

# [10]

Adriatic Common Indicators  
Methodology sheet (October 2004)



## Title: Employment and enterprises

### Subject of the measuring:

- 10.1 number and % of employed people by sectors and gender (when possible);
- 10.2 number of enterprises (large, SME and crafts) by sectors;
- 10.3 number of tourists per year;

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### 10.1 number and percentage of employed people by sectors and gender

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### Headline indicator: number and percentage of the employed people

It is considered that this concise indicator allows the integration, within its economic dimension, also of the social aspects connected with the phenomenon of the employment, particularly referring to the sex difference.

#### 1. Definition

The main working sectors are usually subdivided into the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Their classification is done on the basis of NACE method, that classifies these three macrosectors and their subsectors in different categories, marked by the alphabet letters from A to Q.

The primary sector includes the agriculture, fishery and mining activities.

The secondary sector includes all those activities connected with the primary products transformation: therefore the industrial, craft, energetic and building sectors take part in this second category.

The tertiary sector includes all the activities that consist of the carrying out of the services towards things or persons. It is the sector that at the moment has the higher rate of growth of the economies with a mature capitalism. It includes the commerce, hotel and restorative sector, transport, financial services, education, health, social services, domestic services and any other types of services, including those related to the information and the new economy sectors.

The difference between SME and large enterprises follows the definition included within the Raccomandazione della Commissione del 3 aprile 1996 (96/280/EC): depending on number of employed people we have micro enterprises (<10 employed), small enterprises (<50 employed), medium enterprises (<250 employed). **CRAFTS?**

Concerning the idea about the tourists "arrivals", this is referred to the visit of a tourist in a given resort, independently of how many nights this person stayed in that resort. The idea about the tourists "presence", on the contrary, is referred to the effective stay in a given resort, and therefore it is equal to the number of the arrivals multiplied by the overnight stays.

## 2. Question

In what measure the local economy is able to provide the employment to women and men, through an appropriate entrepreneurial diversification able to make flexible the local system as to the external shock?

## 3. Context

The enterprise should be distinguished from the local unity concept.

The enterprise is the organization of an economic activity carried with the professional character aimed to the production of good and services. Essa usufruisce di una certa autonomia con particolare riguardo alle scelte produttive e di vendita.

The local unity is the place called in different ways (establishment, laboratory, shop, workroom, restaurant, hotel, office etc.) where the good is being produced or the services are being organised. The local unity is topographically characterized as a single place where one or more persons are working on behalf of the same enterprise.

Within this indicator we will refer to the number of the enterprises and not to the number of the existing local unities.<sup>1</sup>

Sustainable principles included: x,x,x,x,x,x

## 4. Targets

The specific targets are not characterized: si dovrà tendere comunque ad un buon livello di occupazione per entrambi i sessi, ad una buona diversificazione dell'economia locale e ad un impatto turistico adeguato alle capacità di carico della città e degli ecosistemi locali.

## 5. Unit of measurement

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<sup>1</sup> I believe that this is the most appropriate solution: otherwise we can think about reporting also the number of local unities.

- a) number and % of employed people within three product macrosectors separately for gender
- b) number of totally existing enterprises and those within three macrosectors<sup>2</sup>;
- c) number of tourists arrivals and presence.<sup>3</sup>

## 6. Frequency of measurement

- a) biennial;
- b) biennial;
- c) annual.

## 7. Form of reporting / presentation

- a) number of totally employed people separately for each of three main macrosectors (primary, secondary, tertiary) referring to both genders; % of employed in relation to the working population<sup>4</sup> separately for gender;
- b) number of totally enterprises separately for each of three macrosectors and for dimensions (small and medium enterprises, large enterprises, **crafts**) [*possibility to create the indicator n°of enterprises/100 inhabitants?*];
- c) number of tourists arrivals and presence [*possibility to create the indicator n°of tourist annual presence / number of inhabitants?*]

## 8. Examples of similar application

A data referred to local economy and to number of enterprises are usually placed in the archives and presented by the local Chamber of Commerce annually or biennially. Therefore, the use of these information is habitual for any economic and social research within the urban level. These information are also used by ISTAT that provides an official value during the decennial census.

We may have more problems during the information retrieval concerning the employment: in this case the Chamber of Commerce periodically report the number of employed in the local citizen unities, but this information is not always reliable because all the local unities not communicate, or communicate incorrect data.

Referring to the number of employed people distinguished by sectors and gender, this information is completely reported by ISTAT during the census. More detailed information

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<sup>2</sup> **I think that the most appropriate indicator should be to calculate the ratio between number of existing enterprises and inhabitants: usually this indicator is expressed in this terms: number of enterprises for each of 100 (or thousand) inhabitants. This indicator could permit a comparison between the different cities involved, otherwise we will not be able to measure their economic development.**

<sup>3</sup> **Also here, despite we have to simplify the model of indicators, we need to create the one that allows an extra - citizen comparison. I think that the creation of a very simple indicator of the tourist intensity, based on annual data, could be our case. This indicator is made of annual tourist presence / residents.**

<sup>4</sup> **Since I haven't attended the definition phase of the set of indicators, I could make some mistakes; in this case, with the employment % specification (however, data not easy to be found in small and medium cities), it is requested the ratio between the n° of employed and working population (16-60/65 years); perhaps it would be easier to find out the number of unemployed persons, deducible for small-medium cities from the Employment Office archives, even though those data usually include larger territories than municipal ones.**

could be requested to the Employment Offices, but they often referred to the territorial districts including more than one city.

The number of tourists arrivals and presence is registered monthly by Local Tourists Systems and it is reported to the Region.

## **9. Questions to address, future developments**

The indicator referred to the employment could be improved by an evaluation of the employment contract typology: open-ended contracts, limited contracts, part-time.

The indicator referred to the tourism should be structured as an indicator of sustainable tourism, useful to measure the tourism impact onto the local ecosystem. On this matter tourists intensity indicators (monthly tourists presence/ residents), pressure indicators (monthly tourists presence/ municipality surface; monthly tourists presence/ linear kilometers of bathing coastline), resources pressure indicators (trying to compare the impacts produced by tourists flow on to water resources, energy, waste, mobility, etc.) should be calculated.

## **10. Keywords**

Enterprise, local unity, employed, product sectors, tourists presence.