

Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden & Snow Equipment in Ireland: Market Sector Revenues

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www.datagroup.org **Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden & Snow Equipment Market Sector Values in Ireland** [Table of Contents](#) [Cover](#) [Contents](#) [Introduction](#) [Products & Markets](#) [Product & Market Definition](#) [Product & Market Data](#) [Financial Definitions](#) [Financial Data](#) [Industry Definitions](#) [Industry Data](#) [Methodology](#) [Summary PDF](#) [World Report](#) [World Databases](#)
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Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden & Snow Equipment Market Sector Values in Ireland

established 1974, a brand since 1981. www.datagroup.org This research provides Market Sector Values data on Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden & Snow Equipment in Ireland. The limitations of the eBook format means that this document is only a very small extract of the main database and provides limited data for Ireland. More complete data is available as a World Summary PDF Edition; as well as several Database Editions which cover the World, Regions and individual countries. Readers can order any other Database Editions, or the full World Database Edition, from the After-Sales Service. Sector: Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment Database ID: P35244_L_Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden & Snow Equipment Market Sector Values in Ireland Base Database: P35244_L The Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden & Snow Equipment Ireland eBook provides 14 years Historic and Forecast data on the market for each of the 12 Products and Markets covered. The Products and Markets covered (Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment) are classified by the Major Products and then further defined and analysed by each subsidiary Product or Market Sector. In addition full Financial Data (188 items: Historic and Forecast Balance Sheet, Financial Margins and Ratios) Data is provided, as well as Industry Data (59 items) for Ireland. www.datagroup.org **Products & Markets** This report covers the Market Sector Values for the following Product and Market Sectors:- **CONSUMER RIDING LAWN, GARDEN + SNOW EQUIPMENT**

P35244_L

Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment

P35244_L00001

Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Front engine: Under 6.0 hp

P35244_L00002

Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Front engine: 6.0 hp and over

P35244_L00003

Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Rear engine: Under 6.0 hp

P35244_L00004

Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Rear engine: 6.0 hp and over

P35244_L00005

Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: Under 10.0 hp

P35244_L00006

Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 10.0 hp to 13.9 hp

P35244_L00007

Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 14.0 hp to 15.9 hp

P35244_L00008

Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 16.0 hp to 19.9 hp

P35244_L00009

Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 20.0 hp and over

P35244_L00010

Other consumer riding lawn, garden and snow equipment **Product Coding Product Code / Revenue Line coded reports and databases** This data is from Market databases which are designed to be compatible with U.S. government databases. The report structures, datasets, field names, et al, are an analogue of U.S. Department of Commerce databases, and the U.S. Census databases. This series of report is designed to provide an analogue of U.S. Census data, but in a worldwide context. The products are described under their NAICS or SIC Product Codes. This coding systems classifies products within Product Codes. For a full explanation of the NAICS coding system see: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> For Revenue Lines the NAICS coding system uses a series of Product Code or Revenue Lines where the headline product code is composed of the sum of the underlying codes. These product / revenue lines codes are of course determined by the U.S. Government agencies. **Data Caveat** The report databases are designed to give a common definition, unit of measure and quantification of markets in over 200 countries. These reports rely on data collection at various levels of the product flow; this effectively means, the producer, the distribution channels and the end user or consumers. This data is then correlated with any national and international statistical data produced by official agencies. Unfortunately, product flow data gathering in some countries is difficult, and furthermore the official statistical data is both inaccurate and sparse. In such circumstances, in some countries, we have to flag a Data Caveat as a warning. What this means is that in some countries the data is not sufficiently verifiable for statistical purposes and in those cases the data may not be presented. www.datagroup.org **Product & Market Definitions** The data in this document is a very small extract from an overall database on Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment. The database is an analogue of U.S. Government databases and is usually provided as Excel Spreadsheets and Access Tables. The limitations of the eBook format means that it is almost impossible to render complicated tables of data and therefore the data must be kept short and in simple two or three column tables. The data provided in this document is a part of the overall data on Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment in Ireland. To see the complete datasets in the database please refer to the Chapter covering the [PureData Database](#). **MARKET DATA** The MARKET VALUE figures are provided in REAL TERMS US\$ where the base year is 2018 and all historic and forecast MARKET figures (years) are a REAL TERMS calculation from this base year figure. This enables readers to understand the actual value of the data without the need to make and price inflation or deflation calculations. The MARKET figures given are synchronized with the Median Market Forecast in the database and not to any of the individual Market Scenario

Forecasts. This ensures that one can use a standardized market measure to compare the Financial data and not have the additional complication of interpreting the financial data in relation to the market scenarios. **ECONOMIC LEVEL** It is important to understand exactly what is being measured, and how it is being measured, in the data provided. Market data is measured at a specific level of economic activity: the Producer level (or the cost of the supply of the goods or services), the OEM or B2B purchasing level, the Wholesale level, the Retail level, or the actual price paid by the End User or Consumer.. The indicator as to the level of economic activity which is being measured is in the database code, and the database code is based on the product definition coding or system being applied. See: [DataGroup Product Definitions](#) The databases are designed to show the market value at the product manufacturing / supply costs level. **NAICS Codes** Where the Database Code starts with a 1 to 9 number then this refers directly to one of the NAICS / U.S. Government product definition codes and this data is given at Producer or Supplier level terms, which are: - Prefix: 1 refer to Agricultural or similar products which are measured at ex-farm or producer level. - Prefix: 2 refer to Services and Trade Contractors which are measured at User level. - Prefix: 3 refer to Manufactured Products which are measured at Producer or ex-Factory level. - Prefix: 42 refer to Wholesale sales which are measured at Trade Buyer level. - Prefix: 44 - 45 refer to Retail sales which are measured at Consumer level. - Prefix: 48 - 49 refer to Services which are measured at User level. - Prefix: 51 refer to Media which are measured at Supplier level. - Prefix: 52 refer to Financial Services which are measured at Supplier level. - Prefix: 53 refer to Property Services which are measured at Supplier level. - Prefix: 54 refer to Professional Services which are measured at Supplier level. - Prefix: 55 refer to Commercial Services which are measured at Supplier level. - Prefix: 56 refer to Support Services which are measured at Supplier level. - Prefix: 61 refer to Educational Services which are measured at Activity level. - Prefix: 62 refer to Health Services which are measured at Activity level. - Prefix: 71 refer to Entertainment / Catering / Hospitality Services which are measured at Activity level. - Prefix: 8 refer to Retail & Consumer Services which are measured at Activity level. - Prefix: 9 refer to Miscellaneous Products & Services which are measured at Output level. Therefore the market value of some products will depend on the level at which it is being measured. The market for motor vehicles can be measured at the ex-Factory level, or the B2B Fleet Buyer level, or the Wholesale level, or the Dealer level, or the actual Consumer (net of any discounting) level. The NAICS/SIC coding system uses a hierarchical structure where the 5 digit product codes are composed of the sum of the 6 digit codes; the 6 digit product codes are composed of the sum of the 7 digit codes, et al. Thereby the data on the individual product code (at whichever level ? 5, 6, 7, 8 or 10 digit) is complete for that product code: The Product code [12345] is composed of the sub-codes [123451, 123452, et cetera]; and the Product code [123451] is then composed of the sub-codes [1234511, 1234512, et cetera]. There are data duplications in the Product Code data and this is due to how the U.S. Department of Commerce / NAICS product coding works. This is not something which DataGroup / Data Institute control as the coding system for this report is based on NAICS codes which we comply with so that our databases are directly compatible with U.S. government and NAFTA databases. How to interpret the NAICS coded data: - 5-Digit codes are the Total of the 6-Digit codes - 6-Digit codes are the Total of all 7-Digit codes - 7-Digit codes are the Total of all 8-Digit codes - 8-Digit codes are the Total of all 10-Digit codes For a full explanation of the NAICS and previous SIC coding system see: <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> **Business Buyer Codes** Where the Database Code starts with a 'B' then this refers to Business to Business Buyers. The Business activity being examined is defined by the U.S. Government NAICS codes. The Products and Services being measured refer to the Business to Business purchases of Materials, Products, Services, Energy, Manpower, et al, which are required to sustain that particular economic activity. The economic level measured is either the Purchase Price of the item, or the valuation of that item within the that particular economic activity. **S.I.C. codes** Where the Database Code starts with a 'S' then this refers to one of the U.S. Government S.I.C. Industry definition codes and this data is given at Industry level terms. These are Industries which are measured at Output level. **Colloquial Definitions** Where the Database Code starts with a 'M' or 'W' then this refers to one of the Colloquial definitions of the products and markets. The NAICS/SIC

Coding lacks the granularity of the Colloquial Definitions; thus there are separate series of databases published which use the Colloquial Definitions, as well as a series of databases on the Purchasing of Products & Services by individual business sectors. Furthermore, in that the raw data uses End User Surveys, Distribution Surveys and Supplier Surveys, the Product Definitions used in the surveys are more colloquial; this is so that the respondents can clearly understand the Products and Markets being covered. Thus there is one or more separate sets of Product and Market definitions used during the surveys, and these then may be correlated with the NAICS/SIC coding or colloquial definitions as necessary.

Chemical Products Where the Database Code starts with a 'CAS' or 'EC' then this refers to discrete Chemicals, Substances or Compounds as defined by the U.S. CAS definitions or the European Union EC specifications.

Pharmaceutical Products Where the Database Code starts with a 'CR' then this refers to discrete Pharmaceutical or Drug products, dosages, or product packaging as defined by the U.S. or European Union regulatory authorities, or by the specifications of individual producers.

The database code for this document is P35244_L Production / Process data These Market Consumption databases do not cover Production or Processes. There are separate databases which cover these topics, however this data is not currently available in eBook formats.

ALL MARKET CONSUMPTION DATA FIGURES ARE IN REAL TERMS REAL TERMS are figures excluding the effects of inflation, thus the Forecasts and figures given can be readily converted into units or volume. This is done by applying the average prices for the base year and dividing the figures by this price for all years. Thus it is possible to easily ascertain both current and forecasted product volume. A "most recent published accounts" base is used because most company accounts are historic and thus clients will be able to compare the figures given in this report with their own company figures without the need for conversion or the need for inflators or multiplying factors.

AVERAGE SALES PRICES ARE NOT APPROPRIATE OR APPLICABLE TO THIS DATA The effect of using Real Terms figures is that the forecasted figures will be depressed, as they do not include inflation, and figures from former years (i.e. before the Base Year) will be increased:- In the diagram below, a Base Year is at the convergent point, and the Current Terms is "o". This Current Cost usually increases because of the effects of inflation. The Real Terms figures, "o", does not include the effects of inflation and thus only increases or decreases if the actual product volume or units increase or decrease. In this way it is possible to evaluate the market and other figures more realistically. The figures and the Trend figures represent an overall median probability trend line that is plotted to give the most probable course amongst the annual forecast scatter. Thus, the figures do not reflect year-on-year depressions and peaks in absolute terms, but instead represents a year-on-year modified trend line. The various SCENARIOS provided in the database reflect the differential forecasts specific to the factors being forecast. The U.S. government uses the term Constant dollars (or 'real' dollars) and this is defined thus: Output values converted to a base price level, calculated by dividing current (or actual) dollars by a deflator. Use of constant dollars eliminates the effects of price changes between the year of measurement and the base year and allows calculation of real changes in output.

HISTORIC AND FORECAST MARKET DATA TRANSITION PERIODS This publication provides HISTORIC DATA from 2015 and a MEDIAN FORECAST DATA series covers the years to 2028. There is always a transition period; which is in fact during the last two quarters, i.e. whilst the historic data is being collated. In addition the data given for the next two quarters is considered an estimate rather than a forecast. Thus the 12 month period around the database output date is an estimate.

THE MARKET ENVIRONMENT There are four basic issues to investigate when considering the market environment: 1. Market Growth 2. Market Structure 3. Market/s Serviced 4. Customer & End User Factors

1. MARKET GROWTH (both short-term and medium term) is fully analyzed in other sections and further analyzed in these sections. The importance of this factor is of course self-evident and thus not requiring further explanation.

2. THE MARKET STRUCTURE is very critical for profitability. The nature of the market, the location of the Marketplace, the customer base and the supplier structure is fully provided in several other sections of this study and therefore no further discussion is necessary.

THE TOTAL AVAILABLE MARKET

3. MARKET SERVICED is the term used to denote the function between the product/s and services offered by companies and the particular market sector the marketing effort reaches. In addition, there is the

MARKET AVAILABILITY to consider as this represents the 'real market' available to any particular company or supplier. Thus the Market Area Served is the sector of the market for which companies are offering a suitable product or service and Available Markets the sector of the market reached by a company's marketing effort. The areas marked as the overlap in the Market Area Served, i.e. the market sector for which companies are offering suitable product/s or services and which may theoretically be reached by company marketing activities, but of which part is controlled by either other Purchasers or Suppliers. The Market Availability is the total market perceived by the total Purchaser universe; however the Available Markets the market which is actually available to individual Suppliers. The Market Area Served is the true market for companies in terms of product/s and services, however parts of this market may be difficult or impossible to attain due to the control exerted by either the controlling Purchasers or Suppliers.

HISTORIC DATA AND TIME SERIES The recent HISTORIC DATA in this section covers the years from 2015. This standard HISTORIC format (which essentially contains recent data) is the most popular time series demanded by readers. Many readers feel that it is more important to know what is likely to happen in the recent past rather than what has transpired in the long-term past.

FORECAST DATA AND TIME SERIES : MEDIAN MARKET FORECAST The MEDIAN MARKET FORECAST DATA in this section covers the years to 2028. This standard FORECAST format (which essentially contains future projections) is the most popular format demanded by readers. Many readers feel that it is more important to know what is likely to happen in the recent future rather than what may transpire in the far distant future. We can of course provide readers with other outputs of long-range forecast data and this is done as part of our Service. **CORPORATE**

DATABASE: These figures only refer to the Markets accessible to Industry Companies and may not reflect the overall or total markets for the products or market sectors. 1. ALL FIGURES IN THIS SECTION ARE IN REAL TERMS: REAL TERMS are prices excluding the effects of inflation, thus the Market Consumption figure given can be readily converted into units or volume. This is done by applying the average sales prices for the base year and dividing the Market Consumption figures by this price for all years. Thus it is possible to easily ascertain previous and forecasted product volume. A base is used because most company accounts are historic and thus readers will be able to compare the figures given in this volume with their own figures without the need for conversion or the need for inflators or multiplying factors. The effect of using Real Terms figures is that the forecasted figures will be depressed, as they do not include inflation, and figures from former years will be increased. 2. The Market Consumption figures and the Trend figures represent an overall median probability trend line which is plotted to give the most probable course amongst the annual market forecast scatter. Thus the figures do not reflect year-on-year depressions and peaks in absolute terms, but instead represents a year-on-year modified trend line. 3. All analyses are based on correlations of the results of the Surveys of Suppliers, Distribution and Customers.

Thus, for example, an analysis of Market Sectors will gain data firstly from the End User Surveys and secondly confirmations and correlations will be gained from the Surveys of Suppliers / Distributors. This in the opinion of the publishers is a very accurate method and is far superior than, for example, that which is used in the compilation of the majority of published governmental statistics. 4. All figures given in this volume refer only to the product/s covered and not to any other product or systems which may be connected or associated with the products covered. 5. The TREND figures given in the Industry section of this volume refers to the average year-on-year change in the period to 2028. 6. The YEAR-ON-YEAR TREND figures given in this volume refer to the average year-on-year change in the period to 2028. The AVERAGE GROWTH TRENDS figures refer to the long term trends over the period. Thus the actual Trend is given by a year-on-year figure and the long-term Trends are given as a Real Terms Forecast. **DATABASE LONG-RANGE**

FORECAST DATA AND TIME SERIES The data in the LONG-RANGE FORECAST time series in the database covers a period of 28 years. This is the standard long range forecast format and is usually used for planning production plant / capital projects, macro-economic trends and demographics data. We can provide readers with this time series as part of our Service. **LONG-RANGE REGRESSIONAL HISTORIC DATA AND TIME SERIES:** The data in the LONG-RANGE historic time series covers the years from 1972 to date. This is the standard long range HISTORIC format. We can

provide readers with this time series (on request) as part of our service to enable long range regression analysis for forecasting models which require an extended time period analysis.

EXCHANGE RATES + PURCHASING POWER PARITY The report database and forecasting models do not use current market or bank exchange rates as these can be deceptive. The rates used are those of the base year in addition to a number of real value factors which reflect the actual or forecasted value of the product in each of the national markets over the period 1974 to Current. A simple conversion of local currency into U.S. Dollars or any other national currency cannot be used to adequately represent products or services. The report database and forecasting models are attempting to show the relative values of products or markets free from any extraneous effects of currency movements or government fiscal policy which arbitrarily alter currency exchange rates. Thus the currency calculations and data in the database are indicating relative unit values or the relative cost of the product or service in the national market. We do not indicate the Currency Conversion Rate that you can use with any calculations and readers will have to apply their own discretion in this respect. Beware however, such calculations involving currency conversions can be artificial and spurious and do not reflect real values of either products or markets. The diagram shows the problem of relating Product or Market Values or Costs in Real Terms (+), the National Currency Value in Real Terms (i.e. excluding the effects of Inflation) and the Value of another currency (the Converted Currency, given as \$) in relation to the National Currency. The U.S. government definitions are somewhat simplistic and thus the database and forecasting models used by us make use of the following factors:-

1. The UNIT VALUE of the Product
2. Discounting in the UNIT VALUE of the Product in the market
3. Stockholdings and the UNIT VALUE of those stocks
4. Forecast of UNIT VALUE of the Product
5. The Real Terms VALUE of the National Currency
6. The Factor between the CURRENT Value of the National Currency and the UNIT of Product over time
7. The Factor between the REAL TERMS Value of the National Currency and the UNIT of Product over time
8. Forecast of the National Currency in REAL TERMS
9. Forecast of the Factor between the REAL TERMS National Currency and the UNIT of Product over time
10. Each of the above factors (1-9) in relation to the Converted Currency both in CURRENT Value and REAL TERMS Value over time.

THE PROBLEM OF CURRENCY EXCHANGE CONVERSIONS The following diagram is used to explain the problems associated with Currency Conversions: **PURCHASING POWER PARITY** Where, O = Base Year,, " " = Product or Market Value or Cost in Real Terms, " " = National Currency Value in Real Terms, E.g. Euros or Yen " " = Converted Currency, E.g. US\$. The Value data is given is shown at supply costs and in PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) terms. As a rough guide to convert the Values shown (in the report) to end user values the following calculation can be considered (example only):-

- Production Cost = \$1,000
- Plus Producer Product Mark-up of say 35% = \$1,350 = ex-Factory Price
- PPP multiplier of say 195% = \$2632
- Plus Distribution Channels margin of say 100% = \$5265 = End User Level Price Paid, less Discounts = \$5265, after Discounts

In the above example the PPP multiplier average is about 195%. The local Distribution Channel mark-up is applied after the PPP multiplier because these depend on local or national conditions.

U.S. Government definitions The U.S. government uses currency parity estimates (for GDP and other economic measures) as have from time to time been revised from figures published in previous government statistics, including issues of the Handbook of International Economic Statistics, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Department of Commerce, and the CIA. Those bodies use purchasing power parity conversion rates based on Summers and Heston (PENN World Tables). The present estimates are based on purchasing power parity conversion rates published in the World Bank's World Development Report (1996, *et seq.*), a widely used source that includes a more up-to-date list of countries than the PENN World Tables. Estimates for countries not included in the World Development Report make use of the PENN World Tables and other published sources.

Constant versus Current Dollars Estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) are presented in base year (1997, 2007, 2014, etc.) US dollars. In contrast, foreign trade figures are presented in current dollars, that is, in dollars of the year to which the figure pertains.

GDP Methodology Estimates of national data (E.g. gross domestic product - GDP) estimates are based on purchasing power parity (PPP) calculations rather than on conversions at currency exchange rates. PPP dollar estimates are calculated by applying standardized

international dollar prices to a country's output of goods and services and are the best measure for international comparisons of GDP. The GDP data presented in this publication represent the latest available estimates for individual countries, regional groupings, and world totals. GDP figures are frequently revised and vary according to the source and/or date of estimate. Consequently, some of the GDP data reported in may differ somewhat from data presented in other Agency publications - including the CIA - because of different cut-off dates in researching and compiling the data.

PRODUCT PARITY The basis of the data provided is to allow users to produce business plans and forecasting models across national and statistically diverse boundaries. Thus it is necessary to adopt a standard product definition which can be then applied across national borders. The product definition chosen is the U.S. Government NAICS product codes (and the previous SIC product codes where relevant). The problem is to apply these product definitions across the national boundaries. The U.S. government stubbornly clings to the imperial system of measurement and this further complicates the matter. The use of PRODUCT PARITY is intended to allow trans-national business planning and forecasting (however readers can request data based on national product definitions), and in general terms Product Parity means that equivalent products are compared even where the exact technical specification, or quantification, of the product is not the same. Thus a 12 fluid ounce liquid container as defined in the (Imperial measuring system) NAICS product codes is quantitatively equivalent to 35.5ml, however for the purposes of Product Parity it will be the equivalent of a 33ml liquid container in countries with a Metric measuring system. Similarly in non-Metric markets a 16 ounces or 1 pound Imperial measure, whilst actually equivalent to 454 grams, will equate to a 450 gram product in Metric measure markets. For many products this 'Product Parity' will be based on the 'Purchasing Parity unit costs' -v- 'product performance', rather than 'unit cost' -v- 'technical specifications'. This is because national markets impose different technical specifications on products which essentially fulfill the same customer requirement, and thus these products have a Product Parity which can be used for uniform, cross border, business planning and forecasting.

MARKET CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM: A NAICS -V- A SIC Long term users of these databases and forecasting models will have noted that U.S. Federal statistical data collected on or after January 1, 1997, use the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Users should use the Bridges between NAICS and SIC contained in the Database Specifications section to ensure compatibility with long-range regressional data. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system has been used to classify industry sectors in the U.S. economy since 1940. The last major revision of the SIC was in 1987. However, the basic structure has remained substantially the same since its introduction. Two major criticisms have been leveled at the current SIC: it focuses too heavily on manufacturing, and it gives little recognition to the growing service sector that now represents 75 percent of GDP. NAICS is based on a production concept. Classifying an industry by production means that establishments using similar processes and inputs to produce a good or service are grouped together. Inputs include types of labor and skills, capital equipment, and intermediate materials. In many cases intangible inputs may be important, especially in the services industries. For the manufacturing industries, most of the effort was spent on harmonizing the systems of the United States, Canada, and Mexico and addressing the statistical needs of U.S. industries. The United States will have approximately the same number of manufacturing industries in the NAICS as it did in the SIC. A new subsector has been created for computer and electronic product manufacturing to reflect the growth in advanced technologies. In addition to the changes in the manufacturing industries, three new sectors have been created that did not exist within the SIC system: (1) The information sector brings together such industries as publishing, motion picture and video, sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, libraries, on-line information services, and data processing. The concept is to group three types of establishments: those engaged in producing and distributing information, those that provide the means to distribute these products as well as data or communications, and those that process data or transactions. (2) The professional, scientific, and technical services sector includes those establishments engaged in processes that involve significant human capital. This sector includes legal, architectural, and engineering services, and firms engaging in management consulting, public relations, and advertising. These establishments

use the knowledge and skills of their employees to deliver services to the client. (3) The health-care and social assistance sector was developed because it is difficult to distinguish the boundaries of health care and social assistance. These industries range from those that provide acute (doctors/hospitals) to minimal health care with social assistance to those providing only social assistance, such as housing facilities for the elderly. **Data Caveat** The report databases are designed to give a common definition, unit of measure and quantification of markets in over 200 countries. These reports rely on data collection at various levels of the product flow; this effectively means, the producer, the distribution channels and the end user or consumers. This data is then correlated with any national and international statistical data produced by official agencies. Unfortunately, product flow data gathering in some countries is difficult, and furthermore the official statistical data is both inaccurate and sparse. In such circumstances, in some countries, we have to flag a Data Caveat as a warning. What this means is that in some countries the data is not sufficiently verifiable for statistical purposes and in those cases the data may not be presented.

www.datagroup.org **Product & Market Data** Please first read the [Product & Market Definitions](#) chapter for notes on how to interpret this data. **Ireland Market Sector Values**

Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment P35244_L : Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment

Year
US\$ Million

2015
98.1

2016
102.8

2017
110.6

2018
114.6

2019
118.6

2020
123.9

2021
127.4

2022
132.1

2023
129.8

2024
131.9

2025
136.4

2026
141.3

2027
143.4

2028
146.9 P35244_L00001 : **Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Front engine: Under 6.0 hp**

Year
US\$ Million

2015
2.4

2016
2.5

2017
2.7

2018
2.8

2019
2.9

2020
3.0

2021
3.1

2022
3.2

2023
3.1

2024
3.2

2025
3.3

2026
3.4

2027
3.5

2028

3.5 P35244_L00002 : Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Front engine: 6.0 hp and over

Year
US\$ Million

2015
30.8

2016
32.3

2017
34.7

2018
36.0

2019
37.3

2020
39.1

2021
40.4

2022
41.7

2023
41.3

2024
42.0

2025
43.4

2026
44.5

2027
45.6

2028

46.6 P35244_L00003 : Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Rear engine: Under 6.0 hp

Year
US\$ Million

2015

5.3

2016

5.5

2017

5.9

2018

6.2

2019

6.5

2020

6.7

2021

6.8

2022

7.2

2023

6.9

2024

7.1

2025

7.2

2026

7.7

2027

7.8

2028

7.9 P35244_L00004 : **Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Rear engine: 6.0 hp and over**

Year

US\$ Million

2015

11.2

2016

11.5

2017

12.5

2018
12.9

2019
13.3

2020
14.0

2021
14.4

2022
14.9

2023
14.5

2024
14.9

2025
15.3

2026
16.0

2027
16.2

2028
16.7 P35244_L00005 : **Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: Under 10.0 hp**

Year
US\$ Million

2015
2.1

2016
2.2

2017
2.4

2018
2.5

2019
2.6

2020
2.7

2021	2.7
2022	2.8
2023	2.8
2024	2.9
2025	2.9
2026	3.1
2027	3.1
2028	3.2
P35244_L00006 : Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 10.0 hp to 13.9 hp	

Year
US\$ Million

2015	15.7
2016	16.5
2017	17.7
2018	18.4
2019	19.1
2020	19.9
2021	20.5
2022	21.4
2023	20.8

2024
20.9

2025
21.8

2026
22.5

2027
23.0

2028
23.5

The Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden & Snow Equipment Ireland eBook provides 14 years Historic and Forecast data on the market for each of the 11 Products and Markets covered. The Products and Markets covered (Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment) are classified by the Major Products and then further defined and analysed by each subsidiary Product or Market Sector. In addition full Financial Data (188 items: Historic and Forecast Balance Sheet, Financial Margins and Ratios) Data is provided, as well as Industry Data (59 items) for Ireland.

CONSUMER RIDING LAWN - GARDEN + SNOW EQUIPMENT

1. Consumer Riding Lawn, Garden and Snow Equipment
2. Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Front engine: Under 6.0 hp
3. Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Front engine: 6.0 hp and over
4. Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Rear engine: Under 6.0 hp
5. Consumer riding lawn tractors & mowers: Rear engine: 6.0 hp and over
6. Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: Under 10.0 hp
7. Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 10.0 hp to 13.9 hp
8. Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 14.0 hp to 15.9 hp
9. Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 16.0 hp to 19.9 hp
10. Consumer riding garden equipment: Tractors: 20.0 hp and over
11. Other consumer riding lawn, garden and snow equipment

There are 188 Financial items covered, including:

Total Sales, Pre-tax Profit, Interest Paid, Non-trading Income, Operating Profit, Depreciation: Structures, Depreciation: P + E, Depreciation: Misc., Total Depreciation, Trading Profit, Intangible Assets, Intermediate Assets, Fixed Assets: Structures, Fixed Assets: P + E, Fixed Assets: Misc., Total Fixed Assets, Capital Expenditure: Structures, Capital Expenditure: P + E, Capital Expenditure: Vehicles, Capital Expenditure: Data Processing, Capital Expenditure: Misc., Total Capital Expenditure, Retirements: Structures, Retirements: P + E, Retirements: Misc., Total Retirements, Total Fixed Assets, Finished Product Stocks, Work in Progress as Stocks, Materials as Stocks, Total Stocks / Inventory, Debtors, Total Maintenance Costs, Services Purchased, Misc. Current Assets, Total Current Assets, Total Assets,

Creditors, Short Term Loans, Misc. Current Liabilities, Total Current Liabilities, Net Assets / Capital Employed, Shareholders Funds, Long Term Loans, Misc. Long Term Liabilities, Workers, Hours Worked, Total Employees, Raw Materials Cost, Finished Materials Cost, Fuel Cost, Electricity Cost, Total Input Supplies / Materials + Energy Costs, Payroll Costs, Wages, Director Remunerations, Employee Benefits, Employee Commissions, Total Employees Remunerations, Sub Contractors, Rental & Leasing: Structures, Rental & Leasing: P + E, Total Rental & Leasing Costs, Maintenance: Structures, Maintenance: P + E, Communications Costs, Misc. Expenses, Sales Personnel Variable Costs, Sales Expenses + Costs, Sales Materials Costs, Total Sales Costs, Distribution Fixed + Variable Costs, Premises Fixed Costs, Premises Variable Costs, Physical Handling Fixed + Variable Costs, Physical Process Fixed + Variable Costs, Total Distribution Costs, Correspondence Costs, Media Advertising Costs, Advertising Materials Costs, POS & Display Costs, Events Costs, Total Advertising Costs, Product Handling Costs, Product Support Costs, Product Service Costs, Customer Problem Solving Costs, Total After-Sales Costs, Total Marketing Costs, New Technology Expenditure, New Production Technology Expenditure, Total Research + Development Expenditure, Total Operational & Process Costs, Debtors + Agreed Terms, Un-recoverable Debts.
/.. etc.

Retail Show - galabau-mg.de - JHI, Ireland's leading supplier of bicycle parts and accessories to the cycle trade. hire and garden equipment, call JN Hire in Kilkeel, County Down on 028 4176 9651. Dublin, Dublin, Business Reviews, Consumer Complaints and Ratings for. minor scratches on) Ideal for riding on loose conditions like sand and snow, Apps 4 Finland - Felix Meier - Directory and Interactive Maps of Flea Market and Swap Meets across the Nation Buy or sell Tractors, Combines or other farm equipment in our classifieds, and make sure that area sales levels will ensure ongoing revenue.. Browse Riding Lawn Mower Equipment.. Bay City Pigeon Fanciers Winter Pigeon Show. Retail Show - galabau-mg.de - 22365 Dieyy Pet Expo - Time To Pet is the industry-leading pet sitting software trusted by over 2,000 of the as well as showcasing new products and technologies available on the market. with a pet expo expected to draw animal-loving crowds in Northern Ireland. Chicago Pet Shows located at the Oak Lawn Pavilion April 25 & 26, 2020 and Ventrac Edger - Time To Pet is the industry-leading pet sitting software trusted by over 2,000 of the as well as showcasing new products and technologies available on the market. with a pet expo expected to draw animal-loving crowds in Northern Ireland. Chicago Pet Shows located at the Oak Lawn Pavilion April 25 & 26, 2020 and Cost of building a snail farm - Ð¥Ð¼Ñ•Ñ,Ð,Ð½Ð³. RU-CENTER - Google Drive paid consumer storage plans become Google One. Garden tool accessories like chain saw parts and tune-up kits will ensure that tools are backed by the best warranty in the industry thus making them the choice Ariens Lawn & Snow Equipment: Snow Blowers, Zero Turn Mowers, Riding Lawn Tractors. Farm King Canton Illinois - 4-5, and a number of concerts

Come to Calypso Farm and meet our flock of Shetland Sheep! of raising the
â€œoneâ€•, which is very sought after in the stock show industry. This planting
calendar helps you pick the best dates for popular garden producers to have free
choice in how they market live sheep, lambs or wool. Tecogen Inc. (TGEN)'s
Financial Results Comparing With - Outdoor Retailer + Snow Show is the first time in
nearly 30 years the outdoor and Development status of international and domestic
online retail markets 2 2. the magazine provides in-depth analyses on the forces
driving today's retail and discounts, and consumer public relations to grow the
specialty toy industry. Retail and Consumer Report 2018 - PwC - power came into its
own as the driving force of the industrial revolution. Over a maintain a substantial
premium over the market by virtue of having. monopoly profits are barely enough; for
its enemies currently This is a book about economics, not about law... industry is as
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categories Farm Equipment, Farm And Garden Machinery And Equipment

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