

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON TOURISM STATISTICS
Jointly organized by UN Statistics Division and
UNWTO Department of Statistics and Economic Measurement of Tourism
UNWTO Headquarters, Madrid, Spain
17-20 July 2006

Implementation of 1993 Recommendations on Tourism Statistics: answers received to the questionnaire on national experiences

FINAL REPORT (As of 18 July)

Argentina / NTA _____	ARG	Philippines (*) _____	PHL
Austria (*) _____	AUT	Republic of Korea / NTA _____	KOR
Bahamas (*) _____	BHS	Russian Federation / CB _____	RUS
Brazil (*) _____	BRA	Saudi Arabia / NTA _____	SAL
Canada (*) _____	CAN	Singapore (*) _____	SGP
Czech Republic / NSO _____	CZE	South Africa (*) _____	ZAF
Ghana / NSO _____	GHA	Spain (*) _____	ESP
India (*) _____	IND	Sri Lanka / NTA _____	LKA
Ireland / NSO _____	IRL	Sweeden / NSO _____	THA
Jamaica (*) _____	JAM	Thailand (*) _____	THA
Lesotho / NTA _____	LSO	Turkey / NSO _____	TUR
Malaysia / NSO _____	MYS	United Kingdom (*) _____	GBR
México / NTA _____	MEX	United States (*) _____	USA
New Zealand / NTA _____	NZL		

(*) Joint answer (NTA + NSO)

A. CONCEPTS AND FORMS OF TOURISM

	ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA
A.1 Concepts and forms of tourism																											
A.1.1 Statistical sources associated to(1):																											
Inbound tourism																											
Domestic tourism																											
Outbound tourism																											
A.1.2 Can you indicate if in some of the mentioned sources, some specific subsets of travelers are identified separately (for instance seasonal and border workers, long term students,...) so that it is possible to estimate the number of travelers and the number of visitors as different items?																											
No																											
Yes																											
A.1.3 Are the variables and indicators corresponding to each of the three forms of tourism separately presented?																											
No																											
Yes																											
A.1.4 Do you consider that the measurement in your country of the flows of visitors associated to each form of tourism covers properly those subsets of tourists and same-day visitors that are significant (either in terms of arrivals or in terms of their consumption expenditure)?																											
No																											
Yes																											
A.1.5. Do you think it is...																											
Only a formal difference																											
A conceptual difference?																											
- Did it have any implication in your work?																											
No																											
Yes																											
Comments:																											
A.1.6 In your country, how do you relate the coverage of travelers and individuals which consumption is included in the travel item in Balance of Payments and that of tourism statistics?																											
ARG	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: SICAM. Dirección Nacional de Migraciones. Border registry of flows, National Migration Administration. - Outbound tourism - Source: SICAM. Dirección Nacional de Migraciones. <p>A.1.2 – Comments: There is category in the migration records that identifies the TVF (Transito Vecinal Fronterizo, border transits), identified with a special migration card. These people in transit are allowed to stay in the country for three days according to regulations, and it is only applied to non residents and not Argentines. They must live in an area not further 50 Km. from border, and they should not move further than 50 km. from border. We can't identify if they are students, border workers or seasonal workers, since no further data is collected about them.</p> <p>A.1.5 - Do you think it is only a formal difference, or do you perceive a conceptual difference? – A conceptual difference: It is a conceptual difference between the different kind of consumptions. The nation tourism is the consumption of residents. It provides information about the economic impact of tourism in national economy. It is very difficult to answer implications to work of a conceptual organization of information.</p>																										
AUT	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Accommodation Statistics (Statistics Austria). - Domestic tourism - Source: Accommodation Statistics (Statistics Austria). - Outbound tourism - Source: Quarterly Household Surveys related holiday and business trips (Statistics Austria). <p>A.1.2 - Comments: It is not possible to identify these specific subsets directly by the above mentioned sources. However additional sources are used to identify seasonal and border workers (wage tax statistics) as well as short-term students (Erasmus Statistics) and long-term students (university statistics): The outcomes of these sources can be added up to the total amount of travelers (by estimating the number of visitors who stay at friends/relatives and the number of visitors, staying at second homes; both are not included in the official accommodation statistics, therefore).</p> <p>A.1.4 - If yes, please comment how:</p> <p>NTA: The Austrian Statistics Office does not produce data on arrivals of same-day visitors. This data may be obtained only from guest surveys, eg. T-Mona, the Austrian web-based guest survey.</p> <p>NSO: The compilation of consumption expenditure is separately done for each subset of travelers by using different kinds of data sources for each subset. For compiling the number of arrivals and number of overnight visitors the official accommodation statistics is used which contains various number of variables by which can be separately analysed by each subset. By combining this statistics with data from the Austrian Guest Inquiry (T-Mona) aggregated expenditure data can be compiled. Different data sources are used for the subset of same-day visitors.</p> <p>A.1.5 -- Did it have any implication in your work?</p> <p>NTA: No implications in the work.</p> <p>NSO: It does not have any implications for the work; nevertheless, more coherence between TSA, TBoP and the official accommodation statistics is reached.</p> <p>A.1.6</p> <p>There are methodological differences related the consumption expenditure considering Tourism Statistics rules and TBoP requirements; in particular students expenditure, staying longer than one year in Austria, the expenditure of seasonal and border workers, expenditure for durable and valuable goods (e.g. cars) illegal expenditure (drugs, smuggling), etc.</p> <p>The following <i>differences</i> may be identified:</p> <p>The IMF definition of its "Travel" item - in particular the expenditure of international "travellers" -is broader than that of the definition of tourism and the "visitor" in tourism statistics. This leads to some major discrepancies between what is included in the TBoP and what is included in international tourism expenditure from the conceptual approach of tourism statistics.</p> <p>(1) The IMF considers <i>students</i> and medical patients as residents of their economy of origin, even if their length of stay is over one year, and therefore includes their expenditure under "Travel".</p>																										

	<p>By contrast, such travellers are excluded from the visitor concept in tourism statistics because their length of stay exceeds one consecutive year, and their expenditures are therefore excluded from international tourism expenditure. Additionally in the visitor concept students are excluded if their accommodation establishment belongs to the sector of private housing or student hostels regardless of the length of stay.</p> <p>(2) The IMF includes expenditure of <i>seasonal and border workers</i> under "Travel": By contrast, the definition of the visitor in tourism statistics excludes seasonal and border workers because their main purpose is the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, and their expenditures are therefore excluded from international tourism expenditure.</p> <p>(3) <i>Illegal activities</i>: In order to achieve accordance with the system of national accounts those items of final consumption which derive from hidden economy are taken into account for the TBoP. These are expenditure for smuggled drugs, cigarettes and alcohol as well as expenditure for prostitution.</p> <p>(4) In the visitor concept capital type investments like important <i>acquisitions</i> such as cars are excluded while those are included in the TBoP.</p>
BHS	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Immigration cards, Ministry of Tourism and Dept. of Immigration. - Domestic tourism - Source: Bahamas Living Conditions Survey 2001(BLCS)/ Household Expenditure Survey 2006 (upcoming). - Outbound tourism - Source: Balance of Payments/BLCS and upcoming 2006 Household Expenditure Survey, Department of Statistics and Central Bank. <p>A.1.4 - If yes, please comment how: In terms of arrivals.</p> <p>A.1.6 In the case of The Bahamas, it would be necessary to run results isolating Business Inbound expenditure from other international visitor expenditures.</p>
BRA	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Federal Police Department. - Domestic tourism - Source: Tourism Ministry – Embratur (by survey). <p>A.1.5- Comments: Looks like there's no difference among concepts of REC 93 and REC 00 – the meaning of "economic territory" it's not so clear, it would be necessary more details. In another way, the new concepts are closer to the used concepts in our National Accounts.</p> <p>A.1.6 We don't identify this group in our tourism statistics.</p>
CAN	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism- Source: International Travel Survey (ITS). - Domestic tourism - Source: Travel Survey of Residents of Canada (TSRC),beginning in 2005; prior to 2005 – Canadian Travel Survey (CTS). <p>A.1.2 – Comments: Travel Survey of Residents of Canada (TSRC) – certain types of travelers are identified at the trip Main Reason question to eliminate routine trips for business (including commuters), education, medical and funeral trips; these types of trips are eliminated from further questions. Estimates of these types of travelers could be produced though currently are not part of the official statistics.</p> <p>International Travel Survey (ITS) – certain types of travelers are identified in the border count component of the survey (e.g. immigrants, former residents, diplomats and military personnel), or at the trip main reason question of the questionnaire component (same-day commuters to work). Estimates of the number of these types of travelers are available. However, the survey does not identify separately seasonal workers and travelers who undertake routine trips other than commuting to work.</p> <p>A.1.5 – Comments: There is a clarification for trips which contain both a domestic and an outbound component; in the domestic survey both types of visits are captured. This has implications on how the domestic portion of outbound trips is represented in official statistics on domestic tourism; prior to 2005, the portion was excluded, but beginning in 2005, this is included in official statistics on domestic tourism.</p> <p>A.1.6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In your country, how do you relate the coverage of travelers and individuals which consumption is included in the travel item in Balance of Payments and that of tourism statistics? In practice, in order to arrive at tourism spending, we deduct from the international travel expenses (BOP definition) the following items: (1) the expenses of crews, (2) expenditures on health, (3) expenditures on education, and to which we add international passenger transportation fares. - Do you have some comments to make in relation to any of the issues brought forward? Overall we support the proposals and agreements. - Comments: Regarding the proposal concerning terminology for international tourism payments, Canada recommends the terms: "Receipts generated by inbound tourism" and "Payments generated by outbound tourism".
CZE	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Accommodation statistics, Inbound (border) survey. - Domestic tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: Source: Household survey. <p>A.1.4 - If yes, please comment how: Domestic and Outbound tourism.</p> <p>A.1.5 – Comments: Both concepts of definitions are similar in their meaning. Different wording will not cause any implication in our work. Nevertheless, the definitions in REC'00 are clearer (better) to us.</p> <p>A.1.6 BoP Travel item on one hand and Tourisms Statistics on the other hand are, for the time being, collected by different institutions. Czech National Bank is still responsible for BoP Travel and Czech Statistical Office (CZSO) is responsible for Tourism Statistics. It means that the sources for both statistics are in some extent different. But in the future BoP Travel will move to CZSO and so we will have to find the way how the items, which are not covered in the Tourism Statistics, will be collected.</p>
GHA	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Disembarkation/Arrival Cards. - Domestic tourism - Source: Few statistics from administrative records and surveys. - Outbound tourism - Source: No statistics available now. But currently a household survey is on-going to capture data on domestic and outbound tourism <p>A.1.5 - Comments: It is only formal difference between REC's 93 and Update within REC'00.</p>
IND	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Survey of international visitors at the entry/exit points - Domestic tourism - Source: Accommodation Units through State Governments. - Outbound tourism - Source: Embarkation/Departure cards. <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: ALL of them.</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: It is a conceptual difference. We do not foresee any implications in our work of data collection.</p> <p>A.1.6 We are not sure. They are compiled by Bank of Ghana. They consider all travelers to be part of the travel item of Balance of payments. In terms of tourism statistics, they consider only the tourists.</p>
IRL	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: Passenger Card Inquiry (PCI). - Domestic tourism - Source: Household Travel Survey (HTS). <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: Both.</p>

	<p>A.1.6 Traditionally tourism data formed the basis for travel data. However the CSO has decided to move from measuring to tourism to measuring all travel and subsetting the tourism element.</p>
JAM	<p>A.1.1 - Inbound tourism - Source: Jamaica Immigration Card. A.1.3. – No: Data on inbound and some data on outbound are available. A.1.4. – No: Jamaica captures 2 variables. Inbound and Outbound. A.1.5 - Comments: The terms have now been harmonized with the SNA 93. A.1.6 Inbound - The BOP uses the tourist Board Statistics for inbound. Outbound - the BOP includes expenditure by farm workers abroad, which would not be included in tourism statistics</p>
KOR	<p>A.1.1 - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: Statistics on Entry and Departure, Ministry of Justice. - Domestic tourism - Source: Survey on Koreans' Travel Pattern (Korea Tourism Organization). A.1.5 - Do you think it is only a formal difference, or do you perceive a conceptual difference? A formal difference can be noted in paragraph 13. - Did it have any implication in your work? Korea is defining according to paragraph 11, but it is not based on residence but on nationality. - Would you like to make some comments? Paragraph 13 has become clear with the updates in year 2000. A.1.6 - In your country, how do you relate the coverage of travelers and individuals which consumption is included in the travel item in Balance of Payments and that of tourism statistics? In Korea, we are excluding Training Travel Account from Balance of Travel Account. Do you have some comments to make in relation to any of the issues brought forward? It will be desirable to discuss whether we should include Passenger Transportation Account in addition to the current Balance of Travel Account(Training Travel Account included). - Comments: We suggest adopting a term "Intrabound Tourism" in place of "Domestic Tourism."</p>
LSO	<p>A.1.1 - Inbound tourism - Source: Entry/Departure Immigration Cards. - Domestic tourism - Source: Not collected yet. In the pipeline. - Outbound tourism - Source: Not collected yet. A.1.3. – No: Because no information has been collected on the last two forms of tourism. - Do you think it is only a formal difference, or do you perceive a conceptual difference? The concept is the same. - Comments: The update is self-explanatory. A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: All three forms of tourism.</p>
MYS	<p>A.1.1 - Inbound tourism - Source: Departing Visitors Survey & Immigration Records. - Domestic tourism - Source: Domestic Tourism Survey will be commencing in the second half of 2006. - Outbound tourism - Source: Malaysian Outbound Survey; Immigration Records & Central Bank Records. A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: Arrivals in terms of same day visitors. A.1.5 - Comments: Economic territory of a country: How would one treat nationals of a country visiting their embassy or consulate in a foreign country? Is expenditure related to such visits to be treated as domestic tourism / internal tourism? A.1.6 The source of estimation for the travel component in the BoP is from tourism statistics and banking information from the Central Bank.</p>
MEX	<p>A.1.1 - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism- Source: International Visitors survey. - Domestic tourism - Source: Urban Home domestics trip's survey. Data Tur also provide remarkable information about domestic tourism, mainly in terms of hotel industry. A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: ALL of them. A.1.5 - Do you think it is only a formal difference, or do you perceive a conceptual difference? REC00 represent an other different view of this indicator and is more appropriated for a correct measurement. - Did it have any implication in your work? No because it is formally employed since REC93 and updated in 2001. A.1.6 - In your country, how do you relate the coverage of travelers and individuals which consumption is included in the travel item in Balance of Payments and that of tourism statistics? With the base in the international visitor survey, exploding to total administrative register from the immigration control, applying the media average of expenditure.</p>
NZL	<p>A.1.1 - Inbound tourism - Source: External Migration (numbers, demographics etc of international arrivals and departures), International Visitor Survey (spend, itineraries, activities etc). - Outbound tourism - Source: Domestic Travel Survey (spend, itineraries, activities etc) A.1.4 - If yes, please comment how: Domestic tourism day trip travel. A.1.5 - Comments: Prefer REC'93 version. In REC'00 – do not consider the words "economic territory of the" to be necessary or significant for NZ. A.1.6 International visitor expenditure in NZ is included in the BOP Travel Credits International expenditure on passenger transport of NZ carriers is included in BOP Transport. Unfortunately it combines with freight and so does not show separate passenger transport figure due to confidentiality issues. Outbound travel expenditure of residents is included in BOP Travel Debits.</p>
PHL	<p>A.1.1 - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: Arrival/Departure Cards (A/D Cards). - Domestic tourism - Source: Tourist Accommodation Establishments. A.1.5 - Do you think it is only a formal difference, or do you perceive a conceptual difference? It is only a formal difference, however for purposes of simplicity (eliminating misconceptions, inclusion of "visitor" in the above definition rather than stating "resident" is confusing as the definition already implies "the tourism of resident . . ." so that it consequently means the person will be a visitor (because he/she is performing tourism activity). - Did it have any implication in your work? Yes, in terms of compilation of Internal tourism and national tourism statistics because of data gaps in domestic tourism statistics and periodicity of the reports. Moreover, even if it is only a formal difference, new terms emerged like resident visitor, non-resident visitor, economic territory of the country of reference which has to be defined or clarified once these definitions are adopted. The major implication of rewording or changing the definitions will be the requirements of another round of information dissemination and this would entail additional resources to reach all concerned users and producers of tourism statistics both on the national and local level. - Comments: Comparability of statistics among compiling countries should be addressed although this does not necessarily mean the uniformity of data. A.1.6 Visitor expenditure as reported in the Philippine Department of Tourism's "Visitor Receipts" which excludes airfare are reflected in the travel item of our Balance of Payments. Visitor receipts comprised expenditure of tourists (excluding airfare) in the Philippines as reported in the Visitor Sample Survey (Passenger Exit Survey).</p>

	The travel component of the import of services generated by the Balance of Payments (BOP) being compiled by the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) is another possible data source for estimating the outbound tourism expenditures. The Balance of Payments (BOP) and the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA) figures differ because the BOP is based on reports from the foreign exchange transactions of the banks while the PSNA is based in DOT reports on travel taxes.
RUS	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: The Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation data on number of trips made by foreign visitors to Russia. - Domestic tourism - Source: Statistic survey of travel companies' activity and of collective accommodation establishments made by Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. <p>A.1.5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did it have any implication in your work? No, as our calculations are based on BOP concepts including "economic territory". - Comments: We consider application of the "economic territory" concept (a key category in SNA and BOP) very useful. <p>A.1.6 Bank of Russia compiles Travel item and Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation includes this data in SNA.</p>
SAU	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: International Visitor Survey (IVS). - Domestic tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: Domestic & Outbound Tourism Survey (DOTS). <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: All three forms of tourism.</p>
SGP	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Administrative data from Customs & Immigration Checkpoints & Visitors Surveys. - Outbound tourism - Source: Administrative data from Customs & Immigration Checkpoints. <p>A.1.2 – Comments: The number of long-term foreign students and border workers can be separately estimated.</p> <p>A.1.3. – Yes: Only for inbound tourism.</p> <p>A.1.4 - If yes, please comment how: Overnight visitors and same-day visitors are covered in terms of arrivals and consumption expenditure.</p> <p>Comments: We do not perceive any conceptual difference in the definitions. Hence there is no implication in our work.</p> <p>A.1.6 Tourist expenditure is included the Balance of Payments' Travel Receipts. We have no comments on the issues 2, 3, 5 & 13 indicated in List 1.</p>
ZAF	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Administrative stats collected by Dept of Home Affairs of movement across all ports of entry to South Africa. - Domestic tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: Household domestic tourism survey and General Household survey. - Source: Household domestic tourism survey. <p>A.1.4 Tourist and same day visitor (arrivals and consumption expenditure).</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: I think that it is a formal difference especially as it relates to countries that have territories outside of their geographical boundaries. South Africa does not use the revised definition. South Africa also does not have states outside the natural boundaries of South Africa.</p> <p>A.1.6 – Comments: In South Africa, we have just recently uncovered these differences as we have only started the development of our TSA. We are looking at developing a set of "bridging" tables that the central bank will release to deal with this problem. This is only now under investigation.</p>
ESP	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Inbound Tourism Survey (Frontur) and Tourism Expenditure Survey (Egatur). - Domestic tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: Domestic and Outbound Survey (Familitur). <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: Both Familitur and Frontur-Egatur produce data on arrivals and the consumption expenditure of visitors (tourists and same day visitors).</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: There may be a conceptual difference between "country" and "the economic territory of the country of reference", but we haven't had any problem with the first concept, so the change shouldn't have any implications in our estimates. The new proposal seems to be more in line with the definitions used in ESA95.</p>
LKA	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: ED cards. - Domestic tourism - Source: Surveys. - Outbound tourism - Source: ED cards. <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: Many of the day visitors to Sri Lanka are cruise passenger, who are visiting the city at day time for shopping and dining and go back to the ships for accommodation during night.</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: Yes, it is better and more meaningful to replace the country boundary with economic territory of the country.</p> <p>A.1.6 In our NTO tourism statistics included only tourist's consumptions not the traveler or visitor consumption. In future we have plan to include it.</p>
SWE	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: BoP. - Domestic tourism - Source: Survey. <p>A.1.2 – Comments: Domestic: sameday, stopovers, business, leisure.</p> <p>A.1.3 – No: Only inbound and private and business domestic.</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: Formal, terms have just been changed to conform to SNA 93</p> <p>A.1.6 Only diplomats are separately calculated. Information on students and groups of immigrants could be sorted out from other sources, but not in the BoP.</p>
THA	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: International Visitor Survey (IVS). - Domestic tourism - Source: Domestic & Outbound Tourism Survey (DOTS). - Outbound tourism - Source: Domestic & Outbound Tourism Survey (DOTS). <p>A.1.6 – Comments: Different definition of travelers between Tourism Authority of Thailand and Bank of Thailand.</p>
TUR	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Source: Departing Visitors Survey. - Domestic tourism - Source: It is not collecting. It is planning in the context of USST II. - Outbound tourism - Source: Arriving Citizens Survey. <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: The compilation of consumption expenditure is separately done for inbound and outbound tourism.</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: We think that it is only a formal difference or there is no difference among concept of Rec. 93 and Rec. 00. The meaning of economic territory is not so clear and we think that it is not useful for every country, it would be necessary more detail.</p> <p>A.1.6 We can not relate the coverage of travelers in our country, but we relate tourism income and expenditure in Balance of Payments table separately.</p>

GBR	<p>A.1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism and Outbound tourism - Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS). - Domestic tourism - Source: United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS) [overnight stays only]. <p>A.1.2 – Comments: The IPS can identify migrants, crews of ships, trains and aircraft who are travelling as part of their work, or those on sea trips who do not actually disembark at a foreign port, and these are excluded from the definition of visitors. The UKTS, however, only allows subsets of visitors, rather than travellers, to be identified.</p> <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: The surveys used produce robust estimates of overall arrivals and consumption expenditure from inbound, outbound and domestic tourism. For example, the IPS interviews passengers travelling via the principal airports, sea routes and the Channel Tunnel, resulting in about 90% of passengers entering and leaving the UK being covered by the survey. In addition, its large sample size allows reliable estimates to be produced for various groups of passengers despite the low proportion of travellers interviewed.</p> <p>For both the IPS and UKTS there can be issues, however, when looking at detailed expenditure information, see D.1.</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: We think the difference is only formal, although it would be helpful for the term 'economic territory' to be clarified as this could affect the UK when deciding whether to include areas such as the Channel Islands. This impacted on the IPS in that Balance of Payments and tourism definitions of economic territory differ and we need to account for this in the data collection process.</p> <p>A.1.6 The IPS is used to collect information for both BoP and tourism purposes. This means that some questions need to be included that take account of differing definitions of the two aspects. The Travel Account of the BoP is taken entirely from the IPS with exception of cars which are identified from elsewhere.</p>
USA	<p>A.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound tourism - Primary Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Securities I-94 Program. Supplemental Source to provide U.S. destination volume estimates: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries' <u>Survey of International Air Travelers</u>. BEA: Inflight Survey (US Dept of Commerce/ITA). - Domestic tourism - Primary Source: Travel Industry Association of America, TIA TravelScope / Directions by DKS&A. TIA has partnered with D.K. Shifflet & Associates to use DKS&A as the source of U.S. domestic travel volume and profiling. The Bureau of Economic Analysis also relies heavily on the Consumer Expenditure Survey aka the "CEX" (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics) for use in their travel & tourism satellite accounting system. BEA: Consumer Expenditure Survey aka the "CEX" (BLS). - Outbound tourism - Primary Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Securities I-92 Program. Supplemental Source to provide foreign destination volume estimates: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Travel and Tourism Industries' <u>Survey of International Air Travelers</u>. BEA: Inflight Survey (US Dept of Commerce/ITA). <p>A.1.2 – Comments: Border workers and long-term students via DHS's I-94 Survey of inbound travelers.</p> <p>A.1.3. – Yes: In BEA's travel and tourism satellite accounting system.</p> <p>A.1.4 - In case of an affirmative answer, indicate which: Yes for - for Inbound, Outbound and Domestic; but don't have good statistics on same-day visitors except for estimated on same-day visitors to and from Canada via Statistics Canada. Same day visitors from overseas destinations is minimal.</p> <p>Overseas inbound travel is underestimated only to the extent of U.S. residents living abroad but returning to the U.S and persons have dual citizenship (U.S. and another country).</p> <p>A.1.5 - Comments: The changes are mostly a formal difference, but the language of "within" "outside" "outside the economic territory, etc. is more precise and thus an improvement. The changes had no known implications in the work at OTT, BEA, TIA, or DKS&A. BEA: Only a formal difference.</p> <p>A.1.6 BEA uses TOTAL Balance of Trade figures as our benchmark for inbound and outbound.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>FOR CLARIFICATION PURPOSES to this and other answers, below are acronyms used throughout and their corresponding definition:</p> <p>OTTI, or "our" "we" U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Travel & Tourism Industries—the national tourism office of the U.S. government.</p> <p>BEA U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis—the national economic data collection agency of the U.S. government and the organization who developed and administers the U.S. travel and tourism satellite accounting system.</p> <p>BLS U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This agency administers the Consumer Expenditure Survey, used by the BEA in their travel and tourism satellite accounting system.</p> <p>DHS U.S. Department of Homeland Security—the agency that administers the process of allowing visitors into the U.S. This agency administers the I-94 program, the form completed by all non-U.S. citizens entering the U.S.</p> <p>TIA The Travel Industry Association of America, the comprehensive "umbrella" association representing most travel-related organizations and activities in the U.S. As of July 2005, TIA ceased their TravelScope traveler volume and profiling program. They now rely on D.K. Shifflet & Associates' Directions traveler volume and profiling program. They both define a traveler as a person who stays overnight or takes a day trip of at least 50 miles. The Directions system produces a higher volume of day trip travelers due to the DKS&A weighting system.</p> </div>

A. CONCEPTS AND FORMS OF TOURISM

	ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA
A.2 Basic tourism units and concepts																											
A.2.1 We would like to have your opinion on this new proposal:																											
- Do you think it clarifies who are the travelers to be excluded from visitors?																											
No																											
Yes																											
- Do you think it might generate any change in your present actual coverage of visitors?																											
No																											
Yes																											
Comments:																											
A.2.2 We would like to have your opinion on the proposal regarding elimination of the frequency criteria																											
A.2.3 We would like to have your opinion on the proposal on expanding the classification of trips according to purpose																											
- Do you find this revision and greater precision helpful?																											
No																											
Yes																											
- Do you think it feasible to apply such a classification in your country?																											
No																											
Yes																											
Comments:																											
A.2.4 How do you establish whether a trip is outside the traveler's usual environment?																											
- Do you think this proposal is useful?																											
No																											
Yes																											
- How would you apply it in your country?																											
Comments:																											
ARG	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: It is important to clarify the definition of business tourism. It should decrease the number of business tourists. The discussion in point 12 of “Actualización de las normas internacionales sobre estadísticas en turismo” refers to the EUROSTAT concerns in the decrease of visitors, and problems in transboundaries workers. Some categories are not clear, as artist that are remunerated or do a service in the visited place, or truck drivers that sleep in their trucks.</p> <p>A.2.2 The frequency is related to the term “usual” of the environment, used to define tourism. But there is nothing definitive or natural about these criteria. Also, with lack of administrative boundaries criteria, border workers will be considered tourists. Thus elimination of the criteria of frequency may produce problems in the series of historical data (nevertheless, it should be changed if regarded important). In the comment in A.2.2., a straightforward relationship between frequency criteria and measurement of second homes is implied. This relation is not always direct. But it seems important, on the other hand, to identify the trips to the second home.</p> <p>A.2.3 - Comments: We think it can be useful for different NTA policy aims, like tourism promotion and tourism supply development and products policies, or to measure impacts of tourism in specific economic activities. We do not find possible to apply the new classification in the cards of immigration, because of institutional problems, but it is possible in other surveys. It is feasible to apply in the ETI, the national border survey. Also, in projected Household tourist consumption survey (Encuesta de Gastos Turísticos en Hogares) to be applied in August 2006. The discussion in point 14 of the document “Actualización de las normas internacionales sobre estadísticas en turismo”, refers to the importance of second home visits register, and we agree with that statement.</p> <p>A.2.4 - Comments: We use frequency and distance criteria, not administrative boundaries. Criteria is in discussion for projected Household Tourist consumption survey (Encuesta de Gastos Turísticos en Hogares) to be applied in August 2006. In this survey, discussion is if to apply different criterias in different regions, i.e. Cordoba and Tucuman, where the touristic infrastructure and second homes used by residents is not as far as 50 km. . The main problem of these definitions is in big cities – Buenos Aires mainly –, with short trips that cross administrative boundaries. Theaters or cinemas in Buenos Aires, used mostly by residents of Capital Federal and Greater Buenos Aires, did not sum to the pilot TSA, because there was not and administrative boundaries criteria to define tourism. Second houses in the Greater Buenos Aires in the 50 km area where also not considered touristic.</p>																										
AUT	<p>A.2.1 - Comments: NTA: Yes, as it clearly excludes seasonal and border workers as well as foreign service providers. NSO: Yes, since the resident-item is mentioned; concerning travelers who are excluded from tourism statistics if their activities are remunerated from the country visited, there might arise difficulties in distinguishing them from <i>business travelers</i>. Problems may be seen in consultancy work which is seen as business travel, but which is often remunerated from the country visited.</p> <p>A.2.2 NTA: From a user's point of view, the criterion of frequency was rather misleading when tourism infrastructure (eg. accommodation) was used. NSO: Be supported, since in practice this criteria is not applicable; moreover, the situation in the countries is quite different – a common definition of the frequency criteria seems to be difficult, therefore.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: A more detailed list provides additional information which is useful for marketing work; nevertheless, some confusion may be related education and training, which may be under professional or private trips. Furthermore, a too detailed and broad classification concerning health treatment may cause difficulties since it is not clearly defined what kind of activities belong to these specific variables such as “fitness”. It is for instance not possible to allocate activities such as walking or skiing as a subset of fitness activities to the classification health treatment due to the absence of concrete definitions. This kind of activities may rather belong to the classification item recreation and leisure holidays. Furthermore, it strongly depends on individual appraisements whether sporty activities are carried out for health or recreation reasons. Therefore, it is proposed that the classification health treatment is only constricted to those activities which directly derive from medical needs (“advised or recommended by a medical doctor”). Visiting spas: In many cases, spas are visited due to recreational reasons (wellness and beauty) □ this should be separated from “health treatment” and mentioned as part of “holiday, leisure, recreation”.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: NTA: The use of the concept of usual environment may be misleading in some cases; eg. a business traveler who consumes tourist accommodation at his working place.</p>																										

	<p>NSO: As in other NSI, in Austria administrative borders are used in order to define usual environment since the distance and frequency criteria are difficult to apply in practice. In particular related household surveys the administrative borders (mainly communes, apart from Vienna City) are taken into account establishing whether a trip is outside the traveler's usual environment (this concerns in particular same-day visits). Nevertheless, in particular within the scope of telephone interviews the respondent decides her/himself (because of time constraints) whether the trip is outside the usual environment or not.</p>
BHS	<p>A.2.1 - Comments: Initially we covered all international travelers including that of a non-resident entity providing a service in the country, so now we must exclude that portion. We have to extract business travel expenditure from inbound visitor expenditure because it is not tourism travelers.</p> <p>A.2.2 We agree with this proposal since many of our visitors are frequent and if these frequent visitors are counted once it would change the value of their contribution. Including frequency would complicate Immigration data. Also determining or quantifying what is "frequent" would be an issue.</p> <p>A.2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you find this revision and greater precision helpful? Somewhat - Do you think it feasible to apply such a classification in your country? Some of the items are feasible. Although they are helpful we are still short handed on collecting detailed information from churches for example. Current surveys and immigration cards would have to be reviewed for finer details. Also, convention/conferences/groups need individual treatment, because of their importance, and not just recorded as business travel (see page 6 item 4). <p>A.2.4 - How would you apply it in your country? This proposal does not necessarily change the manner in which we define domestic tourism since we are comprised of different islands. Any travel by residents from one island to the next, that is not his island of residence is what is measured. The boundaries are clearly defined. The proposal is good since the geographical structure across countries is different and it is difficult to make the definition uniformed.</p>
BRA	<p>A.2.1 - Comments: Even in REC 00, it doesn't make clear define if the activity remunerated is from within or without the place visited, but the concept to identify the tourist is much better than REC 93. Yes, probably the flow of tourism business will be decrease.</p> <p>A.2.2 The scope of usual environment will be increase, but is necessary fix a minimal quantity of visit in a place to unify what will be defines as "frequently".</p> <p>A.2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you find this revision and greater precision helpful? Yes, principally itens number 2 and number 9. - Do you think it feasible to apply such a classification in your country? Yes, but it will be necessary some operational improvement in our survey. <p>A.2.4 – Comments: First, it is necessary define the concept of "district". In Brazil the city council was used as "district".</p>
CAN	<p>A.2.1 - Comments: Comments: The new proposal seems to be as difficult to operationalize as the old one because it requires a definition of "providing a service" and "resident entity". For instance, with respect to "providing a service", would this include "performers", "consultants", etc? How would we treat an employee of a multi-national company? Would this person be "employed by or providing a service to a resident entity" if his/her company has an office in the place visited? Would the employee of the multi-national be considered a traveler but not a visitor while a similar person traveling for the same "purpose" but whose company does not have an office in the place visited be considered a visitor?</p> <p>As in the WTO document posted May31 regarding the definition of visitors: Canada supports the replacement of 'service' by 'paid service' and "traveling to a place" by "taking a trip" but has reservations about the application of this definition in a measurement environment.</p> <p>Additional concerns: the amount of information that would have to be collected from a traveler to determine if he/she is a visitor using the new proposal is problematic from a measurement perspective (i.e. information about the nature of the service he/she is providing, the status of the organization for which he/she works, etc.).</p> <p>Lastly, the change in the wording is likely to be particularly problematic from an operationalization perspective to differentiate "domestic business tourism" from "domestic business travel".</p> <p>A.2.2 Canada does not support the elimination of the frequency criterion (except for trips to a second/vacation home). Changes to the domestic survey introduced in 2005 were made to eliminate non touristic trips based on the frequency or "routineness" of the trip. The elimination of the frequency criterion would go against our efforts to effectively separate tourism from other types of travel. The inclusion of routine trips for purposes other than going to private cottages/second homes as "tourism" rather than "travel but not tourism" further dilutes public understanding of the concept of "tourism". If the term is not understood by the public or has too broad a definition, it will cease to be a meaningful economic concept. Arguments about the value of "tourism" versus the value of "mining" or "forestry" may be weakened if the definition of tourism strays too far from the public's general understanding. This recommendation is very problematic for Canada. Domestic commuters are a large part of travel but are definitely not "tourism". Frequency is a legitimate way to separate out these commuters. We agree that visits to second homes should not be excluded based on frequency (and in fact have already worked to implement this distinction), but do not believe that all frequent trips should now be included.</p> <p>The purpose of trip table would be considerably more helpful if it identified the WTO's expectations of which purposes are to be included in "tourism" versus "other travel".</p> <p>A.2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you find this revision and greater precision helpful? Why are crews being classified as "business visitors" rather than "business travelers"? Unlike the WTO, Canada does not support the classification of crews as business visitors, due to the frequency or "routineness" of their trips. Given that most of their trips are done on a regular basis, crews should be considered as business travelers rather than business visitors. <p>The business category has become so complex that measurement will be almost impossible (see comments about A.2.1). How does "giving lectures, concerts, shows and plays and accompanying persons doing such activities; programming tourism travel, contracting accommodation and transport services, working as guides and other tourism professionals for non resident agencies; promoting, purchasing, selling goods or services on behalf of non resident enterprises" reconcile with the exclusions noted in A.2.1 (other than being employed by or providing a service to a resident entity in the place visited) and how do we capture this level of detail about a traveler's trip purpose?</p> <p>Again, we seem to be losing the distinction between "tourism" and "other travel" at the basic definitional stage. If anything, the revisions should make this distinction clearer and simpler. The simpler it is, the easier it will be to measure in a consistent manner from country to country. The complexity of purpose definitions particularly for business travel, while helpful in identifying exactly what, from a conceptual perspective should be included/excluded in each category, is not actionable from a measurement perspective.</p> <p>The definition of "Holidays, leisure and recreation" may cause some issues. For example areas such fishing, hunting, lakes and parks, which are important in Canada, are missing to name a few.</p> <p>"Health treatment" We suggest including "offices of doctors, dentists, etc" in the description. Also, it should clarify that stays at hospitals, clinics, convalescent homes should not be considered as "tourist" trips.</p> <p>"Transit" is the intent to include all stops? If so, this would be extremely difficult operationally (are we going to ask respondents how much money they spent in each airport?).</p> <p>Visits to owned second homes – clarification is also required to identify impacts, if any, of who "owns" the vacation home. If it is not owned by the traveler household but no money changes hands to "rent" it (e.g., it is owned by a relative or friend), is it still considered an "owned second home" or is it considered "staying in the home of a friend or relative"?</p>

	<p>- Do you think it feasible to apply such a classification in your country? The application of such a classification to our domestic and international travel surveys will require some modifications to the categories of the purpose of trip question in each survey. For instance, in the domestic travel survey (TSRC), we would need to identify separately the category "Visit to owned second home".</p> <p>In the international travel survey (ITS), we would need to eliminate the category "Personal (medical, wedding, etc.)", add the category "health treatment", reword the category "Visit friends and relatives" with "Visit friends and relatives(including wedding)" and reword the category "Educational study" with "Education and training".</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: In the domestic travel survey (TSRC), the concept of usual environment is operationalized by a combination of factors: respondents are asked for "out of town" trips (of at least 40km one-way for same-day trips, no distance criterion for overnight trips) and the frequency of trips to define usual environment.</p> <p>In Canada's case, the proposed concept is consistent with TSRC's "out of town" phrasing, but not consistent with our 40km distance minimum for same-day travel.</p>
CZE	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: Yes, the new definition clarifies who are the travelers to be excluded from tourism. It will not generate any changes in our concept.</p> <p>A.2.2 We would not eliminate the frequency criteria because then everyday trip outside usual environment to the same place (e.g. to pub, to parents, to shopping center etc.) should be considered as Tourism. We are not sure that these disputatious cases should be included in Tourism.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: There are missing words in the definition of the purpose "Business and professional". The definition above is "being part of crews on land vehicles, aircraft and ship on private and public carriers including security personnel assigned to transport"; it should be "being part of crews on land vehicles, aircraft and ship on <u>non resident</u> private and public carriers including security personnel assigned to transport". It means that crew on domestic private and a public vehicle is not included in tourism. Such a definition is feasible in the Czech Republic.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: e define usual environment as a place where a person live including working place, school and other frequently visited places. The concept of usual environment has two dimensions: frequency (more than once a week and regularly) and distance (near vicinity to a living place e.g. town, village etc.). New proposal is acceptable for us; we will only have to consider changing of an approach to crew and national border in usual environment.</p>
GHA	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: It has made the definitions clearer and more acceptable.</p> <p>A.2.2 The frequency criteria should be eliminated, however a standardized criterion should be put in place for all tourism destinations.</p> <p><i>Comment:</i> It will explode the volume of visits and expenditure.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: Because the elaboration is helpful.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: When a visitor travels beyond his/her territorial boundaries – district, municipality or metropolis. - All trips beyond the district will be considered as displacements beyond the visitor's usual environment and hence tourism activities. <i>Comment:</i> In this way, the measurement of domestic tourism will be easier to carry on. However, it can conveniently be applied to residents in the villages but difficult to apply in the municipalities and the metropolitan areas. A way should be found to demarcate the metropolitan and municipal areas.</p>
IND	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: Yes, it will clarify to some extent the categories of travelers to be excluded from visitors. However, in the present administrative system of D/E Cards, it may not be possible at this stage to identify visitors who come for providing a service to a resident entity of place visited.</p> <p>A.2.2 The issue need be deliberated in details before a final decision is taken in the matter. Removing the frequency criteria will have its own consequences.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The purpose "Visit to owned second home" is not very relevant in Indian context. If second home is meant for holidaying or leisure or recreation, no purpose would be served in having a separate classification. It may unnecessarily burden the national statistical system. Let the visit to owned second home be covered under "Holidays, leisure and recreation" by making suitable modifications in the "Usual environment" definition. 2. The purpose "Shopping" is also not very relevant in Indian context. <p>A.2.4 – Comments: At present, a trip outside the travelers' usual environment is not based on distance or time criteria but frequency. If a place is visited frequently or on a regular basis by a traveler, it is taken as his/her usual environment. However, if a trip is made occasionally, it is taken as a trip outside the usual environment. The proposal that 'all trips outside the district of usual residence of the travelers' would be considered as displacement outside his/her usual environment may not represent the true picture. In Indian scenario, there are many places of tourist interest within the administrative districts of residences, like lakes, hills, monuments, beaches, museums, etc. There are residents, who visit these places once in a while, say once in a month or so. They spend the day there, and come back in the evening or next day. If these trips made within the district are excluded, the figures of day tourism or domestic tourism may be under-estimation.</p>
IRL	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: The new proposal is an improvement although difficulties will persist. Rec '93 condition posed greater conceptual and practical difficulties - particularly for self-completion surveys.</p> <p>A.2.2 – Comments: We would agree that usual trips to a second home used for tourism purpose should be measured even if as a subset. However we would not agree with the elimination of the frequency criteria in other cases. The benefit of the frequency criteria is that it is a standard categorisation that can be easily understood and applied. Replacing it with a distance or geo-political criteria will not improve international standardisation. How will distance traveled or whether administrative "borders" are crossed be measured precisely and easily?</p> <p>The concept of motive is central to tourism measurement (reason for journey) and perhaps it could somehow be applied as a criteria for usual environment. Analysis of activities engaged might also be useful.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: CSO supports the revision as helpful.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: In CSO usual environment criteria is based on frequency of trip (ie at least once a week is not outside usual environment). The proposal is not useful as it is a complicated and criteria that will hinder international standardisation. It is most unlikely that it would be applied in Ireland. Suppose a distance of 20km is used and so a 15km trip is included as tourism but a 25km trip is not even though destination (eg attraction), motive and expenditure might be the same. It is kind of exclusion helpful to industry?</p>
JAM	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: It clarifies the definition. It will not change the actual coverage</p> <p>A.2.2 – Comments: Think about this – This should be kept as for a small country like Jamaica it will be difficult to track and to measure.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: Jamaica has not determined a definition for "usual environment". Geographic boundaries such as County and Parish boundaries along with the purpose of travel could be considered.</p>
KOR	<p>A.2.1 - Do you think it might generate any change in your present actual coverage of visitors? Currently "inbound visitors" exclude only those recommended by WTO, such as diplomat, dependant, resident, soldier, permanent resident. However, if those who provide employment or services are excluded, holders of Professors, Teaching Foreign Languages, Art and Entertainment, Employment, Working Holiday visas will be excluded as well. Furthermore, Korean expatriates who are currently counted inbound will be excluded from the 3rd quarter in 2006 when the Ministry of Justice abolishes E/D card system thus it becomes impossible to sort them out. With this abolishment, departure details cannot be tracked either, making it harder to sort out visitors.</p>

	<p>A.2.2 – Comments: The statistics from the Ministry of Justice, which is our main source, prevent us from sorting out repeated visitors. Moreover, it is unclear how to apply “frequency” to statistics.</p> <p>A.2.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you establish whether a trip is outside the traveler’s usual environment? We identify the traveler’s usual environment based on the nationality of visitors. - How would you apply it in your country? Currently, it is not possible.
LSO	<p>A.2.2 – Comments: The condition should stay but distance should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: It would be feasible but in our case, the form is currently being revised and since it involves other organizations/agencies, it takes a long time.</p> <p>A.2.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you establish whether a trip is outside the traveler’s usual environment? Korea’s statistics are based on nationality, thus it is possible to sort out departures of Koreans and foreigners. However, it is impossible to sort out according to residency. - Do you think this proposal is useful? It will be useful to find out actual travel demands. - How would you apply it in your country? Currently it is impossible to apply.
MYS	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: Yes to the first question – for instance it allows for exclusion of regular visits (weekly) of a parent visiting his child in a boarding/residential school. To question two, we have yet to commence the domestic tourism survey- currently doing a pilot test of our questionnaire.</p> <p>A.2.2 In Malaysia, we have people “returning to hometown” during festive seasons – in these instances people return to homes owned or co-owned by/with parents and these are routine displacements (annually). Are these to be treated as second homes.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: The revision is acceptable and can be applied; however clear guidelines on how to classify a particular visit which is dual purpose would be useful e.g. holiday/leisure and shopping</p>
MEX	<p>A.2.2 – Comments: This indicator permits us to determine the preference in the trip decision. The second home is not numerically important for México, but it’s important to identify because some cities are now growing in this segment of tourism, for example, Cuernavaca, Tepoztlán, Cocoyoc, Acapulco and Ixtapa.</p> <p>A.2.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you find this revision and greater precision helpful? Yes, but in business and professional point is necessary to consider at the professionals who receipt any payment in their usual environment, like a speaker under contract or technical service provider. - Do you think it feasible to apply such a classification in your country? Not in the short time, because require a new definition of the capitation instruments and expanding methods. <p>A.2.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you establish whether a trip is outside the traveler’s usual environment? Place of usual residence where the main activities take place (study, work, and so) - Do you think this proposal is useful? Not necessary for México. Many people have to do a trip inter districts with around 70 miles between it’s home and the work place, for example. - How would you apply it in your country? The usual environment is the geographical limits where a person displace normally on routinely activity, excluding by leisure and recreation.
NZL	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: Prefer new proposal.</p> <p>A.2.2 – Comments: Support proposal.- in NZ considerable number of households have holiday homes/bach used for holiday/leisure purposes.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: Would like to see “conference or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions” to have a separate category from the Business and Professional. It is important to be able to measure this category separately.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: While we support the proposal we also recognise the difficulty to define what is the appropriate “district” size. This is because some administrative districts are much larger than other in terms of spatial area. In NZ, for domestic tourism measures, outside usual environment means staying overnight elsewhere in overnight trips, and in day trips a traveler must travel at least 40 km one way away from home.</p>
PHL	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: The existing recommendation has the element of monetary consideration while the proposed one has no “remuneration” component. This could pose problem in operationalization of the definition in so far as the use of the term “service” as we may need to define this. Although there is no difference between the two definitions, both still do not explicitly clarify who are the travelers to be excluded from visitors except for conditions of length of stay. Exclusion of travelers from visitors according to main purpose of visit is still vague or unclear. The UNWTO proposed update might cause more confusion since it does not explicitly states that the traveler should not be remunerated from within the place visited. Various interpretations can be made regarding the phrase “being employed by or providing a service to a resident entity in the place visited” (e.g. part-time employment not included; provision of service with non-monetary compensation excluded, etc.) It seems that no change in the present actual coverage of visitors will be brought about by this proposal as long as the interpretation/understanding will be consistent among the institutions/individuals in-charge of generating tourism statistics.</p> <p>A.2.2 Elimination of the frequency criteria will provide a better picture of the tourism phenomenon. Various trips of visitors are necessarily done on specific frequency pattern (e.g. holidays, VFR, health treatment, pilgrimages, etc) and excluding these visitors from tourism statistics because their trips are routine and considered as part of their usual environment can affect the planning and development of tourism goods and services. It would be better to include them as part of tourism and make them as another market segment that can be analyzed. This market segment can be considered part of the return visitors/loyal visitors and their visits bring about economic/socio-cultural/environmental impacts as well which needs to be monitored and assessed. In addition, given that the UNWTO has proposed updates on the classification of purpose of visit (or trip), the proposed updates have included purposes that would/could be pursued on a routine basis (with certain frequency pattern).</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: It will be feasible to apply such a classification for succeeding data collection efforts. However, previous data collected might not be feasible to disaggregate following this classification and so past statistics may not be comparable to succeeding statistics generated. In addition, adopting this proposed classification will entail educating the visitors, users and producers of tourism statistics at the national and local level. In addition, it is noted that under the “Others”, volunteer work is included. This is in contradiction to the proposed UNWTO definition of a visitor which states “other than being employed or providing a service to a resident entity in the place visited”. This will conflict with the inclusion of these type of traveler as visitor, as volunteer work may be interpreted as providing service.</p>
RUS	<p>A.2.2 We think that trips to a second home shouldn’t be excluded altogether from tourism, but we support the idea of analyzing subsets separately.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: The proposal seems to be rational, but in case of Russia (because of its large territory) it is difficult to identify this district.</p>
SAU	<p>A.2.2 It is meaningful to identify separately frequent visitors who spend at least one night outside their usual environment, and not to exclude them altogether from tourism. So we are in the opinion of keeping the frequency criteria but limit it to those who do not spend at least one night outside their usual environment.</p> <p>A.2.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you establish whether a trip is outside the traveler’s usual environment? Saudi Arabia has defined the usual environment as a radius of 80 kilometres around a person’s home, and also places that are visited more than four times a

	<p>month.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How would you apply it in your country? We need first to identify all districts in the kingdom, and then apply the criteria. <p>A.2.4 A trip is outside the traveler's usual environment primarily based on displacement from his/her municipality of residence regardless of his/her length of stay in place visited and frequency of trip (non-routine trips).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This proposal is useful since it becomes a starting point for eventual comparability of domestic tourism statistics. Similar to the international tourism statistics, there should be a common starting point for domestic tourism statistics and this could be to adopt that "all trips outside the district/municipality of usual residence of the traveler would be considered as displacements outside his/her usual environment. - Together with the other variables like the frequency and purpose of trip which is similar to international tourism statistics, this could be a determinant of measuring domestic visitors.
SGP	<p>A.2.1 - Comments: The new definition does provide more clarity on the travelers to be excluded from visitors. However, as we are not able to identify travelers providing service to resident entities, it is unlikely to result in any change in our actual coverage of visitors.</p> <p>A.2.2 We have no objection to the elimination of the frequency criteria. In fact, the removal of the condition would reinforce the definition of Visitors advocated in REC'00, which are heavily dependent on the place of residency.</p> <p>A.2.3 - Comments: The revision does provide greater precision. To some extent, it would be possible to adopt the proposed classifications in Singapore, with the exception of group 4, where we are unable to separately identify the business & profession visitors engaging in trade in services.</p> <p>A.2.4 - Comments: Not applicable to Singapore.</p>
ZAF	<p>A.2.1 - Comments: It does clarify the concept. No change in coverage is expected.</p> <p>A.2.2 I think it is important to have the frequency criteria. In South Africa, we make exception for displacements for leisure purposes as we want to encourage leisure tourism in our domestic market as part of the transformation of our society.</p> <p>A.2.3 - Comments: The proposal makes it easier to classify travelers appropriately and would be feasible in South Africa. South Africa makes a clear distinction between business travelers and business tourists – the latter being individuals traveling to attend meetings, conferences or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions. It is important to be able to split out this part of business and professional travel.</p> <p>A.2.4 - Comments: In South Africa, we provide a distance and frequency measure, but always include all trips made for leisure purposes that don't meet these criteria. This proposal is not useful in South Africa given the fact the people commute daily to work and in some instances, people stay in 2 locations/ districts to compensate for the distances they need to commute. If we had to lose the distance criteria, we would tighten up the other two criteria used.</p>
ESP	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: In our opinion the last part of this proposal might mislead, as some business trips could be considered as services rendered to a resident unit and so, they would not be included in the tourism statistics. Considering the proposed definition appeared in the Forum last May 31st, it stated that the term visitor describes any person taking <u>a trip</u> outside his/ her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than being employed or providing a <u>paid service</u> to a resident entity. In our opinion, it is a good idea to make explicit reference to trips, since this is the basic statistical unit. The last part of the proposal might mislead, as some business trips could be considered as services rendered to a resident unit and so, they would not be included in the tourism statistics. Therefore, we like better the present definition.⁷ It would be also good to say that the 12 months out of the usual environment should be consecutive months. This proposed new definition would not generate any changes in our estimations.</p> <p>A.2.2 We find it important to be able to determine the size of these collectives, but are aware of the difficulties it entails. The frequency criterion is used in Familitur with the purpose of having richer data on certain types of trips, which would be business trips and studies trips: repetitive business or study trips are excluded if they do not have overnight stays. These have shown to be a great number of trips per year in Spain, and therefore, the frequency criterion is most useful to our estimations. In Frontur, the frequency of the trip is only asked to same-day visitors. Nevertheless, collectives with repeated trips remain as visitors (same-day visitors) in Spanish tourism statistics. TSA estimations in Spain take into account trips to second homes for leisure purposes, regardless of the frequency criterion. It would be better to make explicit mention to the second homes phenomenon. Finally, we think that a significant change in the definition of tourism at this stage could be difficult to explain to the users.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: It would be feasible to apply the classification in aggregated levels in Spain (if data according to all the purposes are to be produced, it could give rise to lack of statistical significance). In our opinion, the "Visit to owned second homes" proposed is more of a type of accommodation than a purpose of the trip itself. Moreover, we do not agree with the definition of business and professional trips (see A.2.1.).</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: Usual environment is the basic definition in tourism statistics. Different approaches are used in Spain regarding the usual environment. In Familitur, domestic tourism survey, it is established that a trip is outside the traveler's usual environment if the trip is outside the district (administrative boundaries) of usual residence of the traveler. In the Household Expenditure Survey the definition applied is exactly the one appeared on the tourism statistics recommendations. Moreover, if the definition is to be changed, in our opinion it would be advisable to add the "administrative boundary" as an extra criterion for determining the usual environment.</p>
LKA	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: Yes, It is more convenient to separate out the people who visit to the country for service providing from tourism purpose. Eg: In Sri Lanka last year many Tsunami workers or Non Governmental organization people visited to the country and we had difficulties to separated out them.</p> <p>A.2.2 Yes, It is better to eliminate the criteria for the tourism purpose.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: Yes , It is very good proposal for derive detail segments of purpose of visitors break down and the same time the difficulty involved is (in our country 99 .9 % of the visitors coming by air) the data capturing from ED cards, which has to be revised format accordingly. The practical problem is coordination & convincing to the department of immigration who is responsible for designing the E/D cards to do the revision of format. Therefore, if the UNWTO &r UNO are advice every country Immigration departments to revise the change accordingly it would be great and able to implement the proposal soon.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: Yes, the flexible definition is useful to our country for further development of domestic tourism measurements.</p>
SWE	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: Thinks it is fairly the same.</p> <p>A.2.2 More details have to be collected, which would make the questionnaire more extensive.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: All kind of information and surveys would have to be revised to a considerable extent.</p> <p>A.2.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you think this proposal is useful? Difficult for the respondents. - How would you apply it in your country? do not know, as we have 290 municipalities and 20 county councils with different sizes. - Comments: We use length of trip in kilometres, our administrative areas vary a lot in size between heavily populated areas and sparsely populated and mountainous areas in the north. If it is not an administrative border but some kind of "usual residence", it would be hard for the respondents to decide.
THA	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: Contradict with p 6.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: the district should be changed to province.</p>
TUR	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: It is important to the travellers to be exluded from visitors, however in the present administrative system in</p>

	<p>Turkey it may not be possible in the short time. We must be know number of foreign resident in Turkey. We are planning to solve this problem by the Population Register Project according to residency which we will be completed in 2009 for outbound tourism. However the new defination is more clear.</p> <p>A.2.2 We can analysis second homes as a subjects separately, but we include in our tourism income, because a lot of foreign and citizen visitors have a second home in Turkey. Those homes generally use for purpose of tourism, a part of visitor may be use their house except tourism but distinguish and determine the frequency criteria are difficult. We would not eliminate the frequency criteria. We think that this is not disputatious cases.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: In our Departing Visitors Survey paper, question related to visitor's main reason for visit to Turkey contains 13 items which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Travel, Entertainment - Culture - Sports events - Visiting relatives and friends - Health reasons - Religious - Shopping - Meeting, conference, course seminar - Job - Commercial relations, Exhibitions - Transit - Education - Other <p>"Visit to owned second homes" is different from UNWTO proposed updates, the other hand Culture and Sports events are extra in our reasons.</p> <p>According to the results of the departing and arriving visitors survey, avarage rate of purpose of culture with 6 %, rate of purpose of sports event with % 2. Our opinion Culture and Sports event should be add separately to the Rec. 00. Rec. 00' Business and professional consists our Meeting, conference, course seminar, Job, Commercial relations and Exhibitions</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: For Turkey it is more suitable that all trips outside the province of usual residence of the traveler would be considered as displacements outside his/her usual environment.</p>
GBR	<p>A.2.1 – Comments: We think the terms 'providing a service' and 'resident entity' require clarity in the proposed update. The current definition includes the term 'remuneration' and the lack of reference to this in the new proposal, together with the use of the generic word 'service' results in ambiguity. It is not clear whether to include things for which the person may not receive payment or the payment may not be made by the host country. For example, what happens if a person is seconded from a multinational company for a fixed period of time but retains the salary from the seconded country?</p> <p>That said, the introduction of a new definition is unlikely to generate any change in the methodology of the surveys used.</p> <p>A.2.2 We agree that it is becoming increasingly important to be able to quantify second home tourism, so would support the proposal in this regard. However, producing figures for this could prove problematic for the UK to implement – see A.2.3 below.</p> <p>A.2.3 – Comments: The greater precision is helpful but the UK may experience problems in applying such a classification as not all surveys use all these categories and have the same definitions for them. It would be more feasible for inbound and outbound tourism using the IPS (with the exception of second homes, see below), though we may need to tighten some of the categories that can be grouped together. For example the health categories currently used might not include areas such as visiting spas, health resorts etc. That said, this does also apply to the existing groups under REC '93.</p> <p>Domestic tourism is likely to be more problematic as in the UKTS information on health, religion and shopping would all be included under 'other' purpose and so we would be reliant on the interviewee specifying these.</p> <p>Second homes is a general problem relating to BoP in determining what counts as expenditure. The only way to identify visits to second homes would be to cross-reference trip purpose information with accommodation type as the latter is the only place where this information is collected. The UK would need to investigate this further before a definitive answer can be given. However we do think that any tightening up on second homes and what to include or not to include would be generally welcomed if only to get a clearer indication of what money is being spent on.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: In the UK's TSA project, the usual environment was defined in terms of the duration of the trip. For domestic tourism, as measured by the UKTS, a trip is an overnight stay within the UK, regardless of distance travelled to the location. For inbound and outbound tourism, as measured by the IPS, this necessarily involves a trip to/from another country and so in most cases it is clear that this is outside the usual environment. However, there may be cases where it is not so easily defined, for example someone who splits their time between countries we would allocate to the country in which they spent most of their time.</p>
USA	<p>A.2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you think it clarifies who are the travelers to be excluded from visitors? Not from a practical perspective. A concept as abstract as visitor might warrant the inclusion of examples in the definition as to what IS included and what IS NOT included. BEA: Maybe a bit. - Do you think it might generate any change in your present actual coverage of visitors? From an international travel perspective, more than half of our coverage of visitor is dependent on the definitions used by Canada and Mexico. For definitions of overseas visitor, our office is dependant on the definitions used by our Department of State and Department of Homeland Securities, who administer the I-94 entrance form and visa procurements, respectively. The proposed update is unlikely to affect the information collected or the calculation of visitor volume to the U.S. From a domestic travel perspective, the definition used by the TIA, is based on any overnight stay or day trips of 50 or more miles. Thus, this change in definition will not affect U.S. domestic traveler volume and traveler segments. BEA: No – don't have data that refined. <p>A.2.2 The definition of visitor should exclude a frequency element. For example, regular visits to a vacation home should be counted as tourism. This discussion is part of a larger issue of defining a visitor for economic impact purposes and defining a visitor for marketing purposes. These two definitions can be, and often are at odds with one another. Eliminating the frequency criteria in the definition, but inclusion in visitor profiling questions enables better precision on estimation of visitor benefits and costs, and enables marketers to use a subset of all visitors that makes the most sense from their perspective. BEA: Regular visits to a vacation home should be counted as tourism.</p> <p>A.2.3 - Comments: The additional detail and greater precision is at least helpful for practitioners to be speaking the same language. The challenge is implementing the details at the survey respondent level. Most traveler surveys include most of the items contained in the revised list, but seldom provide the associated examples due to questionnaire space and to time limitations. It is feasible that all organizations contributing to visitor volume and profiling continue to converge toward these categories and definitions. As mentioned earlier, for international travel purposes, OTTI is dependent on several organizations to make these changes: Statistics Canada, Banco de Mexico/Sectur, and U.S. DHS. BEA: Perhaps – if survey is well-received.</p> <p>A.2.4 – Comments: The survey used by BEA (BLS's CEX) has respondents indicate if expense occurred "out of town." At a sub-national traveler level in the U.S., the private sector data set used by TIA for estimating visitor volume and traveler segmentation does not use the UNWTO definition of a trip, but rather is based on an overnight stay or 50+ mile definition for day trips. A competing data set on U.S. domestic travel uses the "outside the traveler's usual environment, but is not defined to the survey</p>

respondent in this level of detail.

Again, from our perspective, the discussion centers around economic impact estimation versus useful marketing information. At the core of the discussion is the extent to which travel-related activities at the political jurisdiction level (county level in the U.S.) are “basic”, or made for consumption outside county. At this level, positive economic impacts occur if a “visitor” crossed the county line to spend money, even if they lived close by. To this extent, it is useful. However, for the travel marketing perspective, it is still important to determine other information on a survey instrument to effectively distinguish between “marketable” and “non-marketable” travelers.

This definition, including its refinement is unlikely to be implemented at the private-sector domestic level in the U.S. as used by TIA.

A. CONCEPTS AND FORMS OF TOURISM

	ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA	
<i>A.3 Other tourism units and concepts</i>																												
A.3.1 We would like to have your opinion on the following proposals on:																												
Stages of a trip																												
Treatment of cruise passengers																												
ARG	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
AUT	<p>A.3.1 In the case of round trips, this should be an own item where at least 2 countries are involved. Nevertheless, the stages of a trip would be useful information, since several visitors (China, Japan, USA) are visiting a few stages during their trips. This could be measured via demand related surveys (i.e. household surveys), receiving information of this kind via accommodation statistics may cause problems.</p>																											
BHS	<p>A.3.1 In Chapter III section 37.A – We agree with the treatment of cruise visitors, particularly as they do not stay for twenty four hours, even if they overnight.</p>																											
BRA	<p>A.3.1 - Stages of a trip The relevance is bigger in countries that had long trips by railroads and roads.</p>																											
CAN	<p>A.3.1 As a general comment Canada believes that the WTO needs to put forward a consistent and coherent set of recommendations organized within a revised draft set of recommendations on tourism statistics in order that countries are better able consider and comment upon the proposed revisions.</p> <p>Regarding proposal #1 on the definition of visitors, Canada supports both proposed changes to the definition of visitors.</p> <p>Regarding proposal #2 on the definition of overnight visitors, Canada supports the new definitions with the removal of the use of 'collective or private accommodation' to differentiate 'same-day' from 'over-night' visitors. Canada would like to recommend that the word "tourist" be used to describe both overnight visitors and same-day visitors. Thus the definitions would be as follows: Overnight Tourists: tourists who stay at least one night in the economic territory or territorial waters of the country (or the place) visited; Same-day Tourists: tourists who do not spend at least one night in the economic territory or territorial water of the country (or the place) visited.</p> <p>The proposal regarding "cruise passengers" suggests that even if the traveller does not disembark (set foot in the visited country), he/she would be considered a same-day or overnight visitor, depending on how long the ship is in Canadian waters. Canada believes that cruise passengers (who do not disembark) should not be considered as visitors or tourists, similar to the way we treat "in transit" airport travellers who do not leave the 'transit lounge' and therefore do not "officially enter" Canada. Hence we recommend that cruise passengers (who do not disembark) not be considered as "tourists" or "visitors".</p> <p>Regarding proposal #3, concerning the definition of a trip: NEW paragraph 42 a). Trips refer to all return travel and trips can be taken by a person who can be either a 'tourist' (i.e. a visitor) or by an 'other traveller'. Hence, some trips will be 'tourism trips' while others will be 'other trips'. <u>Canada recommends that the term "trip" be defined in a generic way so that it applies to travel and not exclusively to tourism.</u> The definition then becomes the following: The term "trip" refers to travel by a person from the moment he/she leaves his/her place of residence until he/she returns: it thus refers to a round-trip that might be made up of various visits. The term "tourism trip" is then defined as a trip taken by a visitor.</p> <p>NEW 42b). In Canada, the term 'visit' is not limited to 'over-night', that is, we have a provision for 'same-day visits on overnight trips' as well as on 'same-day trips' whereas the proposal limits a visit to 'place/s in which the visitor stays overnight'. Thus we recommend the following definition of "visit": The term "visit" refers to the stays (overnight or same-day) in the places visited during a trip.</p> <p><u>Regarding the second part of this proposal, we see no need to introduce a new term/concept "stage" if the term/concept "visit" is expanded to include same-day as well as overnight.</u> We believe moreover that the WTO notion of "stage" would be extremely difficult to operationalize. Thus we recommend removing the second part of this proposal having to do with the term "stage".</p> <p>Canada will continue to collect the means of transportation used but only at the trip level.</p> <p>NEW 42c) and 42d). Canada defers comments on these proposals until such time as the WTO puts forward for consideration an organized proposal of all new concepts, definitions and measurement units and their relationships in revised drafts of each Chapter.</p> <p>Regarding proposal #4, concerning the duration of a trip Canada recommends that (1) the terminology should be clarified in general, not just according to the 5 proposals referred to in the definition of a trip and agrees (2) that paragraph 51 could contain the proposed caveat.</p> <p>Regarding proposal # 6, concerning basic tourism units: The proposal is requesting that Chapter III should explicitly identify the concepts, definitions and the measurement units, but this is not at issue. The revised content of all Chapters is the issue.</p> <p>Canada believes that in redefining the basic tourism units the WTO should put forward an organized proposal of all the new concepts, definitions and measurement units and the relationship between each of these for comments on the new version of each Chapter.</p> <p>Currently the new proposed concepts, definitions and measurement units are scattered throughout background material and documents the WTO has posted and it is difficult to see how they fit together.</p> <p>Regarding proposal #7, concerning the treatment of visitors for the purpose of education and training Canada suggests the following re-wording of the proposal: (1) To consider as visitors exclusively those students and trainees on short term (no more than one year) programs of study or training in a place outside their usual environment, and (2) to maintain the present exclusion of students and trainees on long term (more than one year) programs of study or training, who are considered as being in their usual environment in the place where they study, even though their stay might be interrupted by short stays in their place of origin or elsewhere. Canada agrees that a person who travels for short-term study (under a year) should be considered a visitor and all their expenditures included. However, if they are commuting as a student (less than a year) then they should be excluded on the basis of frequency. If the period of study is longer than a year they should be no longer considered a visitor. It would be useful if the WTO set out some guidelines that would clarify when a program of study is short or long term.</p> <p>Regarding proposal #8, concerning the notion of residence There appears to be an internal contradiction in the proposed paragraph 23. A person's country of residence, as determined by that of the household to which he/she belongs, which in turn is defined in the same way as in the Balance of Payments (BOP) and the System of National Accounts (SNA), is not necessarily the same as that determined by application of conditions (a) and (b) regarding the length of time spent in a country and/or intent to return. In particular, in BOP and SNA, a student who travels abroad to follow a long term program of study or training continues to belong to his or her household in the country of origin, whereas, by conditions (a) and (b) of proposed paragraph 23, this student would acquire the country of residence of the one in which the long term program of study/training is taken.</p>																											

	<p>There is also a contradiction here between the proposed paragraph 23 and the proposal regarding “the treatment of visitors for the purpose of education and training” as indicated by the example above.</p> <p>Last, regarding the paragraph 23 and 25 taken together, if the time period and “intention to return” criteria for country of residence is 12 months, why would it not be the same for place of usual residence (within a country), or vice versa (6 months)? Again, for example, if a student is away from home for longer than 6 months, is he or she no longer resident of “their” household? At what point is he/she considered to be the member of a different household?</p>
CZE	A.3.1 We did not find details on these issues to be able to comment new proposals.
GHA	A3.1 - Stages of a trip: All stages should be considered as tourism activities, hence the volume and expenditure must be captured.
IRL	A.3.1 CSO does not have a definitive opinion on the proposals at this time.
MEX	A.3.1 Not for the first, but in the cruise passengers case, is important consider the same day visitor or excursionist type with a special measurement. In Mexico, we are applying a special survey excluding at the crew and the non-descending passengers.
NZL	A.3.1 In NZ, international cruise passengers are counted if they go through border control, ie completed an Arrival or Departure card. If passengers remain onboard the cruise ships then they are not counted as no official record is required.
PHL	<p>A.3.1 We have not applied in our tourism statistics any report on stages of trip as this will be a work-in-progress in the development/enhancement of our domestic tourism statistics compilation. Recently, during the conduct of our Household Survey on Domestic Visitors, we have only considered a trip as “a round-trip starting from the place of usual residence and back to the place of usual residence” as one trip</p> <p>In the treatment of cruise passengers, in the absence of variables on where these cruise passengers spent the night, we count them as visitors depending on the arrival and departure of the cruise ship in the Philippine territory.</p>
RUS	A.3.1 Cruise passengers should be analyzed separately because of specific character of their expenses. From the BOP point of view a resident cruise passenger on board of a resident ship consumes a lot of services, which should be included in domestic tourism and not in Travel item of balance of payments.
SGP	A.3.1 The new definition is an improvement as it provides for clearer and better coverage. The Overseas Visitor Survey already uses the proposed definition for “same-stay” visitors (those who do not spend overnight in Singapore, regardless of what kind of accommodation). The survey also covers visitor’s travel route and visitors not staying in collective or private accommodation under “others” for type of accommodation.
ESP	<p>A.3.1 Both Inbound and Domestic surveys gather data on all the stages of each trip, being those determined by the different cities where the visitors spend their nights in Spain. Total length of stay is obtained by adding the ones at each stage. No other methodology has been proved effective for measuring stages.</p> <p>The Surveys allow the identification of in transit travelers, quite a significant collective in Spain (traveling from Europe to Maghreb and back every year). They are considered tourists if they spend at least one night in our country, according to recommendations.</p> <p>As for cruise passengers, in Spain the administrative registers available include information on the number of travelers embarked, disembarked and “in transit”. According to harbor authorities, “in transit” is equivalent to cruise passengers. These are always considered same-day visitors.</p>
TUR	A.3.1 We can not differentiate cruise passengers separately. Because, there is not such a register in our administrative records.
GBR	<p>A.3.1 Whilst identifying stages of the trip would of course be useful, this may not be possible due to the questionnaire design. For example, for inbound tourism, the IPS asks about up to 5 places in the UK in which an overseas resident has stayed (and associated nights spent and accommodation). However, to identify each stage of the trip would be reliant on the interviewee naming each place in chronological order. Also, in this case, you would not have an overall trip from A to B with intermediate stages (apart from the trip from their country of residence to the UK) but a succession of trips to places within the UK.</p> <p>Cruise passengers are an area that we generally would have problems dealing with. Those who fly to a cruise are not a problem but we presently do not collect any information on those going in and out of the UK on cruises apart from what we obtain from other sources to supplement IPS data (see B.1). It would only be possible for IPS to collect data in this way. We have recently had discussions with one of our marketing organizations to collect this data but due to lack of funding we were unable to take it further forward.</p>
USA	<p>A.3.1 No comments at this time.</p> <p>BEA: Couldn’t find the proposals on your website.</p>

B. CHARACTERIZATION OF TRIPS AND RELATED STATISTICS: DATA SOURCES AND DATA COMPILATION ISSUES

	ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA	
B.1 Please, identify an example (with a succinct description) in the above mentioned list that you think might be of interest for the other delegations. Take into consideration the fact that your example and that presented by the other participants will allow us to have a feeling on the degree of international comparability of the corresponding statistics and indicators.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	
B.2 Do you have a direct experience in producing/disseminating statistical information in relation with such "tourism products"?																												
No																												
Yes	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
B.3 Could you tell us which statistical operations related to the characterization of trips and related statistics that you develop in your country are based on random sampling?																												
All				(11)	(11)	(11)			(11)													(11)						
Some	(11)	(11)	(11)				(11)	(11)		(11)			(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)					(11)		(11)				(11)	(11)
None																												
B.4 Please indicate whether your observation system at national borders allows you to identify any of these categories of travelers:																												
1. Long term students (over 1 year)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2. Long term medical patients (over 1 year)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		
3. Seasonal workers	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N		Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4. Border workers	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
5. Short term immigrants	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6. Diplomats and other embassy or consulate personal (including dependants)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	(11)	N	N	N	Y	Y	
7. Foreign military personnel based in your country	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
8. Transport crew (ships or planes)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9. Long term immigrants	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Comments:					(11)																	(11)			(11)	(11)		
B.5 Do you use UN/WTO definitions on international traveller / visitor in your country?																												
No																												
Yes				(11)					(11)												(11)	(11)					(11)	(11)
B.6 Please, identify an example (with a succinct description) in the above mentioned list that you think might be of interest for the other delegations.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)				(11)	(11)	(11)			(11)	(11)		(11)	(11)				(11)	(11)	(11)
ARG	<p>B.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> visitors and usual environment: international visitors through administrative registers of migration administration. National visitors measured by hotel survey EOH, local surveys, and other registers. same-day visitors (either to a country or to a place): no specific measurement. purpose of the visit and activities carried on by visitors: in the ETI we identify business, visits to family and tourism, conferences. spatial distribution of the trip realized by the visitor: of inbound tourism, we identify the cities visited by the tourist. The EOH (hotel survey) helps to identify also domestic trips and an origin / destiny matrix. cruise passengers / yachters: local surveys (city of Buenos Aires) have been done, non systematic. <p>B.3 - Some: a) ETI (Encuesta de Turismo Internacional), border survey, done in airports and other border spots, b) EOH, Encuesta Hotelera y Parahotelera, which surveys origin (usual residence), country or province of residence, and length of stay of the visitor that stays to hotel or similar, and c) Encuesta de Gastos Turísticos en Hogares, EGH, to be captured in August 2006. Both ETI and EOH are based in random samples. National border data from immigration is used as sample frame for ETI, is an official register of flows. Administrative register of hotels is used as frame for sample of EOH. A sample frame of household survey (EPH, Encuesta Permanente de Hogares) is used in the EGH.</p> <p>B.6 The Encuesta de Gastos en Hogares has information about the use of second homes. For inbound tourism, ETI registers places visited during trip in Argentina. The EOH includes estimates of use of services as spa, gym, and services that could be consumed by non visitors.</p>																											
AUT	<p>B.1</p> <p>NSO: Within the household surveys cruise Passengers and/or yachters are treated as overnight tourists, they are not seen as same-day visitors. It is necessary to clarify, if a country counts yacht passengers - staying for several days at a port - as same-day visitors in order to guarantee bilateral consistency.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism in thermal springs and health spas: Although in these statistics tourists coming for health reasons and medical treatment are counted as well as tourists coming for recreational or other reasons. Urban Tourism: Tourism in urban areas tourists with all types of purposes are enclosed in these statistics. Holiday on farms: Within the accommodation statistics, those tourists staying at private holiday dwellings or at private accommodations on farm are counted under "Holiday on farms". Farmholidays Association: produces his own data on tourist arrivals and income from tourism. <p>B.3 - Some: Quarterly Household Survey, T-Mona.</p> <p>B.6 Information related the treatment and/or measurement of second homes and time sharing may be useful!</p>																											
BHS	<p>B.1</p> <p>Purpose of the visit and activities carried on by visitors</p> <p>Title: Exit Survey</p> <p>Data source: T1/Surveys applied to the whole population of travelers or visitors.</p> <p>Description: Since the early 1970's the Ministry of Tourism has conducted a survey of tourists leaving The Bahamas. The survey covers a sample of stopover visitors or non-residents traveling in the islands to stay in land-based accommodations and/or pleasure crafts other than cruise ships. A separate survey is conducted on those stopovers coming to The Bahamas on cruise ships and staying on land based or private boat based accommodation. The Exit Survey collects information on the expenditures, satisfaction levels and market profiles of these visitors.</p> <p>Sampling: The method used in the selection of the sample for the Exit Survey is a two-staged systematic sampling. The first stage</p>																											

	<p>determines the number of stints and surveys to be allocated according to the volume of stopovers leaving at the various islands. Then in the second stage - a stint, every kth element (mainly 5th person) in the sampling frame is selected for a survey.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? There are difficulties regarding recognition or definition of some terminology, for example, Eco-tourism – what is it to each visitor?</p> <p>B.3- Some: BLCS and Household Expenditure Survey in order to characterize outbound and domestic trips.</p> <p>B.6 Second homes expenditures are calculated in two parts. The first is based on rental fees per the Ministry of Tourism visitor survey. The survey identifies the "lodging" portion of expenditures. This is then allocated between hotels and second homes by limiting hotel expenditures to total hotel sales as estimated by the Department of Statistics. The remainder is allocated to real estate which includes all properties not categorized as hotels. This would include not only second homes but boutique establishments such as guest houses and bed & breakfasts.</p> <p>The second part of the second home calculation involves imputed rent for owner occupied dwellings. The core data for the calculation is provided by the Ministry of Financial Services and Investments. (See "Second Homes" worksheet in Bahamas TSA Final.xls.) These data represent all transactions of property by foreigners over a twelve year period. The methodology involves a series of steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggregate all unit transactions over the twelve years for tourism property types. - Assume one transaction per property over the twelve year history. - Assume \$2,000 weekly rental rate (based on primary research of Bahamas rental properties). - Calculate imputed rent based on a 40 week rental season <p>This yields total imputed rent for all second home properties. Actual rental fees as previously calculated are then subtracted to estimate the owner occupied value of second homes.</p> <p>For future development a number of options can be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of using property tax information. - Possibility of total stock from Ministry of Financial Services and Investments. - Include real estate agent fee on transactions of second homes.
BRA	<p>B.1 In our accounts, we don't register the foreign visitants that live in a frontier town as same-day visitor, we consider they are in their usual environment.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? Micro data base of International Tourism Survey.</p> <p>B.3 – All: International Tourism and Domestic Tourism.</p> <p>B.6 It's important identify the expenses in the intermediate stops (not only in the origin and destination) to build a sub-national Satellite Account.</p>
CAN	<p>B.1 Visitors and usual environment – the domestic survey (TSRC) uses several factors to identify usual environment and trips taken by visitors: to be included as an in-scope trip, and therefore as a trip taken by a visitor, a trip must have ended during the survey reference month (the month preceding the month of interview) and must be less than one year in duration; a series of questions about the main reason for the trip are used to determine if it falls within the scope of the survey: all trips for pleasure, vacation or holiday and to visit friends or relatives are deemed in-scope; trips for other reasons are probed further to determine if they are "routine" or if they fall into an excluded category: routine trips for business, shopping, attending school/study, medical and religious reasons are dropped from further inquiry; trips of a diplomatic or military nature are dropped, as are moving (or helping someone move) to a new place of residence and attending a funeral (the latter are dropped for compassionate reasons although they are conceptually in-scope).</p> <p>In addition, the respondent is asked only for trips considered to be "out-of-town", and at least 40km from home in the case of same-day trips, to be considered outside their usual environment.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? Canada conducts a periodic survey sponsored by a consortium of Federal, Provincial and Territorial tourism authorities to collect detailed information on tourism products. The Travel Activities and Motivations survey is conducted in both Canada and the USA to collect information on respondents who have taken any overnight trips during the past two years (the most recent survey was conducted during the winter of 2006 and results will be available in late 2006). Information is collected on place visited, detailed activity participation to identify tourism market/product groupings, travel planning and impressions of various tourism destinations.</p> <p>B.3 - All: Domestic travel (TSRC) is based on a monthly sample derived from the national Labour Force Survey (LFS); about 30% of the LFS households are selected to participate in the travel survey; one individual aged 18 or over is randomly selected from the household for the TSRC.</p> <p>The mail-back questionnaire component of the International Travel Survey (ITS) uses a monthly stint distribution system to distribute questionnaires to a sample of international travellers arriving in Canada. For each surveyed port, a stint consists of a selected period of several days during which Custom officers hand out the questionnaires on a continuous basis to the appropriate travellers until all questionnaires have been distributed. In the Air-exit Survey component, Statistics Canada's interviewers conduct personal interviews with a sample of overseas travellers in 5 major international airports, as these travelers await their return flights to selected overseas countries.</p> <p>B.4 – Comments: In the case of long-term students and long-term medical patients, we identify them in order to exclude them. In the case of short- and long-term immigrants, as well as diplomats and military personal, we have a count only of the four categories combined. As for transport crew members, we count them separately.</p> <p>This is where it would have been particularly helpful to have "tourism" and "other travel" designations applied to each "purpose of trip" in the table provided in section A.2.3. Is the B-4 list supposed to cover travelers who are not visitors? If so, this should be clearly identified.</p> <p>A possible contradiction: if transport crews are listed as "non-visitors" in B.4, why are they included in the broad "business and professional" category in the classification of trips taken by visitors in A.2.3?</p> <p>B.5 – If not, please indicate why you use different ones and present those you are using: Canada uses the "international traveler" definition as defined above. In the case of the "international visitor" definition used in Canada, it does not exclude travelers whose main purpose of visit is to be employed and earn an income within the country visited, except for same-day commuters to work.</p> <p>The differentiation between same-day visitors/travelers and overnight visitors/travelers is based on the duration of the trip rather than the use of accommodation. A visitor/traveler is considered a same-day visitor/traveler if the trip lasted less than 24 hours, and an overnight visitor/traveler if the trip lasted 24 hours or more.</p> <p>Regarding the WTO proposal for the definition of overnight visitors (posted on the Forum May 31), Canada supports the new definitions with the removal of the use of 'collective or private accommodation' to differentiate 'same-day' from 'over-night' visitors. Canada would like to recommend that rather than limiting the word tourist to overnight visitors, the word tourist will now identify both overnight visitors and same-day visitors as follows:</p> <p>Overnight Tourists: tourists who stay at least one night in the economic territory or territorial waters of the country (or the place) visited;</p> <p>Same-day Tourists: tourists who do not spend an overnight in the economic territory or territorial water of the country (or the place) visited.</p> <p>B.6 Other forms of accommodation: Clarification of how "owned vacation homes" and time shares should be treated is of interest to Canada. Motorhomes/RVs that do</p>

	not utilize facilities at RV parks/camp grounds (e.g., using parking lots at shopping centers to park RVs overnight) are increasingly common and require guidelines.
CZE	<p>B.1 Visitors (including same-day visitors) are linked to the concept of usual environment described above. As for the purpose of the visit and activities carried out by visitors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in our questionnaire concerning domestic and outbound trips are following options for the prevailing purpose of the trip: 1-leisure and sport, 2-health care stay, 3-cultural event, 4-sightseeing trip, 5-stay at your own, 6-private rented accommodation, 7-own holiday facility, 8-accommodation with relatives or friends, 9-other. - in our questionnaire concerning inbound trips are following options for the main reason for visit of the Czech Republic: 1-Business trip; 2-Participation in a congress, workshop, fair; 3-Participation in a congress, workshop, fair; 4-Active holidays (rambling, sports); 5-Visit of relatives, friends; 6-Visit of a sport or cultural event, festival; 7-Visit of a sport or cultural event, festival; 8-Health stay, spa treatment; 9-Study visit; 10-Religious events; 11-Transit; 12-Other reason, specify. <p>Spatial distribution of the trip realized by the visitor – we collect information on destinations, places which tourists visited during their trips but only in inbound survey. In outbound survey we collect only main destination. Cruise passengers / yachters are not typical for the Czech Republic. B.3 - All: Domestic and Outbound survey and Inbound survey. B.6 Business and professional purpose – we do not collect data on purchases that are resolved (it is not tourism and therefore they are not collected in tourism surveys). Forms of accommodation – we collect following types of accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in our questionnaire concerning domestic and outbound trips are following kinds of establishments tourist were predominantly accommodated at: 1-hotel or similar establishment; 2-tourist campsite; 3-holiday dwelling, bungalow, etc.; 4-specialised establishment (spa or thermal spa, summer camp, sleeping carriage); 5-other collective accommodation; 6-private rented accommodation; 7-own holiday facility; 8-accommodation with relatives or friends; 9-other - in our questionnaire concerning inbound trips are following options for the type of accommodation in every place where tourist stayed overnight in the Czech Republic: 1-Hotel, motel, guest-house, boatel, etc.; 2-Campsite; 3-Other collective types of accom. (spa, cottage settlement, training centre, etc.); 4-Paid private accommodation (rented apartment, room, etc.); 5-Free accom., overnight stay (with friends/ family, in the nature, in the mean of transport) <p>We only collect the main purpose of visit. In questionnaire concerning domestic and outbound trips we collect only main destination. In questionnaire concerning inbound trips we ask following question: “Which places have you visited in the Czech Republic? If you’ve stayed overnight in those places, please specify the type of accommodation and number of nights.”</p>
GHA	<p>B.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Survey through Administrative processes: in the case of international visitors it is easy to capture since there is no limitation, but using ‘usual environment’ concept to capture data on domestic tourism, has become a problem. An example is this: when a visitor, whose usual residence is in Accra, visits Accra zoo which is in the Accra Metropolitan Area, he/she is not considered as a tourists in Accra (usual residence). Yet gate fees and other expenses will be captured as expenditure. b. At the moment, we do not have data on same-day visitors, but currently the Ghana Living Standards Survey 5 (GLSS 5), a household based survey in Ghana, is capturing data on same-day visitors (on domestic and outbound tourism). c. The GLSS 5 is capturing those information on domestic and outbound tourism with the exception of expenditure by visitors, for which the fieldwork will end by September 2006. d. Surveys are conducted during holidays/occasions to assess visitor’s behaviour and/or preferences. e. Through surveys/ administrative processes: at the moment figures on cruise. f. passengers are insignificant (less than 2%). <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? Ghana has festivals, castles, culture tourism, eco-tourism sites, national parks, etc here statistics on visitors and their expenditure including other information are captured for public consumption both locally and internationally. B.3 – Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International visitor Expenditure survey - Monthly occupancy survey. - Survey of tourism plants. - Domestic and outbound tourism household survey which is on going. - Survey of Accommodation Units. <p>B.6 No example.</p>
IND	<p>Purpose of visit and activities carried out by visitors: <u>Inbound Tourists:</u> In case of inbound tourists, the data on purpose of visit is captured in the Dissemination Cards, which at present ask for information on major purposes like, as a part of the administrative activity. In addition, India has a system of conducting an international passenger survey once in five years at the departure lounges of all international airports as also land posts, in which beside collecting information on purpose of visit and socio-economic profile of tourists, collects information on specific activities carried out like if one is a business tourist, details like whether the purpose was to (i) attend meetings, conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. (ii) install equipment, inspection, purchases and sales for an enterprise outside India (iii) participation in trade fairs, exhibitions (iv) to give lectures/concerts (v) participation in professional sports (vi) Government mission (vi) paid study, research & education, etc., is collected. For holiday visitors, their motivational details and activities carried out during their visit, like (i) Sight Seeing --- landscape/scenic beauty, Monuments/Archaeological sites, Museums/Art galleries, Wild Life/Sanctuaries, Rural Life (ii) Cultural Activities ---- Art / Theater / Music / Dance, Festivals / fairs, Literary, others (iii) Resorts ---- Beaches, Hills, Others (iv) Participatory Sports ---- Water sports, Winter sports, Trekking, Mountaineering, Rafting, Golf, etc are also collected. Details of shopping activities and expenditure is also collected through the surveys. <u>Domestic Tourists:</u> In the federal structure of India, the country consists of 35 States and Union Territories with distribution of responsibilities between the Central Government and State Governments. Collection of data on domestic tourist visits is the responsibility of State Governments while setting up of standards, providing training and preparation of All-India consolidated estimates is the responsibility of the Central Government i.e. Union Ministry of Tourism and Culture. The State Government maintain a list of all important tourist destinations in the States, and all accommodation units within the destinations from where data on domestic and foreign tourist visits is collected on monthly basis. In addition, the States also have a list of all important religious events / festivals organized in the State, wher million of people gather, and a large number of them stay in temporary shelters set up for them. Data on visitors to such events/festivals is collected from the district administration. India has also started conducting large scale household domestic tourism surveys. It is proposed to conduct such surveys once in five-years where detailed data on purpose of visit, expenditure pattern, day visitors, etc is also collected besides the data on those staying with friends and relatives. B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? For objective planning and policy formulation like targeting / segmentation of marketing campaigns, setting up of infrastructure and need for investment at destinations, the planners and policy makers not only in Government but also in the private sector are</p>

	<p>interested in having details about break-up of visits to main tourist products. Like for example, since a major chunk of domestic tourists visits are for social visits and religious/pilgrimage purposes, there is a demand to know the details of domestic visitors to Pilgrimage/Religious centres of the country, and growth over the years. Similarly, India having a history & culture which is more than 5000 years old, with peculiar performing and visual art forms, and there are a large number of historical monuments, which is the backbone of Inbound tourism, there is a demand for knowing the visitors to historical monuments, and the satisfaction level of tourists about guide services and environment of such monuments.</p> <p>While domestic tourist visits to pilgrimage/religious centres is collected by the State Governments as also through the 5-yearly domestic tourism surveys, information about visit to historical monuments is collected as a bye-product of the administrative activity since entry to most of the important historical monuments is ticketed.</p> <p>Further, since India is the birth place of Lord Buddha, who spread his teachings/messages to many countries, and has a large following in countries like Sri Lanka, Thailand, Japan, etc, a number of tourists from these countries visit the places in India associated with Buddha. These places are spread in many States of India. So stake holders in industry and governments are interested in knowing details of visitors to Buddhist Circuits in India. This information is collected by the State Governments as also by the Archaeological Survey of India, which maintains/conserves about 5000 monuments in India.</p> <p>B.3 - Some: <u>Domestic Tourism:</u> In order to know the purpose of travel of domestic tourists and their expenditure pattern, besides other characteristics, domestic tourism sample surveys are conducted in India. The survey conducted in the year 2002-2003 was a house hold survey. The survey design consisted of a three-stage stratification. In case of Rural sample, about 50% of the total districts in the country were selected as the first stage, and villages within the districts formed the second-stage of selection procedure. About 2 to 6 villages were selected from each sample district according to probability proportion to rural population of the village. All the households in the selected villages were listed through a specially designed listing proforma when inter-alia, questions about determining whether the household was a tourist household were asked. The list of tourist households so prepared, was used as the sampling frame to select a tourist household to collect detailed information for the domestic tourism survey. In case of urban sample, the selection of tourist households was more or less similar to that in the rural areas. All the cities / towns were grouped into seven strata on the basis of their population size, and from each stratum, a sample of towns was selected independently, which formed the first-stage of sample. Urban Frame Survey block maps were used to select urban blocks within the towns randomly, which formed the second-stage units. All the households in the selected urban blocks were listed, stratified and then a sample of tourist households selected for detailed domestic tourism survey in urban areas.</p> <p><u>Inbound Tourism:</u> Although the purpose of visit of inbound tourists is known from the disembarkation cards, in order to inter-alia know the expenditure pattern of foreign tourists, International Passenger Survey are conducted on a regular interval of about 5-6 years. In this survey, a stratified two-stage sampling design is adopted for the selection of passengers for the detailed survey. While each of the exit points (departure lounge of all international airports and land posts) are treated as first-stage of stratification, the second stage of sampling is random selection of passengers through time-sampling. Fifty four weeks of the year are grouped into 13 periods of 4 weeks each. A week of each period is systematically selected by selecting a random number between one and four, and taking 4 as interval of selection. Each period of 13 weeks is assigned to one of the four major airports at random. In case of other exit points, one week each is selected both in peak season and lean season at random. All the flights departing from the selected airports during the selected survey period are covered in the survey, and passengers selected at random on the basis of their entry into the airport lounge.</p> <p>B.6 <u>Activities which are included in the tourism trips for business & professional purposes include</u> (i) Installing equipment, inspection, purchase and sales for an enterprise outside India (ii) Meetings, Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, etc. (iii) Trade fairs, Exhibitions (iv) Lectures, Concerts (v) Professional sports (vi) Government missions (vii) Missions relating to UN and its organs (viii) Paid study, Research and education. The above information is however, collected in the International Passenger Surveys conducted after every 5-6 years. <u>Forms of accommodations that are not covered by the present classification of trips but are nonetheless important as forms of accommodation units:</u> In case of domestic tourism, the data on those staying with Friends & Relatives is not covered in the present regular system of data collection through State Governments. However, this information is collected in the regular domestic tourism surveys conducted every 5-6 years. <u>If, besides the main purpose of visit, you also identify other purposes of trip:</u> No. <u>If besides the origin and destination of trip, you also identify intermediate stops and stages:</u> No.</p>
IRL	<p>B.1 Please see note on status of tourism statistics in Ireland. Note that the WTO template for measuring inbound expenditure is supported. B.3 – All: Country of Residence Survey, Passenger Card Inquiry and Household Travel Survey all use stratified random sampling.</p>
JAM	<p>B.1 The Annual Jamaica Tourist Board (JTB) Statistics state how it is calculated. B.3 – Some: Exit surveys on expenditure and satisfaction. B.5 – Comments: Basically similar meaning but different wording and not stated as clearly as above. B.5 – If not, please indicate why you use different ones and present those you are using: <u>Tourists (overnight visitor):</u> "visitor whose trip includes at least one overnight. <u>Same day visitor:</u> "visitor whose trip does not include an overnight. B.6 We do not identify these variables at present but we plan to in the near future for inbound visitors using the WTO template. The possibility of including such variables for outbound and domestic travel is being considered.</p>
KOR	<p>B.3 - Some: Domestic travel. B.5 – If not, please indicate why you use different ones and present those you are using: We are drawing up according to nationalities, and we cannot sort out 12-months+ stays. Same day visitors cannot be classified, either.</p>
LSO	<p>B.1 <u>Purpose of Visit and activities carried on by visitors</u> Visitors surveys are undertaken once a year for a period of two months during the peak periods (December –January). One is planned for this year (August-September). The purpose of the surveys is to collect information on visitors to Lesotho that will inform product development and marketing strategies, assess visitors expenditure patterns on tourism related activities, assist related agencies and operators of tourist and recreation sites in improving the quality of their services. Among the variables captured include length of stay (which identifies day and overnight visitors separately), purpose of visit, activities carried out by visitors and places visited. <u>Methodology</u> The surveys focused on six busy ports of entry. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data, administered by temporary staff recruited by LTDC and in other cases by staff of the Lesotho Revenue Authority (LRA) based at the ports under the supervision of the Research and Development Department of LTDC. Questionnaires were handed to the departing visitors at exit points. Pretesting of the questionnaire was done first week of December. Thereafter, the actual survey began. Every 5th person arriving at the port was interviewed. Method used to select the sample studied was systematic sampling. Interviews were spread throughout the week so as to ensure they were not biased towards weekdays, weekends or particular</p>

	<p>times of the day.</p> <p>Cooperation was solicited from all the agencies represented at ports of entry/exit in order to ensure smooth conduct of the enumeration process.</p> <p><i>Data Processing</i></p> <p>Questionnaires collected from the survey were coded, edited and processed by the Department of Research and Development. Descriptive statistics was used to summarise data. A few questionnaires were excluded during the analysis due to inconsistencies and extreme values.</p> <p><i>Limitations</i></p> <p>The survey had the following limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sample selection in the survey was made from an unknown population, so there could not be any ready made estimation weight. - For Sani Pass Border post, the situation was peculiar in the sense that more tourists were day visitors who would not otherwise qualify under the official definition of an international tourist. <p>B.6 The entry/departure cards that we use in Lesotho to collect information on arrivals has slightly different categories of purpose of visit from the ones proposed by WTO. They are as follows: School, returning resident, employment, holiday, business, other. However, the form is currently being revised.</p>
MYS	<p>B.1 Same day visitors: Use the date of entry and departure as the indicator for same day visitors; however difficulties arise where visits are made extending into two dates but the duration of stay is less than 24 hrs. eg. Entering Malaysia at 10.00 pm on 1st. June 2006 and departing Malaysia at 2.00 am on 2nd. June 2006.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? In the Departing Visitors Survey information is collected as to the purpose of visit and places visited.</p> <p>B.3 - Some: Survey of Restaurants and Cafes; Survey on Domestic Tourism (Households Expenditure on Tourism - to be launched in mid-2006).</p>
MEX	<p>B.1 Cruise passengers.- To make an correct measurement of these visitor flows, is important to define the exactly concept of the unity under measurement. Example.- What are considering into statistical reports..?? the totality of the people who arrive, all the passengers or the passengers who descend of the ship and realize an expenditure.</p> <p>B.3 – Some: The domestic tourism measurement.</p> <p>B.6 For example, in terms of forms of accommodations in the Tourism Statistics based on the Economic Census 2004 there was some questions related to different kinds of accommodations such as hotels, chalets, lodges, villas, pensions, guest houses, apartments with hostelry service.</p>
NZL	<p>B.1 "spatial distribution of trip realized by the visitor" – In NZ, our International Visitor Survey and Domestic Travel Survey collect data on those places where a visitor spent at least an hour or stayed overnight. These visits data allows compilation of visitation to regions and locations.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? NZ's Domestic Travel Survey collects data on visitor expenditure on main categories as: transport, accommodation, food, alcohol, gifts & souvenirs, recreation, gambling and other shopping. (However, such data is not collected in International Visitor Survey due to practical difficulty relating many prepaid packages and tour group.)</p> <p>B.3 - Some: International Visitor Survey, Domestic Travel Survey, External Migration.</p> <p>B.6 "other topics" – in NZ International Survey we collect data on Travel Style (fully independent traveler, semi-independent traveler, package traveler, tour group), People Traveled With (alone, partners, family, school group, etc), First/Repeat Visit.</p>
PHL	<p>B.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitors and usual environment = statistics are sourced from the Arrival/Departure (A/D) using the UNWTO definition of a "visitor" which is "any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited", hence, main variable checklist to classify whether a passenger is a visitor is the determination of his/her usual environment, length of stay and purpose of visit/trip. - Usual environment, on the other hand, corresponds to the geographical boundaries within which an individual displaces himself/herself within his/her regular routine of life; consists of the direct vicinity of his/her home and place of work or study and other places frequently visited. - same-day visitor is a visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited. The above definition has been approved by an inter-agency committee thru National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) Resolution No. 11, Series of 2003. Following the above definition, the Philippines, although still a work-in-progress, have come up with an operational definition for domestic visitor which is "any person regardless of nationality, resident of the Philippines and who travels to a place in the Philippines other than his usual place of environment for a period not more than 365 days for any reason other than following an occupation remunerated at the place of visited. Minimum distance of travel covered is between municipality and with purposes of trip as any of the following – pleasure (holidays, culture, active sports, visit to relatives & friends other pleasure purposes), professional (events, official mission, business), other purposes (short-term studies, health, pilgrimage). The above operational definition was a result of a nationwide collaboration of tourism stakeholders through a statistical workshop and further refined through various tourism statistical capacity building workshop. - Purpose of visit and activities are based on the purpose of visit which are 1. pleasure/vacation (beach holiday, sightseeing, shopping, sports, honeymoon, cultural, nature and adventure, scuba diving, casino, etc. 2. Business/professional work (business/client meeting, investment opportunities, consultancy meeting 3. Visit Friends/Relatives 4. MICE (trade/business/corporate meeting, medical/dental, governmental, tourism-related, exhibition, incentive travel, sports events, information and communication technology 5. Studies (other than seminars) 6. Exchange programs (cultural, educational, sports) 7. Official Government Mission 8. Health reasons (medical/dental, alternative medicine/wellness, spa 9. Others n.i.e. <p>B.2 – No: In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? B.2 – No: In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants?</p> <p>B.3 - Some:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitor Sample Survey (Passenger Exit Survey). - Regional Travel Survey. - Meetings, Incentives, Convention and Exhibition (MICE) Survey = expenditure side. <p>B.4. - Transport crew (ships or planes): (for sea arrivals).</p> <p>B.6 Forms of accommodations that are not covered by the present classifications of trips by forms of accommodation or by information on supply (for instance, related to time sharing, second homes, main homes used transitorily as tourism accommodation, etc...) but that are nonetheless important as forms of accommodation used by tourists in your country. Vacation House/Second Homes.</p> <p>The Department of Tourism through the National Statistics Office conducted the Household Survey on Domestic Visitors in 2005. It is a household-based survey which included question on ownership of second homes. The frequency of visit, length of stay and expenses incurred for the maintenance of the second home was likewise asked using the frame of past 12 months as it will be difficult for respondents to recall their visits beyond the one year time frame. Likewise, the expenses incurred during the most recent stay in the second home was included in the question. The "most recent stay" was included as a consideration because respondents may have visited their second homes more than once.</p>

RUS	<p>B.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visitors: Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation records Russian residents and foreign visitors at the moment they crossing the border. - same-day visitors (either to a country or to a place): The Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation data by purposes of trip: transit (for inward flow of travelers), service personnel of vehicles, persons traveling on foot. - purpose of the visit and activities carried on by visitors: Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation records purpose of trip from the words of travelers. For incoming visitors purpose is checked by the type of visa. <p>B.6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activities which are included or excluded from tourism trips for business and professional purpose: According to BOP methodology this category is the same as WTO plus workers (official and illegal), who left their economic territory for less than one year. - if, besides the main purpose of visit, you also identify other purposes of trip (and what you do with this information...): There is a portion of individuals in Russia that is registered by the Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation as arriving with private purposes but in fact they are illegal workers. And thus they must be separated. We do it using the data of Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation on number of short-term immigrants. - other topic that you consider might be of interest: For the Russian Federation there is a problem of identifying the purpose of trip when, for instance, an individual is going to visit relatives and to do shopping. Taking into account considerable international migration within former Soviet Union territory, the number of visitors who have combined purpose of visit is really significant. For example there are about 217 thousand Russian residents who have immigrated to Germany for the last 6 years. Their relatives from Russia visit them on the regularly basis to do shopping in Germany. In this case we consider main purpose is that in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place (shopping in our example).
SAU	<p>B.1 Spatial distribution of the trip realized by the visitor: we use administrative data provided by Ministry of Transportation that measure the vehicle traffic from and to 30 major districts in the kingdom.</p> <p>B.3 - Some: International Visitor Survey (IVS).</p> <p>B.6 Accommodations forms: camping during pilgrimage season (Hajj) in certain places. Also, we have so called "rest houses" that can be rented either for a day or a night or more.</p>
SGP	<p>B.1 The current determination of the purpose of visit and activities carried out by visitors in Singapore is done through the Overseas Visitors Survey, which is conducted all around the year at various customs & immigration checkpoints in Singapore.</p> <p>B.5 – If not, please indicate why you use different ones and present those you are using: In our compilation of travel receipts, we do not distinguish between traveler and visitor, both of which are based only on residency. "Usual environment" is not considered in view of the small land area within Singapore's economic territory.</p>
ZAF	<p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? In South Africa, we have just recently started a project to build a national tourism asset/product register. This will allow us to count the number of products available in the tourism plant in our country. The measures will include a count by category, sub-category and location. Provision has been made in the database to collect data on employment, turnover and capacity, but this information is more difficult to source reliably. The database is being enhanced to ensure that it can be used by our CSO as a source to verify the data in the national business register and thereby improve sampling for surveys.</p> <p>B.3 - Some: The general household survey.</p> <p>B.5 – If not, please indicate why you use different ones and present those you are using: Although we do not have the 'collective or private' part.</p> <p>B.6 Business & professional trips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - include business travel, i.e. are tourists who visit South Africa for professional and/ or other business activities. - include business tourism, i.e. are those tourists who visit for Meetings, Incentives, conferences and Events (MICE). - included shopping for business use - included shopping for personal use (this is being changed) - excluded are participants in professional sport; we deal with these separately <p>Accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - we include nights in hospitals as a specific category as tourists travel to SA for elective procedures - we count the nights tourists spend in other accommodation such as churches, university residences, schools and people traveling for school trips and for missionary work stay in these types of accommodation. This is classified as "other". <p>Competing in a sporting event and participating in a sporting event is recorded independently as people travel to SA, especially from neighbouring states, for sport and we want to understand the size of this market. We also record the shoppers separately as for most neighbouring states as dependent on SA for purchasing goods. There is value in this market that needs to be understood and how we best serve this market. We split business travel from business tourism as our strategy focuses on business tourism as well.</p>
ESP	<p>B.1 As mentioned above, cruise passengers (same- day visitors) are drifted directly from the harbor's registers. Regarding their expenditure behavior, these visitors should not be treated differently to the rest of them. In fact most of their expenditure is carried out on the boat, which would have an economic effect in the country to which the boat belongs to. In case the cruise belongs to a resident unit, its production should already be included in the Supply and Use tables.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? The questionnaire used to measure tourism expenditure includes a question on the activities carried out. Together with the motivation or purpose of the trip, NTA can obtain a credible picture of the existing demand for each "tourism product". Moreover, the TSA contains demand tables broken down by tourism products.</p> <p>B.3 - All:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inbound Tourism Survey (Frontur) Stratified random sampling - Tourism Expenditure Survey (Egatur) Stratified random sampling. - Domestic and Outbound Survey (Familitur) Stratified random sampling <p>B.6 The Spanish system of tourism statistics for international flows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not exclude any activity from any kind of trip, business and professional included. - The forms of accommodation included in our Inbound and Expenditure Surveys questionnaires are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hotels and similar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hotel 5 * o Hotel 4 * o Hotel 3 * o Hotel 1 or 2 * o Pensions. o Other similars to hotels. o Touristic apartments. o Other collective accommd.. - Tourism Resort. - Campsite / Caravan.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural Lodgings. - Time Share. - Owned residence. - Rented residence (via agents). - Rented residence (directly). - Friends or relatives residence. - Field work, public transport, etc. - Other. <p>- Only asks about the main purpose of the visit. Any further detail on this matter might only be derived from the activities question.</p> <p>- Allows the caption of all stages made in Spain. It also allows the identification of in transit travelers (non residents traveling through Spain on their way to another country).</p>
SWE	<p>B.1 Ex: Border same-day visitors on regular arranged shopping tours. The bus trip is paid by the Swedish shop owner.</p> <p>B.3 - Some: Domestic survey.</p> <p>B.4</p> <p>1. Long term students (over 1 year): Please see A.1.6.</p> <p>8. Foreign military personnel based in your country not relevant.</p> <p>B.5 – Comments: Not consequently but try to in more official documents.</p> <p>B.6 Second homes are included with the same value as in the national accounts, independent of the distance traveled from your ordinary home.</p>
THA	<p>B.1 Country identify by passport details.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? It can be done by conducting a sample survey, when we designing the questionnaire can include or ask a questions like “what is the purpose of visit to the country (main purposes)? then the next question should follow as the specific interest of visitors on tourism products. Eg. If the main purpose is Holiday/leisure –the special interest may be on sun & beach or Culture or nature tourism or...any other. May be the answers are multiresponses.</p> <p>B.3 - None: Surveys carried out at airport as stratified random sampling for expenditure survey and for opinion survey- quota sampling methods.</p> <p>B.4 - Comments: In our tourism statistics we excluded these categories from the international visitor as they specified details correctly in the ED cards.</p>
TUR	<p>B.1 We include cruise passengers / yachters in our tourism statistics, but we can not measure them separately.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? In our inbound and outbound tourism survey, we can measure expenditure according to purpose of visit, For example we can measure the expenditure of visitors who came in Turkey for culture or travel and entertainment etc.</p> <p>B.4 – Comments: In our administrative data there is not such a detail. But when we implement survey, we are applying to the visitors according international recommendations.</p> <p>B.5 – No: We use same definitions but we can not measure international traveller separately.</p> <p>B.6 In our survey we asked the visitors their professional status, main reason for visiting Turkey (Meeting, conference, course seminar, Job, Commercial relations and Exhibitions) also we can differentiate their expenditure on tourism and commercial pruposes.</p>
GBR	<p>B.1 As the IPS does not cover all passenger routes, additional figures have to be obtained from other sources. For cruises, long haul passenger data is supplied by the Department for Transport and the survey data is weighted to this traffic. The UK to UK cruise passengers on overseas ships is estimated by previous data with trends applied to it obtained from cruise volumes reported in cruising press.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? One of our National Tourist Boards devised a set of tourism sustainability indicators covering social, environmental and economic impacts, which we have monitored. We are now looking to develop these, giving consideration to Eurostat’s proposals on this issue. We acknowledge these products are important, and our National Tourist Boards may consider such concepts in relation to marketing, but our focus remains on producing the overall top-level analysis.</p> <p>B.3 - Some:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPS – In the absence of a sampling frame for travellers, time shifts or sea crossings are selected at the first stage and travellers are then systematically chosen at fixed intervals from a random start within these shifts or crossings at the second stage. UKTS – The survey uses a random location sampling method which utilizes the Post Office Address File to divide Great Britain into areas of equal population. Neighbourhoods are selected using random methods but a quota is also set to ensure a balanced sample of adults within effective contacted addresses. <p>B.4 - Comments: As the UK doesn’t have international borders, the following information is collected via the IPS at principal airports, sea ports and the Channel Tunnel.</p> <p>There may be an issue as to how clearly we can differentiate between border and seasonal workers.</p> <p>B.5 - Comments: With the exception of ‘international traveller’. The definition of ‘international traveller’ is not one which is used in the UK. Analysis is focused on visitors for tourism or migrants for migration studies.</p> <p>B.6 Through the UKTS it is possible to identify up to 6 places at which the interviewee spent at least one night during the trip. For each place, the number of nights spent, accommodation stayed in and location type (seaside, large city or town, small town, countryside or village) is asked.</p> <p>On the IPS, if a respondent has stopped off at an airport on route to or from their port of destination or origin then this is information that is collected. This does not cover overnight stops at places but places that flights go via. Also on the IPS, overseas residents are asked where they have stayed overnight while in the UK. This is up to five places.</p>
USA	<p>B.1 <u>Visitors and usual environment.</u> U.S. international visitor definition is based on U.S.citizenship status, not residence status. This conflicts with OTTI’s definition of visitor on our Survey of International Air Traveler Survey, which is based on country of residence. Do other countries have a similar experience?</p> <p>BEA: Our main source of data re: domestic tourism asks respondents to identify “out-of-town” expenditures on various activities and items.</p> <p>B.2 - In case of an affirmative answer, could you present some experience that could be useful for the other participants? The OTTI includes a “cultural” category in the list of activities. An OTTI staff member has extensive private-sector experience in this matter. This experience includes a study specifically designed to test travelers’ interpretation of this types of travel descriptions. The main conclusion of the study was that, without specific definitions or examples, travelers’ definitions or interpretations often differ from industry practitioners. For example, many travelers consider attending a family reunion as a cultural or heritage travel experience, but few practioners would include that example.</p> <p>B.3 - Some: OTTI’s Survey of International Air Travelers. (uses a 2-stage cluster sampling technique to determine specific flights). Also, BLS’s Consumer Expenditure Survey of U.S households, used by BEA in their Travel & Tourism Satellite Accounting system.</p> <p>B.5 – If not, please indicate why you use different ones and present those you are using: The U.S. does not include same-day visitors in the visitor volume statistics. Otherwise the definition is the same for overnight visitors.</p>

	<p>The BEA does not make explicit distinctions between “travellers” and “visitors” or between “tourists” and “same-day visitors.”</p> <p>B.6 The BEA currently does not capture rentals of vacation homes in their TTSA (but are hoping to be able to do this in the near future).</p>
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C. STATISTICS ON TOURISM SUPPLY: DATA SOURCES AND DATA COMPILATION ISSUES

	ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA	
C.1 Please, identify an example (with a succinct description) in the above mentioned list (monetary and non-monetary variables) that you think might be of interest for the other delegations	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	
C.2 Could you tell us which statistical operations are based on random sample survey in order to measure tourism supply?																												
All																												
Only some	(1)		(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)							(1)	(1)			(1)					
None	(1)												(1)		(1)											(1)	(1)	
C.3 Are you using Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)?																												
No					(1)					(1)																		
Yes	(1)		(1)									(1)		(1)									(1)			(1)	(1)	
C.4 Are you using List of tourism-specific products provided in Annex I to <i>Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework</i> ?																												
No					(1)					(1)														(1)				
Yes	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)						(1)		(1)					(1)	(1)		(1)				(1)	(1)	
C.5 In your statistical operations referring to the follow up of productive activities, do you identify separately and have a specific treatment for tourism characteristic industries and products?																												
No										(1)	(1)																	
Yes					(1)								(1)	(1)					(1)	(1)								
C.6 Have you designed some specific statistical operations in order to measure tourism from the supply side?																												
No																												
Yes	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)			(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)	(1)					(1)	(1)	(1)	
C.7 Do you have any national experience in measuring the tourism activity at subregional level?																												
No																												
Yes	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)								(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)							(1)				(1)	
ARG	<p>C.1 A) Monetary Variables: - Production accounts and output: national economic census (2005), administrative registers, surveys in economic sectors. There is a input – output matrix for 1997, and INDEC and the Ministry of Economy is now working to complete the 2003 estimation of this matrix, with a new I/O survey done in 2005. - Remuneration of employees: Household surveys and administrative register (SIJIP, national pensions administration registers, ANSES). - Gross fixed capital formation: some estimations are made with the method of the flow of goods by sector of origin, with the index of price and quantities of the sector of the national and non national production. B) Non – monetary variables: - number and institutional characteristics of establishments: Encuesta de Ocupación Hotelera, EOH (from 2004 up to date). Registro Hotelero INDEC. National Economic Census 2005. - employment in tourism industries (global and according to relevant characteristics): global data from household survey (EPH), SIJIP (register of formal employment). There is a project to implement a formal system of measurement of employment in tourism (SCT-T) with ILO. - room and bed capacity (in hotels and similar establishments): Encuesta de Ocupación Hotelera. - room and bed occupancy rates (in hotels and similar establishments): EOH. - other characteristic non monetary indicators such as number of vehicles available for rent and number of vehicle days rented (car rental), number of passengers transported (transport companies), number of meals served (restaurants), etc.: Number of tourism agencies (NTA) and basic characteristics. Register of number of air flights and passengers transported of the Dirección Nacional Aerocomercial. Some road transport terminals provide information about flows of buses. C.2 - Only some: EOH, Hotel survey. Sample frame is from administrative register and Registro Hotelero. Projected: survey in travel agencies, frame from administrative registers done by NTA. C.3 - If yes, please comment how: In the pilot TSA, we are using SICTA. Also we have preliminary works for a TSA manual in Argentina, where the classification used is SICTA. Some classifications of the National Economic Census were changed, disaggregated, regarding the SICTA classificator. C.4 - If yes, please comment how: In actual project of TSA manual and pilot TSA, we are using SICTA. C.6 – Comments: Economic Census gives information about production in tourism sectors. Some estimations are done in restaurants, theatres, cinema, football clubs, tango shows locals, and others. Travel agencies database is done at NTA, and there is a projected survey of travel agencies. INDEC applies a survey to travel agencies for unpacking of travels pack. C.7 - In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? Some experience in provinces, mainly Mendoza. They apply flow of tourist's measurements, and analyze some economic data with tourism surveys.</p>																											
AUT	<p>C.1 TSA-Employment Module - employment in tourism industries: The TSA-Employment Module represents an approach to draw a more comprehensive picture of the tourism industry's impact on the labour market, taking into account supply side employment statistics in a variety of tourism characteristic industries as well as tourism demand side information in these industries. Combining these types of information tourism induced employment in the overall economy can be estimated. C.2 - None: Concentration sample: Reduction of response burden by identifying the most important tourism communes which amount to app. 1,600 communes (out of app. 2,500). Collecting information in these communes, about 99% of all incoming and domestic tourism flows are covered. C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: Austrian Official Statistics of Overnights. C.7 – In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? NUTS Level 5.</p>																											
BRA	<p>C.1 Monetary variables: employee's income. No-monetary variables: tourism activity employees. C.3 - If yes, please comment how: The SICTA is used to identify the tourism activities defined in the conceptual landmark of</p>																											

	<p>TSA.</p> <p>C.7 - In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? Some of the Federation Unites (like Paraná, Ceará, Bahia and others) carries out a profile inbound survey. Another practice is the work developed by IBGE, where the level of tourism activity in a sub regional level is being measured by the regionalization of the data that is available in the structural service research and in the familiar budget research.</p>
BHS	<p>C.1 Room and bed occupancy rates (in hotels and similar establishments) <u>Title:</u> Hotel Occupancy Surveys <u>Data source:</u> T1/Surveys applied to the all hotels in The Bahamas. <u>Description:</u> The Ministry of Tourism conducts monthly surveys of hotels throughout The Bahamas based on sampling coverage that is particularly sensitive to the size of hotel and the percentage of hotel room distribution in the major island groupings: Nassau and Paradise Island, Grand Bahama Island and the Family Islands. <u>Sampling:</u> Hotels are included in sample based on distribution of rooms by major island groupings and by size of hotel. Survey conducted every month basis. Hotel sends in data via email or by direct contact by MOT staff. C.2 – Only some: Business Establishment Surveys. C.4 - If yes, please comment how: We are using the Central Product Classification Version 1.1 where we identified the items that were specific to The Bahamas by ISIC Rev.3 definition. This allowed us to match the product with the industries from which they are supplied. C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: Business Establishment surveys to be refined by Economic Census 2006.</p>
CAN	<p>C.1 Employment in the tourism industries. Canada includes employment in the tourism industries in the Canadian Tourism Satellite Account (CTSA). Employment data for the CTSA is obtained from the Labour Productivity Database, which draws on data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours (SEPH), and provides information on employment based on SNA principles and using the same industry classification system as the CTSA. Tourism employment is a measure of the number of jobs in tourism and non-tourism industries, held by self-employed persons, employees and unpaid family workers. It is important to note that a job in which someone works 10 hours a week counts for as much, by this measure, as a job in which someone works 50 hours a week. Tourism employment includes only jobs directly attributable to tourism. Employment in the CTSA is calculated at the sub-industry level, however, the employment data from the Labour productivity database are only available at the more aggregate industry level. Since the CTSA needs sub-industry detail, wages and salaries, obtained in the calculation of GDP, are used to allocate employment across the sub- industries. The same tourism ratios as GDP are used to calculate the employment attributable to tourism for each industry. Thus, if the ratio for an industry is 50%, half of this industry's employment is allocated to tourism. This calculation is done for all tourism industries and then the shares are summed to arrive at total tourism employment within Canada. The CTSA includes labour income, number of jobs, labour compensation per job and GDP per job. To enhance the analytical capacity provided by the CTSA and the NTI, Canada has also developed a Tourism Human Resources Module (HRM). This provides timely and reliable statistics on the human resource dimension of tourism that allows for a broader insight into tourism's role in the economy. It also serves as a useful planning and forecasting tool for policy makers in the tourism, employment and training areas. The HRM is broader than the CTSA and the NTI, which portray only the jobs generated by tourism demand. This provides information on wages and salaries, number of jobs, labour productivity (GDP divided by hours worked), hours worked by occupation, by age, gender and immigration status. C.2 – Only some: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey of Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing. - Survey of Travel Arrangement Services. - Survey of Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. - Survey of Traveller Accommodation. - Survey of Service Industries: Food Services and Drinking Places. <p>Note: the surveys for the Air, Rail, Water and Bus Transportation industries are based on censuses of licensed carriers. C.3 – No: Note: In the Canadian statistical survey system, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used. In general, and at least at the level of detail of the Canadian TSA, NAICS and ISIC are quite similar in so far as the tourism industries are concerned, however, because of its differences from ISIC, SICTA was not found very useful in Canada and, hence, not used. C.4 – No: Note: In the Canadian statistical survey system, the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) is used. In general NAPCS and the REC '00 list are quite similar, in so far as the tourism commodities of the Canadian TSA are concerned. It might be noted as well that the tourism commodities in the Canadian TSA were identified as such prior to the development of REC '00 list through an empirical determination of the commodities for which a significant proportion of supply could be attributed to tourism demand. Last, Canada does not distinguish between tourism-characteristic and tourism-connected goods and services; what we call "tourism commodities" corresponds generally to REC '00 "tourism- specific products", and what we call "non-tourism commodities" corresponds to the REC '00 "tourism-non-specific products". C.5 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name of the corresponding sources: In addition to the survey/census sources mentioned in C.2, certain data are drawn directly from the Canadian System of National Accounts, specifically, from the Input-output Tables. For instance, there is no direct survey of "scenic and sightseeing transportation" however the IO tables draw data from various sources, including the transportation surveys, tax and other administrative sources, to build up estimates of inputs and outputs for this industry, which are subsequently used in the TSA. C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: We have in the past developed empirically-based criteria to establish which industries and which commodities in Canada can be deemed as "tourism industries" and "tourism commodities". In other words we have operationalized the notion that a tourism commodity is one for which a significant part of its total demand in Canada comes from tourists (and same-day visitors). Similarly, we operationalized the notion that a tourism industry is one that would cease to exist or exist only at significantly reduced levels of activity in the absence of tourism. C.7 - In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? In Canada, our industry surveys and collections in general permit regional (i.e., provincial/territorial) breakdowns and support annual regional Input-output accounts as an integral part of the Canadian SNA, which are used subsequently to develop the supply-side of the Canadian regional TSA. In addition, consumer surveys (TSRC/ITS) provide tourism demand data at the provincial/territorial and sub-provincial levels for key trip characteristics (i.e., accommodation, transportation modes, visitor spending, trip activities, etc.). A regional TSA has been developed for Canada for reference years 1996 and 1998.</p> </p>
CZE	<p>C.1 Output – sources are national accounts statistics (selection of specific products and industries, estimation of tourism share). Employment in tourism industries – from Labor Force Survey. Room and bed capacity – from Survey on capacity of collective accommodation establishments.</p>

	<p>Room and bed occupancy rates – from Survey on occupancy in collective accommodation establishments.</p> <p>C.2 – Only some: Business surveys.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: To help us identify Specific products.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: An estimation of tourism share in products (CPA) and industries (NACE).</p>
GHA	<p>C.1 No example.</p> <p>C.2 – Only some:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey on accommodation units. - Survey on tourism intermediaries. <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: We collect data on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accommodation services. 2. Food and beverages services. 3. Local transportation services. 4. Travel agency, tour operators and tour guides services. 5. Cultural heritage services. 6. Other tourism services. 7. Shopping (formal and informal). 8. Entertainment and recreational services. <p>C.5 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name of the corresponding sources: Surveys are conducted to capture data on tourism characteristic products as well as statistical information on tourism industries.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census of tourism intermediaries (restaurants, car rental agencies, travel agencies, tour operators and tour guides, cultural heritage institutions, recognizable passenger transport agencies, trade fair company etc.). - Census of accommodation units.
IND	<p>C.1 Statistics on Tourism Supply in India is based on National Accounts data. For 'Output' and 'Production Accounts', a mixed approach is followed by India consisting of analysis of administrative records, and sample surveys. For example, in case of 'Hotels & Restaurants', data on the organized sector is based on the annual accounts of the corporate sector, while in case of un-organised sector, it is based on sample surveys conducted once in five years. Those surveys provide estimates of value added per worker. Value added per worker multiplied by the estimated number of workers for that sector gives the value added for the sector as a whole.</p> <p>For most of the industries in the Services Sector, this approach is used.</p> <p>Same data sources are used to estimate 'remuneration of employees'.</p> <p>C.2 – Only some:</p> <p><u>Tourism Supply Data in respect of Accommodation Services and Food & Beverage Serving Services:</u> Separate value added and output data on these services is not available in the national Accounts Statistics. Value Added is provided under the head ' Hotels & Restaurants'. To disaggregate this value added into the required sectors, ratio of accommodation and food & beverages serving services in total Hotels & Restaurants is obtained from Sample Surveys conducted on Unorganised sector (NSS 57th Round). Value added to value of output ratios for these sectors are available separately from the same source. Applying these ratios on value added, the value of output of these sectors is estimated.</p> <p><u>Transport Equipment Rental:</u> Value added data on Transport Equipment Rental is not available separately from the National Accounts Statistics. To segregate the value added portions of Transport Equipment Rental, data on survey of Un-organised sector (NSS 57th Round) is used.</p> <p><u>Tourism Related Industries:</u> For tourism related industries, value added is available in National Accounting System but value of output is available only for registered sector. To get value of output for other industries, value added to output ratios are applied. Latest data on un-organised manufacturing sector is taken by sample surveys conducted during 2000-01 (NSS 56th Round). Annual Survey of Industries 2000-01 data is used to get data on organised / registered sector. Mapping them with tourism related industries, their value added to output ratios are obtained, which applied on value added gives output.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: In the process of development of TSA for India, the national Accounts Statistics provided the basis for measuring tourism from the supply side data. The demand side data was obtained through two large scale sample surveys, and tourism industry ratios were obtained using the output from the demand side data. These ratios were applied to the tourism industries in the national Accounts Statistics to estimate the tourism value added.</p>
JAM	<p>C.1</p> <p>A) Monetary Variables - Production Account of Tourism Industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An activity based classification (the Jamaica Industrial Classification (JIC) based on the International Standard Industrial Classification ISIC rev 3) is used to breakout the economy. - Accounts are compiled at a 5 digit level of the JIC (product group). For example 55100 – Hotels, Camp Sites and Other Short Stay Accommodation. - Establishments are classified by their main activity - The universe of each product group is established from a frame which is the Central Register of Establishments compiled by STATIN. - A random, stratified sample is chosen. - Annual surveys of establishments are carried out to capture data on income and detailed expenditure. Financial statements and administrative records are also used to capture data. - From the above source data is available to breakout value added into its various components. - Value Added is calculated using 1) the Production Approach (Gross Output – Intermediate Consumption = Value Added) <p>B) The Income Approach (Compensation of Employees + Taxes less Subsidies on Production + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Operating Surplus).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from the above two approaches would be used to compile both the Production Accounts and the Generation of Income Accounts. <p>C.2 – Only some: A random stratified sample is used for the Annual National Income survey.</p> <p>C.4 - No: Included : In an aggregated format.</p> <p>C.5 – Comments: TSA for Jamaica is in the developmental stages. Tourism characteristic industries and products will be included in the development of TSA.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO) surveys, (ad hoc surveys). Annual National Income Survey of Establishments, Supply and Usage Tables.</p>
KOR	<p>C.2 – None: Remuneration of employees and employment in tourism industries cannot be aggregated.</p> <p>C.7 - In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? Survey on Koreans' Travel Pattern (Korea Tourism Organization).</p>
LSO	<p>C.1</p> <p>There is a form that is used to collect information from the accommodation establishments on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and institutional characteristics of establishments - Employment in accommodation establishments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Room and bed capacity - Room and bed occupancy rates - Charge rates <p>The form was designed with the involvement of the Hotel and Hospitality Association and the Tourism Statistics Task Force (which comprises the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture, Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation, Central Bank of Lesotho, Bureau of Statistics and Department of Immigration). This form is distributed to all establishments in the country on a quarterly basis. The distribution and collection of the form to and from the establishments is done by the Corporation. However, there are challenges here and there: some establishments do not give complete information. For instance most establishments do not fill in the number of rooms as well as the number of rooms occupied. Some establishments also do not give accurate information in relation to revenue generated in fear of paying tax.</p> <p>C.3 - No: But we are using components under those classifications.</p>
MYS	<p>C.2 – Only some: Survey of Restaurants and Cafes.</p> <p>C.5 - No: Major tourism related activities are canvassed as part of our economic statistics data collection.</p>
MEX	<p>C.1 For monetary variables, we use mainly the information of National Accounts, which use several sources of information, some of them are surveys, census and special investigations. For Non-Monetary variables, we use mainly use administrative records such as number of beds registered, or flights and passengers.</p> <p>C.2 – Only some: For example, the National Institute for Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI in Spanish) has a Monthly Survey of Services, which for some of the activities its used a random sample, but for others its used a deterministic sample.</p> <p>C.3 - If yes, please comment how: We use the SICTA as a reference to match activities in other classification standards that are used in Mexico.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: As a reference.</p> <p>C.5 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name of the corresponding sources: For Non-characteristic activities we use discrimination based on a geographical criteria, in tourism characteristic industries we use the total.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: The Tourism Statistics based on the Economic Census 2004 is a statistical tool that measures the tourism from the supply side.</p> <p>C.7 - In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? We don't have subregional tourism satellite accounts, but with the Tourism Statistics based on the Economic Census 2004 now we have several values from the supply side for all the regions.</p>
NZL	<p>C.1 "Employment in tourism industries" - this information is available from Statistics NZ's Business Frame or data base which keeps business and related data such as employee numbers by industry. Data is sourced from company tax data and supplemented by annual company survey data.</p> <p>C.2 – None: Commercial Accommodation Survey – currently is a census collection of capacity, guests and guest nights data.</p> <p>C.7 - In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it?: The Accommodation Survey was designed to measure the supply side of the short-term main commercial accommodation sector, as well as the demand for them.</p> <p>The three surveys (International Visitor Survey, Domestic Travel Survey and Accommodation Survey) all measure tourism activities at sub-national levels.</p>
PHL	<p>C.1</p> <p>A) Monetary variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - output, production accounts are based on the Input-Output table - remuneration of employees are sourced from surveys/censuses of establishments <p>B) Non-monetary variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of accommodation establishments, employment in tourism industries and room occupancy rates are measured using the list of Department of Tourism accredited establishments, however, reporting is on a voluntary basis. <p>C.3 - If yes, please comment how: We used the SICTA for reference and with some modifications based on the Philippine Standard Industry Classification (PSIC) in identifying and classifying tourism industries in tandem with WTO's proposed list of tourism characteristic activities, we came up with a Philippine Tourism Statistical Classification System (PTSCS). The fundamental concept of characteristicity presented in the 1993 System of National accounts (SNA) vis-à-vis the recommendations of the UNWTO in developing a TSA were adopted as the basic guiding principle for this undertaking, hence the identification and classification took off from the 2002 Philippine Central Product Classification (PCPC) and the WTO's proposed list of Tourism Specific Products, Tourism Characteristic Products and Tourism Durable Goods.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the Inter-Agency Committee on Tourism Statistics (IAC-TS) and the Technical Working Group on Tourism Statistics (TWG-TS), the Philippines has formulated the Philippine Tourism Statistical Classification System (PTSCS) based on the UNWTO-recommended list (Annex I to Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework) and applying it to the Philippine situation, together with the 2002 Philippine Central Product Classification (PCPC). - In establishing the statistical classifications for tourism in the Philippines, both the industries and the products (goods and services) were accounted as integral with each other. Firstly, the tourism industries were identified and classified using the Philippine Standards for Industry Classification (PSIC) vis-à-vis the UNWTO's proposed list of Tourism Characteristic Activities (TSA/TCA). On the other hand, identification and classification of tourism services was facilitated using the Philippine Central Product Classification (PCPC) parallel to the UNWTO's proposed list of Tourism Characteristic Products (TSA/TSP). Furthermore, tourism goods were identified and classified using the PCPC with reference to the UNWTO's list of Tourism Durable Goods. - In identifying the goods acquired and services consumed by the visitors for the purpose of their visits, the 2002 PCPC was used as the central blueprint. The PCPC is a framework for a standard central product classification, which assembles and tabulates statistics that require product details. Each good or service item in the PCPC is a predominating product of one particular class in the 1994 PSIC, thereby making the product a characteristic output of a particular industry. - Vis-à-vis 2002 PCPC as the central blueprint of all the products in the Philippines and the provisional TSA/TSP and the provisional list of tourism durable goods of the UNWTO along with the concepts of specific (characteristic and connected) tourism products, tourism specific products (goods and services) that will be adopted in the compilation of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Account (PTSA) were identified. <p>C.5 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name of the corresponding sources: In the Philippine Tourism Statistical Classification System, under the List of Tourism Specific Products and List of Tourism Specific Industries in the Philippines, which is being used in the compilation of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Account, each industry, good and service is being identified whether it is a characteristic or connected tourism good or service.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: The measurement of the impact of tourism requires the identification of resources used by visitors in their trips, the consumption of goods and services that they avail of, and necessarily, the identification of the economic units that provide these goods and services.</p> <p>C.7 In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? The Philippine Department of Tourism has embarked on a project which conducted the Regional Travel Survey in the Philippines (RTS). The RTS has three components, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey A: Survey on the Regional Distribution of Travelers by Accommodation Establishments which measure visitor arrivals to the regions through a survey of these arrivals in accommodation establishments. - Survey B: Survey on Tourist Accommodation Facilities which provide an inventory of facilities and services available in the regions through a survey of accommodation establishments. - Survey C: Sample Survey of Regional Travelers in Accommodation Establishments to determine the profile and travel

	characteristics of domestic travelers through a sample survey of guests in accommodation establishments.
SAU	<p>C.1 Room and bed capacity and occupancy rates: we started to use electronic system that covers all forms of accommodation establishment in the kingdom to calculate room and bed capacity and occupancy rates.</p> <p>C.5 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name of the corresponding sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Tourism Establishment Survey (SCT). - Annual Economic Establishment Survey (Central Department of Statistics). <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Tourism Establishment Survey (SCT). - Annual Economic Establishment Survey (Central Department of Statistics). <p>C.7 In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? We have done it for one time, for all 13 provinces in the kingdom; for the purpose of providing inputs to Regional Tourism Development Strategies.</p>
SGP	<p>C.1</p> <p>A) Example of Monetary Variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on output, input, VA, remuneration and gross fixed capital formation of tourism-related industries (mainly services industries) are collected in the annual Survey of Services and Commerce. The survey covers all private sector establishments. Data on public sector establishments are obtained from government financial accounts as well as those of the statutory boards. - The Commercial Establishment Information System (CEIS), which is a database of establishments in Singapore, provides the sampling frame for the Survey of Commerce and Services. The CEIS is regularly updated through simple postal surveys of newly registered companies, businesses and societies, and through the extraction of relevant information from administrative and other sources. Stratified random sampling is used where all the establishments in the sampling frame are stratified by activity and operating receipts. - Establishments are classified based on its principal activity and in accordance with the Singapore Standard Industrial Classification (SSIC) at 5-digit level. Tourism-related industries whose principal productive activity is a tourism characteristic activity are selected and used as the basis to estimate the value of tourism supply based on the Input-Output framework. <p>B) Example of Non-monetary Variables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Room capacity and occupancy rates are compiled using statutory returns submitted by hotel operators during their declaration of CESS (i.e. a levy on tourism hotels for selected goods sold and services rendered) on a monthly basis. <p>C.2 - Some: See above on Survey of Services and Commerce.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: The list tourism-specific products is used as a reference in our compilation of the Singapore TSA.</p>
ZAF	<p>C.1</p> <p>A) The CSO, StatsSA collects this information through surveys.</p> <p>B) In South Africa, we have just recently started a project to build a national tourism asset/product register. This will allow us to count the number of products available in the tourism plant in our country. The measures will include a count by category, sub-category and location. Provision has been made in the database to collect data on employment, turnover and capacity, but this information is more difficult to source reliably. The database is being enhanced to ensure that it can be used by our CSO as a source to verify the data in the national business register and thereby improve sampling for surveys.</p> <p>C.2 - All: e.g. Economic Activity Survey and the tourism accommodation survey.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: In the supply and use framework we adopted to compile the TSAs.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: The sample of the economic activity survey is drawn to include tourism specific activities on a rotation basis.</p>
ESP	<p>C.1 The Spanish Hotel Occupancy Survey, carried out by the National Statistical Office, gives information on the following non monetary variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Room and bed capacity. - Room and bed occupancy. - Number of employees (by gender, retribution status and type of contract). - Reservations for the next two months. - Occupancy expectations for the next six months. - Main tour operator. <p>C.2 - Only some: Hotel Occupancy Survey, Holiday Dwellings Occupancy Survey and Rural Tourism Accommodation Occupancy Survey.</p>
SWE	<p>C.3 - Comments: We use NACE classification.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: According to the RMF.</p> <p>C.7 - Comments: Some private consultants have made some regional calculations, but not in accordance with the TSA. Statistics Sweden together with the stakeholders in tourism are however trying to launch such a project.</p>
LKA	<p>C.1 We collect foreign exchange earnings from the institutions like hotels, travel agents, Tourist shops, restaurants, guest houses etc by their foreign exchange bank deposit receipts and bank records where included the credit card payments. Hotel statistics, Employment statistics, price index including transport companies are collected by sending questionnaires to the establishments registered with the NTO.</p> <p>C.2 - Only some: Opinion surveys in the tourism sites.</p> <p>C.3 - If yes, please comment how: We are using the international standards to regulate the accommodation sector such as hotels, restaurants, guesthouses, recreational facilities.</p> <p>C.4 - No: Not yet used but in the future planning to use.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: We measuring some extent the capacity of accommodation & tariff statistics, airline seating capacity on national level.</p>
THA	C.6 In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: CFGF survey, Business Cost survey.
TUR	<p>C.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production accounts (value added). - Employment in tourism industries.
GBR	<p>C.1 Unlike most mainland European countries, the UK (with the exception of Northern Ireland) does not have compulsory registration of tourist accommodation. Each of the National Tourist Boards collects information on number of establishments, but the lists are mainly confined to service accommodation and, within that constraint, are often incomplete and unrepresentative. For example, it is usually through the process of quality assuring establishments that information is obtained and so those without ratings are not included.</p> <p>The UK is currently investigating how to improve accommodation information as part of a re-tendering process for the UK Occupancy Survey.</p> <p>C.2 - None: As the UK does not have a register of accommodation stock, the methodology for the UK Occupancy Survey involves a sample of establishments being recruited to the survey and asked to complete a data form each month. The sample is therefore self-selecting rather than random.</p> <p>C.3 - If yes, please comment how: The Classification is not specified in the survey methodology but is employed for subsequent</p>

	<p>analysis, for example in TSA calculations.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: The list was used in the development of the UK's TSA, see http://www.culture.gov.uk/global/research/statistics_outputs/uk_tsa_fsp.htm</p> <p>C.5 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name of the corresponding sources: The concepts of tourism industries and products were employed in the UK's TSA First Steps Project.</p> <p>C.6 - In case of an affirmative answer, please indicate the name(s) of the corresponding sources: UK tourism statistics are mainly reliant on demand side surveys. We have some information on accommodation stock through the National Tourist Boards (see C.1) and also collect occupancy rates through the UK Occupancy Survey (UKOS).</p> <p>C.7 In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? Tourism activity is measured at sub-UK level by all surveys and data analysed for various geographies, in particular as part of the tables the UK supplies to Eurostat. In addition work has been carried out in Wales and Scotland to develop TSAs for these countries, and progress has also been made within the English regions.</p>
<p>USA</p>	<p>C.1 The BEA makes estimates of tourism output, value added, and employment using input-output data.</p> <p>C.2 – None: BEA's input-output source data used in the TTSA is based on the U.S. Census Bureau's quinquennial survey of all business establishments.</p> <p>C.3 - If yes, please comment how: The activities that BEA captures and value are more or less the same as the activities found in the SICTA.</p> <p>C.4 - If yes, please comment how: Our tourism commodities include more or less the same goods and services as Annex I's "tourism-specific products."</p> <p>C.5 – No: BEA does not treat characteristic and connected goods and services differently.</p> <p>C.6 – No: BEA captures tourism supply via our input-output tables.</p> <p>C.7 In case of an affirmative answer, can you comment on it? DHS I-94 form asks visitors to the U.S. to list the address location of where they will be staying in the U.S. OTTI's Survey of International Air Travelers refines subregional visitation volume and trip characteristics.</p>

D. STATISTICS ON VISITOR EXPENDITURE: DATA SOURCES AND DATA COMPILATION ISSUES

	ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA		
D.1 Please, identify an example (with a succinct description) in the above mentioned list (length of stay, tourism business expenses,...) that you think might be of interest for the other delegations. Take into consideration the fact that your example and that presented by the other participants will allow us to have a feeling on the degree of the corresponding tourism expenditure estimates derived from surveys.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)		(11)		(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)					(11)	(11)		(11)			(11)	(11)	(11)	
D.2 Could you tell us if you make some comparison between the data on tourism consumption and the value of supply of goods and services by tourism industries to visitors?																													
No																													
Yes	(11)							(11)	(11)	(11)			(11)									(11)						(11)	
In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:																													
- what this comparison is about		(11)	(11)											(11)	(11)														
- if it is a practice																													
regular		(11)			(11)									(11)	(11)														
occasional																													
- some of the results and actions taken as a consequence of this comparison		(11)	(11)		(11)									(11)					(11)										
D.3 Finally, we would like to have your opinion on some proposals that UNWO will post on the Forum at the end of May concerning the following issues:																													
- clarification of the content of tourism business expenses																			(11)				(11)					(11)	(11)
- exclusion from tourism consumption of expenditure made after a trip																				(11)			(11)					(11)	(11)
- list of single purpose tourism consumer durables																													
Comments:	(11)	(11)			(11)	(11)			(11)				(11)																
ARG	<p>D.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - length of stay (method of estimation and use for the estimation of the tourism expenditure): ETI, border surveys. For tourist in hotel and similar accommodation, EOH. - tourism business expenses: SECTUR with INDEC Implemented a module in the greater enterprises survey during 2005, where the companies answered about expenditure in trips and accommodation of employees. - coverage of tourism consumption during the trip: ETI border survey. To be implemented: Encuesta de Gastos Turísticos en los Hogares. - inclusion of those tourism consumption expenditures made before or after the trip: no measurement. - inclusion of single purpose tourism consumer durables. - other. <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us: The comparison was done in TSA pilot test. It is not a regular practice. In broad terms, in this pilot test a few suggestions were made to modify the scope of different surveys and data collection: I.E., for the Encuesta de Gasto de los Hogares (EGH), include the transfers in kind and reimburses received by households when out of their usual environment, to include the place where services to travel agencies was bought, compare hotel production with hotel consumption, and other changes.</p> <p>D.3 – Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contents of tourism business is important, and the proposal seems a good clarification. - Regarding the difficulties in measurement, exclusion of consumption of expenditure after a trip could be a good practical decision. 																												
AUT	<p>D.1</p> <p><u>Length of stay:</u> The official statistics of overnights includes variables for compiling the number of arrivals and number of overnights. By dividing the total number of overnights through the total number of arrivals we get the average length of stay (this can separately be done by country of origin, region (NUTS 5 level), kind of accommodation and derived combinations of these variables).</p> <p><u>Tourism business expenditure:</u> The Austrian Guest Inquiry (T-Mona) only covers expenditure for holiday trips. Related the expenditure for inbound business trips data sources are not available, so far.</p> <p>Expenditure of business tourists on outbound trips is covered within the quarterly household surveys. Any kind of consumption expenditure is taken into account that is usually made during a trip; the coverage is complete, therefore. Additionally, frequent interviewer trainings are done in order to guarantee a broad coverage of tourism expenditure; they need to have a very clear and comprehensive concept of what is to be included within travel expenditure. Expenditure before or after the trip is included.</p> <p><u>Consumer Durables:</u> Using the car registration statistics, cars as durable goods are covered. Estimations for other durables are made only for TboP reasons.</p> <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us: This comparison is made in the framework of TSA statistics and comprises the tourism characteristic industries/products. – Since 1999 TSA tables have been compiled annually. Calculating the "tourism ratio" of any given supply of commodities the amount purchased by tourists is related to the total supply of the respective commodity. These "tourism ratios" are applied to the gross value added (GVA) of the "symmetrically" corresponding industry in TSA Table 5, which accounts for the direct Tourism Value Added (TVA) of each industry.</p> <p>D.3 – Comments:</p> <p>It is not useful to exclude <u>expenditure made after the trip</u> from total consumption. Firstly, any kind of expenditure should be included which is connected to that trip; it should not matter when the payments are taken place. Secondly, if there are sudden changes in marketing activities of tourism companies which aim to the incentive of paying a journey after a trip, crucial expenditure amounts might be absent in the compilation of statistics. This kind of marketing measure is already used for certain products (cars, refrigerators, etc.) at present and it is possible that they become common in tourism industry as well.</p> <p><u>Single purpose durables:</u> A list of these products might be helpful in order to get comparable information on international level. At the moment it is difficult to define what kind of durables should be taken into account (i.e. cars are not included, yachts are included).</p>																												
BHS	<p>D.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Length of stay (method of estimation and use for the estimation of the tourism expenditure): - Length of stay which is measured in nights is converted to days by adding 0.5 to nights to arrive at days and this is used to calculate expenditure per day (expenditure is collected for entire stay). <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</p>																												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what this comparison is about: To ensure that there is a balance between tourism demand and supply (ie. Demand equalling National Accounts (output) supply). - if it is a regular or occasional practice: No. This is a procedure with the development of the Bahamas TSA., now ongoing. - some of the results and actions taken as a consequence of this comparison: An adjustment is made when a discrepancy occurs to ensure tourism demand is accurately measured. <p>D.3 – Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clarification of the content of tourism business expenses: This would be useful in helping to further identify those expenses to be excluded from business travel and those we want to include such as meetings, conferences and the like. - exclusion from tourism consumption of expenditure made after a trip: This information is not captured by any statistical measure at present and we are not sure how it is relevant to tourism expenditure as a concept. - list of single purpose tourism consumer durables: This will be very useful data to uniform the items considered travel goods. This can be included in surveys and be better defined to ascertain data.
BRA	<p>D.1 Expense stratification in inbound tourism. The expenses are separated in international transport, travel agency, accommodation, food, domestic transport, shopping, entertainment and others.</p>
CAN	<p>D.1 In Canada, both the domestic and international travel surveys have “business” as a main reason for taking the trip. The surveys also ask how much of the total expenditures were paid personally (by the individual including family and friends) by business or by government.</p> <p>In the CTSA, the “main reason” is used to split expenditures into those by business and those by individuals (personal). Canada adds personal and business expenditure for purposes of calculating the tourism share of total domestic supply by commodity. Canada does not adopt the convention of SNA 93 with respect to treating only accommodation and transportation as business expenses. Canada treats almost all expenses paid by business (accommodation, transportation, food, etc.) as intermediate expense for purposes of calculating GDP for Tourism and non-tourism industries. Provision of vacations by businesses to its employees is treated as income-in-kind and not as intermediate expenses.</p> <p>In the Canadian SNA, “intermediate consumption of business” is not handled as specified for the Rec '00. This leads to a difference in the CTSA treatment in which payments for meals and lump sums allocated to them to cover their other travel costs are treated as business expenses, not as employee remuneration in kind or cash.</p> <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what this comparison is about? We compare supply and demand of tourism commodities at a fairly detailed level in the Canadian TSA and in the National Tourism Indicators (NTI) - if it is a regular or occasional practice? Reconciliation of supply and demand is occasional in the TSA and quarterly in the NTI. - some of the results and actions taken as a consequence of this comparison? Differences between supply and demand side estimates lead to deeper questioning and investigation of the concepts, definitions, sources and methods of the data on both sides, to attempt to explain the difference. Ultimately, the demand and supply side estimates in the TSA/NTI have to be reconciled, that is they are adjusted, with the adjustments guided by (1) the results of further investigations, (2) relative confidence in the supply versus the demand side estimates, and (3) use of related indicators. <p>D.3. – Comments:</p> <p>Canada has no comment on the proposals regarding the content of tourism business expenses or the exclusion from tourism consumption of expenditure made after a trip (as these have not yet been posted)</p> <p>Regarding proposal #9, concerning consumer durables in the REC'00</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Canada agrees that tourism single purpose consumer durables be included in the list of tourism specific products, that a 'core' list of such products be included in the TSA framework, and that countries have flexibility to adapt this list to their specific circumstances; (2) Canada already includes the following five tourism single purpose consumer durables in its TSA: luggage, tents, sleeping bags, motorized recreation homes and tent trailers; (3) We agree with the REC'00 to not treat visitors' acquisition of consumer durables (not for use in business or for resale) during a trip as capital formation (4) We are not using COICOP, although our classification of commodities can be mapped to it; (5) For reasons given in the text (regarding volatility of time series estimates), Canada believes that surveys of visitor expenditure may not be the best way to capture spending on tourism single purpose consumer durables as most of these items are purchased outside of a trip. Therefore, a supply-side data source or, more specifically, a survey of household expenditure in general (not just limited to visitors) would be the more appropriate way to collect this type of information.
CZE	<p>D.1</p> <p>Length of stay – we collect average length of stay and by multiplying by total number of overnight trips and average expenditures we have total tourism expenditures.</p> <p>Tourism business expenses – total expenditure on business trips contain expenditure of self-employed from the survey and qualified estimation of expenditure of employees.</p> <p>We collect expenditures before, during and after the trip separately and include each group to total visitor's consumption in Domestic and Outbound survey. In Inbound survey expenditures made before or after the trip are not included.</p> <p>We include durables goods purchased during the trip in visitor's consumption.</p> <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us: We are trying to compare occasionally results from demand surveys (expenditures by products) with output from national accounts. But it is nearly impossible because of the methodological differences.</p> <p>D.3 – Comments: Expenditure made after a trip could be excluded from tourism consumption.</p>
GHA	<p>D.3 – Comments:</p> <p>Business expenses should be well explained and decision taken on it to make its data collection and compilation easy. If the expenditure is in connection with the trip, then it should be part of tourism expenditure.</p>
IND	<p>D.1 In the Indian context, there is no regular system of collection of data on total tourism expenditure and pattern on an annual basis. This data is collected only through large scale sample surveys conducted after every 5-6 years. However, data on expenditure at the aggregate level for Inbound Tourism and outbound tourism is compiled by the Central Bank as 'Travel Receipts' as a part of Balance of Payment statistics.</p> <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us: As a part of development of TSA for India, a comparison has been made between the data on consumption by the tourists with the value of goods and services supplied by the tourism industries.</p>
IRL	<p>D.3 – Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clarification of the content of tourism business expenses <u>this might prove useful.</u> - exclusion from tourism consumption of expenditure made after a trip? - list of single purpose tourism consumer durables <u>again this might prove useful.</u>
JAM	<p>D.1 Random sample is conducted on exit surveys.</p> <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us: Confronting the estimate to see where the demand is different from the supply. If it is so revising where it is necessary. This will be a regular part of the TSA.</p> <p>The discrepancies between the demand and the supply side have to be reconciled taking into consideration conceptual and definitional differences. The source data will have to be re- checked. If discrepancies still exist a decision will have to be taken as to which side needs to be adjusted. This decision has to be taken based on which side has the better quality information.</p>

KOR	<p>D.2 - In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what this comparison is about: Comparison of tourism revenue and tourism industry. - if it is a regular or occasional practice: Regular (every 5 years).
LSO	<p>D.1 The coverage of tourism consumption during the trip is measures as in annex 1 attached. A question is included which requires visitors to indicate how much they have spent on the following items: accommodation; food and drinks;transport, petrol and repairs; culture and recreation; expenditure incurred prior to arrival; shopping (handicrafts etc); and other.</p>
MYS	<p>D.1 The Departing Visitors Survey (DVS) is conducted at exit points whereby inbound tourists leaving the country after their stay in the country, are requested to fill our DVS form; information collected in the form includes purpose of visit, places visited, duration of stay, expenditure profile and demographic profile.</p>
MEX	<p>D.1 In the case or stay we calculate with the number of nights spent by a visitor. In the case of excursionists, there is no stay, because they are same day visitors. For expenditure of inbound tourism, Banco de Mexico report average expenditure per visitor or tourist, which it's the product of average daily expenditure per tourist and average stay.</p> <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us: Annually we match the supply side of TSA with demand. In fact, domestic consumption is result of the difference between supply and inbound consumption and the part of outbound consumption in national industries.</p> <p>D.3 – Comments: These issues will be very useful to improve our measurement of tourism.</p>
NZL	<p>D.1 “coverage of tourism consumption during the trip” This calculated for Domestic Travel Survey only. The expenditure data is generated differently to the other major variables. Expenditure data is derived through a modelling process rather than a straight projection of the data collected.</p> <p>Detailed expenditure data is collected on one trip (selected at random) from every respondent who had completed a domestic trip (either day or overnight).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the respondent had completed only one day or overnight trip within the recall periods, expenditure data is collected on this trip. - If they have completed more than one trip of one kind (either day or overnight), then the most recent trip is selected on which to gather expenditure data. - If the respondent has completed both day and overnight trips within the recall period, one of the two most recent trips of each type is selected on which to collect expenditure data. <p>Detailed expenditure data are collected for the following expenditure categories: accommodation, food and alcohol, alcohol, gambling and casino (not lottery), gifts and souvenirs, recreation/entertainment and attraction other shopping.</p> <p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what this comparison is about: In TSA, compares movement of domestic travel survey expenditure data on product categories with various industry data movement eg CPI, GST, Retail Trade Survey. - if it is a regular or occasional practice: Annual. - some of the results and actions taken as a consequence of this comparison: Domestic Travel Survey data is subject to sample errors and incline to be more volatile. If other sources show more consistent movement then adjustment is made to the domestic expenditure in TSA but not the DTS data.
PHL	<p>D.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - length of stay is derived from the responses in the Visitor Sample Survey (Passenger Exit Survey) being conducted by the Philippine Department of tourism. Visitor receipts is computed by multiplying volume by average length of stay by average daily expenditure on a per country visitor basis. - tourism business expenses is not currently measured. - coverage of tourism consumption during the trip. This is also being derived from the responses of visitors covered by the Visitor Sample Survey (Passenger Exit Survey). Items of expenditure covers accommodation, food and beverage, guided tour, entertainment and recreation, shopping, visit to cultural sites/museums/historical sites/national parks, local transport (air, land, sea), other expenses n.i.e.. - inclusion of those tourism consumption expenditures made before or after the trip. This has been recently incorporated in the Visitor Sample Survey of the Philippine Department of Tourism, but we have not processed the data generated from said survey. Components of expenditure include plane fare, transfers, accommodation, food and beverage, city tour - inclusion of single purpose tourism consumer durables is not currently measured in the present survey/statistical compilations of the Philippine Department of Tourism. - others.
RUS	<p>D.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - length of stay (method of estimation and use for the estimation of the tourism expenditure): Estimation of the Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation and results of interview of travel companies. - tourism business expenses: Estimation is based on standard allowance for business trips, fixed by Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation and controlled by fiscal agencies. - coverage of tourism consumption during the trip: The model is developed using the data on travel by purposes and by type of vehicle, travel companies' information on tourist packages value by regions of Russia together with additional expenditures estimation, officially fixed rates of expenses for business trips. - inclusion of single purpose tourism consumer durables: Under this category Travel item of the balance of payments of Russia includes cars for personal use. The estimation is made using the Federal Customs Service data on number and value of cars brought in Russia by individuals and its expert estimation of these cars' share for personal consumption. - other: Tours for expensive shopping (cars, fur coats, haut couture clothing and shoes etc) is specific feature of outbound tourism in Russia. The goods are purchased for personal consumption. Such expenses are measured using estimations, publications in mass media and the Federal Customs Service of the Russian Federation data on number of cars brought in Russia by individuals for personal use. <p>D.3 - clarification of the content of tourism business expenses: In the balance of payments of Russia the Travel item is compiled by purposes of trip. For each purpose the structure of expenses is defined. In case of business trip main types of expenses are: a) (those are paid by businesses) accommodation, meals and some necessary additional expenses; b) (those are paid by employee) additional expenses; c) transfers obtained from receiving country. This approach allows to measure expenses for one trip and to divide these expenses in accordance with SNA classification: compensation of employees and final households consumption.</p>
SAU	<p>D.2 – In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what this comparison is about: in the process of implementing Table 6 of TSA. - some of the results and actions taken as a consequence of this comparison: Demand was larger than supply. So, we started looking for more accurate information regarding supply side and especially accommodation sector, the main source of imbalance.
SGP	<p>D.1 The determination of the length of stay is done by matching the respective embarkation and disembarkation cards submitted by the visitor during his/her entry into and exit out of Singapore.</p> <p>D.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exclusion from tourism consumption of expenditure made after a trip: Support to exclude post-trip tourism expenditure. - list of single purpose tourism consumer durables: No comments. Currently we do not differentiate whether a good that a

	visitor purchased is consumer durable or not.
ZAF	<p>D.1 Tourism expenditure and length of stay is collected through visitor surveys where we ask the respondent to report the exact number in each case. We ask respondents to provide us with total trip expenditure, prepaid expenditure and in country expenditure by category. We don't include expenditure on other legs of an international trip.</p> <p>D.2 – <i>In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</i> some of the results and actions taken as a consequence of this comparison we are beginning to link the data on tourism demand and supply through a supply and use framework.</p>
ESP	<p>D.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The length of stay is directly asked to the respondent. - Information on these premises is collected through the Expenditure Survey (no information is collected on expenditures made after the trip). The questionnaire is designed to ensure a comprehensive description of the trip itself, specifically pointing each of the characteristics which may have arisen any expenditure related to the trip. Later on the questionnaire each of these characteristics is surveyed and asked for. With this procedure we avoid misrepresentations and non-equivalences between partial answers on expenditure and the total amount obtained. <p>D.2 – <i>In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</i> Supply demand comparisons within the input-output framework of the national accounts methodology.</p>
SWE	<p>D.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>clarification of the content of tourism business expenses:</i> Good idea. - <i>exclusion from tourism consumption of expenditure made after a trip:</i> Do not understand why they should be excluded. - <i>list of single purpose tourism consumer durables:</i> If we are to include durables properly a list would be helpful.
LKA	D.1 Length of stay of foreign visitors calculated by matching the ED cards, Coverage of tourism consumption during the trip is estimate by sampling surveys.
THA	<p>D.2 – <i>In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>what this comparison is about:</i> what this comparison is about Output and Consumption.
TUR	D.1 In our survey we ask the visitors that whether their trip include other countries prior or after Turkey. If the trip included other countries , we ask the countries.
GBR	<p>D.1 Data on tourism expenditure is collected by both the IPS and UKTS, although due to the complexity of gathering information on this, the focus is to provide overall estimates rather than specific detail. So, for example, the UKTS asks for expenditure for the main commodities, such as totals for accommodation, travel, food and drink, but more detailed breakdowns, such as spend for each accommodation stayed in, require estimation using trip characteristics. However the IPS asks for total expenditure while away from the country of residence and no breakdown is provided.</p> <p>On the IPS length of stay is calculated via date of arrival in the UK and date of departure (for overseas residents). Length of stay in each town is also asked and expenditure in that town is calculated by splitting proportionally the total expenditure of that visit across the towns stayed in.</p> <p>D.2 – <i>In case of a positive answer, could you tell us:</i> Some comparison for domestic tourism was made as part of the development of the UK's TSA. However, this analysis is not conducted on a regular basis.</p> <p>D.3 – <i>Comments:</i> There could be a danger that expenditure after the trip may exclude credit card payments that are not paid off until respondent returns home and also any loans for holidays that are not paid off until later.</p>
USA	<p>D.1 BEA includes an estimate of "tourism-related" auto repair that is based on tourism miles driven divided by total miles driven times total expenditures on auto repair.</p> <p>D.3 – <i>Comments:</i> If a given expenditure is clearly tourism-related, BEA believes it should be included in tourism consumption regardless of whether it occurred before, during, or after a trip.</p>

E. INTERNATIONAL COMPARABILITY OF TOURISM STATISTICS

		ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA		
E.1 Regarding the table of results, we would like to know whether: it can be complemented with other indicators:	No							(1)																						
	Yes																													
	it has to be modified																													
	No																													
	Yes																												(1)	
If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view:		(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)			(1)		(1)	(1)				(1)				(1)		(1)	(1)		
E.2 Regarding the methodological notes, we would like to know whether:	- the present description can be improved:																													
	No																													
	Yes																													
	- it should be considerably expanded:																													
	No																													
Yes																														
Comments:		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				(1)										(1)						(1)	(1)		
E.3 We would like you to comment whether you think that in the three years to come, your country will:	- increase the present volume of data																													
	No																													
	Yes	(1)		(1)	(1)				(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	- improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available																													
	No																													
Yes	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)		
- revise significantly some of the series that your country presently remits to WTO																														
No																														
Yes																														
ARG	E.1 / E.2 If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: When TSA is calculated, the estimate of tourism value added should be incorporated.																													
	E.3 - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: The data that could be now updated is 7.1 Domestic tourism accommodation, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 and 9.3 Occupancy rates and 9.4. From 2004 we have information of domestic tourism accommodation and occupancy rates from EOH, hotel survey. From 2004, we have information for 17 cities, and from 2005 of 39 cities. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: 5.4. Average length of stay of non-residents tourist. This data has been recalculated with the ETI, the border survey.																													
AUT	E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: Average length of stay, domestic tourism by region (NUTS 5 level), average rate of room and bed utilisation, expenditure by travel reason. E.3 – improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Household surveys.																													
BHS	E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: Begin to include the TSA results, namely direct tourism GDP. E.2 – Comments: Please note that methodological notes were not provided to date. E.3 - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Visitor expenditure, business travel, domestic tourism data and supply and use for tourism product classification. - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Visitor expenditure analysis and Tourism Satellite Account..																													
BRA	E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: The methodological notes can be improved with the Federal Police data base. E.3 - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Outbound tourism flow. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Expense stratification in inbound tourism.																													
CAN	E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: For example, we could include expenditures for domestic tourism. The Table doesn't need to be modified, although we are going to have a break in the domestic tourism series in 2005, due to a redesign of Canada's domestic travel survey (TSRC). E.2 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: There could be a link to Statistics Canada's website to obtain further information on methodology. E.3 – improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: We plan to redesign the International Travel Survey, which provides information on inbound and outbound tourism/travel.																													
CZE	E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: F The total numbers of visitors include all crossing at the borders irrespective if it is tourism or not. Figures concerning only tourism will be much lower: about 23 million inbound visitors (instead of nearly 100 million) and about 9 million outbound visitors (instead of 37 million). E.2 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: (1,2,2.1-2.4) Non-resident tourists staying in all types of collective accommodation establishments. E.3 – improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available and revise significantly some of the series – If yes, tell us which: See E.1																													
GHA	E.1 – Comments: No, since no table was seen.																													
IND	E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: In case of Inbound Tourism, the purposes "Business" and "Conference" can be included at 4.3 & 4.4 and 'others' at 4.5. As regards modifications, information for 2004 and provisional figures for 2005 can be provided. E.3 - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: It will be possible to give yearly data on total length of stay of Inbound Tourists (5.4). It will also be possible to get break-up of Outbound Tourism according to Purpose of travel. It will also be possible to provide data on total number of hotels(9.1) including un-classified accommodation units. Share of tourism jobs in the total jobs in the country would be possible due to development of TSA for India. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: W																													

JAM	<p>E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: All indicators are covered, except for the number of outbound travellers.</p> <p>E.3 – increase the present volume of data and improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: TSA for Jamaica is in the developmental stages and it will be completed in the next three years (2009).</p>
KOR	<p>E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: Korean inbound tourism is aggregated of the number of "entry" code markings among the staying conditions in the Ministry of Justice statistics. If the international standard on tourism statistics is revised, Korea's aggregation method is likely to be modified as well.</p> <p>E.2 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether expatriates are included - standard of Balance of Tourism, etc. <p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Korean outbound tourism is increasing consistently, and is expected to further expand as inbound & intrabound tourism is boosted. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Korea will take necessary measures to adopt the revised international statistics standard. In the meantime, demand on detailed data is growing up. - revise significantly some of the series: Korea is annually updating its data as Ministry of Justice Statistics Report is released in June every year.
LSO	<p>E.2 If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: It can be improved by indicating that information on arrivals (Inbound) for 2004 is based on projections.</p> <p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Domestic Tourism. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Inbound tourism and tourism industries. - revise significantly some of the series: Arrivals and accommodation.
MEX	<p>E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: In 4.2 2004 it says 586 and should say 584; in 4.3 2002 it says 13,280 and should say 13,281; in 4.3 2004 it says 12,998 and should say 12,987. Passenger transport in 6.3 and 8.4 couldn't be verified.</p> <p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data and improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: New economic indicators are being constructed and an inter secretarial committee was formed to expand the available data about tourism. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Mores tourism destinies will improve their data through DataTur, inbound/outbound statistics will improve the method and STA is under revision.
NZL	<p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Rather than producing new data, we would extract more tourism data from other official sources. This includes index data from CPI (eg international and domestic airfares, petrol price, hotel and motel price), tourism supply data (eg tourism employment and businesses by industry). - improve the quality of some of the data – If yes, tell us which: IVS and DTS, Accommodation survey all under review.
PHL	<p>E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: Data under Accommodation, section 5.4 is not the average length of stay of non-resident tourists in all accommodation establishments but the average length of stay of non-resident tourists in the Philippines. The Visitor Sample Survey has undergone modification to already provide indicator on this. Moreover, under Tourism Industries (Hotels and similar establishments), data on section 9.3 and 9.4 represents Metro Manila only.</p> <p>E.2 If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: We could already provide indicator on average length of stay of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments by sourcing it from the enhanced Visitor Sample survey.</p> <p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Domestic Tourism (Accommodation) (Section 7). - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Tourism Industries (Hotels and similar establishments) (Section 9). - revise significantly some of the series: Related Indicators (Share of tourism expenditure) (Section 10).
SAU	<p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Accommodation Statistics. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Domestic and Outbound Tourism Statistics.
ZAF	<p>E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: We have data from our foreign visitor survey on the actual number of bednights spent in our country by type of accommodation.</p> <p>E.2 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: It would be useful to note the sources of the information as it is presently not clear where all the indicators are sourced from. The reliability of the estimates can thereby also be stated.</p> <p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: We are able to state the number of bednights used by both foreign & domestic tourists from a demand perspective. We can provide a more detailed split of expenditure in SA. We can add more categories of tourism supply, i.e. tourists guides, tour operators, restaurants, etc. On outbound data, the legislation now allows for this data to be collected again and we do measure the overall amount spent by these tourists. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: We are working closely with the cso to improve the quality of the administrative data on the movement of people to accurately calculate the actual length of stay, the purpose of visit and frequency of visit. The cso also now conducts a detailed survey of accommodation establishment and food & beverage outlets on a quarterly basis. - revise significantly some of the series that your country presently remits to WTO – If yes, tell us which: As we refine and clarify the concepts and definitions used in South Africa, the data we release will be revised in line with the agreed definitions.
ESP	<p>E3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: The expenditure survey for inbound tourism due to start its field works in boats during 2006. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: The Domestic and Outbound Survey, (Familitur), has recently changed its methodology, in order to improve the quality of the data in some points: Before January 2005, the complete panel was interviewed once every four months; now 1/3 of the panel is interviewed once every three months, so the interview is closer to the trips, and the risk of losing trips because of its oversight has decreased. The questionnaire has a new design, with more questions and a single and specific section for each kind of trip, so it's possible to have more information of each trip and not only for one of them, the reference trip, as it used to be. The estimation

	systems have improved, the new estimation includes not only the Spanish population but also the immigrant one. The new way of interviewing the panel, also allows data to be available closer to the reference periods.
LKA	<p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Demand and supply sectors such as Arrivals, gusetnights, room capacity, employment etc. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Improve on E/D cards from manual coding to computerization as introducing card reader or scanning system.
SWE	<p>E.1 – it has to be modified: have not seen it.</p> <p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: more tables. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: Hope to improve the allocation of inbound tourism expenditures.
THA	E.1 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: Tourism GOP and labour force should be included.
TUR	E.3 – increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: Household Domestic Tourism.
GBR	<p>E.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it has to be modified: Investigate - If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: There could be additional indicators for outbound tourism, such as purpose of visit, region of visit and mode of travel. There could also be an indicator for number of establishments as you already have rooms and bed-places. You could consider number of bedrooms as an addition or substitute for rooms as the UK does have this information, as should other EU countries since it is a Eurostat requirement. The definitions used for regions for inbound tourism will need to be investigated further as it appears there may be some discrepancies with figures we have. For example, the figures for Europe do not correspond to data from IPS collected by the Office for National Statistics. <p>E.2 – If your answer to any of these questions is affirmative, please explain briefly your point of view: The figures for bed-places are referenced as England only whereas they are actually for the UK. It may be clearer to give the surveys by which the data are collected as the source and possibly also the organisation responsible, e.g. International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics for inbound and outbound tourism.</p> <p>E.3 – improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: From May 2005, a number of changes were made to the methodology by which the UKTS data was collected, following concerns about the quality of the information previously being supplied. We believe these changes will lead to more accurate and detailed information on domestic tourism for future years. As mentioned in C.1 we are just starting a re-tendering process for the UK Occupancy Survey and, as part of this, intend to assess any issues with the current methodology and propose changes. As this information is required by Eurostat under the Directive, data quality will be discussed at length.</p>
USA	<p>E.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the present volume of data – If yes, tell us which: BEA hopes to capture more tourism expenditures, e.g., rentals of vacation homes. They also hope to add a taxes generated component to the TTSA. - improve the quality of some of the data that are presently available – If yes, tell us which: BEA hopes to improve our methodology for determining if a given expenditure is tourism-related or not (e.g., restaurant meals).

F. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND FUTURE PLANS

	ARG	AUT	BHS	BRA	CAN	CZE	GHA	IND	IRL	JAM	LSO	MYS	MEX	NZL	PHL	KOR	RUS	SAU	SGP	ZAF	ESP	SWE	LKA	THA	TUR	GBR	USA
F.1 What agency is responsible for compilation of data on inbound tourism? Please attach the list of the compiled data items and indicate whether data are compiled on monthly, quarterly or annual basis.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
F.2 What agency is responsible for compilation of data on outbound tourism? Please attach the list of the compiled data and indicate items whether data are compiled on monthly, quarterly or annual basis.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
F.3 What agency is responsible for compilation of data on domestic tourism? Please attach the list of the compiled data items and indicate items whether data are compiled on monthly, quarterly or annual basis.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
F.4 What agency is responsible for compilation of data on accommodation facilities and occupation rates? Please attach the list of the compiled data items and indicate items whether data are compiled on monthly, quarterly or annual basis.	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
F.5 During the next few years, are you planning to improve your data collection system to provide better data for compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account?																											
No	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
Yes	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
F.6 During the next few years, are you planning to improve your data collection system to provide better data for assessment of social and environmental impacts of tourism?																											
No	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
Yes	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
ARG	<p>F.1 - Agency: Direccion Nacional de Migraciones, NTA, INDEC (National Bureau of Statistics). Flow of visitors. For some airports (mainly Ezeiza, Buenos Aires), quarterly information is published.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: Direccion Nacional de Migraciones, NTA, INDEC (National Bureau of Statistics).</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: NTA, INDEC (National Bureau of Statistics).</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: NTA, INDEC (National Bureau of Statistics). Occupation rates are monthly, data in www.turismo.gov.ar and www.indec.mecon.gov.ar.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: An estimate of household tourism consumption, travel agencies survey, maybe counts of road transport and passengers in border, implementation of SCT-T (system of account of jobs created in tourism sector) other supply information.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: we will continue with the surveys done in borders and hotels, include travel agency measurements, improve border transits flows statistics (we have very bad estimates from the Dirección Nacional de Migraciones, national official register of migrations, mostly in road borders transit), include survey of household consumption in tourism, measure in the administration of the government, include an estimation of the costs of the courses made specially for tourists, the costs of the consumption of the public education on the part of tourists (i.e. public university), cost of use of public health by tourists, and the cost of the consumption of services (national museums, parks, etc.) of tourists. We are planning to do estimates of non profit institutions. We are planning to include transport measurements of road long a medium distance passengers, include supply measurements in theaters and cinema, include gross fixed capital formation estimates in hotels, implement a system of measurement of labor market in tourism, including estimate of time equivalent jobs, and other.</p>																										
AUT	<p>F.1 - Agency: Statistics Austria, compiled on a monthly basis, T-Mona compiled on seasonal basis.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: Statistics Austria, compiled on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Statistics Austria, compiled on a monthly and quarterly basis.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Statistics Austria, compiled on yearly and seasonal basis.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Additional information is available from TBoP.</p> <p>F.6 - Comments NTA: There may be a need to collect such data, because of adjustments in the EU directive on tourism statistics or similar.</p>																										
BHS	<p>F.1 - Agency: Ministry of Tourism. Visitor satisfaction, expenditure, purpose of trip, length of stay, demographic characteristics and so on. Mainly monthly.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: The Central Bank of The Bahamas, Balance of Payments, quarterly.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Department of Statistics annual Bahamas Living Conditions Survey (BLCS, 2001), annual Household Expenditure Survey, annual Business Establishment Surveys.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Ministry of Tourism. Number of rooms, room revenue, number of available and occupied rooms and so on. Monthly.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Development of Supply and Use Tables for Table 6 in TSA.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: Undertaken by Sustainable Tourism Development Department in the Ministry of Tourism.</p>																										
BRA	<p>F.1 / F2 - Agency: Embratur (annual).</p> <p>F.3 / F4 - Agency: Embratur (no regular intervals).</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: With the enlargement of our inter-institutional political program and with the consolidation of our surveys.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: Yes, by developing policies and software that enable a more and more wide-ranging public to better access and comprehend the available data.</p>																										
CAN	<p>F.1 / F2 - Agency: Statistics Canada is responsible for compiling data on inbound tourism. On a monthly and quarterly basis, the International Travel Survey provides a full range of statistics on the volume of international travellers and detailed characteristics of their trips such as expenditures, activities, places visited and length of stay.</p> <p>Information from the survey includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main purpose of the trip - Key activities on trip - Places visited - Modes of transportation used on the trip to enter Canada, to leave Canada and while in Canada, - Routes and carriers used to enter and to leave Canada - Type of accommodation used, - Use of travel packages and the various components - Total spending and spending by category (accommodation, transportation in Canada, food and beverage, recreation and entertainment, and other) - Source of financing/payment (household, government, private employer) - Demographics and travel party composition. 																										

	<p>F.3 - Agency: IDEM F1 / F2 and These data are used to produce quarterly analytical reports outlining: the performance and characteristics of the domestic travel market, the economic importance of Canada's domestic travel, and the outlook of travel by Canadians in Canada.</p> <p>F4. Agency: Statistics Canada. The Service Industries Division of Statistics Canada is responsible for compiling statistics on accommodation facilities and occupancy rates from the Survey of Traveller Accommodation, an annual survey. Statistics Canada publishes on a quarterly basis, analytical indicators for the accommodation services industry. These include employment, average wages and salaries, GDP, operating revenue and expenses, and balance sheet information The survey is used for more in depth studies which would compare the accommodation services at a national and provincial level. It examines occupancy rates, other industry performance indicators such as gross margins, average daily rates, revenue per available room as well as provides industry characteristics such as location and facilities or/and composition of the clientele base of the industry. As well, this survey information is used within the national accounts. Information from the survey is includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main Business Activity such as : Hotel, Motel, Resort, Casino Hotel, etc - Type of facilities available such as restaurants, bar/lounges, meeting and convention facilities, pools skiing, golfing, gaming activities, health facilities, spa, other - Reservation or marketing method such as establishment's Website, Central Reservation System, Global Distribution System and the % of booking using these methods. - Occupancy rates for each month of the year. - Employment - Client base Domestic -household, business, government or Foreign clients - Detailed sources of revenue and expenses: such as revenues from rooms/suites, food and beverages served, commissions and fees etc., cost of goods sold, wages and salaries, employee benefits, marketing, advertising and promotion, etc. <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: We are planning to harmonize the International Travel Survey with the domestic survey, and improve the data collection methods for the former, which will provide improved data for the TSA.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: Note: A feasibility study has been done on the possibility of linking the CTSA with the Canadian Environmental Accounts, but beyond general plans to improve the data collection systems, there are no plans to specifically enable an improved assessment of the environmental impacts of tourism.</p> </p>
CZE	<p>F.1 - Agency: Ministry for Local Development. List of the compiled data items: Questionnaire Inbound Tourism (monthly survey, results are available quarterly).</p> <p>F.2 / F.3 - Agency: Czech Statistical Office. List of the compiled data items: Questionnaire Domestic and Outbound Tourism (monthly survey, results are available quarterly).</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Czech Statistical Office List of the compiled data items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity of accommodation establishment. - Number of arrivals of guests and number of overnight stays by guest's country. - Number of rooms, bed places, employees and operating (working) days. <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Constantly improve our surveys (domestic and outbound and inbound survey).</p> </p>
GHA	<p>F.1 / F.4- Agency: Ghana Tourist Board. F.2 - Agency: At the moment no data is compiled on Outbound Tourism. The Ghana Statistical Service included a tourism module in the Ghana Living Standards Survey 5 (GLSS 5) to estimate the total number of domestic and outbound tourists excluding the expenditure, and the field work will be completed in September, 2006.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Few data are collected by different agencies from cultural heritage institutions. They are Ghana Museums and Monuments Board, Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Research Centre and compiled by Ghana Tourist Board. Presently Ghana Statistical Service is collecting data on domestic and outbound tourism.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: a. An inter-institutional Committee on Tourism Statistics and Tourism Satellite Account (CTSTSA) has been built to comprise the following institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ghana Statistical Service. ▪ Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relations. ▪ Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. ▪ Bank of Ghana; and ▪ Ghana Immigration Service. The objective is to oversee the development of national system of tourism statistics as a necessary condition for the development of the T.S.A. by the year 2008.</p> b. Currently a sub-committee has drafted all the survey instruments on all the various censuses and surveys identified by the Committee. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inventory of Data Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Domestic and Outbound Tourism Survey; o International Passenger Survey (Residents and Non-residents); o Census of Accommodation Units; o Census of Tourism Intermediaries; and o Monthly Accommodation Units Occupancy Survey. c. Variables relating to tourism supply will include monetary and non-monetary. <p>NOTE: To generate data on outbound tourism through household and border surveys is to make it possible to compare and contrast estimates via household surveys with others through statistical operation at border-crossings and at Kotoka International Airport so as to choose the type of survey which will be more desirable.</p>
IND	<p>F.1 - Agency: 1. Bureau of Immigration, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India 2. Data compiled on monthly basis from disembarkation cards. 3. The data items in the disembarkation card include details of nationality, gender, age and purpose of visit.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: 1. Bureau of Immigration, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. 2. Data only on total port wise departures is compiled on monthly basis from embarkation cards. 3. In addition, an International Passenger Survey is conducted on 5 yearly basis which also covers outbound tourism. Bureau of Immigration, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: 1. State Governments / Union Territory Governments 2. Data compiled on monthly basis about domestic tourist visits according to major tourist destinations in each State. 3. In addition, a Domestic Tourism Survey is conducted on 5 yearly basis by the central Ministry of Tourism and Culture.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: 1. Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India.</p>

	<p>2. Data on State-wise and Destination wise number of approved classified hotels is compiled on annual basis along with number of rooms. In addition, data on occupancy rate according to star classification is compiled on annual basis.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: The experience gained in conduct of sample surveys conducted in 2002/2003 for knowing the expenditure pattern of Domestic and Foreign tourists would be useful in the next surveys due in 2007/2008 to improve the quality of data collected and thus TSA. Further, since Same day Tourism is substantial part of India Tourism, it is proposed to estimate its contribution to GDP separately.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: It is proposed to strengthen the statistical machinery in the States and provide funds for bringing improvements in the system of collection of Domestic Tourism data as also to conduct surveys/studies of interest, inter-alia, for assessing the social and environmental impacts of tourism.</p>
IRL	<p>F.1 - Agency: CSO. Compiles monthly data on numbers by area of residence Compiles quarterly data on numbers, reason for journey, length of stay, day trips and accommodation used by areas of residence. Also an expenditure total. Compiles annual data on all of above but with expenditure further broken down.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: CSO. Monthly data on numbers. Quarterly data by country/region visited accommodation used, reason for journey, expenditure, age, sex, transport used, booking, region from.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: CSO. Quarterly data by country/region visited accommodation used, reason for journey, expenditure, age, sex, transport used, booking, region from.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Failte Ireland. Monthly survey of registered hotels on occupancy etc.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Please see note on Tourism Statistics in Ireland.</p>
JAM	<p>F.1 - Agency: Jamaica Tourist Board. Data are compiled monthly for arrivals.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: Bank of Jamaica – monthly outbound travel (expenditure of residents abroad).</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: STATIN – Currently in the developmental stage.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Jamaica Tourist Board.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: A household survey will have to be developed to capture data on domestic tourism.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: TSA for Jamaica is in the developmental stages and it will be completed in the next three years (2009). Jamaica is currently putting systems in place to collect data in keeping with the variables for Sustainable Tourism Indicators as designed by the UNWTO and the Association of Caribbean States.</p>
KOR	<p>F.1 / F.2 / F.3 - Agency: Korea Tourism Organization (monthly).</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Korea Hotel Association (monthly).</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: The Ministry of Justice is introducing MRP and international standard of tourism statistics is expected to change.</p>
LSO	<p>F.1 - Agency: Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation. They are compiled on monthly basis (arrival statistics). The data items include: country of residence, port of entry, sex, age, purpose of visit, intended length of stay and mode of transport.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: Not being collected.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation. Collection of such data has not be done yet but to start this financial year (2006/07).</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Lesotho Tourism Development Corporation. Data items include: Number of establishments, rooms and beds by district and type of establishment, bednights and occupancies, revenue collected by establishments, employment and charge rates.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Allocate more resources – both financial and human which is a big challenge in Lesotho.</p>
MYS	<p>F.1 - Agency: Tourism Malaysia; number of tourist arrivals by month by selected country /grouping of countries (eg. ASEAN, Europe, Middle East); Expenditure profile, mode of travel on an annual basis.</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: Department of Statistics obtains information on outbound tourists from the Immigration Department and the Central Bank for purposes of estimating the travel component in the BoP; however the detailed statistics is not published.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Department of Statistics Malaysia – Survey to be launched in the second half of 2006.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Tourism Malaysia and the Department of Statistics Malaysia; hotel occupancy rates is available monthly - by Tourism Malaysia.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Expanding coverage of tourism related activities to include Sports, Spa, Recreational activities; and Conventions.</p>
MEX	<p>F.1 / F.2 - Agency: Banco de Mexico (Central Bank), monthly.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Secretary of Tourism and INEGI, some of the information is available in weekly basis, other in monthly and some other annually.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Secretary of Tourism and local authorities, weekly and monthly, depending on the information.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: We are planning to improve the methodological framework of TSA and use some new sources of information.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: We are planning to improve and systematize the TSA employment module to assess social impact of tourism in the labor market.</p>
NZL	<p>F.1 - Agency: Statistics NZ (External Migration, monthly), Ministry of Tourism (International Visitor Survey, quarterly).</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: Statistics NZ (External Migration, monthly).</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Ministry of Tourism (Domestic Travel Survey, quarterly).</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Statistics NZ (Accommodation Survey, monthly).</p> <p>F.5 - No: Refine International Visitor Survey methodology.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: Developing Sustainability Indicators.</p>
PHL	<p>F.1 - F.4 - Agency: Philippine Department of Tourism.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: We are conducting Tourism Statistical Capacity Building Program in the various regions of the country to have an improved and uniform system of data collection of domestic tourism statistics. This is being done in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Committee on Tourism Statistics particularly with the Statistical Research and Training Center. In the area of addressing data gaps, we are collaborating with the National Statistics Office to ride in their surveys like the Labor Force Survey for our Household Survey on Domestic Visitors and the Annual Establishment Survey for our tourism supply data. The Visitor Sample Survey (Passenger Exit Survey) of the Department of Tourism was recently enhanced to improved the collection of data on consumption expenditure such as getting indicators on visitor expenditure before, during and after the trip. The Arrival/Departure Cards is currently under revision to provide a mechanism to measure the length of stay and other complementing indicators.</p>
RUS	<p>F.1 / F.2 - Agency: Data on inbound tourism is represented in Travel item of the balance of payments that is compiled by The Bank of Russia on quarterly basis.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: In the framework of the balance of payments improving.</p>
SAU	<p>F.1 / F.2 / F.3 - Agency: Supreme Commission for Tourism (SCT), Data are compiled on monthly.</p>

	<p>F.4 - Agency: Supreme Commission for Tourism (SCT).</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: By improving the quality of tourism supply data, once the authority to license tourism characteristic activities are transferred to the SCT.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: The SCT has a planned project to measure the economic, social, environmental impact of tourism development in the kingdom.</p>																																																																																																																																						
SGP	F.1 / F4 - Agency: Singapore Tourism Board.																																																																																																																																						
ZAF	<p>F.1 - Agency: NTA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monthly tourist arrivals – CSO releases data on travelers as opposed to tourists. - quarterly reports as it relates to purpose of visit, spend, geographic distributions. - annual report on performance of tourism in the year. <p>F.2 - Agency: NTA currently collects data as part of its domestic tourism survey. This has not been reported on as yet.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: NTA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quarterly reports as it relates to purpose of visit, spend, geographic distributions. - annual report on performance of tourism in the year. - CSO Annual report covers purpose of visit, expenditure etc). <p>F.4 - Agency: CSO (quarterly).</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Our data sources are being analysed to be recognized as official statistics through our CSO. We are refining and clarifying tourism concepts and revising releases accordingly. An annual tourism specific household survey will be done by the CSA from the 2007/8 financial year. Samples for the employment surveys are being looked at in order to collect employment for the TSA.</p>																																																																																																																																						
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	<p>F.4 - Agency: Instituto Nacional de Estadística (National Statistical Office, INE).</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: The results of the Expenditure Survey shall be the main source of information -from the demand side- to TSA. Specific modules in the Business Survey carried out by INE shall be included.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: Specific modules in the Business Survey carried out by INE shall be included.</p>
LKA	<p>F.1 - Agency: Sri Lanka Tourist Board, Research and International Affairs Division compiling monthly and Annual Statistical Reports (pl. see www.sltbstatistics.org).</p> <p>F.2 - Agency: Department of Immigration on monthly basis.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: Sri Lanka Tourist Board part of the information compiling annually and some are periodically.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Sri Lanka Tourist Board , monthly and annually.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Now we are doing preliminary arrangements & feasibility studies on data and estimates.</p> <p>F.6 - If yes, please comment how: By expanding the data collection with the help of relevant authorities like Environmental authority to derive some appropriate indicators & assessments.</p>
SWE	<p>F.1 / F.2 - Agency: Central Bank, produce quarterly estimates in BoP.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: A private organization makes the survey, Results are bought from them.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Monthly collection by Statistics Sweden, responsible Authority is Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth.</p> <p>F.5 - Comments: Hope so, at least on inbound tourism.</p> <p>F.6 - Comments: No explicit plans yet.</p>
THA	<p>F.1 / F.2 - Agency: Immigration Bureau and Tourism Authority of Thailand.</p> <p>F.3 / F.4 - Agency: Tourism Authority of Thailand.</p> <p>F.6 - No - Comments: Because of budget constraint.</p>
TUR	<p>F.1 / F.2 - Agency: TURKSTAT Profile – Accommodation – Expenditure on quarterly.</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: There is no domestic tourism. It was planed in the Upgrading Statistical System II (USST II) with EU.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: Ministry of Tourism – annually.</p> <p>F.5 - Comments: We are planning to improve our tourism statistics, so that we have a project improve of the statistics in the USST II, this project covers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish Tourism Satellite Accounts. - To set up a methodology for accommodation statistics. - To implement a pilot survey on domestic tourism and prepare a report. - To set up a methodology on employment in tourism.
GBR	<p>F. General comment: Please note that in the UK a number of organizations are involved in the collection and production of tourism data and statistics as there is no central tourism unit. The agencies given below are responsible for the data collection and some analysis and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport also conducts analysis through its ministerial responsibility for tourism, which includes collating information to meet the EU Directive.</p> <p>F.1 / F.2 - Agency: Office for National Statistics.</p> <p>F.3 / F.4 - Agency: National Tourist Boards.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: Some improvements are planned, such as the development of the UKOS (E.3), but these are not specifically for TSA compilation. Consideration is being given to improving collection of expenditure information which would improve future TSA estimates, although planning is at the early stages at present.</p> <p>F.6 If yes, please comment how: As discussed in B.2 we are planning to further develop our set of sustainable tourism indicators, but this is likely to use current data rather than require changes to existing systems.</p>
USA	<p>F.1 / F.2 - Agency: US Dept of Commerce (Office of Travel & Tourism Industries and Bureau of Economic Anal and BEA (m, q, & a).</p> <p>F.3 - Agency: BEA (annual). Traveler volumetrics and profiling is conducted by the private sector.</p> <p>F.4 - Agency: US Census Bureau and BEA compile data on expenditures on tourism activities (q & a). However, the travel industry relies on a private company for hotel statistics on a daily, weekly, monthly, and annual basis. This data are provided directly and daily to the private company by the hotel chains themselves. Non-chain accommodations are estimated via surveys and statistical modeling.</p> <p>F.5 - If yes, please comment how: BEA hopes to utilize more survey data (from industry associations?).</p>