

An Phríomh-Oifig Staidrimh Central Statistics Office

Preasráiteas Press Statement

Statistical Yearbook of Ireland 2016

Date Published: Thursday, 20 October 2016

**How many same sex marriages and how many
civil partnerships were there in 2015?**

Has the population increased or declined from 1841 to 2016?

Has Ireland's population gotten older?

Are we living longer?

How many vacant holiday homes are there in 2016?

How many days were lost due to strikes in 2015?

Do we have many households with broadband internet connection?

Have we lost our appetite for credit cards?

**How many new vehicles were licensed in your county
for the first time during 2015?**

The answers to these questions and many more can be found in the [Statistical Yearbook of Ireland 2016](#) published today by the Central Statistics Office (CSO). The Yearbook presents a statistical picture of Ireland and is compiled mainly from the data published by the CSO for the most recent full year (2015).

The book is produced in electronic format only which makes it more interactive and provides easier access to more detailed data when it is required. This year's edition also includes information on Census 2016.

The CSO would like to thank all who have contributed to this publication, particularly our data providers, whose cooperation is so vital to our work.

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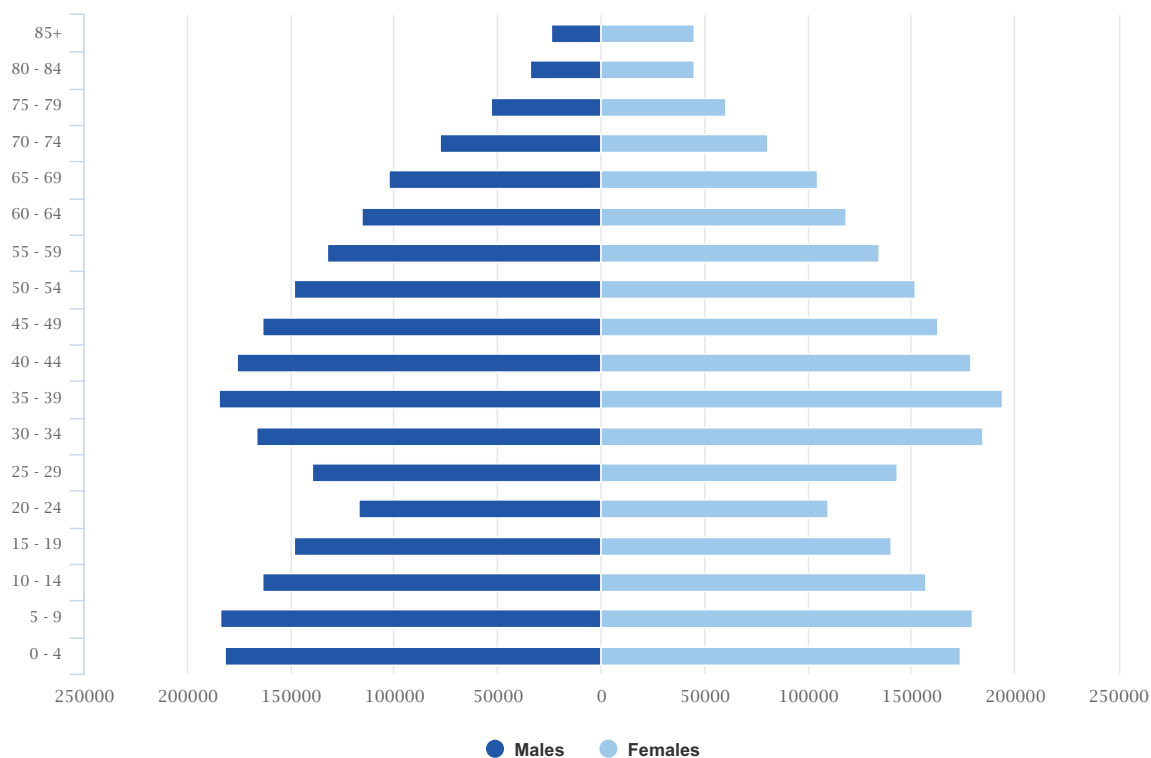
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Highlights for Editors

People

- ◆ There were 22,116 marriages in 2015, including 91 same-sex marriages.
- ◆ There were 376 civil partnership ceremonies in 2015, 250 between males and 126 between females.
- ◆ There were 65,909 births registered in 2015, 1,553 fewer births compared with 2014 and 9,265 fewer births compared to 2010.
- ◆ 224 children were born to mothers aged 45 and over.
- ◆ People are living longer as can be seen in the changes in the estimated population aged over 65 in 2016, which shows an increase of 21.4% since 2010.
- ◆ According to the 2016 Census, the population of Ireland increased by 169,724 people or 3.6% with Leinster showing the biggest population increase of 125,906 or 5% and Ulster the lowest increase of 0.4% or 1,317 people.

2.3 Estimated population classified by sex and age group, 2016



Source: CSO Ireland

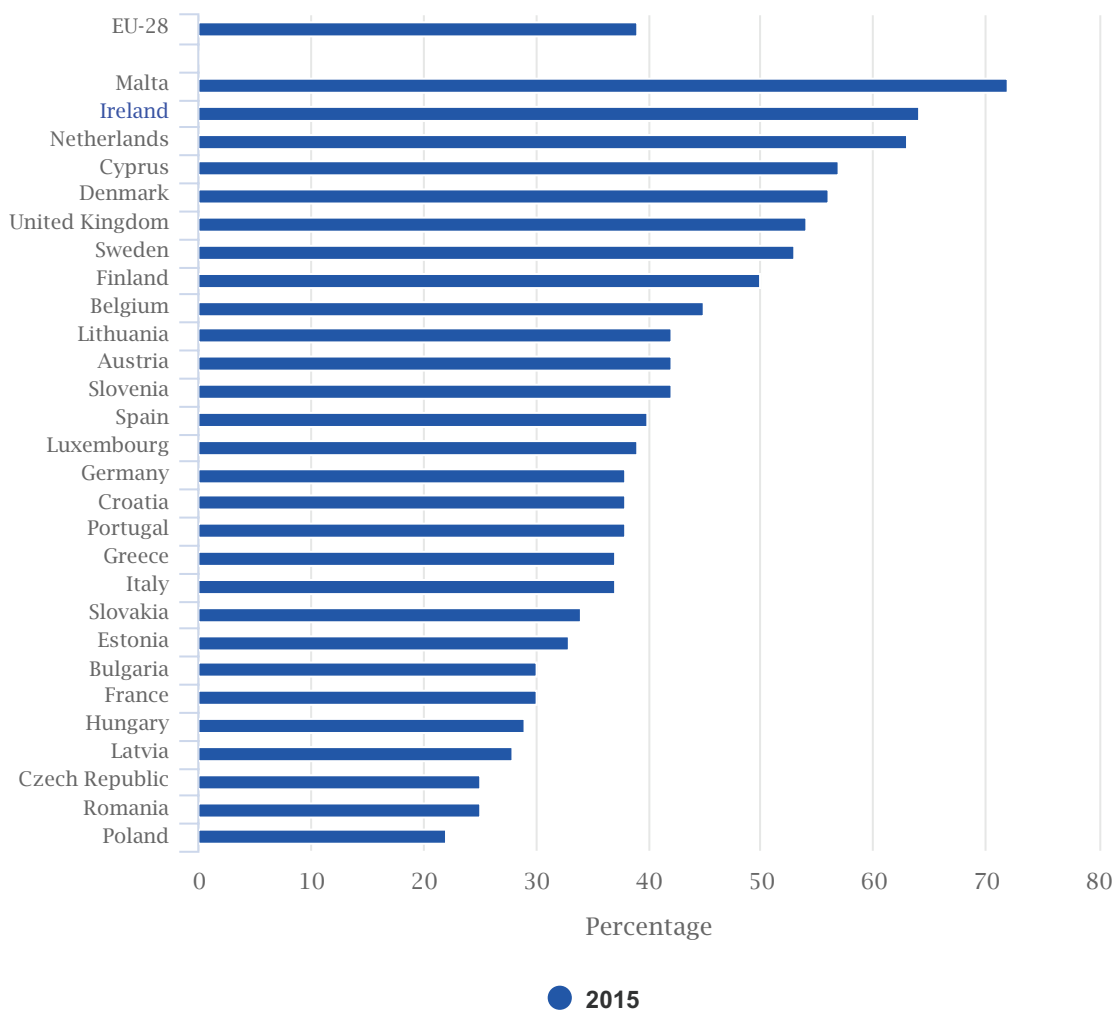
- ◆ In April 2016 there were 2,022,895 permanent dwellings or housing units in the State. Of these, 1,718,465 were occupied, while there were 44,686 dwellings where all the occupants were temporarily absent on Census Night.
- ◆ A total of 61,204 housing units were classified as vacant holiday homes. The remaining 198,358 were vacant houses and apartments.
- ◆ The number of persons unemployed in 2009 was 275,000 compared with 254,500 in 2014 and 211,200 in 2015. The number of person's unemployed decreased by 17.0% between 2014 and 2015.
- ◆ The numbers in full-time employment were 56,800 higher in 2015 than 2014.
- ◆ During 2015 there were 32,964 days lost due to industrial disputes. This compares with 44,015 days lost in 2014 and 14,965 days lost in 2013.

Society

- ◆ There were 62 recorded homicide offences in 2015, the lowest in 13 years
- ◆ Comparing recorded offences between 2014 and 2015, there were falls in Burglary and related offences (27,635 to 26,259), and in *Theft and related offences* (77,697 to 75,896). There were rises in *Fraud, deception and related offences* (5,178 to 5,588) and *Sexual offences* (2,053 to 2,356).
- ◆ It is estimated that 90% of households in the Dublin region had internet access in the first quarter of 2015. In contrast 79% of households in the West region indicated they had access in the same time period.
- ◆ In the academic year 2015/16, there were 118,713 second level examination candidates (59,998 males and 58,715 females). There were 58,466 Leaving Certificate examination candidates, an increase of 0.9% on 2014/15.

Business

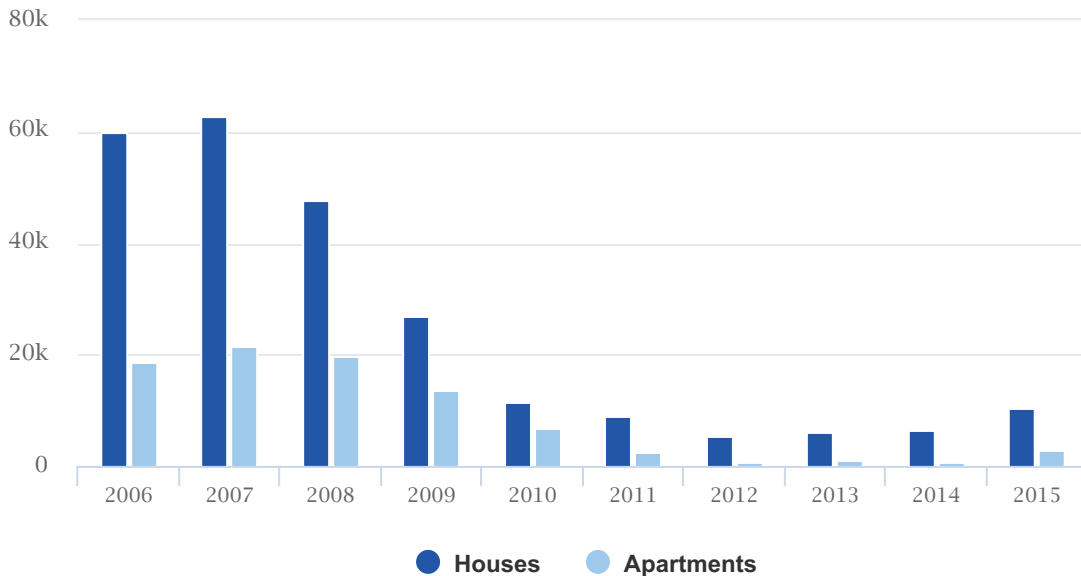
9.1 EU enterprises use of any social media, 2015



Source: CSO Ireland

- ◆ In 2015, in terms of enterprises using social media, Ireland at 64% ranked second in the EU-28. Malta had the largest percentage at 72%. The EU average was 39%.

12.1 Number of houses & apartments for which planning permission was granted



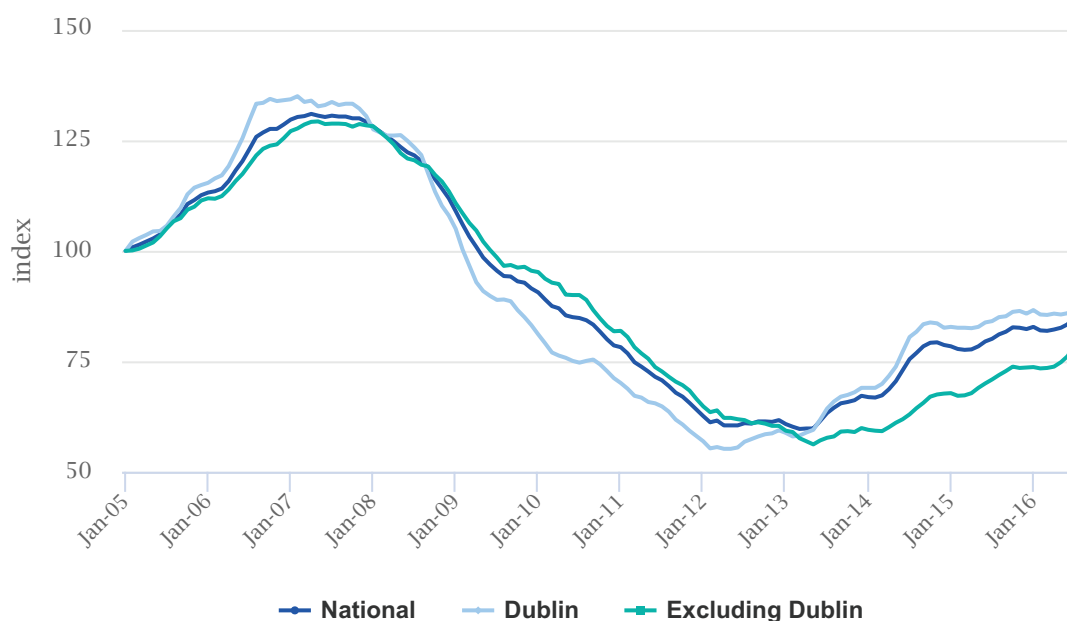
Source: CSO Ireland

- ◆ In 2015, there was an annual increase of 54.7% in the number of houses and an annual increase of 255.9% apartments granted planning permissions.
- ◆ In 2015, the volume of retail sales in all businesses increased by 8.2% when compared to 2014, with the volume of retail sales of Motors trades increasing by 18.0%.
- ◆ Industrial Production increased by 38.5% in 2015. The Food Products and Beverages sector increased by 5.1% while Mining and Quarrying showed a decrease of 17.8%.

Economy

- ◆ Gross National Product (GNP) increased by 18.7% in constant prices between 2014 and 2015. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 26.3% over the same period.
- ◆ In 2015, there were 1,884,000 credit cards in issue carrying an overall debt of €1.96 billion. This was 10.8% lower than in 2014.
- ◆ The amount owed by households to Irish banks continued to decline in 2015 standing at €91.9bn at year end, compared to €96.9bn in 2014.
- ◆ Deposits held by households increased from €91.4bn to €94.7bn between 2014 and 2015 an increase of 3.6%.
- ◆ The value of exports in 2015 increased by 21% over 2014, while imports grew by 13% over the same period. 2015 represented the highest level of both exports and imports on record.
- ◆ On an overall basis the EU accounted for €59,770 million or 53% of total goods exports in 2015. Great Britain and Belgium were the main EU export markets accounting for 12% and 13% of total exports, respectively. The USA remained the main non EU destination accounting for 24% of total exports.
- ◆ From 2012 to 2015, 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 24% of total imports in 2015.

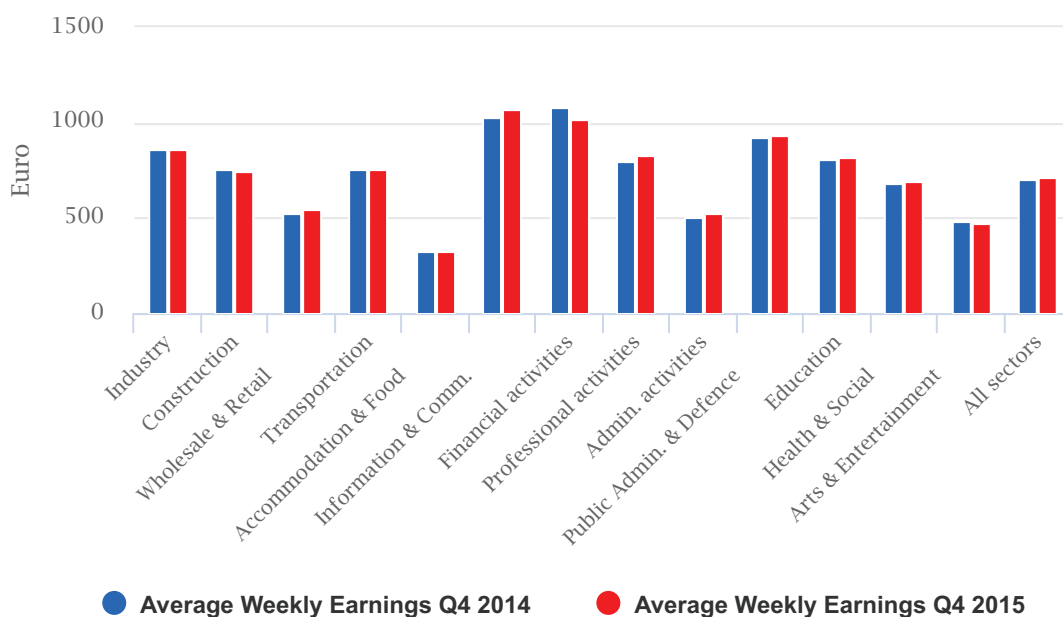
16.5 Residential Property Price Index



Source: CSO Ireland

- ◆ The Residential Property Price Index showed its greatest annual increase between 2005 and 2006 (+14.9%) and its greatest annual fall between 2008 and 2009 (19.1%). However, from the historic low in 2012 the national index rose by 30.7% by 2015.

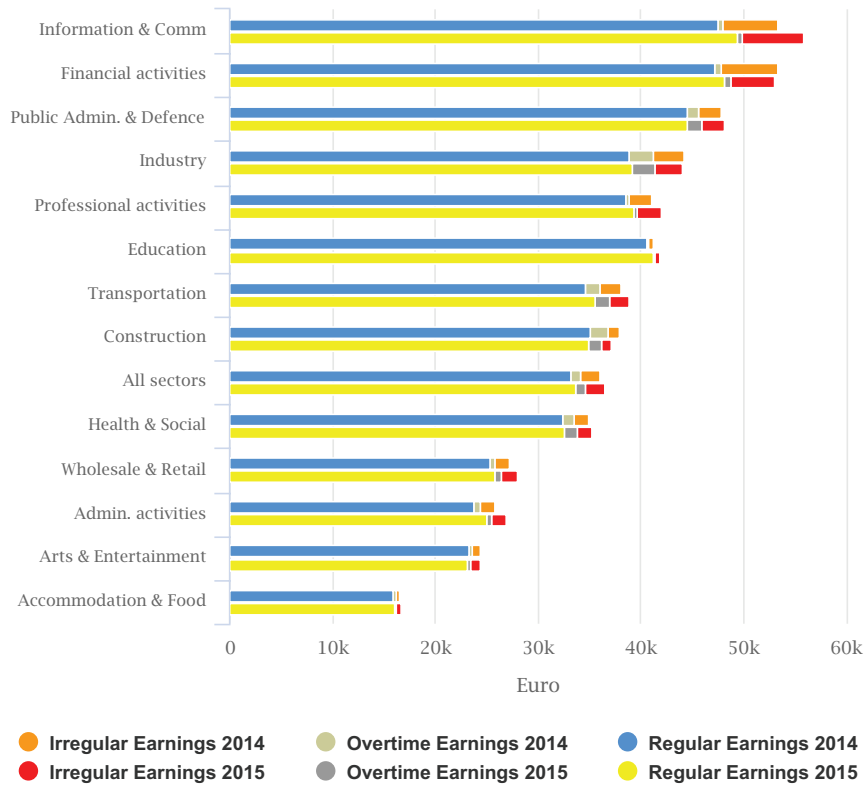
17.1 Average weekly earnings by economic sector, Q4 2014 - Q4 2015



Source: CSO Ireland

- ◆ Average weekly earnings of the main economic sectors in Q4 2015 ranged from a high of €1,070.55 in the *Information and communication* sector to a low of €327.13 in the *Accommodation and food service activities* sector.

17.3 Average annual total earnings by component and economic sector, 2014 - 2015

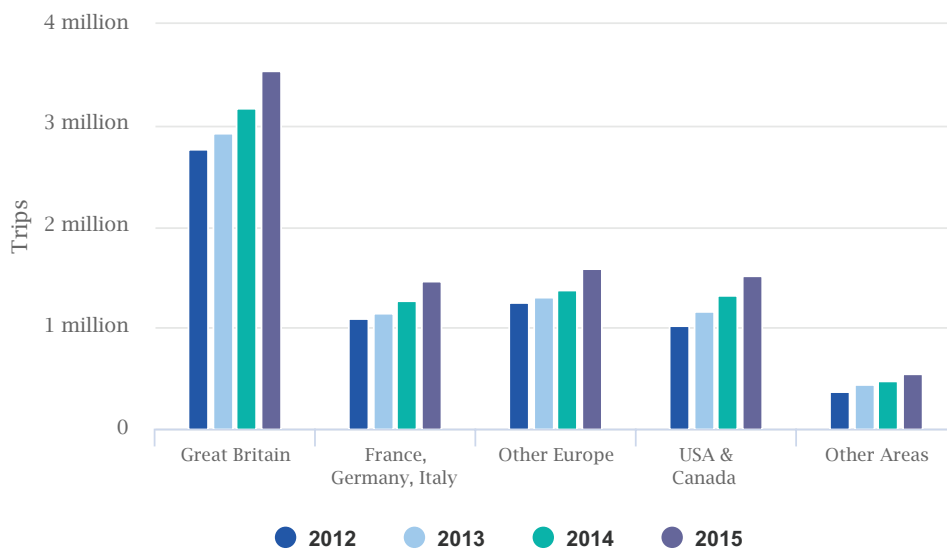


Source: CSO Ireland

- ◆ Average annual total earnings in 2015 rose in 9 of the 13 economic sectors. The largest percentage increase was 4.7% in the *Information and communication* sector where average annual earnings rose from €53,443 to €55,976.
- ◆ Average annual earnings were €45,075 for full-time employees in 2015 while part-time employees earned €16,332 on average in the year.

Tourism & Transport

18.1 Number of Overseas Trips to Ireland by Area of Residence

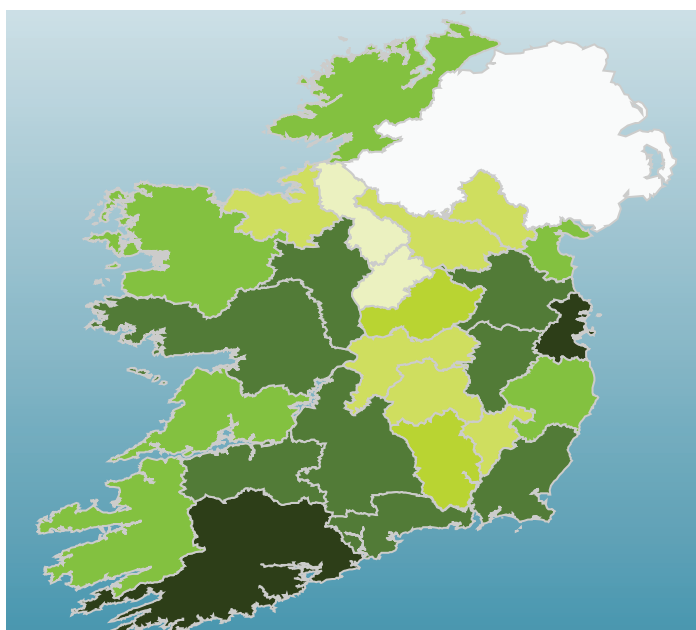
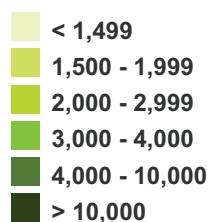


Source: CSO Ireland

- ◆ In 2015, 8.6 million overseas trips were made by non-residents to Ireland compared to 7.6 million trips in 2014, an increase of 13.7%. Residents of Great Britain took over 3.5 million trips to Ireland during 2015, an increase of 383,000 trips (12.1%) compared to 2014.
- ◆ The number of overseas trips to Ireland for the purpose of holiday/leisure/recreation increased by 677,000 trips between 2014 and 2015, to 4.0 million trips, a rise of 20.4%.
- ◆ In 2015, 29.7 million passengers passed through Ireland's five main airports, an increase of 12.5% over the previous year. Almost 232,000 commercial flights were handled by Ireland's five main airports in 2015. Dublin accounted for 81.5% of all flights (188,800), while Cork handled 7.7% of all flights (17,900).

19.2 How many new vehicles were licensed in your county for the first time during 2015?

Vehicles licensed for the first time



Source: CSO Ireland

- ◆ There were 121,110 new private cars licensed in 2015, a rise of 31.1% compared with 2014. This was the highest number of new cars licensed since 2008.
- ◆ In 2015, 35.1% (54,021) of all new vehicles (153,850) were licensed for the first time in Dublin City and County Councils, while a further 12.3% (18,964) were licensed in the Cork licensing authority.

Agriculture

- ◆ The combined area under cereals (wheat, oats and barley) in 2015 was 291,000 hectares compared to 856,000 hectares in 1855. In 1855, oats accounted for 71% of the area of cereals grown. However, by 2015 this had fallen to just under 8% and instead, barley made up 70% of the area under cereals.
- ◆ The area under potatoes in 2015 was only 9,000 hectares compared to 309,000 hectares in 1855.
- ◆ Since 1855 cattle numbers have increased consistently, from 2.85 million peaking at 7.64 million in 1998. Cattle numbers in 2015 stand at 6.96 million.
- ◆ The number of cattle slaughtered in 2015 decreased by almost 5% in comparison to 2014 while the number of pigs slaughtered increased by 6%. Cattle accounted for 21.5% of livestock slaughtering in 2015, sheep 36.7% and pigs 41.8%.