

Challenges



... in regard to overall methodology:

- ✓ Cut-off sample
- Many players involved (software provider, accommodation, municipality, etc.)
- ✓ Hidden Economy
- ✓ Long established system, not flexible

... in regard to the registration of guests:

- Guest registration is not in the realm of responsibility of Statistics Austria; consensus with "Ministry of internal affairs" is necessary!
- ✓ The guest registration is based on an legal act of the "Ministry of internal affairs"

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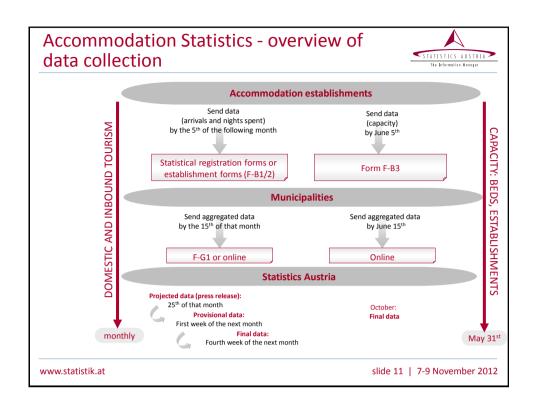
Working Steps

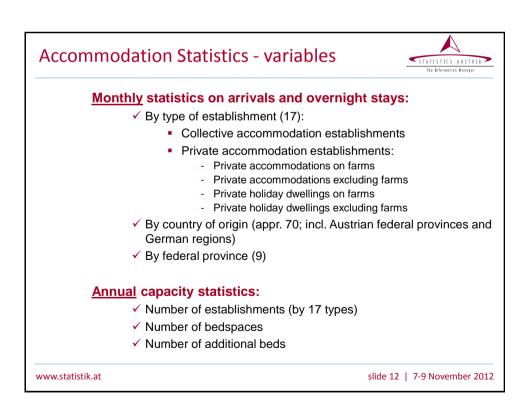


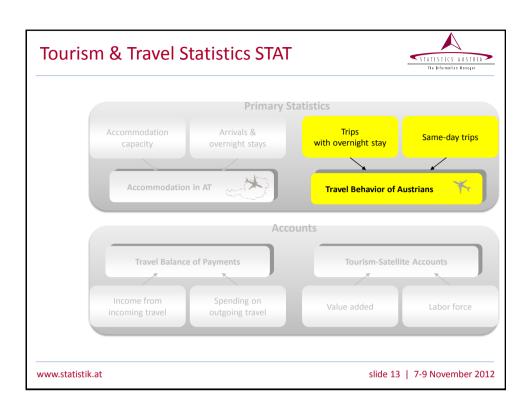
Working Steps (i.e. October)	Schedule
Municipalities send October data	until 15 November
Compilation and plausibility checks of data from approx. 1 400 reporting municipalities (out of 1 600)	Starting on 15 November
Publication of preliminary data via press release	23 November (fixed date)
Compilation of final data	
Storage of final data in database	End of December
Generally, no revisions are done	

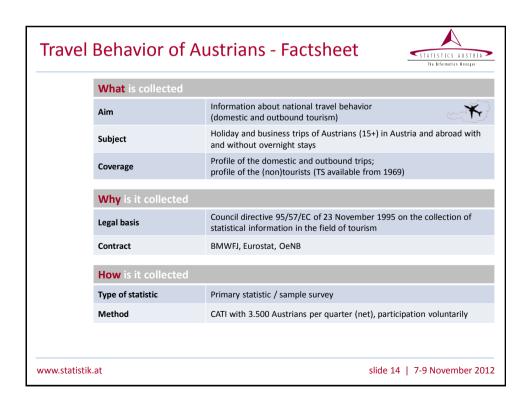
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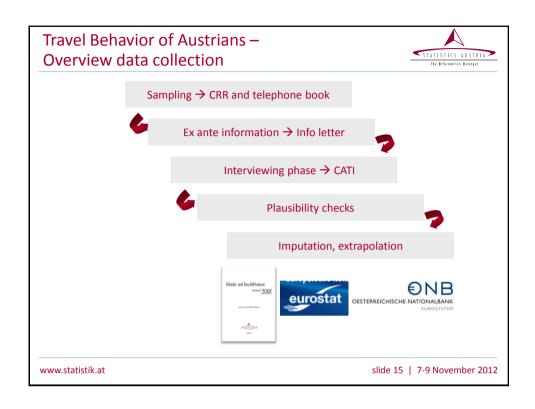
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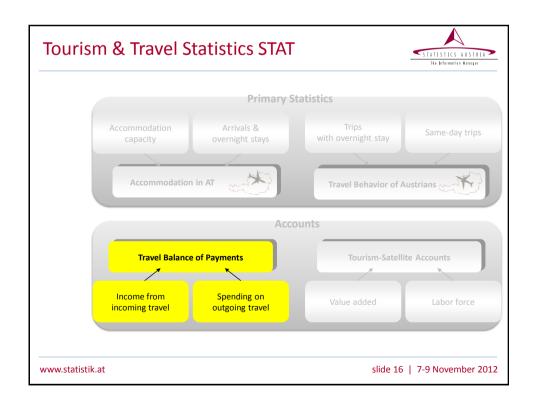












Travel Balance of Payments - Factsheet



What is calculated		
Aim	Integral part of BoP	
Subject	Comparison of income (from incoming travel) and expenditures (of Austrian residents for travel abroad)	
Coverage	Monetary flows in travel by destination and countries of origin (TS available from 1995, original 2006)	
	,	

Why is it calculated	
Legal basis	Regulation (EC) No 184/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of 12 January 2005 on community statistics concerning balance of payments, international trade in services and foreign direct investment
Contract	Austrian National Bank

How is it calculated	
Type of statistic	Accounts (synthetic product: model estimation based on existing data)
Method	Balance of Payments Manual (IMF, 1995)

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Differences in the Tourism and Travel Concept



IRTS 2008 (Chapter 8, part B)

- ➤ The travel item of the BoP (TBoP) includes transactions associated with international tourism based on the concept of residence.
- The tourism statistics, respectively "accomodation statistics" and "sample survey" are the most important inputs for the compilation of the credit and debit side of the TBoB.
- ➤ However there are differences between the tourism concept on which tourism statistics are based and the travel concept on which TBoP is based.
- ➤ The differences touch the scope of individuals whose transactions are included and the scope of expenditures that are covered.

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Differences in the Tourism and Travel Concept



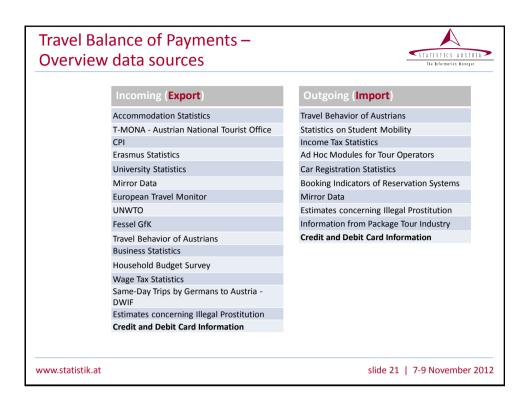
IRTS 2008 (Chapter 8, part B)

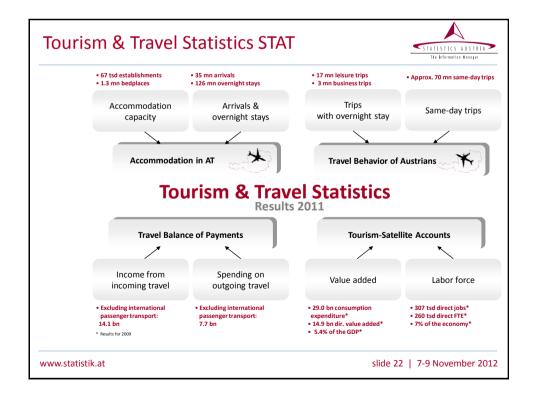
- ➤ TBoP-definition related "Travel" is broader than that of the definition of tourism and the "visitor" in tourism statistics.
- ➤ TBoP considers students and medical patients as residents of their economy of origin, even if their length of stay is over one year.
- > TBoP includes expenditure of seasonal and border workers under "Travel".
- > Tourism statistics reflects demand-oriented flows, but it does not show the actual monetary flows or payments.
- Considering package tours tourism statistics is showing demand-oriented information (e.g. by destination of the trip), which does not coincide with the actual monetary flow to the country of production of the package.

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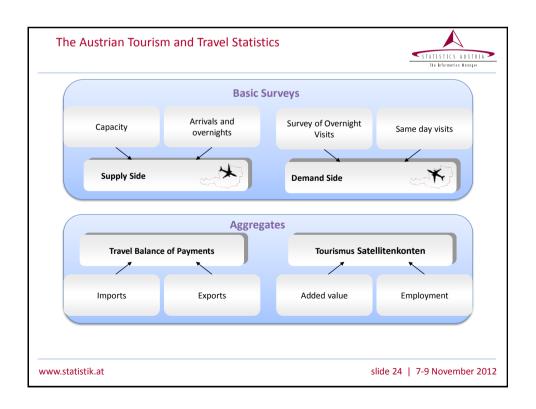
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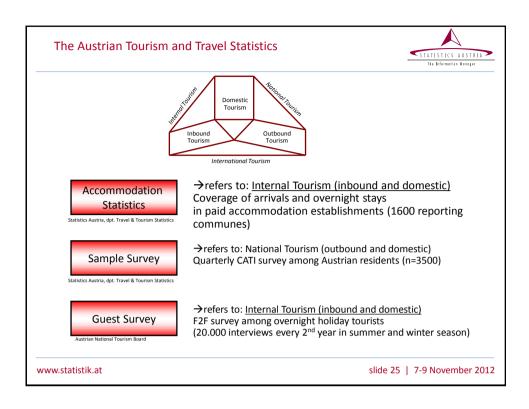
Differences in the Tourism and Travel Concept STATISTICS AUSTRIA Domestic Tourism Key variables inTourism Statistics: Inbound Tourism Outbound Tourism International Tourism Expenditure Tourism AND Travel Tourism is a subset of travel Economy of Reference Economy of Reference Residence Concept (not Nationality) Residence Concept (not Nationality) The Usual Environment as striking criterion Methodological Frameworks: Methodological Frameworks: IMF-BPM5 (1993) Harmonised?? IRTS 2008 (UNWTO) IMF-BPM6 IRTS 2008 Compilation Guide EU-Regulation on Tourism Statistics (Draft) → Being aware of these differences, following sources are used to compile the TBoP:→ www.statistik.at slide 20 | 7-9 November 2012

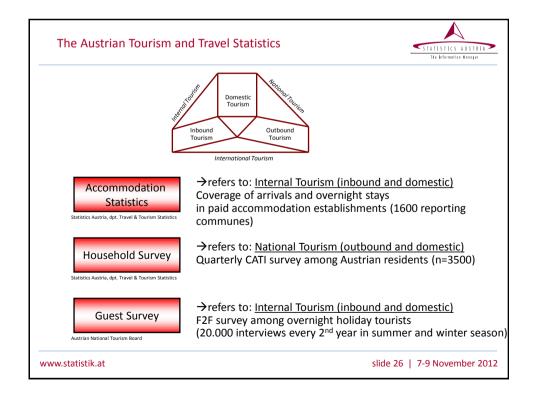


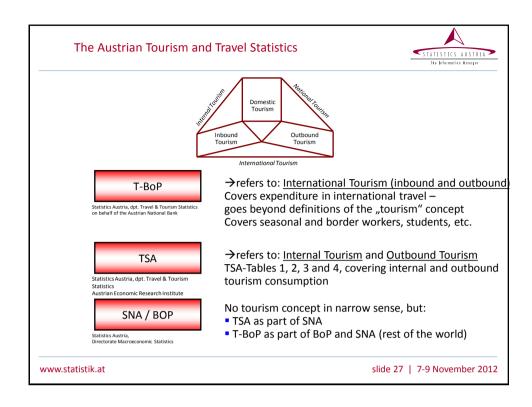












Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics



What means integrated Tourism and Travel Statistics?

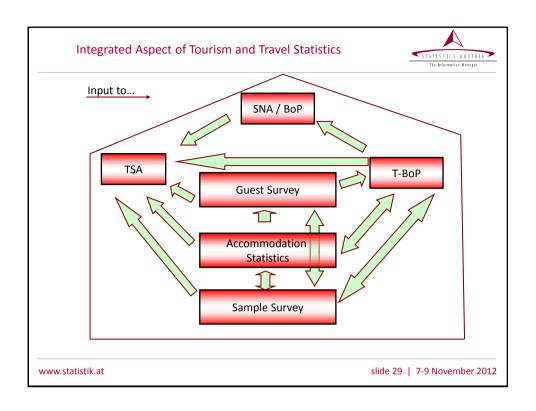
Major tourism and travel statistics seem to be seperate entities on the surface.

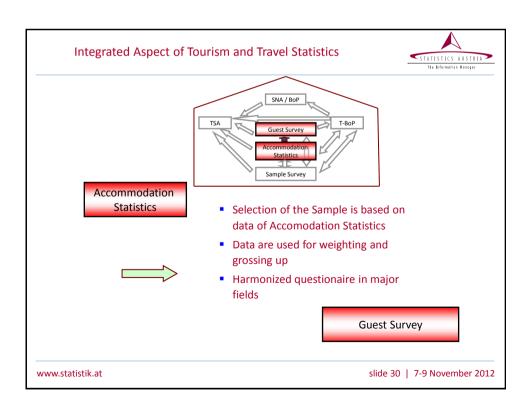
But: In Austria statistical aggregates related tourism are closely interlinked with respect to:

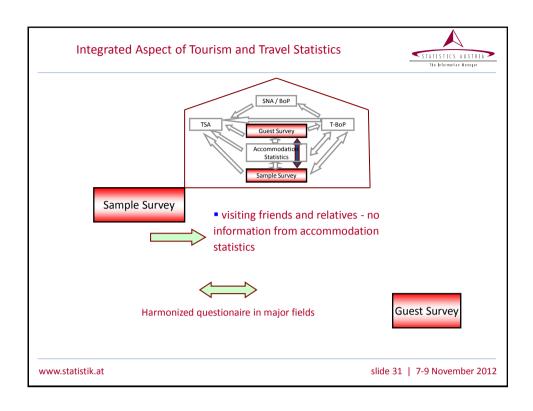
- harmonised concepts and definitions
- mutual inputs for compilation
- No Doublecounting!
- Try to be efficient in Data collection

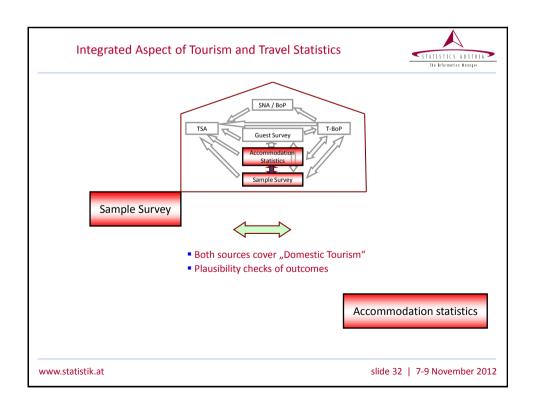
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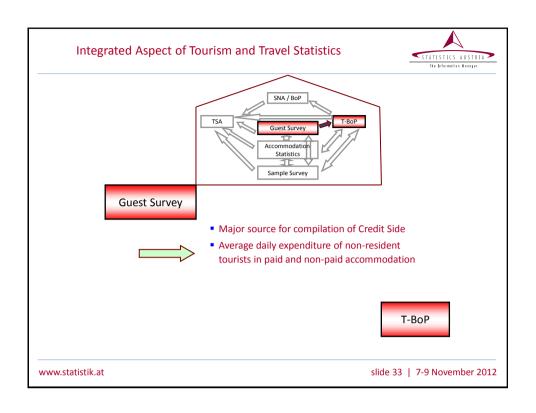
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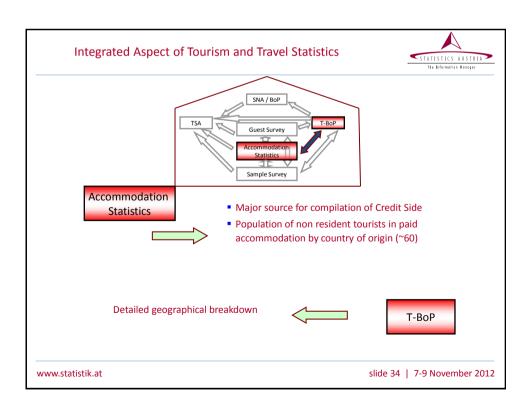


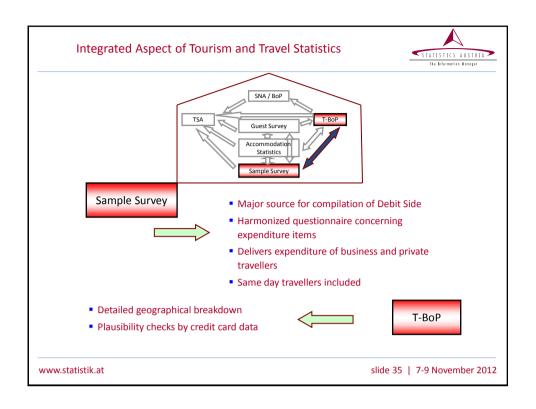


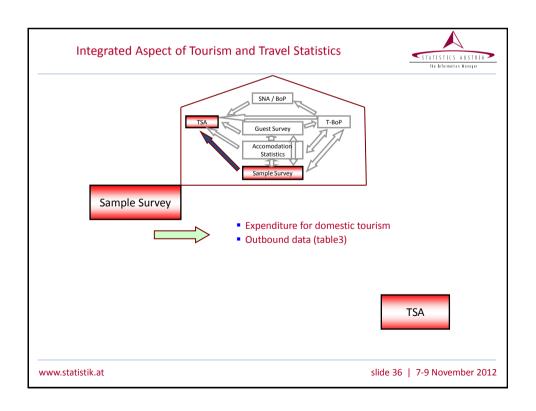


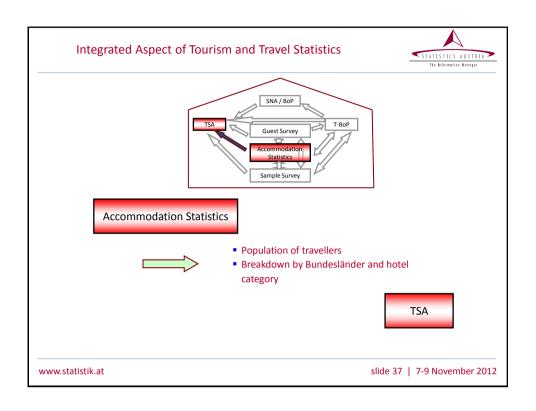


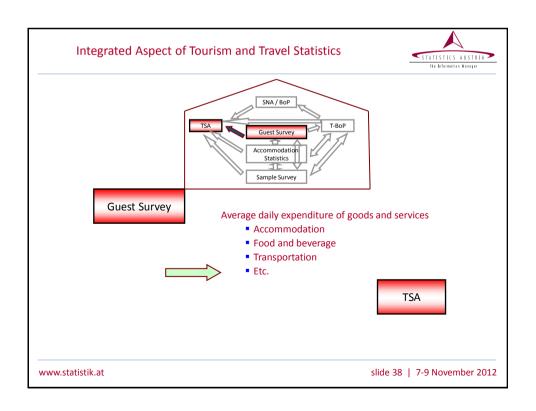


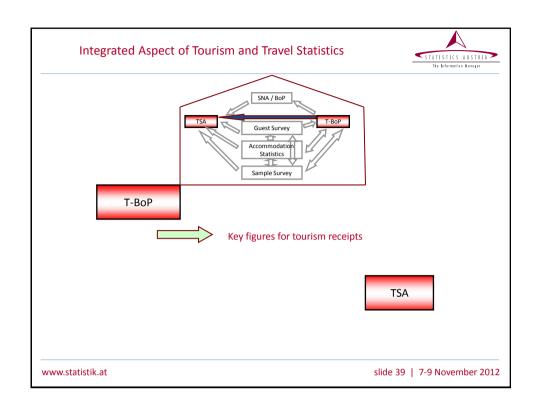


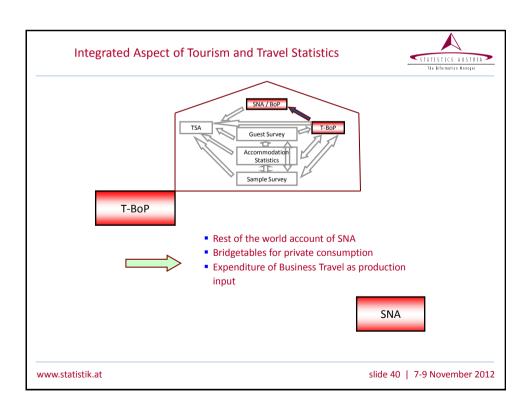


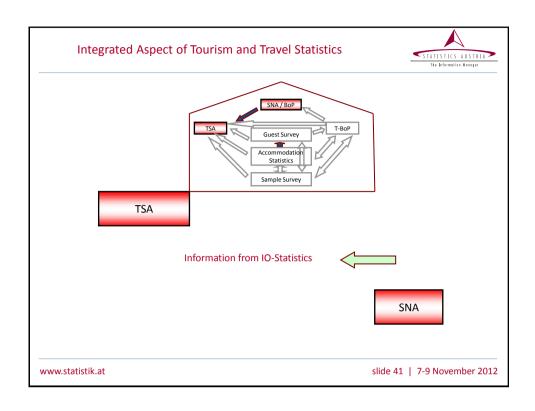


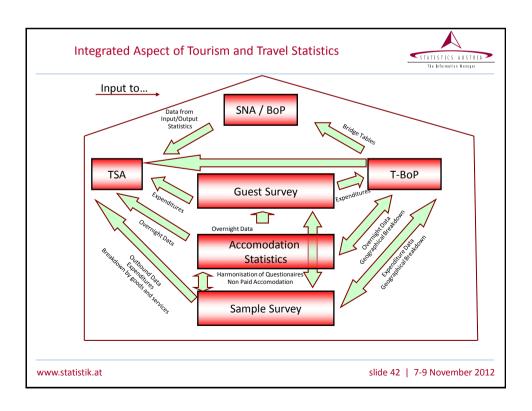












Integrated Aspect of Tourism and Travel Statistics



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!

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