Employment in Tourism - Realizing its full potential

Employment in Spanish Tourism Satellite Account

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Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) in Spain

- First release: 1999
- Annual basis
- Based on annual Supply and Use Tables (SUT, 74 x 109) and Symmetric Input-Output Table (SIOT)
- Compiled by Statistics Office, National Accounts Directorate
- Currently available
  - Detailed tables for 1995 - 2008/9 (break in 2008 due to ISIC 4 implem.)
  - Main results for 2010 and 2011
- Next releases
  - Main results for 2012 by December 2013
  - New framework (ESA 2010/SNA 2008) by December 2014
- Methodology and tables on INEs website (www.ine.es)
TSA in Spain. Some relevant data

- **Short-term data (2011)**
  - 10,8% of total GDP, of which
    - 4,8% inbound
    - 6,0% other components
  - 12,2% of total employment (jobs) in characteristic industries (NA)

- **Structural data (2008)**
  - 7,4% of total output (10,4% of total GDP)
    - 5,6% direct effects and 1,8% indirect effects
  - 6,9% of total employment (jobs) in the economy
    - 4,7% direct employment and 2,2% indirect employment
STSA: main data

- Employment in tourism characteristic industries
- GDP
- Total employment in tourism
- Direct employment in tourism

% sobre el total

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011
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Productivity: total economy and tourism

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- Productivity: total economy and tourism

- Total economy and tourism Euro/job over the years 2002 to 2011
TSA/NA in Spain. Employment data by industry (72)

- Persons (PTOT)
- Jobs (JTOT)
  - Full time (JFT)
  - Part time (JPT)
- Hours actually worked (HTOT)
  - In full time jobs (HFT)
  - In part time jobs (HPT)
- Full-Time Equivalents (FTE) = HTOT / average(HFT)

- All categories are distributed by employees / non-employees

Note: categories in red are not published. The breakdown by gender is not available
Main statistical sources used to estimate employment by industry in NA/TSA

- **Structural Business Statistics: Annual Services Survey**
  - Approaching occupied jobs
  - Paid / not paid
  - By gender
  - Initial data for employment and turnover

- **Labor Force Survey**
  - Persons
  - Employees / non-employees (including family supports)
  - Main job (full time or part time) / secondary jobs (always part time)
  - Hours actually worked
  - By gender
  - Used for applying exhaustiveness
Employment in tourism

- Direct employment

- Assuming the hypothesis that the content in employment per unit of output is the same for both production for tourism as for the rest, then you can calculate the employment generated directly by tourism demand (or production)
### Year 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Total Jobs</th>
<th>Touristic ratio</th>
<th>Direct Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>334,8</td>
<td>93,6</td>
<td>313,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and beverage service activities</td>
<td>1,172,1</td>
<td>26,4</td>
<td>309,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land transport (passengers)</td>
<td>185,7</td>
<td>28,5</td>
<td>53,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel agencies, tour operator reservation services and related activities</td>
<td>65,2</td>
<td>66,9</td>
<td>43,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support activities for transportation</td>
<td>43,3</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>43,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td>36,5</td>
<td>94,0</td>
<td>34,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities</td>
<td>224,5</td>
<td>11,4</td>
<td>25,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative, arts and entertainment activities; libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities; gambling and betting activities</td>
<td>219,4</td>
<td>9,2</td>
<td>20,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway transport</td>
<td>15,9</td>
<td>69,3</td>
<td>11,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental of transport equipment</td>
<td>17,3</td>
<td>30,8</td>
<td>5,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water transport (passengers)</td>
<td>7,2</td>
<td>54,9</td>
<td>4,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner occupied households</td>
<td>234,9</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL characteristic industries</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,556,8</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,8</strong></td>
<td><strong>863,2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL non-characteristic industries</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,109,5</strong></td>
<td><strong>0,8</strong></td>
<td><strong>145,6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,666,3</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,7</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,008,8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Contribution of industries to direct employment (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and beverage service activities</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land transport (passengers)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel agencies, tour operator reservation services and...</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support activities for transportation</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air transport</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports activities and amusement and recreation...</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative, arts and entertainment activities;...</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway transport</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental of transport equipment</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water transport (passengers)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL non-characteristic industries</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.4</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment in tourism

- Indirect employment

- ... would take into account network effects that arise over the rest of the economic system, to the extent that the tourism industry itself in turn demand other inputs and factors of production, in order to develop their business

- The conventional way to measure these indirect effects is to use data of the input / output system and some hypothesis on the technological relationship and stability temporary production functions which generate different types of goods or services

- Use of the symmetric input-output table (SIOT)
Employment in tourism

\[ TE = \lambda (I - A)^{-1} Ty \]

- TE is the total employment (direct + indirect)
- \( \lambda \) is a vector of employment per unit of output obtained from national accounts
- A is a matrix of coefficients \( a_{ij} \) representing the participation of intermediate consumption of product i per monetary unit of production of the product (or the homogeneous industry) j
- Ty is the touristic final demand
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<td>863,2</td>
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<td>19.109,5</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>145,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL DIRECT EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>21.666,3</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>1.008,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>21.666,3</td>
<td>2,2</td>
<td>477,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</td>
<td>21.666,3</td>
<td>6,9</td>
<td>1.486,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total employment in Tourism**

- Direct employment from characteristic industries: 58%
- Direct employment from non-characteristic industries: 10%
- Indirect employment: 32%

Thank you for your attention
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