HEA

Higher Education Authority
An tÚdarás um Ard-Oideachas

HIGHER EDUCATION

Key Facts and Figures

07/08

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Higher Education Authority wish to thank the following higher education institutions which provided data and information for this report:

The University Sector

Dublin City University

Mary Immaculate College Limerick

Mater Dei Institute of Education

National College of Art and Design

National University of Ireland Galway

National University of Ireland Maynooth

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

St. Patrick's College Drumcondra

Trinity College Dublin

University College Cork

University College Dublin

University of Limerick

St. Angela's College Sligo

The Institute of Technology Sector

Athlone Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Blanchardstown

Cork Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Carlow

Dublin Institute of Technology

Dun Laoghaire Institute of Art, Design and Technology

Dundalk Institute of Technology

Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology

Limerick Institute of Technology

Letterkenny Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Sligo

Tralee Institute of Technology

Institute of Technology Tallaght

Waterford Institute of Technology

Further information is available from the Statistics Section in the Higher Education Authority: http://www.hea.ie

This document is also available to download from the HEA website - www.hea.ie

ISBN 1–905135–28–9

FOREWORD BY MR. MICHAEL KELLY

Chairman, Higher Education Authority

This digest is the fourth in a series of the annual statistical publications from the HEA's Statistics Unit.

It provides an overview of enrolment and graduate data collected from the universities, colleges of education, NCAD, RCSI, and the institutes of technology. In 2007/2008 the HEA collected data for the first time through the student record system from the Institute of Technology sector allowing a more in depth analysis and direct comparability with the other higher education institutions. Historical data for this sector was provided by the statistics section in the Department of Education and Science. This enrolment and graduate data provides an important basis to make informed policy and planning decisions and to track national trends and changes in the higher education system.

This bulletin is a convenient reference document for higher education institutions, Government departments, research organisations and all those with an interest in higher education in Ireland. It should be used in conjunction with previous editions as a reference document.

In 2007/08 the National Access Office and the Statistics section of the HEA co-ordinated the first collection of socio-economic, ethnic/cultural and disability data for full-time new entrants to higher education. This collection although not mandatory proved very successful with an overall response rate of 72%. A summary of this data is presented in this bulletin.

On behalf of the Authority I wish to thank the participating institutions and the statistics section of the Department of Education and Science for their co-operation in providing data for this publication and the statistics unit of the HEA for compiling the information. I hope that all stakeholders find this report useful and user-friendly, and we welcome suggestions on how we can continue to meet your needs into the future.

Michael Kelly

Chairman

February 2009

CONTENTS

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Full-time

A full-time student is defined as a student attending an intra-mural day course at a third-level institution extending over at least a full academic year and leading to an academic award, and devoting their whole working time to their academic studies as far as is known.

Part-time

Part-time students include students (other than full-time students) attending intramural courses extending over at least a full academic year and leading to an academic award.

Occasional

Occasional students are students taking intra-mural courses of lectures or laboratory instruction which do not lead directly to a third level award. Such students include individuals taking modules for their own interests, students attending access courses teaching study skills, and students taking qualifying courses for admission to postgraduate study.

New entrants

New entrants are defined as students entering third level for the first time. Generally only new entrants to full-time undergraduate courses are included.

Intra-mural

Intra-mural courses are courses offered 'within the walls' of a third level institution. Extra-mural courses include courses offered via distance learning and e-learning.

ISCED

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), developed and used by the OECD and Eurostat to code students' fields of study.

Academic Year

The Academic Year generally extends from late autumn to early summer, though the specific dates between institutions vary.

Graduate

A graduate is a former student who has successfully completed a course of study in the previous academic year. (It includes students who have completed their final exams/thesis submission but who have yet to formally receive their parchment from their institution).

Graduate Year

'Graduate Year' refers to the academic year the graduate completed the final requirements of their course of study.

National Framework of Qualifications (NFQ)

NFQ levels have been assigned to programmes of study where applicable. The Universities are currently involved in a process of assigning NFQ levels to their Certificate and Diploma programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate.

Census Date

The census date for the University Sector and the Institute of Technology Sector was March 1st 2008. It is important to note that for all years previous to 2008 the Institute of Technology Sector census date was October 31st. This change in census date is due to the transfer of data collection for the Institute of Technology to the Higher Education Authority from the Department of Education and Science.

Student Record System (SRS)

The SRS is an electronic system devised by the institutions and the HEA to allow much more detailed reporting of third-level students. It introduced the ISCED reporting scheme, and replaced the previous (paper-based) mode of data collection. To complete the SRS submission, the Registrar (or equivalent) of each institution certifies the dataset as being a true and accurate reflection of that academic year's student cohort.

SUMMARY KEY POINTS

Section 1

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Enrolment increased by 10.4% since 2003/2004, with an increase of 2.8% between 06/07 and 07/08
- New entrants increased by 4.8% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 compared to a 7.2% increase in the previous year
- Undergraduate and postgraduate output has increased by 15.7% since 2003, with an 7.1% increase between 2006 and 2007

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Full-time undergraduate enrolments at the IoTs declined by 4.4% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- Full-time postgraduate enrolments increased by 43% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- Postgraduate enrolment levels at the IoTs, increased from 3% of all enrolments in 2006/2007 to 7% in 2007/2008
- New entrants to the IoTs continued to decline in 2007/2008. There was a 9.7% decrease in new entrant intake between 2003/2007 and 2007/2008

Sectoral Changes

- Enrolments in the University Sector are increasing at both undergraduate and postgraduate, while in the Institute Of Technology Sector only postgraduates enrolments are increasing
- Postgraduate growth at both full-time and part-time for the Institute of Technology Sector over 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 at 28.8% is more than 4 times greater than that of the University Sector at 7.0%. The numbers are still quite low in the Institute of Technology Sector compared to those in the University Sector

Section 2

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Arts and Humanities disciplines once again attracted the greatest proportion (28%) of new entrants in 2007/2008
- New entrants to Combined Science decreased slightly since 2007/2008 with Combined Maths, Science and Computing showing the largest decline, down over 13%
- All other disciplines have shown increases over 2006/2007 with largest being recorded in Humanities & Arts and Social Science, Business & Law

The Institute of Technology Sector

- New Entrants to IoTs show a greater percentage of males (53%) than females (47%). This may be due to a higher male participation in the larger proportion of technologically based courses offered in the IoTs
- New entrants to the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses vastly outnumber University Sector new entrants to the same discipline (3,823 vs. 1,282)

Sectoral Trends

- Bachelor Degrees were the most popular course awards for both sectors, accounting 88.5% of all New Entrants in 2007/2008, with 67% at Level 8 (Honours Bachelors Degrees) and 21.5% Level 7 (Ordinary Bachelors Degrees)
- Science and Engineering new entrants constituted 20.4% of all University Sector new entrants and 36.5% of those in the Institute of Technology Sector
- The most popular individual discipline category in the University Sector was Arts & Humanities with 28% of all New Entrants while in the Institute of Technology Sector the most popular category is the Social Science, Business & Law
- The most popular individual discipline category in the University Sector was Arts & Humanities with 28% of all New Entrants while in the Institute of Technology Sector the most popular category is the Social Science, Business & Law

Section 3

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Part-time enrolment constituted 10% of all undergraduate enrolments in 2007/2008 dropping from 11% from 2006/2007 and 2005/2006
- Female enrolment remains unchanged from 2006/2007 at 59% of all undergraduate enrolment
- At 7.4% Full Time undergraduate enrolments in Health and Welfare show the largest increase in 2007/2008 while Humanities and Arts enrolments increased by 7%
- Enrolments to the broad category of Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction increased by 3% in 2007/2008 while there was a small increase in science enrolments at 1%

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Overall the majority of students enrolled are male (52.5%) and males out number females at level 6 & 7. However the opposite is true at level 8 and females outnumber males
- Full time Honours Bachelor Degree enrolments decreased by 8.2% in contrast to Ordinary Degree enrolments which increased by 30.8%
- Social Sciences, Business & Law is the most popular discipline with 31% of enrolments

Sectoral Trends

- When full time enrolments in the two sectors across all levels are combined, Social Sciences, Business & Law is the most popular discipline followed by Humanities & Arts
- While the popularity of Social Sciences, Business & Law and Humanities & Arts are evident on Level 8 courses, on Level 6 & 7 courses across the entire sector Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction is the most popular discipline

Section 4

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Overall postgraduate enrolments have increased by 3.7% from 2006/2007 with the largest increase occurring at part-time (6.9%)

- Enrolments on Masters Research Degree programmes decreased by 16.6% over the past year
- Enrolment of PhD programmes have increased by 9.6% from 2006/2007
- The largest proportion of full-time PhD enrolments (36%) are in the Science disciplines; Masters enrolments (38%) on Social Sciences, Business and Law courses and Postgraduate Diplomas (51%) on Education courses

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Increases in full-time postgraduate enrolments between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 were seen at PhD (182%), Masters Degree (14%) levels and Postgraduate Cert/ Diploma (414%)
- The gender balance at postgraduate level is slightly in favour of females at 51:49
- Social Sciences, Business & Law is the most popular discipline for postgraduate study, particularly at the Masters Degree level, followed closely by Science. The most popular PhD discipline is Health & Welfare with over half of all PhD enrolments in that discipline

Sectoral Trends

- Masters Degrees, both taught and research are the most popular choices for both full-time and part-time postgraduate enrolments across both higher education sectors. They account for 55.8% of part-time enrolments and for 50.2% of full-time enrolments.
- Postgraduate Diplomas and Certificates account 25.8% of the remainder. Phd students stand at 20.0%

Section 5

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Social Science, Business, Law and Arts and Humanities graduates constituted 48% of all undergraduate output in 2007
- PhD output has increased by 8.7% since 2006. The PhD output increased by 19% between 2005 and 2006
- Of those achieving a first class Honours Bachelor Degree in 2007 59% are female unchanged from 2006
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction awarded the highest proportion of 1st class Honours in 2007

The Institute of Technology Sector

- 37% of undergraduate graduates are on Social Science, Business and Law courses
- 23% of undergraduate graduates are on Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses
- The proportion of males receiving an Honour is higher in the IoT sector than the University sector
- The highest proportion of 1st class honours were awarded in the Agriculture (23%) and Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (22%) disciplines

Sectoral Trends

- Undergraduate graduates increased by 7.2% in the University Sector but decreased by 7.3% in the Institute of Technology Sector between 2006/2007

- Overall 94.5% of Level 8 graduates from the University Sector received an honour in their final degree compared to 87.5% in the Institute of Technology Sector. Considering that around 40% of Level 8 graduates in the Institute of Technology Sector started their academic careers at Level 6 or 7 their results compare very favourably to those of University Sector graduates

Section 6

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- The number of full time enrolments is in general increasing across the age spectrum. The increasing number of mature students may partly be due to increasing numbers of graduates progressing to postgraduate level
- The number of mature (+23) new entrants increased by 6.1% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- NUIG remains the college with the greatest diversity of Irish students by province with 60.8% hailing from Connaught
- The number of international students enrolled on full-time programmes increased by 6.1% in 2007/2008
- The greatest proportion of overseas students enrolled in the University Sector in 2007/2008 came from North America

The Institute of Technology Sector

- The number of new entrants 17–24 declined by 5.5% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- The number of mature 23+ new entrants increased by 6%
- Only 2.1% of students attending the Institute of Technology Sector were from outside the Republic of Ireland, in comparison to 12.2% of University Sector Enrolments
- The Number of new entrants from within the EU has declined by 76% on new entrants for 2006/2007

Section 7

KEY POINTS

- Just under three quarters of the institutes who participated in the data collection had response rates of 80% and over
- In both the University and Institute of Technology sectors the largest socioeconomic group for new entrants is Employer & Manager
- Students from non-manual, skilled-manual and semi-skilled-manual and unskilled backgrounds are better represented in the Institute of Technology sector
- Students with a specific learning disability are the largest category of new entrants indicating a disability
- 92% of new entrants were Irish in the University and Institute of Technology sectors

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Enrolment increased by 10.4% since 2003/2004, with an increase of 2.8% between 06/07 and 07/08
- New entrants increased by 4.8% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 compared to a 7.2% increase in the previous year
- Undergraduate and postgraduate output has increased by 15.7% since 2003, with an 7.1% increase between 2006 and 2007

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Full-time undergraduate enrolments at the IoTs declined by 4.4% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- Full-time postgraduate enrolments increased by 43% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- Postgraduate enrolment levels at the IoTs, increased from 3% of all enrolments in 2006/2007 to 7% in 2007/2008
- New entrants to the IoTs continued to decline in 2007/2008. There was a 9.7% decrease in new entrant intake between 2003/2007 and 2007/2008

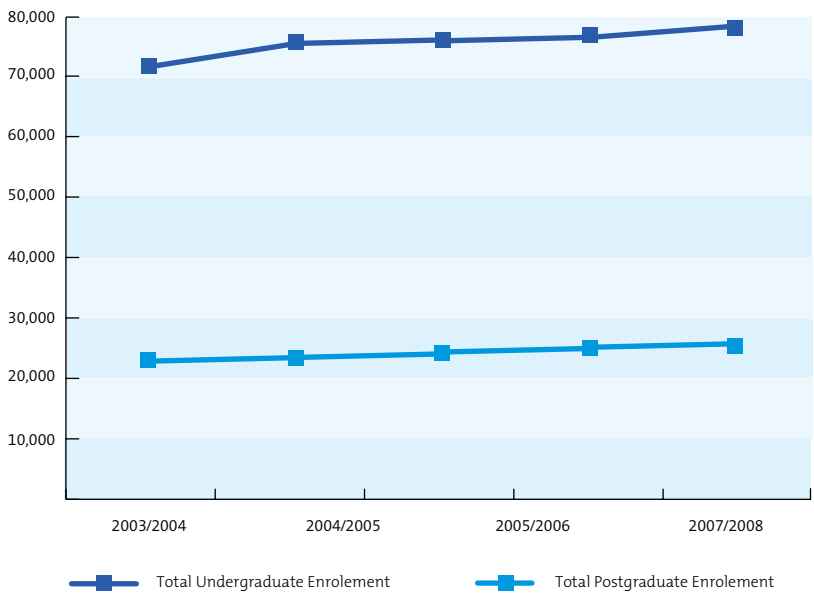
Sectoral Changes

- Enrolments in the University Sector are increasing at both undergraduate and postgraduate, while in the Institute of Technology Sector only postgraduates enrolments are increasing
- Postgraduate growth at both full-time and part-time for the Institute of Technology Sector over 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 at 28.8% is more than 4 times greater than that of the University Sector at 7.0%. The numbers are still quite low in the Institute of Technology Sector compared to those in the University Sector

Table 1.1 Enrolment Trends 03/04 - 07/08 for the University Sector

	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	% increase 03/04 - 07/08
Undergraduate						
Full-time	64,531	65,300	66,834	68,039	70,464	9.2%
Part-time	7,204	9,727	8,742	8,506	8,016	11.3%
Total Undergraduate Enrolment	71,735	75,027	75,576	76,545	78,480	9.4%
Postgraduate						
Full-time	15,350	15,339	15,688	16,224	16,569	7.9%
Part-time	6,689	6,977	7,573	7,950	8,502	27.1%
Total Postgraduate Enrolment	22,039	22,316	23,261	24,174	25,071	13.7%
Overall Enrolment	**93,774**	**97,343**	**98,837**	**100,719**	**103,551**	**10.4%**

Figure 1.1 Total Enrolment Trends by Level 03/04 - 07/08 for the University Sector



- Overall enrolment increased by 10.4% from 03/04 to 07/08. Enrolment increased by 2.8% between 06/07 and 07/08 compared to a 1.9% between 05/06 and 06/07 and a 1.5% increase between 04/05 and 05/06
- Overall postgraduate enrolments increased by 3.7% between 06/07 and 07/08

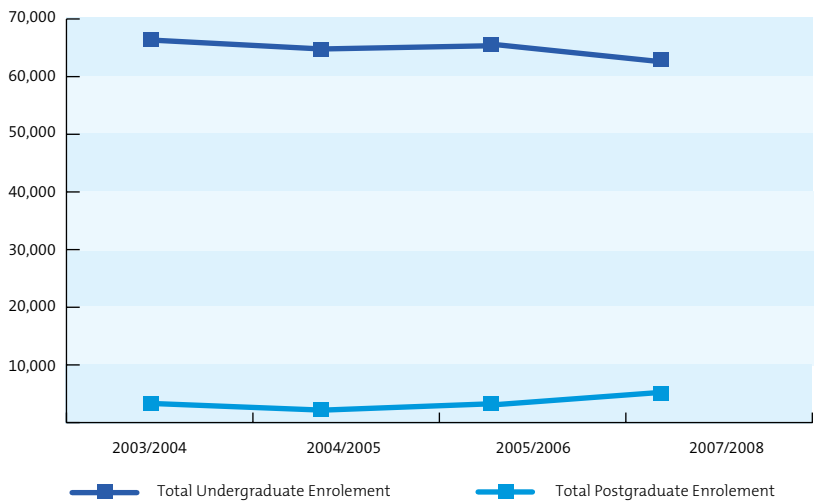
Table 1.2 Enrolment Trends 03/04 - 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	% increase 03/04 - 07/08
Undergraduate						
Full-time	51,798	50,424	51,517	51,322	49,048	-5.03%
Part-time	16,088	14,088	13,228	-	12,997	-19.20%
Total Undergraduate Enrolment	67,886	64,512	64,745	-	62,045	-8.60%
Postgraduate						
Full-time	1,194	1,235	1,325	1,565	2,238	87.40%
Part-time	1,125	982	1,316	-	2,471	119.60%
Total Postgraduate Enrolment	2,319	2,217	2,641	-	4,709	103.10%
Overall Enrolment	**70,205**	**66,729**	**67,386**	**-**	**66,754**	**-4.90%**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (03/04–06/07), HEA, 2007/2008.

**No Part-Time enrolments figures were collected for the Institute of Technology Sector for 2006/2007 due to the transfer of responsibility from the Department of Education & Science to the Higher Education Authority.*

Figure 1.2 Total Enrolment Trends by Level 03/04 - 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

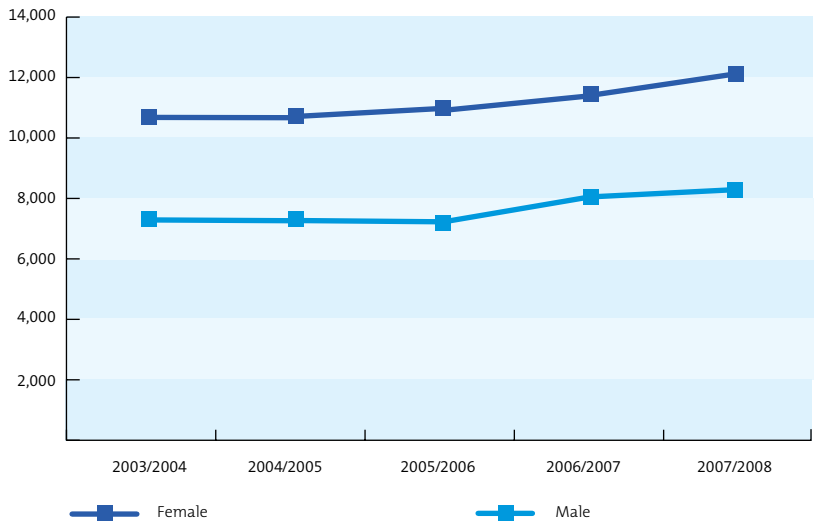


- Full-time undergraduate enrolments at the IoTs declined by 4.4% from 2006/2007 to 2007/2008
- Postgraduate enrolment levels at the IoTs, not traditionally a large part of Institute enrolment cohorts increased by 103.1% since 2003/2004. Full-time postgraduate enrolments increased by 43.0% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- The proportion of overall Institute enrolments that are postgraduate increased from 3% in 2006/2007 to 7% in 2007/2008

Table 1.3 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends 03/04 - 07/08 for the University Sector

	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	% increase 03/04 - 07/08
Male	7,224	7,243	7,157	7,937	8,231	13.9%
Female	10,793	10,678	10,956	11,482	12,118	12.3%
Total	**18,017**	**17,921**	**18,113**	**19,419**	**20,349**	**12.9%**

Figure 1.3 Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends for the University Sector 2003/2004 - 2007/2008



- New entrants increased by 4.8% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 compared to a 7.2% increase in the previous year
- Male new entrants increased by 3.7% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 compared to a 5.5% increase for female new entrants

Table 1.4 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrant Trends 03/04 - 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

	03/04*	04/05*	05/06	06/07	07/08	% increase 03/04 – 07/08
Male	N/A	N/A	8,654	8,612	8,515	N/A
Female	N/A	N/A	7,848	7,746	7,088	N/A
Total	**17,287**	**16,143**	**16,502**	**16,358**	**15,603**	**-9.70%**

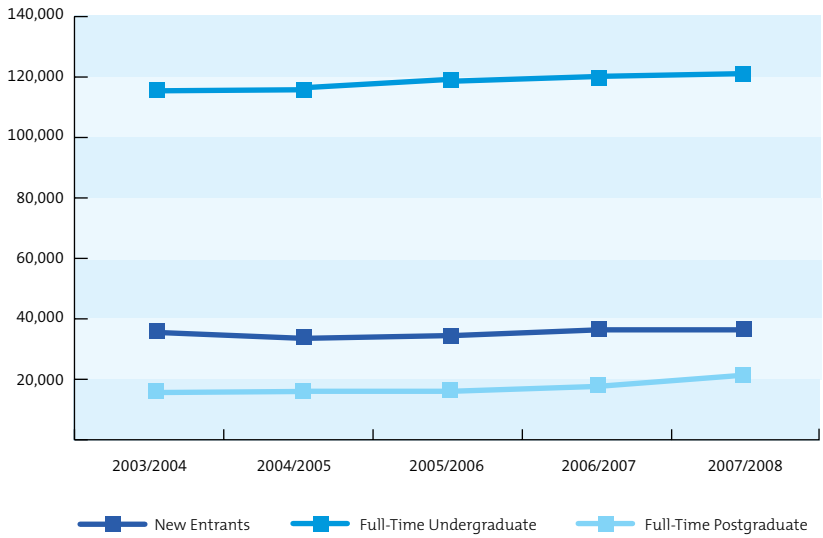
Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (03/04–06/07), HEA, 2007/2008

**Gender figures unavailable for 03/04 and 04/05*

- New entrants to the IoTs continued to decline in 2007/2008. In terms of overall numbers there were over 700 less new entrants to IoTs in 2007/2008 than in 2006/2007

- In 2007/2008 while the numbers of female new entrants decreased slightly compared to 2006/2007, due to the overall decline in new entrants, the proportion of females to males declined by one percentage point from 47% to 46%. In general there are fewer females than males enrolling in IoTs which is in contrast to the University Sector where almost 60% are female. This due in the main part to the disciplinary mix

Figure 1.4 Enrolment Trends by Level for the University Sector and the Institute of Technology Sector 03/04 - 07/08

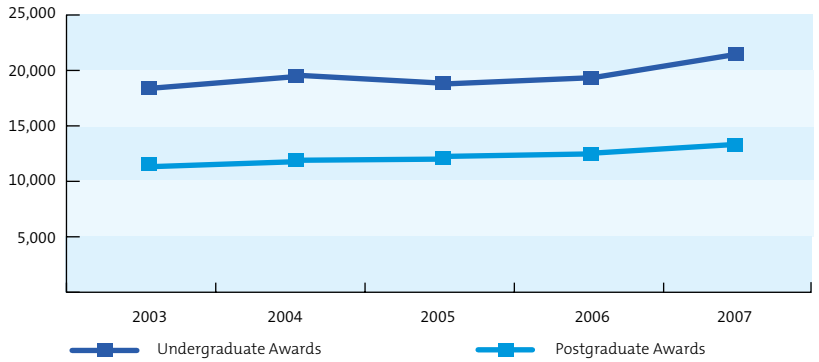


- New entrant rates and undergraduate enrolments have been increasing
- Overall postgraduate enrolments have been increasing more slowly than overall undergraduate enrolments

Table 1.5 Graduate Trends 2003 - 2007 for the University Sector

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% increase 03 - 07
Undergraduate						
Full-Time + Part-Time	18,487	19,659	19,273	19,534	20,829	12.6%
Postgraduate						
Full-Time + Part-Time	10,793	11,570	11,645	12,101	12,952	20.0%
Overall Graduates	**29,280**	**31,229**	**30,918**	**31,635**	**33,781**	**15.7%**

Figure 1.5 Total Graduate Trends by Level 2003 - 2007 for the University Sector



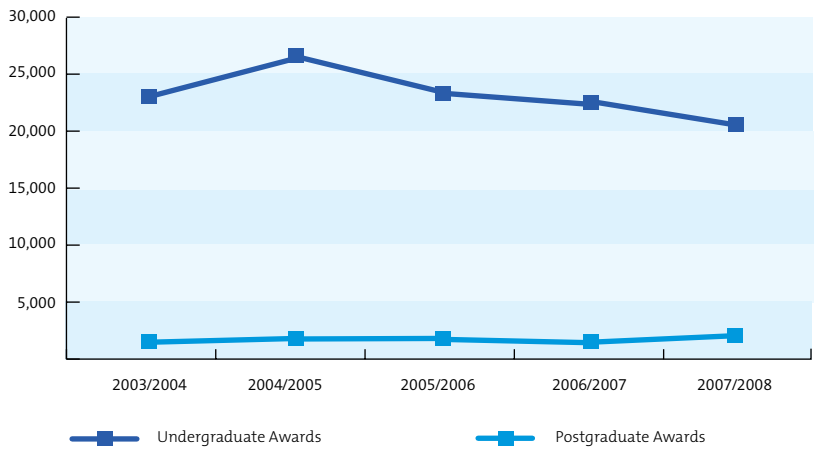
- Undergraduate output increased by 6.6% from 2006
- Postgraduate output continued to increase in 2007, with a 20.0% increase since 2003. Postgraduate output increased by 7.0% since 2006

Table 1.6 Graduate Trends 2003 - 2007 for Institute of Technology Sector

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	% increase 03 - 07
Undergraduate						
Full-Time + Part-time	23,862	26,513	23,889	22,304	20,677	–13.3%
Postgraduate						
Full-time + Part-time	1,247	1,295	1,319	1,319	1,700	36.3%
Overall Graduates	**25,109**	**27,808**	**25,208**	**23,623**	**22,377**	**–10.8%**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2003–2006), HEA, 2007

Figure 1.6 Total Graduate Trends by Level 2003–2007 for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Undergraduate output continues to decline with a 7% decrease from 2006
- Postgraduate output continued to increase in 2007, with a 36% increase since 2003. Postgraduate output increased significantly by 29% since 2006

SECTION 2/ APPLICATION / ACCEPTANCE AND NEW ENTRANT DATA

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Arts and Humanities disciplines once again attracted the greatest proportion (28%) of new entrants in 2007/2008
- New entrants to Combined Science decreased slightly since 2007/2008 with Combined Maths, Science and Computing showing the largest decline, down over 13%
- All other disciplines have shown increases over 2006/2007 with largest being recorded in Humanities & Arts and Social Science, Business & Law

The Institute of Technology Sector

- New Entrants to IoTs show a greater percentage of males (53%) than females (47%). This may be due to a higher male participation in the larger proportion of technologically based courses offered in the IoTs
- New entrants to the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses vastly outnumber University Sector new entrants to the same discipline (3,823 vs. 1,282)

Sectoral Trends

- Bachelor Degrees were the most popular course awards for both sectors, accounting 88.5% of all New Entrants in 2007/2008, with 67% at Level 8 (Honours Bachelors Degrees) and 21.5% Level 7 (Ordinary Bachelors Degrees)
- Science and Engineering new entrants constituted 20.4% of all University Sector new entrants and 36.5% of those in the Institute of Technology Sector
- The most popular individual discipline category in the University Sector was Arts & Humanities with 28% of all New Entrants while in the Institute of Technology Sector the most popular category is the Social Science, Business & Law

Table 2.1 CAO Applications and Acceptances Level 8 (Honours Bachelor Degree) 2004 vs. 2008 for the entire Higher Education Sector

Year	1st Preference Applcations*	1st Preference Acceptances**	% 1st Preference Acceptors	Total Acceptances***
2008	56,315	17,326	58.30%	29,697
2004	54,263	13,406	53.00%	25,275

**Each student applying to the CAO is allowed a maximum of ten Level 8 (Honours Bachelor Degree) and ten Level 7/6 (Ordinary Degree/Higher Certificate) choices. First preference applications give a clear indication of the actual number of applications for a particular course.*

***First preference acceptors are those applicants who have been offered their first preference courses and accepted it.*

****Total Acceptances are acceptances at any preference including first preference.*

Not all applicants who are offered a place accept for various reasons: applicants defer their place, choose to take a Level 7/6 course, an apprenticeship, a Post Leaving Certificate Course or enter the workforce. For this reason the number of acceptors and the number of new entrants will not match. Not all students enter through the CAO system e.g. mature students.

Table 2.2 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for the University Sector 07/08 by Gender and Level

Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2007/2008	All 2006/2007
Certificate	46	29	75	75
Diploma	33	90	123	111
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	7,728	11,231	18,959	18,523
Occasional	424	768	1,192	710
Total	**8,231**	**12,118**	**20,349**	**19,419**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Overall new entrant enrolments in the University Sector are up over 4.7% on 2007/2008
- New entrants to diploma courses have increased by 10% whereas those on Honours Bachelor Degrees have increased by nearly 2.3%

Table 2.3 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 07/08 by Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total		Grand Total
	M	F	07/08
General Programmes	35	41	76
Education	422	1,227	1,649
Humanities and Arts	2,194	3,579	5,773
Social Sciences Business and Law including;	2,187	2,751	4,938
Social Sciences	655	1,064	1,719
Journalism and Information	22	31	53
Business and Administration	1,236	1,267	2,503
Law	274	389	663
Science	1,527	1,386	2,913
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	432	547	979
Life Sciences	339	558	897
Physical Sciences	193	137	330
Mathematics and Statistics	114	56	170
Computer Science & Use	449	88	537
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	962	286	1,248
Combined Engineering	435	114	549
Mechanics and Metal work	52	8	60
Electricity and Energy	95	14	109
Process Engineering	178	64	242
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	202	86	288
Agriculture	142	153	295
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	117	101	218
Veterinary	25	52	77
Health and Welfare	617	2,390	3,007
Combined Health and Welfare	5	38	43
Medicine and Diagnostics	304	401	705
Nursing and Caring	91	1,251	1,342
Dental Studies	11	53	64
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	144	491	635
Pharmacy	40	124	164
Services	20	21	41
Combined	125	284	409
Totals	**8,231**	**12,118**	**20,349**

- New entrant females continue to outnumber males in most disciplines with the exceptions of Engineering and Science

Table 2.4 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for the University Sector 07/08 Vs 06/07

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total		Grand Total 07/08	Grand Total 06/07
	M	F		
General Programmes	35	41	76	80
Education	422	1,227	1,649	1,557
Humanities & Arts	2,194	3,579	5,773	5,421
Social Sciences Business & Law including;	2,187	2,751	4,938	4,583
Science	1,527	1,386	2,913	2,994
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	962	286	1,248	1,329
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	142	153	295	253
Health & Welfare	617	2,390	3,007	3,003
Services	20	21	41	74
Combined	125	284	409	125
Totals	**8,231**	**12,118**	**20,349**	**19,419**

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

Since 2006/2007;

- All disciplines with the exception of Science, Engineering, Services and General Programmes recorded growth in student numbers
- Life Science and Maths and Statistics are the only Science subjects to have recorded increases since 2006/2007. Computer Science and Physical Sciences declined again in 2007/2008 following increases in 2006/2007

Table 2.5 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants for the Institute of Technology Sector 07/08 by Gender and Level

Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2007/2008
Higher Certificate (Level 6)	1,471	1,251	**2,722**
Ordinary Degree (Level 7)	4,824	2,927	**7,751**
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	2,201	2,885	**5,086**
Occasional	12	15	**27**
Professional Training Qualification	7	10	**17**
Total	**8,515**	**7,088**	**15,603**

Table 2.6 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 07/08 by Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total		Grand Total
	M	F	07/08
General Programmes	19	18	37
Education	22	82	104
Humanities and Arts	633	751	1,384
Social Sciences Business and Law including;	2,021	2,620	4,641
Social Sciences	177	297	474
Journalism and Information	9	25	34
Business and Administration	1,762	2,172	3,934
Law	73	126	199
Science	1,257	592	1,849
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	13	18	31
Life Sciences	200	273	473
Physical Sciences	97	91	188
Mathematics and Statistics	7	3	10
Computer Science & Use	940	207	1,147
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	3,373	450	3,823
Combined Engineering	180	15	195
Mechanics and Metal work	480	32	512
Electricity and Energy	583	40	623
Process Engineering	226	95	321
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	1904	268	2172
Agriculture	197	64	261
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	193	34	227
Veterinary	4	30	34
Health and Welfare	271	1,738	2,009
Combined Health and Welfare	0	17	17
Medicine and Diagnostics	65	121	186
Nursing and Caring	48	578	626
Dental Studies	0	26	26
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	133	916	1,049
Pharmacy	25	80	105
Services	722	773	1,495
Combined	0	0	0
Totals	**8,515**	**7,088**	**15,603**

- New entrant males continue to outnumber females in the Institute of Technology Sector
- Male enrolments are greater in Science and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction. Female enrolments are significantly higher in Health & Welfare

Table 2.7 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 07/08 vs. 06/07 for the Institute of Technology Sector

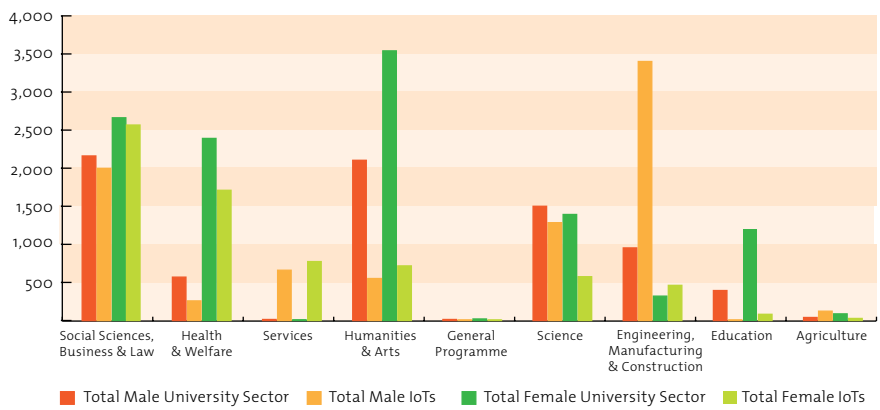
Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total		Grand Total	Grand Total
	M	F	07/08	06/07
General Programmes	19	18	37	0
Education	22	82	104	143
Humanities & Arts	633	751	1,384	1,676
Social Sciences Business & Law including;	2,021	2,620	4,641	4,613
Science	1,257	592	1,849	1,820
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	3,373	450	3,823	4,003
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	197	64	261	261
Health & Welfare	271	1,738	2,009	1,931
Services	722	773	1,495	1,664
Combined	0	0	0	247
Totals	**8,515**	**7,088**	**15,603**	**16,358**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008

Red cell indicates a decline in new entrants from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- New entrant females dominate the Social Sciences, Business & Law, Education and the Health & Welfare category, while males dominate the Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and the Science category
- Increases in new entrants were seen in less than half the discipline categories. Those experiencing increases were General Programmes, Social Sciences, Business and Law, Science and Health & Welfare
- New entrants to the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses vastly outnumber the University Sector new entrants to the same discipline (3,823 vs. 1,282)

Figure 2.1 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrants 07/08 for the University Sector vs. the Institute of Technology Sector by Gender and Field of Study



- University Sector students dominate all disciplines except Services and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction
- Services include leisure, tourism, catering and hotel management which are in the main offered only through the IoTs

SECTION 3/ UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT DATA

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Part-time enrolment constituted 10% of all undergraduate enrolments in 2007/2008 dropping from 11% from 2006/2007 and 2005/2006
- Female enrolment remains unchanged from 2006/2007 at 59% of all undergraduate enrolment
- At 7.4% Full Time undergraduate enrolments in Health and Welfare show the largest increase in 2007/2008 while Humanities and Arts enrolments increased by 7%
- Enrolments to the broad category of Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction increased by 3% in 2007/2008 while there was a small increase in science enrolments at 1%

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Overall the majority of students enrolled are male (52.5%) and males out number females at level 6 & 7. However the opposite is true at level 8 and females outnumber males
- Full time Honours Bachelor Degree enrolments decreased by 8.2% in contrast to Ordinary Degree enrolments which increased by 30.8%
- Social Sciences, Business & Law is the most popular discipline with 31% of enrolments

Sectoral Trends

- When full time enrolments in the two sectors across all levels are combined, Social Sciences, Business & Law is the most popular discipline followed by Humanities & Arts
- While the popularity of Social Sciences, Business & Law and Humanities & Arts are evident on Level 8 courses, on Level 6 & 7 courses across the entire sector Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction is the most popular discipline

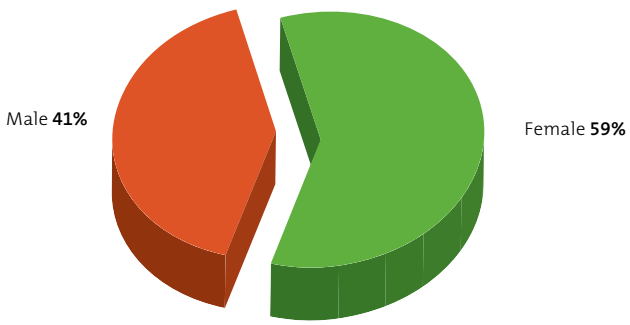
Table 3.1 Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Level for the University Sector

Full-time Undergraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2006/2007
Hons Bachelor Degree	27,900	40,004	67,904	65,805
Diploma and Certificate	127	281	408	389
Occasional	752	1,400	2,152	1,845
Total Full-time	**28,779**	**41,687**	**70,464**	**68,039**
Part-time Undergraduate				
Hons Bachelor Degree	858	1,462	2,320	3,068
Diploma and Certificate	1,751	3,068	4,819	4,809
Occasional	295	582	877	629
Total Part-time	**2,904**	**5,112**	**8,016**	**8,506**
Overall Undergraduate Total	**31,683**	**46,799**	**78,480**	**76,545**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 3.2% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008. In the same time period full-time Certificate/Diploma enrolments increased by 4.8%
- Part-time enrolments declined by 5.7% from 2006/2007 to 2007/2008 having declined by 12.2% in the previous year

Figure 3.1 % Male/Female Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 for the University Sector



- Gender split in undergraduate enrolments remained unchanged from 2006/2007

Table 3.2 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	0	27	0	27
Education	5,505	0	0	5,505
Humanities and Arts	16,144	92	1,351	17,587
Social Sciences Business & Law including;	16,215	45	303	16,563
Combined Social Sciences Business & Law	5,426	5	231	5,662
Journalism & Information	195	0	0	195
Business & Administration	8,242	40	72	8,354
Law	2,352	0	0	2,352
Science	10,528	4	82	10,614
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	2,670	0	27	2,697
Life Sciences	3,423	0	53	3,476
Physical Sciences	1,811	1	2	1,814
Mathematics and Statistics	759	0	0	759
Computer Science & Use	1,865	3	0	1,868
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	4,890	29	0	4,919
Combined Engineering	1,552	3	0	1,555
Mechanics and metal work	326	0	0	326
Electricity and energy	462	26	0	488
Process Engineering	969	0	0	969
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	1,581	0	0	1,581
Agriculture	1,042	35	0	1,077
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	639	35	0	674
Veterinary	403	0	0	403
Health and Welfare	13,377	176	0	13,553
Combined Health & Welfare	127	2	0	129
Medicine and Diagnostics	4,750	0	0	4,750
Nursing and caring	4,814	37	0	4,851
Dental Studies	396	80	0	476
Therapy, Rehabilitation & Counselling	2,611	57	0	2,668
Pharmacy	679	0	0	679
Services	128	0	0	128
Combined	75	0	416	491
Totals	**67,904**	**408**	**2,152**	**70,464**

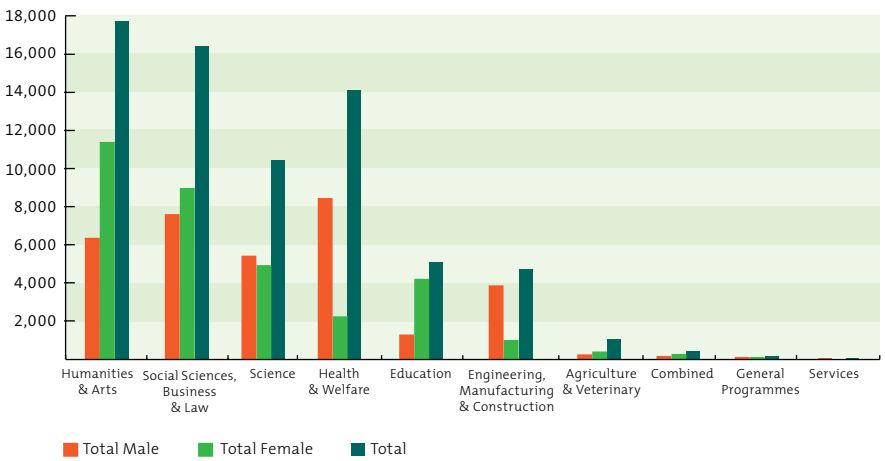
Table 3.3 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 Vs 06/07 the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total 07/08	Grand Total 06/07
General Programmes	27	228
Education	5,505	5,184
Humanities and Arts	17,587	16,496
Social Sciences Business and Law	16,563	16,455
Science	10,614	10,606
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	4,919	4,887
Agriculture	1,077	1,022
Health and Welfare	13,553	12,590
Services	128	163
Combined	491	408
Totals	**70,464**	**68,039**

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Full-time enrolments on eight out of ten disciplines increased in 2007/2008. Large increases in Humanities and Arts were recorded in 2007/2008

Figure 3.2 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector



- Females outnumber males in all disciplines with the exception of Science and Engineering

Table 3.4 Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Level for the Institute of Technology Sector

Full-Time Undergraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2006/2007
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	9,741	11,796	21,537	23,465
Ordinary Degree (Level 7)	12,832	8,955	21,787	16,656
Higher Certificate (Level 6)	3,140	2,511	5,651	11,201
Occasional	30	43	73	n/a
Total Full-Time	**25,743**	**23,305**	**49,048**	**51,322**
Part-Time Undergraduate				
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	1,132	1,679	2,811	n/a
Ordinary Degree (Level 7)	2,140	1,986	4,126	n/a
Higher Certificate (Level 6)	2,699	1,959	4,658	n/a
Occasional	559	843	1,402	n/a
Total Part-Time	**6,530**	**6,467**	**12,997**	**n/a**
Overall Undergraduate Total	**32,273**	**29,772**	**62,045**	**62,772**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Level 6 full-time Higher Certificate enrolments continue to decrease in line with institutions reducing course offerings at this level. Between 2007/2008 and 2006/2007 the number of enrolments declined by 49.5%
- Full-time Honours Bachelor Degree enrolments decreased by 8.2% in contrast to Ordinary Degree enrolments which increased by 30.8%
- For full-time enrolments females outnumber males at Level 8 (at 54%, this is similarly to the universities) but males outnumber females at Level 7 (59%) and at Level 6 (56%). This pattern is also noticeable for part time enrolments

Figure 3.3 % Male/Female Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

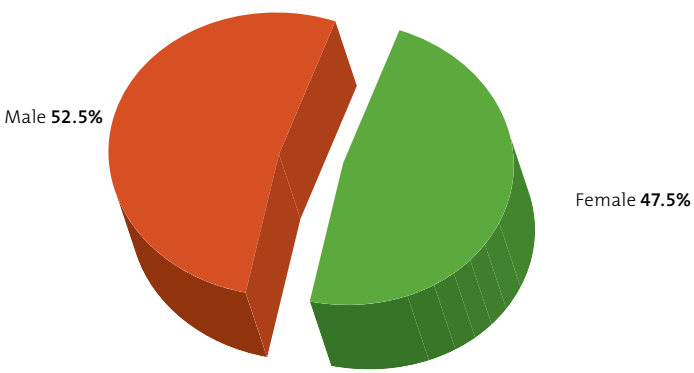


Table 3.5 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Higher Certificate/ Ordinary Degree	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	0	15	31	46
Education	118	142	0	260
Humanities and Arts	2,415	2,014	0	4,429
Social Sciences Business and Law including;	7,591	7,406	42	15,039
Combined Social Sciences Business and Law	688	689	0	1,377
Journalism & Information	140	28	0	168
Business & Administration	6,382	6,477	42	12,901
Law	381	212	0	593
Science	1,685	3,737	0	5,422
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	19	15	0	34
Life Sciences	499	1,064	0	1,563
Physical Sciences	152	510	0	662
Mathematics and Statistics	0	43	0	43
Computer Science & Use	1,015	2,105	0	3,120
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	3,715	8,206	0	11,921
Combined Engineering	173	290	0	463
Mechanics and metal work	413	1,078	0	1,491
Electricity and energy	461	1,645	0	2,106
Process Engineering	377	575	0	952
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	2,291	4,618	0	6,909
Agriculture	82	706	0	788
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	82	607	0	689
Veterinary	0	99	0	99
Health and Welfare	4,391	2,294	0	6,685
Combined Health and Welfare	65	0	0	65
Medicine and Diagnostics	93	546	0	639
Nursing and caring	2,080	20	0	2,100
Dental Studies	0	48	0	48
Therapy, Rehabilitation & Counselling	1,889	1,590	0	3,479
Pharmacy	264	90	0	354
Services	1,540	2,918	0	4,458
Combined	0	0	0	0
Totals	**21,537**	**27,438**	**73**	**49,048**

- Computing dominates the Science discipline in the Institute of Technology Sector with 58% of enrolments, unlike the University Sector which feature a broader science base
- Social Sciences, Business and Law continues as the most popular discipline with 31% of enrolments, in comparison to Humanities & Arts in the University Sector
- Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction, with 24% of enrolments, is the 2nd most popular discipline within the Institute of Technology Sector. Within the discipline the majority of enrolments are in architecture, town planning and civil engineering

Table 3.6 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 Vs 06/07 for the Institute of Technology Sector

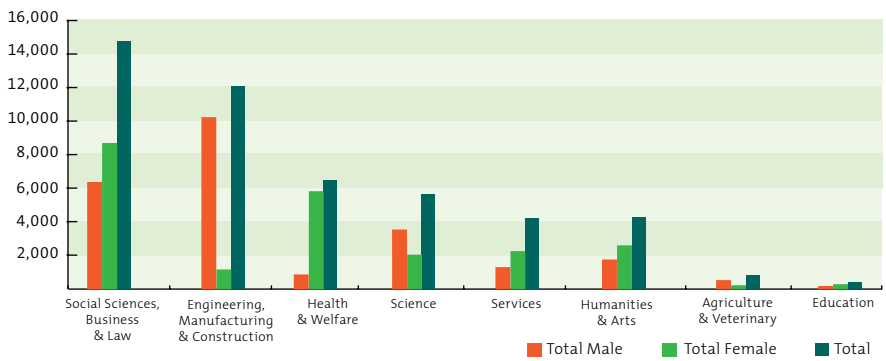
Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total 07/08	Grand Total 06/07
General Programmes	46	0
Education	260	222
Humanities and Arts	4,429	4,913
Social Sciences Business and Law	15,039	16,063
Science	5,422	5,317
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	11,921	12,197
Agriculture	788	913
Health and Welfare	6,685	6,475
Services	4,458	4,635
Combined	0	587
Totals	**49,048**	**51,322**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008

Red cells indicates a decline in undergraduate enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase

- Full-time enrolments on six out of ten disciplines decreased in 2007/2008. Small increases were recorded in 2007/2008 for the other four disciplines

Figure 3.4 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Females outnumber males in nearly all disciplines with the exceptions of Science, of Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and of Agriculture. However, the disparity in these disciplines is greater than the disparity of female-dominated disciplines, resulting in fewer females than males overall
- The only discipline which presents an even breakdown between males and females is the General Programmes discipline

Table 3.7 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Cert/Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	13	336	11	360
Education science	456	57	0	513
Humanities and Arts	451	1,462	302	2,215
Social Science, Business & Law including;	837	929	33	1,799
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	351	361	31	743
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0
Business and Administration	288	568	1	857
Law	198	0	1	199
Science	109	157	52	318
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	21	24	14	59
Life Sciences	23	11	32	66
Physical Sciences	0	59	0	59
Mathematics and Statistics	0	0	6	6
Computer Science & Use	65	63	0	128
Engineering Manufacturing & Construction	23	263	154	440
Combined Engineering	0	0	0	0
Mechanics and Metal work	0	0	0	0
Electricity and Energy	6	0	0	6
Process Engineering	1	13	0	14
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	16	250	154	420
Agriculture	0	100	0	100
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	0	0	0	0
Veterinary	0	100	0	100
Health and Welfare	431	822	20	1,273
Combined Health & Welfare	0	0	0	0
Medicine and Diagnostics	5	19	1	25
Nursing and Caring	426	419	19	864
Dental Studies	0	0	0	0
Therapy, Rehabilitation & Counselling	0	384	0	384
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0
Services	0	693	0	693
Combined	0	0	305	305
Totals	**2,320**	**4,819**	**877**	**8,016**

Table 3.8 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 Vs 06/07 for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total 07/08	Grand Total 06/07
General Programmes	360	189
Education science	513	568
Humanities and Arts	2,215	2,501
Social Science, Business & Law	1,799	1,778
Science	318	518
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	440	261
Agriculture	100	122
Health and Welfare	1,273	1,365
Services	693	1,150
Combined	305	54
Totals	**8,016**	**8,506**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Six of the ten disciplines show decreases in undergraduate enrolments in 2007/2008
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction a 69% increase, in part time enrolments since 2006/2007

Figure 3.5 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector

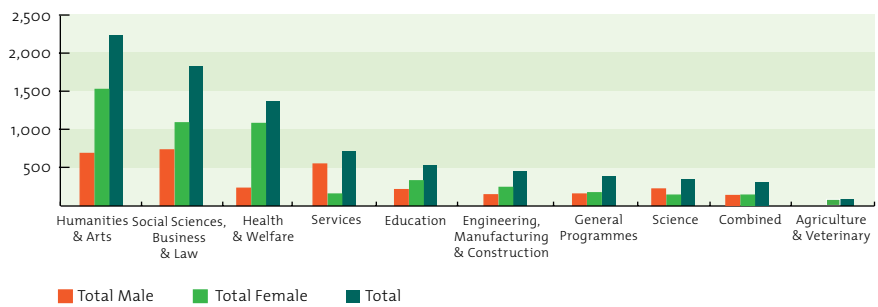
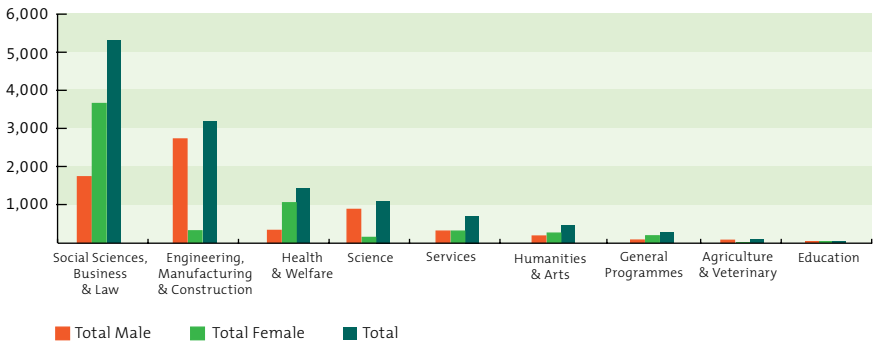


Table 3.9 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Cert/Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	0	287	80	367
Education science	24	0	0	24
Humanities and Arts	103	409	77	589
Social Science, Business & Law including;	1,665	2,868	887	5,420
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	102	498	13	613
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0
Business and Administration	1,330	2,083	830	4,243
Law	233	287	44	564
Science	107	875	142	1,124
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	1	1	0	2
Life Sciences	57	35	0	92
Physical Sciences	6	124	0	130
Mathematics and Statistics	0	57	0	57
Computer Science & Use	43	658	142	843
Engineering Manufacturing & Construction	441	2,668	89	3,198
Combined Engineering	0	53	31	84
Mechanics and Metal work	89	255	0	344
Electricity and Energy	108	1,152	0	1,260
Process Engineering	31	546	1	578
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	213	662	57	932
Agriculture	1	142	0	143
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	1	141	0	142
Veterinary	0	1	0	1
Health & Welfare	354	1,057	35	1,446
Combined Health & Welfare	6	89	0	95
Medicine and Diagnostics	0	0	0	0
Nursing and Caring	209	40	19	268
Dental Studies	0	3	0	3
Therapy, Rehabilitation & Counselling	115	812	16	943
Pharmacy	24	113	0	137
Services	116	478	92	686
Combined	0	0	0	0
Totals	**2,811**	**8,784**	**1,402**	**12,997**

Figure 3.6 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector



SECTION 4/ POSTGRADUATE ENROLMENT DATA

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Overall postgraduate enrolments have increased by 3.7% from 2006/2007 with the largest increase occurring at part-time (6.9%)
- Enrolments on Masters Research Degree programmes decreased by 16.6% over the past year
- Enrolment of PhD programmes have increased by 9.6% from 2006/2007
- The largest proportion of full-time PhD enrolments (36%) are in the Science disciplines; Masters enrolments (38%) on Social Sciences, Business and Law courses and Postgraduate Diplomas (51%) on Education courses

The Institute of Technology Sector

- Increases in full-time postgraduate enrolments between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 were seen at PhD (182%), Masters Degree (14%) levels and Postgraduate Cert/ Diploma (414%)
- The gender balance at postgraduate level is slightly in favour of females at 51:49
- Social Sciences, Business & Law is the most popular discipline for postgraduate study, particularly at the Masters Degree level, followed closely by Science. The most popular PhD discipline is Health & Welfare with over half of all PhD enrolments in that discipline

Sectoral Trends

- Masters Degrees, both taught and research are the most popular choices for both full-time and part-time postgraduate enrolments across both higher education sectors. They account for 55.8% of part-time enrolments and for 50.2% of fulltime enrolments.
- Postgraduate Diplomas and Certificates account 25.8% of the remainder. Phd students stand at 20.0%

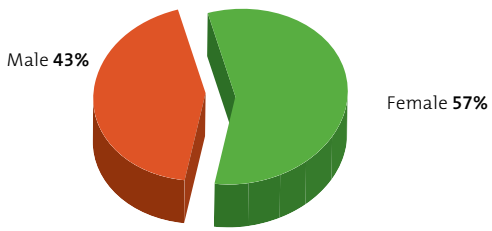
Table 4.1 Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Level for the University Sector

Full-time Postgraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2006/2007
PhD	2,553	2,384	4,937	4,539
Masters Degree	3,627	4,162	7,789	7,922
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	1,030	2,791	3,821	3,744
Occasional	8	14	22	19
Total Full-time	**7,218**	**9,351**	**16,569**	**16,224**
Part-time Postgraduate				
PhD	335	377	712	617
Masters Degree	2,074	2,384	4,458	4,216
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	1,131	2,025	3,156	3,025
Occasional	30	146	176	92
Total Part-time	**3,570**	**4,932**	**8,502**	**7,950**
Overall Postgraduate Total	**10,788**	**14,283**	**25,071**	**24,174**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Postgraduate enrolments overall continues to rise with a 3.7% increase over 2006/2007 cohort
- Part time enrolments increased by 6.9% while full-time enrolments showed a more modest gain of 2.1%
- The greatest increases occurred at PhD level with a 9.6% increase in full-time enrolments over the year

Figure 4.1 % Male/Female Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 for the University Sector



- As with undergraduate enrolments females outnumber males

Table 4.2 Research Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Level for the University Sector

Full-time Research Postgraduate	Male	Female	All
PhD	2,553	2,384	4,937
Masters Degree Research	1,044	932	1,976
Total Full-time	3,597	3,316	6,913
Part-time Research Postgraduate			
PhD	335	377	712
Masters Degree Research	200	146	346
Total Part-time	535	523	1,058
Overall Research Postgraduate	**4,132**	**3,839**	**7,971**

- Males still outnumber females in full-time research enrolments but the gap has closed considerable on previous years

Table 4.3 Research Postgraduate Enrolment Trends 03/04 - 07/08 for the University Sector

Full-time Research Postgraduate	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	% change 03/04 - 07/08
PhD	3,625	3,998	4,151	4,539	4,937	36.2%
Masters Degree Research	2,629	2,203	2,177	2,155	1,976	–24.8%
Total Full-time	6,254	6,201	6,328	6,694	6,913	58.5%
Part-time Research Postgraduate						
PhD	505	576	632	617	712	41.0%
Masters Degree Research	444	370	511	629	346	–22.1%
Total Part-time	949	946	1,143	1,246	1,058	11.5%
Overall Research Postgraduate	**7,203**	**7,147**	**7,471**	**7,940**	**7,971**	**10.7%**

- Full-time enrolment on research programmes increased by 3.3% from 2006/2007
- Overall PhD research enrolments have increased by 9.6%, but Research Masters have decreased by 16.6%

Table 4.4 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters (Level 9)	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	0	0	0	1	1
Education Science	73	146	1,965	0	2,184
Humanities & Arts	960	1,704	139	1	2,804
Social Science, Business & Law including;	726	2,973	553	15	4,267
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	432	1,009	255	15	1,711
Journalism & Information	3	96	12	0	111
Business & Administration	168	1,295	286	0	1,749
Law	123	573	0	0	696
Science	1,771	1,222	227	0	3,220
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	212	47	0	0	259
Life Sciences	553	328	16	0	897
Physical Sciences	537	276	21	0	834
Mathematics & Statistics	97	61	114	0	272
Computer Science & Use	372	510	76	0	958
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	700	737	55	0	1,492
Combined Engineering	303	220	19	0	542
Mechanics and Metal work	42	30	0	0	72
Electricity and Energy	190	202	14	0	406
Process Engineering	97	108	20	0	225
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	68	177	2	0	247
Agriculture	150	74	1	0	225
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	131	62	1	0	194
Veterinary	19	12	0	0	31
Health and Welfare	526	841	846	5	2,218
Combined Health & Welfare	14	41	0	0	55
Medicine and Diagnostics	395	260	86	0	741
Nursing and Caring	20	54	637	0	711
Dental Studies	34	6	0	4	44
Therapy and Rehabilitation & Counselling	49	446	123	1	619
Pharmacy	14	34	0	0	48
Services	31	91	35	0	157
Combined	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	**4,937**	**7,789**	**3,821**	**22**	**16,569**

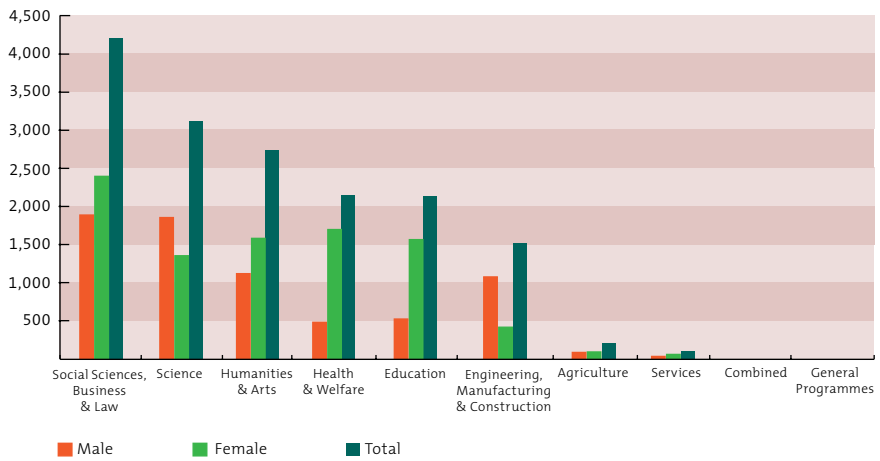
Table 4.5 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 Vs 06/07 for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total 07/08	Grand Total 06/07
General Programmes	1	10
Education science	2,184	1,991
Humanities and Arts	2,804	2,885
Social Science, Business and Law	4,267	4,222
Science	3,220	3,359
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	1,492	1,364
Agriculture	225	187
Health & Welfare	2,218	2,022
Services	157	173
Combined	1	11
Totals	**16,569**	**16,224**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase

- Science courses and Arts and Humanities showed slight declines of 4.1% and 2.8% respectively in enrolments from 2006/2007 to 2007/2008
- Health and Welfare courses recorded a 9.7% increase in enrolments over the same period

Figure 4.2 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector



- Females outnumber males in all disciplines with the exception of Science and Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction. This mirrors the gender breakdown for undergraduate enrolments

Table 4.6 Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Level for the Institute of Technology Sector

Full-time Postgraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2006/2007
PhD	156	126	282	100
Masters Degree	830	802	1,632	1,402
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	131	193	324	63
Occasional	0	0	0	0
Total Full-time	**1,117**	**1,121**	**2,238**	**1,565**
Part-time Postgraduate				
PhD	35	23	58	N/A
Masters Degree	800	792	1,592	N/A
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	219	222	441	N/A
Occasional	134	246	380	N/A
Total Part-time	**1,188**	**1,283**	**2,471**	**N/A**
Overall Postgraduate Total	**2,305**	**2,404**	**4,709**	**N/A**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008
Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Overall PhD enrolments have increased significantly by 182% while Master Degree enrolments have increased by a more modest 16.4% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- Full-time enrolments on Postgraduate Certificate/Diploma courses increased by over 414% in the same time frame. This is an impressive recovery in enrolment numbers after decline in the previous year
- The gender balance at both full-time and part-time postgraduate level remains fairly evenly matched

Figure 4.3 % Male/Female Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

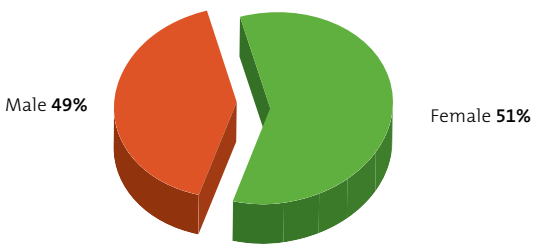


Table 4.7 Research Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Level for the Institute of Technology Sector

Full-time Research Postgraduate	Male	Female	All
PhD	156	126	282
Masters Degree Research	281	274	555
Total Full-time	**437**	**400**	**837**
Part-time Research Postgraduate			
PhD	35	23	58
Masters Degree Research	40	43	83
Total Part-time	**75**	**66**	**141**
Overall Research Postgraduate	**512**	**466**	**978**

- The above figures indicate that the Institute of Technology Sector is increasingly being seen as an attractive option for postgraduate research students

Table 4.8 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters (Level 9)	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	0	0	0	0	0
Education Science	2	17	30	0	49
Humanities & Arts	33	205	55	0	293
Social Science, Business & Law including;	43	562	193	0	798
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	7	26	0	0	33
Journalism and Information	0	36	0	0	36
Business & Administration	36	484	94	0	614
Law	0	16	99	0	115
Science	131	488	24	0	643
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	4	27	0	0	31
Life Sciences	36	127	1	0	164
Physical Sciences	54	101	0	0	155
Mathematics and Statistics	5	2	0	0	7
Computer Science & Use	32	231	23	0	286
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	63	194	0	0	257
Combined Engineering	3	11	0	0	14
Mechanics and Metal work	5	18	0	0	23
Electricity and Energy	35	63	0	0	98
Process Engineering	12	91	0	0	103
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	8	11	0	0	19
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary	0	0	0	0	0
Health and Welfare	0	35	22	0	57
Combined Health & Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine & Diagnostics	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing & Caring	0	12	22	0	34
Dental Studies	0	0	0	0	0
Therapy & Rehabilitation & Counselling	0	23	0	0	23
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0
Services	10	131	0	0	141
Combined	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**282**	**1,632**	**324**	**0**	**2,238**

- Social Sciences, Business & Law continues to be the most popular discipline for postgraduate study, particularly at the Masters Degree level. The most popular PhD discipline is Health and Welfare with over half of all PhD enrolments in that discipline
- Computer Science is the most popular Science discipline at Masters Degree level
- Postgraduate Certificate/Diplomas have recovered with significant increases recorded in all relevant disciplines except education which has remained constant

Table 4.9 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 Vs 06/07 for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total 07/08	Grand Total 06/07
Education Science	49	45
Humanities & Arts	293	152
Social Science, Business & Law	798	673
Science	643	397
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	257	173
Health & Welfare	57	14
Services	141	111
Combined	0	0
Totals	**2,238**	**1,565**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- There were increases across all disciplines for the Institute of Technology Sector with largest in Humanities & Arts and Health & Welfare

Figure 4.4 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for Institute of Technology Sector

- Females outnumber males in nearly all disciplines except for Science and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction

Table 4.10 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters (Level 9)	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	0	42	3	16	61
Education Science	153	596	725	23	1,497
Humanities & Arts	89	282	146	1	518
Social Science, Business & Law including;	175	1,586	547	21	2,329
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	70	343	79	19	511
Journalism & Information	2	9	1	0	12
Business & Administration	76	1,194	374	0	1,644
Law	27	40	93	2	162
Science	99	530	194	0	823
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	2	8	0	0	10
Life Sciences	18	115	0	0	133
Physical Sciences	19	30	23	0	72
Mathematics & Statistics	16	10	74	0	100
Computer Science & Use	44	367	97	0	508
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	58	307	231	0	596
Combined Engineering	19	117	79	0	215
Mechanics & Metal work	0	2	0	0	2
Electricity & Energy	21	71	19	0	111
Process Engineering	10	40	23	0	73
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	8	77	110	0	195
Agriculture	6	7	0	0	13
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	6	4	0	0	10
Veterinary	0	3	0	0	3
Health and Welfare	125	1,046	1,211	115	2,497
Combined Health & Welfare	6	123	24	0	143
Medicine & Diagnostics	65	331	181	0	577
Nursing & Caring	29	371	578	115	1,093
Dental Studies	4	3	0	0	7
Therapy & Rehabilitation & Counselling	20	107	349	0	476
Pharmacy	1	121	79	0	201
Services	3	62	99	0	164
Combined	4	0	0	0	4
Totals	**712**	**4,458**	**3,156**	**176**	**8,502**

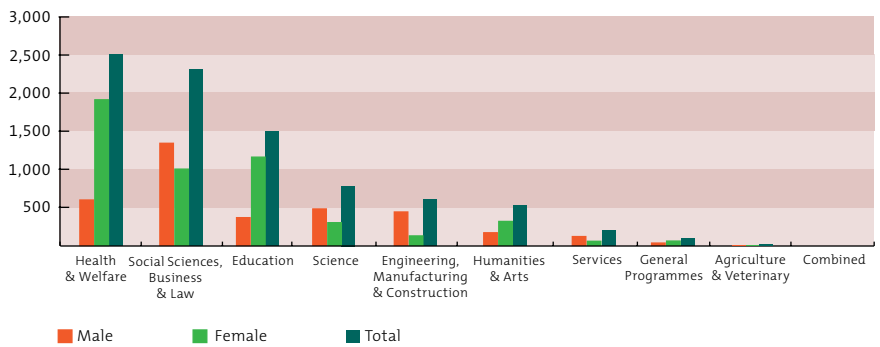
Table 4.11 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 Vs 06/07 for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total 07/08	Grand Total 06/07
General Programmes	61	57
Education Science	1,497	1,174
Humanities & Arts	518	484
Social Science, Business & Law	2,329	2,173
Science	823	821
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	596	653
Agriculture	13	8
Health & Welfare	2,497	2,369
Services	164	200
Combined	4	11
Totals	**8,502**	**7,950**

Red cell indicates a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- Education Science enrolments show the largest increase of 21.6% over 2006/07
- Enrolments on Part-Time Postgraduate courses also increased in Social Science, Business & Law and Health and welfare
- Slight decreases were noted in Science, Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction, Services and Combined

Figure 4.5 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector

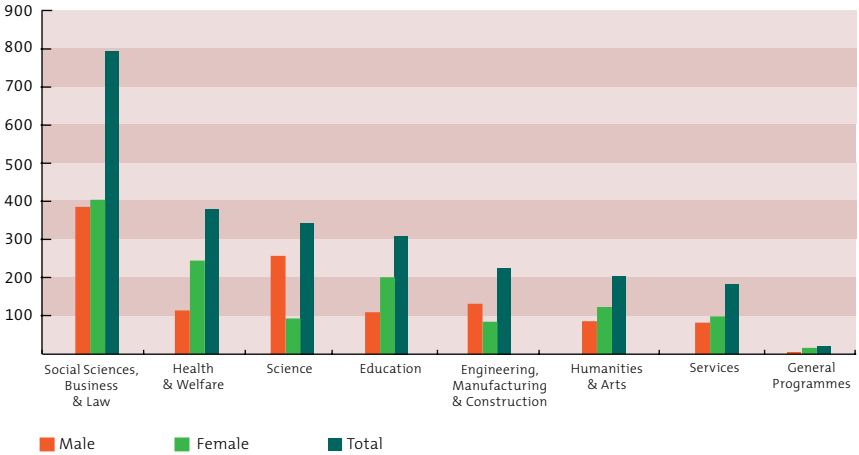


- Overall female enrolments outnumber males dominating Education Science and Health & Welfare
- Males enrolments are higher Social Science, Business & Law, Science, Services and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction

Table 4.12 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters (Level 9)	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total 07/08
General Programmes	1	0	2	35	38
Education Science	3	205	111	0	319
Humanities & Arts	5	148	3	23	179
Social Science, Business & Law including;	6	398	111	276	791
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	1	53	0	0	54
Journalism & Information	0	0	0	0	0
Business & Administration	5	345	111	276	737
Law	0	0	0	0	0
Science	24	290	42	26	382
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	2	6	0	0	8
Life Sciences	2	44	0	0	46
Physical Sciences	10	21	0	0	31
Mathematics & Statistics	0	14	0	0	14
Computer Science & Use	10	205	42	26	283
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	15	235	0	0	250
Combined Engineering	0	20	0	0	20
Mechanics & Metal work	2	4	0	0	6
Electricity & Energy	10	72	0	0	82
Process Engineering	1	89	0	0	90
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	2	50	0	0	52
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Welfare	1	215	97	20	333
Combined Health & Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
Medicine & Diagnostics	0	58	0	0	58
Nursing & Caring	0	19	47	0	66
Dental Studies	0	0	0	0	0
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	1	26	0	20	47
Pharmacy	0	112	50	0	162
Services	3	101	75	0	179
Combined	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**58**	**1,592**	**441**	**380**	**2,471**

Figure 4.6 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments 07/08 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector



- Overall female enrolments outnumber males particularly in Health & Welfare and Education Sciences with male enrolments highest in Science and Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction. This closely mirrors the gender breakdown and discipline choices of their undergraduate counterparts

SECTION 5/ GRADUATE DATA

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- Social Science, Business, Law and Arts and Humanities graduates constituted 48% of all undergraduate output in 2007
- PhD output has increased by 8.7% since 2006. The PhD output increased by 19% between 2005 and 2006
- Of those achieving a first class Honours Bachelor Degree in 2007 59% are female, unchanged from 2006
- Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction awarded the highest proportion of 1st class Honours in 2007

The Institute of Technology Sector

- 37% of undergraduate graduates are on Social Science, Business and Law courses
- 23% of undergraduate graduates are on Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses
- The proportion of males receiving an Honour is higher in the IoT sector than the University sector
- The highest proportion of 1st class honours were awarded in the Agriculture (23%) and Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction (22%) disciplines

Sectoral Trends

- Undergraduate graduates increased by 7.2% in the University Sector but decreased by 7.3% in the Institute of Technology Sector between 2006/2007
- Overall 94.5% of Level 8 graduates from the University Sector received an honour in their final degree compared to 87.5% in the Institute of Technology Sector. Considering that around 40% of Level 8 graduates in the Institute of Technology Sector started their academic careers at Level 6 or 7 their results compare very favourably to those of University Sector graduates

Table 5.1 Graduates 2007 by Gender, level and Field of Study the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Undergraduate				Postgraduate					
	Cert/Diploma Total		Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)* Total		Cert/Diploma Total		Masters (Level 9) Total		PhD (Level 10) Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Programmes	15	110	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0
Education Science	20	60	421	1,390	391	1,390	138	332	9	11
Humanities & Arts	208	536	1,569	3,023	69	158	564	910	55	72
Social Science, Business & Law including;	231	395	1,866	2,387	486	560	1,377	1,522	62	72
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	9	163	458	836	58	139	333	535	31	44
Journalism & Information	0	0	14	17	8	12	17	38	0	0
Business & Administration	183	191	1,125	1,135	343	361	827	665	20	13
Law	39	41	269	399	77	48	200	284	11	15
Science	30	11	1,270	1,163	129	97	462	367	214	188
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	3	1	372	540	0	0	19	10	21	29
Life Sciences	9	5	143	321	16	16	47	131	48	88
Physical Sciences	2	1	202	157	2	2	49	45	71	46
Mathematics & Statistics	0	0	123	61	48	58	25	24	11	7
Computer Science & Use	15	4	430	84	63	21	322	157	63	18
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	3	2	919	260	84	47	258	143	119	32
Combined Engineering	1	1	319	63	36	21	76	17	57	7
Mechanics & Metal work	0	0	95	16	0	0	7	8	6	0
Electricity & Energy	0	1	118	12	4	0	66	15	37	9
Process Engineering	2	0	132	60	14	5	40	34	8	12
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	0	0	255	109	30	21	69	69	11	4
Agriculture	7	49	126	106	0	0	14	15	10	13
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	7	30	91	49	0	0	11	13	8	9
Veterinary	0	19	35	57	0	0	3	2	2	4
Health & Welfare	170	278	581	2,393	168	1,337	164	524	55	75
Combined Health & Welfare	0	0	18	49	1	8	9	45	1	0
Medicine & Diagnostics	92	31	309	418	48	45	83	113	46	59
Nursing & Caring	26	90	101	1,309	46	1,046	16	125	0	2
Dental Studies	1	30	26	45	8	15	6	7	1	1
Therapy & Rehabilitation & Counselling	51	127	77	478	55	206	40	209	4	7
Pharmacy	0	0	50	94	10	17	10	25	3	6
Services	738	431	12	16	53	47	67	58	6	1
Combined	2	9	9	13	0	0	5	1	3	2
Totals	**1,424**	**1,881**	**6,733**	**10,751**	**1,380**	**3,636**	**3,051**	**3,886**	**533**	**466**

- Between them Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law graduates constituted 50.4% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2007 down from 52.5% in 2006
- Science graduates constituted 13.8% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates down from 15% in 2006 while Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction graduates constituted 6.7% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2007 down from 7% in 2006
- Education graduates constituted 10.3% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2007 up from 7.9% in 2006
- Female graduates outnumber males 4:1 in Health and Welfare disciplines and 4:1 in Education disciplines
- PhD graduates are the only level of graduate that have a greater proportion of males

Figure 5.1 Full-Time Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Graduates 2007 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector

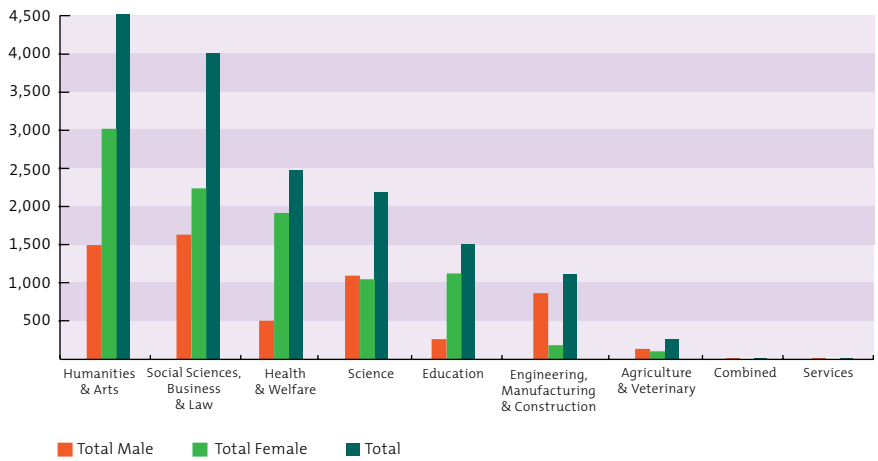


Figure 5.2 Part-Time Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Graduates 2007 by Gender and Field of Study for the University Sector

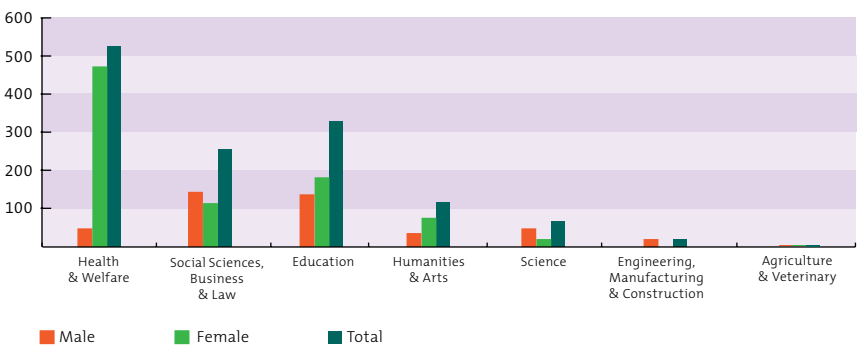


Table 5.2 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Gender for the University Sector

	M	F	T
1st Class Honours	42%	58%	100%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 1)	38%	62%	100%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 2)	39%	61%	100%
Other Honours & Unclassified	38%	62%	100%
Pass	38%	62%	100%

- Males receiving a 1st class honour increased by one percentage point since 2006. The proportion of males receiving an Other Honour and Unclassified increased from 20% in 2006 to 38% in 2007
- Overall 93% of female and 93% of male graduates received an honour in 2007

Table 5.3 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Discipline for the University Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	1h1	2h1	2h2	Other Hons and Unclassified	Pass	Total
Education Science	10.57%	48.67%	34.17%	3.29%	3.29%	100%
Humanities & Arts	8.08%	35.71%	24.84%	28.71%	2.66%	100%
Social Science, Business & Law including;	17.91%	51.47%	22.70%	5.88%	2.04%	100%
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	15.46%	46.60%	22.10%	13.21%	2.63%	100%
Journalism & Information	16.13%	54.84%	9.68%	3.23%	16.13%	100%
Business & Administration	18.92%	50.09%	26.17%	3.01%	1.81%	100%
Law	19.31%	65.42%	12.72%	1.50%	1.05%	100%
Science	21.34%	40.87%	24.10%	7.28%	6.41%	100%
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	17.43%	47.15%	20.72%	4.61%	10.09%	100%
Life Sciences	21.98%	49.78%	23.92%	3.23%	1.08%	100%
Physical Sciences	23.96%	28.69%	28.13%	10.86%	8.36%	100%
Mathematics & Statistics	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Computer Science & Use	13.84%	36.84%	30.02%	14.04%	5.26%	100%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	29.38%	33.84%	25.25%	6.31%	5.22%	100%
Combined Engineering	23.95%	33.09%	28.64%	12.84%	1.48%	100%
Mechanics & Metal work	36.04%	27.03%	27.93%	0.00%	9.01%	100%
Electricity & Energy	29.23%	31.54%	20.00%	9.23%	10.00%	100%
Process Engineering	29.78%	40.45%	21.35%	6.18%	2.25%	100%
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	33.24%	34.34%	24.45%	0.00%	7.97%	100%
Agriculture	10.34%	36.64%	38.36%	0.86%	13.79%	100%
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	8.57%	37.14%	45.00%	1.43%	7.86%	100%
Veterinary	13.04%	35.87%	28.26%	0.00%	22.83%	100%
Health & Welfare	9.18%	23.97%	17.78%	23.50%	25.58%	100%
Combined Health & Welfare	10.74%	9.73%	9.40%	40.94%	29.19%	100%
Medicine & Diagnostics	4.67%	0.00%	12.72%	39.61%	43.00%	100%
Nursing & Caring	7.03%	21.69%	2669%	20.20%	24.39%	100%
Dental Studies	4.23%	0.00%	0.00%	47.89%	47.89%	100%
Therapy and Rehabilitation & Counselling	15.83%	56.65%	14.21%	11.69%	1.62%	100%
Pharmacy	17.35%	48.98%	27.55%	3.06%	3.06%	100%
Services	10.00%	60.00%	20.00%	10.00%	0.00%	100%
Combined	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0%
Totals	**14.21%**	**39.54%**	**24.23%**	**14.74%**	**7.28%**	**100%**

- The proportion of 1st class honours awarded in Education, Social Sciences, Business & Law, Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction and Health & Welfare all increased in 2007
- Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction awarded the highest proportion of 1st class Honours in 2007

Table 5.4 Graduates 2007 by Gender, Level and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Undergraduate				Postgraduate					
	Cert/Diploma Total		Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Total		Cert/ Diploma Total		Masters (Level 9) Total		PhD (Level 10) Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Programmes	37	29	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Science	9	66	0	0	23	54	19	41	0	0
Humanities & Arts	281	469	244	526	12	46	37	75	1	1
Social Science, Business & Law including;	1,644	2,724	1,512	1,946	155	93	215	283	2	2
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	79	199	165	192	0	1	4	18	0	0
Journalism & Information	11	20	15	37	0	0	8	8	0	0
Business & Administration	1,458	2,273	1,295	1,629	103	37	200	252	2	2
Law	96	232	37	88	52	55	3	5	0	0
Science	707	497	522	284	68	15	96	56	23	14
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	13	3
Life Sciences	130	229	77	143	0	0	1	22	8	3
Physical Sciences	129	94	78	53	0	0	4	1	1	7
Mathematics & Statistics	9	3	7	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
Computer Science & Use	439	171	360	85	68	15	87	28	1	1
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	3,001	305	1,204	198	13	4	73	49	3	5
Combined Engineering	167	10	6	2	6	1	10	2	2	0
Mechanics & Metal work	297	17	195	17	0	0	2	0	1	0
Electricity & Energy	617	37	229	28	0	0	14	0	0	1
Process Engineering	174	55	128	69	7	3	31	40	0	2
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	1,746	186	646	82	0	0	16	7	0	2
Agriculture	297	92	50	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	296	67	50	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Welfare	170	789	148	1,263	17	53	6	6	1	0
Combined Health & Welfare	29	62	15	88	1	0	4	4	1	0
Medicine & Diagnostics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing & Caring	2	36	51	516	4	43	2	2	0	0
Dental Studies	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Therapy & Rehabilitation & Counselling	110	646	63	595	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy	29	30	19	64	12	10	0	0	0	0
Services	446	613	246	324	14	9	47	70	2	2
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	**6,592**	**5,584**	**3,928**	**4,573**	**302**	**274**	**488**	**580**	**32**	**24**

- In line with the Institute of Technology Sector enrolment trends, graduate output at Level 6 decreased from 13,406 in 2006 to 12,176 in 2007. Level 8 graduates also decreased from 8,898 in 2006 to 8,501 in 2007
- Female Institute of Technology Sector graduates outnumber males in all fields except Science (62% male), Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction (88% male) and Agriculture (76%); overall, 51% of Institute of Technology Sector graduates are male
- While the overall cohort remains small, 66% of Level 10 graduates are in the Science field, up from 50% in 2006

Figure 5.3 Full-Time Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Graduates 2007 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

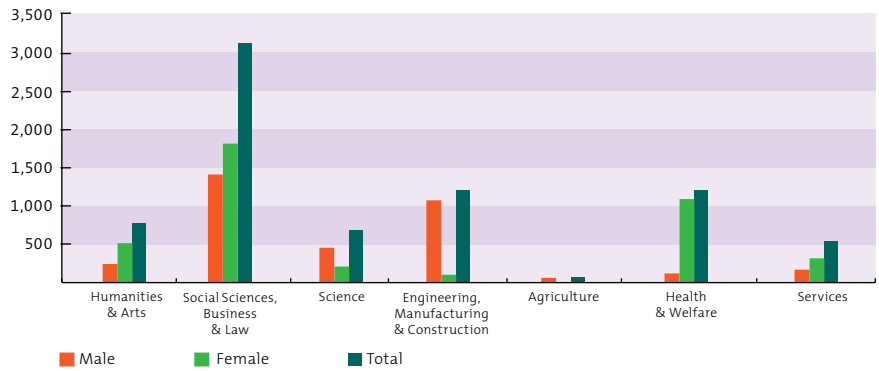


Figure 5.4 Part-Time Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Graduates 2007 by Gender and Field of Study for the Institute of Technology Sector

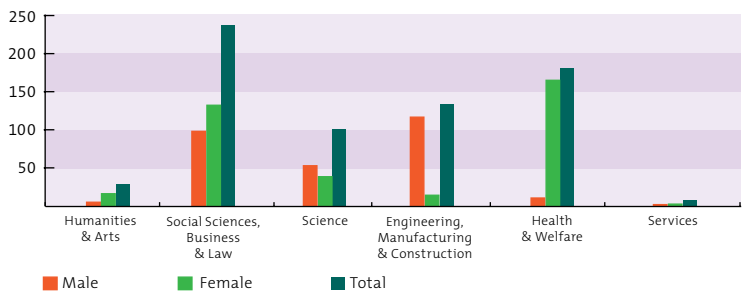


Table 5.5 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Gender for the Institutes of Technology Sector

	M	F	T
1st Class Honours	44%	56%	100%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 1)	40%	60%	100%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 2)	46%	54%	100%
Other Honours & Unclassified	0%	100%	100%
Pass	57%	43%	100%

- A higher proportion of males received 1st and 2nd class honours in the Institute of Technology Sector than the University Sector in 2007
- A higher proportion of males than females were awarded a pass in their Degree in 2007

Table 5.6 % Breakdown of Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Discipline for the Institute of Technology Sector

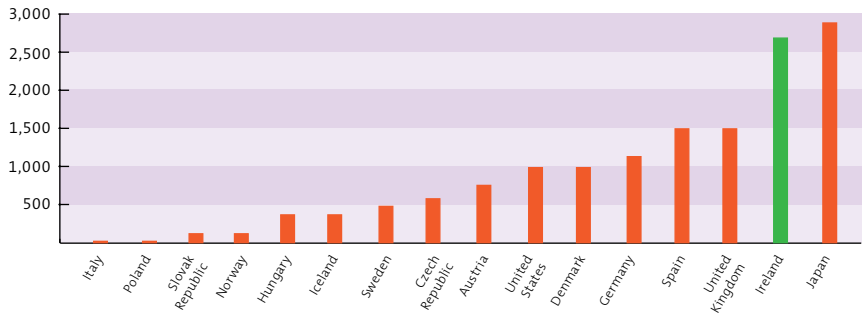
Field of Study by Selected ISCED	1h1	2h1	2h2	Other Hons and Unclassified	Pass	Total
General Programmes	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	78.6%	7.1%	100%
Education Science	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Humanities & Arts	19.4%	46.3%	28.7%	0.0%	5.6%	100%
Social Science, Business & Law including;	12.1%	37.4%	37.6%	0.0%	12.2%	99%
Combined Social Sciences, Business & Law	7.4%	35.0%	42.9%	0.0%	13.1%	98%
Journalism & Information	28.0%	44.0%	24.0%	0.0%	4.0%	100%
Business & Administration	12.6%	37.9%	36.8%	0.0%	12.4%	100%
Law	13.4%	34.5%	42.9%	0.0%	9.2%	100%
Science	21.6%	26.7%	32.9%	0.0%	16.2%	97%
Combined Science, Mathematics & Computing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Life Sciences	16.0%	27.4%	44.0%	0.0%	12.6%	100%
Physical Sciences	24.5%	25.5%	36.3%	0.0%	13.7%	100%
Mathematics & Statistics	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Computer Science & Use	24.6%	28.0%	28.0%	0.0%	19.5%	100%
Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction	18.0%	31.1%	32.8%	0.0%	18.0%	100%
Combined Engineering	25.0%	25.0%	37.5%	0.0%	12.5%	100%
Mechanics & Metal work	23.8%	29.8%	31.1%	0.0%	15.2%	100%
Electricity & Energy	29.5%	18.6%	20.5%	0.0%	31.4%	100%
Process Engineering	16.5%	38.1%	35.1%	0.0%	10.3%	100%
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	12.9%	34.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Agriculture	22.9%	44.3%	30.0%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	22.9%	44.3%	30.0%	0.0%	2.9%	100%
Veterinary	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Health & Welfare	16.2%	40.8%	32.2%	0.3%	10.5%	100%
Combined Health & Welfare	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Medicine & Diagnostics	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Nursing & Caring	17.1%	34.0%	34.0%	0.0%	14.8%	100%
Dental Studies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Therapy and Rehabilitation	12.5%	48.3%	32.6%	0.6%	6.0%	100%
Pharmacy	0.0%	60.0%	25.5%	0.0%	14.5%	100%
Services	9.4%	27.8%	51.3%	0.3%	11.2%	100%
Combined	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Totals	**15.3%**	**36.5%**	**35.5%**	**0.2%**	**12.4%**	**100%**

- Science and Agriculture had the highest proportion of 1st class honours awarded in 2007

International perspective

This section contains a comparative perspective of graduate output in selected OECD countries.

Figure 5.7 % of Tertiary Type B Graduates to the Population at Typical Age of Graduation 2006 for selected OECD Countries

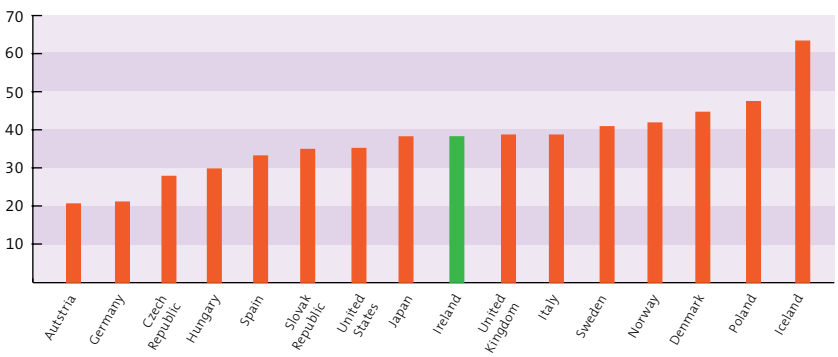


Source: Education at a Glance 2008, OECD

Tertiary Type B graduates correspond to Higher Certificate, University Certificate, Ordinary Degree and University Diploma graduates.

- The mean for selected OECD countries is just over 9%. At 27%, graduation rates from tertiary type B programmes in Ireland are notably higher than in other selected OECD countries. While this difference is considerable, it is important to note that Tertiary Type B programmes may differ in length in different countries and in turn impact on the participation and graduation rates

Figure 5.8 % of Tertiary Type A Graduates to the Population at Typical Age of Graduation 2006 for selected OECD Countries

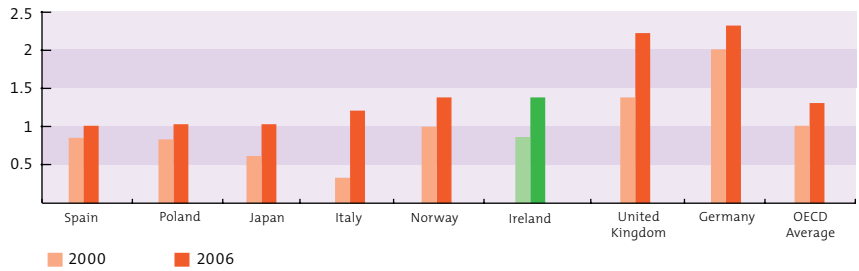


Source: Education at a Glance 2008, OECD

Tertiary Type A graduates correspond to Honours Bachelor Degree and Masters Graduates

- Iceland produces the highest output of graduates for tertiary type A education at 63% of the population at typical age of graduation
- The graduation rates of the population at the typical age of graduation in Ireland for tertiary type A education are just above the mean rate (39%) for the selected OECD countries

Figure 5.9 Trends in Net Graduation Rates in Advanced Research Qualifications in Selected OECD Countries, 2000 and 2006



Source: Education at a Glance 2008

Advanced Research Qualifications refer to Tertiary programmes that lead directly to the award of an advanced research qualification (PhD)

Figure 5.10 % Increase in Graduates across Selected European Countries 2000 - 2006

Selected Countries	% increase 2000 – 2006
Spain	11.1
Poland	25
Japan	66.7
Italy	200
Norway	30
Ireland	44.4
United Kingdom	57.1
Germany	15
OECD Average	**30**

- The net graduation rate for Ireland in 2006 at 1.3 matches the 2006 OECED average. In the selected countries only the United Kingdom and Germany show net graduation rates higher than the OECED average
- While all countries show an increase in net graduation rates between 2000 and 2006, Ireland shows a 44.4% increase, higher than the OECED average increase of 30%

SECTION 6/ **STUDENTS DETAILS**

KEY POINTS

The University Sector

- The number of full time enrolments is in general increasing across the age spectrum. The increasing number of mature students may partly be due to increasing numbers of graduates progressing to postgraduate level
- The number of mature (+23) new entrants increased by 6.1% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- NUIG remains the college with the greatest diversity of Irish students by province with 60.8% hailing from Connaught
- The number of international students enrolled on full-time programmes increased by 6.1% in 2007/2008
- The greatest proportion of overseas students enrolled in the University Sector in 2007/2008 came from North America

The Institute of Technology Sector

- The number of new entrants 17–24 declined by 5.5% between 2006/2007 and 2007/2008
- The number of mature 23+ new entrants increased by 6%
- Only 2.1% of students attending the Institute of Technology Sector were from outside the Republic of Ireland, in comparison to 12.2% of University Sector Enrolments
- Enrolment numbers from within the EU has declined by 76% on those enrolments for 2006/2007

Table 6.1 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 07/08 for the University Sector

	2007/2008			2006/2007
Age	M	F	Total	Total
17 and under	578	976	1,554	1,507
18	3,712	5,700	9,412	9,340
19	6,136	9,064	15,200	14,732
20	6,231	9,668	15,899	15,289
21	5,352	7,463	12,815	12,221
22	3,368	4,214	7,582	7,439
23	1,936	2,309	4,245	4,298
24	1,363	1,834	3,197	3,184
25–29	4,072	5,198	9,270	8,966
30 and over	3,240	4,597	7,837	7,267
Age Unknown	9	13	22	20
Total	**35,997**	**51,036**	**87,033**	**84,263**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

Figure 6.1 % Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 03/04 Vs 07/08 for the University Sector

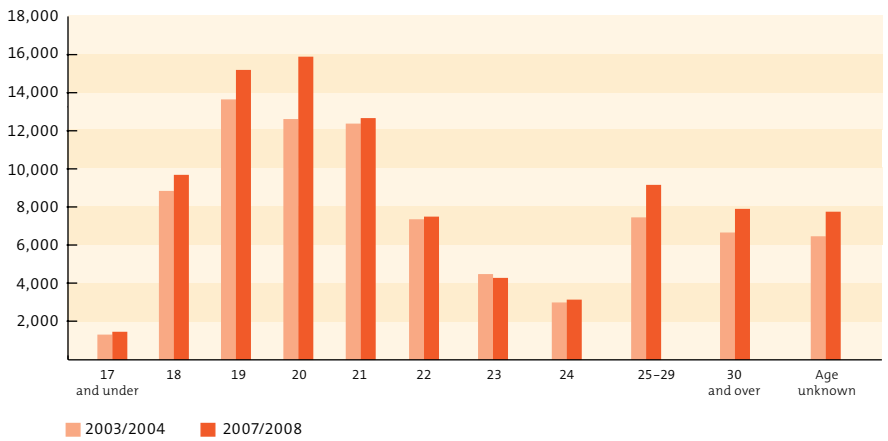


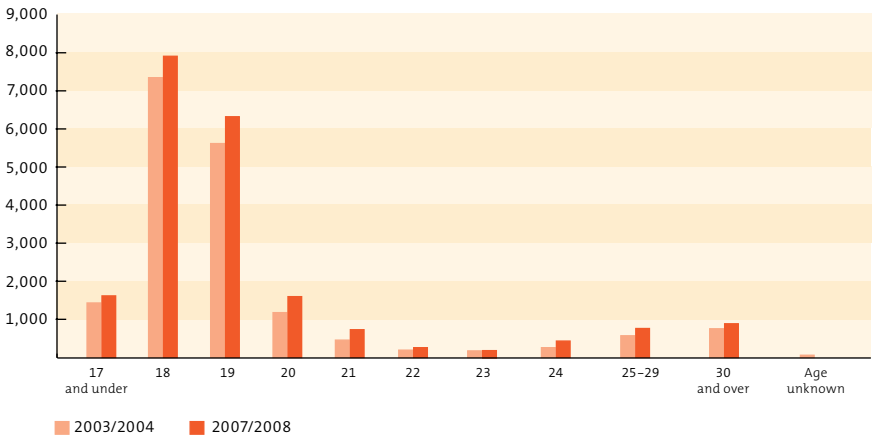
Table 6.2 Age Distribution of Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants 07/08 for the University Sector

	2007/2008			2006/2007
Age	M	F	Total	Total
17 and under	569	961	1,530	1,497
18	3,152	4,779	7,931	7,900
19	2,641	3,647	6,288	5,975
20	609	949	1,558	1,384
21	292	364	656	482
22	122	151	273	189
23	62	95	157	125
24	183	221	404	363
25–29	290	434	724	748
30 and over	309	514	823	755
Age Unknown	2	3	5	1
Total	**8,231**	**12,118**	**20,349**	**19,419**

Red cells indicate a decline in new entrants from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

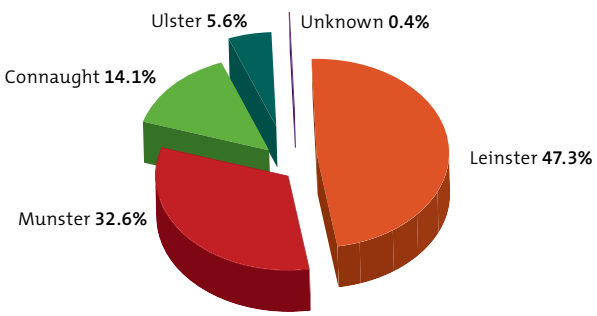
- The number of students increased across nearly all ages and age groups. Even though the 25–29 category recorded a minor decrease in numbers (3.2%), the Mature Student age group increased overall by 6.1%

Figure 6.2 % Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants 03/04 Vs 07/08 for the University Sector



- The age profile of 2007/2008 new entrants across all age groups looks remarkably similar to that of the 2003/2004 cohort

Figure 6.3 Domiciliary of Origin of Full-time Students in Ireland by Province for the University Sector



** Ulster includes all 9 counties.*

Table 6.3 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments by Origin and College of Study: Irish Domiciled Students for the University Sector

Province	UCD	UCC	NUIG	TCD	NUIM	DCU	UL	MIC	SPD	MDI	NCAD	RCSI	St Angelas's
Connaught	6.5	1.5	60.8	6.4	7.2	6.2	11.7	14.1	13.5	12.2	7.2	12.3	62.8
Leinster	78.3	6.9	15.6	76.7	80.9	81.0	16.1	5.6	66.9	71.7	77.4	46.9	12.3
Munster	8.0	91.3	15.0	8.5	3.5	5.2	71.0	79.9	4.0	7.9	5.9	13.9	13.9
Ulster	6.8	0.0	8.2	8.5	8.4	7.6	1.3	0.4	13.3	8.2	9.5	4.3	11.0
Unknown Ireland	0.4	0.0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	22.5	0
Sum	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- As in previous years the proportion of Irish domiciled students from Dublin increased in nearly all institutions

- NUIG is the most diverse university with nearly 40% of its cohort's domiciliary of origin outside of Connaught

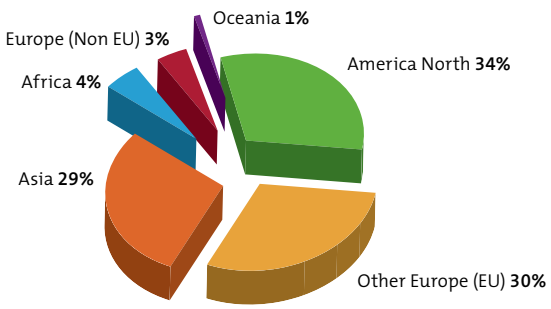
Table 6.4 Domiciliary Origin of all Full-time Enrolments 07/08 for the University Sector

Country of Origin	M	F	Total 07/08	Total 06/07
Ireland	31,505	45,464	76,969	74,775
Other Europe (EU)	1,291	1,712	3,003	2,754
Europe (Non EU)	106	157	263	350
Africa	242	175	417	440
America North	1,207	2,107	3,314	2,914
America South	26	15	41	41
Asia	1,482	1,294	2,776	2,775
Oceania	44	49	93	66
Unknown	5	5	10	73
Other	89	58	147	75
Total	**35,997**	**51,036**	**87,033**	**84,263**

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- 88.4% of full-time students are Irish reflecting the increased attraction of the University Sector to foreign students. The only category to decline was the non- EU sector possible due to the inclusion of students from former accession states

Figure 6.4 Non-Irish Domiciled Students by Region of Domicile, 07/08 for the University Sector



Total = 9,907

- The proportion of students from EU states increased to 30% in 2007/2008 from 29% in 2006/2007
- The greatest proportion of overseas students enrolled in the University Sector on full-time courses in 2006/2007, were from North America (34%). This is the second year running where North American students form the largest bloc

Table 6.5 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

Age	2007/2008 M	F	Total	2006/2007 Total
17 and under	718	622	1,340	1,363
18	3,479	2,782	6,261	6,845
19	4,972	4,359	9,331	10,263
20	4,854	4,605	9,459	9,695
21	3,982	3,874	7,856	7,879
22	2,423	2,348	4,771	5,233
23	1,400	1,184	2,584	2,761
24	1,004	700	1,704	1,777
25–29	2,249	1,855	4,104	3,781
30 and over	1,768	2,093	3,861	3,290
Age Unknown	11	4	15	0
Total	**26,860**	**24,426**	**51,286**	**52,887**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008

Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- The data shows that the number of 17–24 year olds in the system has declined
- The proportion of 17–18 year olds of full-time enrolments declined by 8.3% in the same time period
- The number of 23–30+ students increased however by 5.5%. This may in part be due to the increasing numbers studying at postgraduate level and the growing number of mature students returning to higher education

Figure 6.5 % Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments 03/04 Vs 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

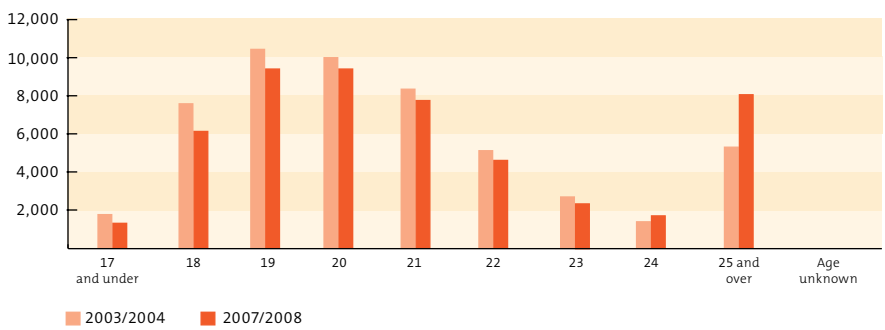


Table 6.6 Age distribution of Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

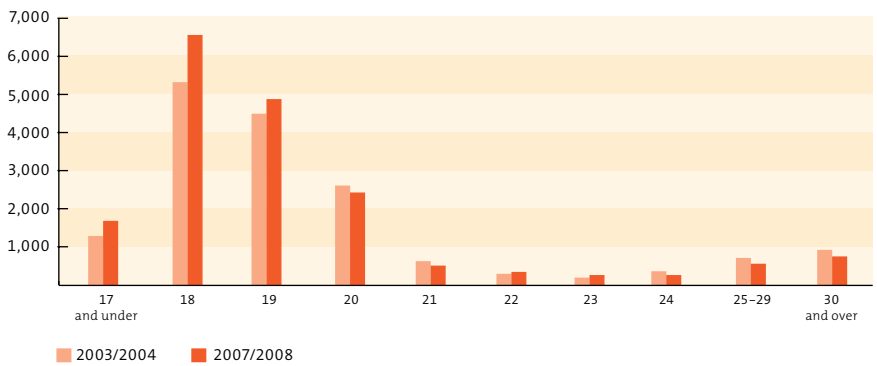
AGE	2007/2008 M	2007/2008 F	2007/2008 Total	2006/2007 Total
17 and under	715	620	1,335	1,349
18	3013	2335	5,348	5,728
19	2402	2009	4,411	4,758
20	821	689	1,510	1,512
21	349	267	616	568
22	168	132	300	309
23	111	68	179	187
24	167	122	289	315
25–29	350	326	676	761
30 and over	417	519	936	871
Age Unknown	2	1	3	0
Total	**8,515**	**7,088**	**15,603**	**16,358**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008

Red cells indicate a decline in new entrants from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

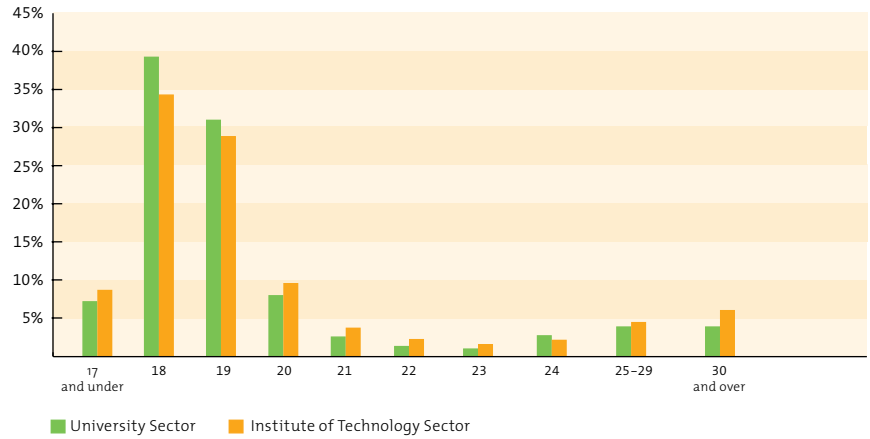
- Nearly all age groups showed a decrease in 2007/2008. The 17–20 age group decreased by 5.5% on new entrants for 2006/2007

Figure 6.6 % Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants 03/04 Vs 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector



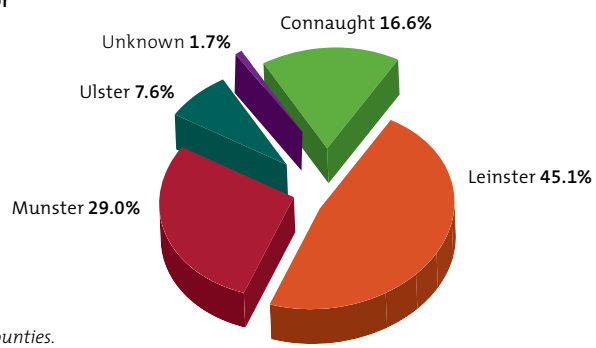
- The above graph illustrates that the number of students between the ages of 17–19 have decreased while mature students (23+) have increased

Figure 6.7 % Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants: the Institute of Technology Sector Vs the University Sector



- The age profile of new entrants to both sectors is broadly similar, though the University Sector has a higher proportion of younger new entrants (students aged 18 & 19)

Figure 6.8 Domiciliary of Origin of Full-time Students in Ireland by Province for the Institute of Technology Sector



** Ulster includes all 9 counties.*

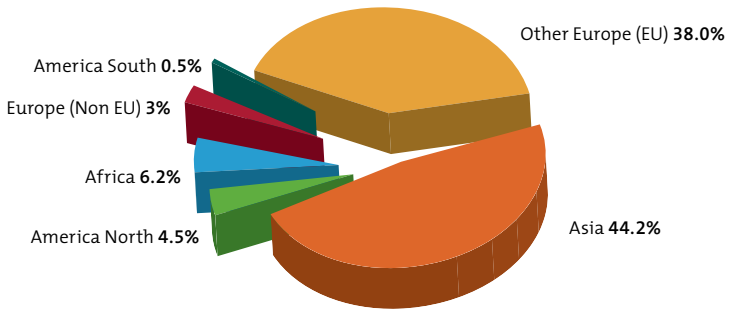
Table 6.7 Domiciliary Origin of all Full-time Enrolments 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector

Country of Origin	M	F	Total 07/08	Total 06/07
Ireland	26,234	23,951	50,185	50,441
Other Europe (EU)	209	212	421	1,765
Europe (Non EU)	19	18	37	58
Africa	40	28	68	130
America North	17	33	50	69
America South	2	4	6	
Asia	328	159	487	403
Oceania	0	2	2	9
Unknown	1	4	5	12
Other	10	15	25	0
Total	**26,860**	**24,426**	**51,286**	**52,887**

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science (2006/2007), HEA, 2007/2008

- With exception of Asia, enrolments from all regions are down. The largest single decline is in the 'Other Europe (EU)' category. EU new entrants are down over 76% on 2006/2007 enrolments. This decline accounts for 84% of total

Figure 6.9 Non-Irish Domiciled Students by Region of Domicile 07/08 for the Institute of Technology Sector



Total = 2,446 Students

- Only 2.1% of students attending IoTs were from outside the Republic of Ireland, in comparison to 12.2% of the University Sector enrolments
- The largest proportion of these overseas students came from Asia (44.2%), though students from within the EU make up the bulk (38.0%) of the remainder

SECTION 7/ **EQUAL ACCESS DATA COLLECTION 07/08**

KEY POINTS

- Just under three quarters of the institutes who participated in the data collection had response rates of 80% and over
- In both the University and Institute of Technology sectors the largest socioeconomic group for new entrants is Employer & Manager
- Students from non-manual, skilled-manual and semi-skilled-manual and unskilled backgrounds are better represented in the Institute of Technology sector
- Students with a specific learning disability are the largest category of new entrants indicating a disability
- 92% of new entrants were Irish in the University and Institute of Technology sectors

In 2007, twenty-six higher-education institutions gathered information for the first Equal Access Data Collection. This survey collected information on the social, economic and cultural background of new students who entered higher education. The collection was managed jointly by the National Access Office and the Statistics unit of the HEA and will be carried out on an annual basis.

This data will enhance the quality and transparency of information systems on the sector and strengthen capacity to evaluate the impact of policies aiming to increase access by under-represented groups such as mature students, people with disabilities and those from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds. The following section presents a summary of the key trends emerging from the data for the academic year 2007/2008.

Table 7.1 HEI Feedback to the Equal Access Data Collection Process (HEIs ranked by Response Rate to Survey)

Institute	Response Rates
UCD	100%
SPD	100%
MIC-UL	100%
NCAD	100%
UL	99%
NUIM	98%
Dundalk IT	98%
IT Sligo	98%
IT Tallaght	98%
IT Tralee	98%
Limerick IT	95%
IT Blanchardstown	94%
Cork IT	87%
Letterkenny IT	87%
IT Carlow	86%
Galway-Mayo IT	85%
IADT	84%
Mater Dei	80%
Tipperary Institute	80%
Athlone IT	78%
Waterford IT	73%
UCC	62%
DCU	32%
DIT	31%
NUIG	30%
TCD	24%
Overall	**72%**

Table 7.2 Socio-Economic Profile of Respondents for Whom a Classification was Assigned

Socio-Economic Group	University Sector %	Institute of Technology Sector %	National Profile %
Employer & Manager	20.2%	18.1%	19.3%
Higher Professional	13.2%	5.6%	9.7%
Lower Professional	11.1%	8.0%	9.7%
Non-Manual	9.7%	11.0%	10.3%
Skilled-Manual	9.9%	15.6%	12.5%
Semi-Skilled	5.1%	8.0%	6.4%
Unskilled	2.5%	5.3%	3.7%
Own Account	5.4%	7.3%	6.3%
Farmers	8.7%	8.6%	8.7%
Agricultural Workers	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
All other gainfully occupied and unknown	13.9%	11.9%	13.0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The estimates presented above are based on responses from 56% of the new entrant population. The data have been re-weighted by institution to account for the substantial variation in response rates across higher-education institutions.

- Within both the University and Institute of Technology sectors the largest socio-economic group is the Employer and Manager group, although this percentage is slightly higher for the University sector
- In the case of the Higher and Lower Professional the percentage of new entrants within these groups is significantly higher for the University sector
- The trend is reversed for the non-manual, skilled-manual, semi-skilled and unskilled workers where higher percentages of new entrants within these groups are found in the Institute of Technology sector

Table 7.3 New Entrants Indicating a Disability

Total Indicating a Disability	**1,389**	
Category of Disability	**%**	**% New Entrants**
Blindness, deafness, severe vision or hearing impairment	11.7%	0.5%
Physical Condition	13.4%	0.6%
Specific Learning Difficulty	49.8%	2.1%
Psych./Emotional Condition	13.1%	0.6%
Other, including chronic illness	22.2%	0.9%
% of All Entrants/Undergrads		4.2%
% Indicating Support Required	44.2%	1.9%

- At 49.8%, the largest category of student with a disability is those with specific learning disabilities. The smallest category are those who are blind, deaf, or have severe vision or hearing impairment
- Less than half of those (44.2%) who indicated a disability reported that they required

additional support

- It is estimated that 4.2% of all new entrants indicated they had one or more disabilities

Table 7.4 Ethnic/Cultural Background of New Entrants

	University Sector %	Institute of Technology Sector %	National Profile %
Irish	92.0%	92.1%	92.1%
Irish Traveller	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Any Other White Background	4.7%	4.1%	4.4%
African	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%
Any Other Black Background	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Chinese	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Any Other Asian Background	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Other	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The estimates presented above are based on responses from 69% of the new entrant population. The data have been re-weighted by institution to account for the variation in response rates across higher-education institutions.

- In both the University and Institute of Technology sectors 92% of new entrants were Irish. The distribution of new entrants amongst the other ethnic/cultural backgrounds is similar for both sectors
- The balance were from all other backgrounds with the majority of those indicating any other white background

SECTION 8/ **FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

KEY POINTS

- While there was little change in total apprenticeship recruitments between 2004, 2005 and 2006 there was an 18% decline between 2006 and 2007, followed by a 44% decline in 2008. This corresponds to 2998 fewer registrations in one year.

This section provides an introduction to the supply of skills emerging from Apprenticeships. The Institutes of Technology provide the education element of FÁS apprenticeships. This section provides an introduction to apprenticeship provision in the Institutes of Technology.

FÁS Apprenticeships[1]

Pre-specified standards for each craft are determined and agreed by FÁS and industry and are used to build the curriculum for each apprenticeship programme. Apprenticeships are aimed at developing the skills of the apprentice to meet the needs and demands of industry and the labour market. The minimum entry standard for apprenticeship recruitment is the Junior Certificate, but FÁS estimates that about 63% of registered apprentices hold a Leaving Certificate qualification. The awards discussed in this section are placed, as a set, at level 6 in the National Framework of Qualifications* (there are level 7 outcomes associated with awards in the set).

Programmes combine workplace, classroom and laboratory learning and are educational and training programmes for employed people. The Institutes of Technology (plus two colleges of further education) are providers for the Off-the-Job Phases 4 and 6 of the programme.

FÁS undertook a complete review of apprentice curricula in recent years. The new curricula are now being introduced in all trades on a phased basis, and will ensure that apprentices are fully prepared for modern technologies. In 2007, the Department of Education and Science funded a total upgrade of apprentice workshops and laboratories in Institutes of Technology in preparation for the new curriculum.

It is FÁS policy to increase the number of trade specialisations where this is required by industry. In 2007 new trades of Electronic Security Systems Installer and of Industrial Insulator were introduced following consultation with the appropriate industries and in 2008 the new trade of Farriery was introduced.

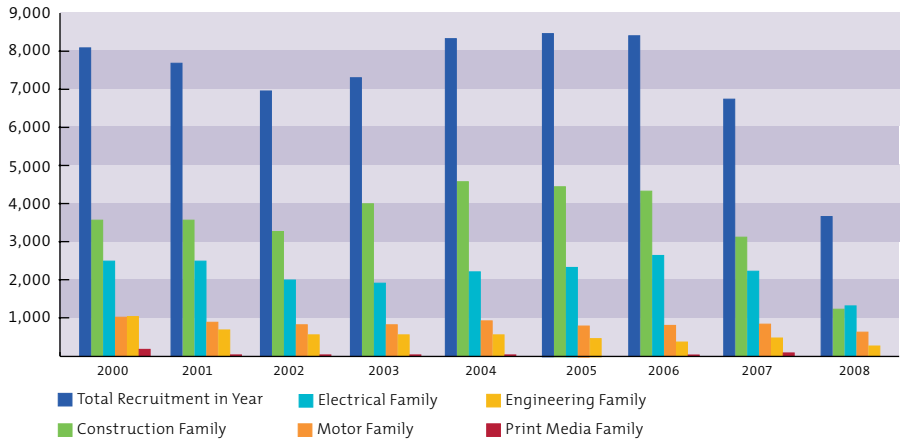
Registration of apprentices takes place continuously over the year. Employers who wish to recruit an apprentice must seek FÁS approval and the apprenticeship commences on registration of that apprentice with FÁS by the employer.

Apprentices are released by employers to attend Institutes of Technology for Phases 4 and 6 of their apprenticeship. These releases normally take place in the apprentice's second and third year of apprenticeship. The Institutes (and two Colleges of Further Education) provided 11,648 places on these courses in 2008.

On successful completion of an apprenticeship, a FETAC Level 6 advanced certificate is awarded; this is recognised nationally as the requirement for craftsperson status and has international status.

1 The data in this section was supplied by the DES Skills Initiative Unit, based on FÁS recruitment figures.

Fig 8.1 Apprenticeship Annual Recruitment by FAS Trade Family



Source: Skills Initiative Unit analysis of FÁS Recruitment figures

- There was an increase in total recruitment from 1,857 apprentices in 1995 to 8,290 in 2006 reflecting the strong growth in the construction sector over that time period. It is clear also from the above graph that total recruitment is sensitive to the economic climate from year to year, as the recruitment needs of employers changed due to the slowdowns in construction in 2001/2 and 2007/08.
- While there was little change in total apprenticeship recruitments between 2004, 2005 and 2006 there was an 18% decline between 2006 and 2007, followed by a 44% decline in 2008. This corresponds to 2998 fewer registrations in one year.
- The Construction Family of apprenticeships cover the many individual trades associated with the construction industry and they show the largest decreases in the 07–08 period at 60% or 1,874 apprentices less.
- No shortages are expected in the construction occupations as the demand for construction craft personnel will decline as construction activity slows.
- The Electrical Family of trades has shown substantial growth and has maintained recruitment at historically high levels through 2006 and 2007, but recruitment declined by 44% or 1016 apprentices in 2008.
- Recruitment into the Engineering Family of trades has stabilised since 2005. Within this family, Fitting apprentice registrations have shown a 19% increase between 2006 and 2007 to 203 recruits, but declined in 2008 by 69 recruits, or 34%. On the other hand the precision manufacturing trade of tool making has reduced from registrations in excess of 100 registrations per annum between 1996 and 2001 to a low of 15 registrations in 2007 increasing slightly to 21 registrations in 2008.
- The Motor Family of trades after a decline in the first half of the decade shows minimal change across the period 2005 to 2007, but declined by 9% in 2008 with almost half of the reduction occurring in the construction related Construction Plant Fitting trade.
- The Printing and Paper trades declined as technology changed, but introduction of a new curriculum has resulted in a substantial increase during 2007, followed by a reduction in 2008.

Fáilte Ireland Courses

Fáilte Ireland courses are designed to develop skills in areas such as tourism, hospitality, bar & restaurant operation and professional cookery.

Qualifications obtained through craft programmes are awarded by the Further Education and Training Awards Council (FETAC) and are at the levels FETAC level 5 Certificate or FETAC Level 6 Advanced Certificate. Fáilte Ireland professional craft courses are delivered by the Institutes of Technology and are not points related. However education to Leaving Certificate standard is desirable. Courses combine periods in college with periods in industry designed to provide on the job experience. Graduates of these programmes are qualified to obtained employment in their area of award or can progress to further qualifications with Fáilte Ireland.

Enrolment data on these courses is currently being collected through the student record system and will be reported in the next edition of this publication.