Statistics Capacity Building Programme
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Curriculum Vitae

Juergen P. Weiss

Education:
• MA in Tourism Economics (University of applied Sciences Vienna)
• BA and MA in Political Science (University of Vienna)

Profession:
• Head of Tourism and Travel Statistics – Statistics Austria:
  Responsible for compilation of Tourism Statistics and Travel Item of Balance of Payments
• TAIEX Expert in Tourism and Balance of Payments Statistics
• Previous Experience: Controlling at German Tour Operator TUI (2003-2005)

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The Concept of Tourism

Basic Definitions in Tourism Statistics

Travel and Tourism

Methods and Sources

(OPTIONAL)

Austrian Example of an integrated Tourism and Travel Statistics

What is Tourism?

“Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence”

phenomenon!

movement!

people!

Usual place of residence!
Why Tourism Statistics?

Tourism has an impact

• for the economy,
• for the natural and built environment,
• for the local population at the places visited
• for the visitors themselves

Tourism Statistics should be...

➢ produced on a regular basis, that is an ongoing process;
➢ a reliable statistical source, where visitors and producers of services are both observed;
➢ comparable over time within the same country, comparable among countries, and
➢ comparable with other fields of economic activities;
➢ internally consistent and presented within macro-economic frameworks
➢ recognised at the international level
➢ measurable (constraints of statistical observation)
➢ cost efficient

„The overall aim is to set up a system of definitions, concepts, classifications and indicators that are internally consistent“

➔ To facilitate comparison within countries!

consistent with definitions and classifications used in the National Accounts, Balance of Payments, International Trade in Services, Labour, Household and Migration statistics.

Classifications should refer the two main international economic classifications of

products(CPC) and activities (ISIC)
a) Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country travelling only within this country;

b) Inbound tourism, involving non-residents travelling in the given country;

c) Outbound tourism, involving residents travelling in another country.

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**Forms of Tourism....on the example of my homecountry**

- **International**
  - Inbound
  - Outbound
- **Domestic**
- **National**

Austria
## Definitions

### Travel and Trip

**Travel**
- Refers to the activity of travelers. A traveler is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.
- Travel within a country by residents is called domestic travel. Travel to a country by non-residents is called inbound travel, whereas travel outside a country by residents is called outbound travel.

**Trip**
- A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns: it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places.

### Visitor and Traveller

**Visitor**
- A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to:
  - a main destination
  - outside usual environment
  - less than a year
  - for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose)
  - other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips.
- Tourism refers to the activity of visitors!
  - Tourism is a subset of travel
  - and **visitors are a subset of travellers**.
These distinctions are crucial for the compilation of data on flows of travelers and visitors and for the credibility of tourism statistics.

A visitor is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise.
Conclusion

Every Tourist is a Traveller, but a Travellor MAY NOT be a Tourist

This distinction is crucial to understand the different concepts of Tourism Statistics and BoP!

--> We will come to this point later

For the first we will try to concentrate on Tourism statistics:

Basic Concepts in Tourism

Conceptual background

- Tourism trips and visits
- Economy of reference; economic territory of the country of reference
- Residence: country of residence, place of usual residence (within a country)
- Citizenship and nationality
- Usual environment of an individual
Economy of Reference

**Economic territory and economy**

- The term "economic territory" is a geographical reference and points to the country for which the measurement is done (country of reference).

- “Economy” (or “economy of reference”) is an economic reference defined in the same way as in the Balance of Payments and in the System of National Accounts.

- It refers to the economic agents that are resident in the country of reference.

Country of Residence

What is the usual residence of a visitor? (within a country, and outside)

-->making it possible to distinguish the different forms of tourism

- location of dwellings?
- Employment?
- asset holdings?
- Citizenship?
- migration status,?
- income tax status?
- income received?
- Expenditure?
- business interests?
- and location of dependent family members ?
- may point to different economies

Striking and only criterion is the PRINCIPAL DWELLING
Basic Concepts in Tourism Statistics

Country of Residence

What is the usual residence of a visitor? (within a country, and outside)

- Individuals who belong to the same household must be residents of the same territory
- The country of residence of a household is defined in exactly the same way as in the Balance of Payments and in the System of National Accounts
- The principal dwelling is defined with reference to time spent there, rather than other factors such as cost, size, or length of tenure

Basic Concepts in Tourism Statistics

The Question of Nationality

Nationality and citizenship

- “Country of residence” of a traveler MAY differ from Nationality or citizenship
- The traveler is usually a national or citizen of the country whose government issues his/her passport even if he/she resides in another country
  - A traveler might have more than one passport and thus more than one citizenship
- In statistical operations only the nationality of the traveler as stated in the passport that is presented into consideration.
- Nevertheless, citizenship is not part of the requirements or definitions of tourism statistics.
- Travellers (and visitors) be classified on the basis of their country of residence

→ Nationality is not the key criterion!
Basic Concepts in Tourism Statistics

The Usual Environment

A tricky concept in Tourism Statistics
Definition: „The area a person conducts his/her regular life routine“

The concept has two dimensions:

- Frequency of the trip
- Duration of the trip
- Distance from dwelling
- Crossing of administrative borders

Variables

Tourism Supply and Use of Supply – Basic Variables

Hotels and Similar
Other collective accommodation
Tourist Camp Sites
Holiday Dwellings
Other

Geographical Location

CAPACITY
Number of Establishments
Number of Rooms
Number of Beds

OCCUPANCY
Arrivals and Overnights (residents)
Arrivals and Overnights (non-residents)
Arrivals and Overnights by country of residents and calendar month
Occupancy rate of beds
Gross
Net
Variables

Tourism Demand

Volume of Tourism
- Number of Tourists
- Number of trips
- Number of overnight stays

Characteristics of trips
- Length of stay
- Organisation of the trip
- Means of transport
- Type of accommodation

Characteristics of tourists
- Number of tourists by age
- Number of tourists by sex
- Number of tourists by origin

Tourism expenditure

Methods and Data Sources

How can Tourism Statistics be compiled?

• **Surveys**, where reporting units are asked to give timely, accurate and complete information

• **Other appropriate sources**, including administrative data, if these are appropriate in terms of timeliness and relevance

• **Appropriate statistical estimation procedures**
**Basic Concepts in Tourism Statistics**

**Methods and Data Sources**

The most common Sources are

- **Domestic**
  Household Survey, based on a sample of the population (CATI, or CAPI)

- **Inbound**
  Accommodation Survey, Guest Inquiry, Border Survey, Survey at point of Entries (Harbour, Airport)

- **Outbound**
  Household Survey, Border Survey, Points of Entry

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**Key variables in Tourism Statistics:**
- Trips
- Visitors
- Expenditure
- Supply
- Employment (TSA)

Tourism is a subset of travel
Economy of Reference
Residence Concept
The Usual Environment as striking criterion

**Methodological Frameworks:**
- IRTS 2008 (UNWTO)
- EU-Regulation on Tourism Statistics (Draft)
What are now the main differences to Travel Statistics (Balance of Payments)?

→ From Tourism Statistics to BoP

Links between Tourism Statistics and Balance of Payments

Key variables in Tourism Statistics:
- Trips
- Visitors
- Employment
- Supply
- Expenditure

Tourism is a subset of travel
Economy of Reference
Residence Concept (not Nationality)
The Usual Environment as striking criterion

Methodological Frameworks:
- IRTS 2008 (UNWTO)
- IRTS 2008 Compilation Guide
- EU-Regulation on Tourism Statistics (Draft)

Tourism AND Travel
Economy of Reference
Residence Concept (not Nationality)

Methodological Frameworks:
- IMF-BPM5 (1993)
- IMF-BPM6 (Draft)
Links between Tourism Statistics and Balance of Payments

What is left of Tourism Statistics in BoP

Key variables
Expenditure

Tourism AND Travel
Economy of Reference
Residence Concept (not Nationality)

Methodological Frameworks:
IMF-BPM5 (1993)
IMF-BPM6 (Draft)

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Thanks for your Attention

Questions Welcome!

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(OPTIONAL)

➤ Austrian Example of an integrated Tourism and Travel Statistics

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Integrated Statistics – Example of Austria

The Austrian Tourism and Travel Statistics

Basic Surveys
- Capacity
- Arrivals and overnights
- Survey of Overnight Visits
- Same day visits

Supply Side

Demand Side

Aggregates
- Travel Balance of Payments
- Tourismus Satellitenkonten
- Imports
- Exports
- Added value
- Employment
Accommodation Statistics

→ refers to: Internal Tourism (inbound and domestic)
Coverage of arrivals and overnight stays in paid accommodation establishments (1600 reporting communes)

Sample Survey

→ refers to: Internal Tourism (inbound and domestic)
Quarterly CATI survey among overnight holiday tourists (20,000 interviews every 2nd year in summer and winter season)

T-Mona

→ refers to: Internal Tourism (inbound and domestic)
F2F survey among overnight holiday tourists (20,000 interviews every 2nd year in summer and winter season)

The Austrian Tourism and Travel Statistics

The Austrian Tourism and Travel Statistics

→ refers to: Internal Tourism (inbound and domestic)
Coverage of arrivals and overnight stays in paid accommodation establishments (1600 reporting communes)

Household Survey

→ refers to: National Tourism (outbound and domestic)
Quarterly CATI survey among Austrian residents (n=3500)

Guest Survey

→ refers to: Internal Tourism (inbound and domestic)
F2F survey among overnight holiday tourists (20,000 interviews every 2nd year in summer and winter season)
What means integrated Tourism and Travel Statistics?

Major tourism and travel statistics seem to be separate entities on the surface.

But: In Austria statistical aggregates related tourism are closely interlinked with respect to:

- harmonised concepts and definitions
- mutual inputs for compilation
- No Doublecounting!
- Try to be efficient in Data collection
Selection of the Sample is based on data of Accommodation Statistics
Data are used for weighting and grossing up
Harmonized questionnaire in major fields
visiting friends and relatives - no information from accommodation statistics

Both sources cover „Domestic Tourism“

Plausibility checks of outcomes
Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics

- Major source for compilation of Credit Side
- Average daily expenditure of non-resident tourists in paid and non-paid accommodation

Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics

- Major source for compilation of Credit Side
- Population of non-resident tourists in paid accommodation by country of origin (~60)

Detailed geographical breakdown
**Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics**

- **Sample Survey**
  - Major source for compilation of Debit Side
  - Harmonized questionnaire concerning expenditure items
  - Delivers expenditure of business and private travellers
  - Same day travellers included
  - Detailed geographical breakdown
  - Plausibility checks by credit card data

- **T-BoP**

- **TSA**
  - Expenditure for domestic tourism
  - Outbound data (table3)
**Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics**

**Accommodation Statistics**

- Population of travellers
- Breakdown by Bundesländer and hotel category

**Average daily expenditure of goods and services**

- Accommodation
- Food and beverage
- Transportation
- Etc.
Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics

- Rest of the world account of SNA
- Bridgetables for private consumption
- Expenditure of Business Travel as production input
Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics

Information from IO-Statistics

SNA / BoP

Sample Survey

Accommodation Statistics

TSA

Guest Survey

T-BoP

Data from Input/Output Statistics

Harmonisation of Questionnaires Non-Paid Accommodation

Overnight Data

Expenditures

Overnight Data

Expenditures

Bridge Tables

Input to...

TSA

Guest Survey

T-BoP

SNA / BoP

Accommodation Statistics

Sample Survey

Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics
The Austrian experience is just an example of how it can be done

The general aim should be:

To set up a consistent, cost efficient and effective system of Tourism and Travel statistics

which is in line with international guidelines!

Thanks for your Attention

Questions Welcome!

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