

9.11 Hospitality Occupations

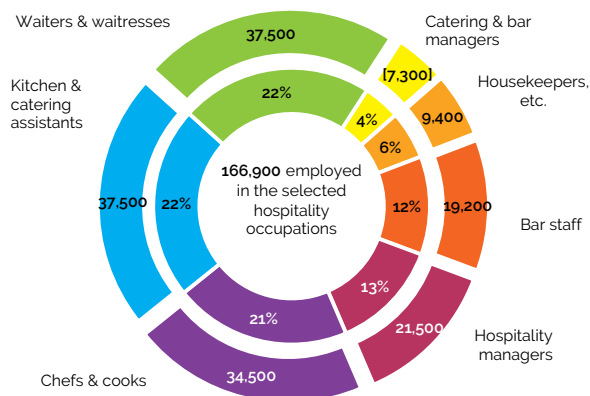
Overall employment: Approximately 166,900 persons (56% female) were employed in the selected hospitality occupations, representing 7.4% of the national workforce

- **Sector:** 86% of overall employment was concentrated in the accommodation and food sector
- **Employment growth (5-year):** Between 2013 and 2018, overall employment increased by 42,400 (6.0% on average annually compared to 3.1% nationally)
- **Age:** The 25-54 age group accounted for the majority of persons employed, at 62%. The share of workers under 25 and was 27%, significantly above the national average of 10%.
- **Education:** The share of persons employed in the selected hospitality occupations who had attained higher secondary/FET qualifications was 52%, well above the national average share of 37%. Those who had attained third level qualifications (29%) was well below the national average share (48%).
- **Full-time/part-time:** Over 59% of hospitality workers were in full-time employment, this being the lowest share of all the occupational groups
- **Nationality:** The share of non-Irish workers, at 31%, was significantly above the national average of 16%, while 69% of workers were Irish nationals
- **Unemployment:** In quarter 4 2018, the unemployment rate for hospitality workers (aged 15-74) was 5.3% (compared to the national rate of 5.4%).

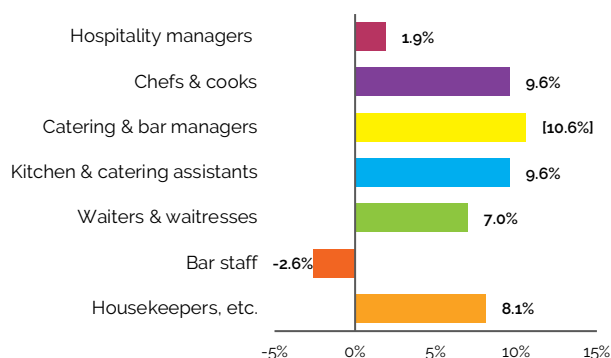
Overall outlook for these occupations:

The accommodation and food services sector, for which the majority of employment in these occupations occurs, has experienced significant growth in recent years. Recent job hires far outnumbered employment growth in 2018 indicating that job churn is a significant factor for these occupations. In terms of future outlook, any fallout from Brexit that impacts tourism in Ireland will have direct implications for the demand for these skills.

Numbers employed, 2018










Average growth rates (%) 2013-2018



Between 2013 and 2018, overall employment increased by 42,400 (6.0% on average annually compared to 3.1% nationally).

Source: SLMRU (SOLAS) analysis of CSO data

Numbers in square brackets are small and should be treated with caution

Occupation	Economic summary	Shortage	Occupation shortage details
Hospitality managers	Employment growth was below average for this occupation. No evidence of shortages has been identified.		
Chefs & cooks	Employment growth was high for this occupation; while chefs are employed across a variety of sectors, issues in attracting chefs relate to the hospitality sector. Employment permits have been expanded and new apprenticeship programmes have been introduced to help address the shortage.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Executive chefs — Head chefs — Sous chefs — Chefs de partie
Catering & bar managers	Employment numbers for this occupation are too small to derive any analysis.		
Kitchen & catering assistants	Employment growth has been strong for these occupations; however, churn is also a significant factor resulting in an over-representation in the vacancy data. While demand has grown, no specific qualification is required to fill the majority of vacancies in these roles and, therefore, supply can be drawn from the total working age population. A high number of job seekers who were previously employed in these occupations remain. Also, the majority of those employed in these occupations are in part-time roles.		
Waiters & waitresses			
Bar staff	The employment numbers working as bar staff has declined in recent years. The majority are employed in part-time positions. The high number of recent job hires, despite overall employment declines indicates that turnover is a significant factor.		
Housekeepers & caretakers, etc.	Employment growth in this occupation was above the national average; however, no shortages have been identified.		

*For detailed table see Appendix A