



An
Phríomh-Oifig
Staidrimh

Central
Statistics
Office

Ireland- Facts & Figures

2017






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Chapter One: **People**

- Census 2016
- Vital Stats

1841

The first major census, using a household form, was the so-called Great Census

1911

Censuses were subsequently taken at 10-year intervals to 1911

1926

The first census following the formation of the State was undertaken

1936 & 1946

The first Census of the Irish Free State was followed by Censuses in 1936 and 1946

1951

Census started being taken every five years

1976

The Census was cancelled at a late stage as a Government economic measure

1979

The need for up-to-date population figures resulted in a census being specially undertaken with a restricted number of questions

1981

A full census was taken and a resumption of the five-year interval for census taking

2001

Census was postponed until

2002

Five-year periodicity was broken due to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease

2016

The most recent census was taken on the 24th of April

The population of the area comprising the Republic of Ireland was over 6.5 million as measured by the 1841 Census of Population. The deaths which resulted from the famine of 1845/49 and the large scale emigration which followed in its wake and which continued throughout the second half of the 19th century culminated in a halving of the population by 1901. Further population declines followed between 1901 and 1926, albeit at a lower level.

Percentage of the population by Province

The population stabilised at around 2.9 million for over a quarter of a century before reaching its low point of 2.8 million as determined by the 1961 Census. Apart from the decline experienced in the late 1980's the direction of population change has since been positive.

Ulster (part of):

1841: 11.34%

of the population

2016: 6.23%

of the population

Connacht:

1841: 21.73%

of the population

2016: 11.56%

of the population

Munster:

1841: 36.70%

of the population

2016: 26.88%

of the population

Leinster:

1841: 30.23%

of the population

2016: 55.32%

of the population

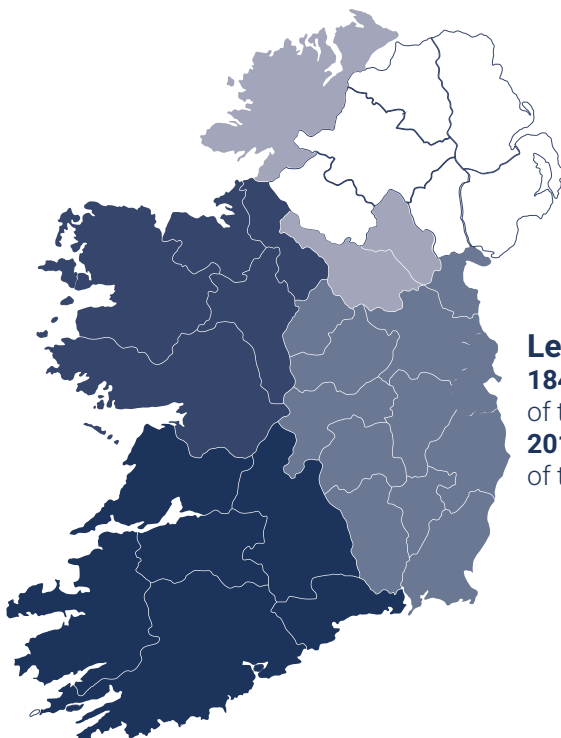


Table 1.1 : Population by Province

Census year	State	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)
1841	6,528,799	1,973,731	2,396,161	1,418,859	740,048
1851	5,111,557	1,672,738	1,857,736	1,010,031	571,052
1861	4,402,111	1,457,635	1,513,558	913,135	517,783
1871	4,053,187	1,339,451	1,393,485	846,213	474,038
1881	3,870,020	1,278,989	1,331,115	821,657	438,259
1891	3,468,694	1,187,760	1,172,402	724,774	383,758
1901	3,221,823	1,152,829	1,076,188	646,932	345,874
1911	3,139,688	1,162,044	1,035,495	610,984	331,165
1926	2,971,992	1,149,092	969,902	552,907	300,091
1936	2,968,420	1,220,411	942,272	525,468	280,269
1946	2,955,107	1,281,117	917,306	492,797	263,887
1951	2,960,593	1,336,576	898,870	471,895	253,252
1956	2,898,264	1,338,942	877,238	446,221	235,863
1961	2,818,341	1,332,149	849,203	419,465	217,524
1966	2,884,002	1,414,415	859,334	401,950	208,303
1971	2,978,248	1,498,140	882,002	390,902	207,204
1979	3,368,217	1,743,861	979,819	418,500	226,037
1981	3,443,405	1,790,521	998,315	424,410	230,159
1986	3,540,643	1,852,649	1,020,577	431,409	236,008
1991	3,525,719	1,860,949	1,009,533	423,031	232,206
1996	3,626,087	1,924,702	1,033,903	433,231	234,251
2002	3,917,203	2,105,579	1,100,614	464,296	246,714
2006	4,239,848	2,295,123	1,173,340	504,121	267,264
2011	4,588,252	2,504,814	1,246,088	542,547	294,803
2016	4,761,865	2,634,403	1,280,020	550,688	296,754

Source: CSO

Largest & fastest growing towns

Drogheda, with a population of 40,956 (up 6.2% since April 2011) remained the largest town in Ireland. Swords (39,248) and Dundalk (39,004) complete the top three. Ennis (25,276 persons) remained the largest town in Munster. Sligo with 19,199 persons was Connacht's largest town, while Letterkenny (19,274 persons) was the largest town in the three Ulster counties. The latter three towns experienced a slight decline in population since April 2011.

It's A Fact

26%

The percentage of
movers who relocated
to another county in
the same period

Sligo

The county with the
biggest change in
rate of urbanisation
since 2011
– from 37% urban to 40%

14,330

The number of people
who moved to Dublin
from another county in
the year to April 2016

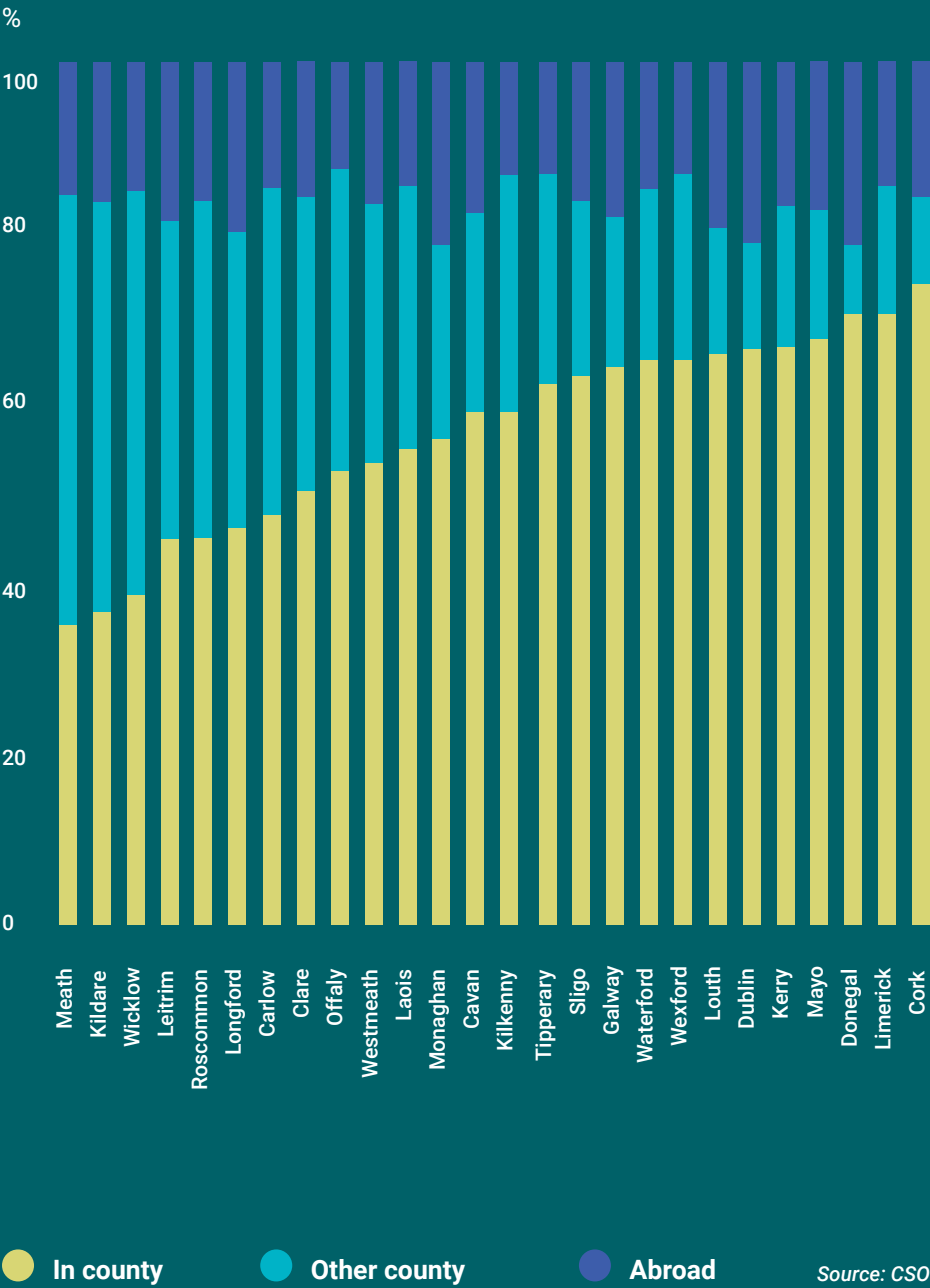
9 out of 10

The number of people
in Leitrim that live in
rural areas
– the most rural county in
Ireland

6,107

The increase in the
population of Louth
living in urban areas
since 2011

Figure 1.1 Percentage of population born in county, born elsewhere in Ireland and born abroad, 2016



Source: CSO

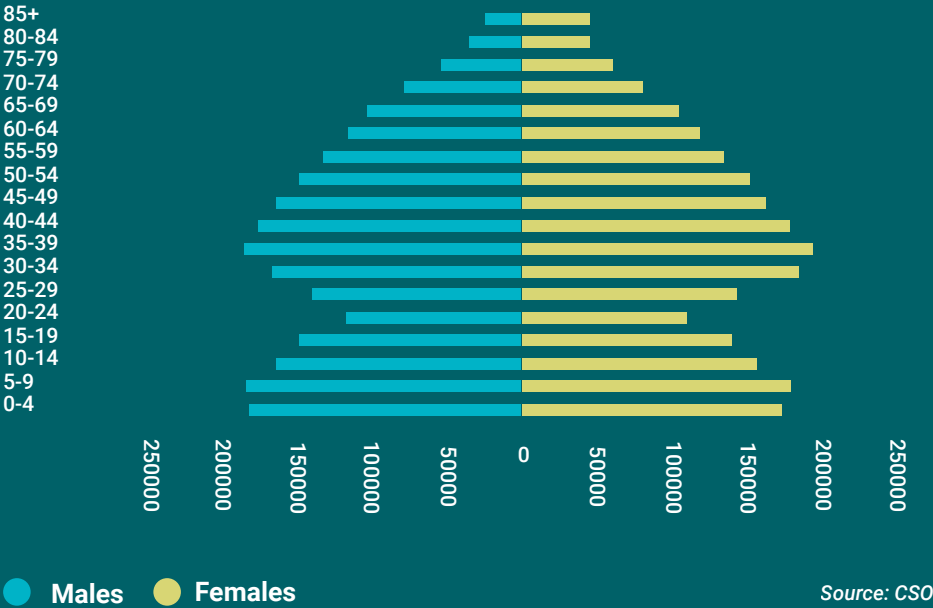
We are getting older



Ireland's population has been getting steadily older since the 1980's. In Census 2016, 37.2% were aged 45 and over, compared with 34.4% in 2011 and 27.6% in 1986. Almost a third of the population 33.2% was less than 25 years old, while 29.5% were in the 25-44 age group.

The 65 years and older age group saw the largest increase in population since 2011, rising by 102,174 to 637,567, a rise of 19.1%. The census recorded 456 centenarians, an increase of 17.2% on 2011. Over half a million or 577,171 in this older age group lived in private households, while those in nursing homes increased by 1,960 to 22,762.

Figure 1.2 Estimated population classified by sex and age group, 2016



Households & Families

Adults Aged 18+ and Living With A Parent:

Total Number: 458,874

268,944
Males

189,930
Female

23,571
Aged 25 and living at home

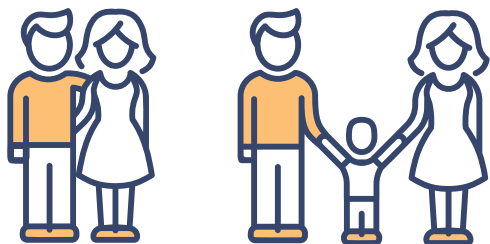
Parents Of One Parent Families:

Total Number: 218,817

Majority:
Female
189,112

Working
47.8%

Aged 50+
68% male
38.3% female



Census definition of a Family:
A couple with or without children, or a one parent family with one or more children.

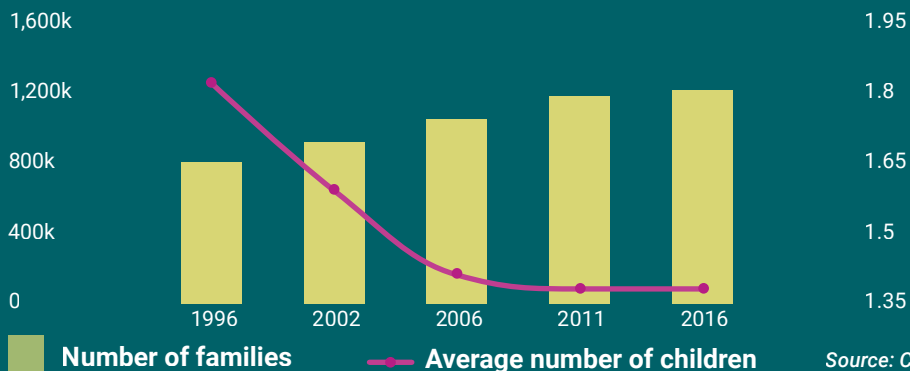
There were 1,218,370 families in the State on Census Night

↑ up 3.3% since 2011

↑ up 51% since 1996

This graph illustrates how the number of families has grown over the period 1996 to 2016 while the average number of children per family fell markedly between 1996 and 2006 before levelling off in 2011 and 2016. The average number of children per family was 1.82 in 1996 but in 2011 and 2016 the average number of children was 1.38.

Figure 1.3 Number of families and average number of children per family, 1996-2016



Source: CSO

Almost 10% of the population in accommodation with less than 1 room per person

There were 95,013 permanent households with more persons than rooms, according to Census 2016, accommodating close to 10% of the population, at an average of 4.7 persons per household. This is a 28% rise on the equivalent number in 2011 (73,997).



140,120
Vacant houses



62,148
Vacant holiday homes



95,596
Vacant Urban housing units

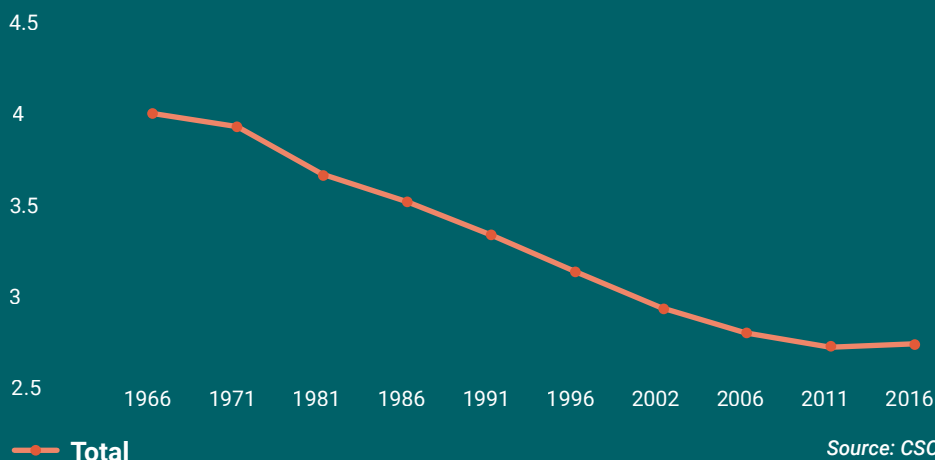


43,192
Vacant apartments



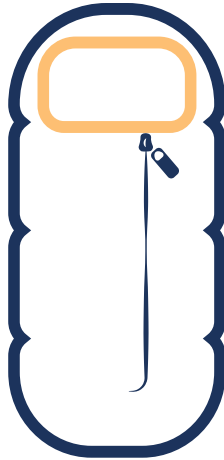
87,716
Vacant Rural housing units

Figure 1.4 Average persons per household, 1966-2016



Source: CSO

Homeless Persons Had A Younger Average Age Than The General Population



6,906

Homeless People

123

**Rough Sleepers enumerated
on Census Night**

1,846 (27%)

**Homeless People were
under 18 Years Old**

Dublin Region

**Accounted for
73% of Homeless People**

Homeless in Emergency Accommodation /Sleeping Rough

There were 2,887 persons (just under 42%) in Private Emergency Accommodation, while 2,681 were in Supported Temporary Accommodation. A further 1,144 persons were in Temporary Emergency Accommodation.

In addition, 123 people were sleeping rough on Census Night. Of these, 102 were in Dublin. Males accounted for 104 (85%) of those sleeping rough.

The average age of the homeless population was 31 years compared with 37 years for the general population. Of the 6,906 homeless persons counted in Census 2016, 1,846 persons were aged 0-17 years, with 1,594 being children in family units. A further 413 persons (6%) were aged 60 and over.

Table 1.2 : Homeless persons by region as per the Regional Homeless Action Plans in April 2016

Region	Male	Female	Total
Dublin	2,802	2,207	5,009
South West	285	186	471
Mid West	265	131	396
South East	203	120	323
Mid East	163	68	231
West	119	70	189
North East	100	53	153
Midland	50	44	94
North West	31	9	40
Total	4,018	2,888	6,906

Source:CSO

Commuting in Ireland

Car Still The Most Common Mode Of Transport For Workers

In April 2016, 65.6% (1,229,966) of those commuting to work either drove or were passengers in a car. While just under half of working commuters living in Dublin city and suburbs commuted by car, more than 6 in 10 did so in Cork and Limerick (city and suburbs). In rural areas 7 in 10 people used the car to get to work.



1,875,773
Workers commuting
↑ up 11%



1,229,966
Commuted by car
↑ up 8%



175,080
Walking commuters
↑ up 3%



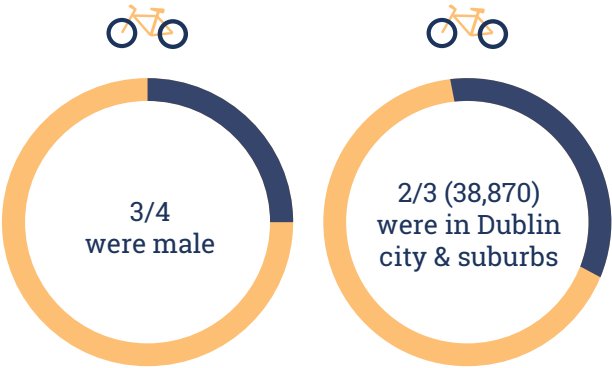
174,569
Public transport users
↑ up 21%



56,837
Cycling commuters
↑ up 43%

Significant increase in cycling

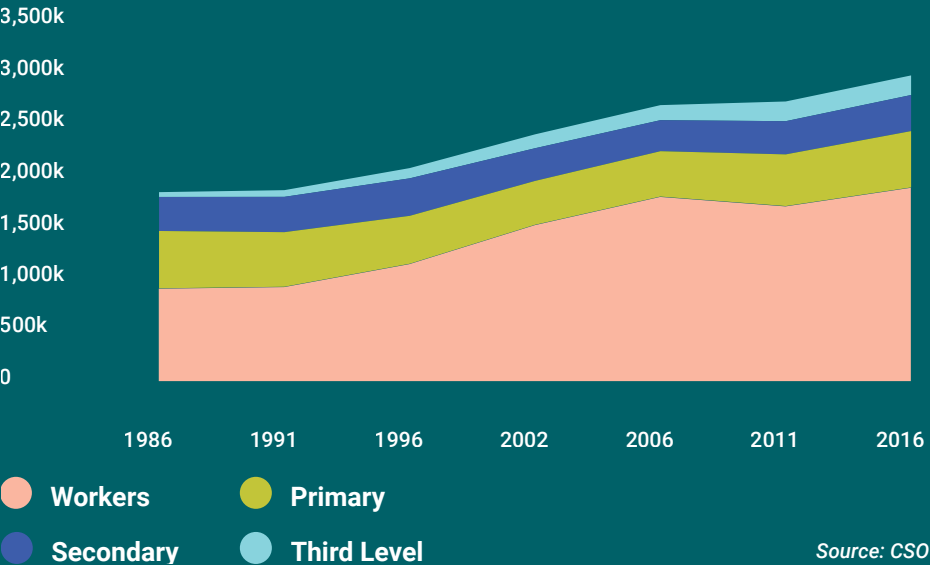
In April 2016, 56,837 people cycled to work, an increase of 43% since 2011.



Number of people who cycled to work

2,330 Cork city & suburbs	1,874 Galway	968 Limerick	395 Waterford
------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------

Figure 1.5 The number of commuters, 1986-2016



Source: CSO

Country of Origin

The 535,475 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland in April 2016 came from 200 different nations. Polish nationals were the largest group with 122,515 persons followed by 103,113 UK nationals and 36,552 Lithuanians.



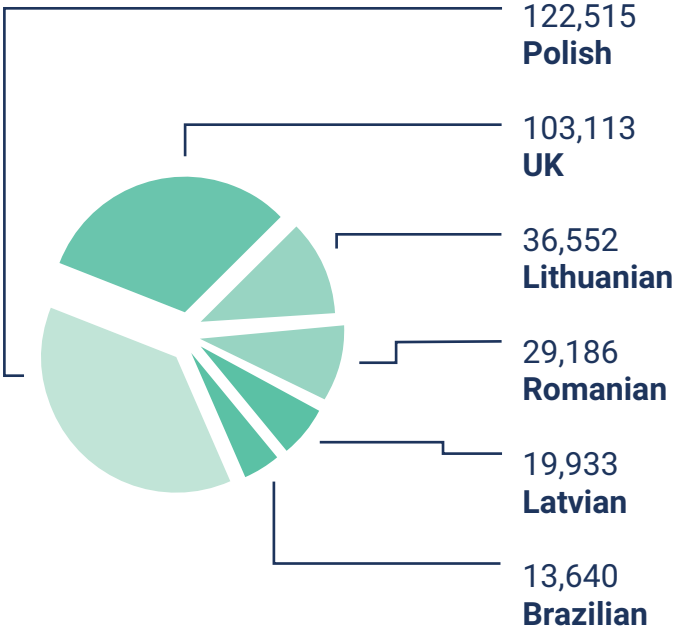
Non-nationals younger on average than Irish nationals

The non-Irish national population was comprised of 267,088 males and 268,387 females. While the average age for Irish nationals increased by 1 year to 37.7 years between 2011 and 2016, the average age of non-Irish nationals increased by more than twice that (2.2 years) over the five years rising from 32.6 to 34.8 years.



82,346
Persons arrived to live
in Ireland in the year
prior to April 2016

The top nationalities in Ireland



Irish Travellers and Age Structure



There were 30,987 usually resident Irish Travellers enumerated in Census 2016, an increase of 5.1% on the 2011 figure (29,495). Almost 60% of Travellers were aged under 25, compared with just 33.4% of the general population. There were just 451 Traveller men aged 65 and over and 481 Traveller females.

30,987
Number of Irish Travellers
↑ up 5.1% since 2011

Catholicism is still the largest religion but the numbers are falling



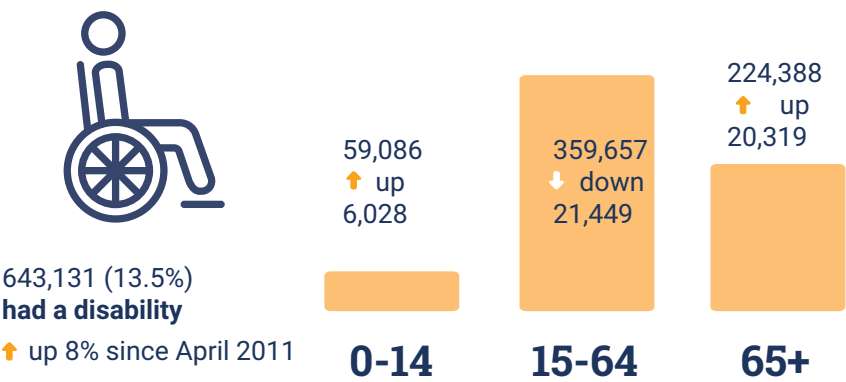
Both the proportion and total number of Catholics in the Irish population have fallen since 2011, with Catholics comprising 78.3% of the population in April 2016, compared with 84.2% five years previously. The 3,729,115 Catholics recorded in Census 2016 was 132,220 fewer than in 2011.

There were 73,208 divorced Catholics in Ireland in April 2016, of whom 29,900 were males and 43,308 were females. Catholics had a lower rate of divorce than the general population, 4.1% compared to 4.7%, although the rate has increased since 2011, when it was 3.6%. Persons born outside of Ireland comprised 12.0% of the country's total Catholic population.

Religion in Numbers

Religion	Population		Average Age
Roman Catholics	3,729,115	↓ down by -3.4%	38.2
No religion	468,421	↑ up by 73.6%	34
Church of Ireland	126,414	↓ down by -2.0%	40.3
Muslim (Islamic)	63,443	↑ up by 28.9%	26
Orthodox	62,187	↑ up by 37.5%	30.2

Disability by Age Group



More female than male carers & age profile of carers

There were 3,800 children aged under 15 providing care, accounting for 1.9% of all carers. Over half of all carers (52.7%) were in the 40 to 59 age group. There were 28,703 carers in the 50-54 age group. There was a 34.7% increase in carers aged 85 and over, where numbers rose from 1,318 to 1,776.

Carers

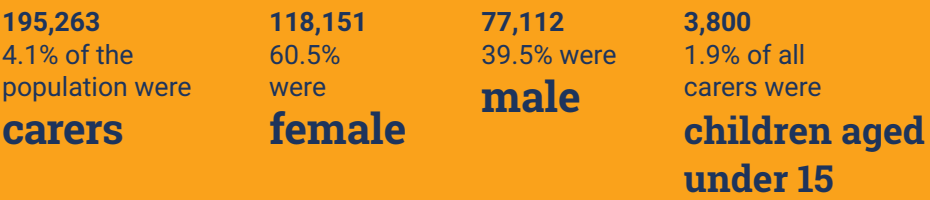
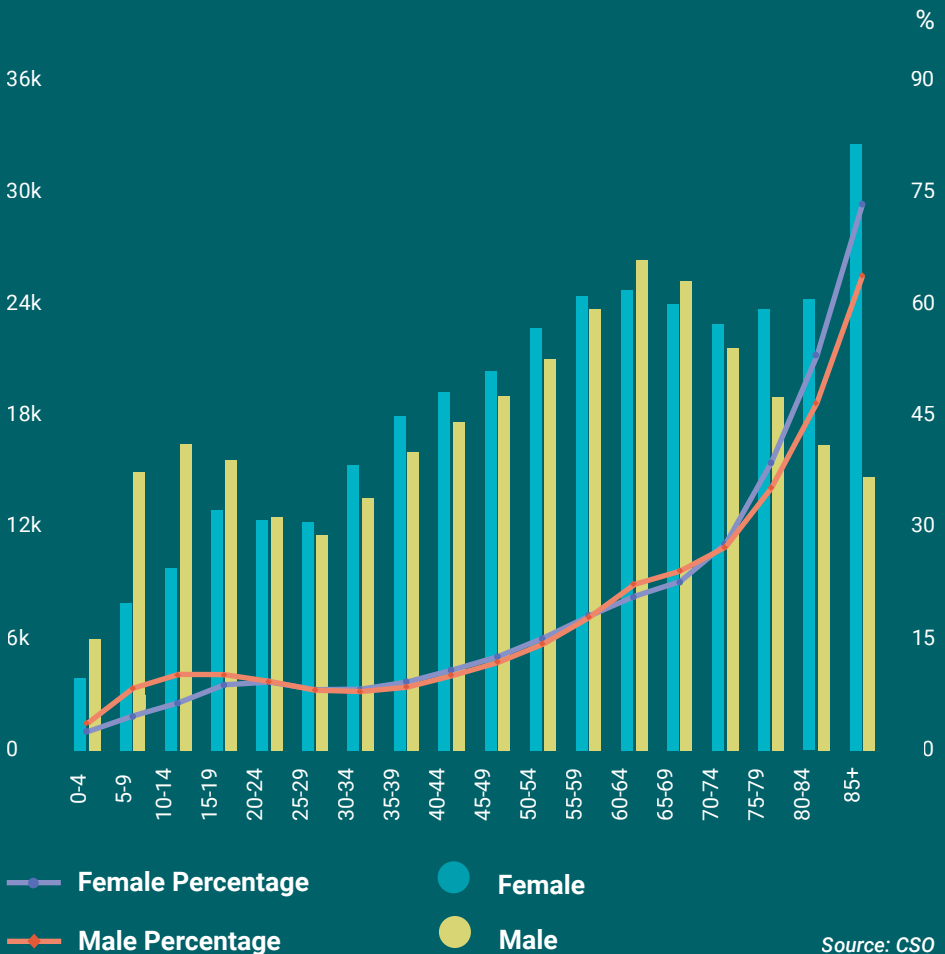
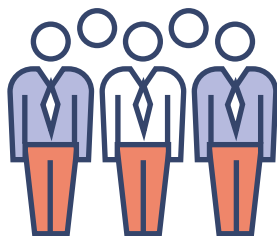


Figure 1.6 Number and percentage of males and females with a disability, 2016



	Number	% of the population
Persons able to speak Irish	1,761,420	39.8
<i>of which:</i>		
Spoke Irish within the education system	558,608	31.7
Spoke Irish Daily *	73,803	4.2
Spoke Irish Weekly*	111,473	6.3
Spoke Irish less often*	586,535	33.3
Never Spoke Irish	418,420	23.8
Not Stated	12,581	0.7
*Outside the education system		





2,006,641 people at work

↑ up 199,281 since 2011



Female:

929,967

↑ up 9%



Male:

1,076,674

↑ up 12.8%



297,396 people unemployed

↓ down 30% since 2011



12.9%

Average rate of
unemployment in the
State



5.7%

Of those with a 3rd
level education

Unemployment rate



Female:

12%



Male:

13.7%

Table 1.3 Top 5 babies' names registered in 2016, in order of popularity

Boys' names	2016	Girls' names	2016
James	1	Emily	1
Jack	2	Grace	2
Daniel	3	Ava	3
Conor	3	Lucy	3
Sean	5	Amelia	5

Source: CSO

James was the most popular name for boys in 2016, a position held by Jack for the previous 9 consecutive years. It is 22 years (1994) since James was the most popular boys' name. Emily was the name chosen most often for baby girls in 2016 and it has retained its number one ranking since 2011. The top five boys' names James, Jack, Daniel, Conor and Sean have been the top five since 2007 with slight changes to their order. Indeed, four of the top five boys' names (Jack, Sean, Conor and James) have been in the top five since 1998. This is the sixth consecutive year that Emily has been the most popular name chosen for girls. Emily, Grace, Ava, Lucy and Amelia and Sophie (joint 5th) were the top five most popular names for girls in 2016.

Located in the **Interactive Zone** on our website, and with information from 1964 to 2016, you can follow the popularity of the names of your friends, family and children.

You can also download and print a Name Certificate to see how many babies were registered with that name and how your name ranked in that year.

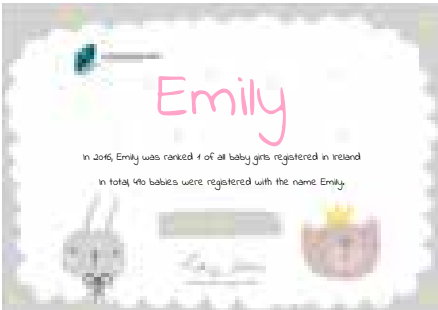


Table 1.4 Number of Multiple Births and Twins per 1,000 Maternities by State, statistical indicator and Year, 2010-2015

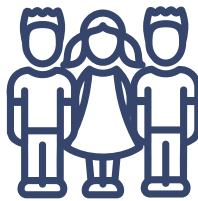
Number	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Twins	1,243	1,307	1,218	1,268	1,231	1,196
Triplets	23	27	33	31	24	31
Quadruplets	..	1	..	1	2	1

Source: CSO

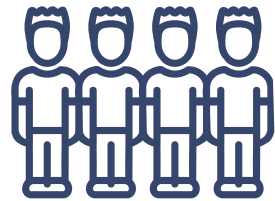
In 2015 there were:



1,196 sets of
twins born



31 sets of
triplets born



one set of
quadruplets born

Total Deaths and Death rates per 100,000 Population

Table 1.5 Total deaths and death rates per 100,000 population, 2016

Total deaths					Death rate per 100,000 population			
Total deaths	29,504	29,252	30,127	30,390	642.4	634.6	642.7	650.2

Source: CSO

There were 30,390 deaths registered in 2016. Of these, malignant neoplasms and diseases of the circulatory system accounted for just under 60% of all deaths.

Table 1.6 Summary data for marriages 2015 and 2016

	Opposite sex marriages		Same sex marriages		All marriages	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
State	22,025	21,570	91	1,056	22,116	22,626
Marriages per 1,000 population	4.8	4.6	0.02	0.2	4.8	4.8
Form of ceremony						
Roman Catholic	12,486	12,140	–	–	12,486	12,140
Church of Ireland	393	372	–	–	393	372
Presbyterian	73	69	–	–	73	69
Methodist	26	27	–	–	26	27
Jewish	1	–	–	–	1	–
Spiritualist Union of Ireland	822	965	–	73	822	1,038
Other religious	804	972	3	36	807	1,008
Civil marriages	6,156	5,588	87	850	6,243	6,438
Humanist Association	1,264	1,437	1	97	1,265	1,534

Source: CSO

There were 22,626 marriages in 2016 including 1,056 same-sex marriages. This is 510 more than 2015, when 22,116 marriages were registered.

The background is a solid teal color. In the upper left, there is a large, dark purple, curved shape that resembles a stylized 'C' or a swoosh. Below it, a light green, curved shape also follows a similar path. In the lower left, there is a large, light blue circle with a dark teal circle inside it, creating a ring effect. The text 'Chapter Two: Society' is positioned in the center-right area of the image.

Chapter Two: **Society**

Figure 2.1 Ireland: Annual rainfall 1941-2015

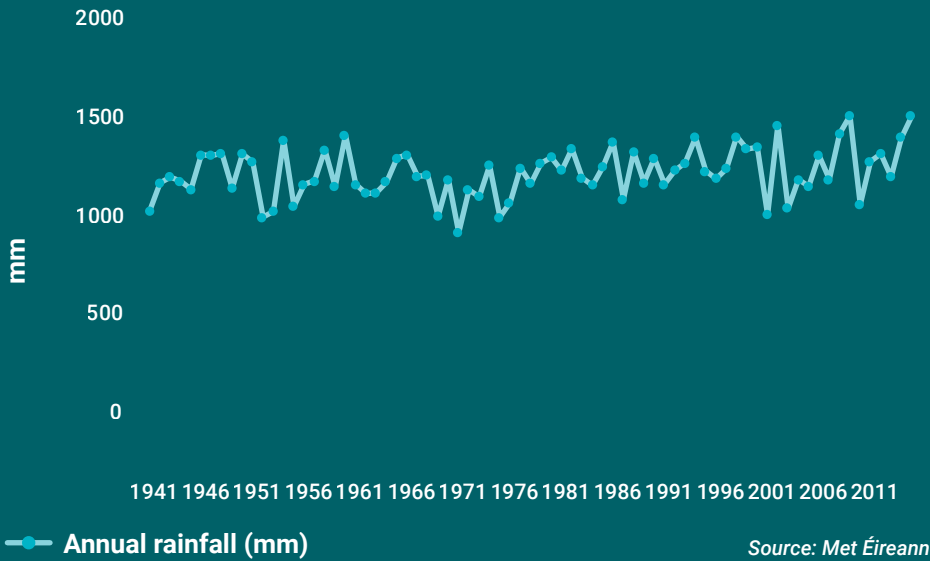
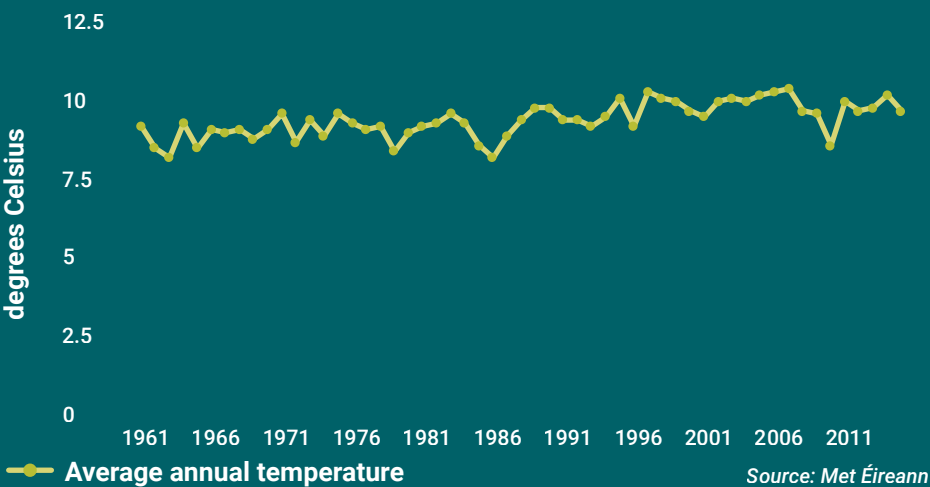


Figure 2.2 Ireland: Average annual temperature 1961-2015

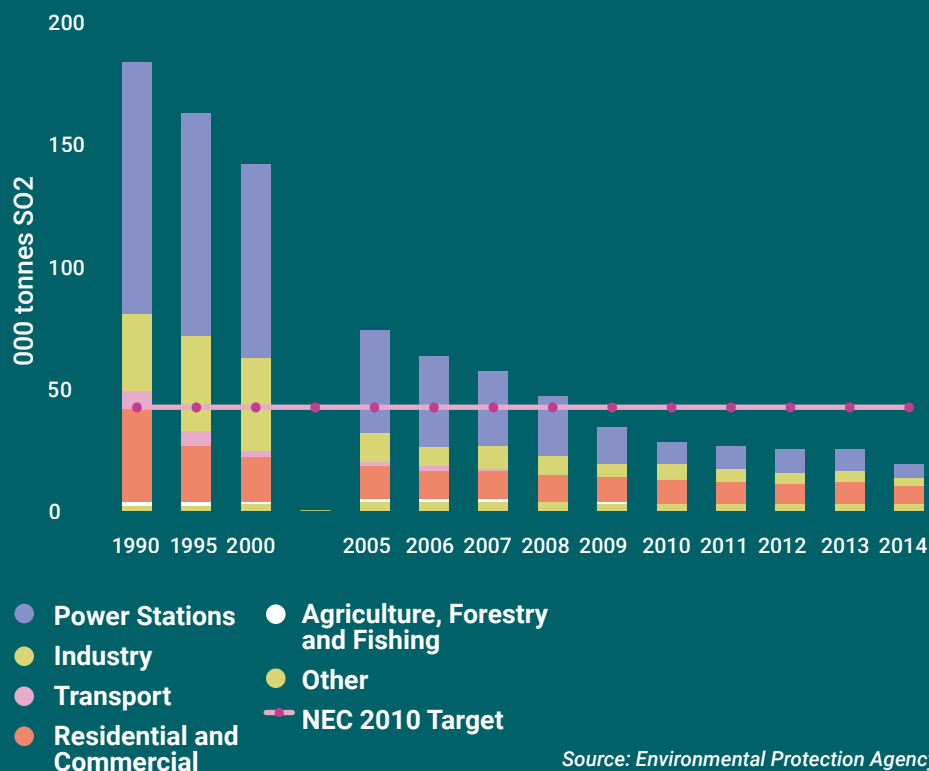


Air

Air quality in Ireland has improved since 1990 for some indicators such as sulphur dioxide and ammonia. In 2014, emissions for sulphur dioxide and ammonia were below the National Emissions Ceiling under the NEC Directive. However, emissions of nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds were respectively 15% and 58% above their prescribed ceiling in 2014.

However, when examined against the emissions of other EU member states in 2014, based on their progress towards the 2010 NEC Directive Ireland ranked 22nd for sulphur oxides, 26th for nitrogen oxides 16th for ammonia, and 28th for NMVOC emissions in 2014.

Figure 2.3 Ireland: Sulphur dioxide emissions, 1990-2014



Greenhouse Gases

- Greenhouse gas emissions in Ireland have fallen by 17% from 70.4 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent in 2005 to 58.3 million tonnes in 2014.
- Ireland experienced the eighth biggest decline in emissions among EU Member States over the 2005-2013 period. Agriculture accounted for a third of greenhouse gas emissions in Ireland in 2014. Other important sectors in 2014 included Transport (19%), Energy (19%), and Industry and Commercial (16%).
- Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions on a per capita basis were the third highest in the EU in 2013.

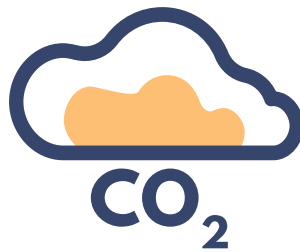
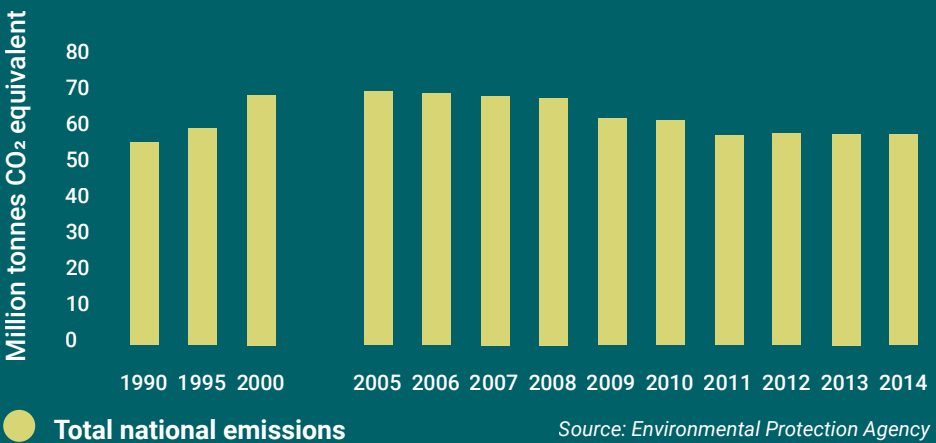


Figure 2.4 Ireland: Greenhouse gas emissions 1990-2014

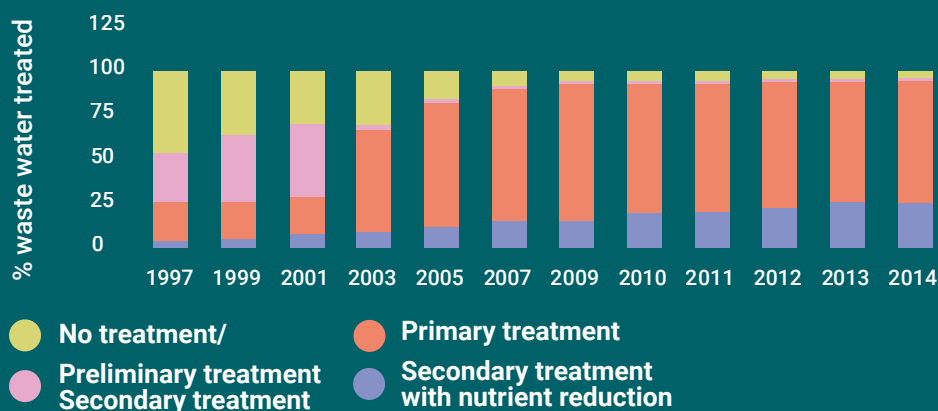




Ireland: Urban waste water treatment 1997-2014

There has been a significant improvement in the level of treatment of urban waste water in agglomerations of over 500 persons. In 2014, 95% of urban waste water received at least secondary treatment compared with only 26% in 1997. Only 5% of urban waste water received no treatment or only preliminary treatment in 2014 compared with 46% in 1997.

Figure 2.5 Ireland: Urban waste water treatment 1997-2014

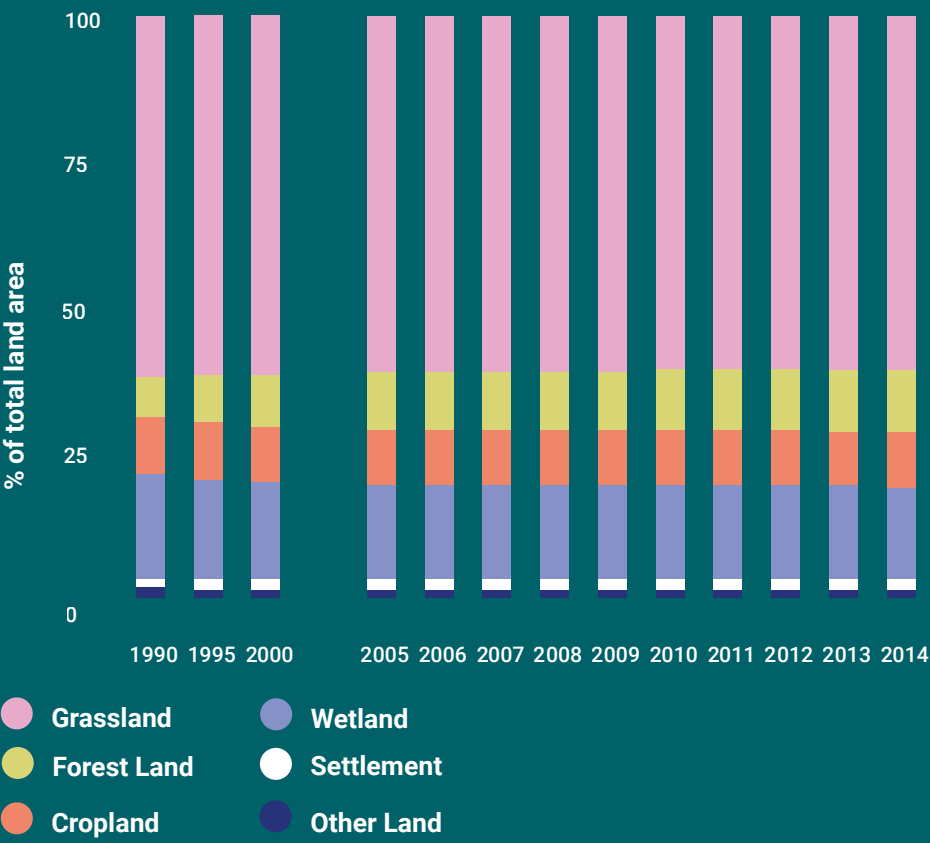


Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Land Use

Grassland accounted for between 61% and 62% of total land use in Ireland between 1990 and 2014. The area under forest increased from 7% in 1990 to 11% in 2014. Land under settlement was 2% in 2014.

Figure 2.6 Ireland: Land use categories 1990-2014



Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Imported energy dependency

1990-2014

Ireland's imported energy dependency increased from 69% in 1990 to 85% in 2000 and has fluctuated between 85% and 91% since then. The import dependency on oil has fallen from a peak of 59% in 2005 to 48% in 2014. The import dependency of gas peaked at 30% in 2010 before falling to 26% in 2014.

In the first quarter of 2017, 89% of all households had access to the internet at home, compared with 67% in the first quarter of 2009. It is estimated that 94% of households in the Dublin region had internet access in the first quarter of 2017. In contrast 83% of households in the Border region indicated they had internet access in the same time period.

Table 2.1 Ireland: Imported energy dependency 1990-2014

Year	% of total energy requirement				Total import dependency
	Oil	Gas	Coal	Peat, electricity and other fuels	
1990	49%	0%	20%	0%	69%
1995	51%	1%	17%	0%	69%
2000	56%	17%	12%	0%	85%
2005	59%	18%	12%	1%	90%
2006	58%	22%	10%	1%	91%
2007	55%	24%	9%	1%	88%
2008	55%	25%	10%	0%	91%
2009	53%	27%	9%	1%	89%
2010	51%	30%	6%	1%	87%
2011	51%	28%	10%	1%	90%
2012	47%	28%	10%	1%	85%
2013	50%	27%	11%	2%	90%
2014	48%	26%	9%	2%	85%

Source: Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

Table 2.2 Households with connection to the internet classified by region, 2017

		% of households
2017		
Desktop/portable computer permanently in the home	%	Unweighted actual sample
State	89	7,885
Region		
Border	83	875
Midlands	86	398
West	84	755
Dublin	94	2,304
Mid-East	92	846
Mid-West	86	682
South-East	87	937
South-West	88	1,088

Data are subject to sampling and other survey errors, which are relatively greater in respect of smaller values.

Households represent all private households with at least one occupant aged 16-74.

Source: CSO

In the first quarter of 2017, 89% of all households had access to the internet at home, compared with 67% in the first quarter of 2009



89%

State Household
Internet Access 2017



Never used the Internet 2017:
State: 16%, Male: 17%,
Female: 14%

In 2016, 36.4% of those aged 15 to 64 years had a third level qualification. 72.9% of all persons aged between 15 and 64 years attained education levels of higher secondary level or above. Under 10% (8.7%) of persons aged 15 to 64 years had not progressed beyond primary level education.

Table 2.3 Persons aged 15-64 years classified by the highest level of education attained

Highest education level attained	Thousands		
	2014	2015	2016
All Persons			
Primary or below	288.1	257.7	261.5
Lower secondary	472.2	473.1	463.1
Higher secondary	763.7	758.6	746.4
Post secondary non-tertiary	363.1	333.3	353.4
Third level non-honours degree	375.4	456.0	455.9
Third level honours degree or above	654.6	624.8	639.4
Other/Not Stated	90.0	97.4	92.0
TOTAL	3,007.2	3,000.8	3,011.7

Note: A break in continuity has occurred in the Educational Attainment series resulting from changes to take account of the new ISCED 2011 classification and, therefore, data from 2014 is not directly comparable with earlier years.

Source: CSO



36.4%
of those aged 15 to 64
years had a third level
qualification in 2016.

Figure 2.7 Persons in full-time education by level



The number of students in first level education totalled 557,107 in 2015/16. This is an increase of over 8,560 over 2014/15 and is just under 97% of the 576,576 figure recorded in 1985/86. The number at this level has fallen substantially since then, but has risen since 2001/02.

In the case of second level students, the participation rate rose strongly from 2005/06 until 2015/16, with 381,615 persons in full-time second level education in the academic year 2015/16. There were 188,178 persons in full-time third level education in 2015/16, an increase of nearly 910% since 1965/66.

Table 2.4 Average weekly household and individual disposable income, 2006-2015

										€
Statistic	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Household disposable income	836.44	919.66	939.89	880.78	826.96	801.43	803.51	820.77	835.92	868.01
Equivalised disposable income per individual	406.84	452.47	467.24	447.03	424.26	410.88	413.52	421.53	429.21	446.55

Source: CSO

The average weekly equivalised disposable income per person was €446.55 in 2015, an increase of 4.0% on the 2014 value of €429.21 and a decline of 4.4% from a peak of €467.24 in 2008. The average weekly household disposable income in 2015 was €868.01, an increase of 3.8% on the 2014 value. Household disposable income peaked in 2008 at €939.89 and decreased by 7.6% between 2008 and 2015.

The at risk of poverty rate was 16.9% in 2015, not a statistically significant change on the 2014 rate of 17.2%. Enforced deprivation was experienced by 25.5% of the population, down from 29.0% in 2014. The deprivation rate for those at risk of poverty was 51.5% in 2015 compared with 51.2% in 2014 and a low of 29.1% in 2008. The consistent poverty rate was 8.7% in 2015 compared to 8.8% in 2014.

The Household Budget Survey (HBS) is a large scale national household survey undertaken every five years. The main purpose of the HBS is to give a comprehensive picture of household expenditure over a whole range of consumer goods and services and to update the weighting basis of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). HBS surveys have been carried out periodically in Ireland since 1951.

Figure 2.8 Percentage distribution of average weekly household expenditure, 2009-2010 and 2015-2016



The estimated average weekly expenditure in 2015-2016 for all households in the State was €837.47. This was 3.3% higher than the €810.61 figure recorded five years earlier. The proportion of total household expenditure that related to expenditure on Food dropped from 16.2% in 2009-2010 to 14.7% in 2015-2016, whereas the proportion related to Housing increased from 18.2% to 19.6% over this five year period.

Table 2.5 Percentage distribution of average weekly household expenditure, 1980 to 2015-2016

Commodity Group	%						
	1980	1987	1994-1995	1999-2000	2004-2005	2009-2010	2015-2016
Food	27.7	25.2	22.7	20.4	18.1	16.2	14.7
Alcoholic drink and tobacco	7.2	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.0	4.9	3.3
Clothing and footwear	8.9	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.4	4.9	4.0
Fuel and light	6.1	6.3	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.6
Housing	7.2	8.8	9.8	9.6	12.0	18.2	19.6
Household non-durable goods	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0
Household durable goods	5.5	3.9	3.6	4.6	4.5	3.7	3.3
Transport	14.9	13.6	14.3	16.4	15.6	14.3	14.9
Miscellaneous goods, services and other expenditure	20.5	25.4	28.2	29.0	32.2	31.3	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: CSO

The proportion of total expenditure on Food has shown a steady decline over the past thirty five years whereas most of the proportion increase for Housing occurred during the period 1999-2000 to 2015-2016.

The proportion of expenditure for Miscellaneous goods, services and other expenditure increased from 20.5% to 33.6% over the thirty five year period.

The background is a solid teal color. In the top left, there are overlapping curved shapes in a lighter teal and a dark purple. In the top right, there is a large light teal circle with a dark teal center. In the bottom center, there is a large orange shape that looks like a thick, curved line or a partial circle. In the bottom right, there is a dark purple shape and a small light teal shape.

Chapter Three:

Business

This graph shows the use of different types of social media by enterprises with 10 or more persons employed in Ireland in 2016. In 2016, 67% of Irish enterprises employing 10 or more people used some type of social media such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube compared with an EU-28 average of 45%. In terms of enterprises using social media, Ireland ranked second in the EU-28. Malta had the largest percentage of enterprises in the EU-28 using social media at 71%, compared to 59% in the United Kingdom, while Poland had the lowest usage at 25%.

Figure 3.1 EU enterprise use of any social media, 2016

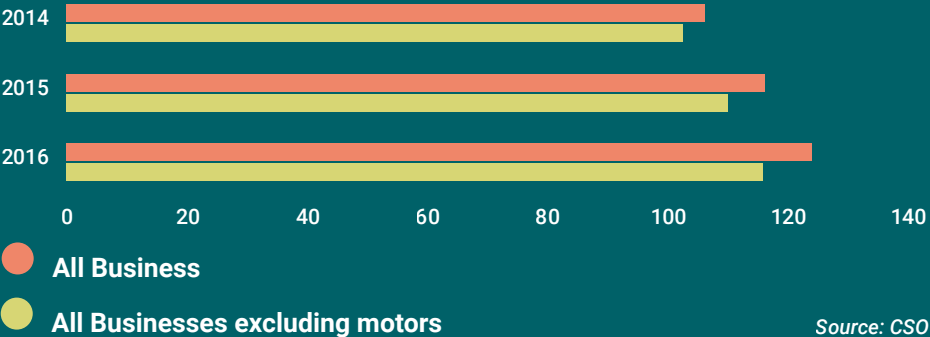


2016

Source: Eurostat

In 2016, the volume of retail sales in *All businesses* increased by 6.7% when compared to 2015, while *All retail businesses* excluding motors increased by 5.3%. All sectors showed an increase on 2015 with the volume of retail sales of *Furniture and lighting* increasing by 12.8% in 2016 with the exception of *Books, newspapers & stationery* with a decrease of 2.2% on the previous year.

Figure 3.2 Volume indices of Retail Sales



Structural Business Statistics for Industry

The number of Industrial enterprises in Ireland in 2015 was 17,176, an annual increase of 4.1%. The number of persons engaged in Industrial Production in Ireland in 2015 increased by 5.3% to 221,797.

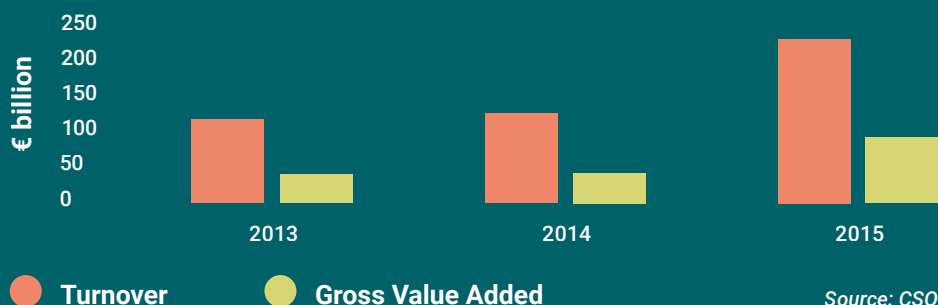
Table 3.1 Structural Business Statistics for Industry

					% change
		2013	2014	2015	2014 - 2015
Enterprises	No.	16,540	16,497	17,176	4.1
Persons Engaged	No.	200,991	210,545	221,797	5.3
Turnover	€m	119,345	127,366	233,775	83.5
Gross Value Added	€m	41,165	42,920	93,421	117.7

Source: CSO

Turnover in the Industrial sector in Ireland increased 83.5% to €233.8bn in 2015. Industrial Gross Value Added in Ireland more than doubled from €42.9bn in 2014 to €93.4bn in 2015, an annual increase of 117.7%

Figure 3.3 Turnover and Gross Value Added for Industry, 2013-2015



Planning Permissions

In 2016 there was an annual increase of 21.8% in the number of houses granted planning permissions while there was a 39.4% increase in the number of apartments granted permission. Over the period 2007 to 2016 the number of new houses granted permission decreased by 80.1% and apartments decreased by 81.9% over the same period.

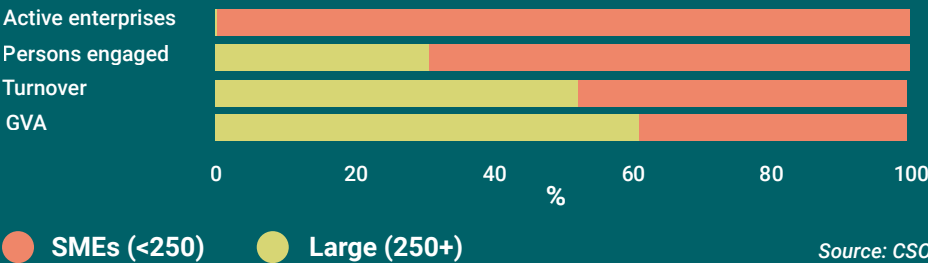
Figure 3.4 Number of houses & apartments for which planning permission was granted



The information in the following section is taken from the publication **Business in Ireland 2015** which outlines key statistics for the Irish business economy. This data was combined with the Structural Business surveys, which are run annually by CSO.

- Large enterprises employed almost 31% of all persons engaged in 2015 and accounted for 0.2% of total number of enterprises
- Small and Medium enterprises accounted for 99.8% of total number of enterprises in 2015 and over 69% of all persons engaged
- SMEs generated 47.8% of total Turnover in the business economy and almost 39% of Gross Value added was attributed to these enterprises

Figure 3.5 SME percentage share of key variables, 2015

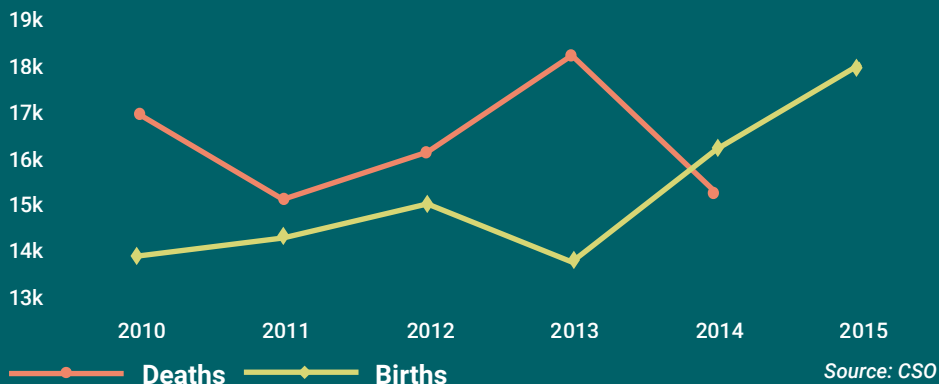


Source: CSO

- The total number of enterprises that ceased trading during 2014 was 15,316, a decrease of over 16% from 2013 levels
- Enterprise deaths decreased by 10% in the period 2010 to 2014
- In 2015, births showed an annual increase of over 11% to 18,102
- Between 2010 and 2015 the number of new births increased by almost 30%
- The lowest number of enterprise births between 2010 and 2015 was 13,825 enterprises in 2013

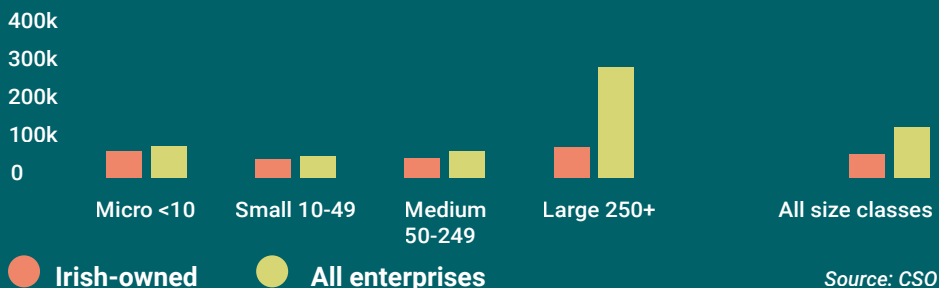
Figure 3.6 Number of births and deaths of enterprises, 2010 to 2015

Death figures 2014 estimated. Enterprises need 2 years of inactivity before being declared a final death.



- Gross Value Added per person engaged averaged €131,852 for all enterprises in the Irish non-financial business economy in 2015, while Irish-owned enterprises averaged €62,155
- Small enterprises reported GVA per person of €57,675, which increased to €68,075 for Medium enterprises
- GVA was just over €80,000 per person for Large Irish enterprises, but rose to €291,667 when all similar sized enterprises are included

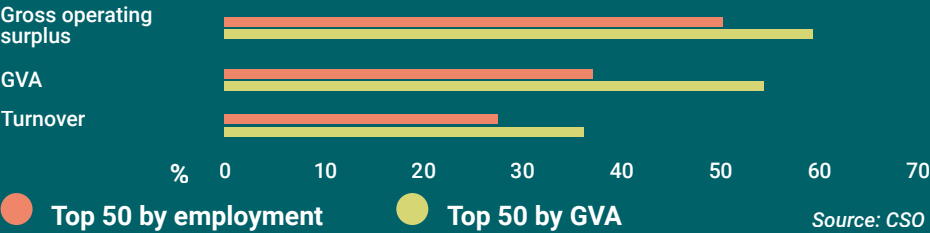
Figure 3.7 GVA per person engaged by size class, 2015



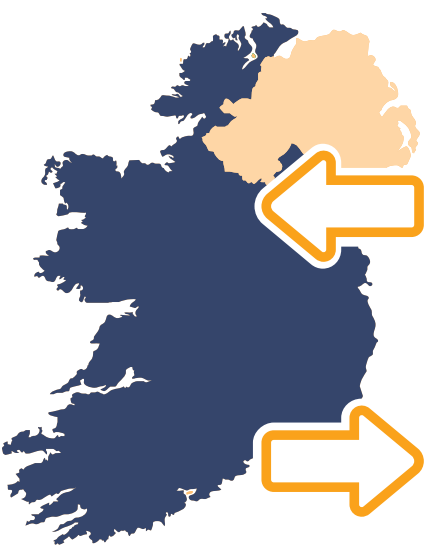
- Industry stands out in terms of its reliance on a small number of high value added enterprises. The 50 largest enterprises in Industry by GVA accounted for 68.6% of total Turnover, 85.9% of total GVA and 94% of Gross Operating Surplus for the sector

- The 50 largest enterprises in the business economy by GVA accounted for 36.4% of total Turnover, 54.6% of total GVA and 59.5% of Gross Operating Surplus. These Top 50 enterprises only accounted for 6.4% of all persons engaged
- The 50 largest enterprises in the business economy by employment accounted for 27.6% of total Turnover, 37.2% of total GVA and 50.4% of Gross Operating Surplus

Figure 3.8 Contribution of 50 largest enterprises by GVA and employment, total business economy, 2015



- In 2015, Irish multinationals employed almost 774,000 persons in Foreign affiliates and generated Turnover of €168.3 billion
- By contrast, Foreign multinationals employed just under 304,400 persons in affiliates in Ireland and generated Turnover of €339.2 billion



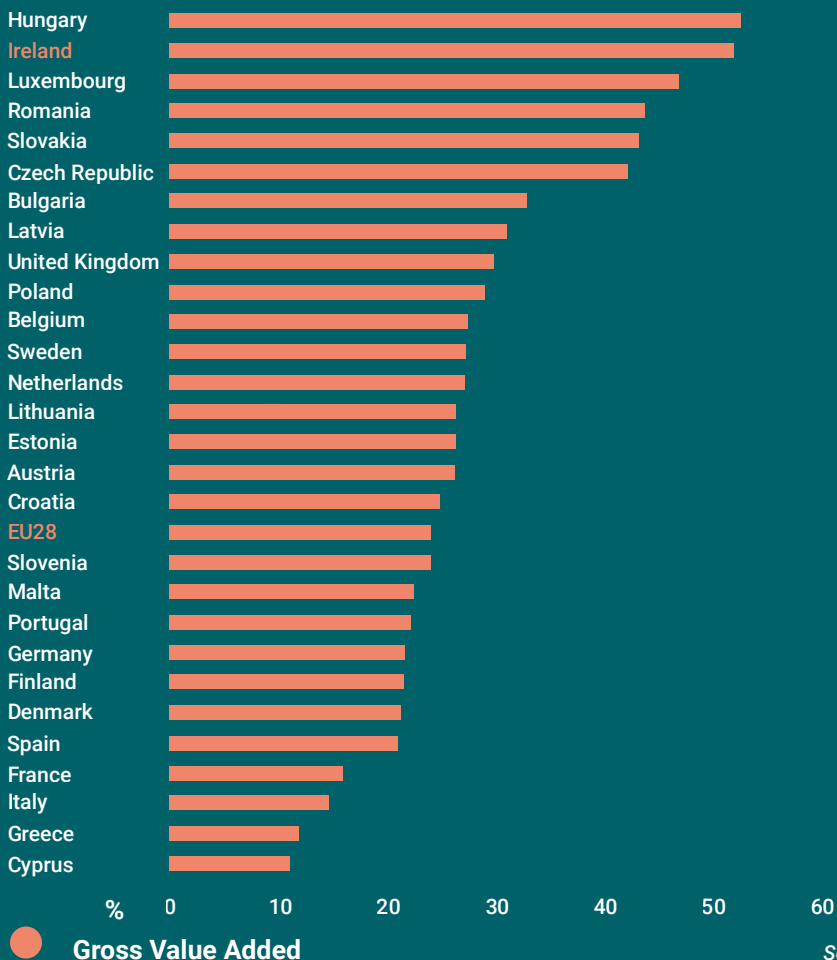
MNEs In Ireland And Abroad

Foreign MNEs in Ireland
304,376 employed
€339.2bn turnover

Irish MNEs abroad
773,852 employed
€168.3bn turnover

- Ireland ranked second in the EU28 for Gross Value Added contributions from Foreign-owned enterprises to the overall non-financial economy in 2014, at 52.1% of total GVA. Hungary had the highest rate at 52.7%
- This is in comparison to the EU28 average of 24.1% for 2014
- Other high ranking countries included Luxembourg at 47%, Romania at 43.9% and Slovakia at 43.4% respectively

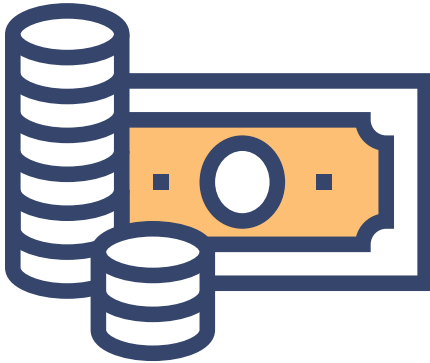
Figure 3.9 Percentage of all GVA generated by foreign-owned enterprises in the non-financial business economy in 2014, EU28



Source: CSO

The background is a solid teal color. It features several large, abstract, overlapping geometric shapes. In the top left, there's a light teal shape and a dark purple shape. In the top right, there's a large light teal circle with a dark teal center. In the bottom left, there's a large orange shape. In the bottom right, there's a dark purple shape and a light teal shape.

Chapter Four: **Economy**



GDP and GNP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the total value added (or output) in the production of goods and services in the country. GDP in constant prices removes the effect of price changes and is used to calculate the growth measure.

Gross National Product (GNP) is the sum of GDP and net factor income from the rest of the world, which is the difference between investment income and labour income earned abroad by Irish residents and companies (inflows) and similar income earned in Ireland by non-residents (outflows). GNP in constant prices removes the effect of price changes and is used to calculate the growth measure.

Figure 4.1 Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product (at Constant 2015 Prices) by State, Statistical Indicator and Quarter

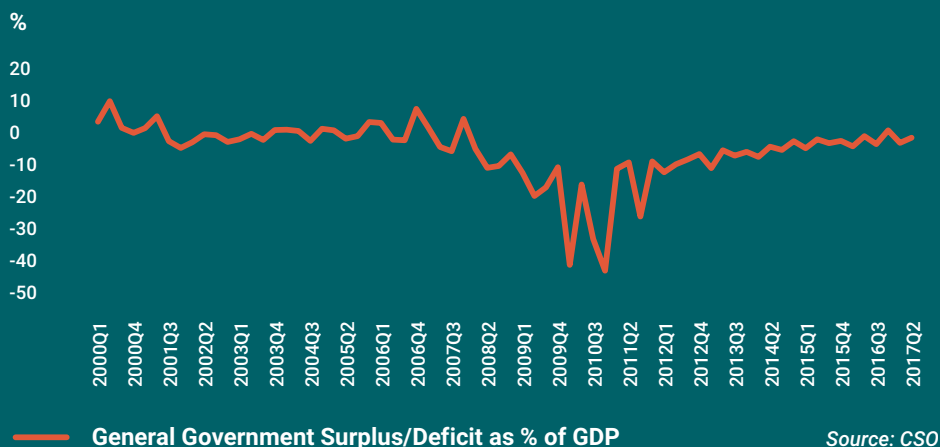


Source: CSO

General government surplus/deficit as a percentage of GDP

General government surplus/deficit is equal to the difference between the sum of all general government revenues and the sum of general government expenditures and is expressed here as a percentage of quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP). A surplus means that government revenue is greater than expenditure and so this figure would be positive, whereas a deficit (where government expenditure is greater than revenue) would indicate a negative value.

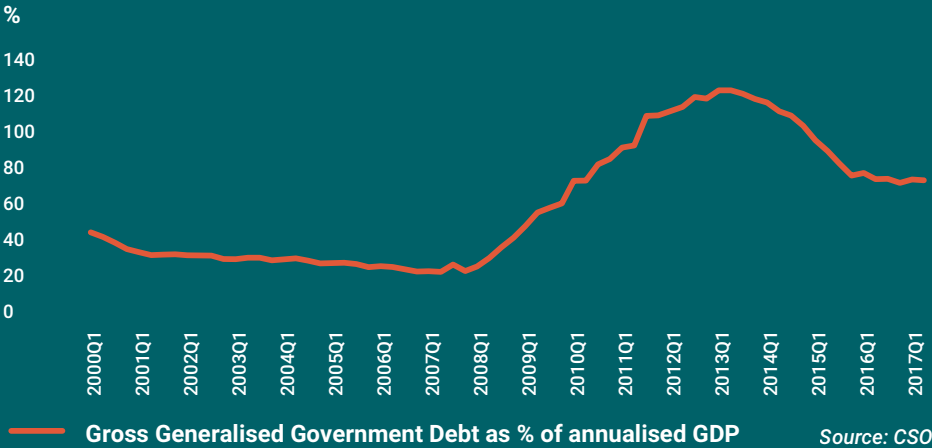
Figure 4.2 General Government Surplus/Deficit as % of GDP



Gross General government debt as a percentage of annualised GDP

Gross general government debt is the nominal value of certain classes of liabilities, (specifically currency and deposits, securities other than shares (short-term and long term) and loans (short-term and long-term)), that is owed by Government and is expressed here as a percentage of annualised Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is a gross figure, i.e. only the liabilities side of the Government balance sheet has been presented (not assets).

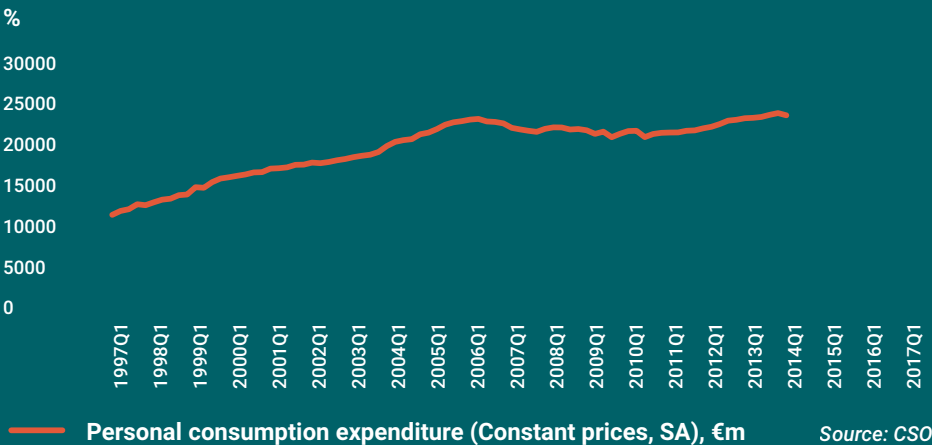
Figure 4.3 Gross Generalised Government Debt as % of annualised GDP



Personal consumption expenditure (Constant prices, SA), €m

Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products, purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. PCE is a component of GDP. PCE in constant prices removes the effect of price changes.

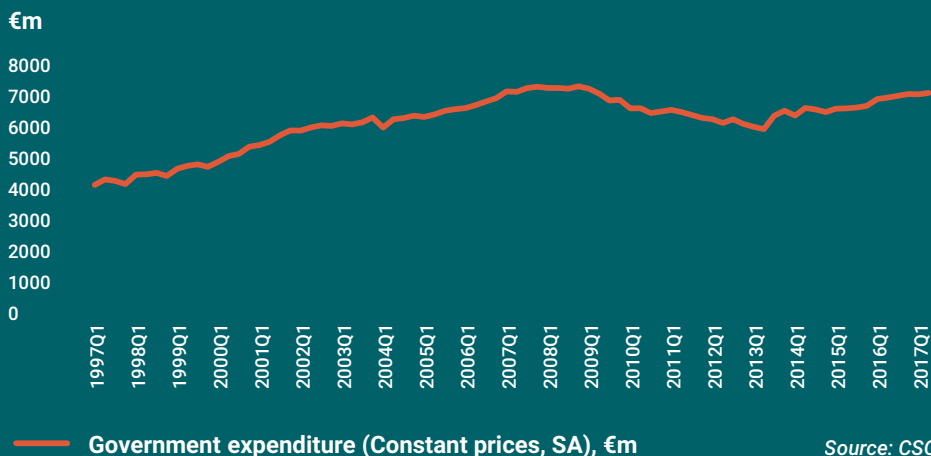
Figure 4.4 Personal consumption expenditure (Constant prices, SA), €m



Government expenditure (Constant prices, SA), €m

Government expenditure is the gross expenditure on goods and services (including goods and services provided to households as social benefits in kind) plus depreciation less miscellaneous trading receipts by Government Departments and Local Authorities. Government expenditure is a component of GDP. Government expenditure in constant prices removes the effect of price changes.

Figure 4.5 Government expenditure (Constant prices, SA), €m

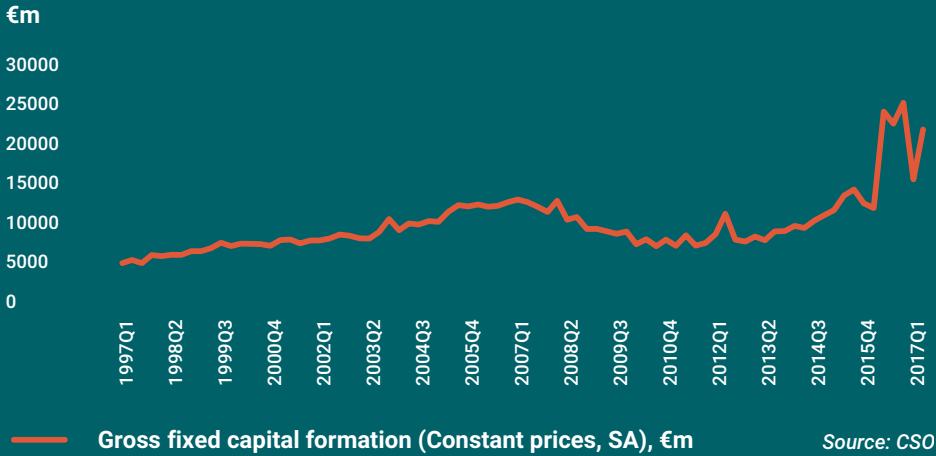


Source: CSO

Gross fixed capital formation (Constant prices, SA), €m

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of institutional units. GFCF does not make any adjustment for depreciation. GFCF is a component of GDP. GFCF in constant prices removes the effect of price changes.

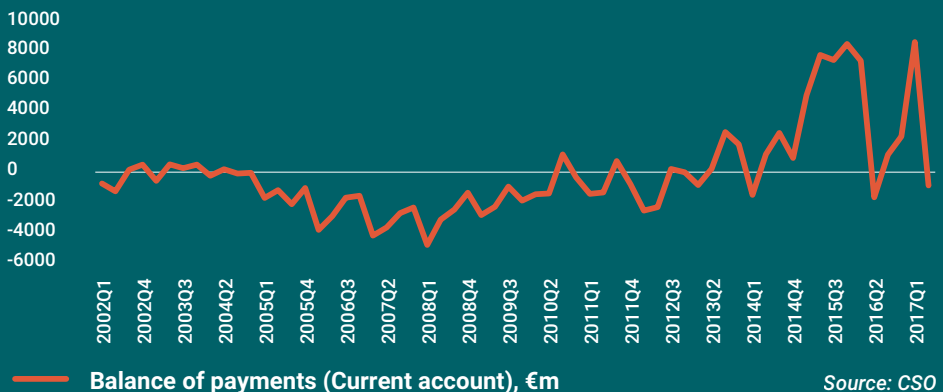
Figure 4.6 Gross fixed capital formation (Constant prices, SA), €m



Balance of payments (Current account), €m

The balance of payments (BOP) is a statistical statement that summarises for a specific time period the economic transactions of the residents of an economy with the rest of the world. The current account is one of the three primary components of the Irish balance of payments, the others being the capital account and the financial account. The current account balance is the sum of the balance of trade (exports minus imports of goods and services), net factor income (such as interest and dividends) and net transfer payments (such as foreign aid).

Figure 4.7 Balance of payments (Current account), €m

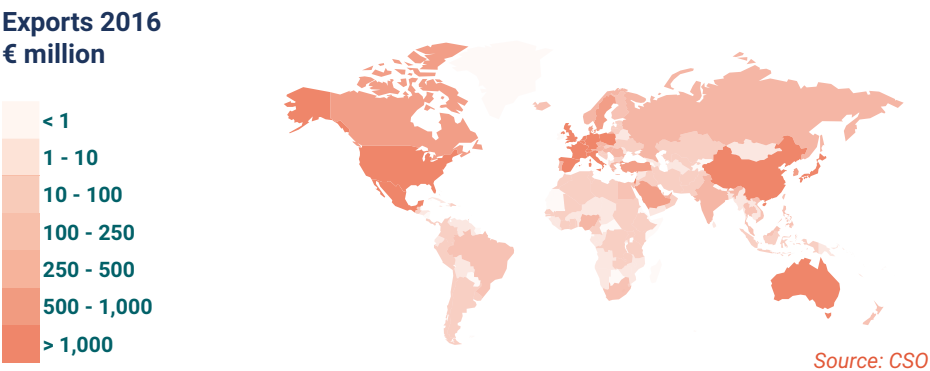


External Trade

Where did Exports from Ireland go to in 2016?

On an overall basis the EU accounted for €60,083 million or 51% of total goods exports in 2016. Great Britain and Belgium were the main EU export markets accounting for 11% and 12% of total exports, respectively. The USA remained the main non EU destination accounting for 26% of total exports.

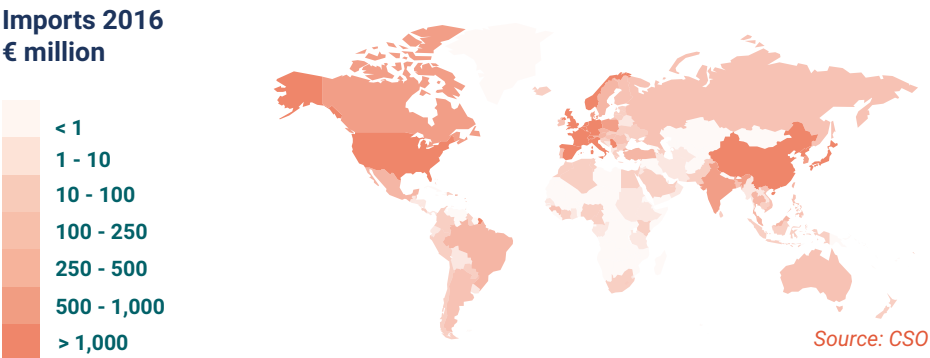
Figure 4.8 Where did Exports from Ireland go to in 2016



Where did Imports to Ireland come from in 2016?

From 2013 to 2016, the value of goods imports from the EU has remained at around 60% of the total. Great Britain is the largest source of imports, accounting for 22% of total imports in 2016. The USA accounted for 17% of total imports in 2016.

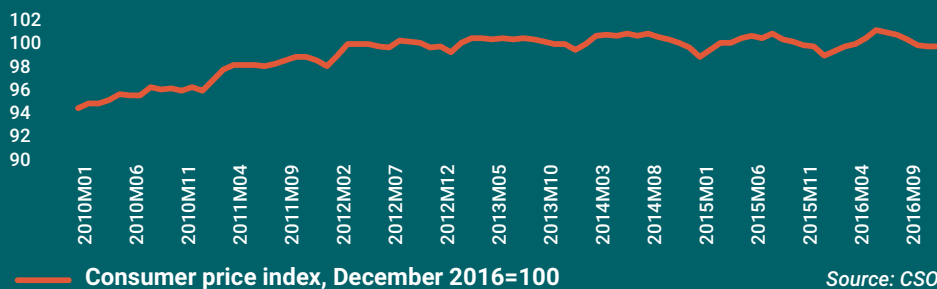
Figure 4.9 Where did imports to Ireland come from in 2016



Consumer price index, December 2016=100

The Consumer price index (CPI) measures the change in the average level of prices (inclusive of all indirect taxes) paid for consumer goods and services by all private households in the country and by foreign tourists holidaying in Ireland.

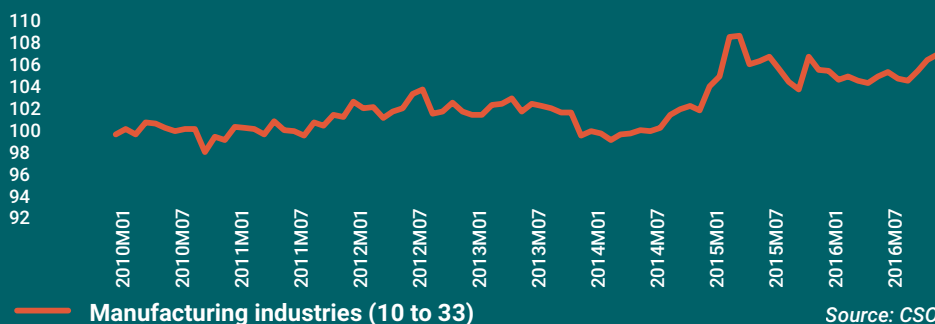
Figure 4.10 Consumer price index, December 2016=100



Manufacturing industries output price index, 2010=100

The Manufacturing Industries output price Index measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services and covers both home sales and export sales.

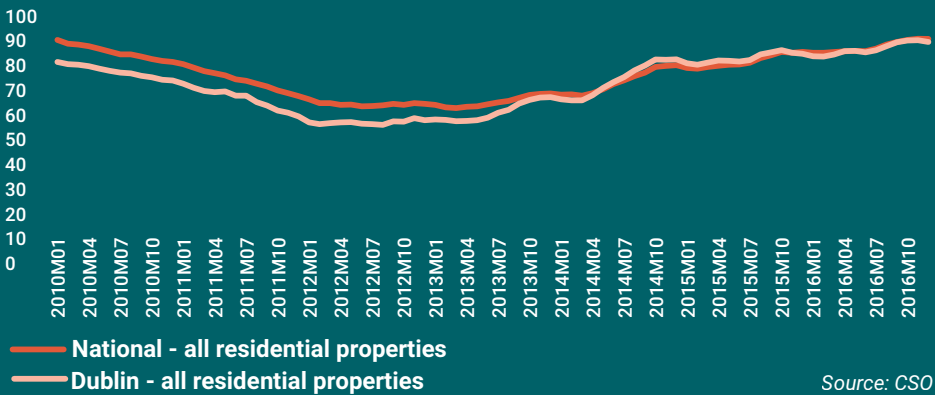
Figure 4.11 Manufacturing industries (10 to 33)



Residential property price index, January 2005=100

The Residential Property Price Index measures the change in the average level of prices paid for residential properties sold in Ireland. The index is mix-adjusted to allow for the fact that different types of property are sold in different periods.

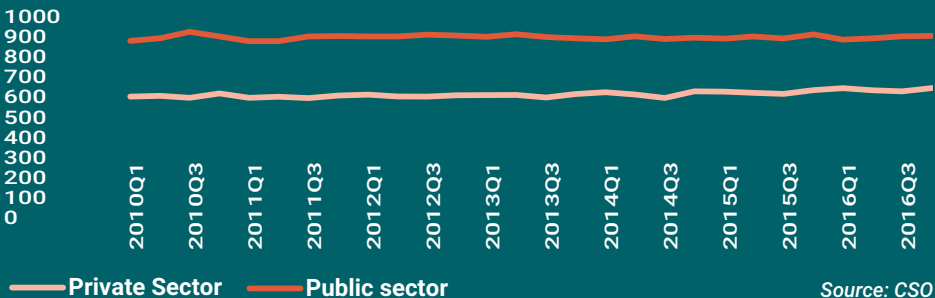
Figure 4.12 Residential Property Price Index, January 2005 = 100



Average weekly earnings

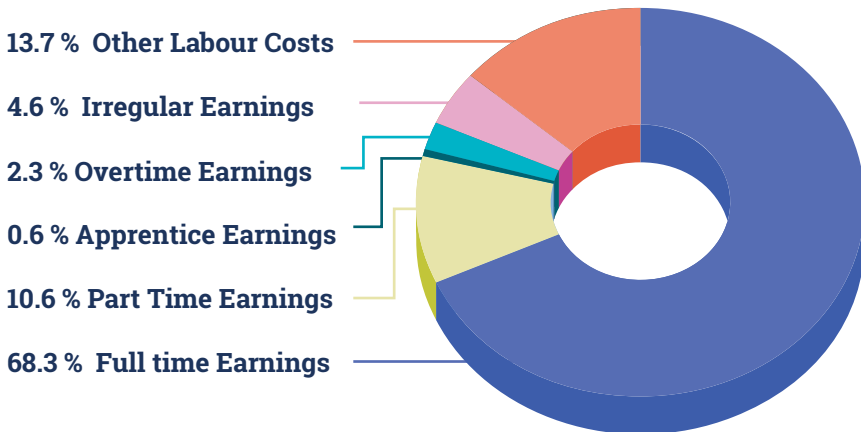
Average weekly earnings data cover most sectors of the economy with the main exception being Agriculture. The data cover enterprises with 3 or more employees.

Figure 4.13 Average Weekly Earnings (Euro) by Private or Public Sector and Quarter



Total annual labour costs €70.8 billion in 2016

Total annual labour costs in 2016 were €70.8 billion. Full-time employee regular earnings comprised €48.4 billion (or 68.3% of total labour costs) while part-time employee regular earnings were €7.5 billion (10.6% of the total). The other main components were €9.7 billion (13.7%) other labour costs, €3.2 billion (4.6%) irregular earnings, €1.6 billion (2.3%) overtime earnings and €0.4 billion (0.6%) apprentice/trainee earnings.



The background features abstract geometric shapes. In the top left, there are overlapping curved shapes in shades of teal and purple. In the top right, there is a large teal circle with a dark teal center. In the bottom right, there is a large orange shape resembling a stylized 'C' or a partial circle, with a teal center. The overall color palette is dominated by teal, with accents of purple and orange.

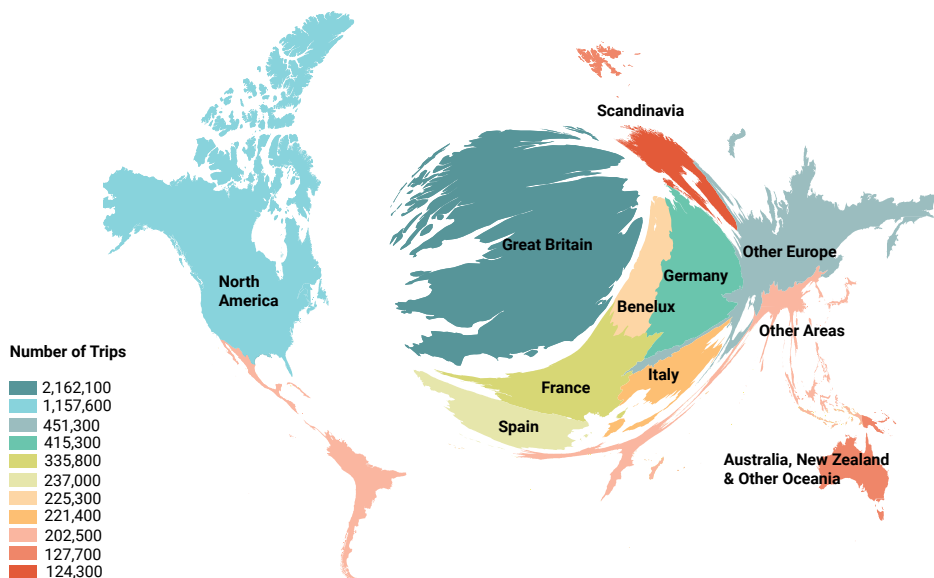
Chapter 5:

Tourism & Transport

- Tourism & Travel
- Transport

In 2016, 9.6 million overseas trips were made by non-residents to Ireland compared to 8.6 million trips in 2015, an increase of 10.9%. Residents of Great Britain took over 3.9 million trips to Ireland during 2016, an increase of 377,000 trips (10.6%) compared to 2015. The average length of stay in Ireland by all overseas travellers fell from 7.1 nights in 2015 to 6.9 nights in 2016. The most important overseas markets in terms of non-fare expenditure within Ireland in 2016 were USA and Canada (29.2%) and Great Britain (23.2%).

Figure 5.1 Overseas Trips to Ireland by Area of Residence, April - September 2016



Over 7.6 million outbound trips were undertaken by Irish residents in 2016. The average length of stay on outbound trips was 7.4 nights, varying from 6.4 nights within the European Union, 12.7 nights in North America and 22.3 nights in Australia, New Zealand and Oceania. Irish residents spent a total of €6,539 million on outbound trips during 2016, just over two thirds (67.9%) of this expenditure was spent within the European Union.

Figure 5.2 Number of Outbound Trips by Irish Resident, April - September 2016

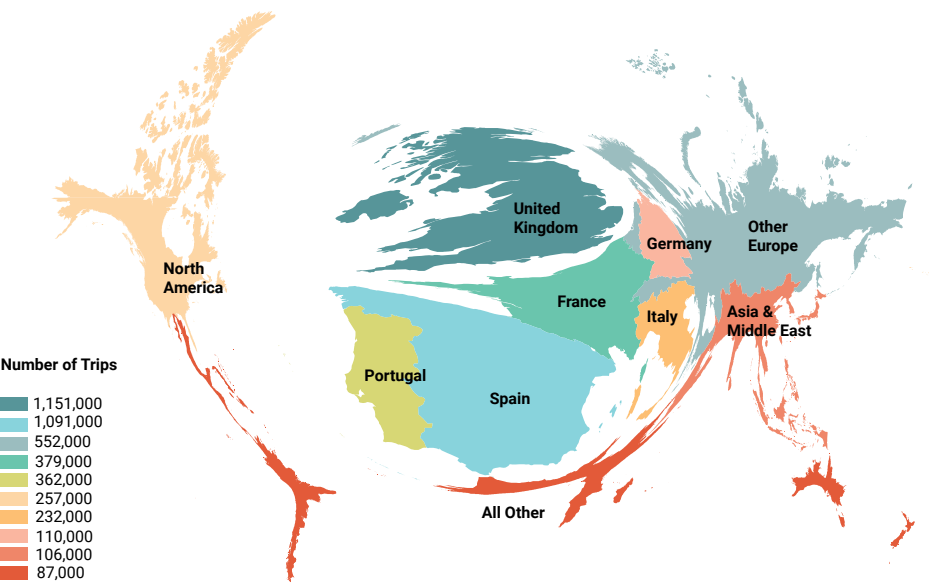


Figure 5.3 Irish Overseas Expenditure, April - September 2016

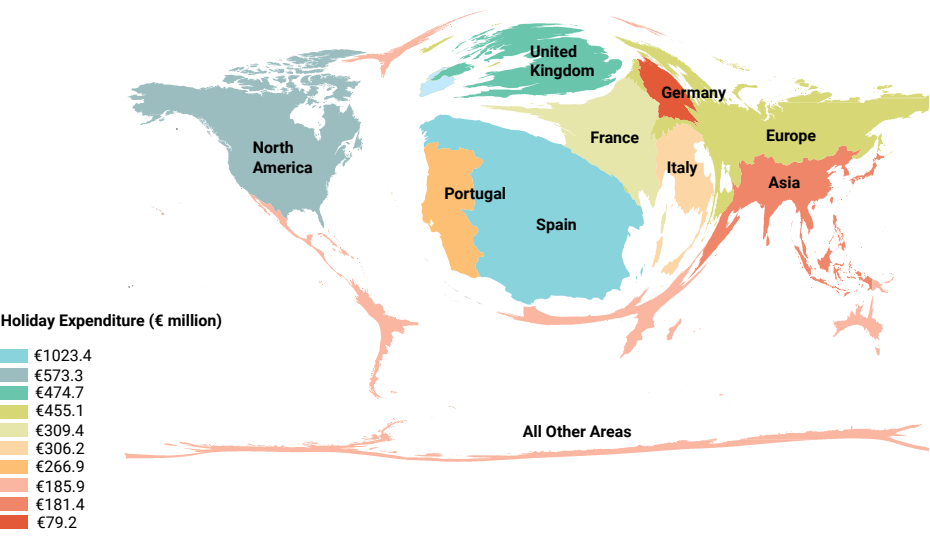
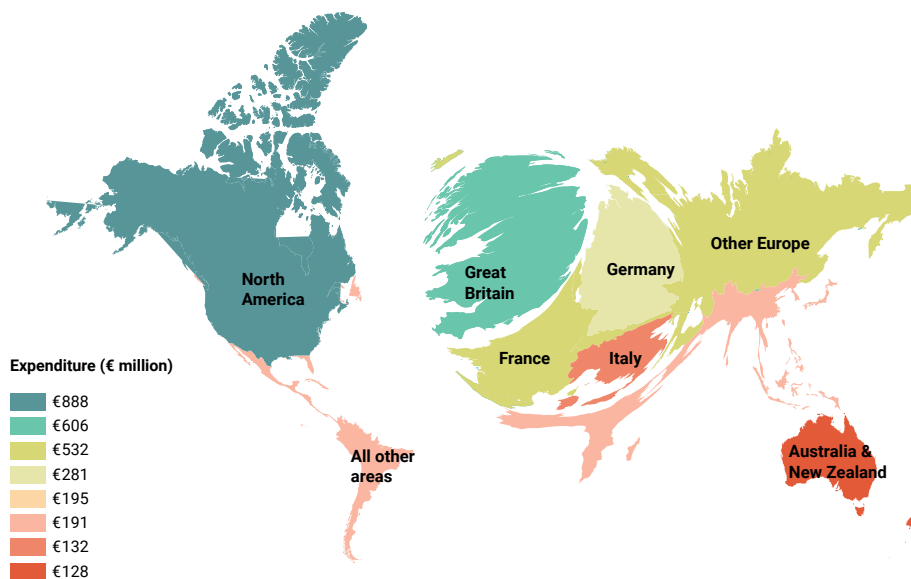


Figure 5.4 Total Expenditure in Ireland by non-residents, April - September 2016



Irish residents took almost 9.3 million domestic trips in 2016. The average length of stay for domestic trips was 2.7 nights, resulting in a total of 25.4 million bed nights. Holidays accounted for more than half of all domestic trips (52%), while over 3 million trips (32.7%) were to visit friends or relatives. Total expenditure by Irish residents on domestic trips for 2016 amounted to €1,776 million with spending on holidays increasing by 5.0% in 2016 to €1,124 million.

Figure 5.5 Number of domestic trips by Irish residents by reason for journey



Source: CSO

Here we present information on the transport sector of the Irish economy.



18,000 km
were travelled per average car



141,931
new private cars were licenced for
the first time

There were 141,931 new private cars licensed in 2016, a rise of 17.2% compared with 2015. This was the highest number of new cars licensed since 2008. In total, there were 181,293 new vehicles licensed during 2016 and this was up 17.8% on 2015.

Why not check out the CSO's new interactive tool – **Ireland's Top Motors** which can be found in the **Interactive Zone** of our website.

Table 5.1 All vehicles licensed for the first time by taxation class, 2012 - 2016

	<i>Number</i>				
Taxation class	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New vehicles					
Private cars	76,256	71,348	92,361	121,110	141,931
Other vehicles	18,837	21,539	25,291	32,740	39,362
Total new vehicles	95,093	92,887	117,652	153,850	181,293
Used (Imported) vehicles					
Private cars	38,469	49,762	52,863	47,217	70,138
Other vehicles	11,471	21,394	17,405	15,456	19,465
Total used (imported) vehicles	49,940	71,156	70,268	62,673	89,603
Total all classes	145,033	164,043	187,920	216,523	270,896

Source: CSO

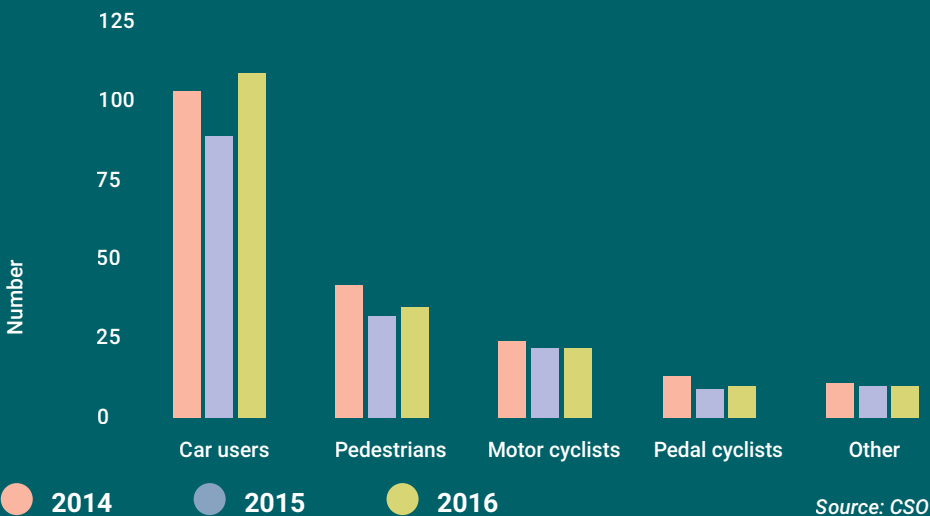
Table 5.2 Number of road deaths 2010-2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of road deaths	212	186	163	188	193	162 ¹	186 ¹

¹ Provisional

Sources: Department of Transport, Tourism & Sport, An Garda Síochána and Road Safety Authority

Figure 5.6 Fatalities by road user type, 2014-2016



In 2016, 186 people were killed on Irish roads. This represents an increase of 24 fatalities (14.8%) when compared with 2015.

Table 5.3 Total passenger numbers handled by all airports, 2012 - 2016

Airport	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% change 2015- 2016
Dublin	19,090,781	20,148,574	21,694,893	24,962,518	27,778,888	+11.3
Cork	2,333,643	2,252,636	2,138,057	2,065,678	2,226,233	+7.8
Shannon	1,286,139	1,308,242	1,555,225	1,642,888	1,674,567	+1.9
Knock	677,368	665,558	703,670	684,671	735,869	+7.5
Kerry	286,442	306,042	294,955	303,039	325,670	+7.5
Donegal	29,226	33,768	35,415	36,552	44,156	+20.8
Connemara	19,490	20,354	19,236	19,753	21,345	+8.1
Waterford	77,875	28,168	33,189	34,249	13,511 ¹	-60.6
Inis Mór	12,126	12,393	11,491	12,071	12,667	+4.9
Total	23,813,090	24,775,735	26,486,131	29,761,419	32,832,906	+10.3

¹ No commercial flights since June 2016 from Waterford airport

Source: CSO

In 2016, almost 33 million passengers (32.8m) passed through Irish airports, an increase of 10.3% over the previous year. In 2016, the Dublin - Heathrow route carried the most air passengers (1,751,689).

Number of Passengers, 2016



Ferry:

2.7 million

↓ down 1.4%



Airports:

32.8 million

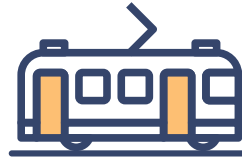
↑ up 10.3%



Luas:

34 million

↓ down 1.6%



Irish Rail:

42.8 million

↑ up 8%

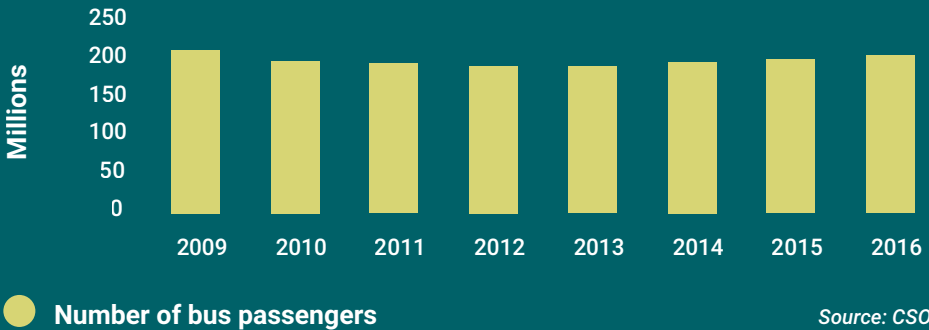


Scheduled Bus Services:

205.6 million

↑ up 2.3%

Figure 5.7 Number of bus passengers, 2009-2016



A total of 205.6 million passengers were carried on scheduled bus services, 34.0 million passengers travelled on the Luas and 42.8 million passengers travelled by train in 2016.



Chapter Six: **Agriculture**

Introduction - Agriculture

This chapter contains information on Irish agriculture. The statistics are mainly drawn from CSO surveys. The tables presented cover estimates of activity on farms (number of farm holdings, crop areas, and livestock numbers) and the prices of agricultural inputs and outputs.

Holdings

Table 6.1 Number of holdings

Year	Leinster	Munster	Connacht	Ulster (part of)	Total
1855	117,800	115,500	115,600	70,600	419,500
1865	114,000	114,600	120,700	70,000	419,400
1875	109,600	113,000	119,700	67,700	410,000
1885	105,100	110,000	116,000	65,700	396,900
1895	104,800	111,200	116,100	65,700	397,800
1905	104,000	113,400	116,700	65,800	399,900
1915	87,900	101,800	109,000	60,900	359,700
1930	83,600	98,200	103,000	53,100	338,000
1940	81,100	95,600	99,400	50,600	326,700
1950	78,500	93,700	97,100	48,600	317,900
1960	71,800	88,200	87,300	42,900	290,300
1970	70,400	86,700	81,800	40,500	279,500
1980	66,600	83,100	76,200	37,600	263,600
1991	42,700	56,300	48,900	22,100	170,100
2000	35,600	46,200	40,900	18,900	141,500
2010	34,800	45,700	40,300	19,100	139,900

Source: CSO

The number of agricultural holdings in 2010 was 139,900, just over a third of the number in 1855.

Table 6.2 Area under crops and pasture in June

Crop	Hectares (thousands)		
	2014	2015	2016
Total wheat	71.6	65.3	67.9
Total oats	18.6	23.4	23.2
Total barley	215.7	202.8	189.2
Total cereals	306.7	292.4	281.1
Total crops, fruit and horticulture	367.7	359.7	351.7
Silage	1,077.6	1,071.1	1,066.8
Hay	217.9	195.7	188.4
Pasture	2,308.4	2,299.4	2,307.8
Crops and pasture	3,971.5	3,926.0	3,914.8
Rough grazing in use	494.2	503.6	532.4
Area farmed	4,465.8	4,429.5	4,447.2

Source: CSO and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

The total area farmed in 2016 was 4.4 million hectares. Crops, fruit and horticulture accounted for 8% of that area, silage for 24%, hay for 4%, pasture for 52% and rough grazing for 12%.

Figure 6.1 Area under selected crops 1856-2016

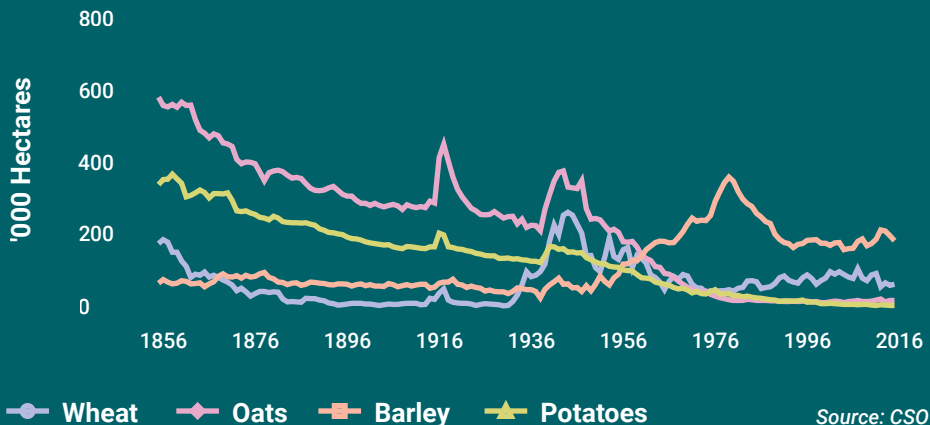


Table 6.3 Area under selected crops 1856 - 2016

Year	Hectares (thousands)			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Potatoes
1856	181	588	71	345
1866	102	488	61	323
1876	35	407	88	266
1886	19	365	72	239
1896	11	318	69	206
1906	13	287	70	178
1916	26	294	60	172
1926	12	262	57	152
1936	103	226	53	135
1946	260	336	58	158
1956	137	212	96	115
1966	53	98	187	68
1976	50	40	259	47
1986	75	23	265	30
1996	86	21	181	24
2006	88	20	167	12
2016	68	23	189	9

New series from 2008

Source: CSO and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine

The combined area under cereals (wheat, oats and barley) in 2016 was 280,000 hectares compared to 840,000 hectares in 1856. In 1856, oats accounted for 70% of the area of cereals grown. However, by 2016 this had fallen to just over 8% and instead, barley made up 68% of the area under cereals.

The area under potatoes in 2016 was only 9,000 hectares compared to 345,000 hectares in 1856. During the period 1856 and 2016, the area of potatoes sown peaked in 1859 at 374,000 hectares.

Table 6.4 Number of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs 1856 - 2016*Thousands*

Year	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1856	2,868	3,477	759
1866	3,022	4,029	1,236
1876	3,342	3,765	1,165
1886	3,423	3,132	1,033
1896	3,623	3,717	1,125
1906	3,836	3,352	1,001
1916	4,167	3,355	1,089
1926	3,947	3,003	884
1936	4,014	3,062	1,017
1946	4,146	2,423	479
1956	4,537	3,439	747
1966	5,590	4,664	1,013
1976	6,954	3,475	925
1986	6,616	5,012	1,003
1996	7,314	7,888	1,621
2006	6,978	5,973	1,643
2016	7,221	5,179	1,594

*New series for cattle from 2005**Source: CSO and Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine*

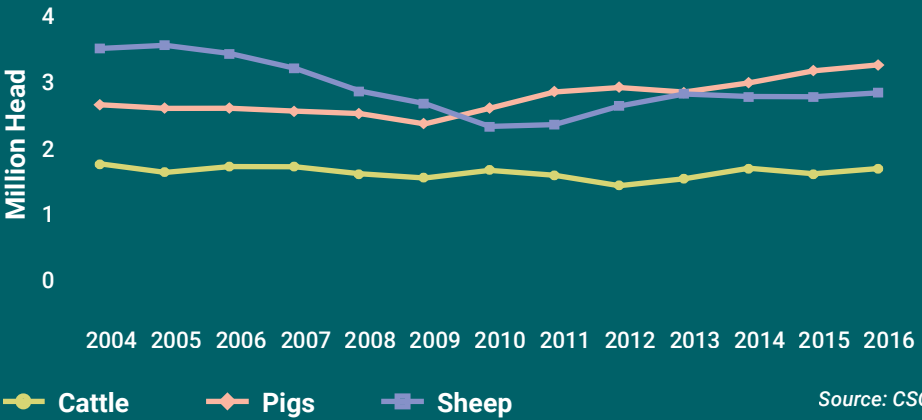
Since 1856 cattle numbers have increased consistently, peaking at 7.64 million in 1998. The total number of cattle showed a gradual decline in the years between 1998 and 2011 (6.49 million). Cattle numbers in 2016 stood at 7.22 million. The number of sheep in Ireland peaked at 8.90 million in 1992 and since then numbers have fallen sharply to just 5.18 million in 2016. The number of pigs in 1856 stood at 0.76 million compared to 1.59 million in 2016.

Table 6.5 Livestock Slaughtering

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	000 head						
Cattle	1,716	1,642	1,484	1,589	1,749	1,665	1,744
Pigs	2,657	2,905	2,972	2,904	3,043	3,226	3,317
Sheep	2,383	2,410	2,691	2,874	2,837	2,833	2,892

Source: CSO

Figure 6.2 Livestock Slaughtering 2004-2016



In 2016...



3.3 million pigs slaughtered

↑ up almost 3% since 2015



2.89 million sheep slaughtered

↑ up 2+% since 2015 (2.83 million)



Almost 1.8 million cattle slaughtered

↑ up almost 5% since 2015 (1.7 million)

Table 6.6 Agricultural output price index*Base year 2010=100*

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cattle	100.0	120.2	135.9	138.8	125.9	139.1	129.8
Sheep	100.0	107.9	104.1	104.8	107.4	108.7	109.0
Pigs	100.0	109.5	121.3	127.4	121.8	111.4	114.5
Poultry	100.0	106.1	114.2	116.4	114.0	112.2	112.2
Milk	100.0	114.3	104.4	127.3	121.5	94.9	87.4
Cereals	100.0	131.5	153.4	156.6	121.0	114.3	115.8
Potatoes	100.0	69.0	119.0	158.4	77.3	100.3	116.1
Vegetables	100.0	101.4	105.6	105.9	102.4	103.4	104.6
Total outputs	100.0	115.2	121.1	131.6	120.7	116.0	110.4

Source: CSO

The agricultural output price index decreased by 4.8% in 2016 when compared to 2015, while remaining 10.4% higher than the base year of 2010. Milk and cattle prices dropped 7.9% and 6.7% respectively in 2016 compared to 2015. Cattle prices were 29.8% higher in 2016 than in the base year of 2010, while milk prices had dropped 12.6% over the same period.

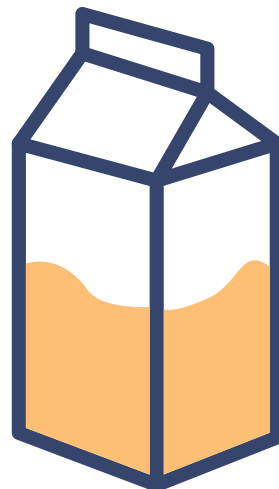


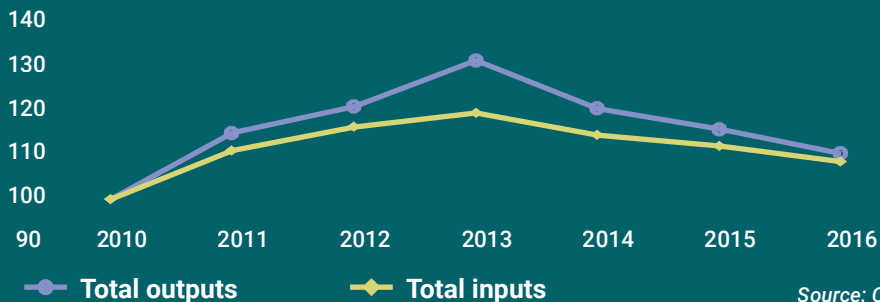
Table 6.7 Agricultural input price index

Base year 2010=100

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Feeding stuffs	100.0	116.3	125.3	135.1	122.1	117.4	115.6
Fertilisers	100.0	123.0	126.7	126.1	121.6	122.2	104.0
Seeds	100.0	106.0	121.2	128.1	119.9	116.4	115.7
Energy (including electricity)	100.0	115.2	126.2	124.4	121.1	107.7	99.2
Plant protection products	100.0	97.7	97.9	98.9	99.1	98.5	99.9
Veterinary expenses	100.0	99.6	100.3	100.3	102.5	103.7	105.5
Maintenance of materials and buildings	100.0	98.4	98.9	98.0	98.5	98.3	98.0
Other goods and services	100.0	102.3	100.8	100.6	104.9	110.9	115.4
Total inputs	100.0	111.1	116.5	119.7	114.6	112.2	108.6

Source: CSO

The agricultural input price index decreased by 3.2% in 2016 when compared to 2015. At 108.6, it was 8.6% higher than in the base year of 2010. In particular, fertiliser prices decreased by 14.9% between 2015 and 2016, while energy prices dropped by 7.9% over the same period. Compared to the base year of 2010, feeding stuffs and seeds were respectively 15.6% and 15.7% higher in 2016.

Figure 6.3 Agricultural Price Indices

Source: CSO

