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Data Sources on Tourism Expenditure. The Austrian experiences taking into account the TBoP requirements

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Data Sources on Tourism Expenditure

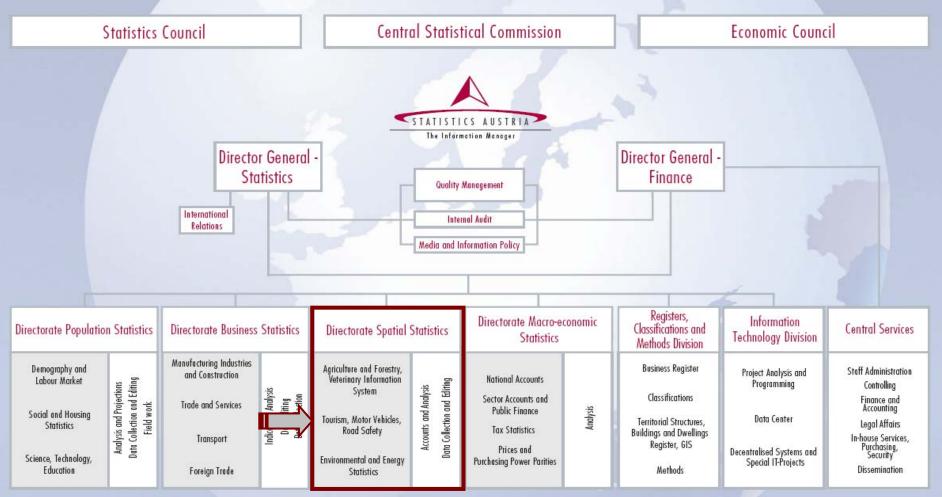
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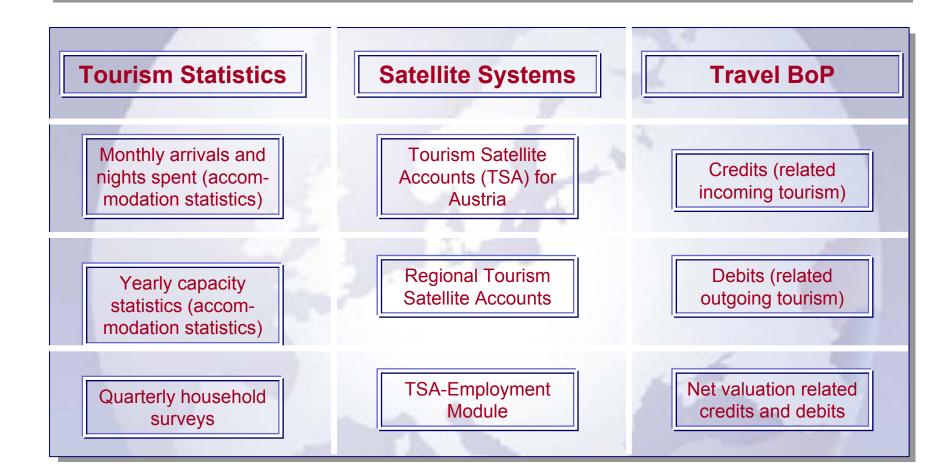
Organisation Structure as of January 1, 2006



The official Tourism and Travel Statistics in Austria



Tourism and Travel Statistics







UNWTO Recommendations on Tourism Statistics





Visitor Expenditure:

...as the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination...

Subdivided into three groups, expenses

- > related the preparation and undertaking of the trip
- > at the place visited
- travel-related in the country of origin, after returning

Exclusion:

- Purchases for commercial purposes
- Capital type investment
- Cash given to friends and relatives

Expenditure after a trip





IT IS RECOMMENDED TO INCLUDE POST TRIP EXPENDITURE!



3 main reasons may be given:

(1) Consistency with tourism expenditure definition

- ➤ The When and Where of the expenditure is not important, as long as it is connected to that trip!
- Consideration of all kind of expenditure related to the respective trip, since it is part of tourism consumption!

Expenditure after a trip





(2) Consistency with TSA-Recommended

Methodological Framework (RMF)

- ➤ TSA-RMF is including visitor consumption expenditure (VCE)

 after a trip!
- TSA is a domestic concept:
 - ✓ Place of production is central (rule of residency)!
 - Including domestic portion of outbound tourism consumption!
 - ✓ VCE before and after a trip as a part of this domestic production!

Expenditure after a trip





(3) Marketing strategies and conditions of payment

- Price strategies are parts of the overall marketing strategies of travel companies!
- Conditions of payment for travel products are subject to change!
- For strategic reasons and as an incentive for costumers, payments may take place after a trip:
 - → BUT: These expenditure would clearly be linked to the trip!
 - → PROBLEM: Official tourism statistics must not be influenced by marketing strategies of travel companies!

IMF – Travel Balance of Payments





Travel:

- ➤ Personal travel covers travellers going abroad for purposes other than business (e.g. for leisure activities such as holidays, participation in sports and other recreational and cultural activities, visits with relatives and friends, pilgrimage, studies, and health-related purposes).
- Business travel covers travellers going abroad for all types of business activities (e.g. carrier crews stopping off or lying over, government employees on official travel), including seasonal and border workers.

Business travel refers to personal acquisitions of goods and services, but not the sales or purchases that the business travellers may conclude on behalf of the enterprises they represent.

IMF – Travel Balance of Payments





Passenger transportation:

- Transportation covers **all kind of transportation** (sea, air, and other including land, internal waterway, space) services that are performed by residents of one economy for those of another.
- Passenger transportation covers all services provided, between the compiling economy and abroad or between two foreign economies, in the international transportation
 - of non-residents by resident carriers (credit), and
 - that of residents by non-resident carriers (debit).

UNWTO Recommendations on Tourism Statistics - TBoP





International Tourism/Fare Receipts (credit):

...expenditure of international **inbound visitors** including their payments to **national carriers** for international transport, including **pre-payments** made for goods/services received in the destination country....

...any payment made to carriers registered in the compiling country of sums owed by non-resident visitors, whether or not travelling to that country...

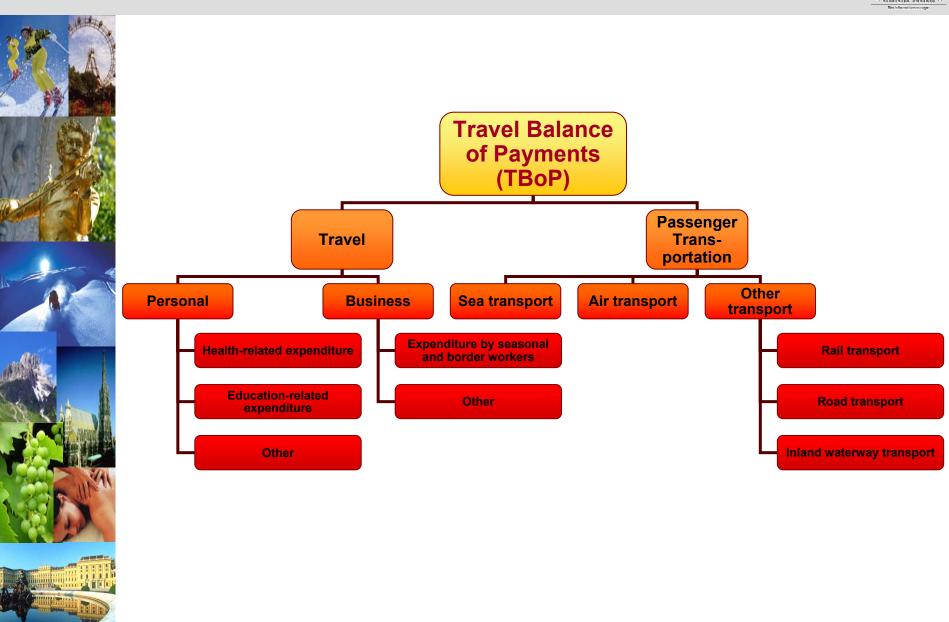
International Tourism/Fare Expenditure (Debit):

...expenditure of outbound visitors in other countries....

...any payment made to **carriers registered abroad** by any person resident in the compiling country...

What is included within TBoP?





Tourism Statistics versus TBoP concepts





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

Tourism Statistics versus TBoP concepts





- ➤ **TBoP** is including "illegal" activities, being consistent with the "Rest of the World Account" of NA-statistics ("**hidden economy**").
- ➤ TBoP considers durable goods of high value as part of tourism consumption.
- ➤ **TBoP** does not include expenditure at the place of residence, but that including transfers from one economy to another. According to Recommendations on Tourism Statistics that expenditure should be included.





Inbound tourist consumption expenditure





- Accommodation statistics (nights, arrivals), estimation basis related expenditure of inbound overnight tourism;
- Tourism Monitor Austria (T-Mona), amount of expenditure of inbound overnight holiday-tourists by country of origin;
- German study related its outbound same-day visitors to Austria;
- Mirror statistics of partner countries related their outbound tourism to Austria;
- Credit card information (tourism generating countries of less importance);
- Central Population Register, second homes;
- > Private insurance information, health-related expenditure;
- "Fuel tourism" study.

Outbound tourist consumption expenditure





- Quarterly Household Surveys related outbound trips of the Austrians;
- Mirror statistics of partner countries related their inbound tourism from Austria (plausibility checks);
- Credit card information related trips of Austrians to less important destination countries;
- > Car Registration Statistics, bought cars by Austrians abroad;
- > Branch information related the composition of package-tours.

Problems - in general





Huge variety of data sources causes **2 major challenges**, since in particular the definition of the visitor consumption expenditure in general and TBoP data in particular raise within the compiling process....

- (1) ...the claim for internal consistency
 - → Prevention of double counting!
- (2) ...the claim for completeness and comprehensiveness
 - → Acquisition of all essential expenditure items!

Problems - in particular





- Accommodation Statistics is limited to the credit side:
 - ✓ No coverage of second home uses and stays at friends and relatives.
 - ✓ No coverage of same-day visitors
 - ✓ No separation between business and personal travels
- Partner country data:
 - ✓ Probably different timing and content, as required.
 - ✓ Methods used are different from country to country.
- Credit card data:
 - ✓ Systematic bias as they only represent a subset of all payments.
 - ✓ Location of clearing houses may distort geographical breakdown
- Household surveys:
 - ✓ Necessity of adjusting data according to its use
 - ✓ Sample surveys with sampling errors, in particular related expenditure data
- > Estimates are estimates, mostly less detailed!









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