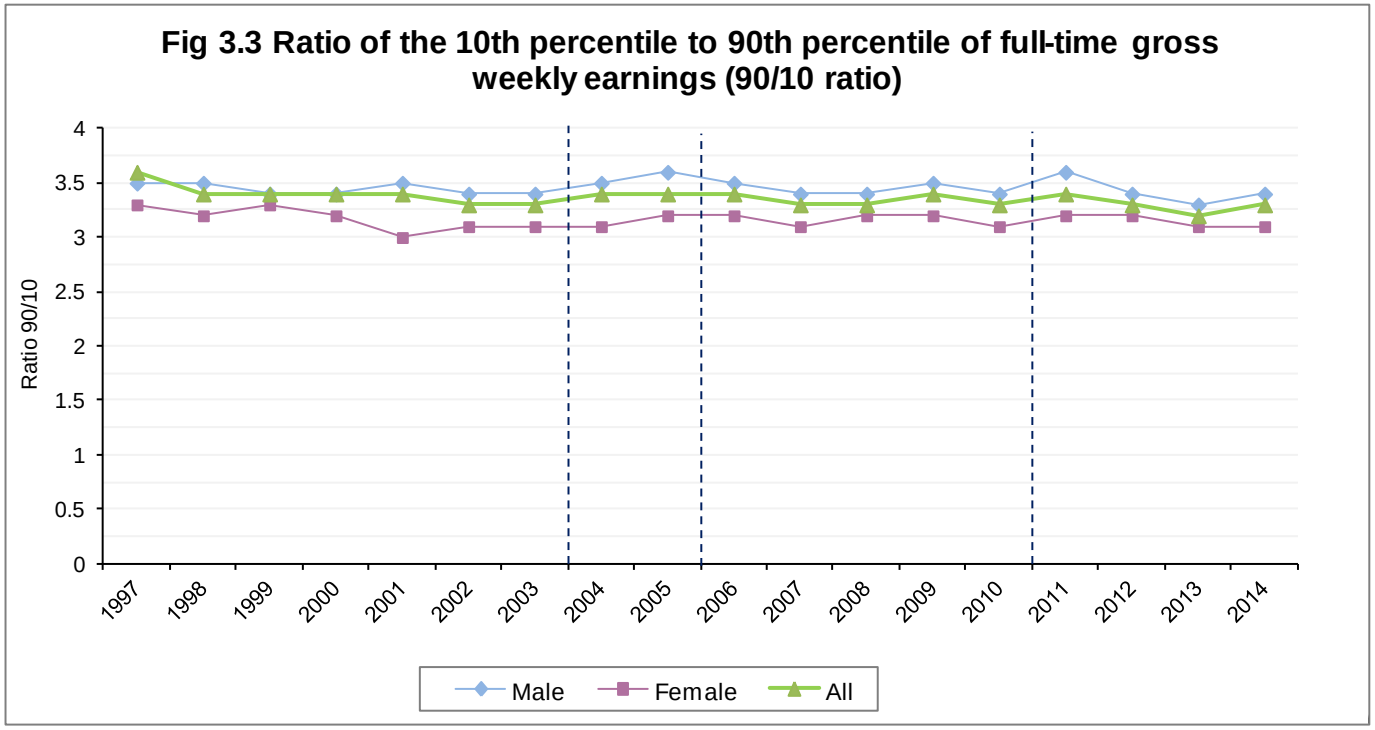
Throughout this period, median full-time earnings were higher for males than females, although the difference between the genders has decreased in both the short and long term.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.3: Ratio of the 10th percentile to 90th percentile of full-time gross weekly earnings (90/10 ratio)

The ratio of the 10th percentile to 90th percentile of full-time earnings has been consistently higher for males than females over the period 2011 to 2014.

This means that income inequality between the highest and lowest earning males was greater than income inequality between the highest and lowest earning females.



Gender Gap (ratio of the 10th percentile to 90th percentile of full-time gross weekly earnings)	
2013 to 2014	⇧
Long term (2011 to 2014)	⇩

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

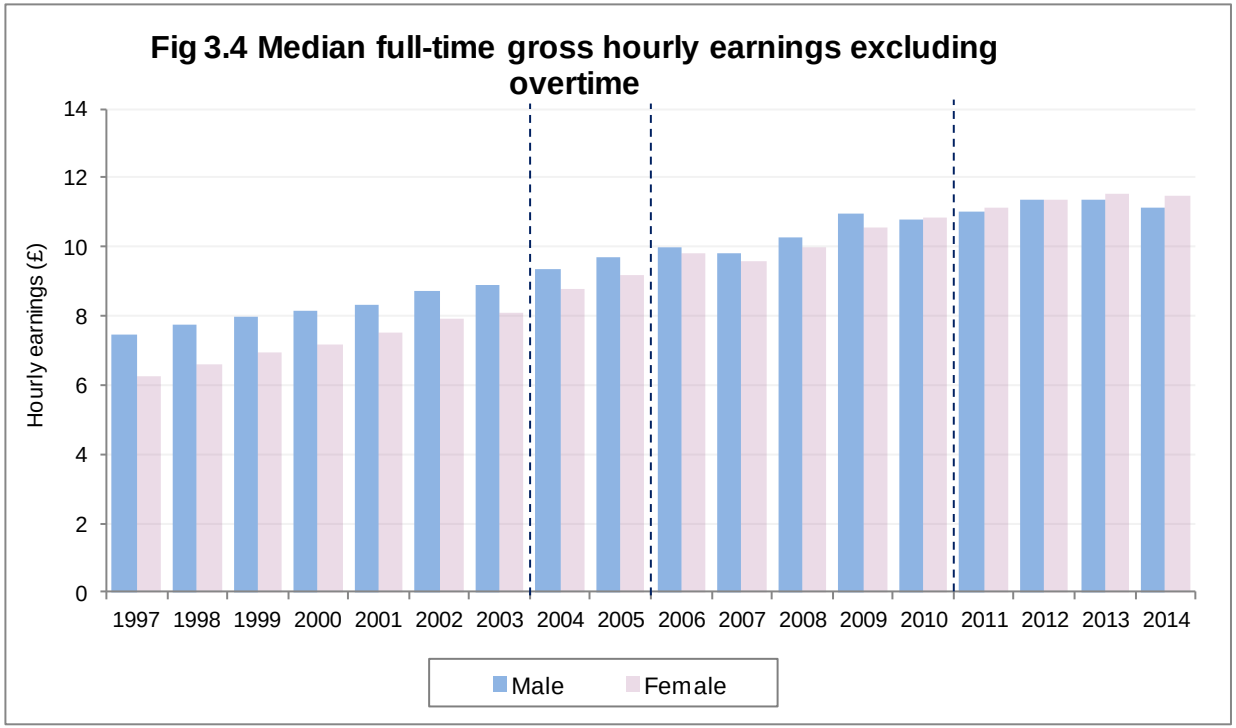
In 2014, the ratio for males was 3.4, meaning that earnings at the 90th percentile were 3.4 times earnings at the 10th percentile.

For females, the ratio was 3.1 in 2014, meaning that earnings at the 90th percentile were 3.1 times earnings at the 10th percentile.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.4: Median full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime

Between 2013 and 2014, median full-time gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) decreased for both males (from £11.39 to £11.12) and females (from £11.56 to £11.48).



Gender Gap (median full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime)	
2013 to 2014	⇧
Long term (2011 to 2014)	⇧

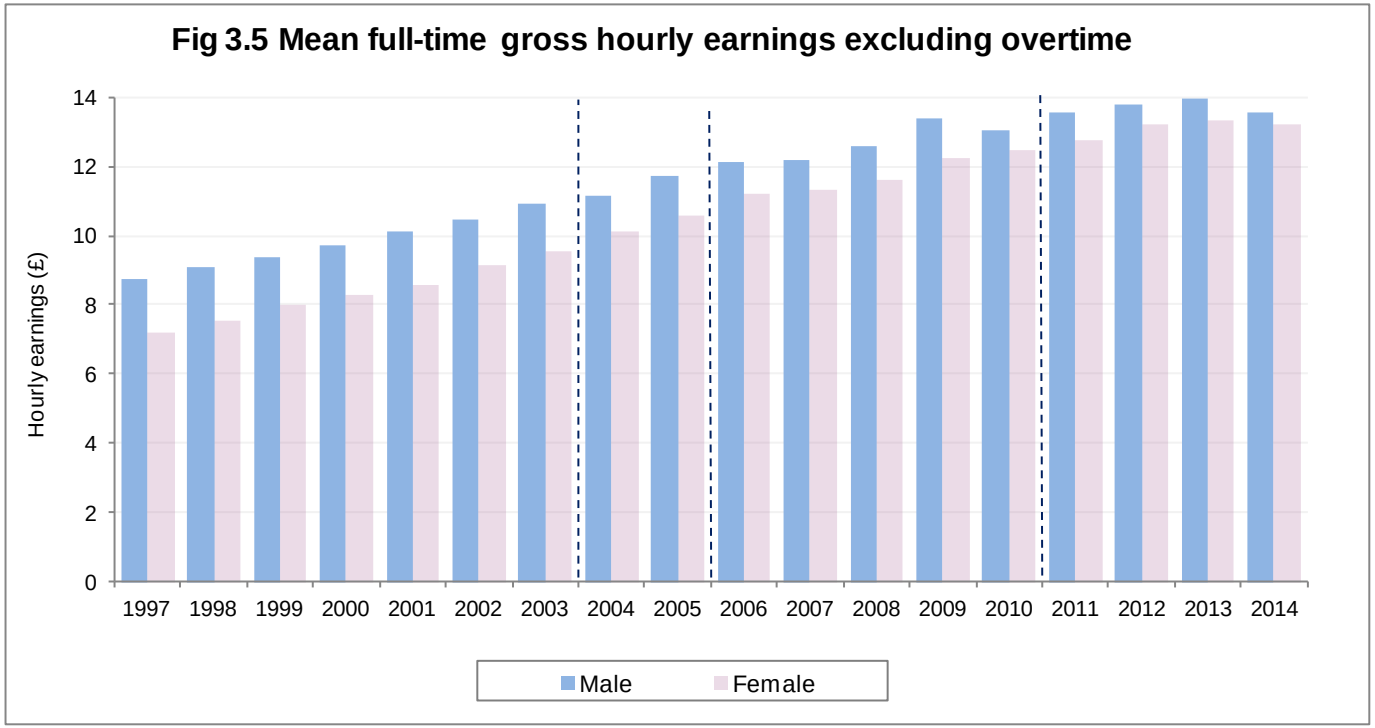
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

As in 2013, median full-time gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) were higher for females than males in 2014.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.5: Mean full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime

Between 2013 and 2014, mean full-time gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) decreased for both males (from £13.95 to £13.55) and females (from £13.33 to £13.21).



Gender Gap (mean full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2011 to 2014)	⇩

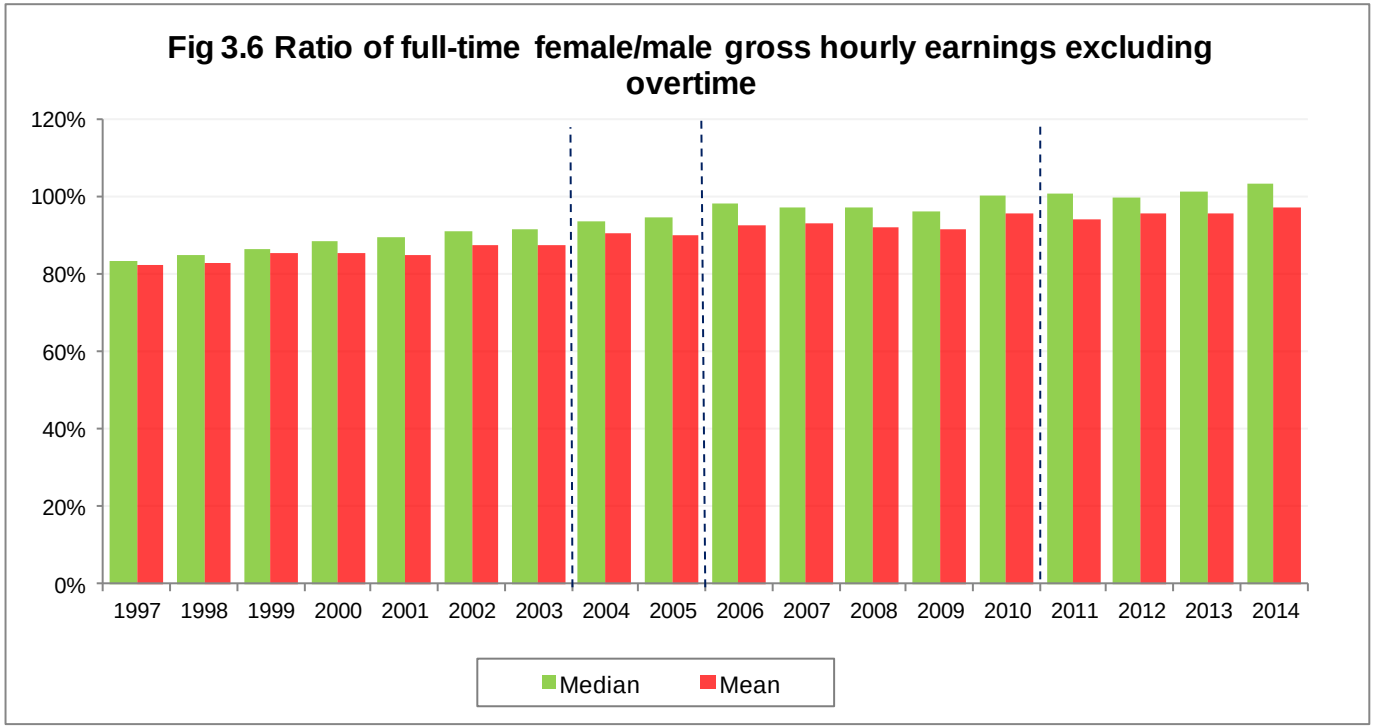
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

Mean full-time gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) have been consistently higher for males than females between 2011 and 2014, although the gender gap has narrowed slightly over this period.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.6: Ratio of full-time female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime

In 2014 the female median full-time gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) was 103.2% of the male median; an increase from 101.5% in 2013, which itself was an increase from 2012. This means that female earnings are slightly higher than male earnings when looking at median full-time gross hourly earnings.



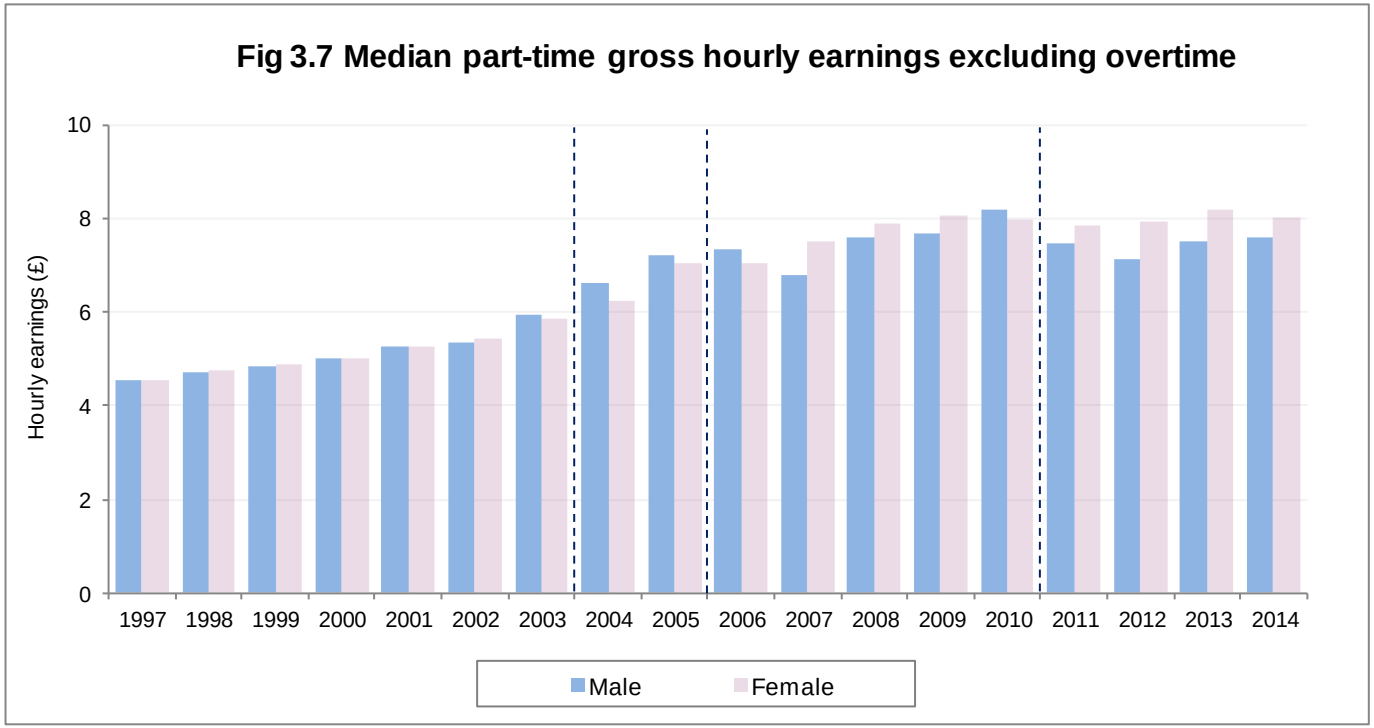
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

In 2014 the female mean full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was 97.5% of the male mean; an increase from 95.6% from 2013. This means that female earnings are slightly lower than male earnings when looking at mean full-time gross hourly earnings.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.7: Median part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime

Median part-time gross hourly earnings (excluding overtime) increased for males between 2013 and 2014 (from £7.50 to £7.60), while it decreased for females over the same period (from £8.18 to £8.00).



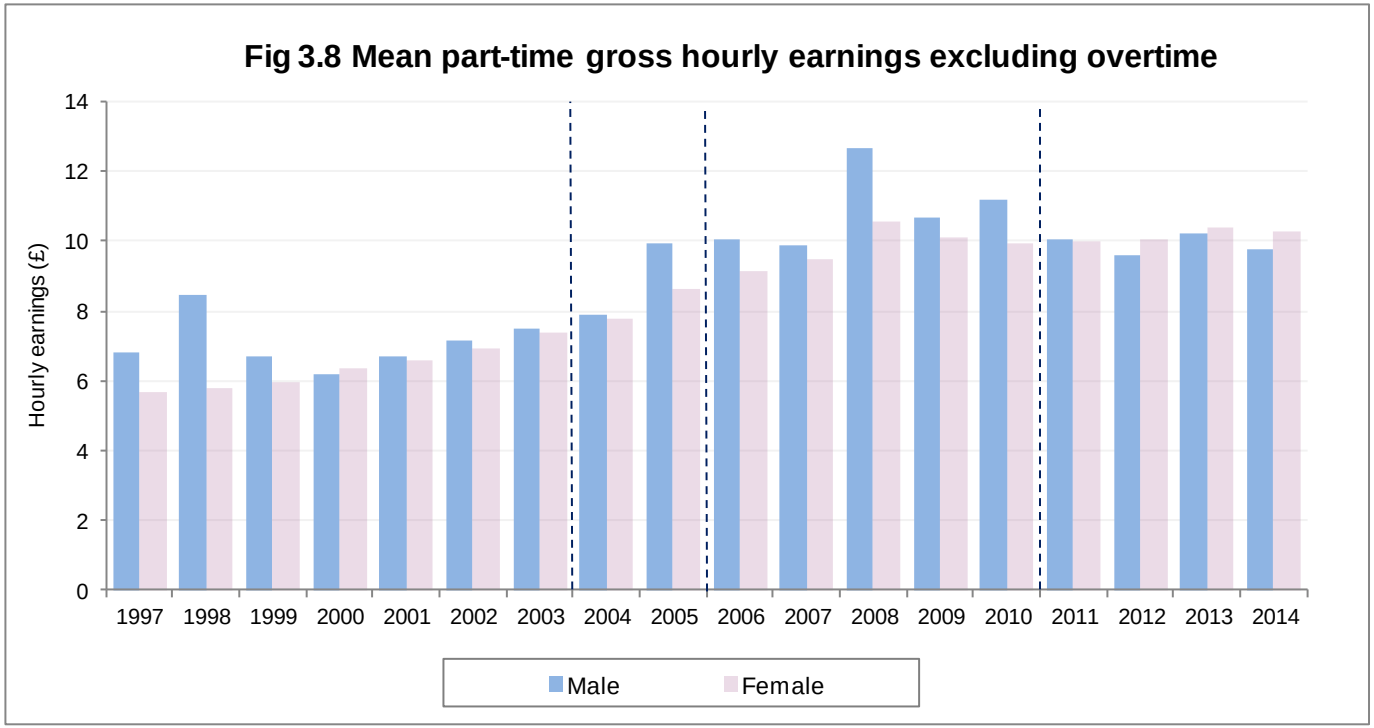
Gender Gap (median part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2011 to 2014)	=

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.8: Mean part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime

Mean part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime decreased for both genders between 2013 and 2014. For males it decreased from £10.23 to £9.80, while for females it decreased from £10.37 to £10.26.



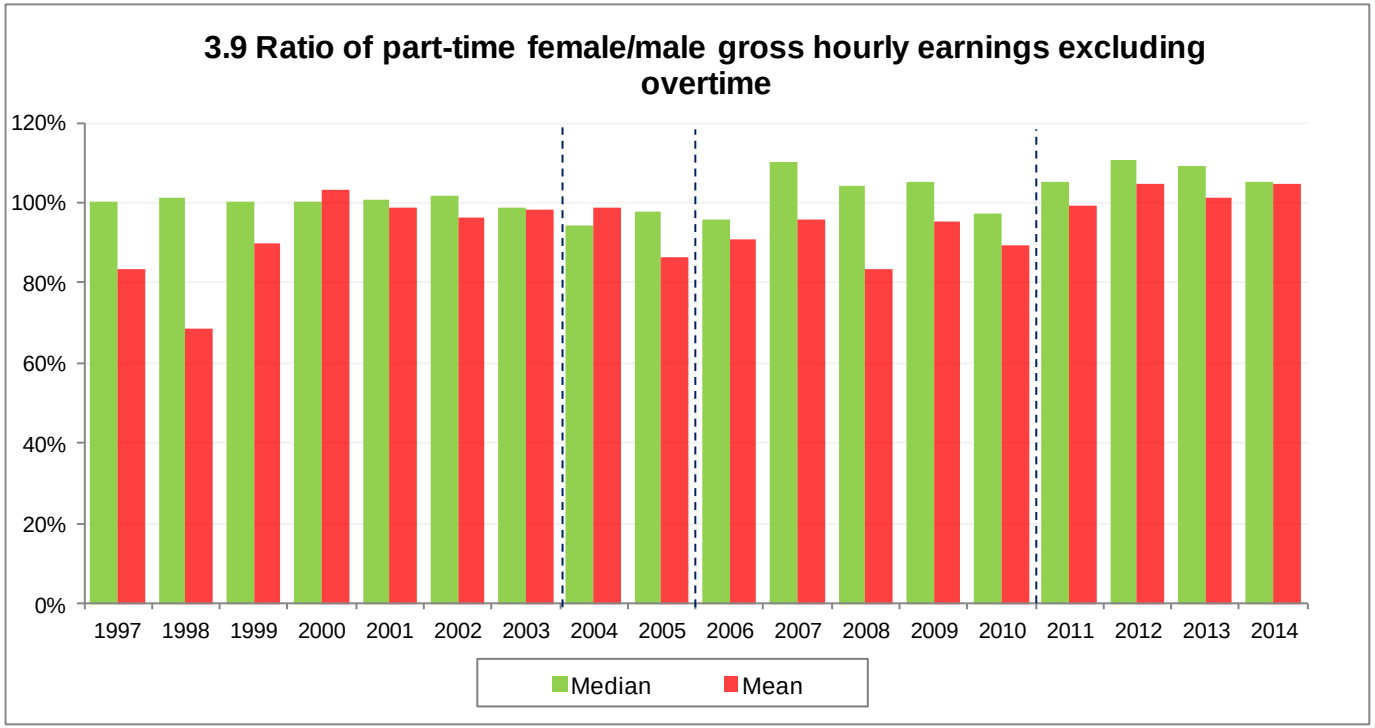
Gender Gap (mean part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime)	
2013 to 2014	⇧
Long term (2011 to 2014)	See note below
Please note that between 2011 and 2014, the direction of the gender gap changed; in 2011, mean part-time hourly earnings was higher among males than females, while in 2014 the opposite was true.	

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

Indicator 3.9: Ratio of part-time female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime

Female median part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was 109.1% of the male median in 2013, decreasing to 105.3% in 2014. This means that female earnings are slightly higher than male earnings when looking at median part-time gross hourly earnings.



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment, (http://www.detini.gov.uk/stats-hours-and-earnings)

Female mean part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime was 101.4% of the male mean in 2013, increasing to 104.7% in 2014. This means that female earnings are slightly higher than male earnings when looking at mean part-time gross hourly earnings.

Due to a number of changes in methodology it is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above.

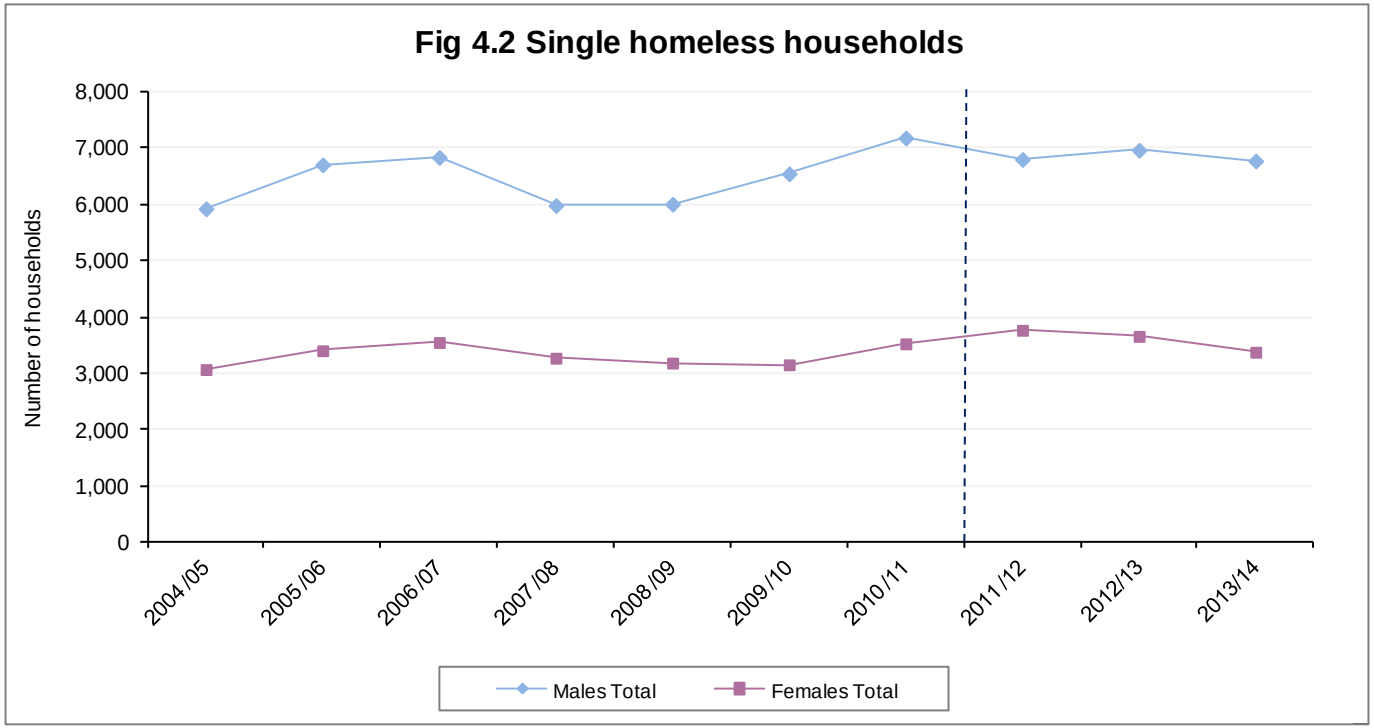
SECTION 4: Income & Poverty

Indicator 4.1: Mean total Individual income and composition by source of income

This indicator has been removed as no update is available beyond 2008/09.

Indicator 4.2: Single homeless households

Between 2012/13 and 2013/14, the number of homeless single males decreased by 2.7%, from 6,968 to 6,777, while the number of homeless single females decreased by 7.7%, from 3,660 to 3,379.



Gender Gap (number of single homeless households)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (2011/12 to 2013/14)	⇧

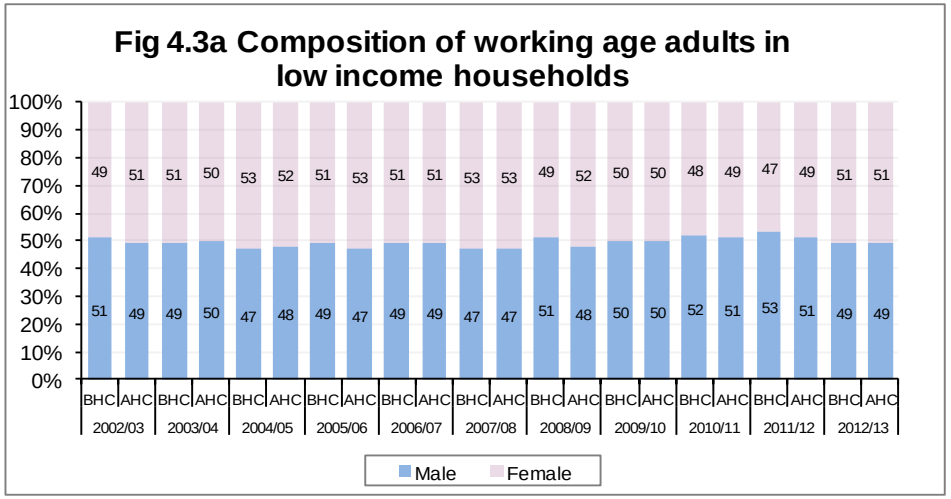
Source: Northern Ireland Housing Executive, taken from Northern Ireland Housing Statistics, Department for Social Development (http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/stats-publications/stats-housing-publications/housing_stats/northern_ireland_housing_statistics_2013-14.htm)

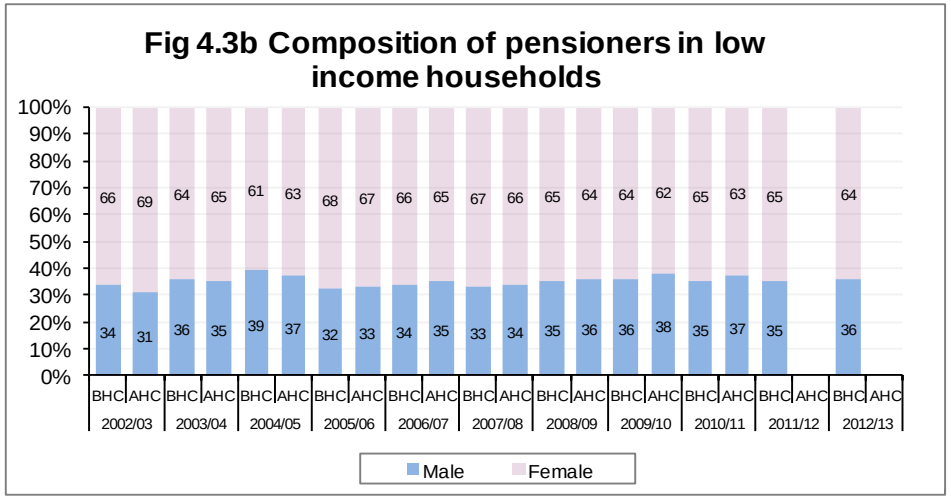
There has consistently been higher number of single males presenting as homeless compared to single females over the three year period 2011/12 to 2013/14.

It is not recommended to compare figures across the breaks used in the chart above due to a change in the recording system used to capture these data.

Indicator 4.3: Composition of working age adults and pensioners in low income households

In 2012/13, both before and after housing costs (BHC and AHC respectively), males and females comprised almost equal proportions of those of working age in low income households; on both measures 51% were female and 49% were male.





Source: Households Below Average Income Reports, Department for Social Development (http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/households)

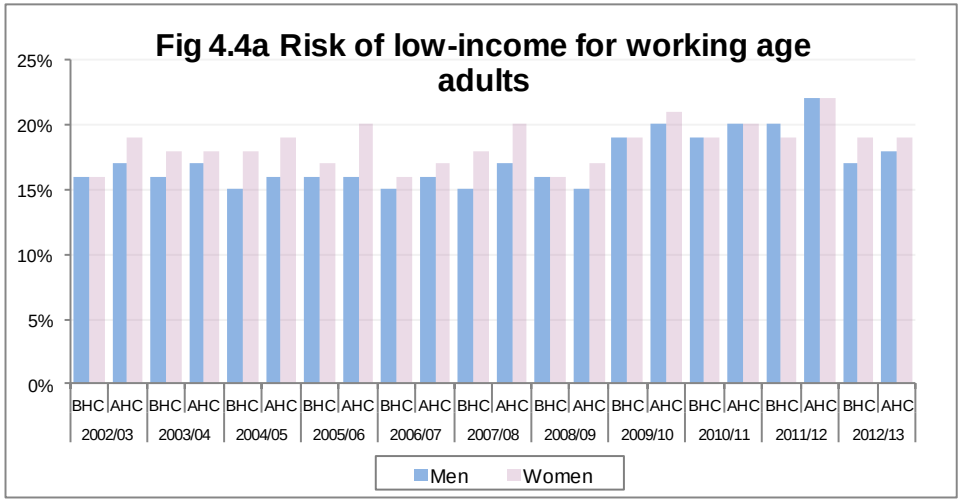
Gender Gap (composition of working age adults in low income households)		
	BHC	AHC
2011/12 to 2012/13	*	*
Long term (2002/03 to 2012/13)	*	=
* Denotes a change in the direction of the gender gap.		

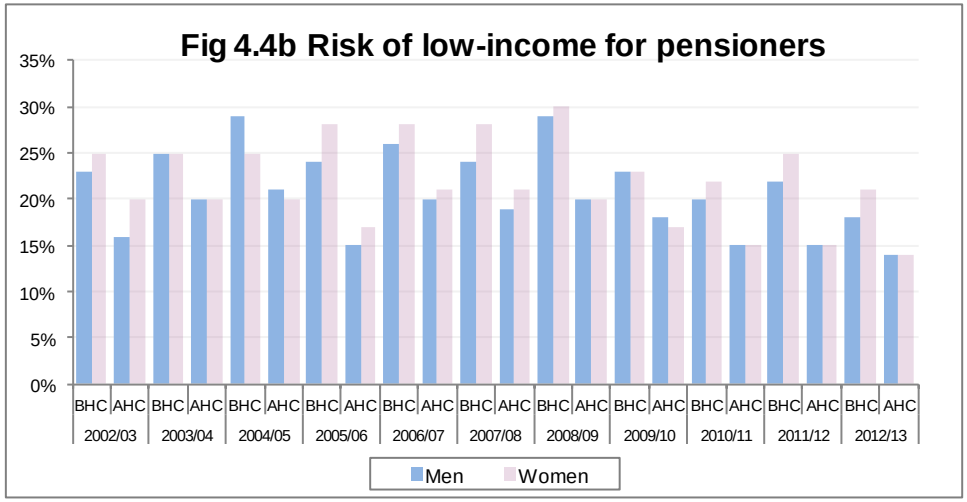
Gender Gap (composition of pensioners in low income households)		
	BHC	AHC
2011/12 to 2012/13	⇩	See note below
Long term (2002/03 to 2012/13)	⇩	See note below
For 2011/12 and 2012/13 the gender composition of pensioners in low income households (AHC) is not available due to the small sample size.		

Sixty-four per cent of pensioners in low income households (BHC) were females in 2012/13, with males comprising the remaining 36%. For the AHC measure the sample size was too small to allow sufficient analysis.

Indicator 4.4: Risk of low-income for working age adults and pensioners

In 2012/13, working age females were at a slightly higher a risk of being in relative low income than working age males, both BHC (19% v 17%) and AHC (19% v 18%).





Source: Households Below Average Income Reports, Department for Social Development (http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/households)

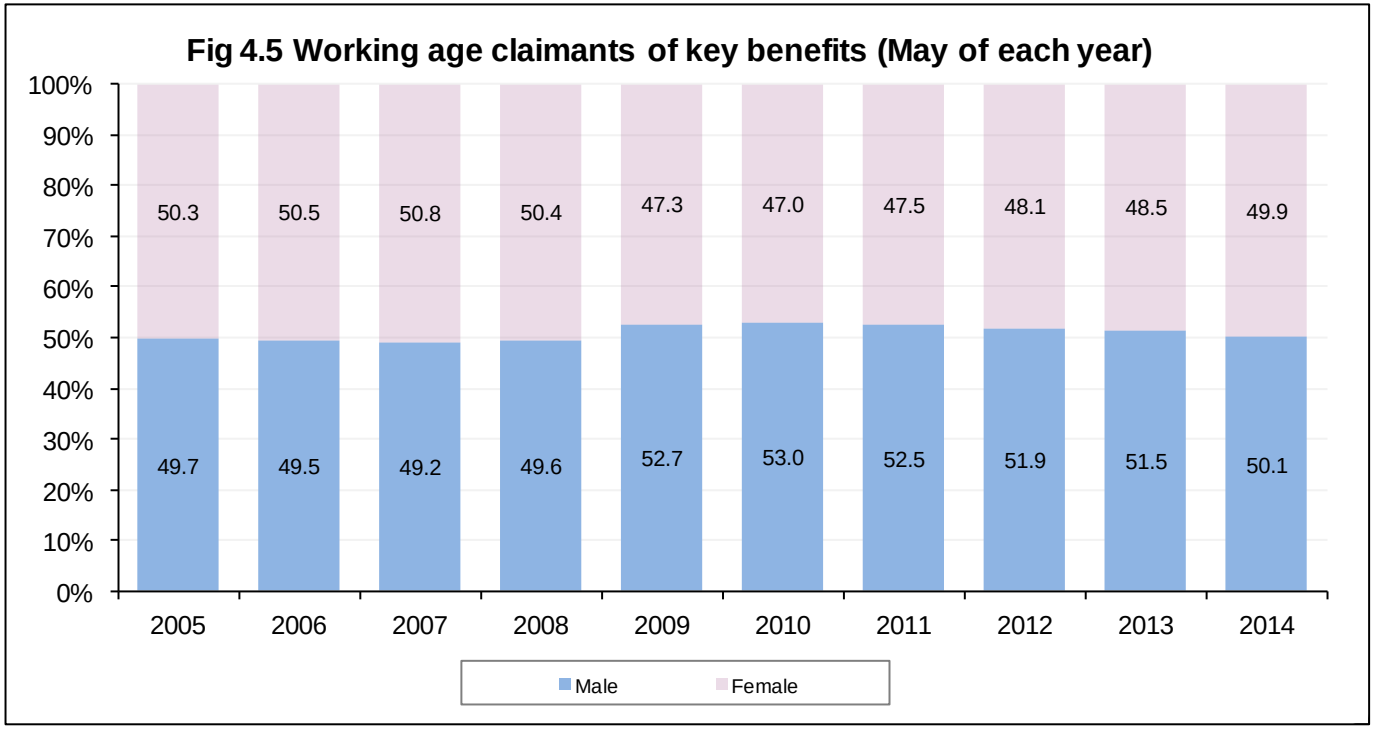
Gender Gap (risk of low income for working age adults)		
	BHC	AHC
2011/12 to 2012/13	See note below	⇧
Long term (2002/03 to 2012/13)	⇧	⇩
Please note: the direction of the gender difference in the risk of working age low income, BHC, has changed over this time period; in 2011/12 males were more likely than females to be in relative low income while the opposite was true in 2012/13.		

Gender Gap (risk of low income for pensioners)		
	BHC	AHC
2011/12 to 2012/13	=	=
Long term (2002/03 to 2012/13)	⇧	⇩

Female pensioners were more likely to be in relative low income (BHC) than male pensioners in 2012/13 (21% v 18%). After housing costs were deducted, however, 14% of both male and female pensioners were in relative low income.

Indicator 4.5: Working age claimants of key benefits

Between May 2005 and May 2014, the number of working age people claiming key benefits rose by 6.0%, from 242,060 to 256,630. This 2014 total does, however, represent the lowest total claiming key benefits (in May) since 2009.



Gender Gap (composition of working age claimants of key benefits)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2005 to 2014)	See note below
Please note that between 2005 and 2014, the direction of the gender gap changed; in 2005, females comprised a slightly higher proportion of working age people claiming key benefits, while the opposite was true in 2014.	

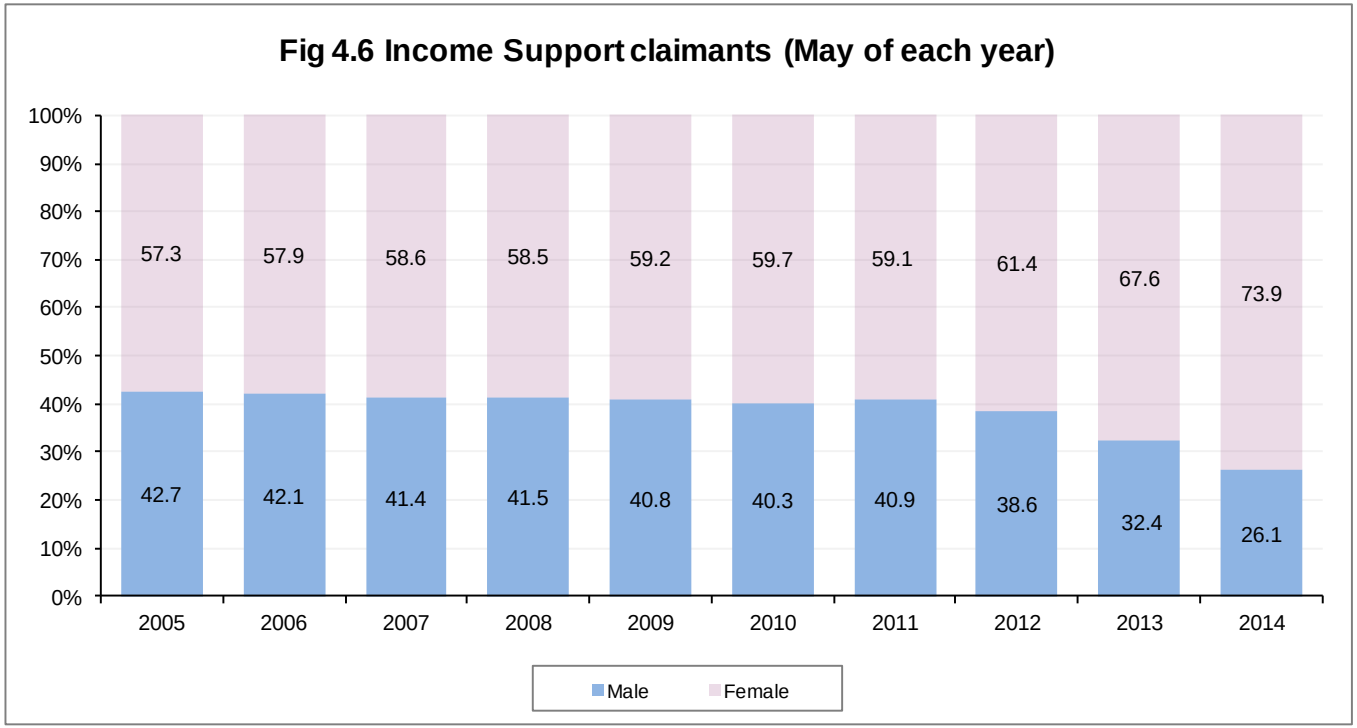
Source: Client Group Analysis, Benefit Publications, Department for Social Development (http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/benefit_publications.htm)

The gender composition of those claiming key benefits has remained relatively even over this entire period. However, between 2005 and 2008 females comprised a higher proportion of working age people claiming key benefits. Since 2009, the opposite has been true, with males comprising a higher proportion than females.

In May 2014, the gender split was almost exactly even; males comprised 50.1% of working age claimants of key benefits, while females accounted for the remaining 49.9%.

Indicator 4.6: Income Support claimants

The number of Income Support claimants has fallen considerably for both men and women between May 2005 and May 2014: the number of male claimants has decreased from 43,080 to 11,480 over this period; while the number of female claimants has fallen from 57,700 to 32,570.



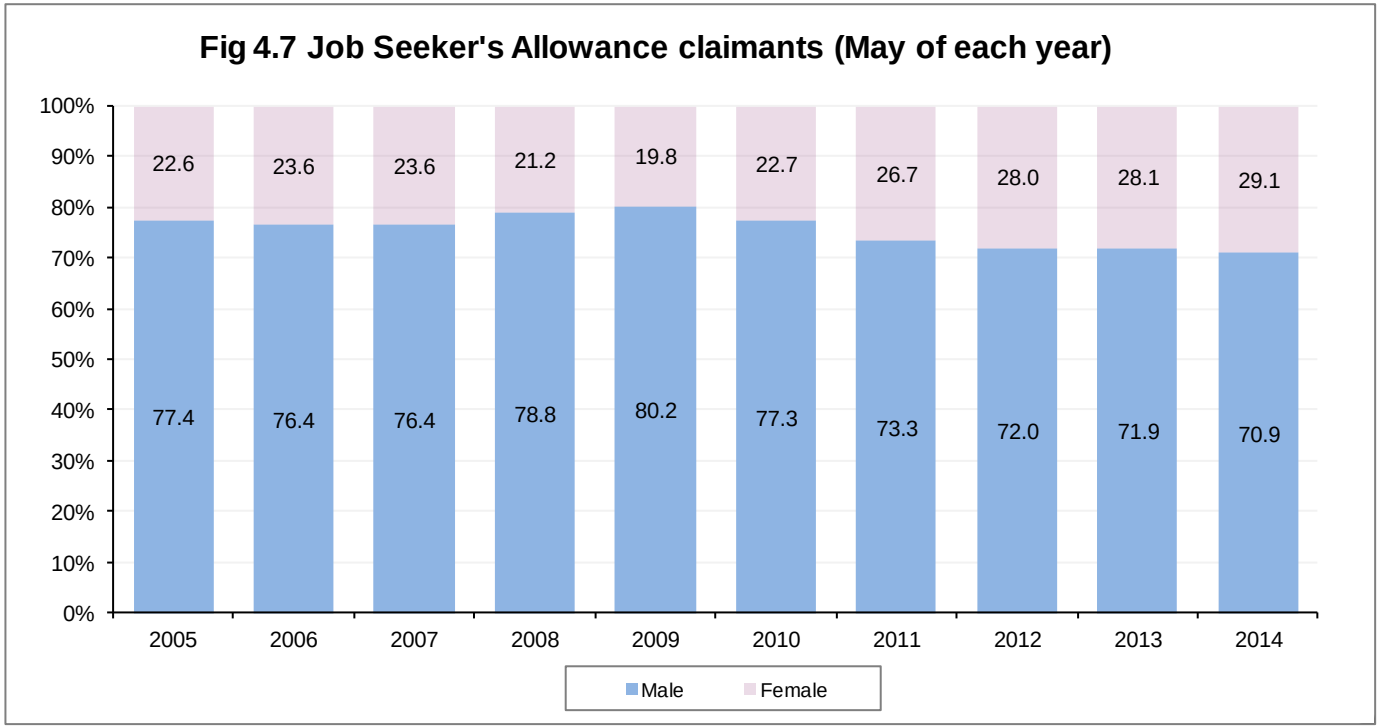
Gender Gap (composition of Income Support claimants)	
2013 to 2014	⇧
Long term (2005 to 2014)	⇧

Source: Data provided by the Department for Social Development

Whilst the total number of claimants has decreased since 2005, females consistently comprised a higher proportion of those claiming this benefit. Females comprised 73.9% of claimants in May 2014 – the highest proportion during the entire time period.

Indicator 4.7: Job Seeker's Allowance claimants

The number claiming Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) increased for both men and women between May 2005 and May 2014; the number of male claimants has increased from 21,250 to 36,720 over this period; while the number of female claimants has more than doubled from 6,200 to 15,070. There have, however, been considerable decreases from the numbers receiving JSA in May 2013.



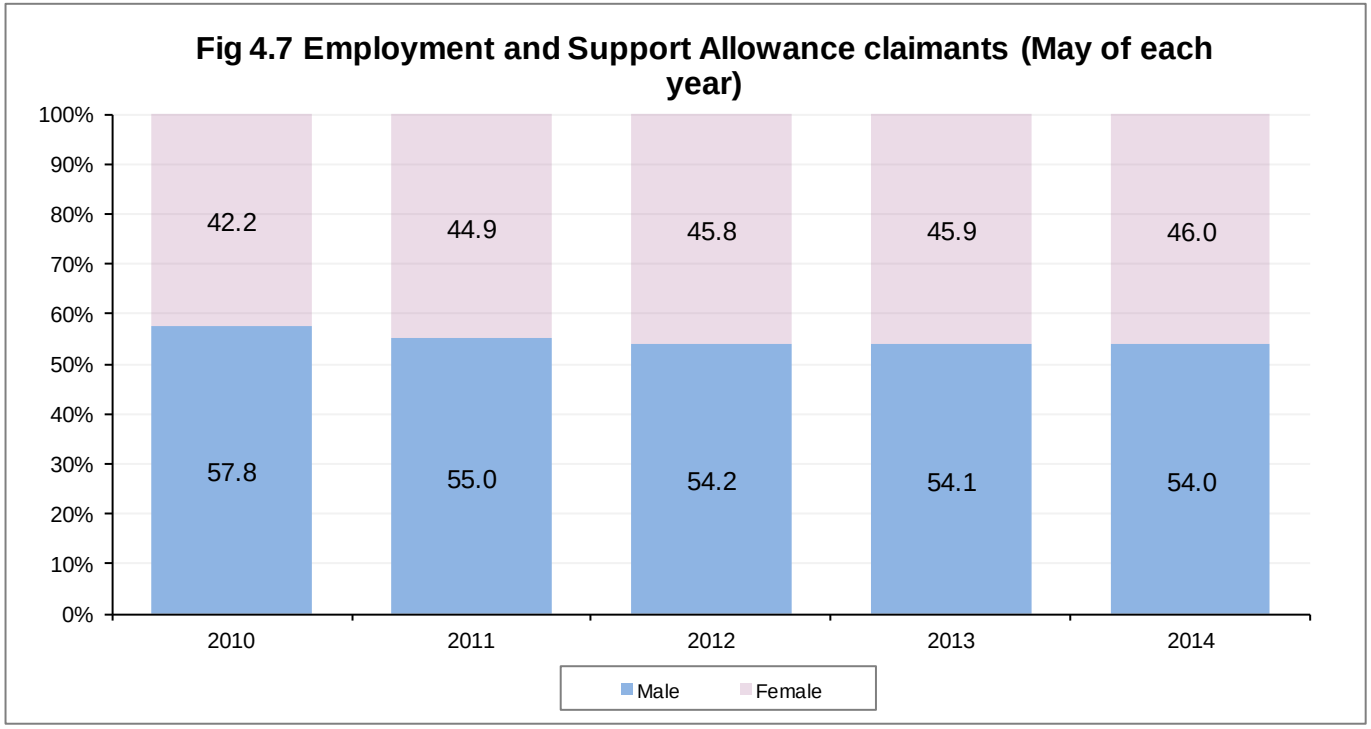
Gender Gap (composition of JSA claimants)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2005 to 2014)	⇩
Please note that while the gender gap for the composition of JSA claimants has decreased in both the long and short-term, the gap in the number of male and female JSA claimants has actually increased between 2005 and 2014 (although it has decreased between 2013 and 2014).	

Source: Jobseeker's Allowance, Benefit Publications, Department for Social Development (http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/benefit_publications.htm)

Males have consistently comprised a higher proportion of those claiming JSA between 2005 and 2014. However, although males comprised 70.9% of claimants in May 2014, this was the lowest proportion of male claimants during the entire period.

Indicator 4.8: Employment and Support Allowance claimants

The number claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) increased for both men and women between May 2010 and May 2014; the number of male claimants has increased from 11,100 to 56,080 over this period; while the number of female claimants has increased from 8,110 to 47,780.



Gender Gap (composition of ESA claimants)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2010 to 2014)	⇩
Please note that while the gender gap for the composition of ESA claimants has decreased in both the long and short-term, the gap in the number of male and female ESA claimants has actually increased over both these time periods.	

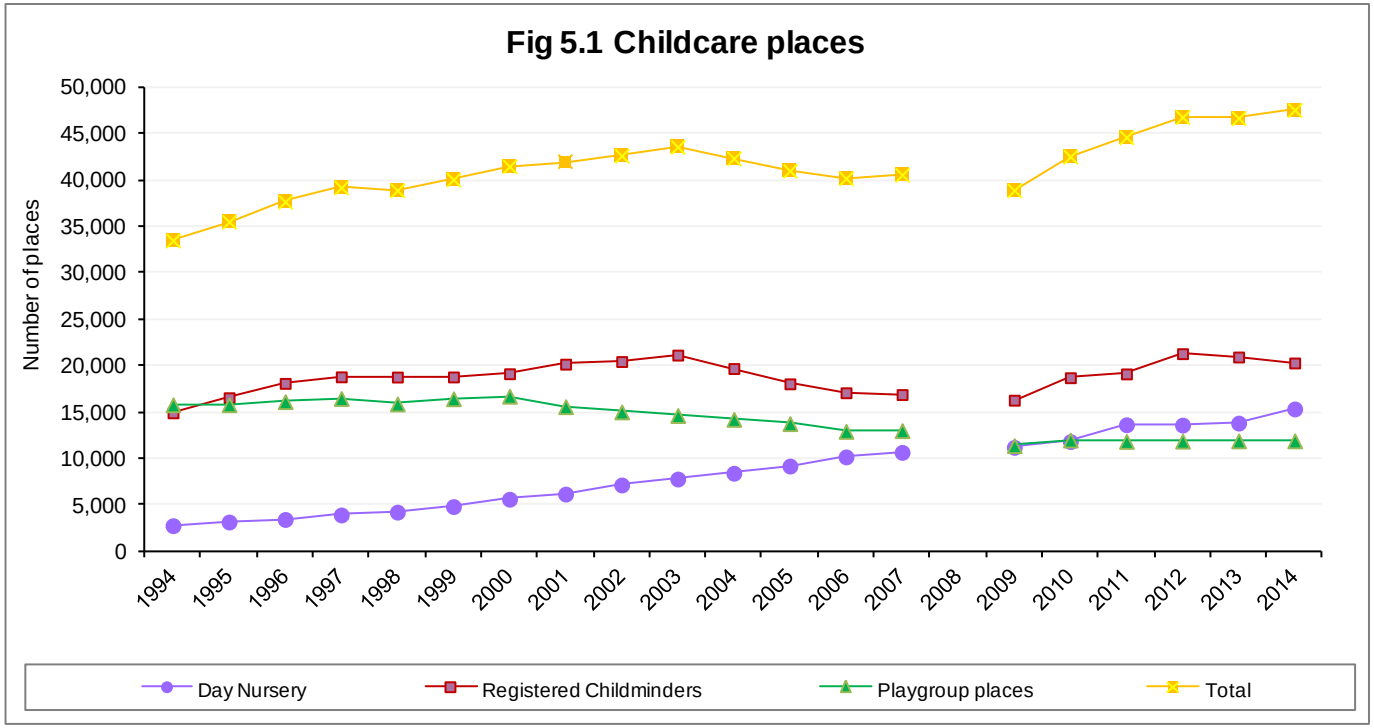
Males have consistently comprised a higher proportion of those claiming ESA between 2010 and 2014, although the proportion claimants who are male has decreased from 57.8% to 54.0% over this period.

Please note that this indicator has been added to the Gender Equality Statistics for the 2015 update.

SECTION 5: Childcare

Indicator 5.1: Childcare places

The number of childcare places has increased by 42.0% between 1994 and 2014, from 33,508 to 47,581.



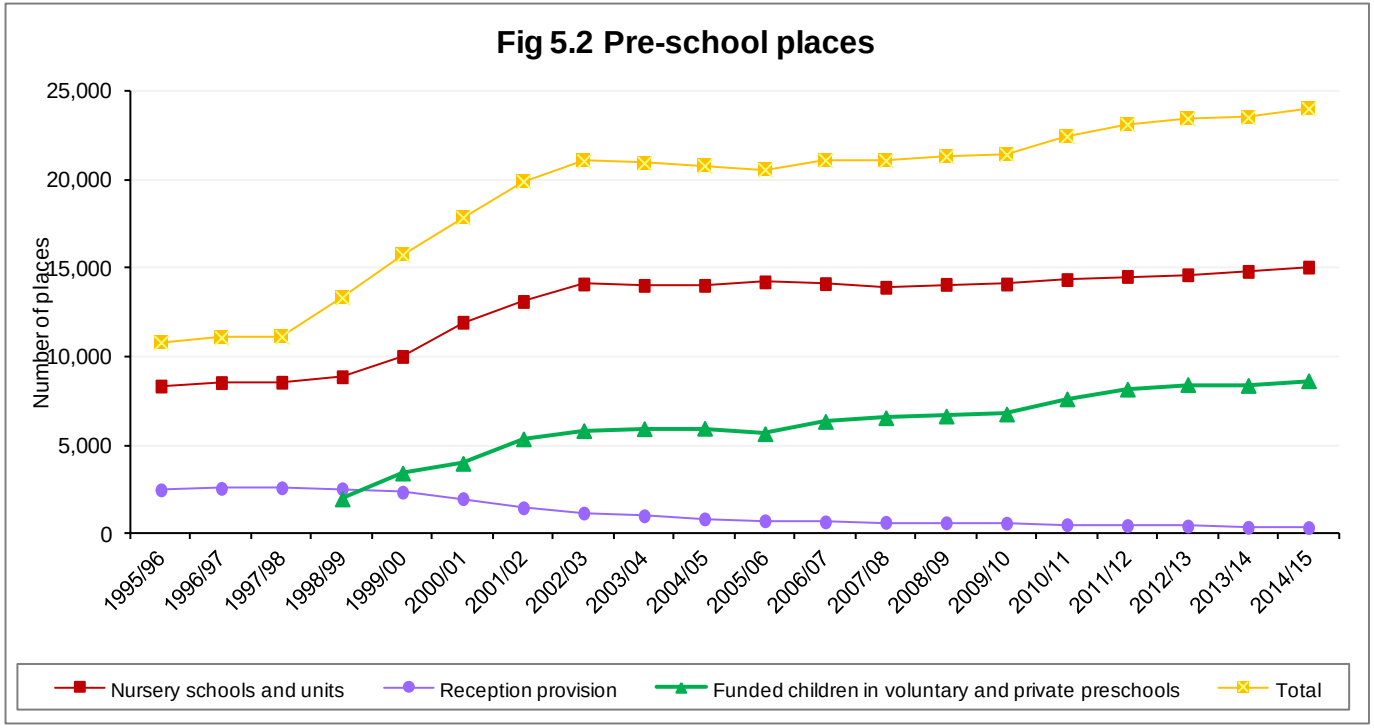
Source: Children's Social Care Statistics for Northern Ireland, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-cib-3/statistics_and_research-cib-pub/children_statistics/stats-cib-children_order.htm)

This was driven by increases in day nursery (from 2,770 in 1994 to 15,355 in 2014) and registered child minder places (from 14,937 in 1994 to 20,311 in 2014). This was somewhat offset by a decline in playgroup places (from 15,801 in 1994 to 11,915 in 2014).

These figures are taken from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety's Children's Social Care Statistics for Northern Ireland - Day Care Provision for Children Under 12 years, and do not include places in Out of Schools Clubs and 'Other Organisations' (which include crèches, summer schemes and two year old programmes). The question relating to childcare places was not asked in 2008.

Indicator 5.2: Pre-school Places

The number of pre-school places more than doubled from 10,785 in 1995/96 to 23,997 in 2014/15.



Source: Number of schools and pupils, Northern Ireland summary data, Department of Education (http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/education-statistics/32_statistics_and_research-numbersofschoolsandpupils_pg/32_statistics_and_research-northernirelandsummarydata_pg.htm)

Reception provision decreased over this same time period, falling from 2,459 in 1995/96 to only 329 places in 2014/15.

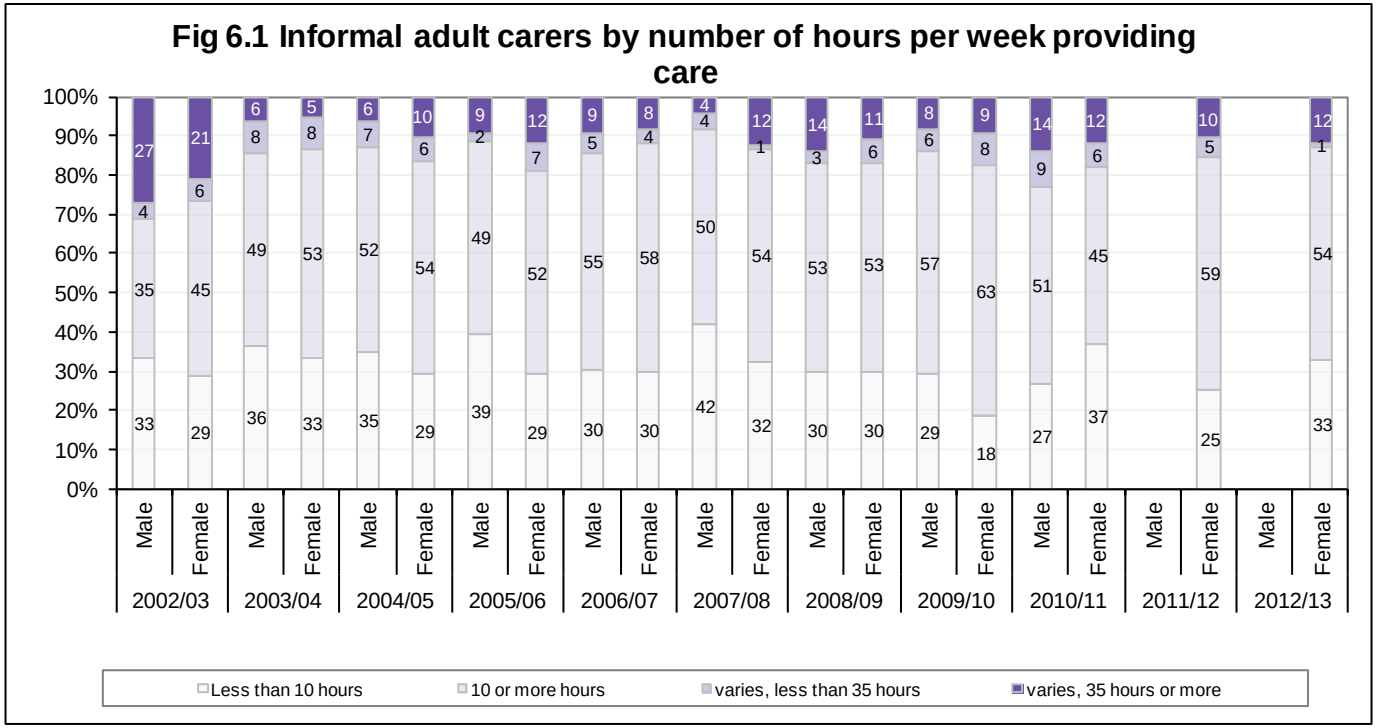
In contrast, there has been an increase in the number of places in nursery schools and units (from 8,326 in 1995/96 to 15,047 in 2014/15).

There has also been an increase in the numbers of funded children in voluntary and private preschools since this began under the Pre-School Education Expansion Programme in 1998/99 – from 1,945 to 8,621 in 2014/15.

SECTION 6: Informal Caring

Indicator 6.1: Informal adult carers by number of hours per week providing care

Please note that due to small sample sizes, data for male informal adult carers cannot be provided for 2011/12 and 2012/13.



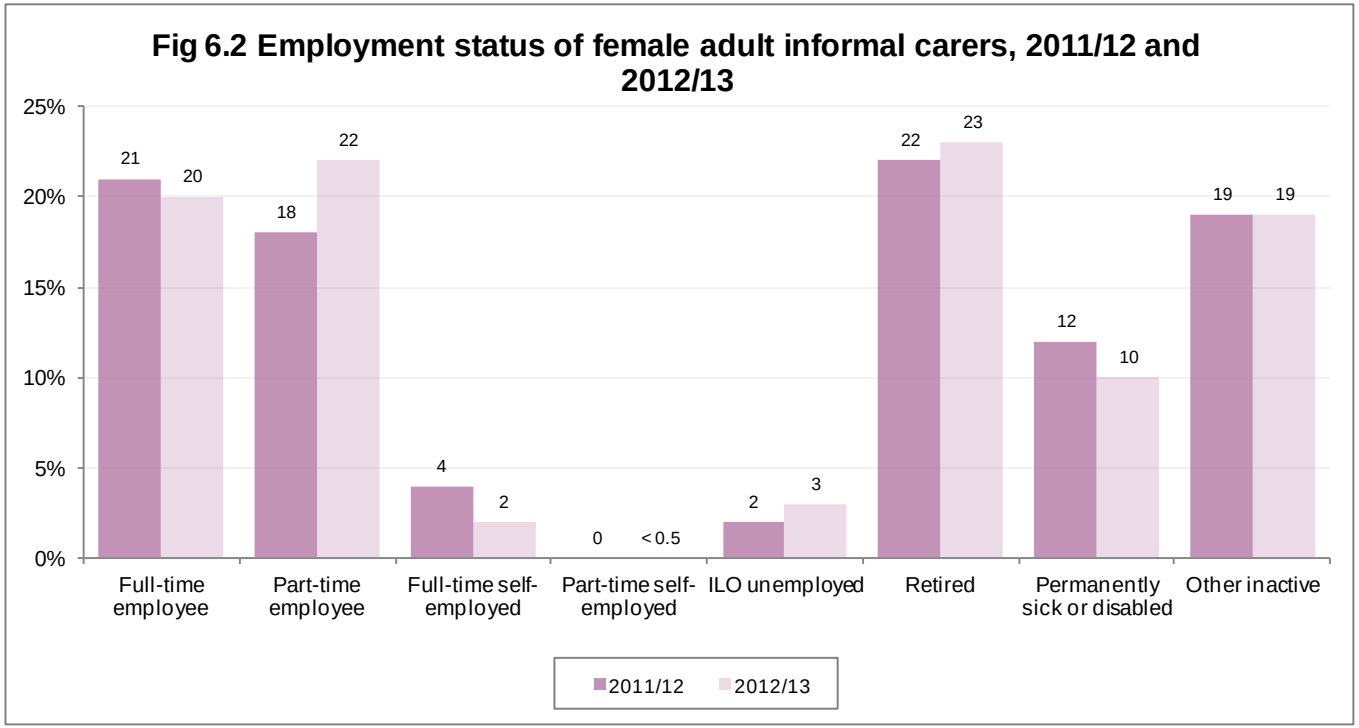
Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Social Development (http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/stats-publications/stats-family-resource/family_resources.htm)

In 2012/13, over half (54%) of female informal adult carers provided care for 10 or more hours per week. One third (33%) provided care for less than ten hours per week, with the remaining female informal adult carers reporting either that the amount of care they provide on a weekly basis varies but is greater than or equal to 35 hours (12%) or varies but is less than 35 hours (1%).

In 2010/11, the last year data were available, 27% of male informal adult carers provided care for less than ten hours per week, 51% provided care for 10 or more hours per week, 9% reported that the amount of weekly care they provide varies but is less than 35 hours, with the remaining 14% reporting that it varies but is 35 hours or more.

Indicator 6.2: Employment status of adult informal carers

Please note that due to the small sample size, data on the employment status of male adult informal carers cannot be provided for the 2011/12 and 2012/13 Family Resources Surveys and have been omitted from this analysis.



Source: Family Resources Survey, Department for Social Development (http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/index/stats_and_research/stats-publications/stats-family-resource/family_resources.htm)

In 2012/13, female adult informal carers were most likely to be retired (23% compared to 22% in 2011/12), a part-time employee (22% compared to 18% in 2011/12), or a full-time employee (20% compared to 21% in 2011/12).

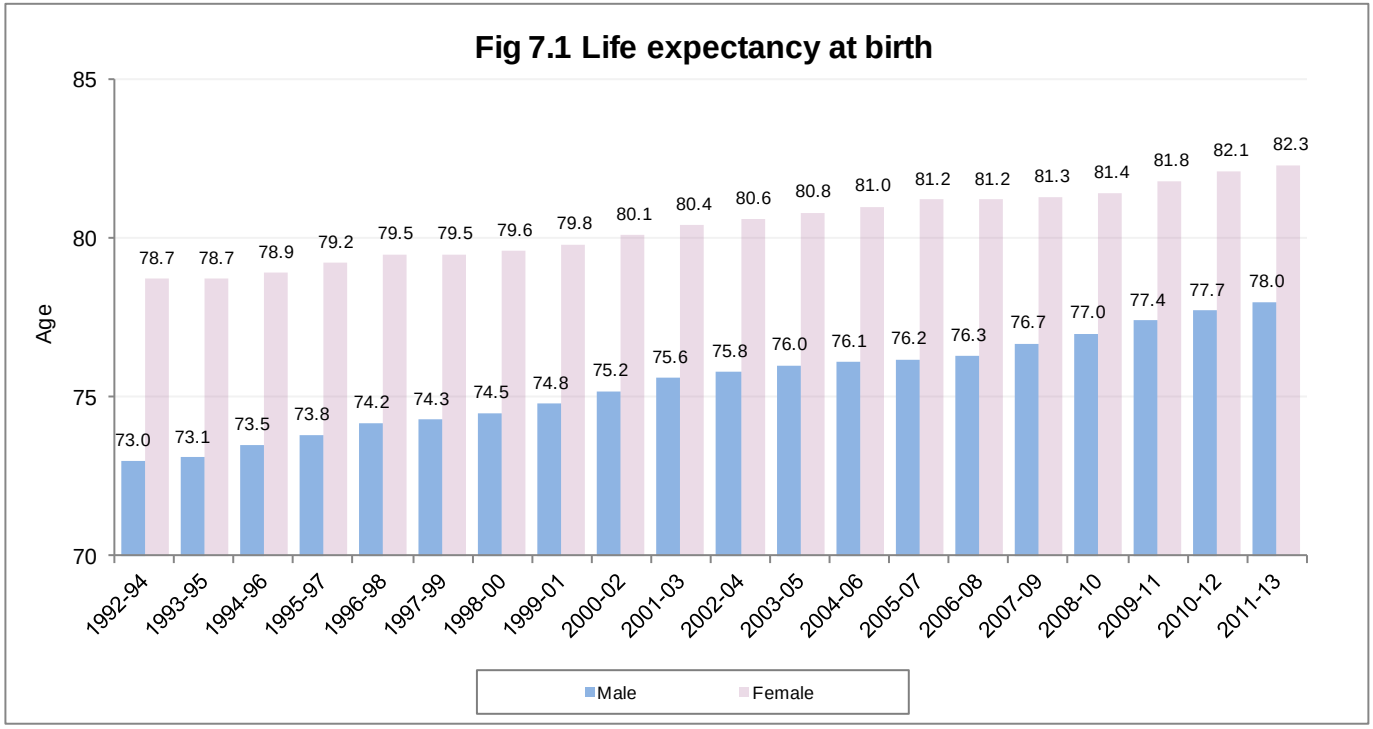
The remaining female adult informal carers in 2012/13 were either permanently sick or disabled (10%), unemployed (3%), full-time self-employed (2%), part-time self-employed (less than 0.5%) or 'other inactive' (19%).

In 2010/11, the last year data were available, the composition of male adult informal carers was: full-time employees (31%), part-time employees (7%), full-time self-employed (8%), part-time self-employed (1%), ILO unemployed (6%), retired (21%), permanently sick or disabled (15%) and 'other inactive' (11%).

SECTION 7: Health

Indicator 7.1: Life expectancy at birth

Between 1992-94 and 2011-13 females have consistency had a higher life expectancy at birth than males, although the gender gap in this life expectancy has decreased from 5.7 years to 4.3 years over this period.



Gender Gap (life expectancy at birth)	
2010-12 to 2011-13	⇩
Long term (1992-94 to 2011-13)	⇩

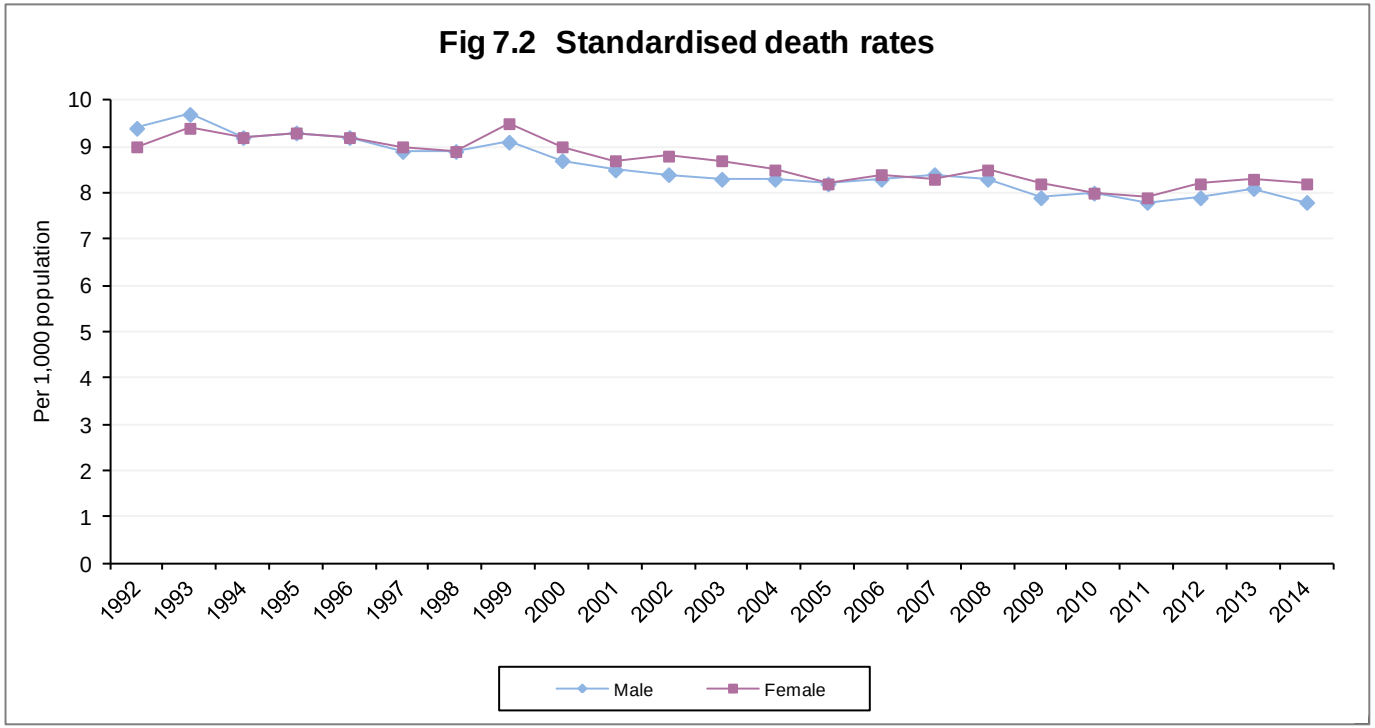
Source: The Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp22.htm)

Male life expectancy at birth has increased by 5.0 years over this period, from 73.0 in 1992-94 to 78.0 in 2011-13.

Female life expectancy at birth has increased by 3.6 years, from 78.7 in 1992-94 to 82.3 in 2011-13.

Indicator 7.2: Standardised death rates

In 2014, the standardised death rate, which refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 population allowing for the age structure of the population, was higher among females than males (8.2 per 1,000 compared to 7.8 per 1,000).



Gender Gap (standardised death rates)	
2013 to 2014	⇧
Long term (1992 to 2014)	Please see below
Please note that in the long term the direction of the gender gap changed. In 1992, the standardised death rate was higher among males than females, while the opposite was true in 2014.	

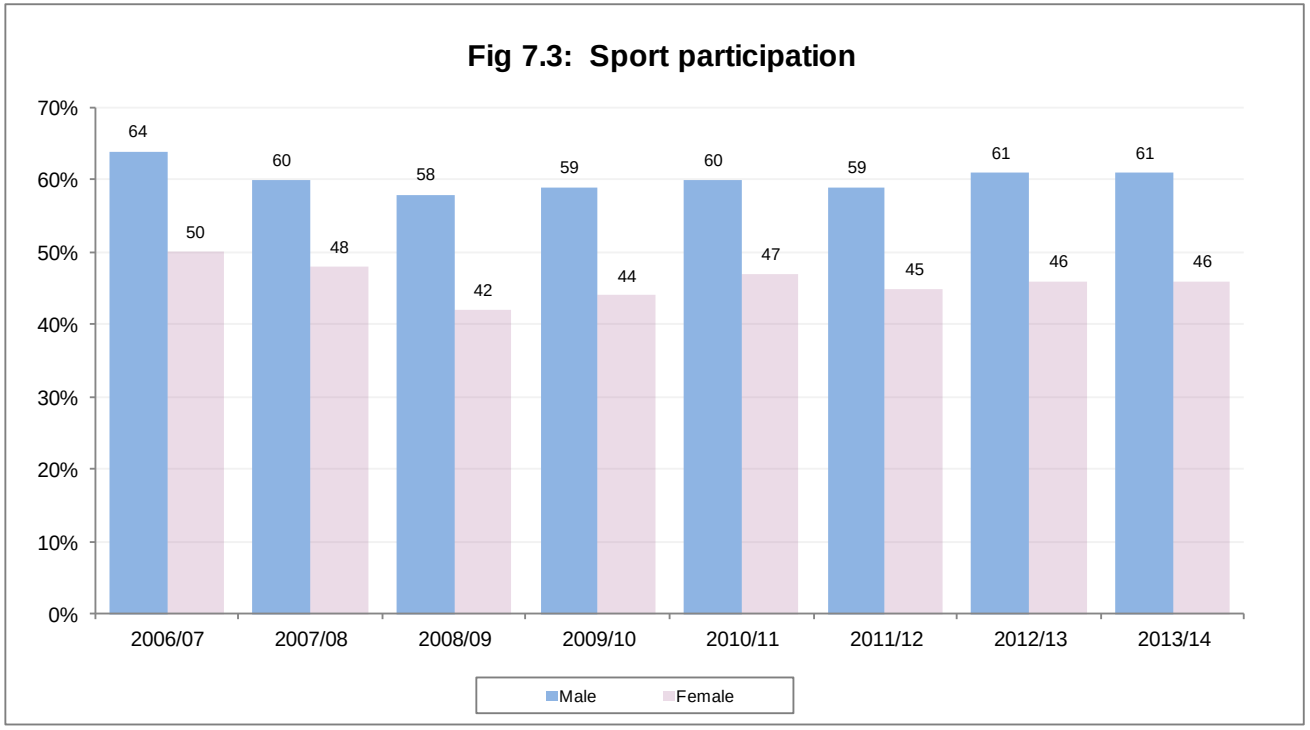
Source: The Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp22.htm)

The standardised death rate for males decreased from 9.4 per 1,000 in 1992 to 7.8 per 1,000 in 2014.

Similarly, the rate for females decreased from 9.0 per 1,000 in 1992 to 8.2 per 1,000 in 2014.

Indicator 7.3: Sport participation[5]

In 2006/07, 64% of males and 50% of females aged 16 and over had participated in sport during the previous 12 months (excluding walking for recreation). By 2013/14, this had decreased to 61% of males and 46% of females – the same proportions as were recorded in 2012/13.



Gender Gap (participation in sport)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	=
Long term (2006/07 to 2013/14)	⇧

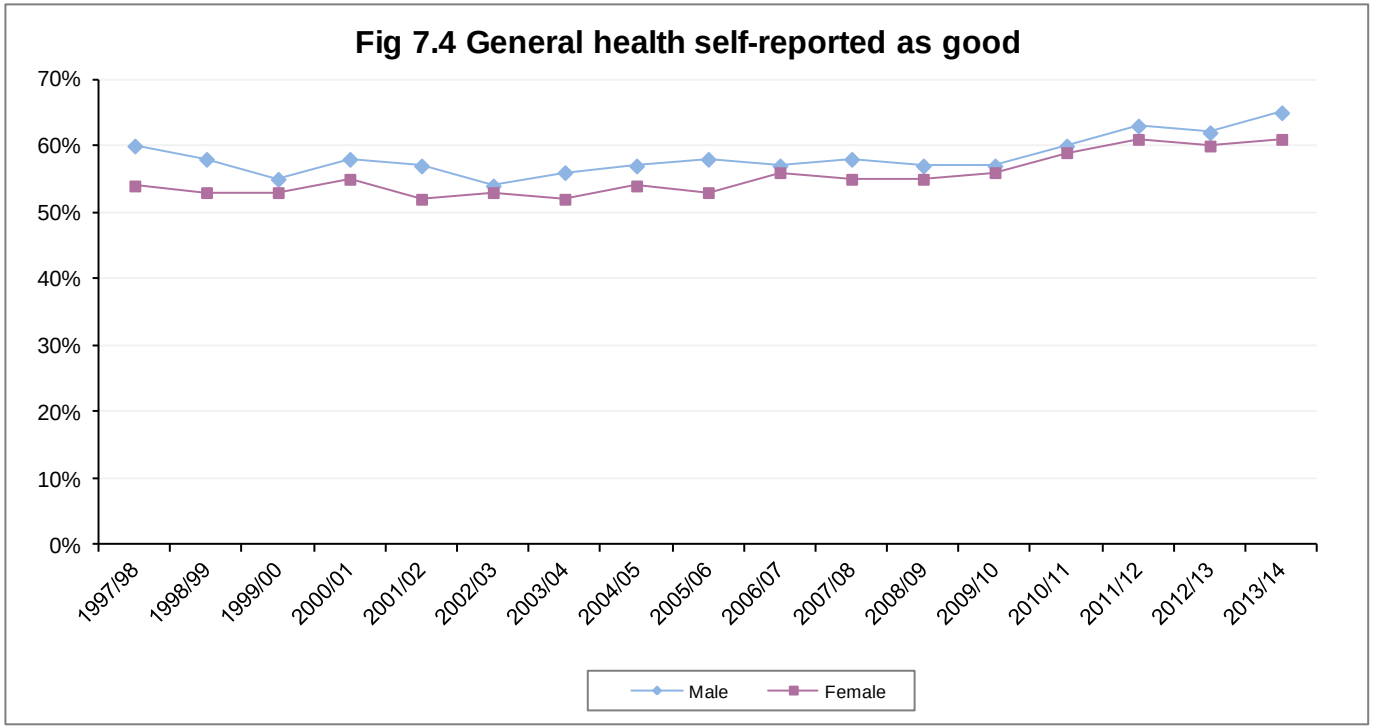
Source: Experience of sport and physical activity by adults in Northern Ireland, Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (http://www.dcalni.gov.uk/index/quick-links/research_and_statistics-3/statistical_publication/sport_publications.htm)

Throughout this period, a consistently higher proportion of males had participated in sport during the previous 12 months compared to females.

[5] This indicator was previously called 'Sport or physical activity'.

Indicator 7.4: General health self-reported as good

Between 1997/98 and 2013/14, the proportion of males and females aged 16 and over reporting their general health over the previous 12 months as good increased, from 60% to 65% and from 54% to 61%, respectively.



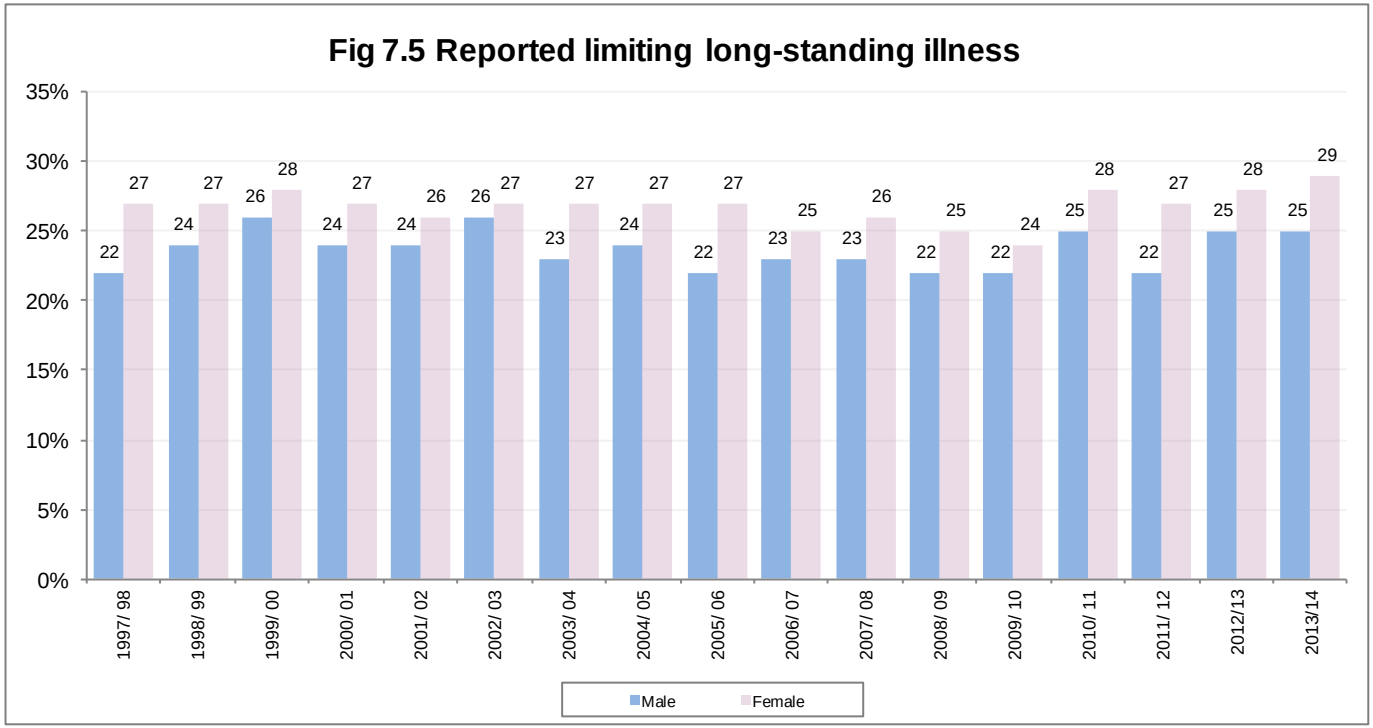
Gender Gap (general health self-reported as good)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (1997/98 to 2013/14)	⇩

Sources: Continuous Household Survey (up to and including 2009/10) and Health Survey Northern Ireland (from 2010/11 onwards), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm), with additional data from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

Between 1997/98 and 2013/14, a consistently higher proportion of males have reported their general health over the previous 12 months to be good, although the gap between the genders has fluctuated over this period.

Indicator 7.5: Reported limiting long-standing illness

The proportions of males and females aged 16 and over who reported having a limiting long-standing illness have increased slightly between 1997/98 and 2013/14 (from 22% to 25% and from 27% to 29%, respectively).



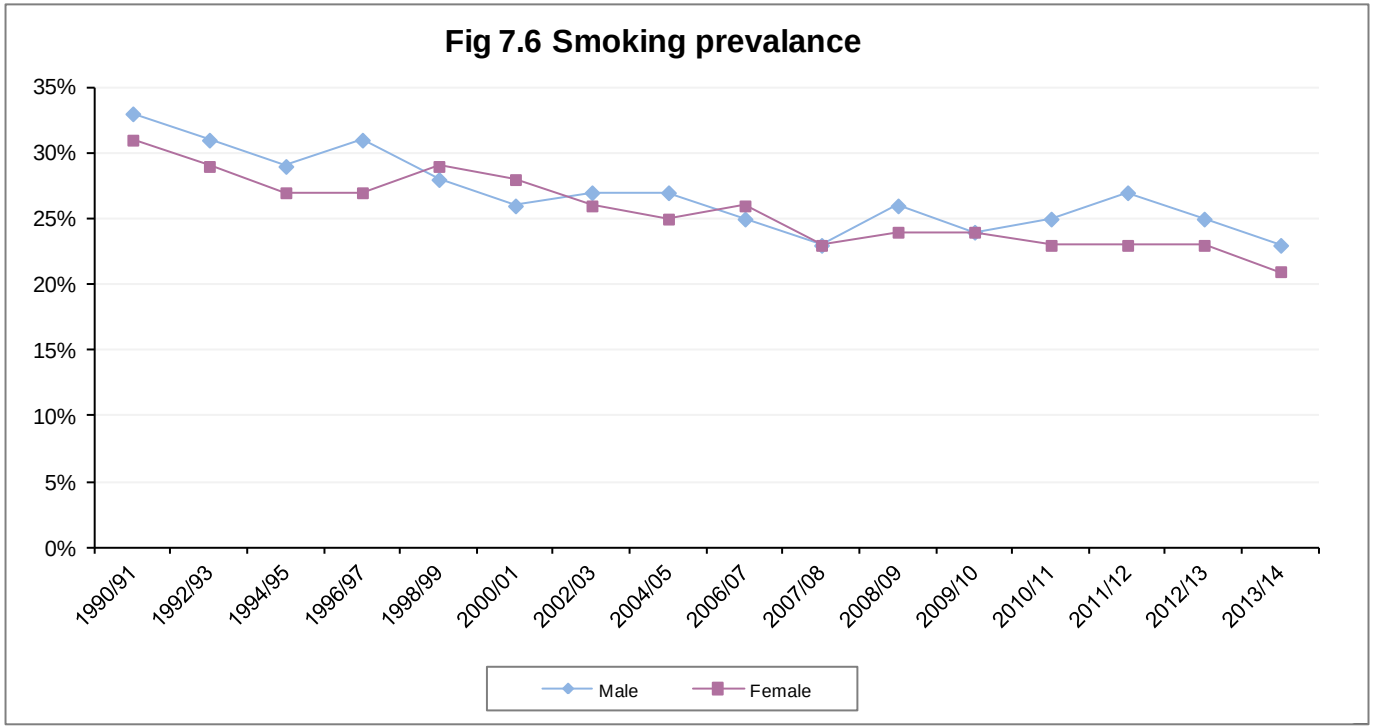
Gender Gap (reported limiting long-standing illness)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (1997/98 to 2013/14)	⇩

Sources: Continuous Household Survey (up to and including 2009/10) and Health Survey Northern Ireland (from 2010/11 onwards), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm), with additional data from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

Over this period, a consistently higher proportion of females have reported having a limiting long-standing illness than males.

Indicator 7.6: Prevalence of cigarette smoking

The proportion of both males and females aged 16 and over reporting to be a current smoker has decreased between 1990/91 and 2013/14 (from 33% to 23% and from 31% to 21%, respectively).

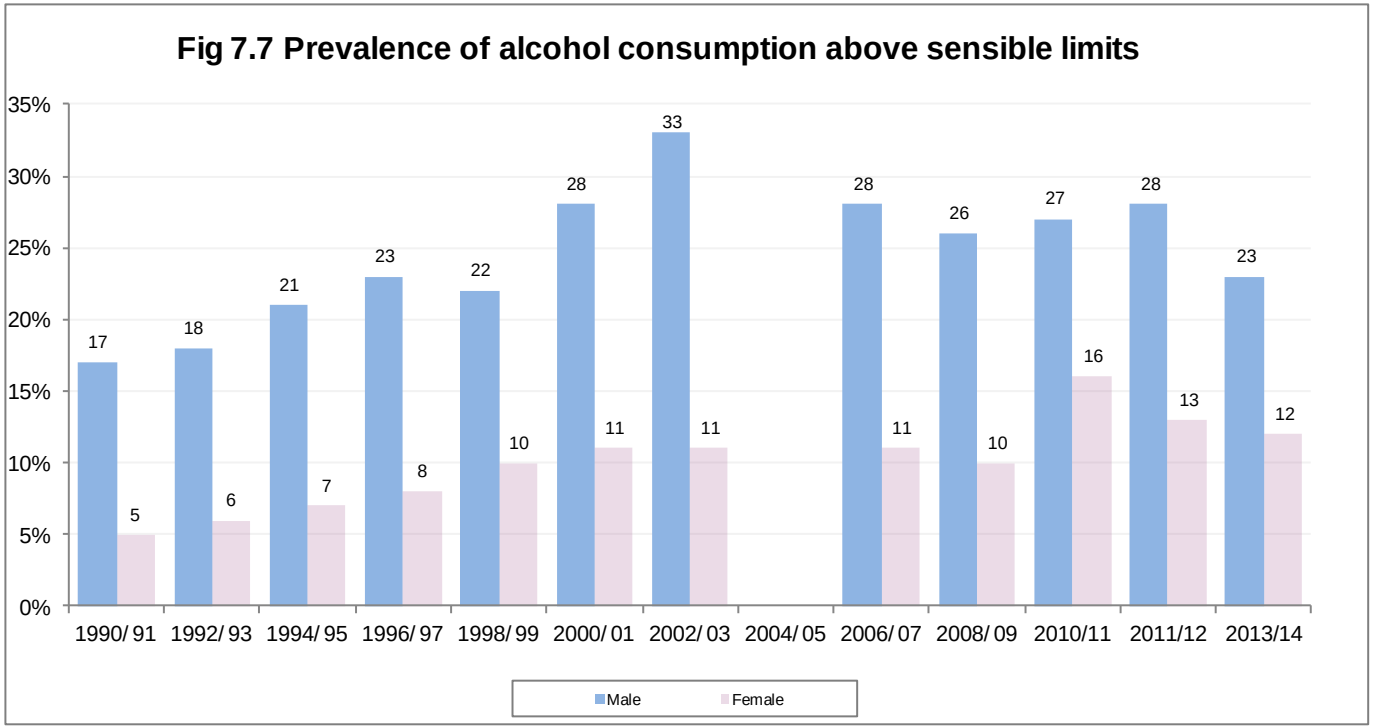


Gender Gap (smoking prevalence)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	=
Long term (1990/91 to 2013/14)	=
Please note that over the period 1990/91 to 2013/14, these figures have been subject to annual fluctuations in terms of the relative positions of males and females; any gender gap analysis should therefore be considered in this context	

Sources: Continuous Household Survey (up to and including 2009/10) and Health Survey Northern Ireland (from 2010/11 onwards), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm), with additional data from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

Indicator 7.7: Prevalence of alcohol consumption

Over the period 1990/91 to 2013/14, the proportion of males aged 18 and over who consume alcohol above the sensible level has been consistently higher than the rate for females of the same age group.



Gender Gap (prevalence of alcohol consumption above sensible levels)	
2011/12 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (1990/91 to 2013/14)	⇩

Sources: Continuous Household Survey (up to and including 2009/10) and Health Survey Northern Ireland (from 2010/11 onwards), Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/publications-statistics.htm), with additional data from the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

The proportion of males reporting that they consume levels of alcohol above the sensible level increased from 17% in 1990/91 to a peak of 33% in 2002/03, before decreasing to 23% in 2013/14.

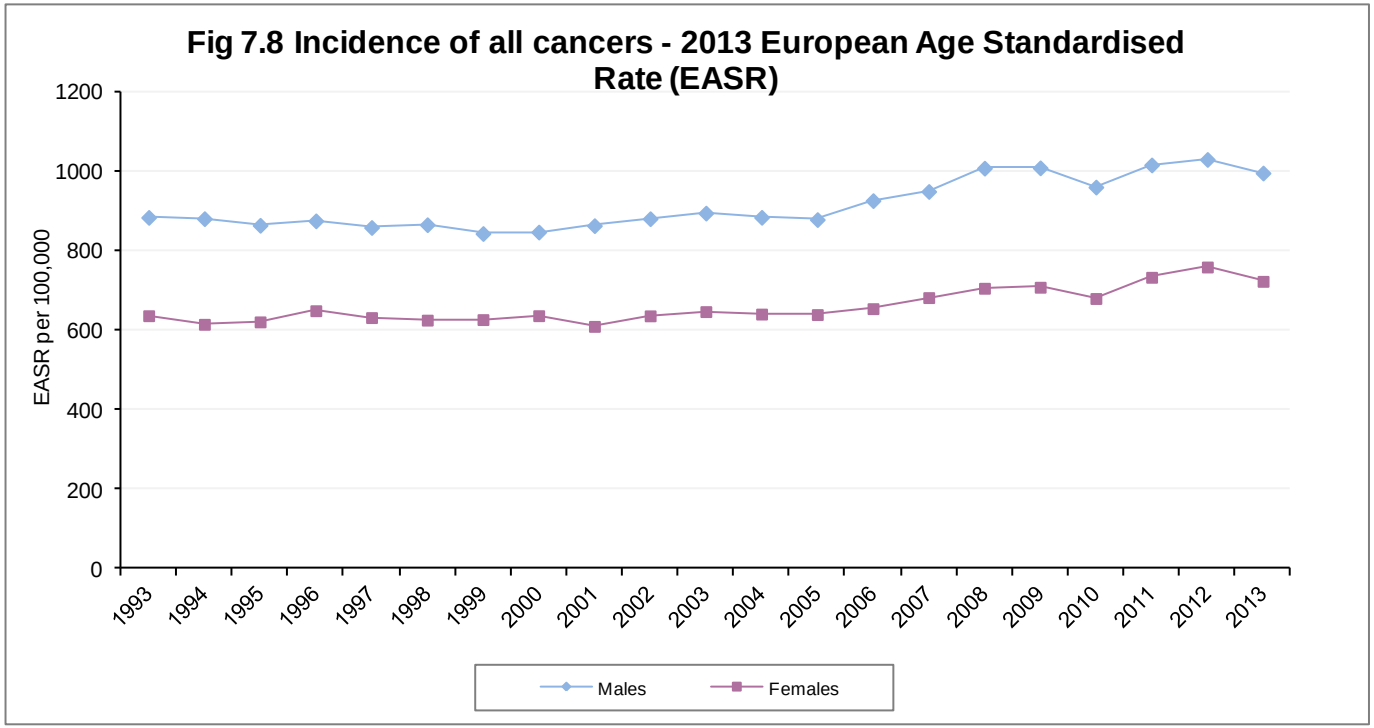
For females, the proportions reporting that they consume levels of alcohol above the sensible level increased from 5% in 1990/91 to a peak of 16% in 2010/11, before decreasing to 12% in 2013/14.

Please note that data are not available for 2004/05.

Recommended sensible levels used are 21 units of alcohol per week for men and 14 units per week for women.

Indicator 7.8: Incidence of all cancers

The 2013 European age standardised rates (EASR) for all cancers for both males and females have increased between 1993 and 2013, although they have decreased for both genders since 2012.



Gender Gap (incidence of all cancers – 2013 EASR)	
2012 to 2013	⇧
Long term (1993 to 2013)	⇧

*Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, Online Statistics, Queen's University Belfast (*http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerStatistics/OnlineStatistics/*)*

The rate for males was 885.0 per 100,000 of the population in 1993; this had increased to 996.6 by 2013.

The rate for females was 637.6 per 100,000 of the population in 1993; this had increased to 724.1 by 2013.

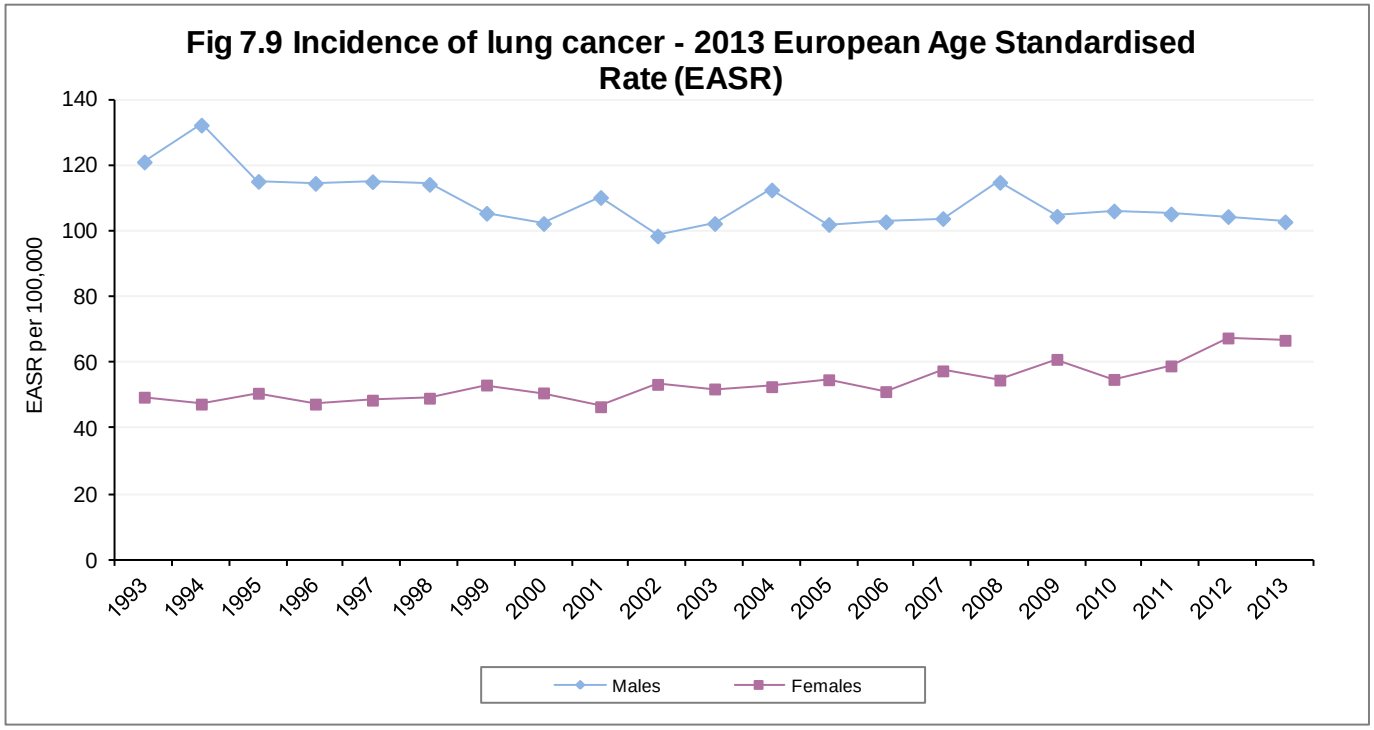
The 2013 EASR for all cancers has been consistently higher among males than females over this period.

Please note: Previous years' reports used the 1976 EASR while this year's uses the updated 2013 EASR – see background tables for more information.

Indicator 7.9: Incidence of lung cancer

Between 1993 and 2013 the 2013 EASR for lung cancer has been consistently higher among males than females, although this gap has decreased in recent years.

In 1993 the rate for males was 121.0 per 100,000 and the rate for females was 49.5 per 100,000. By 2013 the rate for males had decreased to 102.8 per 100,000, while the rate for females had increased to 66.8 per 100,000.



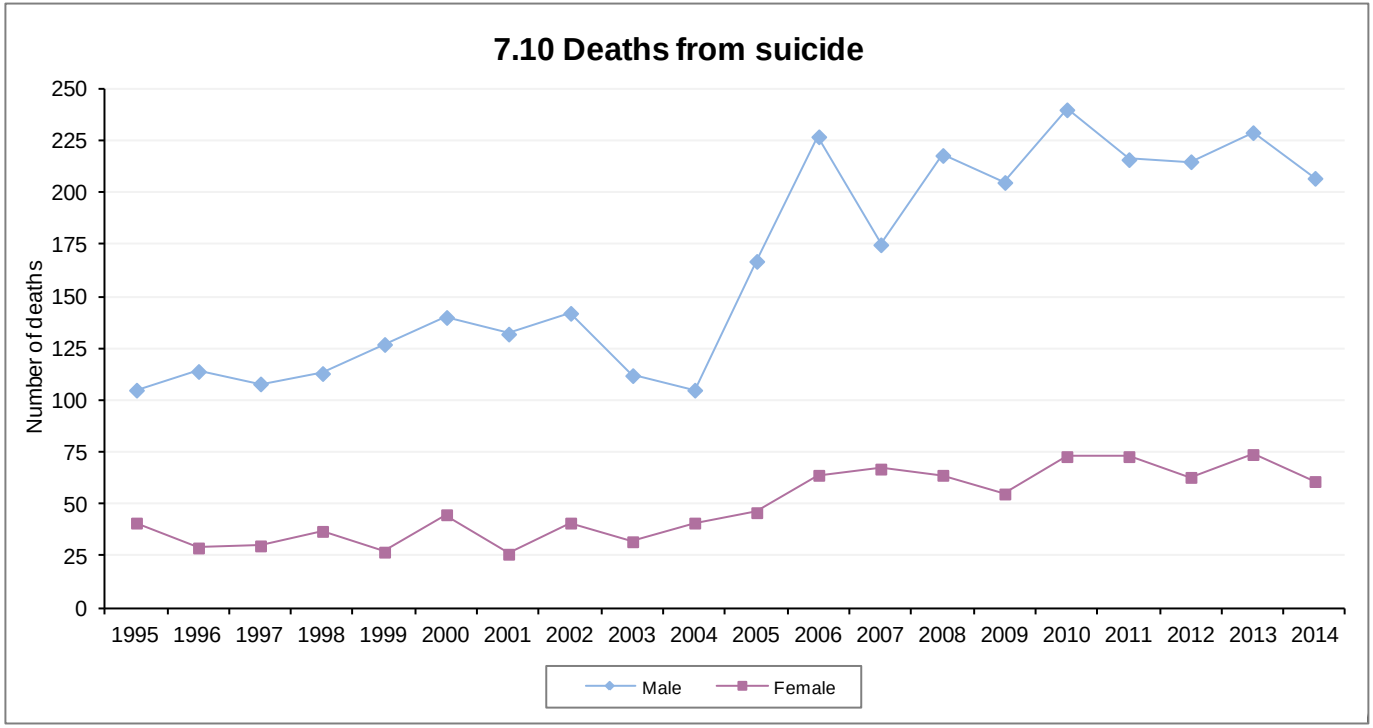
Gender Gap (incidence of lung cancer – 2013 EASR)	
2012 to 2013	⇩
Long term (1993 to 2013)	⇩

Source: Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, Online Statistics, Queen's University Belfast (http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/CancerStatistics/OnlineStatistics/)

Please note: Previous years' reports used the 1976 EASR while this year's uses the updated 2013 EASR – see background tables for more information.

Indicator 7.10: Deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury

Male deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury almost doubled between 1995 and 2014, from 105 to 207.



Gender Gap (number of deaths from suicide)	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (1995 to 2014)	⇧

Source: Suicide Deaths, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp31.htm)

Female deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury have also increased over this period, from 41 in 1995 to 61 in 2014.

For both genders the number of deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury was lower in 2014 than 2013.

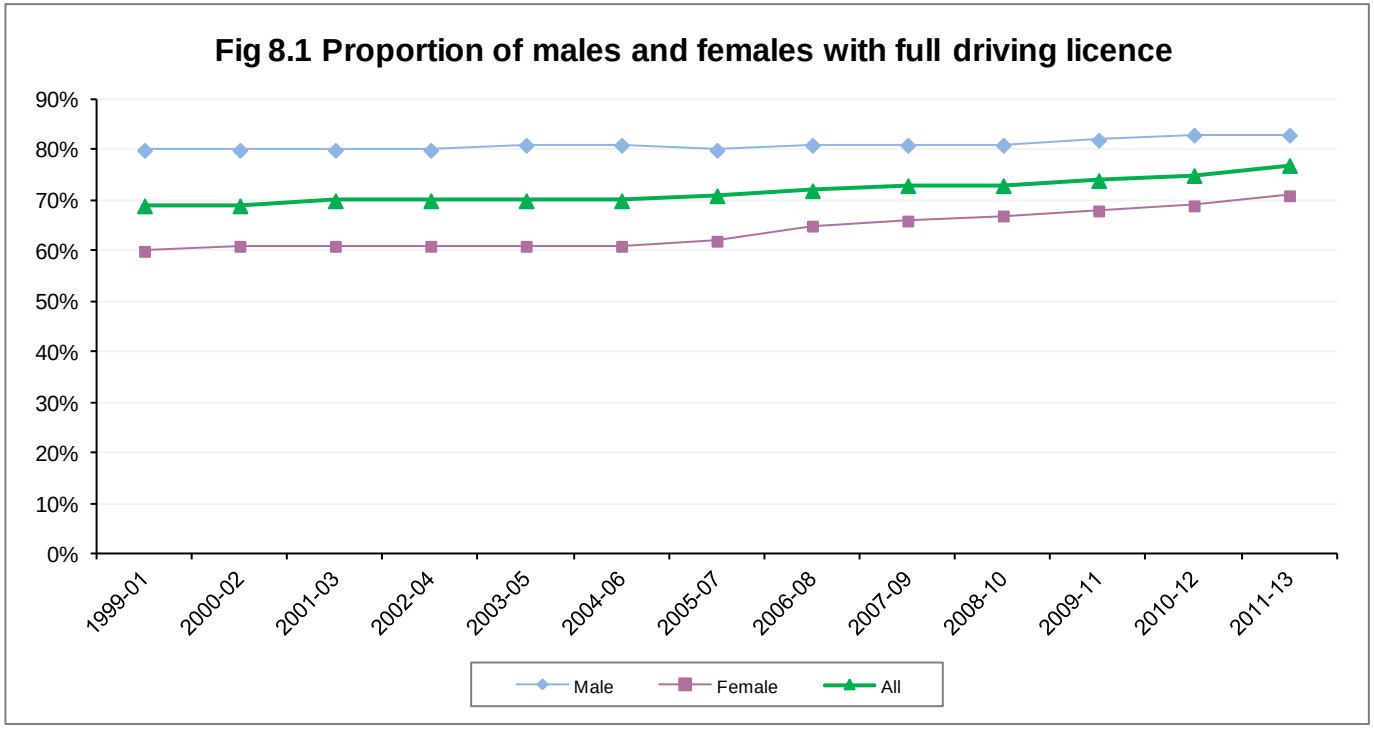
The number of male deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury was consistently higher than that for females over this period. Of the 268 deaths in 2014, 77% were male and 23% were female.

SECTION 8: Transport

Indicator 8.1: Proportion of males and females with a full driving licence

The proportion of males aged 17 years and over with a full driving licence remained fairly constant between 1999-01 and 2011-13, increasing slightly from 80% to 83% over this period.

The proportion of females aged 17 years and over with a full driving licence has increased over this period, from 60% in 1999-01 to 71% in 2011-13. Indeed there has been year on year increases in the proportion of females with a full driving licence since 2004-06.



Gender Gap (proportion of males and females with a full driving licence)	
2010-12 to 2011-13	⇩
Long term (1999-01 to 2011-13)	⇩

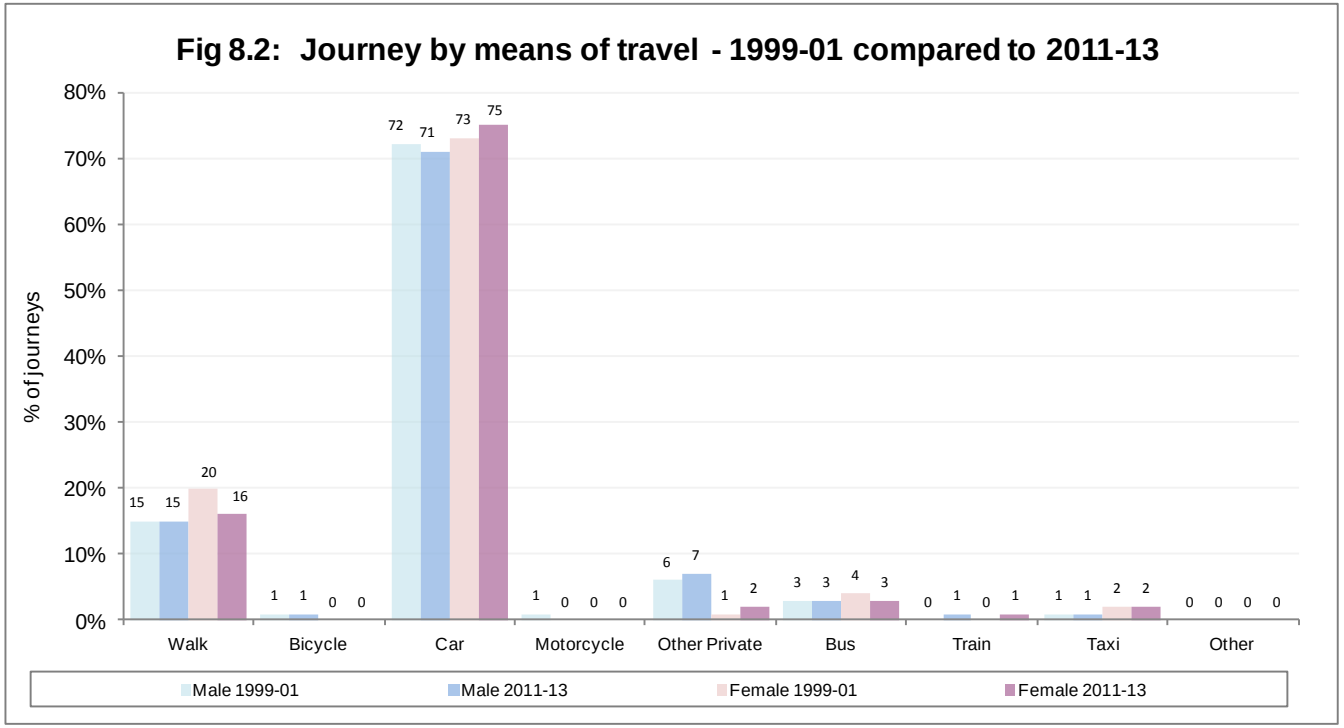
Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, Department for Regional Development (http://www.drdni.gov.uk/northern_ireland_travel_survey.htm), with additional data provided by the Department for Regional Development

Over the period 1999-01 to 2011-13 a consistently higher proportion of males than females had a full driving licence, although due to the changes detailed above, the gender gap has decreased from 20 percentage points to 12 percentage points over this period.

Indicator 8.2: Journeys by means of travel

In 2011-13, the majority of journeys taken by males (71%) and females (75%) aged 16 and over used a car as the main mode of transport.

Broadly similar proportions were reported in 1999-01 (72% for males and 73% for females) and across the full time series for which data are presented.



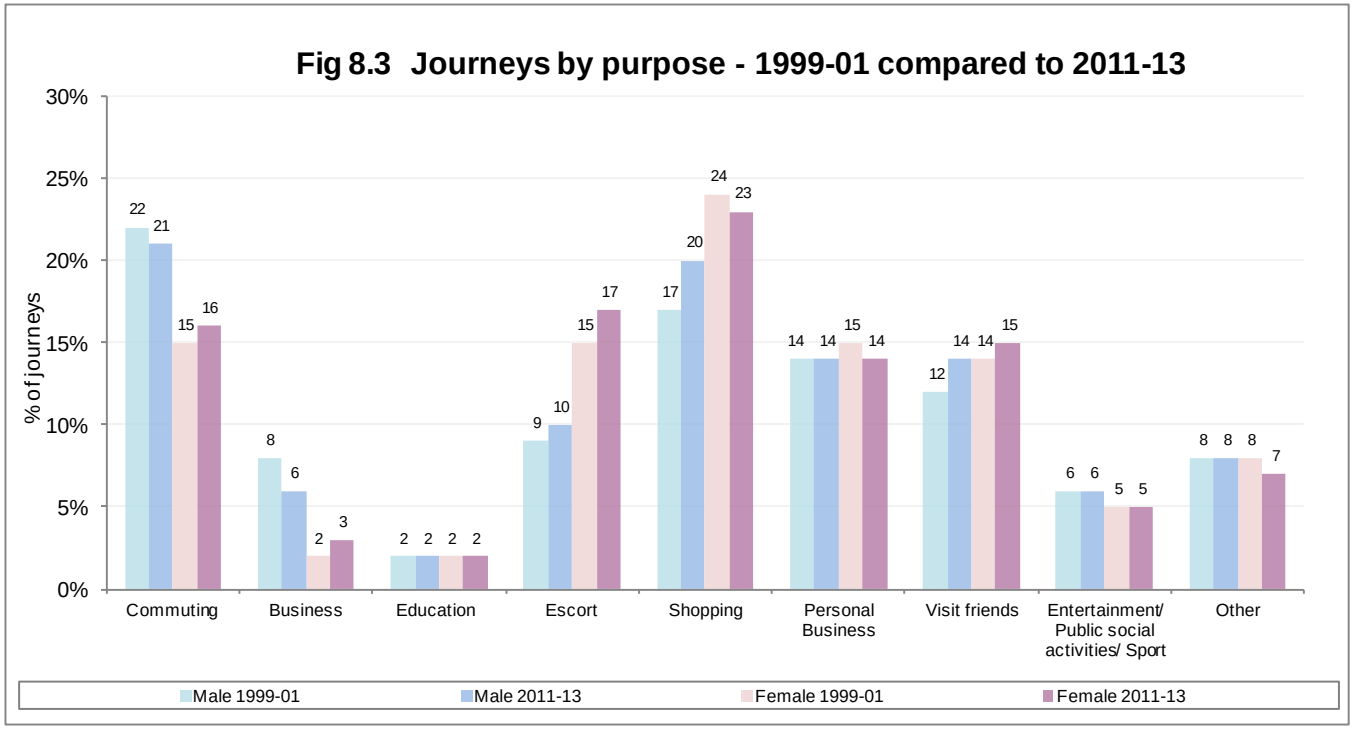
Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, Department for Regional Development (http://www.drdni.gov.uk/northern_ireland_travel_survey.htm), with additional data provided by the Department for Regional Development

In addition, a sizeable proportion of journeys made by males (15%) and females (16%) were on foot in 2011-13. This compares to 15% of journeys made by males and 20% of journeys made by females in 1999-01.

Male journeys on foot have remained at consistent levels while female journeys on foot have been falling over the time series.

Indicator 8.3: Journeys by purpose

Broadly similar patterns emerged when comparing the journeys by purpose, disaggregated by gender, for 1999-01 and 2011-13.



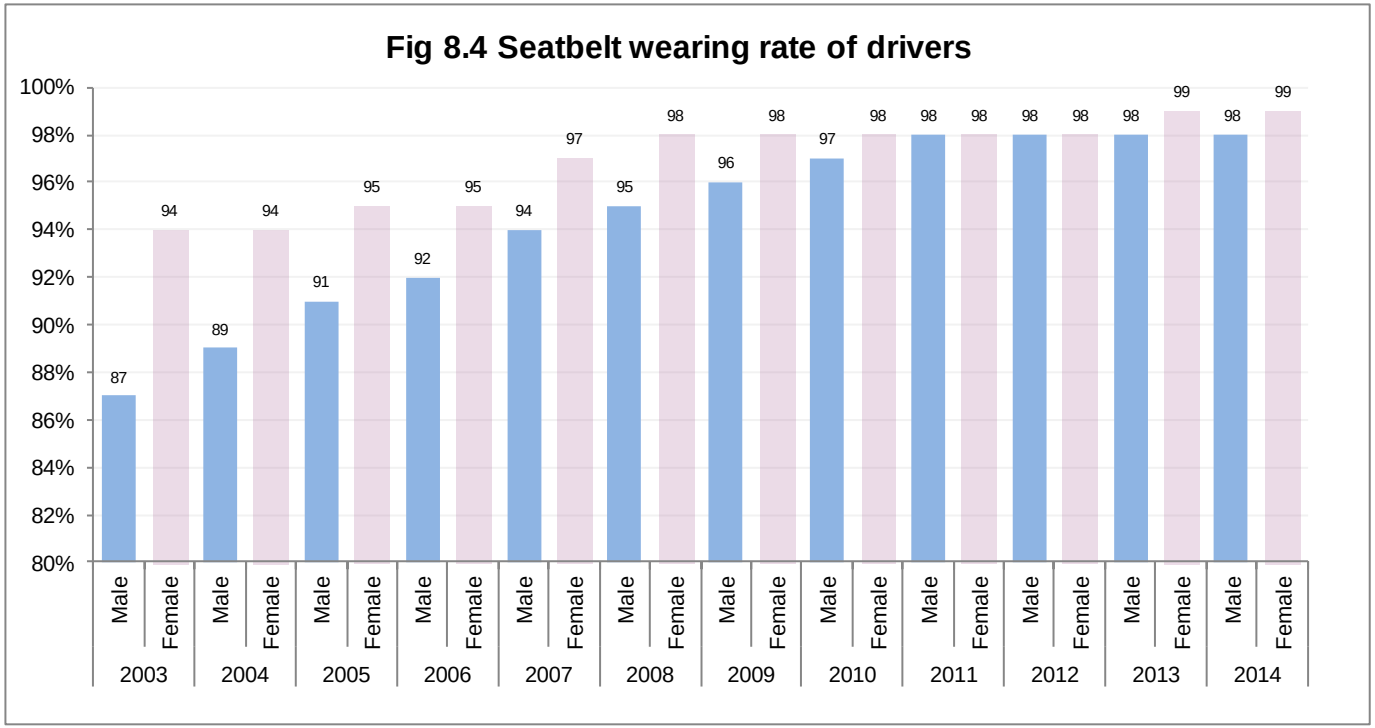
Source: Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, Department for Regional Development (http://www.drdni.gov.uk/northern_ireland_travel_survey.htm), with additional data provided by the Department for Regional Development

In 2011-13, males were most likely to make a journey to commute (21%), for shopping (20%), for personal business (14%), or to visit friends (14%).

In 2011-13, the most common reasons for females to make a journey were for shopping (23%), to escort or accompany another person (17%), to commute (16%), or to visit friends (15%).

Indicator 8.4: Seatbelt wearing rate of drivers

Between 2003 and 2014 the proportion of drivers who wear their seatbelts has increased for both males (87% to 98%) and females (94% to 99%).



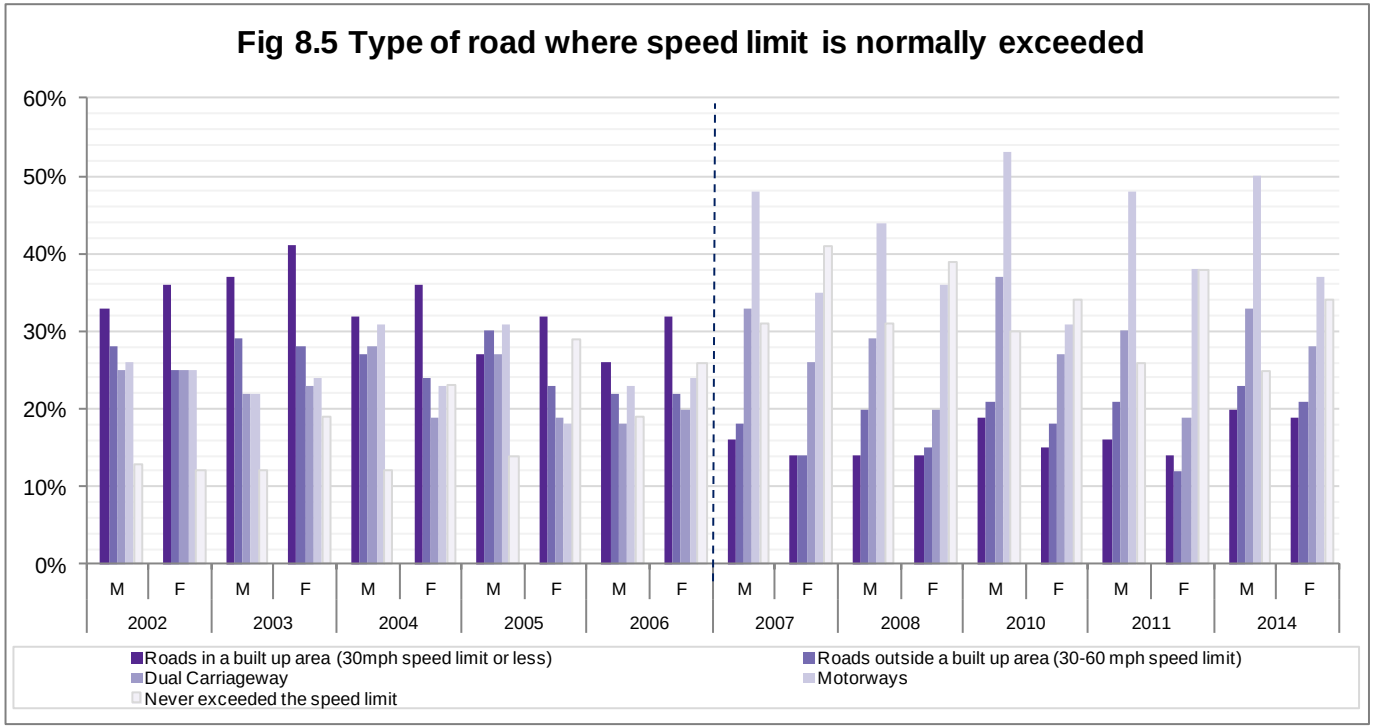
Gender Gap (seatbelt wearing rate of drivers)	
2013 to 2014	=
Long term (2003 to 2014)	⇩

Source: Northern Ireland Survey of Seatbelt Wearing, Road Safety Statistics, Department of the Environment (http://www.doeni.gov.uk/road_safety_statistics.htm)

Please note that no update on data presented in Gender Equality Statistics: 2014 Update report was available at the time of publication.

Indicator 8.5: Exceeding the speed limit

Between 2007 and 2014, the proportion of people, regardless of gender, reporting that they never exceed the speed limit has decreased; for males it has decreased from 31% to 25% and for females it has decreased from 41% to 34%. Throughout this period, females were consistently more likely to report that they never exceed the speed limit.



Sources: Northern Ireland Road Safety Monitor, Department of the Environment (http://www.doeni.gov.uk/road_safety_statistics.htm) (2002 to 2006), and Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey (2007 onwards)

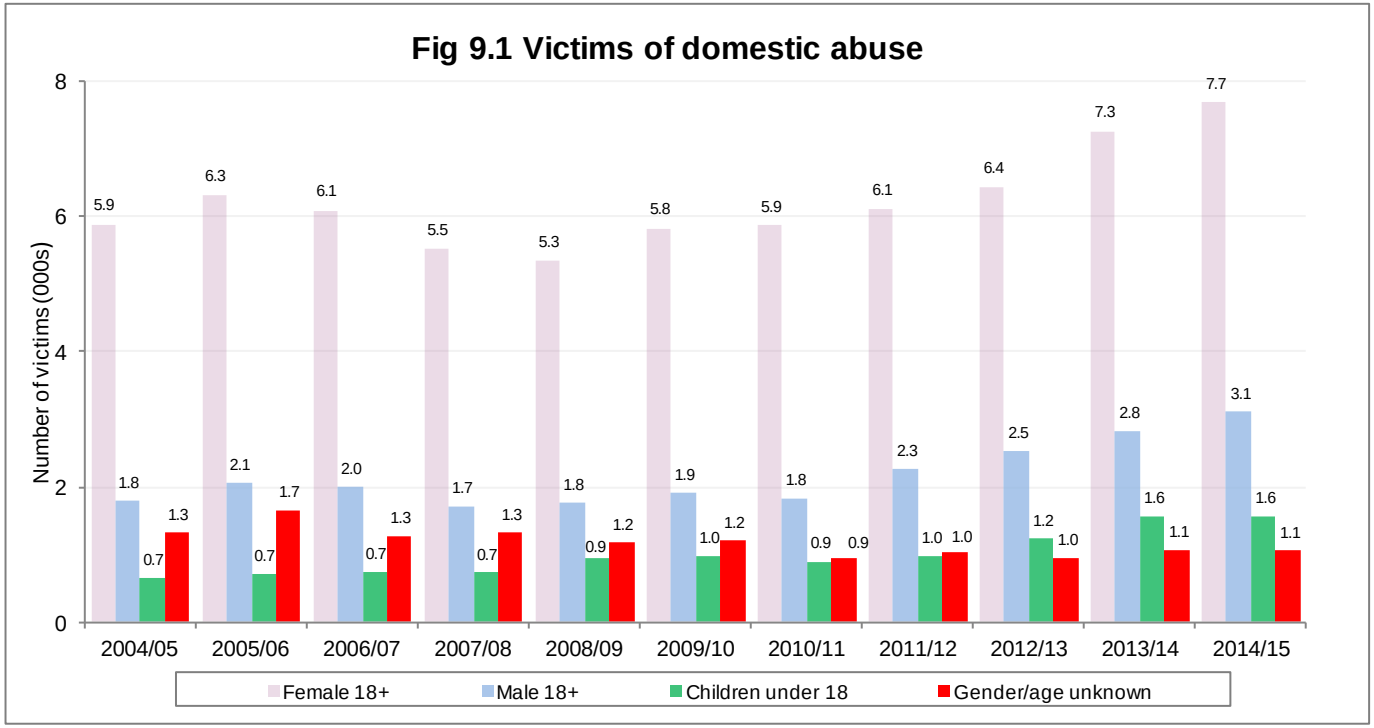
For each year between 2007 and 2014, both males and females have been most likely to exceed the speed limit on motorways, with the proportion of males consistently higher than the proportion of females. In 2014, 50% of males and 37% of females reported that they would normally drive faster than the speed limit on motorways.

Please note that this question was not asked in the Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey for 2012 and 2013. The question asked from 2007 onwards differed from the question asked in previous years so a direct comparison cannot be made with previous years' results.

SECTION 9: Violence & Crime

Indicator 9.1: Victims of domestic abuse

The number of adult females, adult males, and children under 18 recorded as victims of domestic abuse crimes has increased year-on-year between 2010/11 and 2014/15.



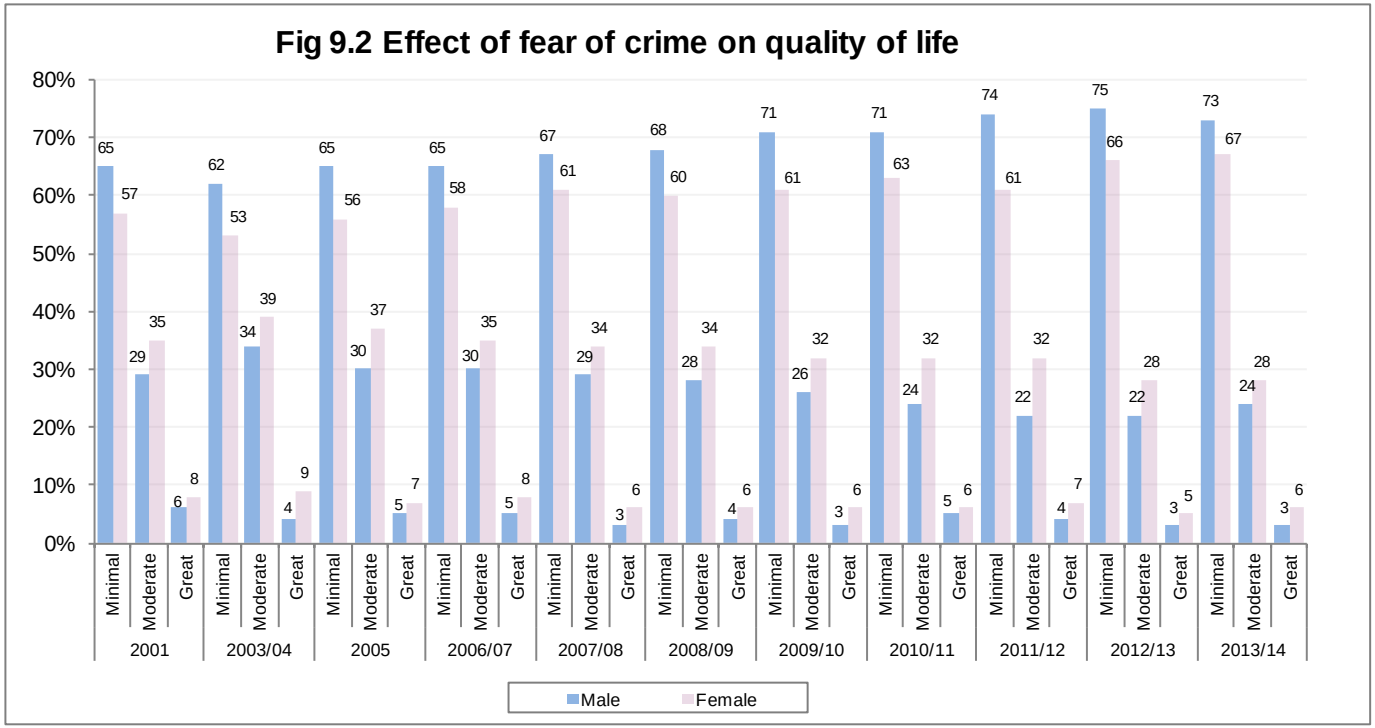
Gender Gap (adult victims of domestic abuse)	
2013/14 to 2014/15	⇧
Long term (2004/05 to 2014/15)	⇧

Source: Domestic Abuse and Hate Motivation Statistics, Police Service of Northern Ireland (http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics/updates_domestic_and_hate_motivation_statistics.htm)

Between 2004/05 and 2014/15 there has been consistently more adult females recorded as victims of domestic abuse than adult males; for 2014/15 the figures were 7,685 and 3,107, respectively.

Indicator 9.2: Effect of fear of crime on quality of life

In 2013/14, consistent with previous years, females were more likely than males to report that the fear of crime had either a moderate (28% v 24%) or great (6% v 3%) effect on their quality of life.



Gender Gap (fear of crime has minimal effect on quality of life)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇩
Long term (2001 to 2013/14)	⇩

Source: Northern Ireland Crime Survey, Department of Justice (http://www.dojni.gov.uk/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r)

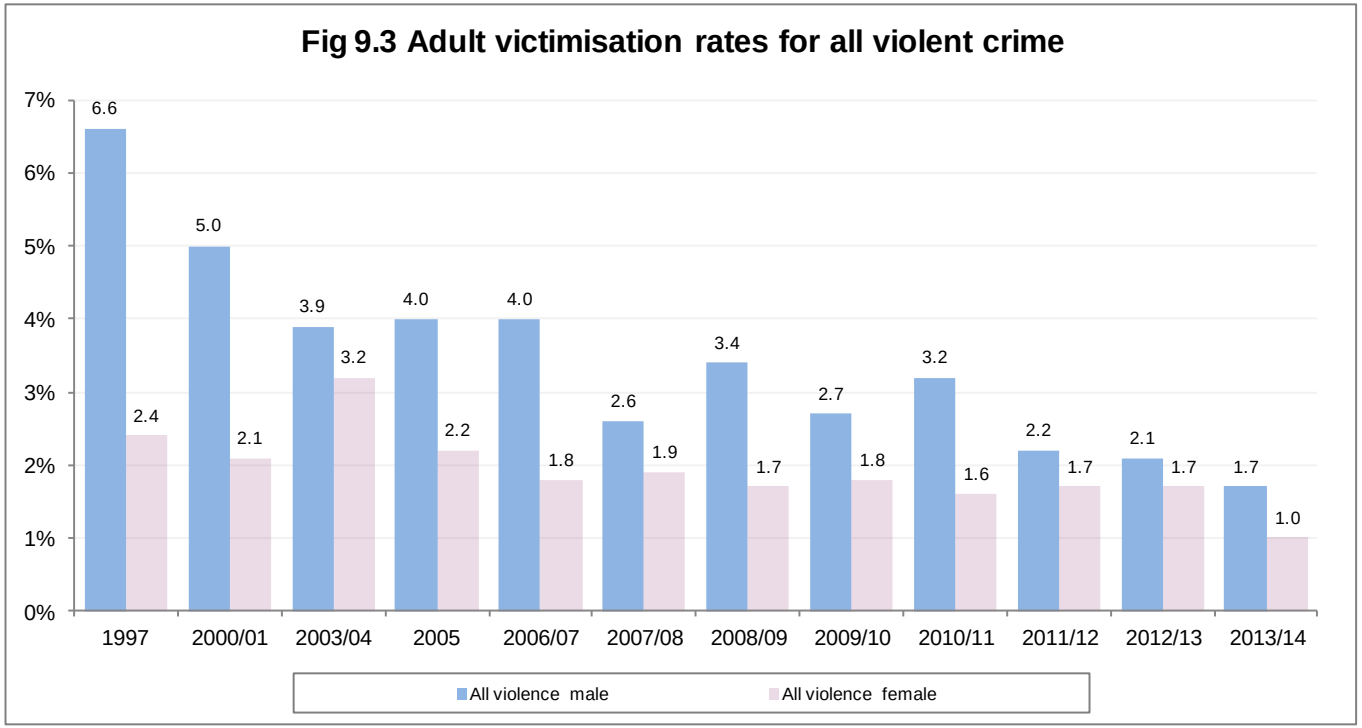
A higher proportion of males than females reported that a fear of crime had a minimal effect on their quality of life in 2013/14 (73% v 67%) and again this was consistent with previous years.

Over the period 2001 to 2013/14, the proportion of both males and females reporting that a fear of crime has a minimal effect on their quality of life has increased, from 65% to 73% and from 57% to 67%, respectively.

Please note that respondents to the Northern Ireland Crime Survey were asked how much their own quality of life is affected by their 'fear of crime' on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is no effect and 10 is a total effect. These responses have been coded as either minimally affected (1 to 3), moderately affected (4 to 7) or greatly affected (8 to 10).

Indicator 9.3: Adult victimisation rates by crime type

Between 1997 and 2013/14, the proportion of adult victims of violent crime decreased for both genders, and was consistently lower for females than males.



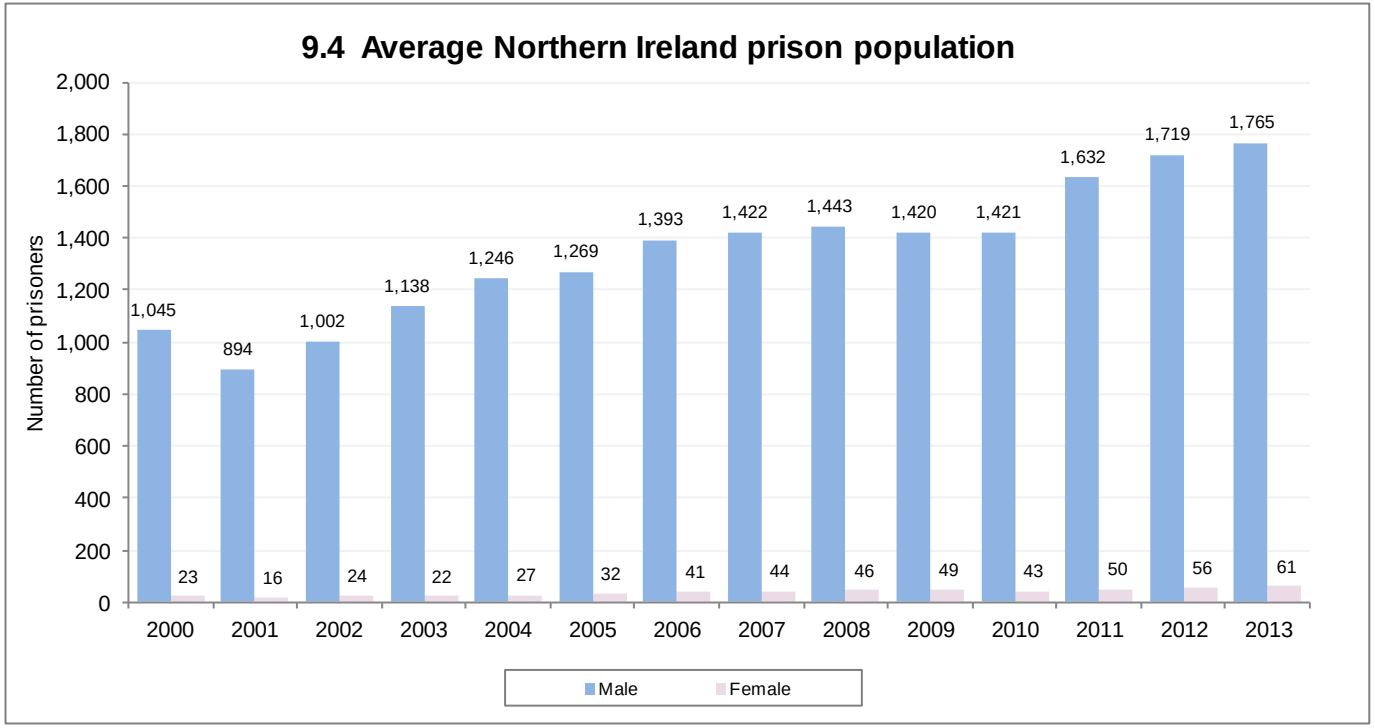
Gender Gap (adult victimisation rates for all violent crime)	
2012/13 to 2013/14	⇧
Long term (1997 to 2013/14)	⇩

Source: Northern Ireland Crime Survey, Department of Justice (http://www.dojni.gov.uk/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r)

In 1997, 6.6% of adult males were victims of violent crime, compared to 2.4% of females; by 2013/14 these proportions had reduced to 1.7% and 1.0%, respectively.

Indicator 9.4: Average Northern Ireland prison population

Between 2000 and 2013, the average Northern Ireland prison population of both males (1,045 to 1,765) and females (23 to 61) has increased.



Gender Gap (average NI prison population (numbers))	
2012 to 2013	⇧
Long term (2000 to 2013)	⇧

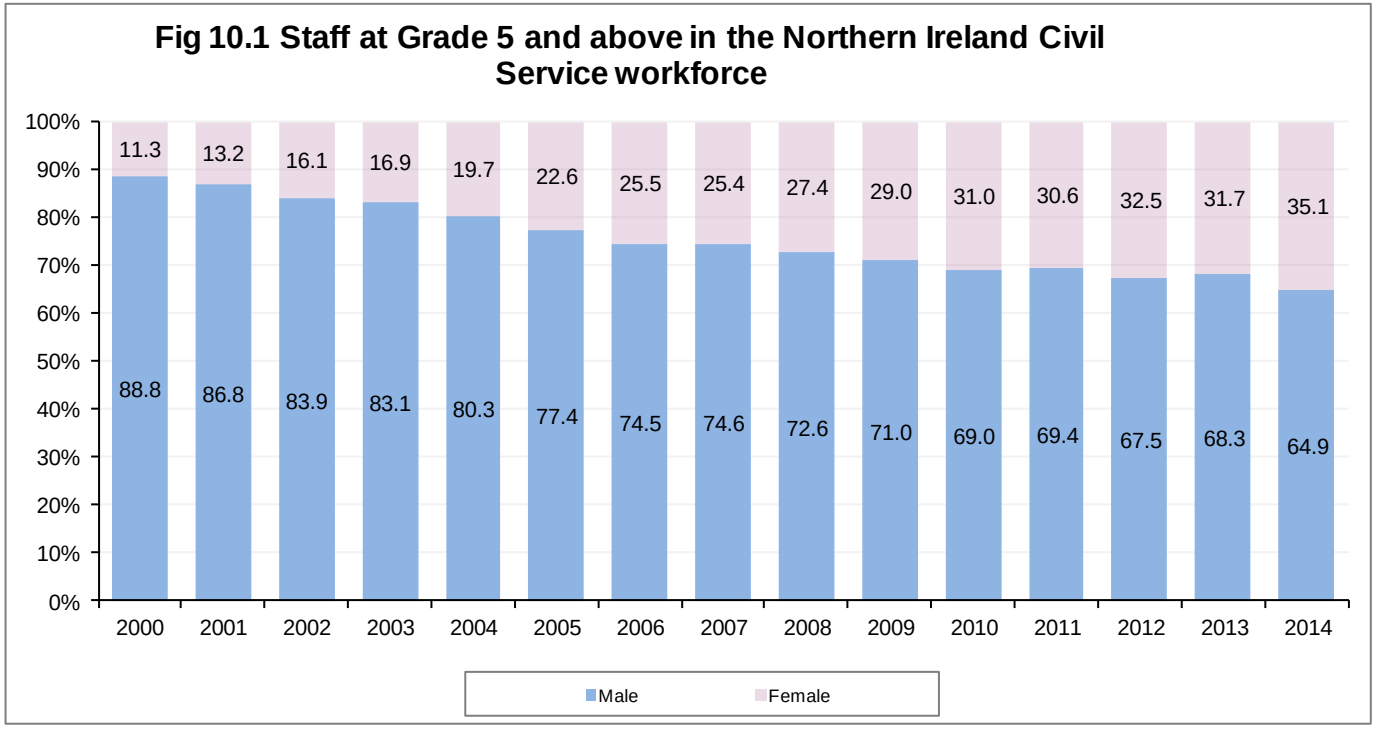
Source: The Northern Ireland Average Prison Population, Department of Justice (http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/prison-population.htm)

Throughout this period, the vast majority of the average prison population has been male; in 2013, 96.7% of the average population was male, with the remaining 3.3% female.

SECTION 10: Decision Making Roles

Indicator 10.1: Staff at Grade 5 and above in the Northern Ireland Civil Service workforce

Between 2000 and 2014, males have consistently outnumbered females at the highest grades (Grade 5 and above) within the Northern Ireland Civil Service. The proportion of females at these grades has increased, however, from 11.3% in 2000 to 35.1% in 2014.



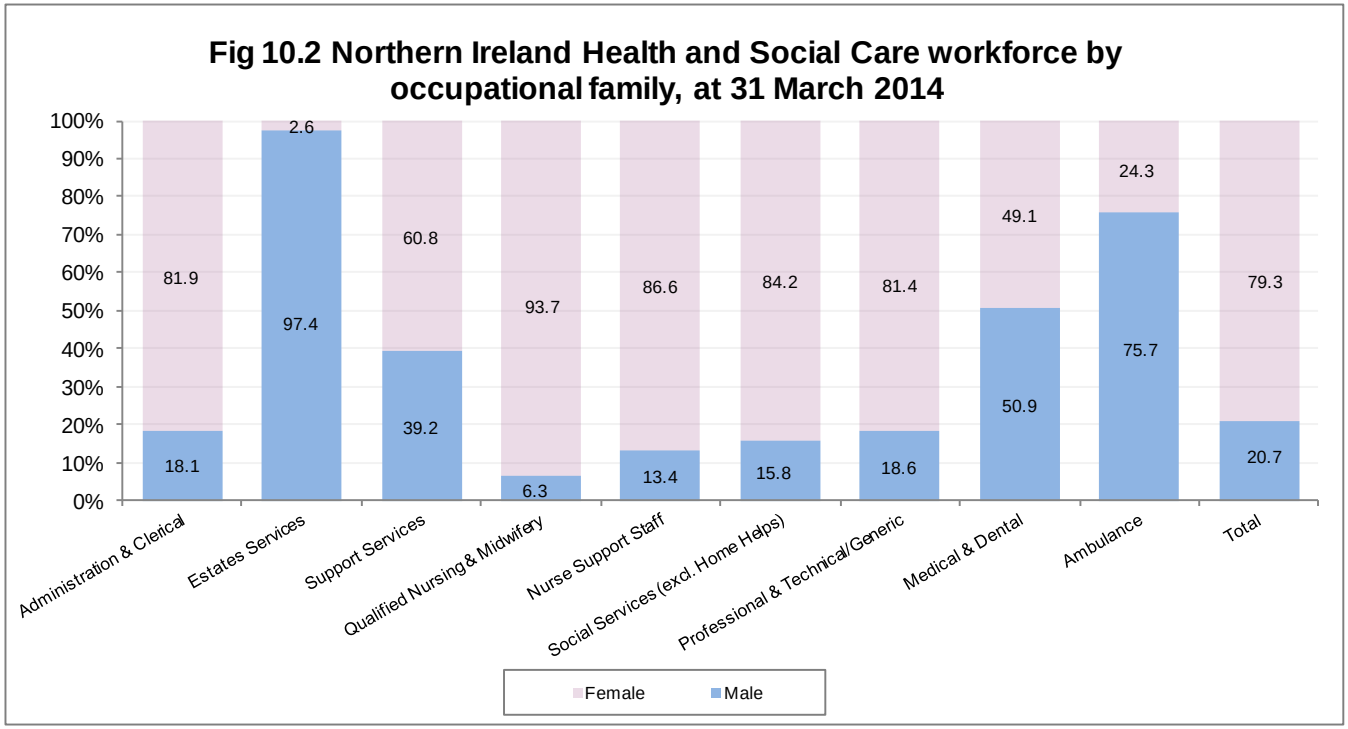
Gender Gap (composition of the Senior Civil Service (Grade 5 and above))	
2013 to 2014	⇩
Long term (2000 to 2014)	⇩

Source: Equality Statistics for the Northern Ireland Civil Service, Human Resource Consultancy Services, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (http://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/NICS_Equality_Stats_2013.html), with additional data provided by the Human Resource Consultancy Services, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Consistent with previous years, in 2014, the proportion of females decreased as the grade level increased; 60.3% of staff at the Administrative Assistant/Administrative Officer grade were female, while this proportion decreased to 54.0% for the Executive Officer grades. For the Staff Officer/Deputy Principal grades, 46.6% were female, and this decreased further to 42.5% for Grade 7 and Grade 6 (combined).

Indicator 10.2: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care workforce by occupational family

In 2014, one fifth (20.7%) of Northern Ireland Health and Social Care (HSC) staff were male and the remaining four fifths (79.3%) were female.



Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Workforce Census, Department of Health Social Services and Public Safety, (http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/statistics/hscwc-march-2014.pdf)

There were a higher proportion of females than males in all but three of the occupational families within the HSC workforce.

The majority of estate services staff and ambulance workers were male, at 97.4% and 75.7% respectively. Males also accounted for a small majority of those working in the medical and dental fields (50.9%).

For the remaining six HSC occupational families, females accounted for more than three fifths of the workforce, with the highest proportions in qualified nursery and midwifery (93.7%) and nurse support staff (86.6%).

Women in Politics

- In May 2014 local elections took place for the 11 new local Councils in Northern Ireland and 25% of those elected were female.[6] This represents a slight increase on the 23% recorded in 2011 when elections were last held for the previous 26 District Council system.

- Of the current 11 local councils in Northern Ireland, four had a female Mayor/Chair and a further three had a female Deputy Mayor/Chair elected for the civic year 2015/16, representing 31.8% of posts overall. For 2014/15, under the previous 26 district council system, 26.9% of such posts were held by females.

- The most recent elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly took place in May 2011, when 20 of the 108 members elected were female (18.5%). This represents a slight increase on the 18 seats won by females (16.7%) in the previous Assembly elections in March 2007. At July 2015, 22 of the 108 Assembly seats were held by females (20.4%).

- The latest elections for the UK Parliament, which took place in May 2015, saw two female MPs elected out of a total of 18 for Northern Ireland (11.1%). This was a decrease compared to the previous UK election in 2010 when four women were elected (22.2%).

- The most recent elections to the European Parliament took place in May 2014 and two out of the three MEPs elected for Northern Ireland were female; the same total as in 2009.

Public appointments[7]

- Of the 1,411 public appointments held at 31 March 2014, 36% were held by females. This compares with 15% in 1985, 23% in 1990, 32% in 1995, 32% in 2006, 34% in 2010, and 34% in 2013.

- On the 119 publicly appointed bodies in Northern Ireland, 20 Chair and five Deputy Chair posts were held by females at the end of March 2014. This compares with 35 and seven posts, respectively, (across 141 publicly appointed bodies) in 2008, and 21 and eight posts, respectively, (across 116 publicly appointed bodies) in 2011.

The Judiciary[8]

Data relate to Judicial posts. An individual may simultaneously hold more than one post.

- At May 2015, there were 71 full-time permanent members of the Judiciary in Northern Ireland, with a further 22 Deputy County Court Judges, three Deputy District Judges and 24 Deputy District Judges of the magistrates' court. There were also two Deputy High Court Judges, one Temporary High Court Judge, six Deputy Statutory Officers and five Deputy Social Security Commissioner & Deputy Child Support Commissioners.

- At May 2015, females made up 25.4% (34) of the total permanent and deputy judiciary. Three were Masters of the Supreme Court, four were County Court Judges, five were District Judges of the magistrates' court, two were District Judges, one was a Legal Member of the Appeals Tribunal, one was a Coroner and one was an Official Solicitor. A

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[6] M.Potter and M. Kelly, Northern Ireland Assembly, Research and Information Service, Briefing Note: Local Elections 2014: Results by Party and Gender, 18 June 2014, http://www.niassembly.gov.uk/globalassets/documents/raise/publications/2014/assembly_exec_review/7814.pdf

[7] Data provided by OFMDFM

[8] Data provided by the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunal Service

further five were Deputy County Court Judges; six were Deputy District Judges of the magistrates' court, one was Deputy District Judge and five were Deputy Statutory Officers. None of Northern Ireland's Lord Justices of Appeal or High Court Judges were female at May 2015.

- This 25.4% female representation of the total permanent and deputy judiciary compares to and 22.8% recorded at May 2014, 26.6% at June 2011 and 17.1% at March 2006 (the start of the time series).

Lay Magistrates and Justices of the Peace[9]

- At May 2015, there was a total of 158 Lay Magistrates, of which 93 (59%) were females. This represents an increase on the previous year and on the figure from the start of the times series (May 2006), when females accounted for 57% and 51% of these posts, respectively.

- At May 2015, there were 147 operational Justices of the Peace, and 43 (29%) were females. This represents a decrease of two percentage points on May 2014, but an increase of seven percentage points on March 2006 (the start of the time series).

Tribunal Office holders[10]

- At May 2015, there were 120 Tribunal Office holders in Northern Ireland, 41 (34%) of which were females. This compares to May 2014 when 33% of Tribunal Office holders were female.

[9] Ibid
[10] Ibid

ANNEX 1: Summary Table of Gender Indicators

EDUCATION & TRAINING

Indicator	Title	Source	*Latest Year*
1.1	Proportion of persons of working age without a qualification	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
1.2	Proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-C) or equivalent qualifications	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.3	Proportion of school leavers not achieving 5+ GCSEs (A*-G) or equivalent qualifications	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.4	Proportion of school leavers with no GCSEs	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.5	Proportion of school leavers achieving no formal qualifications	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.6	Highest qualification of school leavers (at least 5 GCSE's A*-C including equivalent qualifications)	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.7	Highest qualification of school leavers (2 or more A levels A*-E including equivalent qualifications)	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.8a	Composition of students examined by CCEA in GCSE full-time courses	CCEA	2014
1.8b	Proportion of students examined achieving at least a grade C in CCEA GCSE full-time courses	CCEA	2014
1.9a	Composition of students examined by CCEA in GCE A-Level full-time courses	CCEA	2014
1.9b	Proportion of students examined achieving at least a grade C in CCEA GCE A-level full-time courses	CCEA	2014
1.10	Proportion of school leavers progressing to higher education institutions	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.11	Proportion of school leavers progressing to further education institutions	School Leavers Survey, DE	2013/14
1.12	Composition of full-time enrolments at Northern Ireland higher education institutions by subject area	DEL	2013/14
1.13	Proportion of full-time enrolments at Northern Ireland higher education institutions by subject area	DEL	2013/14
1.14	Composition of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions by subject area	Further Educational Statistical Record - provided by DEL	2013/14
1.15	Proportion of full-time new entrant enrolments at further education institutions by subject area	Further Educational Statistical Record – provided by DEL	2013/14
1.16	Northern Ireland domiciled students gaining qualifications at UK higher education institutions by qualifications obtained	HESA via Higher Education Qualifications, DEL	2013/14
1.17	Teachers in Northern Ireland by school type	Teacher Workforce Statistics, DE	2013/14
1.18	Full-time academic staff at NI higher education institutions	DEL	2013/14
1.19	Part-time academic staff at NI higher education institutions	DEL	2013/14
1.20	Full-time teaching staff at NI further education colleges - NO LONGER INCLUDED	DEL	2005/06
1.21	Part-time teaching staff at NI further education colleges - NO LONGER INCLUDED	DEL	2005/06

EMPLOYMENT

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
2.1	Proportion of working age (aged 16 to 64 inclusive) persons in employment	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.2	Proportion of working age persons who are unemployed	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.3	Proportion of working age people with a disability in employment – NO UPDATE AVAILABLE	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2012
2.4	Proportion of working age people aged 50+ in employment	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.5	Working age economic inactivity rates and main reasons for working age economic inactivity	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013 and 2014
2.6	Proportion of economically inactive persons of working age who would like a job	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.7	Proportion of working age persons in workless households	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2014
2.8	Proportion of working age persons living in work-rich households	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2014
2.9	Proportion of employees (aged 16+) by standard occupational classification	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.10	Composition of employees (aged 16+) by standard occupational classification	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.11	Proportion of employees by industry sector	Quarterly Employment Survey, DETI	2014
2.12	Composition of employees by industry sector	Quarterly Employment Survey, DETI	2014
2.13	Full-time/Part-time split of employees (aged 16+)	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.14	Composition of full-time and part-time employees (aged 16+)	Labour Force Survey, DETI	2013
2.15	Median basic weekly hours, all employee jobs	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
2.16	Median weekly overtime hours worked, all employee jobs	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014

PAY & EARNINGS

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
3.1	Mean full-time gross weekly earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.2	Median full-time gross weekly earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.3	Ratio of the 10th percentile to 90th percentile of full-time gross weekly earnings (90/10 ratio)	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.4	Median full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.5	Mean full-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.6	Ratio of full-time female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.7	Median part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.8	Mean part-time gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014
3.9	Ratio of part-time female/male gross hourly earnings excluding overtime	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, DETI	2014

INCOME & POVERTY

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
4.1	Mean total individual income and composition by source of income – NO LONGER INCLUDED	Individual Income Series, DSD	2008/09
4.2	Single homeless households	NIHE, taken from Northern Ireland Housing Statistics, DSD	2013/14
4.3	Composition of working age adults and pensioners in low income households	Households Below Average Income, DSD	2012/13
4.4	Risk of low-income for working age adults and pensioners	Households Below Average Income, DSD	2012/13
4.5	Working age claimants of key benefits	Client Group Analysis, Benefit Publications, DSD	2014
4.6	Income Support claimants	DSD	2014
4.7	Job Seeker's Allowance claimants	Jobseeker's Allowance, Benefit Publications, DSD	2014
4.8	Employment and Support Allowance claimants – ADDED FOR 2015 UPDATE	Employment and Support Allowance, Benefit Publications, DSD	2014
4.9 (Previously 4.8)	Pension Provision: employees - NO LONGER INCLUDED	Family Resources Survey, DSD	2004/05

CHILDCARE

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
5.1	Childcare places	Children's Social Care Statistics for Northern Ireland, DHSSPS	2014
5.2	Pre-school places	Number of schools and pupils, Northern Ireland summary data, DE	2014/15
5.3	Childcare arrangements for pre-school children - NO LONGER INCLUDED	Continuous Household Survey	2005-06
5.4	Childcare arrangements for school aged children - NO LONGER INCLUDED	Continuous Household Survey	2005-06

INFORMAL CARING

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
6.1	Informal adult carers by number of hours per week providing care	Family Resources Survey, DSD	2012/13
6.2	Employment status of informal adult carers	Family Resources Survey, DSD	2012/13

HEALTH

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
7.1	Life expectancy at birth	The Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report, NISRA	2011-13
7.2	Standardised death rates	The Registrar General Northern Ireland Annual Report, NISRA	2014
7.3	Sport participation	Experience of sport and physical activity by adults in Northern Ireland, DCAL	2013/14
7.4	General health self-reported as good	Continuous Household Survey and Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPS	2013/14
7.5	Reported limiting long-standing illness	Continuous Household Survey and Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPS	2013/14
7.6	Prevalence of cigarette smoking	Continuous Household Survey and Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPS	2013/14
7.7	Prevalence of alcohol consumption	Continuous Household Survey and Health Survey Northern Ireland, DHSSPS	2013/14
7.8	Incidence of all cancers	Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, Queen's University Belfast	2013
7.9	Incidence of lung cancer	Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, Queen's University Belfast	2013
7.10	Deaths from suicide, self-inflicted injury and undetermined injury	Suicide Deaths, NISRA	2014

TRANSPORT

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
8.1	Proportion of males and females with full driving license	Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, DRD	2011-13
8.2	Journeys by means of travel	Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, DRD	2011-13
8.3	Journeys by purpose	Travel Survey for Northern Ireland, DRD	2011-13
8.4	Seatbelt wearing rate of drivers – NO UPDATE AVAILABLE	Northern Ireland Survey of Seatbelt Wearing, DOE	2014
8.5	Exceeding the speed limit	Northern Ireland Road Safety Monitor, DOE	2014

VIOLENCE & CRIME

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
9.1	Victims of domestic abuse	Domestic Abuse and Hate Motivation Statistics, PSNI	2014/15
9.2	Effect of fear of crime on quality of life	Northern Ireland Crime Survey, DOJ	2013/14
9.3	Adult victimisation rates by crime type	Northern Ireland Crime Survey, DOJ	2013/14
9.4 (previously 9.5)	Average Northern Ireland prison population	The Northern Ireland Average Prison Population, DOJ	2013
9.5 (previously 9.4)	Conviction rates - NO LONGER INCLUDED	DOJ	2006

DECISION MAKING ROLES

Indicator	Title	Source	Latest Year
10.1	Staff at Grade 5 and above in the Northern Ireland Civil Service workforce	Equality Statistics for the Northern Ireland Civil Service, NISRA	2014
10.2	Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Workforce by occupational family	Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Workforce Census, DHSSPS	2014