Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe

2019 edition

STATISTICAL REPORTS

eurostat

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Printed by the Publication Office in Luxembourg

Manuscript completed in November 2019

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2019

Collection: Statistical reports
Theme: Industry, trade and services

PDF	ISBN 978-92-76-12188-6	ISSN 2529-3222	doi: 10.2785/78529	KS-FT-19-007-EN-N
Print	ISBN 978-92-76-14125-9	ISSN 2529-5233	doi: 10.2785/325928	KS-FT-19-007-EN-C

Contents

1 Introduction

Tourism plays an important role in many countries' economies. This is certainly the case in the European Union, which is still the world's number one tourist destination. For a large number of EU Member States, tourism has been a significant driver of the national economy and labour market during the recent recession. It contributes not only to the economic development of countries and regions, but also to their social and cultural development and general well-being.

Most European countries have a well-established system of statistics to track tourism demand in terms of domestic and outbound trips, tourist accommodation and tourist expenditure. Whilst such statistics are highly relevant, they don't measure the overall contribution of tourism to the economy.

To this end, the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) developed a harmonised system of tourism satellite accounts (TSA)([1]). It uses the same concepts, definitions and classifications as national accounts and is the internationally recognised framework for measuring tourist activity and the importance of tourism to national or regional economies. While traditional tourism statistics focus primarily on 'flows' (number of visitors, number of overnight stays etc.), TSA can tell us how much tourism contributes to an economy and how many jobs it creates.

Since 2000, the European Commission has launched a number of initiatives to encourage Member States to compile TSA. The Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) conducted three rounds of grants. Subsequently, Eurostat coordinated a two-year project([2]) in 2008-09. In 2017([3]) an, international workshops gathering TSA experts and users was organised in Brussels (jointly with UNWTO), followed by a workshop for TSA experts in Luxembourg in 2018. In 2019, Eurostat included for the first time a two days course on TSA in the European Statistics Training Programme (ESTP). Since 2010, the Member States and EFTA countries submit every three years available TSA data to Eurostat (2010, 2013, 2016 and 2019).

This report presents an analysis of the data gathered in 2019 and is a follow-up to the 2016 edition of *Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) in Europe*([4]). At this stage of development, national methodologies are not sufficiently harmonised for the data to be fully comparably across countries. However, even lacking the quality of official statistics, the results give useful insights about the state-of-affairs of TSA implementation and about EU and national level estimates of the economic dimension of tourism.

Eurostat would like to thank all the national authorities that contributed to this publication. Special thanks go out to Pavel Vančura and Zdeněk Lejsek (Czech Statistical Office) and Peter Laimer (Statistics Austria), who kindly agreed to assess and analyse the data.

([1]) 2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). The document is available on the Eurostat website (see footnote 1).

([2]) For more information, see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/tourism/methodology/projects-and-studies.

([3]) http://statistics.unwto.org/event/DG_Grow_WS

([4]) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-reports/-/KS-FT-17-002

2 Main findings

The objective of this report is twofold: to take stock of the state-of-affairs regarding TSA implementation across Europe, and to compile a limited set of TSA indicators allowing analysing European tourism in a macroeconomic framework.

Coverage and methodology

Since 2010, Eurostat invites the Member States every three years to transmit the available national TSA data, using a pre-defined template (the list of indicators in the questionnaire is available in Annex I). The current paper is based on the results of the most recent exercise, which took place in 2019 and in which 27 European countries participated (25 Member States and 2 EFTA countries). The 25 Member States account for 98.5 % of tourism activity in Europe in terms of trips made by residents and 98.2 % in terms of overnight stays in tourist accommodation (see Table 1). Compared with the previous edition (2016), more countries participated — in particular some larger countries such as Germany, Italy and the UK are now included. This allows producing not only national data but also meaningful and sufficiently representative results for the EU as a whole.

The internationally accepted TSA framework, the *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA:RMF 2008)*, was jointly developed by the United Nations Statistics Division, Eurostat, the OECD and the UN World Tourism Organisation, and consists of 10 tables. However, coverage of these tables varied widely across the participating countries. The tables relating to the demand side and supply side are relatively complete (Tables 1 to 6 of the TSA system), but less than half of the requested information was available for the table on employment (Table 7). The indicators on gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption were only sparsely covered (Tables 8 and 9). Table 10 comprises primary tourism statistics that help to put the macroeconomic data into perspective. Future actions on TSA should focus on broadening TSA coverage by including more countries and deepening it by introducing more tables and variables from the TSA:RMF 2008.

The key challenge, however, is to improve the harmonisation of TSA compilation across Europe. Different degrees of adherence to TSA:RMF 2008 affects the comparability. Due to limitations of the data sources, a significant number of indicators differs slightly from the recommendations, or were not available. A second factor affecting comparability is the range of reference years (see Table 3). However, given that TSA are a tool for structural rather than short-term analysis, it is still meaningful to compare indicators for the participating countries in terms of order of magnitude.

Analysis

The analysis of the demand side (see Chapter 4) shows that domestic tourism accounted for 65 % of internal tourism expenditure on average in the EU, and 'inbound expenditure' for 35 %. In 15 out of the 27 countries for which data is available, inbound tourism expenditure was higher than domestic tourism expenditure. The importance of domestic tourism in internal tourism expenditure ranged from 85 % in Germany to only 10 % in Malta.

Representing 54 % of domestic tourism expenditure and 90 % of inbound tourism expenditure on average, overnight visitors were more important than same-day visitors for internal tourism expenditure.

The analysis of the supply side is based on macroeconomic variables such as gross value added, gross domestic product and internal consumption relating to tourism and how they compare with totals for the overall economy. These variables are useful for gauging the importance of tourism for the economy as a whole and compared with other economic activities (see Chapter 5).

The contribution of tourism to an economy can be expressed as a tourism ratio, i.e. the proportion of total domestic supply accounted for by internal tourism consumption. The average tourism ratio in the EU amounted to 3.3 %, i.e. domestic and inbound visitors consumed 3.3 % of the total output of tourism and non-tourism industries. The ratio ranged from 1.5 % in Poland to 9.8 % in Croatia.

Tourism generated 16.5 million jobs in the 15 countries for which data was available. Italy recorded the highest figures (4.2 million).

3 Background and introductory comments on the data

This report presents results from the fourth round of TSA data collection in Europe (EU, EFTA and candidate countries), Data was transmitted on a voluntary basis([5]) to Eurostat in 2019.

History

The first TSA exercise took place in 2010, with 23 participating countries. Eurostat's aim was to collect readily available and voluntarily submitted TSA data from Member States, EFTA and candidate countries at regular intervals but not each year. The next exercises took place in 2013 (22 countries) and 2016 (19 countries).

Scope and coverage

The indicators included in the reporting template (see Annex I) are a subset of the tables in the TSA:RMF 2008 and focus on headline indicators and totals. The reporting template remained stable for the four exercises, except an indicator on the number of persons employed was added (beyond the TSA: RMF 2008 tables), as this was considered important to complete the picture of employment in tourism.

It should be noted — especially when comparing and interpreting results — that the comparability of the results is affected by methodological differences between national TSA and the TSA:RMF 2008, different degrees of completeness, different levels of statistical 'maturity' (some figures are preliminary, others come from pilot projects) and different reference years. To give data users a clearer idea of data quality, explanatory notes on the tables and graphs are included where possible. It is highly recommended that the user takes into account this metadata in the notes accompanying the tables and graphs when analysing, comparing or interpreting results.

For the fourth TSA exercise in the EU, 27 countries provided data([6]):

- 25 Member States (Belgium([7]), Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom); and
- 2 EFTA countries (Norway and Switzerland).

([5]) The compilation and transmission of TSA data goes beyond the legal requirements for tourism statistics, as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 692/2011 concerning European statistics on tourism, hence the voluntary nature of this data transmission.

([6]) Greece provided data from a pilot study; this data is included in the EU28 aggregates but not printed at country level in this publication. Ireland, Cyprus and Luxembourg did not submit data. However, Luxembourg plans publishing TSA data in the first half of 2020; Ireland and Cyprus are assessing the feasibility of compiling TSA. Turkey is currently also compiling TSA (to be published in the near future).

([7]) For the purpose of this paper, TSA for Belgium was kindly compiled by the Flemish Statistics Authority, based on regional TSA for Flanders Region + Brussels-Capital Region, regional TSA for Wallonia and information from the Belgian interregional input-output tables). This allowed to include national level data for Belgium (and to use a picture of the Belgian North Sea coast for the cover of this publication!).

Table 1 indicates how many of the 50 indicators were transmitted by each of the countries (see Annex I for the complete set of indicators). Coverage (which was partial in all cases, ranging from 18 to 46 indicators) also gives an indication of how complete the national TSA are. Table 1 also includes some core tourism statistics to illustrate the representativeness of the participating countries when estimating aggregates for the EU as a whole: the 25 Member States account for 98.2 % of all nights spent in tourist accommodation establishments across the Union and 98.5 % of all tourism trips made by EU residents.

Table 1: TSA transmission and number of indicators available, by country

Country	Number of indicators transmitted (n=50)	Nights spent in tourist accommodation (2017)		Domestic + outbound tourism trips (2017)	
		Number (millions)	Share of EU-28 total (%)	Number (millions)	Share of EU-28 total (%)
EU-28		3 058.1	100.0	1 255.3	100.0
Belgium	18	38.7	1.3	15.2	1.2
Bulgaria	39	26.1	0.9	5.5	0.4
Czechia	44	53.2	1.7	35.8	2.9
Denmark	35	32.2	1.1	26.5	2.1
Germany	27	401.2	13.1	243.6	19.4
Estonia	35	6.5	0.2	4.6	0.4
Ireland	-	33.9	1.1	14.6	1.2
Greece	22	111.3	3.6	6.2	0.5
Spain	41	471.2	15.4	152.7	12.2
France	35	433.1	14.2	220.8	17.6
Croatia	21	86.1	2.8	4.9	0.4
Italy	40	420.6	13.8	56.4	4.5
Cyprus	-	16.8	0.5	2.8	0.2
Latvia	32	5.0	0.2	4.2	0.3
Lithuania	41	7.4	0.2	4.6	0.4
Luxembourg	-	2.9	0.1	1.8	0.1
Hungary	43	31.6	1.0	18.6	1.5
Malta	26	9.6	0.3	0.8	0.1
Netherlands	35	111.7	3.7	45.1	3.6
Austria	39	121.1	4.0	23.1	1.8
Poland	36	83.9	2.7	57.9	4.6
Portugal	27	72.0	2.4	17.5	1.4
Romania	44	26.9	0.9	17.9	1.4
Slovenia	39	12.5	0.4	4.8	0.4
Slovakia	46	14.7	0.5	11.0	0.9
Finland	34	21.9	0.7	39.5	3.1
Sweden	26	58.7	1.9	59.6	4.8
United Kingdom(1)	27	347.5	11.4	159.4	12.7
Norway	26	33.3	-	23.3	-
Switzerland	34	53.3	-	22.1	-

Notes: Reference year for TSA data: 2010 (MT), 2013 (PL), 2014 (EE, FR, CH), 2015 (DE, EL, ES, IT), 2016 (BE, BG, HR, LV, LT, HU, PT, RO, SK, FI, SE, UK, NO), 2017 (CZ, DK, AT, SI) and 2018 (NL).

(1) 2013 data for tourism trips.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019, Tourism statistics.

Table 2 shows the coverage of the selected indicators for the 10 TSA tables. *TSA Tables 1 to 6* and *10* are relatively well covered. All 27 countries reported on 'total internal tourism expenditure' (included in *TSA Table 4*) and its two components 'total inbound tourism expenditure' (included in *TSA Table 1*) and 'total domestic tourism expenditure' (included in *TSA Table 2*). For the core *TSA Table 6* (see below), 192 indicators were available in total from an attainable maximum of 216 (8 indicators per country adds up to 216 indicators for 27 countries), which gives a response rate, or coverage, of 86 %.

For *TSA Table 7* on employment — which users see as essential for analysing the tourism sector — data availability was 46 %: 58 indicators were transmitted from an attainable maximum of 108 (four indicators for 27 countries).

The least complete TSA tables are *Tables 8 and 9*, for which only eight countries (30 %) and two countries (7 %), respectively, transmitted the single indicator requested. This reflects on the one hand the complexity of compiling these tables and on the other hand the lower priority in terms of user relevance given to these tables.

Table 2: Overview of coverage of TSA tables

Table		Number of indicators in questionnaire	Availability in participating countries (%)
TSA Table 1	Inbound tourism expenditure	3	85
TSA Table 2	Domestic tourism expenditure	3	84
TSA Table 3	Outbound tourism expenditure	3	58
TSA Table 4	Internal tourism consumption	5	95
TSA Table 5	Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries	3	100
TSA Table 6	Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption	8	86
TSA Table 7	Employment in the tourism industries	4	46
TSA Table 8	Tourism gross fixed capital formation	1	30
TSA Table 9	Tourism collective consumption	1	7
TSA Table 10	Non-monetary indicators	19	53

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

The reference year for the data is not the same for each country (see Table 3). The Netherlands provided information for 2018, four countries (Czechia, Denmark, Austria and Slovenia) for 2017, but for most the data referred to 2016 (13 countries) or even before.

Table 3: Reference year for TSA data

Year	Country
2018	NL
2017	CZ, DK, AT, SI
2016	BE, BG, HR, LV, LT, HU, PT, RO, SK, FI, SE, UK, NO
2015	DE, EL, ES, IT
2014	EE, FR, CH
2013	PL
2010	MT

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Governance

Depending on how the statistical system is organised in a given country, various agencies can be involved in compiling and disseminating official tourism statistics and the TSA. In most cases (22 countries), the national statistical institute (NSI) compiles the data. However, in some countries another institution (see Table 4) produced the TSA.

Table 4: Institution responsible for compiling the TSA

Institution	Country
National statistical institute	BE(1), BG, CZ, EE, ES, HR, IT, LV, LT, HU, MT, NL, AT, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK, NO, CH
Ministry competent for tourism	DE, EL(2), FR, PL
National tourism board	DK

(1) TSA for Belgium was compiled by the Flemish Statistics Authority, on the basis of regional TSA for Flanders Region + Brussels-Capital Region and regional TSA for Wallonia.
(2) Pilot project developed in the framework of the EU-funded project "Technical Assistance action to support tourism planning and policy for the promotion of sustainable tourism development in Greece" of the Ministry of Tourism.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

If the NSI is responsible for compiling the TSA, this is handled either by the unit dealing with tourism statistics or by the unit in charge of national accounts (see Table 5). Both approaches have their advantages. However, the most important thing is that tourism statisticians and national accountants work closely together and pool their knowledge and experience.

Table 5: Unit within NSI responsible for compiling the TSA

Responsible unit in NSI	Country
Tourism Statistics Unit	BE, BG, CZ, EE, ES, LV, LT, HU, MT, AT, PT, RO, SK, FI, UK
National Accounts Unit	HR, IT, NL, SI, SE, NO, CH

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Data sources for TSA compilation

TSA compilers use a wide range of sources as input to the accounts. In the 2019 data collection, compilers were asked to indicate for each of the TSA Tables the most relevant sources used, to be selected from a pre-selected set of potential sources. The replies differentiated between 'main source' and 'auxiliary source'. Annex II includes the full overview. The most commonly cited sources for the demand and supply information (TSA Tables 1 to 6) were data collected in the context of the Regulation concerning European statistics, namely accommodation statistics (business surveys) and tourism demand surveys (household surveys). Where available, countries also relied on border surveys. Given the close link to national accounts, Supply-Use tables, Input-Output tables or (other) information from National Accounts were often mentioned as essential building blocks. The data on employment (TSA Table 7) generally includes information from the labour force survey and from (structural) business statistics.

4 The demand side: How much do visitors spend?

The first four TSA tables contain demand-side data on expenditure by visitors (before and during their trip) and tourism consumption. Tourism expenditure is divided into inbound, domestic and outbound tourism in *TSA Tables 1, 2* and *3* respectively. *TSA Table 4* focuses on internal tourism consumption, summarising inbound and domestic tourism expenditure, but also covering other components of consumption.

Tourism consumption is more or less the same as tourism expenditure, albeit a little broader in scope. Apart from expenditure, consumption also covers among other elements such as the imputed rent of holiday homes or services paid by non-profit institutions for trips made by, for instance, groups of disabled people.

Overnight visitors (tourists) account for 90 % of the inbound tourism expenditure

Table 6 on the next page (*TSA Table 1*) shows inbound tourism expenditure in the country visited. These results are available for all 27 countries (the split between expenditure by overnight tourists and same-day visitors, however, is only available for 21 countries).

France recorded the highest value: EUR 64 221 million or 16 % of the EU total tourism expenditure (note that data for different countries is based on a wider range of reference years and therefore not fully comparably in absolute values, see Table 3). Spain came second (EUR 59 213 million), followed by Italy (EUR 48 148 million), Germany (EUR 39 555 million), the Netherlands (EUR 32 490 million) and the United Kingdom (EUR 31 650 million). These six countries accounted for 68 % of total inbound tourism expenditure in the EU (see also Figure 1).

Table 6: Inbound tourism expenditure (*TSA Table 1*)

Country	Expenditure (Million EUR)		
	Total	By overnight visitors	By same-day visitors
EU-28	405 000	365 000	40 000
Belgium	5 203	:	:
Bulgaria	3 744	3 200	544
Czechia(1)	6 263	4 555	1 708
Denmark	7 366	6 584	782
Germany(2)	39 555	36 833	2 722
Estonia(3)	1 675	1 279	396
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	59 213	:	:
France(4)	64 221	:	:
Croatia(5)	8 823	8 304	519
Italy	48 148	44 815	3 334
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	1 030	649	381
Lithuania	1 225	930	295
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	4 147	3 869	278
Malta	1 033	1 021	12
Netherlands	32 490	:	:
Austria	20 434	17 159	3 275
Poland	8 446	4 863	3 583
Portugal	14 713	14 257	455
Romania(6)	1 474	1 324	150
Slovenia	2 947	1 393	1 554
Slovakia(7)	2 465	1 833	632
Finland(8)	3 599	3 027	572
Sweden	12 649	:	:
United Kingdom(9)	31 650	30 994	657
Norway(10)	5 404	:	:
Switzerland	14 411	12 453	1 958

Notes: EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data. The results on average expenditure were not available for all countries mainly due to missing data on the number of visitors (physical data). Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3.

(1) Same-day visitors include transits which accounted for 787.8 million EUR.

(2) Including expenditure on personal and business trips.

(3) Expenditures of seasonal/border workers, exports of educational/medical services are excluded.

(4) Year 2017; Source: DGE, CST, base 2014.

(5) Estimation by the Institute for Tourism using various data sources (bottom up method).

(6) For same-day visitors information by neighbours countries used.

(7) Same-day visitors include transit visitors.

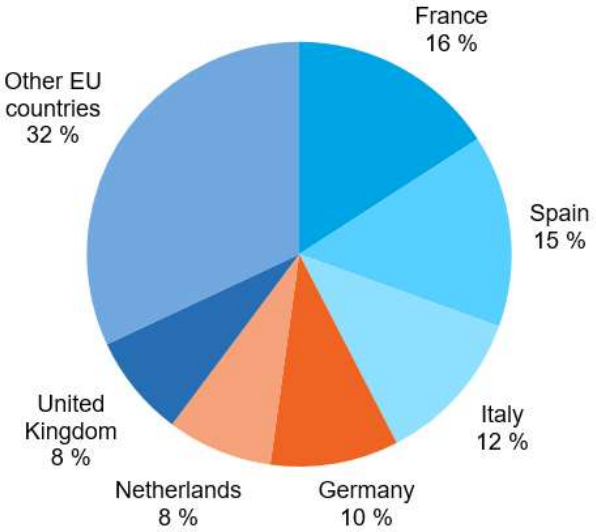
(8) Some degree of overestimation in inbound tourism expenditure as it is equivalent to travel receipts in the BOP.

(9) Fare expenditure relates to travel within the UK and fares on inbound travel on UK carriers. Sources: ONS International Passenger Survey, ONS Input Output Supply and Use Tables.

(10) Estimated rents for vacation homes are included. Expenditures on valuables are not included. Travelers not being visitors are included (balance of payment is used).

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Figure 1: Inbound tourism expenditure — top countries
(% share in EU-28 total)

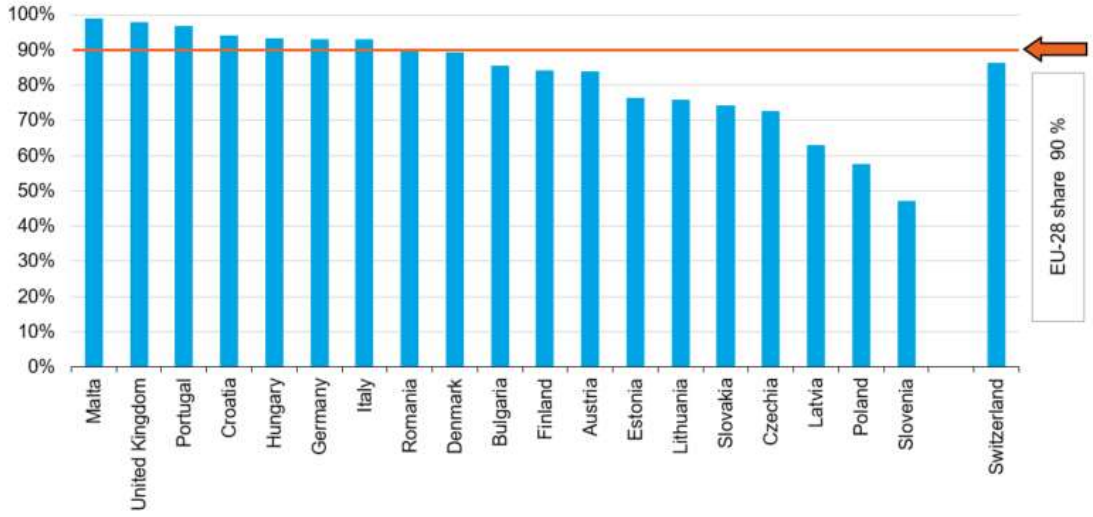


Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Figure 2 gives an overview of the countries' average share of total inbound tourism expenditure accounted for by overnight tourists (as opposed to same-day visitors' inbound tourism expenditure).

At EU level, this share was 90 %, an estimate based on data from the 20 Member States who were able to distinguish by type of visitor. The highest percentage was reported by Malta (99 %), the United Kingdom (98 %) and Portugal (97 %). By contrast, Slovenia recorded the lowest share (47 %), because of the large number of same-day transit trips through the country contributing to the inbound tourism expenditure.

Figure 2: Proportion of total inbound tourism expenditure accounted for by overnight tourists
(%)



Notes: EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data. No data available for BE, IE, ES, FR, CY, LU, NL and SE.
Reference year for the data: See Table 3.

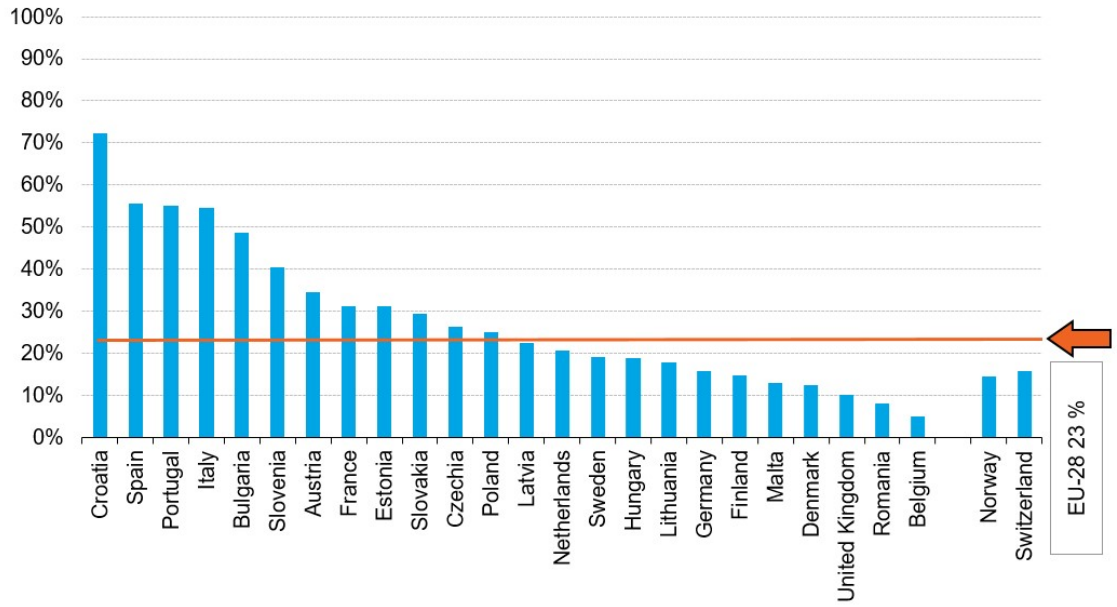
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

For many countries, tourism is an important driver for international trade in services. The credit side of this part of the balance of payments (BoP) details the foreign receipts of a country.

Figure 3 depicts the share of inbound tourism expenditure (TSA) in relation to the total international trade in services (BoP). Even if the travel concept (used in BoP) and the tourism concept (used in tourism statistics and in TSA) are not entirely comparable([8]), this ratio gives an idea of the importance of inbound tourism for the trade in services.

For the 27 countries for which both series of data are available, inbound tourism expenditure amounts to nearly one-fourth (23 %) of international trade in services, ranging from 5 % in Belgium to more than 50 % in Spain (56 %) and Croatia (72 %).

Figure 3: Share of inbound tourism expenditure in relation to total international trade in services (%)



Notes: EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data. Reference years for data on international trade in services match TSA reference years (see Table 3), except MT (2011).

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA in 2019, Statistics on international trade in services.

([8]) BoP includes for instance border workers, long-term students etc.

Nearly half of the domestic tourism expenditure is linked to same-day visits

In almost every country, domestic tourism expenditure makes a significant contribution to the economy and is therefore a key component of the TSA. It comprises expenditure by residents travelling within their own country and expenditure linked to outbound trips but incurred in the country of residence, e.g. fares for a trip abroad but paid to a carrier in the country of origin or purchase of a new suitcase before the trip.

Reference years differ, but the highest figure was reported by Germany (EUR 224 649 million, or 30 % of EU28 total domestic tourism expenditure), followed by the United Kingdom (EUR 153 484 million) and France (EUR 103 747 million) (see Table 7 (corresponding to *TSA Table 2*)).

Table 7: Domestic tourism expenditure (*TSA Table 2*)
(million EUR)

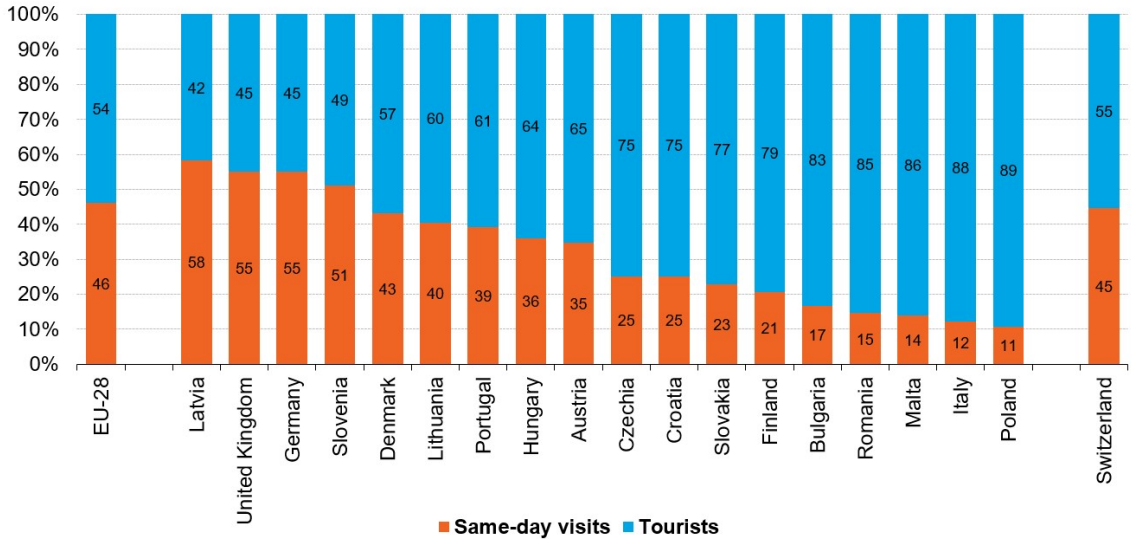
Country	Total	By tourists	By same-day visits
EU-28	759 000	408 000	351 000
Belgium	10 452	:	:
Bulgaria	735	612	123
Czechia(1)	4 845	3 626	1 219
Denmark	9 846	5 592	4 254
Germany(2)	224 649	100 859	123 790
Estonia(3)	212	212	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain(4)	50 342	:	:
France(5)	103 747	:	:
Croatia(6)	1 398	1 046	351
Italy	64 230	56 351	7 879
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	374	156	218
Lithuania	820	489	332
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	2 146	1 372	774
Malta	112	97	16
Netherlands	51 873	:	:
Austria	19 570	12 755	6 815
Poland	4 380	3 906	474
Portugal(7)	7 074	4 300	2 775
Romania	7 385	6 308	1 077
Slovenia	1 241	608	633
Slovakia	1 870	1 443	427
Finland	8 092	6 421	1 671
Sweden	16 383	:	:
United Kingdom(8)	153 484	68 857	84 627
Norway(9)	12 896	:	:
Switzerland	18 657	10 338	8 319

Note: EU-28 aggregated estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3.
(1) Tourists include business trips which accounted for 357.9 million EUR.
(2) Same-day visits' expenditure include 22.738 domestic share of outbound travellers.
(3) Domestic tourism expenditures by same-day visitors are not estimated, due to missing data.
(4) Estimations of rents associated to vacation homes are included.
(5) Year 2017; Source: DGE, CST, base 2014.
(6) Estimation by the Institute for Tourism using various data sources (bottom up method).
(7) Tourists expenditure are split between trips within the country (3.476 million €) and trips abroad (823 million €).
(8) Sources: UK Tourism Survey, GB Day Visit Survey, NI Continuous Household Survey, ONS International Passenger Survey, Morgan Stanley survey of airport spend, ONS Consumer Trends.
(9) For resident producers only the expenditures for business travels are included as tourism expenditures. Expenditures on tour operator services are calculated gross. Expenditures on transport services on outbound trips are included regardless of the producer being resident or non-resident. Estimated rents for vacation homes are included. Expenditures on valuables and costly durables subject to custom control are not included.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Domestic tourism expenditure includes amounts spent by tourists in their country of residence in connection with an outbound trip. However, non-monetary data (the number of domestic same-day trips and domestic overnight stays) only covers trips/stays in the country of origin. Therefore, no average was calculated for domestic tourism expenditure. Domestic expenditure on domestic trips and domestic expenditure on outbound trips is reported separately in the TSA framework, but this breakdown was not included in the template gathering the input data for this paper.

Available data reveals that same-day visitors had an average impact of 46 % on the level of domestic tourism expenditure. As shown in Figure 4, same-day domestic trips were more significant than overnight trips for Latvia, the United Kingdom, Germany and Slovenia.

Figure 4: Expenditure accounted for by same-day visitors and by tourists as a proportion of total domestic tourism expenditure
(%)



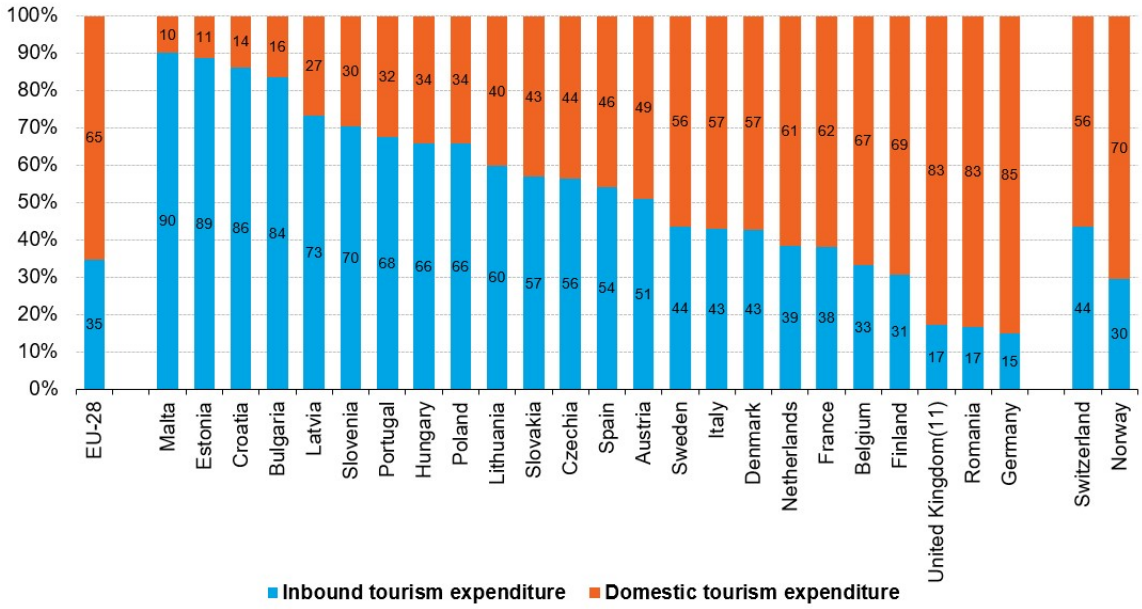
Note: EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Domestic tourism expenditure 1.8 times higher than inbound tourism expenditure

Given that domestic tourism is more important than inbound tourism for many countries and as domestic tourism expenditure includes the 'domestic' part of expenditure on outbound trips (see above and methodological notes in Annex IV), domestic tourism expenditure accounted for 65 % of internal tourism expenditure in EU28, with the remaining 35 % relating to inbound tourism expenditure. Figure 5 shows the breakdown for individual countries.

Figure 5: Inbound tourism expenditure (ITE) and domestic tourism expenditure (DTE) as proportions of internal tourism expenditure
(%)



Note: EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

As can be seen in Table 8 (corresponding to *TSA Table 4*), seven countries did not cover other components of tourism consumption. In most cases, this was due to a lack of reliable data sources, although some countries had included these components as 'expenditure' (which is not fully in line with the updated TSA:RMF 2008).

As regards total internal tourism consumption, Germany had the highest figure: EUR 287 707 million, or 23 % of the EU total internal tourism consumption. The United Kingdom followed with EUR 188 436 million. France was third (EUR 187 575 million), Italy fourth (EUR 146 334 million) and Spain fifth (EUR 123 899). At the other end of the scale, Malta reported the lowest value for internal consumption (EUR 1 150 million), followed by the three Baltic States.

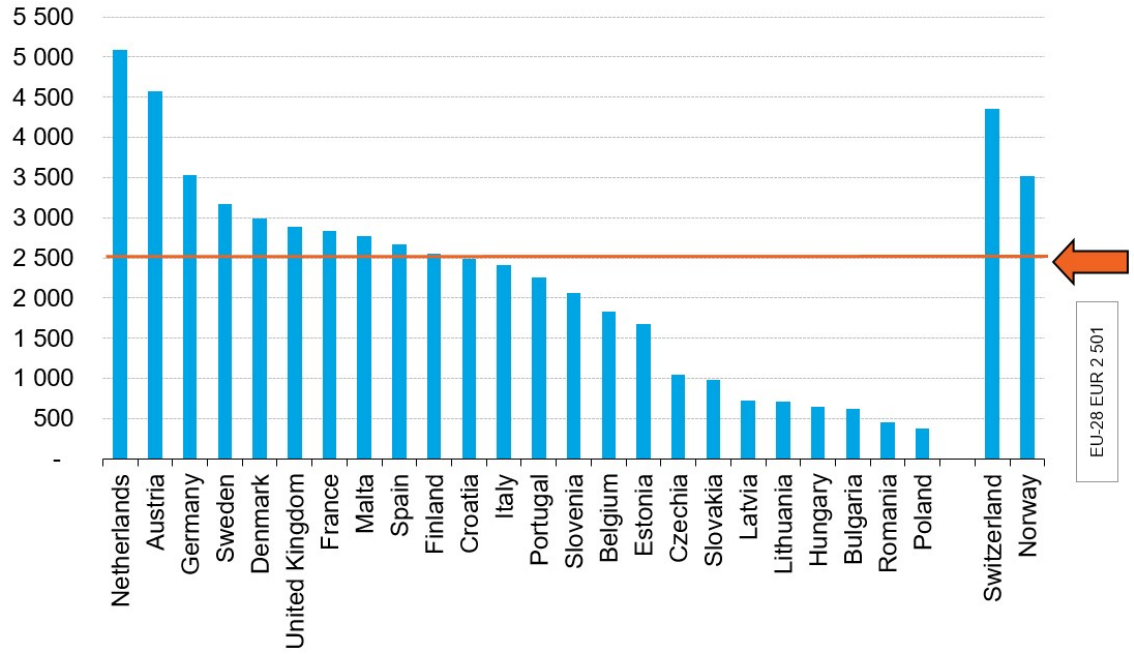
To put tourism consumption in a country into perspective (inbound as well as domestic components), Figure 6 shows the internal tourism consumption in relation to the population of the country. Per capita internal tourism consumption in the European Union was estimated at EUR 2 501 per inhabitant. At country level, the Netherlands and Austria were on top with over EUR 5 000 and over EUR 4 500 per inhabitant respectively.

Table 8: Internal tourism consumption (*TSA Table 4*)
(million EUR)

Country	Internal tourism consumption	Internal tourism expenditure	Inbound tourism expenditure	Domestic tourism expenditure	Other components of tourism consumption
EU-28	1 276 000	1 164 000	405 000	759 000	:
Belgium	20 774	15 655	5 203	10 452	5 119
Bulgaria	4 479	4 479	3 744	735	:
Czechia(1)	11 107	11 107	6 263	4 845	:
Denmark	17 212	17 212	7 366	9 846	:
Germany	287 207	264 204	39 555	224 649	23 003
Estonia	2 202	1 887	1 675	212	314
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:
Spain(2)	123 899	109 555	59 213	50 342	14 344
France(3)	187 575	167 968	64 221	103 747	19 607
Croatia(4)	10 441	10 221	8 823	1 398	221
Italy	146 334	112 378	48 148	64 230	33 956
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	1 414	1 404	1 030	374	10
Lithuania	2 045	2 045	1 225	820	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	6 293	6 293	4 147	2 146	:
Malta(5)	1 150	1 145	1 033	112	5
Netherlands	87 450	84 363	32 490	51 873	3 087
Austria(6)	40 147	40 004	20 434	19 570	143
Poland(2)	14 505	12 826	8 446	4 380	1 679
Portugal(7)	23 321	21 787	14 713	7 074	1 534
Romania	8 946	8 860	1 474	7 385	86
Slovenia	4 269	4 188	2 947	1 241	81
Slovakia(8)	5 291	4 335	2 465	1 870	956
Finland(9)	13 979	11 691	3 599	8 092	2 288
Sweden	31 257	29 032	12 649	16 383	2 225
United Kingdom(10)	188 436	185 134	31 650	153 484	3 301
Norway(11)	18 300	18 300	5 404	12 896	:
Switzerland	35 461	33 068	14 411	18 657	2 393

Notes: EU-28 aggregated estimated for this publication using available data. Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3.
(1) Tourism social transfers in kind and consumption of individual non-market services are not included. All other components of tourism consumption (e.g. business trips, imputed rent) are directly included in tables T1 and T2.
(2) Other components include business expenses.
(3) Year 2017 ; Source : DGE, CST, base 2014.
(4) Other components include only the estimated value for imputed rental of a vacation home, without correction for tourism share.
(5) Other components of tourism consumption' refer exclusively to imputed rents of vacation dwellings owned by inbound tourists.
(6) Other components: vacation homes.
(7) European Implementation Manual on TSA used. Some of the 2008 recommendations adopted - the allocation of business tourism expenditure to tables according to the residence of the visitor (tables 1, 2 or 3), instead of table 4, "other components".
(8) Other components includes: Social transfers in kind, Imputed rentals for housing.
(9) Other components = imputed consumption of vacation accom. on own account & expend. on business trips paid by employers.
(10) Estimates of upkeep of second homes. Includes fares to domestic carriers & outbound fares to other carriers.
(11) The services associated with vacation homes and the estimated rents for these are included in the tourism expenditure figures. Calculations on social transfers in kind, FISIM, home exchange etc have not been carried out.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Figure 6: Internal tourism consumption per capita
(EUR)



Note: EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data. Reference years for population match TSA reference years (see Table 3).

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Outbound tourism expenditure in the EU approaches an estimated 300 billion euro, but relatively few countries compile this information

Outbound tourism expenditure is spending by residents of a country making tourism trips abroad on goods and services acquired from non-resident providers. This is not included in the reconciliation of tourism demand and supply, which may explain why not all countries completed *TSA Table 3*, despite its importance for the balance of payments.

Total outbound tourism expenditure at EU level is estimated at EUR 299 000 million. Germany, the United Kingdom and France, accounted for 57 % of this total (see Table 9 (corresponding to *TSA Table 3*)). The average spend per trip (based on the data of only nine countries) was EUR 452.

Table 9: Outbound tourism expenditure (*TSA Table 3*) (million EUR)

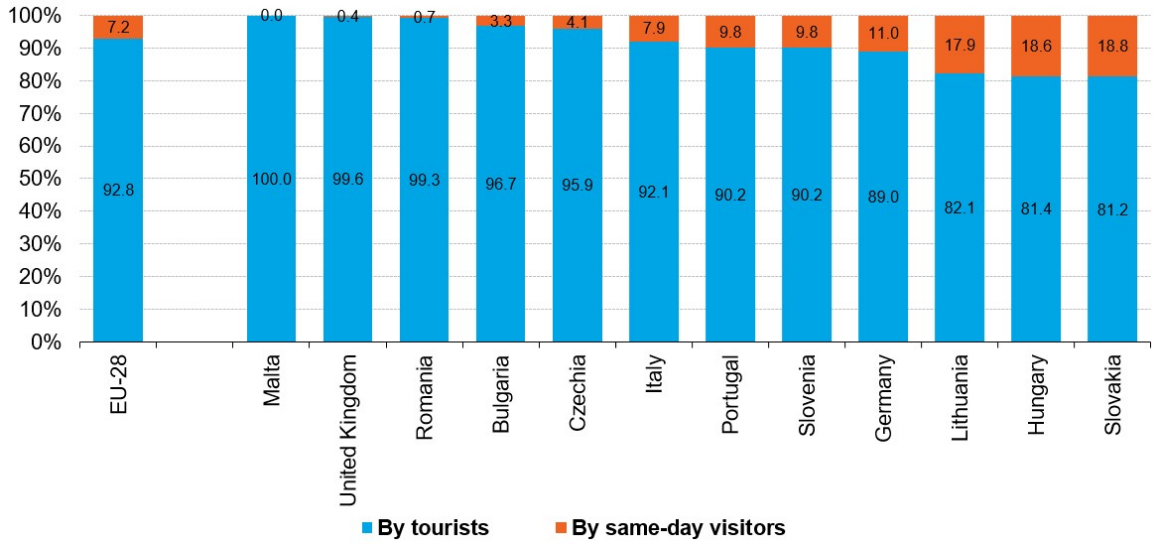
Country	Total	By tourists	By SDV
EU-28	299 000	278 000	21 000
Belgium	:	:	:
Bulgaria	1 475	1 427	48
Czechia(1)	2 867	2 749	118
Denmark(2)	8 664	:	:
Germany	79 528	70 800	8 728
Estonia(3)	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	18 856	:	:
France(4)	36 672	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:
Italy	23 785	21 911	1 874
Cyprus	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:
Lithuania	1 068	877	191
Luxembourg	:	:	:
Hungary	2 208	1 797	411
Malta	190	190	:
Netherlands	17 337	:	:
Austria(5)	11 202	:	:
Poland	3 145	:	:
Portugal	4 334	3 909	425
Romania	1 077	1 069	8
Slovenia	1 085	978	107
Slovakia	1 314	1 067	247
Finland	:	:	:
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom(6)	53 414	53 208	206
Norway	:	:	:
Switzerland(7)	4 359	:	:

Note: Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3.

(1) Tourists include business trips which accounted for 581.8 million EUR.
(2) Travel account, BoP
(3) Table 3 is not compiled
(4) Year 2017; the figure includes frontier workers; Source: Banque de France.
(5) Based on TBoP (debit; incl. international passenger transport); not adjusted according to TSA: RMF 2008 (mainly in regard to seasonal worker, long-term students); data on overnight visitors and same-day visitors are not available.
(6) Relates to expenditure overseas by UK residents, excludes fares paid to overseas carriers, Sources: ONS International Passenger Survey, ONS Input Output Supply and Use Tables, ONS Consumer Trends.
(7) Includes only domestic tourism as part of an outbound trip.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

The division of outbound tourism expenditure into overnight tourists and same-day visitors is available for only 13 countries (accounting for 59 % of the EU total outbound tourism expenditure). Figure 7 gives the breakdown by type of visitor and reveals that, at EU level, 7 % of outbound tourism expenditure was spent by same-day visitors and 93 % was spent by tourists spending at least one night away from home during their outbound trips. For obvious reasons, the share of same-day visits in outbound tourism expenditure was minimal in island countries such as Malta and the United Kingdom (both less than 1 %) and more significant in centrally located, landlocked countries such as Hungary and Slovakia (both 19 %).

Figure 7: Outbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor
(%)



Note: EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data (the 13 countries for which data is available account for 50% of EU tourism in terms of nights spent - see shares mentioned in Table 1).

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

5 The supply side: How much does tourism contribute to the national economy?

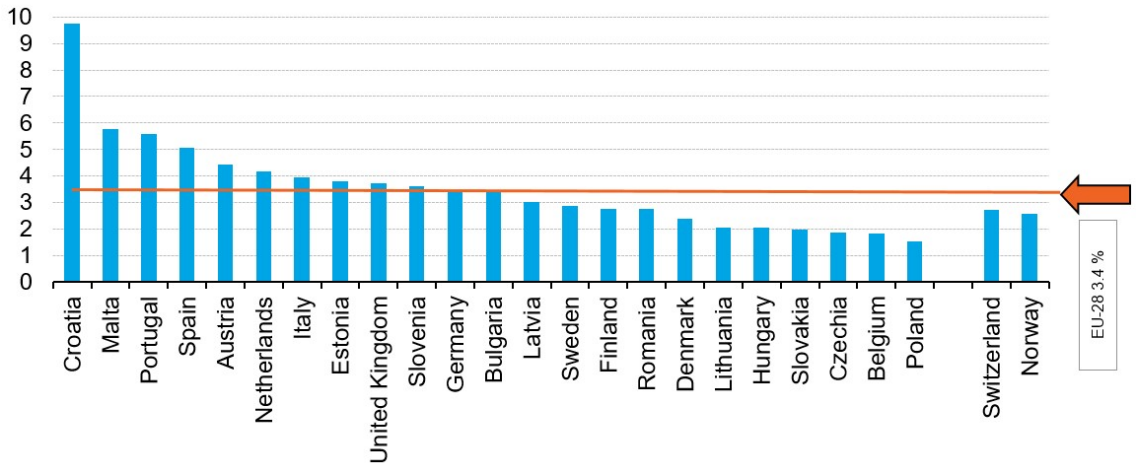
The TSA is an extension of the System of National Accounts (SNA). As a result, it compiles information on both the supply side and the demand side of tourism. This means that it highlights economic activity in tourism-related industries and portrays tourism in the context of the overall economy and alongside other sectors. Putting tourism in an economic context is a key reason for compiling TSA.

TSA Table 6 provides a consolidation of *TSA Table 4* (demand side — internal tourism consumption) and *TSA Table 5* (supply side — production accounts of tourism industries and other industries). This enables us to calculate the product-specific 'tourism ratio in supply' and the aggregates 'tourism value added' and 'tourism gross domestic product'. It forms the basis of the TSA system.

Table 10 (corresponding to *TSA Table 6*) shows that Spain recorded the highest tourism gross value added (EUR 236 131 million). This represents 27 % of the tourism gross value added of the EU. Germany (EUR 105 252 million, or 12 % of the EU total), Denmark (EUR 89 041 million), Italy (EUR 87 823) and the United Kingdom (EUR 83 492 million) followed at a distance.

As regards the ratio of tourism to total domestic supply (see Figure 8), Croatia recorded the highest figure (9.8 %), followed by Malta (5.8 %), Portugal (5.6 %) and Spain (5.1 %). The average for the EU was estimated at 3.4 %.

Figure 8: Tourism ratio in domestic supply
(%)



Note: Internal tourism consumption as a proportion of total domestic supply. EU-28 aggregate estimated for this publication using available data.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2016.

Table 10: Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (*TSA Table 6*)

Country	Tourism gross value added (at basic prices) (Million EUR)	Domestic supply (at purchasers' prices) (Million EUR)	Internal tourism consumption (Million EUR)	Tourism ratio* (%)
EU-28	869 092	37 672 000	1 276 000	3.4
Belgium	7 972	1 135 849	20 774	1.8
Bulgaria	:	131 365	4 479	3.4
Czechia	4 876	599 609	11 107	1.9
Denmark(1)	89 041	716 922	17 212	2.4
Germany	105 252	8 268 827	287 207	3.5
Estonia	845	57 786	2 202	3.8
Ireland	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:
Spain	236 131	2 446 123	123 899	5.1
France	:	:	187 575	:
Croatia(2)	4 215	107 089	10 441	9.8
Italy	87 823	3 711 419	146 334	3.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:
Latvia	893	46 946	1 414	3.0
Lithuania	1 052	98 976	2 045	2.1
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
Hungary	6 050	309 157	6 293	2.0
Malta	331	19 947	1 150	5.8
Netherlands	30 442	2 100 552	87 450	4.2
Austria(3)	26 111	905 478	40 147	4.4
Poland	3 514	954 517	14 505	1.5
Portugal(4)	11 147	417 076	23 321	5.6
Romania	4 556	326 479	8 946	2.7
Slovenia	1 463	118 552	4 269	3.6
Slovakia	1 847	269 291	5 291	2.0
Finland(5)	4 609	505 642	13 979	2.8
Sweden	10 175	1 093 075	31 257	2.9
United Kingdom(6)	83 492	5 040 236	188 436	3.7
Norway(7)	12 573	710 748	18 300	2.6
Switzerland	14 502	1 303 645	35 461	2.7

(*) Tourism ratio = Internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices) as proportion of domestic supply.

Note: Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3.

(1) Tourism specific and tourism related industries in T6.1. Margins included in T6.2

(2) Croatia-specific tourism characteristic industries are the following: retail trade and industries producing merchandise (one column in table 6), mooring services of nautical port, renting of vessel (nautical charter).

(3) "Tourism ratio": In the Austrian TSA Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) is defined as the value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy in response to internal tourist consumption. However, the starting point of the calculation of TDGVA is TSA-Table 6, which shows products characteristic of tourism on the supply as well as on the use (demand) side (internal consumption). Calculating the "tourism ratio" of any given supply of commodities the amount purchased by tourists is related to the total supply of the respective commodity. These "tourism ratios" are applied to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of each of the "symmetrically" corresponding industry in TSA-Table 5, the TDGVA of each industry results. Therefore, the result under T6.8 differs from the national published one. Incl. Business trips.

(4) The amount of trade margins of the connected and non specific goods are implicit under internal tourims expenditure (margins in table 1 + margins in table 2) and under "total output of domestic producers".

(5) We have published a tourism ratio of 2,5% because we subtract the price of commodities for Tourism connected products and non-tourism related products from the internal tourism consumption in table 4. For these, only margins are included in Internal Tourism Consumption in Table 6. These products are mainly related to fuel and shopping.

(6) Trade and transport margins not estimated.

(7) T6.1 is Gross value added for tourism industries. Tourism industries does not include services associated with own vacation homes and retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods. Production of local passenger transport is included in the transport industries. T6.7, see comments under T2 and T4.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019.

Tourism generates 4 million jobs in Italy

Employment is a key variable in the economic analysis of productive activities. 'Employment in tourism' measures the number of jobs in tourism and non-tourism industries (but directly connected to tourism) held by the self-employed, employees and unpaid family co-workers.

Table 11 (*TSA Table 7*) reveals that tourism generated 16.5 million jobs in the 15 countries for which data is available. The highest number of jobs connected to tourism was observed in Italy (4.2 million).

Table 11: Employment in the tourism industries (*TSA Table 7*)

Country	Number of jobs	Number of hours worked	Number of full-time equivalent jobs	Number of people employed
EU-28	:	:	:	:
Belgium	334 429	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:
Czechia(1)	238 843	434 369 454	235 691	:
Denmark(2)	:	:	257 561	:
Germany	2 919 106	:	:	2 431 710
Estonia(3)	:	:	22 446	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:
Spain	2 425 300	:	2 051 600	2 364 700
France(4)	:	:	:	1 336 692
Croatia	:	:	:	:
Italy	4 206 857	:	3 173 021	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	46 886	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
Hungary	442 485	887 848 745	427 715	:
Malta	32 919	:	24 668	:
Netherlands	791 000	:	474 000	679 000
Austria(5)	317 500	507 468 000	244 000	:
Poland	:	:	110 055	:
Portugal(6)	488 003	:	416 817	:
Romania	371 696	650 408 865	367 563	:
Slovenia(7)	:	:	:	65 741
Slovakia	402 416	680 932 027	386 569	388 086
Finland(8)	138 800	235 200 000	122 400	:
Sweden	:	234 600 000	129 642	154 600
United Kingdom(9)	3 299 246	:	2 539 135	2 742 967
Norway(10)	:	:	162 500	:
Switzerland	:	:	171 784	:

Note: Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3.

(1) Data are based on "Tourism Employment Module" by CZSO. All data represent "domestic concept of employment".
(2) A part of the numbers for the shipping share also includes freight and not only passengers.
(3) Number of full-time equivalent jobs is estimated only in tourism characteristic industries.
(4) For Number of people employed = number of employees, year 2017 ; Source : Acoss
(5) "Number of people employed" in FTE; according to TSA-RMF 2008.
(6) It refers to the Employment of the tourism characteristic industries.
(7) The number of people employed corresponds to total people employed in tourism industries according to NA. Number of people employed directly connected with tourism is 35.877 (calculation upon number of persons employed in national accounts according to activities and tourism ratios of supply in individual activities).
(8) Employment and working hours in the tourism industries. Full-time definition based on Labor force survey.
(9) Sources: Annual Population Survey, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings, Business Register & Employment Survey, Workforce Jobs by Industry, Annual Business Survey, Tourism Totals for Tourism Direct Employment and FTEs include employment data relating to "other consumption products".
(10) Regarding the industries included, see comment under T6.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019, Tourism statistics

6 Tourism gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption

To produce *TSA Tables 8* and *9*, compilers need to gather data from sources other than those usually included in official statistics. Furthermore, these tables present conceptual challenges. Therefore, drawing up these tables can be considered a definite step towards compiling a full set of TSA. However, only few countries are currently able to provide this information (see Table 12 (corresponding to *TSA Tables 8 and 9*)).

Table 12: Tourism gross fixed capital formation (*TSA Table 8*) and tourism collective consumption (*TSA Table* 9)(million EUR)

Country	Tourism gross fixed capital formation	Tourism collective consumption
EU-28	:	:
Belgium	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:
Czechia(1)	1 344	:
Denmark	:	:
Germany	29 481	:
Estonia	275	:
Ireland	:	:
Greece	:	:
Spain(2)	15 216	1 977
France	:	:
Croatia	:	:
Italy	:	:
Cyprus	:	:
Latvia	:	:
Lithuania	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:
Hungary	1 647	:
Malta	:	:
Netherlands	:	:
Austria	:	:
Poland	19 906	:
Portugal	:	197
Romania	:	:
Slovenia	:	:
Slovakia	1 197	:
Finland	:	:
Sweden	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:
Norway(3)	2 024	:
Switzerland	:	:

Note: Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3.
(1) Data for year 2016.
(2) Tourism social transfers in kind are included in collective consumption.
(3) Regarding the industries included, see comment under T6.
Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019, Tourism statistics

7 Non-monetary data

TSA Table 10 presents a basic set of physical, non-monetary indicators that relate mainly to the demand side TSA tables and complement the core TSA figures. They also allow further analysis and enable proper interpretation of the monetary information.

The 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) states explicitly that physical indicators (on tourist flows) are a key component of tourism satellite accounts. As a result, they should not be viewed merely as ancillary components of the TSA. The non-monetary data in Table 13 (corresponding to *TSA Table 10*) on the number of same-day trips, overnight trips and overnight stays for inbound, domestic and outbound tourism was added to this data collection exercise to facilitate analysis. It also provides the basis for calculating the average expenditure.

Table 13: Non-monetary indicators (*TSA Table 10*)
(thousands)

Country	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
	SDT	OT	Nights	SDT	OT	Nights	SDT	OT	Nights
EU-28									
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	2 977	5 275	30 067	1 299	2 992	12 031	680	4 712	31 643
Czechia	21 036	13 665	44 893	57 603	32 562	119 347	2 538	8 893	57 879
Denmark	17 340	:	55 018	55 282	:	66 156	:	:	52 421
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia(1)	2 644	3 160	12 455	:	2 572	5 372	:	1 426	8 719
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	40 246	75 315	595 504	238 196	166 219	643 050	2 872	15 732	137 274
France(2)	120 509	86 861	582 964	84 901	191 636	895 659	15 209	29 055	231 583
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	30 335	46 692	319 392	65 767	51 280	326 844	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	5 004	1 793	8 776	9 126	3 071	7 233	:	:	:
Lithuania	3 026	2 296	9 962	11 670	2 554	6 910	2 190	1 953	12 938
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary(3)	7 970	13 474	60 605	107 507	14 425	44 543	9 518	6 444	16 733
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	18 780	47 002	:	25 132	69 080	:	:	:
Austria(4)	:	:	105 977	:	:	38 523	:	11 491	73 761
Poland	56 510	15 800	:	:	42 450	:	42 550	10 050	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	1 099	2 470	4 812	31 971	16 275	58 131	113	1 093	9 520
Slovenia	:	3 991	9 685	:	1 513	4 523	2 397	3 013	15 711
Slovakia	15 472	7 620	23 905	6 666	7 841	24 506	2 844	3 491	20 596
Finland	:	:	:	:	29 790	:	1 160	9 120	50 250
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway(5)	:	:	:	:	13 840	51 840	:	8 030	57 740
Switzerland(6)	:	:	19 883	68 268	7 732	16 051	7 512	13 427	:

Notes: SDT = Same-day trips; OT = Overnight trips. Reference year for TSA data: See Table 3 (except ES: 2016 and FR: 2017).

(1) Inbound tourism: Number of overnight stays = nights spent by foreign visitors in collective accommodation establishments; Domestic and outbound tourism: data based on the Household Budget Survey.

(2) Inbound tourism, Source: DGE, Banque de France, enquête EVE; Domestic and Outbound tourism, Source: DGE, Enquête SDT.

(3) TSA includes Spa services (country specific product) and Support activities for transportation beyond TSA:RMF 2008 Item 2c1 activities. The share of these are on demand side 6 and 1%, on supply side 8 and 15% respectively.

(4) Inbound and Domestic tourism: Nights spent based on accommodation statistics in NACE 55.1, 55.2, 55.3 and private tourist accommodation. Outbound tourism: Includes holiday and business trips and nights.

(5) Domestic and Outbound tourism data from the national travel survey conducted by Statistics Norway following the EU regulation 692/2011.

(6) Number of overnight-stays includes only NACE 55.1.

Source: Eurostat, Data collection on TSA 2019, Tourism statistics.

Annex I — List of indicators in the questionnaire

TSA Table 1
Inbound tourism expenditure [three indicators]

- Total inbound tourism expenditure
- Inbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- Inbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 2
Domestic tourism expenditure [three indicators]

- Total domestic tourism expenditure
- Domestic tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- Domestic tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 3
Outbound tourism expenditure [three indicators]

- Total outbound tourism expenditure
- Outbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
- Outbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists

TSA Table 4
Internal tourism consumption [five indicators]

- Total internal tourism consumption
- Internal tourism expenditure
  - Inbound tourism expenditure
  - Domestic tourism expenditure
- Other components of tourism consumption

TSA Table 5
Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries [three indicators]

- Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
- Total intermediate consumption of domestic producers (at purchasers' prices)
- Total gross value added (at basic prices)

TSA Table 6
Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption [eight indicators]

- Tourism gross value added (at basic prices)

- Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
- Total imports
- Taxes less subsidies on products produced and imported nationally
- Trade and transport margins
- Domestic supply (at purchasers' prices)
- Internal tourism consumption
- Tourism ratio (%)

TSA Table 7

Employment in the tourism industries [four indicators]

- Number of jobs
- Number of hours worked
- Number of full-time equivalent jobs
- Number of people employed

TSA Table 8

Tourism gross fixed capital formation [one indicator]

- Total

TSA table 9

Tourism collective consumption [one indicator]

- Total

TSA Table 10

Non-monetary indicators [19 indicators]

- Inbound tourism
  - Number of same-day trips
  - Number of overnight trips
  - Number of overnight stays
- Domestic tourism
  - Number of same-day trips
  - Number of overnight trips
  - Number of overnight stays
- Outbound tourism
  - Number of same-day trips
  - Number of overnight trips
  - Number of overnight stays
- Accommodation in NACE 55.1
  - Number of establishments
  - Number of rooms
  - Number of beds
- Accommodation in NACE 55.2
  - Number of establishments
  - Number of rooms
  - Number of beds
- Accommodation in NACE 55.3
  - Number of establishments
  - Number of places for tents and caravans
- Accommodation in NACE 68.2
  - Number of establishments
- Accommodation in NACE 68.3
  - Number of establishments

Annex II — Data sources for TSA tables

Data sources

The table gives for a list of possible data sources (in the rows) the number of countries that use this source for compiling a given TSA Table (in the columns), distinguishing whether it was used as a main source or an auxiliary source.

The number between brackets next to the TSA Table number in the header line shows the number of countries having reported on data sources for the given TSA Table.

TSA table 1 to TSA table 3

Source	T1 (# = 23)			T2 (# = 23)			T3 (# = 16)		
	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)
Household surveys on tourism demand	**1**	1	-	**19**	17	2	**9**	7	2
Business statistics (e.g. SBS, short-term statistics)	**6**	2	4	**9**	2	7	**3**	-	3
Accommodation statistics (typically survey-based)	**16**	9	7	**15**	10	5	**1**	-	1
Survey of (other) tourism service providers (e.g. TA/TO)	**8**	1	7	**10**	2	8	**6**	2	4
Border surveys (≠ customs data)	**17**	13	4	**4**	-	4	**8**	6	2
Surveys of tourists at destinations or at accommodation	**10**	6	4	**8**	6	2	**1**	1	-
Price statistics	**8**	-	8	**10**	-	10	**3**	-	3
Household budget survey	**2**	-	2	**8**	1	7	**4**	1	3
Banking surveys (excluding credit/debit card data)	**2**	1	1	**1**	-	1	**2**	-	2
Credit/debit card data (from banks or card issuers)	**5**	1	4	**-**	-	-	**2**	-	2
Administrative data (e.g. tax, customs, social security)	**5**	1	4	**4**	1	3	**3**	1	2
Partner country data (e.g. mirror statistics)	**4**	1	3	**1**	-	1	**1**	-	1
Supply-Use-Tables / Input-Output-Tables	**9**	6	3	**11**	7	4	**6**	4	2
Other National Accounts data	**8**	3	5	**7**	1	6	**4**	1	3
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	**1**	1	-	**2**	1	1	**2**	1	1
Mobile Positioning data	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Other 'big data' sources	**1**	1	-	**1**	-	1	**1**	-	1
Other data sources	**5**	1	4	**4**	-	4	**4**	2	2
Estimates and models	**2**	-	2	**2**	-	2	**1**	-	1

TSA table 4 to TSA table 6

Source	T4 (# = 22)			T5 (# = 22)			T6 (# = 22)		
	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)
Household surveys on tourism demand	**11**	9	2	**1**	-	1	**5**	3	2
Business statistics (e.g. SBS, short-term statistics)	**8**	1	7	**11**	3	8	**9**	1	8
Accommodation statistics (typically survey-based)	**9**	6	3	**2**	1	1	**5**	3	2
Survey of (other) tourism service providers (e.g. TA/TO)	**7**	1	6	**5**	1	4	**6**	1	5
Border surveys (≠ customs data)	**6**	5	1	**1**	-	1	**5**	2	3
Surveys of tourists at destinations or at accommodation	**4**	4	-	**1**	1	-	**4**	4	-
Price statistics	**5**	-	5	**2**	-	2	**4**	-	4
Household budget survey	**5**	2	3	**-**	-	-	**2**	1	1
Banking surveys (excluding credit/debit card data)	**1**	-	1	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Credit/debit card data (from banks or card issuers)	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Administrative data (e.g. tax, customs, social security)	**5**	2	3	**4**	1	3	**4**	1	3
Partner country data (e.g. mirror statistics)	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Supply-Use-Tables / Input-Output-Tables	**11**	8	3	**19**	19	-	**18**	18	-
Other National Accounts data	**11**	4	7	**15**	8	7	**14**	7	7
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	**1**	1	-	**1**	1	-	**1**	1	-
Mobile Positioning data	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Other 'big data' sources	**1**	1	-	**-**	-	-	**-**	-	-
Other data sources	**5**	-	5	**3**	-	3	**4**	-	4
Estimates and models	**1**	-	1	**1**	-	1	**2**	-	2

TSA table 7 to TSA table 10

Source	T7 (# = 19)			T8 (# = 7)			T9 (# = 2)			T10 (# = 16)		
	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)	Source	(main)	(aux)
Household surveys on tourism demand	**1**	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13**	12	1
Business statistics (e.g. SBS, short-term statistics)	**12**	5	7	**5**	3	2	-	-	-	**9**	7	2
Accommodation statistics (typically survey-based)	**1**	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10**	9	1
Survey of (other) tourism service providers (e.g. TA/TO)	**3**	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**	1	2
Border surveys (≠ customs data)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8**	7	1
Surveys of tourists at destinations or at accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	1	1
Price statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household budget survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	1	-
Banking surveys (excluding credit/debit card data)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credit/debit card data (from banks or card issuers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative data (e.g. tax, customs, social security)	**2**	1	1	**1**	1	-	**1**	-	1	**4**	1	3
Partner country data (e.g. mirror statistics)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	1
Supply-Use-Tables / Input-Output-Tables	**4**	2	2	**3**	3	-	**2**	1	1	**1**	-	1
Other National Accounts data	**12**	11	1	**4**	4	-	**2**	2	-	-	-	-
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	**15**	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobile Positioning data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other 'big data' sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	1	-
Other data sources	**2**	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	1	1
Estimates and models	**1**	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex III — List of links to national TSAs

Country	Link to the national TSA
Belgium	https://www.statistiekvlaanderen.be/satellietrekening-toerisme-2016 (Regional TSA Flanders+Brussels)
Bulgaria	http://www.nsi.bg/en/content/7090/tourism-satellite-accounts
Czechia	https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/tourism_satellite_account
Denmark	https://www.visitdenmark.dk/da/analyse/turismens-oekonomiske-betydning-i-danmark
Germany	-
Estonia	http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2005/I_Databas/Economy/23National_accounts/07Satellite_accounting/10Tourism_accounts/10Tourism_accounts.asp
Ireland	-
Greece	http://www.mintour.gov.gr/userfiles/de145b9b-fc1f-4650-91eb-b6315a192e52/Activity_1_1_1.zip
Spain	http://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736169169&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735576863
France	https://www.entreprises.gouv.fr/etudes-et-statistiques/4-pages-ndeg87-consommation-touristique-record-france-2017
Croatia	https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2018/12-04-01_01_2018.htm
Italy	http://www.istat.it/en/archivio/208130
Cyprus	-
Latvia	https://data1.csb.gov.lv/pxweb/en/transp_tur/transp_tur__turisms__visp/TUG300.px/table/tableViewLayout1/
Lithuania	https://osp.stat.gov.lt/en_GB/statistiniu-rodikliu-analize#/
Luxembourg	-
Hungary	http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.lista?p_lang=HU&p_temakor_kod=KSH&p_kapcsolodo=turszat
Malta	https://nso.gov.mt/en/publicatons/Publications_by_Unit/Documents/A1_National_Accounts/TSA_2010.pdf
Netherlands	http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/macro-economie/methoden/dataverzameling/korte-onderzoeksbeschrijvingen/2008-toerisme.htm?Languageswitch=on
Austria	http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/tourism/tourism_satellite_accounts/index.html
Poland	www.msit.gov.pl
Portugal	https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cnacionais2010&contexto=cs&selTab=tab3&perfil=220674570&INST=220617355&xlang=en
Romania	http://www.insse.ro/cms/ro/tags/contul-satelit-de-turism
Slovenia	https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/News/Index/7848
Slovakia	*TSA data are published in Information report format on the website. Data are provided to consumer in excel-file format upon request*
Finland	https://www.businessfinland.fi/contentassets/487b4d4b2bb645b2bb23ac3e745dedc0/matkailutilinpito_2016-2017.pdf
Sweden	https://tillvaxtverket.se/statistik/turism/turismens-omsattning---tsa.html
United Kingdom	https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/nationalaccounts/satelliteaccounts/bulletins/uktourismsatelliteaccountuktsa/2016
Norway	www.ssb.no/en/turismesat
Switzerland	https://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/en/home/statistics/tourism/monetary-aspects.gnpdetail.2018-0378.html

Annex IV — Methodological notes

The methodology for TSA is based on the *2008 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (TSA: RMF 2008) and, for tourism statistics in general, on the *2008 International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics* (IRTS 2008).

Tourism Satellite Accounts

The purpose of tourism satellite accounts is threefold: to analyse in detail all aspects of demand for goods and services associated with the activity of visitors, to observe the operational interface with the supply of such goods and services within the economy and to describe how this supply interacts with other economic activities.

Visitor

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips.

Tourist and same-day visitor

A visitor (domestic inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor) if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise.

Inbound tourism

Inbound tourism comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound trip.

Domestic tourism

Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic trip or part of an outbound trip.

Internal tourism

Internal tourism comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism, i.e. the activities of resident and non-resident visitors in the country of reference as part of domestic or international trips.

Outbound tourism

Outbound tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference either as part of an outbound trip or as part of a domestic trip.

Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure refers to the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables for own use or to give away for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditure by visitors themselves as well as expenses paid for or reimbursed by others.

Tourism (direct) gross value added

Tourism gross value added adds the parts of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in responding to internal tourism consumption. The use of the term 'direct' in this aggregate refers to the fact that the TSA measures only that part of value added (by tourism industries and other industries) due to consumption by visitors and leaves aside the indirect and induced effects that such consumption might generate.

Domestic tourism expenditure

Domestic tourism expenditure includes not only the expenditure of visitors on domestic trips, but also expenditure in the country of origin of visitors undertaking outbound trips. The economy benefiting from tourism expenditure is not always identical with the places visited during the trip. There is not always a strict relationship between the places visited and the economy/economies affected. For instance, not all expenditure associated with international trips occurs outside the visitor's economy of origin; in particular, some services might be acquired from producers in the country of origin or another country (international transport in particular, or any expenditure *en route*).

Domestic supply

Supply of goods and services by domestic industries, thus not supply via imports.

Tourism consumption

According to formal definitions, 'tourism consumption' is the same as 'tourism expenditure'. However, the concept of tourism consumption as used in the TSA goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. In addition to 'the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services as well as valuables for own use or to give away for and during tourism trips', which corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), it includes services associated with holiday accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind and other imputed consumption, such as the imputed rent of holiday homes or services paid by non-profit institutions for trips made by, for instance, groups of disabled people.

Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation is an important component of the description and analysis of tourism industries. It should be noted that, from an industry perspective, not only is gross fixed capital formation an important variable but transactions in non-produced non-financial assets (such as land) and in non-produced intangible assets (such as landing rights or trade mark rights) may also be important in a broader perspective.

Tourism collective consumption

Although collective non-market services have been excluded from tourism consumption, this does not mean that the measurement of expenditure by public administrations in the tourism-related fields of market promotion, information, planning, etc. is not relevant and that it does not have its place in the aggregate measurement of the economic importance of tourism.

Trip

A trip refers to travel by a person from the time of departure from his or her usual residence until he/she returns, i.e. a round trip. A trip can be made up of visits to different places.
A **same-day trip** is a trip without an overnight stay; an **overnight** or **tourism trip** is one that includes at least one overnight stay.

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Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe

Tourism plays an important role in many countries' economies and labour markets. Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) is a framework developed to quantify the importance of tourism. This publication disseminates national results for a set of key TSA indicators for EU and EFTA countries who have compiled TSA for recent reference years and is a follow-up of the publication *Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe* of 2016.

For more information
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/

Publications Office
of the European Union

PDF: ISBN 978-92-76-12188-6 doi:10.2785/78529
Print: ISBN 978-92-76-14125-9 doi:10.2785/325928