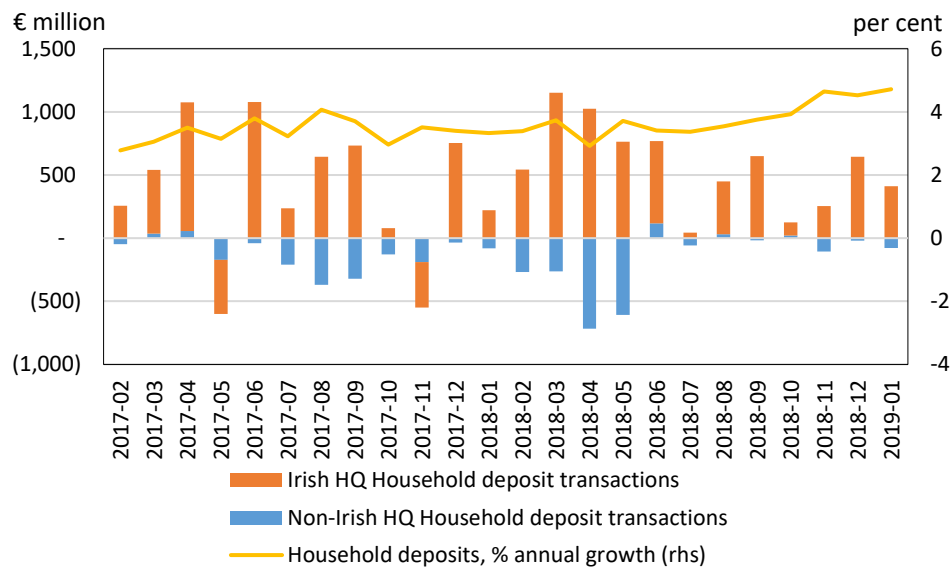




Money and Banking Statistics¹ – January 2019

Household deposits have grown by €7.9 billion in net terms over the last two years. This rise can be attributed to increased deposits with Irish-headquartered banks, which grew by €11.4 billion in the period, whereas deposits with non-Irish-headquartered banks fell by €3.5 billion. The proportion of household deposits held with Irish-headquartered banks now stands at a series high of 87 per cent.

Household deposits - Irish-headquartered banks versus non Irish-headquartered banks



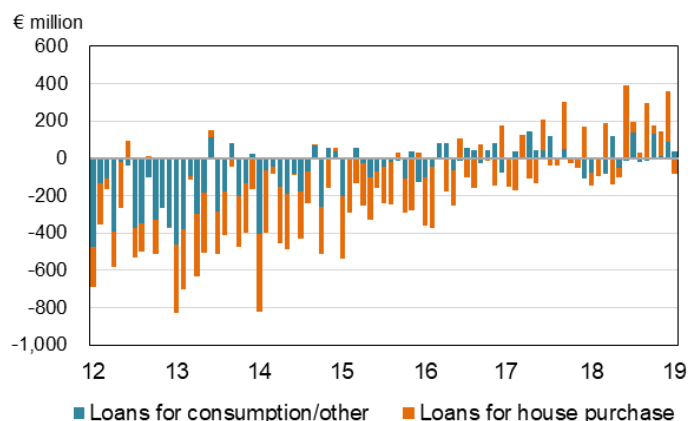
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

¹ See note 1 on page 4.

Developments in Household credit and deposits

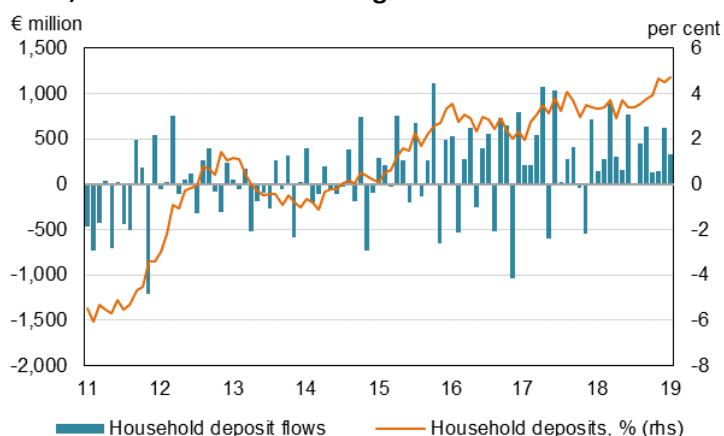
- **Loans to households** recorded growth of 1.5 per cent over the year to January 2019; this compares to growth of 0.4 per cent over the year to January 2018.
- During the month of January, **net mortgage lending** decreased by €86 million, the first monthly decrease in the series since May 2018 (Chart 1). Annual growth in the year to end January was €1 billion, or 1.4 per cent. This compares to an increase of just €96 million for the year to January 2018.
- **Net consumer lending** was €58 million in January. New lending exceeded repayments by €463 million over the past twelve months.
- **Net lending for other purposes** was negative in January, with repayments exceeding new lending by €19 million.
- **Deposits from households** recorded a net inflow of €334 million in January. This is a decrease on the €625 million net rise recorded in December. In annual terms, lodgements of household deposits were €4.7 billion higher than withdrawals, with growth of 4.7 per cent (Chart 2). This represents the largest year-on-year growth in the series since 2008.
- **Overnight deposits**, which includes current accounts, drove both the monthly and the annual increases in household deposits. This continues a trend that has existed since 2013.
- **Irish households continued to be net funders of the banking system.** Banks held €13 billion more in household deposits than loans at end-January, with the loan-to-deposit ratio remaining at 0.88 (Chart 3). This continues the trend seen in recent years of significant excesses of household deposits over household loans.

Chart 1: Loans to Households; developments in net flows



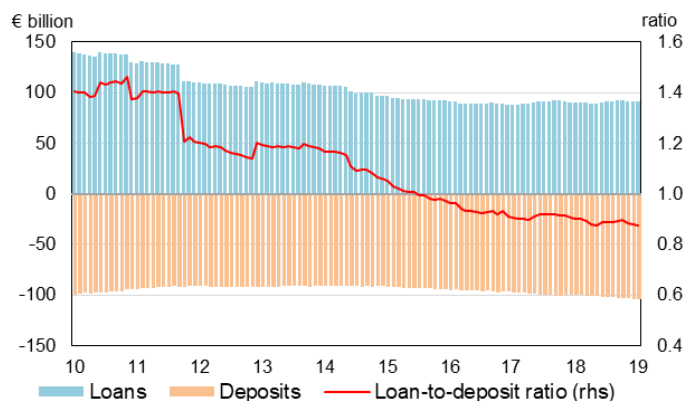
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

Chart 2: Deposits from Households; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

Chart 3: Household loans and deposits; outstanding stock and LDR



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.1](#)

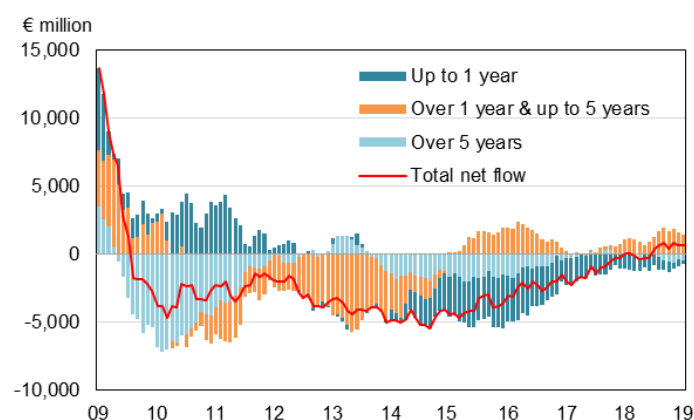
Developments in NFC credit and deposits

- **Lending to non-financial corporations (NFCs)** declined in net terms by €86 million in January. In annual terms, NFC lending remained positive at €688 million. This represents an increase of €622 million on the 12 months to January 2018.
- **Lending to NFCs of one to five year terms** drove the positive flow in the year to date, growing in net terms by €1.4 billion, or 10.1 per cent (Chart 4).
- **NFC deposits** recorded a monthly net inflow of €508 million in January (Chart 5). This was driven by an increase in deposits with agreed maturity of up to two years.

Developments in other counterparty sectors

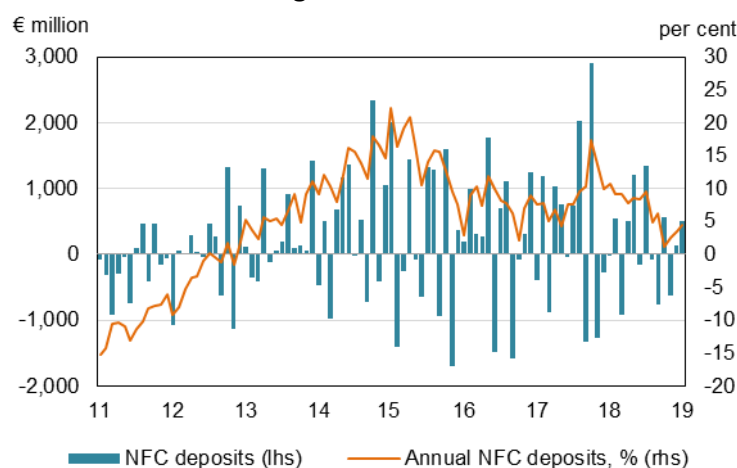
- **Annual growth in total bank lending** remained slightly negative, with a decline in lending of 0.3 per cent in the year to end January, driven by continued weakness in lending to monetary financial institutions (MFIs) (Chart 6). Lending to the private sector, which excludes the MFI and general government sectors, recorded annual growth of 1.1 per cent.
- **Credit institutions' holdings of Irish-issued debt and equity securities** increased by €196 million in the month.
- **Irish-resident banks' outstanding borrowing from the Central Bank as part of Eurosystem monetary policy operations** remained steady at €3 billion in January. This is down from €7.5 billion in January 2018 and from a peak of €138.2 billion in 2010.

Chart 4: Loans to NFCs; net flows (12-month sum) by original maturity category



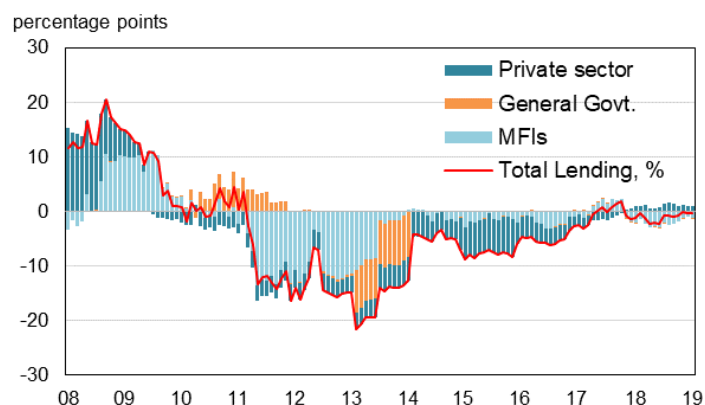
Source: Money and Banking [Table A.5](#)

Chart 5: Deposits from NFCs; developments in net flows, and annual rate of change



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.11.1](#)

Chart 6: Contributions of Irish resident counterparts to annual growth in loans advanced by Irish banks



Source: Money and Banking [Table A.4](#)

Note 1:

Money and Banking statistics cover all credit institutions resident in Ireland. This includes licensed banks, building societies and, since January 2009, credit unions. A resident office means an office or branch of the reporting institution which is located in the Republic of Ireland. Data are reported in respect of resident office business only. Recent data are often provisional and may be subject to revision. For further detail, please see the [Money and Banking](#) webpage for:

- An extensive set of [Money and Banking Tables](#);
- A list of [Irish Resident Credit Institutions](#);
- [Money and Banking statistics Explanatory Note](#).

Irish-headquartered banks refers to institutions whose ultimate parent entity is resident in Ireland.

Keywords:

Money and Banking Statistics, Irish Financial Statistics, Loans, Deposits, Household Debt, Mortgage, Consumer, Repayments, Securitisations.