

**APPENDIX I - TSA TABLES**

Table 1

**Inbound Tourism consumption by products and categories of visitors  
Visitor final consumption in cash (net valuation)**

<i>£million</i>	<b>Holiday</b> (1.1)	<b>Business</b> (1.2)	<b>VFR/Other</b> (1.3)	<b>Total visitors</b> (1.4)=(1.1)+(1.2)+(1.3)
<b>A Tourism Products</b>	<b>4,064.8</b>	<b>3,932.0</b>	<b>3,700.6</b>	<b>11,697.4</b>
A1 Characteristic Products	3,896.7	3,606.8	3,307.1	10,810.7
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>	<b>1,111.0</b>	<b>1,480.6</b>	<b>790.4</b>	<b>3,382.1</b>
1.1 Hotels and lodging services	1,111.0	1,480.6	790.4	3,382.1
1.2 Second homes services on own account	x	x	x	x
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>	<b>1,065.6</b>	<b>1,084.3</b>	<b>973.8</b>	<b>3,123.7</b>
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>	<b>1,535.1</b>	<b>995.6</b>	<b>1,424.1</b>	<b>3,954.8</b>
3.1 Railway transport services	32.2	20.9	29.9	83.0
3.2 Other land transport services	111.7	72.5	103.6	287.8
3.3 Water transport services	96.4	62.5	89.5	248.5
3.4 Air transport services	1,294.7	839.7	1,201.1	3,335.6
3.5 Ancillary transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>298.6</b>
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>393.5</b>	<b>886.7</b>
6.1 Post & telecoms services	83.8	63.9	84.4	232.1
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services	14.3	171.7	111.0	296.9
6.3 Rental services	58.2	86.6	60.3	205.1
6.4 Health services	11.8	2.9	137.9	152.6
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>				
<b>B1 All other products</b>	<b>816.4</b>	<b>570.5</b>	<b>1,057.4</b>	<b>2,444.3</b>
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>	<b>662.7</b>	<b>414.0</b>	<b>858.3</b>	<b>1,935.0</b>
<b>Total Inbound Consumption</b>	<b>5,543.9</b>	<b>4,916.5</b>	<b>5,616.3</b>	<b>16,076.8</b>

Notes

(a) Corresponds to the margins of tour operators and travel agents

(b) Net of any travel agency &amp; tour operator margins

(c) Margins on all products. Includes automotive fuel retail.

x - not applicable as not expenditure in cash - see Table 4

For TSA purposes UK includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man

Sources

International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2000

The 1997 IPS Expenditure Trailer

UK Input-Output Supply &amp; Use Tables 1999; 2000

All Office for National Statistics

Table 2

**Domestic Tourism consumption by products and categories of visitors  
(Visitor final consumption in cash: net valuation)**

	Resident visitors travelling within the UK					Resident visitors travelling abroad				All resident visitors Total tourism consumption (d)
	Holiday	Business	VFR	Day Visitors	Total Visitors	Holiday	Business	VFR	Total Visitors	
£million	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.5)=(2.1)+(2.2)+(2.3)+(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.9)=(2.6)+(2.7)+(2.8)	(2.10)=(2.5)+(2.9)
<b>A Tourism Products</b>	<b>12,510.8</b>	<b>4,623.1</b>	<b>2,220.3</b>	<b>12,309.7</b>	<b>31,664.0</b>	<b>11,277.3</b>	<b>2,199.7</b>	<b>1,258.0</b>	<b>14,735.0</b>	<b>46,399.0</b>
A1 Characteristic Products	12,131.8	4,415.0	2,160.3	11,520.3	30,227.3	11,277.3	2,199.7	1,258.0	14,735.0	44,962.3
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>	<b>3,871.1</b>	<b>1,497.3</b>	<b>261.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,630.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,630.0</b>
1.1 Hotels and lodging services	3,871.1	1,497.3	261.7	0.0	5,630.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,630.0
1.2 Second homes services on own account	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>	<b>4,731.7</b>	<b>1,661.8</b>	<b>897.1</b>	<b>7,567.4</b>	<b>14,858.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14,858.0</b>
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>	<b>2,090.9</b>	<b>1,063.7</b>	<b>629.3</b>	<b>742.6</b>	<b>4,526.5</b>	<b>9,758.6</b>	<b>1,942.9</b>	<b>1,188.5</b>	<b>12,890.0</b>	<b>17,416.5</b>
3.1 Railway transport services	311.4	158.4	93.7	61.1	624.6	264.3	81.9	50.1	396.3	1,020.9
3.2 Other land transport services	1,080.4	549.6	325.2	135.7	2,090.9	549.4	170.2	104.1	823.7	2,914.6
3.3 Water transport services	129.4	65.8	38.9	25.8	259.9	1,509.3	372.7	228.0	2,110.0	2,369.9
3.4 Air transport services	373.7	190.1	112.5	176.0	852.3	7,435.6	1,318.1	806.3	9,560.0	10,412.3
3.5 Ancillary transport services	196.0	99.7	59.0	344.0	698.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	698.7
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>1,518.7</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>1,845.0</b>	<b>2,079.8</b>
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment se</b>	<b>1,339.7</b>	<b>175.0</b>	<b>367.6</b>	<b>3,095.7</b>	<b>4,978.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4,978.0</b>
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>	<b>379.1</b>	<b>208.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>789.3</b>	<b>1,436.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,436.6</b>
6.1 Post & telecoms services	87.3	49.1	11.4	305.8	453.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	453.7
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services	109.4	61.6	14.4	368.9	554.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	554.3
6.3 Rental services	76.7	43.2	10.1	114.7	244.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	244.5
6.4 Health services	105.7	54.2	24.2	0.0	184.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	184.2
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>										
<b>B1 All other products</b>	<b>2,662.0</b>	<b>775.7</b>	<b>630.6</b>	<b>11,028.3</b>	<b>15,096.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15,096.6</b>
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>	<b>1,854.4</b>	<b>424.4</b>	<b>449.6</b>	<b>8,422.0</b>	<b>11,150.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11,150.3</b>
<b>Total domestic Consumption</b>	<b>17,027.2</b>	<b>5,823.2</b>	<b>3,300.5</b>	<b>31,760.0</b>	<b>57,910.8</b>	<b>11,277.3</b>	<b>2,199.7</b>	<b>1,258.0</b>	<b>14,735.0</b>	<b>72,645.8</b>

Notes:

- (a) Corresponds to the margins of tour operators and travel agents  
(b) Net of any travel agency & tour operator margins  
(c) Margins on all products. Includes automotive fuel retail.  
(d) Excludes single purpose consumer durables purchased outside the context of a trip  
x - not applicable as not expenditure in cash. Reported in Table 4  
For TSA purposes UK includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man

Sources

International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2000  
The 1997 IPS Expenditure Trailer  
UK Input-Output Supply & Use Tables 1999; 2000  
All Office for National Statistics

**Table 3**  
**Total outbound tourism consumption, by products**  
**(visitor final consumption expenditure in cash)**  
**(net valuation)**

<i>£million</i>	<b>Total Visitors</b>
<b>A Tourism Products</b>	<b>18,956.0</b>
A1 Characteristic Products	18,440.0
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>	<b>6,289.0</b>
1.1 Hotels and lodging services	<b>6,289.0</b>
1.2 Second homes services on own account	<b>x</b>
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>	<b>7,043.0</b>
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>	<b>1,824.2</b>
3.1 Railway transport services	<b>241.3</b>
3.2 Other land transport services	<b>646.2</b>
3.3 Water transport services	<b>142.8</b>
3.4 Air transport services	<b>714.1</b>
3.5 Ancillary transport services	<b>79.8</b>
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>	<b>76.6</b>
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>	<b>3,207.2</b>
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>	<b>516.0</b>
6.1 Post & telecoms services	<b>59.0</b>
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services	<b>89.0</b>
6.3 Rental services	<b>98.0</b>
6.4 Health services	<b>270.0</b>
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>	
<b>B1 All other products</b>	<b>3,143.4</b>
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>	<b>2,151.6</b>
<b>Total Outbound Consumption</b>	<b>24,251.0</b>

Notes

(a) Corresponds to the margins of tour operators and travel agents

(b) Net of any travel agency & tour operator margins

(c) Margins on all products. Includes automotive fuel retail.

x - not applicable as not expenditure in cash

Sources

International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2000

UK Input-Output Supply & Use Tables 2000

All Office for National Statistics

Table 4

**Internal Tourism consumption by products and types of tourism  
(net valuation)**

Products	Visitors final consumption expenditure in cash			Other components of consumption (b) (4.4)	Internal tourism consumption in cash & kind (4.5)=(4.3)+(4.4)
	Inbound (4.1)	Domestic (4.2)	Internal (4.3)=(4.1)+(4.2)		
<i>£million</i>					
<b>A Tourism Products (a)</b>	<b>11,697.4</b>	<b>46,399.0</b>	<b>58,096.4</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>58,987.1</b>
A1 Characteristic Products	10,810.7	44,962.3	55,773.0	890.7	56,663.7
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>	<b>3,382.1</b>	<b>5,630.0</b>	<b>9,012.1</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>9,902.8</b>
1.1 Hotels and lodging services	3,382.1	5,630.0	9,012.1		9,012.1
1.2 Second homes services on own account	x	x	x	<b>890.7</b>	890.7
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>	<b>3,123.7</b>	<b>14,858.0</b>	<b>17,981.7</b>		<b>17,981.7</b>
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>	<b>3,954.8</b>	<b>17,416.5</b>	<b>21,371.2</b>		<b>21,371.2</b>
3.1 Railway transport services	83.0	1,020.9	1,103.9		1,103.9
3.2 Other land transport services	287.8	2,914.6	3,202.4		3,202.4
3.3 Water transport services	248.5	2,369.9	2,618.4		2,618.4
3.4 Air transport services	3,335.6	10,412.3	13,747.9		13,747.9
3.5 Ancillary transport services	0.0	698.7	698.7		698.7
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>2,079.8</b>	<b>2,131.4</b>		<b>2,131.4</b>
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>	<b>298.6</b>	<b>4,978.0</b>	<b>5,276.7</b>		<b>5,276.7</b>
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>	<b>886.7</b>	<b>1,436.6</b>	<b>2,323.4</b>		<b>2,323.4</b>
6.1 Post & telecoms services	232.1	453.7	685.7		685.7
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services	296.9	554.3	851.2		851.2
6.3 Rental services	205.1	244.5	449.6		449.6
6.4 Health services	152.6	184.2	336.8		336.8
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>					
<b>B1 All other products</b>	<b>2,444.3</b>	<b>15,096.6</b>	<b>17,540.9</b>		<b>17,540.9</b>
<b>Distribution margins (all products)</b>	<b>1,935.0</b>	<b>11,150.3</b>	<b>13,085.3</b>		<b>13,085.3</b>
<b>Total Consumption</b>	<b>16,076.8</b>	<b>72,645.8</b>	<b>88,722.6</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>89,613.3</b>

## Notes

(a) See notes to Tables 1 &amp; 2

(b) Value of second home &amp; static caravan services on own account for free

Sources: see Tables 1&amp; 2

**Table 5**  
**Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries**  
**(net valuation)**

£million	Tourism Industries											Total Tourism industries	Total Non-tourism	Domestic Output (basic prices)	Total
	1 Hotels & accommodation	2 Second home & caravan ownership (imputed)	3 Restaurants & bars	4 Railways	5 Other land transport	6 Water Transport	7 Air Transport	8 Other transport services	9 Travel agency and tour operators	10 Recreation services	11 Renting of moveables				
<b>A Tourism Products</b>	<b>15,151.4</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>31,638.7</b>	<b>8,800.8</b>	<b>34,210.3</b>	<b>4,684.4</b>	<b>14,049.0</b>	<b>35,517.1</b>	<b>3,540.0</b>	<b>43,219.2</b>	<b>15,529.0</b>	<b>207,230.7</b>	<b>280,480.9</b>	<b>487,711.6</b>	
A1 Characteristic Products	15,151.4	890.7	31,638.7	8,800.8	34,210.3	4,684.4	14,049.0	35,517.1	2,054.4	43,219.2	0.0	190,216.1	5,618.3	195,834.4	
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>	<b>10,250.3</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>1,167.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,363.4</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>12,560.4</b>	
1.1 Hotels and lodging services	10,250.3	x	1,167.0							55.4		11,472.7	197.0	11,669.7	
1.2 Second homes services on own account	x	890.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	890.7	0.0	890.7	
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services (excl. canteens)</b>	<b>3,809.0</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>30,471.8</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>34,852.1</b>	<b>3,237.6</b>	<b>38,089.7</b>	
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,800.8</b>	<b>34,210.3</b>	<b>4,684.4</b>	<b>14,049.0</b>	<b>35,517.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>97,261.6</b>	<b>2,183.6</b>	<b>99,445.3</b>	
3.1 Railway transport services		x		8,800.8								8,800.8	0.0	8,800.8	
3.2 Other land transport services		x			34,210.3							34,210.3	2,183.6	36,393.9	
3.3 Water transport services		x				4,684.4						4,684.4	0.0	4,684.4	
3.4 Air transport services		x					14,049.0					14,049.0	0.0	14,049.0	
3.5 Ancillary transport services		x						35,517.1				35,517.1	0.0	35,517.1	
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>		<b>x</b>							<b>2,054.4</b>			<b>2,054.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,054.4</b>	
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>	<b>1,092.1</b>	<b>x</b>								<b>42,592.5</b>		<b>43,684.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>43,684.6</b>	
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>		<b>0.0</b>							<b>1,485.6</b>		<b>15,529.0</b>	<b>17,014.6</b>	<b>274,862.7</b>	<b>291,877.2</b>	
6.1 Post & telecoms services		x										0.0	45,288.4	45,288.4	
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services		x								1,485.6		1,485.6	114,410.7	115,896.2	
6.3 Rental services		x									15,529.0	15,529.0	5,170.8	20,699.8	
6.4 Health services		x										0.0	109,992.8	109,992.8	
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>															
<b>B1 All other products</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>3,322.1</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>412.7</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,356.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,130.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,753.6</b>	<b>1,107,231.9</b>	<b>1,117,985.5</b>	
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>	<b>782.8</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>699.2</b>	<b>88.0</b>		<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,740.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,325.6</b>	<b>214,393.3</b>	<b>217,718.9</b>	
Value of imported goods and services*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Total Domestic Industry Output (basic prices) (net of distribution margins)</b>	<b>15,305.8</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>34,960.8</b>	<b>9,032.0</b>	<b>34,623.0</b>	<b>4,830.0</b>	<b>14,049.0</b>	<b>36,874.0</b>	<b>3,540.0</b>	<b>48,350.0</b>	<b>15,529.0</b>	<b>217,984.3</b>	<b>1,387,712.8</b>	<b>1,605,697.1</b>	
Inputs to the production process															
1 Agriculture & Extraction	288.6	0.0	805.7	10.6	0.5	33.6	0.4	92.9	4.0	53.6	0.0	1,290.0			
2 Manufacturing in food processing	1,819.8	5.3	5,080.4	681.6	6,640.0	800.4	2,372.6	1,938.0	84.4	3,869.4	1,129.8	24,421.6			
3 Energy & Water	88.4	0.3	246.8	142.3	177.0	12.8	70.3	116.2	5.1	184.0	125.4	1,168.8			
4 Construction	55.5	72.6	154.9	20.5	38.5	6.2	17.5	736.1	32.0	291.1	38.6	1,463.5			
5 Hotels, Transport & communication services	783.8	6.2	2,188.1	3,742.2	5,058.4	1,704.7	3,174.8	12,813.0	557.8	1,757.0	1,808.8	33,594.7			
6 Business Services	1,435.9	32.2	4,008.9	1,753.9	4,889.2	596.5	2,645.6	6,708.9	292.0	7,344.2	3,222.0	32,929.4			
7 Community, Social and personal services	268.0	1.5	748.3	99.9	370.3	39.7	269.8	668.2	29.1	11,488.7	196.3	14,180.0			
<b>Total Intermediate consumption at purchaser prices</b>	<b>4,740.0</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>13,233.2</b>	<b>6,451.0</b>	<b>17,174.0</b>	<b>3,194.0</b>	<b>8,551.0</b>	<b>23,073.3</b>	<b>1,004.4</b>	<b>24,988.0</b>	<b>6,521.0</b>	<b>109,048.0</b>			
Taxes less subsidies on production	418.0	-5.4	984.7	25.0	448.0	15.0	151.0	564.1	34.2	623.0	227.0	3,484.7			
Compensation of employees	6,235.4	29.2	14,850.3	2,174.0	11,938.0	1,248.0	3,107.0	9,160.9	2,148.9	13,653.0	4,992.0	69,536.7			
Gross Operating surplus (inc mixed income)	3,912.3	748.8	5,892.6	382.0	5,063.0	373.0	2,240.0	4,075.6	352.5	9,086.0	3,789.0	35,914.9			
<b>Total Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>	<b>10,565.8</b>	<b>772.6</b>	<b>21,727.6</b>	<b>2,581.0</b>	<b>17,449.0</b>	<b>1,636.0</b>	<b>5,498.0</b>	<b>13,800.7</b>	<b>2,535.6</b>	<b>23,362.0</b>	<b>9,008.0</b>	<b>108,936.3</b>			

x - Does not apply

Sources: UK Input-Output Supply & Use Tables 2000  
UK Input-Output Make-Matrix 1990  
Annual Business Inquiry (part 2)  
Various international TSA Table 5 & 6 results (see report text)

(a) Corresponds to margins of tour operators & travel agents

(b) Net of margins of tour operators & travel agents

(c) Includes automotive fuel retail

\*Imports not reported separately for each industry in WTO TSA;RMF to aid ease of estimation

Note: 1990 Make matrix for the UK largely obsolete and its use is likely to induce errors in estimation (see Section 5). No more recent information publicly available for estimation purposes

**Table 6**  
**Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption, by products**  
**(net valuation)**

Emillon	Tourism Industries											Total Tourism industries	Total Non-tourism	Domestic Output (basic prices)	Taxes less subsidies on products	Domestic Supply at purchaser prices	Internal Tourism Consumption	Tourism Ratio on Supply		
	1 Hotels & accommodation	2 Second home & caravan ownership (imputed)	3 Restaurants & bars	4 Railways	5 Other land transport	6 Water Transport	7 Air Transport	8 Other transport services	9 Travel agency and tour operators	10 Recreation services	Renting of moveables									
<b>A Tourism Products</b>	<b>15,151.4</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>31,638.7</b>	<b>8,800.8</b>	<b>34,210.3</b>	<b>4,684.4</b>	<b>14,049.0</b>	<b>35,517.1</b>	<b>3,540.0</b>	<b>43,219.2</b>	<b>15,529.0</b>	<b>207,230.7</b>	<b>280,480.9</b>	<b>487,711.6</b>	<b>24,239.1</b>	<b>19,945.8</b>	<b>531,896.5</b>	<b>58,987.1</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	
A1 Characteristic Products	15,151.4	890.7	31,638.7	8,800.8	34,210.3	4,684.4	14,049.0	35,517.1	2,054.4	43,219.2	0.0	190,216.1	5,618.3	195,834.4	18,727.9	9,723.9	224,286.2	56,663.7	25.3%	
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>	<b>10,250.3</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>1,167.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12,363.4</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>12,560.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,290.5</b>	<b>13,850.9</b>	<b>9,902.8</b>	<b>71.5%</b>	
1.1 Hotels and lodging services	10,250.3	x	1,167.0							55.4		11,472.7	197.0	11,669.7	0.0	1,290.5	12,960.2	9,012.1	69.5%	
1.2 Second homes services on own account	x	890.7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	890.7	0.0	890.7	0.0	0.0	890.7	890.7	100.0%	
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services (excl. canteens)</b>	<b>3,809.0</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>30,471.8</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>571.3</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>34,852.1</b>	<b>3,237.6</b>	<b>38,089.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,871.5</b>	<b>41,961.2</b>	<b>17,981.7</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8,800.8</b>	<b>34,210.3</b>	<b>4,684.4</b>	<b>14,049.0</b>	<b>35,517.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>97,261.6</b>	<b>2,183.6</b>	<b>99,445.3</b>	<b>13,399.1</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>112,959.0</b>	<b>21,371.2</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	
3.1 Railway transport services	x	x	x	8,800.8								8,800.8	0.0	8,800.8	493.9	-2,204.5	7,090.2	1,103.9	15.6%	
3.2 Other land transport services	x	x	x		34,210.3							34,210.3	2,183.6	36,393.9	1,686.8	1,020.3	39,101.0	3,202.4	8.2%	
3.3 Water transport services	x	x	x			4,684.4						4,684.4	0.0	4,684.4	2,608.2	-40.0	7,252.7	2,618.4	36.1%	
3.4 Air transport services	x	x	x				14,049.0					14,049.0	0.0	14,049.0	6,989.3	940.1	21,978.3	13,747.9	62.6%	
3.5 Ancillary transport services	x	x	x					35,517.1				35,517.1	0.0	35,517.1	1,621.0	398.8	37,536.8	698.7	1.9%	
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>2,054.4</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>2,054.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2,054.4</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>2,139.5</b>	<b>2,131.4</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services</b>	<b>1,092.1</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>42,592.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>43,684.6</b>	<b>5,291.6</b>	<b>4,399.5</b>	<b>53,375.7</b>	<b>5,276.7</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>1,485.6</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>15,529.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>17,014.6</b>	<b>274,862.7</b>	<b>291,877.2</b>	<b>5,511.2</b>	<b>10,221.9</b>	<b>307,610.3</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
6.1 Post & telecoms services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				0.0	45,288.4	45,288.4	403.2	2,755.6	48,447.1	685.7	1.4%	
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1,485.6			1,485.6	114,410.7	115,896.2	3,265.5	6,560.1	125,721.8	851.2	0.7%	
6.3 Rental services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				15,529.0	5,170.8	20,699.8	890.0	1,157.1	22,746.9	449.6	2.0%	
6.4 Health services	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				0.0	109,992.8	109,992.8	952.5	-250.9	110,694.4	336.8	0.3%	
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>3,322.1</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>412.7</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,356.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,130.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,753.6</b>	<b>1,107,231.9</b>	<b>1,117,985.5</b>	<b>259,384.4</b>	<b>92,404.1</b>	<b>1,469,774.1</b>	<b>17,540.9</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	
<b>B1 All other products</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>3,322.1</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>412.7</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,356.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5,130.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,753.6</b>	<b>1,107,231.9</b>	<b>1,117,985.5</b>	<b>259,384.4</b>	<b>92,404.1</b>	<b>1,469,774.1</b>	<b>17,540.9</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>	<b>782.8</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>699.2</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1,740.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3,325.6</b>	<b>214,393.3</b>	<b>217,718.9</b>	<b>74,435.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>292,154.3</b>	<b>13,085.3</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	
Value of imported goods and services*	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<b>Total Domestic Industry Output (basic prices)</b> (net of distribution margins)	<b>15,305.8</b>	<b>890.7</b>	<b>34,960.8</b>	<b>9,032.0</b>	<b>34,623.0</b>	<b>4,830.0</b>	<b>14,049.0</b>	<b>36,874.0</b>	<b>3,540.0</b>	<b>48,350.0</b>	<b>15,529.0</b>	<b>217,984.3</b>	<b>1,387,712.8</b>	<b>1,605,697.1</b>	<b>283,623.5</b>	<b>112,349.9</b>	<b>2,001,670.6</b>	<b>76,528.0</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	
Inputs to the production process																				
1 Agriculture & Extraction	288.6	0.0	805.7	10.6	0.5	33.6	0.4	92.9	4.0	53.6	0.0	1,290.0								
2 Manufacturing in food processing	1,819.8	5.3	5,080.4	681.6	6,640.0	800.4	2,372.6	1,938.0	84.4	3,869.4	1,129.8	24,421.6								
3 Energy & Water	88.4	0.3	246.8	142.3	177.0	12.8	70.3	116.2	5.1	184.0	125.4	1,168.8								
4 Construction	55.5	72.6	154.9	20.5	38.5	6.2	17.5	736.1	32.0	291.1	38.6	1,463.5								
5 Hotels, Transport & communication services	783.8	6.2	2,188.1	3,742.2	5,058.4	1,704.7	3,174.8	12,813.0	557.8	1,757.0	1,808.8	33,594.7								
6 Business Services	1,435.9	32.2	4,008.9	1,753.9	4,889.2	596.5	2,645.6	6,708.9	292.0	7,344.2	3,222.0	32,929.4								
7 Community, Social and personal services	268.0	1.5	748.3	99.9	370.3	39.7	269.8	668.2	29.1	11,488.7	196.3	14,180.0								
<b>Total Intermediate consumption at purchaser prices</b>	<b>4,740.0</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>13,233.2</b>	<b>6,451.0</b>	<b>17,174.0</b>	<b>3,194.0</b>	<b>8,551.0</b>	<b>23,073.3</b>	<b>1,004.4</b>	<b>24,988.0</b>	<b>6,521.0</b>	<b>109,048.0</b>								
Taxes less subsidies	418.0	-5.4	984.7	25.0	448.0	15.0	151.0	564.1	34.2	623.0	227.0	3,484.7								
Compensation of employees	6,235.4	29.2	14,850.3	2,174.0	11,938.0	1,248.0	3,107.0	9,160.9	2,148.9	13,653.0	4,992.0	69,536.7								
Gross Operating surplus (inc mixed income)	3,912.3	748.8	5,892.6	382.0	5,063.0	373.0	2,240.0	4,075.6	352.5	9,086.0	3,789.0	35,914.9								
<b>Total Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>	<b>10,565.8</b>	<b>772.6</b>	<b>21,727.6</b>	<b>2,581.0</b>	<b>17,449.0</b>	<b>1,636.0</b>	<b>5,498.0</b>	<b>13,800.7</b>	<b>2,535.6</b>	<b>23,362.0</b>	<b>9,008.0</b>	<b>108,936.3</b>								

x - Does not apply

Sources: UK Input-Output Supply & Use Tables 2000  
UK Input-Output Make-Matrix 1990  
Various TSA Table 5& 6 results (see report text)

(a) Corresponds to margins of tour operators & travel agents  
(b) Net of margins of tour operators & travel agents  
(c) Includes automotive fuel retail  
\*Imports not reported separately for each industry in WTO TSA:RMF to aid ease of estimation

Note: Table 6 in the RMF includes a separate accounting of tourism-related product output for each industry. This is used in the calculation of tourism GVA, but not reported separately here in the interests of space and clarity. It can be calculated by multiplying the tourism ratio on supply for a product by the industry output of that product.

**Table 10**  
**Non-monetary indicators**

**a. Number of visits and nights by type of tourism and category of visitor.**

	Inbound tourism*			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism*		
	Same-day visitors	Tourists	Total visitors	Same-day visitors <sup>#</sup>	Tourists <sup>+</sup>	Total visitors	Same-day visitors	Tourists	Total visitors
Visits (m)	2.0	23.2	25.2*	998	175	1173	4.6	52.2	56.8
Nights (m)		203.8	203.8		576	576		566.9	566.9

\* Source: IPS

+ Source: UKTS

# Source: UKDVS (data relates to 2002-3)

Totals may not sum due to rounding

**b. Inbound tourism:  
Number of visits by means of transport**

	Number of visits (000s)
Air	17,831
Sea	4,298
Tunnel	3,080
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,209</b>
<i>Of sea and tunnel:</i>	
Foot	2,997
Private vehicle	1,936
Coach	1,411
Goods vehicle	772
Unknown	261
Total	7,378

Source: IPS

**c. Number of establishments\* in tourism characteristic and tourism connected activities classified according to number of employed persons. (Great Britain)**

	1-10 employees	11-49 employees	50-199 employees	200 or more employees	Total
Hotels and lodging services	11,602	4,817	1,487	173	18,079
Restaurant, bar and catering services	108,218	26,793	2,266	152	137,429
Railway transport services	260	47	39	46	392
Other land transport services	42,106	4,675	1,271	337	48,389
Water transport services	1,148	137	36	13	1,334
Air transport services	945	162	98	80	1,285
Ancillary transport services	10,985	2,555	757	187	14,484
Travel agency and tour operator services	9,599	1,989	248	56	11,892
Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services	77,291	7,724	1,741	266	87,022
Post & telecoms services	16,729	3,025	1,754	542	22,050
Financial and Insurance Services	35,884	10,859	2,372	826	49,941
Rental services	17,631	2,541	362	34	20,568
Health services	28,733	13,128	3,356	929	46,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>361,131</b>	<b>78,452</b>	<b>15,787</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>459,011</b>

\* Data units do not readily correspond to the commonly used terms firms, companies or businesses by which employers are sometimes identified. They are roughly equivalent to workplaces but because of the way the data are collected two or more units can be present in the same workplace. For example, a bank may have several branches and offices in a city, each one of these would be counted as a separate data unit. A single workplace can be counted as two data units where there are two distinct business activities at the same site. Each business activity will be coded to a separate SIC code and, therefore, counted as a separate data unit. With size analyses, the size bands refer to the number of employees at each data unit, not to the size of the parent company. Source: ABI Workplace Analysis (note: data does not include establishments of the self-employed). Totals may not sum due to rounding

**APPENDIX II – TSA RELEVANT DATA IN THE UK**

**DATA AUDIT DETAILED TABLES**

**TSA Table 1 DEMAND-SIDE Inbound Tourism Consumption, by products and categories of visitors (cash expenditure)**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 1</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p>International Passenger Survey (IPS) See also data review for TSA Table 3</p> <p>Contact: Baljit Gill <a href="mailto:ips@ons.gov.uk">ips@ons.gov.uk</a></p> <p>MQ6 – derived from IPS - Quarterly Business Monitor focussed on overseas earnings and expenditure</p>	<p>Visits and spending by UK residents abroad and overseas residents in the UK – monthly series</p> <p>Total expenditure on visit; 16 categories of expenditure</p> <p>Detailed breakdown by overseas visitor spending is not normally undertaken.</p> <p>Stratified to capture mode of transport</p>	<p>Time Series – released monthly</p> <p>250,000 interviews conducted per year (or 0.2% of all travellers as they leave UK)</p> <p>Sampling error (95% confidence limits) 2.9% for UK visitor expenditure. Increases to 5.0% for expenditure in Scotland</p> <p>Sampling problems in using for areas smaller than the UK</p> <p>Last updated 06/02/04</p>	To county level	ONS	<p>Sub-samples 1992/2 and 1996/7 of 3000 interviews</p> <p>Incomplete data is supplemented from other sources, e.g. tourist flows in smaller sea and airports.</p> <p>Inconsistencies between IPS and EU Directive (ONS driven by Balance of Payments Statistics) (p46 Allnutt)</p>
<p>Overseas Leisure Visitor Survey – GB (VisitBritain) 1985-1995</p>	<p>Information on purpose of visit and opinion-based information on Britain's price competitiveness</p> <p>NO EXPENDITURE DATA</p>	<p>Representative sample of overseas visitors approached at 83 locations in GB (including 2 in Wales and 6 in Scotland) (In 1995 2,600 responses and 55% response rate)</p>	England, Scotland, Wales, N Ireland	British Tourism Authority (BTA) now VisitBritain	DISCONTINUED – last available data 1996 Likely to be of limited use.

**TSA Table 1 DEMAND-SIDE Inbound Tourism Consumption, by products and categories of visitors (cash expenditure)**

Data Source	Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 1	Survey Type/Reliability Issues	Spatial Coverage	Commissioned by:	Comments
United Kingdom Occupancy Survey (UKOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UK, national and regional bedspace and room occupancy</li> <li>- Occupancy by accommodation type</li> <li>- Occupancy by overseas visitor</li> <li>- weekend and weekday occupancy</li> <li>- occupancy by size of establishment (6 room number categories from 1-3 to &gt;100 rooms)</li> <li>- Occupancy by location</li> <li>- Occupancy by Tariff</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly, sample-based survey of serviced accommodation.</p> <p>Data supplied by &gt;3000 hotels, guest houses and B&amp;B</p> <p>Small Sample size</p> <p>Excludes non-serviced accommodation</p> <p>Annual survey. The 2003 report will be available in October 2004.</p>	10 English Tourist Regions England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland	Tourist Boards of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and the English Regions	Exclusion of non-serviced accommodation such as caravans, holiday parks, camping etc is significant
Local Occupancy Surveys and Tourist Accommodation Survey  (See also data review for TSA Table 5)	<p>Surveys cover, for example: Occupancy rates, length of stay, % overseas visitors,</p> <p>Wales (to 1998) and N Ireland (to 2002) – above info for hotels, guest houses, B&amp;B and self catering.</p>	<p>Cumbria Tourist Board are assessing the cost of launching a local occupancy survey</p> <p>Other TBs do camping surveys.</p> <p>Wales TB self catering occupancy survey</p> <p>Tourist Accommodation - Northern Ireland</p>	Corresponds with contacting organisation	Tourists Boards	May be useful in determining size of overseas market by region, but no consistency across the UK.

**TSA Table 1 DEMAND-SIDE Inbound Tourism Consumption, by products and categories of visitors (cash expenditure)**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 1</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
IO Tables for Scotland	Tourist expenditure vector in final demand.	Derived from other sources. Still under investigation	Scotland	Compiled by the Scottish Executive	Combines tourism expenditure information from rest of UK visitors with overseas visitors. (see also table 2 below). No expenditure information by type of visitor.
UK IO Tables Supply and Use Tables publication - (Table 4 Households final consumption expenditure by COICOP heading)	Provides a commodity analysis of non-resident household expenditure in the UK. This includes all expenditure by private visitors except that incurred on transport to the UK. Also included are estimates of private expenditures by US Forces stationed in the UK, foreign diplomats and foreign journalists living in the UK	Largely derived from IPS (see above comments).	UK	Compiled by the ONS	Totals are allocated across 123 product groups using the Travel Account which is compiled by Trade in Services Branch at ONS. No expenditure information by type of visitor.

**TSA Table 2 DEMAND-SIDE Domestic Tourism Consumption, by product and visitors (net visitor final consumption £)**

Data Source	Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 2	Survey Type/Reliability Issues	Spatial Coverage	Commissioned by:	Comments
<p>United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS)</p> <p>Latest data 2002</p>	<p>Purpose and duration of trips, 9 categories of expenditure.</p> <p>Number of trips taken.</p> <p>Nights spent away from home.</p> <p>Monthly data available on trips, nights and expenditure from <a href="http://www.StarUK.org.uk">www.StarUK.org.uk</a></p> <p>Overseas expenditure data by UK residents only available at UK level</p>	<p>Annual (calendar year) Two-stage stratified random sample.</p> <p>Sample size c55,000 interviews and 24,000 trips (2000)</p> <p>Small and incomplete sampling frame. Inadequate response rate – can be as low as 30%</p> <p>Sample error for spending 3% at 95% confidence – sampling error on expenditure increases to over 9% for Scotland and Wales (page 24 Allnut Report)</p>	<p>To county level</p>	<p>National Tourist Boards: VisitBritain VisitScotland Wales Tourist Board Northern Ireland Tourist Board</p>	<p>Likely to underestimate expenditures.</p> <p>Customised analysis possible.</p>
<p>1998 UK Day Visits Survey</p> <p>[this survey has been discontinued and is to be replaced by the GB Day Visits Survey (GDDVS) –details appear in cell below]</p>	<p>Measured participation in leisure day visits (trips) by adult population (aged 15 and over)</p> <p>Estimated scale and value of visits undertaken</p> <p>Eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- activities undertaken</li> <li>- destinations visited</li> <li>- time spent at destination</li> <li>- method of transport and distance travelled</li> <li>- Number of people on the visits</li> </ul>			<p>DCMS, Scottish Tourist Board, Scottish Natural Heritage, Wales Tourist Board, British Waterways, Countryside Agency, Forestry Commission. Environment Agency.</p> <p>Undertaken by National Centre for Social research 1994 and 1996</p>	<p>Day visitor information restricted to their destination NOT their origin. Problems at the regional level.</p>

**TSA Table 2 DEMAND-SIDE Domestic Tourism Consumption, by product and visitors (net visitor final consumption £)**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 2</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<p>GB Day Visits Survey (GBDVS)</p> <p>Replaces the UK Day Visits Survey</p>	<p>Table 10: Leisure Day Visit Expenditure – all visits - expenditure by day visitors – 9 expenditure categories</p> <p>Table 11 Tourism Trip Volume and Expenditure</p>	<p>Random sample of GB residents (aged 16 and over) 43% response rate, 6,600 people interviewed in GB</p>	<p>Scotland, England and Wales</p>	<p>Consortia - national agencies</p>	<p>Covers Leisure Tourism only</p> <p>Not yet published</p>
<p>British Conference Venues Survey</p> <p>(see also data review for Table 5)</p> <p>(Previously known as British Conference Market Trends Survey)</p>	<p>Measures key characteristics of the UK conference and meetings market by venues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- methods of booking</li> <li>- size, time &amp; duration of booking</li> <li>- economic value</li> </ul>	<p>Initial sample of 3000 venues invited to respond to online questionnaire. Booster postal survey to a further 1000, then telephone reminder and recontact to all.</p> <p>By end of April 2003, 358 venues had completed survey – only 196 had completed fully.</p>	<p>UK</p> <p>Specific types of conference venue and geographical area</p>	<p>Sponsored by British Association of Conference Destinations, VisitBritain, VisitScotland, Wales Tourist Board, Northern Ireland Tourist Board, International Congress and Convention Association UK and Ireland Chapter</p>	<p>Useful source for Business Tourism</p> <p>'Based on incomplete registers and responses from a low proportion of those on registers' (Allnut p 39)</p>
<p>Scarborough Tourism Economic Activity Monitor/Model (STEAM)</p>	<p>Gives estimates of tourism volumes, value and expenditure for client regions</p>		<p>Suitable for local area use</p>	<p>Owned and operated by Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd</p>	

**TSA Table 2 DEMAND-SIDE Domestic Tourism Consumption, by product and visitors (net visitor final consumption £)**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 2</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Guide to the UK Exhibition Industry statistics 2001	Data for 2001 on number of exhibitions, visitors and exhibitor expenditure	Statistics were compiled using a number of different data collection methods  Exhibitor expenditure information was derived from a sample of 75 exhibitions held in 2001. 509 interviews were conducted by telephone with 6-7 interviews per exhibition)	UK	Association of Exhibition Organisers in partnership with Exhibition Bulletin	Also provides information on the regional distribution of UK exhibitions
Expenditure and Food Survey as reported in <i>Family Spending</i>	Some expenditure items relate explicitly to tourism eg. <i>package holidays- UK</i> , another item is <i>accommodation services - holiday in the UK</i> , and another is <i>holiday spending</i> (but this does not specify whether in UK or overseas, or type/item of holiday spending). Other items may include elements of residents tourism expenditure, (e.g. on day trips) such as food and drink and transport. (Also relevant items for Table 3)	A voluntary sample survey of private households. Each individual aged 16 or over in the household is asked to complete a daily expenditure diary. In GB around 6,300 households provided information for the latest survey in 2002-03 (a 58% response rate). In NI almost 600 household cooperated (56% response rate). Information on % standard error is provided for each item. These are generally low for the UK and higher for the regions.	UK countries and Government Office Regions	ONS. Fieldwork is conducted by the ONS in GB and by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency of the Department of Finance and Personnel in NI.	One key use of this data is in the estimation of consumers' expenditure and GDP. Each expenditure item is allocated amongst different commodity groups to derive the household consumption vector in the UK Supply and Use Tables. Included in this vector, but not separately identifiable using this survey, is expenditure associated with UK residents tourist expenditure in the UK
IO Tables for Scotland	Tourist expenditure vector in final demand.	Derived from other sources. Still under investigation	Scotland	Compiled by the Scottish Executive	Combines tourism expenditure information from rest of UK visitors with overseas visitors. (see also table 1 above) No expenditure information by type of visitor.

**Table 3 – DEMAND-SIDE Outbound Tourism Consumption, products and categories of visitors**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 3</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
United Kingdom Tourism Survey (UKTS)  Latest data 2002	Purpose and duration of trips, 9 categories of expenditure. Number of trips taken. Nights spent away from home. Monthly data available on trips, nights and expenditure from <a href="http://www.StarUK.org.uk">www.StarUK.org.uk</a>	Annual (calendar year) Two-stage stratified probability sample. Sample size c55,000 interviews and 24,000 trips (2000) Small and incomplete sampling frame. Inadequate response rate – can be as low as 30%  Sample error for spending 3% at 95% confidence – sampling error on expenditure increases to over 9% for Scotland and Wales (page 24 Allnutt Report)	Overseas expenditure data by UK residents only available at UK level	National Tourist Boards: VisitBritain VisitScotland Wales Tourist Board Ireland Tourist Board	Likely to underestimate expenditures.  Customised analysis possible.  Able to provide information by type of tourist.
BTA British National Travel Survey  Latest data 1998	Home and abroad visits that last over 4 nights Variables include origin/destination/type of accommodation/timing and duration of trip/type of transport used.  Expenditure data is collected is not broken down		British residents holidays at home and abroad	Subscription funded	Ceased
International Passenger Survey (IPS) See also TSA Table 1	Total expenditure on visit (see comments)	Face to face interviews. Stratified to capture mode of transport		ONS	Expenditure Trailers in 1992/2 and 1996/7 of 3000 interviews 16 categories of expenditure. The next is due in 2004.

**Table 3 – DEMAND-SIDE Outbound Tourism Consumption, products and categories of visitors**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 3</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Expenditure and Food Survey as reported in <i>Family Spending</i>	Items of direct relevance are spending on <i>package holidays abroad</i> , and <i>accommodation services – Holiday abroad</i> and <i>holiday spending</i> (but this does not specify whether in UK or overseas or type/item of holiday spending). As in Table 2, other items listed may involve spending abroad, or expenditure necessary to travel abroad (e.g. insurance)	See table 2	See table 2	See table 2	Could be used to provide broad indication of the value of UK residents household expenditure abroad. However the published data from <i>Family Spending</i> provides little detail on expenditure items. This and other information, such as IPS, feeds into table 4 of the UK IO supply and use matrices - See below – still under investigation.
UK IO Tables Supply and Use Tables publication – (Table 4 Households final consumption expenditure by COICOP heading)	UK resident household expenditure abroad by product. This predominantly relates to leisure expenditure by UK resident households, but also includes estimates of personal spending by business travellers, private expenditure by UK diplomats and HM Forces abroad.	Derived from other sources, such as IPS and the Expenditure and Food Survey (see above).	UK	See table 1	Totals are allocated to products using the Travel account, compiled by Trade in Services branch at ONS. No information on type of tourist.

**Table 5 SUPPLY-SIDE Production accounts of Tourism and other industries**

Data Source	Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 5	Survey Type/Reliability Issues	Spatial Coverage	Commissioned by:	Comments
<p>Survey of Visits to Visitor Attractions</p> <p>First carried out in 1977, extended to whole of UK in 1989</p>	<p>Data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attendance figures</li> <li>- Admission charges</li> <li>- Type of ownership</li> <li>- Seasonal openings information</li> </ul> <p>size/type/ownership of attraction tourist board region average revenue per head, capital expenditure new attractions and closures employment</p>	<p>Annual survey Self-completed questionnaire to all known tourist attractions (as defined)</p> <p>6,393 UK visitor attractions were invited to participate in 2002 with responses from 3,295 (52% response rate)</p>	<p>UK</p>	<p>National Tourist Boards of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales</p> <p>VisitBritain amalgamates 4 countries data and produces the UK report</p>	<p>Access to the sample database would be useful in determining size of sector</p>
<p>British Conference Venues Survey (see also data review for Table 2)</p> <p>(Previously known as British Conference Market Trends Survey)</p>	<p>Measures key characteristics of the UK conference and meetings market by venues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- methods of booking</li> <li>- size, time &amp; duration of booking</li> <li>- economic value</li> </ul>	<p>Initial sample of 3000 venues invited to respond to online questionnaire. Booster postal survey to a further 1000, then telephone reminder and recontact to all.</p> <p>By end of April 2003, 358 venues had completed survey – only 196 had completed fully.</p>	<p>UK Specific types of conference venue and geographical area</p>	<p>Sponsored by British Association of Conference Destinations, VisitBritain, VisitScotland, Wales Tourist Board, Northern Ireland Tourist Board, International Congress and Convention Association UK and Ireland Chapter</p>	<p>Useful source for Business Tourism</p> <p>'Based on incomplete registers and responses from a low proportion of those on registers' (Allnut p 39)</p>

**Table 5 SUPPLY-SIDE Production accounts of Tourism and other industries**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 5</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Annual Business Inquiry 2 (ABI2)	Data is available for 13 main variables at 4-digit level of SIC(92) – including those industries which serve (directly or indirectly) tourism markets. Variables include Total Turnover, Approximate Gross Value Added, Total Purchases, Employment Costs and Capital Expenditure.	ABI replaced several existing surveys, and was first conducted in 1998. The sample of approximately 75,000 reporting units (taken from the IDBR) are surveyed. This is a stratified random sample (stratified by employment sizeband, region and industry)	UK and regional. Summary regional data is published. Detailed information (by industry and geography) is available by special request.	ONS	The ABI/2 Inquiry provides financial information for about two thirds of the UK economy by SIC e.g. production; construction; motor trades; wholesale; retail; catering; property; service trades. This information is supplemented by the Purchases Inquiry (PI), which provides more detail on the purchasing patterns of industries. These are key sources for the construction of the UK Supply and Use Tables. See below
UK Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) – Total Domestic Output at Basic Prices and Supply of Products (Tables 1 and 3)	'Principal product as a percentage of total industry output' (UK SUTs Table 1), 'distributors' trading margins', 'imports of goods', 'imports of services' (UK SUTs Table 2). Provides key information for tables 5 and 6 (upper halves of tables)	Constructed from several sources, including ABI, PI, and HM Customs and Excise.	The UK economy – Supply and Use Tables are constructed annually.	ONS	One single sector representing 'hotels, restaurants etc'. Also the activities of travel agencies/tour operators are included within transport services.
UK Supply and Use Tables (Combined Use Matrix - Intermediate Demand- table3)	The UK Combined Use Matrix (Intermediate Demand) provides key information for tables 5 and 6 (lower halves of tables)	Constructed from several sources, including ABI, PI, also Inland Revenue (see below) and customs and excise data.	See above	ONS	See above
TSAs for other countries (e.g. USA,	The allocation of tourism products by	Various	Country level information.	Various	Provides some indication of the likely distribution of

Canada, New Zealand)	industry (for the upper halves of tables 5 & 6)				tourism products by tourism industries - this information augments that of the UK SUTs (Table 1)
Draft TSA for Wales	Provides a disaggregation of the single 'hotels and catering' sector into sub sectors such as hotels, camping and caravan sites etc. and a separate analysis of visitor attractions.	One-off single survey of tourism related sectors in Wales in 2000.	Wales - selected tourism related sectors	WTB	Provide some indication of the likely differences within the broad hotel, restaurants etc sector to assist in the disaggregation of the single sector in the lower halves of tables 5 and 6.

**Table 5 SUPPLY-SIDE Production accounts of Tourism and other industries**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables/Focus relevant to TSA Table 5</b>	<b>Survey Type/Reliability Issues</b>	<b>Spatial Coverage</b>	<b>Commissioned by:</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Company Accounts - ) FAME (Bureau van Dijk) and Dun and Bradstreet databases of UK company accounts	Financial variables such as turnover, employee compensation (and number of employees), gross profits of listed firms.	Annual. Audited accounts but still in need of careful interpretation.	UK wide. Can specify small areas	Statutory requirement	Company accounts data can be useful for looking at industries of interest, although there are limits on sectoral coverage, and tends to be a better source for larger firms. Smaller firms are not required to supply full data. Company accounts may also supplement information from ABI2 (see above), and are useful for deriving productivity figures for tourism-connected industries (link to Table 10).
Inland Revenue	Compensation of employees and gross profits for tourism related industries	Annual data derived from PAYE schemes	To regional and small area level. Still under investigation.	Compiled at Inland Revenue and use by ONS for National and regional accounting, and for UK Use Matrix – see above.	Based on PAYE. Many tourism industries will not be included on database.
Labour Force Survey	Quarterly LSF data contains hourly earnings of employees by industry.	Household-based survey. Approximately 60,000 households, comprising 150,000 people are interviewed.	To regional and small area level.	ONS	Income questions are only asked to employees, hence excluding many people working in tourism occupations.

**APPENDIX III – DATA SOURCES AND INDICATIVE METHODOLOGY**

Table 1

**Inbound Tourism consumption by products and categories of visitors  
Visitor final consumption in cash (net valuation)**

<i>£million</i>	Holiday (1.1)	Business (1.2)	VFR/Other (1.3)	Total visitors (1.4)=(1.1)+(1.2)+(1.3)
<b>A Tourism Products</b>				
A1 Characteristic Products				
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>				
1.1 Hotels and lodging services				
1.2 Second homes services on own account				
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>				
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>				
3.1 Railway transport services				
3.2 Other land transport services				
3.3 Water transport services				
3.4 Air transport services	IPSX/IPS/UKSU	IPSX/IPS/UKSU	IPSX/IPS/UKSU	IPSX/UKSU
3.5 Ancillary transport services				
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>				
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>				
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>				
6.1 Post & telecoms services				
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services				
6.3 Rental services				
6.4 Health services				
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>				
<b>B1 All other products</b>	IPSX/IPS/UKSU	IPSX/IPS/UKSU	IPSX/IPS/UKSU	IPSX/UKSU
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>	UKSU	UKSU	UKSU	UKSU
<b>Total Inbound Consumption</b>	<b>IPS</b>	<b>IPS</b>	<b>IPS</b>	<b>IPS</b>

Notes

IPS International Passenger Survey 2000  
 IPSX IPS Expenditure Survey 1996  
 UKSU UK Input Output Supply & Use Tables 2000

Key

Subject to significant estimation and data collection errors, and low reliability  
 Subject to second order estimation errors and/or errors associated with flawed/under resourced data collection  
 No additional errors due to estimation process so data of same quality as source  
 Further details on data quality can be found in Section 5, main report

General Methodological Notes:

-Constraining totals for gross tourism expenditure taken from relevant to  
 -Subdivided by tourist type by published information for 2000 (IPS)  
 -Individual products split first by broad category (IPSX) then by individual products  
Additional items:  
 -UK transport sectors for overseas residents' purchases from domestic c  
 -Allocation of margins to UK Travel agents & tour operators for overseas purchases (estimated from ABI2 & advice from ONS)

Table 2

Domestic Tourism consumption by products and categories of visitors  
(Visitor final consumption in cash: net valuation)

	Resident visitors travelling within the UK					Resident visitors travelling abroad				All resident visitors Total tourism consumption (d)
	Holiday	Business	VFR	All	Day Visitors	Holiday	Business	VFR	Total Visitors	
£million	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(2.9)=(2.6)+(2.7)+(2.8)	(2.10)=(2.5)+(2.9)
<b>A Tourism Products</b>										
A1 Characteristic Products										
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>										
1.1 Hotels and lodging services					x					
1.2 Second homes services on own account					x					
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>										
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>										
3.1 Railway transport services										
3.2 Other land transport services										
3.3 Water transport services										
3.4 Air transport services	UKTS/UKSU	UKTS/UKSU	UKTS/UKSU	UKTS/UKSU		UKSU (T4)	UKSU (T4)	UKSU (T4)	UKSU (T4)	
3.5 Ancillary transport services										
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>										
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>										
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>										
6.1 Post & telecoms services										
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services										
6.3 Rental services										
6.4 Health services										
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>										
<b>B1 All other products</b>										
Distribution margins (c)										
<b>Total domestic Consumption</b>		UKTS		UKTS	GBDVS		IPS		IPS	IPS+UKTS

Notes

UKTS United Kingdom Tourist Statistics  
 IPSX IPS Expenditure Survey 1996  
 UKSU UK Input Output Supply & Use Tables 2000

Key

Subject to significant estimation and data collection errors, and low reliability  
 Subject to second order estimation errors and/or errors associated with flawed/under resourced data collection  
 No additional errors due to estimation process so data of same quality as source  
 Further details on data quality can be found in Section 5, main report

General Methodological Notes:

Constraining totals for gross tourism expenditure taken from relevant tourism surveys (UKTS)  
 Subdivided by tourist type by published information for 2000 (UKTS)  
 Individual products split first by broad category (UKTS) then by individual products (UKSU Table 4)

Residents' purchases before/after leaving UK sum of fares allocated to UK carriers and margins of UK travel agents

**Table 3**  
**Total outbound tourism consumption, by products**  
**(visitor final consumption expenditure in cash)**  
**(net valuation)**

<i>£million</i>	<b>Total Visitors</b>
<b>A Tourism Products</b>	
A1 Characteristic Products	
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>	UKSU (T4)/UKTS
1.1 Hotels and lodging services	
1.2 Second homes services on own account	
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>	
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>	UKSU/UKTS
3.1 Railway transport services	
3.2 Other land transport services	
3.3 Water transport services	
3.4 Air transport services	
3.5 Ancillary transport services	
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>	
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>	
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>	UKSU (T4)/UKTS
6.1 Post & telecoms services	
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services	
6.3 Rental services	
6.4 Health services	
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>	
<b>B1 All other products</b>	UKTS (T4)
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>	UKSU (T4)
<b>Total Outbound Consumption</b>	<b>IPS</b>




Notes

- (a) Corresponds to the margins of tour operators and travel agents  
 (b) Net of any travel agency & tour operator margins  
 (c) Margins on all products. Includes automotive fuel retail.  
 x - not applicable as not expenditure in cash - see Table 4

Sources

UK Tourism Statistics  
 International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2000  
 UK Input-Output Supply & Use Tables 2000  
 All Office for National Statistics

Key

-  Subject to significant estimation and data collection errors, and low reliability  
 Subject to second order estimation errors and/or errors associated with flawed/under resourced data collection and significant estimation  
 No additional errors due to estimation process so data of same quality as source  
 Further details on data quality can be found in Section 5, main report

General Methodological Notes

IPS (2000) control total  
 Individual products split first by broad category (UKTS)  
 UKTS Table 4 aggregated to UKTS categories to provide cross check on scale of expenditure by category  
 Advised by IPS personnel regarding different applications of IPS data for national accounting and tourism.  
 Advised by IPS personnel regarding estimation procedure for package tour margins and fares  
 Main splits in table between accommodation/food/travel estimated from UKTS shares  
 15% margin assumed for tour operator services purchased abroad (same as UK)  
 Assumption that 10% of entertainment and 10% of travel (purchased overseas) would be subject to tour operator margin  
 Table 3 and UKSU Table 4 reflect health tourism differently, Table 3 underestimates.

**Table 5 / 6**  
**Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries**  
**(net valuation)**

£million	Tourism Industries											Total Tourism industries	Total Non-tourism	Domestic Output (basic prices)	Imports	Taxes less subsidies on products	
	1 Hotels & accommodation	2 Second home & caravan ownership (imputed)	3 Restaurant, bars & canteens	4 Railways	5 Other land transport	6 Water Transport	7 Air Transport	8 Other transport services	9 Travel agency and tour operators	10 Recreation services	11 Renting of moveables						
<b>A Tourism Products</b>																	
A1 Characteristic Products																	
<b>1 Accommodation Services</b>																	
1.1 Hotels and lodging services																	
1.2 Second homes services on own account																	
<b>2 Restaurant, bar and catering services</b>																	
<b>3 Passenger transport services</b>																	
3.1 Railway transport services																	
3.2 Other land transport services																	
3.3 Water transport services																	
3.4 Air transport services																	
3.5 Ancillary transport services																	
<b>4 Travel agency and tour operator services (a)</b>																	
<b>5 Recreation, cultural and other entertainment services (b)</b>																	
<b>6 Tourism connected products</b>																	
6.1 Post & telecoms services																	
6.2 Financial and Insurance Services																	
6.3 Rental services																	
6.4 Health services																	
<b>B Non Tourism Products</b>																	
<b>B1 All other products</b>																	
<b>Distribution margins (c)</b>																	
Value of imported goods and services																	
<b>Total Domestic Industry Output (basic prices) (net of distribution margins)</b>																	
<b>Inputs to the production process</b>																	
1 Agriculture & Extraction																	
2 Manufacturing in food processing																	
3 Energy & Water																	
4 Construction																	
5 Hotels, Transport & communication services																	
6 Business Services																	
7 Community, Social and personal services																	
<b>Total Intermediate consumption at purchaser prices</b>																	
Taxes less subsidies																	
Compensation of employees																	
Gross Operating surplus (inc mixed income)																	
<b>Total Gross Value Added at basic prices</b>																	

**Notes**

UKSU UK Input Output Supply & Use Tables 2000  
 MAKE UK Input-Output Make Matrix 1990  
 INT Other developed TSAs used for inference  
 ABI2 Annual business Inquiry Part 2

**Key**

Subject to significant estimation and data collection errors, and low reliability  
 Subject to second order estimation errors and/or errors associated with flawed/under resourced data collection  
 Additionally subject to use of obsolescent data - see para 5.6.2 main report  
 No additional errors due to estimation process so data of same quality as source  
 Further details on data quality can be found in Section 5, main report

**General Methodological Notes:**

The following taken directly from UK Supply & Use Tables 2000:  
 - industry totals for output (except industries 1, 3, 8 and 9)  
 - taxes & subsidies and imports (except products 1.1, 2, 3.5, 4)

Inference drawn from ABI to inform output & input use for industries 1, 3, 8, 9  
 Inference drawn from established TSAs for products 1.1, 2 (in conjunction with UKSU tables)  
 Tourism products by industry from 1990 UK make matrix except industries 1,3,8,9

**APPENDIX IV –PACKAGE TOURISM, SECOND HOMES & TGVA**

**METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**

**(a) Package Tours:**

WTO guidance states that the components of a package tour should be treated as if purchased directly from the supplier, rather than as an input to the production process of the travel agent or tour operator. It is therefore necessary to undertake the following sequence of steps to properly account for this element of tourism consumption:

1. Estimate components of package tour product:
  - tour operator & travel agents' margins
  - accommodation
  - fares and travel
  - entertainment services
  - other services
  
2. Allocate component & margin expenditure to tourism products within the relevant economy (i.e. the reference economy or outside)

Complexity is added to this process due to the differing treatment of package tours within the IPS (which report expenditure net of margins) and UKTS (which does not differentiate between the component products of a package/tour, or identify margins. Additionally, there appears to be a limited understanding of how packages are constructed and valued globally. Thus, the research team undertook the following process to estimate the value of package tour components.

**Outbound (TSA Table 3)**

Gross Value of Package tourism	Estimated from IPS and UKTS, in conjunction with UK Supply & Use Tables, whilst accounting for conceptual differences.
Components of Expenditure (margins)	Use IPS estimate of 15% margin on gross value of package.
Components of Expenditure (products)	Allocated according to available information on spending overseas, from UK Supply & Use Tables (T4) and UKTS (independent travellers' spending on products)
Allocation to reference economy	By individual product according to households' import propensity of that product (UK Supply & Use Tables). Largely relevant to transport sectors.

**Inbound & Domestic (TSA Table 1 & 2)**

Gross Value of Package tourism	From UKTS (domestic) and IPS (inbound).
Components of Expenditure (margins)	Estimate of 12% margin for UK tours on gross value of package based, on examinations of ABI2, UK Supply & Use Tables and discussions with industry expert.
Components of Expenditure (products)	Allocated according to available information on spending by overseas residents, from UK Supply & Use Tables (T4) and UKTS (independent travel).
Allocation to reference economy	According to information supplied by DCMS (from Pink Book), plus reference to ABI2;

**(b) Second Homes**

As noted elsewhere, international guidelines require an allocation of non-cash consumption to account for housing services provided to households on own account. In the SNA, this refers to the supply and consumption of the housing service, regardless of how this is financed (rented, mortgaged or wholly owned. The notional value of the service does **not** depend upon how it is paid for, or indeed whether it is actually used. The imputed value is the level of rent which a property could notionally attract.

It follows that a SNA-compliant TSA must make a similar allocation for housing services provided for touristic purposes; i.e. second homes. Again, the value of this service does not vary according to whether the home is actually rented out, provided free to family or friends, or lies empty for most of the year. The value of the tourism product supply relates to the potential rent which a given property could attract over a year.

TSA guidelines reflect the difficulties with the measurement of this rather esoteric cell in the Tables. It is impossible to directly measure a service if no transaction takes place. Meanwhile indirect valuation (i.e. potential rent) will depend upon so many factors (geography, facilities, season etc.) that even this is impossible. Consequently, the value is described as *notional* in TSA *Recommended Methodological Framework*.

The research team have allowed a value for this tourism service, which can be found in TSA Table 4. The total was arrived at as follows:

Number of second homes/static caravans in the UK	2001 Census of Population amended for under-enumeration of caravans by reference to UKTS and other sources
Notional value of second homes services' per property	Set to equal the total in UK S&U for households of first residence – i.e. value of cell divided by approx no of UK households/properties (approx £3,100 per annum)
Notional value of static caravans services' per van	Discounted per property compared to second homes to take account of lower potential rental
Proportion of second homes which are touristic	Small notional discount made to account for those second homes which are not touristic; e.g. flats in major cities used for work purposes and thus part of usual environment

As can be seen from the foregoing table, the procedure for estimating this cell involves a number of simple assumptions. In common with other published TSAs, this figure is included to retain conceptual consistency with Systems of National Accounts and should **not** be regarded as reflecting the actual value of second homes services, or any market activities thereof.

### **(c) Tourism Gross Value Added (TGVA)**

The proper derivation of Tourism Gross Value Added is not presented in either the WTO:RMF or the EUROSTAT implementation manual. The basic premise and methodology is however, reasonably well understood and is outlined well in the supporting documents for the New Zealand TSA (which is one which adheres closely to WTO:RMF in general terms:

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Tourism expenditure and direct tourism value added (or tourism's contribution to GDP) are the two major economic aggregates derived in a TSA.

Direct tourism expenditure measures the value of the products purchased as a result of tourism, whether purchased before, during or after travel.

Direct tourism value added measures the value of the output of tourism products by industries, less the value of the intermediate inputs used in producing these tourism products. This shows the 'value' that a producer adds to the raw material goods and services it uses in the process of production.

1. Total tourism expenditure by product by year is calculated and presented in table 1. Tourism expenditure by product by type of tourist is also shown in table 3 for each of the years 1999 to 2002.
  2. Total production of tourism goods and services by supplying industry is estimated.
  3. Each industry's supply by product is multiplied by the tourism product ratio (the proportion of total supply of each product that is purchased by tourists) to calculate tourism supply by industry.
  4. Tourism supply is then divided by total output by industry to give tourism industry ratios, the proportion of each industry's total output that is purchased by tourists.
  5. The tourism industry ratios are multiplied through each industry's production account to obtain total tourism value added. Table 5 presents total tourism value added resulting from tourism characteristic industries and all other industries.
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Whilst this is clear for the treatment of GVA that arises from tourism industries, the position is not so straightforward for non-tourism related industries. The TSA gives us total tourism consumption for non-tourism products. We can divide this by total consumption on the same products and apply this ratio to the GVA of non-tourist industries. However, this method is likely to introduce error if tourists' demand for non-tourist products is significantly different from economy demand in general – as is indeed the case.

Further investigation of TSA Table 6 and the UK Supply & Use Tables revealed the most likely source of major error would be the differing *import ratios* of the purchased goods. For example, a very high proportion of tourists' consumption of non-tourism products relates to retail purchases of clothes and other manufactured goods – which are highly likely to comprise imports (leaving aside distribution margins which are anyway assessed separately).

In order to avoid major error in this regard, import ratios were calculated from UK supply and use Tables for each of the 115 non-tourist products and these ratios applied to internal tourist consumption for that product. Then the ratio of tourism-demand to total domestic output products was used to estimate tourism GVA in non-tourism industries.

**APPENDIX V –SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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