

Methodological note

Experimental statistics: Tourism Satellite Accounts on Europe

(November 2023)

Introduction

This methodological note consists of three parts: information on the internationally acknowledged framework for compiling tourism satellite accounts, the practical approach of Eurostat to collect and compile data about tourism satellite accounts, the specifications for the experimental statistics.

1. Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework

The concept of satellite accounts, mentioning tourism as ‘a good example’ was introduced in the [1993 System of National Accounts](#) (SNA1993, para 2.246), and was intended as an extension to the system of national accounts to better allow understanding the size and role of those economic activities that are usually hidden or not directly observable in the accounts. The 1993 Recommendations on Tourism Statistics (issued by the UN and the World Tourism Organisation) recommended that ‘the concept of satellite accounting system which derives its main aggregates and basic concepts from the United Nations System of National Accounts be supported and that countries introduce such accounting systems into their analytic base for tourism data on an incremental basis, as resources become available and the demand for this type of information is realised’ and considered the 1991 OECD Manual on Tourism Economic Accounts ‘a useful and practical starting point’.

A common conceptual framework for Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) was initially designed in 2000 by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the UN World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) and Eurostat. An update was prepared in the period 2004-2008 to better align to (then ongoing) revisions of the Systems of National Accounts (SNA2008) and the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). The [2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework \(TSA:RMF2008\)](#) can be considered the main methodological reference for TSA.

The objective of TSA is to ‘unhide’ or ‘make visible’ the tourism activities using a national accounts approach. TSA integrate supply side and demand side information to figure out the share of tourism-related demand in the total value added.

The system of TSA consists of ten tables.

Tables 1 to 4 concern the demand side / use and represent the consumption accounts:

- TSA Table 1 : Inbound tourism expenditure
- TSA Table 2 : Domestic tourism expenditure
- TSA Table 3 : Outbound tourism expenditure
- TSA Table 4 : Internal tourism consumption

Tables 5 and 6 concern the supply side and represent the production account and the goods & services account:

- TSA Table 5 : Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries
- TSA Table 6 : Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption

The system is completed by the following four tables:

- TSA Table 7 : Employment in the tourism industries

- TSA Table 8 : Tourism gross fixed capital formation
- TSA Table 9 : Tourism collective consumption
- TSA Table 10 : Non-monetary indicators

European countries compiling TSA generally use the TSA:RMF as the reference methodology, but the actual consistency with TSA:RMF will in practice depend on the availability of sources and on the feasibility of allocating sufficient (human) resources to produce fully fledged TSA. This leads to partial coverage (leaving out certain tables or partial coverage of tables) and inconsistencies in implementing the harmonised recommendations.

While in some countries TSA have already reached a certain level of maturity and/or have been published as quasi-official statistics for ten years or more, in most countries TSA is still very much under development. As a results of these different degrees of development of the country building blocks, **the maturity of the aggregate product at European level can currently only be considered as experimental.**

2. Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe

Since 2010, Eurostat has been collecting, every three years, available information from TSA that the countries can share via a pre-defined template. This template aims at a “lowest common denominator” of TSA information and basically focuses on the headline figures from the 10 ten tables listed in the previous section. On the one hand, the templates are often only partially completed, on the other hand more advanced TSA countries will typically have more detailed information available (that is possibly published via the national channels).

This triennial data collection has two main purposes: i. stock-taking of implementation of TSA in Europe, ii. gathering and disseminating (some) TSA figures to encourage the progress in TSA implementation and to showcase to users its potential as an analytical tool.

These results are made available to users and the general public by Eurostat in a statistical publication, most recently in April 2023: Statistical Report [Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe \(2023 edition\)](#).

2.1 Data collection, scope and coverage

Using a pre-defined template (in a spreadsheet), countries are invited to return information on available TSA data. The template prefills for each country, where available, the information reported during a previous data collection. This allows countries to revise previous data where needed and allows the experts validating the datasets to check the evolution of the data.

The following indicators were included in the most recent reporting template from 2022 (a more comprehensive overview showing these indicators in each of the ten tables, is included in Annex I):

TSA Table 1 - Inbound tourism expenditure [3 indicators]

- 1.1. Total inbound tourism expenditure [= 1.1.1. + 1.1.2.]
- 1.1.1. Inbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- 1.1.2. Inbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 2 - Domestic tourism expenditure [3 indicators]

- 2.1. Total domestic tourism expenditure [= 2.1.1. + 2.1.2.]
- 2.1.1. Domestic tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- 2.1.2. Domestic tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 3 - Outbound tourism expenditure [3 indicators]

- 3.1. Total outbound tourism expenditure [= 3.1.1. + 3.1.2.]
- 3.1.1. Outbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- 3.1.2. Outbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 4 - Internal tourism consumption [5 indicators]

- 4.1. Total internal tourism consumption [4.1.1. + 4.1.2.]
- 4.1.1. Internal tourism expenditure [= 4.1.1.1. + 4.1.1.2.]
- 4.1.1.1. Inbound tourism expenditure
- 4.1.1.2. Domestic tourism expenditure
- 4.1.2. Other components of tourism consumption

TSA Table 5 - Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries [4 indicators]

- 5.1. Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
- 5.2. Total intermediate consumption of domestic producers (at purchasers' prices)
- 5.3. Total gross value added (at basic prices) [= 5.1. – 5.2.]
- 5.4. GVATI = Gross value added of tourism industries (at basic prices)

TSA Table 6 - Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption [11 indicators]

- 6.1. Total output of domestic producers
- 6.2. Total imports
- 6.3. Taxes less subsidies on products produced and imported nationally
- 6.4. Domestic supply (at purchasers' prices) [= 6.1. + 6.2. + 6.3.]
- 6.5. Internal tourism consumption [= 4.1.]
- 6.6. Tourism ratio (%) [= 6.5. / 6.4. * 100]
- 6.7. TDGVA = Tourism direct gross value added (at basic prices)
- 6.8. Tourism share on total GVA (in %) [= 6.7. / 5.3. * 100]
- 6.9. Total gross domestic product (GDP) [= 5.3. + 6.3.]
- 6.10. TDGDP = Tourism direct gross domestic product
- 6.11. Tourism share on total GDP (in %) [= 6.10. / 6.9. * 100]

TSA Table 7 - Employment in the tourism industries [13 indicators]

- 7.1. Number of jobs in total economy
- 7.2. Number of hours worked in total economy
- 7.3. Number of full-time equivalent jobs in total economy
- 7.4. Number of people employed in total economy
- 7.5. Number of jobs in tourism industries
- 7.6. Number of hours worked in tourism industries
- 7.7. Number of full-time equivalent jobs in tourism industries
- 7.8. Number of people employed in tourism industries
- 7.9. Number of jobs in tourism
- 7.10. Number of hours worked in tourism
- 7.11. Number of full-time equivalent jobs in tourism
- 7.12. Number of people employed in tourism
- 7.13. Tourism share on total full-time equivalent jobs (in %) [= 7.11. / 7.3. * 100]

TSA Table 8 - Tourism gross fixed capital formation [1 indicator]

- 8.1. Total

TSA table 9 - Tourism collective consumption [1 indicator]

- 9.1. Total

TSA Table 10 - Non-monetary indicators [9 indicators]

- 10.1. Inbound tourism
- 10.1.1. Number of same-day trips
- 10.1.2. Number of overnight trips

- 10.1.3. Number of overnight stays
- 10.2. Domestic tourism
 - 10.2.1. Number of same-day trips
 - 10.2.2. Number of overnight trips
 - 10.2.3. Number of overnight stays
- 10.3. Outbound tourism
 - 10.3.1. Number of same-day trips
 - 10.3.2. Number of overnight trips
 - 10.3.3. Number of overnight stays

As already mentioned, the coverage of the indicators in the template is often incomplete. The table below shows that coverage of the indicators relating to tables 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 is relatively good, the coverage of the other tables is rather poor.

TSA table	Table title	#indicators (see above)	coverage (% of participating countries)
TSA Table 1	Inbound tourism expenditure	3	91
TSA Table 2	Domestic tourism expenditure	3	91
TSA Table 3	Outbound tourism expenditure	3	57
TSA Table 4	Internal tourism consumption	5	93
TSA Table 5	Production accounts of tourism industries and other ind.	4	98
TSA Table 6	Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption	11	90
TSA Table 7	Employment in the tourism industries	13	38
TSA Table 8	Tourism gross fixed capital formation	1	30
TSA Table 9	Tourism collective consumption	1	7
TSA Table 10	Non-monetary indicators	9	72

2.2 Country coverage

For the 2022 data collection, data is available for 27 countries:

- 23 Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden);
- 3 EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland);
- 1 candidate country (North Macedonia).

Since the publication of the results in April 2023, Malta and Poland have also been working on a their most recent TSA compilation. Greece is currently developing TSA.

2.3 Governance in the countries

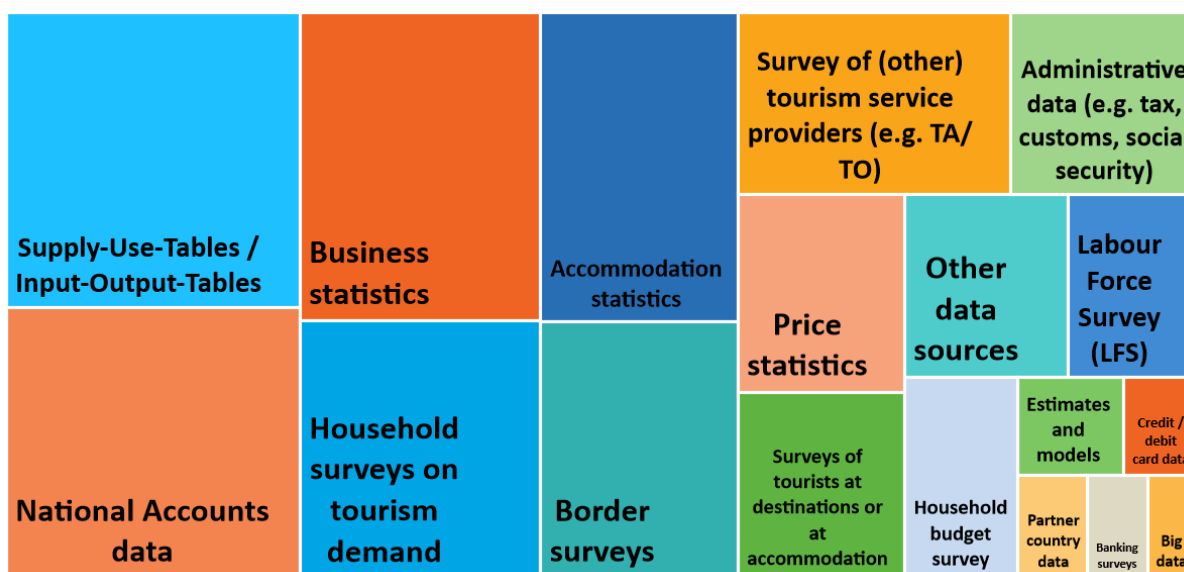
In nearly all countries the institution in charge of tourism satellite accounts, is the national statistical institute (NSI). In Belgium, one regional statistical authority compiles for the entire country, in cooperation with the other regions' stakeholders. In Denmark, the national tourism board compiles TSA; in Sweden, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth compiles TSA (as well as some of the primary tourism statistics).

In 14 countries where the NSI compiles TSA, the lead department is the unit in charge of tourism statistics. In 10 other countries, the national accounts department also deals with (tourism) satellite accounts.

TSA compilers use a wide range of sources, from traditional tourism statistics and from other areas of official statistics. To fill the gaps, compilers also rely on administrative sources, big data sources or privately held data, or estimates and models.

The scheme below lists the most widely used sources, proportional to their importance for TSA compilation. A more detailed overview is available in Annex II of the Statistical Report [Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe \(2023 edition\)](#).

MOST FREQUENT DATA SOURCES FOR TSA



2.4 Governance at Eurostat

Regulation (EU) 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism includes in Article 5 a reference to ‘a programme for pilot studies which may be carried out by Member States on a voluntary basis in order to prepare the development, production and dissemination of harmonised tables for tourism satellite accounts [...]’.

Every three years, the Working Group on Tourism Statistics (WG) the launch of a voluntary data collection (and possible modifications to the template). Following the support from the WG, Eurostat prepares the template for each country (pre-filling any available previous data) and invites the countries to complete it.

The completed templates are distributed to a small team of TSA experts (from Austria, Czechia and Georgia) who review the plausibility of the replies and the consistency with the TSA:RMF. Where needed, the experts discuss possible improvements with the respondent.

Once the country datasets have been validated by the experts, Eurostat prepares a paper showing an overview of the state-of-affairs and analysing the country data (complemented with EU estimates where the subset of countries is sufficiently representative).

The entire cycle (from WG green light to publication) takes about a year.

2.5 Knowledge sharing and capacity building

The triennial publication on TSA, using the data from the voluntary data collection, is not only an informative and educational tool for users, but also contributes to sharing knowledge and insights among statistical offices (or other TSA compilers).

Since 2019, Eurostat has included in the European Statistical Training Programme (ESTP) a course on Tourism Satellite Accounts. All four courses (2019, 2021, 2022, 2023) were fully booked, showing the perceived relevance of the topic, and the need training on a statistical area that might be outside the comfort zone of tourism statisticians as well as national accountants.

Other departments of the European Commission are also investing the development and production of TSA, most notably DG GROW, DG REFORM and the JRC.

2.6 Dissemination

The outcomes of the triennial voluntary data collection are published by Eurostat in the series Statistical Reports, most recently on 14 April 2023: [Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe \(2023 edition\)](#).

The 2023 release was accompanied by a (much more visible) Eurostat [News Article](#) on the day of release ("*Tourism: €572 billion gross value added in the EU*").

3. Experimental statistics on Tourism Satellite Accounts

The experimental statistics want to build on the existing piloting / voluntary data collection, while making a trade-off between burden for the statistical offices, completeness of the data and data availability/accessibility for users.

3.1 Scope and contents

The experimental statistics refer to the EU aggregates produced by Eurostat, making use of the available data gathered at the occasion of the voluntary data collection of TSA data.

However, taking into account the relatively poor coverage of Tables 7, 8 and 9 and the possible inconsistency between the non-monetary indicators in Table 10 and the primary tourism statistics published via Eurobase and in Eurostat articles, the experimental statistics are – in a first phase – be limited to the available data for Tables 1 to 6.

3.2 Frequency of updates (and reference year for 1st release of experimental statistics)

The most recent data collection (2022) covers in most cases the reference year 2019. This is proposed as the first reference year for the experimental statistics (unless stated differently – note that for two countries the data relates to 2017).

TSA are of a structural nature, and quite resource intensive to compile. Therefore, it is proposed to keep a three yearly update, meaning the next collection and processing will normally take place in the course of 2025 (with reference year 2022 or 2023 – to be determined with the WG).

3.3 Dissemination channel and format

A new Statistics Explained article will be created with the launch of the experimental status, summarising the main findings from the Statistical Report. The Statistics Explained article will also be supported by spreadsheet tables giving users more transparent and easy-to-reuse access to the dataset).

Publication of experimental data on TSA via Eurobase is currently not envisaged.

3.4 Further development

After their inception as experimental statistics, the development of TSA in Europe will continue, targeting a widening and deepening of the available data: gradually a better coverage of the tables (more countries, more tables, more indicators) and where possible at country level the inclusion of data for years in between the main reference years. Regarding the latter, note that 2020 data is available for about half of the countries that reported for reference year 2019. The aim is not to collect data for in-between years, given the resources it would require to maintain such data collection/validation/dissemination workload.

In parallel, Eurostat and its partners in the ESS should invest further in quality and availability of data sources, in particular regarding monetary data.

Annex : Coverage of tables from the TSA:RMF

The yellow highlighted cells concern information that is collected (but not necessarily complete reported) in the triennial voluntary data collection (or in a few cases concerns additional indicators not included in TSA:RMF but deemed useful).

TABLE 1

Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

Products	Inbound tourism expenditure		
	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors
	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3) = (1.1) + (1.2)
A. Consumption products (*)			
A.1 Tourism characteristic products			
1 – Accommodation services for visitors		X	
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b		X	
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership		X	
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			
A.2 Other consumption products (a)			
B.1 Valuables			
TOTAL	T1.1.1	T1.1.2	T1.1

X does not apply

(*) The value of **A. Consumption products**, is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15.).

TABLE 2

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

Products	Domestic tourism expenditure								
	Domestic trips (**)			Outbound trips (**)			All types of trips		
	Tourists (overnight visitors) (2.1)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (2.2)	Visitors (2.3) = (2.1) + (2.2)	Tourists (overnight visitors) (2.4)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (2.5)	Visitors (2.6) = (2.4) + (2.5)	Tourists (overnight visitors) (2.7) = (2.1) + 2.4	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (2.8) = (2.2) + (2.5)	Visitors (2.9) = (2.3) + (2.6)
A. Consumption products (*)									
A.1 Tourism characteristic products									
1 – Accommodation services for visitors		X			X			X	
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b		X			X			X	
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership		X			X			X	
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									
A.2 Other consumption products (a)									
B.1 Valuables									
TOTAL							T2.1.1	T2.1.2	T2.1

X does not apply

(*) The value of **A. Consumption products**, is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(**) Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic trip or part of an outbound trip (see Figure 2.1).

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15.).

TABLE 3

Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

Products	Outbound tourism expenditure		
	Tourists (overnight visitors) (3.1)	Excursionists (same-day visitors) (3.2)	Visitors (3.3)=(3.1) + (3.2)
A. Consumption products (*)			
A.1 Tourism characteristic products			
1 – Accommodation services for visitors		X	
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b		X	
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership		X	
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			
A.2 Other consumption products (a)			
B.1 Valuables			
TOTAL	T3.1.1	T3.1.2	T3.1

X does not apply

(*) The value of **A. Consumption products**, is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15.).

TABLE 4

Internal tourism consumption by products

Products	Internal tourism expenditure			Other components of tourism consumption (**)	Internal tourism consumption
	Inbound tourism expenditure	Domestic tourism expenditure	Internal tourism expenditure		
	(1.3)	(2.9)	(4.1) = (1.3) + (2.9)	(4.2)	(4.3) = (4.1) + (4.2)
A. Consumption products (*)					
A.1 Tourism characteristic products					
1 – Accommodation services for visitors					
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b					
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership					
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					
A.2 Other consumption products (a)					
B.1 Valuables					
TOTAL	T4.1.1.1 [=T1.1] See table 1	T4.1.1.2 [=T2.1] See table 2	T4.1.1	T4.1.2	T4.1

(*) The value of **A. Consumption products**, is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(**) Components should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.41).

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15.).

TABLE 5

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

Products	TOURISM INDUSTRIES															Other industries	Output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
	1 - Accommodation for visitors	1 - a. accommodation services for visitors except in 1-b	1 - b. accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	2 - Food and beverage serving industry	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 industry	9 - Cultural industry	10 - Sports and recreational industry	11 - Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods	12 - Country specific tourism industries	TOTAL		
	(5.1)	(5.1a)	(5.1b)	(5.2)	(5.3)	(5.4)	(5.5)	(5.6)	(5.7)	(5.8)	(5.9)	(5.10)	(5.11)	(5.12)	(5.13)		
A. Consumption products (*)																	
A.1 Tourism characteristic products																	
1 - Accommodation services for visitors																	
1.a - Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b																	
1.b - Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership																	
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																	
A.2 Other consumption products (a)																	
B. Non consumption products																	
B.1 Valuables																	
B.2 Other non consumption products (**) (b)																	
I. TOTAL OUTPUT (at basic prices)																	T5.1
II. TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (at purchasers price) (c)																	T5.2
(I - II) TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED (at basic prices)															T5.4		T5.3
Compensation of employees																	
Other taxes less subsidies on production																	
Gross mixed income																	
Gross operating surplus																	

(*) The value of **A. Consumption products**, is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(**) Includes all other goods and services that circulate in the economy of reference.

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15.).

(c) Breakdown by products should be provided, if possible (see para. 4.17.)

TABLE 6

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

Products	TOURISM INDUSTRIES												Other industries		Output of domestic producers (at basic prices)		imports*		Taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced and imported		Trade and transport margins		Domestic supply (at purchasers' prices)	Internal tourism consumption	Tourism ratios (%)
	1 - Accommodation for visitors		1 - a. accommodation services for visitors except in 1-b		1 - b. accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership		...		12- Country specific tourism industries		TOTAL														
	output	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	total value	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	output	tourism share (in value)	(6.4) = (5.15) + (6.1) + (6.2) + (6.3)	(4.3)	(6.5) = (4.3) x 100 (6.4)		
(5.1)		(5.1a)		(5.1b)		(5...)		(5.12)		(5.13)		(5.14)		(5.15) = (5.13) + (5.14)	(6.1)	(6.2)			(6.3)						
A. Consumption products (*)																									
A.1 Tourism characteristic products (d)																									
1 – Accommodation services for visitors																									
1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b																				X	X				
1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership																			X	X					
2 – Food and beverage serving services																			X	X					
3 – Railway passenger transport services																			X	X					
4 – Road passenger transport services																			X	X					
5 – Water passenger transport services																			X	X					
6 – Air passenger transport services																			X	X					
7 – Transport equipment rental services																			X	X					
8 – Travel agencies and other reservation services																			X	X					
9 – Cultural services																			X	X					
10 – Sports and recreational services																			X	X					
11 – Country-specific tourism characteristic goods		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X	X						
12 – Country-specific tourism characteristic services																			X	X					
A.2 Other consumption products (a) (d)																			X	X					
B. Non consumption products (d)																			X	X					
B.1 Valuables		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X		X	X						
B.2 Other non consumption products (**) (b) (d)																			X	X					
I. TOTAL OUTPUT (at basic prices)														T6.1 [=T5.1]	T6.2		T6.3					T6.4	T6.5 [= T4.1]	T6.6	
II. TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (at purchasers price) (c)														= T5.2											
(I - II) TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED (at basic prices)										= T5.4				= T5.3											
Compensation of employees													See table 5												
Other taxes less subsidies on production																									
Gross mixed income																									
Gross operating surplus																									

New: T6.7: TDGVA, T6.9: GDP, T6.10: TDGDP, T6.8: share on GVA, T6.11: share on GDP

Note: New indicators are not directly in the TSA:RI

X does not apply

... Means that all tourism industries of the proposed list have to be considered one by one in the enumeration

* Imports excludes direct purchase of residents abroad

(*) The value of **A. Consumption products**, is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(**) Includes all other goods and services that circulate in the economy of reference.

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15.).

(b) Goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.16.)

(c) Breakdown should be provided, if possible (see para. 4.17.)

(d) For goods, the tourism share is to be established on the retail trade margin only (see Annex 4)

TABLE 7

Employment in the tourism industries

Tourism industries	Number of establishments	Number of jobs by status in employment (*)						Number of hours worked by status in employment (*)						Number of full-time equivalent jobs by status in employment (*)						
		employees			self employed			employees			self employed			employees			self employed			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1 – Accommodation for visitors 1.a – Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b 1.b – Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership																				
2 – Food and beverage serving industry																				
3 – Railways 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 industry																				
9 – Cultural industry																				
10 – Sports and recreational industry																				
11 – Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods																				
12 – Country specific tourism industries																				
TOTAL				T7.5			T7.5			T7.6			T7.6			T7.7			T7.7	#persons employed: T7.8

(*) in the reference period

New:

Total economy, applying tourism share:

Total economy:

#obs: T7.9
#obs: T7.1

#hours: T7.10
#hours: T7.2

#FTE: T7.11
#FTE: T7.3

#persons empl: T7.12
#persons empl: T7.4

TABLE 8

Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries

Products	TOURISM INDUSTRIES													14 - Other industries	15 - Tourism gross fixed capital formation		
	1 - Accommodation for visitors	1 - a. accommodation services for visitors except in 1-b	1 - b. accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	2 - Food and beverage serving industry	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 industry	9 - Cultural industry	10 - Sports and Recreational industry	11 - Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods			12 - Country specific tourism industries	13 - TOTAL
	(8.1)	(8.1a)	(8.1b)	(8.2)	(8.3)	(8.4)	(8.5)	(8.6)	(8.7)	(8.8)	(8.9)	(8.10)	(8.11)	(8.12)	(8.13)	(8.14)	(8.15) = (8.13) + (8.14)
I. Tourism specific fixed assets																	
1. Accommodation for visitors																	
1.1. Hotels and other accommodation facilities for visitors																	
1.2. Vacation homes under full ownership																	
1.3. Vacation homes under other forms of ownership																	
2. Other non residential buildings and structures proper to tourism industries																	
2.1. Restaurants and similar buildings for food and beverage serving services																	
2.2. Buildings and infrastructure for the long distance transport of passengers																	
2.3. Buildings for cultural and similar services mainly for use by visitors																	
2.4. Facilities for sport, recreation and entertainment																	
2.5. Other facilities and structures																	
3. Passenger transport equipment for tourism purposes																	
3.1. Land (including road and rail)																	
3.2. Sea																	
3.3. Air																	
4. Other machinery and equipment specialized for the production of tourism characteristic products																	
5. Improvements of land used for tourism purposes																	
II. Investment by the tourism industries in other non tourism- specific produced assets																x	
(I + II) TOTAL																	T8.1
Memorandum item:																	
III. Other non-financial assets (*)																	

X does not apply

(*) See para. 3.40 and Annex 5.

TABLE 9

Tourism collective consumption by products and levels of government

Products (*)	Levels of government			Tourism collective consumption (9.4)= (9.1)+(9.2)+(9.3)	Memorandum item (**)
	National (9.1)	Regional (9.2)	Local (9.3)		Intermediate consumption by the tourism industries
85561 Tourism promotion services					
85562 Visitor information services					X
91135 Public administrative services related to the distributive and catering trades, hotels and restaurants					
91136 Public administrative services related to tourism affairs					X
Part of:					
83700 Market research and public opinion polling services					X
91260 Police and fire protection services					X
92919 Other education and training services, n.e.c.					
92920 Educational support services					
TOTAL				T9.1	

X does not apply

(*) CPC, Ver. 2 Subclass

(**) This column reflects the expenditure by the tourism industries in tourism promotion or other services related to the products described, when relevant.

TABLE 10
Non monetary indicators

a. Number of trips and overnights by forms of tourism and classes of visitors

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors
Number of trips	T10.1.2	T10.1.1		T10.2.2	T10.2.1		T10.3.2	T10.3.1	
Number of overnights	T10.1.3	x		T10.2.3	x		T10.3.3	x	

b. Inbound tourism: Number of arrivals and overnights by modes of transport

	Number of arrivals	Number of overnights
1. Air		
1.1 Scheduled flights		
1.2 Unscheduled flight		
1.3 Private aircraft		
1.4 Other modes of air transport		
2. Waterway		
2.1 Passenger line and ferry		
2.2 Cruise ship		
2.3 Yacht		
2.4 Other modes of water transport		
3. Land		
3.1 Railway		
3.2 Motor coach or bus and other public road transportation		
(i) taxis, limousines and rental private motor vehicle with driver		
(ii) Rental of man or animal drawn vehicle		
3.4 Owned private vehicle (with capacity up to 8 pers.)		
3.5 Vehicle rental without operator (up to 8 pers.)		
bicycle, motorcycles, etc.		
3.7 On foot		
TOTAL		

c. Number of establishments and capacity by types of accommodation

	Accommodation for visitors in ISIC 55			Real estate activities in ISIC 68	
	Short-term accommodation activities	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	Other accommodation	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
Number of establishments					
Capacity (rooms)					
Capacity (beds)					
Capacity utilization (rooms)					
Capacity utilization (beds)					

d. Number of establishments in tourism industries classified according to average number of jobs

	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	>1000	TOTAL
Tourism industries										
1 – Accommodation for visitors										
1.a – accommodation services for visitors except in 1-b										
1.b – accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership										
2 – Food and beverage serving industry										
3 – Railways 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 industry										
9 – Cultural industry										
10 – Sports and recreational industry										
11 – Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods										
12 – Country specific tourism industries										
TOTAL										

(*) In the case of inbound tourism, the variable would be "arrivals"