



Training Course on Tourism Satellite Account in Suriname



Session 7

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRIES & GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES (TGFCF)

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Outline – Employment in the Tourism Industries

1 Introduction

2 Single vs. Multiple jobs in tourism Industries

3 Labour Force Survey (LFS) Coverage

4 LFS: Codes & Classification

5 LFS: Concepts & Definitions

6 LFS: Coverage

7 Table 7: Framework

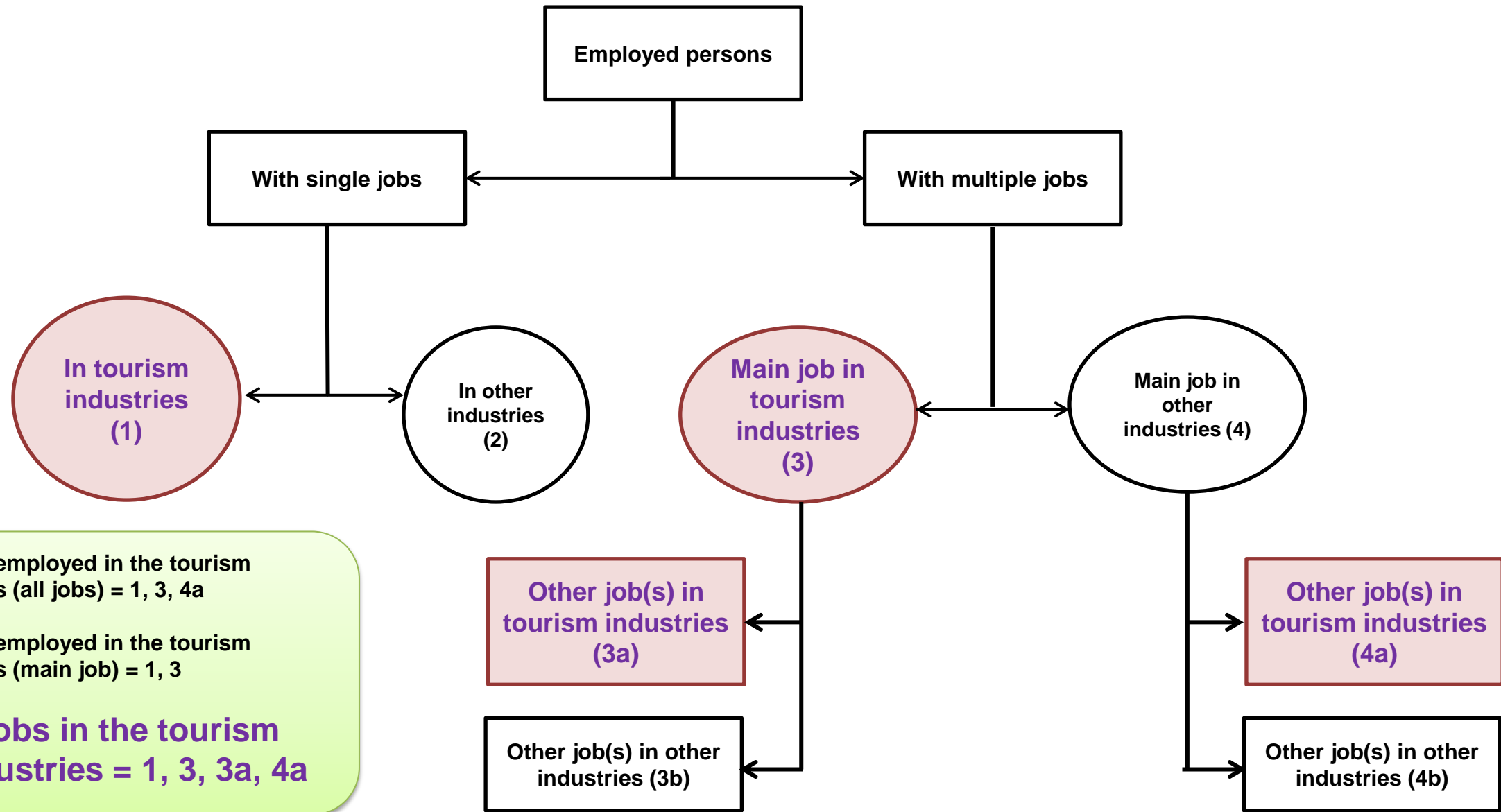
Introduction



**What is
Employment
Tourism in
the tourism
industries?**

Employment is an important dimension in the characterization of tourism and in the acknowledgement of its importance from the productive, social and strategic points of view...

Single versus multiple job holders in the tourism industries



Labour Force Survey Coverage

Objective

- to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment

Frequency

- Monthly
- January - December

Scope and Coverage

- Coverage
 - ✓ Annually
 - ✓ National, state, strata (urban & rural)

Data Availability

- National and state
- Urban and rural
- Annually, quarterly and monthly

Labour Force Survey Coverage

- ❖ Covers both urban and rural areas of administrative district within all states in Malaysia.
- ❖ Cover persons who live in private Living Quarters (LQ);
- ❖ Not include persons residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, prisons, boarding houses and construction work site.
- ❖ This survey comprises the economically active and inactive population between the aged of 15 to 64 years.

Labour Force – Codes and Classification

“International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)” Rev. 4

- National adaption for classification of industry is “**Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008**”

“International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)”

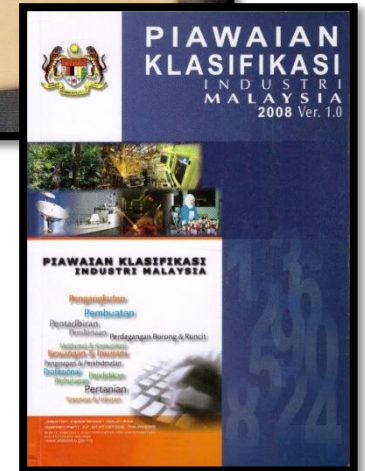
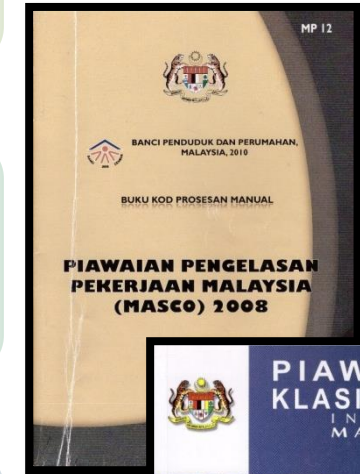
- National adaption for classification of occupation is “**Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations (MASCO) 2008**”

“International Standard Classifications of Education (ISCED-97)”

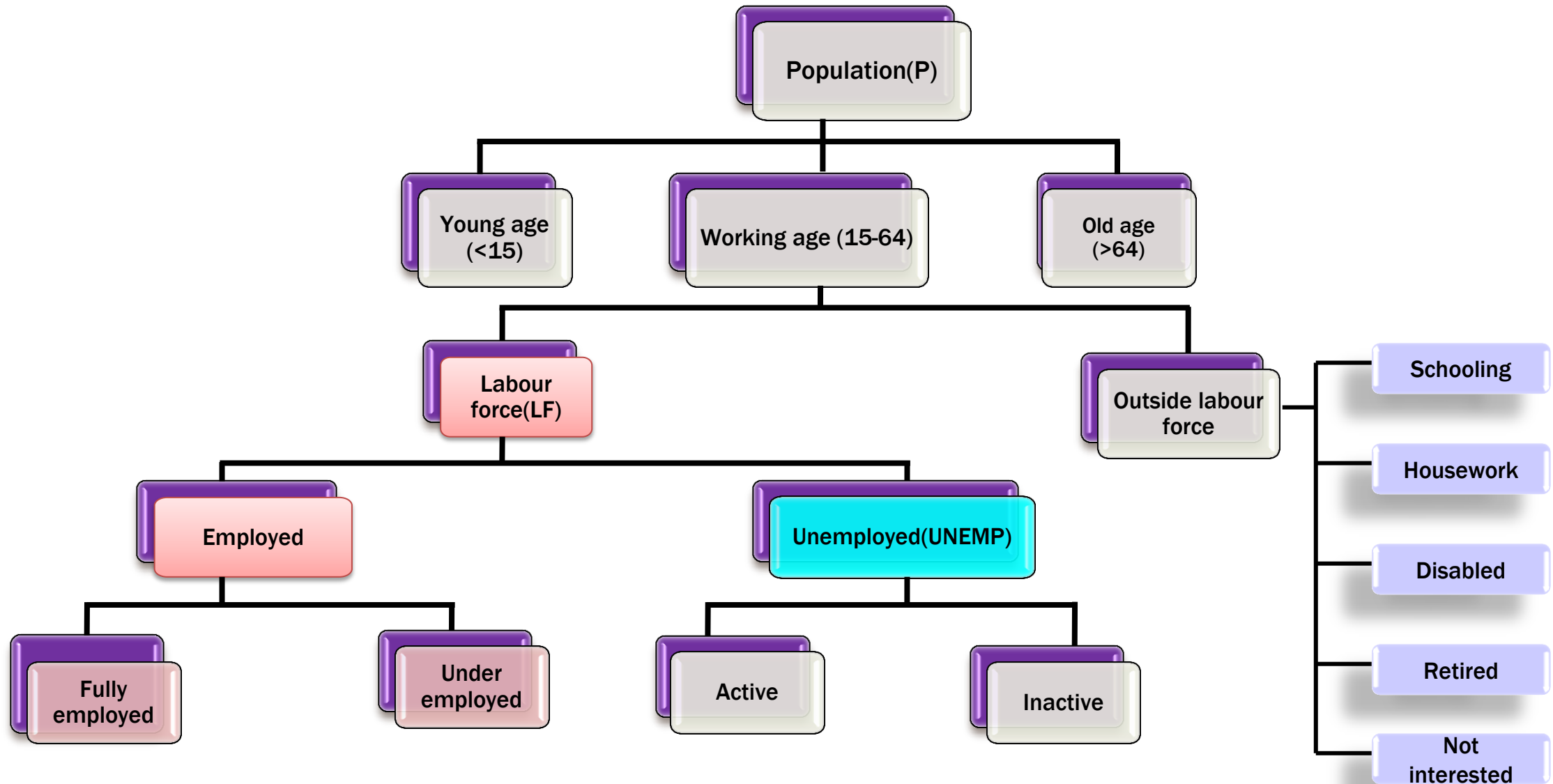
- National adaption for classification of education is **highest level of formal education, highest certificate obtained and field of study**

“International Classifications of Status in Employment (ICSE)”

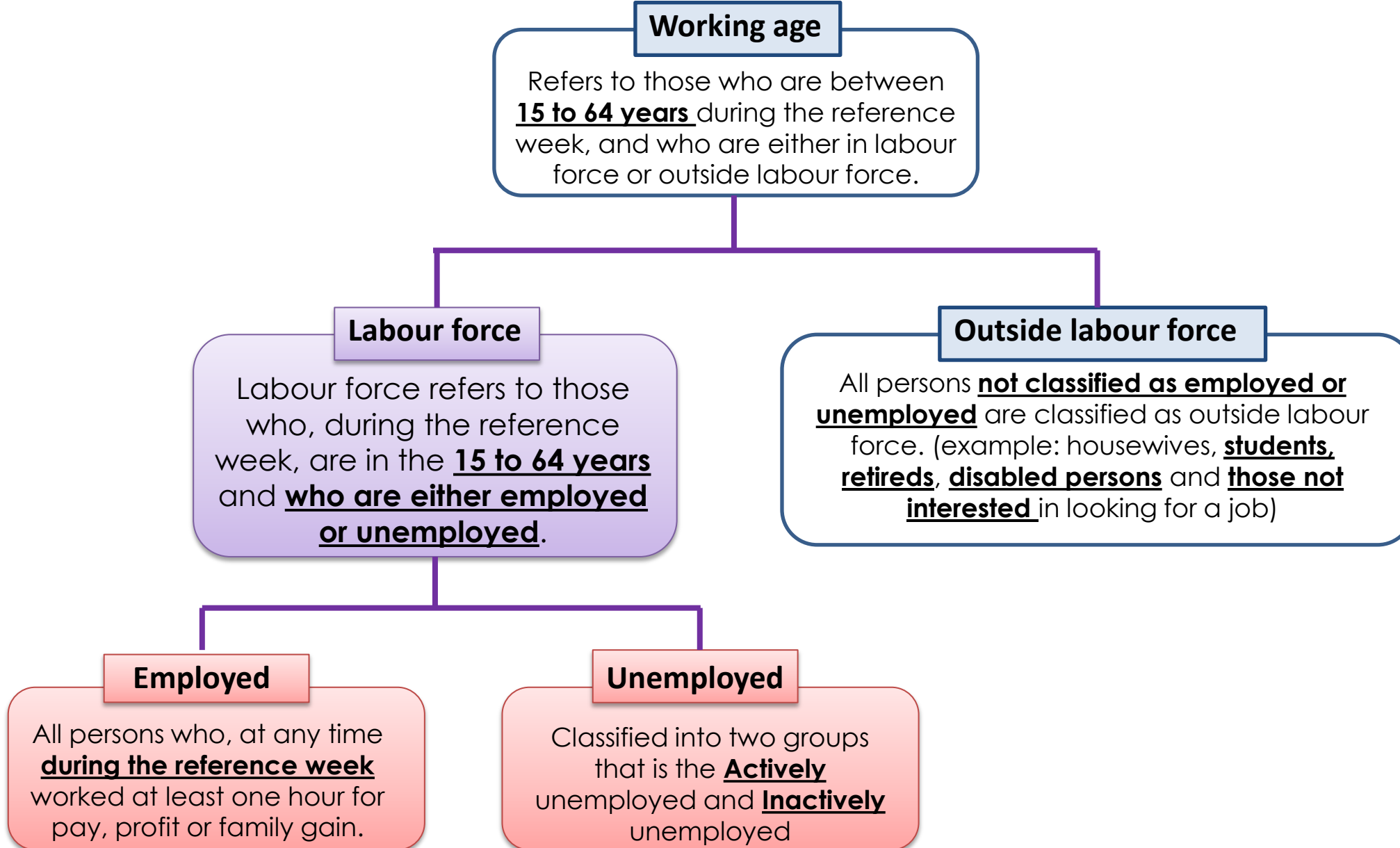
- National adaption for classification of status in employment (**employer, employee, own account worker, unpaid family worker**)



Labour Force - Concepts and Definitions



Labour Force - Concepts and Definitions



Labour Force - Coverage

Employed persons are classified according to the following employment status:

- Employer
- Employee (Government/private)
- Own account worker; and
- Unpaid family worker

TSA: RMF 2008 - Framework Table 7 (Employment in the tourism industries)

Table 7
Employment in the tourism industries

Tourism industries	Number of establishments	Number of jobs by status in employment (*)					
		Employees			Self-employed		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Accommodation for visitors							
1.a. Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b							
1.b. Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership							
2. Food- and beverage-serving industry							
3. Railways passenger transport							
4. Road passenger transport							
5. Water passenger transport							
6. Air passenger transport							
7. Transport equipment rental							
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services industry							
9. Cultural industry							
10. Sports and recreational industry							
11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods							
12. Country specific tourism industries							
Total							

Outline - TGFCF

1 Introduction

2 Concepts

3 Categories of Tourism Investment

4 Framework

5 Data Sources & Compilation

Introduction: GFCF



What is GFCF

The SNA 1993 defines **Gross Fixed Capital Formation** (GFCF) as the “total value of a producer’s acquisitions, less disposals, of *fixed assets* during the accounting period plus certain additional to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units”

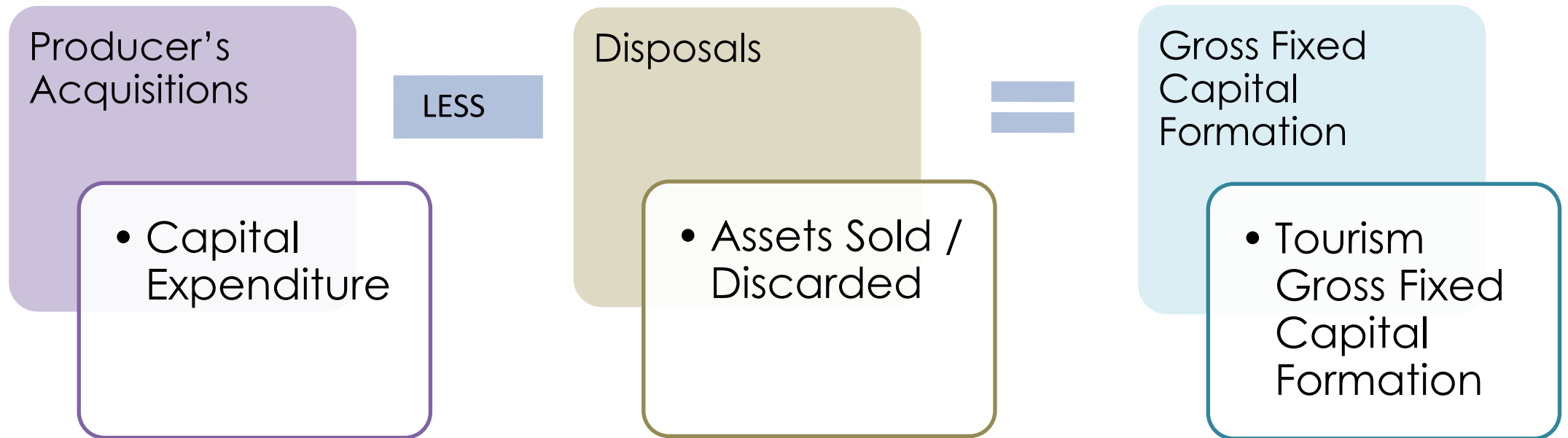
Acquisition includes both purchases of assets (new / used) and the construction of assets by producers for their own use.

Disposals include sales of assets for scrap as well as sales of used assets in a working condition to other producers.

GFCF is also known as investment in fixed assets that used repeatedly in the process of production for more than one year.

Introduction: Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation (TGFCF)

What is TGFCF



Basic Concepts

Goods and services

Used repeatedly or continuously in process of production

Lifespan > 1 year

Significant value

Ownership right are enforced by institutional units

Future benefits

Main Categories of Tourism Investment



Tourism Specific Fixed Assets



**Investment by the Tourism Industries in
Tourism Specific Fixed Assets**



Tourism Related Infrastructure

Tourism Specific Fixed Assets



Tourism Specific Fixed Assets



- ❖ Are used exclusively or almost exclusively in the production of tourism characteristic goods and services
- ❖ If tourism did not exist, such assets would of little value as they could not easily be converted to non-tourism applications
- ❖ Railway passenger coaches, cruise ships, sight seeing buses, hotel facilities, convention centers, marinas, ski lifts

Investment by the Tourism Industries in Tourism Specific Fixed Assets



Investment by the Tourism Industries in Tourism Specific Fixed Assets

- ❖ Investment by the tourism industries in non tourism specific fixed assets are fixed assets considered as tourism-related, not due to nature of the assets themselves, but due to the use which is made of them, by a tourism industry
- ❖ Because of great diversity of assets that can be part of this category, there is no specific recommendation regarding classification different and countries are encouraged, when feasible, to identify some specific classes of such assets that significant in their national economy
- ❖ Hotel / Travel agency computer systems, Hotel Laundry Facilities



Tourism Related Infrastructure



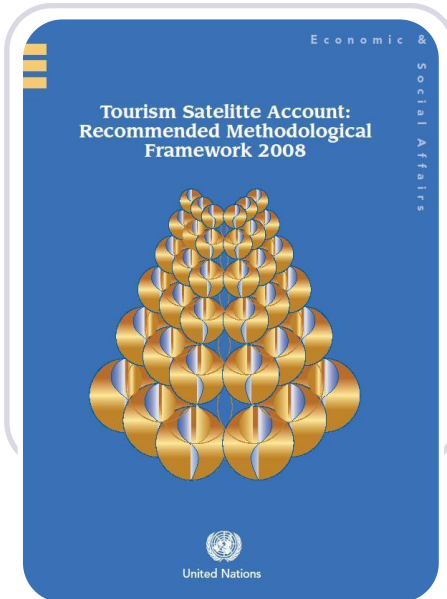
Tourism Related Infrastructure



- ❖ Put in place principally by the public authorities to facilitate tourism is usually even more difficult to identify
- ❖ Because of great It might have been developed in a specific moment in time for this specific purpose, or it might in fact facilitate tourism, although not necessarily been primary objective of investment
- ❖ Sewerage, electricity, telecommunications, health services

Categories of Tourism Investment

Tourism driven investment can be classified in three main categories (RMF 2008 para. 2.46):



Tourism specific fixed assets

Cruise ships
Sight seeing buses
Hotel facilities
Convention centers

Investment by Tourism industries in non tourism specific fixed assets

Computer systems
Hotel laundry

***Tourism related infrastructure**

Development of beach or ski sites especially for visitors
Special road to a resort

TSA COMPILATION METHOD:

RMF 2008

- Compilation Method & Framework as recommended in RMF 2008 manual

By Type of Assets:

Residential
Non residential
Other Civil
Transport
Machinery & Other Equipment
Others

Tourism specific fixed assets

Investment by Tourism industries in non tourism specific fixed assets

*TSA focus primarily on tourism specific fixed assets and Investment by the tourism industries in non tourism specific fixed assets (RMF 2008 para. 2.54)

TSA Focus



Because of the difficulties of identifying
“tourism investment”,
TSA focus primarily on :

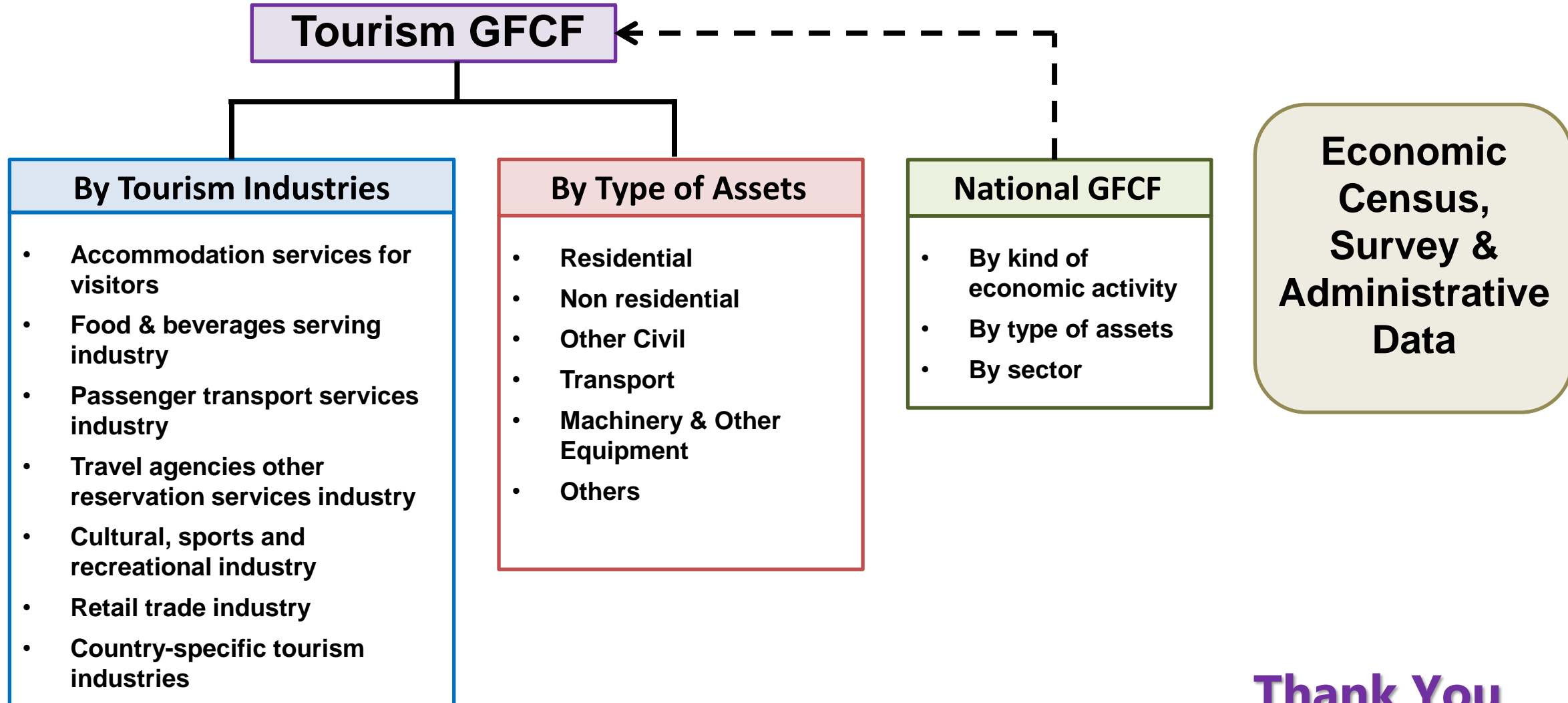
Tourism Specific Fixed Assets

Investment by the Tourism Industries in
Non Tourism Specific Fixed Assets

**TSA: RMF 2008 - Framework Table 8 (Tourism
gross fixed capital formation of tourism
industries and other industries...**

Data Source & Compilation

TGFCF data is derived from GFCF:



Thank You