



## **THE ROLE OF TOURISM ASSISTANTS IN IMPROVING TOURISM STATISTICS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Tourism has become one of the fastest growing competitive sectors in the world economy. The number of tourists at the international level has reached 1.8 billion. people. Tourism revenues have reached 1.7 trillion US dollars, accounting for 7% of world exports and 29% of services exports. Tourism revenues in world exports rank third after the chemical industry and fuel and energy exports. Tourism occupies a key place in the leading sectors of the economies of countries around the world. As a result, the innovative development of tourism in the sectors of the economies of most countries around the world remains one of the most important tasks today. In different countries of the world, extensive scientific and practical research is being conducted to increase tourism potential, offer new services, create new tourism brands, radically increase the competitiveness of the tourism industry, conduct statistical research in the tourism industry and statistically assess the innovative development of tourism. The issues of statistical assessment of tourism have not been sufficiently addressed in the research. This makes it urgent to further expand the geography of tourism in research, increase its share in the economy of countries, in particular in the gross domestic product, and turn tourism into one of the profitable sectors.

In Uzbekistan , great attention is paid to the development of tourism, assessing its place in the economy, and maintaining tourism statistics on the basis of international organizations and standards. "It is necessary to improve the maintenance of statistics in the tourism sector, including on the basis of international experience and standards, including the World Tourism Organization," it was emphasized. This includes tasks such as increasing the flow of tourists and expanding the export of tourism services, increasing the employment rate of the population based on the creation of new jobs in the industry, and most importantly, organizing the maintenance of tourism statistics in accordance with international standards and creating a methodology for statistical assessment of tourism. In this regard, today there is a need to conduct scientific research in this area.

### **KEY WORDS**

Tourism receipts,  
tourism consumption,  
tourism auxiliary  
account, tourism  
statistics, forecasting  
methods

## Introduction

20th century second half starting population material well-being growth and transport with the development of ( especially air and rail ) internal and external tourism develop started . To the calculations in the 1950s , 25 million in the world . international tourist there is was , tourism industry 2.1 billion US dollars dollar income brought if , in the 1960s and 1970s this indicators relevant 70 million and 130 million people , respectively , income and reached 12.2 and 40.3 billion [1]

Tourism the population spiritual and social to grow impact to do with one in line , good income source to the fact that known to be with many countries him/her great attention to development gave and as a result in the countries of the economy new industry – tourism network appearance Tourism term English "tour" in Turkish meaning means and to this day to him/her given definitions different districts. The first one scientific description Sweden in 1941 scientists W. Hunziker and K. Kraft [2] by given. Their in the opinion of people permanent to live from the place other to places income to receive and constantly to live from the goals outside other trips done increase called tourism. However, this in the definition time factor into account not received for to him/her relatively many critical of relationships to the formation reason it has been.

Despite this , in general when receiving Swedish of scientists tourism in the study contribution very high. For example, they tourism to the field from the first become scientific approached and fundamental scientific research for basis created this situation many ( E.Cohen , G.Pearce , R.Sharpley , RWButler etc. ) recognizes .

Tourism in the republic research take visited and are being visited ( ISTukhliev , FQKomilova , SSRo'ziev , MJTemirkhonova , Sh.R.Fayzieva , BSSafarov , NNSafarova , Ye.Gol y shova , A.Saidov , T.Tashmuradov etc. ) Uzbek researchers to tourism gave unanimity in definitions no . AF Saidov According to [3] : « Tourism people need satisfy for different kind goods and services of the types usable to oneself typical economic " is a field ."

Scientists feedback with one in line to tourism official organizations by definitions are also given . The UN Statistical Committee in 1953 at the conference " International visit " Commander " , from 1963 and " visit " " orderer " , " tourist " , " excursor " and others concepts international to practice was entered . According to it : - visit the one who orders is his/her own usual from the environment any designated main to visit a place ordering in the country or in place to work location from the purpose except , every how the goal looking forward to , one from the year less was within the period the trip done increasing is a tourist . - tourist - this on a trip collective and individual in order placement in the facilities at least one yesterday overnight remaining trip is a traveler . - tourist or one daily visit ordering - his/her own usual stay from the place other any one to the place short during the day and at night without fail trip doer is a person .

Tourists to the point in receiving UN official statistic organs and local statistic organs role is unparalleled . International at the level statistic into account to take work by the UN managed The BTT was established under him ( 1976 ) . This organization four It is composed of the following departments : in the Department of Statistics statistic problems learn from them solution finds and all to countries recommendations gives . With this one BTT is another in the line official organizations and countries with integral linked . Home managed by the UN done is increased , that is, it is international to organizations recommendations gives and from them through countries and WTO reports acceptance does .

## Material and Method

The system of statistical indicators should be able to fully and comprehensively characterize the development of the studied sector at the provincial, regional and national levels, reveal its internal characteristics, identify existing statistical trends, and most importantly, assess the impact of this sector on a positive change in the quality of life of the country's population[4].

According to some scholars (AMHjalager[5]), before determining the above indicators, it is proposed to determine indicators that represent the innovative development of tourism. This is because, according to the above researchers, innovative development first turns tourism into a sustainable industry and then into a competitive industry.

In our opinion, sample questionnaires and reports need to be revised and improved based on international standards, because it is the questionnaires and reports that increase the reliability and representativeness of the collected data. Tourism Auxiliary Accounts (TAAs) are one of the most important and main sources in determining indicators representing tourism development. In some literature, the Tourism Auxiliary Accounts are referred to as Satellite Accounts. Satellite means satellite in English, and in economics it is used in the sense of auxiliary accounts. The main reason for analyzing the tourism sector through auxiliary accounts is that tourism is not located in a specific sector. The Tourism Auxiliary Account collects and analyzes data from various sectors through tables.

The Tourism Auxiliary Account (TAA) is one of the important accounts of the System of National Accounts, and its full implementation in the national statistical practice of Uzbekistan and the formation of TAA indicators in accordance with international standards will create favorable economic and organizational legal conditions for the rapid development of tourism, which is considered a strategic sector of our economy, and will allow for more complete and effective use of tourism potential.

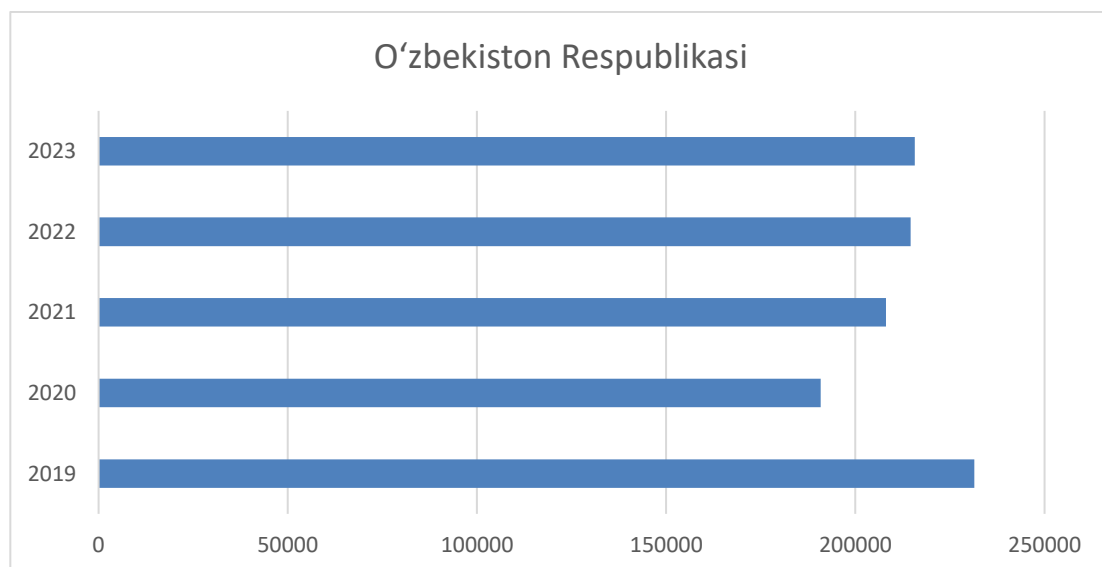
## Results

This document provides a detailed definition of the above concepts and the calculation methodology. With the development of tourism in many countries, it began to seem that the recommendations adopted in 1993 were outdated by the beginning of the 21st century and did not fully meet the requirements of the time. In this regard, in 2008, an international standard for tourism statistics was created in cooperation with the UN, ILO, Eurostat and others. A comprehensive analysis of both documents shows that the standard adopted in 2008 is significantly improved and has positive differences compared to the 1993 document. In our opinion, the 2008 international tourism statistical recommendations have the following differences compared to the 1993 document



**Figure 1. Inbound tourism consumption in the Republic of Uzbekistan, million soums**

2019–2023 during To Uzbekistan entrance according to tourism consumption noticeable at the level changing went . In 2019, this indicator 11,639.3 billion formed a sum if , pandemic sharply in 2020 under the influence decreased to only 2,489.9 billion amounted to soums . In 2021, this indicator a little recovered , 4,492.9 billion in soums reached . In 2022 and 2023 and tourism in the field stable growth observed , suitable 17,776.7 billion and 25,169.2 billion respectively amounted to soums . This numbers In Uzbekistan tourism of the field recovery and development is also progressing internationally tourists of the flow consistent increasing going shows .



**Figure 2. Employment in the tourism sector, people**

Employment indicators in the tourism sector in Uzbekistan remained relatively stable during 2019–2023, confirming the economic importance of this sector. While in 2019 the number of people employed in tourism was 231.4 thousand people, during the pandemic this figure decreased to 190.8

thousand people in 2020. Nevertheless, the following in years slowly recovery observed , reaching 208.1 thousand in 2021, 214.6 thousand in 2022 and 215.7 thousand in 2023 This dynamic In Uzbekistan tourism sector economic from crises after own potential recovering and employment positive contribution adding shows.

The document adopted in 2000 was significantly amended in 2008. For example, while the 2000 document calculated tourist expenses, the 2008 document also determined the volume of tourist consumption. It is known that tourist consumption has a broader meaning than tourist expenses. In other words, tourist expenses are part of tourist consumption. Secondly, in the 2000 document, the calculation of tourist products was to be carried out using the same methodology for all countries. In 2008, each country was given the opportunity to use its own methodology. Thirdly, the new document introduced the term conference service. Fourthly, the number of positions in tourism, along with employees in tourist enterprises, also included employees who are seasonally employed in tourism, and finally, the methodology for calculating capital in the tourism sector was changed, that is, capital in the tourism sector means not only the capital of tourist organizations, but also the capital of tourism enterprises.

## Conclusion

Tourism economic activity important to the driver became – in 2020 pandemic because of to the surface arrived sharp from decline then , in 2022 and 2023 entrance tourism according to consumption sharp growing to 25 trillion soums enough sector from recovery outside , fast at a pace It also shows that it is developing .

Employment indicators stability tourism social importance confirms – even crisis in tourism even during employment sharp without reduction , until 2023 arrived 215.7 thousand people enough this of the industry stable work their places create potential manifestation will reach .

State policy positive impact is being felt – tourism consumption and employment recovery trend last in years done increased reforms , infrastructure development and international propaganda campaigns the effect reflection sector priority direction as of designation correctness confirms.

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