



# Stats Summary

## National & County Galway

February 2013



### CSO Release Marriage Stats for 2010

#### Marriage rate falls as average age of bride and groom continues to rise.

The average age of grooms in 2010 was 34.1 years; 0.1 years more than the average age in 2009. In the past fifty years, the average age of grooms has gone from 30.9 in 1960 to a low of 26.2 in 1977 and back up to a high of 34.1 in 2010. A similar trend is evident for brides.

The number of marriages registered in 2010 was 20,594, which is a marriage rate of 4.5 per 1,000 of the population. This was the lowest rate in the state since 1998. This compares with 21,627 marriages and a marriage rate of 4.8 per 1,000 of the population for the previous year, 2009.

Marriages in July, August and September accounted for 39% of marriages. January was the least popular month with almost 4% of marriages happening in that month. Friday and Saturday were the most popular days of the week to get married with 69% happening on those days. Saturday 31st July was the most popular date for marriage in 2010. The least popular day was Sunday when just over 1% of marriages took place.



### County Galway Live Register Figures

The Live Register is **not** designed to measure unemployment as it includes part-time, seasonal and casual workers entitled to Jobseekers Allowance or Jobseekers Benefit. The live register is compiled from returns made from each local Social Welfare office.

Office	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	% Change Jan 2011 - 2012
Ballinasloe	1,940	2,643	2,692	2,558	- 4.9% (-134)
Clifden	1,126	1,351	1,357	1,330	-1.9% (-27)
Gort	1,110	1,507	1,493	1,475	-1.2% (-18)
Loughrea	1,762	2,525	2,536	2,445	-3.6% (-91)
Tuam	2,521	3,400	3,466	3,276	-5.5% (-190)
<b>Total County Galway</b>	<b>8,459</b>	<b>11,426</b>	<b>11,544</b>	<b>11,084</b>	<b>-3.9% (-460)</b>
Galway City	9,943	12,157	12,026	11,233	-6.6% (-793)
<b>Total Galway (City &amp; County)</b>	<b>18,402</b>	<b>22,722</b>	<b>23,570</b>	<b>22,317</b>	<b>-5.3% (-1,253)</b>
<b>Total State</b>	<b>324,100</b>	<b>434,700</b>	<b>442,677</b>	<b>429,396</b>	<b>-3% (-13,281)</b>

#### The Standardised Unemployment Rate (SUR)

The Standardised Unemployment Rate (SUR) is an estimate of unemployment.

January 2008	4.8%
January 2009	9.4%
January 2010	13%
January 2011	14.7%
<b>January 2012</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
<b>January 2013</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

There is no current unemployment rate available for Galway City or County

## The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC)

The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) is an annual survey conducted by the CSO to get information on the income and living conditions of different types of households.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change 2010 - 2011	% Change 2008 - 2011
<b>Disposable household income</b> (Household income minus tax and social insurance contributions)	€49,043	€45,959	€43,151	€41,819	-3%	-15%
<b>Equivalised disposable income Per Individual</b> (Disposable Household Income divided by number of persons per household)	€24,380	€23,326	€22,138	€21,440	-3%	-12%
<b>At risk of Poverty threshold</b> (60% of the National Median Income)	€12,455	€12,064	€11,155	€10,889	-2%	-13%
<b>At risk of poverty rate</b> (% of People with income below 60%)	14.4%	14.1%	14.7	16	1.3%	1.6%
<b>Deprivation* rate</b> (Experienced 2 or more forms of deprivation)	13.8%	17.1%	22.6	24.5	1.9%	10.7%
<b>Consistent poverty rate</b> (Income below 60% plus experiencing 1 or more forms of deprivation*)	4.2%	5.5%	6.3	6.9	0.6%	2.7%

\*Deprivation indicators include being able to buy new clothes, have a meal with meat, fish or chicken every second day, keep the home adequately warm, replace any worn out furniture, having a warm, waterproof coat and so on.

- In 2011 the at risk of poverty rate increased to 16% from 14.7% in 2010.
- Those most at risk of poverty in 2011 were people living in accommodation that was rented at below the market rate or was rent free (36.4%) and those living in households where there was no one at work (33.2%).

## At Risk of Poverty

Between 2010 and 2011 the groups that showed a significant change in their at risk of poverty rate were:

- Males (14.3% in 2010 to 16.3% in 2011).
- Those aged 18-64 (14.2% in 2010 to 15.9% in 2011).
- Students (22.7% in 2010 to 31.4% in 2011).
- Those with a highest level of educational attainment of higher secondary (14.4% in 2010 to 18.9% in 2011).
- Persons living in households where no one was at work (29.8% in 2010 to 33.2% in 2011).
- Those living in accommodation that was rented at below the market rate or rent free (26.1% in 2010 to 36.4% in 2011).
- Individuals living in urban areas (12.5% in 2010 to 14.2% in 2011).
- Those living in the Border, Midland, West (BMW) region (13.8% in 2010 to 20.4% in 2011).

## Deprivation

In 2011, the types of deprivation most commonly experienced were an inability to:

- Replace worn out furniture (21.7%).
- Afford a morning/afternoon/evening out (21.1%).
- Have family/friends over for a meal/drink (14.8%).
- Afford heating at some stage in the last year (12.2%, up from 10.5% in 2010).

## Consistent Poverty

The consistent poverty rate in 2011 was 6.9%, not a significant change on the 2010 figure of 6.3%.

Despite a statistically significant increase in both the at risk of poverty rate and deprivation rate there was no statistically significant change in the consistent poverty rate between 2010 and 2011. This was due to the fact that the increase in the deprivation rate was largely among those NOT at risk of poverty.

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## GDP

### GDP up 0.2% on Previous Quarter

Preliminary estimates for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012 indicate that GDP increased by 0.2% compared with the second quarter of the year. Compared with the same quarter a year ago GDP increased by 0.8%.

Distribution, transport, software and communication registered an increase of 12.8% in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter compared to the previous. However decreases in the other sectors (e.g. Public administration and defence (-0.7%), Industry (-4.0%) and Agriculture (-11.8%)) resulted in a very small change overall in GDP (+0.2%) between the second and third quarters of the year.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the total value added (output) in the production of goods and services in the country.

## Retail Sales

The volume of retail sales (i.e. excluding price effects) decreased by 0.1% in December 2012 when compared with November 2012. There was an annual decrease of 1.0%. If Motor Trades are excluded, the volume of retail sales increased by 0.8% in December 2012 when compared with November 2012 and there was also an annual increase of 0.8%.

## Consumer Price Index

### Prices rose by 1.2% during 2012

Prices on average, were 1.2% higher in December 2012 compared with December 2011. Prices increased by 0.1% in the month of December 2012 alone. This compares to a decrease of 0.3% recorded in December 2011.

The most notable changes in the year were increases in Miscellaneous Goods & Services (+5.7%), Education (+4.7%), Transport (+4.2%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (+2.7%). There were decreases in Communications (-5.4%), Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (-2.7%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-1.9%).

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in the average level of prices paid for consumer goods and services by all private households in the country and by foreign tourists holidaying in Ireland. Over 50,000 prices are collected for a representative basket consisting of 616 headings.