Statistics on tourism supply

Concepts, definitions and classifications
Origin of monetary variables

- General surveys of economic activities
- Combined data with administrative records
- Difficulties of getting the required breakdown at ISIC 5 digits: is this breakdown necessary?
- Treatment of informal units of production: experience of India
Origin of non monetary data

- Number of rooms, of beds, occupancy rates, places in restaurants, vehicles for rent and actually rented, etc...
- Mainly from administrative procedures
  - Nevertheless: issue of biased reports to avoid taxation (case of overnights in collective accommodation..)
- Or voluntary participation in surveys (accommodation)...
  - Issue of significant and consistent coverage overtime
Classification of products and activities

• Role of international recommendations
  – SICTA: still used but will be dropped from recommendation
  – TSA’s list of specific tourism products
  – TSA’s list of characteristic tourism products
  – TSA’s list of characteristic tourism activities
Employment

• The Iguazu conference recognized it as a top priority issue
• Reference to the OECD employment module, used in various countries (case of Austria…)
• Work by ILO on Labour Accounts (experience of Argentina…)
• Need of a reference in new recommendations?
Regional analysis of supply

- Focus on specific geographical area in which tourism is most important
- Regional breakdown of national surveys
  Not a priority
New proposals

• The leading roll of the Technical Subgroup of the Expert Group on International Economic and Social Classifications

• The roll of UNWTO in providing guidance for using ISIC/CPC for measuring tourist activity