

---

# **The Economic Impact of Tourism on Windsor and Maidenhead Borough 2019**

---

**Prepared by:  
Tourism South East  
Research Unit  
40 Chamberlayne Road  
Eastleigh  
Hampshire  
SO50 5JH**

**TOURISM  
SOUTH EAST**

# CONTENTS

Introduction	1
National and regional results	1
Volume and value of trips to Windsor and Maidenhead	3
Overnight trips by accommodation	5
Overnight trips by purpose	7
Tourism day trips	8
Value of tourism	9
Employment	10
Key results for 2019	11
Methodology	12
Glossary of terms	13

## Introduction

This report, commissioned by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead and undertaken by Tourism South East, examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of visitor expenditure on the local economy in 2019 and provides comparative data against previously published data from 2018.

The study involved the application of the Cambridge Tourism Economic Impact Model or 'Cambridge Model'; a computer-based model developed by Geoff Broom Associates and the Regional Tourist Boards of England. In its basic form, the model distributes regional activity as measured in national surveys to local areas using 'drivers' such as accommodation stock and occupancy which influence the distribution of tourism at local level.

## National and regional results

### Trips by domestic overnight visitors

	South East Region			England		
	2019	2018	% change	2019	2018	% change
Trips	15,800,000	17,024,000	-7%	99,100,000	97,400,000	2%
Nights	42,200,000	45,706,000	-8%	290,300,000	295,780,000	-2%
Spend	£2,555m	£2,740m	-7%	£19,448m	£19,347m	1%

### Trips by overseas overnight visitors

	South East Region			England		
	2019	2018	% change	2019	2018	% change
Trips	5,770,000	4,930,000	17%	36,110,000	32,730,000	10%
Nights	36,840,000	30,100,000	22%	252,360,000	232,490,000	9%
Spend	£2,580bn	£2,010bn	28%	£24,780bn	£19,790bn	25%

### Trips by day visitors

	South East Region			England		
	2019	2018	% change	2019	2018	% change
Trips	218,000,000	225,000,000	-3%	1,390,000,000	1,431,000,000	-3%
Spend	£7,973m	£7,515m	6%	£56,500m	£53,036m	7%

### Total trips

	South East Region			England		
	2019	2018	% change	2019	2018	% change
Trips	239,750,000	246,954,000	-3%	1,525,210,000	1,561,130,000	-2%
Spend	£2,591bn	£2,020bn	28%	£24,856bn	£19,862bn	25%

- ◆ Results from GBTS reveal that 99.1 million domestic overnight trips were taken in England in 2019, an increase of 2% compared with 2018. The value of domestic overnight trips increased by 1%, from £19.347 million in 2018 to £19.448 million in 2019.
- ◆ Across the South East region, the volume of domestic overnight trips decreased by 7% (from 17.0m to 15.8m) and trip spend also decreased by 7% compared to 2018 (from £2.74m to £2.56m).
- ◆ According to results from IPS, overseas visitors made a total of 36.1 million overnight trips to England, an increase of 10% compared with 2018. Trip expenditure increased by a significant 25% at the national level.

## The Volume and Value of Tourism, 2019

- ◆ Overseas visitor trip volume rose significantly for the region; total overnight trips taken by visitors from overseas to the South East increased by 17% (from 4.9m to 5.8m). Overall expenditure associated with trips by overseas visitors to the region also rose significantly by 28% according to the national survey.
- ◆ Figures published in the Great Britain Day Visits Survey (2019) indicate that there were 1.39 billion tourism day visits undertaken in England during 2019 (down 3% compared to 2018). However, spend per head in day trip expenditure increased by 7% at a national level.
- ◆ According to the national survey, tourism day trips to the region fell in 2019; down from 225 million tourism day trips to 218 million day trips, a fall of 3%. However, day trip spend at regional level saw an increase of 6% compared with 2018 (from £7.5 million to £8.0million).
- ◆ In total, 240 million trips were made to the region in 2019, down 3% from 247 million trips in 2018. In total, spend increased by a significant 28% in the region in 2019 compared with the previous year (from £2,020 billion to £2,591 million).

## Volume and value of trips to Windsor and Maidenhead Borough

- ◆ It is estimated that around 0.56 million overnight tourism trips were made to Windsor and Maidenhead in 2019 (up by 2% compared to 2018). Of these trips, domestic visitors made 62% of trips (352,400) and overseas visitors made 38% of trips (212,100). Compared to 2018, the volume of domestic overnight trips increased by 2% and the volume of inbound overnight trips also increased by 2%.
- ◆ The total number of nights spent in Windsor and Maidenhead by domestic visitors in 2019 rose from 0.73 million bednights to 0.74 million bednights (an increase of 2% compared to 2018). The trip length of overseas visitors also increased by 2% compared with 2018. This gave an overall increase in the number of nights spent in Windsor and Maidenhead of 2% (1.66 million bednights compared with 1.63 million bednights in 2018).
- ◆ In total, it is estimated that around £191 million was spent by all overnight visitors on their trip to Windsor and Maidenhead in 2019, a rise of 7%. Domestic visitor expenditure increased by 4% and overseas visitor expenditure rose by 9%.
- ◆ It is estimated that around 7.8 million tourism day trips were made to Windsor and Maidenhead in 2019, a rise of 2% compared to 2018. As a result day expenditure increased by 7%.
- ◆ In total, around £473 million was spent on trips to Windsor and Maidenhead in 2019 by overnight and day visitors, a rise of 7% on 2018. Sixteen percent of this expenditure was made by domestic staying visitor; 24% by overseas staying visitors and 60% by day visitors.
- ◆ Around £450.7 million directly benefited local businesses from hotels and restaurants to cafes, shops and attractions in Windsor and Maidenhead. Adjustments have been made to recognise that some spending on travel will take place outside the destination. It is assumed that 40% of travel spend will take place at the origin of the trip rather than at the destination. Also some expenditure on retail and food and drink will fall within the attractions sector and accommodation sector.
- ◆ However, further 'additional expenditure' spent by visitors on second homes / boats and by friends and relatives, whom visitors are staying with or visiting, needs also to be accounted for as this represents a significant additional source of income for local businesses. It is estimated that this 'additional' expenditure generated a further £2.7 million in direct turnover for local businesses in 2019.
- ◆ In addition to the business turnover generated in those businesses directly receiving visitor income, successive rounds of expenditure, that is spending by these businesses on local supplies (indirect impacts) and spending by employers in the local area (induced impacts), is estimated to have generated £453.4 million to the local economy (the multiplier impact).
- ◆ Drawing together direct business turnover, supplier and income induced expenditure, and the additional expenditure spent on second homes and by friends and relatives, the total value of tourism activity in Windsor and Maidenhead in 2019 is estimated to have been around £606.1 million, a rise of 7% compared with 2018.
- ◆ This income to the local economy is estimated to have supported 6,916 Full-Time Equivalent Jobs. Many of these jobs are part-time or seasonal in nature and translate into an estimated 9,410 Actual Jobs, equivalent to 2018.

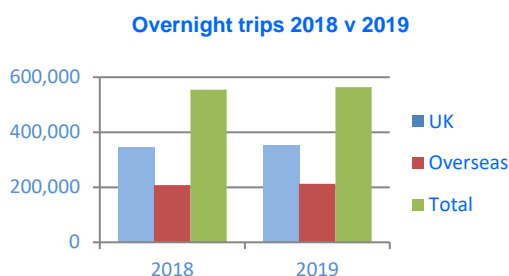
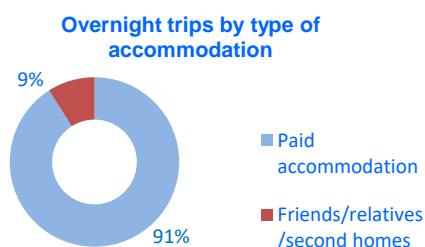
- ◆ These jobs are spread across a wide range of service sectors from catering and retail to public service jobs such as in local government, and not just tourism. According to the Office of National Statistics, there are 84,000 employee jobs across Windsor and Maidenhead. Based on our estimates, total tourism related expenditure supported 11.2% of these jobs in 2019, an increase of 0.2% on 2018.

## Overnight trips by accommodation

### Number of staying trips by accommodation stayed at

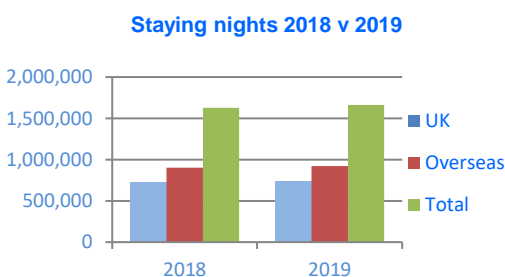
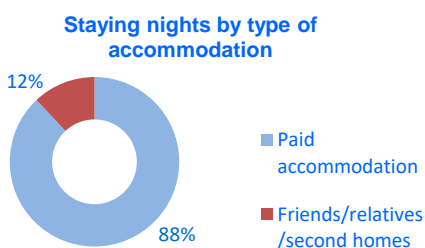
	UK	%	Overseas	%	Total	%
Serviced	313,000	89%	189,000	89%	502,000	89%
Self catering	4,000	1%	1,100	1%	5,100	1%
Caravan / tents	100	0%	100	0%	200	0%
Group / campus	0	0%	300	0%	300	0%
Second homes	1,000	0%	1,500	1%	2,500	0%
Paying guests	300	0%	100	0%	400	0%
Other/mixed <sup>1</sup>	0	0%	3,000	1%	3,000	1%
SFR	34,000	10%	17,000	8%	51,000	9%
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>352,400</b>		<b>212,100</b>		<b>564,500</b>	
Total 2018	346,100		208,100		554,100	
% change	2%		2%		2%	

SFR = staying with friends/relatives



### Number of nights by accommodation stayed at

	UK	%	Overseas	%	Total	%
Serviced	648,000	87%	755,000	82%	1,403,000	85%
Self catering	7,000	1%	6,000	1%	13,000	1%
Caravans / tents	1,000	0%	300	0%	1,300	0%
Group / campus	0	0%	2,000	0%	2,000	0%
Second homes	3,000	0%	9,000	1%	12,000	1%
Paying guests	1,000	0%	200	0%	1,200	0%
Other	0	0%	45,000	5%	45,000	3%
SFR	81,000	11%	103,000	11%	184,000	11%
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>741,000</b>		<b>920,500</b>		<b>1,661,500</b>	
Total 2018	726,000		902,000		1,628,000	
% change	2%		2%		2%	

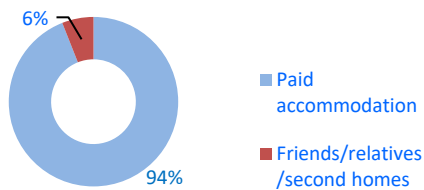


<sup>1</sup> Trips which involve staying in more than one type of accommodation over the duration of the trip. For overseas trips these also include nights spent in transit, in lorry cabs and other temporary accommodation.

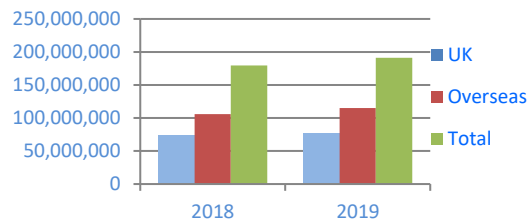
Spend by accommodation stayed at

	UK	%	Overseas	%	Total	%
Serviced	£69,930,000	92%	£106,479,000	93%	£176,409,000	92%
Self catering	£214,000	0%	£421,000	0%	£635,000	0%
Caravans / tents	£7,000	0%	£34,000	0%	£41,000	0%
Group / campus	30	0%	£97,000	0%	£97,000	0%
Second homes	£113,000	0%	£1,257,000	1%	£1,370,000	1%
Paying guests	£55,000	0%	£20,000	0%	£75,000	0%
Other	£0	0%	£2,555,000	2%	£2,555,000	1%
SFR	£5,841,000	8%	£4,015,000	4%	£9,856,000	5%
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>£76,160,000</b>		<b>£114,878,000</b>		<b>£191,038,000</b>	
Total 2018	£73,588,000		£105,854,000		£179,442,000	
% change	4%		9%		7%	

Overnight spend by type of accommodation



Overnight spend 2018 v 2019



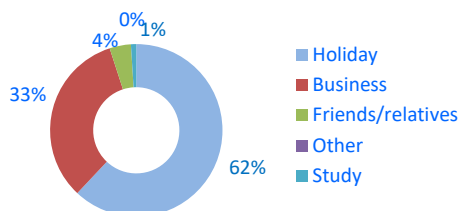


## Overnight trips by purpose

Trips by purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	213,000	60%	138,300	65%	351,300	62%
Business	125,000	35%	59,200	28%	184,200	33%
Visits to friends/relatives	13,000	4%	10,800	5%	23,800	4%
Other	1,000	0%	600	0%	1,600	0%
Study	0	0%	3,500	2%	3,500	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,000</b>		<b>212,400</b>		<b>565,400</b>	

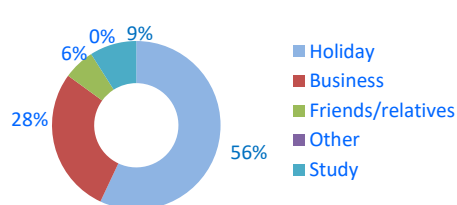
Overnight trips by purpose



Nights by purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	436,000	59%	503,000	55%	939,000	56%
Business	273,000	37%	192,000	21%	465,000	28%
Visits to friends/relatives	30,000	4%	73,000	8%	103,000	6%
Other	2,000	0%	3,000	0%	5,000	0%
Study	0	0%	148,000	16%	148,000	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>741,000</b>		<b>920,000</b>		<b>1,661,000</b>	

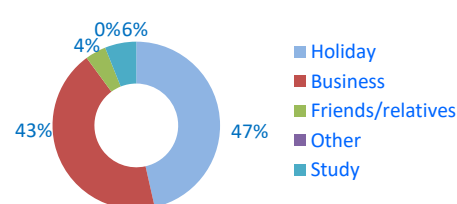
Staying nights by purpose



Spend by purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	£33,665,000	44%	£54,953,000	48%	£88,608,000	47%
Business	£39,562,000	52%	£42,932,000	37%	£82,494,000	43%
Visits to friends/relatives	£2,658,000	4%	£4,435,000	4%	£7,093,000	4%
Other	£286,000	0%	£411,000	0%	£697,000	0%
Study	£0	0%	£12,147,000	11%	£12,147,000	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>£76,160,000</b>		<b>£114,878,000</b>		<b>£191,038,000</b>	

Overnight spend by purpose

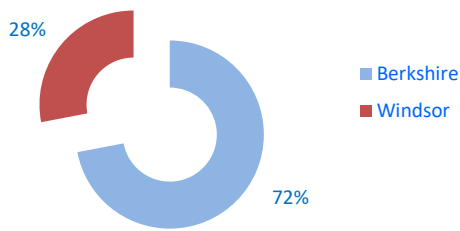


## Tourism day trips

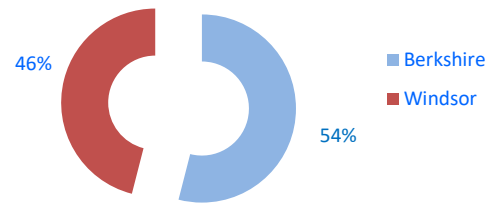
### Tourism Day trips and spend

	Trips	Spend
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>7,845,000</b>	<b>£281,937,000</b>
Total 2018	7,691,000	£263,492,000
% change	2%	7%

Proportion of tourism day visits within the county



Proportion of tourism day visits spend within the county

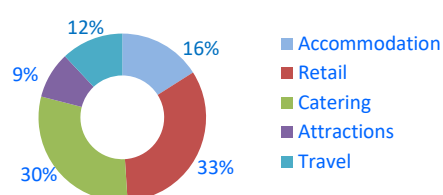


## Value of tourism

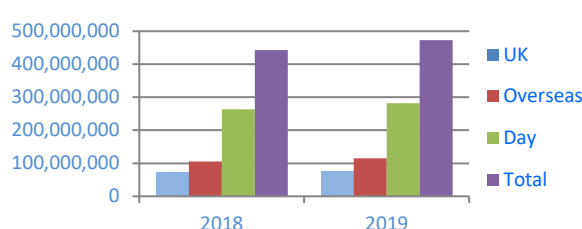
### Sector breakdown of trip expenditure

	Domestic		Overseas		Day		Total	
Accommodation	£30,663,000	40%	£42,422,000	37%	£0	0%	£73,085,000	16%
Retail	£6,926,000	9%	£27,464,000	24%	£124,014,000	44%	£158,404,000	33%
Catering	£14,497,000	19%	£23,765,000	21%	£104,636,000	37%	£142,898,000	30%
Attractions	£5,184,000	7%	£10,484,000	9%	£27,128,000	10%	£42,796,000	9%
Travel	£18,917,000	25%	£10,744,000	9%	£26,159,000	9%	£55,820,000	12%
<b>Total 2019</b>	<b>£76,187,000</b>		<b>£114,879,000</b>		<b>£281,937,000</b>		<b>£473,003,000</b>	
Distribution	16%		24%		60%			
Total 2018	£73,613,000		£105,854,000		£263,492,000		£442,959,000	
% change	3%		9%		7%		7%	

Breakdown of trip expenditure



Trip expenditure 2018 v 2019



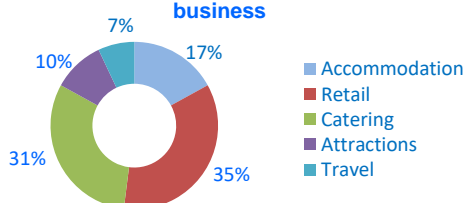
### Breakdown of other trip related expenditure

Second homes	Boats	Static caravans	Friends and relatives	Total 2019
£300,000	£0	£0	£2,399,000	<b>£2,699,000</b>

### Businesses in receipt of visitor spend on trip

	Staying tourists		Day visitors		Total	
Accommodation	£73,850,000	41%	£2,093,000	1%	£75,943,000	17%
Retail	£34,046,000	19%	£122,773,000	45%	£156,819,000	35%
Catering	£37,113,000	21%	£101,497,000	37%	£138,610,000	31%
Attraction/entertainment	£16,395,000	9%	£29,414,000	11%	£45,809,000	10%
Transport	£17,796,000	10%	£15,695,000	6%	£33,491,000	7%
TOTAL <sup>(1)</sup>	£179,200,000		£271,472,000		£450,672,000	
Other non trip related expenditure <sup>(2)</sup>	£2,699,000		£0		£2,699,000	
<b>Total direct 2019</b>	<b>£181,899,000</b>		<b>£271,472,000</b>		<b>£453,371,000</b>	
Total direct 2018					£424,568,000	
% change					7%	

Proportion of visitor spend by business



### Income for local business generated by trip expenditure

Direct	Supplier & income induced	Total 2019	Total 2018	% change
£453,371,000	£152,682,000	<b>£606,053,000</b>	£567,627,000	7%

<sup>(1)</sup> Adjustments have been made to visitor expenditure by sector to recognise that some spending on retail and food and drink will fall within attractions or accommodation establishments. A small proportion of day trip spend will also fall into 'Accommodation' where day visitors have eaten in restaurants/bars of hotels. Furthermore, it is assumed that 40% of travel expenditure occurs outside the destination

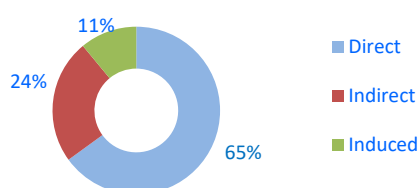
<sup>(2)</sup> Apart from the spending associated with the individual trips, additional spending by non-visitors, e.g. friends and relatives with whom the visitor is staying with will also take place. Moreover, owners of second homes/boats will spend some money on maintenance, repair. Data is only available for additional expenditure made related to overnight trips.

## Employment

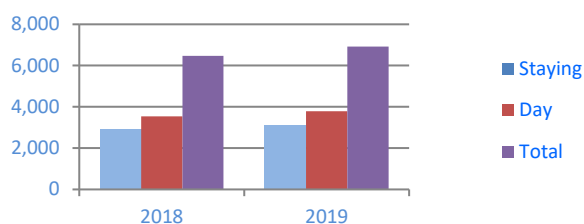
### Local employment supported by the visitor economy - Full time equivalent jobs (FTE)

	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	1,944	62%	2,548	67%	4,493	65%
Indirect	839	27%	816	22%	1,655	24%
Induced	348	11%	421	11%	768	11%
<b>Total FTE 2019</b>	<b>3,131</b>		<b>3,785</b>		<b>6,916</b>	
Comparison 2018	2,942		3,537		6,479	
% change	6%		7%		7%	

Proportion of FTE jobs



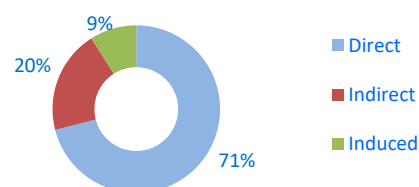
Number of FTE jobs 2018 v 2019



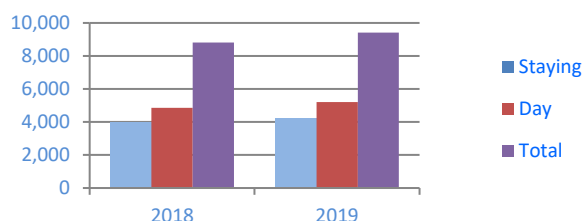
### Local employment supported by the visitor economy - Estimated actual jobs

	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	2,859	68%	3,789	73%	6,648	71%
Indirect	956	23%	930	18%	1,886	20%
Induced	397	9%	479	9%	876	9%
<b>Total estimated actual jobs 2019</b>	<b>4,212</b>		<b>5,198</b>		<b>9,410</b>	
Comparison 2018	3,957		4,859		8,816	
% change	6%		7%		7%	

Proportion of estimated actual jobs



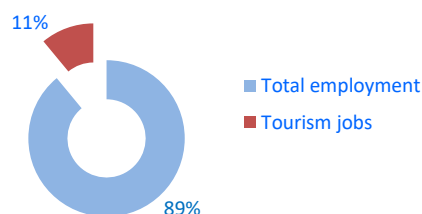
Number of estimated actual jobs 2018 v 2019



### Proportion of total jobs supported across all sectors

	Staying Visitor	Day Visitor	Total
Total employed <sup>(3)</sup>	84,000	84,000	84,000
Tourism employment	4,212	5,198	9,410
<b>Tourism proportion 2019</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>
Comparison 2018	4.9%	6.1%	11.0%
% change	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2

Tourism jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment



<sup>(3)</sup> Total labour force is based on all employees incl. part-time (excludes government-supported trainees and HM Force and self-employment). The information comes from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) an employer survey conducted by ONS in December of each year.

## Key results for 2019

- ◆ **8.42 million trips** were undertaken
- ◆ **7.85 million** day trips
- ◆ **0.57 million** overnight visits
- ◆ **1.7 million nights** in the area as a result of overnight trips
- ◆ **£472.9 million** spent by tourists during their visit to the area
- ◆ **£39.41 million** spent on average in the local economy every month
- ◆ **£281.9 million** generated from day trips
- ◆ **£191 million** generated by overnight visits
- ◆ **£606.1 million** spent in the local area as a result of tourism (taking into account multiplier effects)
- ◆ **9,411 jobs** supported, both for local residents and from those living nearby
- ◆ **6,648 tourism jobs** directly supported
- ◆ **2,763 non-tourism related jobs** supported (linked to multiplier spend from tourism)
- ◆ **11.2% of population** employed as a result of tourism in Windsor and Maidenhead Borough

## Methodology

The Cambridge Model is essentially a computer-based spreadsheet model that produces estimates from existing national and local information (e.g. accommodation stocks, inbound trips) of the level of tourism activity within a given local area. The volume of visits is translated into economic terms by estimating the amount of spending by visitors based on their average spend per trip. In turn, the impact of that spending can be translated to estimate the effects in terms of business turnover and jobs.

Estimates are based on a 3 year rolling average, thus smoothing out irregular fluctuations and avoiding any distortion arising from regional variations, giving us a more long term picture of the value of tourism and we would caution against year-on-year comparisons. As the Model utilises a standard methodology capable of application throughout the UK, it offers the potential for direct comparisons with similar destinations throughout the country.

The standard measures generated in this Model are: the total amount spent by visitors, the amount of income for local residents and businesses created by this spending, and the number of jobs supported by visitor spending.

The basic process of estimation used can be divided into three parts:

- visitor trips and visitor spending at a regional/county level derived from national survey sources
- local supply data on accommodation, attractions and other factors specific to the area
- the use of multipliers derived from business surveys in England to estimate full time equivalent and actual jobs generated by visitor spending in the area

In its standard form, the Cambridge Model uses a range of local data including details of accommodation stock, local occupancy rates, population, employment, local wage rates and visits to attractions. It applies this locally sourced information to regional estimates of tourism volume and expenditure derived from the following national surveys:

- Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS) – information on tourism activity by GB residents;
- International Passenger Survey (IPS) – information on overseas visitors to the United Kingdom;
- Great Britain Day Visits Survey (GBDVS) - measures the volume and value of tourism day visits in Britain
- Visits to Attractions Survey – annual recording of visitor numbers to free and paid attractions in England
- Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) – contains UK data on employees earnings;
- Census of Employment – updated annually by the Office for National Statistics
- Census of Population – updated annually by the Office for National Statistics

The sophistication of the economic impact estimates will depend on the availability of detailed reliable local information to supplement national and regional data sources. Where such data is available from local surveys, then local variations can be explicitly included.

## Glossary of terms

### Staying trips

Staying trips comprise a visit which involves a stay away from home of at least one night. The study measures trips, rather than visitors as one visitor may make multiple trips to an area in a given period.

### Tourism day trips

A day trip is classified as a "tourism day visit" if it involves participation in one of fifteen leisure activities (full details of the definition used are included in the annual survey report); that lasted at least three hours (including travel); it's not an activity which is undertaken "very regularly"; and is to a destination outside the respondent's place of residence (or place of work if this was the start point of the trip). The exceptions to this are trips to special public events, live sporting events and visitor attractions.

### VFR trips

VFR trips are defined as a visit where the main purpose is visiting friends and relatives. Whilst many trips to visit friends and relatives will be accommodated in the homes of these friends/ relatives (SFR), some will make use of other forms of accommodation. It should be also noted that other forms of trip, for instance for holiday or business purposes may stay with friends and relatives rather than in commercial accommodation.

### 'Other' expenditure

Apart from the spending associated with the individual trips, additional spending by non-visitors, e.g. friends and relatives with whom the visitor is visiting and/or staying with will also take place. Moreover, owners of second homes/boats will spend some money on maintenance, repair.

### Economic multiplier

Multipliers are used to estimate the economic impact of visitor expenditure. Visitor expenditure produces three effects. Direct effects are changes in the business sector directly receiving visitor expenditure. For instance, visitors staying in a hotel will directly increase revenue and the number of jobs in the hotel sector. Indirect effects are the changes in supplier businesses. For example, these indirect effects would be hotels purchasing more linen from local suppliers as a result of increased business. Induced effects are changes in local economic activity resulting from household spending. For instance, employees of the hotel and linen supplier spend their wages in the local area, resulting in more sales, income and jobs in the area.

### Full time equivalent jobs (FTE)

For the purposes of the Model, a FTE is defined by the average annual salary plus employment costs in the sector concerned.

### Direct jobs

Jobs directly generated in those local businesses in which visitors spend money, i.e. hotels, catering establishments.

### Indirect jobs

Jobs created locally due to the purchases of goods and services by businesses benefiting from visitor expenditure, i.e. jobs with local suppliers.

### Induced jobs

Jobs created throughout the local economy because employees employed due to visitor expenditure spend their wages locally on goods and services such as food, clothing and housing.

### **Actual jobs**

Many jobs are seasonal or part-time in their nature in the tourism sector, so an adjustment is made to calculate the actual number of jobs from the number of FTEs. The adjustment made is based on the findings of surveys of tourism related businesses, and national employment surveys.

### **Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS)**

The Great Britain Tourism Survey is undertaken by Kantar TNS. The key characteristics of the survey include a 100,000 face-to-face interviews per annum, conducted in-home, and a weekly sample size of around 2,000 adults aged 16 years or over - representative of the GB population in relation to various demographic characteristics including gender, age group, socio-economic group, and geographical location. Respondents are asked about any overnight trips taken in the last four weeks. It provides basic headline data on the volume and value of domestic tourism at a national, regional and county level.

### **International Passenger Survey (IPS)**

The International Passenger Survey is conducted by Office for National Statistics and is based on face-to-face interviews with a sample of passengers travelling via the principal airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel, together with visitors crossing the land border into Northern Ireland. Around 210,000 interviews are undertaken each year. IPS provides headline figures, based on the county or unitary authority, for the volume and value of overseas trips to the UK.

### **Great Britain Day Visits Survey (GBDVS)**

The methodology for the 2016 Great Britain Day Visits Survey altered compared with previous years. The changes implemented were - questionnaire improvements to make the survey more engaging and easy to complete; questionnaire revisions required as part of the 'merging' of GBDVS with the GBTS online piloting; and the weekly sample size contacted for the wider GBDVS/GBTS combined surveying increased from 673 to 1,000. Parallel testing of the survey approaches used before and after these changes found that these changes resulted in increased levels of visits reported by respondents by around **+15%**. The aims of the survey continue to be to measure the volume, value and profile of Tourism Day Visits taken by GB residents to destinations in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Surveying is undertaken on a weekly basis, using an online methodology, with a sample over 32,000 interviews.

### **United Kingdom Occupancy Survey (UKOS)**

As part of the EU Directive on Tourism Statistics adopted in 1995, the UK must report regularly on a specified range of statistics to Eurostat, the official statistical office of the European Union. Included in these statistics are monthly occupancy rates for UK serviced accommodation. The responsibility for providing this data lies with the four National Tourist Boards, and across England the survey is now undertaken STR on behalf of Visit England. The data is collected using a syndicated panel of more than 3,000 hotels and accommodation providers who are asked to complete a data form each month, giving details of their nightly occupancy. The data submitted is analysed to produce monthly occupancy rates for the whole of the area and for specific categories of type, size, location etc.

### **Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)**

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) provides information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees in all industries and occupations. ASHE is based on a one per cent sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) PAYE records. The ASHE tables contain UK data on earnings for employees by sex and full-time/part-time workers. The earnings information presented relates to gross pay before tax, National Insurance or other deductions.