

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/221
5 March 1956

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Ninth session
Item 17 (d) of the provisional agenda

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST STATISTICS

(Memorandum prepared by the Secretary-General)

1. At its nineteenth session the Economic and Social Council took the following action on tourist statistics (E/2730, resolution 563 (XIX) paragraph 3):

"The Economic and Social Council

"Requests the Secretary-General to study the statistics available relating to tourist travel and to report to the Statistical Commission as early as possible with a view to the establishment of uniform definitions, standards and methods."

Two agencies are primarily responsible for the international collection of statistics on tourist travel: the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which collects data on foreign travel for inclusion in balance of payments statements and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) which collects data on the movement of tourists and on tourist expenditure. (IUOTO has consultative status, category B, with the Economic and Social Council.) Each of these agencies has prepared a paper for the Commission which is being issued as an addendum to this paper, Addendum 1 being the paper submitted by IUOTO, Addendum 2 being that submitted by the IMF.

2. The coverage of the IMF figures on foreign travel expenditure is defined in paragraph 2 of Addendum 2 to this paper.

3. The definitions of "tourist" used by IUOTO are based on those suggested in 1936 by the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations and approved by the Council of the League.^{1/} They are given in paragraph 3 of Addendum 1 to

^{1/} League of Nations, Official Journal February 1937, paras. 3848.9.5-6.
The Experts' recommendations are reprinted in an annex to that issue of the Official Journal.

this paper and the amendments made in them by IUOTO are described in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the same addendum; the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) approves the inclusion, made in Addendum 1, paragraph 4, of students in tourist statistics.

4. The Commission at its seventh session recommended for the purpose of collecting migration statistics the analysis of persons crossing frontiers into the following categories (E/2365, Annex 4, para. 17):

(a) Permanent immigrants (or emigrants): non-residents (or residents), nationals and aliens, intending to remain in the country they are entering (or away from the country they are leaving) for a period exceeding a year.

(b) Temporary immigrants (or emigrants): non-residents (or residents) intending to exercise for a period of one year or less an occupation remunerated from within (or without) the country.

(c) Visitors: non-residents intending to remain for a period of one year or less without exercising an occupation remunerated from within the country they are visiting.

(d) Frontier traffic.

It appears that persons in transit are here included as "visitors".

5. Where customs laws allow special facilities for tourists, this class of travellers must be defined. The United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Motor Vehicles and for Tourism (May 1954, Final act printed in New York in 1955 in Article 1 (b)) defines "tourist" as:

any person who enters the territory of a contracting state other than that in which that person normally resides and remains there for not less than twenty-four hours and not more than six months in the course of any twelve-month period for legitimate non-immigrant purposes, such as touring, recreation, sports, health, family reasons, study, religious pilgrimages or business.

The IUOTO has informed the Secretary-General that it considers that this definition, drawn up primarily for customs purposes, is not a sound economic definition.

6. It will be noted that the definitions given above are largely compatible except that the definition of "tourist" for customs purposes excludes non-resident visitors who stay for more than six months in a foreign country whereas the other definitions include them. There are the following marginal differences among the definitions used, respectively, in migration statistics, in balance of payments statistics and in statistics of the international movement of tourists:

(a) The definitions for migration statistics and the definitions on movement preferred by IUOTO make use of a maximum period of stay in distinguishing between temporary and more permanent sojourns in a foreign country; the IMF relies on the determination of "center of interest" for balance of payments purposes.

(b) The definitions of migration statistics appear to include as "visitors" foreigners in transit through a country while the IUOTO excludes them from "tourists".

(c) The IUOTO definitions exclude from "tourists" persons visiting a country for less than 24 hours (except that visitors from cruise ships are to be recorded separately). The definitions of migration statistics include these persons in "visitors".

(d) The IMF in Table IV of the Balance of Payments Manual (which is reproduced in Addendum 2) distinguishes tourists, (non-resident) business travellers and students as separate categories, whereas the IUOTO considers government officials, students and business travellers other than those taking up an occupation or engaging in business activity in the country, all to be included in the category "tourist".

7. Section III of the paper prepared by IUOTO for the Commission briefly summarizes existing methods used by Governments for collecting tourist statistics and the difficulties which have been encountered. Annex 1 to this paper reproduces tables, taken from the 1955 Statistical Yearbook, on the movement of international tourists. Notes to the table indicate differences among national methods of collecting the figures. Governments have, in replies to questions on the subject asked by the Statistical Office, pointed out the desirability of the reduction of the formalities to which tourists are subjected and how

changes in this direction will have an adverse effect on the statistics. The tendency in relaxing frontier formalities is first to do away with them between neighbouring countries. For instance Denmark, Norway and Sweden are considering a marked reduction of the restrictions to travel among them. Control of movement from and to the outside will, however, be maintained for the present which might make possible the collection at frontiers of statistics for the three countries as a unit.

8. Though several countries rely on information on tourists supplied by hotels, it is possible that full use is not always being made of data that could be collected from establishments which cater to tourists and which, therefore, have a particular interest in the collection of good tourist statistics.

9. In connexion with part (7) of paragraph 20 of E/CN.3/22/Add.1, the IUOTO wishes it to be emphasized that where information on tourist activity is obtained by questioning a sample of tourists, it recommends sampling by direct personal interview to obtain data on tourist expenditure and considers postal surveys by questionnaires as very much a second best method.

10. The League of Nations Experts considered that, in making tourist statistics, the country of provenance of a tourist should be his country of usual residence. Where statistics are based on hotel records it is easier to follow this principle than when statistics are based on frontier control; in the latter case the nationality, as shown by the passport of the tourist, is likely to be recorded. The IMF also prefers that where possible analysis by country of foreign travel expenditure be the country of residence of the traveller.

11. The Commission may feel that the usefulness of statistics relating to international tourist travel would be increased by the removal of the minor differences between the concepts underlying migration statistics, statistics of foreign travel expenditure and statistics of numbers of foreign tourists. Furthermore, the Commission may wish to note that these statistics are in different countries estimated in different ways from a variety of sources. Consequently, the Commission may wish to recommend that the Secretary-General in consultation with the International Monetary Fund and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations study ways of unifying the basic definitions

and ways, such as expanded use of reporting by hotels and other establishments catering to tourists, of improving, without the increase of frontier formalities, national methods of compiling international tourist statistics.

140. International tourist travel

Number of visitors (Extracted from United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1955)

Country of origin	Australia — Australie		Austria 2, 3 — Autriche 2, 3		Barbados 5 Barbade 5	Belgian Congo 6, 7 Congo Belge 6, 7		Belgium 2, 8 — Belgique 2, 8		Costa Rica	Cyprus 11 Chypre 11		Denmark 12 Danemark 12		Ethiopia — Ethiopie		Finland — Finlande		France	Greece — Grèce		Pays d'arrivée	
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	Pays d'origine	
ALL COUNTRIES : TOTAL..	45 515	49 067	1 601 079	1 891 514	21 288	28 391	8 387	883 485	2 522 411	10 955	6 024	32 606	358 017	365 320	1 787	1 673	139 995	181 974	3 600 000	75 972	133 873	TOUS LES PAYS : TOTAL	
EUROPE : TOTAL.....	10 765	9 723	1 381 267	1 633 923	1 240	24 240	6 550	684 595	2 093 388	3 428	18 066	296 938	298 725	1 159	1 078	129 273	167 415	2 904 500	38 300	81 709	EUROPE : TOTAL		
Austria.....	137	75	...	...	...	19	25	5 620	18 324	...	107	201	...	...	20	23	371	440	38 000	958	3 279	Autriche
Belgium.....	33	41	58 025	56 207	...	17 790	2 223	...	...	...	56	73	13 669	13 104	12	3	13 465	13 606	13 800 000	13 167	13 247	Belgique
Bulgaria.....	15	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia.....	13	15	4	...	9	...	1	3	8	Tchécoslovaquie
Denmark.....	79	75	41 752	45 395	...	44	58	16 575	31 104	...	81	86	...	...	10	9	4 369	5 424	35 000	481	1 350	Danemark
Finland.....	36	9	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	21	21	19 498	17 804	6	5	...	...	...	170	335	Finlande
France.....	291	353	116 306	121 388	24	1 086	814	146 180	504 887	...	416	350	10 275	10 606	81	169	1 912	2 790	...	12 402	15 551	France	
Germany.....	190	233	689 031	882 853	...	197	163	83 670	220 869	2	348	391	37 713	35 892	89	104	4 529	6 810	342 000	3 340	10 963	Allemagne	
Greece.....	28	56	...	...	...	391	160	2 680	13 865	...	1 692	1 492	...	...	115	113	...	...	13 000	...	...	Grèce
Hungary.....	1	4	2	6	1	2	84	158	Hongrie
Iceland.....	1 852	2 389	136	256	500	Islande
Ireland (Rep.).....	127	95	4	4	...	11	5	1 430	4 815	...	43	58	...	...	...	...	...	25 000	...	48	102	Irlande (Rép.)
Italy.....	203	167	115 534	114 487	...	433	290	29 600	83 742	...	284	268	5 407	5 367	106	72	751	1 285	198 000	4 150	11 946	Italie	
Netherlands.....	359	389	92 896	117 639	11	331	186	167 240	371 168	...	141	162	10 468	11 420	84	76	1 222	1 461	330 000	700	1 381	Pays-Bas	
Norway.....	48	72	...	...	...	44	26	13 500	31 777	...	39	42	51 062	52 887	27	16	14 650	15 345	25 000	175	383	Norvège
Poland.....	...	2	6	13	2	5	Pologne
Portugal.....	3	6	...	...	...	1 464	493	4 760	14 003	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35 000	69	83	Portugal
Romania.....	...	1	2	Roumanie
Spain.....	15	13	...	...	...	25	37	...	23 730	...	35	92	...	...	2	...	129	148	...	184	341	Espagne
Sweden.....	108	65	42 432	45 067	...	179	86	24 600	35 070	...	124	122	126 931	126 529	96	104	96 413	126 973	65 000	1 081	1 788	Suède	
Switzerland.....	204	204	93 130	90 013	...	303	240	18 140	56 086	...	99	121	6 533	7 125	27	19	1 209	1 467	410 000	1 489	3 039	Suisse	
United Kingdom.....	8 867	7 819	4132 161	4160 874	1 205	1 593	1 702	152 600	683 948	...	0 761	14 532	23 530	25 602	372	323	3 033	4 252	578 000	9 710	14 495	Royaume-Uni	
Yugoslavia.....	23	29	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	38	40	...	...	4	26	...	...	10 000	1 666	21 325	Yougoslavie
AMERICA : TOTAL.....	3 326	4 202	119 817	132 847	6 522	1 319	963	102 260	228 684	1 182	3 484	3 312	46 511	51 538	321	258	5 289	6 040	490 000	24 034	26 336	AMERIQUE : TOTAL	
Argentina.....	37	21	3	1	12	17	Argentine
Brazil.....	10	16	13	3	Brésil
Canada.....	397	478	...	...	1 316	60	79	7 780	19 501	...	113	173	2 186	2 354	21	31	576	570	40 000	486	1 029	Canada
Cuba.....	16	...	1	205	Cuba
Mexico.....	6	14	4	...	2	...	10 688	358	...	24	Mexique
United States.....	2 876	3 673	119 817	132 847	2 715	1 242	877	94 480	198 495	619	3 359	3 081	44 325	49 184	300	227	4 713	5 470	450 000	23 548	25 307	Etats-Unis	
Venezuela.....	2 471	1	17	Venezuela
AFRICA : TOTAL.....	645	517	5 004	8 741	...	640	577	...	17 809	...	2 391	3 775	...	...	53	49	104	204	...	1 108	2 672	AFRIQUE : TOTAL
Egypt.....	77	59	1 673	3 651	...	13	6	...	...	...	2 129	3 565	...	...	42	47	...	...	...	16 750	16 1 893	Egypte
Union of South Africa.....	568	458	3 331	5 090	...	627	571	...	17 809	...	262	210	...	...	11	2	104	204	...	358	779	Union Sud Africaine
ASIA : TOTAL.....	2 006	1 956	...	...	...	160	43	1 100	24 140	...	3 144	2 729	...	...	112	174	1 155	1 876	...	9 227	16 948	ASIE : TOTAL
China.....	129	64	6	6	215	54	Chine
India.....	11 413	11 410	133	87	102	86	156	Inde
Israel.....	50	28	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	1 509	1 539	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	662	1 126	Israël
Japan.....	410	452	9	23	15	9	8	Japon
Turkey.....	4	2	...	...	...	3	2	1 100	5 622	...	1 333	1 019	...	...	4	4	14 412	14 626	12 000	8 565	15 798	Turquie
OCEANIA : TOTAL.....	16 525	18 899	...	...	...	30	21	...	8 799	...	177	310	...	...	10	12	139	217	...	373	768	OCEANIE : TOTAL
Australia.....	...	...	...	...	...	24	21	...	...	...	115	227	...	...	9	12	139	217	...	373	768	Australie
New Zealand.....	16 525	18 899	6	62	83	1	Nouvelle-Zélande
USSR.....	37	13	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	2 650	4 804	...	...	...	...	URSS
Unspecified.....	12 211	13 757	94 991	116 003	13 526	2 001	232	60 000	149 591	9 770	2 543	4 414	14 568	15 057	127	95	1 385	1 418	193 500	2 879	5 421	Non spécifié	

Source: British Travel and Holidays Association (London) on behalf of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations.

Note. Unless otherwise stated, the figures are based on a frontier check and are classified by the country of residence of the visitor. Where frontier check figures are not available the figures are based on hotel records of the country visited. These are not comparable with the frontier check records. Travellers in transit stopping less than 24 hours are excluded whenever possible. Residents in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and working in an adjoining country are also excluded. For definitions used, see British Travel and Holidays Association: *International Travel Statistics 1953*, page 4. For data prior to 1953, see previous issues of the *Statistical Yearbook*.

Information on total number of visitors is available for the following countries:

Bahamas 1953.....	97 183	Cuba 1953.....	43 220 395
Bermuda 1953.....	98 536	Dominican Rep. 1953.....	13 458
Ceylon 1953.....	448 865	Germany, Western 1953.....	9 542 609

See footnotes on following pages.

140. Tourisme international

(Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique 1955 des Nations Unies)

Nombre de visiteurs

Source: British and Holidays Association (Londres), pour le compte de l'Union internationale des Organismes officiels de Tourisme.

Remarque. Sauf indication contraire, les données sont basées sur les listes de contrôle aux frontières et sont classées selon le pays de résidence du visiteur. Lorsque les données ne peuvent être obtenues de ces listes de contrôle, elles sont tirées des registres d'hôtels dans le pays visité. Ces registres ne correspondent pas aux listes de contrôle des frontières. Les voyageurs de passage pour moins de 24 heures ont été exclus dans tous les cas où cela a été possible. Les frontaliers et les personnes domiciliées dans un pays et travaillant dans un pays voisin sont aussi exclus. Les définitions employées se trouvent dans *Statistiques du tourisme international 1953*, page 4, publiées par British Travel and Holidays Association. Pour les données antérieures à 1953, voir les éditions précédentes de l'*Annuaire statistique*.

Des données relatives au nombre total de visiteurs sont disponibles pour les pays suivants:

Jersey 1953.....	280 315	France Occid. 1953.....	9 542 609	Ceylan 1953.....	448 865	Nouv.-Zélande 1953.....	120 367
New Zealand 1953.....	120 367	amas, Iles mudes 1953.....	97 183	Cuba 1953.....	43 220 395	Rép. Dominicaine 1953.....	13 458
		Jersey 1953.....	280 315				

Voir les notes aux pages suivantes.

Country of origin	Number of visitors									
	Country of arrival		Iceland ¹⁸ Islande ¹⁸	India — Inde		Israel ¹⁹ — Israël ¹⁹		Italy ²² — Italie ²²		Japan ^{6, 11} Japon ^{6, 11}
	Haiti ^{6, 17} Haïti ^{6, 17}	Hong Kong		1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	
ALL COUNTRIES : TOTAL..	17 016	48 694	6 380	28 060	39 210	35 212	38 661	7 681 870	9 327 512	39 146
EUROPE : TOTAL.....	1 111	22 724	3 228	11 411	12 761	12 164	13 160	6 714 620	8 204 053	6 884
Austria.....	21	280	30	113	106	403	443	1 249 620	1 509 495	...
Belgium.....	...	304	26	130	100	793	781	13 256 648	13 369 214	...
Bulgaria.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czechoslovakia.....	...	45	6	83	119	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark.....	16	611	1 210	82	137	21 ...	21 ...	193 715	215 600	224
Finland.....	...	40	109	25	26	...	4 186	...	...	...
France.....	186	2 465	97	793	1 149	4 034	297	1 133 414	1 255 212	665
Germany.....	58	1 785	272	533	826	307	423	976 853	1 691 646	488
Greece.....	...	219	14	85	70	283	...	50 152	6 6013	...
Hungary.....	...	88	1	52	37	20 57	20 95	...	...	...
Iceland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland (Rep.).....	...	...	28	54	61	...	...	29 203	37 148	...
Italy.....	55	2 121	7	284	251	1 052	1 124	...	...	255
Netherlands.....	270	3 002	62	407	462	641	672	243 311	287 390	373
Norway.....	10	645	263	103	185	21 ...	21 ...	68 012	73 086	242
Poland.....	...	123	2	20	44	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal.....	...	9 145	2	272	360	...	...	11 450	20 141	163
Romania.....	...	...	...	1	37	44	32	...	...	...
Spain.....	39	765	10	84	88	...	...	33 906	63 628	161
Sweden.....	22	409	296	148	349	21 ...	21 ...	156 616	176 328	598
Switzerland.....	52	646	55	256	376	716	853	1 710 495	1 739 850	365
United Kingdom.....	382	...	737	7 845	7 919	3 695	4 039	601 678	699 302	3 350
Yugoslavia.....	...	31	1	41	59	139	215	...	...	...
AMERICA : TOTAL.....	15 490	14 059	3 092	6 553	10 159	13 891	15 531	633 329	766 595	19 362
Argentina.....	24	6	1	44	69	856	999	36 164	53 366	...
Brazil.....	8	47	1	28	31	464	457	25 410	33 318	480
Canada.....	289	...	66	250	331	717	843	66 188	93 663	728
Cuba.....	275	85	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico.....	59	106	...	18	45	...	...	...	...	...
United States.....	14 791	13 814	3 024	6 206	9 680	11 854	13 232	505 567	581 248	18 154
Venezuela.....	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AFRICA : TOTAL.....	...	4	1	200	374	1 703	2 079	16 554	25 395	...
Egypt.....	...	4	...	64	90	...	...	16 554	25 395	...
Union of South Africa...	...	...	1	136	284	1 703	2 079	...	...	...
ASIA : TOTAL.....	...	1 380	7	858	1 152	1 582	1 729	21 656	27 797	5 736
China.....	...	37	...	115	349	...	...	...	...	4 681
India.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 055
Israel.....	...	55	6	49	49	...	...	...	...	...
Japan.....	...	1 249	...	669	734	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey.....	...	39	1	25	20	1 582	1 729	21 656	27 797	...
OCEANIA : TOTAL.....	...	...	8	283	647	327	407	...	...	281
Australia.....	...	...	7	240	605	...	...	...	...	281
New Zealand.....	...	...	1	43	42	...	...	...	...	...
USSR.....	...	1 400	33	79	213	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified.....	415	9 127	11	8 676	13 904	4 261	4 319	295 711	303 672	6 883

Country of origin	Number of visitors										Pays d'arrivée	Pays d'origine
	Kenya ²³		Lebanon Liban	Monaco ^{2, 25}		Morocco [Fr.] ⁶ Maroc [Fr.] ⁶		Netherlands ² Pays-Bas ²				
	1953	1954	1953	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954			
28 821	24 941	125 635	70 276	77 791	227 395	207 170	786 480	952 460	TOUS LES PAYS : TOTAL			
7 708	9 273	32 645	60 548	67 685	210 335	192 254	536 257	716 828	EUROPE : TOTAL			
...	...	426	487	553	363	326	7 706	10 537	Autriche			
...	...	479	2 438	2 592	1 898	1 616	13 108 074	13 105 446	Belgique			
...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	Bulgarie
...	...	69	28	29	...	...	...	...	Tchécoslovaquie
...	...	331	448	504	372	321	26 25 221	26 32 749	Danemark			
...	...	89	370	136	...	...	...	...	Finlande
...	...	7 146	26 811	29 318	185 790	172 318	60 151	83 695	France			
...	...	1 736	2 358	2 896	818	1 158	136 042	233 943	Allemagne			
...	...	2 073	397	619	...	...	...	...	Grèce
...	...	22	115	89	...	...	...	...	Hongrie
...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	Islande
...	...	115	72	236	...	...	2 066	2 540	Irlande (Rép.)	
...	...	2 330	13 120	14 407	2 619	2 197	28 12 722	28 18 244	Italie			
...	...	1 792	1 352	1 394	873	694	...	...	Pays-Bas	
...	...	193	393	283	58	55	15 447	19 251	Norvège			
...	...	23	129	107	...	...	...	...	Pologne
...	...	38	167	247	1 094	786	...	...	Portugal	
...	...	...	69	71	...	...	...	...	Roumanie
...	...	439	1 171	1 517	10 033	7 442	27 4 676	27 7 016	Espagne			
...	...	80	682	734	701	474	53 328	57 883	Suède			
...	...	759	3 428	3 479	2 269	1 858	32 844	41 509	Suisse			
7 708	6 788	14 136	6 418	8 272	3 447	3 009	79 980	104 015	Royaume-Uni			
...	...	369	88	107	...	...	...	...	Yougoslavie
236	313	24 268	7 579	7 699	14 686	12 962	96 807	118 931	AMERIQUE : TOTAL			
...	...	481	353	437	119	101	...	...	Argentine	
...	...	506	243	130	49	30	...	...	Brésil	
25	44	606	504	562	157	1 759	6 749	8 790	Canada			
...	...	92	62	83	...	...	...	...	Cuba
...	...	291	122	123	33	25	...	...	Mexique	
211	269	22 153	6 248	6 318	14 328	11 047	90 058	110 141	Etats-Unis			
...	...	139	47	46	...	...	...	...	Venezuela
2 464	2 726	6 946	254	353	30	8	...	11 132	AFRIQUE : TOTAL			
...	...	6 819	82	144	...	...	...	...	Egypte
2 464	2 726	127	172	209	30	8	...	11 132	Union Sud-Africaine			
8 698	8 873	10 275	260	288	237	230	...	...	ASIE : TOTAL	
...	...	55	13	14	...	...	...	...	Chine
24 8 698	24 8 873	2 027	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inde
...	...	...	88	105	...	...	...	...	Israël
...	...	219	35	20	...	...	...	...	Japon
...	...	7 974	124	149	...	...	...	...	Turquie
...	...	481	187	283	9	13	...	...	OCEANIE : TOTAL	
...	...	398	187	283	...	...	...	...	Australie
...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nouvelle-Zélande
...	...	102	106	125	...	...	...	...	URSS
9 715	8 306	50 918	1 342	1 358	2 098	1 703	51 416	105 569	Non spécifié			

For general note, see page 344.

¹ Including Pakistan and Ceylon.

² Figures based on hotel records. See general note.

³ Number of arrivals of foreign visitors (i.e. excluding nationals residing abroad). ⁴ Ireland (Rep.) included in figures for United Kingdom.

⁵ Figures for 1954 include returning residents, 4 618, immigrants, 146; students, 687, visitors in transit, 1 632, but exclude passengers in transit continuing on same ship or plane, 22 823.

⁶ Visitors classified by nationality. ⁷ Based on number of visas issued.

⁸ Data for 1953 and 1954 are not comparable nor are they comparable with data for previous years owing to changes in method of compilation.

⁹ Number of tourist nights. Arrivals not recorded.

¹⁰ Including Central America.

¹¹ Excluding visitors in transit (Cyprus, including cruise passengers: 1953, 29 797; 1954, 48 977. Japan: 1953, 34 673).

¹² Figures based on arrivals at hotels, boarding houses, youth hostels and approved camps. ¹³ Including Luxembourg.

¹⁴ Including Balkans. ¹⁵ (Footnote suppressed).

¹⁶ Including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

¹⁷ Twelve months ending 30 September of year stated.

¹⁸ Excluding cruise passengers (Norway, 1953: British, 982; 1954: 3 102; North Americans, 1953: 892; 1954: 945; French, 1953: 594; 1954: 910).

¹⁹ Including persons arriving for temporary employment, students, diplomats.

Voir remarque générale à la page 345.

¹ Pakistan, Ceylan compris.

² Basées sur registres d'hôtels. Voir remarque générale.

³ Nombre de visiteurs étrangers (non compris nationaux résidant à l'étranger).

⁴ Données pour l'Irlande (Rép.) comprises avec celles du Royaume-Uni.

⁵ 1954, y compris résidents retournant au pays, 4 618; immigrants, 146; étudiants, 687; visiteurs de passage, 1 632; sont cependant exclus les visiteurs de passage poursuivant leur voyage par le même bateau ou avion, 22 823.

⁶ Visiteurs classés par nationalité.

⁷ Selon le nombre de visas émis.

⁸ La méthode de dénombrement ayant été modifiée, les données de 1953 et 1954 ne sont pas comparables entre elles ni avec celles des années antérieures.

⁹ Nombre de touristes-nuits. Les arrivées ne sont pas enregistrées.

¹⁰ Y compris l'Amérique centrale.

¹¹ Non compris les visiteurs de passage (Chypre, y compris les voyageurs en croisière: 1953- 29 797; 1954- 48 977. Japon, 1953: 34 673).

¹² Données basées sur arrivées aux hôtels, pensions, hôtels pour la jeunesse et camps affiliés. ¹³ Y compris Luxembourg.

¹⁴ Y compris les Balkans.

¹⁵ (Note supprimée).

¹⁶ Y compris le Soudan anglo-égyptien.

¹⁷ Douze mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée.

¹⁸ Non compris les voyageurs en croisière (Norvège, 1953: Royaume-Uni, 982; 1954- 3 102; Amérique du Nord, 1953: 892; 1954: 945; France, 1953: 594; 1954: 910).

¹⁹ Y compris personnes prenant emploi temporaire, étudiants, diplomates.

Country of origin	Number of visitors																		Pays d'origine				
	Norway ¹⁸ Norvège ¹⁸		Portugal ^{8, 6, 80}		Spain ⁸¹ Espagne ⁸¹	Sweden ^{8, 6, 38} Suède ^{8, 6, 38}		Switzerland ^{6, 85} Suisse ^{6, 85}		Tanganyika	Turkey ^{3, 6, 36} Turquie ^{3, 6, 36}	Union of South Africa Union Sud-Africaine		United Kingdom ^{6, 37} Royaume-Uni ^{6, 37}		United States ⁸⁸ Etats-Unis ⁸⁸	Vietnam ⁶			Yugoslavia ⁴⁰ Yougoslavie ⁴⁰			
	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1953	1954	1953		1954	1953	1954	
ALL COUNTRIES . TOTAL ..	689 296	807 201	152 690	165 460	1 710 273	34 276 468	34 339 769	3 217 715	3 434 065	4 562	0 055	71 331	104 403	115 059	818 600	901 460	545 433	5 985	5 866	232 095	321 485	TOUS LES PAYS TOTAL	
EUROPE : TOTAL	646 579	757 067	116 416	118 265	1 370 582	34 190 678	34 240 888	2 673 419	2 877 998	996	2 148	43 690	13 988	13 939	393 820	452 868	276 000	2 652	2 029	161 830	283 538	EUROPE . TOTAL	
Austria	1 046	1 501	1 360	1 416	8 902	5 343	7 926	72 469	79 149	...	966	1 262	44	79	7 062	8 213	...	34	10	39 441	51 137	Autriche	
Belgium	2 807	2 537	13 348	4 860	32 359	5 053	4 874	223 305	204 646	...	495	629	259	249	41 379	42 857	6 309	34	46	41 ...	8 755	Belgique	
Bulgaria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	458	...	44	39	...	...	...	273	...	1	5	...	...	Bulgarie
Czechoslovakia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 465	2 210	...	25	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 ...	7 951	Tchécoslovaquie
Denmark	69 292	74 335	617	732	7 522	34 ...	34 ...	26 59 752	26 57 441	...	242	400	81	90	18 188	17 684	5 607	17	7	...	...	Danemark
Finland	27 153	28 370	...	...	...	34 ...	34 ...	9 761	7 976	...	140	75	25	14	...	3 908	...	...	3	42 ...	...	Finlande
France	9 186	9 409	18 416	22 136	597 535	19 894	21 455	495 947	553 341	...	4 473	4 701	387	320	111 979	123 534	46 962	2 036	1 059	18 867	22 233	France	
Germany	8 154	15 201	6 091	6 751	57 333	72 711	103 545	768 010	893 047	...	4 738	4 949	675	785	63 363	84 218	31 759	27	365	54 525	85 816	Allemagne	
Greece .....	...	...	140	203	...	663	885	10 035	10 335	...	4 870	13 670	62	65	...	4 703	2 774	4	11	...	6 004	Grèce
Hungary .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 559	1 763	...	25	33	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	Hongrie
Iceland .....	...	...	...	...	...	2 435	2 939	...	...	...	...	...	109	110	37 ...	37 ...	9 481	...	9	...	...	Islande
Ireland (Rep.) .....	...	...	454	967	...	441	475	4 ...	4 ...	...	2 064	2 896	331	252	22 482	24 162	22 759	28	40	7 739	20 380	Irlande (Rép.)
Italy	3 176	3 868	3 527	4 636	159 956	10 941	12 708	291 162	301 934	...	574	769	800	783	56 810	62 621	24 712	18	39	41 ...	17 057	Italie	
Netherlands	4 920	5 788	1 704	2 234	18 681	17 205	19 830	181 618	182 013	...	220	202	84	87	14 520	14 809	6 841	20	9	42 ...	2 675	Pays-Bas	
Norway .....	...	...	375	438	5 024	34 ...	34 ...	8 997	8 660	...	19	25	...	...	2 219	2 650	3 235	...	12	...	...	Norvège
Poland	2 085	1 960	...	1 099	31	109	73	2 219	2 650	3 235	...	1	5	Pologne
Portugal	145 535	449	468	8 007	8 706	5	Portugal
Romania .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598	669	...	272	370	...	...	7 071	7 523	9 231	17	72	...	...	Roumanie
Spain .....	...	...	66 493	57 660	82 83 137	1 461	1 679	29 686	35 730	...	624	641	235	219	26 918	29 411	7 672	14	...	42 ...	9 982	Espagne
Sweden	481 973	567 703	1 197	1 242	17 330	64 784	59 413	Suède
Switzerland	3 225	4 052	2 358	2 797	27 354	11 658	13 763	...	...	...	1 318	965	221	230	21 829	23 982	3 730	45	40	11 074	13 281	Suisse
United Kingdom	35 647	44 303	10 336	12 193	209 914	42 424	50 341	4 414 988	4 441 304	671	3 052	4 468	2 156	Royaume-Uni
Yugoslavia	4 471	6 193	Yougoslavie
AMERICA : TOTAL	33 031	37 744	25 834	33 904	262 913	61 413	69 644	449 700	448 683	46	13 347	13 256	2 877	3 173	232 680	264 544	111 526	1 174	1 284	17 449	20 701	AMERIQUE : TOTAL	
Argentina	74 026	14 055	15 697	...	160	154	75	139	...	4 754	6 295	Argentine
Brazil	7 321	6 498	18 123	14 477	14 298	...	93	170	58	71	...	2 442	9 098	4	1	Brésil
Canada	29 ...	29 ...	...	403	3 768	3 570	3 766	14 203	17 582	...	333	339	284	260	46 280	51 880	...	24	174	...	1 349	Canada
Cuba	11 162	91	Cuba
Mexico	7 634	10 9364	10 9 847	...	90	117	10 2 630	Mexique
United States	29 33 031	29 37 744	18 513	27 003	138 574	57 843	65 878	379 694	370 704	...	12 671	12 476	2 460	2 703	186 400	202 838	...	1 146	1 018	17 449	19 352	Etats-Unis	
Venezuela	9 626	15 573	Venezuela
AFRICA : TOTAL	1 999	2 663	27 834	37 129	...	384	524	85 906	96 169	23 855	26 987	AFRIQUE TOTAL
Egypt	9 670	14 907	...	384	524	1 655	3 077	Egypte
Union of South Africa	1 999	2 663	9 675	12 005	22 200	23 910	Union Sud-Africaine
ASIA . TOTAL .....	...	...	76	90	...	1 661	1 973	53 841	54 400	4	1 179	1 684	372	433	...	19 096	17 323	634	990	...	5 846	ASIE . TOTAL
China	18	50	316	...	457	624	Chine
India	947	1 027	24 15 264	24 14 366	24 443	74	84	24 65	24 44	...	9 296	236	132	293	Inde
Israel	13 071	11 840	...	965	1 464	307	389	...	5 522	...	2	Israël
Japan	122	86	1 423	39 17 087	43	73	Japon
Turkey	76	90	...	714	946	9 762	10 138	2 539	Turquie
OCEANIA TOTAL	2 048	3 354	4 230	11 854	13 764	783	916	25 410	27 680	4 365	13	39	OCEANIE . TOTAL
Australia	2 048	2 831	3 439	628	729	19 750	21 640	4 365	...	13	39	Australie
New Zealand	523	791	155	187	5 660	6 040	Nouvelle-Zélande
USSR	1 067	2 091	...	13	18	581	...	3	9	URSS
Unspecified	9 686	12 390	10 364	13 201	74 730	17 363	20 371	...	...	2 465	12 984	12 159	477	429	142 835	109 704	136 219	1 512	1 515	33 318	11 400	Non spécifié

For general note, see page 344.
²⁰ Czechoslovakia included in figures for Hungary
²¹ Scandinavia: 1953, 1 284; 1954, 436.
²² Including day excursionists (1954 3 827 512).
²³ Including passengers in transit (holding visas up to 30 days).
²⁴ Including Pakistan.
²⁵ Including all visitors staying one night or more.
²⁶ Including Iceland.
²⁷ Including Portugal.
²⁸ Including Trieste.
²⁹ Canada included in figures for United States.
³⁰ Excluding passengers in transit, border traffic and arrivals in Madeira and Azores.
³¹ Including tourists in transit (Spain 1953, 545 506).
³² Nationals residing abroad.

³³ Including passengers in transit, immigrants, persons taking up employment.
³⁴ Following the abolition of passports within the Northern Countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden) the recording of Danish, Finnish and Norwegian arrivals has been discontinued.
³⁵ Arrivals at hotels, pensions and sanatoria.
³⁶ Excluding diplomats, passengers in transit, refugees and immigrants.
³⁷ Excluding visitors from Ireland (Rep.), about 200 000 in 1953.
³⁸ 48 States. Excluding travellers over the land border from Canada staying less than two days and from Mexico.
³⁹ Including Korea.
⁴⁰ Data collected by hotels and local tourist committees.
⁴¹ Benelux: 1953, 12 690.
⁴² Scandinavia: 1953, 6 808.
⁴³ 91% of total visitors of United States nationality.

Voir remarque générale à la page 345.
²⁰ Données pour la Tchécoslovaquie comprises avec celles de la Hongrie.
²¹ Scandinavie 1953, 1 284, 1954, 436.
²² Y compris excursionnistes pour un jour (1954- 3 827 512)
²³ Y compris visiteurs de passage (détenant visas valides jusqu'à 30 jours).
²⁴ Pakistan inclus
²⁵ Y compris l'Islande.
²⁶ Y compris Trieste
²⁷ Y compris le Portugal.
²⁸ Y compris les visiteurs de passage (Espagne 1953, 545 506.)
²⁹ Données pour le Canada comprises avec celles des Etats-Unis
³⁰ Non compris les visiteurs de passage, trafic frontalier et arrivées à Madère et aux Açores.
³¹ Y compris visiteurs de passage (Espagne 1953, 545 506.)
³² Nationaux résidant à l'étranger.
³³ Y compris visiteurs de passage, immigrants et personnes prenant emploi.

³⁴ Depuis que les passeports ne sont plus requis entre le Danemark, la Finlande, la Norvège et la Suède, les arrivées de nationaux de ces pays ne sont plus enregistrées.
³⁵ Arrivées aux hôtels, pensions et sanatoria.
³⁶ Non compris diplomates, visiteurs de passage, réfugiés et immigrants.
³⁷ Non compris visiteurs d'Irlande (Rép.), environ 200 000 en 1953
³⁸ 48 Etats. Non compris visiteurs venant du Canada et séjournant moins de deux jours, ni visiteurs venant du Mexique
³⁹ Y compris la Corée.
⁴⁰ Données fournies par les hôtels et comités locaux du tourisme
⁴¹ Benelux 1953, 12 690.
⁴² Scandinavie 1953, 6 808.
⁴³ Dont 91% citoyens américains.

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/221/Add.1
21 February 1956

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Ninth session
Item 17 (d) of the provisional agenda

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST STATISTICS

(Memorandum prepared by the International
Union of Official Travel Organizations)

1. The International Union of Official Travel Organizations set up shortly after the war a Study Group to advise on the collection of international travel statistics and to compile a digest of such statistics annually. Annual Reports have been published on behalf of the Union covering each of the years 1947 to 1953 inclusive.
2. The growing importance of international travel as an economic and social factor has made it essential for Governments and the tourist industry to collect reasonably reliable statistics demonstrating the trends of traffic and the influence of tourism on national economies and international trade. But at the same time, the International Union acts as the champion of individual tourists and has strongly opposed the addition of forms or formalities which might limit travel purely for the purpose of collecting statistics. Travel statistics continue therefore in the main to be recorded as a by-product of Immigration Controls, Police registration, or other Government activities connected with the movement of people. The improvements in methods of recording travel might best be brought about by streamlining or adapting present port formalities to provide more information and yet at the same time reduce delays encountered by tourists at ports.

I. Definitions

3. The International Union of Official Travel Organizations have adopted in the main the definitions suggested by the League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts with certain changes. The definitions used are noted below.

Accepted Definitions

TOURIST: In an Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations, which was submitted to the Council on 22 January 1937, the Committee recommended the following definitions of a tourist:

"To secure the compatibility of international tourist statistics, the term 'tourist' shall, in principle, be interpreted to mean any person travelling for a period of twenty-four hours or more in a country other than that in which he usually resides. The Committee decided that the following were to be regarded as tourists:

- "(1) Persons travelling for pleasure, for domestic reasons, for health, etc.
- "(2) Persons travelling to meetings, or in a representative capacity of any kind (scientific, administrative, diplomatic, religious, athletic, etc.)
- "(3) Persons travelling for business purposes.
- "(4) Persons arriving in the course of a sea cruise, even when they stay less than twenty-four hours. The latter should be reckoned as a separate group, disregarding if necessary their usual place of residence.

"The following were not to be regarded as tourists:

- "(1) Persons arriving, with or without a contract, to take up an occupation or engage in any business activity in the country.
- "(2) Other persons coming to establish a residence in the country.
- * "(3) Students and young persons in boarding establishments of schools.
- "(4) Residents in a frontier zone and persons domiciled in one country and working in an adjoining country.
- "(5) Travellers passing through a country without stopping, even if the journey takes more than twenty-four hours."

4. At the Dublin Assembly of the International Union of Official Travel Organizations in 1950 it was agreed that students and young persons staying abroad should be included in the "tourist" definition. Otherwise the League of Nations definition is used as the basis of the Study Group's work.

5. For other definitions used, see "International Travel Statistics 1950" or the preceding reports, published by the I.U.O.T.O. Readers should also refer to preceding reports for notes on methods of estimating tourist expenditure, and the information requested from national tourist offices which is used as the basis of the reports.

6. It is suggested that definitions used should be amended to exclude all visitors staying for less than twenty-four hours or more than a year and include all visitors staying for more than twenty-four hours or less than a year. The term "excursionists" might best be used to describe such traffic, where a pleasure visit of less than twenty-four hours is involved.

7. Visitors travelling on holiday or for pleasure coming to a country on a day trip should be recorded separately as in, for example, (4) of the League of Nations definitions. It is also recommended that visitors staying for more than twelve months should be excluded from the tourist category.

8. Classification of travellers, particularly under the frontier check system, may be based on statements as to intended length of stay. Such information on length of stay, while suitable for purposes of classification, would not necessarily be suitable for recording actual length of stay.

9. It must be explained again that it is difficult to apply the definitions exactly in most countries, but for purposes of comparison it is essential that countries which are unable to subscribe to these definitions should state exactly in their public records the variations or alternatives used throughout in producing their estimates.

II. Information Required

10. To provide a complete statistical account of international passenger movement in the tourist trade the following categories should be covered in the ideal statistical system:

(a) The number of travellers arriving in the reporting country classified as follows:

- (i) Tourists
- (ii) Returning Residents
- (iii) Persons in transit
- (iv) Persons coming to work
- (v) Migrants
- (vi) Other

NOTE: Under the hotel record system figures should be supplied for the same categories showing the number of tourist arrivals at hotels.

A sound method of complete measurement or full count of travellers is very desirable. Once this has been done sample methods can be used to provide information on almost every aspect of the tourists' or travellers' behaviour. It may be possible to use sampling methods to provide the major classification into tourist, migrant, returning visitor, etc. if figures showing total volume of international travel are available, e.g. if passenger manifests or records of the number of passengers landed by plane or ship on certain routes are known.

- (b) Country of residence and nationality of visitor.
- (c) Length of stay - days or hotel nights.
- (d) Purpose of visit for visitors in the tourist category, e.g. on holiday, business, education, health, etc.
- (e) Estimates of visitors' expenditure in the country, broken down under separate heads to show amounts spent on accommodation, inland transport, shopping, entertainment, etc. Where possible, figures should be given showing the country's Balance of International Payments on travel account to include both tourist revenue and expenditure by the country's travelling abroad. Details on the method of reporting this information have been published by the International Monetary Fund.
- (f) Figures showing arrivals of visitors or records of nights spent by month to indicate seasonal variations.
- (g) Figures showing method and class of transport used by visitors arriving in the country. Where possible information on port of arrival and departure should be covered (statistics of international passenger travel by route can be of considerable assistance to the transport industry). International travel statistics should be published covering the calendar year, i.e. covering the period 1 January to 31 December.
- (h) Figures of tourist expenditure for International Balance of Payments records normally cover expenditure inside the country but do not include international fare payments received by the country's carriers. These figures should be calculated separately where possible as they form an important part of tourist revenue. Such figures, however, should be recorded separately from the total of tourist expenditure inside the country.

III. Existing Travel Statistics and Methods

11. Travel and passenger movement statistics are collected in most countries either as a result of the controls at international frontier crossing points or by means of hotel registration. There are other methods such as analysis of passenger manifests, passport and visa records, which are also used. The League of Nations Committee of Statistical Experts which studied the question of Travel Statistics in 1936 commented that from the purely theoretical standpoint the records of frontier crossing furnished the most complete data concerning the volume of tourists and length of stay. In the United Kingdom, for example, all visitors of foreign nationality^{1/} entering the country are recorded under the frontier check, and similar records of departure make it possible to provide figures of length of stay.

12. In the case of the hotel record system, many groups of tourists may not be included, e.g. campers, persons staying in private houses or hostels. While the total number of tourist nights spent in hotels are accurately recorded, the number of visitors to the country using the system might not be known since only hotels or hotel nights might be measured. A visitor making a tour and staying in seven hotels would be recorded seven times. The I.U.O.T.O. has always agreed, however, that the tourist night (nuitee) is the most suitable unit of measurement from the point of view of the economics of the tourist industry.

13. Since in most cases existing methods of recording obtain tourist statistics as a by-product of police or registration controls, ideal figures are rarely obtainable. It is impossible to advocate the introduction of a standard system in all countries. Geography, the different types of traffic, the characteristics of land frontiers, vary considerably from one country to another. Frontier control in a country with considerable land frontiers over which there may be heavy transit traffic, may not be in a position to carry out a frontier check.

^{1/} Residents of British Commonwealth countries are not counted as foreign nationals.

On the other hand, a country with a very extensive national as well as international holiday movement in large numbers of hotels might find it difficult and costly to introduce the hotel record system.

14. The greatest need at the present time is to ensure that countries use one or other of the two recognized systems and that every attempt is made to check the figures, to correct the actual measurement by estimates where this may be necessary, and to render the results comparable with those of other countries.

15. In the case of the frontier check system, however, calculations of length of stay would enable those countries to provide statistics in the form of nights spent (nuitées). Countries operating the hotel record system by making sample inquiries on the volume of traffic and estimates of the numbers of people not covered by the hotel record system, could provide more complete figures of nights spent and estimates of the total volume of traffic.

16. The above comments refer to measurement of volume. There is the equally important aspect of tourist statistics, the measurement of the value, or in other words, tourist expenditure. The League of Nations Committee's recommendations on this subject have been confirmed and adopted by the I.U.O.T.O. Study Group. It is considered preferable that estimates of expenditure should be based on direct inquiries amongst the tourists themselves, preferably by means of sample surveys, to discover average expenditure per head and per stay. Average figures are then applied to the whole traffic. This method is becoming increasingly used.

17. In an ideal system, it is first necessary to subdivide the traffic into economic behaviour groups, since most countries' tourist trade is not homogeneous. For example, to obtain reliable tourist figures, estimates of expenditure are needed for 40 to 50 different types of tourists depending on country of residence; purpose of visit, e.g. holiday or business; occupational background, e.g. student; young person or middle aged; professional people, etc.

18. Valuable information can also be obtained indirectly through the travel trade, e.g. by making inquiries from travel agents, banks, Government offices, information bureaux, etc.

19. In many countries information on tourist expenditure is obtained through the official banking or monetary authorities, particularly where exchange

control and foreign currency regulations are in force. Such figures are usually based on the amount of foreign currency and travellers' cheques exchanged or foreign bank notes entering the banks. This system is liable to give very inaccurate results since the value of the estimates provided in this way depends to a great extent on the efficiency of the exchange control machinery. There are inevitably personal transactions of one kind or another which might not be recorded under bank controls. Visitors may enjoy free hospitality in return for reciprocal facilities granted to their hosts in their own country at a later date. All travellers carry some bank notes with them into and out of the countries in which they travel. Exchange control estimates more accurately reflect the foreign currency entering the country's national banking system as a result of the tourist movement, but do not reflect the economic value of the tourist trade to the country concerned. In the case of exchange difficulties a very large part of tourists' foreign currency spending may find its way into the hands of the black market.

IV. Suggested Recommendations for the Future

20. The international travel movement is enjoying an unprecedented boom. For a long time to come international travel is likely to play an even larger part in world trade. It is estimated at the present time that there are over 50 million tourists travelling in foreign countries each year, and their total expenditure exceeds \$5,000,000,000. The movement of persons between countries has been growing at an astonishingly high rate. It is estimated that there are 30,000,000 tourists travelling in European countries each year, even if only making visits to neighbouring countries, and that this volume of travel is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

21. It is evident, therefore, that with the tourist trade playing such an important part in international trade and accounting for perhaps 5 per cent of the total labour force of developed countries, improved statistics to assist in measuring trends, economic developments, etc. are necessary for the guidance of Governments and the industry itself.

(1) All countries measuring their tourist traffic should attempt to collect the information suggested in section II of this paper.

(2) Any system used to record tourist traffic accurately should be applied to the international passenger movement as a whole. It must be emphasized, however, that tourists, although the most important, are not the only category of international traveller - there are migrants, seasonal workers and other important groups. (See note on Migration Statistics.)

It is to be recommended, therefore, that every effort should be made to standardize forms or papers used at the present time in connexion with port or frontier formalities to cover all types of travel.

(3) The frontier check method or where this system is impracticable the hotel record method should be adopted for universal use.^{2/}

(4) It will be noted that the basic information required for tourist purposes would clearly categorize all types of traveller. A small "Landing Card" could cover most of these points. Country of past and future permanent residence and purpose of travel are the key questions, since they will distinguish tourists, persons in transit and migrants. The hotel record system is not capable of adaption to measure the migrant movement to any extent and for this reason countries adopting *de-novo* any system of classification would be wise to choose the frontier control system.

(5) It is recommended that so far as possible the League of Nations definitions should be adhered to, with the amendments suggested in this paper. Countries reporting tourist statistics should give full details of the definitions used.

(6) It is strongly recommended that greater efforts should be made to render official tourist records comparable on an international basis. For this purpose, statistics collected under the frontier check system should be accompanied by length of stay figures to provide estimates (nuitées) and arrivals at hotels should be complemented by additional estimates to provide figures of total volume of traffic and nights spent in the country concerned together with estimates of length of stay.

^{2/} Some countries find it practicable to operate both systems simultaneously.

(7) So far as expenditure is concerned, it is recommended that countries should pool their resources to a greater extent in the operation of international sample checks. The direct inquiry method of seeking information on expenditure from the tourists themselves by sample surveys is the only sound method which can be recommended for universal application.

(8) Few countries at the present time collect much information about outward travel by their residents, although for most this would not be a difficult task. If Governments continue to impose exchange controls it would seem essential that more knowledge about outward travel should be collected.

On the other hand, outward travel by residents of a country can be recorded in the form of inward tourist travel by the receiving countries providing the systems, methods and definitions used are comparable.

(9) An international sample survey perhaps carried out by geographic regions, at ports of departure or in the main tourist resorts, e.g. in hotels, etc. could easily and cheaply provide information on expenditure, length of stay, country of origin, etc. of visitors. For purposes of comparison it would be preferable for such surveys to be carried out under the aegis of the international body covering a regional group of countries, or a national body in a country whose territory covers a large area of tourist interest.

10. Additional statistics on travel by international routes are recommended showing total movement on the main routes broken down by country of residence and purpose of travel of passengers, and traffic by month.

11. In most countries, international tourism, representing the export side of the travel industry, accounts for only a small proportion of the activities of the national travel trade. Information on the volume and value of the travel

and holidays business inside a country can be obtained by sample survey methods. Such surveys would provide a sound basis for action by Governments and the industry in developing their business both as regards traffic from abroad and domestic travel, and should be encouraged.

J. G. BRIDGES,
Chairman
Study Group Commission,

LONDON: January 1956.

Note: Migration Statistics

"International Migration Statistics" Statistical Papers Series M, No. 20, published by the United Nations in 1953, recommends statistical methods, and in particular the use of sampling, for the collection of information on migration. To a large extent the recommendations apply in equal force to the tourist field. The two subjects should be considered together.

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/221/Add.2
6 March 1956

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Ninth session
Item 17 (d) of the provisional agenda

TOURIST STATISTICS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Memorandum prepared by Balance of Payments Division of
the International Monetary Fund)

1. International tourist expenditures are entered in the category, foreign travel, in the uniform schedule used by the International Monetary Fund in collecting balance of payments data from its members and certain non-member countries. The Statistical Commission may wish to have information on the definition of this category and on the statistics reported for it, when considering whether it should recommend the establishment of uniform definitions, standards, and methods for tourist statistics.
2. The figures in which the Fund is interested concern residents of the reporting country travelling in other countries and non-residents of the reporting country travelling in the reporting country. The coverage of the figures is therefore determined in principle by the definition of "resident". That given in paragraph 3 of the 1950 edition of the Fund's Balance of Payments Manual is:

Resident individuals include citizens of the reporting country living there permanently. Diplomatic representatives and members of armed forces stationed abroad and citizens studying or undergoing medical treatment abroad are considered residents of their own country rather than of the country where they are staying. The extent to which other citizens living abroad are treated as residents (travelers) or foreigners ^{1/} (emigrants) depends on a number of factors, such as the permanence of their stay abroad and the extent to which they concentrate abroad their earning activities

^{1/} Paragraph 1 of the Manual states that the word "foreigner" is to be understood to mean "non-resident".

and their investments, i.e., the extent to which they shift their general "center of interest". The same principle of "center of interest" determines whether a citizen of a foreign country staying in the reporting country should be considered a resident of the latter. In these borderline cases, the exact content of the resident concept is left to the determination of the reporting countries.

3. Foreign travel, as defined in the Fund's Balance of Payments Manual, covers, on the credit side, expenditures of foreigners visiting a reporting country including their payments for transportation within the country, but excluding payments to the country for international transportation, i.e., transportation outside the national territory of the reporting country on its ships and aircraft. Conversely, on the debit side, the travel account covers all payments to foreigners by residents of the reporting country travelling outside the domestic territory, excluding expenditures for international transportation, but including expenditures for transportation within the country visited. In addition to tourist expenditures in the narrow sense, the account covers the expenditures of business travelers, students, and Government officials other than those stationed in a foreign country. A copy of the table and notes describing the travel account in the Manual is attached.

4. The foreign travel account in the Fund's Manual covers for the most part transactions that fall into a broader category which might be described as international consumption, i.e., the consumption of residents outside the reporting country and the consumption of foreigners in the reporting country.^{1/} This broader category has some significance for co-ordinating national income and balance of payments statistics, as was brought out at the recent meeting at the United Nations of national income technicians from the United Nations and OEEC and balance of payments technicians from the Fund. Where national consumption (i.e., consumption of residents at home and abroad) is directly measured for purposes of the national accounts, the estimates are derived from statistics covering consumption on the reporting country's territory. Such statistics must be adjusted to include consumption of residents abroad and to exclude consumption of foreigners in the reporting country, in order to cover national consumption rather than consumption on the domestic territory.

^{1/} Expenditures of travelling businessmen and government officials are not as a rule considered to be personal consumption expenditure, since the reimbursement of such expenditure is not regarded as income of the traveler.

5. All international consumption must be entered somewhere in the goods and services account of the balance of payments and the portion of it that is entered in the travel account is determined primarily by convention. Normally, the foreign travel account as defined in the Manual covers the bulk of international consumption, but not all of it. On the credit side, the international consumption expenditures of foreigners in a reporting country that are included in items other than foreign travel are primarily the following transactions:

(1) international passenger fares and shipboard expenses paid by foreigners to domestically operated carriers (entered in the transportation account), (2) expenditures of foreign diplomatic and consular staffs and military personnel stationed in the reporting country (entered in the account entitled "Government, not included elsewhere"), (3) expenditures of foreign ship and airline crews (entered in the transportation account), and (4) expenditures of migrant workers, which are discussed below. On the debit side of the balance of payments the treatment of consumption expenditures abroad by residents of the reporting country is the same, mutatis mutandis, as that for expenditure of foreigners in the reporting country on the credit side.

6. In principle, the earnings of migrant workers should be entered on a gross basis (i.e., not net of expenditures by the workers in the country where they work) in the balance of payments based on the Fund's Manual and in the rest of the world account of national accounts based on the United Nations standardized system. Such earnings represent factor income accruing to residents of one country from production in another; therefore, they must be added to (or subtracted from) the domestic product of the country concerned in order to calculate its national income. In practice, however, the earnings of migrant workers have been reported in most cases net of local expenditures in the country in which the work takes place, and entered in the item "miscellaneous services" of the Balance of Payments Manual. However, the Manual recommends that such transactions be entered on a gross basis and suggests that the expenditures of the migrant workers be entered in the foreign travel account. The best manner of classifying the expenditures of migrant workers is still under consideration.

7. If the travel account were to be based on a theory of international consumption, there would be no logical reason or criterion for excluding any international personal expenditures from the account. On this theory, the length of stay abroad, the purpose of travel, and the question of whether or not the traveler is remunerated by foreigners, would be irrelevant for determining the transactions to be entered in the travel account. The length of stay would be, of course, one of the factors determining whether a person going abroad remains a resident or becomes an emigrant. (The Manual does not suggest a rigid rule for such determination but recommends that a person's classification as resident or foreigner should depend on his "center of interest".) Furthermore, the purpose of stay abroad would be a useful criterion for subdividing the travel account.

8. The provision of data for use in national accounts is not, however, the only use to which data on foreign travel are put. For example, they may be used in analysing balance of payments developments and for this purpose transactions which differ significantly in behaviour should be distinguished. Tourist expenditures would not be expected to move in the same way as troop expenditures. Again, it may be desirable to relate parts of international consumption to other items in the balance of payments. Thus, international passenger fares and crew expenditures are an important element in the transactions of a country's merchant fleet. Indeed, statistics on such "travel" expenditures are usually obtained from shipping or aviation companies and are frequently not available separately from other transactions of the companies. For these reasons the Fund would not wish to collect statistics that give only the total credits and debits on account of foreign travel, defined according to the international consumption theory. Either the foreign travel account, if it were to cover all international consumption, would be subdivided, e.g., into (1) tourism, (2) government and military, (3) crew expenditure, and (4) expenditure of migrant workers; or certain components of international consumption would be entered in other accounts and shown separately.

9. Aside from analytic usefulness, the content of the travel account may be partly determined by statistical practicability. It may be possible to achieve consistency and comparability in the data reported by all countries only by a certain definition of the account, and even then, only the total account and not

its subdivisions may be consistent. As noted above, data on passenger fares and crew expenditures may be obtained by some countries in combination with other transportation transactions. For this reason, passenger fares and crew expenditures should perhaps be reported in the transportation account by all countries (and specified separately where possible) rather than in the travel account. On the other hand, where expenditures of diplomats and troops stationed abroad can be identified as such only by their resident (home) countries but cannot be distinguished from tourist expenditures by the countries where the expenditures are made, such expenditures should be included in the travel account. This may suggest that expenditures of persons in the diplomatic and military services travelling outside the country where they are stationed (e.g., expenditures of United States soldiers on leave in Switzerland and Italy) should be classified as tourist expenditures whereas consumption expenditures incurred by such persons in the countries where they are stationed should not be so classified. Full symmetry, of course, is an ideal that cannot be fully realized statistically.

10. While the exact definition of the concept of tourist is not crucial for the calculation of the balance of payments, the Balance of Payments Division of the International Monetary Fund is inclined not to modify materially the content of the Manual's account for foreign travel, which corresponds closely with the commonly accepted notion of international tourist expenditures. It is suggested that the Statistical Commission may find the present definition of this account broadly satisfactory for the non-balance of payments uses of tourist statistics. In considering standards for the collection of tourist statistics the Commission will undoubtedly keep in mind the fact that the content of the foreign travel account in the Manual was carefully reviewed with the compilers of balance of payments statistics at the Fund's Balance of Payments Conference in 1947 to which all members of the Fund were invited to send representatives. Furthermore, since the Conference a body of statistics has been collected and published by the Fund on the basis of the Manual definitions. These statistics are reviewed in the next section.

Foreign Travel Data Collected by the Fund

11. The data on foreign travel for 1947-54 reported to the Fund and published in the Fund's Balance of Payments Yearbooks are summarized in the attached table. The figures have been adjusted as far as possible for omissions and for inconsistencies between data reported by partner countries. The data are based on present Manual definitions; i.e., international passenger fares and expenditures of diplomats, troops abroad, crews, and border workers are in general excluded.
12. The data indicate a steady growth in foreign travel expenditures, which have nearly doubled between 1947 and 1954. To some extent, however, the growth reflects an increasing number of reporting countries and some improvement in the statistics. By 1954 the data represent a fairly good coverage of the countries outside the Soviet Bloc. Nevertheless, it is believed that the figures underestimate the travel account for the area covered. Some important countries, e.g., Argentina and Spain, and some groups of transactions, e.g., travel between the United Kingdom Colonies and non-United States countries and between France and its overseas territories, are omitted, and the transactions that are reported seem likely to be underestimated.
13. The figures show a systematic bias in that reported payments are persistently larger than reported receipts. The recorded discrepancy lies outside the figures for travel between Canada and the United States and between Mexico and the United States, since the reported figures for such travel have been adjusted to show equal credits and debits. It seems likely that the excess of payments reflects an underestimate of receipts rather than an overestimate of payments. Where countries base their data on exchange control records, the travel account will normally fail to include receipts in the form of the countries' own currencies brought in by foreign travelers and foreign currencies spent or exchanged outside official channels. From the other side, however, such transactions are recorded as payments where the travel account is based on number of travelers going abroad and estimated per capita expenditure. In fact, OEEC countries, which have large receipts, have frequently based their data on exchange records, while the United States, which accounts for one-third of world travel payments, uses the other method. On the other hand, some expenditures, such as those of diplomats and troops stationed abroad but travelling on leave away from

their stations, are often recorded as travel receipts by the countries where they are traveling, but not as travel expenditures by their home countries.

14. Taking the payments figure and allowing for some omissions, total travel expenditures of the world outside the Soviet Bloc amounted to about \$2.9 billion in 1954, or nearly 4 per cent of the same area's total exports (excluding military aid goods) of \$75 billion.

15. While for the whole area travel is a small item compared with trade, for some countries it is an important source of foreign exchange earnings. For example, travel receipts in Austria amount to as much as 10 per cent of exports, and in Mexico travel receipts may be over 50 per cent of exports.

World Foreign Travel Account by Areas, 1947-54
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Receipts (credits)								
Canada	251	279	278	254	260	281	307	310
Mexico <u>1/</u>	115	116	134	145	159	180	192	190
United States	<u>342</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>368</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>538</u>
Total North America	708	703	780	791	849	972	1,026	1,038
Other Latin American								
Republics <u>2/</u>	69	72	61	67	60	53	61	64
Sterling OEEC countries	198	266	265	241	272	279	295	316
Other OEEC countries	290	335	449	594	634	691	856	1,059
Other sterling area <u>3/</u>	73	80	94	87	113	124	134	142
All other countries <u>4/</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>54</u>
Total	1,355	1,477	1,666	1,815	2,020	2,188	2,436	2,673
Payments (debits)								
Canada	167	134	188	208	266	349	371	392
Mexico <u>1/</u>	42	45	44	42	43	50	54	53
United States	<u>543</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>678</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>958</u>
Total North America	757	779	910	977	1,031	1,210	1,320	1,403
Other Latin American								
Republics <u>2/</u>	133	105	99	142	169	148	164	152
Sterling OEEC countries	308	268	287	239	292	253	250	285
Other OEEC countries	211	240	274	339	478	523	597	660
Other sterling area <u>3/</u>	101	106	147	161	206	178	194	193
All other countries <u>4/</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>151</u>
Total	1,545	1,564	1,789	1,942	2,303	2,425	2,668	2,844
Net receipts or payments (-)								
Canada	84	145	90	46	-6	-68	-64	-82
Mexico <u>1/</u>	73	71	90	103	116	130	138	137
United States	<u>-206</u>	<u>-292</u>	<u>-310</u>	<u>-335</u>	<u>-292</u>	<u>-300</u>	<u>-368</u>	<u>-420</u>
Total North America	-49	-76	-130	-186	-182	-238	-294	-365
Other Latin American								
Republics <u>2/</u>	-64	-33	-38	-75	-109	-85	-103	-88
Sterling OEEC countries	-110	-2	-22	2	-20	46	45	31
Other OEEC countries	79	95	175	255	206	168	259	399
Rest of sterling area <u>3/</u>	-28	-26	-53	-74	-93	-54	-60	-51
All other countries <u>4/</u>	<u>-20</u>	<u>-45</u>	<u>-55</u>	<u>-49</u>	<u>-90</u>	<u>-74</u>	<u>-79</u>	<u>-97</u>
Total	-192	-87	-123	-127	-288	-237	-232	-171

1/ Data cover travel with the United States only, as reported by the United States.

2/ Excluding Argentina.

3/ Excludes Egypt and the Sudan throughout the period covered, and includes Jordan from 1950 on. Data for U.K. Colonies (other than Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) cover travel with the United States only, as reported by the United States.

4/ Excluding Spain and the Soviet Bloc.

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments Yearbooks.

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/221/Add.2/Corr.1
12 March 1956

ENGLISH ONLY

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Ninth session
Item 17(d) of the provisional agenda

TOURIST STATISTICS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Memorandum prepared by Balance of Payments Division of
the International Monetary Fund)

The attached copy of the table and notes describing the travel account in the Balance of Payments Manual was inadvertently omitted from document E/CN.3/221/Add.2. It should appear as page 9 of that document.

International Monetary Fund BP 3

TABLE IV. FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reporting Country Period Covered
 Currency Unit Exchange Rate: U.S.\$.....per.....

Item	Credit (Receipts)	Debit (Payments)
1. Tourists		
2. Business travelers		
3. Students		
4. Government officials		
5. Others		
6. Total (1 through 5)(Transfer to Table I, item 3) (Alternative classification, if any)		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TABLE IV

In this table record as a credit (receipt) all expenditures of foreigners visiting your country, including their payments for transportation within your country. (Receipts by domestic transportation companies for transport of persons outside the territory of your country are to be entered in Table 5 rather than here.) Record as a debit all payments to foreigners by residents of your country travelling outside the domestic territory, excluding passenger fares and shipboard expenses paid to ships and aircraft in international service, which are entered in Table 5 (the transportation account).

If a breakdown between tourists, business travelers, students, government officials and other travelers cannot be obtained, the receipts and payments may be classified according to other criteria which are significant from the point of view of your country, e.g., when border traffic and other traffic or between motor, railway, and other traffic.

If the amounts paid to foreign-operated ships and aircraft (Table 5, item 7.1) cannot be separated from other travel expenditures, include the total in this table and indicate that fact in the accompanying notes.
