destinationresearch
delivering results : measuring what matters

Economic Impact of Tourism
Suffolk - 2021

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Economic Impact of Tourism – Headline Figures Suffolk - 2021

Total number of trips (day & staying)
24,011,686

Total staying trips
1,116,000

Total staying nights
4,038,000

Total staying spend
£234,263,000

Includes maintenance spending on second homes, boats, static vans and household spending linked to VFR.

Associated spend
£82,688,671

Total day trips
22,895,686

Total day trip spend
£719,378,844

Total visitor spend
£976,092,671

Adjustments made to avoid double-counting (e.g spending on retail and catering at attractions or accommodation, or travel spend taking at the origin of the trip.

Indirect / induced spend
£428,050,000

Total Tourism Value
£1,404,142,671

Full time equivalent jobs
24,990

Total actual tourism related employment
33,738

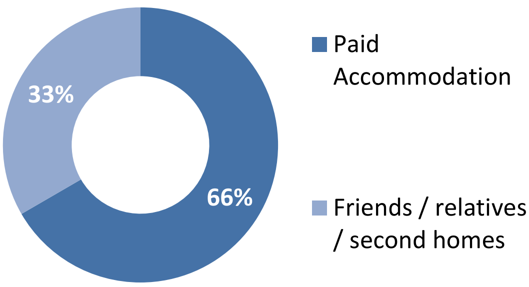
Percentage of all employment
10.8%

Economic Impact of Tourism – Year on year comparisons

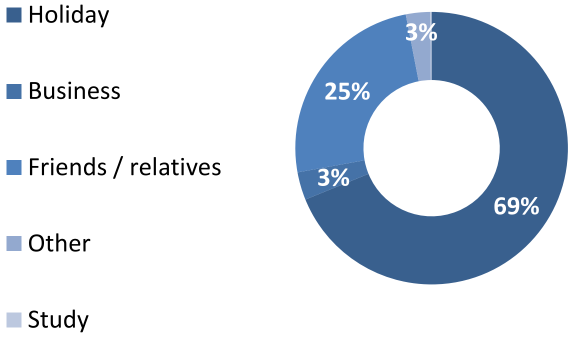
				Year-on-year comparison	Pre-pandemic levels
Day Trips	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2021 v 2020**	**2021 v 2019**
Day trips Volume	22,895,686	14,814,213	34,776,922	55%	-34%
Day trips Value	£719,378,844	£438,798,288	£1,131,729,229	64%	-36%
Overnight trips					
Number of overnight trips	1,116,000	699,000	1,734,000	60%	-36%
Number of nights	4,038,000	2,538,000	6,709,000	59%	-40%
Overnight trip value	£234,263,000	£141,562,000	£376,934,000	65%	-38%
Total Value	**£1,404,142,671**	**£885,636,203**	**£2,143,797,750**	**59%**	**-35%**
Actual Jobs	**33,738**	**25,840**	**44,498**	**31%**	**-24%**

	2021	**2020**	**2019**	**2021 v 2020**	**2021 v 2019**
Average length stay (nights x trip)	3.62	3.63	3.87	-0.3%	-6.5%
Spend x overnight trip	£209.91	£202.52	£217.38	3.7%	-3.4%
Spend x night	£58.01	£55.78	£56.18	4.0%	3.3%
Spend x day trip	£31.42	£29.62	£32.54	6.1%	-3.4%

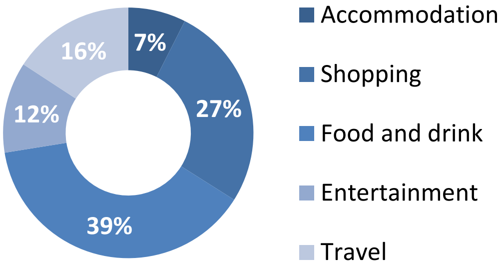
Type of Accommodation



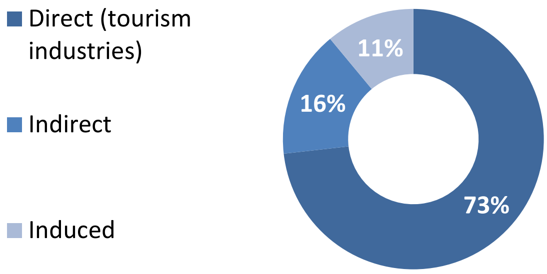
Trips by Purpose



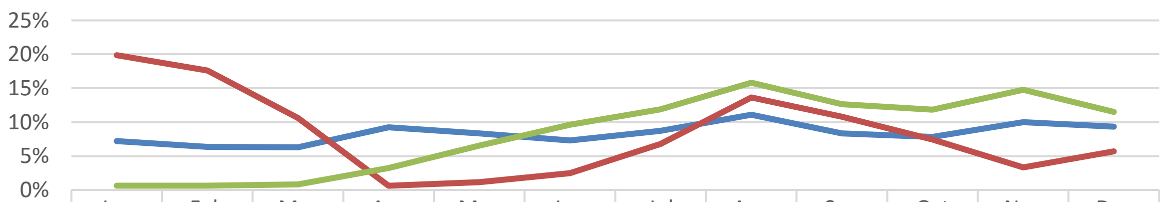
Breakdown of expenditure



Type of employment



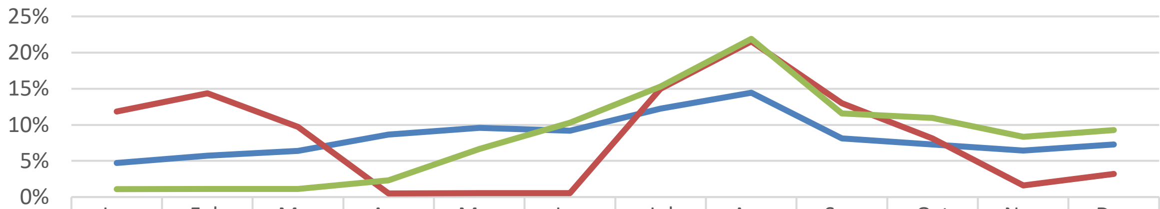
Seasonality - Day trip expenditure



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	7%	6%	6%	9%	8%	7%	9%	11%	8%	8%	10%	9%
2020	20%	18%	11%	1%	1%	2%	7%	14%	11%	7%	3%	6%
2021	1%	1%	1%	3%	7%	10%	12%	16%	13%	12%	15%	12%

2019 2020 2021

Seasonality - Overnight expenditure



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2019	5%	6%	6%	9%	10%	9%	12%	14%	8%	7%	6%	7%
2020	12%	14%	10%	1%	1%	1%	15%	22%	13%	8%	2%	3%
2021	1%	1%	1%	2%	7%	10%	15%	22%	12%	11%	8%	9%

2019 2020 2021

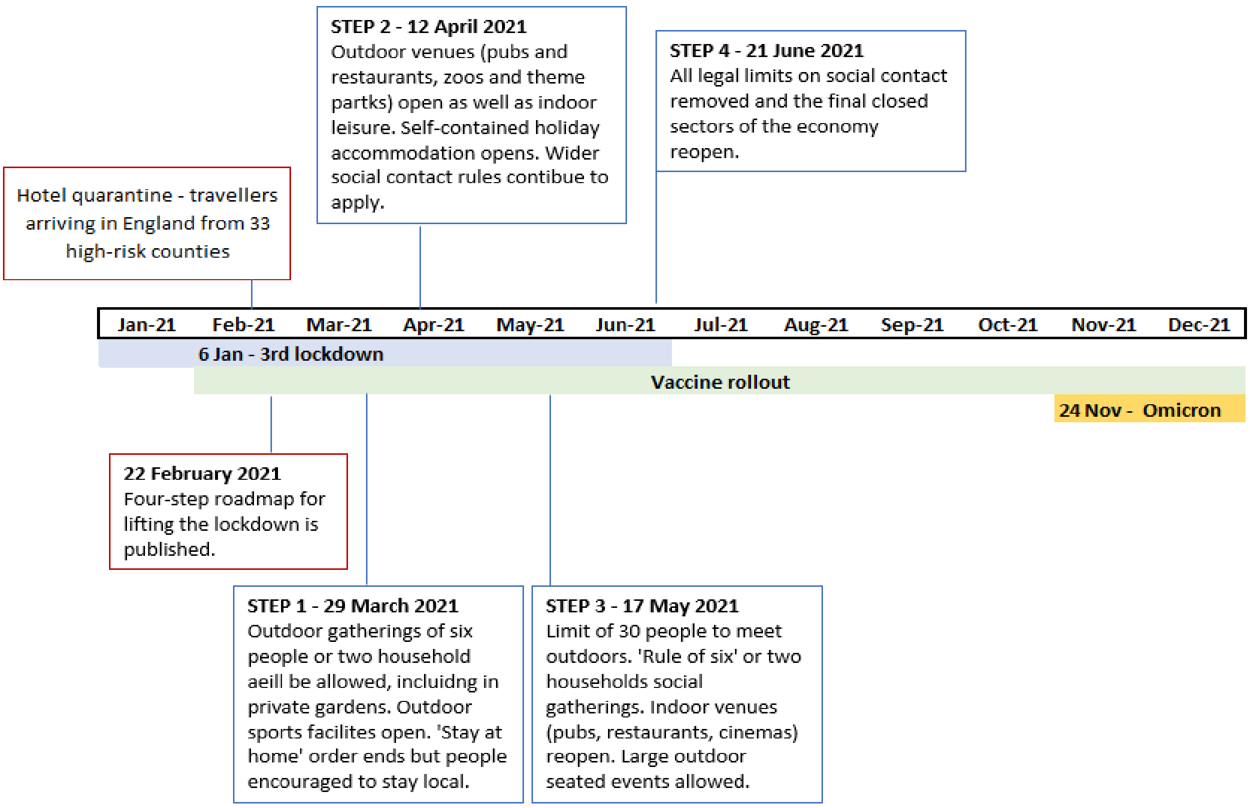
Introduction

This report examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of visitor expenditure on the local economy in 2021 and provides comparative data against the previously published data for 2020 as well as providing headline comparisons against 2019 in order to monitor the ongoing impact of the pandemic.

In its basic form, the model distributes regional activity as measured in national surveys to local areas using 'drivers' such as the accommodation stock and occupancy which influence the distribution of tourism activity at local level. Whenever possible, results have been enhanced by building in additional local-level data gathered by the districts.

Summary of national lockdown laws during 2021

Our analysis assumes an initial lock down starting in January, followed by a four-step roadmap for a gradual lifting of movement and travel restrictions



Cambridge Model 2020 results – Key methodology changes

The Cambridge Model examines the volume and value of tourism and the impact of that expenditure on the local economy. The model utilises information from national tourism surveys among other sources of information. 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 Visits Survey using information on visits lasting more than 3 hours and taken on an irregular basis.

The above reports are not specifically designed to produce highly accurate results at sub-regional level. In order to improve the accuracy of results we usually apply a 3-year rolling average to this data to highlight longer-term trends, whilst helping smooth out short-term market fluctuations and reducing the impact of any methodological changes affecting the survey. For example, published results relating to 2019 were, in fact, an average of 2017, 2018 and 2019 results.

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has caused global disruption to the visitor economy with activity re-starting at a slow pace. There is a consensus that tourism recovery will be segmented and gradual. In order to reflect the impact of the pandemic, the 2021 results incorporate the following methodological changes:

- Results for the three key surveys (GBTS, IPS and GBDVS) were suspended in March 2020 because of the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic.
- Fieldwork for the GBTS and GBDVS resumed in April 2021 and national-level 2021 data (April – December) will be published during the last quarter of 2022.
- During 2021, the IPS survey restarted at the majority of ports but did not operate at Dover until Q3 and there were no interviews on the Eurotunnel through the entirety of 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions. Therefore, the published data does not represent the total inbound market for 2021 and is not directly comparable with historical UK total data.
- Therefore, the full 2021 results presented in this report are based on a range of administrative sources, consumer travel insights published by national agencies and modelling work, using the published 2019 Cambridge Model data as a starting point.
- Domestic tourism estimates produced by VisitBritain for each of the four journey purposes for domestic overnight tourism (holidays, business, visiting friends and relatives and miscellaneous journeys), 17 categories of spending for leisure day trips.
- Whenever available, we have included locally sourced data supplied by destinations in our calculations, including (but not limited to) local business performance (e.g. accommodation occupancy), car parking data, annual footfall and visits to visitor attractions.

SEASONALITY: The figures assume a step change in mid-May as restrictions eased, followed by a continued recovery in the summer and autumn. Towards the end of the year there was a dip from late November, intensifying in December, due to the Omicron variant.

TRIPS AND WEIGHTING FACTORS: Our model uses a set of weighting factors to reflect the fact that different journey purposes and trip types recovered at different rates, and there were different patterns of recovery by type of destination. Holidays and trips to friends and family performed above 2019 and 2020 levels whereas business -related visits continued to fall.

Furthermore, urban and coastal resort areas attracted proportionately higher levels of expenditure from day trippers due to the shopping opportunities, whereas countryside, villages and rural coastal areas experienced a proportionately stronger overnight visitor market, due to the availability of self-catering accommodation and the wider offer of socially distanced holidays.

EMPLOYMENT: As coronavirus restrictions come to an end, industries in the UK are experiencing the effects of the pandemic in different ways. Employment has fallen in the accommodation and food sectors. Data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) shows that in October to December 2021, employment in the accommodation and food sector was still 11% below pre-pandemic levels.

2021 National forecast

As was the case with the 2020 results, the model will make use of the latest forecast from VisitBritain, relating to 2021. This assumes an estimated £16.0bn in domestic overnight tourism spending (64% growth on 2020 and 65% of the 2019 level) and £41.0bn in leisure day trip spending (69% growth on 2020 and 61% of the 2019 level).

Inbound tourism for the full year 2021 is estimated at 6.4 million visits, 42% down of 2020 and 16% of the 2019 level (or 84% down on 2019). Expenditure by inbound visitors reached £5.6bn , 10% down on 2020 and 20% of the 2019 level (or 80% down on 2019).

Volume of Tourism

Staying Visitors - Accommodation Type

Trips by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	305,000	29%	26,000	36%	331,000	30%
Self catering	43,000	4%	5,000	7%	48,000	4%
Camping	57,000	5%	2,000	3%	59,000	5%
Static caravans	148,000	14%	1,000	1%	149,000	13%
Group/campus	5,000	0%	4,000	5%	9,000	1%
Paying guest	0	0%	1,000	1%	1,000	0%
Second homes	31,000	3%	4,000	5%	35,000	3%
Boat moorings	31,000	3%	0	0%	31,000	3%
Other	109,000	10%	4,000	5%	113,000	10%
Friends & relatives	315,000	30%	25,000	34%	340,000	30%
Total 2021	**1,043,000**		**73,000**		**1,116,000**	
Comparison 2020	**648,000**		**51,000**		**699,000**	
Difference	**61%**		**43%**		**60%**	

Nights by Accommodation

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	602,000	17%	166,000	35%	768,000	19%
Self catering	275,000	8%	32,000	7%	307,000	8%
Camping	313,000	9%	13,000	3%	326,000	8%
Static caravans	505,000	14%	3,000	1%	508,000	13%
Group/campus	172,000	5%	22,000	5%	194,000	5%
Paying guest	0	0%	18,000	4%	18,000	0%
Second homes	187,000	5%	30,000	6%	217,000	5%
Boat moorings	110,000	3%	0	0%	110,000	3%
Other	269,000	8%	17,000	4%	286,000	7%
Friends & relatives	1,137,000	32%	168,000	36%	1,305,000	32%
Total 2021	**3,570,000**		**468,000**		**4,038,000**	
Comparison 2020	**2,211,000**		**327,000**		**2,538,000**	
Difference	**61%**		**43%**		**59%**	

Spend by Accommodation Type

	UK		Overseas		Total	
Serviced	£77,646,000	37%	£7,325,000	33%	£84,971,000	36%
Self catering	£14,391,000	7%	£1,956,000	9%	£16,347,000	7%
Camping	£9,709,000	5%	£318,000	1%	£10,027,000	4%
Static caravans	£33,774,000	16%	£116,000	1%	£33,890,000	14%
Group/campus	£780,000	0%	£3,089,000	14%	£3,869,000	2%
Paying guest	£0	0%	£844,000	4%	£844,000	0%
Second homes	£3,222,000	2%	£1,073,000	5%	£4,295,000	2%
Boat moorings	£4,669,000	2%	£0	0%	£4,669,000	2%
Other	£44,912,000	21%	£168,000	1%	£45,080,000	19%
Friends & relatives	£23,102,000	11%	£7,169,000	33%	£30,271,000	13%
Total 2021	**£212,205,000**		**£22,058,000**		**£234,263,000**	
Comparison 2020	**£127,277,000**		**£14,285,000**		**£141,562,000**	
Difference	**67%**		**54%**		**65%**	

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		748,000	72%	21,000	29%	769,000	69%
Business		32,000	3%	5,000	7%	37,000	3%
Friends & relatives		234,000	22%	43,000	59%	277,000	25%
Other		29,000	3%	3,000	4%	32,000	3%
Study		0	0%	2,000	3%	2,000	0%
Total	**2021**	**1,043,000**		**73,000**		**1,116,000**	
Comparison	**2020**	**648,000**		**51,000**		**699,000**	
Difference		**61%**		**43%**		**60%**	

Nights by Purpose

		UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday		2,869,000	80%	105,000	22%	2,974,000	74%
Business		57,000	2%	12,000	3%	69,000	2%
Friends & relatives		590,000	17%	298,000	64%	888,000	22%
Other		54,000	2%	36,000	8%	90,000	2%
Study		0	0%	17,000	4%	17,000	0%
Total	**2021**	**3,570,000**		**468,000**		**4,038,000**	
Comparison	**2020**	**2,211,000**		**327,000**		**2,538,000**	
Difference		**61%**		**43%**		**59%**	

Spend by Purpose

		UK		Overseas		Total	
Holiday		£170,000,000	80%	£6,510,000	30%	£176,510,000	75%
Business		£8,116,000	4%	£922,000	4%	£9,038,000	4%
Friends & relatives		£31,209,000	15%	£12,176,000	55%	£43,385,000	19%
Other		£2,880,000	1%	£2,032,000	9%	£4,912,000	2%
Study		£0	0%	£417,000	2%	£417,000	0%
Total	**2021**	**£212,205,000**		**£22,058,000**		**£234,263,000**	
Comparison	**2020**	**£127,277,000**		**£14,285,000**		**£141,562,000**	
Difference		**67%**		**54%**		**65%**	

Day Visitors

Trips and Spend by Urban, Rural and Coastal Area

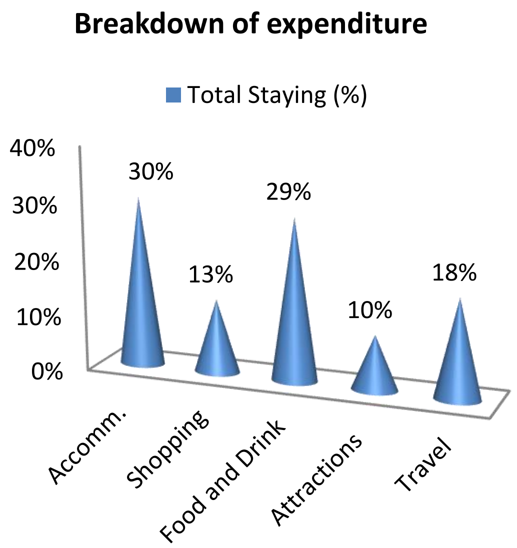
		Trips	Spend
Urban visits		12,926,000	£432,413,000
Countryside visits		7,016,000	£201,944,000
Coastal visits		2,953,686	£85,021,844
Total	**2021**	**22,895,686**	**£719,378,844**
Comparison	**2020**	**14,814,213**	**£438,798,288**
Difference		**55%**	**64%**

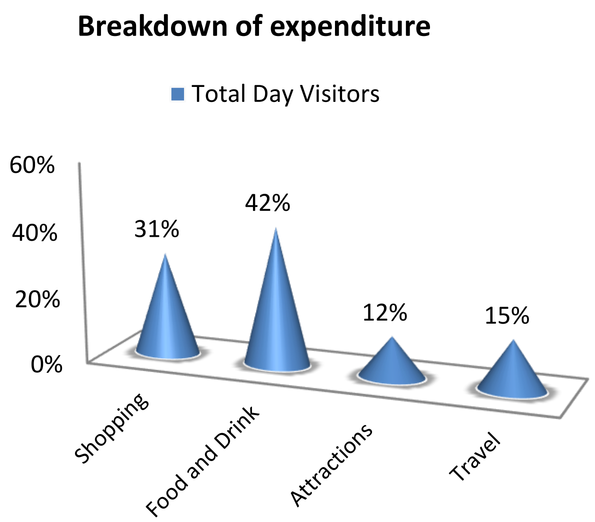
Value of Tourism

Expenditure Associated with Trips:

Direct Expenditure Associated with Trips

		Accomm.	Shopping	Food and Drink	Attractions	Travel	Total
UK Tourists		£65,695,000	£24,341,000	£62,562,000	£20,409,000	£39,198,000	£212,205,000
Overseas tourists		£5,432,000	£6,525,000	£5,384,000	£2,451,000	£2,266,000	£22,058,000
Total Staying		£71,127,000	£30,866,000	£67,946,000	£22,860,000	£41,464,000	£234,263,000
Total Staying (%)		30%	13%	29%	10%	18%	100%
Total Day Visitors		£0	£221,856,000	£299,283,000	£89,103,000	£109,137,000	£719,379,000
Total Day Visitors		0%	31%	42%	12%	15%	100%
Total	**2021**	**£71,127,000**	**£252,722,000**	**£367,229,000**	**£111,963,000**	**£150,601,000**	**£953,642,000**
%		**7%**	**27%**	**39%**	**12%**	**16%**	**100%**
Comparison	**2020**	**£43,666,000**	**£155,388,000**	**£223,078,000**	**£67,664,000**	**£90,562,000**	**£580,358,000**
Difference		**63%**	**63%**	**65%**	**65%**	**66%**	**64%**





Other expenditure associated with tourism activity

Other expenditure associated with tourism activity - Estimated spend				
Second homes	**Boats**	**Static vans**	**Friends & relatives**	**Total**
£12,384,000	£4,604,971	£11,685,700	£54,014,000	£82,688,671

Spend on second homes is assumed to be an average of £2,100 on rates, maintenance, and replacement of furniture and fittings. Spend on boats assumed to be an average of £2,100 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 £2,100. Additional spending is incurred by friends and relatives as a result of people coming to stay with them. A cost of £185 per visit has been assumed based on national research for social

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	£72,486,000	£5,986,000	£78,472,000
Retail	£30,558,000	£219,638,000	£250,196,000
Catering	£65,908,000	£290,305,000	£356,213,000
Attractions	£23,848,000	£94,315,000	£118,163,000
Transport	£24,878,000	£65,482,000	£90,360,000
Non-trip spend	£82,688,671	£0	£82,688,671
Total Direct 2021	**£300,366,671**	**£675,726,000**	**£976,092,671**
Comparison 2020	**£185,577,203**	**£412,498,000**	**£598,075,203**
Difference	**62%**	**64%**	**63%**

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	£71,100,000	£164,398,000	£235,498,000
Non trip spending	£16,538,000	£0	£16,538,000
Income induced	£58,816,000	£117,198,000	£176,014,000
Total 2021	**£146,454,000**	**£281,596,000**	**£428,050,000**
Comparison 2020	**£96,994,000**	**£190,567,000**	**£287,561,000**
Difference	**51%**	**48%**	**49%**

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	£300,366,671	£675,726,000	£976,092,671
Indirect	£146,454,000	£281,596,000	£428,050,000
Total Value 2021	**£446,820,671**	**£957,322,000**	**£1,404,142,671**
Comparison 2020	**£282,571,203**	**£603,065,000**	**£885,636,203**
Difference	**58%**	**59%**	**59%**

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

Direct employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation		1,615	29%	133	1%	1,749	10%
Retailing		329	6%	2,363	21%	2,692	16%
Catering		1,421	25%	6,258	55%	7,679	45%
Entertainment		541	10%	2,140	19%	2,681	16%
Transport		201	4%	530	5%	731	4%
Non-trip spend		1,531	27%	0	0%	1,531	9%
Total FTE	**2021**	**5,638**		**11,424**		**17,063**	
Comparison	**2020**	**4,315**		**9,288**		**13,603**	
Difference		**31%**		**23%**		**25%**	

Estimated actual jobs							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Accommodation		2,390	31%	197	1%	2,588	10%
Retailing		493	6%	3,545	21%	4,038	16%
Catering		2,131	27%	9,387	56%	11,518	47%
Entertainment		763	10%	3,017	18%	3,780	15%
Transport		284	4%	747	4%	1,031	4%
Non-trip spend		1,746	22%	0	0%	1,746	7%
Total Actual	**2021**	**7,807**		**16,894**		**24,701**	
Comparison	**2020**	**6,032**		**13,736**		**19,769**	
Difference		**29%**		**23%**		**25%**	

Indirect & Induced Employment

Full time equivalent (FTE)				
		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs		1,623	3,044	4,667
Induced jobs		1,089	2,170	3,260
Total FTE	**2021**	**2,712**	**5,215**	**7,927**
Comparison	**2020**	**1,796**	**3,529**	**5,325**
Difference		**51%**	**48%**	**49%**

Estimated actual jobs				
		Staying Visitor	Day Visitors	Total
Indirect jobs		1,850	3,471	5,321
Induced jobs		1,242	2,474	3,716
Total Actual	**2021**	**3,092**	**5,945**	**9,037**
Comparison	**2020**	**2,048**	**4,023**	**6,071**
Difference		**51%**	**48%**	**49%**

Total Jobs

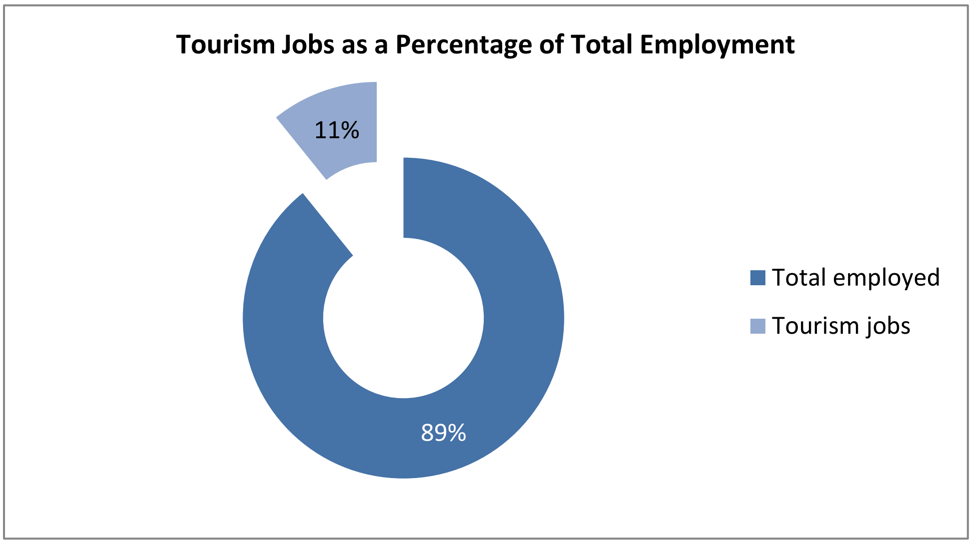
Actual jobs are estimated from surveys of relevant businesses at locations in England and take account of part time and seasonal working.

Full time equivalent (FTE)							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct		5,638	68%	11,424	69%	17,063	68%
Indirect		1,623	19%	3,044	18%	4,667	19%
Induced		1,089	13%	2,170	13%	3,260	13%
Total FTE	**2021**	**8,350**		**16,639**		**24,990**	
Comparison	**2020**	**6,111**		**12,817**		**18,928**	
Difference		**37%**		**30%**		**32%**	

Estimated actual jobs							
		Staying Visitor		Day Visitor		Total	
Direct		7,807	72%	16,894	74%	24,701	73%
Indirect		1,850	17%	3,471	15%	5,321	16%
Induced		1,242	11%	2,474	11%	3,716	11%
Total Actual	**2021**	**10,899**		**22,839**		**33,738**	
Comparison	**2020**	**8,080**		**17,760**		**25,840**	
Difference		**35%**		**29%**		**31%**	

Tourism Jobs as a Percentage of Total Employment

		Staying Visitor	Day visitors	Total
Total employed		312,700	312,700	312,700
Tourism jobs		10,899	22,839	33,738
Proportion all jobs		**3%**	**7%**	**11%**
Comparison	**2020**	**8,080**	**17,760**	**25,840**
Difference		**35%**	**29%**	**31%**



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

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. Therefore, in some tables there may 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 ;
- Latest estimates of resident population as based on the 2011 Census of Population;
- Selected data from ONS employment-related surveys;
- Selected data on the countryside and coast including, national designations and length of the coastline (where relevant).

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 (principally accommodation, food and drink, retail, attractions, transport). In general, the conversion factor between full time equivalent jobs and actual jobs 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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