AIB Ireland Services PMI®

Including AIB Ireland Composite PMI®

Rise in new business drives faster activity growth

Key Findings

First rise in new work at service providers since February

Slowest rate of job shedding since March

Sentiment at three-month low

The latest PMI® data from AIB signalled that the recovery in the Irish services economy continued in August. Total activity rose for the second month running and at a faster rate, as new business increased for the first time since February. That said, demand improved only tentatively, with total activity growth partly driven by the continued depletion of outstanding business. Subsequently, employment continued to fall, and the 12-month outlook moderated slightly.

The headline figure from the survey is the Ireland Services Business Activity Index. This is a diffusion index calculated from a question that asks for changes in the volume of business activity compared with one month previously.

The Business Activity Index rose for the fourth month running from April’s nadir to 52.4 in August, from 51.9 in July. The latest figure signalled continued expansion during the third quarter so far, although growth remained weaker than the pre-crisis trend. Moreover, the month-on-month increase in the Index in the latest period was only fractional, following unprecedented climbs in May, June and July.

Although overall growth strengthened slightly in August, only two out of four monitored sub-sectors registered expansion, down from three in July. The strongest expansion was in Business Services, closely followed by Technology, Media & Telecoms (TMT) which recovered from a dip in July. A slight decrease in activity was registered in Transport, Tourism & Leisure following strong growth in July, while Financial Services activity fell solidly having also risen the previous month.

The acceleration in growth of total activity mainly reflected an increase in new business, the first since February. The rate of growth was only marginal, however, and weaker than in any previous survey period stretching back to August 2012. Strong increases in the Business Services and TMT sectors were almost offset by declines in Financial Services and Transport, Tourism & Leisure.

The rise in new business in August was insufficiently strong to generate pressure on business capacity, as the volume of incomplete work fell for the sixth month running, a trend repeated across all four sub-sectors. The rate of decline was strong overall, but eased for the fourth consecutive month to the weakest in the current sequence.

The latest data signalled a further reduction in service sector employment in Ireland in August, continuing the sequence that began in March. Prior to that period, services jobs had risen every month since September 2012. The rate of job shedding slowed for the fourth month running to match that registered in March, however. Business service providers reported broadly stable workforces, and there was a slight rise in the TMT sector, while Financial Services and Transport, Tourism & Leisure both saw further losses.

Cost pressures continued to pick up in August, with average input prices rising for the second month running and at a faster rate. Higher input cost were attributed to transport, COVID-related costs such as PPE, wages, subcontractors and insurance. The rate of inflation remained below the long-run survey average, however.

Prices charged by Irish service providers fell for the sixth month running in August. Discounting was linked by firms to increasingly competitive markets, the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis on client demand and reduced transport costs. The rate of reduction remained modest overall despite quickening slightly since July.

The 12-month outlook for service sector output remained positive in August, but the strength of confidence slipped for the second month running and remained weaker than the long-run survey average. Expectations for activity were strongest in the TMT sector, and weakest in Transport, Tourism & Leisure.

Data were collected 12-25 August 2020.

AIB is a financial services group operating predominantly in the Republic of Ireland and the UK. We provide a comprehensive range of services to personal, business and corporate customers in our target markets and have leading market shares in banking products in the Republic of Ireland.
Irish private sector output grows further in August

Comment

Oliver Mangan, AIB Chief Economist, commented:

“The AIB Irish Services PMI rose further in August to 52.4 from 51.9 in July. This signals a continuing recovery in business activity following the severe downturn in the sector during the Covid-19 related lockdown over the March-June period. However, it is a very tentative recovery in activity. The August reading of 52.4 is relatively low for the Irish Services PMI - the index stood at 59.9 as recently as February.

"Indeed, the reading for Ireland is lagging well behind the UK and US, where the flash August Services PMIs came in at 60.1 and 54.8, respectively in August. However, the Irish data were better than the rest of the Eurozone, where the flash PMI fell back to 50.1.

“The sub-components of the survey highlight that the recovery in service sector activity still has quite some way to go. Only two of the four sectors covered in the survey – Business Services and Technology/Media/Telecoms - showed activity expanding, while Financial Services and Transport/Tourism/Leisure activity contracted.

“Meanwhile, new orders remained at subdued levels, largely due to continuing weak foreign demand. The weakness in export orders was evident in all four service sub-sectors. As a result, backlogs continued to decline. With demand still soft, spare capacity rising and margins being squeezed with input costs rising and output prices falling, firms continued to cut their workforces. This saw employment contract for a sixth consecutive month.

“The 12-month outlook for the services sector remained positive, although it eased back from its June/July levels and remains well its long term trend. Overall, the PMI data show continuing challenging business conditions in the services sector.”

Private sector output in Ireland rose solidly for the second month running in August as the economy continued to reopen following the coronavirus lockdown. The rate of expansion eased slightly since July and was still slower than those seen in January and February, but was stronger than the average for the second half of 2019. The Composite Output Index fell from 55.9 in July to 54.0 in August. The slower overall rate of growth reflected a softer rise in manufacturing production, although it still rose more sharply than services activity despite a slight acceleration in the latter. The 12-month outlook for activity remained positive, but eased to a three-month low.

New business also increased for the second successive survey period, albeit at a modest pace that weakened since July. Service sector new business rose for the first time since February, but only marginally, while manufacturing new order growth slowed markedly in August.

Employment fell for the sixth month running in August, with declines registered in both manufacturing and services. The rate of job shedding quickened slightly from July, but remained slower than those seen during the March-June period. There was a general lack of pressure on capacity despite renewed new business growth, as backlogs declined further.

Input cost inflation accelerated to a six-month high in August, with similar rates of inflation across manufacturing and services. Prices charged fell following July’s rise, however, indicating renewed pressure on profitability.

*Composite PMI indices are weighted averages of comparable manufacturing and services PMI indices. Weights reflect the relative size of the manufacturing and service sectors according to official GDP data. The Composite Output Index is a weighted average of the Manufacturing Output Index and the Services Business Activity Index.
Data were collected 12-25 August 2020.

The AIB Ireland Services PMI® is compiled by IHS Markit from responses to questionnaires sent to a panel of around 400 service sector companies. The sectors covered include consumer (excluding retail), transport, information, communication, finance, insurance, real estate and business services. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of ‘higher’ responses and half the percentage of ‘unchanged’ responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Services Business Activity Index. This is a diffusion index calculated from a question that asks for changes in the volume of business activity compared with one month previously. The Services Business Activity Index is comparable to the Manufacturing Output Index. It may be referred to as the ‘Services PMI’ but is not comparable with the headline manufacturing PMI figure.

The Composite Output Index is a weighted average of the Manufacturing Output Index and the Services Business Activity Index. The weights reflect the relative size of the manufacturing and service sectors according to official GDP data. The Composite Output Index may be referred to as the ‘Composite PMI’ but is not comparable with the headline manufacturing PMI figure.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

Data were collected 12–25 August 2020.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact economics@ihsmarkit.com.

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