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| Name of the indicator | 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs |
| Sustainable Development Goal | Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth |
| Target | 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products |
| Definition | <p>Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs.</p> <p>Percentage change in the number of jobs in tourism industries as compared to the previous year (=growth rate of jobs in tourism industries).</p> |
| Unit | percent [%] |
| Available dimensions | <p>direct contribution of tourism industries</p> <p>total contribution of tourism industries</p> |
| Methodological explanations | <p>The indicator is calculated in accordance with the UN Statistics Division-approved Tourism Satellite Accounting Methodology (TSA: RMF 2008), which quantifies the direct contribution of tourism industries to employment.</p> <p>In addition to the direct contribution, the indicator also captures the total contribution of tourism industries to employment, including its indirect and induced impacts, as recognised and developed by World Travel&TourismCouncil (WTTC).</p> <p>Direct contribution to employment measures the number of direct jobs within tourism industries. This is consistent with employment calculated in table 7 of the TSA: RMF 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Total contribution to employment measures the number of jobs generated directly in the tourism sector plus the indirect and induced contributions.</p> <p>Indirect contribution to jobs comprises the following three factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital investment: includes capital investment spending by all industries directly involved in Travel & Tourism. This also constitutes investment spending by other industries on specific tourism assets such as new visitor accommodation and passenger transport equipment, as well as restaurants and leisure facilities for specific tourism use. This is consistent with total tourism gross fixed capital formation in table 8 of the TSA: RMF 2008. • government collective spending: government spending in support of general tourism activity. This can include national as well as regional and local government spending. For example, it includes tourism promotion, visitor information services, administrative services and other public services. This is consistent with total collective tourism consumption in table 9 of TSA: RMF 2008. • supply-chain effects: purchases of domestic goods and services directly by different industries within tourism industries as inputs to their final tourism output. <p>Induced contribution measures jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or</p> |



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| | indirectly employed by the tourism sector (=spending of direct and indirect employees on Food and Beverages, Recreation, Clothing, Housing, Household Goods). |
| Source of data | World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) |
| Data availability | Annual data; Since 2010. |
| Notes | <p>Proxy indicator, available within the Polish public statistics.</p> <p>An original indicator, adopted by the UN for monitoring target 8.9 of the 2030 Agenda is 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs.</p> |