

Statement of Strategy - Progress Report 2016

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Foreword from Minister



I was pleased earlier this year to have been appointed Príomh-Aoire an Rialtais agus Aire Stáit ar a bhfuil freagracht as an nGaeilge, an Ghaeltacht agus na hOileáin and Minister of State at the Department of the Taoiseach with responsibility for the CSO. The CSO's work is critical in supporting decision making and policy formation in Ireland. Good quality statistics are vital for informing debate and for the functioning of the economy and society. I welcome this second report on the CSO's Statement of Strategy 2015-2017. The focus of this strategy is on delivering transformative change and meeting the changing needs of the customer. I am pleased to see that the key deliverables are being met and that the CSO is making progress towards meeting the ambitious programme set out in the strategy.

The CSO's work is crucial in informing debate and supporting decision-making in Ireland. Good quality statistics are vital for the functioning of the economy and society and this is particularly so in the area of policy, development and implementation. A good example of this is the CSO's successful collection of the Census of Population 2016 data. The Census is the largest statistical operation undertaken by the CSO. The results from the Census, which will issue on a phased basis throughout 2017, will be fully used to inform policy in a wide range of areas by both national and local government as well as being an invaluable resource for business and for all citizens. The recently published Constituency Commission Report 2017 drew heavily on the results of the Census.

I am also pleased to see that the CSO has again expanded the range of outputs produced in 2016, across a number of areas, to include statistics on Foreign Direct Investment in Ireland, Environmental Subsidies, Visitors to Ireland and Northern Ireland, Household and Family Units, Pension Provisions, Crime and Victimisation and on Brexit: Ireland and the UK in numbers. The CSO has again risen to the challenge to meet the increasing demand for statistics being felt at national, European and global level.

2016 saw the CSO issue the results of the first ever Civil Service wide employee engagement survey. This survey was carried out by the CSO on foot of an action from the Civil Service Renewal Plan. The survey results provided valuable information to leaders within the Civil Service to effect change based on sound data analysis. They are being used by the Civil Service Management Board to inform decisions in the delivery of the Civil Service Renewal Plan and across Government Departments, to improve staff engagement.

The CSO faced new challenges in 2015 with the publication of a new EU regulation, which significantly changes the role of all National Statistical Offices, with the agreement of a comprehensive action plan for the Office following a Peer Review conducted by Eurostat and from an expanded programme for the Irish Statistical System outlined by the National Statistics Board in their Strategy for Statistics 2015 – 2020. I am pleased to see that work has already begun in dealing with the challenges these developments create. A transformation framework has been created which encompasses a new model of statistical delivery, together with the organisational capability measures required, to bring about transformation in the CSO.

I look forward to working with the CSO management and staff. I have no doubt that they will continue to meet all challenges with their usual professionalism and will continue to provide an excellent service to their customers and respondents.

Joe McHugh, T.D.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joe McHugh', written over a faint circular watermark or logo.

Minister of State

September 2017

Introduction from the Director General



Welcome to the second progress report on the Statement of Strategy 2015-2017. This is the final report on that Statement of Strategy as the CSO was required to publish a new strategy under the terms of the Public Service Management Act following the appointment of a new Government. This report details progress made in 2016 on the deliverables set out in the Statement of Strategy 2015-2017. Both this strategy and the new Strategy 2016-2019 published in December 2016, are fully aligned to our seven year strategy, CSO 2020, focusing on the provision of a continuous improvement in our service to our customers and positioning the CSO to meet the expanding demands for data and future requirements of official statistics.

Delivering on our statistical work programme as always is a core function of the organisation. We produced 327 releases and publications during 2016 including the provision of a range of new statistical products including Assets and Liabilities of the Financial Sector 2014, Non-Domestic Building Energy Ratings and Brexit: Ireland and the UK in numbers. The shift towards the usage of existing data sources, primarily data holding from across the broader public service, to reduce response burden and provide a broader range of evidence to support improved and more informed decision making continues to be a key focus of the organisation.

In this context the CSO began preparing for our expanded role in the coordination, overseeing and quality assurance of all official statistics produced in Ireland. A new directorate has been established, and an Assistant Director General has been appointed, with responsibility for the coordination of the producers of European statistics as well as Official Statistics from across the wider Irish Statistical System.

CSO convened an Economic Statistics Review Group (ESRG) in September 2016 following the publication of the national account figures in the previous July which showed growth rates for GDP and GNP for 2015 of 26% and 19% respectively. The ESRG reported in December 2016 and their recommendations, covering a suite of analyses to provide better understanding of the domestic components of our highly globalised economy, will be implemented over the course of 2017 - 2019.

Improvements to corporate governance and the ongoing review of organisational structures was very much a focus for the CSO in 2016. A Quality, Management, Support and Assurance (QMSA) Division was established at the beginning of 2016 with responsibility for the development and implementation of a Quality Management Framework which will ensure that the statistical production standards applied in the CSO continue to meet the highest standards as regards quality and efficiency, in the context of increasing and more formal scrutiny of official statistics at international and EU level.

I am pleased to say that a Data Office was also established in 2016. It has the pivotal role of managing policies in relation to data protection and statistical confidentiality, promoting awareness, providing training and assuring compliance and provides advice to CSO statistical areas on all issues related to data protection and statistical confidentiality. Preparation for the implementation of the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in May 2018 was also a major focus for this team during 2016.

The Corporate Governance Standard, which provides a comprehensive summary of the principal aspects of corporate governance within the CSO, and in accordance with standards as set out centrally, was published on the CSO website at www.cso.ie in March of 2016. The first Statistical Work Programme, which detailed all of the statistical output to be produced in 2016, was also published in March.

The CSO has always been a compiler of data and statistics but we have recognised that our role needs to evolve considerably in a “post-truth” environment to be an organisation that also provides information, knowledge and insight. Our statistical products are evolving to become more user friendly with much greater use of infographics and extraction of key messages. During 2016 we recruited a communications professional from outside of the CSO to commence this broadening of service we provide and this work will be a key focus for us in the years ahead.

The CSO is putting the structures in place to deliver a broader range of high quality information on societal and economic change and we are building an innovative, agile and high performing organisation. These changes are only possible with the continued support of the CSO’s committed, professional and adaptable staff.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pádraig Dalton". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Pádraig Dalton
Director General

September 2017

Deliverable Identified in the Statement of Strategy 2015-2017	PROGRESS IN 2016
1. Meet the annual statistical work programme required under EU legislation.	
Action	Progress in 2016
Publish an annual statistical work programme	<p>In 2016 the CSO produced 327 releases and publications to meet the needs of the wider national and international community and the general public.</p> <p>The CSO's Statistical Work Programme was published in Q1 2016 which provides details of all of the CSO's statistical Outputs. An Annual Report on the Work Programme was compiled in 2016 and was published in Q1 2017 along with the 2017 Statistical Work Programme. The CSO also held a Census of Population on the 24th of April 2016.</p> <p>There were ten new releases produced in 2016 covering topics such as Assets and Liabilities of the Financial Sector 2014, Non-Domestic Building Energy Ratings and Brexit: Ireland and the UK in numbers.</p>
2. Ensure Ireland has a professional, independent and high quality system of official statistics that provides our customers with the best possible information, in a manner that bears international scrutiny and meets the highest international standards.	
Action	Progress in 2016
Set out the organisation strategic aims for the next three years in a new Statement of Strategy	<p>A new CSO Statement of Strategy 2016-2019, is required under the Public Service Management Act 1997, following the appointment of a new government. The CSO's new Statement of Strategy 2016-2019 was published in December 2016 and it sets out the CSO's strategic aims for the next three years.</p> <p>This strategy is fully aligned to the CSO's strategy CSO 2020 and focuses on the provision of a continuous improvement in service to our customers and positioning CSO to meet increased demands for data and future requirements of official statistics.</p>
Maintain corporate governance within the CSO	<p>The CSO Corporate Governance Standard, which sets out the way that the CSO takes decisions, implements policies and delivers on its mandate and functions was published in April 2016 and was updated throughout 2016.</p> <p>The terms of reference of the Management Board were updated in 2016.</p> <p>The governance boards continued to ensure oversight of all modernisation and corporate projects throughout 2016.</p> <p>Revised policies issued in relation to Official Statistics and Data Protection, Date Management, Retention and Secure Disposal of Statistical Data and Storage Media, Protected Disclosure in the Workplace, Pre Release Access and in relation to Procurement in the CSO.</p> <p>The CSO updated the Assignment of Responsibilities report as required under the Public Services Management Act 1997 following the appointment of senior staff. The revised organisational structure was published on the www.whodoeswhat.gov.ie website created by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform and on the CSO's own website at www.cso.ie.</p>

<p>Develop a Corporate Governance Model to assist Heads of Division in managing their corporate responsibilities and to provide an indication to the Management Board of the effectiveness of devolved responsibility in the Office.</p>	<p>The Corporate Governance Assurance Statement (CGAS) was rolled out to all Heads of Division in 2015 and was reviewed as part of the business planning process in January and June 2016.</p> <p>Heads of Division are required to evaluate the level to which they are managing their corporate responsibilities, to indicate where improvement is required and detail what will be done to improve within the next six months. It provides a measure of assurance to the Management Board in relation to the effectiveness of devolved responsibility and identifies areas for improvement within the area of corporate governance. The CGAS was completed again in December 2016 as part of the 2017 business planning process.</p>
<p>Ensure the management of Data and Risks</p>	<p>A Data Office was established in the CSO in 2016 and has responsibility for policy in relation to compliance with the Data Protection Act and the Statistics Act. The Office has</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issued a policy on pre-release access • issued a Data Management Policy • issued a policy on the retention and secure disposal of statistical data and storage media <p>A risk management policy issued to all CSO staff in Q2 2016 detailing how risks should be identified and managed appropriately.</p>
<p>Ensure we have the right staff in the right place at the right time.</p>	<p>Strategic HR/Workforce Planning</p> <p>The CSO has worked throughout 2016 to develop a Strategic Human Resource Management system (SHRM) which focuses on progressing strategic workforce planning, developing people and performance management, enhancing learning and development and fostering employee engagement and well being.</p> <p>The CSO began preparing the CSO Workforce Plan (WFP) for the period 2017 – 2019 in 2016. This plan will support the strategic and business planning objectives as set out in the CSO's Statement of Strategy 2016-2019, in terms of ensuring that the CSO has both the capacity and capability in place to deliver on these objectives.</p> <p>Recruitment</p> <p>In order to ensure that the CSO had the skilled staff necessary to meet the programme of work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CSO undertook an open Senior Statistician competition through PAS. • The CSO concluded an open AP in IT competition for three specialist positions to fill specialist roles in IT. • The CSO has also concluded an open competition to appoint a Head of Communications and Dissemination (PO grade) through PAS as well as the recruitment of a Chief Information Officer and an ADG to coordinate Statistical System Coordination. • The CSO ran its own Statistician recruitment competition in 2016.

	<p>Graduate Programme</p> <p>The CSO introduced a graduate programme in 2016 whereby graduates were taken on to work on a specific project over 6-11 months. The projects being worked on include one on a register based census, recording linking in ADC, Eurostat Big Data and foreign direct investment.</p>
<p>3. Build on its understanding of customer and user needs for data and develop relationships to jointly identify future requirements and channels of delivery. In particular we need to take account of our core customer needs.</p>	
<p>Action</p>	<p>Progress in 2016</p>
<p>Government and policy makers need to know how Ireland is performing, they need data to formulate policies to improve economic and social conditions, and need evidence to evaluate policy outcomes.</p> <p>The citizens of Ireland need objective, independent and impartial information to help them make better personal and business decisions.</p> <p>Eurostat and other international organisations need timely, high quality and harmonised data in order to provide internationally comparable data.</p>	<p>Statistical Work Programme</p> <p>The CSO has met the annual statistical work programme in line with national and international timeframes and with a high quality and methodological standard in 2016. The CSO has produced 294 releases and 33 publications in 2016 and has produced 10 new releases. The CSO met the European and international requirements in 2015 and produced 315 releases and publications.</p> <p>Census of Population</p> <p>The CSO also completed the Census of Population on the 24th of April 2016. At national level current population statistics are essential for planning the provision of health care, education and employment amongst other things. Regional figures are critical for determining regional policy and for the operation of regional authorities. The provision of detail at local level helps to identify likely demands for schools, health care facilities, identifies areas of relatively high unemployment, the best locations for businesses etc.</p> <p>The first results of the 2016 census were released in July 2016 and showed that the preliminary total of the population enumerated on Census Night, Sunday the 24th of April 2016, was 4,757,976 persons. Further results will be released in different phases as they become available during 2017.</p> <p>National Accounts</p> <p>The CSO meets the needs of Government for quality statistical information, which is vital for the formation, implementation and monitoring of policy and programmes at national, regional and local levels. CSO continued to work to maintain and develop the rigour of statistical analysis in 2016 to meet these needs. Following the publication of the national account figures which recorded growth rates for GDP and GNP for 2015 significantly revised upwards to 26.3% and 18.7%, the CSO convened an Economic Statistics Review Group (ESRG) in September 2016 to identify a suite of analyses or indicators that would provide better understanding of the domestic components of our highly globalised economy. On foot of the ESRG report the CSO has developed a new level indicator, GNI*, which is proposed to address the specific nature of the Irish economy and is tailored to meet our particular analytical and policy needs. GNI* is Gross National Income adjusted for retained earnings of re-domiciled firms and depreciation on foreign-owned domestic capital assets.</p> <p>Researchers</p> <p>The Office serves the needs of the wider national and international community (media, researchers, students, businesses, representative organisations, the EU, international organisations, and the public generally) for impartial and relevant information on social and economic conditions. Particular attention continues to be paid to the specialist needs of business and the research/academic community for more detailed and focused data.</p>

<p>Our data suppliers need to know that we seek only essential information, that we are continuing to minimise burden and that we treat their data in the strictest confidence.</p>	<p>Information for Data Suppliers</p> <p>CSO published “Information for Data Suppliers” on the CSO website in September 2016. The material sets out the role of official statistics, the CSO’s legal mandate, how CSO upholds the principles of data protection and the safeguards in place to protect data collected by the CSO.</p> <p>Confidentiality</p> <p>A training programme on Statistical Confidentiality and on the Data Classification System was rolled out by the Data Office to 267 CSO staff. Training on the CSO Data Management Policy was rolled out to 119 senior managers and the agreement conditions for external access to Research Microdata Files was rolled out to 172 researchers.</p> <p>Burden Reduction</p> <p>The Response Burden Barometer (RBB) for 2015 was published in Q3 2016 and stated that the administrative burden placed on Irish enterprises and agricultural holdings by the CSO reduced by 37.1% when measured against the peak year of 2008. Measures being used to reduce burden include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased use of administrative data (especially from the Revenue Commissioners), reducing the need to collect information from enterprises; • Reduction of sample sizes where possible; • Reduction of the level of detail collected on questionnaires across a number of surveys; • Introduction of short annual forms for small enterprises, with the more detailed forms being sent to the larger enterprises only; • Re-design of questionnaires to align as far as possible with Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet accounts entries; • Increased use of electronic rather than paper forms.
<p>Improve Services to Customers and Statistical Outputs</p>	<p>An independent service provider was commissioned, in 2016, to design and carry out an independent user satisfaction survey and provide the analysis. The results of this survey will be finalised in Q1 2017. Actions based on the recommendations will then be agreed to improve services to customers and to statistical outputs.</p>
<p>CSO 2020 Project to deliver recommendations on improving services to Customers, outputs and processes</p>	<p>Phase 1 of the Customers and Outputs project was completed in 2015. Actions arising from project recommendations have been assigned to operational areas for implementation. A course for dealing with the media has been rolled out across the Office.</p>

4. Develop the Irish statistical system in line with the legislative powers of the Statistics Act 1993, the revision to the EU Regulation on European statistics (including the coordination of statistical activities of Other National Authorities), and the National Statistics Board Strategy 2015-2020.	
Action	Progress in 2016
Develop the Irish Statistical System	<p>The CSO reviewed its organisational structure in light of the findings of the ESSCoP Peer Review of 2015, the NSB's Strategy for Statistics 2015-2020 and the implications of new European statistics law EU Regulation 223/2009. As a result a new Directorate was established in 2016 with responsibility for the coordination of the producers of European statistics as well as the wider Irish Statistical System.</p> <p>A competition for the position of Assistant Director General (Assistant Secretary) Statistical System Coordination was completed on the 4th of July 2016 and resourcing of the new directorate began on a phased basis from the middle of 2016.</p> <p>The new directorate is leading the development of the Irish Statistical System which aims to exploit administrative data in conjunction with statistical sources, to facilitate greater linkage and analysis of administrative data across the public service. It will also drive the development of the National Data Infrastructure, which will facilitate the development and implementation of an integrated approach to the collection of administrative data across the public sector.</p> <p>In 2016 the CSO extended the programme of seconding statisticians to other government departments to help towards building a more coordinated analytical service for Government. The CSO is working with departments to identify and execute pathfinder projects that deliver both value to policy or services.</p>
5. Develop a new dissemination strategy focused on meeting the need of our broad range of users, focusing on turning data and statistics into information and knowledge. We will develop new products and dissemination channels with a specific focus on the visualisation of official statistics.	
Action	Progress in 2016
Develop a new dissemination strategy	<p>A Head of Communication and Dissemination was appointed in 2016. In 2016 a comprehensive communications strategy was developed. The strategy was approved by the Management Board in late 2016 and involves a number of key projects, which will be undertaken in 2017 including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a press office function • Rebranding of the CSO • Customer and non customer needs analysis • Media relationship programme • Positive news generation and the development of new communications tools and channels with an emphasis on the needs of the citizen. <p>A visualisation strategy involving three separate strands related to (a) Mapping, (b) Infographics and (c) Innovation is being developed. Discussions are already underway with Ordnance Survey Ireland with a view to agreeing a Memorandum of Understanding. Delivery of this project will mean that statistical outputs will be more informative and will allow customers to customise the data.</p>

Develop new products	<p>New products in 2016 included the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors to Ireland and Northern Ireland 2014; A Statistical Profile of Tourism. A Joint publication with the Northern Ireland Statistics Research Agency (NISRA) • Life in 1916 Ireland: Stories from Statistics • QNHS Module - Household Environmental Behaviours - Quarter 2 2014 • QNHS Module - Pension Provision Quarter 4 2015 • QNHS Module - Crime and Victimization Quarter 3 2015 • QNHS - Quarterly National Household Survey Detailed Employment Series Quarter 1 2010 - Q1 2016 • QNHS - Households and Family Units Quarter 2 2010 - Quarter 2 2016 • Assets and Liabilities of the Financial Sector 2014 Annual • Non-Domestic Building Energy Ratings Quarterly • Government Income and Expenditure 2015 Annual • Review of the Quality of Crime Statistics 2016 (2nd Report, 1st Report published June 2015) • Brexit: Ireland and the UK in numbers <p>Residential Property Price Index (RPPI)</p> <p>CSO launched a new Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) for Ireland in 2016 which covers all market transactions in the residential property market and measures price change with greater accuracy.</p> <p>The new RPPI represents a significant methodological improvement over the original RPPI as it includes cash purchases of property, higher quality data sources and more detailed locational characteristics of dwellings. It includes twelve new sub-indices. In addition, a range of new additional indicators measuring the volume, value and average price of residential property in Ireland are also included. These indicators are broken down by the characteristics of the buyer, the seller, the dwelling and geographical location.</p> <p><u>Civil Service Renewal Plan</u></p> <p>The results of the Civil Service Employee Engagement Survey, a new survey for the CSO, were published in January 2016 and are being used by the used by the Civil Service Management Board to inform improvements in the Civil Service and delivery of the Reform Plan.</p>
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<p>Turn data and statistics into information and knowledge</p>	<p>The CSO has to meet the needs of a broad range of user groups and does so in a variety of ways and is developing new products and dissemination channels with a specific focus on the visualisation of official statistics.</p> <p>Educating young people and promoting how statistics can be used in society underpins the CSO's Educational Outreach programme which includes the John Hooper Medal, the APPS4GAPS competition, the CSO award at the BT Young Scientist exhibition for the best use of open data and the CensusAtSchool initiatives.</p> <p>John Hooper Medal</p> <p>The goal of the John Hooper competition is to improve students' abilities to describe, explore and investigate their environment using statistics. This national competition is open to teams of 2 to 3 students, up to 18 years old and is named in honour of John Hooper BA (1878 - 1930). The competition was first launched six years ago to mark the first World Statistics Day in 2010.</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Thirty nine students completed the IPA's Professional Diploma in Official Statistics for Policy Evaluation in 2016. This course was developed with the aim of improving the understanding and use of statistical data for policy evaluation and improved basis of decision making. Forty four students are registered for the 2016 - 2017 academic year.</p> <p>The Census at School</p> <p>4,199 (1.1%) from an estimated 380,000 secondary school students completed the Phase 15 questionnaire of the CensusAtSchool survey between September 2015 and August 2016. The questionnaire covered a variety of topics ranging from 1916 related topics, the level of Irish speaking to the type of school transport used. The CSO is involved in the project to promote good use of statistics, mathematics and data handling.</p> <p>Seminars</p> <p>A number of seminars were held by the CSO in 2016 to include topics such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5th Administrative Data Seminar • 1st Data Analytics Workshop • Housing Statistics Seminar • Irish Health Accounts Seminar <p>These seminars involved a mix of internal and external contributors and considered amongst other items the use of administrative data and the development of the Residential Property Price Index.</p>
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Secondment

A review of existing arrangements for secondment of statisticians to other public bodies commenced in 2015. As a result of the review, the CSO extended the programme of seconding statisticians to other government departments and is working with departments to identify and execute pathfinder projects that deliver both value to policy or services.

Press Conferences

The CSO hosted press conferences with the media covering National Accounts, Census 2016, the Residential Property Prices Index, Quarterly National Household Survey and National Accounts in 2016. These press conferences help inform the media and through them the public and so increase the awareness and use of statistics.

Joint Committee on Finance, Public Expenditure and Reform

The CSO attended a meeting of the Joint Committee on Finance, Public Expenditure and Reform, and Taoiseach in October 2016 to discuss the

- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council to establish a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples,
- the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European statistical programme 2013 – 17, and
- the methodology for calculating national economic output employed by the CSO.

Presentation at the McGill Summer School

The Director General of the CSO spoke at the 2016 MacGill summer school regarding the changing nature of Ireland and the value of statistics in identifying these changes. He also referred to the debate following the publication of an unprecedented increase in GDP for 2015 of 26.3% and the need to supplement these internationally agreed indicators with a broader suite of indicators that can provide the necessary insights.

Housing Statistics Seminar

The CSO hosted a Housing Statistics Seminar following the publication of the new Residential Property Price Index (RPPI) and the Census 2016 Preliminary Report in October 2016. The aim of the seminar was to provide users with an overview of new data on housing, an opportunity to understand the methodological approach in the production of housing statistics, potential uses for new housing statistics and a chance to provide feedback to CSO on current data gaps and future data needs.

6. Publish all aggregate data in an Open Data format (free machine-readable format) which has the potential to make statistics more widely available and will encourage the re-use of published statistics.	
Action	Progress in 2016
Publish data in Open Data format and develop dissemination tools	<p>Open Data</p> <p>The CSO has continued to use Open Data (free machine readable format) for the dissemination of all data on the CSO and Statbank websites which encourages the use and reuse of published statistics. The CSO publishes 100% of all aggregate data in Open Data format under an open data licence to three star standard.</p> <p>The CSO has expanded the use of infographics and interactive High Charts in 2016 when releasing data to help improve the accessibility of our data. Examples of the infographics can be seen on the CSO website in relation to the Statistical Yearbook of Ireland 2016 edition, the Residential Property Price Index, July 2016 and in the Preliminary Census Results. The CSO has also begun using video on the cso.ie website i.e. an information video on the Residential Property Price Index.</p> <p>Apps4Gaps Competition</p> <p>This is the third year that the national Apps4gaps Competition was run. The aim of the competition is to encourage teams to develop innovative apps, harnessing open data available on data.gov.ie, to generate new insights and to explore ways that an app could help to benefit society in such areas as transport, housing, planning, education, communications and health.</p>
7. Develop a quality management framework which will include a system of metrics for data quality, metadata standards, and strong documentation to re-enforce public trust in the official statistics.	
Action	Progress in 2016
Development of a comprehensive Quality Management Framework (QMF)	<p>The Quality, Management, Support and Assurance (QMSA) Division was established at the beginning of 2016 with responsibility for the implementation the CSO 2020 Quality Management Framework (QMF) development project recommendations. The development of a quality management framework is an extensive and long-term programme of activities, which will ensure that statistical production meets the highest standards as regards quality and efficiency, in the context of increasing and more formal scrutiny of official statistics at international and EU level.</p> <p>The QMSA work plan for 2016 was determined by the CSO prioritisation exercise and focused on the implementation of the following projects:</p> <p>Development of Standard Survey Documentation</p> <p>Sample section manuals based on a GSBPM template were completed across a number of divisions. These manuals provide the template for the further roll-out of standardised survey documentation in each division in 2017. The sample survey documents will be available to all staff on the Quality Information system. Process Mapping & Metrics work is progressing well with 74% of business areas now mapped.</p>

Development of Standard Metadata

A common standard for disseminate metadata was developed and agreed in 2016. The methods page of the CSO website has been redesigned to take account of this new standard. Content is currently being prepared for the new layout, with the new Methods page containing standardised content across all divisions being launched in January 2017. Work is continuing on the development of standardised internal reference metadata through the introduction of a Data Catalogue to support the File structure model.

Development of a Quality Information System

A new intranet website was developed and built so that all process maps, survey documentation and other quality related content would be available to all staff in a single location. By making all of this documentation and content more accessible staff will be able to compare their processes with other similar sections so that they can identify best practice for certain aspects of their process across the Office and introduce improvement actions where necessary. This website will be launched in January 2017.

Improving and standardising Data Management

A new Office Data Management policy based on the data protection framework was published in June 2016 which sets out how data should be managed and governed in the Office. Data Management software was acquired and rolled out across the Office to support this policy so that Heads of Divisions can better control both their data holdings and who has access to this data. A new file structure model was developed to assist the management of files and data in the Office and was endorsed by the Management Board in October 2016. The implementation of this model is currently being piloted in 2 Divisions. Work is continuing with each Division on the classification of their data holdings, access control and the determination of data retention periods.

Pilot of QMF

Two pilots of the QMF projects were completed in 2016 the first in Crime Statistics and the second in Government Financial Statistics. The lessons learned from the pilots informed how each of the QMF projects were implemented, highlighted where new Office policies were required and contributed to the planning and scoping of future quality initiatives.

Training

A number of quality related training and information sessions took place in 2016 covering process mapping standards, the delivery of the QMF, the ESS Code of Practice, the UNECE Generic Statistical Business Process Model and Data Management Policies. Further training is planned for 2017.

8. Implement a programme of Modernisation.	
Action	Progress in 2016
The greater use of secondary data sources, including administrative data and big data, to meet the demands of users in an efficient and effective manner and minimise the burden on respondents	<p>Administrative Data Centre (ADC)</p> <p>The ADC Division is responsible for the development, management and processing of administrative data (personal and enterprise based) to meet statistical demands, support evidence based policy making and contribute to reducing respondent burden. To date, the ADC has been focussed on collecting and documenting person based and business based administrative data sources for statistical purposes. In 2016, ADC started to also focus on property based datasets. Property based administrative data sources that have been identified as having significant statistical value include sources relating to Local Property Tax (LPT), Residential Tenancies Board (RTB), Gas Networks, ESB Networks and Irish Water. ADC continues to lead and support new and innovative projects with respect to 'Outcomes analysis' until such time as a new division has been set up to focus on these activities.</p> <p>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)</p> <p>Part of their role of the ADC involves the encouragement of the creation of agreements between the CSO and other Government departments to improve data cooperation. A Memorandum of Understanding is a formal agreement between the CSO and another Government Department or body which enhances data cooperation between the two parties to the agreement and helps to fulfill statistical requirements of European legislation, reduce administrative burden on business and meet national needs for statistics. In July 2016, a Memorandum of Understanding between the CSO and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland was agreed.</p> <p>The Memorandum formally enhances data cooperation between the CSO and the SEAI and will help to meet national needs for statistics on environment-related topics. It establishes a Liaison Group as a formal, high-level mechanism for consultation and communication between the two Offices.</p> <p>There are thirteen MOUs in place and the full list is available on the CSO website at http://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/descriptionsandfunctions/memorandumsofunderstanding/.</p> <p>Big Data</p> <p>Another aspect of the role of the ADC is to research the uses of Big Data. The CSO has continued to act as a key influencer in 2016 through its involvement in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) High Level Group on Modernisation of Statistical Production and Services (HLG). Through the work on this group the CSO continues to make an important contribution to international research and collaboration in the statistical use of big data.</p> <p>The CSO, together with the Irish Centre for High-End Computing (ICHEC), has provided the platform for a Sandbox - or research space - for the Big Data project sponsored by the HLG. It is being used for research by National Statistical Institutes and international organisations worldwide. It has users subscribing from around the world including international organisations Eurostat, UNSD, ENECE and UNESCAP.</p>

<p>Embed enterprise architecture as a discipline in ICT</p>	<p>The enterprise architecture project was deprioritised during 2016 due to resourcing priorities and an increased focus on ISO 27001.</p> <p>In July, CSO completed a self-assessment as part of the ESS Security Assurance process. This process aims to ensure that all NSIs have the highest standard of ICT security, to provide mutual assurance in relation to data exchange within the European Statistical System. The CSO decided to aim to reach ISO 27001 accreditation certified security standard by 2018 and a dashboard of indicators was prepared to measure the starting point and progress being made towards the standard.</p> <p>Eurostat's security officer, Pascal Jacques, visited the CSO at the start of December 2016 to discuss the security assurance process, the overall timetable for the ESS Security Assurance process, the practical challenges to be met in ISO accreditation, and the policies already in place in CSO.</p> <p>The focus of the IT areas will be on reaching the ISO 27001 standard within the timeframe and the embedded enterprise architecture project has been deprioritised.</p>
<p>Introduce more efficient data collection models (e.g. computer assisted telephone interviewing, web based data collection)</p>	<p>Household Surveys</p> <p>In 2016 the CSO introduced a new Labour Force Survey (LFS) running in parallel to the existing QNHS. Data for the new LFS is being collected data using a mixed-mode of face-to-face interviews and, for the first time, telephone interviews. Throughout 2016 the CSO has gradually increased the volume of households being interviewed on the LFS using a call-centre.</p> <p>Once the call-centre is fully operational about 80% of the interviews on the QNHS/LFS survey will be conducted over the phone while the remainder will continue to be collected by CSO field staff. The long-term goal of this project is to provide CSO with more flexibility and additional capacity in the household survey area to meet emerging user needs for increased information in the area of social statistics.</p> <p>Consumer Price Index (CPI) Electronic Data Capture and Tourism Passenger Card Inquiry(PCI)</p> <p>The CSO moved the Consumer Price Index to a new electronic data collection system in 2016 and it is working well. Work has continued to adapt the same system for use in Tourism PCI.</p> <p>Electronic Data Collection</p> <p>The CSO examined the potential for modernising data capture in 2016. Resources were assigned from July 2016 and Phase 1 completion for the project was scheduled for the end of Q4 2016. There were three components to the examination, online data collection via a business portal, Census 2021 and registers. This project was established so that prior to seeking approval for any significant investment in these areas, an assessment of potential benefits and feasibility of implementing a shared electronic data collection platform would be carried out. The main purpose was to identify how relevant investments could be made that would deliver greater benefits across the entire CSO when compared to adopting a less integrated approach. The project team reported on their findings at the end of Q4 2016. Their recommendations are being considered by the Management Board.</p>

Exploit geographical information systems (including Eircodes)	<p>Census</p> <p>CSO incorporated Eircodes into several aspects of the Census 2016 project, including the Census form where we required enumerators to transcribe the Eircode onto forms delivered to every home in the country. This was done to provide a quality check on addresses during census processing. CSO also provided householders with the facility to indicate the Eircode of their place of usual residence and the place of their work, school or college in order to improve geographical accuracy. As in Census 2011, every dwelling enumerated in Census 2016 has been allocated an individual geocode which will facilitate significant geographical flexibility in the Census 2016 outputs in line with user expectations.</p> <p>ADC</p> <p>ADC receives Eircodes on a number of administrative data flows provided by Irish public bodies. The availability of Eircodes on eStamping returns provided by the Revenue Commissioners has enabled the CSO to publish average prices of residential properties at Routing Key level; similarly, Eircodes on data provided by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland have facilitated the publication of Building Energy Rating statistics at Routing Key level. ADC is now focussed on developing a residential property register, using Eircode as a key variable in linking diverse property-based data sources; such a register would allow for additional statistical outputs in significant geographical detail.</p> <p>The Household Survey Collection Unit (HSCU) sampling section made use of GIS systems in the selection and management of the new QNHS sample distributed to the Field Interviewers in mid-2016. The HSCU sampling team use ESRI ArcGIS software to construct maps for distribution to Field Interviewers.</p> <p>The new Labour Force Survey Sample has been distributed with EirCodes and the EirCode is now presented as part of the household address validation within the LFS survey.</p>
Embed business process review using the Lean Six Sigma methodology as a culture rather than a programme of work	<p>A change culture using the Lean Six Sigma tools of process mapping and process metrics continues to be fostered and developed in the Office as part of the Process Mapping project under the development of the Quality Management Framework. This involved staff mapping their “as is” processes with staff having more clarity on how these processes operate and who has responsibility for each stage in the process. The metrics element of the mapping exercise also allows staff to assess the performance of each process and to identify and act on any necessary process improvements.</p>
Embed statistical modernisation process models and roll out of staff development instruments (including Continuous Professional and Personal Development and a skills register)	<p>Generic Statistical Business Process Model</p> <p>Process Mapping & Metrics</p> <p>At the end of 2016 80% of business processes have been process mapped using the GSBPM (Generic Statistical Business Process Model) as a reference framework (project due for completion in April 2017). The maps produced are supported through the use of key process metrics and indicators so that statistical process performance can be measured and assessed. The maps and the associated metrics will be available and accessible via the Quality Information system.</p>

	<p>Learning and Development</p> <p>CSO worked with the Learning and Development Business Partner Group in 2016. This group was established to advise on the introduction of Action 9 of the Civil Service Renewal to develop a soft skills training framework with appropriate IT solution for L&D and CPPD throughout the Civil Service. This action deals with the development of generalist skills common to all government departments and bodies.</p> <p>The CSO also began a project in 2016 to identify the specific skills required by staff in the CSO, including statistical and data analytical skills, matched to the General Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM). At the end of 2016 and on foot of this development work the CSO was asked to chair a project group to develop a similar system with maturity model based on the GSBPM for the UN High Level Group on Modernising Statistics.</p> <p>The CSO continued to manage the Continuous Professional and Personal Development (CPPD) Programme for AP's/Statisticians and higher grades through out 2016 and updated the skills register recording CSO staff's skills level. The updated skills register is being used to inform mobility of staff within the CSO.</p>
Implement the Action Plan agreed following the Peer Review in 2015	<p>The CSO ESSCoP Peer Review Improvement Action Plan was published in August 2015. The Peer Review report made 26 recommendations to enhance compliance in response to which the CSO improvement plan detailed 49 actions. A mid 2016 review of progress on the 49 actions in the CSO Peer Review Improvement Plans showed that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 have been fully completed; • 17 are in progress; • 7 are deemed as of a continuous nature; • 5 have a future start date, but are being planned for; and • 14 are currently delayed largely due to resourcing challenges. <p>An international engagement homepage was launched in October 2016 to support CSO staff in their involvement in international meetings/training courses, and to contribute to better international engagement by building the corporate knowledge base.</p>
Implement a programme of staff engagement and innovation	<p>A project on improving staff engagement and innovation began in 2016. As part of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new mechanism to facilitate the two way flow of discussion and ideas from all staff has been developed, with the aim of contributing to greater innovation and increased sense of engagement of staff across the CSO • The General Management Forum (GMF) a forum of APs and Statisticians has been reestablished and a number of support networks have been established in the CSO including a HEO Network and an EO Network • A Staff Engagement Officer has been appointed. • An Engagement & Innovation Board was established at the end of 2016 to guide and monitor the process. • Feedback from the Heads of Divisions sessions with staff to discuss the CSOs results of the CSEES has been correlated and the Draft Action Plan has been updated to reflect this. • Heads of Divisions have held session with their staff for input into the Statement of Strategy for the organisation and to identify projects for the Staff Engagement & Innovation Programme.

9. Conduct a Census of population in 2016 and produce and publish all reports to the agreed time frame.	
Action	Progress in 2016
Conduct a Census of Population 2016	<p>The census is the largest statistical operation undertaken by the CSO. It is also the most exacting, since the fieldwork must be completed over a relatively short period and a thorough account of everybody in the country on census night must be obtained. Census Night was held on the 24th of April 2016.</p> <p>A temporary field force consisting of 6 Census Liaison Officers, 44 Regional Supervisors, 430 Field Supervisors and some 4,663 part-time Enumerators carried out the census enumeration. During the four weeks before Census Night the enumerators visited some 2 million private residences and delivered census questionnaires to 1.7 million of these dwellings as well as to 4,140 communal establishments capable of accommodating people (such as hotels, nursing homes, etc.) that were expected to be occupied on Census Night. Approximately 250,000 residences were vacant at the time of the census, while in the remaining cases the household was either enumerated elsewhere or temporarily absent from the State. The collection of completed questionnaires took place between Monday 25 April and Sunday 22 May, 2016.</p> <p>Processing of the Census returns has continued since Census Night with 15,000 forms being processed every day. The preliminary results of the 2016 census were released in July 2016 and showed that the preliminary total of the population enumerated on Census Night was 4,757,976 persons. The CSO also released the first results on housing and vacant dwellings.</p> <p>Processing of the Census returns continued throughout 2016. Further results will be released in different phases as they become available during 2017, commencing with This is Ireland, Part 1 - Principal Demographic Results due to be published in April 2017.</p>
10. Encourage the use of our data by providing researchers with efficient access to microdata subject to legal and confidentiality provisions, (including the introduction of a secure remote access system).	
Action	Progress in 2016
Develop a Remote access system for researchers	The infrastructure required to support remote access to microdata for researchers was built and testing began in 2016. Subject to satisfactory testing it is planned to have a first project being undertaken on this infrastructure in early 2017. A new management portal to manage and gather information with respect to the different research projects supported by the CSO is being finalised and is due to be rolled out across the Office in early 2017.

11. Engage constructively at the international level to ensure the CSO is highly influential in shaping the modernisation and development of Official statistics at the global level.

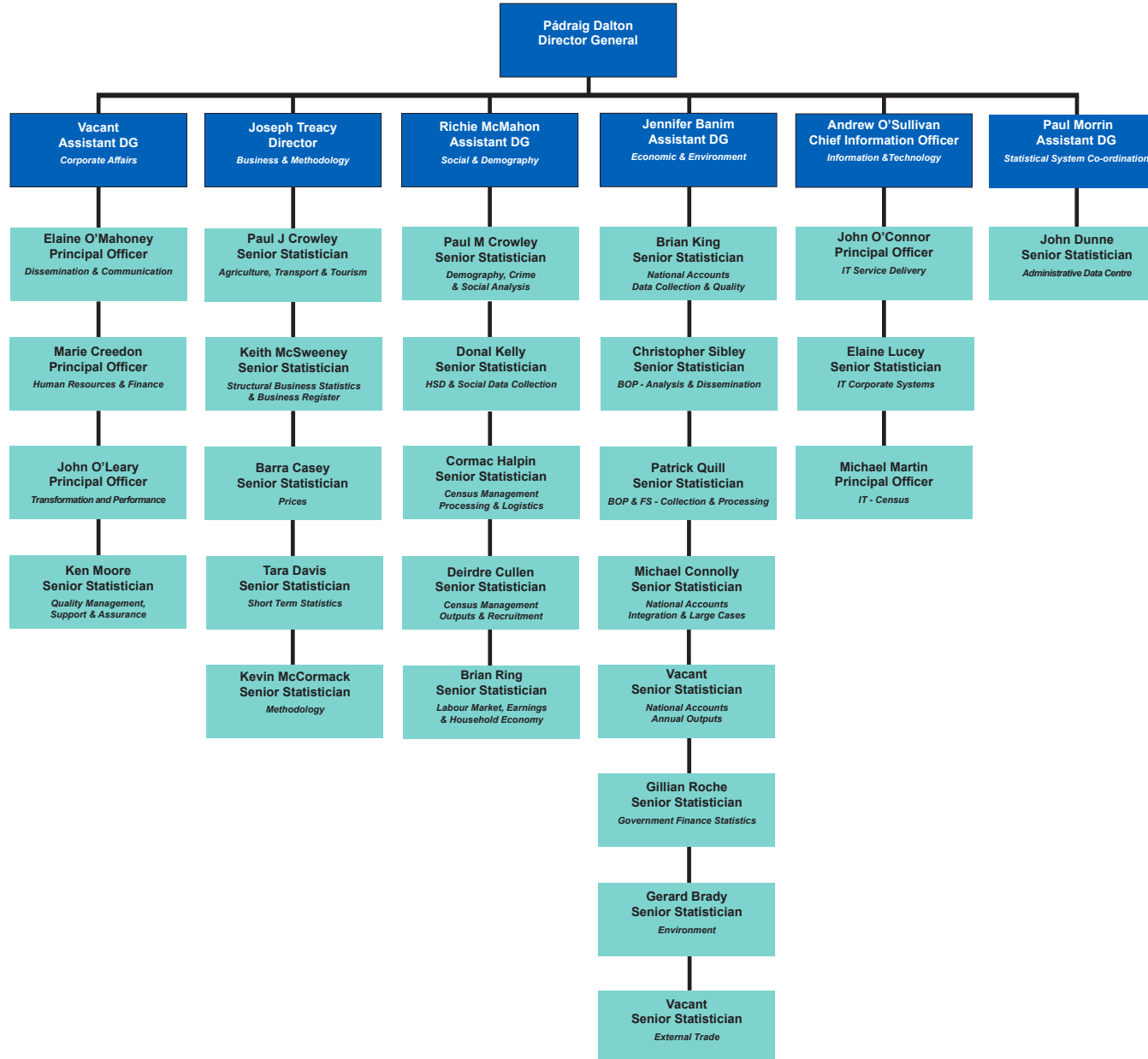
Action	Progress in 2016
Engage with the International Statistical Community	<p>The vast majority of official statistics are compiled in accordance with EU legislation and statistics are increasingly being used to monitor outcomes in key policy areas. The CSO completed a project in 2015 which was designed to maximise the CSO's ability to influence future developments in statistical requirements and governance, at EU level and to ensure that international participation contributes to statistical development in the CSO. Implementation of project proposals commenced in 2015 and continued in 2016.</p> <p>International Meetings - Standards & Behaviours</p> <p>A central repository of all meeting documentation, briefing material, relevant background information and delegate reports was launched internally in 2016 to contribute to better international engagement by building the corporate knowledge base.</p> <p>Bringing links to meeting documentation into a single accessible location will bring about greater transparency and information sharing which over time will enhance the gains CSO can make from its international engagement.</p>

Appendix 1 Reduction in Energy Usage Measures

Deliverables	Output Measures	2015
The CSO has been engaged in an energy awareness campaign in conjunction with OPW since 2008. We are also engaged with the SEAI to report annually on our energy performance (S.I. 542 of 2009). We are committed to the Government objective to improve public sector energy usage.	Reduce energy usage in the Cork and Dublin offices	The Annual Report 2016 on Public Sector Energy Efficiency Performance for 2016 indicates that the CSO has an Energy Saving since the baseline of 27.4% .

Appendix 2 Organisational Chart

Senior Management Group



Appendix 3 Timeliness Monitor

The latest Timeliness Monitor is available on the CSO website at <http://www.cso.ie/en/aboutus/dissemination/timelinessmonitor2017/>

Timeliness Monitor 2017

General Statistical and Thematic Reports Publication	Frequency	Current Timeliness		CSO Target	International Standard	Source of International Standards
		Edition	Published			
<i>Displayed by Month of Publication</i>						
<i>Periodicals</i>						
Statistical Yearbook	Annual	2016	October 2016	October	n/r	n/r
Ireland North and South	Occasional	2011	June 2014	n/r	n/r	n/r
Response Burden Barometer	Annual	2015	September 2016	52 Weeks	n/r	n/r
<i>Thematic Reports</i>						
Census 2011 Homeless Persons in Ireland	Occasional	2011	6th September 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) - Thematic Report on Children	Occasional	2004 - 2010	6th September 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) - Thematic Report on the Elderly	Occasional	2004, 2009, 2010 revised and 2011	August 2013	n/r	n/r	n/r
Household Budget Survey	Five-Yearly	2009/10	March 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Household Budget Survey - Volume 2	Five-Yearly	2009/10	October 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Measuring Ireland's Progress	Annual	2015	15th March 2017	56 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Women and Men in Ireland	Annual	2013	July 2014	February	n/r	n/r
Business in Ireland	Annual	2012	December 2014	96 weeks	n/r	n/r
Children and Young People in Ireland	Occasional	2008	June 2008	n/r	n/r	n/r
Regional Quality of Life	Occasional	2013	May 2013	April	n/r	n/r
National Transport Survey	Annual	2016	24th March 2017	n/r	n/r	n/r
Irish Health Survey	Five - Yearly	2015	November 2016	n/r	n/r	Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008
Census of Agriculture	Decennial	2010	December 2012	130 weeks	130 weeks	EU Regulation 1165/2008

Agriculture Labour Input	Occasional	2010	October 2012	n/r	n/r	EU Regulation 1165/2008
Historical Earnings	Once Off	1938 - 2015	May 2017	n/r	n/r	n/r
Foreign Direct Investment	Once Off	2012 - 2015	May 2017	n/r	n/r	n/r
Economic Statistics						
Publication	Frequency	Current Timeliness		CSO Target	International Standard	Source of International Standards
		Edition	Published Within			
<i>Economic Statistics</i>						
Balance of International Payments	Quarter	Q4 2016	68 Days	85 Days	90 Days	Eurostat, ECB requirements
Quarterly International Investment Position and External Debt	Quarter	Q4 2016	75 Days	85 Days	90 Days	IMF requirement
Resident Holdings of Foreign Portfolio Securities	Annual	2015	62 Weeks	30 Weeks	39 Weeks	IMF requirement
Foreign Direct Investment	Annual	2015	45 Weeks	39 weeks	44 Weeks	Eurostat requirement
International Trade in Services	Annual	2015	47 Weeks	34 Weeks	39 Weeks	Eurostat requirement
Government Finance Statistics - Annual - April Results	Annual	2016	14 weeks	16 Weeks	13 Weeks	
Government Finance Statistics - Final Results	Annual	2015	41 weeks	42 weeks		
Government Finance Statistics	Quarter	Q4 2016	101 Days	113 Days		
Macroeconomic Scoreboard	Annual	2015	62 Weeks	48 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Assets and Liabilities of the Financial Sector	Annual	2015	50 Weeks	52 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Systems of Health Accounts	Annual	2014	78 Weeks	78 Weeks	78 Weeks	Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008
<i>Annual National Accounts</i>						
National Income and Expenditure: Summary Results	Annual	2015	28 Weeks	26 Weeks	n/r	n/r
National Income and Expenditure: Publication	Annual	2013	49 Weeks	35 Weeks	39 Weeks	ESA transmission program demands for certain annual data after 9 months
Government Income and Expenditure 2015	Annual	2015	28 Weeks	28 Weeks		
Quarterly National Accounts	Quarter	Q4 2016	68 Days	70 Days	70 Days	EU regulation requires 70 day transmission
Gross Value for Foreign - owned multinational Enterprises and other Sectors	Annual	2015	40 Weeks	42 Weeks		

<i>Institutional Sector Accounts</i>						
Financial	Annual	2015	44 Weeks	43 Weeks	39 weeks	
Non Financial	Quarter	Q4 2016	102 Days	105 Days	105 Days	
County Income & Regional GDP	Annual	2014	116 Weeks	108 Weeks	108 Weeks	EU regulations requires 104 weeks for transmission
Supply & Use Tables	Annual	2013	152 Weeks	161 Weeks	156 weeks	EU regulations requires 156 weeks for transmission
Estimates of the Capital Stock of Fixed Assets	Annual	2015	42 Weeks	52 weeks	104 weeks	EU regulations requires 104 weeks for transmission
Output & Value Added Activity	Annual	2011	151 Weeks	91 weeks	91 weeks	EU regulations requires 104 weeks for transmission
<i>External Trade</i>						
Goods Exports and Imports	Month	Feb 2017	49 Days	45 Days	70 Days	Eurostat
<i>Environmental Statistics</i>						
Material Flow Accounts	Annual	2014	102 Weeks	78 Weeks	104 Weeks	EU Regulation No 691/2011
Environmental Accounts Air Emissions	Annual	2014	98 Weeks	78 Weeks	91 weeks	EU Regulation No 691/2011
Environmental Taxes	Annual	2015	27 Weeks	30 Weeks	91 Weeks	EU regulation (691)
Domestic Building Energy Ratings	Quarter	Q1 2017	21 Days	30 Days	n/r	n/r
Non-Domestic Building Energy Ratings	Quarter	Q1 2017	21 Days	30 Days	n/r	n/r
Environmental Indicators Ireland	Biennial	2016	47 Weeks	13 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Sustainable Development Indicators	Biennial	2015	9 Weeks	13 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Domestic Metered Public Water Consumption	Annual	2015	69 Weeks			
Social and Demographic Statistics						
Publication	Frequency	Current Timeliness		CSO Target	International Standard	Source of International Standards
		Edition	Published Within			
<i>Labour Market</i>						
Live Register	Month	Apr 2017	7 Days	7 Days	10 Days	Eurostat
Quarterly National Household Survey	Quarter	Q4 2016	51 Days	56 Days	84 Days	Eurostat

EU-SILC	Annual	2015	57 Weeks	48 Weeks	48 weeks	Eurostat
Industrial Disputes	Quarter	Q4 2016	62 Days	56 Days	90 Days	Eurostat
Foreign Nationals: PPSN Allocations, Employment and Social Welfare Activity	Annual	2015	50 Weeks	60 Weeks		
Monthly Unemployment	Month	Apr 2017	5 Days	5 Days	n/r	Eurostat
<i>Education</i>						
QNHS - Educational Attainment	Occasional	2011	24 weeks	22 weeks from end of Q2	n/r	n/r
<i>Vital Statistics</i>						
Irish Babies Names	Annual	2015	22 Weeks	26 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Vital Statistics Release	Quarter	Q3 2016	21 Weeks	26 Weeks	26 weeks	Eurostat
Vital Statistics Yearly summary	Annual	2015	22 Weeks	26 Weeks		
Annual Report on Vital Statistics	Annual	2014	95 Weeks	104 weeks	104 weeks	Eurostat
Marriages & Civil Partnerships	Annual	2016	103 Days	91 Days	n/r	
<i>Earnings & Labour Costs</i>						
Preliminary	Quarter	Q4 2016	58 Days	56 Days	75 Days	Eurostat
Earnings & Labour Costs Annual Data	Annual	2015	26 Weeks	30 Weeks	n/r	Eurostat
<i>Crime and Criminal Justice</i>						
Prison Recidivism	Annual	2010	306 Weeks	315 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Probation Recidivism	Annual	2010	306 Weeks	315 Weeks	n/r	n/r
Recorded Crime	Quarter	Q4 2016	88 Days	90 Days	n/r	Eurostat
Garda Recorded Crime Statistics	Annual	2014	101 Weeks	70 weeks	104 weeks	Eurostat
Business Statistics						
Publication	Frequency	Current Timeliness		CSO Target	International Standard	Source of International Standards
		Edition	Published Within			
<i>Short Term</i>						
Production & Turnover	Month	Mar 2017	35 Days	35 Days	41 Days	Eurostat release calendar
Retail Sales Index	Month	Mar 2017	28 Days	28 Days	38 Days	Eurostat release calendar

Monthly Service Index	Month	Mar 2017	34 Days	35 Days	n/r	n/r
Industrial Stocks	Quarter	Q4 2016	73 Days	70 Days	n/r	n/r
Capital Assets in Industry	Quarter	Q4 2017	73 Days	70 Days	n/r	n/r
Production in Construction Index	Quarter	Q4 2016	67 Days	75 Days	60 Days	Eurostat release calendar
Planning Permissions	Quarter	Q4 2016	74 Days	80 Days	90 Days	Eurostat standard dissemination target
<i>Prices</i>						
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Month	Mar 2017	30 Days	37 Days	30 Days	Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICP) published by Eurostat each month
Residential Property Price Index	Month	Feb 2017	50 Days	50 Days	Q+85	Impending EU Legislation
Services Producer Price Index	Quarter	Q4 2016	68 Days	84 Days	112 Days	STS Legislation
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)	Month	Mar 2017	21 Days	22 Days	35 Days	STS Legislation
Comparative Price Levels for Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3 Yearly	2015	25 Weeks	n/r	n/r	n/r
<i>Structural Business Statistics</i>						
Annual Services Inquiry	Annual	2014	96 Weeks	91 Weeks	91 weeks	Eurostat
Business Expenditure on Research & Development	Biennial	2014	76 Weeks	76 Weeks	90 Weeks	Eurostat
Building and Construction Inquiry	Annual	2014	98 Weeks	91 Weeks	91 weeks	Eurostat
Business in Ireland	Annual	2014	102 Weeks	95 Weeks	n/r	
Census of Industrial Production	Annual	2014	95 Weeks	91 Weeks	91 Weeks	Eurostat
Census of Industrial Production - Local Units, Regional and County Data	Annual	2012	80 Weeks	91 Weeks	91 Weeks	
Industrial Production, Distribution and Services Provisional Data	Annual	2013	45 weeks	48 weeks	48 weeks	
Innovation in Irish Enterprises (previously known as Community Innovation Survey)	Biennial	2012-2014	82 Weeks	82 Weeks	90 weeks	
Information Society Statistics - Enterprises	Annual	2016	51 Weeks	50 Weeks	50 Weeks	Eurostat
Information Society Statistics - Households	Annual	2016	38 Weeks	39 weeks	39 weeks	Eurostat

Irish Industrial Production by Sector previously known as Prodcorn	Annual	2015	30 Weeks	28 Weeks	28 Weeks	
Job Churn Statistics	Annual	2013	50 Weeks	60 weeks		
Business Demography	Annual	2014	79 Weeks	78 weeks	78 weeks	SBS Regulation
Enterprise Statistics on Financial Sector	Annual	2012	96 weeks	100 weeks	78 Weeks	
Outward Foreign Affiliates Statistics (OFATS)	Annual	2014	81 Weeks	87 Weeks	87 Weeks	
Access to Finance	Occasional	2014	61 Weeks		n/r	n/r
<i>Transport</i>						
Transport Statistics	Annual	2015	50 Weeks	49 weeks	39 weeks	DRDNI
Road Freight Inquiry	Annual	2015	30 Weeks	32 weeks	43 weeks	Office of National Statistics
Statistics of Port Traffic	Annual	2015	27 Weeks	26 weeks	37 Weeks	Office of National Statistics
Vehicle Licensing	Month	Mar 2017	7 Days	10 Days	n/r	n/r
Aviation Statistics	Annual	2016	15 Weeks	26 Weeks	26 weeks	
<i>Tourism & Travel</i>						
Overseas Travel	Month	Mar 2017	27 Days	30 Days	n/r	
Tourism & Travel	Quarter	Q4 2016	82 Days	100 Days	180 Days	
Household Travel Survey	Quarter	Q4 2016	97 Days	120 Days	180 Days	EU Regulation No. 692/2011
Census of Population						
Publication	Frequency	Current Timeliness		CSO Target	International Standard	Source of International Standards
		Edition	Published			
Census of Population - Preliminary Results 2016	Five Yearly	2016	14 July 2016	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Summary Results Part 1, Highlights from Census 2016	Five Yearly	2016	06 April 2017	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Population Classified by Area	Five Yearly	2011	26 April 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 1 - Housing in Ireland	Five Yearly	2016	19 April 2017	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 1 - Town and County	Five Yearly	2011	26 April 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 2 - Older and Younger	Five Yearly	2011	24 May 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r

Census - This is Ireland Part 2	Five Yearly	2011	28 June 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 3 - At Work	Five Yearly	2011	26 July 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 4 - The Roof over our Heads	Five Yearly	2011	30 August 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Homeless persons in Ireland, a special Census 2011 report	Five Yearly	2011	06 September 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 5 - Households and Families	Five Yearly	2011	20 September 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 6 - Migration and Diversity	Five Yearly	2011	04 October 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 7 - Irish Travellers and Ethnicity and Religion - Ethnic and Cultural background in Ireland	Five Yearly	2011	18 October 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 8 - Our Bill of Health - Health, Disability & Carers in Ireland	Five Yearly	2011	01 November 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 9 - What we know - A study of Education, Skills and the Irish Language	Five Yearly	2011	22 November 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Profile 10 - Door to Door - Commuting in Ireland	Five Yearly	2011	13 December 2012	n/r	n/r	n/r
Census - Small Area Population Statistics Population and Migration Estimates	Five Yearly Annual	2011 2016	31 July 2012 16 Weeks	n/r 17 Weeks	n/r n/r	n/r n/r
Agricultural Statistics						
Publication	Frequency	Current Timeliness		CSO Target	International Standard	Source of International Standards
		Edition	Published Within			
<i>Agriculture</i>						
Farm Structure Survey		2013	December 2015			
<i>June Crops and Livestock Survey</i>						
Provisional	Annual	2016	10 Weeks	15 Weeks	15 Weeks	EU Regulations 1165/2008 & 543/2009
Final	Annual	2016	40 Weeks	48 Weeks	15 Weeks	EU Regulations 1165/2008 & 543/2009
Census of Agriculture	Decennial	2010	89 weeks	130 weeks	130 weeks	EU Regulation 1166/2008

Area, Yield and Production of Crop	Annual	2016	12 Weeks	22 Weeks	39 Weeks	EU Regulation 543/2009
December Livestock Survey	Annual	2016	8 Weeks	7 weeks	7 weeks	EU Regulation 1165/2008
June Pig Survey	Annual	2016	10 Weeks	11 weeks	11 weeks	EU Regulation 1165/2008
Milk Statistics	Month	Mar 2017	28 Days	31 Days	60 Days	EU Directive 96/16/EC
Livestock Slaughterings	Month	Mar 2017	27 Days	28 Days	60 Days	EU Regulation 1165/2008
Regional Accounts for Agriculture	Annual	2015	41 Weeks	43 Weeks		
<i>Prices</i>						
Agriculture Prices: Preliminary Estimates	Annual	2016	(-) 53 Days	(-61) Days	(-61) Days	
Agricultural Price Indices	Month	Feb 2017	43 Days	48 Days	49 Days	
Slaughterings	Month	2015	65 Weeks			EU Regulation 1165/2008
<i>Agriculture Output, Input, Income</i>						
Advance Estimates	Annual	2016	(-) 23 Days	(-) 20 days	(-) 15 days	EU Regulation 138/2004
Preliminary Estimates	Annual	2016	67 Days	74 days	31 days	EU Regulation 138/2004
Final Estimates	Annual	2015	26 Weeks	26 Weeks	39 Weeks	EU Regulation 138/2004
<i>Supply Balances</i>						
Meat	Annual	2015	30 Weeks	52 Weeks	n/r	
Milk	Annual	2011	28 Weeks	26 weeks	n/r	

Appendix 4 Disclosure of Payment Practices

Prompt Payment of Accounts Act 1997

Internal procedures are in place so as to comply with the Prompt Payment of Accounts Act, 1997 as amended by the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) (S.I. No. 580 of 2012).

Prompt Payment to Suppliers

The financial and accounting rules and procedures in the CSO accord with relevant legislation and with the circulars and guidelines issued by the Department of Finance.

The Government introduced a further non-statutory requirement in June 2009 to reduce the payment period by Government Departments and Offices to their suppliers from 30 to 15 days. Every effort, consistent with proper financial procedures, is made to ensure that all suppliers are paid within this time frame.

Reporting Requirements

As part of the 15 day prompt payment requirement, the CSO publishes Quarterly Prompt Payment Reports on its website.