

Case study 2: Travel services

1. Results of the questionnaire

- ❖ out of 20 countries 16 sent questionnaires
- ❖ a total of 18 questionnaires were received

2. Coverage of travel services according to EBOPS

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Replies to question 25: Major service transactions included in Travel

In general, all goods and services consumed by private or business travelers such as

- ❖ Accommodation, food and beverages**
- ❖ Entertainment, recreation**
- ❖ Transportation within country, tours**
- ❖ Goods for own use, souvenirs, gifts**
- ❖ Expenditures on health and education (not frequently mentioned)**

Replies to question 26: Main data sources for Travel

- ❖ Expenditure surveys of travelers at port of entry/ departure (airports or other ports of entry)
- ❖ Surveys of enterprises of the tourism industry such as hotels, airlines, tour operators etc.
- ❖ Currency exchange records regarding the sale and purchase of currencies for travel purposes, credit card payments and international payments of tour operators
- ❖ Administrative sources such as entry declarations of travelers or visa information, provided by government border control institutions
- ❖ Surveys of universities and health centers

Often surveys are conducted by or in cooperation with specialized institutions such as tourism ministry, board or institute.

Replies to question 27: How do you differentiate between business and personal travel ?

- ❖ In many countries the survey of travelers includes a question regarding the purpose of travel
 - ❖ Also other data sources such as visa information contain this distinction
- Not all countries have information broken down into business and personal travel

Replies to question 28: Do you breakdown travel expenditures into "Expenditure on goods", "Expenditure on accommodation and food and beverage serving services" and "All other travel expenditures"?

- ❖ 9 countries out of 16 replied with YES

Replies to question 29:

Do you treat as travelers non-residents staying for less than one year in your country?

❖ Almost all countries follow this guideline

❖ Comments/ exceptions

- in practice not always easy to follow
- one country makes an exception for persons which work in the country and change their center of economic interest.

Replies to question 30:

Do you treat as travelers non-resident students and non-resident medical patients receiving health care, however long they stay?

❖ 8 countries out of 16 replied with YES

Replies to question 31:

Do you exclude from travelers non-residents stationed on a military base or working at his/her embassy or consulate ?

- ❖ Almost all countries follow this guideline

Replies to question 32:

Do you include (in business travel) expenditures of seasonal, border and other non-resident workers ?

- ❖ 9 countries replied with YES and 5 countries with NO

- ❖ Comments

- ❖ Followed in principle but in practice difficulties

Travel – Definition and coverage

- ❖ All goods and services consumed by travelers abroad (Consumption abroad)
- ❖ Traveler is an individual staying for less than one year (but students and patients are always considered to be travelers)
- But excludes individuals stationed on a military base or employees of government agencies (expenditures are recorded under Government services, n.i.e.) or individuals undertaking a productive activity for a resident entity

Travel – Classification and coverage

- ❖ **Business travel** = acquisition of goods and services by business travelers, including seasonal, border and other workers
 - 1) **Expenditures by seasonal and border workers;**
 - 2) **Other**

- ❖ **Personal travel** = covers goods and services acquired by travelers going abroad for purposes other than business – includes the participation in cultural and recreational activities as well as health and education related expenses
 - 1) **Health-related expenditure;**
 - 2) **Education-related expenditure;**
 - 3) **Other**

- Excludes
 - 1.) International carriage of passengers
 - 2.) Passenger transportation services by carriers not resident (included in transportation)

Travel – Three Memorandum items

- ❖ Alternative breakdown into:
 1. **Expenditure on goods**
 2. **Expenditure on accommodation and food and beverage serving services**
 3. **All other travel expenditures**

Travel in CPC and TSA

- ❖ Travel is not identified in the Central Product Classification (CPC) and has no correspondence to the CPC (see Annex III of the Manual)
- ❖ The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) focuses on the concept of the ‘visitor’ which differs from the definition of ‘traveler’ in the Manual:
 - TSA regards students and medical patients in the same way as other visitors
 - Seasonal, border and other workers are not considered visitors
 - Refugees are always excluded

Transportation (vs. Travel) – Coverage and definition

Comprises 4 types of services provided by residents to non-residents:

1. Carriage of passengers
2. Movement of goods (freight)
3. Rentals (charters) of carriers with crew
4. Related supporting and auxiliary services
(cargo handling, storage and warehousing, packing and repacking, maintenance and cleaning of transport equipment in ports / airports etc.)

Transportation (vs. Travel) – includes/excludes

Passenger Services include / exclude		
	Services performed by non-residents within economy	
	Fares that are part of package tours	
	Charges for excess baggage	
	Expenditures for food etc. of passengers on board	
	Provided to non-residents by residents within economy	Travel
	Cruise fares	Travel
	Financial leases	Goods transaction
	Time charters without crew	Operational leasing

Thank you