



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Ireland

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4765, doi:10.4232/1.10160

European Values Study and

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

Contents

Introduction	3
1 European Values Study	4
1.1 EVS 1981-2008: Participating countries	5
1.2 EVS 2008	6
1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008	7
1.4 Access to data and documentation	8
1.5 Bibliographic Citation	9
2 Country Report Ireland	10
Study Description	
Other documentation	

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1: Participating countries in EVS 1981-2008.....	5
Figure 2: Overview of available data and documentation.....	7

Introduction

The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

1 European Values Study

Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the [GESIS Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

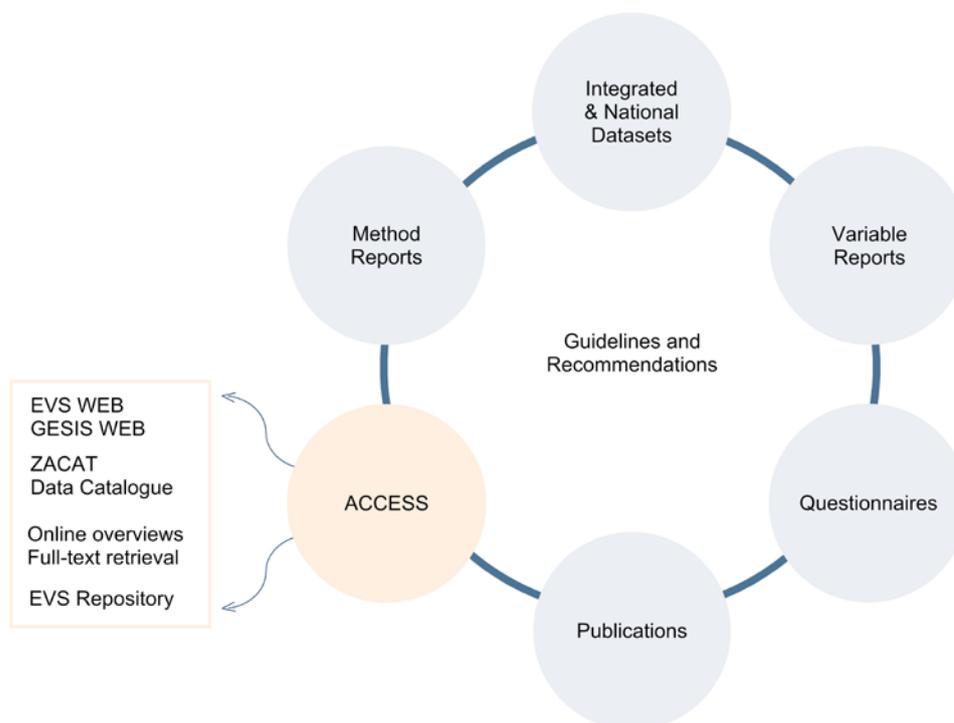
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

Data and documentation

ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

Version History & Errata

GESIS Data Catalogue provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

Method report retrieval supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

Question text retrieval serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Ireland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4765 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10160](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10160).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report
Ireland

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - IRELAND

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4765

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10160 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10160>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Dr. Micheal Breen (Program director)

Caillin Reynolds

University of Limerick, Department of Media & Communication

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

European Values Study (EVS) Foundation, Department of Sociology, Tilburg University

St. Stephen's Green Trust

DATA DEPOSITOR

TNS mrbi

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Ireland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4765 Data

File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10160 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10160>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

Study Description

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems

Study Description

worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Study Description

Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	NAP
Yes	
No	
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	
- Question not asked in Ireland in 1999.	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

- Border
- Midland
- West
- Dublin
- Mid-East
- Mid-West
- South-East
- South-West

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- IE011 Border
- IE012 Midlands
- IE013 West
- IE021 Dublin
- IE022 Mid-East
- IE023 Mid-West
- IE024 South East
- IE025 South-West

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

07-06-2008 to 31-08-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1013

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

Study Description

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	
No	X
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
Yes	
No	X
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	
No	X

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

TNS mrbi

Temple House, Temple Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

English

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	X
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	NAP
Yes	
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	

Study Description

g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	
PAPI (Paper)	X
Any other	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	66
Number of experienced interviewers:	66
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	66
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	4
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	X
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No

Study Description

b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	NAP
From:	
To:	
Number of pretest interviews:	

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	10%	0%	0%
Number of back-check achieved	10%	0%	0%
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	100%	0%	0%
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T		

TNS Mrbi Field Agency comments: "It is our policy not to conduct back checks on Refusals and Non Contacts. If a respondent does not wish to take part in an interview, then we believe that it would be very bad publicity for the research industry in general to make contact with this person again. Similarly, with the Non Contacts, we would be contacting the household for example to enquire did an interviewer call to the door on a particular day and they answer".

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X
No	
b. If yes, were the data edited?	
Yes, data corrected individually	
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	X

Study Description

No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	X
No	
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	X
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	10%

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Since 2004, the local authorities in the Republic of Ireland are obliged to have two versions of the Register of Electors. The full version, containing the details of those who are entitled to vote, which can only be made available for electoral or other statutory purposes. The edited version excludes those who do not wish to have their details made available to third parties and in some areas, the edited register can be comprised of as little as one twelfth (8%) of the full register. Consequently, it is not possible to adopt the preferred option of using named individuals or addresses from the register to select respondents in the Republic of Ireland. In response, TNS mrbi adopted a methodology that is comparable to that used for Eurobarometer surveys - a multi-stage, random probability approach.

Sampling Points (PSU's)

In the Republic, 167 sampling points (or District Electoral Divisions) were randomly selected from TNS mrbi's master sampling frame for the EVS in 2008. These points were drawn in proportion to the population of adults aged 18+ years i.e. if 30% of the 18+ population reside in the Greater Dublin Area, approximately 30% of the sampling points will be in the Greater Dublin Area and so on. Interviewers were issued with a starting address for each sampling point and instructed to achieve a total of 6 interviews at each point using a combination of random route and next birthday selection procedures.

Random Route

Interviewers call to the start address provided to select a respondent for interview.

When an interview is completed or if there is no suitable respondent at this address, interviewers select the next household using TNS mrbi's standard random route procedure i.e. select every 5th house (or every quarter of a mile in rural areas) on the left side of the street following a zig-zag route within the confines of the sampling point (or District Electoral Division).

Study Description

Next Birthday Selection

Upon identification of households for participation, individual respondents are selected within the household using the next birthday method i.e. the person in the household with the next birthday is the only person who qualifies to take part in the survey.

If the target respondent is unavailable, the interviewer is instructed to make up to 4 visits to the household to secure an interview with the target respondent before abandoning and moving to the next household

For more elaborate information and tables concerning the sampling units see "Other documentation".

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2152
B. Refusal by respondent:	533
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	276
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	0
E. Language barrier:	69
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	31
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	187
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	33
J. Address not traceable:	1
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	4
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1012
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution	X	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

Study Description

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	3 346 000
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
- Dublin 28%	
- Rest of Leinster 26%	
- Munster 28%	
- Connaught/Ulster 18%	
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	
- Dublin 28%	
- Rest of Leinster 26%	
- Munster 28%	
- Connaught/Ulster 18%	

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

Study Description

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Ireland. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4765 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10160 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10160>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Did not complete primary education
2. Completed Primary
3. Youthreach Training Certificate or Group Certificate
4. Inter/Junior Certificate
5. Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) or Leaving Cert Applied
6. Leaving Certificate or LCVP
7. Post Leaving Cert Course, Teagasc Cert/Diploma, Secretarial/Technical Course, or Apprenticeship
8. National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship
9. Primary Degree
10. Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree
11. Doctorate

Study Description

Description of educational system:

Education in Ireland is compulsory from age 6 to 16 or until students have completed three years of second level (post primary) education.

While there is no national provision for pre-schooling in Ireland, first level schools accept children on or after their fourth birthday. The vast majority of schools are State funded, privately owned "all-through" schools, catering for pupils from 4 to 12 years of age. The great majority of pupils transfer to second level school when they have completed the full first level course - generally at about 12 years of age.

For registration in a second level school, students must be aged 12 on 1 January in the first year of attendance. The second level education sector comprises secondary, vocational, community and comprehensive schools. They are largely State funded and follow the same State prescribed curriculum and take the same State public Examinations. The second level school span is predominantly a six-year cycle, taken by ages 12 to 18. The terminology of "lower secondary" and "upper secondary" is not used in Ireland, but the terms "Junior Cycle" and "Senior Cycle" are commonly used. Apart from internal school tests, there are two key public examinations taken by students - the Junior Certificate (age 15/16) and the Leaving Certificate (age 17/18). These are external examinations set by the State Examinations Commission. A great deal of public attention is focused on the Leaving Certificate Examination as entry to third level education is closely linked to the results achieved by students at this examination.

Third level education in Ireland is provided mainly by universities, institutes of technology and colleges of education. In addition, a number of other third level institutions provide specialist education in a number of professions such as medicine and law. Most third level education institutions are supported very substantially by the State.

For young people and adults who have left education early or without adequate qualifications, second-chance and alternative programmes are available.

(Dept of Education, 2004, A Brief Description of the Irish Education System, p.5-6, available at www.education.ie)

National categories recoded according to schema outlined in A Brief Description of the Irish Education System, see http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobServlet/dept_education_system.pdf?language=EN , second page)

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

1. Did not complete primary education (0)
 2. Completed Primary (1)
 3. Youthreach Training Certificate or Group Certificate (2C)
 4. Inter/Junior Certificate (2A)
 5. Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) or Leaving Cert Applied (3C)
 6. Leaving Certificate or LCVP (3A)
 7. Post Leaving Cert Course, Teagasc Cert/Diploma, Secretarial/Technical Course, or Apprenticeship (4C)
 8. National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship (5B)
 9. Primary Degree (5A)
 10. Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree (5A)
 11. Doctorate (6)
- ISCED Classification in Parenthesis

OCCUPATION

Study Description

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

1. Fianna Fail: Ireland' largest party. Draws support from all social classes. Left-leaning positions on economic matters, while remaining populist on social issues.
2. Fine Gael: Second Largest party. Centre-right party. Less nationalist than Fianna Fail.
3. Labour Party: Third largest party. Left wing and social democratic.
4. Green Party: Ecological and social liberal agenda.
5. Sinn Fein: All -Ireland democratic socialist, republican party. Aims to achieve a 32-County democratic socialist republic and the end of British rule in Ireland.
6. Progressive Democrats: Party with a liberal agenda on economic and social matters. Defunct as a political party as of Nov 08.
7. Socialist Party: Marxist Party, no national representation as of 2007 election, only four local representatives in urban Dublin.

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

1. Socialist Party
2. ---
3. Green Party, Sinn Fein
4. Labour Party
5. ---
6. Fine Gael
7. Fianna Fail
8. Progressive Democrats
9. ---
10. ---

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

1. Fianna Fáil: - 77 seats (46.67% of seats) - 41.56% first preference votes
2. Fine Gael: - 51 seats (30.91% of seats) - 27.32% first preference votes
3. Labour Party: - 20 seats (12.12% of seats) - 10.13% first preference votes
4. Green Party: - 6 seats (3.64% of seats) - 4.69% first preference votes
5. Sinn Féin: - 4 seats (2.42% of seats) - 6.94% first preference votes
6. Progressive Democrats: - 2 seats (1.21% of seats) - 2.73% first preference votes
7. Socialist Party: - 0 seats - 0.64% first preference vote

Date of the last national legislative elections:

Study Description

- 24-05-2007

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

- Proportional Representation by single tranferable vote.

Other documentation: Ireland

Sampling information

Region x Community Size - Total Population

Census 2006

Region	Co. Boro	Towns 10,000+	Towns 5,000-10,000	Towns 1,500-5,000	Rural <1,500
Co. Dublin 1,187,176 28.00%	1,187,176 28.00%				
Rest of Leinster 1,107,947 26.10%		369,990 8.70%	93,422 2.20%	93,269 2.20%	551,266 13.00%
Munster 1,173,340 27.70%	326,889 7.70%	122,301 2.90%	82,353 1.90%	75,734 1.80%	566,063 13.40%
Conn/Ulster 771,385 18.20%	72,729 1.70%	59,288 1.40%	44,039 1.10%	64,482 1.50%	530,847 12.50%
Total 4,239,848 100%	1,586,794 37.40%	551,579 13.00%	219,814 5.20%	233,485 5.50%	1,648,176 38.90%

By NUTS 3 Regions

Border	11%
Dublin	28%
Mid-East	11%
Midland	6%
Mid-West	8%
South-East	11%
South-West	15%
West	10%
State	100%

Age x Gender (Census 2006)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	%	%	%
18-24	13%	14%	13%
25-34	23%	24%	23%
35-44	19%	20%	19%
45-54	16%	16%	16%
55+	28%	26%	29%

Representativity

Age*Gender : Country and regional level

Country Level	Male	Female	Total
15-24	321007	311725	632732
25-34	366739	355700	722439
35-44	315249	308185	623434
45-54	262533	259280	521813
55-64	205504	201551	407055
65-74	127435	135113	262548
75 & older	79660	125718	205378

Border	Male	Female
15-24	34122	32238
25-34	35069	34409
35-44	34274	33338
45-54	29715	28718
55-64	24423	22943
65-74	15477	15460
75 & older	10480	15774

Dublin	Male	Female
15-24	95288	96822
25-34	120214	119046
35-44	85012	85640
45-54	67494	71262
55-64	51618	54617
65-74	32183	37966
75 & older	18883	33479

Mid-East	Male	Female
15-24	34429	33175
25-34	42589	41709
35-44	39100	37939
45-54	29215	28586
55-64	21543	20459
65-74	10944	11301
75 & older	6184	9891

Midland	Male	Female
15-24	18559	17326
25-34	20429	19261
35-44	19162	18246
45-54	16279	15098
55-64	11982	11424
65-74	7586	7689
75 & older	5020	7368

Mid-West	Male	Female
15-24	27950	26457
25-34	29074	27327
35-44	26690	25484
45-54	23463	22220
55-64	18649	18085
65-74	11498	11797
75 & older	7255	11061

South-East	Male	Female
15-24	33175	31316
25-34	35754	34294
35-44	34549	33753
45-54	29583	28635

55-64	23790	22944
65-74	15349	15636
75 & older	9455	13999

South-West	Male	Female
15-24	45756	44365
25-34	51008	48586
35-44	46641	44896
45-54	39914	38683
55-64	31873	31027
65-74	20190	21465
75 & older	12645	19806

West	Male	Female
15-24	31728	30026
25-34	32602	31068
35-44	29821	28889
45-54	26870	26078
55-64	21626	20052
65-74	14208	13799
75 & older	9738	14340

Educational distribution: Country and regional level

Country Level	
Total	3375399
Total whose full-time education has ceased	2850333
Did not complete primary education	16167
Completed Primary	497918
Lower secondary	573411

Upper secondary	559934
PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	1133345
National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	301327
Primary Degree	1994606
Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	2295933
Doctorate	14412
Not stated	130237
Total whose full-time education not ceased	525066
Total at school, university, etc	349596
Other	175470

	Border	Border
	Total	366440
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	314870
1	Did not complete primary education	2306
2	Completed Primary	73464
3 & 4	Lower secondary	72018
5 & 6	Upper secondary	55502
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	127520
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	32216
9	Primary Degree	215238
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	247454
11	Doctorate	648
	Not stated	12511
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	51570
	Total at school, university, etc	35462
	Other	16108

	Dublin	Dublin
	Total	969524
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	798969
1	Did not complete primary education	4605
2	Completed Primary	121496
3 & 4	Lower secondary	131230
5 & 6	Upper secondary	149602
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	280832
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	80983
9	Primary Degree	511417
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	592400
11	Doctorate	6573
	Not stated	43549
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	170555
	Total at school, university, etc	107376
	Other	63179

	Mid-East	Mid-East
	Total	367064
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	312908
1	Did not complete primary education	1474
2	Completed Primary	44475
3 & 4	Lower secondary	62863
5 & 6	Upper secondary	65512
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	128375
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	38273
9	Primary Degree	232160

10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	270433
11	Doctorate	1445
	Not stated	12714
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	54156
	Total at school, university, etc	35153
	Other	19003

	Midland	Midland
	Total	195429
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	167681
1	Did not complete primary education	1176
2	Completed Primary	32143
3 & 4	Lower secondary	37420
5 & 6	Upper secondary	34478
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	71898
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	16418
9	Primary Degree	122794
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	139212
11	Doctorate	342
	Not stated	9023
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	27748
	Total at school, university, etc	17675
	Other	10073

	Mid-West	Mid-West
	Total	287010
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	242335
1	Did not complete primary education	1246

2	Completed Primary	41580
3 & 4	Lower secondary	51657
5 & 6	Upper secondary	50639
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	102296
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	25854
9	Primary Degree	178789
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	204643
11	Doctorate	988
	Not stated	10783
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	44675
	Total at school, university, etc	31277
	Other	13398

	South-East	South-East
	Total	362232
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	313607
1	Did not complete primary education	1687
2	Completed Primary	59484
3 & 4	Lower secondary	75967
5 & 6	Upper secondary	63520
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	139487
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	31488
9	Primary Degree	234495
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	265983
11	Doctorate	711
	Not stated	11948
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	48625
	Total at school, university, etc	33490
	Other	15135

	South-West	South-West
	Total	496855
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	421720
1	Did not complete primary education	1916
2	Completed Primary	70152
3 & 4	Lower secondary	88616
5 & 6	Upper secondary	83320
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	171936
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	47189
9	Primary Degree	302445
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	349634
11	Doctorate	2307
	Not stated	18998
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	75135
	Total at school, university, etc	52386
	Other	22749

	West	West
	Total	330845
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	278243
1	Did not complete primary education	1757
2	Completed Primary	55124
3 & 4	Lower secondary	53640
5 & 6	Upper secondary	57361
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	111001
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	28906
9	Primary Degree	197268
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	226174

11	Doctorate	1398
	Not stated	10711
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	52602
	Total at school, university, etc	36777
	Other	15825

Degree of urbanisation : Country and regional level

Country Level

Total Population	4239848
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	2574313
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	1665535
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	29.2%
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	19.5%
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	12%
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	7%
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	32.3%

Regional Level

Border	Border
Total Population	468375
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	163123
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	305252
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	21.9
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	13
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	13.8
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	51.4

Dublin	Dublin
Total Population	1187176
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	1160501
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	26675
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	88.1
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	5.7
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	4
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	0.3
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	2
Mid-East	Mid-East
Total Population of Region	475360
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	288216
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	187144
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	37
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	23.6
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	8.1
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	31.3
Midlands	Midlands
Total Population of Region	251664
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	103719
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	147945
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	25.2
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	16
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	11.6
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	47.2

Mid-West	Mid-West
Total Population of Region	361028
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	163620
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	197408
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	31.9
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	13.5
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	11.6
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	43.1
South-East	South-East
Total Population of Region	460838
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	200447
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	260391
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	27.1
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	16.4
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	10.1
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	46.4
South West	South West
Total Population of Region	621130
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	344919
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	276211
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	30.7
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	13.2
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	11.7

% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	6.8
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	37.6
West	West
Total Population of Region	414277
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	149768
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	264509
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	29.2
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	19.5
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	12
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	7
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	32.3

Gender*Age*Education : Country level

		Male	Female
		15-24	15-24
	Total	321007	311725
	Total whose full-time education ceased	146610	121142
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	7833	4564
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	36593	17229
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	67422	50720
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	10442	16013
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	16567	27033
	Not stated	7753	5583
	Total at school, university, etc	150371	166830
	Other	24026	23753

		Male	Female
		25-34	25-34
	Total	366739	355700
	Total whose full-time education ceased	324855	312797
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	15341	9421
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	55132	34663
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	109445	87333
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	44596	58285
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	87486	113997
	Not stated	12855	9098
	Total at school, university, etc	10980	12303
	Other	30904	30600

		Male	Female
		35-44	35-44
	Total	315249	308185
	Total whose full-time education ceased	296894	288911
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	21160	15597
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	80395	61079
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	89597	96745
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	35013	44199
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	60096	63436
	Not stated	10633	7855
	Total at school, university, etc	2098	3355
	Other	16257	15919

		Male	Female
		45-54	45-54
	Total	262533	259280
	Total whose full-time education ceased	252988	248133
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	42061	37159
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	69496	63510
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	71369	74026
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	21105	27404
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	40175	38254
	Not stated	8782	7780
	Total at school, university, etc	813	1777
	Other	8732	9370

		Male	Female
		55-64	55-64
	Total	205504	201551
	Total whose full-time education ceased	200741	196460
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	76769	62467
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	36473	46424
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	41837	42764
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	10429	15394
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	26181	20143
	Not stated	9052	9268
	Total at school, university, etc	248	533
	Other	4515	4558

		Male	Female
		65-74	65-74
	Total	127435	135113
	Total whose full-time education ceased	125433	132953
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	61405	55100
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	17806	26499
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	20523	24217
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	4442	7523
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	12576	9324
	Not stated	8681	10290
	Total at school, university, etc	75	102
	Other	1927	2058

		Male	Female
		75 & over	75 & over
	Total	79660	125718
	Total whose full-time education ceased	78443	123973
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	44147	61061
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	8837	19275
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	9395	18105
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	1938	4544
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	6361	6146
	Not stated	7765	14842
	Total at school, university, etc	53	58
	Other	1164	1687