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Contents

	Page
Chapter 1 Introduction	5
Chapter 2 An overview of the business economy in Ireland	9
Chapter 3 Performance indicators	15
Chapter 4 Structural breakdown by size class	21
Chapter 5 Detailed business sectors	27
Chapter 6 Nationality of ownership	33
Chapter 7 Financial sector	37
Chapter 8 International comparisons	43
Appendix 1 Data sources	53
Appendix 2 Definitions	57
Appendix 3 Classifications	63
Appendix 4 StatBank - CSO main data dissemination service	67

Chapter 1

Introduction

This is the first year of the consolidated annual report on Business in Ireland. It was initiated to provide an overview of the Structural Business Statistics currently produced by the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

The aim of this report is to describe the structure and performance of the main business sectors in the economy, namely; Industry, Construction, Distribution and Business Services including the Financial sector. In order to do this, the main outputs of the Structural Business Statistics have been amalgamated to produce a simple and concise overview of the business economy in Ireland. Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries as well as Public Services (eg Defence, Education, Health etc) are not covered by Structural Business Statistics.

The main variables analysed are the number of active enterprises, the number of persons engaged, turnover, gross value added and gross operating surplus. Chapter 2 presents a summary of high-level figures from the Structural Business Statistics. Labour productivity and enterprise profitability are presented in Chapter 3 to assess the relative performance of the sectors in the business economy. A breakdown by employment size class is provided in Chapter 4, which describes the business economy in terms of small, medium and large businesses. A more detailed sectoral breakdown is provided in Chapter 5 and the variables are categorised by nationality of ownership in Chapter 6.

Financial sector statistics are being presented in Chapter 7 for the first time. These cover the Banking and Insurance sectors and provide valuable information on the income and expenditure of these businesses.

In order to place the business economy in Ireland in a wider context, Chapter 8 provides international comparisons of the structure and performance of the business economies across Europe.

The main data in this report relate to the reference year 2009 (with the exception of Chapter 8, which refers to 2008). The reason that more current data are not available is due to the nature of the Structural Business Statistics. The annual business surveys involve the completion of detailed

questionnaires by enterprises. In many cases, companies cannot complete the CSO questionnaires until annual financial returns for the Revenue Commissioners and the Companies Registration Office have been completed. Therefore, surveys are not fully complete until between 14 and 16 months after the end of the reference year. The results from the structural business surveys are published on the CSO website between 18 and 20 months after the end of the reference period.

Appreciation is extended to all firms that co-operate with the structural business surveys carried out by the CSO. The information they provide is treated as strictly confidential. Direct or indirect disclosure of information relating to individual respondents is avoided in the publication of results by combining categories containing small numbers of units.

Irish data presented in this report are available on StatBank, the main data dissemination service on the CSO website¹. See *Appendix 4*. The data presented in this report are only a small fraction of the Structural Business Statistics available online.

The international comparisons data in Chapter 8 are sourced from the Eurostat website².

Main Findings

Chapter 2 An overview of the business economy in Ireland

In 2009, there were over 199,000 active enterprises in the business economy with over 1.3 million persons engaged. The Services sector was the largest sector accounting for 45.6% of enterprises and 40.5% of persons engaged. See *Table 2.1 and Figures 2.1 and 2.2*.

Total turnover in the business economy was €359.4 billion and total production value was €231.5 billion. Industry was the largest contributor accounting for 30.5% of turnover and 44.3% of production value. See *Table 2.1 and Figures 2.3 and 2.4*.

Gross value added of €95.2 billion was generated by businesses in Ireland in 2009. Industry and Services contributed 33.9% and 32.4% of this figure respectively. Gross operating surplus of €49.6 billion accrued to the enterprises while €45.6 billion was paid in personnel costs. See *Table 2.1 and Figure 2.5*.

Gross value added per person engaged was almost €70,000 across all sectors in the business economy. The sector with the largest gross value added per person engaged was Industry with almost €165,000, followed by Construction with almost €66,000. See *Table 2.1*.

Profitability across all sectors in the business economy was 13.8% of turnover. Industry was the most profitable sector with a gross operating surplus of 20.2% of turnover. See *Table 2.1*.

Chapter 3 Performance indicators

Gross value added per person engaged for micro enterprises³ was just over €40,000 while for large enterprises the figure was almost €118,000. See *Figure 3.1*.

¹ <http://www.cso.ie/>

² <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>

³ See Appendix 3 for size class definitions.

The 50 best-performing enterprises, measured by gross value added, accounted for 30.2% of total turnover, 37.2% of total gross value added and 59.4% of total gross operating surplus. See *Table 3.1*.

Chapter 4 Structural breakdown by size class

The proportion of small enterprises in the business economy in 2009 was 98.5%. The remaining 1.5% were medium/large enterprises.

Small enterprises accounted for 50.4% of total persons engaged, 30.4% of turnover and 30.5% of gross value added. See *Tables 4.1 and 4.2 and Figures 4.1 to 4.4*.

Chapter 5 Detailed business sectors

Within the more detailed sectoral breakdown, Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply was the smallest sector with only 283 enterprises. However, it generated the highest gross value added per person engaged of nearly €322,000 and was also the most profitable recording 31.2% of turnover as gross operating surplus. See *Figures 5.1, 5.5 and 5.6*.

Chapter 6 Nationality of ownership

It was estimated that 2.1% of enterprises covered by the business surveys were foreign-owned in 2009. These foreign-owned enterprises accounted for 21.6% of persons engaged and 50.2% of gross value added across all sectors. See *Table 6.1 and Figure 6.1*.

Chapter 7 Financial sector

In the Financial sector, gross value added for Banks and Insurance companies was €7.3 billion and €3.6 billion respectively. See *Tables 7.1 and 7.2*.

Chapter 8 International comparisons

Services accounted for 26.4% of turnover in Ireland in 2008 which was one of the largest percentages recorded in the EU27. Only Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom had higher percentages. See *Table 8.3*.

In Manufacturing, average gross value added per person engaged for the EU27 was €50,700 while the figure recorded in Ireland was approximately three times that amount at €155,900. See *Table 8.4*.

In Manufacturing, Ireland was the most profitable country in the EU. Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover was 20.0%. See *Table 8.5*.

Chapter 2

An Overview of the Business Economy in Ireland

Business Demography

Active enterprises and persons engaged

The data for Business Demography are based on the CSO Central Business Register. The Business Register is a register of all enterprises that are active in the State and is based on enterprises that are registered with the Revenue Commissioners. *See Appendix 1.*

In 2009, there were over 199,000 active enterprises in the business economy with over 1.3 million persons engaged. *See Table 2.1.*

The Services sector was the largest sector in terms of active enterprises and persons engaged with 45.6% of total enterprises and 40.5% of persons engaged. This sector includes a wide range of services such as transportation, accommodation & food, publishing, telecommunications, legal and accounting activities and scientific research. *See Figures 2.1 and 2.2.*

Construction accounted for 22.6% of all enterprises but only 9.6% of total persons engaged. The Distribution sector, which accounted for 22.2% of total enterprises and 26.1% of persons engaged, includes all retail and wholesale activity including the sale of motor vehicles.

Industry accounted for 7.2% of all enterprises and 16.6% of total persons engaged. Industrial enterprises had a higher average number of persons engaged than the other sectors, with the exception of Financial & Insurance Activities. *See Table 2.1.*

Financial & Insurance Activities accounted for only 2.5% of all enterprises and over 7.2% of total persons engaged.

Figure 2.1 Number of active enterprises by sector

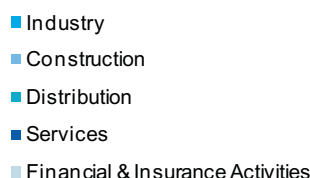
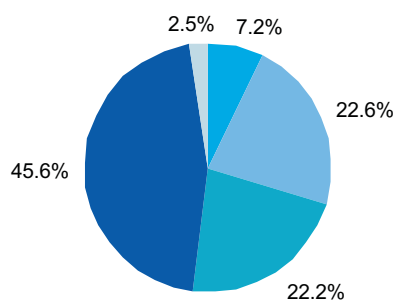
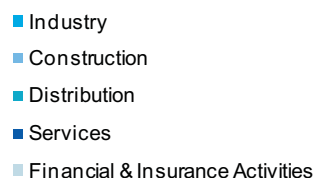
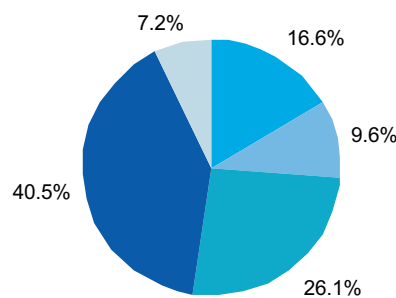


Figure 2.2 Number of persons engaged by sector



Business Operations

In contrast to the Business Demography data, the Business Operations data are primarily sourced from the main structural business surveys. See *Table 2.1 and Appendix 1*.

The coverage of the structural business surveys is generally quite consistent with the Business Demography data. However, there are some exceptions; for example, the Business Operations data for Services include market services from NACE Sections R and S¹(approximately 10,000 enterprises from R92, R93, S95 and S96) while the Business Demography data exclude these sectors.

In the Financial & Insurance Activities sector the Business Operations data cover banks and insurance corporations whereas the Business Demography data include all financial companies that are deemed active on the CSO Central Business Register (with the exception of financial holding companies). The main financial sectors not included in the Business Operations data are Other Financial Service Activities (NACE K649) and Activities Auxiliary to Financial Services & Insurance Activities (K66). These will be included in future years. See *Chapter 7*.

Turnover and production value

Turnover is the total invoiced by enterprises during the reference period and production value measures the amount actually produced by enterprises. The main difference between these two variables is the treatment of purchases of goods and services for resale in the same condition that they were received. See *Appendix 2*.

The distinction between turnover and production value is important for some sectors. For example, there is a large gap between the two for Distribution. Production value can also be higher than turnover as is the case in Construction.

¹See Appendix 3 for NACE classification.

Looking at the relative size of the business sectors using turnover and production value, Industry was the largest sector accounting for 30.5% of the €359.4 billion in total turnover in the business economy and 44.3% of €231.5 billion of total production value. See *Table 2.1 and Figures 2.3 and 2.4*.

The Distribution sector accounted for a large proportion of turnover at 27.8% but only accounted for 12.2% of production value.

Services, which was the largest sector in terms of number of enterprises and number of persons engaged, accounted for 24.5% of turnover and 26.7% of production value.

The Construction sector has shown large declines in activity in the two years up until 2009. These declines have resulted in Construction only accounting for 4.6% of total turnover and 7.1% of total production value.

The Financial & Insurance Activities sector² accounted for 12.6% of total turnover and 9.7% of total production value.

The Financial & Insurance Activities sector is unusual in the sense that the normal definitions of turnover, production value etc do not apply to credit institutions and insurance companies. Therefore, European-wide definitions have been devised in the Structural Business Statistics to estimate these variables in order to compare the Financial sector with the rest of the business economy. See *Chapter 7 and Appendix 2*.

Figure 2.3 Turnover by sector

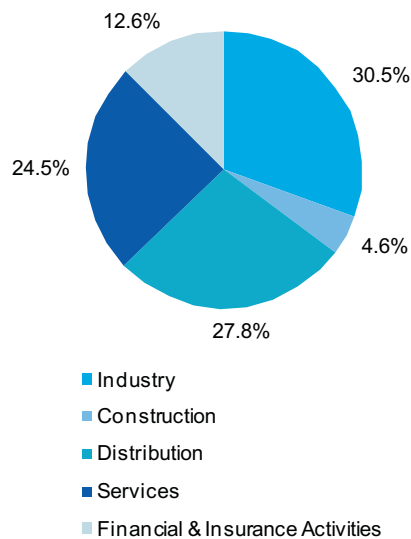
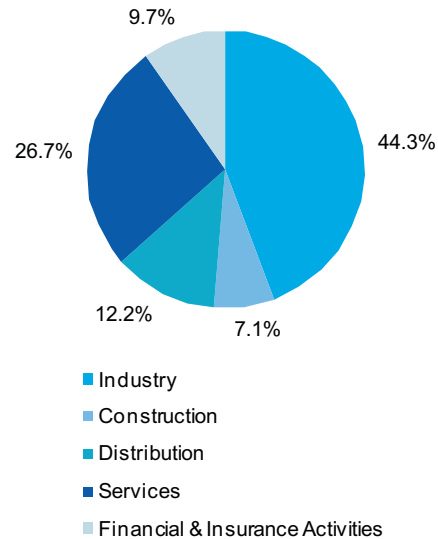


Figure 2.4 Production value by sector



²The data for the Financial & Insurance Activities sector was calculated using data from banks and insurance corporations only. See *Chapter 7*.

Gross value added, gross operating surplus and personnel costs

Gross value added is the gross income from operating activities and is the balance available to enterprises to pay employees and realise a return on investment. See *Appendix 2*.

Business sectors generated €95.2 billion in gross value added in 2009. Industry and Services contributed the most, accounting for 33.9% and 32.4% respectively. Distribution contributed 15.7% of the total gross value added with Financial & Insurance Activities accounting for 11.5% and Construction accounting for 6.4%. See *Table 2.1 and Figure 2.5*.

Gross operating surplus is derived from gross value added by subtracting personnel costs. It is the balance available to the enterprise which allows it to recompense the providers of own funds and debt, to pay taxes and eventually to finance all or a part of its investment. See *Appendix 2*.

In 2009, the €95.2 billion of gross value added was split relatively evenly between the owners of the enterprise and the employees in the enterprise. There was €49.6 billion in gross operating surplus accruing to the owners of the enterprise while €45.6 billion was paid in personnel costs. See *Table 2.1*.

Enterprises in Distribution and Services sectors paid the highest proportion of gross value added in personnel costs at 67.2% and 60.7% respectively. The corresponding figure for Construction was 58.6%, while Industry paid 31.4% and Financial & Insurance Activities paid the lowest proportion at 28.0%. See *Table 2.1*.

Industry accounted for the largest proportion of the total gross operating surplus at 44.7% while Services contributed 24.4%. Financial & Insurance Activities accounted for 15.9% while Distribution and Construction accounted for 9.9% and 5.1% respectively. See *Figure 2.6*.

Services accounted for the largest proportion of total personnel costs at 41.1%. Industry and Distribution both contributed a similar proportion at 22.3% and 22.1% respectively. Construction accounted for 7.9% of total personnel costs while Financial & Insurance Activities contributed the least at 6.7%. See *Figure 2.7*.

Figure 2.5 Gross value added by sector

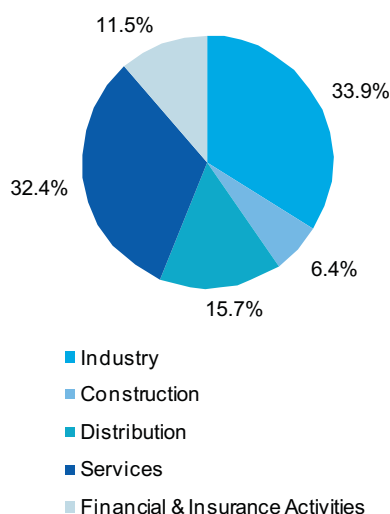


Figure 2.6 Gross operating surplus by sector

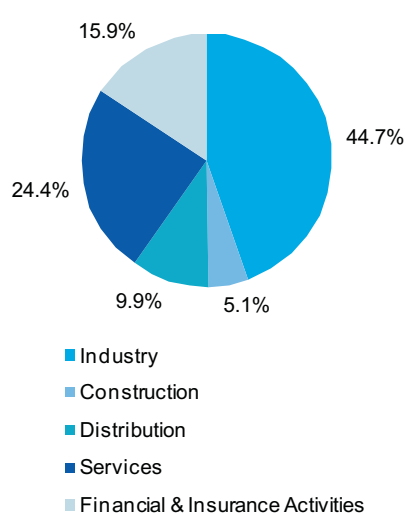
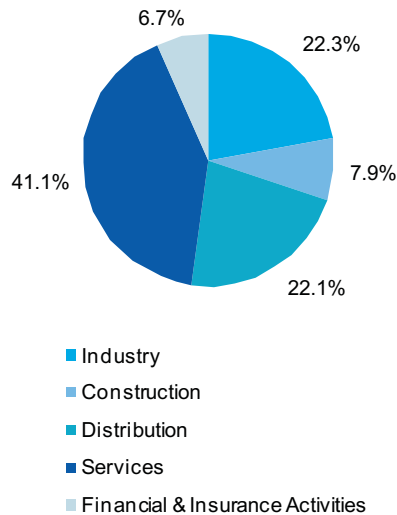


Figure 2.7 Personnel costs by sector



Turnover per person engaged and gross value added per person engaged³

Turnover per person engaged and gross value added per person engaged are simple measures of labour productivity⁴.

Turnover per person engaged averaged €260,000 in 2009 across all sectors. There were large differences across individual sectors with Industry recording the highest figure at €560,000 while Services recorded the lowest figure at €152,000. See *Table 2.1*.

The gross value added per person engaged averaged approximately €70,000 across all sectors. Every sector recorded a figure lower than the total business economy figure with the exception of Industry, which reported gross value added per person engaged of €165,000. This was followed by Construction at €66,000. The Distribution sector had the lowest gross value added per person engaged at €44,000.

Profitability

Gross value added as a percentage of turnover and gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover are measures of enterprise profitability.

Specifically looking at gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover, the objective is to analyse the proportion of sales that remains in the enterprises after all expenses have been paid. Profitability across all sectors in the business economy was 13.8% of turnover. See *Table 2.1*.

Industry was the most profitable sector with an operating surplus of 20.2% of turnover. Financial & Insurance Activities and Construction were the next most profitable at 17.3% and 15.4% respectively. Services had an operating surplus of 13.8% of turnover while Distribution was the least profitable with an operating surplus of 4.9% of turnover. See *Table 2.1*.

³These indicators were calculated using the number of persons engaged on the survey forms. The Financial & Insurance Activities was excluded from this calculation as number of persons engaged was not available from the survey forms.

⁴Number of persons engaged is used as the measure for labour input rather than the number of full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Table 2.1 Main indicators for all business sectors, 2009

		Industry	Construction	Distribution	Services ¹	Financial & Insurance Activities ²	Total Business Economy
	Unit						
Business Demography							
Active enterprises	No	14,273	44,970	44,143	90,799	5,056	199,241
Persons engaged	No	216,527	124,774	340,012	527,377	93,392	1,302,082
Employees	No	211,243	96,350	317,601	471,337	92,632	1,189,163
Average persons engaged per enterprise	No	15.2	2.8	7.7	5.8	18.5	6.5
Business Operations							
Turnover	€m	109,736	16,377	99,900	87,974	45,371	359,358
Production value	€m	102,457	16,436	28,195	61,859	22,541	231,488
Gross value added	€m	32,306	6,115	14,979	30,859	10,928	95,187
<i>of which</i>							
Gross operating surplus	€m	22,148	2,529	4,910	12,118	7,866	49,571
Personnel costs	€m	10,159	3,586	10,069	18,741	3,064	45,619
Personnel costs as % of GVA	%	31.4	58.6	67.2	60.7	28.0	47.9
Turnover per person engaged	€	559,571	176,468	294,504	151,854	n/a	260,039
GVA per person engaged	€	164,739	65,893	44,157	53,266	n/a	69,782
GVA as % of Turnover	%	29.4	37.3	15.0	35.1	24.1	26.5
GOS as % of Turnover	%	20.2	15.4	4.9	13.8	17.3	13.8

¹ Business Operations data includes NACE R92, R93, S95 and S96 whereas Business Demography data excludes these.

² Business Operations data includes banks and insurance companies only whereas Business Demography data includes all financial enterprises.

Source: CSO Business Demography and Structural Business Surveys.

Chapter 3

Performance Indicators

The performance of business in Ireland in 2009 was examined using a number of performance indicators. The structural business surveys¹ were used to compile the data.

Labour productivity, personnel costs as a percentage of gross value added and enterprise profitability were analysed. The contribution of the 50 best performing enterprises was also examined.

Turnover per person engaged and gross value added per person engaged

Turnover per person engaged and gross value added per person engaged are simple measures of labour productivity. These indicators for each of the employment size classes² as well as for all enterprises combined are presented in Figure 3.1.

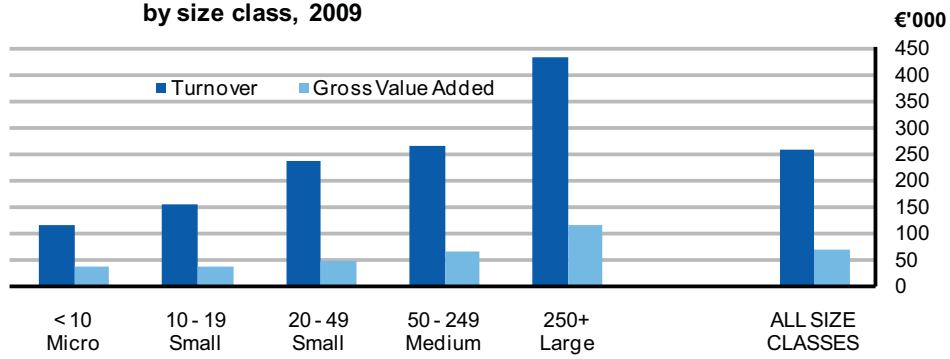
In 2009, turnover per person engaged for all enterprises was just over €260,000 while gross value added per person engaged was almost €70,000. When these indicators were examined by employment size class, there was a strong upward trend from the small enterprises to the medium/large enterprises. *See Figure 3.1.*

Turnover per person engaged for micro enterprises was just over €116,000 while for large enterprises the figure was almost €432,000. Gross value added per person engaged for micro enterprises was just over €40,000 while for large enterprises the figure was almost €118,000.

¹ The surveys used were Census of Industrial Production (CIP), Building & Construction Inquiry (BCI) and Annual Services Inquiry (ASI). Financial & Insurance Activities were excluded from this analysis.

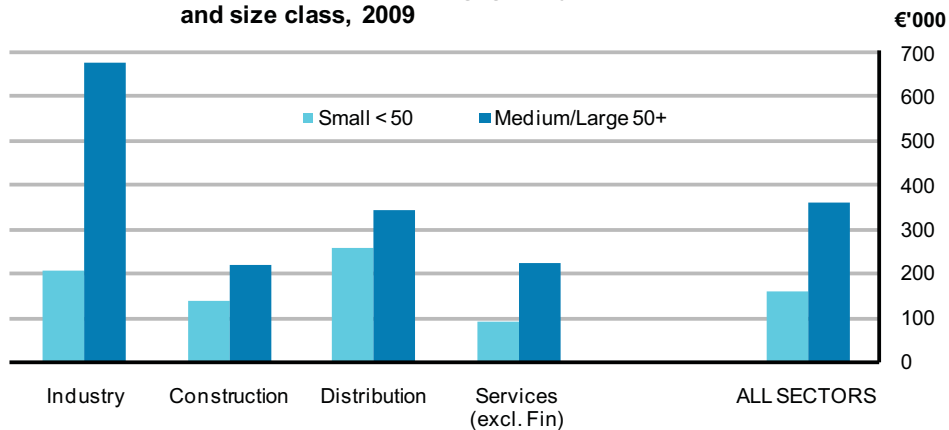
² See Appendix 3 for size class definitions.

Figure 3.1 Turnover and gross value added per person engaged by size class, 2009



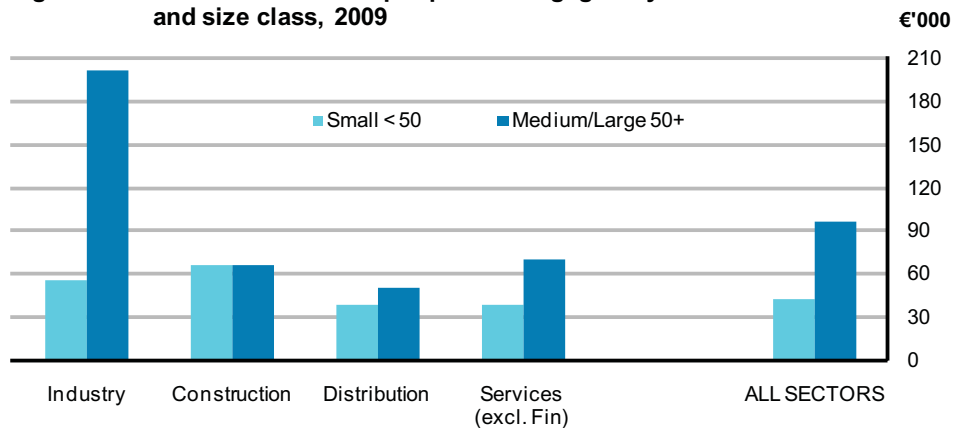
In 2009, each broad sector had a higher turnover per person engaged in medium/large enterprises compared with small enterprises. This trend was most evident in Industry where medium/large enterprises had a turnover per person engaged of almost €680,000, whereas small enterprises had a turnover per person engaged of just over €205,000. Although the gap between the two size classes was less in the other broad sectors, there was still a sizeable difference for Services. Medium/large enterprises in Services had a turnover per person engaged of almost €223,000, whereas small enterprises had a turnover per person engaged of almost €92,000. See Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2 Turnover per person engaged by sector and size class, 2009



The results for gross value added per person engaged were similar to the results for turnover per person engaged. Again, Industry had the largest gap between the two size classes, where medium/large enterprises had a gross value added per person engaged of over €201,000, while the figure for small enterprises was over €56,000. See Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3 Gross value added per person engaged by sector and size class, 2009

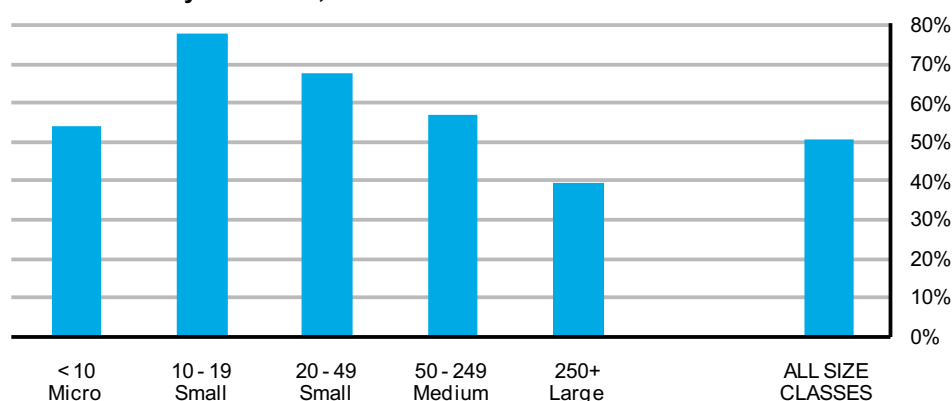


Personnel costs as a percentage of gross value added

Personnel costs include wages and taxes as well as both employee and employer social security contributions. When combined with gross operating surplus, it is possible to calculate gross value added³. The proportion of gross value added that is paid by enterprises in the form of personnel costs, by each of the detailed size classes, is presented here. See *Figure 3.4*.

In 2009, 50.5% of gross value added was paid in personnel costs across all enterprises⁴. With the exception of large enterprises, each size class paid over half of gross value added in personnel costs. The small enterprises with between 10 and 19 persons engaged paid the largest share at 78.2%, whereas large enterprises paid approximately half that figure at 39.7%. The corresponding figure for micro enterprises was 54.2%. See *Figure 3.4*.

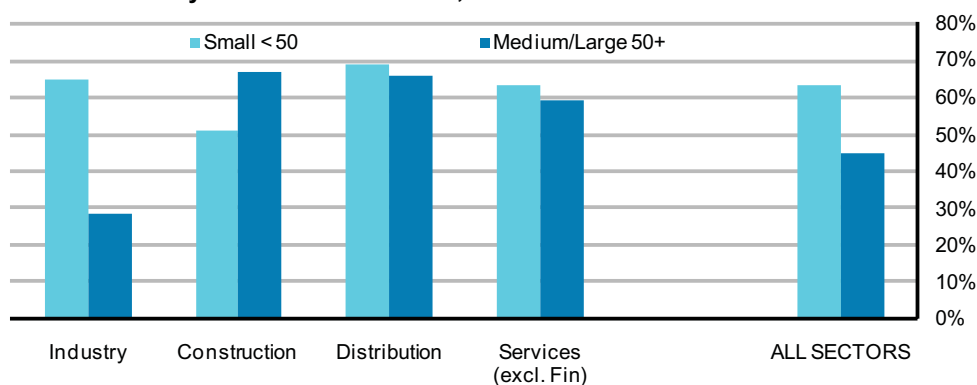
Figure 3.4 Personnel costs as a percentage of gross value added by size class, 2009



With the exception of Construction, in each sector a lower proportion of gross value added was paid in personnel costs in medium/large enterprises compared to small enterprises. Industry dominated this trend where the medium/large enterprises paid out just 28.3% of gross value added in personnel costs, whereas the small enterprises paid out 64.5%. See *Figure 3.5*.

Construction was different to the other sectors in that medium/large enterprises paid 66.7% in personnel costs, compared to small enterprises which spent 51.1% of their total gross value added on personnel costs. See *Figure 3.5*.

Figure 3.5 Personnel costs as a percentage of gross value added by sector and size class, 2009



³ See Appendix 2 for variable definitions.

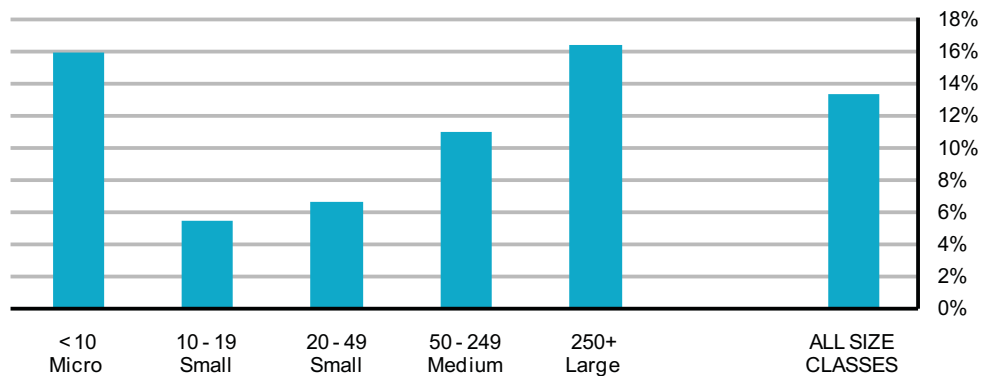
⁴ This percentage was marginally higher than the percentage quoted in Table 2.1 as the Financial & Insurance Services sector was excluded from Figure 3.4.

Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover

Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover is a measure of profitability for an enterprise and is presented here for each of the detailed size classes. See Figure 3.6.

For all enterprises in the business economy, 13.3% of turnover was reported as operating surplus but there were large variations across the employment size classes. In small enterprises with between 10 and 19 persons engaged only 5.5% of turnover was recorded as operating surplus, while in large enterprises 16.4% of turnover was recorded as operating surplus. Micro enterprises displayed different characteristics to other small enterprises with 15.9% of turnover being recorded as operating surplus. See Figure 3.6.

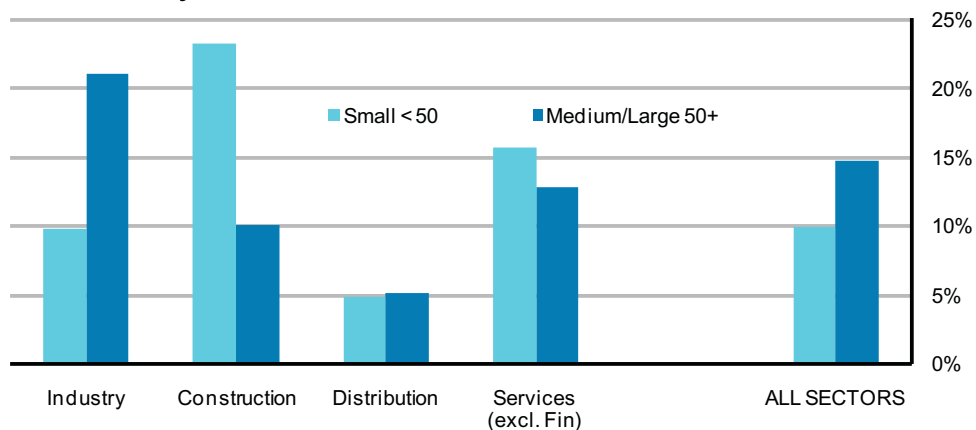
Figure 3.6 Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover by size class, 2009



In Industry, there was a large gap in profitability between the medium/large enterprises, which recorded a figure of 21.2%, and small enterprises, which recorded a figure of 9.8%. See Figure 3.7.

In Construction, small enterprises were more profitable, showing a gross operating surplus of 23.4% compared to 10.1% for medium/large enterprises. In Distribution, where the levels of profitability were lowest, there was very little difference between small enterprises and medium/large enterprises, with all size classes reporting a gross operating surplus of approximately 5.0%. In Services, small enterprises with a gross operating surplus of 15.7% were again more profitable than medium/large enterprises where the margin was 12.9%. See Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.7 Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover by sector and size class, 2009



Contribution of 50 best-performing enterprises by gross value added

The best-performing enterprises were chosen based on the size of gross value added generated.

The 50 best-performing enterprises in all sectors accounted for 30.2% of total turnover, 37.2% of total gross value added and 59.4% of total gross operating surplus. *See Table 3.1.*

Industry stands out in terms of its reliance on a small number of high-performing enterprises. The 50 best-performing enterprises in Industry accounted for the majority of all three main indicators with 62.5% of total turnover, 71.7% of total gross value added and 88.5% of total gross operating surplus. *See Table 3.1.*

The 50 best-performing enterprises in Construction accounted for 28.7% of total turnover and 52.3% of total gross value added. These enterprises accounted for a particularly large proportion of total gross operating surplus at 99.0% due to significant losses incurred by other Construction enterprises in 2009. *See Table 3.1.*

Table 3.1 Contribution of 50 best-performing enterprises¹ by sector, 2009

					€m
	Industry	Construction	Distribution	Services ²	Total Business Economy ²
Business Economy					
Turnover	109,736	16,377	99,900	87,974	313,987
Gross value added	32,306	6,115	14,979	30,859	84,259
Gross operating surplus	22,148	2,529	4,910	12,118	41,704
%					
Contribution of Top 50 Enterprises					
Turnover	62.5	28.7	27.1	48.6	30.2
Gross value added	71.7	52.3	34.0	37.8	37.2
Gross operating surplus	88.5	99.0	58.0	56.3	59.4

¹ Based on Gross Value Added, within sector.

² Excl Financial and Insurance Services.

Source: CSO structural business surveys.

Chapter 4

Structural Breakdown by Size Class

The main indicators of active enterprises, persons engaged, turnover and gross value added are broken down by employment size class. See Appendix 3.

Business Demography

Active enterprises and persons engaged

Using the Business Demography data, it is possible to break down the number of active enterprises and the number of persons engaged into employment size classes. The majority of enterprises in the business economy at 90.4% were microenterprises with less than 10 persons engaged. A further 8.0% were other small enterprises with between 10 and 49 persons engaged. The remaining 1.5% were classified either as medium or large enterprises.

Micro enterprises employed 26.9% of persons engaged in the business economy while other small enterprises with between 10 and 49 persons engaged accounted for a further 23.5%.

The 1.5% of enterprises that were classified as medium or large accounted for the remaining 49.6% of persons engaged. Large enterprises accounted for only 0.2% of all enterprises but had 30.8% of total persons engaged. See *Table 4.1 and Figures 4.1 and 4.2*.

Figure 4.1 Number of active enterprises by size class for all sectors

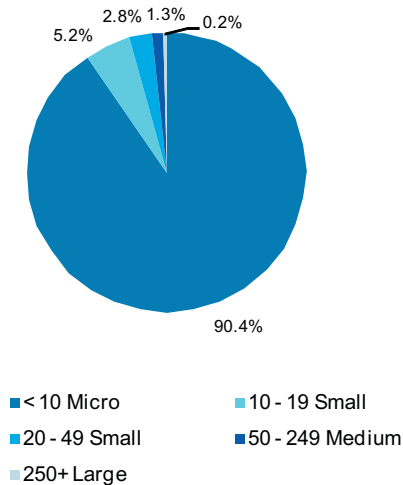
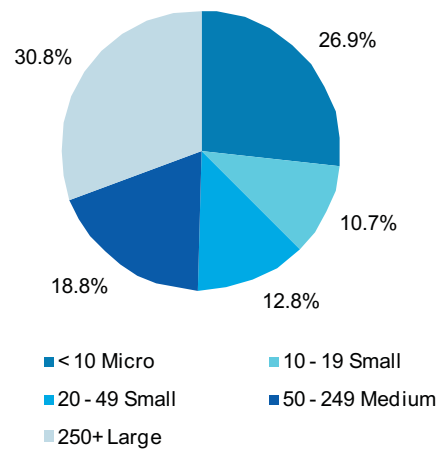


Figure 4.2 Number of persons engaged by size class for all sectors



In Industry, 4.9% of enterprises were classified as either medium or large and these accounted for 70.7% of total persons engaged. In the Financial & Insurance Activities sector, 3.1% of enterprises were classified as either medium or large and these accounted for 81.8% of total persons engaged.

Construction differed somewhat from the overall business economy in that micro enterprises accounted for the majority of active enterprises at 96.1%, while also accounting for the majority of persons engaged at 60.1%. In fact, only 16.9% of persons engaged in the Construction sector worked in medium or large enterprises. See *Table 4.1*.

Table 4.1 Number of active enterprises and persons engaged by sector and size class, 2009

Class Size												No.	
	Industry		Construction		Distribution		Services		Financial & Insurance		Total Business Economy		
	Active Enterprises	Persons Engaged	Active Enterprises	Persons Engaged	Active Enterprises	Persons Engaged	Active Enterprises	Persons Engaged	Active Enterprises	Persons Engaged	Active Enterprises	Persons Engaged	
Small													
<10 Micro	11,726	24,804	43,221	74,984	37,963	90,192	82,881	152,943	4,408	7,610	180,199	350,533	
10-19	1,040	14,262	1,100	14,473	3,655	49,038	4,251	56,806	314	4,206	10,360	138,785	
20-49	808	24,342	486	14,245	1,792	52,475	2,368	70,233	176	5,216	5,630	166,511	
Medium													
50-249	564	57,737	147	13,399	643	57,920	1,119	105,059	98	11,008	2,571	245,123	
Large													
250+	135	95,382	16	7,673	90	90,387	180	142,336	60	65,352	481	401,130	
All sizes													
All	14,273	216,527	44,970	124,774	44,143	340,012	90,799	527,377	5,056	93,392	199,241	1,302,082	

Source: Business Demography

Business Operations

Turnover and gross value added

The financial variables of turnover and gross value added are analysed in terms of the employment size classes using the business survey data. Enterprises are classified by employment size classes based on the number of persons engaged provided on the business survey forms. This is in contrast to the Business Demography data provided in Table 4.1 where the number of persons engaged was taken from administrative sources. The Financial & Insurance Activities sector was not included in this analysis due to the unavailability of persons engaged data on the relevant survey forms.

Medium and large enterprises were dominant in terms of both turnover and gross value added. Large enterprises accounted for 48.1% of turnover and 48.9% of gross value added while medium enterprises accounted for 21.5% of turnover and 20.6% of gross value added. See Table 4.2 and Figures 4.3 and 4.4.

In contrast to the Business Demography data, micro enterprises were not as significant in terms of turnover and gross value added. Micro enterprises accounted for 11.4% of turnover and 14.7% of gross value added while other small enterprises accounted for 19.0% of turnover and 15.8% of gross value added. See Table 4.2 and Figures 4.3 and 4.4.

Figure 4.3 Turnover by size class for all sectors

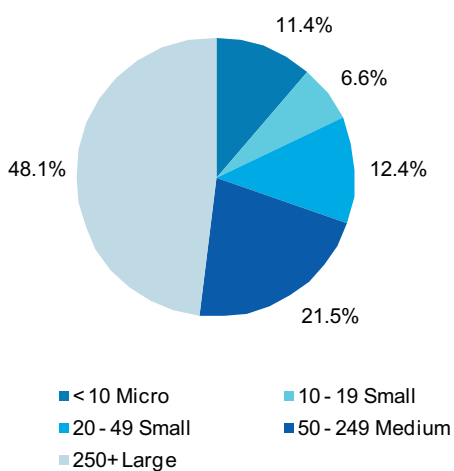
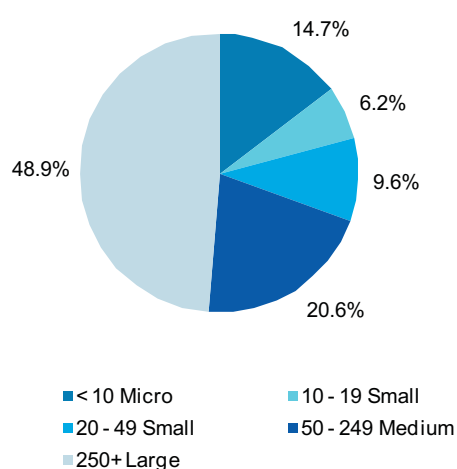


Figure 4.4 Gross value added by size class for all sectors



In Industry, micro and the other small enterprises only accounted for 9.3% of turnover and 8.7% of gross value added. This was in contrast to the other sectors in the business economy where micro and other small enterprises were more prominent in terms of generating turnover and gross value added. In Construction, micro and the other small enterprises accounted for 40.1% of turnover and 51.5% of gross value added. In Distribution, micro and other small enterprises accounted for 49.9% of turnover and 50.6% of gross value added. In Services, micro and other small enterprises accounted for 32.6% of turnover and 39.5% of gross value added. See Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Turnover and gross value added broken down by sector and size class, 2009

€m

Class Size	Industry		Construction		Distribution		Services ¹		Total Business Economy ¹	
	Turnover	Gross Value Added	Turnover	Gross Value Added	Turnover	Gross Value Added	Turnover	Gross Value Added	Turnover	Gross Value Added
Small										
<10 Micro	2,472	845	3,646	2,196	15,301	2,803	14,337	6,562	35,756	12,406
10-19	2,196	602	535	207	11,787	1,894	6,247	2,562	20,765	5,265
20-49	5,524	1,358	2,392	749	22,804	2,883	8,085	3,070	38,805	8,060
Medium										
50-249	23,645	6,298	5,268	2,067	25,105	3,358	13,515	5,600	67,533	17,323
Large										
250+	75,899	23,203	4,536	896	24,904	4,041	45,791	13,067	151,130	41,207
All sizes										
All	109,736	32,306	16,377	6,115	99,900	14,979	87,974	30,859	313,987	84,259

¹ Excludes Financial & Insurance Activities.

Source: CSO structural business surveys.

Chapter 5

Detailed Business Sectors

The broad business sectors that were presented in previous chapters have been broken into fifteen detailed sectors, based on the NACE Rev. 2 sectoral classification. *See Appendix 3.*

Business Demography

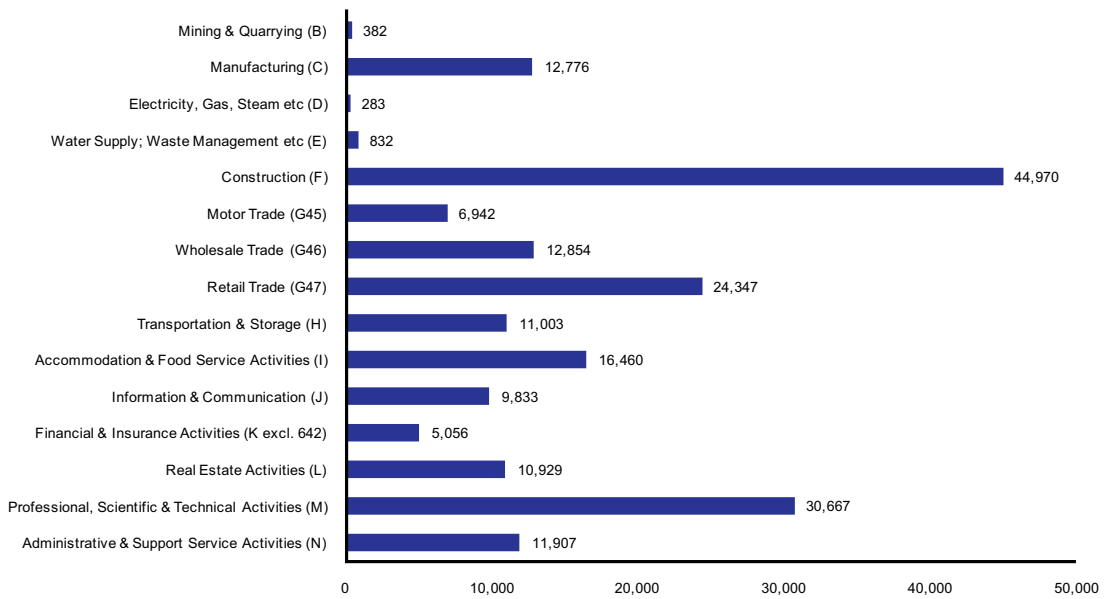
Number of active enterprises

There were over 199,000 active enterprises in 2009. Of the fifteen sectors, Construction was the largest with almost 45,000 enterprises. This was followed by the Professional, Scientific & Technical sector with almost 31,000 enterprises. This sector includes the following activities; legal and accounting, architectural & engineering, scientific research & development, advertising & market research and veterinary services.

The sectors with the smallest number of active enterprises were Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply with 283 enterprises, Mining & Quarrying with 382 enterprises and Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities with 832 enterprises.

The Distribution sector (Section G), which had just over 44,000 enterprises has been split into three sub-sectors, namely Motor Trade (G45), Wholesale Trade (G46) and Retail Trade (G47). The Retail Trade sector with over 24,000 enterprises was nearly double the size of the Wholesale Trade sector which had almost 13,000 enterprises, while the Motor Trade sector was the smallest part of this group with approximately 7,000 enterprises. *See Figure 5.1.*

Figure 5.1 Number of enterprises by detailed sector, 2009



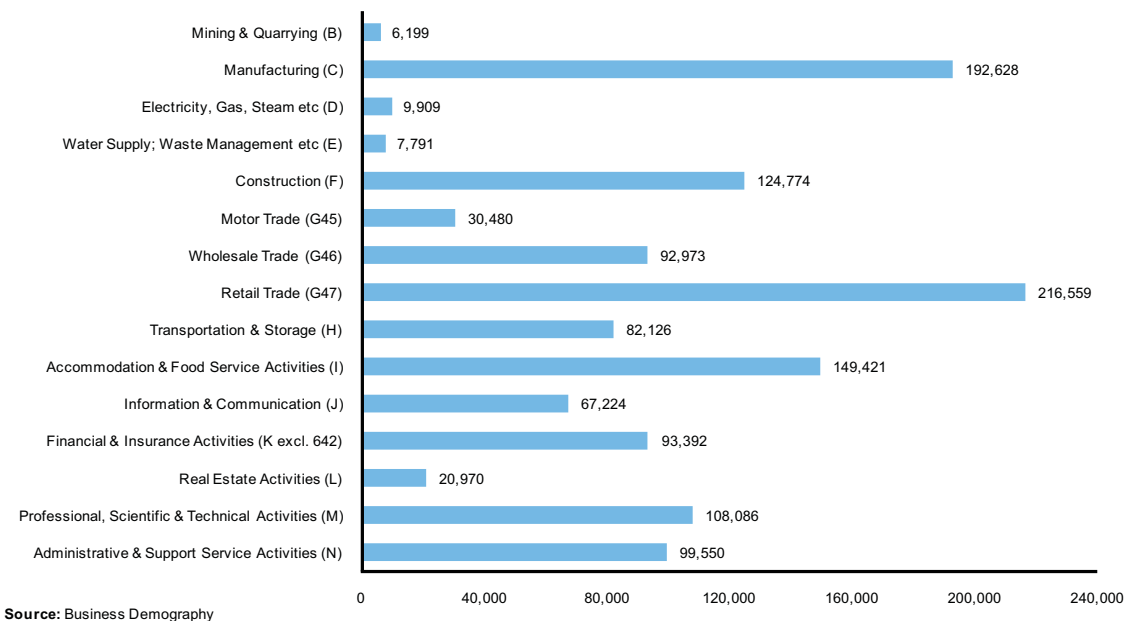
Source: Business Demography

Number of persons engaged

The total number of persons engaged across all business sectors was over 1.3 million. The largest employer was the Retail Trade sector with approximately 217,000 persons engaged. This was followed by Manufacturing with almost 193,000 persons engaged, Accommodation & Food Service Activities with over 149,000 and Construction with nearly 125,000.

There were a number of sectors that had approximately 100,000 persons engaged, which included Wholesale Trade, Financial & Insurance Activities, Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities and Administrative & Support Service Activities. See Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2 Number of persons engaged by detailed sector, 2009



Source: Business Demography

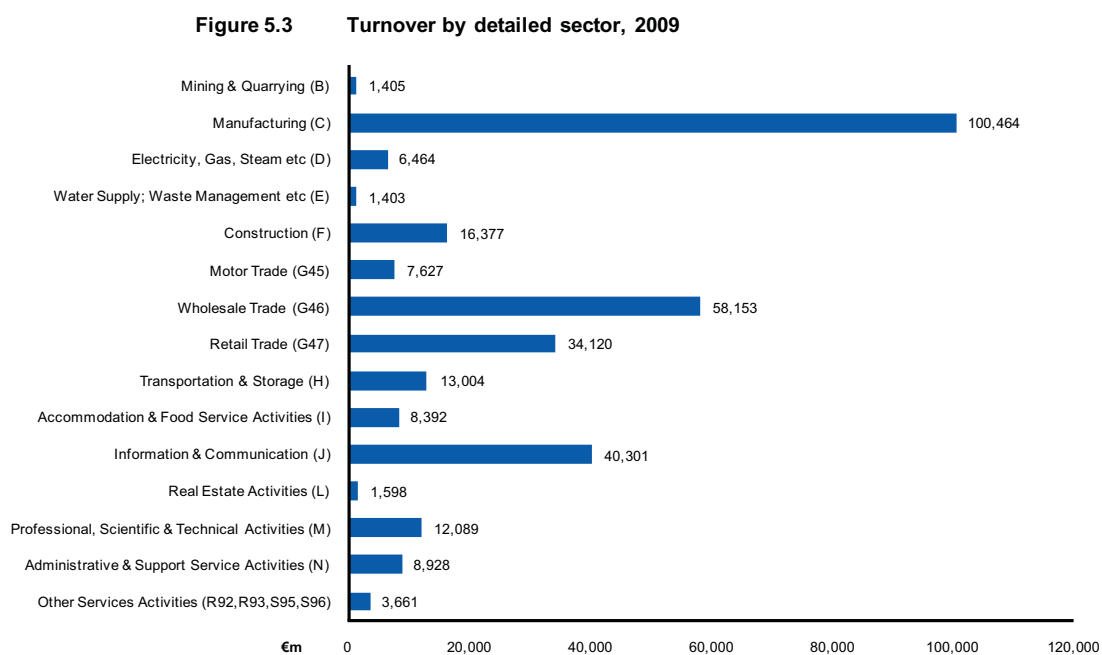
Business Operations

Structural business surveys are used to analyse the financial data for the detailed sectors. Turnover and gross value added are presented in absolute terms and on a per person engaged basis. The profitability of the individual sectors is also analysed using gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover.

The Financial & Insurance Activities sector is not included in this section, while the Other Service Activities sector (NACE Rev. 2 - R92, R93, S95 and S96) which did not appear in the Business Demography data is included.

Turnover and gross value added

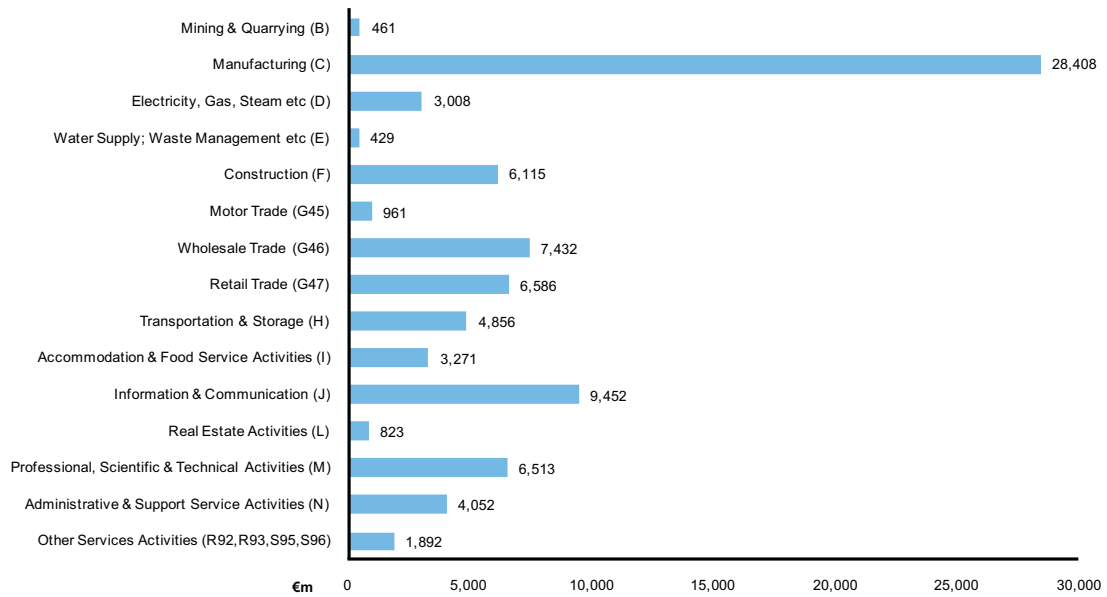
The Manufacturing sector dominated turnover within the business economy with €100.5 billion in sales in 2009. This was followed by Wholesale Trade at €58.2 billion. The Information & Communication sector, which includes publishing activities (eg software publishing), broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming & consultancy and information service activities had a turnover of €40.3 billion, while the turnover for Retail Trade was €34.1 billion. See *figure 5.3*.



Source: CSO structural business surveys

Manufacturing again led the way in terms of gross value added with €28.4 billion. This was followed by Information & Communication with just under €9.5 billion, while Wholesale Trade recorded gross value added worth €7.4 billion. The Construction, Retail Trade and Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities sectors each reported gross value added of between €6.0 billion and €7.0 billion. See *figure 5.4*.

Figure 5.4 Gross value added by detailed sector, 2009



Source: CSO structural business surveys

Turnover per person engaged

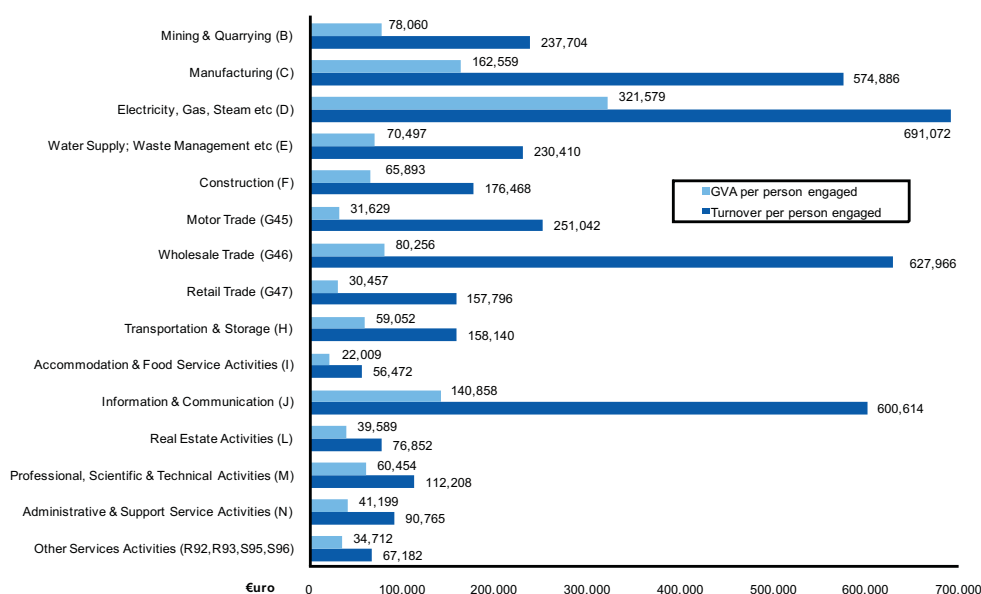
Although a small sector, Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply was able to generate the highest turnover per person engaged at over €691,000. Three other sectors also generated large turnover per person engaged; these were Wholesale Trade with €628,000, Information & Communication with €601,000 and Manufacturing with €575,000.

The sector that generated the least turnover per person engaged was Accommodation & Food Service Activities at over €56,000. See Figure 5.5.

Gross value added per person engaged

Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply generated the most value added per person engaged at €322,000. The next largest figure was recorded by Manufacturing at €163,000. The sectors that generated the least value added per person engaged were Accommodation & Food Service Activities at €22,000 and Retail Trade at €30,000. The Motor Trade sector had gross value added per person engaged of €32,000, while the corresponding figure for Other Service Activities was €35,000. See Figure 5.5.

Figure 5.5 Turnover and gross value added per person engaged by detailed sector, 2009



Source: CSO structural business surveys

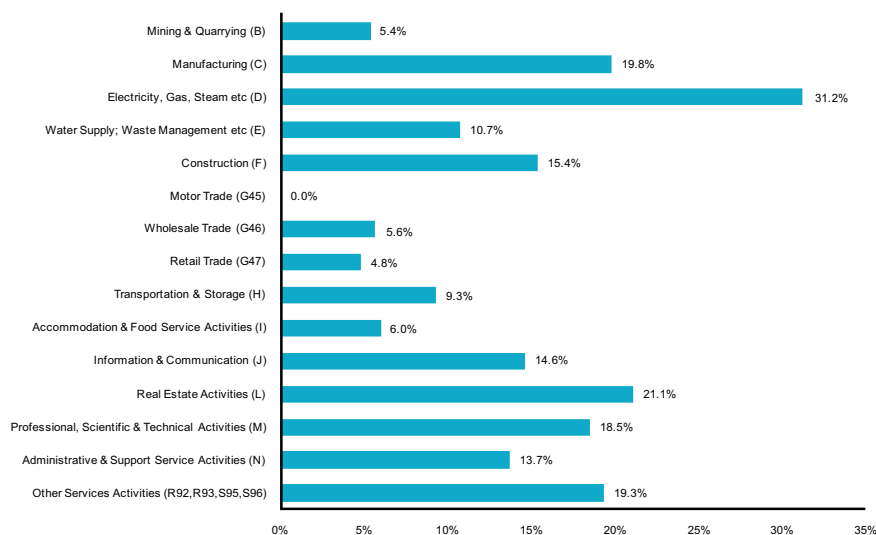
Profitability

Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover is a measure of profitability.

The Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply sector was by far the most profitable recording 31.2% of turnover as operating surplus. This was followed by a number of sectors that recorded an operating surplus of approximately 20.0% of turnover; these were Real Estate Activities, Manufacturing, Other Services Activities and Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities.

The least profitable sector was Motor Trade which did not record an operating surplus in 2009. Other sectors that recorded low profitability were Mining & Quarrying, Wholesale Trade and Accommodation & Food Service Activities, which all reported a gross operating surplus of between 5.0% and 6.0%. Retail Trade showed a gross operating surplus of 4.8%. See Figure 5.6.

Figure 5.6 Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover by detailed sector, 2009



Source: CSO structural business surveys

Chapter 6

Nationality of Ownership

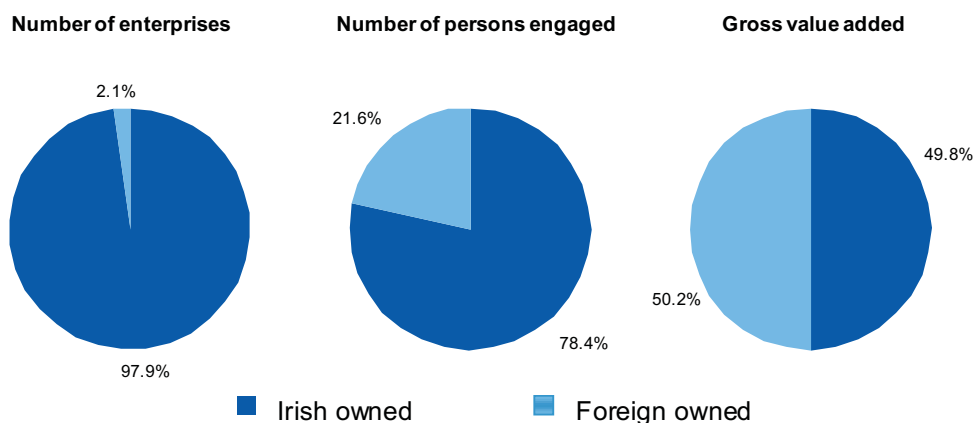
The nationality of ownership results for industrial enterprises were sourced from the Census of Industrial Production, which surveys all industrial enterprises with three or more persons engaged. The results for Construction, Distribution and Services were sourced from sample surveys (Building & Construction Inquiry and the Annual Services Inquiry) and therefore the results are estimates. In the absence of a register of foreign-owned enterprises for these sectors, the grossing methodology used to estimate data on nationality of ownership involved some degree of uncertainty. However, as the data presented here is at an aggregate level, this uncertainty has been minimised.

To protect confidentiality, the Manufacturing subsector (NACE Section C) was used instead of Industry (NACE Sections B - E). In terms of turnover, Manufacturing represented 91.6% of Industry.

Foreign versus domestic ownership

It was estimated that 2.1% of enterprises included in the structural business surveys were foreign-owned in 2009¹. These foreign-owned enterprises accounted for 21.6% of persons engaged and 50.2% of gross value added. See Figure 6.1.

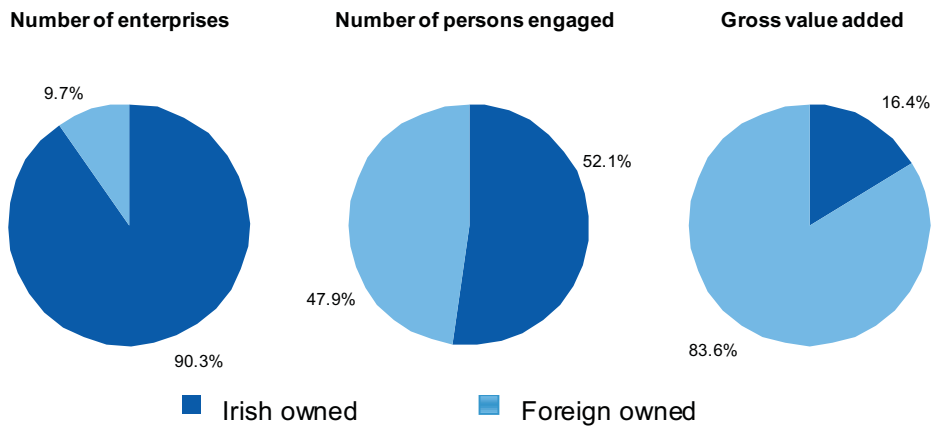
Figure 6.1 Nationality of ownership for all sectors



¹ This estimate should not be applied to the Business Demography data which are taken from administrative sources.

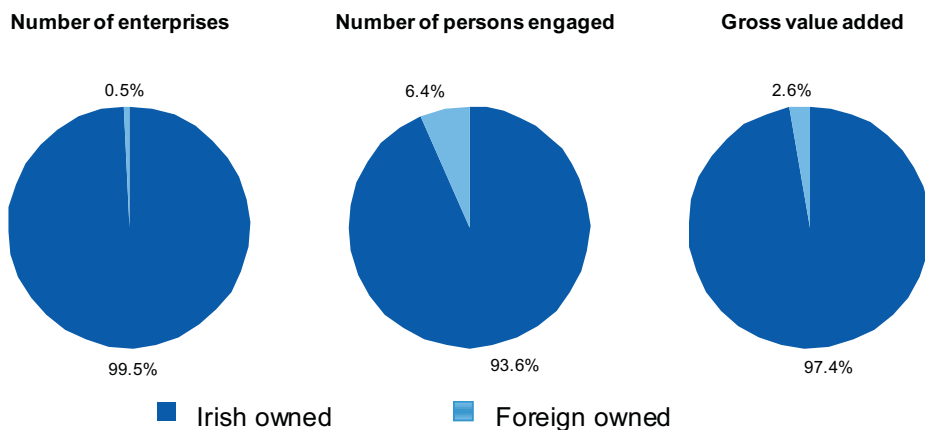
Manufacturing, in particular, was dominated by foreign-owned enterprises in 2009 with 9.7% of enterprises accounting for 47.9% of persons engaged and 83.6% of gross value added. See *Figure 6.2*.

Figure 6.2 Nationality of ownership for manufacturing



Construction is not a sector that is overly characterised by foreign-owned enterprises. It was estimated that 0.5% of enterprises in Construction were foreign-owned in 2009, which accounted for 6.4% of persons engaged and 2.6% of gross value added. See *Figure 6.3*.

Figure 6.3 Nationality of ownership for construction



Distribution and Services showed a similar profile in terms of the proportions of the main indicators accounted for by foreign-owned enterprises. A very low proportion of enterprises in Distribution, 3.0%, accounted for 20.9% of persons engaged and 36.5% of gross value added. Services showed a similar breakdown, 2.0% of enterprises had 16.6% of persons engaged and 35.5% of gross value added. See *Figures 6.4 and 6.5*.

Figure 6.4 Nationality of ownership for distribution

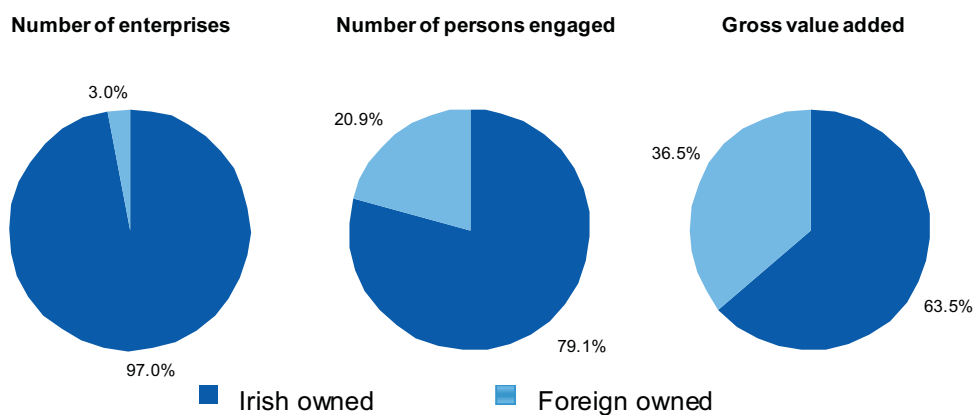
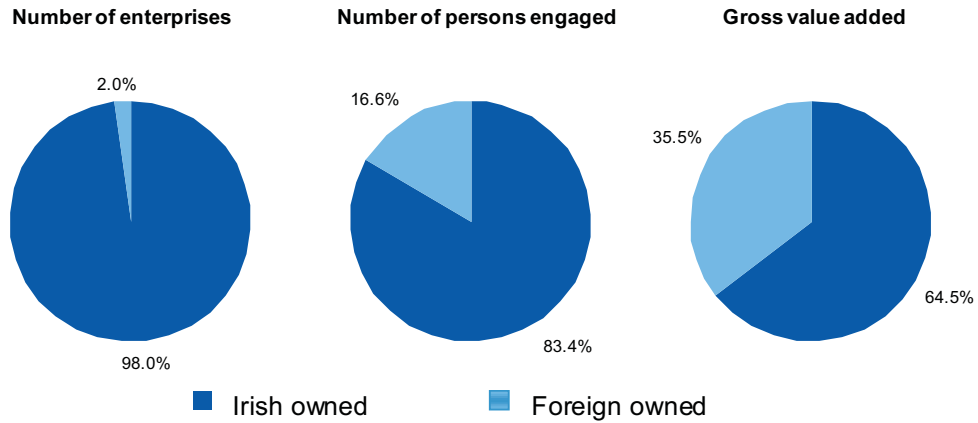


Figure 6.5 Nationality of ownership for services



Intra-EU versus Extra-EU

Further detail in relation to turnover and gross value added for foreign owned enterprises by intra-EU (owned by entities inside the EU) and extra-EU (owned by entities outside the EU) are presented here.

Of the €79.3 billion in turnover accounted for by foreign-owned enterprises in Manufacturing, €62.1 billion or 78.3% was generated from enterprises that were owned by entities outside the EU. The equivalent values for Distribution and Services were 59.7% and 79.9% respectively. *See Table 6.1.*

Of the €23.8 billion in gross value added accounted for by foreign-owned enterprises in Manufacturing, €21.5 billion or 90.5% was generated from enterprises that were owned by entities outside the EU. The corresponding figures for Distribution and Services were 47.8% and 68.1% respectively.

Irish-owned enterprises were more dependent on the Distribution and Services sectors compared to foreign-owned enterprises. Of the €145.3 billion in total turnover generated by Irish-owned enterprises, €109.3 billion or 75.2% was generated by Distribution and Services. The equivalent percentage for foreign-owned enterprises was 49.3%. *See Table 6.1.*

Table 6.1 Nationality of ownership - Turnover and Gross Value Added, 2009

	€m				
	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution	Services (ex. Fin)	All sectors
Turnover					
Irish-owned	21,138	14,842	65,492	43,797	145,269
Foreign-owned					
Intra-EU	17,196	n/a	13,882	8,900	
Extra-EU	62,130	n/a	20,526	35,277	
Total foreign	79,326	1,535	34,408	44,177	159,446
Total	100,464	16,377	99,900	87,974	304,715
Gross Value Added					
Irish-owned	4,650	5,955	9,515	19,894	40,014
Foreign-owned					
Intra-EU	2,258	n/a	2,854	3,500	
Extra-EU	21,499	n/a	2,609	7,465	
Total foreign	23,757	160	5,463	10,965	40,345
Total	28,407	6,115	14,978	30,859	80,359

Source: CSO structural business surveys

Chapter 7

Financial Sector

The Financial & Insurance Activities sector (NACE Section K) has traditionally been excluded from the Structural Business Statistics arising from difficulties in generating definitions for production value, gross value added and gross operating surplus. However, these definitions have been developed over the last number of years at European level. The data here represents the ongoing development work by the CSO for the compilation of Structural Business Statistics for the Financial sector.

The objective behind producing Structural Business Statistics for the Financial sector is to complete the coverage of the business economy in Ireland and to allow meaningful comparisons with other business sectors such as Industry and Services.

The Financial sector is described by NACE Section K. It includes:

- K64 – Financial Service Activities except Insurance & Pension Funding.
- K65 – Insurance, Reinsurance & Pension Funding.
- K66 – Activities Auxiliary to Financial Services & Insurance Activity.

The first category (K64) is dominated by credit institutions which in Ireland are banks and credit unions. However, it also includes activities of holding companies, investment funds and other financial service activities.

The second category (K65) includes life insurance companies, non-life insurance companies and reinsurance companies as well as pension funds.

The last category (K66) is the most diverse category and includes all financial auxiliaries including brokerage firms, insurance agents and fund management activities.

The Business Operations data presented for the Financial sector in Chapter 2 of this report covers banks, life insurance, non-life insurance and reinsurance. The detailed calculations of the main indicators for these enterprises are presented here. The calculations are based on an accounting framework where the income and expenditure for the reference year 2009 are analysed in detail. See *Tables 7.1 and 7.2*.

Banks

In 2009, interest receivable for all resident banks in Ireland¹ was €30.3 billion which comprised of €21.3 billion in interest from loans and deposits and €9.0 billion in interest from securities held as assets. When commissions and other operating income were included, total income for banks in Ireland was €34.5 billion. See *Table 7.1*.

Interest payable from resident banks was €23.7 billion which comprised €18.2 billion in interest paid for loans and deposits and €5.5 billion in interest paid to holders of issued securities.

Production value for banks was €10.8 billion which was calculated by subtracting interest payable from total income.

Gross value added for banks was €7.3 billion which was calculated by subtracting non-labour operating expenses from production value.

Gross operating surplus was €5.0 billion in 2009 which was calculated by subtracting personnel costs from gross value added. This was the amount of money that was earned by banks through their normal operations which was used to fund the operation of the business, meet tax obligations, pay out dividends, or to meet the cost of write-downs on the value of loans advanced to customers.

Please note that a definition of turnover does not exist for banks at European level, therefore for the purposes of this report, turnover is equal to production value. Also, the concept of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)² is not used in Structural Business Statistics.

¹ In 2009, there were 79 resident banks in Ireland (48 licensed banks and 31 branches of foreign banks).

² In the System of National Accounts, FISIM is used to estimate the value of the services provided by financial intermediaries such as banks.

Table 7.1 Production account and generation of income for all banks, 2009

	€m
All interest receivable	30,270
Interest receivable from securities	8,960
Interest receivable from loans and deposits	21,310
Commissions receivable	1,683
Other operating income	2,555
All Income	34,508
All Interest payable and similar charges	23,729
Interest payable linked to securities	5,498
Interest payable linked to loans and deposits	18,232
Production value¹ excluding value adjustments and profits from affiliates	10,779
Interest Margin ²	6,541
Commissions payable	914
Other administrative expenses (other than labour costs)	486
Other operating charges	2,063
Gross value added at factor cost³	7,316
Personnel costs	2,354
Gross operating surplus at factor cost⁴	4,963

¹ All income less all interest payable and similar charges.

² All interest received less all interest payable and similar charges.

³ Production value less commissions payable, other administrative expenses (other than labour costs) and other operating expenses.

⁴ Gross value added less personnel costs.

Source: CSO/Central Bank survey of credit institutions.

Insurance

Gross premiums earned, which is defined as turnover in Structural Business Statistics, amounted to €34.6 billion in 2009 for all insurance companies in Ireland². Other sources of income included portfolio investment income of €4.2 billion and income from the provision of other services of €1.7 billion. See *Table 7.2*.

Gross claims incurred by insurance companies in Ireland were €25.1 billion.

The change in capital gains plus the change in life insurance provisions amounted to €-3.6 billion. This comprised positive capital gains of €10.1 billion and negative changes to life insurance provisions of €-13.7 billion. Note that an increase in the technical provisions on the balance sheet of an insurance company leads to an expense being recorded on the profit and loss account. This is what occurred with the negative changes in life insurance provisions.

Production value amounted to €11.8 billion for all insurance companies in 2009. Production value for insurance companies is defined as gross premiums earned (or turnover), plus total portfolio investment income, plus other services produced, plus capital gains and provisions, minus gross claims incurred.

Gross value added for insurance companies was €3.6 billion which was calculated by subtracting non-labour operating expenses from production value. These expenses included the gross value of reinsurance services received (outward reinsurance minus inward reinsurance) of €1.6 billion and other intermediate consumption (eg commissions, brokerage, fronting fees etc) of €6.5 billion.

Gross operating surplus for insurance companies was €2.9 billion in 2009 which was calculated by subtracting personnel costs from gross value added.

² In 2009, there were 63 life companies, 151 non-life companies, and 130 reinsurance companies.

Table 7.2 Production account and generation of income for all insurance companies, 2009

	€m
Gross premiums earned	34,592
Portfolio investment income	4,182
Investment income - Technical a/c	3,293
Investment income - Non-Technical a/c	887
Other services produced	1,736
Fees receiveable (commissions etc)	879
Other income - Technical a/c	859
Gross claims incurred	25,104
Gross claims payments	25,417
Gross change in the provision for outstanding claims	-314
Capital gains and provisions	-3,644
Capital gains/losses realised & unrealised	10,066
Gross change in life insurance provision	-13,709
Production value¹	11,762
Gross value of reinsurance services received	1,620
Other intermediate consumption	6,530
Gross value added at factor cost²	3,612
Personnel Costs	710
Gross operating surplus³	2,903

¹ Includes gross premium earned, portfolio investment income, other services produced, capital gains and provisions less gross claims incurred.

² Production value less gross value of reinsurance services received and other intermediate consumption.

³ Gross value added at factor cost less personnel costs.

Source: CSO Balance of Payments surveys of insurance corporations.

Summary

By amalgamating the data for banks and insurance, it was possible to produce key indicators which can then be used to compare the Financial sector with other business sectors in the economy. See *Table 7.3*.

Table 7.3 Summary of main indicators for banks and insurance, 2009

			€m
	Banks	Insurance	Total
Turnover	10,779	34,592	45,371
Production value	10,779	11,762	22,541
Gross value added	7,316	3,612	10,928
<i>of which</i>			
Gross operating surplus	4,963	2,903	7,866
Personnel costs	2,354	710	3,064

Source: CSO/Central Bank survey of credit institutions and CSO Balance of Payments surveys of insurance corporations.

Chapter 8

International Comparisons

Some international comparisons of the key characteristics of the business economy are presented here. These comparisons are possible as Structural Business Statistics are collected across most of the 27 countries within the European Union. The reference year used is 2008 as the most recent data for 2009 are incomplete for some large countries. The Eurostat website¹ was used as the source for all international comparisons.

Business Demography

Business Demography data is used to compile international comparisons for the number of active enterprises and the number of persons engaged in the broad sectors.

Active enterprises

Industry accounted for 7.0% of the total number of active enterprises in Ireland in 2008. Only Luxembourg had a smaller percentage of its enterprises engaged in Industry at 3.8% while Slovakia recorded the largest percentage at 18.1%. See *Table 8.1*.

Construction accounted for 26.5% of active enterprises in Ireland which was the largest percentage across all EU countries. This was due to Construction in Ireland being characterised by many small enterprises.

Distribution accounted for 21.3% of active enterprises in Ireland with only Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom recording a lower percentage.

There were approximately twice as many Services² enterprises in Ireland at 42.9% compared to Distribution enterprises. This was the case in many EU countries most notably in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands and Sweden.

Financial & Insurance Activities accounted for 2.3% of active enterprises in Ireland. Within all EU countries, less than 5% of enterprises were involved in this sector.

¹ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>

² Services covers NACE Sections H, I, J, L, M and N.

Number of persons engaged

Industry accounted for 16.6% of the total number of persons engaged in Ireland which was about half the percentage recorded in Germany. Only four countries, including the United Kingdom at 15.7%, had a lower percentage. See *Table 8.2*.

Construction accounted for 12.6% of the total number of persons engaged in Ireland while Distribution accounted for 25.1%. These proportions are consistent with many other EU countries.

Services accounted for 39.0% of the total number of persons engaged in Ireland. Germany, France and Italy recorded marginally lower percentages while the Netherlands recorded the largest percentage at 46.2%.

Financial & Insurance Activities accounted for 6.6% of the total number of persons engaged in Ireland. This was the third largest percentage across all EU countries but was about half the percentage recorded in Luxembourg at 13.9%.

Business Operations

The structural business surveys are used to compile international comparisons for turnover, gross value added per person engaged and profitability. See *Tables 8.3 to 8.5*.

The sectoral breakdown is somewhat different in these tables compared to the Business Demography data presented in *Tables 8.1 and 8.2*. Industry has been replaced by Manufacturing for confidentiality reasons and it is not possible to include the Financial & Insurance Activities sector.

Turnover

Total turnover in the EU in 2008 was €23,468 billion with Manufacturing accounting for 30.4% of this amount. In Ireland, Manufacturing accounted for 30.5% of total turnover. Germany recorded a percentage of 41.9% for Manufacturing while the United Kingdom recorded a figure of 18.4%. See *Table 8.3*.

Construction accounted for 9.2% of turnover in Ireland which was marginally higher than the EU27 average of 8.1%. Germany recorded the lowest percentage at 3.8%.

Distribution accounted for 33.9% of turnover in Ireland which was somewhat less than the EU27 average of 38.9%. Only Germany and Finland had lower percentages.

Services³ accounted for 26.4% of turnover in Ireland which was one of the largest percentages recorded in the EU27. Only Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom had higher percentages.

Gross value added per person engaged

Across all sectors combined, Ireland recorded the highest figure in the EU for gross value added per person engaged of €70,900. See *Table 8.4*.

In Manufacturing, gross value added per person engaged for the EU27 was €50,700 while the figure recorded in Ireland was about three times that amount at €155,900. The next closest

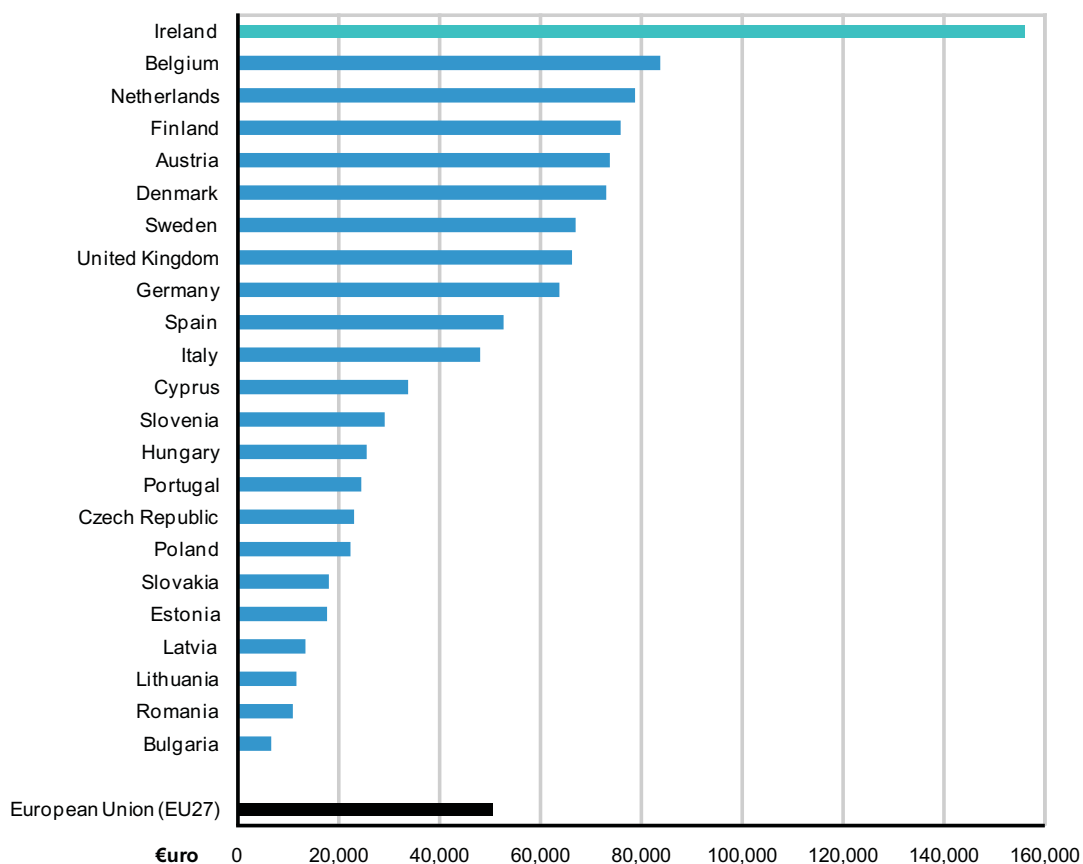
country was Belgium with gross value added per person engaged of €83,900. See Figure 8.1 and Table 8.4.

In Construction, gross value added per person engaged in Ireland was €67,400 with only the United Kingdom recording a higher figure at €70,000.

In Distribution, Ireland recorded a figure of €46,400 for gross value added per person engaged. Only Belgium, Sweden and Finland recorded figures higher than Ireland.

In Services, Ireland recorded the second highest figure for gross value added per person engaged at €58,300, with Belgium recording a figure of €60,000.

Figure 8.1 Gross value added per person engaged, Manufacturing, EU27 countries, 2008



Source: Eurostat - structural business surveys

Profitability

Across all sectors, Ireland recorded gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover of 12.1% which was higher than the EU average of 9.8%. Only the United Kingdom and Cyprus recorded higher profitability than Ireland. See Table 8.5.

In Manufacturing, Ireland was the most profitable country in the EU with a gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover of 20.0%. The next most profitable country was the United Kingdom at 13.2%.

In Construction, Ireland was the least profitable country in the EU recording a gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover of 2.0%. The EU average was 12.6%.

In Distribution, Ireland recorded a gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover of 5.2%. This was consistent with the EU average of 5.1%.

In Services, Ireland recorded a profitability rate of 15.2% which was less than the EU average of 18.8%. Germany recorded the highest profitability rate in Services at 25.3%.

Table 8.1 Share of active enterprises across broad sectors in selected EU countries, 2008

	Total active enterprises	Industry	Construction	Distribution	Services	Financial and insurance activities	All sectors
	000's	%	%	%	%	%	%
European Union (EU27)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	522	7.8	15.6	28.7	45.6	2.3	100.0
Bulgaria	271	11.6	7.8	45.4	34.2	1.0	100.0
Czech Republic	840	17.6	16.2	25.8	37.7	2.7	100.0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	2,972	10.4	12.9	24.5	50.1	2.2	100.0
Estonia	75	10.8	14.1	25.4	48.3	1.4	100.0
Ireland	203	7.0	26.5	21.3	42.9	2.3	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	3,287	8.1	20.5	27.1	42.0	2.2	100.0
France	2,670	9.1	17.7	27.5	43.2	2.4	100.0
Italy	4,054	11.8	15.9	30.5	39.9	1.9	100.0
Cyprus	59	12.0	18.3	33.1	33.7	2.9	100.0
Latvia	77	10.7	9.8	31.0	47.0	1.4	100.0
Lithuania	141	11.4	15.9	38.9	33.3	0.5	100.0
Luxembourg	26	3.8	11.3	26.4	53.8	4.7	100.0
Hungary	575	10.1	12.3	25.0	47.8	4.8	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	759	7.1	16.2	25.7	48.1	2.9	100.0
Austria	332	9.8	10.0	24.8	53.3	2.1	100.0
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	800	10.3	14.6	33.3	39.0	2.8	100.0
Romania	513	11.9	11.6	41.7	33.4	1.3	100.0
Slovenia	113	16.3	18.6	20.9	42.7	1.5	100.0
Slovakia	346	18.1	20.0	31.4	29.3	1.2	100.0
Finland	281	11.7	16.9	22.3	47.2	2.0	100.0
Sweden	636	9.3	13.0	20.9	55.4	1.3	100.0
United Kingdom	2,158	7.3	15.9	19.4	55.9	1.4	100.0

Source: Eurostat - business demography data

Table 8.2 Share of persons engaged across broad sectors in selected EU countries, 2008

	Total persons engaged	Industry	Construction	Distribution	Services	Financial and insurance activities	All sectors
	000's	%	%	%	%	%	%
European Union (EU27)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	2,697	23.2	10.1	22.6	39.2	4.8	100.0
Bulgaria	2,118	34.4	12.3	23.7	27.0	2.6	100.0
Czech Republic	4,263	38.7	9.6	19.4	:	:	100.0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	23,797	32.1	7.8	20.6	35.1	4.5	100.0
Estonia	495	29.7	12.6	22.0	33.1	2.6	100.0
Ireland	1,484	16.6	12.6	25.1	39.0	6.6	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	14,043	19.1	17.1	24.0	36.5	3.3	100.0
France	16,847	22.3	12.2	23.2	37.4	4.9	100.0
Italy	16,672	28.3	12.2	21.6	34.4	3.5	100.0
Cyprus	298	14.7	14.9	25.5	33.2	11.7	100.0
Latvia	719	23.2	12.7	27.0	33.6	3.5	100.0
Lithuania	1,126	26.5	14.5	27.8	29.2	2.0	100.0
Luxembourg	287	13.8	14.5	16.4	41.4	13.9	100.0
Hungary	2,745	30.6	8.7	21.7	35.2	3.8	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	6,357	15.5	8.3	25.3	46.2	4.8	100.0
Austria	2,856	24.0	10.2	23.4	37.8	4.6	100.0
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	3,409	24.2	15.1	24.3	33.2	3.2	100.0
Romania	4,531	36.6	12.5	23.6	24.8	2.6	100.0
Slovenia	675	37.5	13.6	17.7	27.6	3.5	100.0
Slovakia	1,706	35.2	10.4	23.3	29.0	2.3	100.0
Finland	1,502	29.4	11.4	19.4	36.5	3.3	100.0
Sweden	2,973	24.5	10.5	20.5	41.6	2.9	100.0
United Kingdom	19,601	15.7	8.6	24.3	45.8	5.7	100.0

Source: Eurostat - business demography data

Table 8.3 Share of turnover across broad sectors in EU27 countries, 2008

	Total Turnover	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution	Services (ex. Fin)	All sectors
	€b	%	%	%	%	%
European Union (EU27)	23,467.5	30.4	8.1	38.9	22.6	100.0
Belgium	837.2	31.6	6.2	43.2	19.0	100.0
Bulgaria	96.7	26.5	10.7	47.3	15.5	100.0
Czech Republic	391.6	36.7	9.0	35.2	19.1	100.0
Denmark	410.9	22.8	7.9	39.8	29.5	100.0
Germany	4,464.6	41.9	3.8	33.4	20.9	100.0
Estonia	40.8	20.7	11.0	46.3	22.0	100.0
Ireland	348.0	30.5	9.2	33.9	26.4	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	2,043.5	26.5	16.7	36.0	20.9	100.0
France	3,421.9	27.5	8.0	39.8	24.6	100.0
Italy	2,805.9	34.9	9.8	35.0	20.4	100.0
Cyprus	27.2	14.7	14.0	48.4	22.9	100.0
Latvia	46.2	15.1	12.7	49.4	22.9	100.0
Lithuania	63.5	26.6	10.0	44.7	18.8	100.0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	268.3	36.2	6.4	36.9	20.5	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1,251.4	24.8	8.0	44.1	23.1	100.0
Austria	555.9	29.3	7.3	40.1	23.2	100.0
Poland	769.8	32.7	8.1	43.3	16.0	100.0
Portugal	329.0	25.2	10.9	42.2	21.6	100.0
Romania	233.4	27.1	10.9	45.2	16.9	100.0
Slovenia	81.3	31.8	10.4	38.9	19.0	100.0
Slovakia	121.8	44.1	6.2	35.5	14.2	100.0
Finland	374.6	40.1	7.2	33.6	19.0	100.0
Sweden	635.6	30.2	7.3	35.3	27.1	100.0
United Kingdom	3,434.4	18.4	8.2	45.0	28.5	100.0

Source: Eurostat - business survey data

Table 8.4 Gross value added per person engaged across broad sectors in EU27 countries, 2008

€'000

	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution	Services (ex. Fin)	All sectors
European Union (EU27)	50.7	40.2	35.1	45.9	43.7
Belgium	83.9	49.3	54.9	60.0	63.0
Bulgaria	6.7	9.6	7.7	9.9	8.2
Czech Republic	23.2	18.1	20.4	24.9	22.6
Denmark	73.0	50.7	45.0	49.7	53.1
Germany	63.9	40.3	43.6	51.0	52.7
Estonia	17.8	16.5	17.4	20.1	18.3
Ireland	155.9	67.4	46.4	58.3	70.9
Greece	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	52.6	44.5	32.5	36.9	39.9
France	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	48.0	40.4	32.0	40.8	40.8
Cyprus	33.9	54.6	30.5	35.8	37.1
Latvia	13.4	14.8	13.7	17.8	15.3
Lithuania	11.6	13.3	11.5	13.9	12.5
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	25.5	12.6	15.3	16.6	18.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	78.8	56.9	44.7	45.0	50.7
Austria	73.8	56.5	45.1	55.4	57.6
Poland	22.3	19.4	16.6	20.8	19.9
Portugal	24.5	19.3	20.8	23.8	22.5
Romania	11.0	12.8	11.4	14.3	12.3
Slovenia	29.1	23.7	32.8	29.6	29.2
Slovakia	18.1	17.7	22.3	22.5	20.2
Finland	76.0	49.6	49.2	55.5	59.4
Sweden	66.8	49.0	48.1	56.8	56.7
United Kingdom	66.3	70.0	38.8	53.1	52.7

Source: Eurostat - business survey data

Table 8.5 Gross operating surplus as a percentage of turnover across broad sectors in EU countries, 2008

%

	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution	Services (ex. Fin)	All sectors
European Union (EU27)	8.3	12.6	5.1	18.8	9.8
Belgium	7.3	11.0	3.9	16.0	7.7
Bulgaria	7.8	15.6	5.5	21.8	9.7
Czech Republic	9.7	9.7	4.8	18.3	9.6
Denmark	9.7	8.0	4.1	12.7	8.2
Germany	6.6	9.4	6.1	25.3	10.5
Estonia	8.7	4.4	3.2	13.7	6.8
Ireland	20.0	2.0	5.2	15.2	12.1
Greece					
Spain	8.9	11.9	5.5	18.9	10.3
France	5.4	7.8	3.6	13.1	6.8
Italy	7.5	16.1	5.4	20.2	10.2
Cyprus	12.3	33.1	6.0	23.8	14.8
Latvia	10.9	10.0	5.0	20.9	10.2
Lithuania	4.4	9.5	4.8	15.4	7.2
Luxembourg					
Hungary	10.3	7.6	3.9	11.7	8.1
Malta					
Netherlands	8.2	9.8	5.3	18.1	9.3
Austria	11.1	14.0	4.4	19.3	10.5
Poland	12.0	17.3	7.4	21.9	12.0
Portugal	8.7	9.1	4.5	15.9	8.5
Romania	12.0	16.8	6.9	22.8	12.0
Slovenia	9.4	10.1	5.7	14.5	9.0
Slovakia	5.4	8.1	6.5	16.8	7.5
Finland	8.7	10.4	4.0	15.5	8.6
Sweden	7.9	8.2	3.6	13.4	7.9
United Kingdom	13.2	19.7	5.3	20.2	12.2

Source: Eurostat - business survey data

Appendix 1

Data Sources

Table A1.1 Data sources for Table 2.1

	Industry	Construction	Distribution	Services (ex. Fin)	Financial & Insurance Activities
<u>Business Demography</u>	CSO Central Business Register	CSO Central Business Register	CSO Central Business Register	CSO Central Business Register	CSO Central Business Register
<u>Business Operations</u>	Census of Industrial Production (CIP)	Building & Construction Inquiry (BCI)	Annual Services Inquiry (ASI)	Annual Services Inquiry (ASI)	CSO/Central Bank survey of credit institutions (CRS1) CSO Balance of Payments surveys of insurance corporations (BOP42/43)

Business Demography

The data for Business Demography are based on the CSO Central Business Register. The Business Register is a register of all enterprises that are active in the State. There is no lower size limit, but for practical reasons, Business Demography data are based on enterprises that are registered with the Revenue Commissioners. New businesses are identified by VAT, Employer, Corporation Tax or Income Tax registrations.

Business Demography figures are based purely on administrative data. This results in some differences with survey-based Structural Business Statistics such as the Census of Industrial Production (CIP), Building & Construction Inquiry (BCI), and Annual Services Inquiry (ASI).

a) Administrative data sources allow better coverage of small enterprises.

b) Active Revenue registrations are counted as active enterprises in administrative data. This generally corresponds with the definition of an enterprise in survey areas, but there can be some differences, especially in enterprise groups.

c) Business Demography compiles employment data based on P35 employer returns, while other Structural Business Statistics releases measure employment based on survey returns. This is particularly significant for enterprise groups, where the whole group may make one P35 return, which results in all its employees being counted against the overall enterprise group NACE code. Survey based releases may divide this employment across different enterprises, and therefore different NACE codes.

Census of Industrial Production (CIP)

The Census of Industrial Production (CIP) covers all enterprises which have three or more persons engaged and which are wholly or principally involved in industrial production. This postal survey is carried out on an annual basis.

The scope of the Census extends to NACE Rev. 2 sections B, C, D and E, namely:

Section B: Mining & Quarrying

Section C: Manufacturing

Section D: Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply

Section E: Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities

Building & Construction Inquiry (BCI)

The Building & Construction Inquiry (BCI) was introduced in 2009 for reference year 2008 onwards and replaced the Census of Building and Construction (CBC). The CBC covered all private firms with twenty or more persons engaged whose main activity was building, construction or civil engineering (ie Section F of NACE Rev.2). The BCI extended this coverage to also include a sample of private firms with less than twenty persons engaged.

The Business Register is used as the sampling frame for the BCI from which grossed estimates are produced.

Annual Services Inquiry (ASI)

The Annual Services Inquiry has been conducted as an annual postal survey of both distributive and non-distributive services since 1991. All enterprises with one or more persons engaged are included. Aggregated results are published by type of activity (NACE), region, size class etc.

This survey covers all enterprises in the Retail, Wholesale, Transport & Storage, Accommodation & Food, Information & Communication, Real Estate, Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities, Administrative & Support Activities and Other Selected Services sectors (NACE Rev.2 sectors G, H, I, J, L, M, N, R and S). Enterprises that traded for at least 6 months in the reference year are included in the survey.

Since 1995 the CSO's Central Business Register provides the sampling frame, from which the Annual Services Inquiry sample is selected each year. The ASI is designed to provide grossed estimates of the principal trading aggregates for all enterprises in the relevant sectors.

Surveys of Credit Institutions and Insurance Corporations

Accounting data on credit institutions was taken from the joint CSO/Central Bank survey of credit institutions (CRS1). Accounting data on insurance corporations was taken from CSO Balance of Payments (BOP) surveys of insurance corporations (BOP42 and BOP43). These are quarterly surveys that form part of the wider data collection in the area of BOP. The credit institutions data are collected by the Central Bank and supplied to the CSO for statistical compilation purposes. The insurance data are collected by the CSO directly.

There are differences in the coverage of the Business Operations data (credit institutions and insurance companies) and the Business Demography data (all financial companies on the CSO Business Register excluding financial holding companies) in Table 2.1 for the Financial & Insurance Activities sector – NACE Section K (excluding K642). The main Financial sectors excluded from the Business Operations analysis are Other Financial Service Activities except Insurance & Pension Funding (K649) and Activities Auxiliary to Financial Services & Insurance Activities (K66).

Appendix 2

Definitions

Active enterprises

The population of active enterprises contains all enterprises that were active at some point during the reference year. Enterprises are counted as active if they satisfy at least one of the conditions below:

- Pay VAT
- Have employees
- File a Corporation Tax return
- File an Income Tax return with turnover of over €50,000

Persons engaged

Persons engaged include employees, proprietors and family members.

Employees are persons who are paid a fixed wage or salary. Persons at work or temporarily absent because of illness, holidays, strike etc are included. Persons working on a labour-only subcontract basis are excluded.

Proprietors and family members; included here are those proprietors, partners etc and members of their families who work regularly in the firm and are not paid a definite wage or salary.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the enterprise during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. The sale of goods includes the goods produced by the enterprise as well as the merchandise purchased by a retailer

or land and other property held for resale (if land and other property were initially purchased for investment purposes they should not be included in turnover). The rendering of services typically involves the performance by the enterprise of a contractually agreed task over an agreed period of time. The revenue of long-term contracts (eg building contracts) should be recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract and not the finished contract method. Goods produced for own consumption or investment should be excluded from turnover.

Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the value added type taxes (VAT). VAT are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.

Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packaging must be deducted.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extra-ordinary income in company accounts according to the 4th Accounting Directive (78/660/ EEC) and revenue from the use by others of enterprise assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends and other income according to IAS/IFRS¹ is excluded from turnover. Operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

For the statistics on activities of insurance companies, turnover is taken to equal 'Gross premiums written'.

Production Value

Production value measures the amount actually produced by the unit, based on sales, including changes in stocks and the resale of goods and services.

Production value is defined as turnover or revenue from sales of goods and rendering of services, plus or minus the changes in stocks of finished products, work in progress and goods and services purchased for resale, minus the purchases of goods and services for resale (only for the goods and services sold during the reporting period and excluding the costs of storage and transport of the goods purchased for resale), plus capitalised production, plus other (operating and extra-ordinary) income (excluding subsidies). Income and expenditure classified as financial or as revenue in the form of interests and dividends in company accounts is excluded from production value. Included in purchases of goods and services for resale are the purchases of services purchased in order to be rendered to third parties in the same condition.

Capitalised production includes the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers as investment. The latter includes the production of fixed tangible assets (buildings, etc) as well as intangible assets (development of software, etc). Capitalised production is unsold production and is valued at production cost. Note that these capital goods are also to be included in investment.

Other (operating and extra-ordinary) income is a company accounting heading. The contents of this heading may vary between sectors and over time and as such cannot be defined precisely for statistical purposes.

¹International Accounting Standard (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS).

For the statistics on activities of insurance companies, production value is defined as gross premiums earned, plus total portfolio investment income, plus other services produced, minus gross claims incurred, excluding claims management expenses, plus capital gains and provisions.

For the statistics on credit institutions, production value is defined as interest receivable and similar income, less interest payable and similar charges, plus commissions' receivable, plus income from shares and other variable-yield securities, plus net profit or net loss on financial operations, plus other operating income.

Table A2.1 Calculating production value using 2009 data for Industry

		€m
Variable		
1	Total Turnover	109,736
2	Purchases - Goods for resale without further processing	7,616
3	Capital assets manufactured by enterprise for own use	775
4	Stock changes during year - Finished goods and work in progress	-384
5	Stock changes during year - Goods for resale without further processing	-52
Production value (1-2+3+4+5)		102,457

Gross value added at factor cost

Value added at factor cost is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes.

It can be calculated from turnover, plus capitalised production, plus other operating income (including operating subsidies), plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production. The duties and taxes linked to production are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the Institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold. Alternatively it can be calculated from gross operating surplus by adding personnel costs.

Income and expenditure classified as financial in company accounts according to the 4th Accounting Directive (78/660/ EEC) is excluded from gross value added. Income and expenditure classified as interest income, dividend income, foreign exchange gain from foreign currency borrowings related to interest costs, gains on redemption and extinguishment of debt or finance costs according to Commission Regulation (EC) 1725/2003 are excluded from gross value added.

Gross value added at factor cost is calculated 'gross' as value adjustments (such as depreciation and impairment losses) are not subtracted.

For the statistics on insurance companies, gross value added at factor cost is defined as production value, minus gross value of reinsurance services received, minus commissions, minus other external expenditure on goods and services.

For the statistics on credit institutions, value added at factor cost is defined as production value less total purchases of goods and services.

Table A2.2 Calculating value added at factor cost using 2009 data for Industry

		€m
Variable		
1	Total Turnover	109,736
2	Total Purchases	76,152
3	Capital assets manufactured by enterprise for own use	775
4	Total Stock changes during year	-688
5	Indirect taxes (excluding VAT) - Excise duty and other indirect taxes	1,409
6	Operating subsidies	45
Value added at factor cost (1-2+3+4-5+6)		32,306

Personnel costs

Personnel costs are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee (regular and temporary employees as well as home workers) in return for work done by the latter during the reference period.

Personnel costs also include taxes and employees' social security contributions retained by the unit as well as the employer's compulsory and voluntary social contributions.

Table A2.3 Calculating personnel costs using 2009 data for Industry

		€m
Variable		
1	Personnel Costs - Wages and salaries	8,109
2	Personnel Costs - Other labour costs	2,050
Total personnel costs (1+2)		10,159

Gross operating surplus (GOS)

Gross operating surplus is the surplus generated by operating activities after the labour factor input has been recompensed.

It can be calculated from gross value added at factor cost less personnel costs. It is the balance available to the unit which allows it to recompense the providers of own funds and debt, to pay taxes and eventually to finance all or a part of its investment.

Table A2.4 Calculating gross operating surplus using 2009 data for Industry

		€m
Variable		
1	Value added at factor cost	32,306
2	Total personnel costs	10,159
	Gross operating surplus (1-2)	22,148

Appendix 3

Classifications

NACE Rev. 2 classification

NACE Rev. 2 is the statistical classification of economic activities. NACE is an acronym for 'Nomenclature Générale des Activités Économiques dans les Communautés Européennes' (General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities).

Broad structure of NACE Rev. 2

- Section A Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing
- Section B Mining & Quarrying
- Section C Manufacturing
- Section D Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply
- Section E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities
- Section F Construction
- Section G Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles
 - G45 Wholesale & Retail Trade & Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles
 - G46 Wholesale Trade, except of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles
 - G47 Retail Trade, except of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles
- Section H Transportation & Storage
- Section I Accommodation & Food Service Activities
- Section J Information & Communication
- Section K Financial & Insurance Activities
 - K64 Financial Service Activities except Insurance & Pension Funding
 - K65 Insurance, Reinsurance & Pension Funding
 - K66 Activities Auxiliary to Financial Services & Insurance Activity

Section L	Real Estate Activities
Section M	Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities
Section N	Administrative & Support Service Activities
Section O	Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security
Section P	Education
Section Q	Human Health & Social Work Activities
Section R	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation
Section S	Other Service Activities
Section T	Activities of Households as Employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use
Section U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies

The information presented in this report covers Industry, Construction, Distribution, Services and Financial & Insurance Activities sectors. The following highlights the composition of these sectors within this report:

1.	Industry	Sections B, C, D, E
2.	Construction	Section F
3.	Distribution	Section G
4.	Services	Sections H, I, J, L, M, N, R, S *
5.	Financial & Insurance Activities	Section K**

*The Business Operations data include the productive sectors of NACE Sections R and S (R92, R93, S95 and S96). These are excluded from the Business Demography tables.

**The Business Operations data cover credit institutions and insurance corporations. The Business Demography data include all of NACE Section K except K642 (financial holding companies). See Chapter 7.

Employment size class

Enterprises are broken into employment size classes through this report. These are defined as follows:

Table A3.1 Definitions of employment size class

Employment Size Class	Description
Small	Less than 50 persons engaged
	< 10 <i>Micro</i> <i>Less than 10 persons engaged</i>
	10-19 <i>Between 10 and 19 persons engaged</i>
	20-49 <i>Between 20 and 49 persons engaged</i>
Medium	Between 50 and 249 persons engaged
Large	Greater than 249 persons engaged

Appendix 4

StatBank – CSO Main Data
Dissemination Service

Business Demography

Business Demography data are published under the main heading of “Business Sectors” on StatBank. Then click into the heading of “Business Demography”.

The data used in this report are available under the sub-heading of “Business Demography NACE Rev 2”.

The screenshot shows the Central Statistics Office Ireland website. The header includes the CSO logo and navigation links: About Us | News | Links | Contact Us | Gaelige. A search bar is present with the text "Search Statbank". The main navigation menu includes: Home, Statistics, Databases, Releases and Publications, Census, Surveys and Methodology, and Students Corner. The breadcrumb trail reads: You are here > Home / StatBank Ireland / Business Demography NACE Rev 2. The page title is "Statistical Product - Business Demography NACE Rev 2" with an RSS icon. The left sidebar shows a tree view of categories, with "Business Demography NACE Rev 2" circled in red. The main content area lists several data products:

- BRA04 Business Demography NACE Rev 2 by Activity, Statistic, Employment Size and Year (2006-2009) - Modified on 30/06/11 at 10:59. Download .px file (Size: 167.5 kb)
- BRA05 Business Demography NACE Rev 2 by Activity, Year, Statistic and Legal Form (2006-2009) - Modified on 30/06/11 at 11:11. Download .px file (Size: 128.8 kb)
- BRA07 Business Demography NACE Rev 2 by Activity, Year, Statistic and Persons Engaged (2006-2009) - Modified on 30/06/11 at 11:11. Download .px file (Size: 67.1 kb)
- BRA08 Business Demography NACE Rev 2 by County, Employment Size, Year and Statistic (2006-2009) - Modified on 30/06/11 at 11:52. Download .px file (Size: 12.4 kb)
- BRA09 Business Demography NACE Rev 2 by NACE Rev 2 Sector, County, Year and Statistic (2006-2009) - Modified on 30/06/11 at 11:53. Download .px file (Size: 24.9 kb)
- BRA06 Enterprise Survival NACE Rev 2 by Activity, Employment Size, Year and Statistic (2007-2009) - Modified on 30/06/11 at 11:12. Download .px file (Size: 214.4 kb)

A "Note:" section is present at the bottom of the list.

Census of Industrial Production (CIP)

CIP data are published under the main heading of “Business Sectors” on StatBank. Then click into the heading of “Industry” followed by “Census of Industrial Production”.

The data used in this report are available under the sub-heading of “Census of Industrial Production – Enterprises”.

The screenshot shows the Central Statistics Office Ireland website. The header includes the CSO logo and navigation links: About Us | News | Links | Contact Us | Gaelige. A search bar is present with the text "Search Statbank". The main navigation menu includes: Home, Statistics, Databases, Releases and Publications, Census, Surveys and Methodology, and Students Corner. The breadcrumb trail reads: You are here > Home / StatBank Ireland / Enterprises Industrial. The page title is "Statistical Product - Enterprises Industrial" with an RSS icon. The left sidebar shows a tree view of categories, with "Census of Industrial Production - Enterprises" circled in red. The main content area lists several data products:

- AIA27 Industrial Enterprises NACE Rev 2 by Statistic, Year and Persons Engaged (2008-2009) - Modified on 20/06/11 at 11:05. Download .px file (Size: 20.3 kb)
- AIA28 Industrial Enterprises NACE Rev 2 by Statistic, Year and Turnover per Enterprise (2008-2009) - Modified on 20/06/11 at 11:05. Download .px file (Size: 20.8 kb)
- AIA30 Industrial Enterprises by Statistic, Year and Industry Sector NACE Rev 2 (2008-2009) - Modified on 23/06/11 at 12:16. Download .px file (Size: 67.5 kb)

A "Note:" section is present at the bottom of the list:

- If you plan to make multiple or large selections, it is advisable to download the full px data file.
- These px format files can be used with the PC-Axis software, which is available here at Statistics Sweden
- The software works only with Microsoft Windows.

Building & Construction Inquiry (BCI)

BCI data are published under the main heading of “Business Sectors” on StatBank. Then click into the heading of “Construction”.

The data used in this report are available under the sub-heading of “Annual Enterprise Statistics on Building and Construction”.

The screenshot shows the Central Statistics Office Ireland website. The navigation menu includes Home, Statistics, Databases, Releases and Publications, Census, Surveys and Methodology, and Students Corner. The current page is titled "Statistical Product - Annual Enterprise Statistics on Building and Construction" with an RSS icon. The left-hand navigation menu is expanded to show "Business Sectors" > "Construction" > "Annual Enterprise Statistics on Building and Construction", which is circled in red. The main content area lists several data products:

- BAA01 Activity of Private Building and Construction Firms with 20 or more Persons Engaged by Item, Year and Building Sector (1981-2005) - Modified on 09/09/10 at 12:40. Download .px file (Size: 84.6 kb)
- BAA05 Activity of Private Building and Construction Firms with 20 or more Persons Engaged by Item, Year and Building Sector (2005-2007) - Modified on 09/09/10 at 12:40. Download .px file (Size: 33.0 kb)
- BAA09 Construction Enterprises by Statistic, Year and Nace Rev 2 Activity (2008-2009) - Modified on 06/07/11 at 12:00. Download .px file (Size: 18.2 kb)
- BAA10 Construction Enterprises by Statistic, Year and Persons Engaged (2008-2009) - Modified on 06/07/11 at 12:00. Download .px file (Size: 17.3 kb)
- BAA11 Construction Enterprises by Statistic, Year and Turnover (2008-2009) - Modified on 06/07/11 at 12:01. Download .px file (Size: 16.8 kb)
- BAA04 Persons Engaged in Building and Construction Industry by Employee Grade, Year and Building Sector (1995-2005) - Modified on 09/09/10 at 12:40. Download .px file (Size: 6.2 kb)
- BAA08 Persons Engaged in Building and Construction Industry by Employee Grade, Year and Building Sector (2005-2007) - Modified on 09/09/10 at 12:40

Annual Services Inquiry (ASI)

ASI data are published under the main heading of “Business Sectors” on StatBank. Then click into the heading of “Services”.

The data used in this report are available under the sub-heading of “Annual Enterprise Statistics on Distribution and Services - NACE Rev 2”.

The screenshot shows the Central Statistics Office Ireland website. The navigation menu includes Home, Statistics, Databases, Releases and Publications, Census, Surveys and Methodology, and Students Corner. The current page is titled "Statistical Product - Annual Enterprise Statistics on Distribution and Services - NACE Rev 2" with an RSS icon. The left-hand navigation menu is expanded to show "Business Sectors" > "Services" > "Annual Enterprise Statistics on Distribution and Services - NACE Rev 2", which is circled in red. The main content area lists several data products:

- ANA13 Distribution and Services Enterprises by NACE Rev 2 Sector, Year and Statistic (2008-2009) - Modified on 21/09/11 at 11:04. Download .px file (Size: 11.1 kb)
- ANA12 Distribution and Services Enterprises with 20 or more Persons Engaged by NACE Rev 2 Sector, Year, Statistic and Nationality of Ownership (2008-2009) - Modified on 21/09/11 at 11:04. Download .px file (Size: 11.1 kb)
- ANA11 Distribution and Services Enterprises by NACE Rev 2 Sector, Year, Statistic and Family Business Status (2008-2009) - Modified on 30/09/10 at 10:59. Download .px file (Size: 9.2 kb)
- ANA09 Distribution and Services Enterprises by NACE Rev 2 Sector, Year, Statistic and Persons Engaged (2008-2009) - Modified on 21/09/11 at 11:01. Download .px file (Size: 20.0 kb)
- ANA08 Distribution and Services Enterprises by NACE Rev 2 Sector, Year, Statistic and Region (2008-2009) - Modified on 30/09/10 at 10:59. Download .px file (Size: 24.0 kb)
- ANA10 Distribution and Services Enterprises by NACE Rev 2 Sector, Year, Statistic and Turnover (2008-2009) - Modified on 21/09/11 at 11:08. Download .px file (Size: 23.0 kb)