

# Drinks-related employment in Dáil constituencies 2013

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## Summary of methodology

The report uses a range of official and unofficial data, industry sources and author's estimates to identify aspects of the economic role of the drinks industry in individual Dáil constituencies. Data limitations require that the main focus is on employment rather than other aspects such as local purchases. Drinks in this context refer to alcoholic drinks. Soft drinks companies are excluded. Of course, some licensed trade distributors also include soft drinks in their product portfolios. If the distributor is mainly an alcohol product supplier it is included in the exercise. The primary objective is to ensure that robust and reasonable estimates are made of the national drinks related employment and its specific constituency roles.

The employment contribution of the drinks industry is defined as (1) the direct employment in the four strands of the industry, brewing and distilling (manufacturing), wholesale distribution, on-licence retail distribution and off-licence retail distribution, (2) the indirect employment generated by the purchases of the drinks industry (including agricultural inputs, other materials inputs and services) and (3) the additional induced employment generated by the employment multiplier associated with the economic activity of the first two employment types. The latter refers primarily to the spending on domestic output of the wages and salaries generated by the direct and indirect employment and the ongoing multiplier effect of the purchases of the drinks industry. The focus is on alcohol enterprises but in some cases, such as wholesalers, the enterprise deals in both alcohol and soft drinks.

The idea of direct and indirect employment from the drinks industry is conceptually clear at the national level even if its empirical estimation is difficult due to the limited data sources. However, it is more problematic when attempting to identify the local or constituency contribution. For example, a distillery in a county may generate a specific level of employment but a proportion of the employment may be resident in a different county or constituency. Not all of an establishment's direct employment will be resident in that area. The same applies to the indirect employment and multiplier employment. The domestic purchases of a drinks establishment are unlikely to arise solely in the county or constituency of the establishment's location. The smaller the area the greater is the leakage of expenditure and employment from that locality. However, this also implies that areas which do not have any drinks establishments present may still have residents who derive economic benefit from drinks establishments located elsewhere.

The approach in identifying the constituency level contributions is to assume that all employment in a drinks establishment located in the area is attributed to that area. The indirect employment to direct employment national ratio is applied to each constituency's direct employment and applied to that area. This understates the indirect contribution of some constituencies and overstates it in other constituencies. This is a better approach than selective allocations to individual areas in the absence of constituency comprehensive data. While some geographic aspects of the purchases contribution are clear, others are not. However, overall, there is insufficient data to directly identify the specific

constituency which gains from an input. Hence, our approach is to allocate the national total to each area in proportion to its known direct employment.

The data sources are not comprehensive for several drinks sectors. Consequently various assumptions have to be made. For example, national average public house employment levels are applied to the number of public houses in each constituency with adjustments made for Dublin/rest of the country differences. A recent survey of the National Off-licence Association (NOFFLA) identified the average employment in independent off-licences. Allowing for adjustments for other off-licence sectors, this formed a basis for the average size of full off-licences. In some constituencies there are significant known local contributions apart from the national contribution, such as farmers supplying barley and these are referred to where known.

The numbers of pubs and other bars and spirits off-licences in each county were identified from Revenue data. The national number of wine-only off licences was allocated to areas in proportion to the national spirits/wine ratio. Where a constituency was less than a county, the number of retail enterprises was allocated between constituencies on a population basis. This is less appropriate for some of the Dublin constituencies where there are different levels of pub penetration relative to population in some areas. However, imprecise data required the allocation by population method.

The retail alcohol enterprises by area were identified from Revenue data. The distribution/wholesale/brewery/distillery/craft enterprises were identified from a variety of sources, trade directories, industry association memberships and discussions with industry representatives. We are reasonably confident that very few drinks enterprises have been missed in the exercise. The employment levels in the retail enterprises were estimated from a variety of sources including CSO data, previous DIGI research and other research from industry and other sources. For the other sectors there was a direct survey/contact to identify locations and employments. In the few cases where this did not result in the required information, conservative estimates were made. The major other sector employers which account for the dominant shares of the wholesale distribution, brewing and distilling activities provided data. Consequently, the employment coverage is very high and much higher than the number of enterprises.

The calculation of indirect and multiplier employment is based on official sources such as CSO and Forfás data which in turn was used in previous DIGI research papers on purchases and economic impact. The following methodologies were used.

In 2011, the manufacturing side of the drinks industry had €859 million materials purchase for further processing, €33m in industrial services and €629m in services purchases. Forfás indicate an approximate 42% of materials as domestically sourced and 62% of services domestically sourced. Assuming 50% for industrial services, this gives a combined domestic purchase of €787 million. This includes the soft drinks sector which is not part of this exercise. Excluding an estimate for these we get an approximate €708 million of domestic purchases. Domestic clearances have declined substantially

between 2011 and 2013 but exports have performed relatively well. We assume a decline of 10% in the value of purchases between 2011 and 2013, leaving 2013 purchases of domestic inputs total of €637 million by brewers and distillers.

Based on the same methodology and using previous DIGI research and the CSO Annual Services Inquiry, we estimate the 2013 purchases of domestic services and materials (excluding drink which is included in the manufacturing output and assuming a 50% domestic content, and a 7% decline between 2011 and 2013) of € 391 million. This includes the retail bar and off-licence sector and the wholesale sector.

The combined purchases of domestic goods and services of the alcohol drinks sector in 2013 is therefore, € 1,028 million. In 2013 the approximate GDP per person employed was €88,000. The drinks purchases therefore would represent an approximate 11,600 jobs in terms of indirect employment in other sectors from purchases of domestic goods and services.

The combined wages bill for the drinks industry in 2011 was €983 million. Bar employment has declined since then and an approximate 2013 wages bill would be around €885 million. The spending of this generates additional multiplier as opposed to direct and indirect employment. The multiplier process exists beyond the first round of expenditure. Of course, part of this wages expenditure is saved, part is absorbed by tax and part is spent on imports. On assumptions of 20% tax, 10% savings and 50% imports the eventual impact of the €885 million injection of wages would be about an additional €1,100 million GDP equivalent to 12,500 jobs.

An additional multiplier effect will be obtained from the second and subsequent rounds of purchases by the drinks industry. On the assumption of a 0.3 pass through on domestic purchases by the drinks suppliers and subsequent suppliers, there would be an additional GDP multiplier effect of €440 million, generating an approximate employment of 5,000. The overall multiplier impact is therefore 17,500 jobs.

The overall employment 2013 summary for the drinks industry was estimated in a recent DIGI report and concluded as shown below:

- Approximately 62,000 full or part time jobs including all segments of the drinks industry in 2013.
- Approximately 3,800 jobs in beverages manufacturing. However this has declined from 6,146 in 2000.
- Public house employment has declined from 54,000 persons in 2009 to 51,700 in 2010 and 50,700 in 2011 according to Fáilte Ireland estimates, In addition, there are about 4,000 persons employed in hotels and other bars giving a 2011 on-licence total of just over 54,000 persons based on Fáilte Ireland data. The 2013 estimated employment level is 52,000 persons in the on-licence sector.
- Approximately 6,000 jobs in off-licences and wholesalers.

The off-licence total may be an underestimate based on a recent NOFFLA survey which found that independent off-licences had an average employment of full and part timers of 5.5 persons the total number of 1,669 spirits/full off licences in 2012 would generate employment of 9,200 compared to the earlier DIGI estimate of 5,000 persons. However, there are grounds for assuming that the survey enterprises include some very large off licences which would not be typical of the overall sector. Excluding the three highest and three lowest from the survey generates an average of 4.3 persons. The multiple off-licences and the service station off-licences would also have a lower employment level in each enterprise. For this exercise we assume an average nationwide employment per off-licence of 3.5 persons. This generates an employment total for full off licences of 5,800. This increases the total drinks employment estimate to almost 63,000 persons.

In summary, there are 63,000 jobs directly employed in the different pubs, other bars, distributors, breweries and distilleries. Purchases by the drinks industry generate another 11,600 jobs and the multiplier impact of the purchases and the wages/salaries expenditure generates an approximate additional 17,500 jobs. Overall there are approximately 92,000 jobs associated with the alcohol drinks industry.

For every direct job, there is 0.18 of an indirect job and 0.28 of a multiplier job. For every direct job there is 0.46 of another job.

The drinks industry will engage in substantial capital investment over the next 3-5 years of over €450 million generating additional construction employment. This includes substantial investment in Dublin South Central and Cork East as well as investment in smaller breweries and distilleries throughout the country. These jobs are not separately identified in the constituency profiles.

The different average pub employment is estimated as follows. The 2013 employment estimate for the on licensed sector was 52,000 relating to 8,305 licences or an average size of 6.3 persons. Based on the 2009 DIGI report on licensed premises and employment changes since then we have assumed that the Dublin average bar size was 12 compared to 5.5 elsewhere in the country in 2013. Wine only off-licences are assumed to have an average drinks related employment content of 0.1 persons. There is also drinks related employment in licensed restaurants but this would account for a very small part of the restaurant total employment. On the assumption of the same impact as the wine off-licences the total would be around 40 persons. However, the main purpose of the restaurants is food and alcohol is a small element of the employment. Equally it could be argued that a part of the on-licence employment is associated with food serving as opposed to alcohol although the primary purpose of the public house/bar is alcohol service and all of the pub/bar employment is treated as part of the alcohol related employment in this exercise.

The wages impact was calculated as follows. The wages contribution of public houses and other bars is based on the CSO 2011 Annual Services Inquiry which shows an average annual wages per employee (excluding proprietors and not adjusting for part-timers) of €16,600. The totals shown in the constituency

reports are based on total bar employment as opposed to employees. This means that the proprietors' payment was treated as equivalent to the average employee payment and the wages total includes an equivalent payment to the proprietors. The same pay rate was applied to the off-licences although there is a case for applying a higher rate because the average employment level in off-licences is likely to be less part-time intensive than in the case of pubs and other bars. The manufacturing employment in the other direct employment was calculated on the basis of the €60,000 average wage in that sector as per the 2011 Census of Industrial Production. The non-manufacturing element of other employment was based on the average of the annual wages in the two sectors of wholesale/retail and transport/storage to reflect the transport/distribution/wholesale aspect of this category. This was €32,500 in 2013. The indirect and multiplier employment pay rate was based on the average employee wages in 2013, which was €35,800.

As seen above the main source of employment in the drinks sector is the public house and other bar sector, followed by the off-licence sector, manufacturing and distribution/wholesale. This is reflected in most of the constituencies but some constituencies such as Dublin South Central, Dublin South West Cork East and Cork South Central have a significant employment from distribution/wholesale and/or manufacturing facilities.

The apportionment of milk and barley purchases was done as follows. The industry identified the amount of domestically sourced milk in volume terms. The value was determined by applying an average national price per litre. The drinks industry sources cream rather than milk for its products and this is bought from national suppliers who have national milk supply networks. The milk used in the manufacture of the products used by the drinks industry was distributed among the constituencies on the basis of the geographic spread of specialist dairy farmers as identified in the CSO Agricultural Census. Distributions within counties were on the basis of population. The two Cork city constituencies, all the Dublin constituencies and Limerick city were given a zero allocation of this expenditure.

The CSO reports that in 2011/12 130,000 tonnes of barley was used in the brewing and distilling industry. The industry reports that over 200,000 tonnes are used. Allowing for a portion of this being imported (10%) the industry total would be 180,000 tonnes. For this exercise we have taken the average of the two estimates and apportion 155,00 tonnes over the constituencies. Barley for malting mainly comes from nine counties, Carlow, Kildare, Wexford, Laois, Wicklow, Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary and Cork. While other counties provide some barley, it is of very small magnitude. The value of the purchase of barley is based on €170 per tonne but this price fluctuates from season to season. The overall value of barley purchases is therefore €26.4 million. Exact constituency or county distribution of this total is not available and this report distributes it on the basis of the geographic spread of barley growers in the nine counties as determined in the CSO Agriculture Census. This results in the purchase allocation as reported in the individual profiles. Allocation within counties is on the basis of population.

Finally, it is useful to note that the following constituency data are estimates but the estimates are consistent with, and constrained by, the more accurate national totals. Therefore any overstatement of employment in a constituency must reflect an understatement in a different constituency.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CARLOW-KILKENNY

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Carlow-Kilkenny

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 331 pubs and other bars which pay €30 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €66 million. The new Walsh distillery and Kilkenny tourism facility will enhance the drinks industry employment contribution.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	2,005
Indirect employment	361
Multiplier employment	561
Total employment	2,927

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley, which is of significance in Carlow, and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €5.2 million. Barley purchases were approximately €4.3 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CAVAN-MONAGHAN

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Cavan-Monaghan

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 329 pubs and other bars which pay €30 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €65 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	2,013
Indirect employment	362
Multiplier employment	564
Total employment	2,939

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €12.9 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CLARE

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Clare

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 337 pubs and other bars which pay €31 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €66 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,992
Indirect employment	359
Multiplier employment	558
Total employment	2,909

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €2.9 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CORK EAST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Cork East

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 237 pubs and other bars which pay €22 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €64 million. Irish Distillers distillery and tourism and educational facilities make a substantial employment contribution.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,676
Indirect employment	302
Multiplier employment	469
Total employment	2,447

### Agricultural input.

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €9.12 million. Barley purchases were approximately €2.5 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CORK NORTH- CENTRAL

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Cork North-Central

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 243 pubs and other bars which pay €22 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €49 million.

Heineken's brewery and the Barry Fitzwilliam distribution enterprise are significant employers in the constituency.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,498
Indirect employment	270
Multiplier employment	419
Total employment	2,187

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in county of Cork are approximately €22.7 million. Barley purchases from County Cork are €6.3 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CORK NORTH- WEST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Cork North-West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 181 pubs and other bars which pay €17 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €37m.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,114
Indirect employment	201
Multiplier employment	312
Total employment	1,627

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €6.8 million. Barley purchases were approximately €1.9 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CORK SOUTH-CENTRAL

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Cork South-Central

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 246 pubs and other bars which pay €22 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €40m.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,858
Indirect employment	334
Multiplier employment	520
Total employment	2,712

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in county of Cork are approximately €22.7 million. Barley purchases from County Cork were approximately €6.3 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF CORK SOUTH-WEST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Cork South-West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 173 pubs and other bars which pay €16 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €36m.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,072
Indirect employment	193
Multiplier employment	300
Total employment	1,565

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €6.8 million. Barley purchases were approximately €1.9 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF DONEGAL

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Donegal

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 432 pubs and other bars which pay €39 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €86 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	2,614
Indirect employment	471
Multiplier employment	732
Total employment	3,817

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.0 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN BAY NORTH

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Dublin Bay North

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 112 pubs and other bars which pay €22 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €51 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,546
Indirect employment	278
Multiplier employment	433
Total employment	2,257

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN BAY SOUTH

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Dublin Bay South

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 89 pubs and other bars which pay €18 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €53 million. Irish Distillers headquarters is a large employer in the constituency.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,464
Indirect employment	264
Multiplier employment	410
Total employment	2,138

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN CENTRAL

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Dublin Central

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 68 pubs and other bars which pay €14 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €35 million. The Jameson tourist facility is in this area.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	999
Indirect employment	180
Multiplier employment	280
Total employment	1,459

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN FINGAL

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Dublin Fingal

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 108 pubs and other bars which pay €22 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €50 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,490
Indirect employment	268
Multiplier employment	417
Total employment	2,175

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN MID-WEST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Dublin Mid-West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 85 pubs and other bars which pay €17 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €46 million. The adjacent constituencies of south-central, south-west and mid-west constitute a major area for alcohol related employment such as James Gate brewery, Guinness Storehouse and several distribution/wholesale facilities and other enterprises such as Richmond Marketing, C&C/Gleeson, Findlater, Coman and Counterpoint and additional Diageo, Irish Distillers and Heineken facilities.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,321
Indirect employment	238
Multiplier employment	370
Total employment	1,929

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN NORTH-WEST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Dublin North-West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 69 pubs and other bars which pay €14 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €32 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	955
Indirect employment	172
Multiplier employment	267
Total employment	1,394

### CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN-RATHDOWN

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Dublin Rathdown

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 67 pubs and other bars which pay €13 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €32 million. Febvre Wines is a significant employer in the area.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,016
Indirect employment	183
Multiplier employment	203
Total employment	1,402

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN SOUTH-CENTRAL

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Dublin South-Central

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 88 pubs and other bars which pay €18 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €118 million. The adjacent constituencies of south-central, south-west and mid-west constitute a major area for alcohol related employment such as James Gate brewery, Guinness Storehouse and several distribution/wholesale facilities and other enterprises such as Richmond Marketing, C&C/Gleeson, Findlater, Coman and Counterpoint and additional Diageo, Irish Distillers and Heineken facilities.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	3,191
Indirect employment	574
Multiplier employment	893
Total employment	4,658

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN SOUTH-WEST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Dublin South-West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 111 pubs and other bars which pay €22 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €73 million. The adjacent constituencies of south-central, south-west and mid-west constitute a major area for alcohol related employment such as James Gate brewery, Guinness Storehouse and several distribution/wholesale facilities and other enterprises such as Richmond Marketing, C&C/Gleeson, Findlater, Coman and Counterpoint and additional Diageo, Irish Distillers and Heineken facilities.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,926
Indirect employment	347
Multiplier employment	539
Total employment	2,812

### CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN WEST

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Dublin West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 87 pubs and other bars which pay €17 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €39 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,199
Indirect employment	216
Multiplier employment	336
Total employment	1,751

## CONSTITUENCY OF DUN LAOGHAIRE

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Dun Laoghaire

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 91 pubs and other bars which pay €18 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €41 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,255
Indirect employment	226
Multiplier employment	351
Total employment	1,832

## CONSTITUENCY OF GALWAY EAST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Galway East

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 213 pubs and other bars which pay €19 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €43 million..

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,306
Indirect employment	235
Multiplier employment	366
Total employment	1,907

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.8 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF GALWAY WEST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Galway West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 357 pubs and other bars which pay €33 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €77 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	2,279
Indirect employment	410
Multiplier employment	638
Total employment	3,327

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €2.9 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF KERRY

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Kerry

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 502 pubs and other bars which pay €46 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €99 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	2,966
Indirect employment	534
Multiplier employment	830
Total employment	4,330

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €8.6 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF KILDARE NORTH

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Kildare North

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 120 pubs and other bars which pay €11 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €28 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	826
Indirect employment	149
Multiplier employment	231
Total employment	1,206

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley which is of significance in Kildare and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €0.4 million. Barley purchases were approximately €1.1 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF KILDARE SOUTH

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Kildare South

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 91 pubs and other bars which pay €8 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €21 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	624
Indirect employment	112
Multiplier employment	175
Total employment	911

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley which is of significance in Kildare and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €0.4 million. Barley purchases were approximately €1.1 million.

### CONSTITUENCY OF LAOIS

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Laois

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 134 pubs and other bars which pay €12 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €28 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	848
Indirect employment	153
Multiplier employment	237
Total employment	1,238

#### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley which is of significance in Laois and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €2.0 million. Barley purchases were approximately €2.5 million.

### CONSTITUENCY OF LIMERICK CITY

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Limerick City

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 234 pubs and other bars which pay €21 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €49 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,466
Indirect employment	264
Multiplier employment	410
Total employment	2,140

#### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in County Limerick are approximately €8.1 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF LIMERICK COUNTY

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Limerick County

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 174 pubs and other bars which pay €16 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €34 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	957
Indirect employment	175
Multiplier employment	272
Total employment	1,418

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €8.1 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF LONGFORD-WESTMEATH

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Longford-Westmeath

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 284 pubs and other bars which pay €26 million in employee wages and is home to Kilbeggan distillery. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €59 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,769
Indirect employment	318
Multiplier employment	495
Total employment	2,582

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €2.0 million.

### CONSTITUENCY OF LOUTH

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Louth

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 213 pubs and other bars which pay €19 million in employee wages and is home to the Beam Cooley distillery. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €50m.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,426
Indirect employment	257
Multiplier employment	399
Total employment	2,042

#### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €0.8 million.

### CONSTITUENCY OF MAYO

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Mayo

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 431 pubs and other bars which pay €39 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €84 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	2,547
Indirect employment	458
Multiplier employment	713
Total employment	3,718

#### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.8 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF MEATH EAST

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Meath East

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 115 pubs and other bars which pay €11 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €25 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	747
Indirect employment	134
Multiplier employment	209
Total employment	1090

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.3 million.

### CONSTITUENCY OF MEATH WEST

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Meath West

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 114 pubs and other bars which pay €10 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €24 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	726
Indirect employment	131
Multiplier employment	203
Total employment	1,060

#### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.3 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF OFFALY

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Offaly

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 132 pubs and other bars which pay €12 million in employee wages and is home to Tullamore Dew. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €27 million. The constituency will benefit from distillery investment.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	820
Indirect employment	148
Multiplier employment	230
Total employment	1,198

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.5 million.

### CONSTITUENCY OF ROSCOMMON-GALWAY

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Roscommon-Galway

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 220 pubs and other bars which pay €20 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €42 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,282
Indirect employment	231
Multiplier employment	359
Total employment	1,872

#### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €0.5 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF SLIGO-LEITRIM

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Sligo-Leitrim

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 288 pubs and other bars which pay €26 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €57 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,714
Indirect employment	309
Multiplier employment	480
Total employment	2,503

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.0 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF TIPPERARY

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Tipperary

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 469 pubs and other bars which pay €43 million in employee wages. Tipperary is home to Bulmers. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €107 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	3,003
Indirect employment	541
Multiplier employment	841
Total employment	4,385

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley which is of significance in Tipperary and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €8.6 million. Barley purchases were approximately €3.0 million.

### CONSTITUENCY OF WATERFORD

#### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

#### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

#### Employment in Waterford

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 248 pubs and other bars which pay €23 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €50 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,504
Indirect employment	271
Multiplier employment	421
Total employment	2,196

#### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley which is of significance in Waterford and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €3.7 million. Barley purchases were approximately €1.0 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF WEXFORD

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17,500 jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Wexford

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 301 pubs and other bars which pay €27 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €67 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,962
Indirect employment	353
Multiplier employment	549
Total employment	2,864

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley which is of significance in Wexford and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €3.9 million. Barley purchases were approximately €6.0 million.

## CONSTITUENCY OF WICKLOW

### Introduction

This brief identifies the direct, indirect and multiplier employment associated with the drinks industry in 2013. Direct employment refers to the employment directly provided by drinks enterprises involved in distribution of the product such as public houses, other bars, full and wine only off-licences, licensed trade wholesalers, importers and distributors and manufacturers such as both micro and large breweries and distilleries. Indirect employment refers to the jobs supported by the purchases of the drinks enterprises including agricultural and non-agricultural materials and services. The direct and indirect employment has a multiplier effect on other sectors through the spending of the wages and salaries and the knock-on effect on suppliers of purchases.

### National Economic impact

The national economic impact of the drinks industry is substantial. There are 8,298 public houses and other bars and almost 1,700 full off-licences. In addition to the large brewers and distillers there are 25 craft or micro breweries and several new small distilleries are being developed. Nationally, the drinks industry directly provides 63,000 full or part-time jobs with a wages bill of €885m and purchases over €1 billion of Irish produced agricultural, other materials and services inputs. These purchases support about 11,600 jobs. The direct and indirect employment total of 74,600 supports an additional 17.5k jobs. Overall, the drinks industry supports over **92,000** jobs.

### Employment in Wicklow

Employment is generated by pubs, other bars, off-licences, distributors, large breweries and distilleries and craft brewers and distillers.

This constituency has 179 pubs and other bars which pay €16 million in employee wages. The total wage bill for drinks related employment is €37 million.

Details of the methodology used in compiling the figures are available from the Drinks Industry Group of Ireland.

Direct employment in pubs/bars/off-licences, distribution, tourism related drinks activities, breweries and distilleries	1,136
Indirect employment	204
Multiplier employment	318
Total employment	1,658

### Agricultural input

The drinks industry uses almost 50,000 tonnes of apples in production, over 200,000 tonnes of barley and malted barley and over 300 million litres of milk providing support to thousands of Irish farmers. Purchases of milk by the drinks industry in this constituency are approximately €1.1 million. Barley purchases were approximately €1.1 million.



