

## THE SYSTEM OF TOURISM STATISTICS

- C. International comparability and national Systems of Tourism Statistics (STS): the basic information network data set

## INBOUND TOURISM

Concepts and definitions	Observation units	Characteristics	Related data / indicators	Statistical sources
<b>Visitors</b>	Inbound visitors	Classes of visitors (overnight visitor-tourists-/ same-day visitor-excursionist-)  Country of residence/regions	<u>BASIC DATA</u> <sup>1/</sup>  Arrivals by classes of visitors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ overnight visitors (tourist)</li> <li>◆ same-day visitors (excursionist) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* of which, cruise passengers <sup>2/</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul> Arrivals by region <sup>3/</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Africa</li> <li>◆ Americas</li> <li>◆ East Asia and the Pacific</li> <li>◆ Europe</li> <li>◆ Middle East</li> <li>◆ South Asia</li> <li>◆ Other not classified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* of which, nationals residing abroad</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E/D card</li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Travel party	Size	Average size of travel parties <sup>4/</sup>	Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>
<b>Trips</b>	Tourism trips	Main purpose	Arrivals by main purpose of the trip <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ personal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* holidays, leisure and recreation</li> <li>* other personal purposes</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ business and professional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E/D card</li> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Modes of transport	Arrivals by mode of transport used <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Air</li> <li>◆ Water</li> <li>◆ Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* railway</li> <li>* road</li> <li>* others</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E/D card</li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Types of accommodation used	Accommodation related data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments</li> <li>◆ guests in hotels and similar establishments</li> <li>◆ overnight stays in all types of accommodation establishments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E/D card</li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## INBOUND TOURISM

Concepts and definitions	Observation units	Characteristics	Related data / indicators	Statistical sources
		<p>Organization</p> <p>Expenditure</p>	<p>Arrivals by form of organization of the trip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ package tour</li> <li>◆ other forms</li> </ul> <p>Inbound tourism expenditure <sup>5/</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ "travel"</li> <li>◆ "passenger transport"</li> </ul> <p>Inbound tourism expenditure by main purpose of the trip <sup>6/</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ personal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* holidays, leisure and recreation</li> <li>* other personal purposes</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ business and professional</li> </ul> <p><u>INDICATORS</u> <sup>7/</sup></p> <p>Average length of stay <sup>8/</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ All types of accommodation establishments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Hotel and similar establishments</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Non commercial accommodation</li> </ul> <p>Average expenditure per day</p>	<p>Surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Travel agencies</li> <li>• Tour operators</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul> <p>BP items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel</li> <li>• International passenger transport</li> </ul> <p>- Surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households</li> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Accommodation</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Travel agencies</li> <li>• Tour operators</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul> <p>- Other type of administrative registers</p>

### Notes:

- 1/ As a general warning, it must be taken into account that the flows of inbound tourism are measured in arrivals (in case of using the border surveys) or in persons (in case of using the guest type information in accommodation establishments). In both cases, national practices are not known which, for statistical purposes, define the corresponding databases of each observation system with the purpose of grouping the corresponding registers to the same person: the difficulties and cost associated with this distillation explains why registers of international flows do not refer to individuals but to the entry or accommodation of travelers.
- 2/ Even though this is not strictly speaking a typology of visitors, its importance in some countries (island countries and others) warrants its separate identification, as published by the UNWTO in the "Compendium of Tourism Statistics". In case some cruise passengers make an overnight stay in the country of reference, they should be considered as tourists and classified as such.
- 3/ It is recommended that regions should be derived as the aggregation of the country of residence of international visitors. If not possible, nationality should be used instead.
- 4/ IRTS does not suggest any threshold for classifying travel parties by size but the composition of them (especially those including children) are certainly relevant for measurement and analysis. Countries should classify travel parties as is appropriate.
- 5/ These data are Balance of Payments data.
- 6/ These data are Balance of Payments data ("travel" item exclusively).
- 7/ These data are obtained from visitor surveys (mainly from border surveys).
- 8/ Be ware that not all visitors stay at accommodation establishments.

## DOMESTIC TOURISM

Concepts and definitions	Observation units	Characteristics	Related data / indicators	Statistical sources
Visitors	Domestic visitors	Classes of visitors (overnight visitor-tourists-/ same-day visitor-excursionist-)	<u>BASIC DATA</u> Trips by classes of visitors <sup>1/</sup> ♦ overnight visitors (tourist) ♦ same-day visitors (excursionist)	- Surveys: • Households • Accommodation • Transport • Other - Other type of administrative registers
	Travel party	Size	Average size of travel party <sup>2/</sup>	
Trips	Tourism trips	Main purpose	Trips by main purpose ♦ personal * holidays, leisure and recreation * other personal purposes ♦ business and professional	- Surveys: • Households • Accommodation • Transport • Other - Other type of administrative registers
		Modes of transport	Trips by mode of transport used ♦ Air ♦ Water ♦ Land * railway * road * others	
		Types of accommodation used	Accommodation related data ♦ overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments ♦ guests in hotels and similar establishments ♦ overnight stays in all types of accommodation establishments	
		Organization	Trips by form of organization of the trip ♦ package tour ♦ other forms	
			<u>INDICATORS</u> Average length of stay <sup>3/</sup> ♦ All types of accommodation establishments * Hotel and similar establishments ♦ Non commercial accommodation Average expenditure per day	- Surveys: • Households • Accommodation • Transport • Travel agencies • Tour operators • Other

### Notes:

- 1/ Household surveys are the observation instrument by excellence for the measurement of resident traveller flows: however, only in the case that the survey makes use of a panel sample is the unit of analysis the trip and not the
- 2/ The IRTS does not suggest any threshold for classifying travel parties by size.
- 3/ Be ware that not all visitors stay at accommodation establishments.

## OUTBOUND TOURISM

Concepts and definitions	Observation units	Characteristics	Related data / indicators	Statistical sources
<b>Visitors</b>	Outbound visitors	Classes of visitors (overnight visitor-tourists-/ same-day visitor-excursionist-)	<u>BASIC DATA</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E/D card</li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> <li>- Surveys:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Households</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Departures by classes of visitors               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ overnight visitors (tourist)</li> <li>◆ same-day visitors (excursionist)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>Trips</b>	Tourism trips	Main destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Departures by region 1/               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Africa</li> <li>◆ Americas</li> <li>◆ East Asia and the Pacific</li> <li>◆ Europe</li> <li>◆ Middle East</li> <li>◆ South Asia</li> <li>◆ Other not classified</li> <li>* of which, nationals residing abroad</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borders</li> <li>• Households</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> </ul>
		Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outbound tourism expenditure 2/               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ "travel"</li> <li>◆ "international passenger transport"</li> </ul> </li> <li>Expenditure by main purpose of the trip 3/               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Personal</li> <li>◆ Business and professional</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
			<u>INDICATORS</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BP items               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• travel</li> <li>• international passenger transport</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average length of stay for a resident tourist outside the country of reference 4/</li> <li>Average expenditure per day for a resident tourist outside the country of reference 4/</li> </ul>	

### Notes:

1/ It is recommended that regions should be derived as aggregation of the country of residence of international visitors. If not possible, nationality should be used instead.

2/ These data are Balance of Payment data.

3/ These data are Balance of Payments data ("travel" item exclusively).

4/ Either as part of an outbound tourism trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip.

## TOURISM INDUSTRIES

Concepts and definitions	Observation units	Characteristics	Related data / indicators	Statistical sources
<b>Tourism industries</b>	Establishments (in the the tourism industries)	<p><u>Non-monetary</u></p> <p>Size Other characteristics for specific industries</p> <p><u>Monetary</u></p> <p>Output Intermediate consumption Gross value added Compensation of employees Gross fixed capital formation</p>	<p><u>BASIC DATA</u></p> <p><b>Number of establishments in tourism industries, by size</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ accommodation for visitors (hotels and similar establishments)</li> <li>◆ other accommodation services</li> <li>◆ food and beverage serving activities</li> <li>◆ passenger transportation</li> <li>◆ travel agencies and other reservation services activities</li> <li>◆ other tourism industries</li> </ul> <p><b>Accommodation for visitors (hotels and similar establishments)</b></p> <p>A1) monetary data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ output</li> <li>◆ intermediate consumption</li> <li>◆ gross value added</li> <li>◆ compensation of employees</li> <li>◆ gross fixed capital formation</li> </ul> <p>A2) non-monetary data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ number of establishments</li> <li>◆ number of rooms</li> <li>◆ number of bed-places</li> </ul> <p>A3) indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Occupancy rate / rooms</li> <li>◆ Occupancy rate / bed-places</li> <li>◆ Average lenght of stay</li> <li>◆ Available capacity</li> </ul> <p><b>Travel agencies and other reservation service activities</b></p> <p>A1) monetary data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ output</li> <li>◆ intermediate consumption</li> <li>◆ gross value added</li> <li>◆ compensation of employees</li> <li>◆ gross fixed capital formation</li> </ul> <p>A2) non-monetary data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ domestic trips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* with package tour</li> <li>* withouth package tour</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Inbound trips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* with package tour</li> <li>* withouth package tour</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ Outbound trips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* with package tour</li> <li>* withouth package tour</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishments</li> <li>• Businesses</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishments</li> <li>• Businesses</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishments</li> <li>• Businesses</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishments</li> <li>• Businesses</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> </ul>

## EMPLOYMENT

Concepts and definitions	Observation units	Characteristics	Related data / indicators	Statistical sources
<p><b>Employment</b></p>	<p>Establishments (in the the tourism industries)</p>	<p>Persons Size Status in employment Jobs Duration of work Full-time equivalent jobs</p>	<p><u>BASIC DATA</u></p> <p>Number of persons, by tourism industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ accommodation services for visitors (hotels and similar establishments)</li> <li>◆ other accommodation services</li> <li>◆ food and beverage serving activities</li> <li>◆ passenger transportation</li> <li>◆ travel agencies and other reservation service activities</li> <li>◆ other tourism industries</li> </ul> <p>Number of jobs by status in employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ employees</li> <li>◆ self employed</li> </ul> <p><u>INDICATORS</u></p> <p>Number of full-time equivalent jobs by status in employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ employees               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* male</li> <li>* female</li> </ul> </li> <li>◆ self employed               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* male</li> <li>* female</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishments</li> <li>• Business</li> <li>• Business</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Other type of administrative registers</li> </ul>

## COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS

### Demand

Gross travel propensity

Carrying capacity

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### Macroeconomic indicators related to international tourism

Inbound tourism expenditure over GDP

Outbound tourism expenditure over GDP

Tourism balance (inbound minus outbound tourism expenditure) over GDP

Tourism openness (inbound plus outbound tourism expenditure, over GDP)

Tourism coverage (inbound over outbound tourism expenditure)

Inbound tourism expenditure over exports of goods

Inbound tourism expenditure over exports of services

Inbound tourism expenditure over exports of goods and services

Inbound tourism expenditure over Balance of Payments current account credits

Outbound tourism expenditure over imports of goods

Outbound tourism expenditure over imports of services

Outbound tourism expenditure over imports of goods and services

Outbound tourism expenditure over Balance of Payments current account debits

Inbound tourism expenditure over workers' remittances