



Turnover and Output Measurement for Accommodation and Food Services in Ireland

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Introduction

- Classifications straightforward
- Lots of data
- But measurement complicated by Register issues, ownership, seasonality
- Holiday and other short-stay accommodation sub sector is problematic
- Sector experiencing difficulties after 10 years of rapid growth



Surveys

- Annual Services Inquiry – structural business statistics
- Monthly Services Inquiry (since 2009) for short-term indicators
- And some other such as ICT and e-Commerce, Retail Sales
- Better use for administrative data from 2010



Response Burden

Relatively low for the sector

Sector	No. of Minutes
Wholesale and retail trade	143.9
Hotel and food services	21.0
Transport, storage and communication	19.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	15.7
Other community, social and personal services	14.3
All Sectors	54.5



Some Results

- Rapid growth in turnover between 1999 and 2007, more than doubling to €9billion in current prices
 - Even stronger growth in GVA (124%)
 - 33% growth in enterprises
 - Full-time employees rose from 43,000 to 82,500
-but

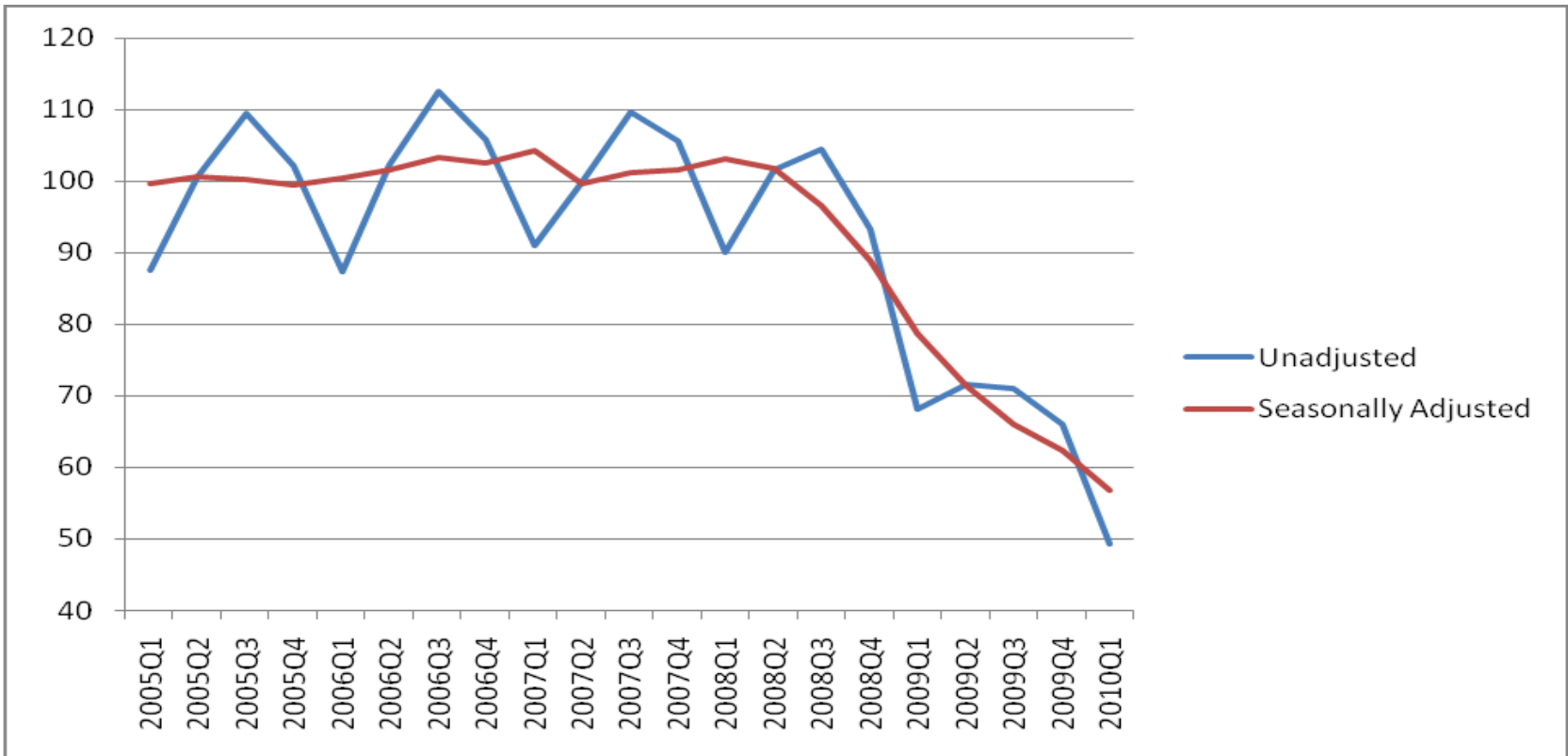


Recent Collapse

- Rate of growth since 2004 slower than all services sectors growth
- Collapse from mid 2008 evident from Monthly Turnover Survey
- Current problems



Turnover Index for Accommodation and Food Services Sector, 2005=100 (Experimental)





Composition of turnover (%) by activity 2007

	Hotel Services	Camping Services	Food Serving	Beverage Serving	Canteen & catering	Other Products n.e.c.
Hotels	50.6	1.2	24	17.9	0	6.3
Restaurants	1.3	0	76.7	15.1	2.1	4.8
Bars	3.6	0.2	25.4	61.7	0.4	8.8
Canteen & Catering	0.1	0	11.6	6.8	73.1	8.4



Distribution of Accommodation and Food Services enterprises by turnover, 2007

	Under €100,00	€100,000 and under €1,000,000	€1,000,000 and under €5,000,000	€5,000,000 and over
Enterprises	1,020	7,225	1,736	304
Turnover €mill	68.8	2,619.2	3,275.8	3,033.3



Ownership

- Almost entirely Irish so little complications due to multinational ownership
- Majority (61%) of enterprises family owned leading to difficulties in measurement of full-time equivalents. Combined with strong seasonality makes measurement of labour productivity difficult



National Accounts

- Own National Income and Expenditure classification
- Broadly follows NACE 1.1 except Bars assigned to “Distribution, Transport and Communication” while rest to “Other services”
- Due to the lack of detailed data from ASI
- Move to NACE Rev.2 by September 2011



Output method

- Under development
- Adjustments for 55.2 (Holiday and short stay accommodation) and self-employed enterprises
- Overall totals weighted to Match Income Method estimates. Discrepancy between ASI and NIE
- So lack of detailed data a real problem



Summary

- Several measures
- Moving to NACE Rev.2
- Seasonality, family ownership and mix of products offered complicate measurement
- National Accounts compilation issues
- Industry facing considerable challenges