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Analysis of Tourism's Impact on the Economy, Employment, and Export Potential of Kazakhstan

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S**ABSTRACT**

In Kazakhstan, the tourism sector exhibits significant potential to contribute to the national economy through its influence on employment dynamics, gross value added, and trade balances. However, challenges such as gender disparities in employment and varying contributions to goods and services exports highlight the need for deeper analysis. This study aimed to examine the impact of tourism on Kazakhstan's economy, focusing on employment trends, gross value added, and trade performance. The data from 2012 to 2022 provided by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan were analyzed using the ARIMA model. The analysis showed that the average value added from tourism (GVAT) over the period amounted to 2,050.5 billion tenge, peaking at 3,270.1 billion tenges in 2022. The share of GVAT in GDP ranged from 2.9% to 4.1%, confirming its stable contribution to the economy. Foreign tourists' spending significantly contributed to GVAT growth, while domestic spending had a minimal impact. Key findings revealed stable growth in tourism's contribution to GDP and employment, with significant disparities in male and female employment trends, particularly in recent years. The findings of the study emphasize the need to attract high-spending tourists, promote gender equality in employment, and expand exports of services as key areas for sustainable tourism growth in Kazakhstan. In future studies, it is proposed that the impact of environmental factors on tourism development and gender barriers to employment be studied in depth.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Inbound Tourism, Outbound Tourism, Tourism Consumption, Service Export, Gross Value Added, Gender Employment, Kazakhstan

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a cornerstone of the global economy, serving as a powerful engine for employment, entrepreneurship, and cultural exchange. In many countries, it is a vital source of revenue and a strategic tool for economic diversification. Moreover, tourism acts as a bridge between cultures, fostering international business collaborations and diplomatic connections. As one of the fastest-growing sectors worldwide, tourism contributes approximately 10% of global GDP and accounts for 1 in 10 jobs globally (UNWTO, 2023). The sector's influence extends beyond direct economic gains, fostering cultural exchange, regional development, and infrastructure improvements (Drápela, 2023). However, the development of tourism is not without its challenges. Seasonal fluctuations, limited diversification of tourist offerings, and environmental pressures hinder its sustainable growth. Additionally, the global tourism landscape is marked by uneven development across regions, with some countries struggling to integrate effectively into international tourism networks (Truyols, 2023).

In recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic further exposed the vulnerability of tourism-dependent economies, triggering a dramatic drop in international arrivals and revealing the sector's sensitivity to global shocks. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), international tourist arrivals fell by over 74% in 2020, leading to a loss of \$1.3 trillion in global tourism revenue (Uçar & Alsu, 2024). As economies now strive for recovery, there is an increasing emphasis on building resilience in tourism through diversification, sustainable practices, and digital transformation.

For developing economies, tourism represents a critical opportunity for economic transformation. It attracts foreign investments, bolsters national branding, and improves regional socio-economic conditions. For example, in Southeast Asia, nations like Thailand and Vietnam have successfully utilized tourism to catalyze rapid economic growth, creating jobs and enhancing

infrastructure to accommodate increasing tourist flows.

With its unique geographic location, abundant natural resources, and rich cultural heritage, Kazakhstan holds immense potential for tourism development. The country boasts a wide array of tourism opportunities, from ecotourism in the Altai Mountains and national parks to historical tourism along the ancient Silk Road, as well as business tourism in dynamic urban hubs such as Astana and Almaty (Glukhovtsev & Yermekbayeva, 2001).

Despite these advantages, the tourism sector's contribution to Kazakhstan's GDP remains modest when compared to global benchmarks. The industry faces notable challenges, including underdeveloped infrastructure, limited environmental sustainability initiatives, and insufficient international marketing strategies. However, recent initiatives—such as expanding international travel routes, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in the tourism sector, and branding Kazakhstan as a key global tourism destination—highlight the potential for sustainable growth in this field (UNDP, 2021).

Tourism in Kazakhstan has the capacity to play a dual role: as a driver of economic growth and as a conduit for strengthening international relations. Realizing this potential requires a holistic approach that goes beyond the economic dimensions of tourism to address its environmental and social implications. In particular, understanding the intersection of tourism with issues such as ecological sustainability and gender equality in employment is critical. These factors are becoming increasingly crucial amid global environmental awareness and social inclusion trends.

This study aims to evaluate tourism's contribution to Kazakhstan's economy, explore its interactions with environmental and social factors, and develop recommendations to enhance the sector's efficiency and sustainability.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism has long been recognized as a key driver of economic development (Li et al., 2018), with the potential to stimulate employment, generate foreign exchange, and diversify national economies (UNWTO, 2020). In developing countries, where reliance on extractive industries and resource-based growth is common, tourism provides an alternative pathway for achieving economic stability (Sisneros-Kidd et al., 2019). Tourism is regarded as a catalyst for broader economic development, particularly in countries aiming to transition toward more diversified economies (Brida et al., 2010; Khan et al., 2020). Tourism accounts for 9% of GDP and 10% of employment in Kenya, highlighting its key role in inclusive economic growth and social development. Sustained growth in tourism drives demand in hospitality, transportation, and retail, creating a multiplier effect (Bitok, 2019; Manzoor et al., 2019). Thus, contributing not only to direct revenue growth but also to increased indirect employment, strengthening the country's economic resilience.

In the case of Kazakhstan, tourism is positioned as a strategic priority for economic diversification, especially given the country's reliance on extractive industries like oil and gas. Policy documents, including Kazakhstan's "Tourism Industry Development Plan," highlight efforts to leverage cultural, historical, and natural resources to attract international tourists (Ministry of Culture and Sports, 2019). Several studies have demonstrated that the tourism sector has the capacity to generate employment, particularly in rural areas, and enhance the socio-economic status of local communities (Abdygaliyev et al., 2022). However, Kazakhstan's tourism sector faces significant challenges, including limited infrastructure, insufficient international marketing, and the need for skilled human capital.

Other studies focused their attention on ecological issues and raised awareness of the emerging trends for eco-agro tourism. Tourism

has a dual impact on the environment, acting as a constructive and destructive force. On the one hand, sustainable tourism supports environmental conservation, raises awareness, and promotes biodiversity protection. Özgürel et al. (2023) state the importance of eco-agro tourism as it fosters sustainable development in rural areas, especially (by enhancing the green economy and attracting local communities to tourism activities, affecting sociocultural, economic, and natural environments). Notwithstanding, tourism puts pressure on ecosystems due to over-tourism, leading to habitat degradation and the exploitation of natural resources. Newsome (2021) noted that poor management of protected areas and increased tourism ultimately result from environmental degradation. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic revealed that wildlife tourism is vulnerable and fragile. Moreover, broader tourism was also affected, disrupting financial support for conservation efforts and increasing the risk of habitat destruction and biodiversity loss. Orîndaru et al. (2021) pointed out that the pandemic-induced shift in consumer behavior changed preferences to less crowded destinations caused by concerns about safety, reshaping demand, and habits for tourism services. Traskevich and Fontanari (2023) pointed out that management strategies and strengthening of social institutes are of great importance for leveraging local resources, promoting mental well-being, and implementing sustainable practices into the tourism value chain.

Another area of interest was the relationship between tourism and export potential. Some studies mainly focused on the contribution of inbound tourism through service consumption and the indirect impact on local production chains. According to El-Sahli (2018), inbound tourism boosts exports of services and goods (such as processed foods and consumer products purchased by tourists). Similarly, Khan et al. (2017) stated that service exports are enhanced through inbound tourist flows, thus marking the role of transport infrastructure. Other works analyzed the impact of outbound tourism and its negative

implications for export potential and economic risks resulting in reduced domestic consumption and limited export-driven production. Dai et al. (2017), in their study of China's outbound tourism, showed that increased outbound tourist flows lead to capital outflows and result in the trade deficit widening. On the contrary, Menegaki et al. (2020) stated that outbound tourism is another “inferior good” in Europe, as during economic downturns, consumers reduce spending on outbound travel, opting to stay home and save money.

Gender factor significantly shapes employment patterns in the tourism industry, with women predominantly occupying low-skilled, low-wage roles such as housekeeping, catering, and customer service. At the same time, men are concentrated in higher-paying managerial and leadership positions (Baum, 2013). Abdou et al. (2019) noted that in the MENA region, cultural and societal barriers are the primary barriers to further women's access to better-paying jobs, showing a lack of policies considering maternity leave and childcare support. Morgan and Pritchard (2019) pointed out that regardless of growing awareness of gender issues in hospitality, women remain underrepresented in higher-level positions, with gender pay gaps and cases of workplace harassment persisting. Lasso-Dela-Vega et al. (2023) revealed similar patterns in the food industry. The authors also stated that educational mismatches contribute to wage disparities, as men with adequate education are better compensated than overqualified women in the same roles. Escalonilla and Boto-García (2024) prove that gender differences in employment persist among tourism graduates. Women are more likely than men to work part-time, hold temporary contracts, and face horizontal job mismatches. Revealed disparities are cases not only at entry-level positions but also present over time, with men promoting careers more quickly into stable, higher-paying jobs.

Therefore, the following research questions were developed.

RQ1: What is the current trajectory of tourism development in Kazakhstan, and how does it influence the national economy?

RQ1: How does inbound tourism influence Kazakhstan's export potential, and which export components are most affected?

RQ1: What are the gender dynamics in tourism employment, and how can they be incorporated into strategies for sustainable development?

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The research methodology was designed to assess the impact of economic and tourism indicators on Gross Value Added in Tourism (GVAT). The analysis used time series data from 2012 to 2022. The primary methodological approach adopted was the ARIMA (Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average) model, which includes the decomposition of time series data to conduct trend dynamics and the influence of predictor variables. The modeling process consisted of data preparation, which included normalizing variables to account for scale differences and conducting tests. ARIMA modeling was performed, and for this purpose, the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test was applied to ensure that the time series met the prerequisites, for lag order selection, partial autocorrelation and autocorrelation functions were conducted, with the optimal model parameters (p, d, q) determined through an iterative process based on Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) and Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC) minimization. The ARIMA model was then extended to include exogenous variables reflecting key economic and tourism indicators such as GVAT as a percentage of GDP, employment rates disaggregated by gender, domestic and inbound tourism consumption, and trade-related measures. Coefficients for these predictors were estimated using Maximum Likelihood Estimation, providing a deeper analysis of the significance and magnitude of impact on GVAT (Figure 1).



FIGURE 1. Research Methodology

Note: compiled by authors

A set of analyses was conducted to confirm the model's reliability in capturing the underlying dynamics. Residual diagnostics were conducted post-modeling to evaluate the adequacy of the fitted model, examining standardized residuals for independence, variance consistency, and normality. Next, a Q-Q plot was used to verify the normality assumption, while the Ljung-Box test assessed the independence of residuals.

Tourism in Kazakhstan is an emerging sector of economy. Kazakhstan aims to diversify economy and leverage rich cultural heritage, natural landscapes, and strategic location for attracting tourists. To better understand its development and challenges, it is important to analyze changes in key indicators. Current analysis provides discussion of key factors influencing the development of the tourism sector in Kazakhstan, showing cyclical patterns and fluctuations caused by external economic and social shocks like the COVID-19 pandemic. Next, an ARIMA model was conducted to

The final stage involved hypothesis testing, wherein the estimated coefficients were interpreted in the context of their respective p-values and confidence intervals.

Conducting an ARIMA model. Throughout the process, challenges primarily related to model specification and the validation of results existed.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

predict future trends and provide assessment of the stability of tourism sector in Kazakhstan.

The current state of the tourism sector and its contribution to Kazakhstan's economy were analyzed from 2012 to 2022. The first stage of the analysis included descriptive statistics analysis. The analysis of employment in tourism and the contribution of tourism to the economy showed a cyclical pattern. Every two years there was observed growth in employment, from 2012 to 2014 and from 2017 to 2019 and declined in subsequent years 2015 and 202 respectively.

Figure 1 illustrates the dynamics in tourism employment by gender from 2012 to 2022.

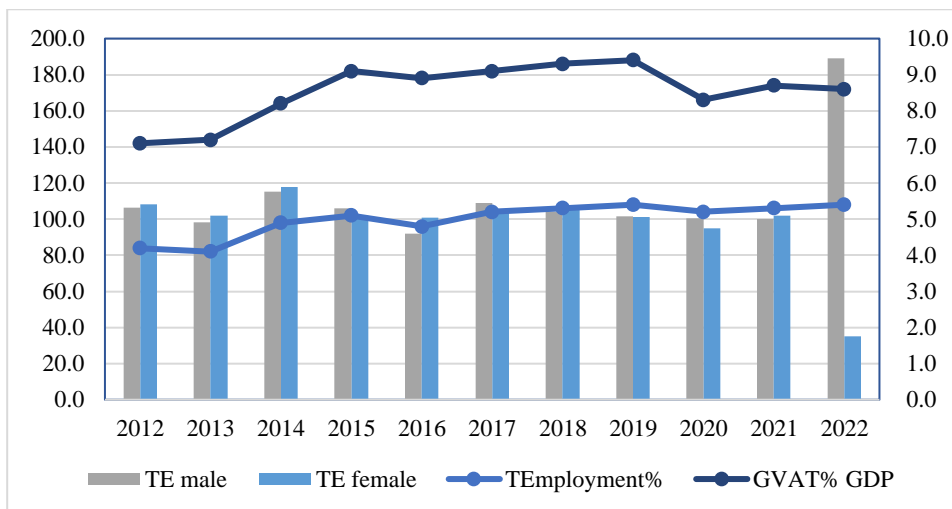


FIGURE 2. Tourism employment and gross value-added dynamics

Note: compiled by authors

The most significant downturn was observed in 2020 due to the consequences after COVID-19 pandemic. Recovery, driven by the increase in the involvement of women in the tourism sector, was in 2021, and in 2022 there was a sharp rise. The contribution of tourism to GDP (GVAT% GDP) followed a similar pattern — growth to 1.3% in 2017 and 1.0% in

2022, but there was a drop to 0.6% in 2020. Observed fluctuations showed that tourism sector though sensitive to crisis, has strong capacity for recovery.

In Figure 3, there is an analysis of the outcome of tourism consumption and export potential.

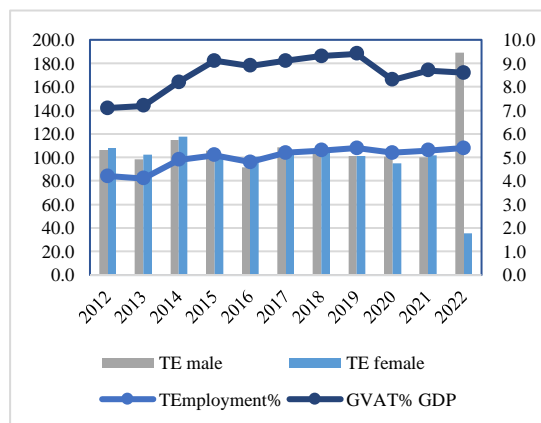
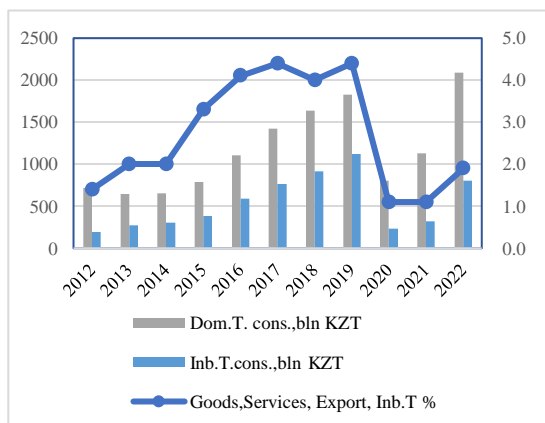


FIGURE 3. Tourism consumption and number of tourists

Note: compiled by authors

Domestic tourism consumption showed a steady increase overall until 2019. There was a similar trend for inbound tourism consumption

but at a lower scale. After the COVID-19 pandemic burst out, there was a decline in 2020 in the number of inbound and outbound

tourists. Concerning services exports, there was a steady upward trend until 2019. In 2020, services exports declined considerably, with signs of recovery in subsequent years. Goods and services exports tied to inbound tourism remained consistently lower, showing the increasing role of services in export dynamics.

The following was observed about the contribution of inbound and outbound tourism numbers and their contributions to services and goods exports. Outbound tourism consistently exceeds inbound tourism, showing a high preference for international travel among residents. The analysis showed that the inbound tourist increases correlates with service export

growth associated with higher tourism spending. In contrast, goods exports related to tourism remain stable, or the export of goods is not dependent on tourism.

An ARIMA analysis was conducted to explore further the factors driving these dynamics and their economic impact as a critical component of Kazakhstan's economy. At the initial stage, descriptive statistical analysis of employment and gross value-added (GVAT) metrics was conducted to understand better the sector's stability and the role of tourism in national economic performance, focusing on gender composition and economic impact (Table 1).

TABLE 1. Analysis results in descriptive statistics

Variable	TEmployment	TE male	TE female	GVAT, bln KZT	GVAT% GDP
Valid	11	11	11	11	11
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Median	442.500	104.000	102.000	2089.900	3.400
Mean	431.745	110.982	97.755	2050.491	3.545
Std. Deviation	45.089	26.575	21.506	758.042	0.455
Minimum	353.400	91.800	35.200	914.700	2.900
Maximum	488.600	189.000	117.800	3270.100	4.100

Note: compiled by authors

The average employment in the tourism sector was found to be 431.745 thousand people, with a range spanning from 353.400 thousand to 488.600 thousand. The standard deviation results showed moderate variation in workforce levels over the observed period. Thus, in external shocks or economic challenges, tourism employment demonstrates resilience. Moreover, employment in tourism in Kazakhstan experiences little sharp or prolonged declines, and it adapts and continues to create jobs even under challenging conditions. In other words, employment in tourism sees only limited or temporary declines, demonstrating resilience.

The analysis for employment by gender showed the following results. The average number of men employed in tourism exceeds that of women. Men, on average, occupy more positions in the tourism sector. The range for male employment spans 91.800 - 189.000 thousand, whereas, for women, the range is narrower, 35.200 - 117.800 thousand. A

broader range reflects the high presence of men in both high-competition roles (e.g., tourism management) and less stable segments (e.g., seasonal work). Meanwhile, results for female employment showed a limited range, which could be due to fewer high-paying opportunities or barriers to job promotion for women. These closely aligned medians for both genders confirmed a relatively balanced central tendency in workforce distribution between genders. On the other hand, a substantially higher maximum for men (189.000 thousand) highlighted potential gender inequality in access to higher-level positions. The results showed structural gender inequality and limited career advancement for women in tourism. High variability in absolute GVAT and stability in its GDP contribution showed that tourism faces external challenges but maintains a proportional economic role. The contribution of GVAT to GDP showed stability, averaging 3.545, with a narrow range of 2.900 - 4.100 and a low standard deviation

(0.455). Therefore, tourism is regarded as a stable contributor to Kazakhstan's economic framework. The ARIMA model was applied to assess the trends and dynamics of gross value

added in tourism (GVAT) in Kazakhstan. The time series plot in Figure 4 demonstrated an upward trajectory of GVAT over the analyzed period.

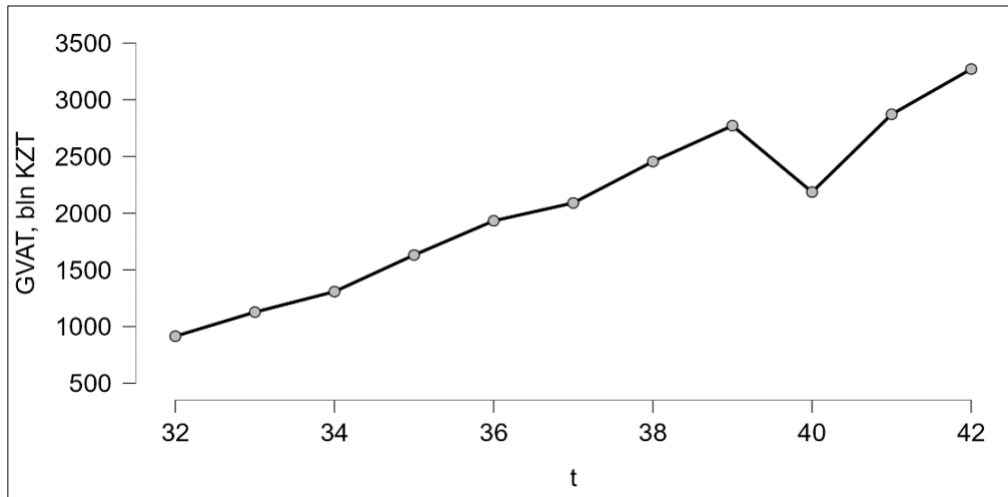


FIGURE 4. Time series plot

Note: compiled by authors

Temporary fluctuations were observed, which supported the descriptive analysis results, the sector's resilience to macroeconomic shifts, global tourism shocks, or internal structural adjustments within the industry, and its integral role in economic development. The consistent rise in GVAT aligns with the goals to improve Kazakhstan's

tourism infrastructure and attract domestic and international visitors. The results of the ARIMA model coefficients, considering key covariates related to tourism and economic indicators, revealed significant relationships.

In Table 2, the coefficients provided insight into various variables' direct and indirect contributions to GVAT's performance.

TABLE 2. Coefficients of the model

Indicator	Estimate	STND. Err.	t	p	Lower (95%CI)	Upper (95%CI)
Intercept	- 2724.001	190.103	-14.329	0.044	-5139.484	-308.517
GVAT% GDP	1449.830	50.249	28.853	0.022	811.352	2088.308
TE male	9.709	0.673	14.432	0.044	1.161	18.257
TE female	-1.238	0.468	-2.642	0.230	-7.190	4.714
Domestic T Cons.	-0.291	0.060	-4.880	0.129	-1.048	0.466
Inbound T Cons.	2.426	0.087	27.955	0.023	1.323	3.528
Goods, Services Export, Inbound T %	-512.601	18.108	-28.308	0.022	-742.683	-282.520
Services Export, Inbound T %	49.157	2.655	18.513	0.034	15.419	82.895
Inbound T, #	-0.177	0.011	-16.229	0.039	-0.315	-0.038
Outbound T, #	-0.134	0.009	-14.155	0.045	-0.255	-0.014

Note: compiled by authors

The residual variance showed an insignificant level of unexplained variability. Similarly, the log-likelihood and AIC values confirmed the fitness of the model (lower values signify a superior fit). The results suggest that the chosen set of variables adequately describes the underlying structure of the data. Interpreting the result's economic value showed that GVAT's growth trajectory is characterized by a consistent and stable pattern, confirming the sector's resilience and potential as a driver of economic development in Kazakhstan. The share of GVAT in GDP (GVAT% GDP) was identified as a strong positive contributor to GVAT, highlighting the sector's alignment with broader economic trends. Similarly, the impact of male employment in tourism was significant, suggesting a measurable influence of gender-specific workforce dynamics on economic outcomes. Conversely, the coefficient for female employment was not statistically significant, reflecting potential structural disparities in the sector or its economic integration.

Among consumption-based indicators, inbound tourism consumption reflected a significant positive effect, underscoring the importance of international tourism in driving sectoral growth. In contrast, domestic tourism consumption showed no significant relationship with GVAT in the current model,

suggesting a more limited role in overall economic performance.

Trade-related variables displayed contrasting effects. Services export as a share of inbound tourism positively influenced GVAT, indicating the economic importance of tourism-driven service exports. However, the share of goods and services exports attributable to inbound tourism had a significant negative coefficient, potentially reflecting shifts in resource allocation or trade dynamics influenced by the tourism sector. Interestingly, both inbound and outbound tourist numbers had small but significant negative coefficients. These findings may indicate complex underlying relationships, such as the economic leakage associated with outbound tourism or inefficiencies in leveraging inbound tourist activity to enhance value creation.

In summary, the model highlights the significant roles of international tourism consumption, gendered employment patterns, and trade-related variables in shaping GVAT dynamics. While some factors exhibit clear and significant impacts, others may require further exploration to understand their nuanced effects within Kazakhstan's tourism sector.

This analysis of a time series plot showed the importance of residual diagnostics in model evaluation and the Q-Q plot, which evaluates the normality of the residuals from the ARIMA model (Figure 5).

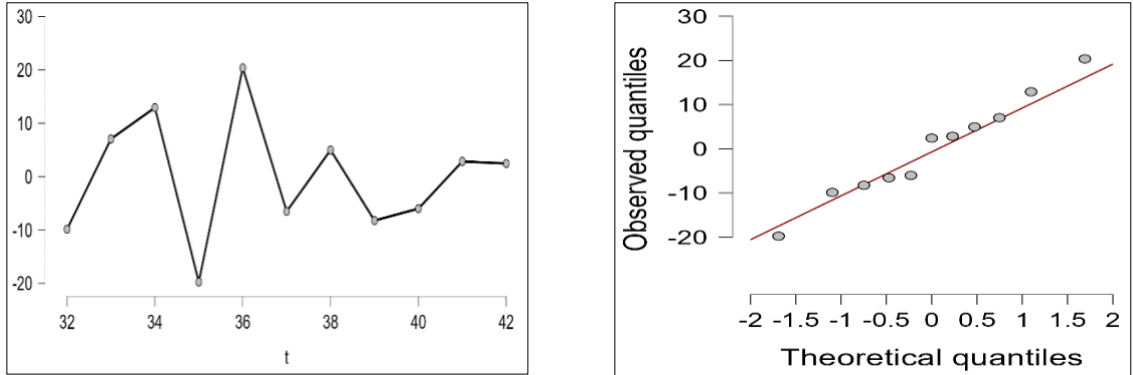


FIGURE 5. Time Series Plot and QQ plot

Note: compiled by authors

As shown in the figure, the time series plot of standardized residuals provides an overview of the deviations between observed and predicted values from the ARIMA model. Residuals oscillate around zero, with varying magnitudes across the observed periods. This pattern indicates the differences between the actual GVAT values and those estimated by the model.

Key observations from the plot include notable spikes in residuals during specific periods, such as around 36t, which could suggest potential external influences or events impacting the model's accuracy in those years. The overall trend does not exhibit systematic bias, as the residuals fluctuate positively and negatively, reflecting the model's ability to capture general trends without consistent over- or underestimation.

However, the magnitude of some residuals, particularly the extreme positive and negative spikes, suggests that the model may only partially account for inevitable fluctuations in the data. These deviations could be associated with external shocks, unmodeled seasonal patterns, or omitted variables influencing GVAT during those specific timeframes.

The QQ plot compares the observed quantiles of the residuals with the theoretical quantiles of a standard normal distribution, providing insights into whether the residuals conform to the normality assumption. Ideally, the points should align closely with the 45-degree reference line if the residuals are normally distributed. The plot indicates that most residuals are closely aligned with the reference line, particularly in the central portion of the distribution. This suggests that the residuals exhibit approximate normality, supporting the model's adequacy for capturing the data's central dynamics. However, some deviations are observed at the extremes of the plot, with a few residuals deviating from the line in the upper and lower tails. These deviations could indicate mild non-normality, potentially arising from unmodeled variability, outliers, or external shocks in specific periods.

Despite these minor deviations, the overall alignment of residuals with the reference line

suggests that the normality assumption is mainly satisfied. This level of conformity is generally acceptable for ARIMA modeling, as minor deviations at the tails are unlikely to impact the model's performance or predictive accuracy substantially. Nonetheless, further refinement of the model, such as incorporating additional explanatory variables or testing alternative specifications, could help address these residual discrepancies and enhance the robustness of the analysis

5. CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of tourism in Kazakhstan and its impact on the economy, particularly Gross Value Added in Tourism (GVAT), was based on environmental and gender indicators.

Trajectory of tourism development in Kazakhstan and its influence on the national economy

The study results showed positive development of the tourism sector in Kazakhstan. There was revealed that GVAT as a percentage of GDP is one of the strongest drivers of tourism growth and had positive, significant relationship with GVAT, indicating that as tourism's share of GDP increases, the absolute value of GVAT increases as well. Furthermore, considerable participation and contribution of male employment in tourism were observed. Therefore, the gender-specific labor market affects sectoral growth. On the contrary, female employment in tourism did not exhibit a significant impact on GVAT. In terms of consumption, domestic tourism consumption contributed less to economic development than inbound tourism consumption. Therefore, foreign tourists have a better economic contribution to the development of tourism and, even more, the development of new directions in tourism. Thus, the tourism sector in Kazakhstan is on a steady upward trajectory, with its steadily increasing contribution to the economy. According to the results, the primary factors driving this growth are inbound tourism consumption and male employment in tourism.

Inbound tourism influences Kazakhstan's

export potential.

The results showed that inbound and outbound tourist numbers have statistically significant but adverse effects on GVAT. While this result initially appears counterintuitive, it may be linked to external factors affecting tourist flows or structural inefficiencies. Additionally, fluctuations in tourist numbers may correlate with other global factors. Tourism flows, especially inbound and outbound, have potential environmental impact. Domestic tourism consumption (including expenses of Kazakhstan's citizens within the country) does not significantly impact the GVAT, as it merely redistributes existing financial resources within the national economy. In contrast, inbound tourism consumption (expenditures of foreign tourists in Kazakhstan) is regarded as foreign or external income, boosting the country's revenue. In other words, more tourists only sometimes increase GVAT if those tourists spend minimally. Therefore, the main objective is to attract higher-spending tourists for sustainable tourism development. The development of inbound tourism facilitates the growth of service exports (accommodation,

tours, dining, etc.), increasing the sector's added value and positively influencing the national economy. There was also a negative effect of inbound tourism's share in goods exports on GVAT, which could be due to the structure of the exports in Kazakhstan, primarily focused on raw materials (oil, metals, etc.). Hence, the structure of export goods is not related to tourism activity. It contributes insignificantly to the growth of the tourism sector. Therefore, it can be assumed that tourism products have an insignificant role in Kazakhstan's overall export structure.

Gender dynamics in tourism employment and their role in sustainable development.

The study explored the impact of women's and men's employment in tourism on GVAT and revealed significant differences disaggregated by gender. An increase in the number of men in tourism had a statistically significant positive effect on gross value added in the sector. On the contrary, women's employment in tourism showed an insignificant impact, reflecting a lack of gender inclusion and equity in tourism-related employment.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

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Writing review and editing research: Kuralay M. Balginova, Gulnara M. Sagindykova.

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