

Council of Europe
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European Union
Union Européenne

Partnership between the European Commission
and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth

FACTSHEET

ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND

LIFESTYLES

IN IRELAND



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1. Social Networks

1.1 Family

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who are married or are in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	1.06
Percentage (%) of respondents who have never been married and never in a civil partnership	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	98.9
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever given birth or fathered a child	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	5.65
Percentage (%) of respondents who still live with their parents	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	55.96
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they can't afford to move out	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	49.00
Percentage (%) of respondents, who are living with parents because there aren't enough affordable housing available	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	37.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they want to have home comforts without responsibilities	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	10.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they get married later than used to	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	3.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they financially support their parents	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 72	2007	15-30	1.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	25.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living with parents	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	19.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	10.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living alone	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	7.00

Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	14.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as childless couple	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	15.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	15.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as couple with children	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	18.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	1.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are lone parent	First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)	2003	18-34	12.00
Maternity and paternity leave			Annex	

1.2 Friends

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who weekly spend time with their friends	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	89.76
Percentage (%) of respondents to whom friends are very and rather important in life	World Values Survey	1999-2000	15-29	100.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree with the statement that they have someone to discuss intimate and personal matters with	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	90.85

2 Housing

2.1 Quality of Housing

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 18–24	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	18-24	1.60
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 25–34	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 23	2006	25-34	1.70
Percentage (%) of young people living independently	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 29	2006	18-24	13.00
Percentage (%) of 18–24 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	18-24	20.00
Percentage (%) of 25–34 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 33	2006	25-34	20.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 18–24)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	18-24	1.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 25–34)	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 44	2006	25-34	1.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 18–24 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	18-24	53.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 25–34 years olds	First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing (2006) p. 56	2006	25-34	57.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who personally have a mobile phone	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	97.51

2.2 Homelessness

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Amount of young homeless persons	-	-	-	-

3. Health

3.1 State of Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (males)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	303
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (females)	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	101
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered male deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	93
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered female deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	WHO Mortality Database	2002	15-24	32.00
Percentage of people who self assessed their state of health as bad or very bad	EurLIFE Database	2004	16-29	1.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who subjectively state their general health to be good or very good	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	87.94

3.2 Physical Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	15.00
Percentage (%) of girls who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77	2005-2006	15	10.00
Percentage (%) of boys who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	22.00
Percentage (%) of girls who think they are too fat	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81	2005-2006	15	45.00
Percentage (%) of boys report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	50.00
Percentage (%) of girls who report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73	2005-2006	15	34.00
Work Related Injuries				-

3.3 Mental Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Suicides crude death rate per 100 000 persons	Eurostat	2006	15-19	13.10
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves depressed most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	3.89
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves lonely most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	3.60
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves anxious most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	9.93
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves tired most or all of the time during past week	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	22.97
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	9.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161	2005-2006	15	7.00
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	9.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165	2005-2006	15	2.00

3.4 Use of Intoxicants

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who has drunken any alcohol during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	88.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who has been drunk during last 12 months	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	72.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	4.70
Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	3.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-34	24.00

Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets	2004	15-16	39.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever used or tried cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	39.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have used any other drug than cannabis	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	9.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who has ever smoked a cigarette	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	67.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who have smoked in last 30 days	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)	2003	16	33.00

3.5 Nutrition

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	70.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat breakfast every school day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87	2005-2006	15	57.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	29.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat fruit every day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91	2005-2006	15	39.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	33.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who drink soft drinks daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95	2005-2006	15	24.00

3.6 Health Behaviour

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 99	2005-2006	15	
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who brush their teeth more than once a day	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 99	2005-2006	15	
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 103	2005-2006	15	8.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who engage in weight reduction behaviour	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 103	2005-2006	15	19.00

3.7 Sexual Behaviour and Teenage Pregnancies

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old boys who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old girls who have had sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 144	2005-2006	15	
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 148	2005-2006	15	
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey , p. 152	2005-2006	15	
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, total numbers all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	2420
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, percentage of all births	European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate	2005	15-19	3,96
Abortion				-
HIV / Aids				-
Chlamydia				-

4. Leisure Time

4.1 General Leisure Time Issues

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly go for walk, bike ride, sport during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	61.90
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly read during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	23.60
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly meet friends, go dancing, go out to eat/drink during their leisure time	Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007. p. 85-87	2007	15-30	53.30
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "I seldom have time to do things I really enjoy"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	34.29

4.2 Sports

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage of people aged between 16 and 25 who regularly play sports during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	49.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "My life involves a lot of physical activity"	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	52.54
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	27.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 107	2005-2006	15	13.00

4.3 Media Usage

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	95.00

Percentage (%) of girls aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	EurLIFE Database (EU15)	2001	16-25	88.00
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total TV watching time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	50.00
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total radio listening time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	26.52
Percentage (%) of respondents who read newspaper on average weekday	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	74.39
Percentage (%) of respondents who use internet/email/www every day	European Social Survey Data	2007	15-24	41.20

4.4 Cultural Activities

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited library (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	50.70
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited library at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	49.30
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited museum in their own country (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	76.70
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited museum at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	31.30

Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited ballet/dance (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	92.00
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited ballet/dance at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	8.00

5. Mobility

5.1 Migration

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Immigration				-
Emigration				-

5.2 Tourism

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of tourists (persons participating in tourism)	Eurostat		15-24	-

6. Youth delinquency

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of minors among suspected offenders	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	9600
Number of minors convicted of criminal offences	3rd Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003	2003	18 or less	3205

7. Source of Income

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: My regular job	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	54.40
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was Training allowance or educational grant	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	5.20
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: Relatives, partner	1) Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe , 2) Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.	2007	15-30	19.30

ANNEX 1

Maternity leave and paternity leave

MATERNITY LEAVE

Scope: Women who entered into or work under a contract of employment (including apprentices) in the private sector and in the civil service of the Government, the State, and the local and public authorities.

Qualifying conditions: A female employee must, as soon as reasonably practicable, but not later than four weeks before the commencement of maternity leave, inform her employer in writing of her intention to take leave, and produce a medical certificate or "other appropriate certificate" confirming the pregnancy and indicating the expected week of confinement.

Normal duration: A female employee is entitled to take at least 18 consecutive weeks, which are referred to as the minimum period of maternity leave. Any period of the four weeks which a woman does not take before or after confinement will be forfeited. In the event of hospitalisation of the child, an employee who is on maternity leave or is entitled to, or is on, additional maternity leave may request in writing her employer to postpone part of the maternity leave and/or the additional maternity leave or a part of it. The maternity leave may be postponed if the postponement takes place after 14 weeks of leave and not less than four of those weeks are after the end of the week of confinement. The postponed leave shall be taken in one continuous period starting not later than seven days after the discharge of the child from the hospital. The maximum period of postponement of leave is 6 months.

Compulsory leave: Maternity leave may commence or end on any day selected by the female employee, but may not start later than four weeks before the end of the expected week of confinement and may not end less than four weeks after the end of the expected week of confinement.

Extension: If the child is born later than expected, postnatal leave may be extended by the necessary number of consecutive weeks, up to a maximum of four weeks (i.e. total maternity leave may not exceed 18 weeks). The employee must, as soon as practicable, notify her employer in writing of the proposed extension and, as soon as practicable after the date of confinement, confirm to her employer in writing the notification mentioned above and specify the duration of the extension. A female employee is entitled to eight weeks of unpaid additional leave after maternity leave, whether or not the minimum period of maternity leave has been extended. To be entitled to additional maternity leave, an employee must notify her employer in writing, either at the same time she gives notification of her intention to take minimum maternity leave or not later than four weeks before the date of her expected return to work.

Leave in case of illness or complications: If, at any time during the last four weeks of maternity leave or during the additional maternity leave, an employee who is sick wishes to terminate the additional maternity leave, she may request in writing her employer to terminate the additional maternity leave. The absence from work due to sickness following such termination shall be treated in the same manner as any absence from work due to sickness.

PATERNITY LEAVE not mentioned.

Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/condtrav/database/index.htm>