Global Assessment on Status of Tourism Statistics

Regional Workshop on the Compilation of the Tourism Satellite Account
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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)
21 of the 49 non-OECD countries and 23 of the OECD countries have published a TSA.
Mostly the national statistical office is mandated to publish tourism statistics
Global assessment - results

Can you split off the share consumed by Tourism (in value) for the output of each of the tourism industries by each specific tourism product?

- 20/49 or 41% of non-OECD
- 14/25 or 56% of OECD is able to split off shares
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.
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.
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.
About 60% of OECD countries collect and compile the number of jobs by tourism industry, and about 40% the number of hours worked.
About 45% of non-OECD countries publish employment data annually.
About 54% of OECD countries publish employment data annually.
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??