

Annex 1. Questionnaire proposed to measure flows and expenditure associated to inbound tourism



MODEL BORDER SURVEY / PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE

UNWTO proposed questionnaire has 5 parts

- A.- Travellers**
- B.- Means of transport**
- C.- About your stay**
- D.- Acquisition of services in your country or other country before arriving in our country**
- E.- Acquisition of goods and services in our country booked or paid either before, during or after the trip**

In order to understand the symbols (numbered or with arrows) included throughout the questionnaire, the following example illustrates how to proceed:

A. TRAVELLERS

4	5	6
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENT	ARE YOU TRAVELLING ALONE?	WITH HOW MANY PERSONS, INCLUDING YOURSELF ARE YOU TRAVELLING WITH AND SHARING EXPENSES?
A. This country..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 B. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 C. I am a person leaving this country to establish my residence abroad..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Size of the travel party | | | | | |

ARROWS:

- if answer is "B" go to ask country of residence, then go to question 5
- if answer is "C" go to ask country, then questionnaire ends

POINTERS:

- If No go to question 6
- If Yes go to question 7
- if there is no pointer (such as in question 6) go to the next question

Digits at the right-hand side of the check boxes are the codes to be used when recording the answers to the questionnaire.

A. TRAVELLERS

①	②	③
SURVEY POINT	DEPARTURE DATE	NATIONALITY OF RESPONDENT (IF RESPONDENT HAS MORE THAN ONE, INDICATE THE ONE USED TO ENTER THE COUNTRY)
.....	1. Day..... |__| 2. Month..... |__| 3. Year..... |__|__|	..... Nationality

④	⑤	⑥
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENT	ARE YOU TRAVELLING ALONE?	WITH HOW MANY PERSONS, INCLUDING YOURSELF ARE YOU TRAVELLING WITH AND SHARING EXPENSES?
A. This country..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 B. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 C. I am a person leaving this country to establish my residence abroad..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11 Country of residence Country END	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6 6 7	Size of the travel party |__|

B. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

⑦	⑧
YOU ARE GOING TO LEAVE OUR COUNTRY...	MEANS OF TRANSPORT
A. By land..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01 B. By plane..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02 C. By ship/ferry/boat..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03 D. By train..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04	Rented vehicle A. Yes B. No A. Bicycle..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 B. Motorbike..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 C. Car..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 D. Monovolume..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 E. Van..... <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 F. Caravan..... <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 G. Car + Caravan..... <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 H. Lorries and other vehicles of commercial use..... <input type="checkbox"/> 21 I. Regular Bus..... <input type="checkbox"/> 22 J. Chartered Bus..... <input type="checkbox"/> 23 8 9 11 11 11

⑨	⑩	⑪
DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT YOU ARE TAKING	AIRPORT OF FINAL DESTINATION OF THE TRIP	ARE YOU LEAVING OUR COUNTRY IN ORDER TO GO BACK DIRECTLY TO YOUR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE? IF NOT, INDICATE THE COUNTRIES YOU EXPECT TO VISIT, AS WELL AS THE NUMBER OF NIGHTS YOU EXPECT TO SPEND IN EACH OF THEM BEFORE REACHING YOUR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
A. Private flight..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 B. Commercial flight.. <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Airline Flight number	..... Airport	Destination country Number of nights 1. .... |__| 2. .... |__| 3. .... |__| 4. .... |__| A. No... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 B. Yes.. <input type="checkbox"/> 8 10 12

C. ABOUT YOUR STAY

12	13	14	15
DATE OF ARRIVAL	DID YOU ARRIVE IN OUR COUNTRY...	DETAILS OF THE FLIGHT YOU ARRIVED IN	DID YOU ARRIVE FROM YOUR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE? IF NOT, INDICATE THE COUNTRIES VISITED, AS WELL AS THE NIGHTS SPENT IN EACH OF THEM BEFORE REACHING OUR COUNTRY
1. Day |__| |__|	A. By plane..... <input type="checkbox"/> 41	A. Private flight..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Country visited Number of nights
2. Month __ __	B. By road..... <input type="checkbox"/> 42	B. Commercial flight. <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
3. Year __ __ __	C. By ship/ferry/boat... <input type="checkbox"/> 43	
	D. By train..... <input type="checkbox"/> 44	1. __ __
		Airline	2. __ __
		Flight number	3. __ __
			4. __ __

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ARE YOU...?
(EXCLUDING TRAVELLERS BEING NOT VISITORS)

1. No	2. Yes	1. No	2. Yes
A. A diplomat, on duty consular staff or military personnel (or accompanying person thereof) of foreign governments, stationed in this country..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 21	E. A worker that has been employed by a resident entity in this country	
B. A nomad..... <input type="checkbox"/> 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 22	E. 1. Border worker..... <input type="checkbox"/> 15	<input type="checkbox"/> 25
C. A refugee or displaced person..... <input type="checkbox"/> 13	<input type="checkbox"/> 23	E. 2. Seasonal worker..... <input type="checkbox"/> 16	<input type="checkbox"/> 26
D. A crew member on public modes of transport..... <input type="checkbox"/> 14	<input type="checkbox"/> 24	E. 3. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/> 17	<input type="checkbox"/> 27
		F. Other travellers..... <input type="checkbox"/> 28	<input type="checkbox"/> 28
	END		END
			17

17	18	19
NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN OUR COUNTRY	REASONS FOR YOUR ONE-DAY STAY IN OUR COUNTRY (Several answers possible).	CODE OF THE MAIN REASON FOR YOUR ONE DAY STAY
A. None (am in transit to/ from other countries)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01	1. Personal	|__| |__| Code
B. None (am just visiting your country for one day)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02	2. Business and professional..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09	
C. One or more nights..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03	1.1. Holidays, leisure and recreation..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01	
Number of nights	1.2. Visiting friends and relatives..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02	
	1.3. Education and training..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03	
	1.4. Health and medical care..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04	
	1.5. Religion / pilgrimage..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05	
	1.6. Shopping..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06	
	1.7. Transit..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07	
	1.8. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08	

20	21	22
TRIP FREQUENCY	REASONS FOR YOUR OVERNIGHT STAY IN OUR COUNTRY (Several answers possible).	CODE OF THE MAIN REASON FOR YOUR OVERNIGHT STAY
A. Everyday..... <input type="checkbox"/> 41	1. Personal	|__| |__| Code
B. Once a week..... <input type="checkbox"/> 42	2. Business and professional..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09	
C. Less frequency..... <input type="checkbox"/> 43	1.1. Holidays, leisure and recreation..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01	
	1.2. Visiting friends and relatives..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02	
	1.3. Education and training..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03	
	1.4. Health and medical care..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04	
	1.5. Religion / pilgrimage..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05	
	1.6. Shopping..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06	
	1.7. Transit..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07	
	1.8. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08	

23							24		
OVERNIGHT STAYS IN THE PLACE(S) VISITED (REGION, MUNICIPALITY OR OTHER SUB-NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION) AND THE CORRESPONDING NIGHTS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION							WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES HAVE YOU TAKEN PART IN OR SPENT TIME DOING IN OUR COUNTRY? (Several answer possible)		
1. Place visited		2. Nights							
		2.1. Hotels and similar	2.2. Tourist campsites	2.3. Other commercial establishments	2.4. With family and relatives	2.5. Owned second home	2.9. Total nights spent at this place		
1.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	1. Professional activities..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01	19. Water cure..... <input type="checkbox"/> 19
2.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	2. Visiting friends / relatives..... <input type="checkbox"/> 02	20. Dine in high quality restaurants..... <input type="checkbox"/> 20
3.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	3. Learning our language..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03	21. Participate in nightlife..... <input type="checkbox"/> 21
4.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	4. Attend cultural event..... <input type="checkbox"/> 04	22. Pilgrimage..... <input type="checkbox"/> 22
5.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	5. Attend festival / fair..... <input type="checkbox"/> 05	23. Other activities
6.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	6. Attend sport event..... <input type="checkbox"/> 06	23.1. Swimming..... <input type="checkbox"/> 23
7.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	7. Sightseeing..... <input type="checkbox"/> 07	23.2. Go to the beach..... <input type="checkbox"/> 24
8.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	8. Visiting museums..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08	23.3. Boating / Sailing / Windsurfing... <input type="checkbox"/> 25
9.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	9. Visiting ancient monument..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09	23.4. Hunting / Fishing..... <input type="checkbox"/> 26
10.	.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	10. Visiting castle / church..... <input type="checkbox"/> 10	23.5. Hiking / Trekking..... <input type="checkbox"/> 27
11.	TOTAL.....	|	|	|	|	|	|	11. Visiting modern architecture... <input type="checkbox"/> 11	23.6. Canoeing / Rafting..... <input type="checkbox"/> 28
								12. Visiting small towns / villages... <input type="checkbox"/> 12	23.7. Golf / Tennis..... <input type="checkbox"/> 29
								13. Visiting amusement park..... <input type="checkbox"/> 13	23.8. Horseback riding..... <input type="checkbox"/> 30
								14. Visiting zoo..... <input type="checkbox"/> 14	23.9. Skiing..... <input type="checkbox"/> 31
								15. Visiting heritage sights..... <input type="checkbox"/> 15	23.10. Visiting national parks..... <input type="checkbox"/> 32
								16. Visiting market..... <input type="checkbox"/> 16	23.11. Other..... <input type="checkbox"/> 33
								17. Visiting casinos / gambling... <input type="checkbox"/> 17	
								18. Shopping..... <input type="checkbox"/> 18	

D. ACQUISITION OF SERVICES IN YOUR COUNTRY OR OTHER COUNTRY BEFORE ARRIVING IN OUR COUNTRY

25	26	27	28	29	30
THE INFORMATION CONCERNING EXPENDITURE WILL REFER TO...	NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT IN OUR COUNTRY	ARE YOU TRAVELLING ON A PACKAGE TOUR?	PRICE PAID FOR THE PACKAGE TOUR	DOES IT INCLUDE ROUND TRIP TRANSPORTATION?	DOES IT INCLUDE ONE WAY TRAVEL?
A. You alone..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 B. Other persons you are traveling with... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Party size (including yourself)	A. None (I am in transit to/ from other countries)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 01 B. None (I am just visiting your country for one day).... <input type="checkbox"/> 02 C. One or more nights..... <input type="checkbox"/> 03	A. No <input type="checkbox"/> 3 B. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 8	A. Unknown..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 B. Known..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 Amount Currency	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7
A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8	A. Yes... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 B. No.... <input type="checkbox"/> 9	DOES IT INCLUDE ACCOMMODATION?			
		DOES IT INCLUDE OTHER SERVICES SUCHAS:? A. No B. Yes			
		1. Food-serving services..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 2. Other services of wich..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2.1. Health services..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 2.2. Education services..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 2.3. Tour escort for entire trip..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 2.4. Commercial guided tours..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2.5. Car rental..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 2.6. Other services..... <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 3			

Indicate if the payment was made directly (D) or through an intermediary-travel agency, tour operator...-(I)

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34	EXPENDITURE RELATED TO THIS TRIP PAID IN YOUR COUNTRY OR OTHER COUNTRY BEFORE ARRIVING IN OUR COUNTRY (Transportation, accommodation, others...)	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (35) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency	Percentage 1 0 0	
34.1	WERE PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (34.2) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency	Percentage	1. (D) 2. (I) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8
34.1.1	TO ENTER OR TO LEAVE OUR COUNTRY?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (34.1.2) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency		
34.1.2	LOCAL TRANSPORTATION WITHIN OUR COUNTRY?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (34.2) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency		
34.2	WERE ACCOMMODATION SERVICES?	A. No... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 B. Yes... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 (34.3) B.1.Fullboard..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11 B.2.Halfboard..... <input type="checkbox"/> 12 B.3.Lodging and breakfast <input type="checkbox"/> 13 B.4.Only lodging..... <input type="checkbox"/> 14	Amount	Currency	Percentage	1. (D) 2. (I) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8
34.3	WERE OTHER SERVICES (For instance food-serving services, other services of which: health services, education services, tour escort for entire trip, commercial guided tours, car rental and other services)?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 (36) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9	Amount	Currency	Percentage	1. (D) 2. (I) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8

E. ACQUISITION OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN OUR COUNTRY BOOKED OR PAID EITHER BEFORE, DURING OR AFTER THE TRIP

35	TRIP RELATED EXPENSES PAID IN OUR COUNTRY (Transportation, accommodation, others...)	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (END) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency	Percentage 1 0 0	
35.1	WERE PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (35.2) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency	Percentage	1. (D) 2. (I) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8
35.1.1	TO LEAVE OUR COUNTRY?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (35.1.2) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency		
35.1.2	LOCAL TRANSPORTATION WITHIN OUR COUNTRY?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 (35.2) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Amount	Currency		
35.2	WERE ACCOMMODATION SERVICES?	A. No... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 B. Yes... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 (35.3) B.1.Fullboard..... <input type="checkbox"/> 11 B.2.Halfboard..... <input type="checkbox"/> 12 B.3.Lodging and breakfast <input type="checkbox"/> 13 B.4.Only lodging..... <input type="checkbox"/> 14	Amount	Currency	Percentage	1. (D) 2. (I) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8
35.3	WERE OTHER SERVICES (For instance food-serving services, other services of which: health services, education services, tour escort for entire trip, commercial guided tours, car rental and other services)?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 (35.4) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9	Amount	Currency	Percentage	1. (D) 2. (I) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8
35.4	WERE OTHER GOODS (Gifts, souvenirs and other goods)?	A. No..... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 (END) B. Yes..... <input type="checkbox"/> 9	Amount	Currency	Percentage	1. (D) 2. (I) <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 8

(END) THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Annex 2. List of consumption products grouped by purpose, according to their categorization as internationally comparable tourism characteristic products

List of consumption products grouped by purpose, according to their categorization as internationally comparable tourism characteristic products ¹			
(Products are identified as in CPC Ver. 2 and their correspondence with ISIC Rev. 4, according to the main industry of origin)			
CPC Ver. 2 subclass	Description	Categorization ⁽¹⁾	corresponding activity ISIC Rev. 4
<i>Package travel, package holidays and package tours (a)</i>			
64122	Inland water transport services of passengers on cruises	X	5021
64232	Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers on cruise ships	X	5011
85524	Reservation services for package tours	X	7911
85540	Tour operator services	X	7912
85523	Reservation services for cruises	X	7911
<i>Accommodation</i>			
63111	Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, with daily housekeeping services	X	5510
63112	Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, without daily housekeeping services	X	5510
63113	Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, in time-share properties	X	5510
63114	Accommodation services for visitors, in rooms with multiple occupancy	X	5510
63120	Camp site services	X	5520
63130	Recreational and vacation camp services	X	5520
63210	Room or unit accommodation services for students in student residences	X	5590
63290	Other room or unit accommodation services n.e.c.	X	5590
72111	Rental or leasing services involving own or leased residential property	X	6810
72123	Trade services of time-share properties	X	6810
72211	Residential property management services on a fee or contract basis except of time-share ownership properties (b)	X	6820
72213	Time-share property management services on a fee or contract basis	X	6820
72221	Residential building sales on a fee or contract basis, except of time-share ownership properties (b)	X	6820
72223	Sale of time-share properties on a fee or contract basis	X	6820
85521	Reservation services for accommodation (b)	X	7911
85522	Time-share exchange services	X	7990
<i>Food and drink (c)</i>			
63310	Meal serving services with full restaurant services	X	5610
63320	Meal serving services with limited services	X	5610
63399	Other food serving services	X	5610
63400	Beverage serving services	X	5630
<i>Local and international transportation (d)</i>			
64111	Urban and suburban railway transport services of passengers		4921
64112	Urban and suburban scheduled road transport services of passengers		4921
64113	Mixed mode urban and suburban transportation services of passengers		4921
64114	Local special-purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers		4922
64115	Taxi services	X	4922
64116	Rental services of passenger cars with operator	X	4922
64117	Road transport services of passengers by man- or animal-drawn vehicles	X	4922
64118	Non-scheduled local bus and coach charter services	X	4922
64119	Other land transportation services of passengers, n.e.c.	X	4922
64121	Inland water transport services of passengers by ferries	X	5021
64129	Other inland water transport services of passengers	X	5021

1. This list groups in terms of the eight categories used by the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) (see para. 4.26) a non exhaustive relation of consumption products. The absence of a cross (x) indicates that the product does not qualify as an internationally comparable tourism characteristic product but corresponds to any of the other typologies (see para. 5.16.). Consequently, its categorization corresponds to countries.

Annex 2. List of consumption products grouped by purpose, according to their categorization as internationally comparable tourism characteristic products

CPC rev 2 subclass	Description	Categorization	corresponding activity ISIC Rev. 4
64131	Sightseeing services by rail	X	4911
64132	Sightseeing services by land, except rail	X	4922
64133	Sightseeing services by water	X	5011, 5021
64134	Sightseeing services by air	X	5110
64210	Interurban railway transport services of passengers	X	4911
64221	Interurban scheduled road transport services of passengers	X	4922
64222	Interurban special-purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers	X	4922
64223	Non-scheduled long-distance bus and coach services	X	4922
64231	Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers by ferries	X	5011
64239	Other coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers	X	5011
64241	Domestic scheduled air transport services of passengers	X	5110
64242	Domestic non-scheduled air transport services of passengers	X	5110
64243	International scheduled air transport services of passengers	X	5110
64244	International non-scheduled air transport services of passengers	X	5110
64250	Space transport services of passengers	X	5110
66011	Rental services of buses and coaches with operator		4922
66021	Rental services of passenger vessels for coastal and transoceanic water transport with operator		5011
66022	Rental services of freight vessels for coastal and transoceanic water transport with operator		5012
66031	Rental services of passenger aircraft with operator		5110
67190	Other cargo and baggage handling services		5224
67390	Other supporting services for railway transport		5221
67410	Bus station services		5221
67420	Highway, bridge and tunnel operation services		5221
67430	Parking lot services		5221
67440	Towing services for commercial and private vehicles		5221
67511	Port and waterway operation services (excl. cargo handling), on coastal and transoceanic waters		5222
67512	Inland waterway operation services (excl. cargo handling)		5222
67521	Pilotage and berthing services on coastal and transoceanic waters		5222
67522	Pilotage and berthing services in inland waters		5222
67531	Vessel salvage and refloating services on coastal and transoceanic waters		5222
67532	Vessel salvage and refloating services in inland waters		5222
67610	Airport operation services (excl. cargo handling)		5223
67620	Air traffic control services		5223
67630	Other supporting services for air transport		5223
73111	Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator	X	7710
73114	Leasing or rental services concerning other land transport equipment without operator		7730
73115	Leasing or rental services concerning vessels without operator		7730
73116	Leasing or rental services concerning aircraft without operator		7730
85511	Reservation services for air transport	X	7911
85512	Reservation services for rail transportation	X	7990
85513	Reservation services for bus transportation	X	7990
85514	Reservation services for vehicle rental	X	7990
85519	Other transportation arrangement and reservation services n.e.c.	X	7990
87141	Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles		4520
87142	Maintenance and repair services of motorcycles		4540
87143	Maintenance and repair services of trailers, semi-trailers and other motor vehicles n.e.c.		4520
87149	Maintenance and repair services of other transport equipment		3315

Annex 2. List of consumption products grouped by purpose, according to their categorization as internationally comparable tourism characteristic products

CPC rev 2 subclass	Description	Categorization	corresponding activity ISIC Rev. 4
<i>Recreation, culture and sporting activities (e)</i>			
73240	Leasing or rental services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment		7721
85539	Reservation services for event tickets, entertainment and recreational services and other reservation services	X	7990
85550	Tourist guide services	X	7990
85562	Visitor information services	X	7990
96150	Motion picture projection services		5914
96220	Performing arts event production and presentation services	X	9000
96310	Services of performing artists	X	9000
96411	Museum services except for historical sites and buildings	X	9102
96412	Preservation services of historical sites and buildings	X	9102
96421	Botanical and zoological garden services	X	9103
96422	Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation services	X	9103
96511	Sports and recreational sports event promotion services		9319
96512	Services of sports clubs		9312
96520	Sports and recreational sports facility operation services	X	9311
96590	Other sports and recreational sports services	X	9319
96620	Support services related to sports and recreation		9319
96910	Amusement park and similar attraction services	X	9321
96929	Other gambling and betting services	X	9200
96930	Coin-operated amusement machine services	X	9329
96990	Other recreation and amusement services n.e.c.	X	9329
<i>Shopping (f)</i>			
	Goods purchased by visitors within their shopping activity		
<i>Other</i>			
71134	Credit card loan services		6419, 6492
71331	Motor vehicle insurance services		6512
71334	Other property insurance services		6512
71337	Travel insurance services		6512
71592	Foreign exchange services		6612
73260	Leasing or rental services concerning textiles, clothing and footwear		7729
73290	Leasing or rental services concerning other goods n.e.c.		7729
83811	Portrait photography services		7420
83820	Photography processing services		7420
85954	Document preparation and other specialized office support services		8219
85961	Convention assistance and organization services		8230
85962	Trade show assistance and organization services		8230
87290	Maintenance and repair services of other goods n.e.c.		3313, 9529
92330	Upper secondary education services general		8521
92340	Upper secondary education services, technical and vocational		8522
92410	Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, general		8530

Annex 2. List of consumption products grouped by purpose, according to their categorization as internationally comparable tourism characteristic products

CPC rev 2 subclass	Description	Categorization	corresponding activity ISIC Rev. 4
92420	Post-secondary non-tertiary education services, technical and vocational		8530
92510	First stage tertiary education services		8530
92520	Second stage tertiary education services		8530
92911	Cultural education services		8542
92912	Sports and recreation education services		8541
92919	Other education and training services, n.e.c.		8549
92920	Educational support services		8550
93111	Surgical services for inpatients		8610
93112	Gynecological and obstetrical services for inpatients		8610
93113	Psychiatric services for inpatients		8610
93119	Other services for inpatients		8610
93121	General medical services		8620
93122	Specialized medical services		8620
93123	Dental services		8620
93191	Childbirth and related services		8690
93192	Nursing services		8690
93193	Physiotherapeutic services		8690
93194	Ambulance services		8690
93195	Medical laboratory services		8690
93196	Diagnostic imaging services		8690
93199	Other human health services n.e.c.		8690
	Other unidentified services		
	Other unidentified goods		

(a) The value of the components of the package would also be included

(b) It only refers to vacation homes

(c) It also includes the direct purchase to be consumed or to be prepared

(d) It also includes the purchase of goods such as fuel, spareparts, etc.

(e) it also includes goods related to this purpose

(f) It only includes goods: single purpose consumer durables, souvenirs, handicrafts, and any other goods principally to bring along back home

Annex 3. List of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4 and explanatory notes

List of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4		
Tourism industries	ISIC Rev. 4	Description
1. Accommodation for visitors	5510 5520 5590 6810 6820	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*
2. Food and beverage serving activities	5610 5629 5630	Restaurants and mobile food service activities Other food service activities Beverage serving activities
3. Railway passenger transport	4911	Passenger rail transport, interurban
4. Road passenger transport	4922	Other passenger land transport
5. Water passenger transport	5011 5021	Sea and coastal passenger water transport Inland passenger water transport
6. Air passenger transport	5110	Passenger air transport
7. Transport equipment rental	7710	Renting and leasing of motor vehicles
8. Travel agencies and other reservation service activities	7911 7912 7990	Travel agency activities Tour operator activities Other reservation service and related activities
9. Cultural activities	9000 9102 9103	Creative, arts and entertainment activities Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities
10. Sports and Recreational activities	7721 9200 9311 9319 9321 9329	Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods Gambling and betting activities Operation of sports facilities Other sports activities Activities of amusement parks and theme parks Other amusement and recreation activities n.e.c.
11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods		Duty free shops** Specialized retail trade of souvenirs** Specialized retail trade of handicrafts** Other specialized retail trade of tourism characteristic goods**
12. Other country-specific tourism characteristic activities		

* Part related to second homes and timeshare properties

** Not a 4 digit ISIC

Explanatory notes

These explanatory notes refer exclusively to internationally comparable tourism characteristic activities and follow the same order as in Annex 3 above.

They have been extracted from *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4*. Statistical papers (Series M No. 4/Rev.4), United Nations. New York, 2008.

The complete document can be consulted in <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regdntransfer.asp?f=135>

Accommodation for visitors

5510 Short term accommodation activities

This class includes the provision of accommodation, typically on a daily or weekly basis, principally for short stay by visitors. This includes the provision of furnished accommodation in guest rooms and suites or complete self-contained units with kitchens, with or without daily or other regular housekeeping services, and may often include a range of additional services such as food and beverage services, parking, laundry services, swimming pools and exercise rooms, recreational facilities and conference and convention facilities.

This class includes the provision of short-term accommodation provided by:

- hotels
- resort hotels
- suite / apartment hotels
- motels
- motor hotels
- guesthouses
- pensions
- bed and breakfast units
- visitor flats and bungalows
- time-share units
- holiday homes
- chalets, housekeeping cottages and cabins
- youth hostels and mountain refuges

This class excludes:

- provision of homes and furnished or unfurnished flats or apartments for more permanent use, typically on a monthly or annual basis, see division 68

5520 Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks

This class includes:

- provision of accommodation in campgrounds, trailer parks, recreational camps and fishing and hunting camps for short stay visitors
- provision of space and facilities for recreational vehicles

This class also includes accommodation provided by:

- protective shelters or plain bivouac facilities for placing tents and/or sleeping bags

5590 Other accommodation

This class includes the provision of temporary or longer-term accommodation in single or shared rooms or dormitories for students, migrant (seasonal) workers and other individuals.

This class includes accommodation provided by:

- student residences
- school dormitories
- workers hostels
- rooming and boarding houses
- railway sleeping cars

6810 Real estate activities with own or leased property

This class includes:

- buying, selling, renting and operating of self-owned or leased real estate, such as:
 - apartment buildings and dwellings
 - non-residential buildings, including exhibition halls, self-storage facilities, malls and shopping centers
 - land
- provision of homes and furnished or unfurnished flats or apartments for more permanent use, typically on a monthly or annual basis

Annex 3. List of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4 and explanatory notes

This class also includes:

- development of building projects for own operation, i.e. for renting of space in these buildings
- subdividing real estate into lots, without land improvement
- operation of residential mobile home sites

This class excludes:

- development of building projects for sale, see 4100
- subdividing and improving of land, see 4290
- operation of hotels, suite hotels and similar accommodation, see 5510
- operation of campgrounds, trailer parks and similar accommodation, see 5520
- operation of workers hostels, rooming houses and similar accommodation, see 5590

6820 Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis

This class includes the provision of real estate activities on a fee or contract basis including real estate related services.

This class includes:

- activities of real estate agents and brokers
- intermediation in buying, selling and renting of real estate on a fee or contract basis
- management of real estate on a fee or contract basis
- appraisal services for real estate
- activities of real estate escrow agents

This class excludes:

- legal activities, see 6910
- facilities support services, see 8110
- management of facilities, such as military bases, prisons and other facilities (except computer facilities management), see 8110

Food and beverage serving activities

5610 Restaurants and mobile food service activities

This class includes the provision of food services to customers, whether they are served while seated or serve themselves from a display of items, whether they eat the prepared meals on the premises, take them out or have them delivered. This includes the preparation and serving of meals for immediate consumption from motorized vehicles or nonmotorized carts.

This class includes activities of:

- restaurants
- cafeterias
- fast-food restaurants
- pizza delivery
- take-out eating places
- ice cream truck vendors
- mobile food carts
- food preparation in market stalls

This class also includes:

- restaurant and bar activities connected to transportation, when carried out by separate units

This class excludes:

- concession operation of eating facilities, see 5629

5629 Other food service activities

This class includes industrial catering, i.e. the provision of food services based on contractual arrangements with the customer, for a specific period of time.

Annex 3. List of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4 and explanatory notes

Also included is the operation of food concessions at sports and similar facilities. The food is often prepared in a central unit.

This class includes:

- activities of food service contractors (e.g. for transportation companies)
- operation of food concessions at sports and similar facilities
- operation of canteens or cafeterias (e.g. for factories, offices, hospitals or schools) on a concession basis

This class excludes:

- manufacture of perishable food items for resale, see 1079
- retail sale of perishable food items, see division 47

5630 Beverage serving activities

This class includes the preparation and serving of beverages for immediate consumption on the premises.

This class includes activities of:

- bars
- taverns
- cocktail lounges
- discotheques (with beverage serving predominant)
- beer parlors and pubs
- coffee shops
- fruit juice bars
- mobile beverage vendors

This class excludes:

- reselling packaged/prepared beverages, see 4711, 4722, 4781, 4799
- operation of discotheques and dance floors without beverage serving, see 9329

Railway passenger transport

4911 Passenger rail transport, interurban

This class includes:

- passenger transport by inter-urban railways
- operation of sleeping cars or dining cars as an integrated operation of railway companies

This class excludes:

- passenger transport by urban and suburban transit systems, see 4921
- passenger terminal activities, see 5221
- operation of sleeping cars or dining cars when operated by separate units, see 5590, 5610

Road passenger transport

4922 Other passenger land transport

This class includes:

- other passenger road transport:
 - scheduled long-distance bus services
 - charters, excursions and other occasional coach services
 - taxi operation
 - airport shuttles
- operation of telfers (téléphériques), funiculars, ski and cable lifts if not part of urban or suburban transit systems

This class also includes:

- other renting of private cars with driver
- operation of school buses and buses for transport of employees
- passenger transport by man- or animal-drawn vehicles

Annex 3. List of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4 and explanatory notes

This class excludes:

- ambulance transport, see 8690

Water passenger transport

5011 Sea and coastal passenger water transport

This class includes:

- transport of passengers over seas and coastal waters, whether scheduled or not:
 - operation of excursion, cruise or sightseeing boats
 - operation of ferries, water taxis etc.

This class also includes:

- renting of pleasure boats with crew for sea and coastal water transport (e.g. for fishing cruises)

This class excludes:

- restaurant and bar activities on board ships, when provided by separate units, see 5610, 5630
- operation of "floating casinos", see 9200

5021 Inland passenger water transport

This class includes:

- transport of passenger via rivers, canals, lakes and other inland waterways, including inside harbours and ports

This class also includes:

- renting of pleasure boats with crew for inland water transport

Air passenger transport

5110 Passenger air transport

This class includes:

- transport of passengers by air over regular routes and on regular schedules
- charter flights for passengers
- scenic and sightseeing flights

This class also includes:

- renting of air-transport equipment with operator for the purpose of passenger transportation
- general aviation activities, such as:
 - transport of passengers by aero clubs for instruction or pleasure

Transport equipment rental

7710 Renting and leasing of motor vehicles

This class includes:

- renting and operational leasing of the following types of vehicles:
 - passenger cars (without drivers)
 - trucks, utility trailers and recreational vehicles

This class excludes:

- renting or leasing of vehicles or trucks with driver, see 4922, 4923
- financial leasing, see 6491

Travel agencies and other reservation service activities

7911 Travel agency activities

This class includes:

- activities of agencies primarily engaged in selling travel, tour, transportation and accommodation services to the general public and commercial clients

7912 Tour operator activities

This class includes:

- arranging and assembling tours that are sold through travel agencies or directly by tour operators. The tours may include any or all of the following:
 - transportation
 - accommodation
 - food
 - visits to museums, historical or cultural sites, theatrical, musical or sporting events

7990 Other reservation service and related activities

This class includes:

- provision of other travel-related reservation services:
 - reservations for transportation, hotels, restaurants, car rentals, entertainment and sport etc.
- provision of time-share exchange services
- ticket sales activities for theatrical, sports and other amusement and entertainment events
- provision of visitor assistance services:
 - provision of travel information to visitors
 - activities of tourist guides
- tourism promotion activities

This class excludes:

- activities of travel agencies and tour operators, see 7911, 7912
- organization and management of events such as meetings, conventions and conferences, see 8230

Cultural activities

9000 Creative, arts and entertainment activities

This class includes the operation of facilities and provision of services to meet the cultural and entertainment interests of their customers. This includes the production and promotion of, and participation in, live performances, events or exhibits intended for public viewing; the provision of artistic, creative or technical skills for the production of artistic products and live performances.

This class includes:

- production of live theatrical presentations, concerts and opera or dance productions and other stage productions:
 - activities of groups, circuses or companies, orchestras or bands
 - activities of individual artists such as authors, actors, directors, musicians, lecturers or speakers, stage-set designers and builders etc.
- operation of concert and theatre halls and other arts facilities
- activities of sculptors, painters, cartoonists, engravers, etchers etc.
- activities of individual writers, for all subjects including fictional writing, technical writing etc.
- activities of independent journalists
- restoring of works of art such as paintings etc.

This class also includes:

- activities of producers or entrepreneurs of arts live events, with or without facilities

This class excludes:

- restoring of stained glass windows, see 2310
- manufacture of statues, other than artistic originals, see 2396

Annex 3. List of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4 and explanatory notes

- restoring of organs and other historical musical instruments, see 3319
- restoring of historical sites and buildings, see 4100
- motion picture and video production, see 5911, 5912
- operation of cinemas, see 5914
- activities of personal theatrical or artistic agents or agencies, see 7490
- casting activities, see 7810
- activities of ticket agencies, see 7990
- operation of museums of all kinds, see 9102
- sports and amusement and recreation activities, see division 93
- restoring of furniture (except museum type restoration), see 9524

9102 Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings

This class includes:

- operation of museums of all kinds:
 - art museums, museums of jewellery, furniture, costumes, ceramics, silverware
 - natural history, science and technological museums, historical museums, including military museums
 - other specialized museums
 - open-air museums
- operation of historical sites and buildings

This class excludes:

- renovation and restoration of historical sites and buildings, see section F
- restoration of works of art and museum collection objects, see 9000
- activities of libraries and archives, see 9101

9103 Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities

This class includes:

- operation of botanical and zoological gardens, including children's zoos
- operation of nature reserves, including wildlife preservation, etc.

This class excludes:

- landscape and gardening services, see 8130
- operation of sport fishing and hunting preserves, see 9319

Sports and recreational activities

7721 Renting and leasing of recreational and sports goods

This class includes:

- renting of recreational and sports equipment:
 - pleasure boats, canoes, sailboats,
 - bicycles
 - beach chairs and umbrellas
 - other sports equipment
 - skis

This class excludes:

- renting of video tapes and disks, see 7722
- renting of other personal and household goods n.e.c., see 7729
- renting of leisure and pleasure equipment as an integral part of recreational facilities, see 9329

9200 Gambling and betting activities

This class includes:

- bookmaking and other betting operations
- off-track betting
- operation of casinos, including "floating casinos"
- sale of lottery tickets
- operation (exploitation) of coin-operated gambling machines
- operation of virtual gambling web sites

This class excludes:

- operation (exploitation) of coin-operated games, see 9329

9311 Operation of sports facilities

This class includes:

- operation of facilities for indoor or outdoor sports events (open, closed or covered, with or without spectator seating):
 - football, hockey, cricket, baseball, jai-alai stadiums
 - racetracks for auto, dog, horse races
 - swimming pools and stadiums
 - track and field stadiums
 - winter sports arenas and stadiums
 - ice-hockey arenas
 - boxing arenas
 - golf courses
 - bowling lanes
 - fitness centers
- organization and operation of outdoor or indoor sports events for professionals or amateurs by organizations with own facilities

This class includes managing and providing the staff to operate these facilities.

This class excludes:

- renting of recreation and sports equipment, see 7721
- operation of ski hills, see 9329
- park and beach activities, see 9329

9319 Other sports activities

This class includes:

- activities of producers or promoters of sports events, with or without facilities
- activities of individual own-account sportsmen and athletes, referees, judges, timekeepers etc.
- activities of sports leagues and regulating bodies
- activities related to promotion of sporting events
- activities of racing stables, kennels and garages
- operation of sport fishing and hunting preserves
- activities of mountain guides
- support activities for sport or recreational hunting and fishing

This class excludes:

- breeding of racing horses, see 0142
- renting of sports equipment, see 7721
- activities of sport and game schools, see 8541
- activities of sports instructors, teachers, coaches, see 8541
- organization and operation of outdoor or indoor sports events for professionals or amateurs by sports clubs with/without own facilities, see 9311, 9312
- park and beach activities, see 9329

9321 Activities of amusement parks and theme parks

This class includes:

- activities of amusement parks or theme parks, including the operation of a variety of attractions, such as mechanical rides, water rides, games, shows, theme exhibits and picnic grounds

9329 Other amusement and recreation activities n.e.c.

This class includes:

- activities of recreation parks, beaches, including renting of facilities such as bathhouses, lockers, chairs etc.
- operation of recreational transport facilities, e.g. marinas
- operation of ski hills
- renting of leisure and pleasure equipment as an integral part of recreational facilities
- operation of fairs and shows of a recreational nature
- operation of discotheques and dance floors

Annex 3. List of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4 and explanatory notes

- operation (exploitation) of coin-operated games
- other amusement and recreation activities (except amusement parks and theme parks) not elsewhere classified

This class also includes:

- activities of producers or entrepreneurs of live events other than arts or sports events, with or without facilities

This class excludes:

- fishing cruises, see 5011, 5021
- provision of space and facilities for short stay by visitors in recreational parks and forests and campgrounds, see 5520
- beverage serving activities of discotheques, see 5630
- trailer parks, campgrounds, recreational camps, hunting and fishing camps, campsites and campgrounds, see 5520
- separate renting of leisure and pleasure equipment, see 7721
- operation (exploitation) of coin-operated gambling machines, see 9200
- activities of amusement parks and theme parks, see 9321

Annex 4. List of tourism characteristic products and grouping by main categories according to CPC Ver. 2 and explanatory notes

List of tourism characteristic products and grouping by main categories according to CPC Ver. 2						
1.	Accommodation services for visitors			6.	Air passenger transport services	
	63111	Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, with daily housekeeping services		64134	Sightseeing services by air	
	63112	Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, without daily housekeeping services		64241	Domestic scheduled air transport services of passengers	
	63113	Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, in time-share properties		64242	Domestic non-scheduled air transport services of passengers	
	63114	Accommodation services for visitors, in rooms with multiple occupancy		64243	International scheduled air transport services of passengers	
	63120	Camp site services		64244	International non-scheduled air transport services of passengers	
	63130	Recreational and vacation camp services		64250	Space transport services of passengers	
	63210	Room or unit accommodation services for students in student residences				
	63290	Other room or unit accommodation services n.e.c.				
	72111	Rental or leasing services involving own or leased residential property		73111	Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator	
	72123	Trade services of time-share properties				
	72211	Residential property management services on a fee or contract basis except of time-share ownership properties				
	72213	Time-share property management services on a fee or contract basis		85511	Reservation services for air transport	
	72221	Residential building sales on a fee or contract basis, except of time-share ownership properties		85512	Reservation services for rail transportation	
	72223	Sale of time-share properties on a fee or contract basis		85513	Reservation services for bus transportation	
				85514	Reservation services for vehicle rental	
2.	Food and beverage serving services					
	63310	Meal serving services with full restaurant services		85519	Other transportation arrangement and reservation services n.e.c.	
	63320	Meal serving services with limited services		85521	Reservation services for accommodation	
	63399	Other food serving services		85522	Time-share exchange services	
	63400	Beverage serving services		85523	Reservation services for cruises	
				85524	Reservation services for package tours	
				85539	Reservation services for event tickets, entertainment and recreational services and other reservation services	
3.	Railway passenger transport services					
	64131	Sightseeing services by rail		85540	Tour operator services	
	64210	Interurban railway transport services of passengers		85550	Tourist guide services	
				85562	Visitor information services	
4.	Road passenger transport services			9.	Cultural services	
	64115	Taxi services		96220	Performing arts event production and presentation services	
	64116	Rental services of passenger cars with operator		96310	Services of performing artists	
	64117	Road transport services of passengers by man- or animal-drawn vehicles		96411	Museum services except for historical sites and buildings	
	64118	Non-scheduled local bus and coach charter services		96412	Preservation services of historical sites and buildings	
	64119	Other land transportation services of passengers, n.e.c.		96421	Botanical and zoological garden services	
	64132	Sightseeing services by land, except rail		96422	Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation services	
	64221	Interurban scheduled road transport services of passengers				
	64222	Interurban special-purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers		10.	Sports and Recreational services	
	64223	Non-scheduled long-distance bus and coach services		96520	Sports and recreational sports facility operation services	
				96590	Other sports and recreational sports services	
5.	Water passenger transport services					
	64121	Inland water transport services of passengers by ferries		96910	Amusement park and similar attraction services	
	64122	Inland water transport services of passengers on cruises		96929	Other gambling and betting services	
	64129	Other inland water transport services of passengers		96930	Coin-operated amusement machine services	
	64133	Sightseeing services by water		96990	Other recreation and amusement services n.e.c.	
	64231	Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers by ferries				
	64232	Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers on cruise ships		11.	Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	
	64239	Other coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers				
				12.	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	

Explanatory notes

These explanatory notes refer exclusively to internationally comparable tourism characteristic products and follow the same order as in annex 4 above.

They have been extracted from *Central Product Classification (CPC) Ver. 2*.

The complete document can be consulted in:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/docs/CPCv2_explanatory_notes.pdf

Accommodation services for visitors

63111 Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, with daily housekeeping services

This subclass includes:

- accommodation services, typically provided on a daily or weekly basis, consisting of rooms or units with daily housekeeping services, for persons away from their place of residence

This subclass does not include:

- accommodation services in time-share properties, cf. 63113

63112 Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, without daily housekeeping services

This subclass includes:

- accommodation services, typically provided on a daily or weekly basis, consisting of rooms or units with housekeeping services provided less than daily, for persons away from their place of residence

This subclass does not include:

- accommodation services in time-share properties, cf. 63113
- accommodation services for semi-permanent residents in rooming or boarding houses, cf. 63290

63113 Room or unit accommodation services for visitors, in time-share properties

This subclass includes:

- accommodation services in time-share properties, for visitors away from their place of residence

63114 Accommodation services for visitors, in rooms for multiple occupancy

This subclass includes:

- accommodation services for persons away from their place of residence, in rooms for multiple occupancy typically provided on a daily or weekly basis, such as for example in youth hostels, mountain refuges or cabins

This subclass does not include:

- accommodation services at recreational and vacation camps, cf. 63130
- accommodation services for students in student residences, cf. 63210
- accommodation services in workers hostels or camps, cf. 63220

63120 Camp site services

This subclass includes:

- provision of space for a recreational vehicle or tent, for persons away from their place of residence, typically provided on a daily or weekly basis
- provision of space under protective shelters or plain bivouac facilities for placing tents and/or sleeping bags

63130 Recreational and vacation camp services

This subclass includes:

- provision of overnight accommodation, combined with food and recreational or training services in a combined package at a camp for adults, youth or children for which an all-inclusive fee is charged

This subclass does not include:

- services by sports instruction camps, cf. 92912

63210 Room or unit accommodation services for students in student residences

This subclass includes:

- room or unit accommodation services for students in student residences attached to schools and universities

This subclass does not include:

- provision of rooms or units to visitors in student residences during the summer holidays, cf. 6311
- provision of rooms and units in student residences to conference participants, cf. 6311

63290 Other room or unit accommodation services n.e.c.

This subclass includes:

- room or unit accommodation services for semi-permanent residents in rooming or boarding houses and residential clubs
- sleeping car services

72111 Rental or leasing services involving own or leased residential property

This subclass includes:

- rental or leasing services concerning residential properties by owners or leaseholders:
 - houses, flats, apartment buildings
 - multiple-use buildings that are primarily residential
 - residential mobile home sites

This subclass does not include:

- accommodation services provided by operating hotels, motels, rooming houses, school dormitories, camp sites and other lodging places, cf. 631

72123 Trade services of time-share properties

This subclass includes:

- sale on own account of time-share properties

72211 Residential property management services on a fee or contract basis except of time-share ownership properties

This subclass includes:

- management services concerning houses and other residential properties, on a fee or contract basis
- management services concerning multi-apartment apartment buildings (or multiple-use buildings that are primarily residential)
- management services concerning residential mobile home sites
- management services concerning dwellings in joint ownership
- rent collection services

This subclass does not include:

- time-share (ownership type) property management services on a fee or contract basis, cf. 72213

72213 Time-share property management services on a fee or contract basis

This subclass includes:

- management services concerning buildings or properties used on a time-share basis

72221 Residential building sales on a fee or contract basis, except of time-share ownership properties

This subclass includes:

- real estate agency and brokerage services related to the sale of houses, flats, apartment buildings and other residential properties, and similar intermediation services involving buying, selling and renting of residential buildings and associated land, on a fee or contract basis

This subclass does not include:

- sale of time-share properties on a fee or contract basis, cf. 72223
- sale of land on a fee or contract basis, cf. 72230

72223 Sale of time-share properties on a fee or contract basis

This subclass includes:

- real estate agency and brokerage services related to the sale of time-share properties

- This subclass does not include:
- time-share exchange services, cf. 85522

85522 Time-share exchange services

- This subclass includes:
- exchange and reservation services (often based on points) for owners of time-share units

- This subclass does not include:
- sale of time-shares on a fee or contract basis, cf. 72223

Food and beverage serving services

63310 Meal serving services with full restaurant services

- This subclass includes:
- food preparation and related beverage services furnished by restaurants, cafes and similar eating facilities providing full service consisting of waiter service to individual customers seated at tables (including counters or booths) with or without entertainment
 - food preparation and related beverage services furnished in hotels or other lodging places or in transport facilities, e.g., in trains or aboard ships. Normally a full service consisting of waiter service to individual customers seated at tables (including counters or booths) is provided.
 - dining car services

- This subclass does not include:
- serving services of beverages without prepared foods, cf. 63400

63320 Meal serving services with limited services

- This subclass includes:
- meal serving services in limited- and self-service establishments, i.e. provision of seating but not waiter service, such as:
 - meal serving services in fast-food outlets with seating

- This subclass does not include:
- operation of canteens on a concession basis, see 63393
 - provision of food by facilities without waiter service and not normally offering seating, cf. 63399
 - serving services of beverages without prepared foods, cf. 63400

63399 Other food serving services

- This subclass includes:
- other food preparation and related beverages services provided by refreshment stands, fish-and chips stands, fast-food outlets without seating, take-away facilities, etc.
 - services of ice-cream parlours and cake serving places
 - provision of meals and snacks prepared on the premises dispensed through vending machines
 - mobile food services, i.e. preparing and serving food and beverages for immediate consumption from motorized vehicle or non-motorized carts

These services are provided without seating or waiter services.

- This subclass does not include:
- provision of meals and snacks not prepared on the premises dispensed through vending machines, cf. 6242

63400 Beverage serving services

- This subclass includes:
- beverage-serving services, of alcoholic or non-alcoholic beverages, such as provided in bars, beer halls, nightclubs, discotheques and similar facilities, with or without entertainment

This subclass also includes:

- such services provided by bars operated in hotels or other lodging places or in transport facilities, e.g., in trains or aboard ships

This subclass does not include:

- provision of meals, snacks and beverages dispensed through vending machines, cf. 6242
- meals services for food and related beverages, cf. 6331, 6332

Railway passenger transport services

64131 Sightseeing services by rail

This subclass includes:

- sightseeing passenger rail transportation services

64210 Interurban railway transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services provided by railway between non-contiguous cities, regardless of the distance covered and the class used, with service being available to all users
- transport of accompanying vehicles, luggage, animals and other items

This subclass does not include:

- passenger transportation services by railway within the confines of a single city or group of contiguous cities, available to all users, cf. 64111
- sleeping car services, cf. 63290
- dining car services, cf. 63310

Road passenger transport services

64115 Taxi services

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services by motorized taxi within or between urban and suburban areas
- These services are generally rendered on a distance-travelled basis and to a specific destination. Connected reservation services are also included
- non-scheduled airport shuttle services

This subclass does not include:

- scheduled airport shuttle services, cf. 64114
- chauffeur-driven car-hire services, cf. 64116
- man or animal-drawn taxi services, cf. 64117
- water taxi services, cf. 64129
- air taxi services, cf. 64242
- ambulance services, cf. 93194

64116 Rental services of passenger cars with operator

This subclass includes:

- chauffeur-driven car-hire services, wherever delivered, except taxi services
- These services are generally supplied on a time basis to a limited number of passengers and frequently involve transportation to more than one destination.

64117 Road transport services of passengers by man- or animal-drawn vehicles

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services by man- or animal-drawn vehicles or conveyances such as rickshaws and by pack animals, provided that the services of an operator are provided with the vehicle or animals

This subclass does not include:

- man- or animal-drawn passenger vehicle rental services without the services of a driver, cf. 73114

64118 Non-scheduled local bus and coach charter services

This subclass includes:

- non-scheduled chauffeur-driven hired bus and motor coach services within urban and suburban areas, generally rendered on a time and distance basis and frequently involving transportation to more than one destination

Unlike renting of a bus, which gives the client full control, this service is typically provided on a pre-determined route and time-table.

This subclass does not include:

- sightseeing-bus services, cf. 64132
- renting of buses with driver, except chartering, cf. 66011

64119 Other land transportation services of passengers, n.e.c.

This subclass includes:

- cable-operated passenger transportation services, e.g., by funiculars, teleferics, ski lifts and similar services rendered on a scheduled basis
 - other scheduled passenger land transportation services by mechanized land vehicle, not elsewhere classified
 - passenger transportation services by non-scheduled vehicles with driver, not elsewhere classified
 - transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost
- Incidental services not charged for separately (guides, provision of food, etc.) are included.

This subclass does not include:

- sightseeing-bus services, cf. 64132

64132 Sightseeing services by land, except rail

This subclass includes:

- sightseeing passenger land transportation services, except by rail:
 - sightseeing transportation services by buses

64221 Interurban scheduled road transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services between non-contiguous cities over predetermined routes on a predetermined schedule by motor bus, tramway, trolley bus and similar transport vehicles, with service being available to all users
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

64222 Interurban special-purpose scheduled road transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services between non-contiguous cities over predetermined routes on a predetermined schedule by motor bus, tramway, trolley bus and similar, for a specific segment of users
- scheduled interurban shuttle services, e.g., airport shuttles

64223 Non-scheduled long-distance bus and coach services

This subclass includes:

- transportation services of passengers between urban and suburban areas or over long distances by chauffeur-driven hired bus and motor coaches, generally rendered on a time and distance basis and frequently involving transportation to more than one destination

Unlike renting of a bus, which gives the client full control, this service is typically provided on a pre-determined route and time-table.

This subclass does not include:

- renting of buses and coaches with operator, except chartering, cf. 66011

Water passenger transport services

64121 Inland water transport services of passengers by ferries

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services on rivers, on canals and on other inland waters by ferries, including hydrofoils and hovercraft, whether on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis
- transportation services of accompanying vehicles, luggage, animals and other items

64122 Inland water transport services of passengers on cruises

This subclass includes:

- inland water cruises that include transportation, accommodation, food services and other incidental services in an all-inclusive fare

This subclass does not include:

- sightseeing and excursion boat services, cf. 64133

64129 Other inland water transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services on rivers, canals and other inland waters on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis by vessels other than ferries, cruise ships, sightseeing and excursion boats
- water taxis

This subclass does not include:

- passenger transportation services by ferries, cf. 64121
- sightseeing boat services, cf. 64133

64133 Sightseeing services by water

This subclass includes:

- sightseeing passenger water transportation services

64231 Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers by ferries

This subclass includes:

- coastal and transoceanic passenger transportation by ferries, including hydrofoils and hovercraft, on a scheduled or non-scheduled basis
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

64232 Coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers on cruise ships

This subclass includes:

- services provided by sea cruises that include transportation, accommodation, food services, recreational and other entertainment services in an all-inclusive fare

64239 Other coastal and transoceanic water transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- coastal and transoceanic water transportation of passengers on scheduled or non-scheduled basis, regardless of the class of service, except by ferries and cruise ships
- transportation of passengers from port to port, including on freight ships
- transport of accompanying luggage, animals and other items that may be carried at no additional cost

Air passenger transport services

64134 Sightseeing services by air

This subclass includes:

- sightseeing passenger air transportation services

64241 Domestic scheduled air transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services by air on pre-determined domestic routes and on predetermined schedules, in aircraft of any type, including helicopters
- transport of accompanying passenger baggage and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

64242 Domestic non-scheduled air transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services by air on domestic routes, on a non-scheduled basis, supplied in aircraft of any type, including helicopters
- transport of accompanying passenger baggage and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

This subclass does not include:

- sightseeing passenger air transport services, cf. 64134
- rental services of passenger aircraft with crew, cf. 66031

64243 International scheduled air transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services by air on pre-determined international routes and on predetermined schedules supplied in aircraft (including helicopters) of any type
- transportation of accompanying passenger baggage and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

64244 International non-scheduled air transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- passenger transportation services by air on international routes, on a non-scheduled basis, supplied in aircraft of any type, including helicopters
- transportation of accompanying passenger baggage and other items that may be carried at no extra cost

This subclass does not include:

- sightseeing passenger air transport services, cf. 64134
- rental services of passenger aircraft with crew, cf. 66031

64250 Space transport services of passengers

This subclass includes:

- transportation of passengers to, from and in outer space by any means

Transport equipment rental services**73111 Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator**

This subclass includes:

- leasing, rental or hiring of cars, light vans etc. without driver

This subclass does not include:

- leasing, rental or hiring services concerning private cars with driver, cf. 64116
- financial leasing of cars, cf. 71140

Travel agencies and other reservation services**85511 Reservation services for air transportation**

This subclass includes:

- arranging reservations for airline tickets

85512 Reservation services for rail transportation

This subclass includes:

- arranging reservations for rail seats

85513 Reservation services for bus transportation

This subclass includes:

- reservation services for bus transportation

85514 Reservation services for vehicle rental

This subclass includes:

- arranging reservations for rental cars

85519 Other transportation arrangement and reservation services n.e.c.

This subclass includes:

- reservation services for ferry transportation
- reservation services for airport shuttle transportation
- all other transportation reservation services, n.e.c.

This subclass does not include:

- reservation services for cruises, cf. 85523

85521 Reservation services for accommodation

This subclass includes:

- arranging reservations for accommodation services for:
 - domestic accommodation
 - accommodation abroad
- arranging for the direct exchange of residential property such as homes or apartments/flats

85523 Reservation services for cruises

This subclass includes:

- arranging reservations for cruise bookings for:
 - cruises of one day or less
 - cruises of more than one day

85524 Reservation services for package tours

This subclass includes:

- arranging reservations for package tours for:
 - domestic package tours
 - international package tours

85539 Reservation services for event tickets, entertainment and recreational services and other reservation services

This subclass includes:

- arranging reservations for theatre performances, concerts or sporting events

85540 Tour operator services

This subclass includes:

- arranging, assembling, and marketing package tours:
 - pre-packaged tours, domestic and international
 - custom package tours for groups, domestic and international

Such a package usually includes buying and reselling passenger and baggage transportation, accommodation, food and sightseeing services. The resulting package tours may be sold to individuals, travel agents or other tour operators

85550 Tourist guide services

This subclass includes:

- tourist guide services, i.e. providing direction and commentary on tourist attractions, typically of a cultural, historic, archaeological or natural type

This subclass does not include:

- services of mountain guides, hunting guides or fishing guides, cf. 96620

85562 Visitor information services

This subclass includes:

- provision of information to visitors or potential visitors regarding destinations, preparing brochures, etc.

Cultural services**96220 Performing arts event production and presentation services**

This subclass includes:

- production and presentation services for:
 - . theatre, opera, ballet, musical and concert performances
 - . puppet shows
 - . circus performances

This subclass does not include:

- production and presentation services for "sound and light" performances or fireworks, cf. 96990

96310 Services of performing artists

This subclass includes:

- services of actors, readers, singers, musicians, dancers, stunt people, television personality hosts/presenters and other performing artists
- services of independent models

96411 Museum services except for historical sites and buildings

This subclass includes:

- display services of collections of all kinds (art, science and technology, history)
- management and conservation services for such collections
- organization of travelling exhibitions for such collections

This subclass does not include:

- sale and display services furnished by commercial art galleries, cf. 62299
- services of historical sites and buildings, cf. 96412
- services of botanical and zoological gardens, cf. 96421

96412 Preservation services of historical sites and buildings

This subclass includes:

- operation of historical sites, monuments and buildings, including access and visiting services
- preservation services for historical sites, monuments and buildings

96421 Botanical and zoological garden services

This subclass includes:

- operation of botanical and zoological gardens, including access and visiting services
- conservation and maintenance services of botanical and zoological gardens

This subclass does not include:

- services of nature reserves, cf. 96422

96422 Nature reserve services including wildlife preservation services

This subclass includes:

- operation of national parks, nature parks and reserves, including supervision, access and visiting services
- conservation and maintenance services of national parks, nature parks and reserves

Sports and recreational services

96520 Sports and recreational sports facility operation services

This subclass includes:

- operation of and access to indoor and outdoor sports and recreational sports facilities, such as stadiums, arenas, rinks, swimming pools, sports fields, tracks, golf courses, bowling alleys, tennis courts, etc.
- services of riding academies

This subclass does not include:

- non-residential property management services on a fee or contract basis, cf. 72212

96590 Other sports and recreational sports services

This subclass includes:

- skydiving services
- hang-gliding services
- scuba-diving services

96910 Amusement park and similar attraction services

This subclass includes:

- amusement park services
- attractions and fun fair services
- operation of preserved railways

96929 Other gambling and betting services

This subclass includes:

- organization and selling services of lotteries, lottos, off-track betting
- casino and gambling house services
- gambling slot-machine services

96930 Coin-operated amusement machine services

This subclass includes:

- providing services of coin-operated amusement machines:
 - table soccer games
 - air hockey games
 - pinball games
 - video games
- providing services of coin-operated recreational games and rides:
 - coin-operated children's rides

This subclass does not include:

- renting of space to others to place rides or game machines, cf. 72112
- providing rides, games and attractions bundled with admission to an amusement arcade or theme park, cf. 96910
- gambling using electronic and mechanical gambling machines, such as slot machines and video lottery terminals, cf. 96929

96990 Other recreation and amusement services n.e.c.

This subclass includes:

- operation of, and access services to ballrooms, dance halls and other recreational facilities
- operation of ski hills

Annex 4. List of tourism characteristic products and grouping by main categories according to CPC Ver. 2 and explanatory notes

- recreation park and beach services
- production and presentation services for:
 - "sound and light" performances
 - fireworks

This subclass does not include:

- non-residential property management services on a fee or contract basis, cf. 72212
- personal theatrical or artistic agency services, cf. 85999
- motion picture, television and other theatrical casting services, cf. 85999
- services of operation of and access to sports and recreational sports facilities, cf. 96520

Annex 5. Tourism expenditure vs tourism consumption

1. Tourism expenditure (TE) and tourism consumption (TC) seem to have a similar formal definition as “the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips.” Nevertheless, whereas tourism expenditure is restricted to the amount paid for such acquisition, that is, it only includes those expenditures that involve a payment, tourism consumption also includes imputed transactions, that is, transactions that although actual, do not involve the existence of a monetary flow as a counterpart. Consequently, as they cannot be readily observed their amount has to be calculated.
2. In order to clarify the contents of each one of these concepts, the following list is proposed as a first reference to assist compilers.

Concepts	Classification (conceptual)	Actual inclusion	Comment
Monetary expenditure on goods and services paid by the visitor out of his/her own pocket	TE	Yes	
Direct expenditure by the visitor refunded by a third party in the case of:			
- a business (employee on business trip)	TE	Yes	
- another household	TE	Yes	
- the social insurance system	TE	Yes	
Partial payment by the beneficiary for the individual services provided by Government and NPISH			
- education	TE	Yes	
- health	TE	Yes	
- museums	TE	Yes	
- performing arts	TE	Yes	
- other	TE	Yes	
Out of pocket portions of the services provided to employees or others on tourism trips by businesses, such as:			
- free or quasi free transport provided for instance by airlines to their employees and their family;	TE	Yes	
- payment due by employees and their family to spend holidays in the holiday residences of businesses;	TE	Yes	
- supplementary payments due by individuals invited by businesses to attend sports or any other events	TE	Yes	
Estimation of the additional expenditure on purchased goods and services incurred by family and friends in order to receive visitors.	TE	No	Impossible to obtain this information. In practice, not included in National Accounts
Imputed housing services associated to owned vacation homes (timeshares, and others...)	TC	Yes	
Consumption of goods produced for own final use in vacation homes, caught (fish) or hunted (game) for recreation purpose while on tourism trip	TC	Yes	
Acquisition of tourism single purpose consumer durables outside the context of a trip	TC	Yes	
Cost less partial payment by the beneficiary for the individual services provided by Government and NPISH			
- education	TC	Yes	

Annex 5. Tourism expenditure vs. tourism consumption

Concepts	Classification (conceptual)	Actual inclusion	Comment
- health	TC	Yes	
- museums	TC	Yes	
- performing arts	TC	Yes	
- other	TC	Yes	
Actual expenditure of businesses net of out-of-the-pocket portions for the services provided to employees or others on tourism trips, such as:			
- actual cost on transportation, hotels, restaurants and other expenditure related to business trips taken by employees and usually covered by per diem;	TE	Yes	Visitors are required to make this estimation in Surveys
- cost of incentive trips paid by businesses for their employees	TC	Yes	Visitors are required to make this estimation in Surveys
- cost for the business of free or quasi free transport provided for instance by airlines to their employees and their family;	TC	Yes	
- value of services provided by holiday residences of businesses in favor of their employees;	TC	Yes	
- invitations by businesses to clients or providers to attend sports or any other events	TC	Yes	On assumption that "invitations" means "value of services provided or paid for by"

Annex 6. Statistical vocabulary

Terms included in this Annex are part of the statistical vocabulary developed by the International initiative carried on by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the European Central Bank (ECB), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), and the World Bank (WB) known as SDMX (Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange). Interested readers can access the complete set of 397 terms in http://sdmx.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/01/04_sdmx_cog_annex_4_mcv_2009.pdf

Definitions (highlighted in cursive) and the corresponding illustrative information are reproduced as in such document. Exceptionally, some terms include instead as illustrative information a text prepared by UNWTO (those terms are identified with an asterisk)

Administrative data use (*)

Administrative records are data collected for the purpose of carrying out various programs, for example, income tax collection. As such, the records are collected with a specific decision-taking purpose in mind, and so the identity of the unit corresponding to a given record is crucial. In contrast, in the case of statistical records, on the basis of which no action concerning an individual is intended or even allowed, the identity of individuals is of no interest once the database has been created.

Administrative records present a number of advantages to a statistical agency or to analysts. Since these records already exist, costs of direct data collection and a further burden on respondents are avoided. They are usually available for the complete universe and, hence, for the most part unconstrained by sampling error considerations. Most importantly, they can be used in numerous ways in the production of statistical outputs. Examples of their uses include:

- the creation and maintenance of frames;
- the complete or partial (via record linkage) replacement of statistical collection;
- the editing, imputation and weighting of data from statistical collection; and
- the evaluation of statistical outputs.

Administrative datasets are not designed nor are the data collected with any specific statistical purposes in mind. The use of such data sources may require some compromises to be made with respect to population definition and coverage.

UNWTO is firmly convinced of the need to promote the use of administrative sources, among other reasons because it is impossible to base the development of the System of Tourism Statistics and the TSA on strictly statistical operations. And there are three areas on which attention should be focused: the information generated by traffic regulation authorities, fiscal sources and the “electronic fingerprints” left by tourists (toll motorways, bank cards, mobile telephones, use of the Internet to consult tourism websites, etc.).

Bias

An effect which deprives a statistical result of representativeness by systematically distorting it, as distinct from a random error which may distort on any one occasion but balances out on the average.

The bias of an estimator is the difference between its mathematical expectation and the true value it estimates. In the case it is zero, the estimator is said to be unbiased.

Census

A survey conducted on the full set of observation objects belonging to a given population or universe.

A census is the complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well defined characteristics: for example, Population, Production, Traffic on particular roads. In some connection the term is associated with the data collected rather than the extent of the collection so that the term sample census has a distinct meaning. The partial enumeration resulting from a failure to cover the whole population, as distinct from a designed sample enquiry, may be referred to as an "incomplete census". (The International Statistical Institute, "The Oxford Dictionary of Statistical Terms", edited by Yadolah Dodge, Oxford University Press 2003).

Coherence

Adequacy of statistics to be combined in different ways and for various uses.

When originating from different sources, and in particular from statistical surveys using different methodology, statistics are often not completely identical, but show differences in results due to different approaches, classifications and methodological standards. There are several areas where the assessment of coherence is regularly conducted: between provisional and final statistics, between annual and short-term statistics, between statistics from the same socio-economic domain, and between survey statistics and national accounts.

The concept of coherence is closely related to the concept of comparability between statistical domains. Both coherence and comparability refer to a data set with respect to another. The difference between the two is that comparability refers to comparisons between statistics based on usually unrelated statistical populations and coherence refers to comparisons between statistics for the same or largely similar populations.

Consistency

Logical and numerical coherence.

An estimator is called consistent if it converges in probability to its estimand as sample increases. Consistency over time, within datasets, and across datasets (often referred to as inter-sectoral consistency) is major aspects of consistency. In each, consistency in a looser sense carries the notion of "at least reconcilable". For example, if two series purporting to cover the same phenomena differ, the differences in time of recording, valuation, and coverage should be identified so that the series can be reconciled. Inconsistency over time refers to changes that lead to breaks in series stemming from, for example, changes in concepts, definitions, and methodology. Inconsistency within datasets may exist, for example, when two sides of an implied balancing statement-assets and liabilities or inflows and outflows-do not balance. Inconsistency across datasets may exist when, for example, exports and imports in the national accounts do not reconcile with exports and imports within the balance or payments.

Data checking

Activity whereby the correctness conditions of the data are verified. It also includes the specification of the type of error or of the condition not met, and the qualification of the data and their division into "error-free data" and "erroneous data".

It also includes the specification of the type of the error or condition not met, and the qualification of the data and its division into the "error free" and "erroneous data". Data checking may be aimed at detecting error-free data or at detecting erroneous data.

Data collection (*)

Data collection is the process of gathering data. Data may be observed, measured or collected by means of questionnaires, as in a survey or census response.

In the case of border surveys the information should be collected when visitors are returning to their countries of origin. In airports, the ideal place for the survey is the departure lounge for international flights and, if possible, the Frequent Flier Lounges as well.

Broadly speaking, the following points should be taken into account so as to avoid a high incidence of non-response:

- the ease with which contact can be established with a potential respondent (it may, for instance, be difficult to attract the attention of a person collecting his luggage);
- the place chosen for the interview (a good example being the flight departure lounge);
- the ease with which the target respondents can be located (sometimes it is difficult to determine specific countries of residence);
- the language in which the survey is carried out (for border surveys aimed at non-residents not only is the translation of the questionnaire particularly important but also the language in which the interview is conducted);
- the use of incentives (some countries take the extreme step of paying respondents who return completed questionnaires);
- the extent of cooperation from officers responsible for border traffic (their involvement in the survey may be decisive for achieving specific response levels).

Data confrontation

The process of comparing data that has generally been derived from different surveys or other sources, especially those of different frequencies, in order to assess and possibly improve their coherency, and identify the reasons for any differences.

Such data may not be coherent for a number of reasons including the use of different data item definitions, classifications, scope, reference period, etc.

Data processing

Data processing is the operation performed on data by the organization, institute, agency, etc, responsible for undertaking the collection, tabulation, manipulation and preparation of data and metadata output.

As with surveys of other types, when publishing the findings of a border survey it would be desirable for them to be accompanied by:

- a set of sample counters, as would be the case of the number of questionnaires used and how many of them provide full information for estimating tourist expenditure (this would serve to determine whether the response rate is reasonable or if it could be increased by a different kind of initiative in respect of the interview);
- the values corresponding to visitors and expenditure according to the associated characteristics (organization of the trip, country of residence, length of stay, purpose of the visit, type of accommodation used, etc.);
- a basic set of indicators (average length of stay, extent to which private accommodation is used, etc.).

Special care should be taken to select the most appropriate reference period for the various types of characteristic researched. It does not always make sense to publish all the available data for each and every reference period of the survey, owing to either the small number of observations available, the inherent seasonality of tourism, or other considerations.

Data reconciliation

The process of adjusting data derived from two different sources to remove, or at least reduce, the impact of differences identified.

Editing and reconciliation may involve fixing errors or adopting alternative sources and methods that are aimed at improving the process of reviewing or understanding data.

This may entail the reconciliation of stocks and transactions data; reconciliation of reported data with money and banking statistics, custodian data; differences with partner data or pre-shipment inspection data; the treatment of differences between GDP compiled for the production approach and GDP compiled from the expenditure approach. It is a special kind of editing done after initial compilation.

Documentation (*)

Processes and procedures for imputation, weighting, confidentiality and suppression rules, outlier treatment and data capture should be fully documented by the survey provider. Such documentation should be made available to at least the body financing the survey.

Because tourism statistics include a wide range of data produced by different types of institution (at both national and international levels), there is a need for standards to be observed in the presentation of *metadata* (the term used for documentation of the coverage, temporal reference, distribution and a whole series of other technical characteristics of the data collection methodology applied).

The goal of documentation is to provide a complete, unambiguous and multi-purpose record of the survey, including the data produced from the survey. (The term *survey* is used generically to cover any activity that collects or acquires statistical data.) Providing documentation that is up to date, well organized, easily retrievable, concise and precise should be one of the objectives of any type of initiative in this regard.

Estimation

Estimation is concerned with inference about the numerical value of unknown population values from incomplete data such as a sample. If a single figure is calculated for each unknown parameter the process is called "point estimation". If an interval is calculated within which the parameter is likely, in some sense, to lie, the process is called "interval estimation".

Frame

A list, map or other specification of the units which define a population to be completely enumerated or sampled.

The frame consists of previously available descriptions of the objects or material related to the physical field in the form of maps, lists, directories, etc., from which sampling units may be constructed and a set of sampling units selected (Eurostat, "Assessment of Quality in Statistics: Glossary", Working Group, Luxembourg, October 2003). The frame may or may not contain information about the size or other supplementary information about the units, but should have enough details so that a unit, if included in the sample, may be located and taken up for inquiry. The nature of the frame exerts a considerable influence over the structure of a sample survey. It is rarely perfect, and may be inaccurate, incomplete, inadequately described, out of date or subject to some degree of duplication. Reasonable reliability in the frame is a desirable condition for the reliability of a sample survey based on it.

Grossing up

Activity aimed at transforming, based on statistical methodology, micro-data from samples into aggregate-level information representative for the target population.

Imputation (*)

Imputation is a procedure for entering a value for a specific data item where the response is missing or unusable

Measurement error

Error in reading, calculating or recording numerical value.

Measurement errors occur when the response provided differs from the real value. Such errors may be attributable to the respondent, the interviewer, the questionnaire, the collection method or the respondent's record-keeping system. Errors may be random or they may result in a systematic bias if they are not random.

Annex 6. Statistical vocabulary

Measurement error in a survey response may result from respondents' confusion, ignorance, carelessness or dishonesty; error attributable to the interviewer, may be a consequence of poor or inadequate training, prior expectations regarding respondents' responses, or deliberate errors; and error attributable to the wording of the questions in the questionnaire, the order or context in which the questions are presented, and the method used to obtain the responses. Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 5).

Pilot survey

The aim of a pilot survey is to test the questionnaire (pertinence of the questions, understanding of questions by those being interviewed, duration of the interview) and to check various potential sources for sampling and non-sampling errors: for instance, the place in which the surveys are carried out and the method used, the identification of any omitted answers and the reason for the omission, problems of communicating in various languages, translation, the mechanics of data collection, the organization of field work, etc.

It is highly recommended that a pilot survey be carried out prior to launching a border survey geared to gauging visitor expenditure owing to the complexity and specific nature of certain aspects of research, including attracting the attention of potential respondents (particularly tricky in the case of road travel) and selecting them according to the sample design, choosing the best survey areas, organizing fieldwork at points that are geographically remote, and coping with problems arising on account of the type of entry point and means of transport used, securing the cooperation and permission of the authorities responsible for border traffic at the various points of entry into a given country, and coordinating their cooperation with the work carried out by those conducting the survey, determining the data collection mechanisms to be used (questionnaire completed by the respondents themselves as opposed to one-to-one interviews) and, finally, coping with the difficulties inherent in the collection of data whose quantitative nature presents an additional problem (e.g. main items of expenditure).

Probability sample

A sample selected by a method based on the theory of probability (random process), that is, by a method involving knowledge of the likelihood of any nit being selected.

Reference period

The period of time or point in time to which the measured observation is intended to refer.

In many cases, the reference period and time period will be identical, but there are also cases where they are different. This can happen if data are not available for the target reference period, but are available for a time period which is judged to be sufficiently close. For example, the reference period may be a calendar year, whereas data may only be available for a fiscal year. In such cases, "reference period" should refer to the target reference period rather than the actual time period of the data. The difference between target and actual reference period can be highlighted in a free text note.

Response and non-response

Response and non-response to various elements of a survey entail potential errors:

Response errors may be defined as those arising from the interviewing process. Such errors may be due to a number of circumstances, such as the following:

- Inadequate concepts or questions;
- Inadequate training;
- Interviewer failures;
- Respondent failures.

Response error may result from the failure of the respondent to report the correct value (respondent error), the failure of the interviewer to record the value reported correctly (interviewer error), or the failure of the instrument to measure the value correctly (instrument error). (United States Federal Committee on Statistical Methodology, "Statistical Policy Working Paper 15: Quality in Establishment Surveys", Washington D.C., July 1988, page 57).

Non-response errors occur when the survey elicits no response to one, or possibly all, of the questions.

Sample

A subset of a frame where elements are selected based on a process with a known probability of selection.

Sample survey

A survey which is carried out using a sampling method.

In sample survey only a portion, and not the whole population is surveyed.

Sampling error

That part of the difference between a population value and an estimate thereof, derived from a random sample, which is due to the fact that only a subset of the population is enumerated.

Sampling errors are distinct from errors due to imperfect selection, bias in response or estimation, errors of observation and recording, etc. For probability sampling, the random variation due to sampling can be calculated. For non-probability sampling, random errors cannot be calculated without reference to some kind of model. The totality of sampling errors in all possible samples of the same size generates the sampling distribution of the statistic which is being used to estimate the parent value.

Seasonal adjustment (*)

Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique to remove the effects of seasonal calendar influences on a series. Seasonal effects usually reflect the influence of the seasons themselves, either directly or through production series related to them, or social conventions. Other types of calendar variation occur as a result of influences such as number of days in the calendar period, the accounting or recording practices adopted or the incidence of moving holidays (such as Easter).

Annex 6. Statistical vocabulary

The seasonal adjustment or deseasonalization of a series is the process whereby the seasonal variations of a series are estimated and eliminated. The variations reflect short-term seasonal fluctuations occurring with certain regularity (seasonality) that have a direct effect on most travel movements at certain periods every year, owing to such fundamental factors as holiday periods and weather patterns.

The seasonal component of a tourism series is extremely important, because time plays a more prominent role here than does any other component.

The advantage of a deseasonalized series is that it reveals the underlying trend-cycle movements, thereby facilitating data analysis.

The possibility of removing the seasonal component of a series may prove fundamental for analysing the trend in, for example, tourist arrivals throughout the year, irrespective of moveable feasts such as Easter or the enormous importance traditionally attached to the summer months compared to those of the low season.

Because tourism series covering periods of less than a year usually display a clear seasonal trend, their analysis yields information that is seriously affected by seasonality, and it is consequently advisable to smooth the series by making a seasonal adjustment.

In any case, whenever seasonally adjusted visitor arrival series are published together with trend-cycle series it is important to ensure that the estimations of both are consistent with each other.

One of the statistical tools most commonly used for calculating the seasonal components of a series are the ARIMA models. Some programs automatically incorporate specific treatments for certain effects, for instance the one known as the “Easter factor”, owing to the impact, mentioned earlier, of the moveable feast of Easter on a country’s visitor arrival series from year to year.

One factor to be borne in mind when seeking to deseasonalize a series is the effect on that series of incorporating additional data, because each new piece of information added at the end of the series changes the previous estimation. It is therefore advisable to try to confine any revisions to those that will considerably improve on the previous estimations so as to keep them to a minimum.

Standard classification

Classifications that follow prescribed rules and are generally recommended and accepted.

Standard classifications aim to ensure that information is classified consistently regardless of the collection, source, point of time etc.

In the international context, standard classifications include ISIC, ISCO, CPC, NACE, etc. Many national statistical systems also have their own versions of standard classifications, which in the main are consistent with international standard classifications, though modified to meet national circumstances.

Statistical error

The unknown difference between the retained value and the true value.

It is immediately associated with accuracy since accuracy is used to mean "the inverse of the total error, including bias and variance" (Kish L., "Survey Sampling", John Wiley, New York 1965). The larger the error, the lower the accuracy.

Statistical indicator

A data element that represents statistical data for a specified time, place, and other characteristics, and is corrected for at least one dimension (usually size) to allow for meaningful comparisons.

A simple aggregation such as the number of accidents, total income or women Members of Parliament, is not in itself an indicator, as it is not comparable between populations. However, if these values are standardized, e.g. number of accidents per thousand of population, average income, or women Members of Parliament as a percentage of the total, the result meets the criteria for an indicator.

Statistical metadata

Data about statistical data.

Statistical metadata comprise data and other documentation that describe objects in a formalised way (Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000, <http://www.unece.org/stats/publications/53metadaterminology.pdf>). They provide information on data and about processes of producing and using data. Statistical metadata describe statistical data and - to some extent - processes and tools involved in the production and usage of statistical data (UNECE, "Guidelines for the Modelling of Statistical Data and Metadata", 1995).

Statistical metadata can be classified in various ways, but there is a clear high-level distinction between the metadata needed to search for and display data (Structural metadata) and the metadata that give more information on definitions, methodologies, processes and quality (Reference metadata).

Survey

An investigation about the characteristics of a given population by means of collecting data from a sample of that population and estimating their characteristics through the systematic use of statistical methodology.

Included are:

- censuses, which attempt to collect data from all members of a population;
- sample surveys, in which data are collected from a (usually random) sample of population members.

Surveys can be unique in time or repeated with regular or irregular periodicity. A single wave of a repeated survey is called survey instance.

Annex 6. Statistical vocabulary

A wider definition under which the term survey covers any activity that collects or acquires statistical data (including censuses, sample surveys, the collection of data from administrative records and derived statistical activities) has also been proposed. (see Statistics Canada, "Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines", 4th edition, October 2003, page 7, available at <http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=12-539-X&CHROPG=1>).

Annex 7. Coherence and consistency in tourism statistics: an overview

Introduction

1. There is a reciprocal relationship between integrated statistical information systems and basic statistics: the former state the basic statistics that are required for their implementation; the latter have to be produced using concepts, definitions, classifications that are determined by the reference frameworks that establish both the concepts and the tables of results. As a consequence, integrated systems stand as the centre of gravity for statistical work in all areas.
2. The System of Tourism Statistics (STS) constitutes such a system (see 1.1. to 1.5.) for which the new *International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008* (IRTS 2008) and *Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008* (TSA:RMF 2008) hold as the updated reference framework: both documents share the same concepts, definitions and classifications and should be used as reference for the identification of data gaps and for the design of new statistical sources as well as for promoting coherence and consistency of available tourism statistical data.
3. The scope of these recommendations might extend in the coming years beyond the still restricted domain they touch upon to include for instance, other components of demand (such as collective consumption and gross fixed capital formation), to develop the sub-national perspective, or to explore the link of the TSA with other conceptual frameworks (in particular with the System of Economic and Environmental Accounts –SEEA-) and such extensions will obviously also affect the scope of the STS.
4. Statistical data derived from different statistical procedures, administrative sources or obtained using different methodologies cannot usually be directly integrated into a system of information, but require the use of additional statistical techniques (adjustments, confrontations, reconciliations, validations, etc.) that are common practices for NSOs but that NTAs should also develop when in charge of the statistical production if tourism statistics are to be viewed as a system.
5. In the present annex, the concepts of coherence and consistency (defined widely in the next paragraphs) are used to refer to those statistical practices by which the available tourism statistical data are integrated, that is to say, made coherent and mutually consistent as mentioned in 1.5. In practice, *coherence* is achieved through the application of the same concepts, definitions and classifications, whereas *consistency* is achieved through the application of the same measurement rules in the entire STS.
6. “*Coherence* (see also Annex 6) is defined as the adequacy of statistics to be combined in different ways and for various uses. When originating from different sources, and in particular from statistical surveys using different methodology, statistics are often not completely identical, but show differences in results due to different approaches, classifications and methodological standards. There are several areas where the assessment of coherence is regularly conducted: between provisional and final statistics, between annual and short-term statistics, between statistics from the same socio-economic domain, and between survey statistics and national accounts. The concept of coherence is closely related to the concept of comparability between statistical domains. Both coherence and comparability refer to a data set with respect to another. The difference between the two is that comparability refers to comparisons between statistics based on usually unrelated statistical populations and coherence refers to comparisons between statistics for the same or largely similar populations. Coherence can be generally broken down into “Coherence - cross domain” and “Coherence – internal””.

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7. “*Consistency* (see also Annex 6) is defined as logical and numerical coherence. An estimator is called consistent if it converges in probability to its estimand as sample increases. Consistency over time, within datasets, and across datasets (often referred to as inter-sectoral consistency) are major aspects of consistency. In each, consistency in a looser sense carries the notion of “at least reconcilable”. For example, if two series purporting to cover the same phenomena differ, the differences in time of recording, valuation, and coverage should be identified so that the series can be reconciled. Inconsistency over time refers to changes that lead to breaks in series stemming from, for example, changes in concepts, definitions, and methodology. Inconsistency within datasets may exist, for example, when two sides of an implied balancing statement - assets and liabilities or inflows and outflows - do not balance. Inconsistency across datasets may exist when, for example, exports and imports in the national accounts do not reconcile with exports and imports within the balance or payments”.
8. In this annex the following statistical practices will be identified in relation with the measurement of tourism as an economic sector:
 - internal coherence and consistency of tourism statistics between:
 - A. Different data sets on demand side statistics
 - B. Tourism demand and supply statistics
 - external coherence and consistency:
 - C. Integration of tourism statistics in the TSA and thus with the National Accounts
 - D. Comparison of tourism statistics and the Balance of Payment “travel” and “passenger transport services” items.
9. The objective common to all these cases should be to identify and explain differences, justify and document statistical adjustments in order to help users to avoid misunderstanding the process. Those that have never carried on such an exercise might tend to overlook how challenging these processes are, and might think that, as in each phase and for each variable, the utmost care has been taken to realize an accurate measurement, data should naturally be consistent and the required adjustments small.
10. In most cases, when no checks have been done at any intermediate stages, and particularly when doing this exercise for the first time, many unsuspected inconsistencies will appear, that need to be corrected. This correction, if the process is to converge, has to be conducted in a logical way, and needs to take into consideration all the possible implications of the decision that are taken at each stage of the process: For example, when comparing data on demand and on supply, and if considering (first assumption) that the data on supply is more reliable than the data on demand, though finding that demand of accommodation services for instance is far lower than supply, this implies that demand for accommodation should be adjusted; new additional questions then need to be asked to which logical answers have to be provided: should this adjustment also be extended to other components of demand by visitors (second assumption); should the whole level be reviewed (third assumption), maintaining the observed structure of expenditure, or should only the consumption on accommodation be reviewed (other assumption?)? These kinds of issues need to be addressed and will be discussed in this annex though without providing ready-made answers as such answers do not exist.
11. As a first general comment, it is necessary to study data and indicators at an aggregated level, as well as data within a certain detail: looking only at total expenditure, or expenditure by product classified according to COICOP for instance should not be sufficient, as these global data will provide no clue about the possible sources of differences. Adjustments made on the basis of global values will tend to be rather arbitrary; as a consequence, changes might be decided that

will not provide an interesting input for understanding the behavior of visitors and although the resulting data will apparently be consistent, they might lack relevance and link with the reality they are supposed to represent. The same applies to physical indicators such as arrivals and overnights, which review should be associated with some logical analysis, and not be aligned on supply without any additional consideration, for instance on average expenditure per person per night.

12. The analysis should be developed step by step, looking at the different components of the differences, checking additional data sources (f.i. mirror statistics) and taking decisions in each of the steps, mainly if the precise sources involved in the estimations that are compared are different. The analysis might require going back to earlier stages as, when developing the process, some assumption will have been made, that a further stage of process of coherence and consistency might contradict. In such a case, it might be necessary to move back and follow a different path; for this reason, it is necessary to keep a complete record of the process of coherence and consistency that has been followed, in order to be able to modify and review the process at any stage.

A. Different data sets on demand side statistics

13. The estimation of tourism demand results from combining information on number of visitors, and trips, with their characteristics in terms of duration, purpose of visit, forms of accommodation used, belonging to a party or group, type of organization (package/no package) and expenditure (either total or average expenditure per day for some or all combinations of those characteristics), as well as the product breakdown of expenditure.
14. The different components that need to be reviewed in the comparison of sources are:
 - number of visitors and trips;
 - distribution of those trips according to main related characteristics such as duration, purpose of trip, forms of accommodation, the belonging to a travel party or a travel group, the use or not of package, etc., individually for each characteristic and for a cross-classification of such characteristics;
 - average expenditure per visitor per day corresponding to each of these characteristics taken individually and cross-classified;
 - the product breakdown associated with this average expenditure.
15. Each form of tourism requires specific sources. Generally, what will possibly be available is the following:
 - For inbound tourism, information collected at the border and/or information collected at market accommodation establishment or at popular tourism sites;
 - For outbound tourism, information collected at the border and/or using a household survey;
 - For domestic tourism, information collected using a household survey and/or at market accommodation establishment or at popular tourism sites.
16. Each of these sources has strengths and weaknesses regarding the measurement of those components already mentioned in paragraph 14. In the following paragraphs, two complementary perspectives will be presented:
 - paragraphs 17 to 27 will highlight some characteristics of the sources used in each form of tourism; and

- paragraphs 28 to 38 will focus on such components and related topics highlighting potential discrepancies between data sets derived from those sources.

A.1. Estimation of inbound tourism using information collected at the border or information collected at market accommodation or popular tourism sites

17. As mentioned in Chapter 3 (paras. 3.67. and 3.86.), variables associated with inbound tourism might be observed, either on the border, or at market accommodation or at popular tourism sites. In the latter cases, usually the characteristics of visitors at those places are observed, and those are extrapolated (with the required adjustments to account for difference in structure) to total flows observed principally on the border or estimated otherwise as the total number of visitors cannot be estimated using only information on visitors staying at market accommodation or visiting popular tourism sites.
18. As already mentioned, data derived from observation at market accommodation or from surveying visitors at popular tourism sites should be used with great caution, as they only cover specific subpopulations of the universe, which behavior will not correspond necessarily to the average, neither in level nor maybe even in trend. In many countries, staying with family and friends is the most common form of accommodation used when on tourism trips, and, as has often been observed, the behavior and the associated economic variables of those using this form of accommodation cannot be inferred directly from those observed for specific categories of visitors, which present different behaviors.
19. When comparing those data with those derived from observations made at the border, the comparison should only be made on their common scope (more precisely, and as border records should be supported in databases, checking coherence between different sources should only refer to common parts of the information collected in each of them); additionally, it should be recalled that duration of stay as defined in border statistics is different from duration of stay in a market establishment as during a same trip, a visitor might use various forms of accommodation (and stay at more than one of them); average expenditure per person per day obtained by surveying visitors during the trip might also be different from that estimated when the visitor is leaving the country visited as some purchases are often done by the visitors at the end of their stay.
20. Nevertheless, once all these differences have been taken care of, comparing number of visitors, tourism trips and main related characteristics in the different sources available might be an illustrative exercise of coherence if such information is statistically significant (which implies not only a minimal number of observations but also that data are already of sufficient quality to be considered usable).
21. Additionally, in some cases and circumstances, these might be the only available data on a current basis whereas, because of their cost and the difficulty of organization, surveys at the border are often collected only from time to time, and in the meantime, compilers have to do with such alternative sources.

A.2. Estimation of domestic tourism using information collected using a household survey or at market accommodation or popular tourism sites

22. Similarly, for resident visitors on domestic trips, two sources of information might be available: those derived from a household survey (either specifically designed for tourism or by means of a “tourism module” included in a household income/ expenditure type survey), and those collected at market accommodation or popular tourism sites (similar to the case of inbound tourism).
23. The differences have very similar reasons as previously described, though the situation is somewhat more complex, as the sample design of a household survey (and consequently, final results) might bias the number of residents taking trips within a short period of time (see Chapter 3/Section D.2. “Household type surveys: learning from experience”).
24. In this case again, the results need to be screened very carefully for internal coherence, in particular regarding the ranking of average daily expenditure according to the different situations at least in terms of the main purpose of the trip and main type of accommodation used during the trip.

A.3. Estimation of outbound tourism using information collected at the borders and household surveys

25. A country might be using its immigration control at the border to estimate the flow of inbound and outbound travelers, and a border survey to qualify these travelers as visitors and the corresponding characteristics. In order to measure expenditure, a different type of survey might be used (see Chapter 3).
26. In addition, this country might have developed a household survey (see 7.30), through which the tourism behavior of residents (domestic and outbound) is being estimated; it might be a unique survey, in which both flows and expenditure have been observed, or it might also rely on two different procedures: one, more frequent, to measure flows and their characteristics and the other, less frequent, for expenditure (see Chapter 4).
27. Measuring outbound tourism, even if not a priority for all countries, provides the opportunity to check coherence between data obtained by border control data and visitor / household surveys. For instance:
 - if the data observed from the system of estimation at the border are considered as less reliable than those resulting from the household type of observation, should the compilers also consider that the reliability of the data concerning inbound tourism obtained using similar type of sources, also be put under scrutiny?
 - and what if as a result of the analysis, the data coming from the household survey are considered as less reliable, should this review, and the resulting adjustment (for instance an adjustment to the number of trips, of average expenditure, etc.) be also applied *ceteris paribus* to domestic tourism as its measurement derives from the same instrument of observation?
28. The following paragraphs refer to potential discrepancies between different data sets derived from those sources already mentioned. Other sources of discrepancies might also be present and this *Compilation Guide* will enrich as national experiences are progressively added to the present version.

Global scope

29. Depending on the data source that is used, the actual scope of visitors might be different:
- In the case of observation at the border, not all border posts might be covered; in particular, international visitors crossing land borders will often not be observed as accurately than those traveling by air; additionally, national non-residents are also often omitted from measurement of inbound visitors;
 - In many countries, household surveys only cover the urban population, grouped in the major cities; population living in small towns or in rural areas are systematically excluded. In certain circumstances though, this might not be too worrisome, because they usually travel less than the rest of the population;
 - Surveys at market accommodation only cover visitors that use this form of accommodation for their stay; and duplication might also happen in the case of visitors using more than one of such accommodation in the period of reference;
 - Surveys at popular tourism sites only cover those visiting such sites, and might also count various times those that visit such sites, and omit those that do not.

Children and travel parties

30. The treatment of children and of travel parties might not be homogeneous among these different sources. In most cases, children under a certain age are not interviewed at all. Nevertheless, they might be visitors, usually, but not always, accompanying adults of their own family. It is necessary to check whether they are taken into consideration in the same way in the calculations. For instance, if some calculations use the equivalent scales and others do not.
31. If not managed with care, travel parties might also generate inconsistencies in the measurements, in particular, in the case of household surveys, if the travel party is made of persons belonging to different households.

Classification of visitors

32. Statistics derived from observations at the border might classify visitors, either according to their country of nationality, or according to their country of residence. It is recommended to use the country of residence criterion, but it is not always the case, and in particular, some specific kinds of visitors might be omitted, in particular nationals residing abroad, as Immigration authorities, often in charge of the procedure, have no direct interest in observing this particular subpopulation.
33. In the case of statistics collected at market accommodation or at popular tourism site, it might happen also that nationality is collected instead of country of residence, and those that are not well classified have often to do with nationals that are non-residents, or foreign residents, that is, when nationality and residence do not coincide.
34. In the case of information derived from household surveys, if its design is based on administrative records (such as voting lists for instance), foreign residents might also be systematically omitted.

Particularities of the trips

35. **Duration of trips:** the value of this variable might be different, according to the sources used:

- At the border, usually, what will be measured is the difference between the date of entry and the date of departure (or the date of departure and the date of reentry); nevertheless, in some cases, it will be only the expected duration of the stay (or of the absence) if based on declaration at entry (or departure);
- In the case of household survey, what will be measured is the duration of the absence from the place of residence, which might differ from the previous measurement for the time that is required to get or arrive from the border crossing, an interval that might even include overnights in other parts of the country of residence of the traveler;
- At market accommodation establishments, what will be reported will be the duration of stay, which might not coincide with the duration of the trip as visitors might use multiple accommodation facilities while on trips;
- At popular tourism site, what will be measured will be the expected duration of the trip, as the trip is not over when the visitor is observed.

36. **Place of accommodation**

- At the border, the information collected, mainly when through an immigration officer and upon arrival, might be biased, in particular for visitors that have not totally decided on their place of stay. When interviewed on departure, care should be taken that all forms of accommodation actually used be reported;
- In household surveys, this information should be reliable if the different forms of accommodation, as asked in the questionnaire, are easily identifiable by the visitors;
- At market accommodation, those using more than once this form of accommodation will be over-represented while those not using this form of accommodation will not be included;
- At popular tourism site, only what has actually happened until this moment will be reported with accuracy.

Recall biases and other biases

37. Depending on the different sources of information used, there will be biases in the information collected that compilers should be aware of:

- Information collected at the border: as information is collected when the visitor returns to the country or leaves it, the moment (especially at land borders) is not the best one to ask him/her about the particularities of his/her trip and the associated expenditure;
- The same might occur at popular tourism site, in which the visitor is in the plan of visiting, and being asked about his/her trip and expenditure might rather upset him/her, and induce incorrect information;

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- In the two other circumstances, (household survey and market accommodation), but depending on how the survey is conducted (direct interview, questionnaire left to be filled, CATI, etc.), there will be more time to review the conditions of the trip and the associated expenditure; regarding expenditure, in the case of market accommodation, the trip is not over, and many expenditure (in particular shopping) might have been left for the last moment; in the case of household surveys, depending on the period of reference, biases may happen, both on the trips themselves and on expenditure; on the other hand, recalling actual amounts spent might be easier, as it is possible to consult receipts, credit card slips, etc., though conscious or unconscious biases might also occur when it appears that too much money has been spent, or spent on “immoral” items.
- Unfrequent purchase of high value items will usually not be well captured through surveys, and alternative measurements should be considered (for instance, special survey at jewelries, or at art galleries, etc.)

Frequency of observation and periods of reference

38. For each of the above mentioned sources, the frequency of observation and the periods of reference of the data that has been collected might be different, and this needs to be taken into consideration when comparing the data.
- Surveys at the border: in some countries, surveys at the border are not collected during a complete year but only during specific intervals of time, considered for instance as typically peak or low seasons; for the remaining periods, an estimation is made based on some form of combination of the data corresponding to these seasons; in some countries, observations (in particular of expenditure) are only made from time to time, and those observations are extrapolated to other periods, based on assumptions regarding the stability of expenditure ratios at constant price associated with specific characteristics of visitors and trips;
 - Household surveys: issues relating to recall biases associated with large periods of references for reporting trips have already be mentioned (see chapter 3 Box 3.9 A research of the effect of expanding the period of reference to report tourism trips; the case of Spain); in this case also, because of their elevated cost, surveys are unfrequent, and estimating trips and their associated expenditure in circumstances different from those in which some behavior was observed (for instance, some downturn of the economic context) might be risky; lighter ones, using CATI technology have the inconvenient that the data provided by individuals are difficult to check, and can only be quite global;
 - Surveys at market accommodation and at popular tourism sites: these surveys might be held more frequently than those previously described as they are cheaper, and their statistical design is also simpler; their possible biases have already been mentioned; but they might be used to provide some general trend of those trips that belong to their scope.
39. Additional checks are also possible: in the case of outbound/inbound tourism, a reasonable way for validating the accuracy of data is to check coherence with inbound/outbound tourism data for a selected number of those countries that would qualify as main destination/origin countries for the country’s outbound/inbound visitors (mirror statistics).

40. Once sources have been compared, it is also necessary to validate the internal consistency of the information derived from the processing of the aggregated data. Compilers should review the information using consistency checks, and ensure that the data present a logical organization, that corresponds to expectations. Association among the different characteristics should also be reviewed: visitors on business trips should prefer staying at hotels or other organized form of accommodation, will stay at higher standard accommodation establishments, usually stay alone in their rooms, so that their average expenditure per person per day will be higher, with a higher incidence of accommodation, while those coming to visit family and friends should tend to prefer staying with family or friends will have a lower expenditure on accommodation, and have a lower average expenditure per day; etc.. Those coming for study should have a larger duration of stay than other types of visitors. Those coming for meetings and congresses on the other hand should have shorter lengths of stay.
41. The results can also be compared with that of other countries of similar tourism characteristics. Logical data should always be preferred; unexpected rankings should have an explanation and might lead to a critical review of sources.

B. Tourism demand and supply statistics

B.1. Adjusting the presentation of demand side data

42. Once the level and structure of tourism expenditure has been established, the vector that has been obtained should be compared with supply. The coherence and consistency can refer to tourism expenditure, tourism consumption, or even to the wider scope of total tourism demand (including gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption): in each case. the challenges will have different levels of complexity. For the time being, this *Compilation Guide* will focus exclusively on the coherence and consistency process of tourism expenditure estimated from the demand side and supply side statistics.
43. First of all, expenditure data in terms of COICOP have to be converted in terms of the CPC classification, or into any other derived national classification that is of current use in the national basic supply side statistics or in the National Accounts (see paras. 5.4. to 5.9.). This is a pre-condition for the reconciliation exercise. Tourism characteristic products, whether internationally or country specifically determined, should be explicitly presented, separately from other products.
44. This conversion is not totally straightforward, and it might be necessary, initially, to begin with certain assumptions (for instance, looking at structures used in countries with similarities in tourism activity), ask for ideas from stakeholders, and other initiatives that could be considered adequate. Such process might identify some type of adjustments that could be envisaged.
45. This challenge is related, not only to the fact that a functional classification (that of COICOP) is different from a classification based on the nature of the products (a CPC base classification), but also to the fact that has already been mentioned that usually (and this is the recommended procedure), visitors will report primarily in terms of amounts paid to different providers rather than on specific products. Some examples should be borne in mind:
 - In the case of accommodation, visitors will report the whole bill paid to hotels that will include all items charged (rooms, eventually food if all is not included in the plan, laundry, phone, etc...), but this will also happen for other products consumed by visitors, in particular for goods, when using information coming from credit or debit cards (electronic prints); as previously mentioned (Ch 6.), what hotels bill to visitors might not strictly

correspond to what they report as income in their accounting statements, as the payments might include indirect taxes (VAT, head taxes), and service charges that accrue to employees and that some businesses consider as income of the employee's fund or even do not take into consideration at all (small businesses in particular).

- Additionally, visitors might include in their expenditure the voluntary (or not so voluntary) tips they have paid in hotels, restaurants, taxis, etc. which usually are not reported on supply side statistics.
 - It has been already mentioned that in tourism statistics, reservation services should be treated following the "net valuation" approach (see *IRTS 2008* para. 6.50. and *TSA-RMF 2008* paras. 3.21 to 3.24.), irrespective of the transactor that actually is charged for the service. This is not how visitors see their expenditure and not always how suppliers of the services sold through their intermediation present their accounts; a correction should be made on the basis of what the national practice is for domestic and outbound tourism, and on the basis of what is supposed to be the practice at international level in the case of inbound tourism;
 - in the case of visitors traveling on a package, its unbundling, even when its product components are identified, is a tricky issue, that involves various assumptions on the shares of the different components within the total, as well as estimating the share corresponding to resident vs. non resident providers, an estimation that adds a high level of uncertainty to the estimation of tourism expenditure, and possibly the need to adjust the underlying assumptions as the system is progressively put in place.
46. The variables to be analyzed should not only refer to values, but also to non-monetary indicators. It is typically the case of accommodation in which number of guests, number of overnights, etc. will also need to be compared; the same occurs in the case of car rentals in which the number of vehicles and the day-vehicle rented will also need to be reviewed for consistency. Nevertheless, in this comparison, the observations made in para 3.64 regarding the lack of consistency between demand and supply side information in assigning flows of visitors to the different periods of time might need to be taken into consideration.
47. Finally, it should be recalled that part of the expenditure of visitors on outbound trips is to be considered as part of domestic tourism expenditure (see paragraphs 4.15. and 4.16.).

B.2. Adjusting the presentation of supply side data

48. Similarly, the presentation of supply side data will need to be adjusted, mostly if data come from general purpose surveys, or surveys not specifically designed within the conceptual framework of tourism statistics. A specific case is that of comparing annual and short-term statistics directly from annual or monthly surveys, and those coming from the Supply and Use tables of National Accounts, that might coincide or not: all these sources should be analyzed, in particular if the link between them is not clearly established by compilers.
49. Industries should be classified according to the classification proposed in the *IRTS 2008*, in which tourism characteristic industries are specifically highlighted and the recommended tourism classification should be applied.

50. As previously mentioned, the “net valuation” principle should be applied to reservation services products and reservation services activities, a principle that frequently is not applied in national compilations of services statistics, in particular in the case of travel agencies, which principles of recording are not always adjusted to homogeneous standards.
51. When relevant, the associated non monetary indicators should be also tabulated, into as much detail as possible.

B.3. The case of accommodation

52. Because of the particularity of accommodation services for visitors for which most of the supply is acquired by visitors, it is recommended to initiate and focus the reconciliation of demand with supply on these products. Additionally, accommodation data (both the aggregate product and its different components) are usually available in most countries.
53. The comparison should encompass both non monetary indicators and values and should be based on the assumption that 90% or more of the supply of accommodation services should presumably be consumed by visitors. Both if this apparent percentage is higher than 100% or if it is lower than 90% should be a concern.
54. Global values, detailed values and global and detailed non monetary indicators (number of stays/guests; number of overnights): all of them should be compared to see which seem relatively similar, and which present major differences within the accepted range. The UNWTO Compendium of Tourism Statistics includes a selected number of basic data and indicators that could be used for such purpose.
55. First of all, it is necessary to check that similar kinds of classification of products are used for supply, demand and the different forms of demand (inbound tourism and domestic tourism): if it is not the case, an intermediate classification should be proposed where comparisons might be made (short term solution), and in the long term, how to improve the procedure and unify classifications should be planned.
56. If stays and overnights seem similar, but values are different, then it might be an issue of unit value, and the explanation might be on what is or not included on the one side (demand) or the other (supply): tips, service charge, taxes, additional purchases, etc., or on the unbundling of packages. All the elements that might factor in have to be detailed, and the effects of proposed changes simulated.
57. If unit values seem acceptably similar, but stays and overnights are very different, then it might be that on the one side or the other, there is an under- or over-valuation of the flow, consequence of the statistical method used (for instance, it might happen that there is an implicit bias in the procedure).
58. If nothing seems similar (neither unit values, nor monetary indicators, etc.), then it is necessary to sit the interinstitutional platform together to find a way out of this situation. Particularly in the case in which national accountants have not yet developed a Supply and Use table, this situation might happen (as no systematic reconciliation has ever been developed on macroeconomic data, so that they might be inconsistent at start).

59. It should then be necessary to look at other available information, for instance at household consumption, (budget household survey: consumption of hotel services by resident households), data managed by tourism related business associations, other countries with similarities, etc. in order to look for clues that would provide some guidance.

B.4. The case of passenger transportation

60. Once accommodation has been reconciled, other products should be considered, mainly tourism characteristic products such as passenger transportation, food and beverage serving services, and others.
61. Regarding passenger transportation, what should be compared will depend on the level of disaggregation that is available, both in terms of supply and of demand, and on the importance of a given mode of transport in an economy; this importance is highly related with the size of the country and the current use of each mode of transport. For instance, railways, international, interstate bus transportation or water transportation do not exist in all countries on a similar relative scale.
62. It will be necessary to treat separately international transport from local transport as their intensities of use by visitors are not comparable.
63. Additionally, frequently, surveys measuring expenditure of international tourism (inbound and outbound) either do not measure expenditure on international transport at all, or do not provide all the necessary information to assign this expenditure, either to a resident to resident transaction (part of domestic tourism expenditure), to a non resident to non resident transaction (excluded from the measurement from the point of view of the country visited) or to a non resident to resident transaction (part of inbound or outbound tourism expenditure) because of the existence of interlining and codesharing (see paras 4.19. to 4.26.).
64. For this measurement, it will be necessary to collaborate with Balance of Payments compilers and use as a source a common estimation of the international passenger carriage item, and identify which part of it corresponds to inbound and outbound tourism expenditure, and which to other travelers or to other types of operations.
65. If in the case of accommodation, it is reasonable to estimate that 90% or more of output is consumed by visitors, it is much more difficult to propose a percentage in the case of transportation or of any other tourism characteristic product as many may be acquired within the usual environment of the consumer: case of transport for instance, if the definition of the usual environment is relatively ample and if people currently travel large distances between home and work or study or within their routine of life; case of food and beverage serving services if people working or studying away from home currently take meals outside their homes, etc.

C. Integration of tourism statistics in the TSA

66. Once the coherence and consistency between tourism demand and supply statistics has been set, the next step is to determine which values need to be consistent (usually this process intends to unify original values but it could also try to define an acceptable range instead). The point then is to decide or find out whether this change with relationship to the values that had been proposed initially would also induce other changes in other elements of supply or of demand.

67. For instance, if stays at market accommodation as well as overnights are modified in the demand side, does that mean that the total number of visitors is maintained, and the proportion of those using market accommodation is modified; or that the structure is maintained and the whole account is modified; or any combination of these two possible extreme assumptions? This needs to be discussed, and the assumptions behind the decision that is taken clearly formulated, so that the interinstitutional platform might discuss the topic, and, more importantly still, that this decision might be maintained in the future to insure consistency, at least while new sources of information appear and new circumstances are identified.
68. For instance, in the case of supply, it might affect the occupancy rate, the grossing up of the survey data, value added, employment, etc. of specific segments of supply, and this needs to be clarified.
69. In the case of products other than accommodation, usually, if tourism demand is modified, it should not affect importantly supply as tourism demand usually represent a smaller percentage of supply, unless it is notoriously too high or too low, but basically other components of demand and their adjustment will need to find an explanation.
70. Once these coherence and consistency initiatives have been completed, the next step is to integrate these data into the TSA. This might require a second round of adjustment: the following text refers to Canada and explains how Statistics Canada does it (Demi Kotsovos "*Measuring production in the tourism industries: reconciliation between supply and demand in TSA tables 6*", paper presented to the Workshop on Tourism Statistics, 22-24 March 2010, Madrid, Spain)
71. For tourism statisticians the following paragraphs might be of interest as they highlight that this second round of adjustments might be also due to the way TSA is related and linked to the National Accounts. For clarity, explanation will start from NA to TSA and then, back again to tourism statistics.
72. The TSA is the unifying framework for national Systems of Tourism Statistics but at the same time should be satellite to the National Accounts of a country, that is, its links to the National Accounts should be at both levels: that of concepts / definitions / classifications and that of tables and aggregates. The conceptual consistency has been one of the major concerns when setting up the internationally recommended TSA conceptual framework so that countries, if applying strictly the international framework, should have no major difficulties in complying with this consistency. Nevertheless, when turning to the concrete setting up of the data, in many countries, this might not be necessarily the case, mostly at the beginning of the process, but should be a medium or long term objective of all the process. It is important to understand why.
73. As the National Accounts are supposed to include the measurement of all economic transactions that occur among residents of an economy, and between residents and non residents, all tourism transactions should be included also and properly measured.
74. Nevertheless, the proper measurement of transactions related to tourism will depend on their macroeconomic importance, on the availability of data and on the resources, human and financial, that the team in charge of the compilation of the National Accounts might be willing to dedicate to this specific domain, and all the more so that tourism is not explicit and isolated within the classical presentation of National Accounts. Because of its trans-sectional nature, tourism is not visible as such within the National Accounts System.

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75. One of the challenges when setting up TSA tables 1-6, is to understand in detail how the Supply and Use table of the National Accounts of the country deal with intermediate consumption by resident agents in the rest of the world (an import) that occurs in a way similar to mode 2 of GATS mode of supply, that is defined as consumption abroad: this import occurs when the consumer is who displaces himself to the place where consumption takes place: this is typically the case of visitors on business trips, that consume abroad goods and services, and for which part of their expenditure (principally on accommodation and local transport) is treated as an intermediate consumption of the business that employs them. This service is not brought into the national economy to be used there, as is the case of other types of consumption of imported goods and services, but it is the consumer that goes abroad in order to acquire it.
76. As in the Supply and Use Tables of the National Accounts as recommended by SNA 1993 and SNA 2008, detailed household final consumption expenditure by product refers to the final consumption expenditure of household within the domestic economy, it should be supposed that such is also the case for the intermediate consumption of other transactors. If transactions in the central core of the supply and use tables refer to economic transactions that occur in the economic territory, all adjustments that take into consideration acquisition by residents in other territories to be consumed there should appear outside the core of the Supply and Use table, in the adjustment lines called “consumption of resident households abroad” (balanced by an equivalent import value) and “consumption of non-resident households in the economic territory” (balanced by an equivalent export value). Nevertheless, the numerical example brought by SNA 93 and SNA 2008 does not seem to allow for intermediate consumption to be included under this heading that only seems to correspond to final consumption expenditure by households. The question is then to find out how the country sorts out the problem posed by “intermediate consumption of resident producers abroad”, in particular in the case of accommodation, for which this consumption assigned to intermediate consumption by businesses might represent a significant part of consumption by residents abroad.
77. If countries apply directly the SNA 2008 recommendation, then, first of all, in principle, for each product in the supply and use table, household final consumption expenditure represents (theoretically) the final consumption expenditure of households (residents and non residents) in the economic territory, which is derived from the final consumption expenditure of resident households (observed through household surveys) adding direct final consumption expenditure of non resident households in the economy, and deducting direct final consumption expenditure of resident households abroad (the “territorial adjustment”). What happens to the consumption abroad that National Accounts considers as intermediate consumption? How countries answer to this question will define (in part) how outbound tourism consumption is integrated within the System of National Accounts.
78. This example shows that, although conceptually, all TSA data are already embedded within the National Accounts, and its compilation should in theory only correspond to “undigging” the hidden information and presenting it differently, in particular when recording a certain number of transactions in a net form instead of gross (case of reservation services, including travel agency services) in fact, if a real compilation of a TSA is being done, not as only showing how tourism is perceived in the National Accounts, but as the unifying framework of the System of Tourism Statistics, it is necessary for TSA compilers to proceed from the beginning, using data from the System of Tourism Statistics, constructing demand (provisional estimation of tables 1 to 4), supply (table 5) and coherence and consistency the flows and the values (table 6), in a way that is very similar to the setting up of a Supply and Use Tables.

79. If in this exercise, the data on supply that are used are statistically different from those that figure in the Supply and Use tables of the National Accounts, tourism statisticians will need to have thorough discussions with National Accounts compilers to review together the reasons of the differences, and see whether a way out exists. The same in the case of consumption: is intermediate consumption of tourism characteristic products (accommodation services, food and beverage serving services, etc.) that appears in the Supply and Use table consistent with the measurement of business tourism expenses in the System of Tourism Statistics, etc.?
80. Because the techniques to be used in framing the TSA are very similar to those used in setting up a Supply and Use table (in which supply and demand are to be progressively reconciled), it is recommended that the compilation of the TSA be developed as a specific project under the responsibility of the entity and unit in charge of the compilation of the National Accounts.
81. Recognizing the limitations in the measurement of tourism both from the demand and from the supply side, it is often the case that, after a solid work on tourism statistics, compilers find out that both the part corresponding to demand and that corresponding to supply are not totally adequately taken into consideration within the National Accounts of the country.
82. Compilers face two possibilities: either to adjust the tourism statistics to the existing National Accounts, with the danger of providing a distorted image of tourism in the economy, and the risk that distorted data might lead to wrong decisions: or to acknowledge the differences, explain them, and postpone the full integration to a further date, in which the National Accounts will be reviewed, either as an adjustment to the existing ones, or within the compilation of a new series of Accounts and a recalculation of some or all of its components, within which the tourism components will be taken into consideration as part of the adjustment.
83. The second solution is by far the best one, although it would not allow calculating strictly and right away the share of tourism in the economy in a proper way, because of the lack of total consistency in the measurements of tourism activity and of the National Accounts. Nevertheless, in the future, it would make it possible for tourism to be taken into account seriously and to be recognized, from the very beginning of the compilation of the National Accounts, to bring its view on the consumption corresponding to visitors.

D. Comparison of tourism statistics with the Balance of Payment “travel” and “passenger transport services” items

84. The Balance of Payments presents itself as a set of partially reconciled accounts (errors and omissions closing the gap) that represents the transactions between residents and non residents: as a consequence, it encompasses inbound and outbound tourism expenditure. These are embedded in the “travel” and “passenger transport services” items and therefore, both items are often used as a first approximation to the value of outbound and inbound tourism expenditure especially for international comparability purposes. This is the assumption used in the case of the UNWTO “Compendium of Tourism statistics” (see paras. 4.79. to 4.81.).
85. Nevertheless, there are many differences between Balance of Payments measurements and that of international tourism that have been extensively discussed in IRTS 2008 chapter 8 under the section “Tourism and balance of payments” (paras. 8.10. to 8.25.).
86. Balance of Payment and tourism statistics refer largely to similar populations: visitors are a subset of travelers which is the population to which the “travel” item relates. Therefore, expenditure by travelers and those by visitors need to be observed consistently.

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87. In compiling the Balance of Payments, the process followed is that for each item, and often autonomously, the best estimate is sought. Until recently, the recommendation was to estimate the “travel” item using the International Transaction Recording System (ITRS) whereas passenger transport was estimated using information collected from carriers.
88. Presently, as most countries have eased the restrictions regarding the holding and use of foreign exchange, and because many transactions by individuals are now realized using a variety of forms of payments, among which international credit and debit cards that are not covered by traditional IRTS, the following four sources are recommended and could be used and combined to measure travel expenditure: One approach measures instruments used to pay for travel. Besides cash and travellers checks, the most common instruments are credit and debit cards, and prepaid tours and advances. Another approach measures the flows of travellers at the borders and the types of goods and services they acquire. A third approach uses partner country data, and a fourth one uses a data model.
89. When applying the new BPM6 recommendations, Balance of Payments compilers will be facing the need to break down the “travel” item as follows:
- 1.A.b.4 Travel
- 1.A.b.4.1 Business
 - 1.A.b.4.1.1 *Acquisition of goods and services by border, seasonal, and other short-term workers*
 - 1.A.b.4.1.2 *Other*
 - 1.A.b.4.2 Personal
 - 1.A.b.4.2.1 *Health-related*
 - 1.A.b.4.2.2 *Education-related*
 - 1.A.b.4.2.3 *Other*
- For both business and personal travel*
- 1.A.b.4.0.1 *Goods*
 - 1.A.b.4.0.2 *Local transport services*
 - 1.A.b.4.0.3 *Accommodation services*
 - 1.A.b.4.0.4 *Food-serving services*
 - 1.A.b.4.0.5 *Other services*
 - Of which: 1.A.b.4.0.5.1 Health services*
 - 1.A.b.4.0.5.2 Education services*

The new breakdown “*For both business and personal travel*” is suggested as a “supplementary item”.

90. As previously mentioned, (see paras. 4.41. to 4.45. and 5.5. to 5.10.) these categories do not match totally with the classification principles used, neither for demand (derived from COICOP), nor for supply and a TSA framework, in which the classification is derived from CPC.
91. The table that follows points at certain aspects of discrepancies that compilers should bear in mind when comparing data and integrating processes. When discussing information from the demand side (and this will be the most current perspective), the differences originate first of all in the fact that tourism demand side statistics stick to a functional classification of expenditure, to be closer to the informer, and second to the differences in the way travel agency services and package tours are treated.

92. It should be observed that, once the difference in coverage has been taken care of, the difference in those treatments might generate differences in the corresponding levels of both credit and debit transactions, although without affecting their difference.
93. Nevertheless, the scope of travel and visitors expenditure will be affected not only by the fact that there are travelers that do not qualify as visitors (see para. 2.34.), but also due to specific measurement issues.
94. Collaboration between tourism statisticians and BOP compilers is already in place between the UNWTO and the IMF, and the international recommendations for the compilation of inbound and outbound tourism expenditure on the one hand, a responsibility of the UNWTO, and the recommendations for the compilation of the “travel” and “passenger transport service” items on the other hand, a responsibility of the IMF, are being made totally consistent. The *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) Compilation Guide*, will provide updated guidelines for the measurement of these items that will be totally consistent with those to be found in this Guide, and should be consulted also by tourism statisticians.

Examples of divergence in Classifications of different items according to different classification principles

When speaking of Balance of Payments, it will be implicit that reference is made to international tourism (inbound or outbound); in the case of tourism expenditure by purpose and TSA, it refers to all forms of tourism.

Description	Tourism expenditure by purpose	Balance of Payments	TSA
Ticket on international airline, bus line or train (inbound: on national airline; outbound: on foreign airline)*	v. International transport (gross valuation)*	International passenger carriage (gross valuation) if no special invoice is made to traveler for travel agency services. If a separate invoice is made to traveler, this invoice is included in BoP (travel: services) if a resident to non-resident transaction*	3. or 4. or 5. 6. Railway, road, water, Air passenger transport services (net valuation); The value corresponding to travel agency services will be treated according to the nature(resident to non resident) of the relationship as domestic or outbound tourism expenditure*
Package bought abroad by an inbound visitor	Broken down in its components and each part separately considered and classified as corresponds as non resident to resident transactions	If fare on a resident carrier, portion corresponding to Fares will be included in international passenger carriage; (including, eventually fees payable by carrier to travel agency); all the rest of the value of services provided in country of reference treated as intermediate consumption of non resident packager: not in travel	Broken down in its components and each part separately considered and classified as corresponds as non resident to resident transactions
Package bought in the country by an outbound visitor	Broken down in its components and each part separately considered and classified as corresponds as non resident to resident transactions	If fare on a non resident carrier, portion corresponding to Fares will be included in international passenger carriage; (including, eventually fees payable by carrier to travel agency); all the rest of the value of services provided abroad treated as intermediate consumption of resident packager: not in travel	Broken down in its components and each part separately considered and classified as corresponds as non resident to resident transactions

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Description	Tourism expenditure by purpose	Balance of Payments	TSA
Tolls paid by a visitor travelling on road	iv. local transport	Travel: services	Other non tourism characteristic product
Gas paid by a visitor travelling on road	iv. local transport	Travel: goods	Other non tourism characteristic product
Car rental paid by a visitor	iv. local transport	Travel: services	7. Transport equipment rental
Payment of laundry within the hotel bill	ii. accommodation	Travel: services	Other non tourism characteristic product
Bar services invoiced within the hotel bill	ii. accommodation	Travel: food and drinks	2. Food and beverage serving services
Food purchased by a visitor for him/her to prepare	iii. food and drink	Travel: goods	Other non tourism characteristic product
Purchase of sport equipment to use on the trip (f.i. skis)	vi. recreation, culture and sporting products	Travel: goods	Other non tourism characteristic products
Purchase of handicrafts in country visited	vii. shopping	Travel: goods	Either country-specific tourism characteristic good or other non tourism characteristic product
Medical services	viii. others (if relevant: health)	Travel: health services	Either country-specific tourism characteristic service or other non tourism characteristic product
Drugs	viii. others (if relevant: health)	Travel: goods	Other non tourism characteristic product
Tuition in a university (short course)	viii. others (if relevant: education)	Travel: education services	Either country-specific tourism characteristic service or other non tourism characteristic product
Study materials	viii. others (if relevant: education)	Travel: goods	Other non tourism characteristic product
Purchase of newspaper	viii. others	Travel: goods	Other non tourism characteristic product

The difference in treatment of taxes and other fees included in the value of a ticket (for instance airport taxes) is not discussed here.

95. This is another reason why the interinstitutional platform should include, not only TSA and National Accounts compilers but also the compilers of the “travel” and “international passenger carriage” items so that methods of estimation be totally consistent and coordinated in the field, and as a consequence, values will be consistent too.
96. In the meanwhile, the compilation of tourism statistics using relevant statistical sources might bring some new lights for some countries on the “travel” and “passenger carriage” items that frequently have been accepted as true without further discussion.

Some issues that have clear implications for tourism statistics might still require further review:

- The treatment of commissions and fees paid to travel agencies by travel services providers. In this case, Balance of Payments recommends a gross measurements whereas a net measurement is recommended when passengers pay this fee directly; in tourism statistics, a net measurement is recommended in all cases so that the treatment is always homogeneous, and the accounts of travel agencies may be given an interpretation;
- The treatment of payments among airlines for codesharing and interlining needs to be clarified, and the treatment of these payments among airlines as transactions need to be determined in terms of types of services provided;

- The use of “miles”. This is only a means of payment, that does not influence on the value of the service provided, but only on how it is paid for: it is not a “travel” issue, and the ticket should be valued for its market value;
- How, within a ticket covering both international and domestic transportation, separate the two segments, as one part has to do with international passenger carriage while the other is part of “travel”?? How, within a ticket covering both transportation by a resident carrier and transportation by a non-resident carrier, separate the two segments as they will require to be treated differently?