

Tourism Statistics: Challenges and Good Practices

Regional Workshop for the CIS countries

Employment in the tourism industries

Item 9

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Employment in tourism industries



Points of view on Employment (para 7.1-7.28):

- from a **supply** perspective (persons employed; see Box 7.1, p.67)
- from a **demand** perspective (jobs; see Box 7.1, p.67)
 - ✓ A person might have more than 1 job
 - ✓ A job might be occupied by more than 1 person
 - ✓ No one to one relationship between jobs and employed persons

Units of measurement (para 7.29-7.35):

- Number of jobs
- Number of employed persons
- Hours worked (which should be included?)
- Equivalent full time job

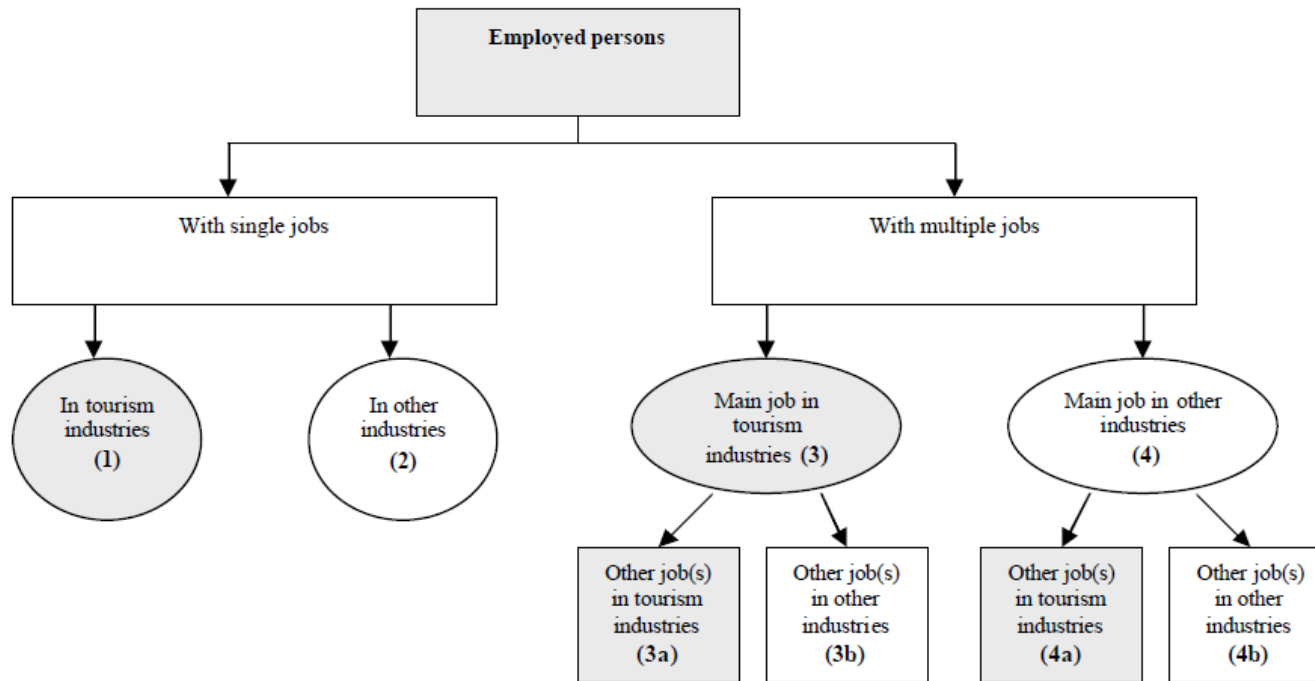
Hours worked or “full-time-equivalent” (FTE) are required!

Employment in tourism industries



Figure 7.1.

Single versus multiple job holders in the tourism industries



Persons employed in the tourism industries (all jobs) = 1, 3, 4a

Persons employed in the tourism industries (main job) = 1, 3

Jobs in the tourism industries = 1, 3a, 4a

Tourism employment vs. employment in the tourism industries



- Labor is a **factor of production**, and as such, related to a production process, not to a product, and even less so to the consumption of a product by certain category of consumers (i.e. a visitor);
- Employment in an **establishment**, and thus in an industry, can be observed and measured;
- Employment associated with **tourism consumption** can only be estimated via an **explicit** or an **implicit model** (i.e. via tourism ratios and/or demand based on TSA).

The basic **recommendation: measuring employment in the tourism industries!**

What do we want to measure?



- For each tourism :
 - ✓ Number of jobs (mcharacteristic activityonthly? Yearly? Peak and low?) by
 - Gender
 - Status in employment
 - Qualification
 - ✓ Number of employed persons
 - ✓ “Quality of the job” (?)
 - Permanent
 - Seasonal
 - Direct contract/through an employment agency
 - With/without social insurance

Sources for measuring employment in the tourism industries



- From the **supply side** - surveys of economic activities (i.e. business statistics), main difficulties
 - ✓ :Level of detail of activities (sampling frame)
 - ✓ Comparability of measurements overtime
 - ✓ Geographical coverage (sample surveys); issue of rural area or small villages
- Statistics based on **administrative records** (i.e. social security files, tax reports, employment reports), **but** shortcomings:
 - ✓ limited coverage
 - ✓ the exclusion of informal establishments and content,
 - ✓ inflexible concepts and definitions,
 - ✓ incompleteness, inconsistencies and restricted access due to legal or administrative constraints
- From the **demand side**- household surveys (LFS), main difficulties:
 - ✓ Snapshot at a given moment in time
 - ✓ Relationship of this snapshot with supply statistics
 - ✓ Non-permanent activities; seasonality
 - ✓ Individuals with more than one job

Measuring employment in the tourism industries



Figure 7.3.

Relationship between different measures of tourism employment in a given period

