



**ONLINE TRAINING COURSE ON
“SUSTAINABLE TOURISM INDICATORS”
12-14 September 2022**

SDG 8.9.1 Indicator: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

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OUTLINE

OVERVIEW TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

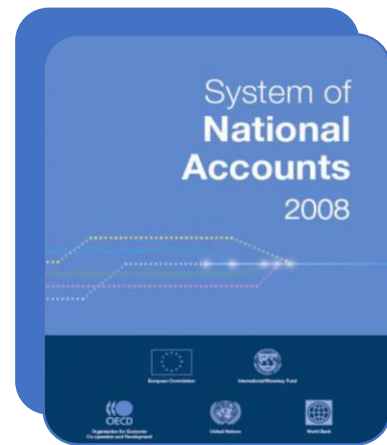
- 01 SOME RECOMMENDATIONS
- 02 SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION
- 03 METHODOLOGY
- 04 IMPROVEMENTS INDONESIA TSA

01

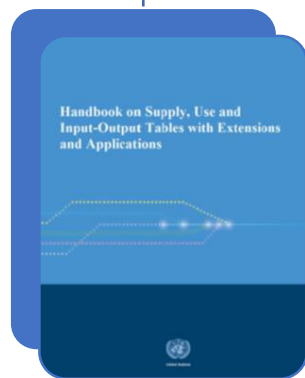
SOME RECOMMENDATIONS



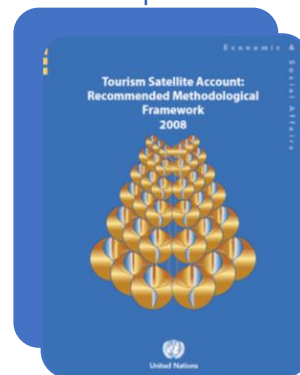
SOME RECOMMENDATIONS:



Chapter 28. SNA2008
Input-output and other matrix-based analyses
Chapter 14. SNA2008
Supply and Use Tables



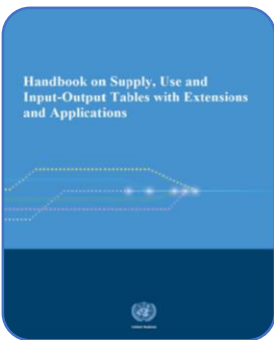
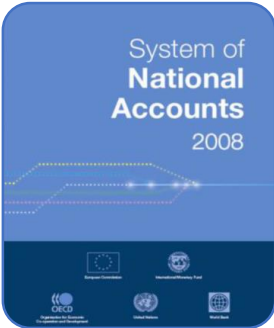
Chapter 29. SNA2008
Satellite Accounts and Other Extensions:
Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA): Data Set
Tables 1 - 10



- 1.13 **Fundamental to the SNA** is the identity that goods and services produced in the economy must be consumed, used for capital formation or exported while all goods and services used within the economy must be produced in the economy or imported derived and **thence GDP**.
- 1.24... **the central framework of the SNA** also contains detailed **supply and use tables**. For many analytical purposes, though, a transformation from a pair of supply and use tables into a single input-output table. **Input-output tables** cannot be compiled without passing through the supply and use stage (except under very restrictive assumptions).
- The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)** is a standard statistical framework and the main tool for the economic measurement of tourism.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS:

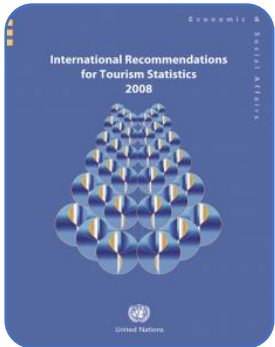
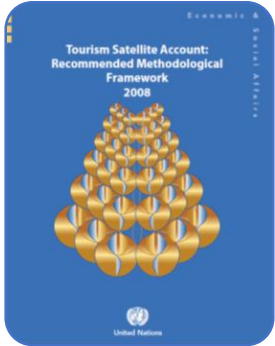
TSA provide some information such as:



- *Macroeconomic aggregates that **explain the size and contribution of the tourism economy** such as Direct Gross Added Value (TDGVA) and Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP);*
- ***Detailed data on tourism consumption**, a broader concept related to the activity of tourists as consumers, and an explanation of how the needs of such tourists are met the supply from domestic and import;*
- *A detailed **production accounts** for the tourism industry;*
- *The **linkage between economic data and non-monetary information** such as the number of visits, the length of stay, etc*

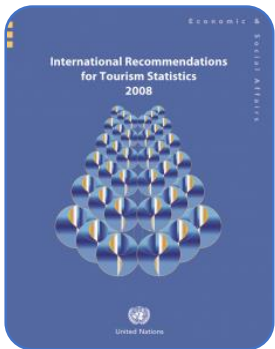
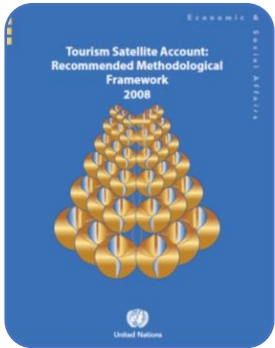
(SNA 2008: 29.90)

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS:



- 29.1... *The national accounts (GDP) does not explicitly provide information related to tourism. SNA mention Satellite Accounts and Other Extensions: one of them is Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA).*
- 29.100...*The following aggregates are taken to be a set of relevant indicators of the size of tourism in an economy. They include:*
 - a. *Internal tourism expenditure;*
 - b. *Internal tourism consumption;*
 - c. *Gross value added of the tourism industry (GVATI);*
 - d. *Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA);*
 - e. *Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP).*
- *The TSA thus allows for the harmonization and reconciliation of tourism statistics from an economic (National Accounts) perspective. This enables the generation of tourism economic data (such as Tourism Direct GDP) that is comparable with other economic statistics.*
- *Exactly how the TSA does, **this relates to the SNA logic of contrasting data from the demand-side** (the acquisition of goods and services by visitors while on a tourism trip) **with data from the supply-side of the economy** (the value of goods and services produced by industries in response to visitor expenditure).*

SET TABLES TSA:



■ *The derivation of relevant indicators of the size of tourism in economy is shown in table 6 of the TSA manual*

Table 1: Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

Table 2: Domestic tourism expenditure by products, classes of visitors and types of trips

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 purchaser's 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 products and levels of government

Table 10: Non-monetary indicators

RELATION TSA TABLES :

- Tables 1 to 3 illustrate tourism expenditure;
- Table 4 details domestic and inbound tourism expenditure including adjustments to transform the concept of spending into consumption
- Table 5 describes the availability (supply) of tourism
- Table 6 is the "heart" of the TSA** which produces the GVATI, TDGVA and TDGDP indicators
- Table 7. covers tourism workforce
- 8 and 9 cover fixed capital and collective consumption
- Table 10 includes non-monetary indicators

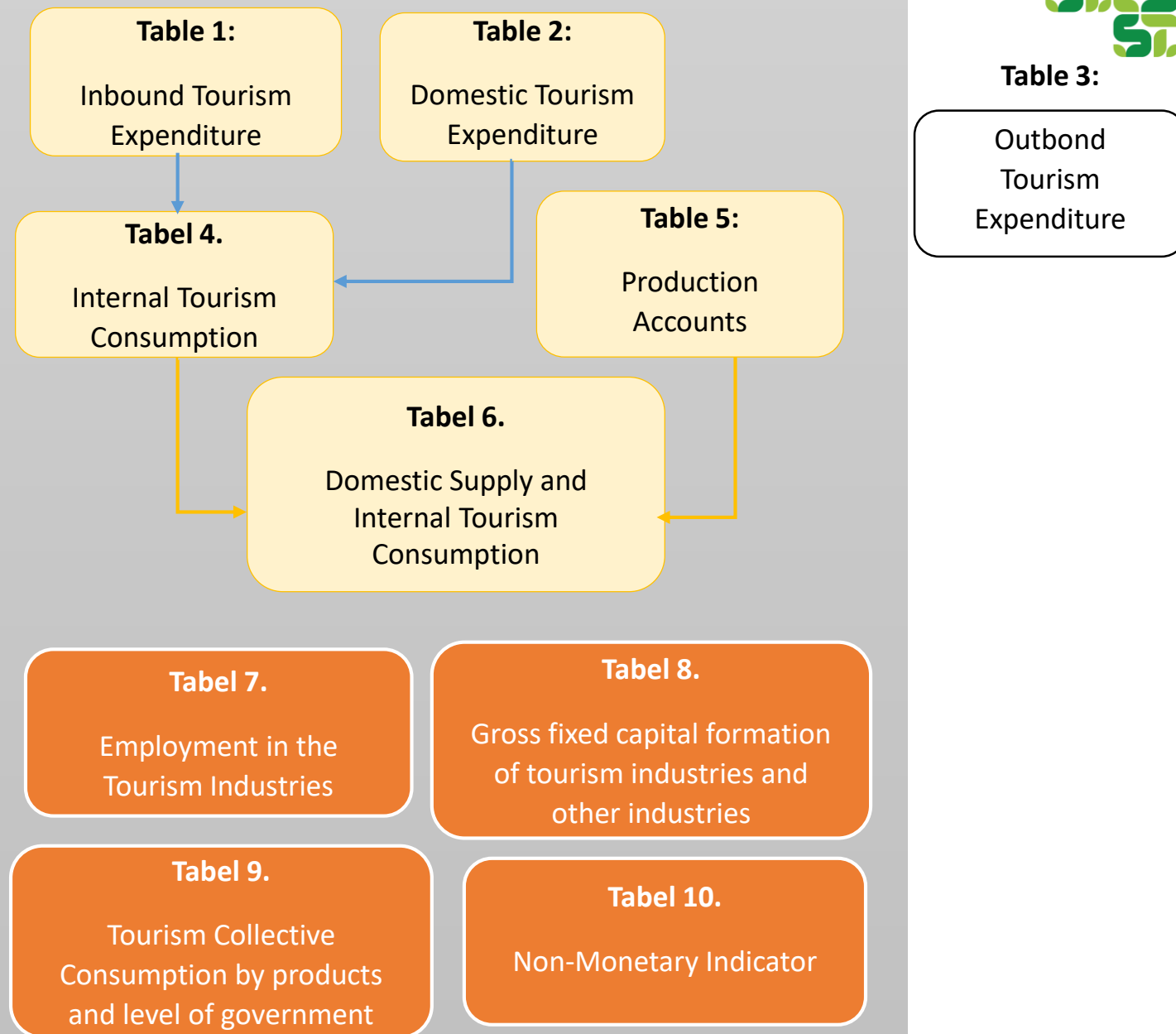
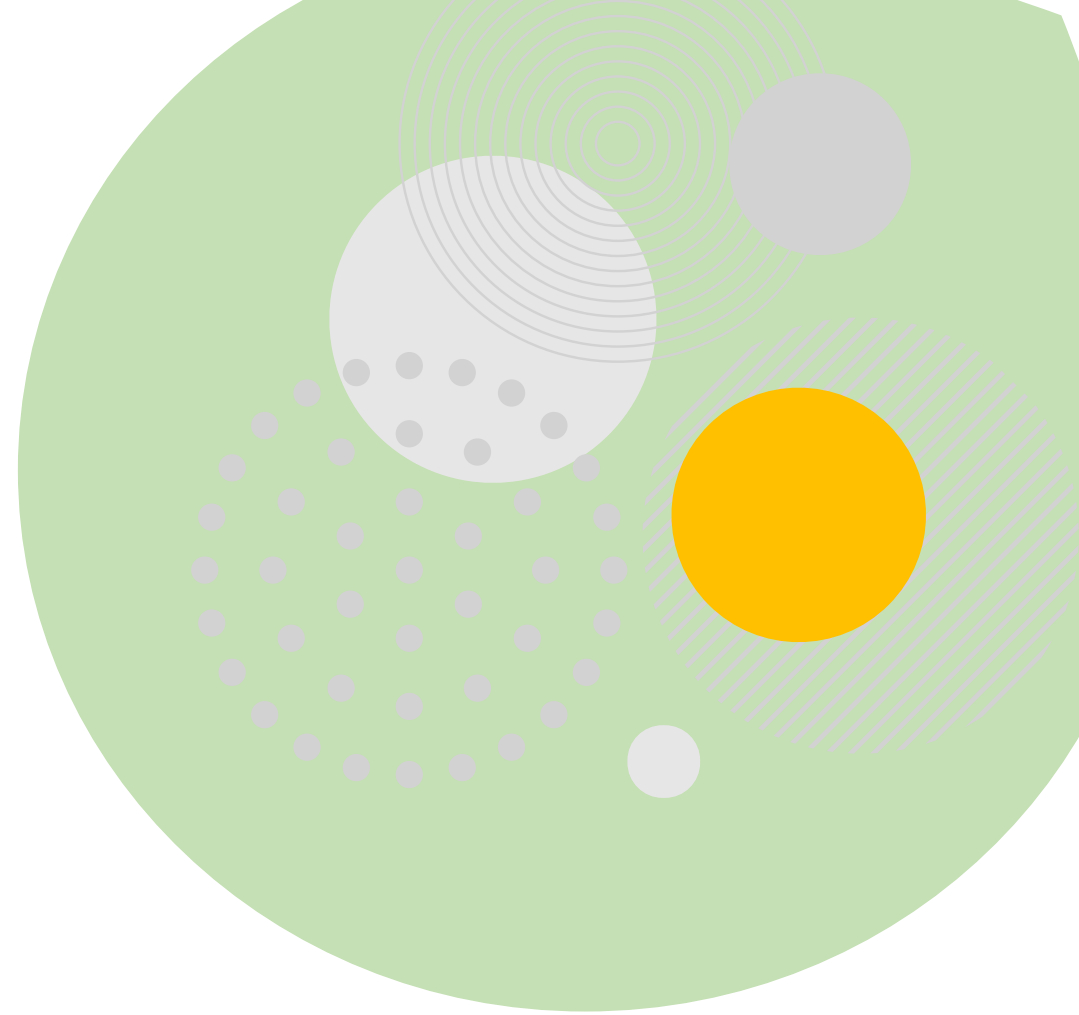


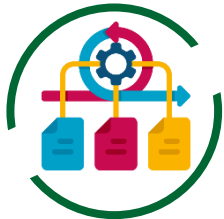
Table 3:

Outbond
Tourism
Expenditure

02

COVERAGE AND CLASSIFICATIONS





COVERAGE TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNTS

Manual standar
internasional

**System of
National Accounts**

**Tourism Satellite
Account (TSA)**

SDG 8.9.1. indicator

Demand

Tourism Expenditure

Surveys:

- Passenger Exit Survey

Administrative Data

*Data Compilation from
Immigration*

Big Data

*Mobile Positioning Data (MPD)
and Digital Survey*

**Tourism Gross Fixed Capital
Formation**

**Tourism Collective
Consumption**

Supply

Business Information

Census (basis data)

Survey

Tourism Industries Survey

Administrative Data

- Ministry of finance (Taxes, Subsidies, Government expenditures)
- Ministry of Manpower (Labour Statistics)
- Ministry of Transportation (Transport Industry)
- etc.

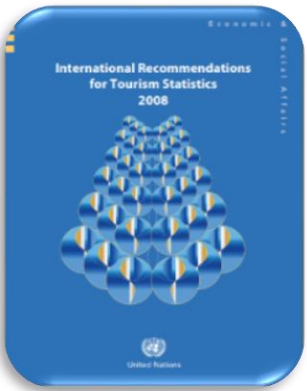
**Business
Register**

TOURISM PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION



A Consumption products	
A.1	Tourism characteristic products: comprising two subcategories;
	A.1.i. Internationally comparable tourism characteristic products , which represent the core products for international comparison of tourism expenditure;
	A.1.ii. Country-specific tourism characteristic products (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. Tourism connected products comprising other products according to their relevance for tourism analysis but that do not satisfy the criteria in paragraph 5.10;
	A.2.ii. Non-tourism-related consumption products comprising all other consumption goods and services that do not belong to the previous categories.
B Non Consumption Products	
B.1	Valuables
B.2	Other non-consumption products comprising those products associated with tourism gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption.

TOURISM INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION



- *A tourism industry represents the grouping of those establishments whose main activity is the same tourism characteristic activity. In supply-side statistics, establishments are classified according to **their main activity**, which is determined by the activity that **generates the most value added**.*
- *An establishment is 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 (see SNA 2008, para. 5.14).*
- *Because establishments might have secondary activities, not all production of tourism characteristic products happens within tourism industries; on the other hand, tourism industries also have outputs that are not tourism characteristic products (see IRTS 2008, paras. 6.17 to 6.20).*
- ***Tourism connected industries:** industries other than tourism characteristic industries, for which a tourism related product is directly identifiable (primary) to it, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or producer.*



TOURISM PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES CLASSIFICATION

Characteristics Products and Industries are Identified based on International Recommendation for Tourism Sector (IRTS) 2008

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

Identified based on Indonesia Tourism Regulation
number:10/2019

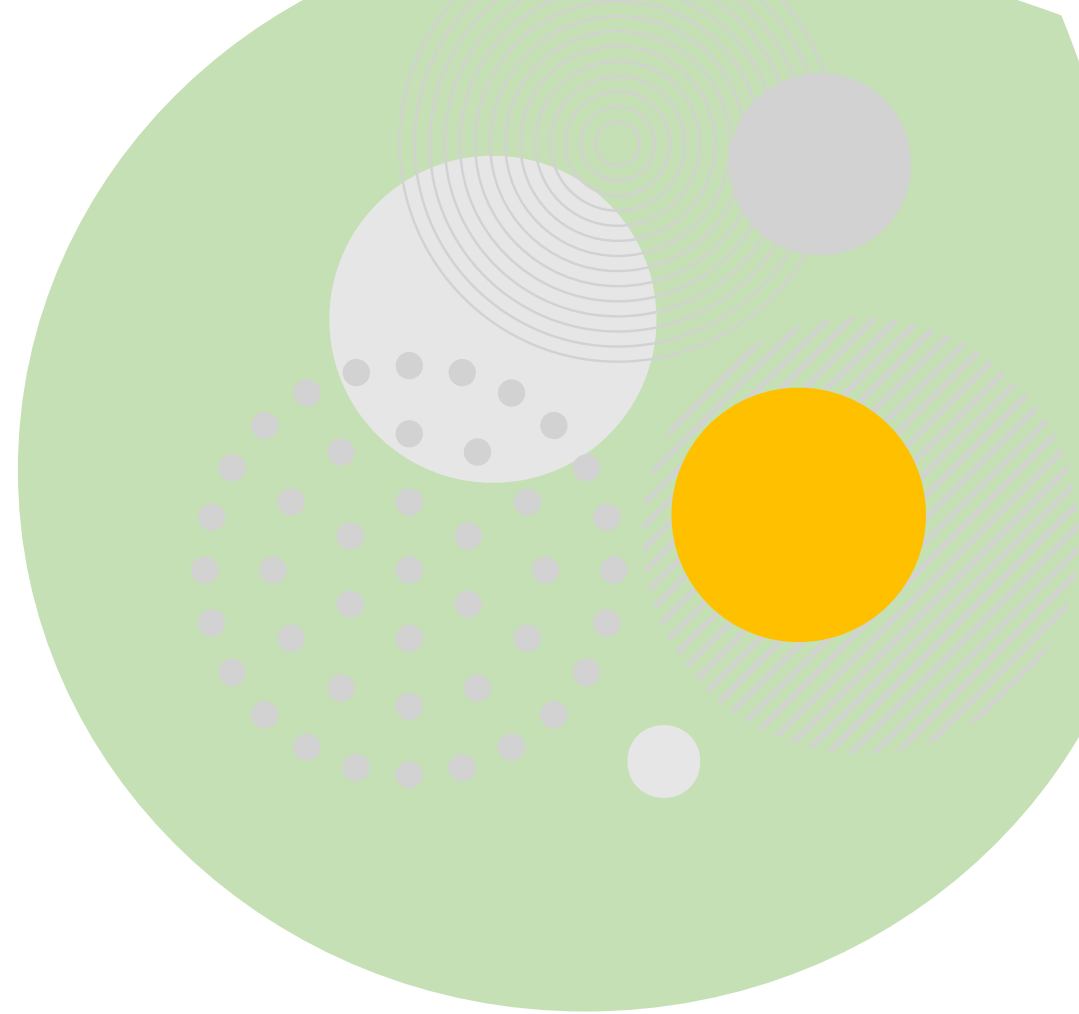


INDONESIA TOURISM CLASSIFICATION IMPLEMENTATION

No	DESCRIPTION	INDONESIA ISIC- KBLI 2015 (5 digit)	INDONESIA CPC- KBKI 2012/2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1	<i>Accommodation services for visitors</i>	17	23
2	<i>Food- and serving industry beverage</i>	12	6
3	<i>Railway passenger transport</i>	3	2
4	<i>Road passenger transport</i>	7	8
5	<i>Water passenger transport</i>	16	9
6	<i>Air passenger transport</i>	8	7
7	<i>Transport equipment rental</i>	1	2
8	<i>Travel agencies and other reservation services</i>	8	14
9	<i>Cultural services</i>	22	13
10	<i>Sports and recreational services</i>	31	11
11	<i>Retail trade of tourism characteristic goods</i>	22	20
12	<i>Country specific characteristics tourism</i>	11	19
Total		158	168
13	<i>Connected/Related Activities/Products</i>	38	34

03

METHODOLOGY





DATA SOURCES



- **UNWTO** recommendation 10 tables *Tourism Satellite Accounts* (TSA)
- **Indonesia TSA** published table 1-6, 2016-2020



“ Improvement table 1-6

1 Inbound Tourism Expenditure

→ Passenger Exit Survey - BPS

2 Domestic Tourism Expenditure

→ **Mobile Positioning Data (MPD)**

3 Outbound Tourism Expenditure

→ Survey Digital - BPS

4 Internal Tourism Expenditure

→ Table 1 + Table 2

5 Production Accounts

Survey Tourism Industry
VREST, VHTL, VHTS,
VDTW - BPS

6 Domestic Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption

→ Table 4 + Table 5



Next Improvement tabel 7-10 “

Need to enlarge the cooperation among ministry and agencies

7 Employment in Tourism Industry

8 GFCF in the Tourism Industry and Other Industries

9 Tourism Collective Consumption by Product and Level of Government

10 Non-Monetary Indicators

Tabel 7 and 9 on going improvement 2021-2022



RELATION TSA TABLES :

- Tables 1 to 3 illustrate tourism expenditure;
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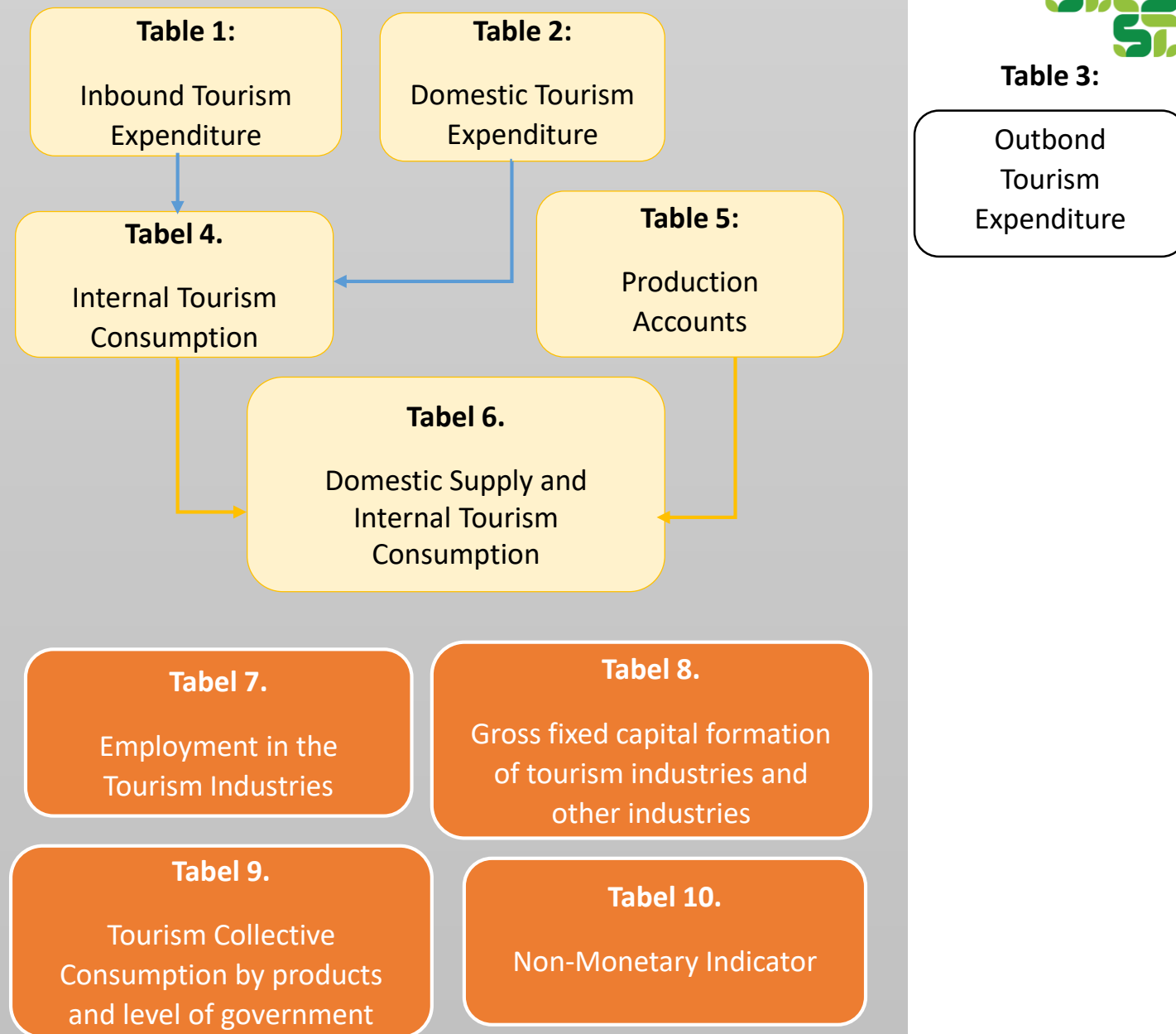


Table 3:

Outbond
Tourism
Expenditure



- Transfer to Tabel 6. format to estimate Tourism Contribution indicator:**

- Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA);*
- Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP)*

04

IMPROVEMENTS OF INDONESIA TSA





SOME IMPROVEMENTS: Indonesia TSA

Description	BPS
Key TSA Concepts: 'Usual environment'	Based on MPD: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative sources• Duration: 6 hours;
Institutional Arrangement	Cooperation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BPS-Statistics Indonesia-• Ministry of Planning Board-• Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy
Presenting TSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TSA present estimates contribution of tourism in current and growth estimate at current value, 2016-2020;• Benchmark TSA inline with revision policy of GDP release;
Standard and Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RMF2008; IRTS2008; SNA2008; SUT;• CPC ver2.0/KBKI; ISIC Rev.4/KBLI;• Tourism products and industries classification has concordance to industry and products SUT, I-O Table, and GDP;
TSA Cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Annual updates using SUT available



SOME IMPROVEMENTS: Indonesia TSA

Descriptions	Before 2020 Release	Current Work
Classification	<i>Based on Input Output Table Classification</i>	<i>Based on IRTS 2008, industry and product tourism classification</i>
Framework	<i>Input Output Table (Table I-O)</i>	<i>Supply and Use Table (SUT)</i>
Methodology	<i>Impact multiplier analysis using I-O Table</i>	<i>Based on SUT framework to derives Tourism Direct Gross Value Added/TDGVA) and Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product/TDGDP).</i>



- **In 2020, Indonesia Tourism Satellite Accounts** release data for 2016-2019;
- **In the Australian economy**, The supply and use tables for the Australian economy provide the framework in which data for visitor expenditure (demand) and industry output (supply) are integrated and made consistent in the TSA benchmark. Moreover, they provide the means of calculating direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP. The input-output table variant provides a tool for further analysis and economic modelling of tourism. (ABS-Explanatory Notes Cat.5240.0)



SOME IMPROVEMENTS: Classification

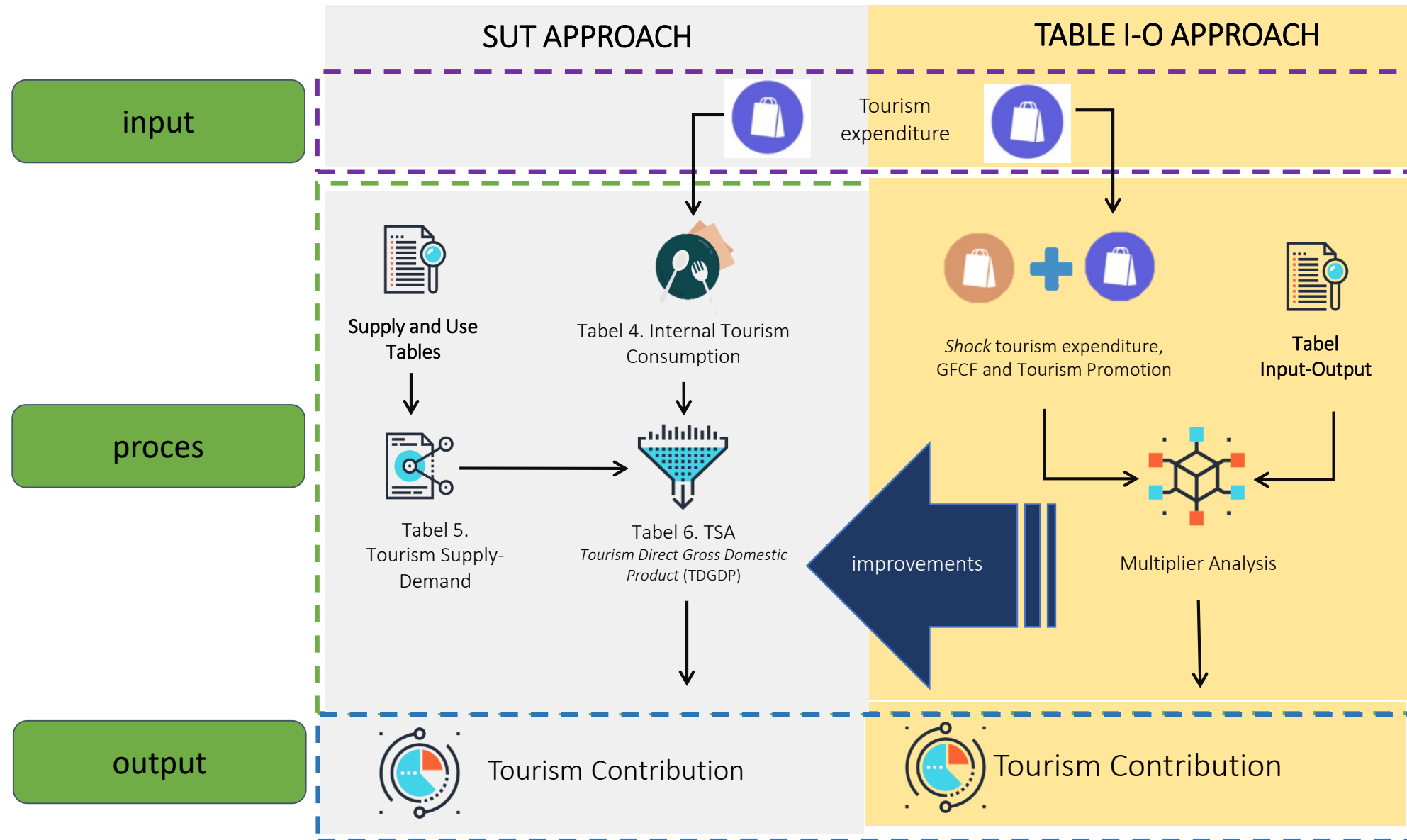
- Before 2020 release, (Data 2009-2015): The Classification base on I-O Table available
- 2016-2020 estimates base on IRTS 2008



NO	CURRENT CLASSIFICATION	BEFORE 2020 RELEASE
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Accommodation for visitors	Accommodation
2	Food- and serving industry beverage	Food-and serving industry beverage
3	Railway passenger transport	Railway transport
4	Road passenger transport	Road transport
5	Water passenger transport	Water transport
6	Air passenger transport	Air Passanger transport
7	Transport equipment rental	Supporting transport
8	Travel agencies and other reser vationservices	Financial services
9	Cultural	Recreational and Cultural
10	Sports and recreational	
11	Retail trade of tourism characteristic goods	
12	Country specific tourism	



SOME IMPROVEMENTS: Framework & Methodology





COUNTRY: INDONESIA

Please make with an "X" when tables are available for the following reference years

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Tourism Expenditure and Tourism Consumption

TSA-RMF: page 12-13

Tourism expenditure is 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 expenditure by visitors themselves as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others (see IRTS 2008, para. 4.2).

2.22. In addition to the monetary expenditure on consumption goods and services paid directly by visitors, tourism expenditure (see IRTS 2008, para. 4.5) includes in particular:

- a. Monetary expenditure on consumption goods and services paid for directly by the employer for employees on business travel;
- b. Monetary expenditure by the visitor refunded by a third party, either employers (business, Government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH)), other household or the social insurance scheme;
- c. Monetary payment made by visitors for the individual services provided and subsidized by Government and non-profit institutions serving households in the areas of education, health, museums, performing arts, etc.;
- d. Out-of-pocket payments for services provided to employees and their families on tourism trips financed principally by employers, such as subsidized transport, accommodation, stays in holiday residences of employers or other services;
- e. Supplementary payments made by visitors to attend sports or any other cultural events on the invitation of, and principally paid for by, producers (business, government, non-profit institutions serving households).

2.23. **Tourism expenditure does not include** other types of payments that visitors might make that do not correspond to the acquisition of goods or services, such as payment of taxes, interest, purchase of financial and non-financial assets, etc. International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 makes explicit mention of these excluded payments (see IRTS 2008, paras. 4.6 and 4.7).

2.24. **The first three Tourism Satellite Account tables use the concept of tourism expenditure**, and this expenditure is presented according to different categories (paras. 4.36 to 4.40)

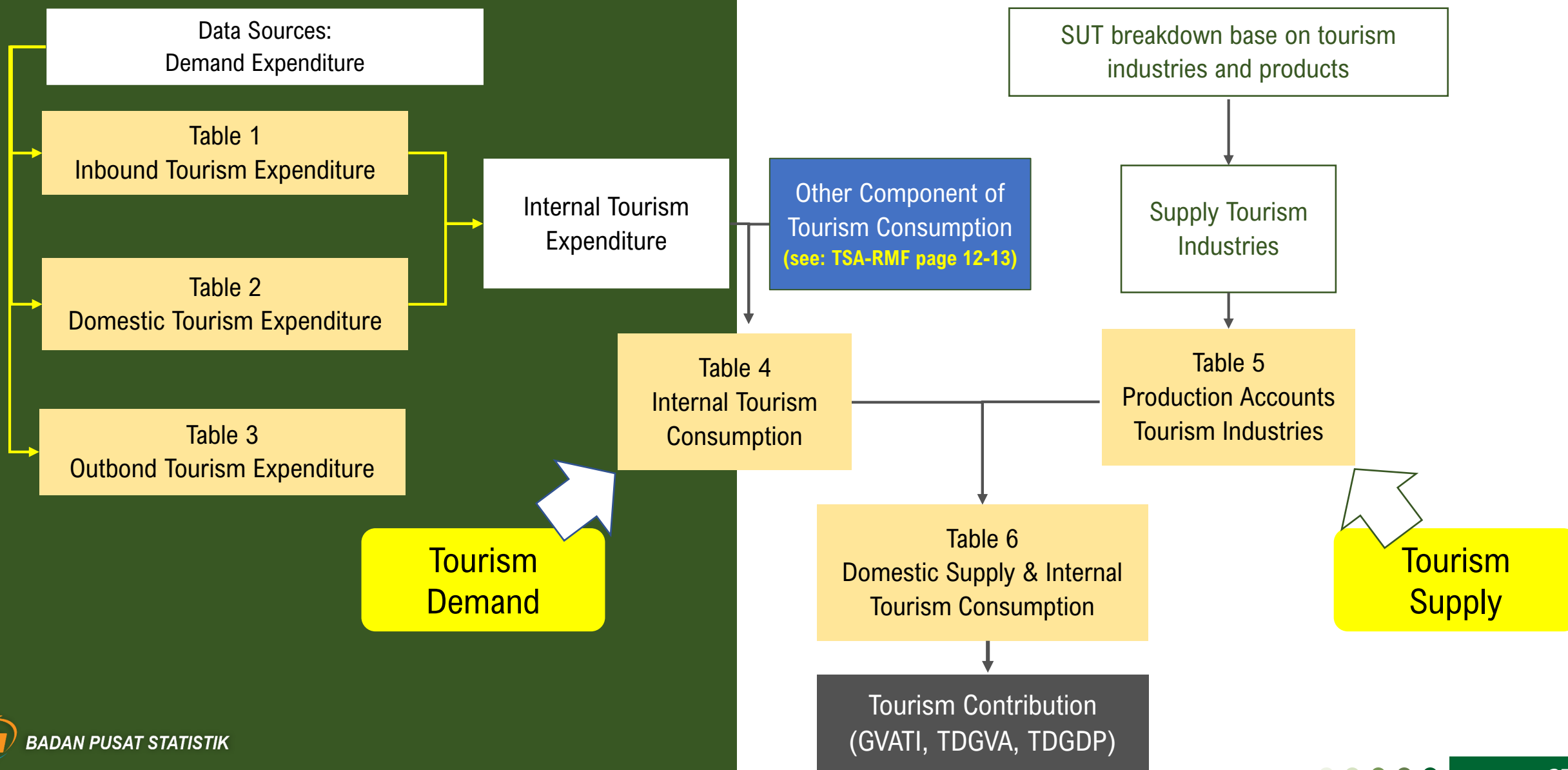
Tourism consumption has the same formal definition as tourism expenditure. Nevertheless, the concept of tourism consumption used in the Tourism Satellite Account goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. Actually, besides the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips, which corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), **it also includes** services associated with vacation accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind and other imputed consumption. These transactions need to be estimated using sources different from information collected directly from the visitors, such as reports on home exchanges, estimations of rents associated with vacation homes, calculations of financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), etc.

2.26. More precisely, beyond acquisitions already included in tourism expenditure, **it includes imputed consumption and other adjustments** and, in particular:

- (a) The imputed value of barter transactions (for example, temporary exchange of dwellings for vacation purposes);
- (b) The imputed value of goods (vegetables, fruits, game, fish, etc.) produced on own account from the vacation home or resulting from recreation activities (gardening, hunting, fishing, etc.) outside the usual environment;
- (c) **The value of services (either market or for own final use) associated with vacation accommodation on own account (secondary dwellings for vacation purposes and all other types of non-traditional vacation home ownership);**
- (d) The value of FISIM included in any interest paid by visitors on tourism expenditure;
- (e) The net cost for hosts of receiving visitors in terms of increased expenditure on food, utilities, invitations, presents, etc. (paras. 2.34 to 2.36);
- (f) The cost for producers (businesses, Governments and NPISH) of expenditure by employees on business trips that do not involve a monetary disbursement by the employee (transportation services provided free of charge or at subsidized price to their employees by carriers, accommodation or meals provided free of charge or at subsidized price to employees by hotels, etc.) (para. 2.32);
- (g) The net cost (that is net of employees' out of pocket payment) for producers of additional services provided to their employees and their families as visitors beyond those already included in tourism expenditure, such as: cost of free or employer-subsidized transportation, cost of accommodation in vacation centres, etc.;
- (h) The part of the value of what the *System of National Accounts 2008* qualifies as government consumption
- (i) expenditure on individual non-market services on products such as education, social services, health, museums, recreation services, etc. that can be considered as benefiting visitors and that *System of National Accounts 2008* describes as social transfers in kind (see paras. 8.141 to 8.145).

2.27. **The concept of tourism consumption will be used in the Tourism Satellite Account in tables 4 and 6**, and will be the basis for the compilation of tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) and tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)

WORKFLOW TOURISM CONTRIBUTION ESTIMATION





BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

ST2023
SENSUS PERTANIAN

Terima Kasih
Thank You

