



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU TOURISME
WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL TURISMO
ВСЕМИРНАЯ ТУРИСТСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
منظمة السياحة العالمية

Documenting TSA data:

- **The user's perspective**
- **The producer's perspective**
- **Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics**

Version 1

**UNWTO Department of Statistics and
Economic Measurement of Tourism**

Madrid, March 2007

I. THE USER'S PERSPECTIVE

I.A. BASIC REFERENCES

1. Country

2. **Contact person(s):** *Name*
Title
Organization
Address
Telephone
Fax
E-mail

This section specifically for inclusion on website

3. Reference period (latest year available):-----

4. Data dissemination formats:

- 4.1. *Hard copy (provide title and specify periodicity, content, timeliness,...)*
4.2. *Internet (provide website and reference link)*
4.3. *Other (specify)*

5. Qualifying the type of TSA implementation:

- 5.1. *First experimental exercise (or pilot study):*
5.2. *Two or more exercises with no integration in National Accounts annual programme of work but with more information and less assumptions as 5.1.*
5.3. *Full-fledged TSA (historical series available and integration in National Accounts annual programme of work and tables containing information as in TSA tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10)*

6. Key methodological references regarding data provided for latest year available:

- 6.1. *Showing the interface between visitor consumption and the corresponding supply of goods and services (Yes/No, please clarify)*
6.2. *Data used to support cross-checks and reasonableness (provide references)*
6.3. *Supply / use tables have been used (Yes/No, please clarify)*
6.4. *Indirect and induced effects of tourism are estimated (Yes/No, please clarify)*
6.5. *Econometric modelling techniques have been used (Yes/No, please clarify)*

7. Documentation of methodology:

- 7.1. *Regular references to sources and methods documents and how they can be obtained*
7.2. *Other related publications and studies*

I.B. AGGREGATES

I.B.1. VISITOR CONSUMPTION

I.B.1.1. Inbound tourism consumption (in cash)¹

Data sources: See section III “Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics”

Describe methods used for the computation of the aggregate.

I.B.1.2. Domestic Tourism consumption in cash²

Data sources: See section III “Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics”

Describe methods used for the computation of the aggregate.

I.B.1.3. Outbound tourism consumption in cash³

Data sources: See section III “Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics”

Describe methods used for the computation of the aggregate.

I.B.1.4. Internal tourism consumption in cash⁴

Data source:

(Provide exact reference for data source (e.g. Sum of I.B.1.2. and I.B.1.3.): if different, explain differences)

I.B.2. PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

I.B.2.1. Gross value added of tourism industries (VATI bp)⁵

Data sources: See section III “Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics”

Data characteristics

Indicate if source provides

- A) Separate GVA BP for each of the tourism characteristic industries*
- B) Partial estimates (for main industries only and derived total)*

¹ References to tables 1 and 4 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

² References to tables 1 and 3 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

³ References to table 1 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

⁴ References to tables 1 and 2 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

⁵ References to tables 1 and 5 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

If only partial estimates are available and the total has to be derived, summarize methodology used to estimate each industry and the total

I.B.2.2. Tourism gross value added at basic prices (TVA bp), and TVA bp by industries and by components⁶

Data sources: See section III “Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics”

Coverage

Total TVA is compiled according to TSA guidelines and includes tourism share of all industries, if not, indicate deviations in coverage

Data characteristics and methodology

Provide description of methodology for calculating tourism share of

- a) Tourism characteristic industries (total and by industry)*
- b) Tourism connected industries (total)*
- c) Tourism non-specific industries (total)*

Provide description of methodology for calculating TVA bp by component.

I.B.2.3. Tourism gross domestic product at purchasers’ prices (TGDP pp)

Data characteristics and methodology

Provide description of methodology used to allocate “taxes less subsidies on products of domestic output and imports” to TVA bp.

I.B.2.4. GDP (Gross Domestic Product) at purchasers’ prices and GVA (Gross Value Added) at basic prices⁷

(Based on SNA’93 concepts and methodology – if not indicate deviations and framework used)

Based on official national accounts estimates

Provide source reference(s) for GDP metadata [e.g., official internet website; SDDS, GDDS; and sources and methods documents including sources and methods for supply and use tables];

Based on independent estimates

Provide source references and brief description of coverage, concepts and methodology, including deviations from international standards.

⁶ References to tables 1, 5 and 6 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

⁷ References to table 1 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

I.B.3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

I.B.3.1. Total exports of goods and services⁸

Data sources: See section III “Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics”

Data characteristics and methodology

Indicate product detail available and classification used for exports of

*Goods
Services*

Describe adjustments made for TSA purposes, if any

I.B.3.2. Total imports of goods and services⁹

Data sources: See section III “Key sources of national systems of tourism statistics”

Data characteristics and methodology

Indicate product detail available and classification used for imports of:

*Goods
Services*

Describe adjustments made for TSA purposes, if any

I.B.4. NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

I.B.4.1. Total national employees¹⁰

Data source: provide exact reference to data source for total number of employed persons and indicate type of survey [e.g., labour force survey (addressed to households); survey of employers (from survey of establishments; administrative records (social security record)], type of survey according to the following typologies:

*Labour force or other household based sample surveys
Establishment surveys
Administrative records and related source*

(Note: this info is already requested in ILO / UNWTO joint project in the area of employment and decent work statistics in the tourism industries)

Full time equivalent calculation (describe estimation method and also provide exact reference if available)

⁸ References to table 1 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

⁹ References to table 1 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

¹⁰ References to table 1 of “Dissemination of TSA data”

I.B.4.2. Tourism industries' employees¹¹

Data source: If the source for the data sources used for compiling total number of employed persons for tourism industries is different from D.1, provide exact and equivalent reference.

Labour force or other household based sample surveys

Establishment surveys

Administrative records and related source

(Note: this info is already requested in ILO / UNWTO joint project in the area of employment and decent work statistics in the tourism industries)

Full time equivalent calculation (describe estimation method and also provide exact reference if available)

Describe adjustments made for TSA purposes, if any

II. THE PRODUCER'S PERSPECTIVE

Answers to UNWTO questionnaires on "Progress in TSA developments: an assessment"

III. KEY SOURCES OF NATIONAL SYSTEMS OF TOURISM STATISTICS

To be provided by countries with TSA data using standard formats. Some examples from UNWTO "Tourism Statistics Metadata Project: General Guidelines for documenting tourism statistics" are included

¹¹ References to table 1 of "Dissemination of TSA data"

SAMPLE FORMS FOR THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DATA SOURCES

I. Surveys applied to the whole population of travellers or visitors or to clearly predefined segments of this population (T.1)

- I.1 Survey on hotel occupancy, 2002 (Ecuador)*
- I.2 Survey on international visitor profiles (El Salvador)*
- I.3 Survey on Tourism Movements of Spanish Residents (Spain)*
- I.4 Airport survey of non-residents on tourism expenditure (Costa Rica)*

II. Surveys applied to enterprises / establishments of those productive activities serving visitors (T.2)

- II.1 Survey on the Structure of Hotel Enterprises (Spain)*
- II.2 Quarterly survey on employment and sales – hotels and restaurants (Panama)*

III. Statistics based in data collection from administrative records (T.3)

- III.1 International Movement of Persons (Argentina)*
- III.2 Visitors to tourism centres (Nicaragua)*

IV. Census or Directories (T.4)

- IV.1 Directory of tourism establishments (Honduras)*

V. Statistical syntheses (T.5)

- V.1 Mexican National Accounts System, base year 1993 (Mexico)*
- V.2 Balance of payments: estimation of the travel item (Argentina)*

VI. Databases (T.6)

- VI.1 Statistical database on tourism in Honduras (Honduras)*

VII. Statistical publications on tourism (T.7)

- VII.1 Tourism Statistics Bulletin (Honduras)*

I.1. Hotel occupancy survey, 2002

Country: Ecuador

The statistical procedure:

Title: Hotel occupancy survey, 2002

Data source: T1/ Surveys applied to the whole population of travellers or visitors

Description: Survey on hotel establishments to estimate monthly parameters.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Ministry of Tourism

Unit responsible within this institution: Planning Department (MT) – Tourism Satellite Account Project. (In charge of survey design, field work, data recording, analysis and publication)

Other units and/or institutions involved: National Federation of Chambers of Tourism

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: No

Published by: No

Frequency: No

Length of time series available: The Ministry of Tourism in Ecuador, in coordination with private entrepreneurs, restructured the surveys on accommodation establishments (hotels, guesthouses, hostels, boarding houses, tourism apartments) creating different categories (luxury, first, second, third and fourth) in order to improve both the quality and quantity of information.

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: National

Frequency: Monthly

Reference period for the first procedure: April 2002

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: February 2003

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Family homes receiving paying guests are not included under national accommodation establishments.

Variables of reference: Travellers arriving at accommodation establishments are classified according to place of residence (in the case of residents in Ecuador, information is requested on the usual province of residence, and in the case of non-residents, the question is open). Overnight stays by residents and non-residents, average length of stay, rates of hotel occupancy by room, rates of hotel occupancy by place, employees classified by sex, professional category and type of contract (permanent and temporary), accommodation prices for single and double

rooms including private bathroom (not including tax or breakfast), data on published rates (RAC) and special rates (tour operators, companies, groups, and others), bookings made for the following three months and expectations for the following 3 months.

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc:

Frame: All accommodation establishments entered in the Register of Tourism Establishments (Cadaster) at the Ministry of Tourism.

Type of enumeration: Monthly survey of accommodation establishments within the national territory.

Sampling: The survey applied stratified, probabilistic sampling to the employment variable, with multiple stage selection, taking the geographical jurisdiction of the Regional Departments of the Ministry of Tourism as primary sampling units. The secondary sampling units were accommodation establishments to which controlled selection was applied, allowing representation of the different sub-types of establishment (hotels, hostels, boarding houses, guesthouses, etc.)

The estimates were based on the different categories established by the Ministry of Tourism for accommodation establishments (luxury, first, second, third and fourth).

Data collection principles: Data was collected on a monthly basis from all the establishments selected. These received the form in advance either on paper or on a computer medium. In some cases, the establishments handed in the filled-in form personally at the Ministry of Tourism. In others, a Ministry representative visited the establishment to collect the information.

Reporting units: 860 establishments

Other issues: The *average stay* was obtained by relating the number of overnight stays to the number of travellers entering the establishment during the month. The rate of occupancy by place was obtained by establishing a percentage between the total number of overnight stays and number of places with the days of the overnight stays, including additional beds, and the rate of occupancy by room was a percentage between the daily average of occupied rooms during the month and the total number of rooms during the same period.

The *price index* was established as a measure of monthly trends in the main rates and prices applied by entrepreneurs to their customers, and the volume index was established as a measure of the monthly change or trend in real terms in activity in accommodation establishments.

As from 2002, the form that the Ministry of Tourism had been using since 1993 was redrafted. The new form includes variables that make it possible to obtain price and volume indices and early warning, as well as permanent and temporary staff.

Observations on its use:

Lack of collaboration on the part of private enterprise meant that the indicators could not be drawn up.

I.2. Survey on international visitor profiles (residents and non-residents)

Country: El Salvador

The statistical procedure:

Title: Survey on international visitor profiles (residents and non-residents)

Data source: T1/ Surveys applied to the whole population of travellers or visitors

Description: Two annual surveys, each involving 1,500 interviews carried out at the main points of entry and departure in El Salvador (1,100 interviews on receiving tourism, and 400 on generating tourism). This survey aims to obtain a basic profile of international visitors to El Salvador and of Salvadoreans travelling to other countries (tastes and preferences, total expenditure and length of stay), through the collection of data twice a year aiming to determine the tourism phenomenon and total receipts (US\$) from tourism for the country.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Corporación Salvadoreña de Turismo (CORSATUR).

Unit responsible within this institution: Corporación Salvadoreña de Turismo (CORSATUR).

Other units and/or institutions involved: Banco Central de Reserva – BCR.

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: “Extranjeros y Salvadoreños residentes en el exterior que visitan El Salvador” and “Salvadoreños residentes en El Salvador que visitan otros países”.

Published by: Corporación Salvadoreña de Turismo (CORSATUR).

Reference period for the latest available publication: August 2002.

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: National.

Frequency: Two surveys are carried out per year: the first stage during the high season (December – January), and the second stage during the low season (May – June).

Reference period for the first procedure: September 2000.

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: August 2002.

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Basic international visitor profile. Total expenditure and length of stay of international visitors.

Variables of reference:

- a) For foreigners and Salvadoreans resident abroad who visit El Salvador (on leaving the country).

Point of entry and departure, sex, age of visitor and of travelling companions, labour sector, nationality at birth, country and town of residence, reason for travel, duration of visit in overnight stays, total expenditure in dollars, breakdown of total expenditure in dollars (accommodation, food and drink, local transport, entertainment and/or leisure activities, gifts and souvenirs, handicrafts, other expenses). Average value in dollars of goods brought to family members and/or friends by Salvadoreans resident abroad, source of information for planning travel, number of visits to the country of destination, accommodation used, places visited, regions and towns visited and regions and towns in which at least one night was spent in a place of accommodation, activities carried out during the visit, local transport used, visitor grading of aspects relating to goods and services available to visitors, intention to repeat visit.

b) For Salvadoreans resident in El Salvador visiting other countries (Salvadoreans arriving in El Salvador).

The same variables as for receiving tourism are considered.

With the exception of: nationality at birth, country and town of residence, average value of goods brought to family members and/or friends by Salvadoreans resident abroad, regions and towns visited.

With the addition of: region of residence in El Salvador, destination of travel.

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc:

Frame: Monthly entry of receiving tourism and monthly departure of Salvadoreans resident in the country (generating tourism) crossing the various national frontiers.

Sampling:

Both are simple random samples, stratified by nationality, method of access and frontier post used.

Receiving tourism: The sample is based on calculation for a reference universe in annual arrivals, considering a confidence level of 95% and a permissible margin of error of 3%.

Generating tourism: The sample is based on calculation for a universe of annual arrivals, considering a confidence level of 95% and a permissible margin of error of 5%.

Distribution of the sample over time: This is determined according to the flow of visitors by nationality entering the country via the various frontier posts and methods of access (by air or by land), with 74% of receiving tourism (1,100 interviews) coming through land frontiers and 26% by air, and 68% of generating tourism (400 interviews) travelling through land frontiers and 32% by air.

Data collection principles: Personal interview at land frontier posts (immigration desks) and at airports (waiting rooms).

Reporting units: Two annual surveys are carried out, with 1,500 travellers interviewed at each stage of whom 1,100 are foreign and 400 are Salvadoreans resident in the country.

With the following exceptions:

- Visitors aged under 18.
- Visitors travelling through the country and not spending at least one night in El Salvador (transit travellers).
- Visitors receiving remuneration in the country visited (housewives, labourers, workers, etc.).

Included in the sample are 100 visitors of foreign nationality (receiving tourism) meeting the following conditions:

- One-day visitors not spending at least one night in the country (40 visitors interviewed).
- Visitors travelling for the purpose of transporting goods from their country of origin to the country of destination or vice versa (30 visitors interviewed).
- Visitors travelling for the commercial purpose of buying or selling goods in the country of destination (30 visitors interviewed), for whom only their total personal expenses are included.

Observations on its use:

The results of the survey (calculation of expenditure and length of stay) are used to determine receipts in US\$ from tourism during the period of reference and, together with visitor profiles per generating market (tastes and preferences), are provided to the CORSATUR Marketing Department for study so that the necessary decisions can be taken for the promotion and marketing of the country as a tourism destination.

I.3. Survey on Tourism Movements of Spanish Residents

Country: Spain

The statistical procedure:

Title: Survey on Tourism Movements of Spanish Residents

Data source: T1/Surveys applied to the whole population of travellers or visitors

Description: Survey of households resident in Spain, in order to quantify the flows of resident travellers to and from the different regions or Autonomous Communities and abroad. It provides information to characterise the trips made, regardless of their duration, according to their most relevant aspects.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Institute for Tourism Studies (IET)

Unit responsible within this institution: Institute for Tourism Studies (IET)

Other units and/or institutions involved: No

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: Survey on Tourism Movements of Spanish Residents (Familitur)

Published by: IET

Frequency: publication of annual and seasonal (spring and summer) data

Length of time series available: No

Reference period for the latest available publication: Year 2001

Timeliness: three months

Access to data via the Internet: www.iet.tourspain.es

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: Regional (Autonomous Community)

Frequency: Ongoing survey with quarterly periods

Reference period for the first procedure: June 1996

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: January 2002

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Tourism movements of individuals belonging to Spanish resident households.

Variables of reference: Number of travellers in Spanish resident households and number of trips they generate regardless of duration, including same-day travellers (information included since 2001), and type of accommodation used (collective or private). Regarding trips, information is collected on their main characteristics, such as: purpose, duration, method of organisation, means of transport used, number of persons involved, total expenditure, level of satisfaction, activities, anticipation in the organisation of the trip, etc.

The survey also collects information regarding the socio-demographic characteristics of the households interviewed, for correlation with their tourism behaviour.

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

Frame: Total number of persons and households in Spain, based on the following sources:
1991 Population Census. Registered and Actual Population of municipalities. National Statistical Institute.
1991 Population and Housing Census. Main results. National Statistical Institute.
1991 Socio-demographic Survey. National Statistical Institute.
Population Forecasts. Council for Scientific Research (CSIC)

Type of enumeration: panel of households

Sampling: The survey is carried out by means of a two-stage cluster sample with sub-sample and stratification of the first-stage units. The first-stage units are the census sections of INE. The second-stage units are the main family dwellings. Two stratification criteria are used for the sections: demographic, with each section being assigned to a habitat according to the size of the municipality the section belongs to, and socio-economic.

Distribution of the sample over time: the three samplings are taken at four-month intervals. All 10,800 households selected in the first sampling are interviewed in one other sampling.

Data collection principles: Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI).

Geographical breakdown: The territorial distribution of the sample ensures representation at the Autonomous Community level. Each Autonomous community has been assigned a minimum number of sections (out of a total of 1200 sections) in order to ensure that the minimum threshold to provide data at the level of each region is achieved. The remaining sections have been assigned in proportion to the population of each Autonomous Community with the aim of reducing the sampling error in large Communities, and thus improve the efficiency of the national estimate.

Reporting units: A total of 10,800 households are surveyed each year and are interviewed on three occasions.

Observations on its use:

Familitur statistics, with its current methodological design, responds in large part to the commitments assumed by the Secretary of State for Trade and Tourism to comply with Directive 95/57/CE of the Council of the European Union regarding the collection of statistical information in the area of tourism.

Furthermore, the following were taken into account in the design of the questionnaire and certain questions and entries:

- the requirements and recommendations of the European Union regarding tourism statistics prepared by Eurostat in recent years.

- The updating of concepts and statistical approaches in accordance with the 1991 recommendations of the World Tourism Organization and its subsequent adoption by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 1993.
- The Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework approved in 2000 by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

Another aspect that needs to be pointed out with regard to the use of this survey is that it is a panel-type survey, with all the advantages this implies in terms of allowing longitudinal analyses to be made. Panel surveys are the only way to estimate changes in the behaviour of the population over time, in a consistent and unbiased manner.

Additional documentation:

“Table of Contents of the publication where the results of this statistical operation are given in the most complete form”

“List of tables presenting results (in the event that they do not appear in the above Table of Contents)”

“Sample of the questionnaires or forms used in this statistical operation”

I.4. Airport survey of non-residents on tourism expenditure

Country: Costa Rica

The statistical procedure:

Title: Airport survey of non-residents on tourism expenditure

Data source: T1/Surveys applied to the whole population of travellers or visitors

Description: Survey addressing non-resident travellers at the Juan Santamaría International Airport, the main airport for entering and leaving Costa Rica, in order to estimate quarterly expenditure by non-resident visitors to the country.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Instituto Costarricense de Turismo (ICT), Banco Central de Costa Rica (BCCR)

Unit responsible within this institution: ICT (in charge of field work, data processing and publication of results), BCCR (data processing, calculation of indicators).

Other units and/or institutions involved: Consultancy company taken on by the ICT that specialises in studies by sampling

Data dissemination: results available on compact disk

Name of publication: Encuesta Aérea de No Residentes 2001.

Published by: ICT.

Frequency: Annual.

Length of time series available: No

Reference period for the latest available information: Third quarter 2002.

Timeliness: From 6 months to 1 year.

Access to data via the Internet: address: Not available.

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: Juan Santamaría International Airport.

Frequency: On-going quarterly survey.

Reference period for the first procedure: First quarter 2001.

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: First quarter 2003.

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Expenditure by non-resident air travellers

Variables of reference: Total value of expenditure on tourism and average expenditure paid out directly in Ecuador, broken down according to visitor type, country of residence, length of stay, main destination, expenses (accommodation, transport, food, medical, shopping, etc.), type of travel (package or independent).

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

Frame: Quarterly arrivals of visitors to Costa Rica by air, according to country of nationality. Information processed by the ICT and taken from the data bases provided by the migration registers kept by the Costa Rican General Department for Migration and Foreigners.

Type of enumeration: Random, establishing minimal quotas by country of residence.

Distribution of the sample over time: Interviews held during one month every quarter.

Data collection principles: Personal interview.

Reporting units: 6,000 non-resident visitors interviewed annually.

Observations on its use:

The information obtained from this survey has been used by the Costa Rican Central Bank since the first quarter of 2001 to calculate tourism receipts for the Balance of Payments.

Also of importance is the information provided by the Airport Survey of non-Residents from the point of view of the National Accounts for drawing up the Tourism Satellite Account for Costa Rica and for estimating Domestic Tourism Consumption.

II.1. Survey on the Structure of Hotel Enterprises

Country: Spain

The statistical procedure:

Title: Survey on the Structure of Hotel Enterprises

Data source: T2/Surveys applied to enterprises / establishments of those productive activities serving visitors.

Description: Survey of companies whose main activity falls under categories 55.11 (Hotels and motels with restaurant) and 55.12 (Hotels and motels without restaurant) of the 1993 National Economic Activity Classification. Its overall objective is to observe a series of variables that make it possible to evaluate the structure of the sector through the characteristics of the companies, revenues, expenditures, employment and economic results, defined in European Statistical Office's (Eurostat) Methodological Manual on Services Statistics of 1996 and the Spanish National Accounting Plan of December 1990.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: National Statistical Institute (INE).

Unit responsible within this institution: INE

Other units and/or institutions involved: No

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: Survey on the structure of hotel enterprises

Published by: INE

Frequency: annual

Length of time series available: For 1987 and 1991, INE carried out the respective Surveys on the Structure of Hotel Establishments, based on the statistical unit "hotel establishment".

Reference period for the latest available publication: 1998

Timeliness: 18 months

Access to data via the Internet: www.ine.es

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: National and autonomous communities.

Frequency: annual

Reference period for the first procedure: 1987

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: 1999

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Characteristics of hotel businesses and establishments, revenues, expenditures, employment and economic results.

Variables of reference: identification of the company (company name, location), number of establishments, legal nature of the company, activity (main and secondary), operating income (turnover, breakdown of income from sales and services rendered), operating expenditure (personnel, goods and services, depreciation, change in inventory, activity-related taxes, breakdown of acquisitions), investments, employment.

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

Frame: universe of companies provided by the Central Directory of Companies (DIRCE) of INE.

Type of enumeration: sample for each autonomous community (regions) stratified into six strata according to number of employees: within each stratum systematic selection with random start, with the companies arranged according to number of employees from most to least.

Distribution of sample over time: No

Data collection principles: mixed system using mailed questionnaires and telephone interviews of hotel businesses, from September to December 1997. The informant unit is the company, which provides data regarding the business and its establishments, as reference units. The response rate was 94% for the 3.236 companies classified as surveyable.

Geographical breakdown: No

Reporting units: 4.361 companies, 558 of which belong to the stratum of companies with 50 or more employees, which is exhaustive.

Other issues: No

Observations on its use:

The survey considers an additional survey unit: the "hotel chain" defined as "a business with a certain number of hotel establishments under unified management and in different geographic areas.

Additional documentation:

"Table of Contents of the publication where the results of this statistical operation are given in the most complete form"

"List of tables presenting the results (in the event that they do not appear in the above Table of Contents)"

"Sample of the questionnaires or forms used in this statistical operation"

II.2. Quarterly survey on employment and sales – hotels and restaurants

Country: Panama

The statistical procedure:

Title: Quarterly survey on employment and sales – hotels and restaurants

Data source: T2 / Surveys applied to enterprises / establishments of those productive activities serving visitors.

Description: Survey of establishments employing 5 or more persons whose main activity falls within the categories of the National Uniform Industrial Classification of all economic activities from January 1990 (5,510 hotels; campsites and other types of temporary accommodation, as well as 5,520 restaurants, bars, etc.). The main objective is to observe a set of variables for the purpose of evaluating the structure of the sector through employment, remuneration and sales.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Contraloría General de la República – Dirección de Estadística y Censo.

Unit responsible within this institution: Statistics and Census Department – Section for Economic Surveys.

Other units and/or institutions involved: No

Consolidation and analysis: Section for Economic Indicators

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: Employment indicators, total remuneration and revenue from certain economic activities.

Frequency: Quarterly

Reference period for the latest available information: 4th quarter of 2002.

Timeliness: 6 months.

Name of publication: Sección 011 – Indicadores Económicos y Sociales.

Frequency: annual.

Reference period for the latest available information: 1st half of 2001.

Timeliness: 18 months.

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: Districts of Panamá and San Miguelito.

Frequency: Monthly, with quarterly data collection.

Reference period for the first procedure: 1993.

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: 2002.

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Identification of the establishment (name or company name, location), revenue from the main activity and other revenue; number of persons employed and remuneration paid (gross wages and other remuneration and employers' taxes).

Data collection, manipulation / accounting conventions, etc.:

Frame: The 1993 Economic Census, referring to 1992, gives the framework of the business population stratified according to total revenue.

Sampling: The 1993 survey studied 100 establishments. It is now applied to 88. Within each stratum, random selection was made, with establishments arranged in order of total revenue.

Data collection principles: Data is collected quarterly during visits to establishments.

III.1. International Movement of Persons

Country: Argentina

The statistical procedure:

Title: International Movement of Persons

Data source: T3/Statistics based in data collection from administrative records.

Description: Covers traveller movements, limited to Ezeiza and Newbery airports and the Port of Buenos Aires.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Ministry of the Economy, Public Works and Services.

Unit responsible within this institution: INDEC.

Other units and/or institutions involved: National Migrations Directorate (DNM).

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: International Movement of Persons.

Published by: INDEC.

Frequency: bimonthly

Length of time series available: No

Reference period for the latest available publication: December 1999 – January 2000.

Timeliness: 4-6 months

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: Ezeiza and Newbery airports and the Port of Buenos Aires.

Frequency: monthly.

Reference period for the first procedure: No

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: June 2000

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Entry/departure of persons to and from Argentina.

Variables of reference: passengers and crew, nationality (Argentines and foreigners), origin of trip and final destination of trip

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

Frame: daily reports provided by the National Migrations Directorate

Type of enumeration: exhaustive processing of questionnaires collected by National Migrations Directorate

Observations on its use:

The specific data for each flight or trip indicates the origin of the flight or trip, its destination and nature (scheduled, non-scheduled or cargo). However, the correlation between the origin and destination of flights with those of persons is not always exact.

The information refers to the international movement of "travellers": the data collected does not allow adequate differentiation among the different categories (tourists, same-day visitors, temporary and cross-border workers, crews and emigrants).

Additional documentation:

“Table of Contents of the publication where the results of this statistical operation are given in the most complete form”

“List of tables presenting the results ((in the event that they do not appear in the above Table of Contents)”

“Sample of the questionnaires or forms used in this statistical operation”

III.2. Visitors to tourism centres

Country: Nicaragua

The statistical procedure:

Title: Visitors to tourism centres

Data source: T3/Statistics based in data collection from administrative records.

Description: Annual records containing information on visitor arrivals at Tourism Centres owned by the Nicaraguan Tourism Institute.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Instituto Nicaragüense de Turismo (INTUR).

Unit responsible within this institution: The Department for Tourism Centres collects the information then sends it to the Department for Economic Studies (INTUR).

Other units and/or institutions involved: No

Data dissemination:

Name of the publication: No particular publication is produced. The information is included under one heading of the Tourism Statistics Bulletin.

Published by: Instituto Nicaragüense de Turismo.

Frequency: Annual.

Length of time series available: These tourism centres were built by the government for the purpose of recreation for the national population and foreign visitors.

Reference period for the latest available information: 2002.

Timeliness: One year (2003).

Access to data via the Internet: No

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: For each Tourism Centre.

Frequency: Annual.

Reference period for the first procedure: 1983

Reference period for the latest procedure conducted: 2002.

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Number of visitors to the INTUR-owned Tourism Centres.

Variables of reference: Monthly number of visitors to each Recreational Centre. Structure and percentage change in total visitors for each Centre.

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

Processing of the statistics provided by the Department for Tourism Centres, for each individual centre.

Observations on its use:

Not all the information collected is published. We focus only on the number of persons visiting these tourism attractions year round.

However, there is a database from which information can be obtained on the means of transport used to reach each centre, with prices and revenue from entry tickets. This is limited by the fact that no distinction is made between tickets for foreign and national visitors.

IV.I. Directory of tourism establishments

Country: Honduras

The statistical procedure:

Title: Directory of tourism establishments

Data source: T4/ Census or directories.

Description: The Directory of Tourism Establishments disseminates descriptive and economic information regarding accommodation establishments, food and beverage establishments, travel agencies, tour operators, car rental agencies, handicraft shops, and interurban transport, in the tourism communities of the country.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Secretariat of Tourism

Unit responsible within this institution: Statistics Department

Other units and/or institutions involved: No

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: No specific publication is produced. A list of all the tourism establishments by area and city is simply included in a section of the Tourism Statistics Bulletin.

Length of time series available: In 1982 the first hotel directory was produced and its coverage has grown year after year as other activities were added to it. For this reason, its name was changed to Directory of Tourism establishments. Initially it was referred to as a census, but recently the name has been changed to a directory, since it only covers the main establishments located in tourism areas.

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: The information covers tourism areas and cities.

Frequency: annual

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: 1999

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Hotels, Other Tourism Services

Variables of reference: Type of establishment, location, date of opening, employment, investment, number of rooms, number of beds, prices, services offered, opening hours, installed capacity, speciality, number of service units.

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

Frame: only the main establishments related to tourism are interviewed.

Data collection principles: Personal interview using a questionnaire

Observations on its use:

Not all the information obtained through the survey of establishments is being used, perhaps only 30%, since no specific publication is issued except for the section appearing in the Statistical Bulletin regarding the number of establishments per zone and city.

V.1. Mexican National Accounts System (SCNM), base year 1993

Country: Mexico

The statistical procedure:

Title: Mexican National Accounts System (SCNM), base year 1993

Data source: T5/Statistical synthesis

Description: This presents the results of the accounting series for 1996-2001 on the development and structure of the Mexican economy, facilitating analysis of the macroeconomic indicators. It comprises two volumes. The first of these includes calculations at current prices of total economic accounts for goods and services, production, employment, average remuneration and productivity, gross added value by sub-group of the SCNM activities code. The second gives indicators at 1993 prices, except for employment, average remuneration and productivity and includes the respective implicit price indices.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI)

Unit responsible within this institution: General Department for National Accounts and Economic Statistics

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: Sistema de Cuentas Nacionales de México. Cuentas de Bienes y Servicios 1996-2001. Two volumes.

Published by: INEGI

Frequency: annual

Length of time series available: Since 1978, the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática has been applying a macroeconomic statistics information programme included in the Mexican National Accounts System (SCNM). The SCNM started out taking 1970 as the reference year. This was later changed to 1980. The Mexican National Accounts have been drawn up gradually, generating a wide range of products such as: Input-Output tables, Accounts for Goods and Services, by Institutional Sectors, Situational Calculations, Satellite Accounts, etc.

Reference period for the latest available information: 2001

Timeliness: Eleven months after the survey year.

Access to data via the Internet: www.inegi.gob.mx

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: national

Frequency: annual

Reference period for the first procedure: 1988

Reference period for the latest procedure conducted: 2001

Subsequently, the SCNM modernisation programme changed the base year for calculations at constant prices from 1980 to 1993, updating the country's economic structure by using the statistical infrastructure available for that year. Several series have also been generated, the latest being for 1996-2001.

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Total economic accounts (on goods and services, income generation, national disposable income, use of national disposable income, capital and current transactions account); also account of goods and services and production with breakdown.

Variables of reference: Production, gross added value (at base and market prices), intermediate consumption, remuneration of workers, taxes on production and imports, gross operating surplus, employment, annual average remuneration, productivity and supply and use, the latter with the appropriate breakdowns.

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

The SCNM base year 1993 takes into consideration the theoretical recommendations arising from the SCN-1993. This creates a sequence of total accounts including those on goods and services, income generation, national disposable income, use of disposable income, capital and foreign transactions.

The INEGI web site offers detailed information on the methodology used for the SCNM, base year 1993, in PDF format.

Observations on its use:

The national account records are essential for building up the Tourism Satellite Account for countries, as in Mexico. In general terms, they are based on the accounting concepts, definitions and regulations that have been harmonised with the theoretical guidelines issued by the World Tourism Organisation. This means that without the national account data there would be no Satellite Account.

In the case of Mexico, the national accounts provide the information for documenting characteristic activities and other activities that fall within the supply of tourism goods and services.

V.2. Balance of payments: estimation of the travel item

Country: Argentina

The statistical procedure:

Title: Balance of payments: estimation of the travel item

Data source: T5/ Statistical synthesis

Description: travel primarily covers the goods and services acquired from an economy by travellers during visits of less than one year in that economy. The goods and services are purchased by, or on behalf of, the traveller or provided, without quid pro quo, for the traveller. Excluded is the international carriage of travellers which is covered in passenger services under transportation.¹²

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Ministry of the Economy, Public Works and Services (Macroeconomic Planning Under-secretariat).

Unit responsible within this institution: National Directorate of International Accounts.

Other units and/or institutions involved: Tourism Secretariat and INDEC.

Data dissemination:

Name of publication: Estimaciones trimestrales del Balance de Pagos y de Activos y Pasivos Externos.

Published by: National Directorate of International Accounts.

Frequency: quarterly.

Length of time series available: a standardised data series is available for the time period 1990-1999.

Reference period of data for the latest available publication: 1st quarter of 2000

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: National.

Frequency: quarterly.

Reference period for the first procedure: 1st quarter of 1994.

Reference period for the last procedure conducted: No

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Travel item of the Balance of Payments.

Variables of reference: Travellers entering and leaving Argentina, expenditure by residents while abroad and by non-residents during their visit to the country (except international carriage of passengers).

¹² *Balance of Payments Manual*, rev 5 § 241, IMF, Washington, 2003

Data collection, manipulation/accounting conventions, etc.:

Frame: International Tourism Survey, 1996 (INDEC); Entry/exit of travellers (National Immigration Directorate);

Type of enumeration: inference from the number of travellers, their average expenditure (fixed and variable) according to duration of stay and nine categories of travellers according to country of residence

Sampling: Surveys of hotels and tour operators (National Directorate of International Accounts) and other sources (various publications, data from other countries...).

Other issues: The estimate was carried out for the base year of 1996, and its structure for traveller movement was applied to the years in the series, with various assumptions regarding the available sources: variation of dollar prices for each destination country for variable expenses and shopping expenditure; and updating of the 1996 figures considering changes in relative prices in dollars between Argentina and each country of origin.

Observations on its use:

Limitations and sensitivity of the results to the assumptions used for the estimations, due to deficiencies in the available data, mainly: non-availability of data for total passenger movement, with no breakdown into categories; carrying on of the structure of trips (residence and purpose of trip) for 1996 over the entire period, and statistical gaps in the estimation of amount of purchases and variable expenditures.

The balance of payments also includes expenditure and income from international passenger transportation (air, sea and land).

Additional documentation:

Methodology: a monographic publication is available, entitled "Estimación de la Cuenta Viajes del Balance de Pagos, mayo 1999", from the National Directorate for International Accounts.

Other methodological references: International Tourism Survey 1996 (INDEC), Entry/exit data of the National Immigration Directorate and unpublished surveys by the National Directorate of International Accounts.

VI.1. Statistical data base on tourism in Honduras

Country: Honduras

The statistical procedure:

Title: Statistical data base on tourism in Honduras

Data source: T6/ Databases

Description: Instrument integrating a relevant number of variables and characteristics investigated through migratory controls, censuses and surveys.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Tourism Secretariat and Honduras Tourism Institute.

Unit responsible within this institution: Unit for the Analysis of Tourism Information.

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: National.

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Migratory movements, survey on tourism establishments, survey on tourism expenditure, UNWTO statistical yearbook, monthly reports from other institutions recording tourism-related statistics.

Variables of reference: Tourism arrivals, departure of Hondurans and residents to foreign countries, hotel supply, other tourism services, foreign currency, employment, tourism expenditure and average length of stay, visitors to the main cities and tourism centres.

VII.1. Tourism Statistics Bulletin

Country: Honduras

The statistical procedure:

Title: Tourism Statistics Bulletin

Data source: T7/Statistical publications on tourism

Description: Compilation of tourism statistics at the world, regional and, specifically, national level for the last five years, with special focus on the last year.

Administration:

Institutional framework:

Institution in charge: Secretariat of Tourism

Unit responsible within this institution: Statistics Department

Other units and/or institutions involved: No

Data dissemination:

Published by: Secretariat of Tourism

Reference period for the latest available publication: 1999

Coverage:

Geographical coverage: Mostly national level, but in some cases also tourism zones and cities.

Frequency: annual

Concepts:

Specific subjects: Tourism Concepts and Definitions, World and Regional Tourism, Tourism Demand, Tourism Supply, Tourism in the National Economy, Visitors to Principal Cities and Tourism Centres .

Variables of reference: Tourist arrivals at the world level and from Central America, Tourism receipts at the world level and from Central America, Inbound visitors, Outbound visitors, Supply of tourism services, Foreign exchange revenues from tourism, Employment generated by tourism, Average stay and tourism expenditure, Visitors to museums and archaeological centres, Other tourism indicators

Observations on its use:

Tourism-related concepts and definitions are given in the front pages of the Bulletin. An analysis of the figures is provided in the back pages.

Additional documentation:

Maps and graphs: Includes a map showing officially authorised entry/exit points into and out of the country.

Historical series: 5 years

Report or analysis: Yes