

# Global Assessment on Status of Tourism Statistics

**Regional Workshop on the Compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account  
Manila, Philippines**



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# Outline

- Background
- Global assessment
- Results

As the community of official statistics has been tasked to monitor progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda and all its goals and targets, it was important to get an accurate picture of the status of the implementation of the Tourism Satellite Accounts methodology across countries

Within the SDG framework, the indicators for target 8.9 are expected to be available for global monitoring.

These are:

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

The indicator for target 12 is:

12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

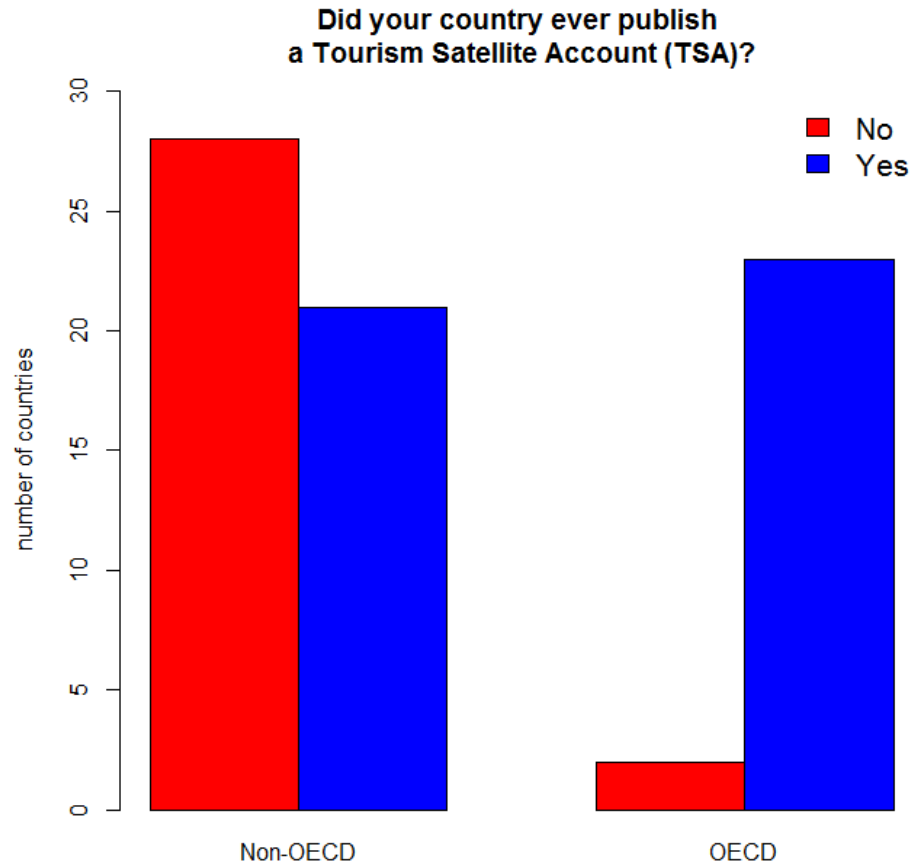
The survey was a joint initiative of UNWTO and UNSD and a questionnaire was sent to the national statistical offices in English and Spanish in June 2016; the French version was sent in February 2017.

The questionnaire contained 27 questions, its structure followed the main components of TSA (expenditure of inbound/domestic/ /outbound tourism, the production account and employment in the tourism industries).

The questionnaire was available for completion online via surveymonkey or in word format.

74 replies have been received to date (49 non-OECD and 25 OECD countries)

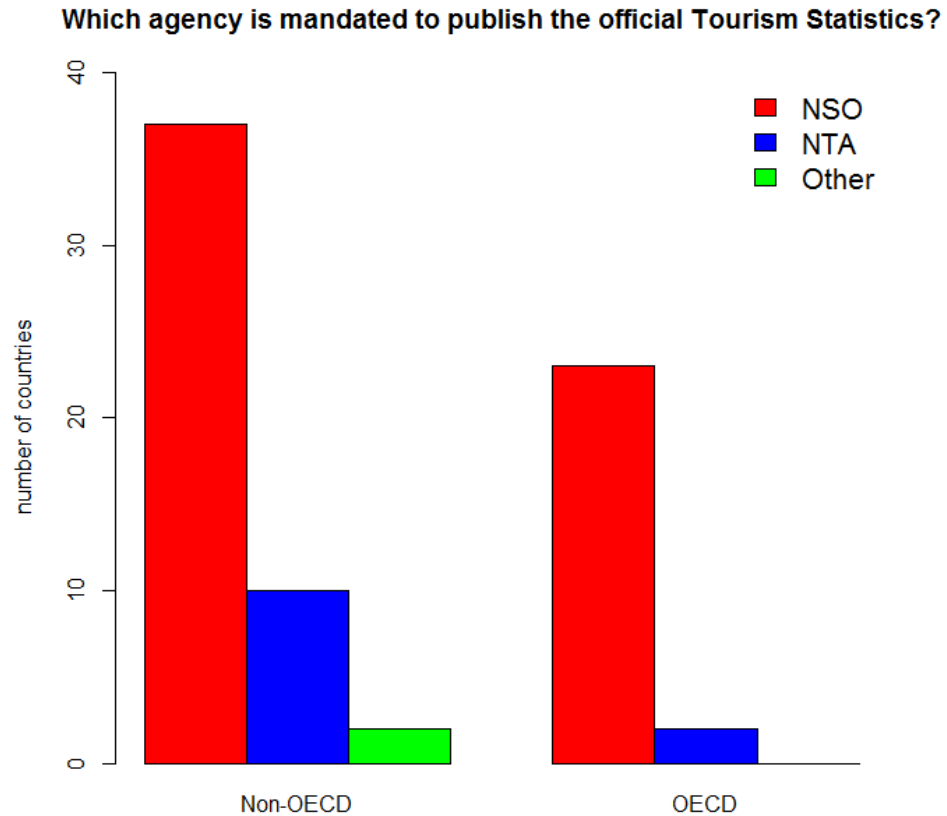
# Global assessment - results



21 of the 49 non-OECD countries and 23 of the OECD countries have published a TSA

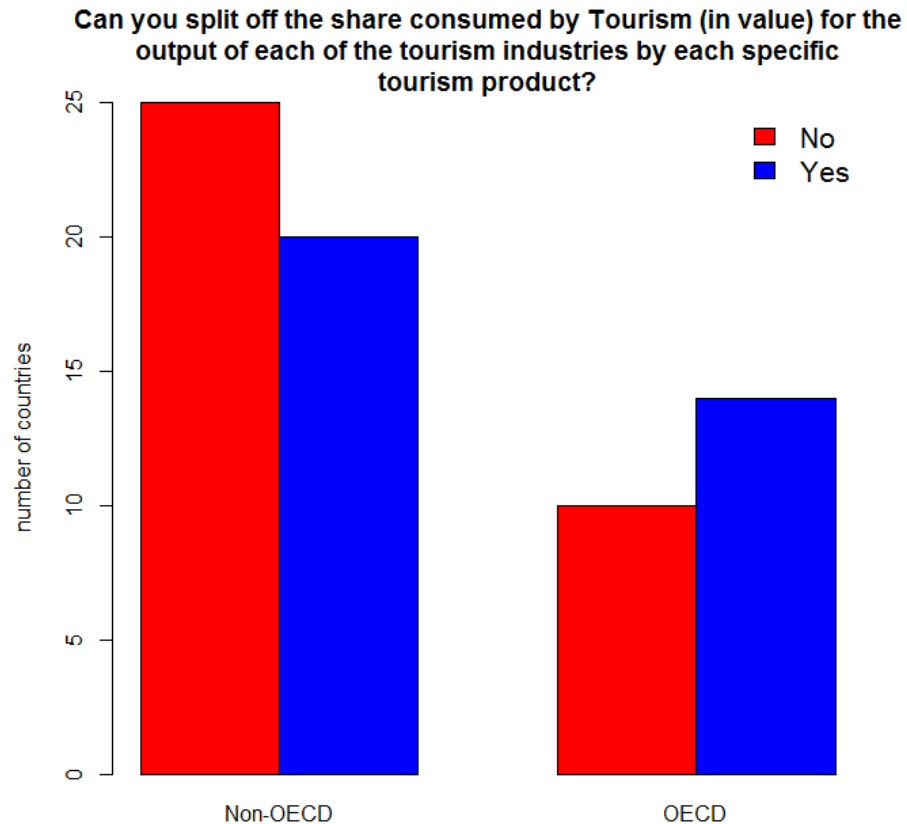


# Global assessment - results



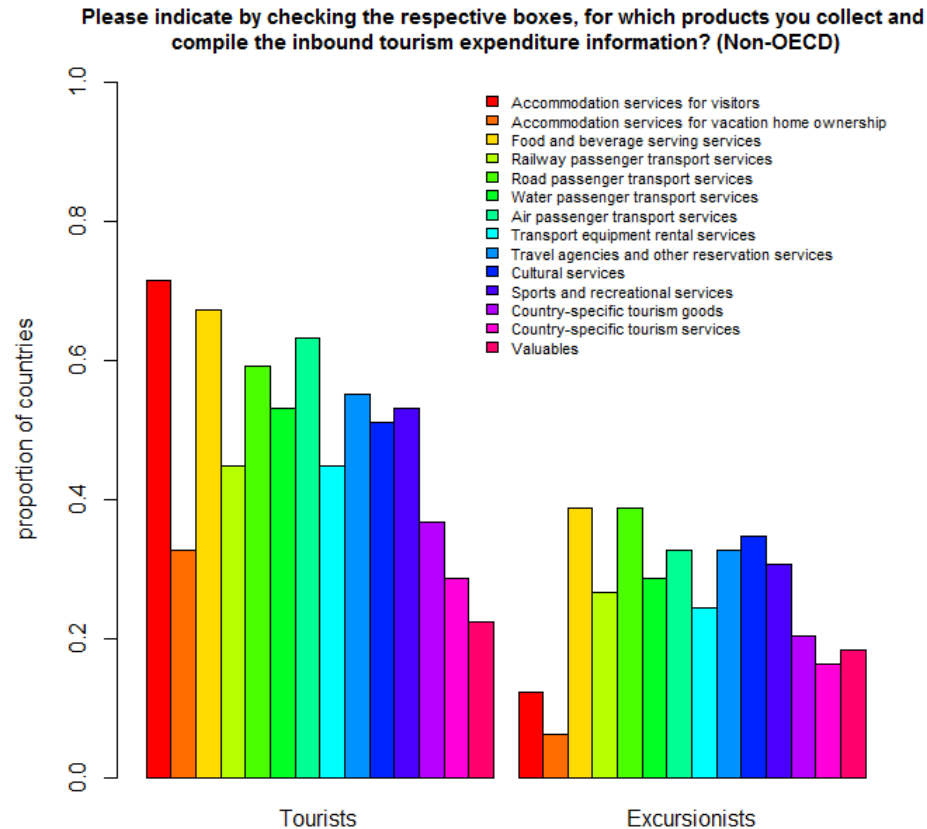
Mostly the national statistical office is mandated to publish tourism statistics

# Global assessment - results



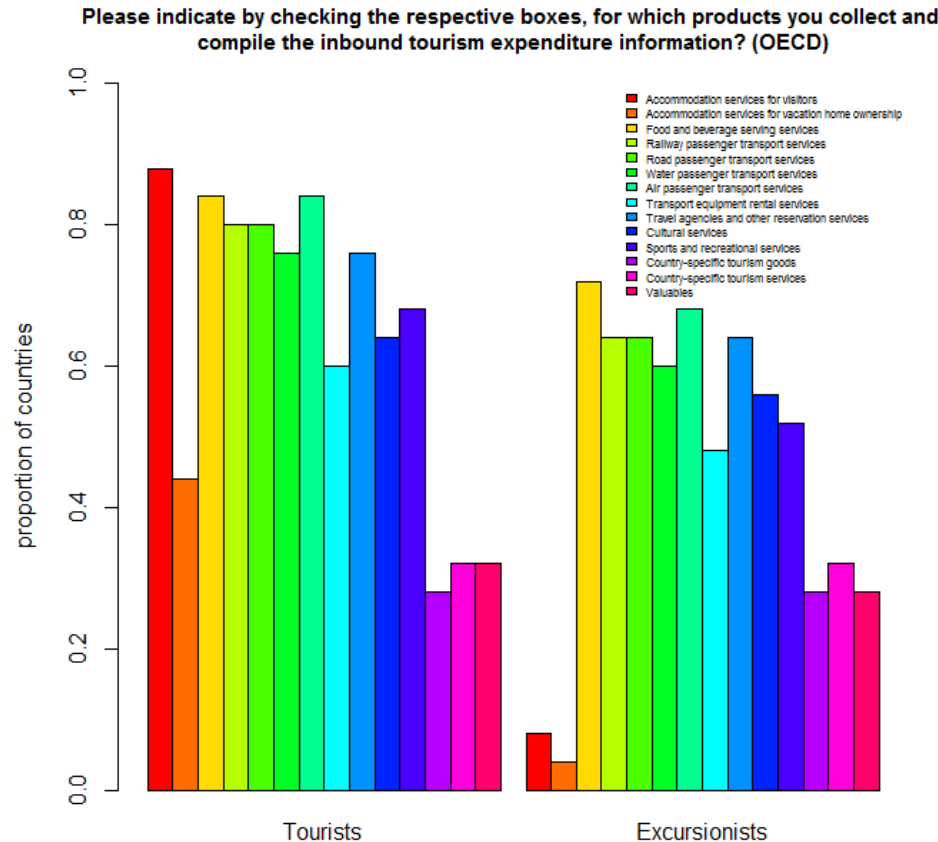
20/49 or 41% of non-OECD; 14/25 or 56% of OECD is able to split off shares

# Global assessment - results



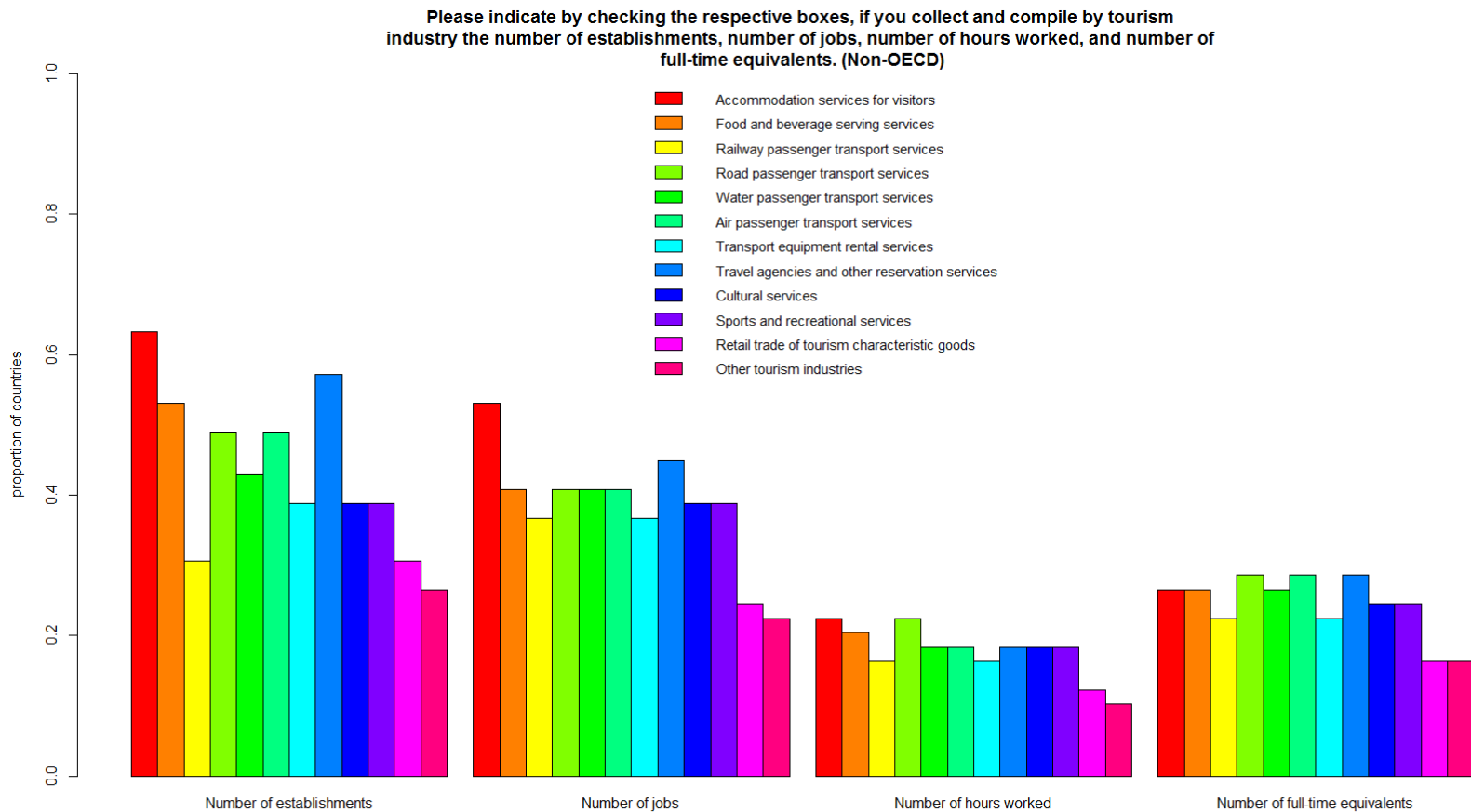
About half of non-OECD countries collect and compile the inbound tourism expenditure for tourists, and about a third for excursionists; this varies by product

# Global assessment - results



About half of OECD countries collect and compile the inbound tourism expenditure for tourists and excursionists; this varies by product, and the collection rate is higher than for non-OECD countries

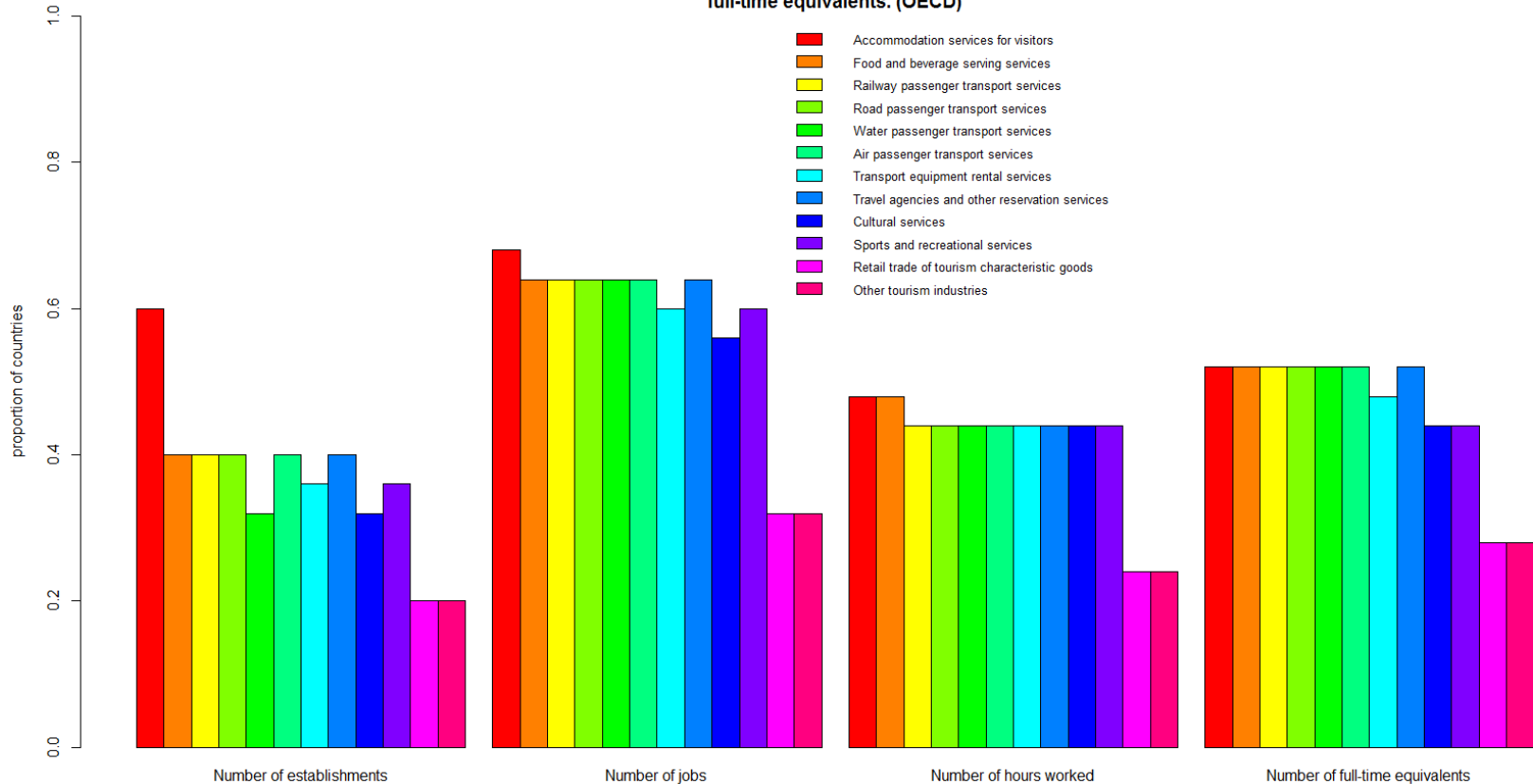
# Global assessment - results



About 40% of non-OECD countries collect and compile the number of jobs by tourism industry, and about a fifth the number of hours worked

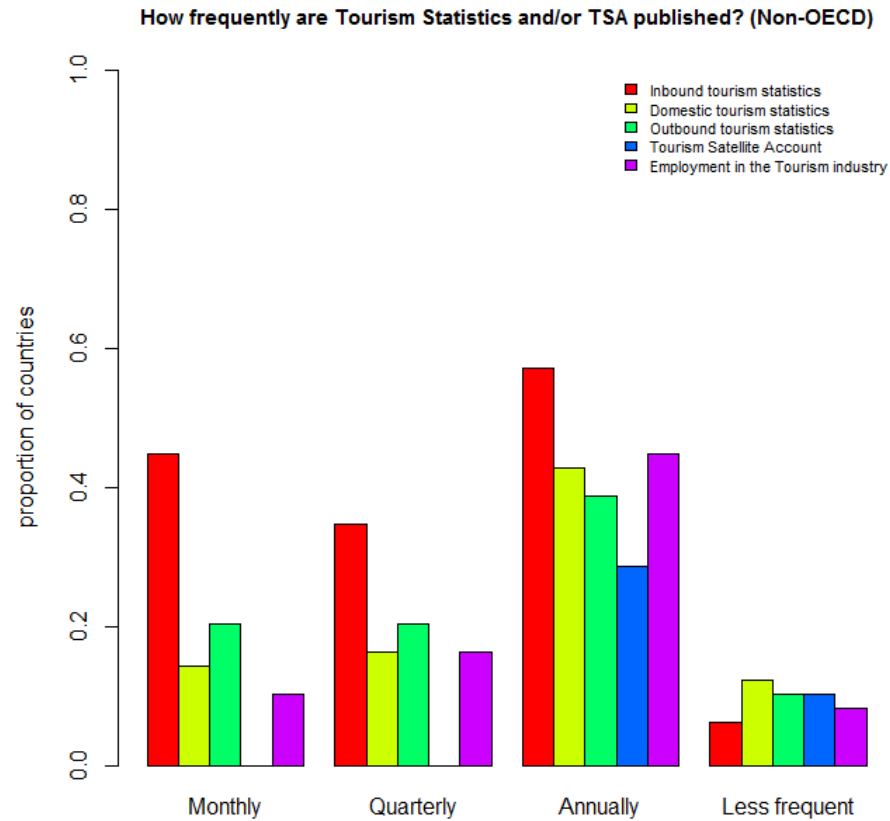
# Global assessment - results

Please indicate by checking the respective boxes, if you collect and compile by tourism industry the number of establishments, number of jobs, number of hours worked, and number of full-time equivalents. (OECD)



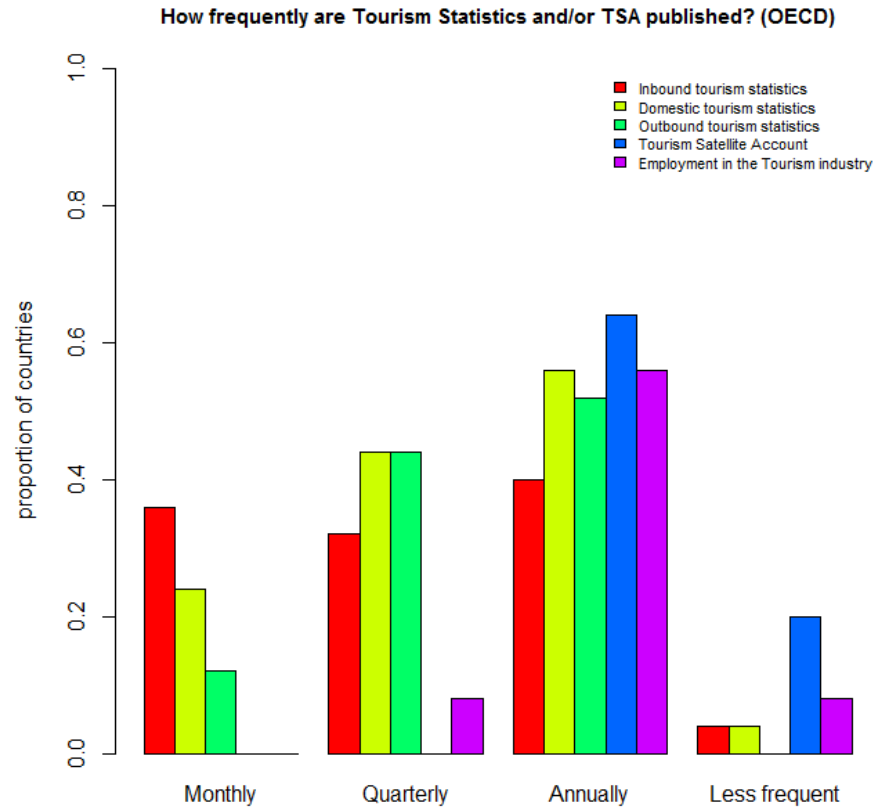
About 60% of OECD countries collect and compile the number of jobs by tourism industry, and about 40% the number of hours worked

# Global assessment - results



About 45% of non-OECD countries publish employment data annually

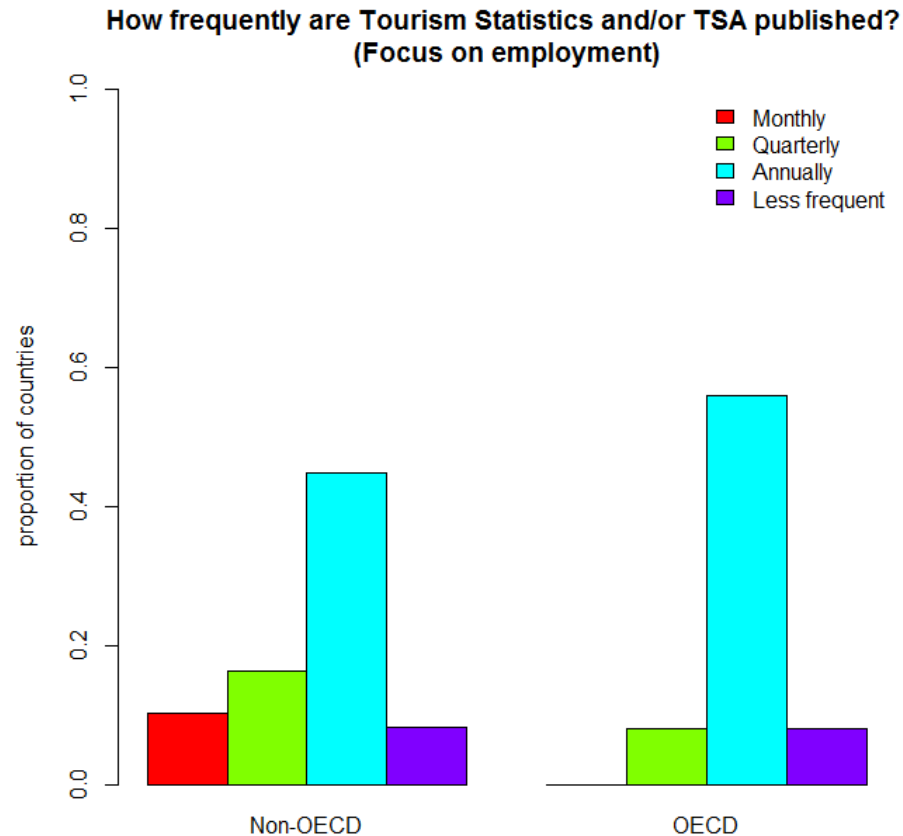
# Global assessment - results



About 54% of OECD countries publish employment data annually



# Global assessment - results



About 45% of non-OECD and 54% of OECD countries publish employment data annually; a smaller proportion of countries publish them at other frequencies

# Conclusions

A higher proportion of OECD countries than non-OECD countries have published a TSA

Yet, non-OECD countries tend to have similar data collection patterns as OECD countries on tourism statistics

→ is it just a matter of putting all the data collected together??