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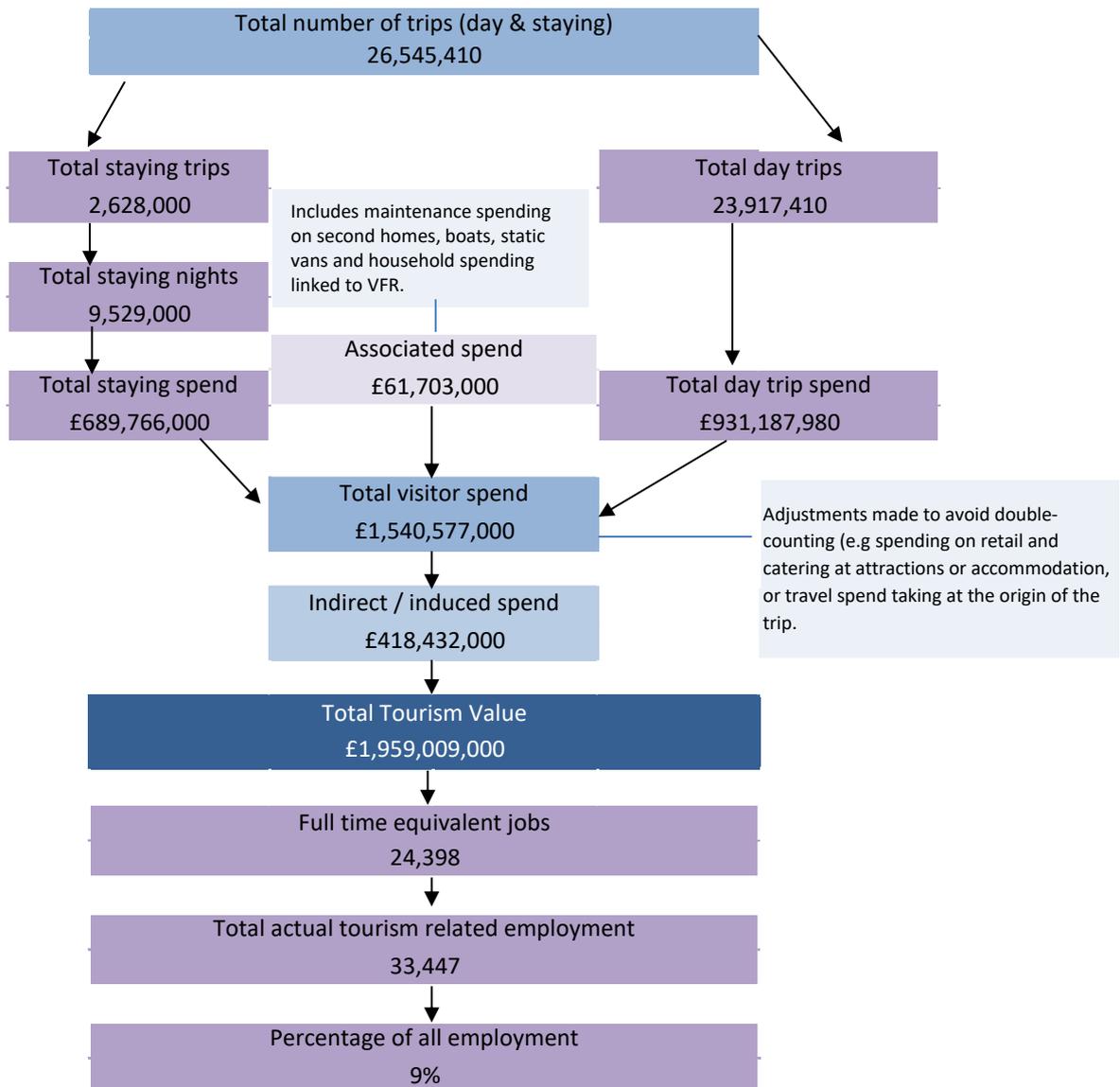
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Economic Impact of Tourism
Oxfordshire - 2015

Economic Impact of Tourism – Headline Figures

Oxfordshire - 2015

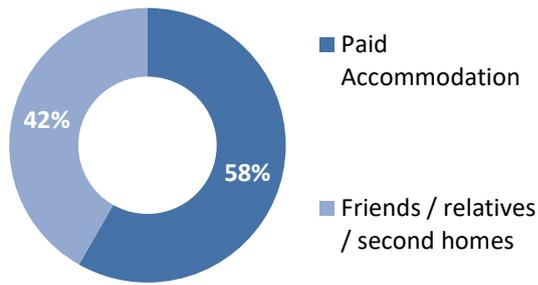


Economic Impact of Tourism – Year on year comparisons

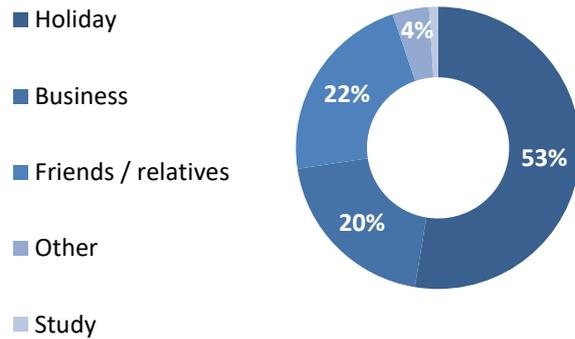
	2014	2015	Annual variation
Day Trips			
Day trips Volume	24,159,000	23,917,410	-1.0%
Day trips Value	£904,066,000	£931,187,980	3.0%
Overnight trips			
Number of trip	2,618,000	2,628,000	0.4%
Number of nights	9,071,000	9,529,000	5.0%
Trip value	£662,794,000	£689,766,000	4.1%
Total Value	£1,865,306,000	£1,959,009,000	5.0%
Actual Jobs	32,089	33,447	4.2%

	2014	2015	Variation
Average length stay (nights x trip)	3.46	3.63	4.6%
Spend x overnight trip	£ 253.17	£ 262.47	3.7%
Spend x night	£ 73.07	£ 72.39	-0.9%
Spend x day trip	£ 37.42	£ 38.93	4.0%

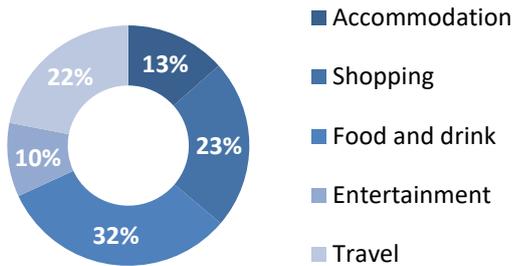
Type of Accommodation



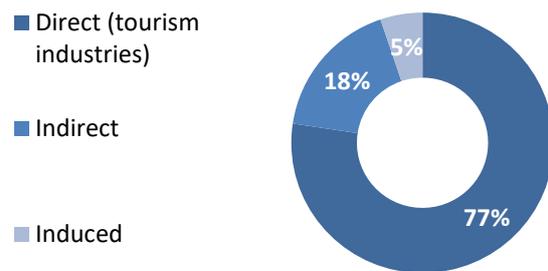
Trips by Purpose



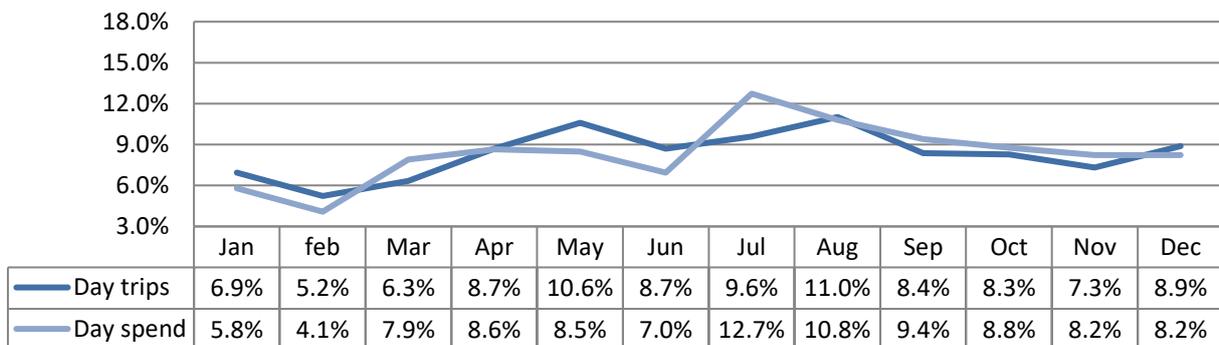
Breakdown of expenditure



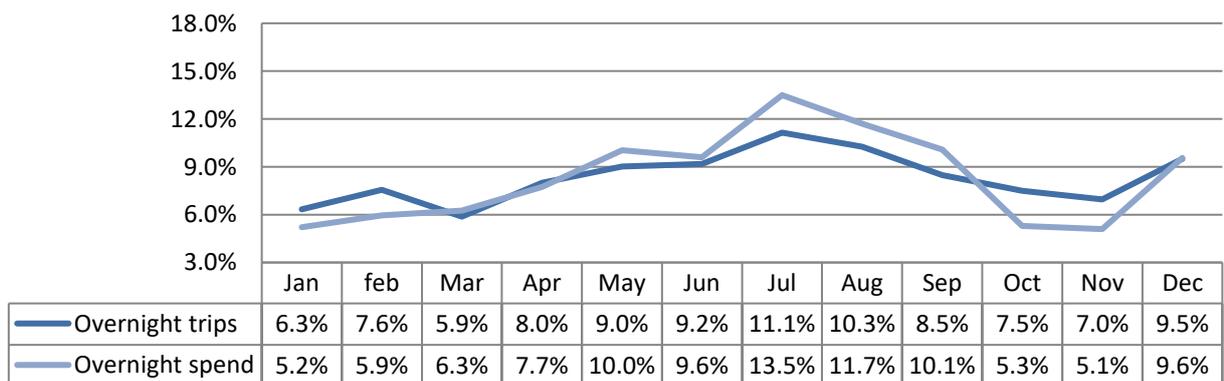
Type of employment



Seasonality - Day visitors



Seasonality - Overnight visitors



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Direct

- Full time equivalent
- Estimated actual jobs

Indirect & Induced Employment

- Full time equivalent
- Estimated actual jobs

Total Jobs

- Full time equivalent
- Estimated actual jobs

Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment

Appendix I - Cambridge Model - Methodology

Contextual analysis

How accurate is the Regional data?

The regional data extracted from national surveys has to be interpreted with lots of caution, as it has never been designed to be able to produce highly accurate results at regional level or be disaggregated to County level.

Whilst the survey gives good precision at the national level, regional breakdowns of the data will almost inevitably lead to less reliable results as margins of error for visits can be as high as 40%. The national survey data is a key driver for the Cambridge model and as outlined above, needs to be used with caution when looking at regional level data. We have applied a 3 year rolling average to this data to help smooth out short term market fluctuations and highlight longer-term trends. We also combine the demand data with supply-side results (occupancy levels, visits to visitor attractions).

Domestic tourism

In 2015, British residents took 102.7 million overnight trips in England, totalling 300 million nights away from home, with an expenditure of £19.6 billion. £191 was spent per trip, and with an average trip length of 2.92 nights, the average spend per night was £65. The number of domestic trips was 11% higher than in 2014, and the amount spent increased by 8%, reaching an all-time high in nominal terms.

The South East region experienced a 1% increase in overnight trips during 2015 compared to the previous year. Bednights were up 4% on 2014 and expenditure was up by 5%. This resulted in an increase in the average length of trips (the number of night per trip) from 2.70 nights per trip in 2014 to 2.84 in 2015. The average spend per night was up from £56.02 per night in 2014 to £56.53 in 2015. The region received slightly less visitors in 2015 than in the previous year. However, those who did visit stayed for a longer periods of time, meaning that overall trip expenditure was up from £151.20 per trip in 2014 to £160.32 in 2015.

Domestic visits to Oxfordshire

The domestic tourism results for Oxfordshire used in this model combine a mixture of supply and demand data. We do this because extraction county level data from national surveys can sometimes lead to inaccurate results due to low sample sizes. According to the GB Tourism Survey (demand side), the volume of domestic trips to Oxfordshire between 2014 and 2015 remained unchanged. Nights were up 3.4% and expenditure was also up by 3%.

Please note that the Cambridge Model uses three year rolling averages to reduce some of the more extreme fluctuations which are due to small sample sizes and high margins or error.

Visits from overseas

At national level, the number of visits in 2015 grew by 5% to a record 36.1 million, after several years of growth since 2010. Average spend per visit was £611 in 2015, down from the peak of £650 per visit in 2013 and reflecting the relative strength of sterling in 2015. The number of visitor nights spent in the UK increased by 3% in 2015 to 273 million, with the average number of nights per visit standing at 7.6.

Overseas trips to the South England region were 10.6% up on 2014 to reach 4.1 million overnight trips. The total number of nights was down by 7.8% to reach 37.35 million in 2015. Spend was also up 3.7% to £2.24bn in 2015.

Oxfordshire also experienced growth between 2014 and 2015. Trips were up 8%, nights per trip went up about 10% and expenditure was also up by 3%. As with domestic tourism, the Cambridge Model uses three year averages.

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) 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.

The number of interviews conducted in England in 2015 was around 35,000. This large sample size allows reliable estimates to be produced for various groups of passengers despite the low proportion of travellers interviewed. The IPS provides headline figures, based on the county or unitary authority, for the volume and value of overseas trips to the UK.

Day visitors

During 2015, GB residents took a total of 1,525 million Tourism Day Visits to destinations in England, Scotland or Wales. Around £54 billion was spent during these trips.

The largest proportion of visits were taken to destinations in England (1,298 million visits or 85% of the total) while 8% of visits (124 million) were taken to Scottish destinations and 5% to places in Wales (75 million). The distribution of expenditure during visits broadly reflects this pattern.

The regional distribution of visits generally reflects the population distribution with the notable exception of London which is the destination for 18% of visits but place of residence for just 13% of the population. Within the English regions, the highest volume of visits was taken in London (280 million visits) where the total value of day visits during 2015 was around £11.6 billion.

The volume and value of Tourism Day Visits in the South East of England decreased between 2014 and 2015 from 227 million to 216 million (a 5% drop), with a larger level of decrease (about 12%) in expenditure (down to £6.6 billion). The same survey would indicate that tourism day trips to Oxfordshire were down 13% between 2014 and 2015. Expenditure shows a increase of 2%.

The Visits to Visitor Attractions Survey shows that the volume of visitors to fee paying attractions in the South East was up by 5% between 2014 and 2015. Results for Oxfordshire show an increase of 4%.

We have used changes in admission charges as well as gross revenue levels to estimate likely visitor expenditure levels. The results show an approximate 5% increase in both admission fees and gross revenue. Based on these results the model assumes day trips to be down by about 1% and expenditure to increase by approximately 3%.

Visits to Visitor Attractions Survey 2015			
	England	South East	Oxfordshire
Volume of visits	2%	5%	4%
Admission fees	5%	4%	4%
Gross Revenue	5%	5%	4%

Volume of Tourism

Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type

Trips by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	762,000	38%	265,000	42%	1,027,000	39%
Self catering	53,000	3%	18,000	3%	71,000	3%
Camping	41,000	2%	15,000	2%	56,000	2%
Static caravans	5,000	0%	1,000	0%	6,000	0%
Group/campus	86,000	4%	76,000	12%	162,000	6%
Paying guest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Second homes	12,000	1%	7,000	1%	19,000	1%
Boat moorings	18,000	1%	0	0%	18,000	1%
Other	145,000	7%	32,000	5%	177,000	7%
Friends & relatives	869,000	44%	200,000	31%	1,069,000	41%
Total	2015	1,992,000	636,000		2,628,000	
Comparison	2014	1,990,000	628,000		2,618,000	
Difference		0%	1%		0%	

Nights by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	1,506,000	29%	896,000	20%	2,402,000	25%
Self catering	200,000	4%	305,000	7%	505,000	5%
Camping	229,000	4%	65,000	1%	294,000	3%
Static caravans	31,000	1%	2,000	0%	33,000	0%
Group/campus	160,000	3%	1,003,000	23%	1,163,000	12%
Paying guest	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Second homes	17,000	0%	122,000	3%	139,000	1%
Boat moorings	118,000	2%	0	0%	118,000	1%
Other	590,000	11%	66,000	2%	656,000	7%
Friends & relatives	2,304,000	45%	1,596,000	36%	3,900,000	41%
Total	2015	5,156,000	4,373,000		9,529,000	
Comparison	2014	4,986,000	4,085,000		9,071,000	
Difference		3%	7%		5%	

Spend by Accommodation Type

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	£217,337,000	59%	£157,465,000	49%	£374,802,000	54%
Self catering	£12,282,000	3%	£16,047,000	5%	£28,329,000	4%
Camping	£9,780,000	3%	£1,003,000	0%	£10,783,000	2%
Static caravans	£724,000	0%	£105,000	0%	£829,000	0%
Group/campus	£12,657,000	3%	£59,175,000	18%	£71,832,000	10%
Paying guest	£0	0%	£0	0%	£0	0%
Second homes	£677,000	0%	£2,006,000	1%	£2,683,000	0%
Boat moorings	£6,834,000	2%	£0	0%	£6,834,000	1%
Other	£25,356,000	7%	£8,922,000	3%	£34,278,000	5%
Friends & relatives	£81,453,000	22%	£57,886,000	18%	£139,339,000	20%
Total	2015	£367,099,000	£322,667,000		£689,766,000	
Comparison	2014	£356,407,000	£303,769,000		660,176,000	
Difference		3%	6%		4%	

Serviced accommodation includes hotels, guesthouses, inns, B&B and serviced farmhouse accommodation. Paying guest refers to overseas visitors staying in private houses, primarily language school students. Other trips includes nights spent in transit, in lorry cabs and other temporary accommodation.

Staying Visitors - Purpose of Trip

Trips by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	1,164,000	58%	218,000	34%	1,382,000	53%
Business	357,000	18%	169,000	27%	526,000	20%
Friends & relatives	383,000	19%	200,000	31%	583,000	22%
Other	88,000	4%	21,000	3%	109,000	4%
Study	0	0%	27,000	4%	27,000	1%
Total	2015	1,992,000	636,000		2,628,000	
Comparison	2014	1,990,000	628,000		2,618,000	
Difference		0%	1%		0%	

Nights by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	3,190,000	62%	879,000	20%	4,069,000	43%
Business	847,000	16%	661,000	15%	1,508,000	16%
Friends & relatives	923,000	18%	1,578,000	36%	2,501,000	26%
Other	195,000	4%	335,000	8%	530,000	6%
Study	0	0%	920,000	21%	920,000	10%
Total	2015	5,156,000	4,373,000		9,529,000	
Comparison	2014	4,986,000	4,085,000		9,071,000	
Difference		3%	7%		5%	

Spend by Purpose

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday	£238,080,000	65%	£81,627,000	25%	£319,707,000	46%
Business	£69,510,000	19%	£87,343,000	27%	£156,853,000	23%
Friends & relatives	£49,950,000	14%	£95,612,000	30%	£145,562,000	21%
Other	£9,559,000	3%	£21,636,000	7%	£31,195,000	5%
Study	£0	0%	£36,450,000	11%	£36,450,000	5%
Total	2015	£367,099,000	£322,667,000		£689,766,000	
Comparison	2014	£356,407,000	£303,769,000		£660,176,000	
Difference		3%	6%		4%	

Day Visitors

Total Volume and Value of Day Trips

		Trips	Spend
Total	2015	23,917,410	£931,187,980
Comparison	2014	24,159,000	£904,066,000
Difference		-1%	3%

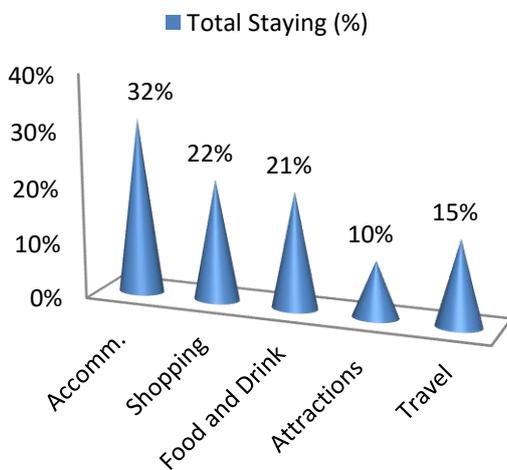
Value of Tourism

Expenditure Associated with Trips:

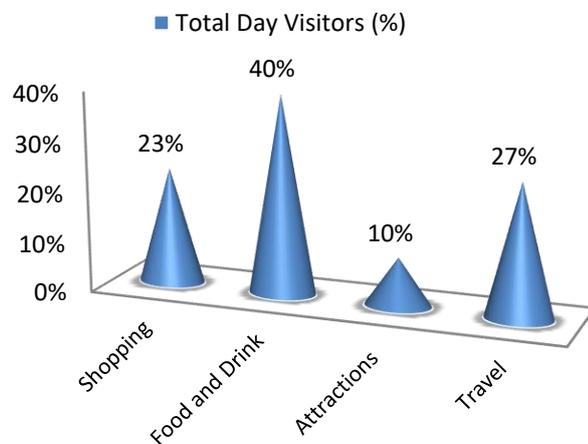
Direct Expenditure Associated with Trips

		Accomm.	Shopping	Food and Drink	Attractions	Travel	Total
UK Tourists		£118,537,000	£63,610,000	£76,273,000	£32,803,000	£75,875,000	£367,098,000
Overseas tourists		£99,157,000	£86,912,000	£68,410,000	£37,361,000	£30,827,000	£322,667,000
Total Staying		£217,694,000	£150,522,000	£144,683,000	£70,164,000	£106,702,000	£689,765,000
Total Staying (%)		32%	22%	21%	10%	15%	100%
Total Day Visitors		£0	£218,598,000	£372,475,000	£91,079,000	£249,393,000	£931,545,000
Total Day Visitors (%)		0%	23%	40%	10%	27%	100%
Total	2015	£217,694,000	£369,120,000	£517,158,000	£161,243,000	£356,095,000	£1,621,310,000
%		13%	23%	32%	10%	22%	100%
Comparison	2014	£180,337,200	£345,646,300	£495,927,300	£150,281,000	£330,618,200	£1,502,810,000
Difference							8%

Breakdown of expenditure



Breakdown of expenditure



Other expenditure associated with tourism activity

Other expenditure associated with tourism activity - Estimated spend				
Second homes	Boats	Static vans	Friends & relatives	Total
£1,163,000	£2,156,000	£60,000	£58,324,000	£61,703,000

Spend on second homes is assumed to be an average of £2,000 on rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings. Spend on boats assumed to be an average of £2,000 on berthing charges, servicing and maintenance and upgrading of equipment. Static van spend arises in the case of vans purchased by the owner and used as a second home. Expenditure is incurred in site fees, utility charges and other spending and is estimated at £2,000. Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them. A cost of £175 per visit has been assumed based on national research for social and personal visits.

Direct Turnover Derived From Trip Expenditure

Business turnover arises as a result of tourist spending, from the purchase of supplies and services locally by businesses in receipt of visitor spending and as a result of the spending of wages in businesses by employees whose jobs are directly or indirectly supported by tourism spending.

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Accommodation		£220,588,000	£7,450,000	£228,038,000
Retail		£149,017,000	£216,412,000	£365,429,000
Catering		£140,343,000	£361,301,000	£501,644,000
Attractions		£73,116,000	£96,990,000	£170,106,000
Transport		£64,021,000	£149,636,000	£213,657,000
Non-trip spend		£61,703,000	£0	£61,703,000
Total Direct	2015	£708,788,000	£831,789,000	£1,540,577,000
Comparison	2014	£652,577,850	£797,595,150	£1,450,173,000
Difference		9%	4%	6%

Adjustments have been made to recognise that some spending on retail and food and drink will fall within attractions or accommodation establishments. It is assumed that 40% of travel spend will take place at the origin of the trip rather than at the destination.

Supplier and Income Induced Turnover

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect spend		£149,678,000	£160,478,000	£310,156,000
Non trip spending		£12,340,000	£0	£12,340,000
Income induced		£70,770,000	£25,166,000	£95,936,000
Total	2015	£232,788,000	£185,644,000	£418,432,000
Comparison	2014	£228,323,150	£186,809,850	£415,133,000
Difference		2%	-1%	1%

Income induced spending arises from expenditure by employees whose jobs are supported by tourism spend.

Total Local Business Turnover Supported by Tourism Activity – Value of Tourism

		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Direct		£708,788,000	£831,789,000	£1,540,577,000
Indirect		£232,788,000	£185,644,000	£418,432,000
Total Value	2015	£941,576,000	£1,017,433,000	£1,959,009,000
Comparison	2014	£895,346,880	£969,959,120	£1,865,306,000
Difference		5%	5%	5%

Domestic, 53%

Overseas, 47%

Employment

Employment

The model generates estimates of full time equivalent jobs based on visitor spending. The total number of 'actual' jobs will be higher when part time and seasonal working is taken into account. Conversion of full time equivalent jobs into actual jobs relies on information from business surveys in the sectors receiving visitor spending.

Direct employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation	3,127	36%	106	1%	3,233	18%
Retailing	1,236	14%	1,796	20%	3,032	17%
Catering	1,880	22%	4,841	53%	6,721	38%
Entertainment	999	12%	1,326	15%	2,325	13%
Transport	439	5%	1,026	11%	1,466	8%
Non-trip spend	979	11%	0	0%	979	6%
Total FTE	2015	8,662		9,094	17,756	
Comparison	2014	8,128		8,806	16,934	
Difference		7%		3%	5%	
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation	4,628	37%	156	1%	4,784	18%
Retailing	1,855	15%	2,693	20%	4,548	18%
Catering	2,821	23%	7,261	54%	10,082	39%
Entertainment	1,409	11%	1,869	14%	3,278	13%
Transport	619	5%	1,447	11%	2,067	8%
Non-trip spend	1,117	9%	0	0%	1,117	4%
Total Actual	2015	12,448		13,428	25,875	
Comparison	2014	11,860		12,848	24,709	
Difference		5%		5%	5%	

Indirect & Induced Employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)				
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitors	
Indirect jobs	2,572		2,547	
Induced jobs	1,123		399	
Total FTE	2015	3,695	2,947	6,642
Comparison	2014	3,445	2,818	6,263
Difference		7%	5%	6%

Estimated actual jobs				
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitors	
Indirect jobs	2,932		2,904	
Induced jobs	1,281		455	
Total Actual	2015	4,212	3,359	7,572
Comparison	2014	4,059	3,321	7,380
Difference		4%	1%	3%

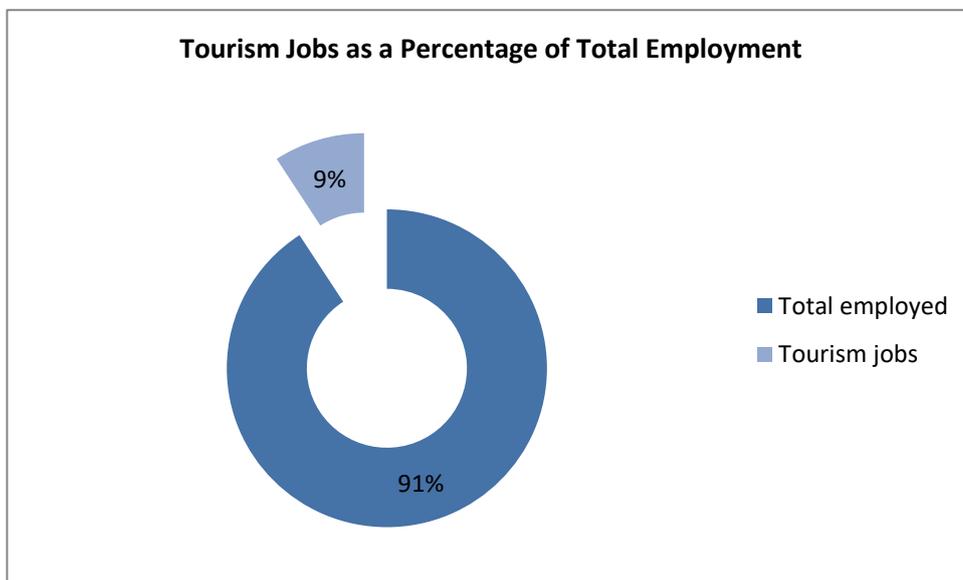
Total Jobs

Actual jobs are estimated from surveys of relevant businesses at locations in England and take account of part time and seasonal working.

Full time equivalent (FTE)						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	8,662	70%	9,094	76%	17,756	73%
Indirect	2,572	21%	2,547	21%	5,119	21%
Induced	1,123	9%	399	3%	1,523	6%
Total FTE	2015	12,357		12,041	24,398	
Comparison	2014	11,599		11,599	23,197	
Difference		7%		4%	5%	
Estimated actual jobs						
	Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct	12,448	75%	13,428	80%	25,875	77%
Indirect	2,932	18%	2,904	17%	5,836	17%
Induced	1,281	8%	455	3%	1,736	5%
Total Actual	2015	16,660		16,787	33,447	
Comparison	2014	15,724		16,365	32,089	
Difference		6%		3%	4%	

Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment

	Staying Visitor	Day visitors	Total
Total employed	363,900	363,900	363,900
Tourism jobs	16,660	16,787	33,447
Proportion all jobs	5%	5%	9%
Comparison	2014	15,724	16,365
Difference	6%	3%	4%



The key 2015 results of the Economic Impact Assessment are:

26.5 million trips were undertaken in the area

23.9 million day trips

2.6 million overnight visits

9.5 million nights in the area as a result of overnight trips

£1,621 million spent by tourists during their visit to the area

£135 million spent on average in the local economy each month.

£690 million generated by overnight visits

£931 million generated from irregular day trips.

£1,959 million spent in the local area as result of tourism, taking into account multiplier effects.

33,447 jobs supported, both for local residents from those living nearby.

25,875 tourism jobs directly supported

7,572 non-tourism related jobs supported linked to multiplier spend from tourism.

Key DOMESTIC overnight tourism results

2.0 million overnight visits

5.2 million nights in the area as a result of overnight trips

2.6 nights per trip

£367 million spent by tourists during their visit to the area

£184.29 spend per trip

£71.20 spend per night

£31 million spent on average in the local economy each month.

Key OVERSEAS overnight tourism results

0.6 million overnight visits

4.4 million nights in the area as a result of overnight trips

6.9 nights per trip

£323 million spent by tourists during their visit to the area

£507.34 spend per trip

£73.79 spend per night

£27 million spent on average in the local economy each month.

Appendix I - Introduction about Cambridge Model

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of that expenditure on the local economy. The figures were derived using the Cambridge Economic Impact Model and the research was undertaken by Destination Research.

The model utilises information from national tourism surveys and regionally based data held by Destination Research. It distributes regional activity as measured in those surveys to local areas using 'drivers' such as the accommodation stock and occupancy which influence the distribution of tourism activity at local level.

Limitations of the Model

The methodology and accuracy of the above sources varies. The results of the model should therefore be regarded as estimates which are indicative of the scale and importance of visitor activity in the local area. It is important to note that in the national tourism surveys the sample sizes for each area changes year on year. This is as a result of the random probability nature of the methodology. As such, the results of the Cambridge Model are best viewed as a snapshot in time and we would caution against year-on-year comparisons.

It should be noted that the model cannot take into account any leakage of expenditure from tourists taking day trips out of the area in which they are staying. While it is assumed that these may broadly balance each other in many areas, in locations receiving significant numbers of day visitors from London, there is likely to be an underestimate in relation to the number of overseas day visitors staying in holiday accommodation in London.

Whilst it is important to be aware of these issues, we are confident that the estimates we have produced are as reliable as is practically possible within the constraints of the information available.

Rounding

All figures used in this report have been rounded. In some tables there may therefore be a slight discrepancy between totals and sub totals.

Data sources

The main national surveys used as data sources in stage one include:

- Great Britain Tourism Survey (GBTS) - information on tourism activity by GB residents;
- International Passenger Survey (IPS) information on overseas visitors to the United Kingdom;
- Day Visits in the annual Great Britain Day Visitor Survey using information on visits lasting more than 3 hours and taken on an irregular basis

These surveys provide information down to a regional level. In order to disaggregate data to a local level the following information sources are used:

- Records of known local accommodation stock held by Destination Research;
- VisitEngland's surveys of Visits to Attractions, which provide data on the number of visitors to individual tourist attractions ;
- Mid- 2014 estimates of resident population as based on the 2011 Census of Population;
- Selected data from the 2011 Census of Employment;
- Selected data on the countryside and coast including, national designations and length of the coastline.

Staying Visitors

The GBTS provides information on the total number of trips to the region and the relative proportions using different types of accommodation. By matching these figures to the supply of such accommodation, the regional average number of trips per bedspace or unit of accommodation can be derived. The IPS provides information on the total number of trips by overseas visitors to the region. The model uses three year rolling averages to reduce extreme highs and lows which are due to small sample sizes, rather than being a reflection on drastic changes in demand year-on-year.

Day Visitors

Information on day trips at the regional level is available from the Day Visits in Great Britain survey. The survey includes all leisure-related trips from home. It should be noted that a large proportion are local trips made by people resident in the locality. The model uses information from the survey to estimate the number of longer day trips (defined as those lasting at least 3 hours and involving travel of more than 20 miles) and irregular trips lasting more than 3 hours.

Impact of tourism expenditure

This section examines the impact of the tourism expenditure in terms of the direct, indirect and induced expenditure as well as an estimate of the actual jobs (both direct and indirect) supported by tourism expenditure in the district.

The GBTS, IPS and Day Visits to Great Britain survey data on the breakdown of visitor spending. The impact of this initial round of expenditure will be subsequently increased by multiplier effects. These arise from the purchase of supplies and services by the businesses in receipt of visitor expenditure (indirect impacts), and by the income induced-effects arising from the spending of wages by employees in the first round of business and in subsequent expenditure in supplier business (induced impacts).

The New Earnings Survey which provides information on wage levels by industry sector and region; An internal business database which includes data on the structure of business expenditure, local linkages and multiplier ratios drawn from a wide range of business and economic studies carried out by Geoff Broom Associates, PA Cambridge Economic Consultants and others. By applying the breakdown to the estimates of visitor spending, the model generates estimates of total direct spending.

Evidence from national studies suggests that some minor adjustments are required to match visitor spend to business turnover – for example, some expenditure on food and drink actually takes place in inns and hotels that fall in the accommodation sector and within attractions. More significantly, expenditure on travel costs associated with individual trips is equally likely to take place at the origin of the trip as the destination. Therefore the model assumes that only 40% of travel expenditure accrues to the destination area.

Number of full time job equivalents

Having identified the value of turnover generated by visitor spending, it is possible to estimate the employment associated with that spending. Wages for staff and drawings for the proprietors will absorb a proportion of that turnover. By applying these proportions to the overall additional turnover in each sector, the amount of money absorbed by employment costs can be calculated. The New Earnings Survey provides data from which the average costs by business sector, adjusted to take account of regional differences, can be calculated.

After allowing for additional costs such as National Insurance and pension costs, an average employment cost per full time equivalent job can be estimated. The number of such jobs in the local area can then be estimated by dividing the amount of business expenditure on wages and drawings by the average employment cost per job.

Number of Actual Jobs

The model generates estimates of full time equivalent jobs based on visitor spending. However, the total number of actual jobs will be higher when part time and seasonal working is taken into account. The full time equivalent jobs arising directly from visitor spending are converted into actual jobs using information from business surveys in the sectors receiving visitor spending. In general, the conversion factor varies around 1.5 in those sectors.

The indirect and induced jobs arise across a much wider range of employment sectors. Therefore, the average 1.16 for all sectors based on Census of Employment data has been used to convert full time equivalent jobs in this sector to actual jobs.

The employment estimates generated by the model include both self employed and employed people supported by visitor expenditure. The model also includes an estimate of the additional jobs arising in the attractions sector, which are not related to visitor expenditure. However, the numbers do not include other tourism-related employment such as jobs in local authorities arising from their tourism functions, e.g. tourist information staff, additional public health, parks and gardens, public conveniences, maintenance sections and jobs arising from capital investment in tourism facilities.

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