

The top half of the cover features a close-up photograph of several books and a spiral-bound notebook. The books have blue and green covers, and the notebook has a silver spiral binding. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white surface.

HEA

Higher Education Authority
An tÚdarás um Ard-Oideachas

HIGHER EDUCATION

Key Facts and Figures

05/06

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Further information is available from the Statistics Section in the Higher Education Authority:
<http://www.hea.ie/index.cfm/page/category/id/142>

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

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Foreword by Mr. Michael Kelly,
Chairman, Higher Education Authority

This Digest is the second in a series of annual statistical publications from the HEA's Statistics Unit. It provides an overview of enrolment and output for designated institutions and institutes of technology (including Dublin Institute of Technology). It is designed to be a convenient reference document for higher education institutions, interested public service bodies, Government departments, research organisations, and the wider public. This document provides a basis from which policy analysis can be conducted, but it does not present a critique of higher education policy.

This Digest provides an insight into current and future trends in higher education. In addition to the contents of last year's Digest this edition presents statistics on how Ireland compares to selected countries in terms of output by level.

With the passing of the 2006 Institutes of Technology Act, the HEA assumed the role of data collection for the Institutes of Technology and Dublin Institute of Technology. For the purposes of this Digest the Department of Education and Science provided the data relating to the Institutes of Technology and Dublin Institute of Technology.

This Digest should be used in conjunction with the previous edition as a reference document. In addition, future publications focusing on high point CAO acceptors and a 2006/2007 statistics digest are planned for this year.

On behalf of the Authority, I welcome this Digest and look forward to further publications in the series. I wish to thank the participating institutions and the Statistic section of the Department of Education & Science for their ongoing cooperation with the HEA.

Michael Kelly
Chairman
April 2007

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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 university-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 Universities was March 1st 2006 while the date for the Institutes of Technology was October 31st 2005.

Student Record System (SRS)

The SRS is a new 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.

Institution Groups

At the time of this data collection the following institutions were designated under the HEA: the 7 universities, The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, National College of Art and Design, St. Patrick's College of Education, Mary Immaculate College and Mater Dei Institute of Education. For the purposes of this bulletin these institutions as a group will be referred to as Designated Institutions.

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

KEY POINTS

Designated Institutions

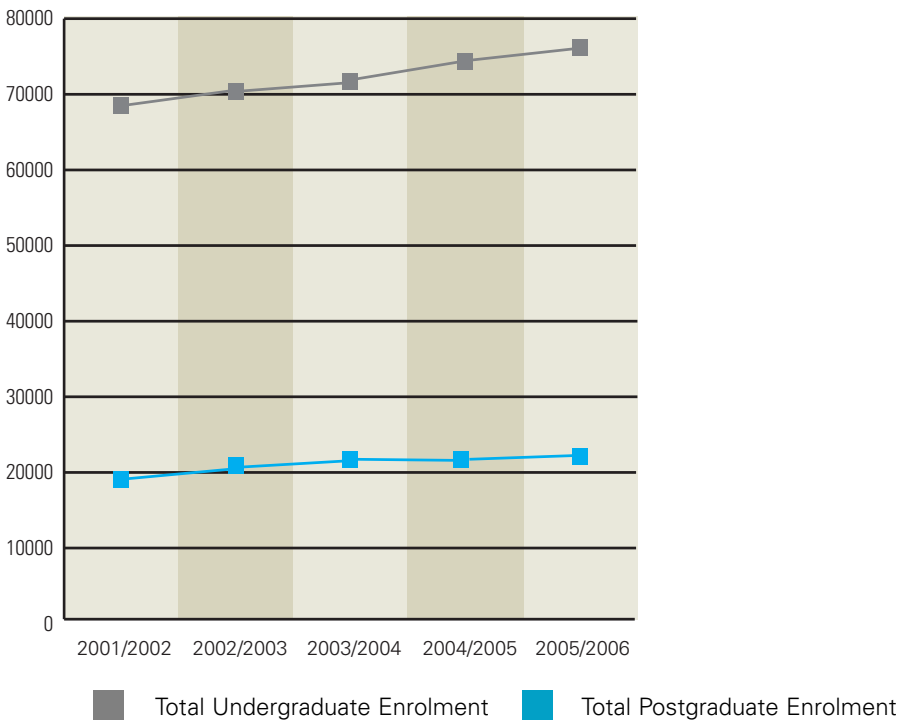
- > Enrolments increased by 12% since 2001/2002, though the rate of increase is slowing
- > Undergraduate new entrants increased by 5% since 2001/2002, again showing a slowing of pace and remaining almost static for the past 3 years
- > Undergraduate and postgraduate output has increased by 19% since 2001/2002, albeit declining by 1% between 2004 and 2005

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > Post-graduate enrolment levels at the Institutes of Technology, not traditionally a large part of Institute enrolment cohorts, are increasing rapidly

Table 1.1 Enrolment Trends '01/'02 – '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

Undergraduate	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	% increase '01/'02 – '05/'06
Full-Time	61,804	63,209	64,531	65,300	66,834	8.1%
Part-Time	7,148	7,504	7,204	9,727	8,742	22.3%
Total Enrolment	68,952	70,713	71,735	75,027	75,576	9.6%
Postgraduate						
Full-time	12,536	14,078	15,350	15,339	15,688	25.1%
Part-time	6,795	7,338	6,689	6,977	7,573	11.4%
Total Enrolment	19,331	21,416	22,039	22,316	23,261	20.3%
Total Enrolment	88,283	92,129	93,774	97,343	98,837	12.0%

Figure 1.1 Total Enrolment Trends by Level '01/'02 – '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

■ Overall enrolment increased by 12% from '01/'02 to '05/'06. Enrolment increases are however slowing down with a 1.5% increase between '04/'05 and '05/'06 compared to a 4% increase between '03/'04 and '04/'05

■ Overall postgraduate enrolments are increasing at a faster pace with a 4.2% increase between '04/'05 and '05/'06 and a 0.73% increase between '03/'04 and '04/'05

Table 1.2 Enrolment Trends '01/'02 – '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT

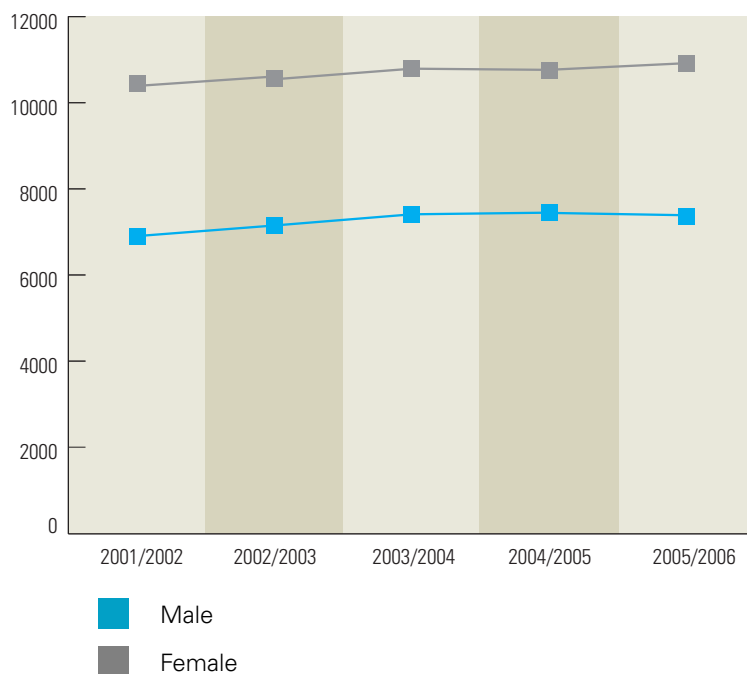
	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	% increase '01/'02 – '05/'06
Full Time Undergraduate	48,533	49,957	51,798	50,424	51,517	6.1%
Full Time Postgraduate	832	1,041	1,194	1,235	1,325	59.3%
Overall Enrolment	49,385	50,998	52,992	51,659	52,842	7.0%

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science

- Undergraduate enrolments at the Institutes of Technology have shadowed the increases found at university level
- Post-graduate enrolment levels at the Institutes of Technology, not traditionally a large part of Institute enrolment cohorts, are increasing rapidly. Numerically, however, they remain at less than 10% the size of university full-time postgraduate enrolment levels from 2001/02 to 2005/06

Table 1.3 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends '01/'02 – '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	% increase '01/'02 – '05/'06
Male	6,833	6,971	7,224	7,243	7,157	4.7%
Female	10,418	10,388	10,793	10,678	10,956	5.2%
Total	17,251	17,359	18,017	17,921	18,113	5.0%

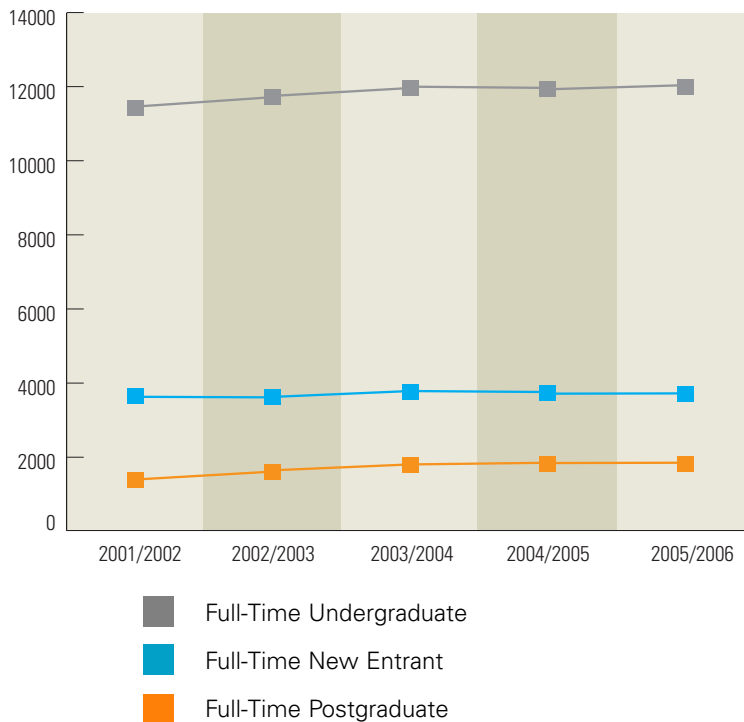
Figure 1.2 Undergraduate New Entrant Gender Trends '00/'01 - '04/'05

- New entrants increased slightly between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 from 17,921 to 18,113 however in general they have remained almost static since '03/'04
- Male new entrants declined for the first time in 5 years while female new entrants continued to increase

Table 1.4 Full-Time Undergraduate New Entrant Trends '01/'02 –'05/'06 for IoT's and DIT

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	% increase '01/'02 – '05/'06
Male					8,654	
Female					7,848	
Total	17,768	17,434	17,287	16,143	16,502	-7.1%

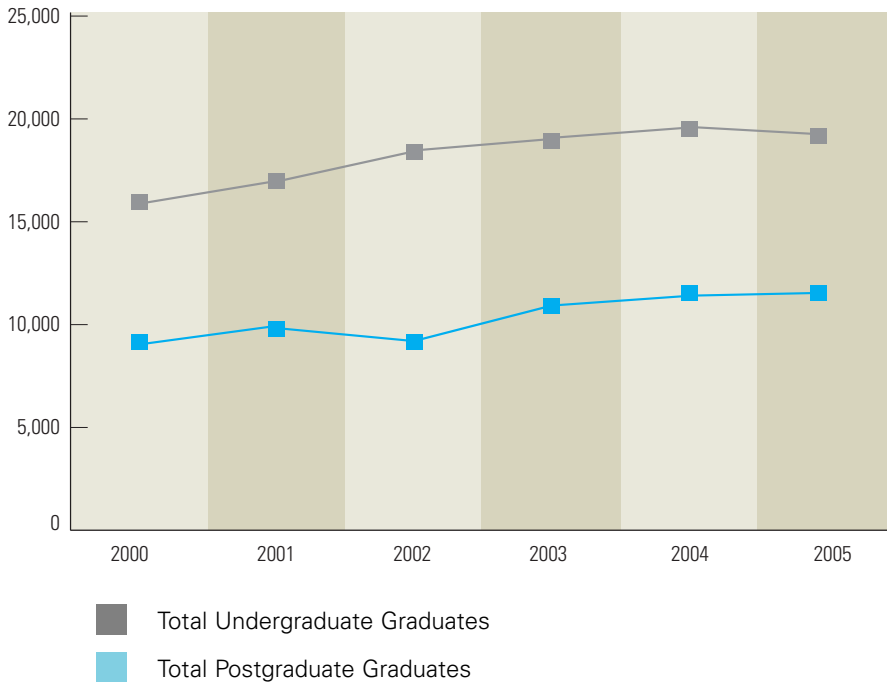
Figure 1.3 Enrolment Trends by Level for Designated Institutions, IoTs & DIT '01/'02 –'05/'06



- While new entrant rates have remained flat, overall undergraduate enrolments have been increasing (due to variations in course length)
- Overall postgraduate enrolments have been increasing more slowly than overall undergraduate enrolments.

Table 1.5 Graduate Trends 2001 – 2005 for Designated Institutions

Undergraduate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% increase 2001 - 2005
Full-Time+ Part-Time	16,624	17,944	18,487	19,659	19,273	16%
Postgraduate	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	% increase 2001 - 2005
Full-time+ Part-Time	9,406	9,080	10,793	11,570	11,645	24%
Overall Graduates	26,030	27,024	29,280	31,229	30,918	19%

Figure 1.4 Total Graduate Trends by Level 2001 – 2005 for Designated Institutions

- Undergraduate output has declined by almost 2% since 2004. This decline is due primarily to a decline of almost 11% in undergraduate Certificates and Diplomas which have a tendency to fluctuate from year to year
- Postgraduate output continued to increase in 2005, with a 24% increase since 2001 compared to a 16% increase in undergraduate output

SECTION 2: APPLICATION/ACCEPTANCE AND NEW ENTRANT DATA

KEY POINTS

- > Level 8 CAO acceptances increased by 13% from 2001 – 2005

Designated Institutions

- > Arts and Humanities disciplines attracted the greatest proportion (27%) of new entrants in 2005/2006
- > New entrants to overall Science disciplines declined slightly since 2004/2005. However enrolment on Physical Science courses increased and enrolment on Computer courses remained static
- > New entrants to Engineering courses increased with increases occurring in all areas not just Civil Engineering as had been the case for a number of years

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- > New entrants to the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses vastly outnumber university new entrants to the same discipline (4,020 vs. 1,247)

Table 2.1 CAO Applications and Acceptances Level 8 (Honours Bachelor Degree) 2001 vs. 2005

Year	1st Preference Applications*	1st Preference Acceptances**	% 1st Preference Acceptors	Total Acceptances***
2005	38,252	10,362	27%	18,780
2001	37,746	9,636	26%	16,611

*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.

The number of applicants at Level 8 across all sectors who were offered a third-level place but declined to accept was 11,059 in 2005.

Table 2.2 Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants for Designated Institutions '05/'06 by Gender and Level

Undergraduate	Male	Female	All 2005/2006	All 2004/2005
Certificate	47	67	114	132
Diploma	37	77	114	106
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	7,031	10,743	17,774	17,614
Occasional	42	69	111	69
Total	7,157	10,956	18,113	17,921

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

- Non acceptors of offered CAO places declined in 2005 helped by the increase in the proportion of students offered and accepting their first preference choice
- Certificate new entrants were the only level to decline between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006

Table 2.3 Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants '05/'06 by Field of Study for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total '05/'06
General Programmes	22	45	67
Education	351	1,193	1,544
Humanities and Arts	1,739	3,155	4,894
Social Sciences Business and Law including;	1,808	2,546	4,354
Social Sciences	628	1,202	1,830
Journalism and Information	20	31	51
Business and Administration	977	1,021	1,998
Law	183	292	475
Science	1,503	1,473	2,976
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	515	769	1,284
Life Sciences	232	386	618
Physical Sciences	201	142	343
Mathematics and Statistics	112	72	184
Computer Science & Use	443	104	547
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	982	265	1,247
Combined Engineering	425	102	527
Mechanics and Metal work	65	9	74
Electricity and Energy	143	17	160
Process Engineering	172	82	254
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	177	55	232
Agriculture	104	145	249
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	77	91	168
Veterinary	27	54	81
Health and Welfare	630	2,119	2,749
Combined Health and Welfare	170	256	426
Medicine and Diagnostics	183	267	450
Nursing and Caring	86	940	1,026
Dental Studies	26	73	99
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	130	495	625
Pharmacy	35	88	123
Services	18	13	31
Combined	0	2	2
Totals	7,157	10,956	18,113

■ Broad discipline totals

Table 2.4 Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants for Designated Institutions '05/'06 Vs '04/'05

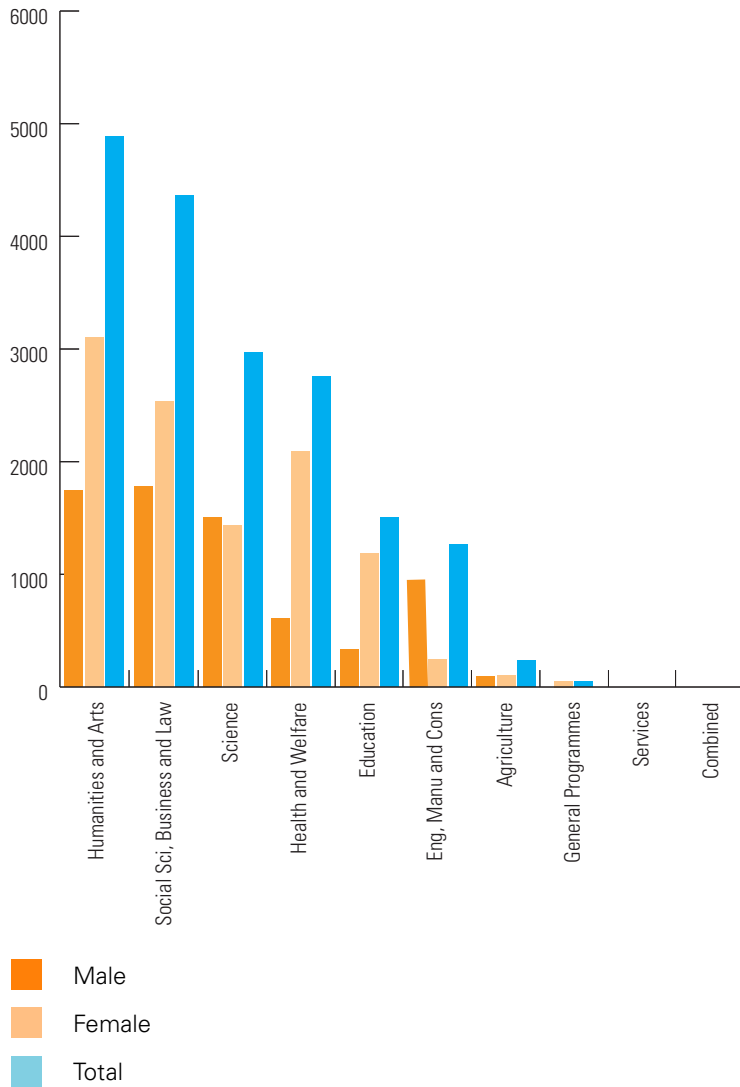
Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total '05/'06	Grand Total '04/'05
General Programmes	67	42
Education	1,544	1,400
Humanities and Arts	4,894	5,050
Social Sciences Business and Law	4,354	4,272
Science	2,976	3,057
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	1,247	1,086
Agriculture	249	270
Health and Welfare	2,749	2,700
Services	31	36
Combined	2	8
Totals	18,113	17,921

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

Since 2004/2005;

- Overall undergraduate Science new entrants declined slightly. However, new entrants to Physical Science courses increased while new entrants to Computer Science courses remained static following a period of decline
- Engineering new entrants increased by 15% with increases occurring across all disciplines of Engineering
- Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling disciplines showed a 16% increase over the year

Figure 2.1 Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants '05/'06 for Designated Institutions by Gender and Field of Study



■ New entrant females outnumber males; most disciplines with the exception of Engineering and Agriculture

■ New entrants to Science courses are about 50:50

Table 2.5 Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants '05/'06 by Field of Study for IoTs and DIT

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total '05/'06
Education	0	66	66
Humanities and Arts	606	904	1,510
Social Sciences Business and Law	1,947	2,807	4,754
Science	1,179	754	1,933
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	3,577	443	4,020
Agriculture	215	96	311
Health and Welfare	343	1,705	2,048
Services	714	930	1,644
Combined	73	143	216
Totals	8,654	7,848	16,502

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science

- New entrant females dominate the Social Sciences, Business & Law category, the Services category, and the Education and the Health & Welfare category, while new entrant males dominate the Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction category, the Science category
- New entrants to the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses vastly outnumber university new entrants to the same discipline (4,020 vs. 1,247)

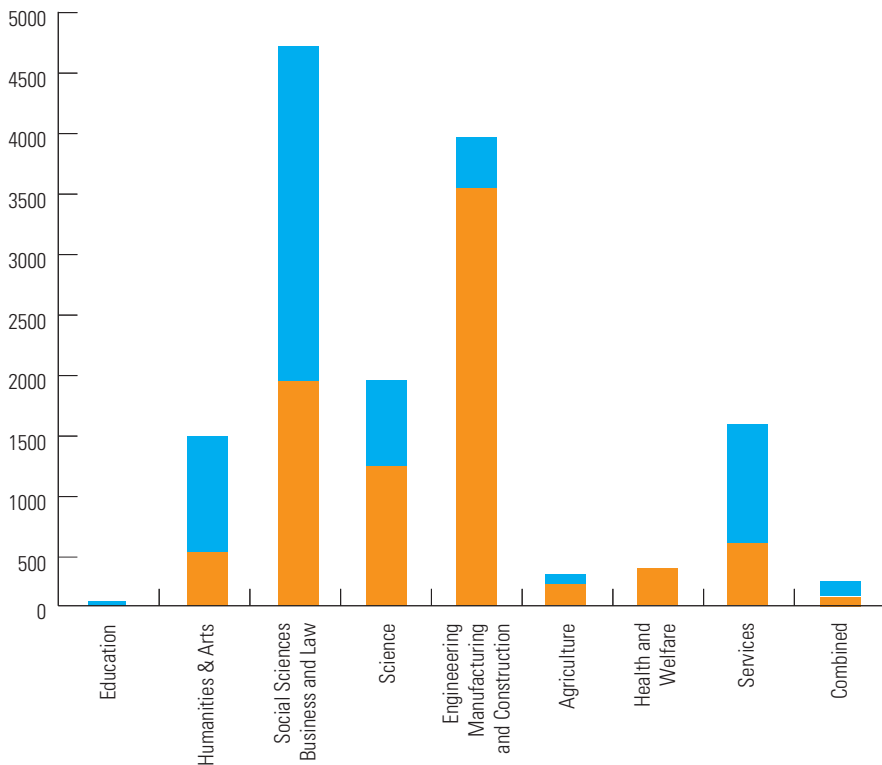
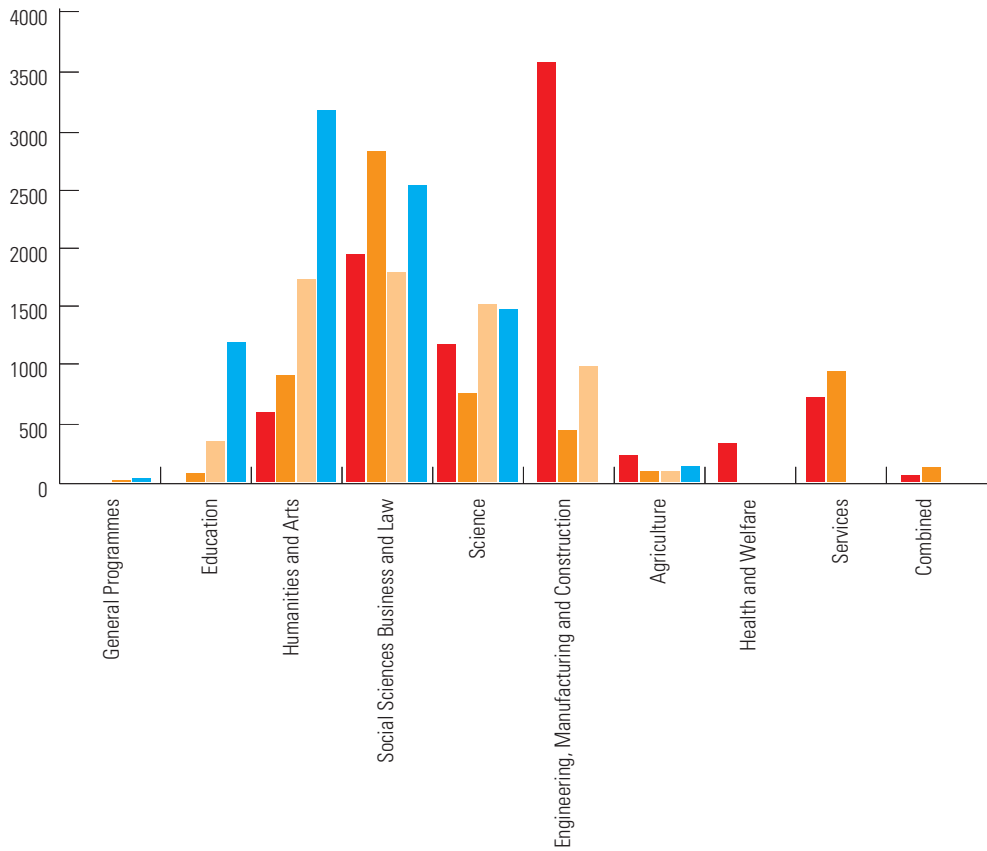
Figure 2.2 Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT by Gender and Field of Study

Figure 2.3 Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants '05/'06 for Designated Institutions vs. IoTs and DIT by Gender and Field of Study



■ Only the Humanities & Arts category and the Social Sciences, Business and Law categories break down similarly by gender across institution type

SECTION 3: UNDERGRADUATE ENROLMENT DATA

KEY POINTS

Designated Institutions

- > Part-time enrolment constituted 11% of all undergraduate enrolments in 2005/2006 down from 13% in 2004/2005
- > Female enrolment was 60% of all undergraduate enrolment
- > Science enrolments declined by 4.5% from 2004/2005 in particular in Computer Science (-19%)
- > All Engineering enrolments declined with the exception of Architecture, Town Planning and Civil Engineering (+11%)
- > Health and Welfare enrolments increased by 15% from 2004/2005
- > Part-time enrolments in Health and Welfare have declined by 33% from 2004/2005 mainly due to declines in Nursing and Caring courses

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- > As Level 6 & 7 enrolments outnumber Level 8 enrolments at the Institutes of Technology and DIT, the majority of students are male
- > Computing dominates the Science disciplines (59%)

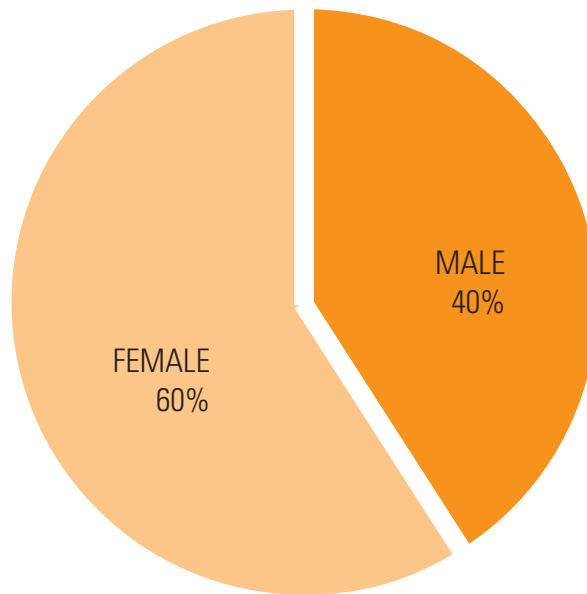
Sectoral Trends

- > When the two sectors are combined, Humanities and Arts is the most popular discipline
- > Males are more likely to enrol on Level 6 & 7 courses across the entire sector, while females are more likely to enrol on Level 8 courses across the sector

Table 3.1 Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Level for Designated Institutions

Full-time Undergraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2004/2005
Degree	26,434	38,331	64,765	62,973
Diploma and Certificate	135	314	449	505
Occasional	472	1,148	1,620	1,822
Total Full-time	27,041	39,793	66,834	65,300
Part-time Undergraduate				
Degree	1,153	1,996	3,149	3,841
Diploma and Certificate	1,841	2,747	4,588	4,994
Occasional	329	676	1,005	892
Total Part-time	3,323	5,419	8,742	9,727
Overall Undergraduate Total	30,364	45,212	75,576	75,027

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

Figure 3.1 % Male/Female Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

- Full-time enrolment on Honours Bachelor Degree (level 8) programmes increased by 3%. Certificate/Diploma and Occasional enrolments decreased from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006
- Part-time enrolments declined by 10% from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006

Table 3.2 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Level and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Cert/Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total '05/'06
General Programmes	0	0	351	351
Education	4,961	0	0	4,961
Humanities and Arts	16,343	105	839	17,287
Social Sciences Business and Law	15,096	53	43	15,192
Combined Social Sciences Business and Law	6,053	23	0	6,076
Journalism & Information	175	0	0	175
Business & Administration	7,176	29	0	7,205
Law	1,692	1	43	1,736
Science	10,713	12	27	10,752
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	3,603	12	0	3,615
Life Sciences	2,429	0	1	2,430
Physical Sciences	1,718	0	25	1,743
Mathematics and Statistics	752	0	1	753
Computer Science & Use	2,211	0	0	2,211
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	4,827	10	3	4,840
Combined Engineering	1,486	10	3	1,499
Mechanics and metal work	377	0	0	377
Electricity and energy	747	0	0	747
Process Engineering	870	0	0	870
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	1,347	0	0	1,347
Agriculture	1,035	32	0	1,067
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	618	32	0	650
Veterinary	417	0	0	417
Health and Welfare	11,659	204	0	11,863
Combined Health and Welfare	343	0	0	343
Medicine & Diagnostics	4,281	0	0	4,281
Nursing and caring	3,838	41	0	3,879
Dental Studies	377	84	0	461
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	2,188	41	0	2,229
Pharmacy	632	38	0	670
Services	107	0	0	107
Combined	24	0	1	25
Totals	64,765	449	1,620	66,834

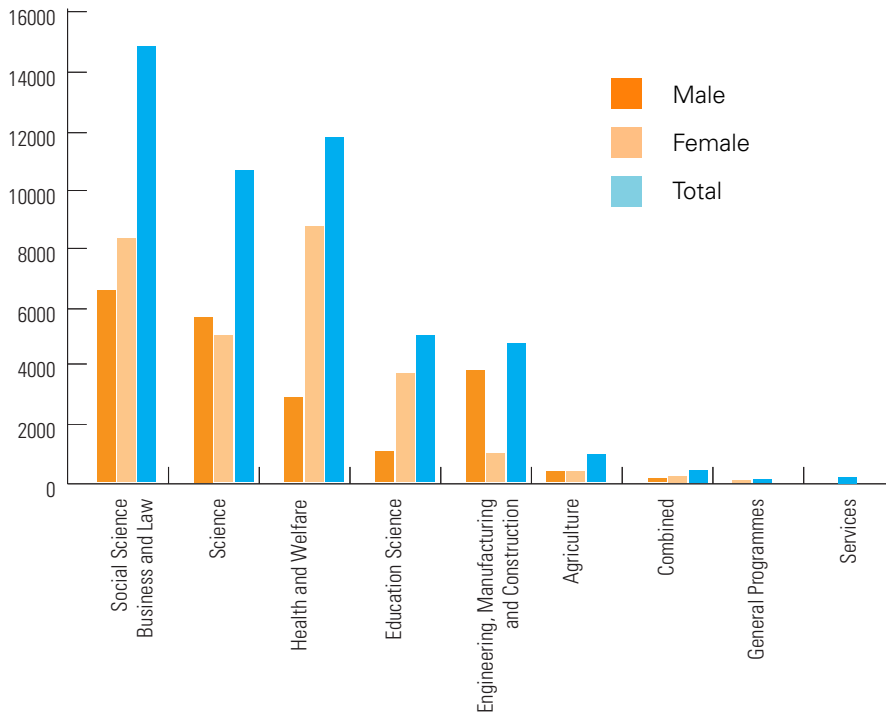
■ Broad discipline totals

Table 3.3 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 Vs '04/'05 for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total '05/'06	Grand Total '04/'05
General Programmes	351	51
Education	4,961	4,609
Humanities and Arts	17,287	17,068
Social Sciences Business and Law	15,192	15,126
Science	10,752	11,246
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	4,840	4,995
Agriculture	1,067	1,097
Health and Welfare	11,863	10,315
Services	107	97
Combined	25	696
Totals	66,834	65,300

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

■ Full-time enrolments on Science, Engineering and Agriculture courses declined in 2005/2006

Figure 3.2 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

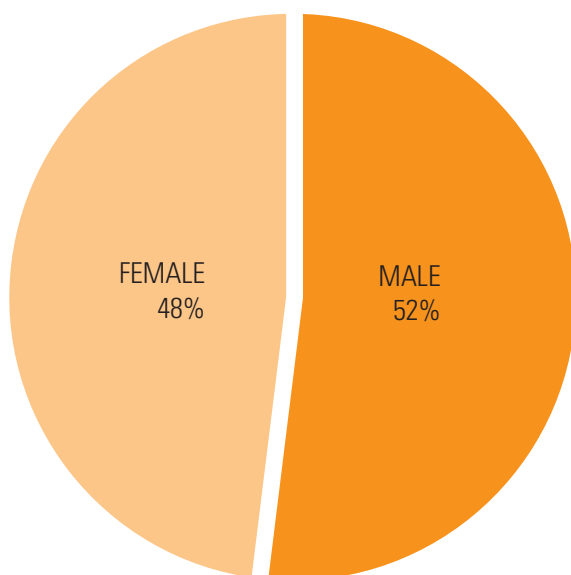
■ Females outnumber males in all disciplines with the exception of Science and Engineering

Table 3.4 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments 04/05 by Level and Field of Study for IoTs and DIT

Full-time Undergraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2004/2005
Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	10,369	11,662	22,031	21,512
Ordinary Degree (Level 7)	8,255	7,246	15,501	13,765
Higher Certificate (Level 6)	8,134	5,851	13,985	15,147
Total Full-time	26,758	24,759	51,517	50,424

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

- Level 6 enrolments (formerly referred to as National Certificate courses) have been decreasing in line with institutions reducing course offerings at this level
- Females outnumber males at Level 8 (similarly to the Designated Institutions) but males outnumber females at Level 7 and (to a larger degree) at Level 6

Figure 3.3 % Male/Female Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT

- As Level 6 & 7 enrolments outnumber Level 8 enrolments at the Institutes of Technology and DIT, the majority of students are male

**Table 3.5 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06
by Level and Field of Study for IoTs and DIT**

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Higher Certificate (Level 6)	Ordinary Degree (Level 7)	Honours Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Grand Total '05/'06
Education	0	93	60	153
Humanities and Arts	454	2,114	2,253	4,821
Social sciences, business and law	5,620	3,598	7,634	16,852
Social and behavioural science	0	556	689	1245
Journalism and information	0	60	143	203
Business and administration	5,216	2,874	6,618	14,708
Law	404	108	184	696
Science	1,815	1,425	2,304	5,544
Life sciences	460	452	691	1603
Physical sciences	308	162	195	665
Mathematics and statistics	0	0	0	0
Computing	1,047	811	1,418	3,276
Eng. Manu. & Cons.	4,150	4,171	3,687	12,008
Eng. & Eng. Trades	1,644	1829	1,444	4,917
Manufacturing and processing	261	171	259	691
Architecture and building	2,245	2,171	1,984	6,400
Agriculture	230	487	50	767
Health and welfare	632	1,371	4,005	6,008
Health	477	234	3,120	3,831
Social services	155	1,137	885	2,177
Services	1,004	2,242	1,683	4,929
Combined	80	0	355	435
Overall Totals	13,985	15,501	22,031	51,517

■ Broad discipline totals

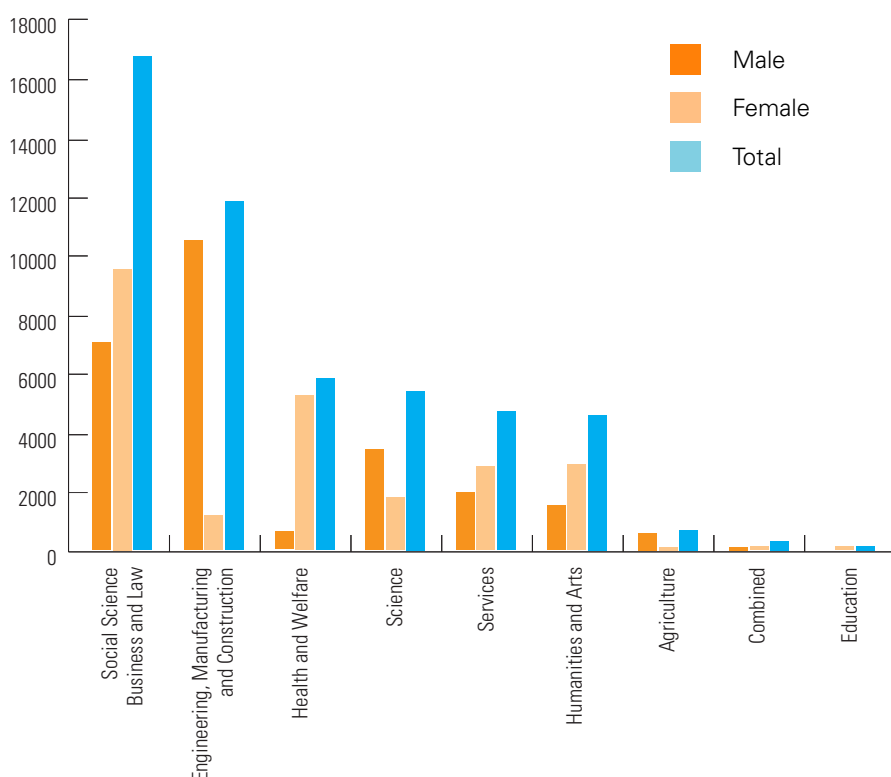
- Computing dominates the science discipline at the Institutes of Technology & DIT, unlike the Designated Institutions (which feature a broader science base).
- Social Sciences, Business and Law is the most popular discipline, in comparison to Humanities & Arts at the Designated Institutions.

Table 3.6 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Level and Field of Study for IoTs and DIT

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total '05/'06	Grand Total '04/'05
Education	153	220
Humanities and Arts	4,821	4,585
Social Sciences Business and Law	16,852	16,648
Science	5,544	5,941
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	12,008	11,749
Agriculture	767	851
Health and Welfare	6,008	4,885
Services	4,929	4,609
Combined	435	936
Totals	51,517	50,424

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

Figure 3.4 Full-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Field of Study for IoTs and DIT



- Females outnumber males in nearly all disciplines with the exceptions of Science and of Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction. However, the disparity in these disciplines is greater than the disparity of female-dominated disciplines, resulting in fewer females than males overall
- No discipline presents an even breakdown between males and females

**Table 3.7 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06
by Level and Field of Study for Designated Institutions**

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8)	Cert/Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total '05/'06
General Programmes	0	135	3	138
Education science	494	64	1	559
Humanities and Arts	941	1,492	557	2,990
Social Science, Business and Law	745	757	178	1,680
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	251	357	36	644
Journalism and Information	0	0	0	0
Business and Administration	203	382	135	720
Law	201	0	7	208
Science	205	147	39	391
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	45	28	22	95
Life Sciences	30	25	0	55
Physical Sciences	0	18	9	27
Mathematics and Statistics	0	0	8	8
Computer Science & Use	130	76	0	206
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	38	217	1	256
Combined Engineering	0	0	0	0
Mechanics and Metal work	6	0	0	6
Electricity and Energy	10	0	0	10
Process Engineering	1	26	0	27
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	21	191	1	213
Agriculture	5	87	7	99
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	4	2	5	11
Veterinary	1	85	2	88
Health and Welfare	721	554	70	1,345
Combined Health and Welfare	0	23	5	28
Medicine & Diagnostics	8	13	0	21
Nursing and Caring	713	54	64	831
Dental Studies	0	0	0	0
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counseling	0	464	1	465
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0
Services	0	1,135	0	1,135
Combined	0	0	149	149
Totals	3,149	4,588	1,005	8,742

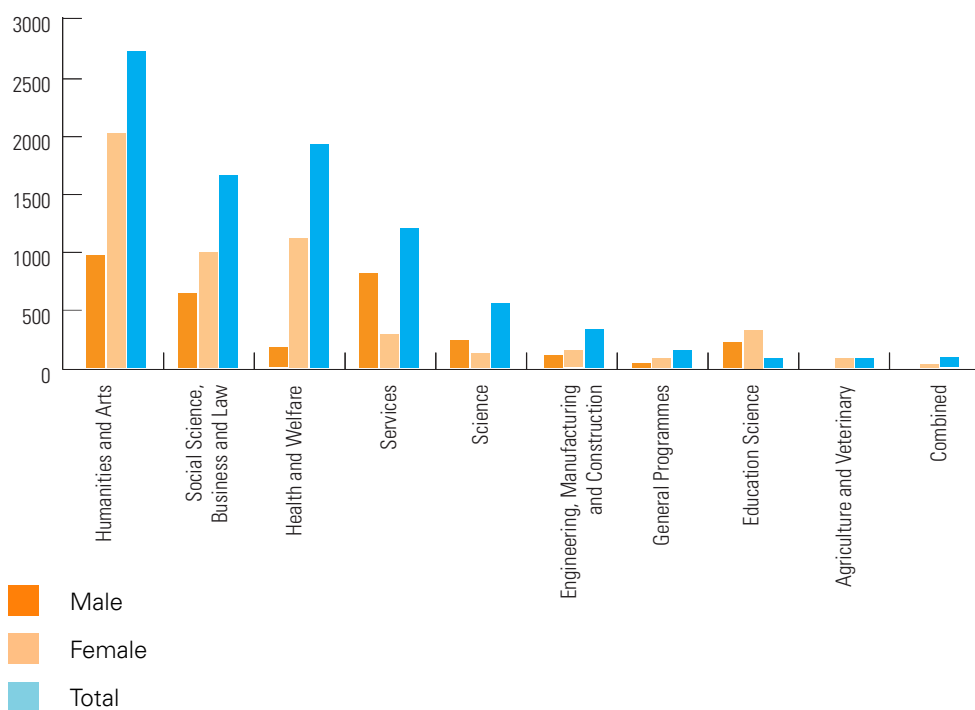
■ Broad discipline totals

Table 3.8 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 Vs '04/'05 for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total '05/'06	Grand Total '04/'05
General Programmes	138	141
Education science	559	618
Humanities and Arts	2,990	2,971
Social Science, Business and Law	1,680	1,651
Science	391	568
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	256	350
Agriculture	99	94
Health and Welfare	1,345	2,010
Services	1,135	1,192
Combined	149	132
Totals	8,742	9,727

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

- The majority of disciplines with the exception of Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law show declines in undergraduate enrolments in 2005/2006 compared to 2004/2005

Figure 3.5 Part-Time Undergraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Field of Study for Designated Institutions



SECTION 4: POSTGRADUATE ENROLMENT DATA

KEY POINTS

Designated Institutions

- > Overall postgraduate enrolments have increased by 4% from 2004/2005 with the largest increase occurring at part-time (8.5%)
- > Overall enrolment on research degree programmes increased by 4.5% from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006
- > Enrolment of PhD programmes have increased by 4.5% from 2004/2005
- > The majority of full-time PhD enrolments (40%) are in the Science disciplines; Masters enrolments (34%) on Social Sciences, Business and Law courses and Postgraduate Diplomas (46%) on Education courses

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- > The gender disparity present at undergraduate level in the Institutes of Technology and DIT is not present at postgraduate level, where the gender breakdown is essentially even
- > Masters Degrees saw a strong increase in enrolments over 04/05, with overall postgraduate numbers increasing by 7%

Table 4.1 Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Level for Designated Institutions

Full-time Postgraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2004/2005
PhD	2,207	1,944	4,151	3,998
Masters Degree	3,632	4,237	7,869	7,790
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	998	2,657	3,655	3,547
Occasional	8	5	13	4
Total Full-time	6,845	8,843	15,688	15,339
Part-time Postgraduate				
PhD	310	322	632	576
Masters Degree	2,048	2,073	4,121	3,789
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	915	1,880	2,795	2,544
Occasional	5	20	25	68
Total Part-time	3,278	4,295	7,573	6,977
Overall Postgraduate Total	10,123	13,138	23,261	22,316

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

- Postgraduate enrolment overall increased by 4% from previous year
- Full-time enrolment increased by 2.2% while part-time enrolment increased by 8.5%
- The greatest increases occurred at PhD level with a 4% and 9.7% increase in full-time and part-time enrolments respectively

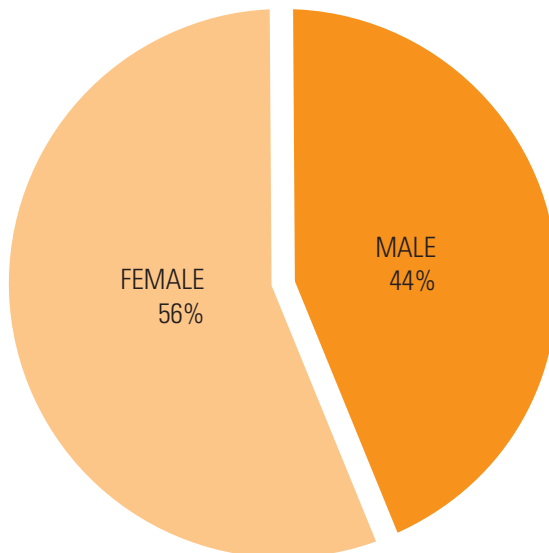
Figure 4.1 % Male/Female Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

Table 4.2 Research Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Level for Designated Institutions

Full-time Research Postgraduate	Male	Female	All
PhD	2,206	1,944	4,151
Masters Degree Research	1,170	1,007	2,177
Total Full-time	3,376	2,951	6,328
Part-time Research Postgraduate	Male	Female	All
PhD	310	322	632
Masters Degree Research	248	263	511
Total Part-time	558	585	1,143
Overall Research Postgraduate	3,934	3,536	7,471

Table 4.3 Research Postgraduate Enrolment Trends '01/'02 – '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

Full-time Research Postgraduate	00/'0101/'02	02/'03	03/'04	04/'05	05/'06	% Change 01/02 – 05/06
PhD	2,687	3,173	3,625	3,998	4,151	54%
Masters Degree Research	1,961	2,297	2,629	2,203	2,177	11%
Total Full-time	4,648	5,470	6,254	6,201	6,328	36%
Part-time Research Postgraduate	00/'01	01/'02	02/'03	03/'04	04/'05	% Change 00/01 – 04/05
PhD	566	489	505	576	632	12%
Masters Degree Research	405	396	444	370	511	26%
Total Part-time	971	885	949	946	1,143	18%
Overall Research Postgraduate	5,619	6,355	7,203	7,147	7,471	33%

- Overall enrolment on research programmes increased by 4.5%
- Masters research enrolments have increased by 4.5%, full-time enrolments however declined in the same time period.

Table 4.4 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Level and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters (Level 9)	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total
General Programmes	0	0	0	9	9
Education Science	68	247	1,672	0	1,987
Humanities and Arts	763	1,718	146	0	2,627
Social Science, Business and Law	636	2,711	728	0	4,075
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	366	921	156	0	1,443
Journalism and Information	4	68	50	0	122
Business and Administration	169	1,033	520	0	1,722
Law	87	666	2	0	755
Science	1,680	1,385	271	0	3,336
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	265	103	0	0	368
Life Sciences	493	327	21	0	841
Physical Sciences	451	281	17	0	749
Mathematics and Statistics	97	92	118	0	307
Computer Science & Use	374	582	115	0	1,071
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	605	741	83	0	1,429
Combined Engineering	301	187	28	0	516
Mechanics and Metal work	21	25	0	0	46
Electricity and Energy	152	242	18	0	412
Process Engineering	63	89	36	0	188
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	66	195	1	0	262
Agriculture	83	91	0	0	174
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	60	69	0	0	129
Veterinary	23	22	0	0	45
Health and Welfare	289	869	710	4	1,872
Combined Health and Welfare	78	180	6	0	264
Medicine & Diagnostics	204	119	23	0	346
Nursing and Caring	6	54	545	0	605
Dental Studies	10	29	0	1	40
Therapy, Rehabilitation and Counselling	25	457	136	3	621
Pharmacy	20	30	0	0	50
Services	27	107	45	0	179
Combined	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4,151	7,869	3,655	13	15,688

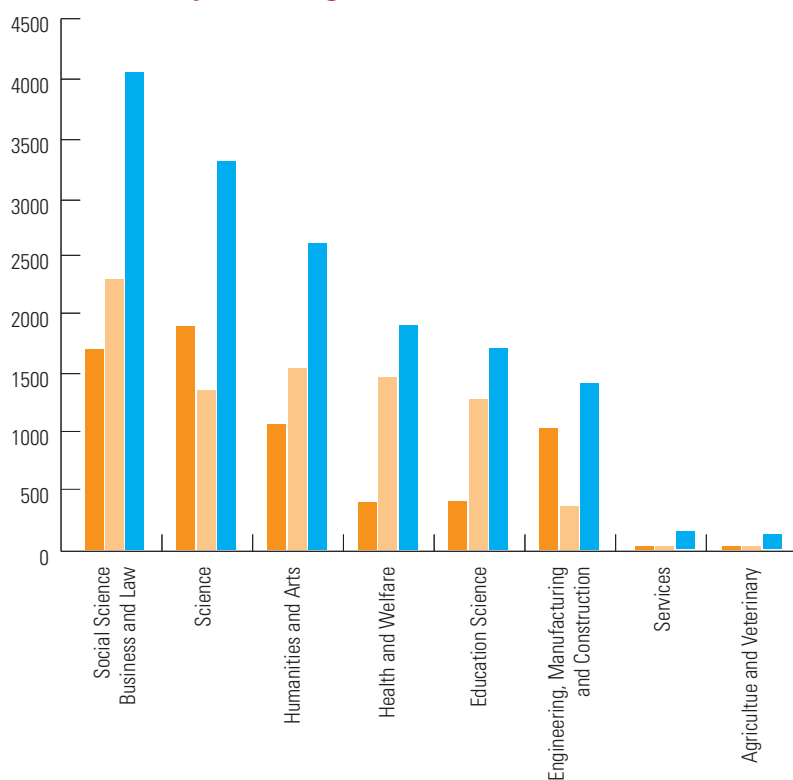
■ Broad discipline totals

Table 4.5 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 Vs '04/'05 for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total '05/'06	Grand Total '04/'05
General Programmes	9	0
Education Science	1,987	1,953
Humanities and Arts	2,627	2,386
Social Science, Business and Law	4,075	3,940
Science	3,336	3,411
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	1,429	1,402
Agriculture	174	178
Health and Welfare	1,872	1,848
Services	179	183
Combined	0	34
Totals	15,688	15,335

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

- Humanities and Arts courses show a 10% increase in enrolments from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006
- 40% of PhD enrolments are in the Sciences, 34% of Masters enrolments are in Social Science, Business and Law disciplines and 45% of Postgraduate Diplomas are in Education

Figure 4.2 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

- Interestingly males outnumber females in Social Sciences, Business and Law at postgraduate level

Table 4.6 Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Level for IoTs and DIT

Full-time Postgraduate	Male	Female	All	All 2004/2005
PhD	42	36	78	63
Masters Degree	514	493	1,007	928
Postgrad Diploma and Cert	115	125	240	244
Total Full-time Postgraduate	671	654	1,325	1,235

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

- The gender disparity present at undergraduate level in the Institutes of Technology and DIT is not present at postgraduate level, where the gender breakdown is essentially even.
- Masters Degrees saw a strong increase in enrolments over 04/05, with overall postgraduate numbers increasing by 7%.

Table 4.7 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Level and Field of Study for IoTs and DIT

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Postgraduate Diploma	Masters	PhD	Grand Total '05/'06
Education	27	0	0	27
Humanities and Arts	8	124	2	134
Social Sciences, Business and Law	204	429	6	639
Social and behavioural science	0	0	0	0
Journalism and information	0	21	0	21
Business and administration	71	408	6	485
Law	133	0	0	133
Science	0	177	32	209
Life sciences	0	44	8	52
Physical sciences	0	40	18	58
Mathematics and statistics	0	1	0	1
Computing	0	92	6	98
Eng. Manu. & Cons.	0	160	16	176
Eng. & Eng. Trades	0	117	14	131
Manufacturing and processing	0	6	2	8
Architecture and building	0	37	0	37
Agriculture	0	0	0	0
Health and welfare	0	1	0	1
Health	0	1	0	1
Social services	0	0	0	0
Services	1	100	8	109
Combined	0	16	14	30
Overall Totals	240	1007	78	1,325

■ Broad discipline totals

- Social Sciences, Business & Law is the most popular discipline for postgraduate study, as per undergraduate study in the Institutes of Technology & DIT
- Computer Science is the most popular Science discipline (as it was for undergraduate IoT enrolments)

Table 4.8 Full-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 Vs '04/'05 for IoTs and DIT

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total '05/'06	Grand Total '04/'05
Education Science	27	35
Humanities and Arts	134	107
Social Science, Business and Law	639	563
Science	209	250
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	176	133
Health and Welfare	1	44
Services	109	80
Combined	30	23
Totals	1,325	1,235

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

- Increases in postgraduate enrolments came largely from the Social Science, Business and Law field of study and the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction field of study
- The largest drop by field of study was seen in Science

Table 4.9 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Level and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	PhD (Level 10)	Masters (Level 9)	Postgrad Cert/ Diploma	Occasional	Grand Total '05/'06
General Programmes	0	43	0	8	51
Education Science	83	272	402	1	758
Humanities and Arts	104	280	59	1	444
Social Science, Business and Law	115	1,504	490	1	2,110
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	38	274	98	0	410
Journalism and Information	1	2	0	0	3
Business and Administration	60	1,100	285	1	1446
Law	15	51	107	0	173
Science	129	507	213	0	849
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	6	5	0	0	11
Life Sciences	34	97	0	0	131
Physical Sciences	25	45	19	0	89
Mathematics and Statistics	19	13	54	0	86
Computer Science & Use	45	347	140	0	532
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	72	543	83	0	698
Combined Engineering	13	46	44	0	103
Mechanics and Metal work	6	5	0	0	11
Electricity and Energy	20	85	23	0	128
Process Engineering	7	25	1	0	33
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	99	382	15	0	406
Agriculture	19	16	12	0	47
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	13	8	12	0	33
Veterinary	6	8	0	0	14
Health and Welfare	107	875	1,444	14	2,440
Combined Health and Welfare	4	102	129	0	235
Medicine & Diagnostics	62	260	44	0	366
Nursing and Caring	8	256	809	0	1,073
Dental Studies	1	10	25	0	36
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	31	181	325	0	537
Pharmacy	1	67	71	0	139
Services	3	81	92	0	176
Combined	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	632	4,121	2,795	25	7,573

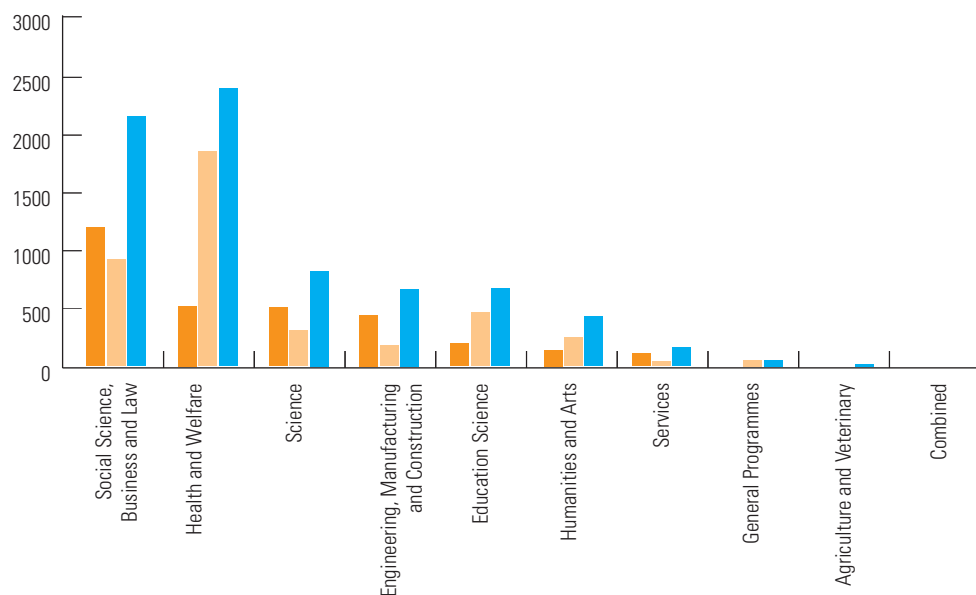
■ Broad discipline totals

Table 4.10 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 Vs '04/'05 for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Grand Total '05/'06	Grand Total '04/'05
General Programmes	51	43
Education Science	758	630
Humanities and Arts	444	595
Social Science, Business and Law	2,110	2,073
Science	849	796
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	698	532
Agriculture	47	48
Health and Welfare	2,440	2,139
Services	176	85
Combined	0	6
Totals	7,573	6,977

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

- Increases in postgraduate enrolments came largely from the Social Science, Business and Law field of study and the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction field of study
- The largest drop by field of study was seen in Science

Figure 4.3 Part-Time Postgraduate Enrolments '05/'06 by Gender and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

SECTION 5: GRADUATE DATA

KEY POINTS

Designated Institutions

- > Social Science, Business, Law and Arts and Humanities graduates constituted 50% of all undergraduate output in 2005
- > PhD output has increased by 7.5% since 2004/2005
- > Of those achieving a first class Honours Bachelor Degree in 2005 56% are female up from 54.7% in 2004

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- > 35% of undergraduate graduates are on Business courses
- > 21% of undergraduate graduates are on Engineering and Construction courses

Table 5.1 Graduates 2005 by Gender, level and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Undergraduate				Postgraduate					
	Cert/Dip Total		Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Total		Cert/Dip Total		Masters (Level 9) Total		PhD (Level 10) Total	
	M	F	M	T	M	F	M	F	M	F
General Programmes	26	81	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	0
Education	21	67	183	1,070	338	1,185	118	222	4	14
Humanities and Arts	98	234	1,461	2,929	65	172	448	726	49	60
Social Sciences Business and Law including;	155	302	1,686	2,545	471	474	1,327	1,363	41	31
Combined Social Sciences, Business and Law	15	125	542	1,086	62	95	301	447	28	25
Journalism and Information	0	0	13	31	20	24	19	46	0	1
Business and Administration	106	131	921	1,062	322	285	823	602	11	5
Law	34	46	210	366	67	70	184	268	2	0
Science	78	40	1,462	1,358	174	117	474	283	177	158
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	23	8	397	548	0	0	17	12	14	26
Life Sciences	16	22	125	309	21	24	44	78	54	86
Physical Sciences	0	0	179	156	17	9	40	47	58	29
Mathematics and Statistics	0	0	100	51	32	27	33	27	15	4
Computer Science & Use	39	10	661	294	104	57	340	119	36	13
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	16	16	1,059	304	94	46	319	140	80	18
Combined Engineering	16	0	317	69	37	26	61	15	34	6
Mechanics and Metal work	0	0	76	20	0	0	18	2	7	0
Electricity and Energy	0	0	292	50	4	0	89	15	18	6
Process Engineering	0	16	153	80	16	6	37	23	11	3
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	0	0	221	85	37	14	114	85	10	3
Agriculture	2	42	127	102	0	0	20	16	14	9
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	2	9	97	54	0	0	17	16	11	7
Veterinary	0	27	30	48	0	0	3	0	3	2
Health and Welfare	208	545	488	1,917	155	1,322	160	507	50	56
Combined Health and Welfare	0	0	9	34	8	31	10	37	0	2
Medicine & Diagnostics	3	0	287	308	10	31	83	100	43	40
Nursing and Caring	10	241	75	1,145	80	1,060	19	105	1	1
Dental Studies	2	34	27	52	7	6	7	4	0	4
Therapy and Rehabilitation and Counselling	88	211	74	324	48	194	37	246	3	4
Pharmacy	3	29	16	54	2	0	4	15	3	4
Services	467	169	2	13	39	26	30	25	7	5
Combined	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	1,071	1,496	6,468	10,238	1,336	3,342	2,898	3,295	422	352

■ Broad discipline totals

- Between them Humanities and Arts and Social Sciences, Business and Law graduates constitute 51% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates in 2005
- Science graduates constitute 17% of all Honours Bachelor Degree graduates
- Female graduates outnumber males 4:1 in Health and Welfare disciplines and 6:1 in Education disciplines
- PhD graduates are the only level of graduate that have a greater proportion of males

Figure 5.1 Full-Time Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Graduates 2005 by Gender and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

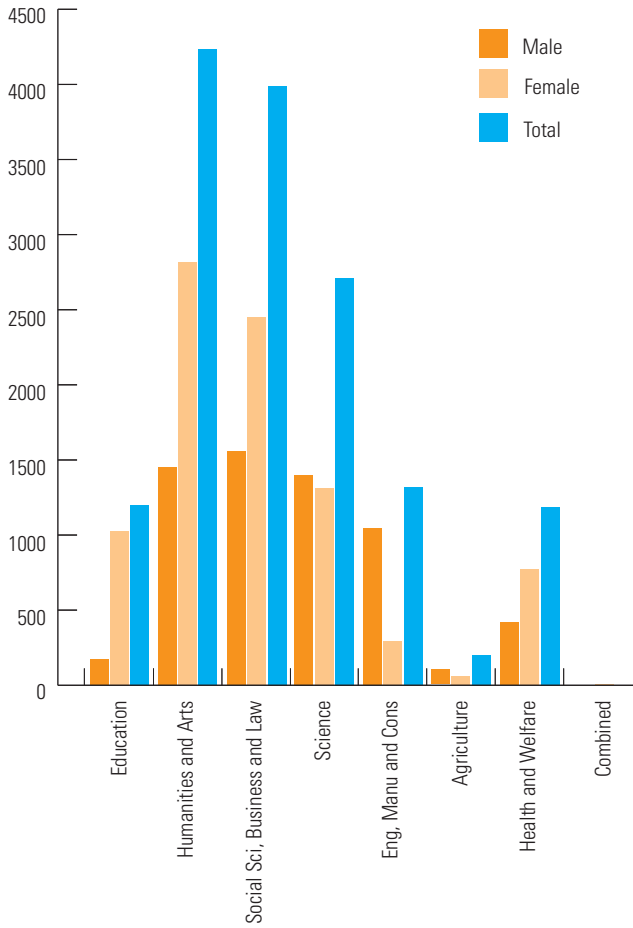


Figure 5.2 Part-Time Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Graduates 2005 by Gender and Field of Study for Designated Institutions

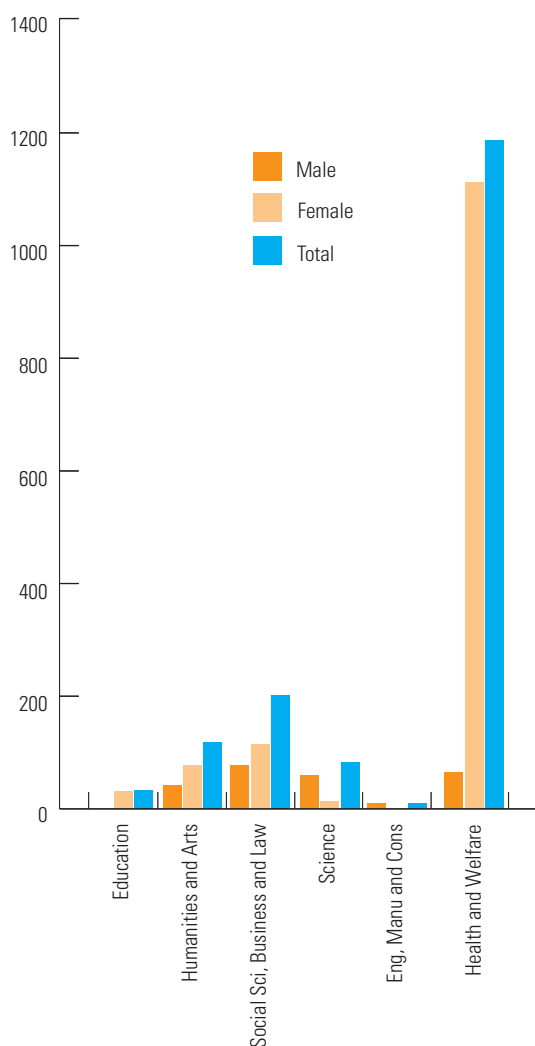


Table 5.2 % Breakdown of Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Gender

	Male	Female	Total
1st Class Honours	44%	56%	100%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 1)	36%	64%	100%
2nd Class Honours (Grade 2)	40%	60%	100%
Other Honours & Unclassified	41%	59%	100%
Pass	40%	60%	100%

- Compared to 2004 graduates males received less 1st class honours, 44% compared to 45.3%, however their performance at all other honours levels increased
- Overall 94% of female and 93% of male graduates received an honour in 2005

Table 5.3 % Breakdown of Hons Bachelor Degree (Level 8) Awards by Level of Award and Discipline for Designated Institutions

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	1h1 T	2h1 T	2h2 T	Other Hons and Unclassified T	Pass T	Total T
Education	10.1%	49.2%	35.4%	4.0%	1.3%	100%
Humanities and Arts	8.9%	38.5%	22.0%	28.7%	1.9%	100%
Social Sciences Business and Law	17.0%	50.5%	20.8%	10.3%	1.5%	100%
Social Sciences	17.5%	46.4%	16.6%	18.3%	1.2%	100%
Journalism and Information	13.6%	63.6%	18.2%	0.0%	4.5%	100%
Business and Administration	16.9%	48.9%	25.4%	7.1%	1.7%	100%
Law	15.9%	67.4%	15.0%	0.9%	0.9%	100%
Science	24.6%	39.6%	21.1%	7.3%	7.3%	100%
Combined Science, Mathematics and Computing	17.3%	44.9%	21.5%	3.2%	13.1%	100%
Life Science	28.1%	48.8%	16.4%	3.5%	3.2%	100%
Physical Sciences	27.0%	36.2%	24.3%	5.6%	6.8%	100%
Maths and Statistics	55.5%	13.5%	16.8%	10.3%	3.9%	100%
Computer Science & Use	24.0%	35.8%	22.6%	13.0%	4.6%	100%
Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	25.3%	35.5%	27.8%	6.1%	5.3%	100%
Combined Engineering	25.1%	36.7%	26.4%	11.4%	0.5%	100%
Mechanics and metal work	16.7%	38.5%	34.4%	0.0%	10.4%	100%
Electricity and energy	28.2%	32.3%	25.5%	6.7%	7.3%	100%
Process Engineering	20.9%	34.2%	33.3%	6.4%	5.1%	100%
Architecture, Town Planning & Civil Engineering	28.5%	37.7%	25.9%	0.3%	7.5%	100%
Agriculture	17.0%	38.9%	34.9%	0.9%	8.3%	100%
Agriculture (& sub-disciplines)	11.8%	40.8%	39.5%	1.3%	6.6%	100%
Veterinary	27.3%	35.1%	26.0%	0.0%	11.7%	100%
Health and Welfare	6.1%	24.0%	19.2%	20.9%	29.8%	100%
Combined Health and Welfare	11.5%	63.9%	24.0%	0.5%	0.0%	100%
Medicine & Diagnostics	3.1%	3.0%	0.3%	51.3%	42.3%	100%
Nursing and caring	2.8%	19.2%	30.7%	12.3%	35.0%	100%
Dental Studies	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	40.5%	57.0%	100%
Therapy and Rehabilitation	18.4%	59.6%	20.2%	1.5%	0.4%	100%
Pharmacy	27.1%	67.1%	4.3%	1.4%	0.0%	100%
Services Combined	38.9%	26.4%	23.6%	6.9%	4.2%	100%
Total	14.8%	40.3%	22.8%	15.1%	7.0%	100%

■ Broad discipline totals

Table 5.4 Graduates 2005 by Gender, level and Field of Study for IoTs and DIT

Field of Study by Selected ISCED	Level 6		Level 7		Level 8		Level 9		Level 10	
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Business	1,057	1,528	1,327	2,131	861	1,377	221	217	3	2
Engineering (incl Construction)	1,701	130	1,709	166	1,002	167	94	34	3	1
Arts (incl Humanities)	209	734	516	1,367	534	1,369	140	204	0	0
Science	672	477	1,155	700	1,056	757	124	98	15	10
Nursing	0	20	12	294	29	352	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	3,639	2,889	4,719	4,658	3,482	4,022	579	553	21	13

Source: Statistics Section, Department of Education and Science

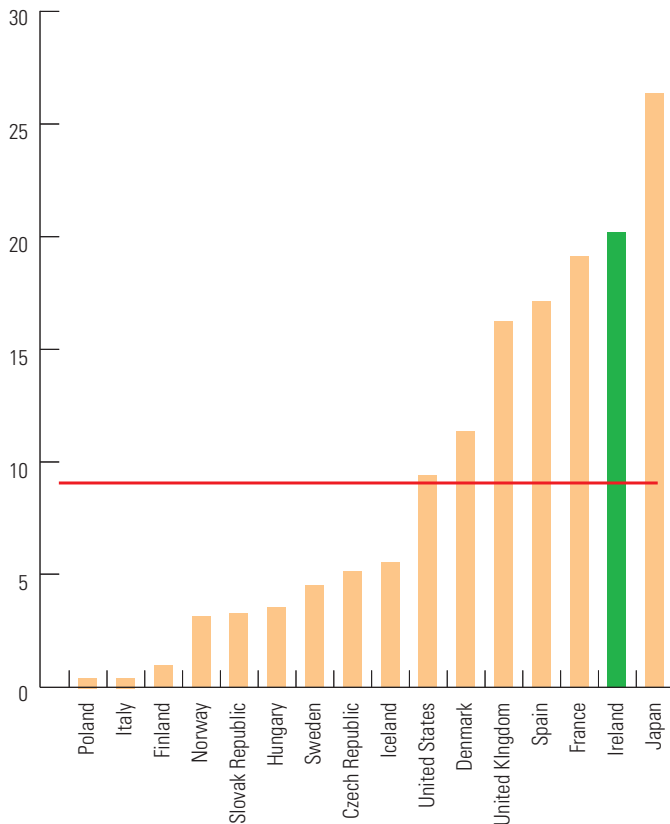
*It is possible that some PhD graduates have been categorised under Level 9

- 35% of undergraduate graduates are on Business courses
- 21% of undergraduate graduates are on Engineering and Construction courses compared to 7% of HEA institution undergraduates
- Although small numbers 73% of Level 10 graduates are in the field of Science

International perspective

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

Figure 5.3 Percentage of Tertiary Type B Graduates to the Population at Typical Age of Graduation 2004 for selected OECD Countries

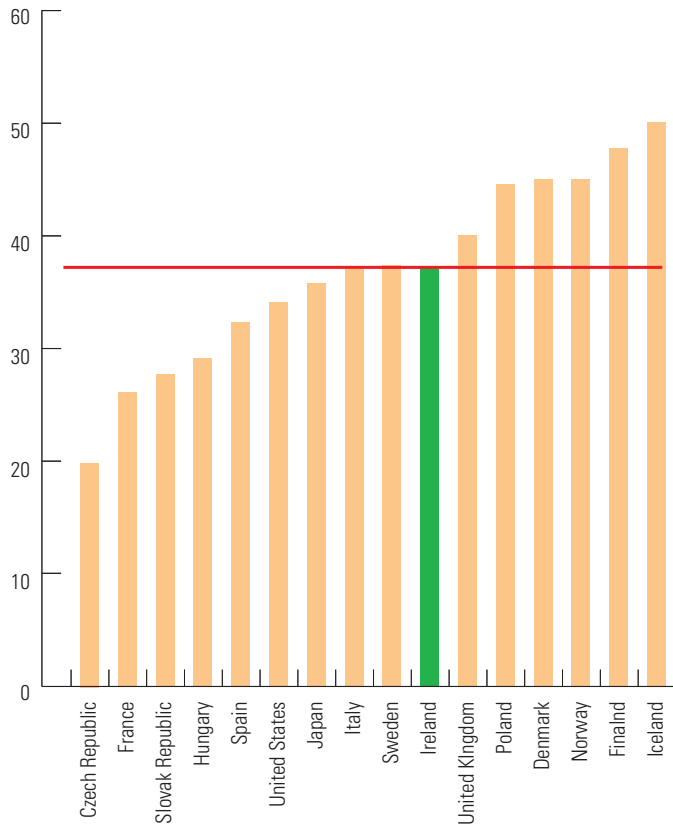


Source: Education at a Glance 2006, OECD

Tertiary Type B graduates correspond to Certificate and Diploma graduates.

- The mean for selected OECD countries is just over 9%. At 20%, 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 5.4 Percentage of Tertiary Type A Graduates to the Population at Typical Age of Graduation 2004

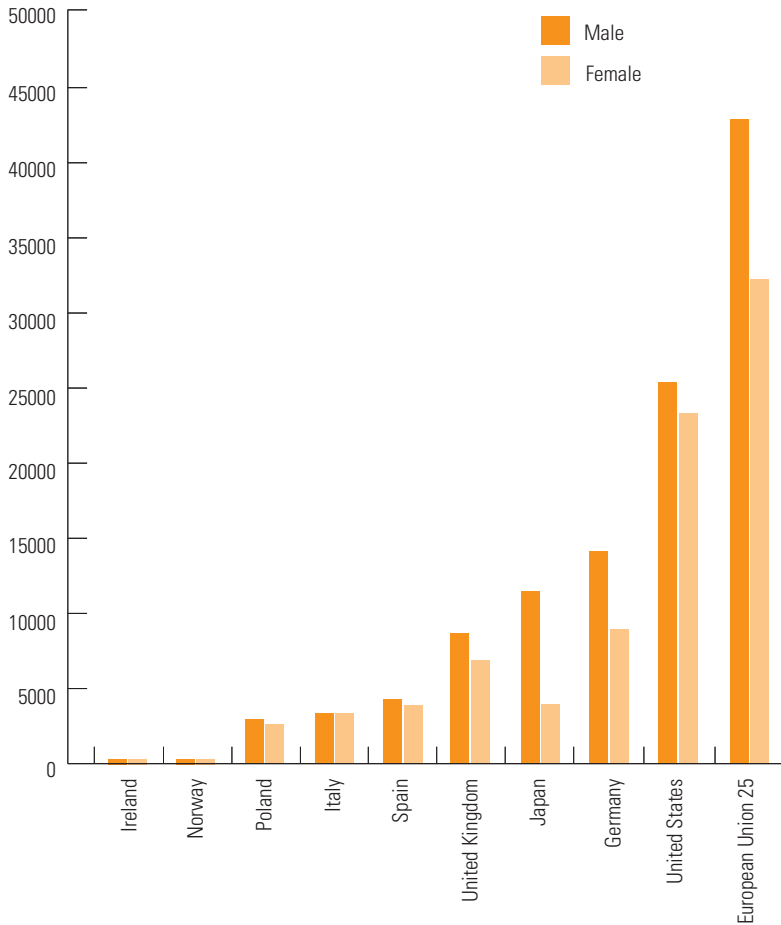


Source: Education at a Glance 2006, OECD

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 50% 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 for the selected OECD countries.

Figure 5.5 Number of PhD Graduates in Selected European Countries by Gender 2004



Source: EUROSTAT 2006

- Male graduates still outnumber female graduates at this level
- The figures for EU twenty five show that 57% of graduates were male while 43% were female. This demonstrates that PhD graduation rates for females in Ireland (46%) rate slightly higher than the EU average

SECTION 6: STUDENT DETAILS

KEY POINTS

Designated Institutions

- > The age distribution of full-time enrolments is shifting with an increasing number of mature students. This increase is due partly to increasing numbers of graduates progressing to postgraduate level
- > The number of mature (23+) new entrants increased very slightly between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006
- > NUIG remains the college with the greatest diversity of Irish students by province with just 54.3% hailing from Connaught
- > The number of international students enrolled on full-time programmes increased by 2% in 2005/2006
- > The greatest proportion of overseas students enrolled in Designated Institutions in 2005/2006 came from Asia

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > The age profile of new entrants to both sectors is broadly similar, though the Designated Institutions have a higher proportion of younger students (students aged 18 & 19)
- > Only 4.4% of students attending Institutes of Technology and DIT were from outside the Republic of Ireland, in comparison to 10% of university enrolments
- > The vast majority of these overseas students came from within the EU, though students from Asia make up the bulk of the remainder

Table 6.1 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

AGE	2005/2006 Male	2005/2006 Female	2005/2006 Total	2004/2005 Total
17 and under	585	996	1,581	1,638
18	3,610	5,822	9,432	9,454
19	5,650	8,765	14,415	13,874
20	5,689	8,958	14,647	14,645
21	5,052	7,031	12,083	12,068
22	3,275	4,310	7,585	7,489
23	1,996	2,368	4,364	4,195
24	1,383	1,715	3,098	3,062
25-29	3,742	4,744	8,486	7,719
30 and over	2,862	3,895	6,757	6,420
Age Unknown	42	32	74	75
TOTALS	33,886	48,636	82,522	80,639

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 '01/'02 vs '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

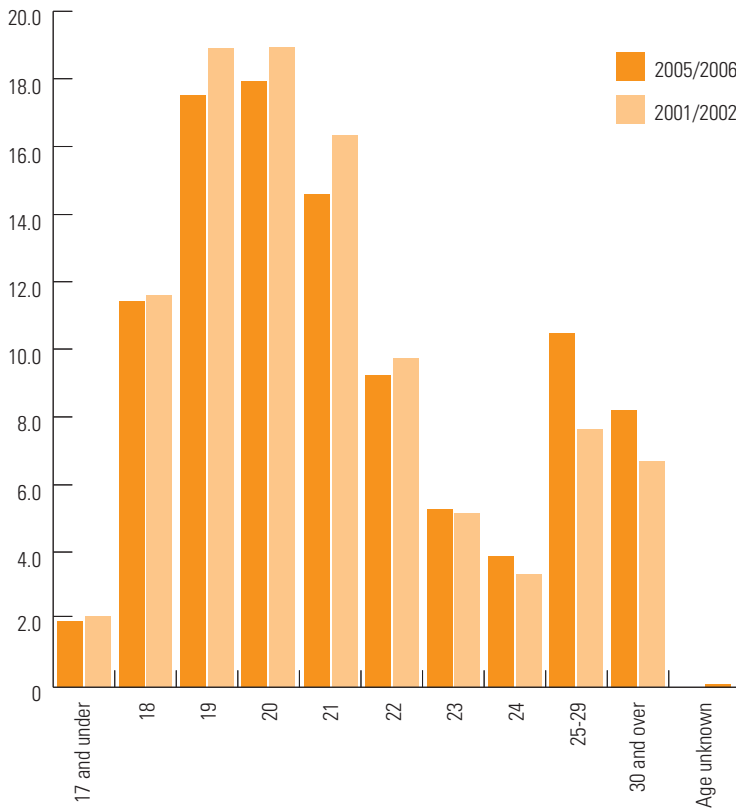
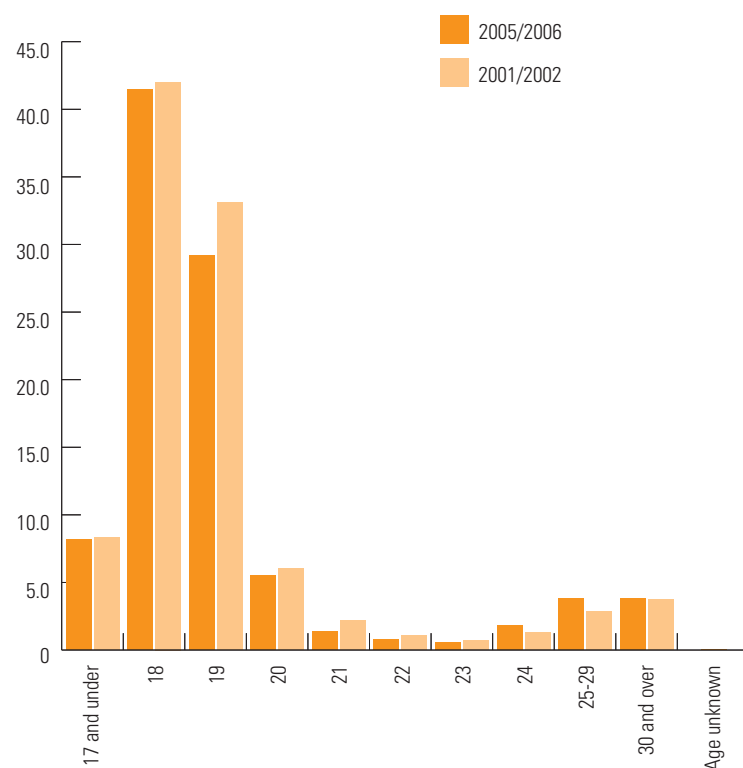


Table 6.2 Age distribution of Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

AGE	2005/2006 Male	2005/2006 Female	2005/2006 Total	2004/2005 Total
17 and under	580	997	1,577	1,571
18	3,008	4,874	7,882	7,759
19	2,225	3,279	5,504	5,435
20	447	555	1,002	1,067
21	114	144	258	314
22	73	89	162	148
23	44	57	101	123
24	128	179	307	326
25-29	283	373	656	570
30 and over	235	390	625	600
Age Unknown	20	19	39	8
TOTALS	7157	10,956	18,113	17,921

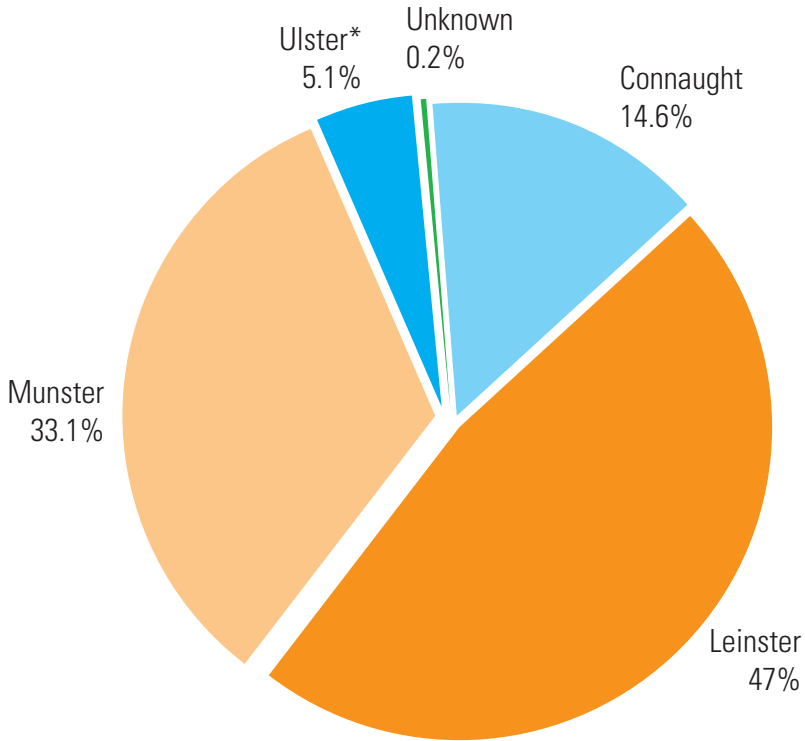
Red cells indicate a decline in enrolments from the previous year while green indicates an increase.

- The number of mature (23+) full-time new entrants increased from 1,619 in 2004/2005 to 1,689 in 2005/2006, an increase of 4%

Figure 6.2 % Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants '01/'02 vs. '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

- Since the 2001/2002 academic year the age profile of new entrants has changed. There are now slightly less 17-23 year olds and more 24 to 30+ year olds

Figure 6.3 Domiciliary of Origin of Full-time Students in Ireland by Province for Designated Institutions



*Ulster includes all 9 counties

Table 6.3 Full-Time Enrolments by Origin and College of Study: Irish Domiciled Students for Designated Institutions

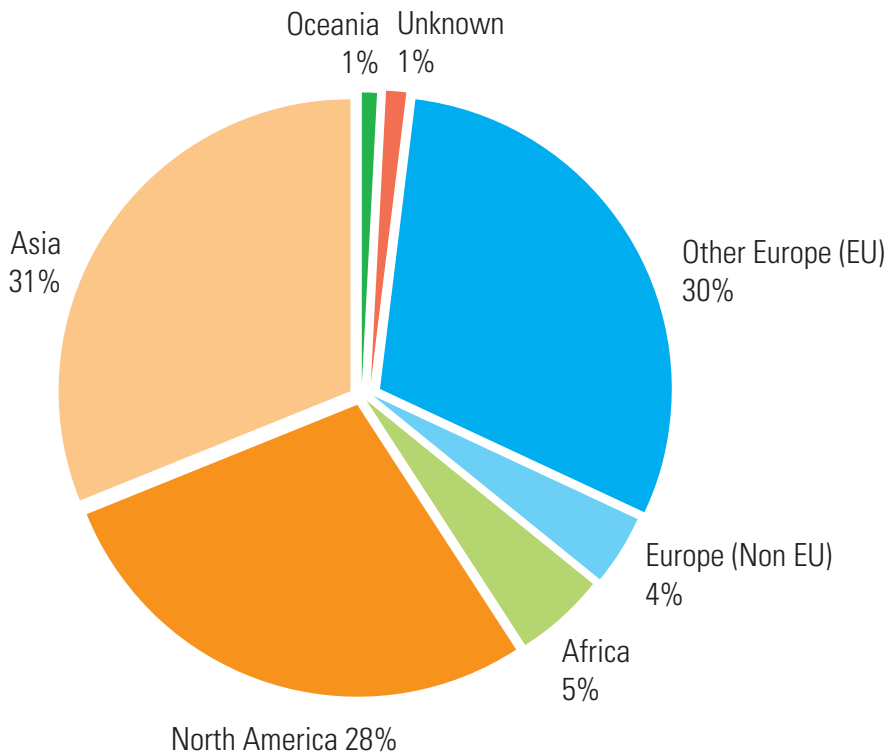
Province	UCD	UCC	NUIG	TCD	NUIM	DCU	SPD	UL	NCAD	MIC	RCSI	MDEI
Connaught	5.9	1.5	54.3	5.8	8.2	5.7	14.9	10.4	7.3	13.1	13.4	14.4
Leinster	73.0	5.9	14.3	66.3	77.1	69.1	65.1	14.4	73.0	6.2	60.8	64.7
Munster	8.6	82.6	15.6	14.1	4.9	5.7	18.9	69.9	7.5	80.3	21.3	10.5
Ulster	5.7	0.3	6.7	6.6	7.1	5.9	12.2	1.6	8.5	0.2	4.8	8.5
Unspecified	6.6	9.7	9.1	13.7	2.7	13.5	1.1	3.6	3.6	0.2	0.0	1.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6.4 Domiciliary Origin of all Full-time Enrolments '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total '05/'06	Total '04/'05
Ireland	30,040	43,920	73,960	72,219
Other Europe (EU)	1,132	1,418	2,550	2,350
Europe (Non EU)	145	189	334	371
Africa	277	175	452	450
America North	829	1,591	2,420	2,521
America South	19	13	32	39
Asia	1,382	1,245	2,627	2,373
Oceania	33	32	65	60
Unknown	17	41	58	249
Other	12	12	24	7
Total	33,886	48,636	82,522	80,639

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

90% of full-time students are Irish. This number has declined from 92% in 2001/2002.

Figure 6.4 Non-Irish Domiciled Students by Region of Domicile, '05/'06 for Designated Institutions

Total = 8,562 Students

- The proportion of students from Asia and Other Europe increased in 2005/2006
- The greatest proportion of overseas students enrolled in Designated Institutions on full-time courses in 2005/2006 were from Asia

Table 6.5 Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT

AGE	2005/2006 Male	2005/2006 Female	2005/2006 Total	2004/2005 Total
17 and under	845	719	1,564	1,543
18	4005	3444	7,449	7,358
19	5456	4806	10,262	9,916
20	4870	4682	9,552	9,719
21	3931	3998	7,929	7,963
22	2542	2453	4,995	5,199
23	1446	1178	2,624	2,762
24	906	619	1,525	1,566
25-29	1637	1366	3,003	2,988
30 and over	1120	1494	2,614	2,641
TOTALS	26,758	24,759	51,517	51,659

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

- Overall the age profile remained static between 05/06 and 04/05
- In comparison with the Designated Institutions, no clear trend of enrolling older students is present in the Institutes of Technology and DIT due mainly to the low enrolment in postgraduate courses

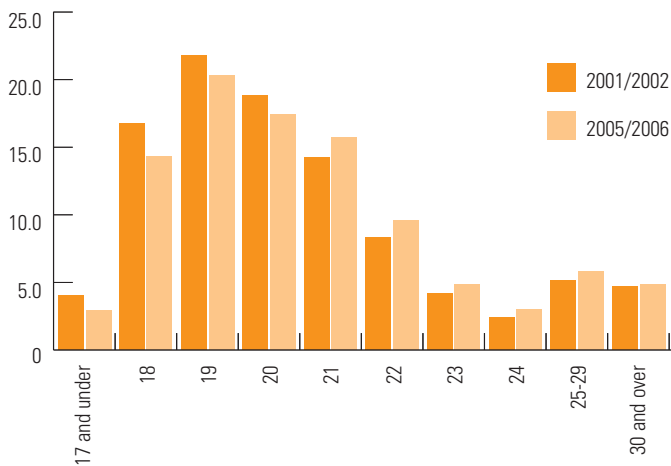
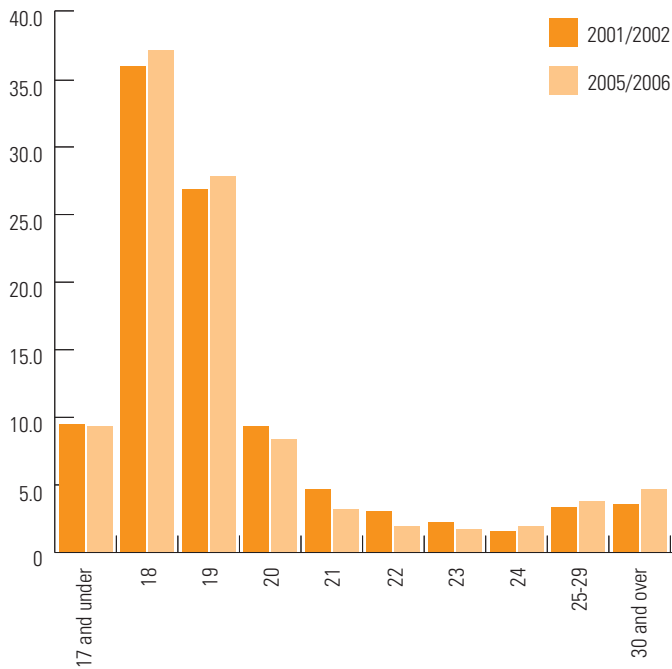
Figure 6.5 % Age Distribution of Full-Time Enrolments '01/'02 vs '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT

Table 6.6 Age distribution of Full-time Undergraduate New Entrants '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT

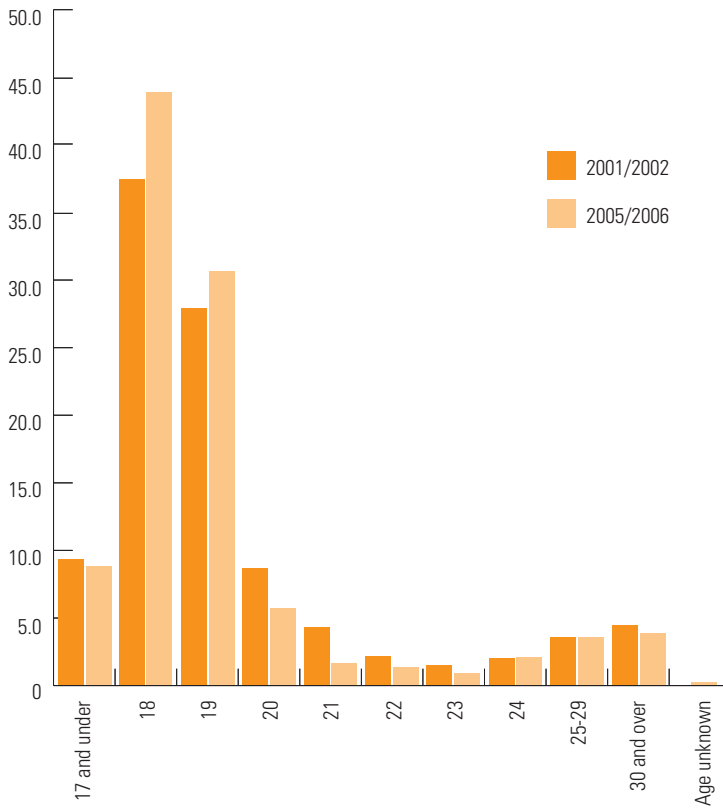
AGE	2005/2006 Male	2005/2006 Female	2005/2006 Total	2004/2005 Total
17 and under	830	721	1551	1507
18	3313	2893	6206	6119
19	2437	2149	4586	4346
20	675	708	1383	1379
21	285	274	559	630
22	203	144	347	318
23	137	101	238	180
24	154	136	290	263
25-29	310	282	592	527
30 and over	310	440	750	606
TOTALS	830	721	16,502	15,875

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

Figure 6.6 % Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants '01/'02 vs. '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT

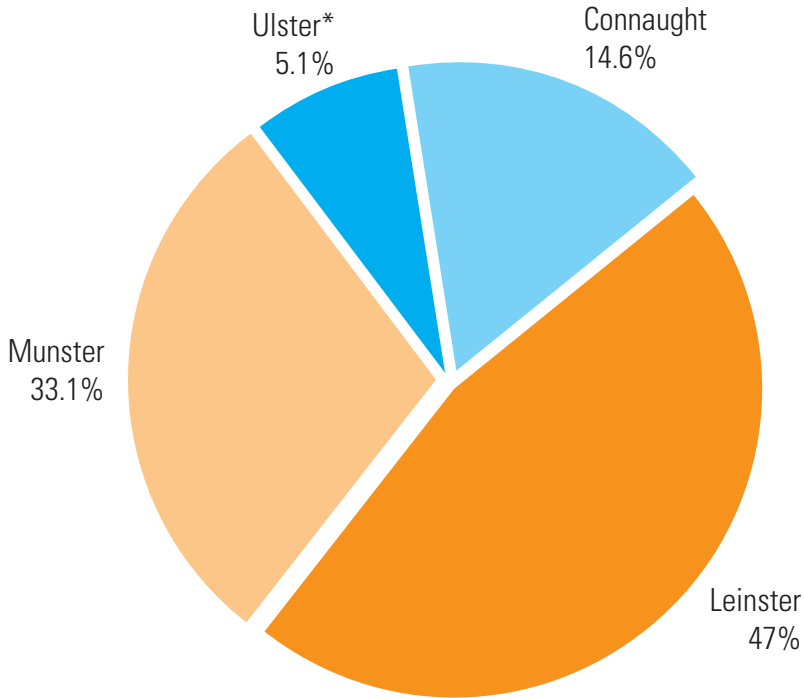
- The age profile of new entrants to Institutes of Technology and DIT remains similar to that found in 01/02

Figure 6.7 % Age Distribution of Undergraduate Full-Time New Entrants: Institutes of Technology and DIT vs. Designated Institutions



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

Figure 6.8 Domiciliary Origin of Full-time Students in Ireland by Province for IoTs and DIT



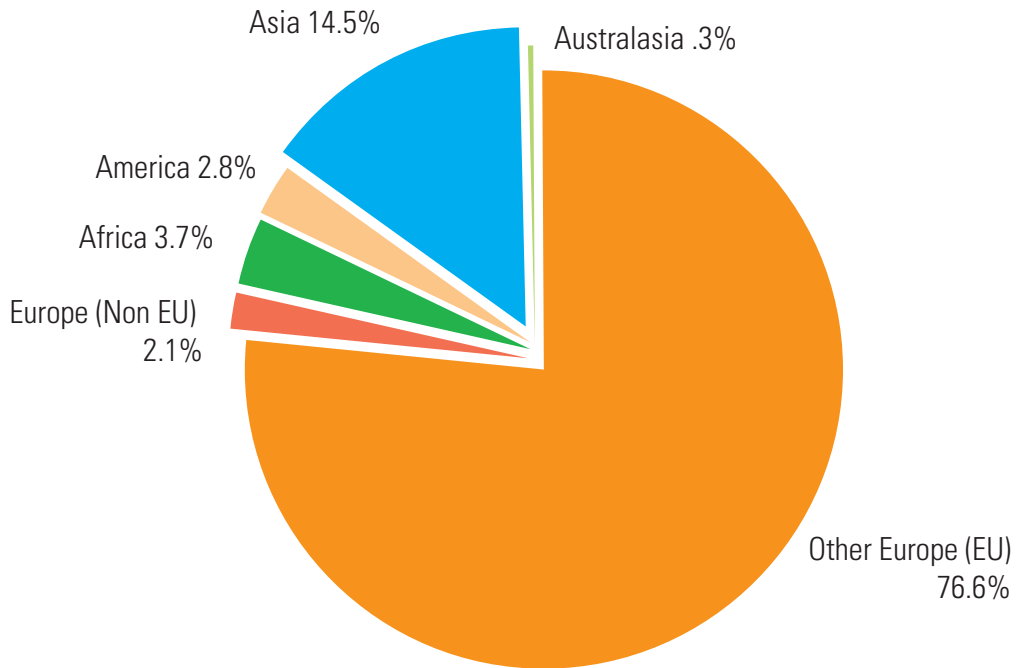
*Ulster includes all 9 counties

* Ulster includes all 9 counties.

Table 6.7 Domiciliary Origin of all Full-time Enrolments '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT

Country of Origin	Male	Female	Total '05/'06
Ireland	26,488	24,481	50,969
Other Europe (EU)	708	727	1,435
Europe (Non EU)	10	30	40
Africa	43	26	69
America	27	25	52
Asia	151	121	272
Australasia	2	3	5
Total	27,429	25,413	52,842

Figure 6.9 Non-Irish Domiciled Students by Region of Domicile '05/'06 for IoTs and DIT



Total = 1,873 Students

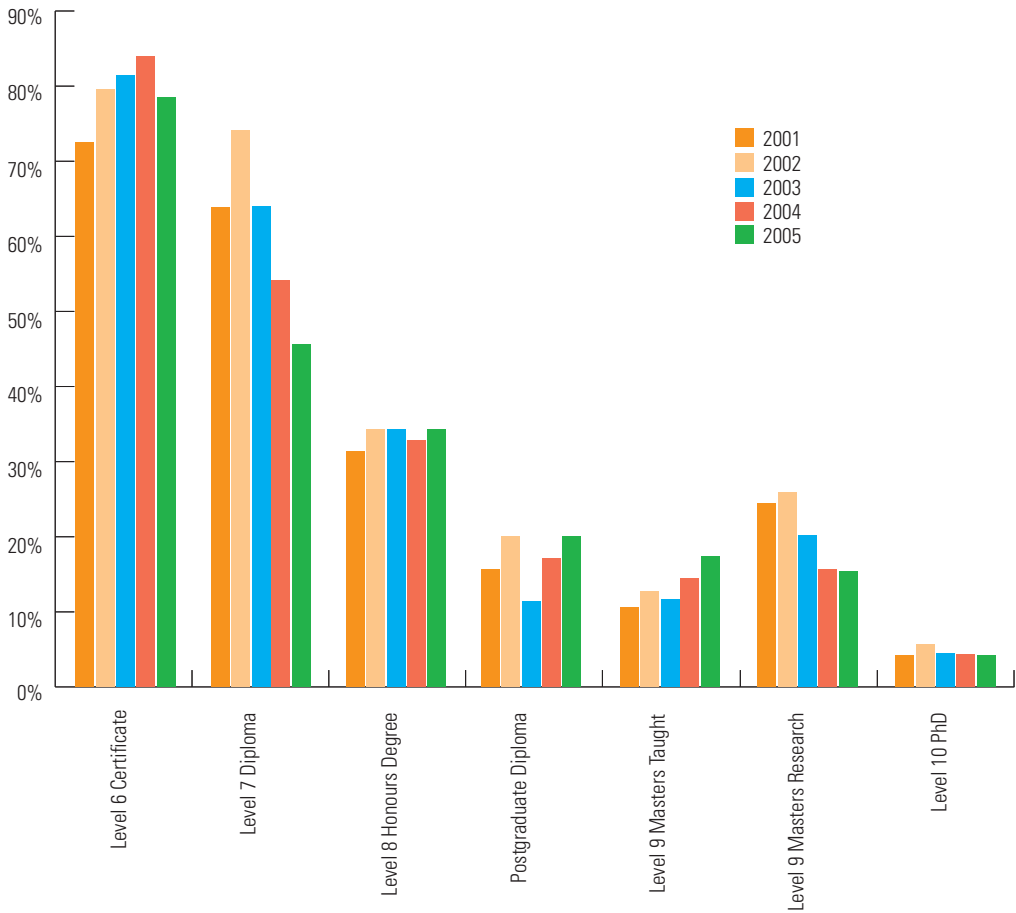
- Only 4.4% of students attending Institutes of Technology and DIT were from outside the Republic of Ireland, in comparison to 10% of university enrolments
- The vast majority of these overseas students came from within the EU, though students from Asia make up the bulk of the remainder

SECTION 7: FIRST DESTINATION OF AWARD RECIPIENTS '01 – '05

KEY POINTS

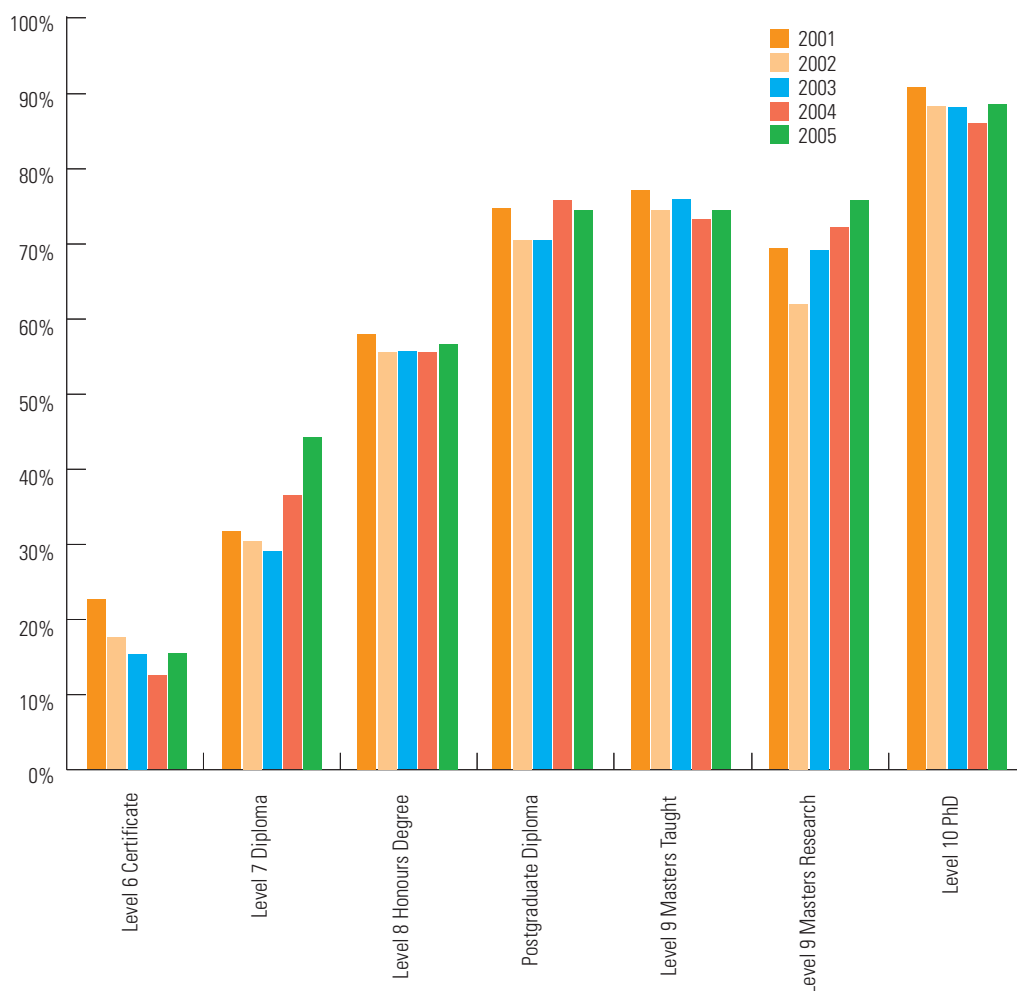
- > 80% of 2005 Level 6 graduates progressed to further study
- > The proportion of Level 7 graduates gaining employment increased from 22% in 2002 to 45% in 2005 while the proportion continuing to further study declined from 74% to 46%

Figure 7.1 % of Award Recipients in Further Study 9 months after Graduation '01 - '05



- The proportion of Level 6 graduates progressing to further study declined in 2005
- The proportion of Level 7 graduates progressing to further study has been steadily declining since 2002

Figure 7.2 % of Award Recipients in Employment 9 months after Graduation '01 - '05



- The proportion of Level 7 graduates gaining employment 9 months after graduation has been increasing since 2002
- Over 90% of PhD graduates gained employment 9 months after graduation in 2005

Graduates are surveyed by the HEA 9 months following graduation from a course of study. The first destination of all graduates is not represented in the graphs above. A small percentage of graduates were also seeking employment or were unavailable for work at the time of the survey.

The full set of tables are available from the HEA website

<http://www.heai.ie/index.cfm/page/sub/id/770>

Section 1: Key Points

Designated Institutions

- > Enrolments increased by 12% since 2001/2002, though the rate of increase is slowing
- > Undergraduate new entrants increased by 5% since 2001/2002, again showing a slowing of pace and remaining almost static for the past 3 years
- > Undergraduate and postgraduate output has increased by 19% since 2001/2002, albeit declining by 1% between 2004 and 2005

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > Post-graduate enrolment levels at the Institutes of Technology, not traditionally a large part of Institute enrolment cohorts, are increasing rapidly

Section 2: Key Points

- > Level 8 CAO acceptances increased by 13% from 2001 – 2005

Designated Institutions

- > Arts and Humanities disciplines attracted the greatest proportion (27%) of new entrants in 2005/2006
- > New entrants to overall Science disciplines declined slightly since 2004/2005. However enrolment on Physical Science courses increased and enrolment on Computer courses remained static
- > New entrants to Engineering courses increased with increases occurring in all areas not just Civil Engineering as had been the case for a number of years

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > New entrants to the Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction courses vastly outnumber university new entrants to the same discipline (4,020 vs. 1,247)

Section 3: Key Points

Designated Institutions

- > Part-time enrolment constituted 11% of all undergraduate enrolments in 2005/2006 down from 13% in 2004/2005
- > Female enrolment was 60% of all undergraduate enrolment
- > Science enrolments declined by 4.5% from 2004/2005, in particular in Computer Science (-19%)
- > All Engineering enrolments declined with the exception of Architecture, Town Planning and Civil Engineering (+11%)

- > Health and Welfare enrolments increased by 15% from 2004/2005
- > Part-time enrolments in Health and Welfare have declined by 33% from 2004/2005 mainly due to declines in Nursing and Caring courses

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > As Level 6 & 7 enrolments outnumber Level 8 enrolments at the Institutes of Technology and DIT, the majority of students are male
- > Computing dominates the science disciplines (59%)

Sectoral Trends

- > When the two sectors are combined, Humanities and Arts is the most popular discipline
- > Males are more likely to enrol on Level 6 & 7 courses across the entire sector, while females are more likely to enrol on Level 8 courses across the sector

Section 4: Key Points

Designated Institutions

- > Overall postgraduate enrolments have increased by 4% from 2004/2005 with the largest increase occurring at part-time (8.5%)
- > Overall enrolment on research degree programmes increased by 4.5% from 2004/2005 to 2005/2006
- > Enrolment on PhD programmes have increased by 4.5% from 2004/2005
- > The majority of full-time PhD enrolments (40%) are in the Science disciplines; Masters enrolments (34%) on Social Sciences, Business and Law courses and Postgraduate Diplomas (46%) on Education courses

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > The gender disparity present at undergraduate level in the Institutes of Technology and DIT is not present at postgraduate level, where the gender breakdown is essentially even
- > Masters Degrees saw a strong increase in enrolments over 04/05, with overall postgraduate numbers increasing by 7%

Section 5: KEY POINTS

Designated Institutions

- > Social Science, Business and Law and Arts and Humanities graduates constituted 50% of all undergraduate output in 2005
- > PhD output has increased by 7.5% since 2004/2005
- > Of those achieving a first class Honours Bachelor Degree in 2005 56% are female, up from 54.7% in 2004

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > 35% of undergraduate graduates are on Business courses
- > 21% of undergraduate graduates are on Engineering and Construction courses

Section 6: KEY POINTS

Designated Institutions

- > The age distribution of full-time enrolments is shifting with an increasing number of mature students. This increase is due partly to increasing numbers of graduates progressing to postgraduate level
- > The number of mature (23+) new entrants increased very slightly between 2004/2005 and 2005/2006
- > NUIG remains the college with the greatest diversity of Irish students by province with just 54.3% hailing from Connaught
- > The number of international students enrolled on full-time programmes increased by 2% in 2005/2006
- > The greatest proportion of overseas students enrolled in Designated Institutions in 2005/2006 came from Asia

Institutes of Technology & Dublin Institute of Technology

- > The age profile of new entrants to both sectors is broadly similar, though the Designated Institutions have a higher proportion of younger students (students aged 18 & 19)
- > Only 4.4% of students attending Institutes of Technology and DIT were from outside the Republic of Ireland, in comparison to 10% of university enrolments
- > The vast majority of these overseas students came from within the EU, though students from Asia make up the bulk of the remainder

SECTION 7 KEY POINTS

- > 80% of 2005 Level 6 graduates progressed to further study
- > The proportion of Level 7 graduates gaining employment increased from 22% in 2002 to 45% in 2005 while the proportion continuing to further study declined from 74% to 46%

HEA

Higher Education Authority
An tÚdarás um Ard-Oideachas

The Higher Education Authority
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