



Training Course on Tourism Satellite Account in Suriname



Session 2

MANUALS & GUIDELINES OF TOURISM STATISTICS

Presented by:

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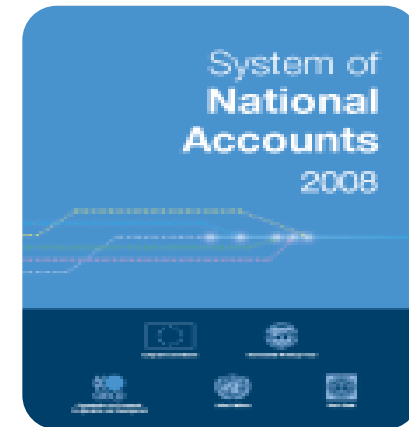
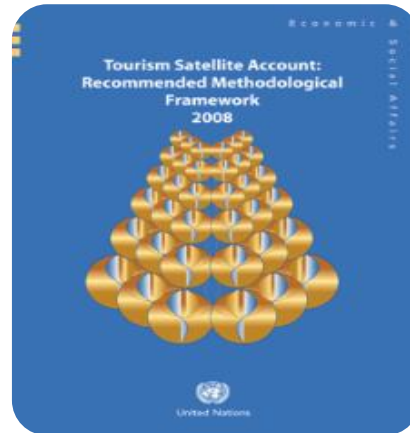
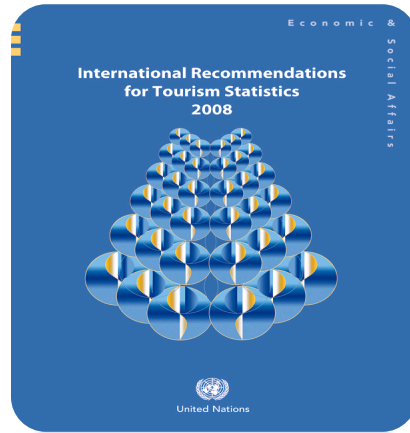
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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OUTLINE



- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOURISM STATISTICS (IRTS) 2008
- 3 RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK (RMF) 2008



IRTS 2008:
concepts,
definitions,
classifications for
basic tourism
statistics



TSA: RMF 2008:
framework for the
economic
measurement of
tourism consistent
with SNA, BoP



**System of
Tourism
Statistics**



**Credible,
comparable
statistics**



**Tourism as an
economic sector
(i.e. GDP, etc.)**

INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOURISM STATISTICS (IRTS) 2008

The **IRTS 2008** provides the main concepts, definitions and classifications for the measurement of tourism in a standard way across countries.

The **IRTS 2008** was approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 39th session (26-29 February 2008). It revises and replaces the previous 1993 Recommendations on Tourism Statistics (1993 RTS) adopted by the Commission in 1993 and published in 1994.



- Chapter 1: Development and needs for tourism statistics
- Chapter 2: The demand perspective: basic concepts and definitions
- Chapter 3: The demand perspective: characterization of visitor and tourism trips
- Chapter 4: The demand perspective: tourism expenditure
- Chapter 5: Classifications of products and productive activities for tourism
- Chapter 6: The supply perspective
- Chapter 7: Employment in the tourism industries
- Chapter 8: Understanding tourism in its relationship with other macroeconomic frameworks
- Chapter 9: Supplementary topics

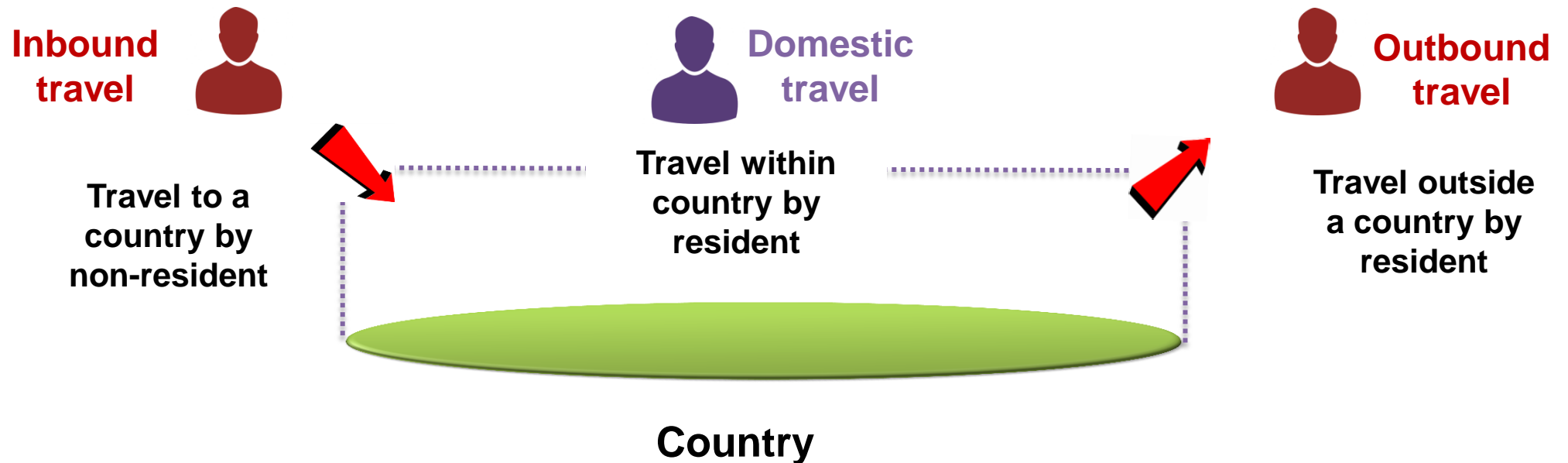
Chapter 2: Concepts and definitions

TRAVEL

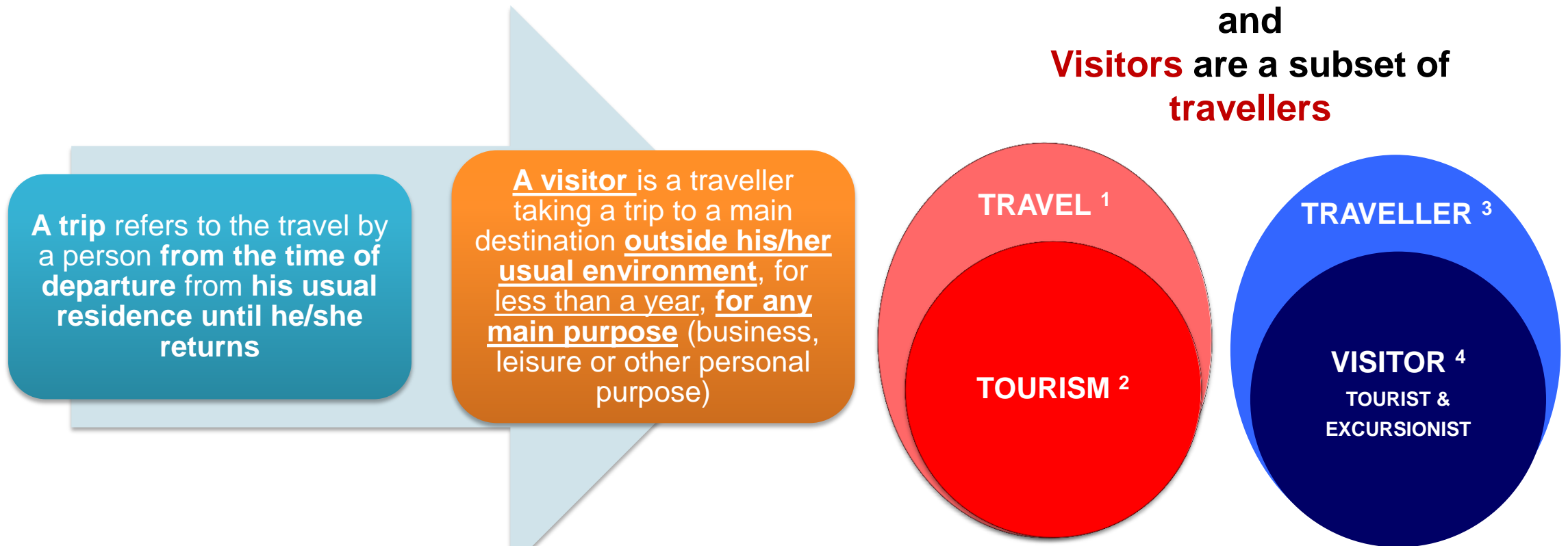
- Travel refers to the activity of travellers.

TRAVELLER

- A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.



Chapter 2: Concepts and definitions



- 1 **TRAVEL** - Travel refers to the activity of travellers.
- 2 **TOURISM** - Tourism refers to the activity of visitors.
- 3 **TRAVELLER** - A **traveller** is **someone who moves between** different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.
- 4 **VISITOR** - A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a **tourist (or overnight visitor)**, if his/her trip includes an **overnight stay**, or as a **same-day visitor (or excursionist)** otherwise.

Chapter 2: Concepts and definitions

‘Visitors’ can be classified into 2 categories:

- **Tourist** (or overnight visitors)
- **Same-day Visitor** (or excursionist)

The travel of domestic, inbound or outbound visitors is called domestic, inbound or outbound tourism.



Chapter 2: Concepts and definitions

Usual environment of an individual

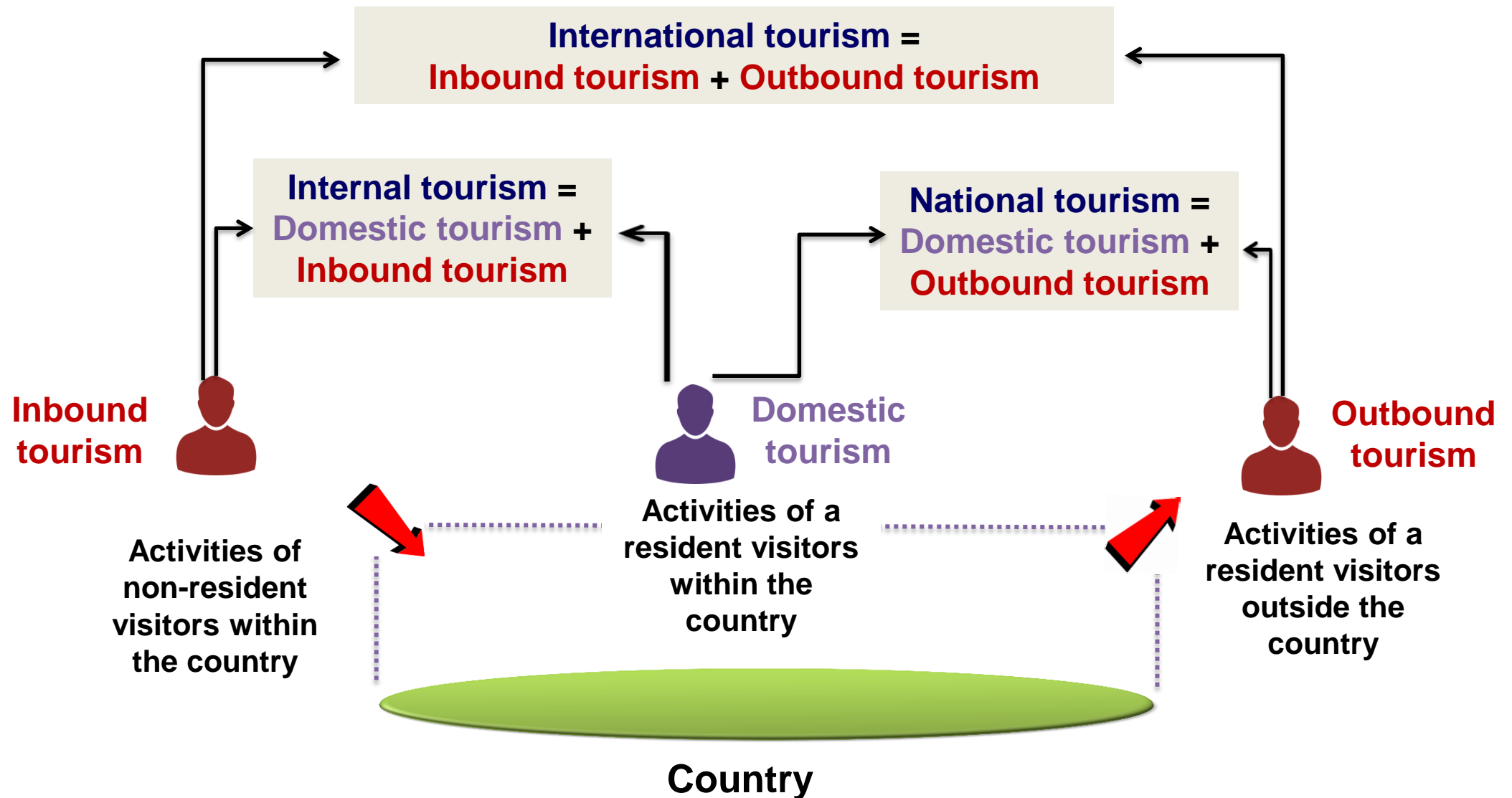
includes the place of usual residence of the household to which he/she belongs, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits regularly and frequently, even when this place is located far away from his/her place of usual residence

Determination of Usual Environment

- (a) Frequency of the trip (except for visits to vacation homes)
- (b) Duration of the trip
- (c) The crossing of administrative or national borders
- (d) Distance from the place of usual residence

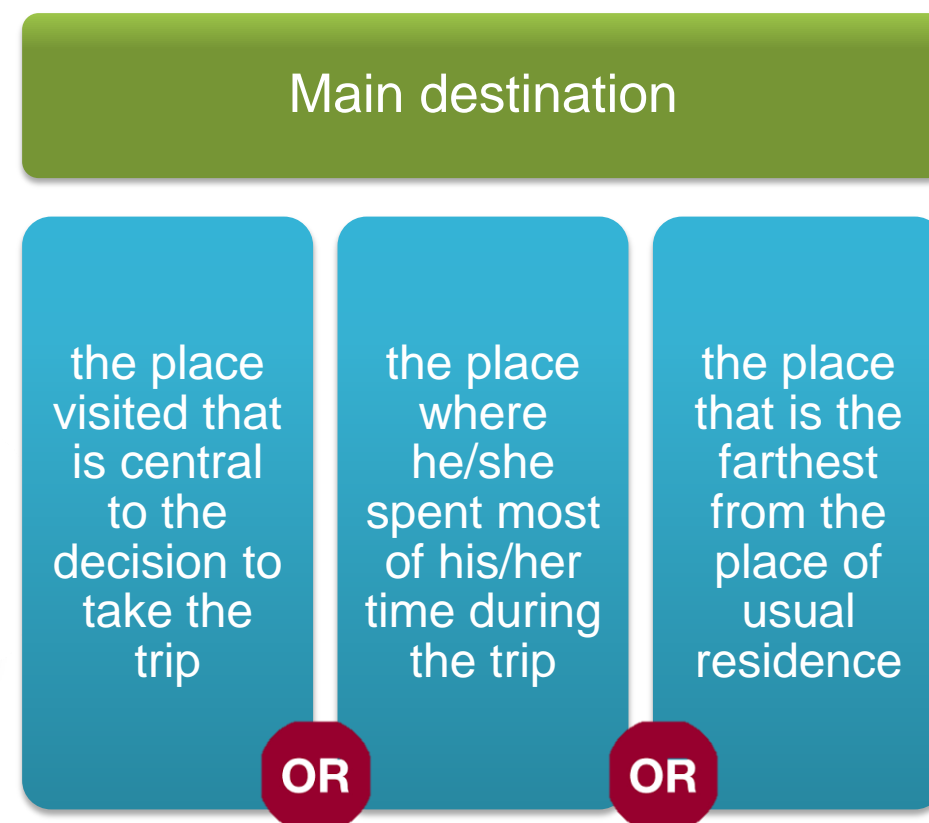
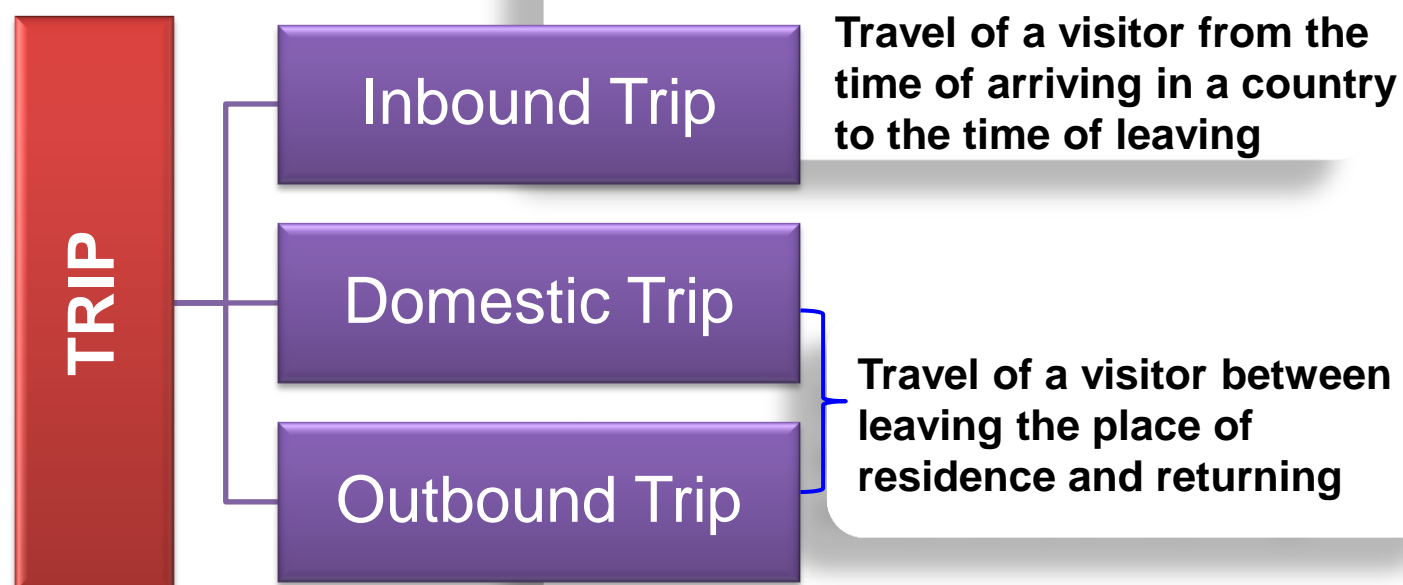
Chapter 2: Concepts and definitions

FORMS OF TOURISM

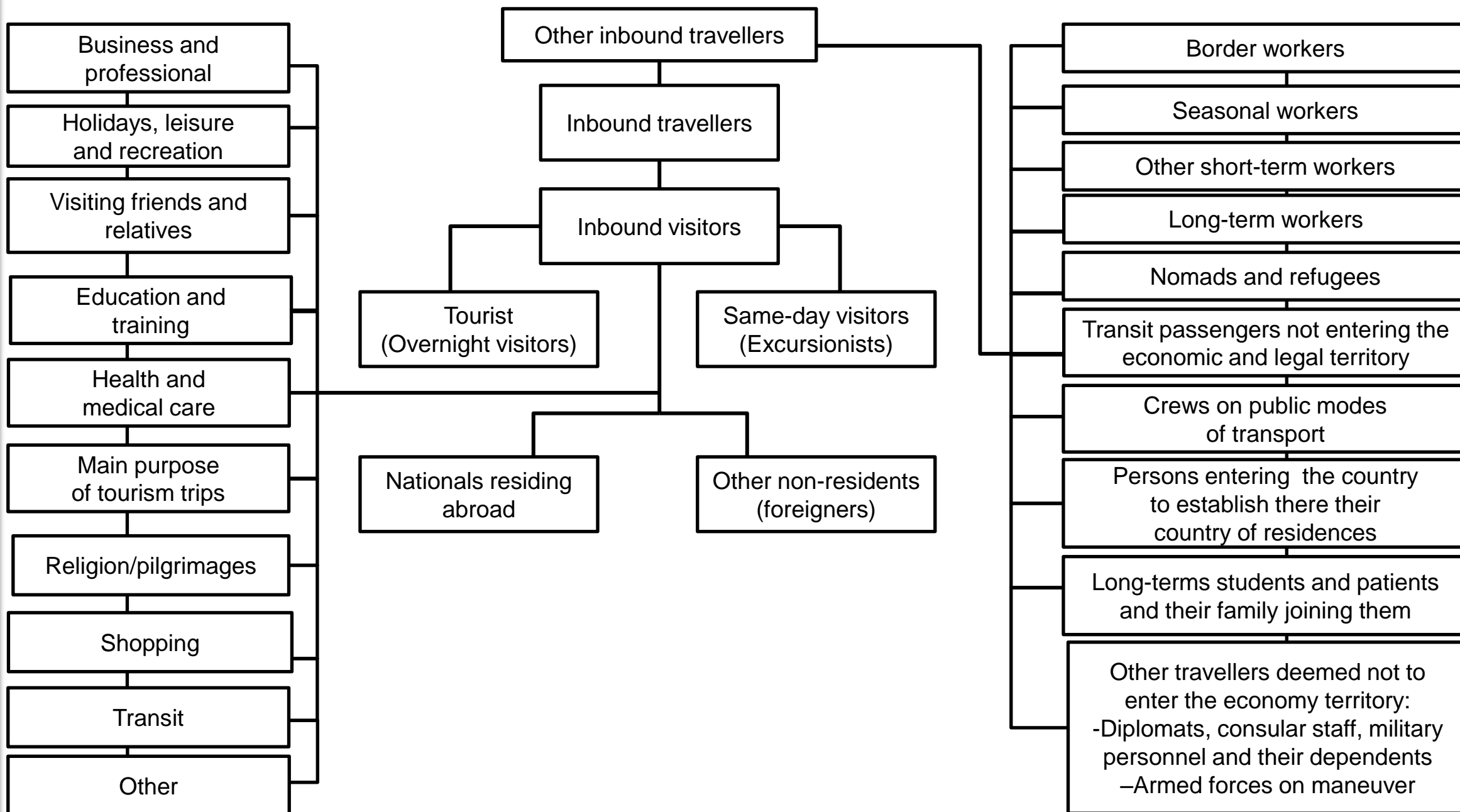


Chapter 2: Concepts and definitions

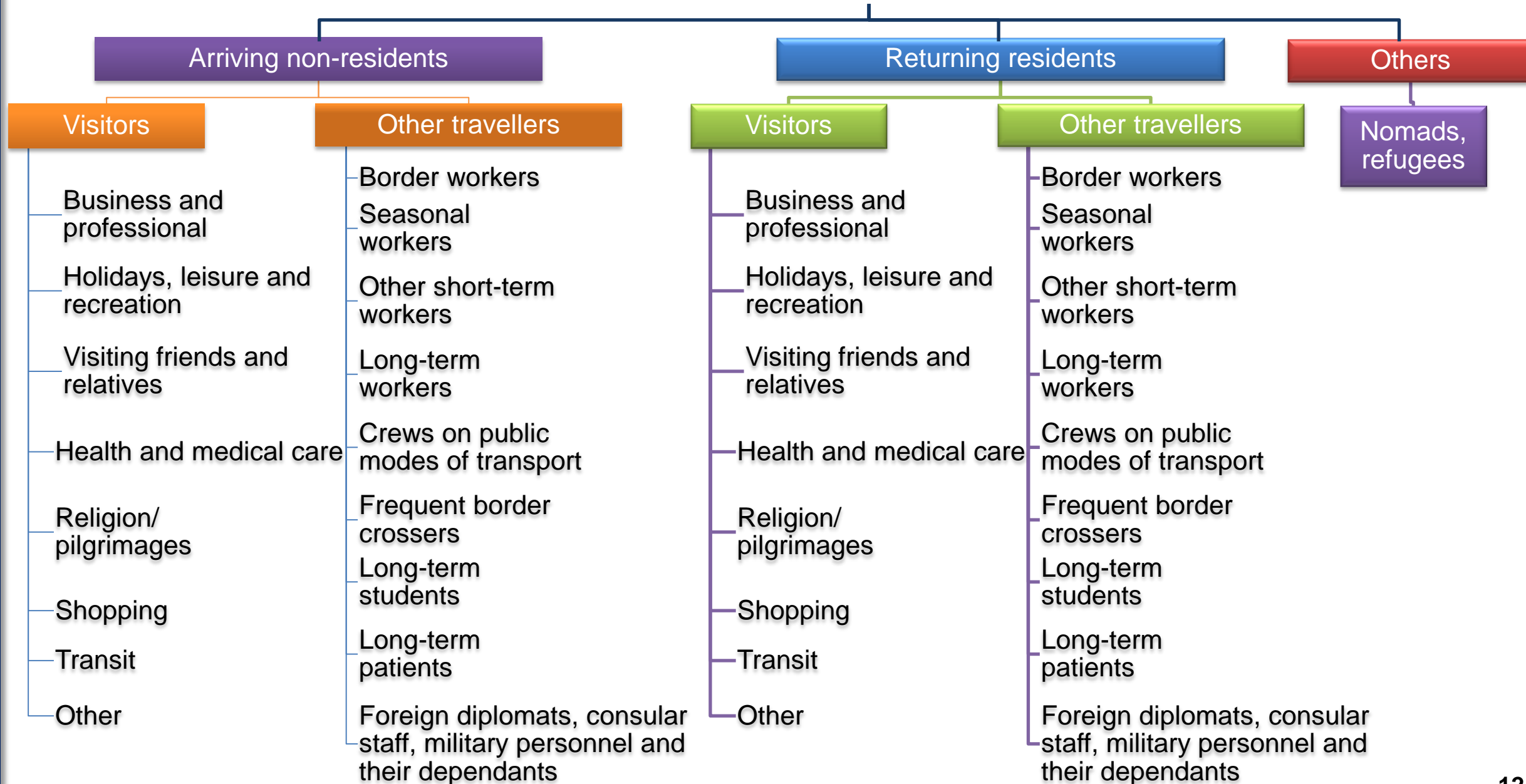
- A **trip** refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns
- Trips taken by visitors are **tourism trips**. A tourism trip is characterized by its **main destination**, among the characteristics (for example, main purpose)



Classification of inbound travellers



INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS



Chapter 3: Characterization of visitor and tourism trips



MAIN PURPOSE

- Classification of tourism trips according to the main purpose
- 1. Personal
 - 1.1. Holidays, leisure and recreation
 - 1.2. Visiting friends and relatives
 - 1.3. Education and training
 - 1.4. Health and medical care
 - 1.5. Religion/pilgrimages
 - 1.6. Shopping
 - 1.7. Transit
 - 1.8. Other
- 2. Business and professional



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

- For inbound trips, it is essential to classify all arrivals by country of residence rather than by nationality
- For outbound trips, departures should be classified according to the main destination of the trip.



TYPES OF TOURISM PRODUCTS

- A combination of different aspects around a specific centre of interest, such as nature tours, life on farms, visits to historical and cultural sites, visits to a particular city, the practice of specific sports, the beach, etc.



MODES OF TRANSPORT

- Major groups classification: air (scheduled flight etc), water (passenger line and ferry etc) and land (railway, motor coach or bus and other public road transportation etc)
- Developed by UNWTO



DURATION OF A TRIP OR VISIT

- Number of trips
- Number of nights



TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION

- e.g: Hotel, motel, homestay, camping ground, holiday homes

Chapter 3: Characterization of visitor and tourism trips

Main purpose (IRTS 2008, para 3.10-3.21):

Definition: The main purpose of a trip is defined as the **purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place.**

Personal:

- ❖ Holidays, leisure and recreation (incl. vacation homes, incentive trips)
- ❖ Visiting friends and relatives
- ❖ Education and training
- ❖ Health and medical care
- ❖ Religion/pilgrimages
- ❖ Shopping
- ❖ Transit
- ❖ Other

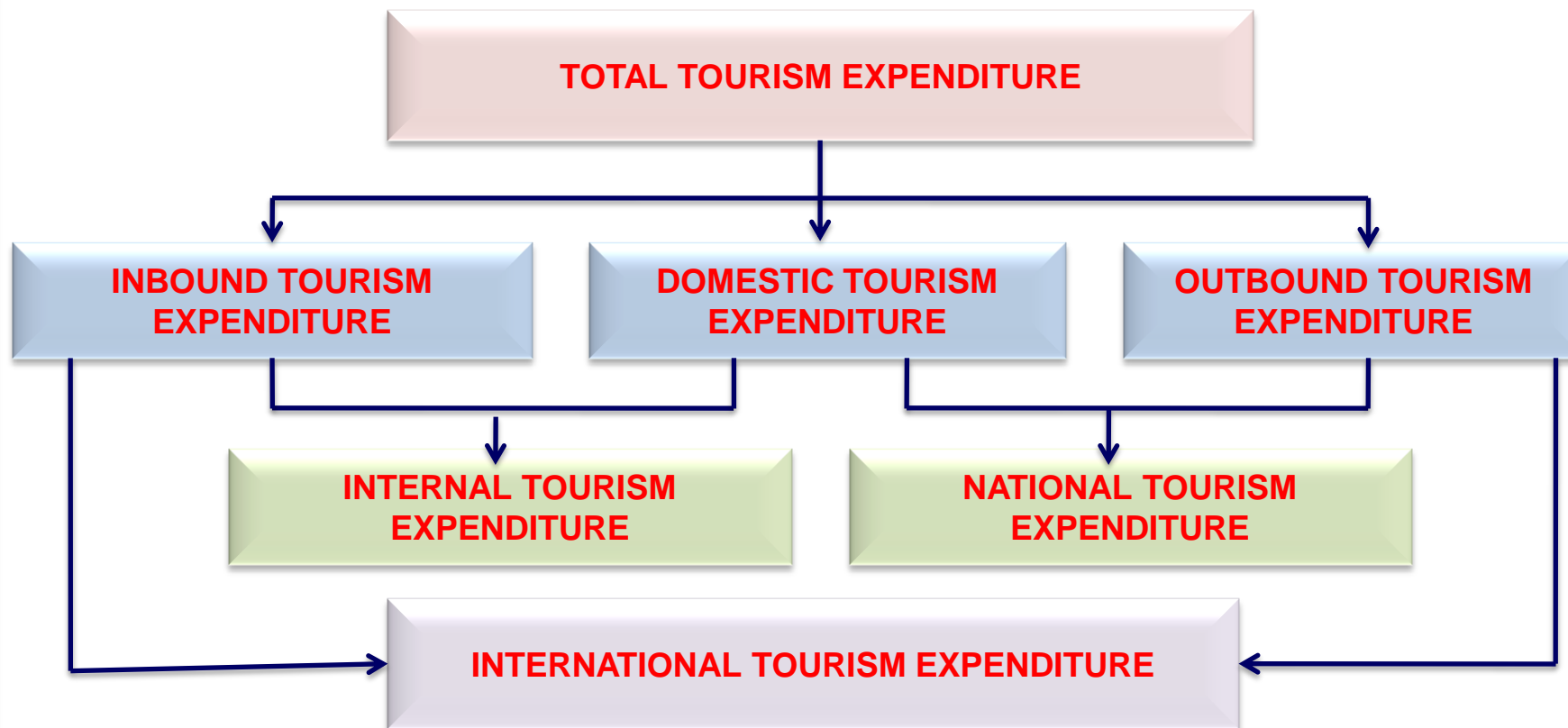
Business and professional:

- ❖ Attending meetings
- ❖ Other business and professional purposes



Tourism expenditure refers to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.

CATEGORIES OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE



Chapter 4: The demand perspective: tourism expenditure

(IRTS 2008, para 4.6 and 4.7):

Exclude: all expenditures that do not correspond to acquisition of goods and services or valuables:

- Tax payments
- Interests
- Current transfers in cash (i.e. family support transferred to the country of nationality)
- Purchase of financial and non-financial assets (i.e. land and real estate, but excluding valuables)

Purchase of housing, real estate are capital expenses according to SNA 1993 and BOP – excluded from tourism expenditure

Current expenses related to vacation homes, such as those usually incurred by an owner as a producer of accommodation services, should also be excluded from tourism expenditure.

Chapter 4: The demand perspective: tourism expenditure

Definition (IRTS 2008, para 4.9 and 4.10):

Following the rules of the System of National Accounts 2008 (see box 4.1), final consumption by households (individuals) is **deemed to occur at the moment of the transfer of ownership of goods or that of the delivery of services, and not the time of its payment** **(Timing of expenditure)**.

Tourism expenditure follows the same rules. Consumption expenditure on transport services occurs when being transported, on accommodation services, when staying in the place of accommodation, on travel agency services, when the information is provided and the travel services are booked, etc.

Chapter 5: Classification of products and productive activities of tourism

A. Consumption products:	
A.1. Tourism characteristic products:	comprising two subcategories;
A.1.i.	<i>Internationally comparable tourism characteristic products</i> , which represent the core products for international comparison of tourism expenditure;
A.1.ii.	<i>Country-specific tourism characteristic products</i> (to be determined by each country by applying the criteria of paragraph 5.10 in their own context). For both products mentioned above, the activities producing them will be considered as tourism characteristic, and the industries in which the principal activity is tourism characteristic will be called tourism industries;
A.2. Other consumption products	made up of two subcategories, both to be determined by each country and, consequently, country specific:
A.2.i.	<i>Tourism connected products</i> comprising other products according to their relevance for tourism analysis but that do not satisfy the criteria in paragraph 5.10 ;
A.2.ii.	<i>Non-tourism-related consumption products</i> comprising all other consumption goods and services that do not belong to the previous categories.
B. Non-consumption products: This category includes all products that by their nature cannot be consumption goods and services and, therefore, can neither be a part of tourism expenditure, nor a part of tourism consumption, except for valuables that might be acquired by visitors on their trips. Two subcategories are defined:	
B.1. Valuables	(see para. 4.2);
B.2. Other non-consumption products	comprising those products associated with tourism gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption.

Chapter 5: Classification of products and productive activities of tourism

PRODUCTS

1. Accommodation services for visitors
2. Food and beverage serving services
3. Railway passenger transport services
4. Road passenger transport services
5. Water passenger transport services
6. Air passenger transport services
7. Transport equipment rental services
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services
9. Cultural services
10. Sports and recreational services
11. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods
12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services

ACTIVITIES

1. Accommodation for visitors
2. Food and beverage serving activities
3. Railway passenger transport
4. Road passenger transport
5. Water passenger transport
6. Air passenger transport
7. Transport equipment rental
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services activities
9. Cultural activities
10. Sports and recreational activities
11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods
12. Other country-specific tourism characteristics activities

Chapter 6: The Supply Perspective

IRTS 2008, para 6.2:

Tourism supply is understood as the direct provision to visitors of the goods and services that make up tourism expenditure.

IRTS 2008, para 6.8:

In recognition of this heterogeneity, the System of National Accounts recommends the use of establishment as the unit which provides data that are more suitable for analyses of production.

The establishment (or local kind of activity unit in the European Union lexicon) is defined operationally as “an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added” (System of National Accounts 2008 para. 5.14).

Chapter 6: The Supply Perspective

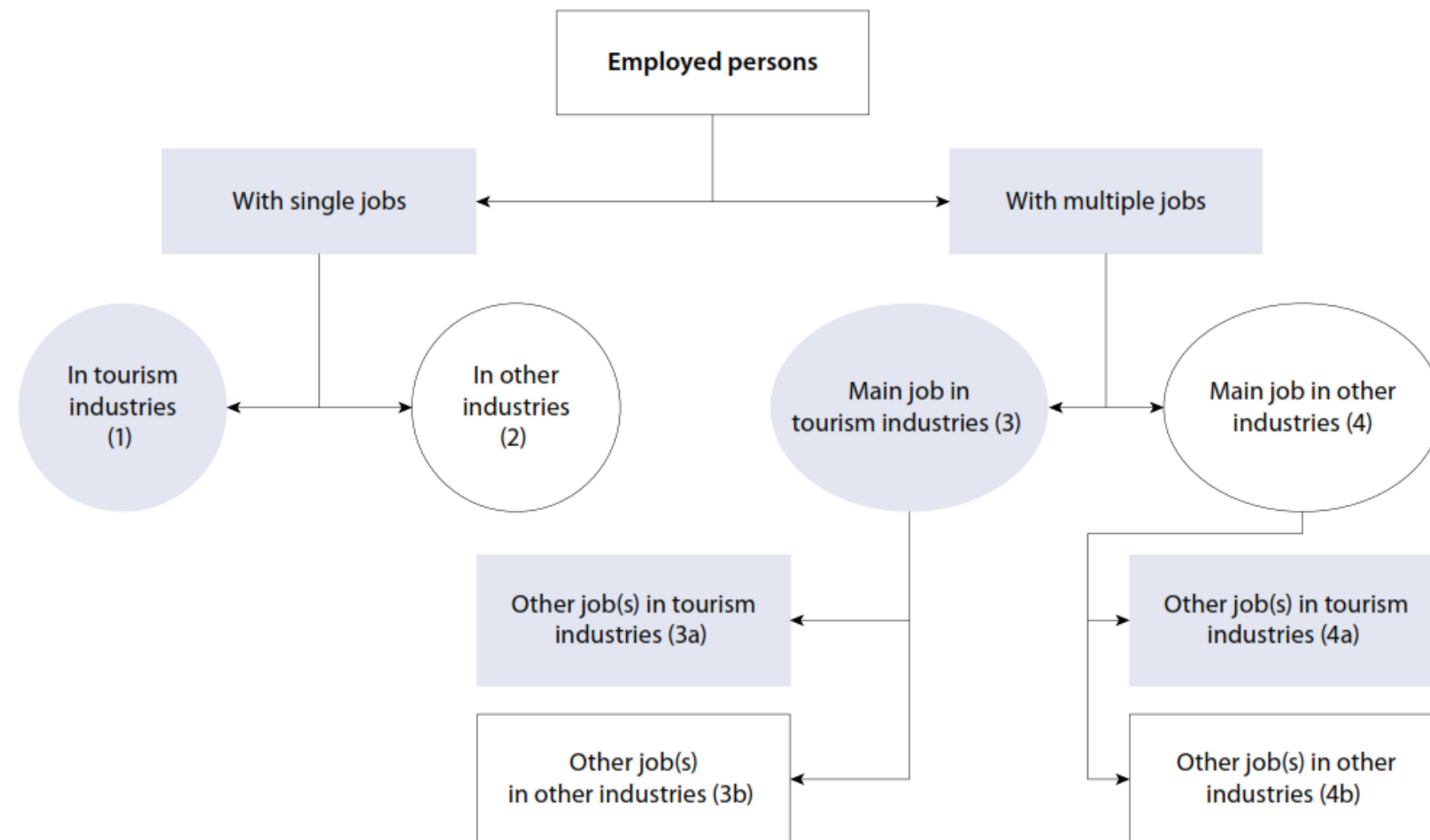
IRTS 2008, para 6.17:

As the classification of an establishment is based on its **main activity**, establishments having a particular tourism characteristic activity as a secondary activity should not be included in the tourism industry that is characterized by this activity.

For example, if a travel agency service is carried out as a secondary activity by a supermarket, then this travel agency service will be part of the total output of the retail trade industry and will not appear as part of the travel agency industry. The activity will only show up as a secondary output of the retail trade industry.

Chapter 7: Employment in the Tourism Industries

Figure 7.1.
Single versus multiple job holders in the tourism industries



Persons employed in the tourism industries (all jobs) = 1, 3, 4a
 Persons employed in the tourism industries (main job) = 1, 3
 Jobs in the tourism industries = 1, 3, 3a, 4a

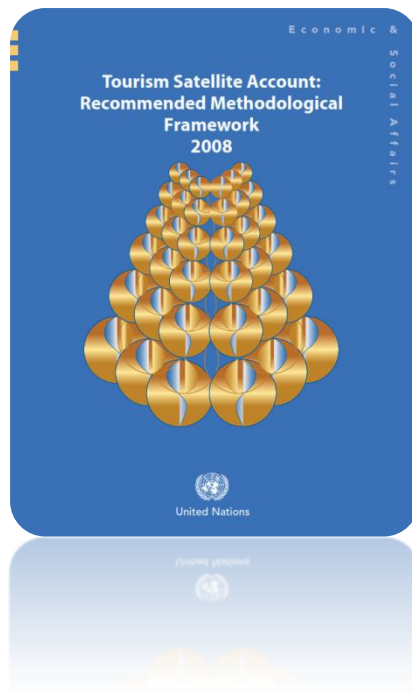
IRTS 2008, para 7.1:

Employment is an important dimension in the characterization of tourism and in the acknowledgement of its importance from the productive, social and strategic points of view.

RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK (RMF) 2008

The **Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008** (also known as the TSA: RMF 2008) provides the updated **common conceptual framework for constructing a TSA**.

It adopts the **basic system of concepts, classifications, definitions, tables and aggregates of the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)**, the international standard for a systematic summary of national economic activity, from a functional perspective.



The **TSA** can be seen as a **set of 10 summary tables**, each with their underlying data:

- Inbound tourism expenditure,
- Domestic tourism expenditure,
- Outbound tourism expenditure,
- Internal tourism expenditure,
- Production accounts of tourism industries,
- The Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) attributable to tourism,
- Employment,
- Investment,
- Government consumption, and
- Non-monetary indicators.

TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT TABLES

TABLE 1

Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

TABLE 2

Domestic tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

TABLE 3

Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

TABLE 4

Internal tourism consumption by products

TABLE 5

Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices)

TABLE 6

Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices)

TABLE 7

Employment in the tourism industries

TABLE 8

Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries

TABLE 9

Tourism collective consumption by product and level of government

TABLE 10

- Non-monetary indicators
- a) Number of trips and overnights by forms of tourism and classes of visitors
 - b) Inbound tourism: number of arrivals and overnights by modes of transport
 - c) Number of establishments and capacity by types of accommodation
 - d) Number of establishments in tourism industries classified according to average number of jobs

MAIN AGGREGATES

- **Internal tourism expenditure**

- the tourism expenditure of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economy of reference. It is the **sum of domestic tourism expenditure and inbound tourism expenditure**. It includes acquisition of goods and services imported into the country of reference and sold to visitors. This indicator provides the most comprehensive measurement of tourism expenditure in the economy of reference

- **Internal tourism consumption**

- the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the **sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption**.

- **Gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI)**

- the total gross value added of **all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors** and the degree of specialization of their production process.

MAIN AGGREGATES

- **Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)**
 - the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in response to internal tourism consumption
- **Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)**
 - the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices

THANK YOU