



**Peter Laimer**  
Directorate Spatial Statistics

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# TSA for Austria: Governance and compilation process

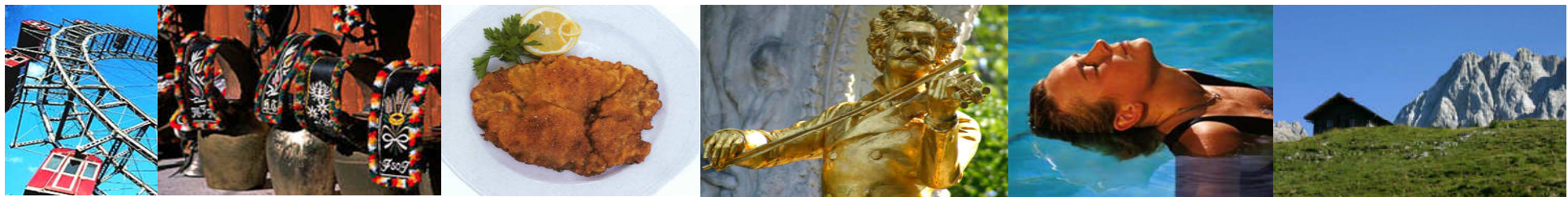
## Steps and experiences



# Outline



- Governance of tourism (statistics) in Austria
- TSA for Austria – state of the art
- TSA implementation – issues of governance
- Conclusions



# Governance in general <sup>1)</sup>



## Definitions:

- Governance consists of the various mechanisms, processes, relationships and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, recognize their obligations and reconcile their differences. A system of governance is the formal and organizational institutional structure for the process by which the modern State takes and is bound by decisions (UNDP, 1997).
- Governance is how a society uses and oversees political authority in managing its resources for economic and social development; how it considers the role of public authorities in establishing the environment in which economic agents operate and in determining how benefits are distributed; and the nature of the relationship between the government and the governed (OECD, 1995).

## Dimensions:

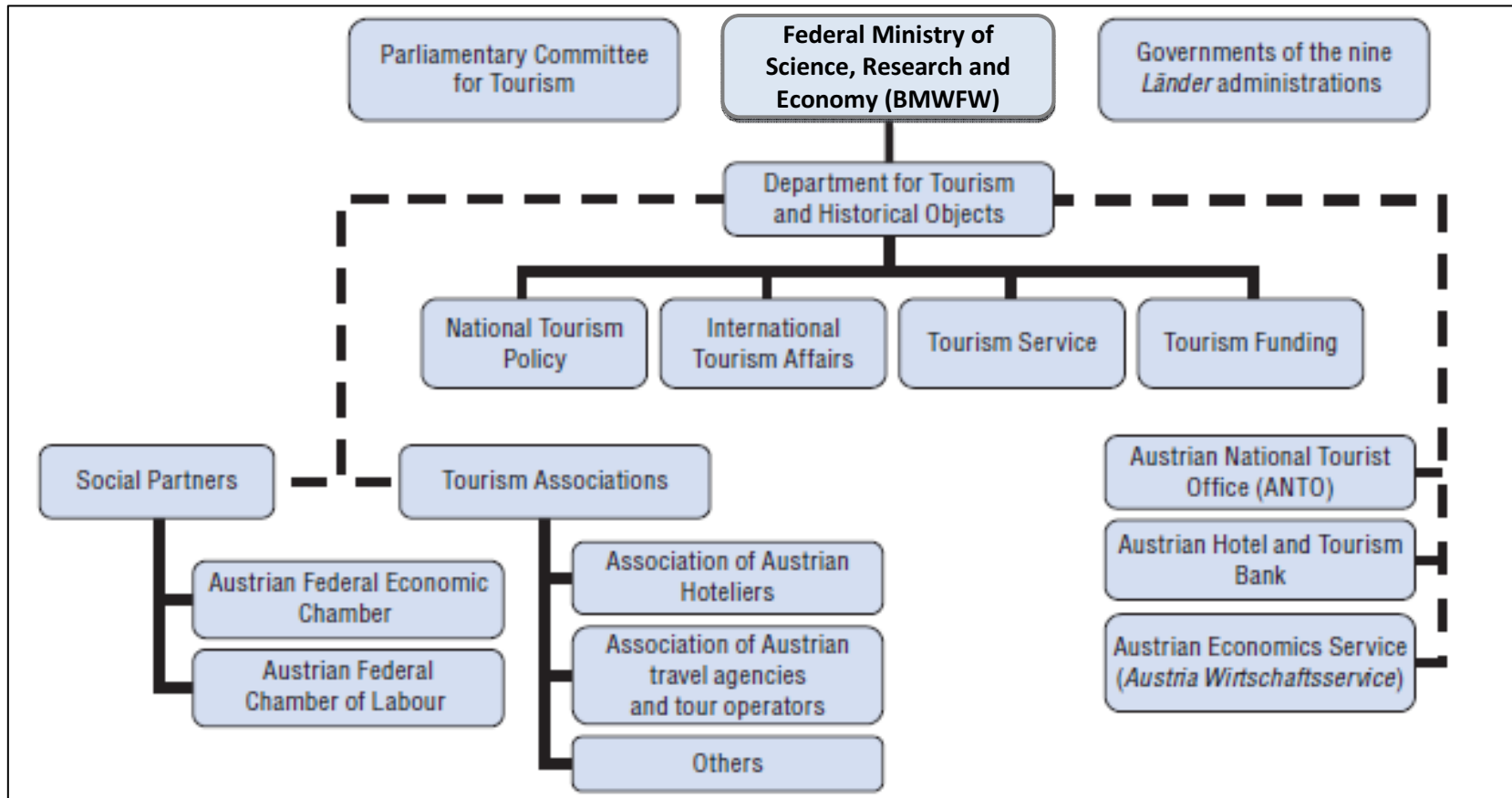
- 1) Economic governance: a market-based, competitive and non-discriminatory economic order conducive to economic growth;
- 2) Political governance: participatory, democratic, legitimate, pluralistic and accessible political institutions;
- 3) Administrative governance: efficient, transparent, independent and accountable public administration; and
- 4) Systems governance: social institutions that protect cultural and religious values, help to protect freedom and security and promote equal opportunity for the exercise of **personal capacities**.

1) UNWTO (2013), Governance for the Tourism Sector and its Measurement, in: Statistics and TSA, issue paper series, STSA/IP/2013/01, para. 2.18 and 2.20.

# Governance of tourism in Austria



- Governance in the tourism sector: a process of conducting coordinated activities among public, private and social actors in the “tourism system” to create synergies (see UNWTO, 2013, para 3.13).



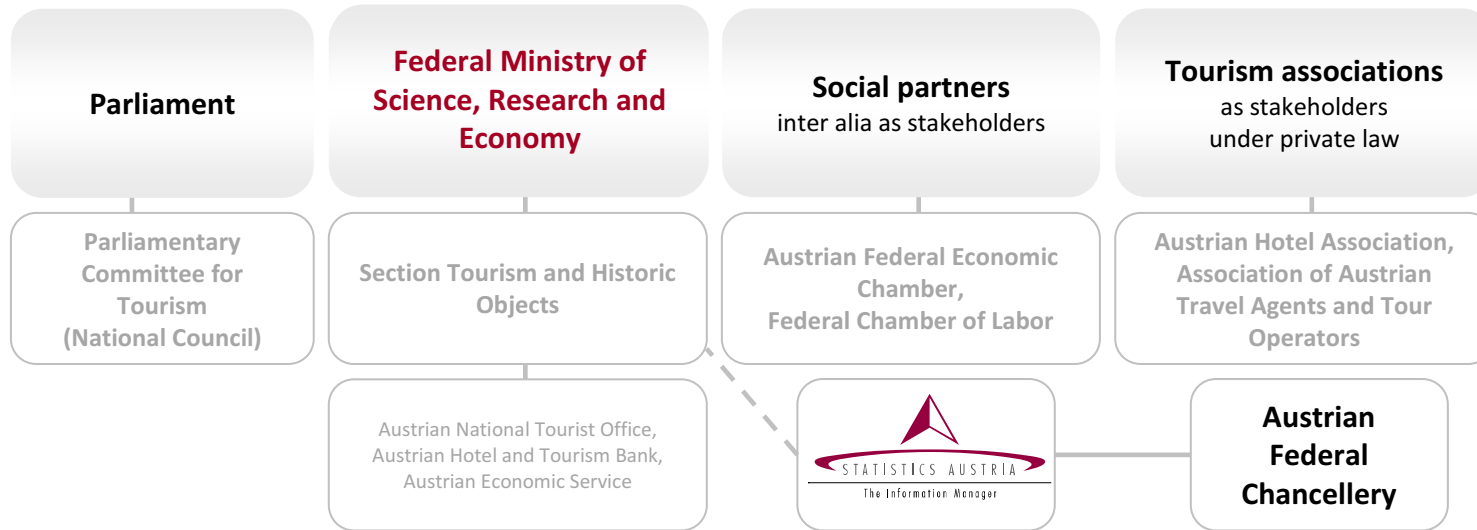
S: BWF; OECD



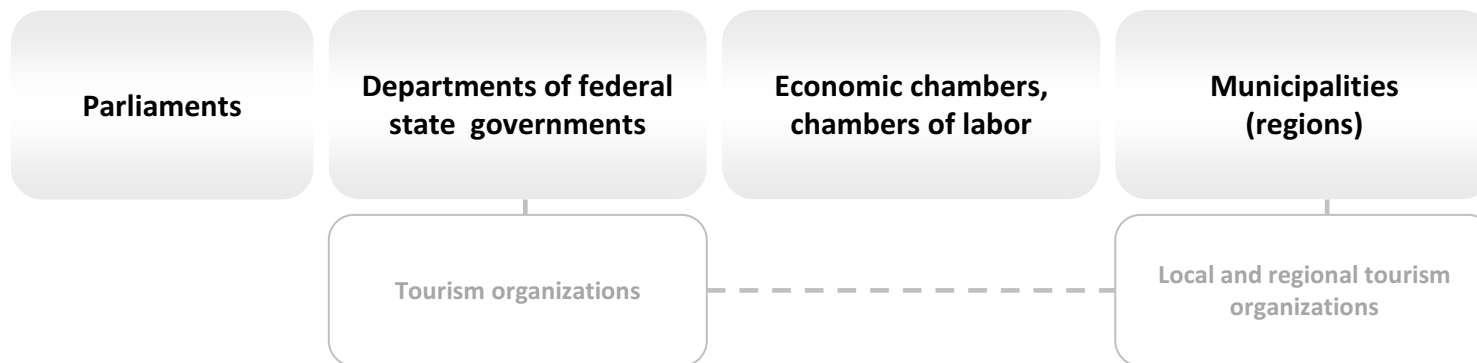
# Governance of tourism (statistics) in Austria



## Federal level

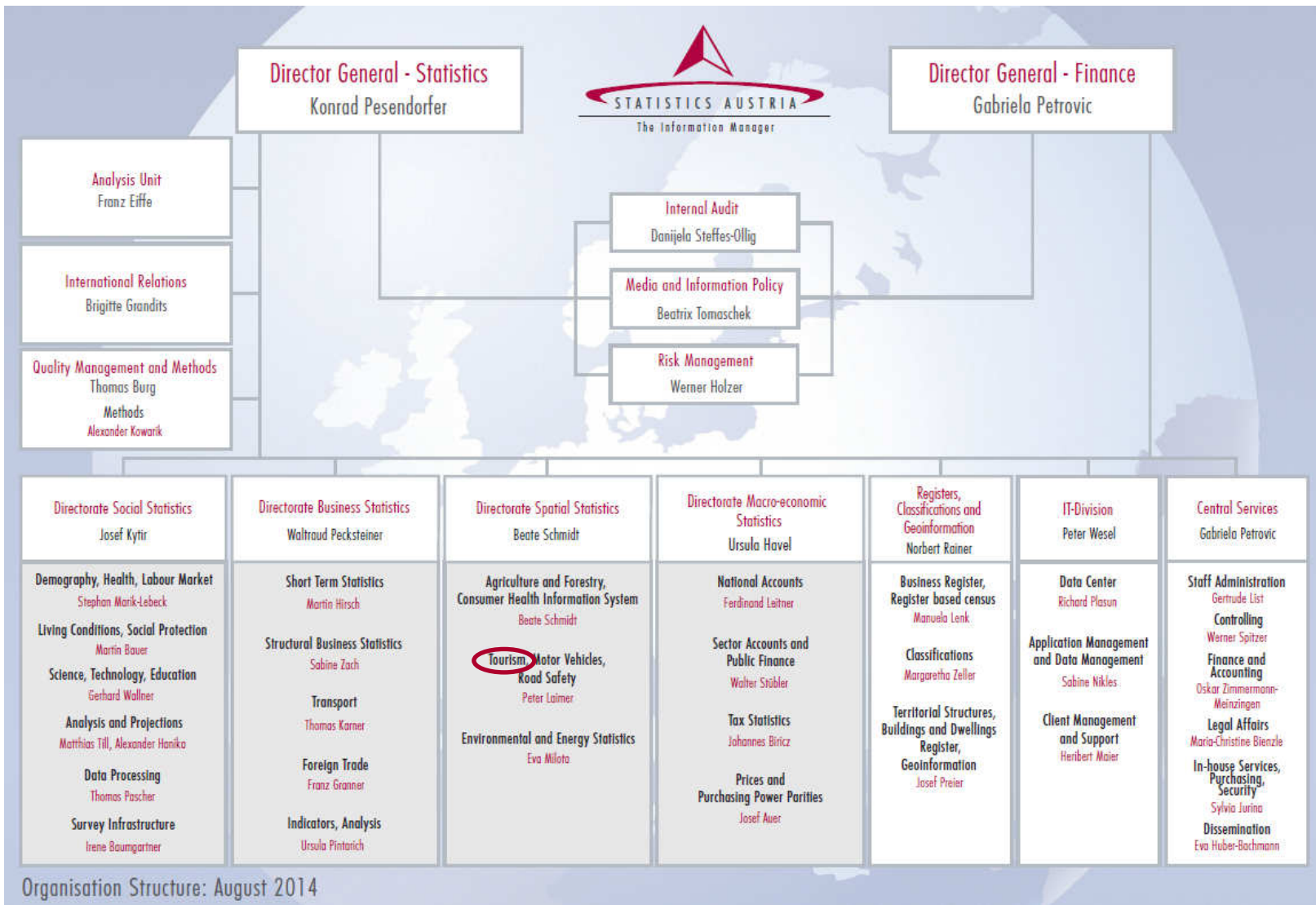


## Federal state level



S: BMWFV; Statistics Austria

# Statistics Austria – organisation



# Relevant legislative/methodological basis for tourism and travel statistics



## National:

- Federal Constitutional Law, art. 15
- Provincial tourism laws
- Federal Statistics Act 2000
- Decree on Tourism Statistics 2002
- Registration Act 1991

## International:

- Regulation on Tourism Statistics 2011 (EU)
- Commission Implementing Regulation 2011 (EU)
- Methodological Manual for Tourism Statistics 2012 (Eurostat)
- International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008; UNWTO)
- TSA: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008 (TSA-RMF 2008; UN, UNWTO, Eurostat, OECD)
- European Implementation Manual on TSA 2001 (Eurostat)
- IMF Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual 2009, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition
- Regulation on Balance of Payments 2005 (EU)



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# What is (Tourism) Satellite Accounting?



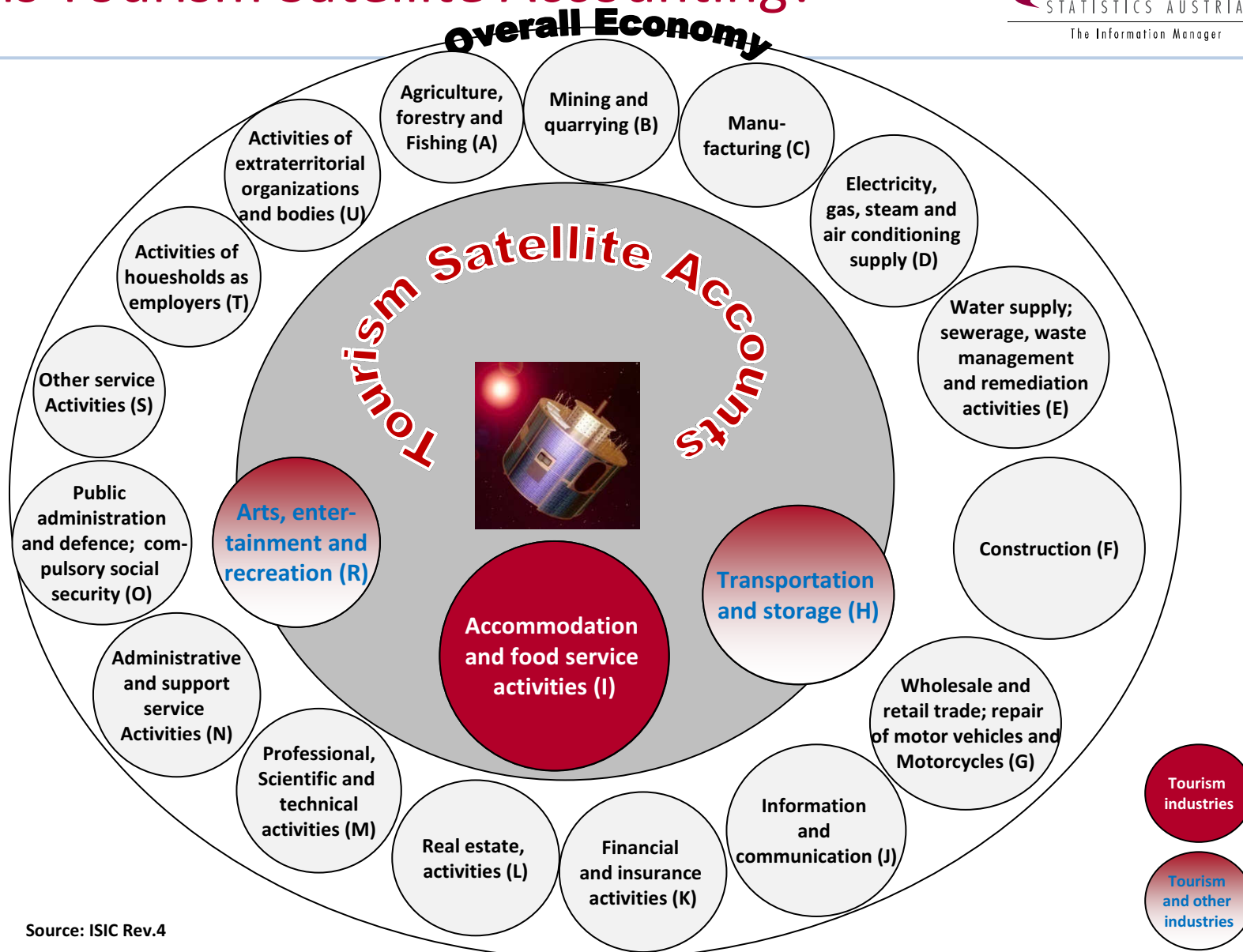
- **SNA 2008** (besides environmental accounting and health satellite accounts (and unpaid household activity)) and **ESA 2010** (see Table 22.1, para 22.06) are proposing to draw up Tourism Satellite Accounts (SNA 2008, para 29.89-29.101; ESA 2010, para 22.123-22.129), for the analysis of the role of tourism in the national economy, since

*SNA 2008 and ESA 2010 do not distinguish between a shoe purchased by a visitor or by a resident.*

- **THEREFORE:**

- ✓ Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) **integrates supply side and demand side information** figuring out the share of tourism demand related to the total value added.
- ✓ TSA links tourism statistics with **macroeconomic analysis**.
- ✓ TSA highlights the link between **domestic, inbound and outbound** (domestic part) tourism and the **balance of payments**.
- ✓ The respective commodities produced by tourism suppliers and purchased by visitors are included in the **core accounts/tables of TSA**.

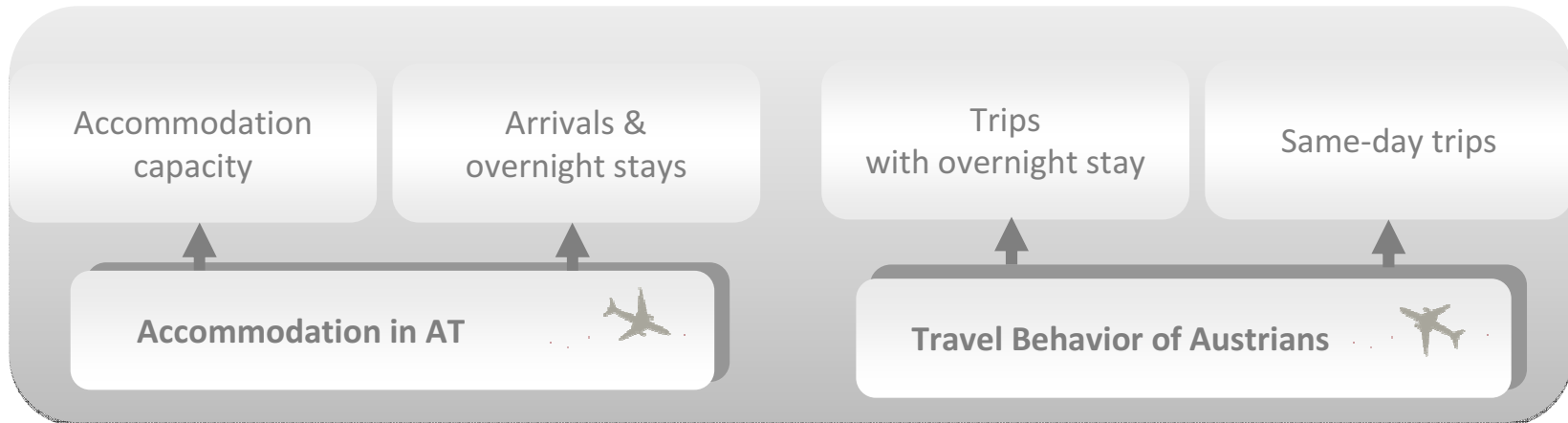
# What is Tourism Satellite Accounting?



# Tourism & Travel Statistics at Statistics Austria (STAT)



## Primary Statistics



## Accounts





# A TSA for Austria – state of the art (1)



## The “Tourism Satellite Account” for Austria is

- **commissioned** by the “Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy”;
- done in **cooperation** Statistics Austria (STAT) and “Austrian Institute for Economic Research” (Wifo):
  - STAT responsible for basic TSA according to TSA RMF 2008 (direct effects);
  - Wifo responsible for the calculation of indirect tourism effects; furthermore, direct and indirect leisure (within usual environment) effects, forecasting current and following year;
- done by the **Tourism Statistics’ section** of Statistics Austria (1/2 person);
- done **every** year, so far (BMFWF announced every 2<sup>nd</sup> year, starting with 2014);
- not a perfect system, but a “**living**” system, **yearly improved** and considering any relevant, additional and new data sources;
- **not as detailed** as required according to the TSA-RMF 2008 (e.g. country specific industry);
- the **basis** for Regional TSA (RTSA) and for estimation of tourism labour (TSA-

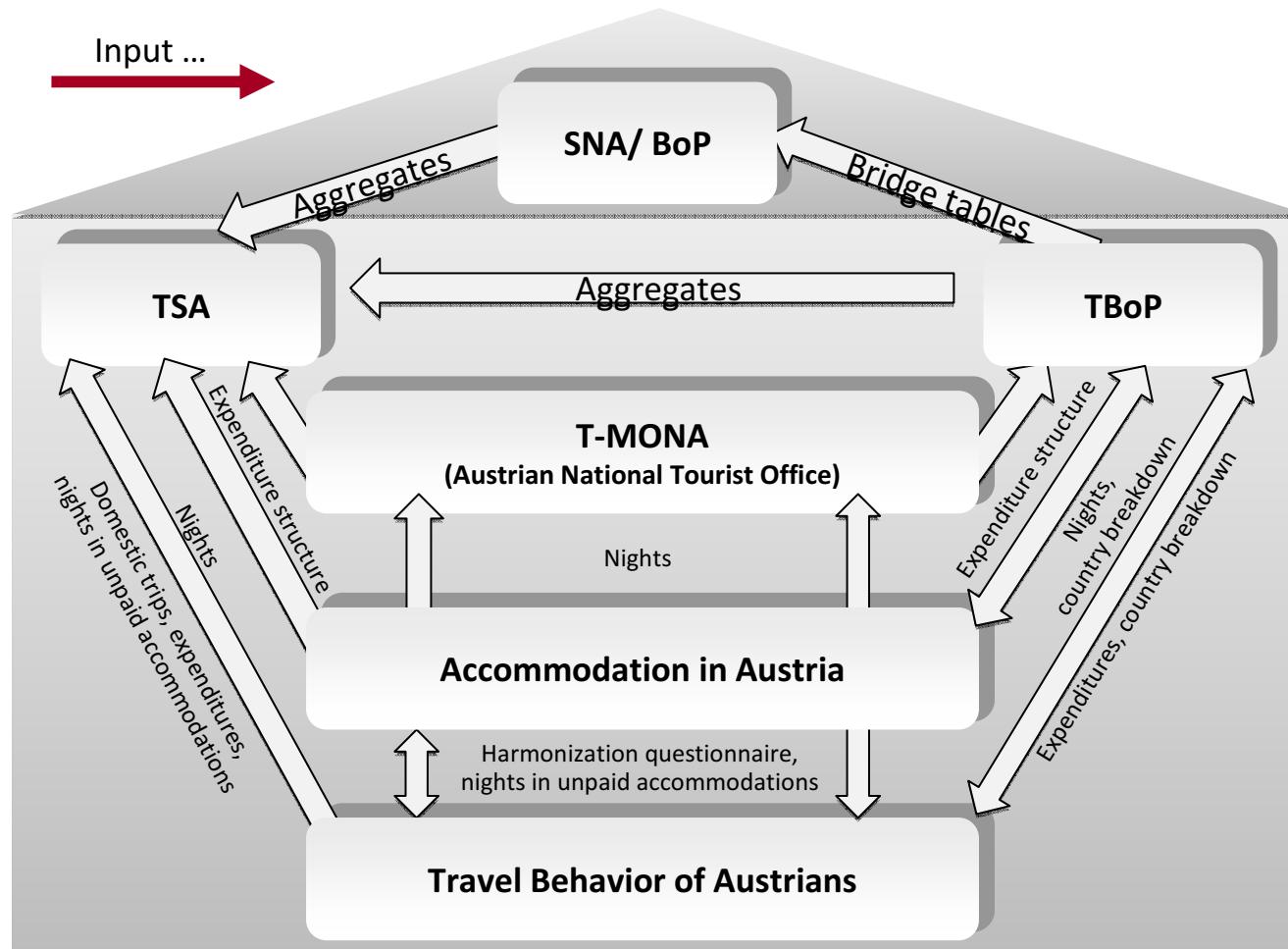
# A TSA for Austria – state of the art (2)



The “Tourism Satellite Account” for Austria is

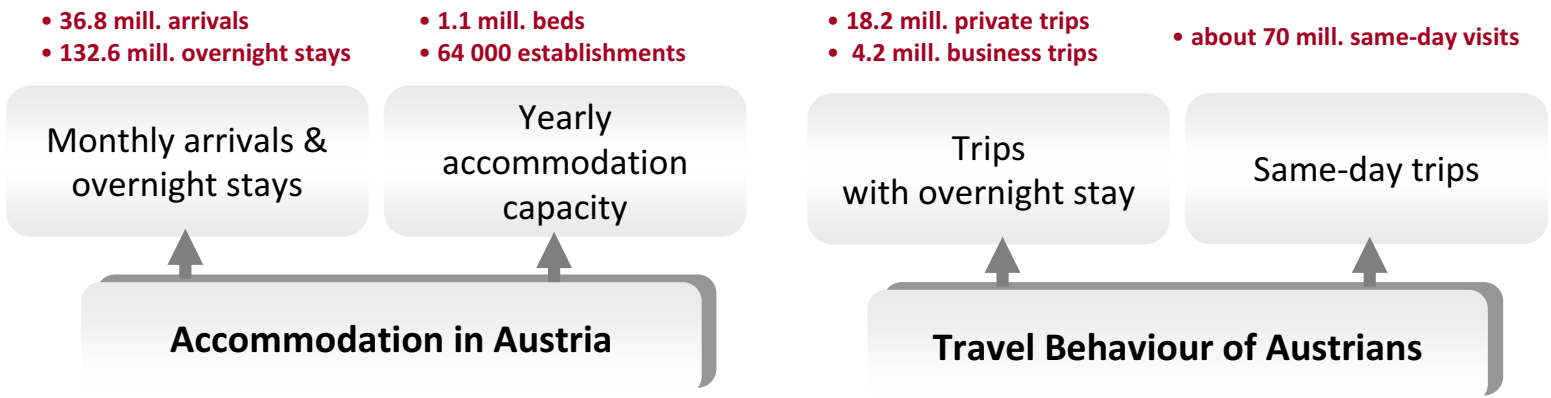
- available for **TSA-Standard-Tables** 1 (inbound), 2 (domestic), 4 (internal), 5 (production), 6 (supply) and 7 (employment), only;
- is based on **existing data sources** – **new surveys** due to TSA have **not** been introduced, therefore;
- partly and where necessary or feasible based on **estimates** and **assumptions**;
- only published for **current prices**, not constant prices;
- **published** by taking into account key results:  
[http://www.statistik.at/web\\_en/statistics/tourism/tourism\\_satellite\\_accounts/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/tourism/tourism_satellite_accounts/index.html), original TSA-Standard-Tables for internal use, only;
- extended by considering
  - **indirect tourism effects** (which is not considered by TSA-RMF 2008);
  - **direct and indirect leisure effects** (activities of persons within their usual environment are not covered; see Annex 6, TSA-RMF 2008);
  - **forecasts** regarding the current and the following year.

# Integrated System of Tourism & Travel Statistics

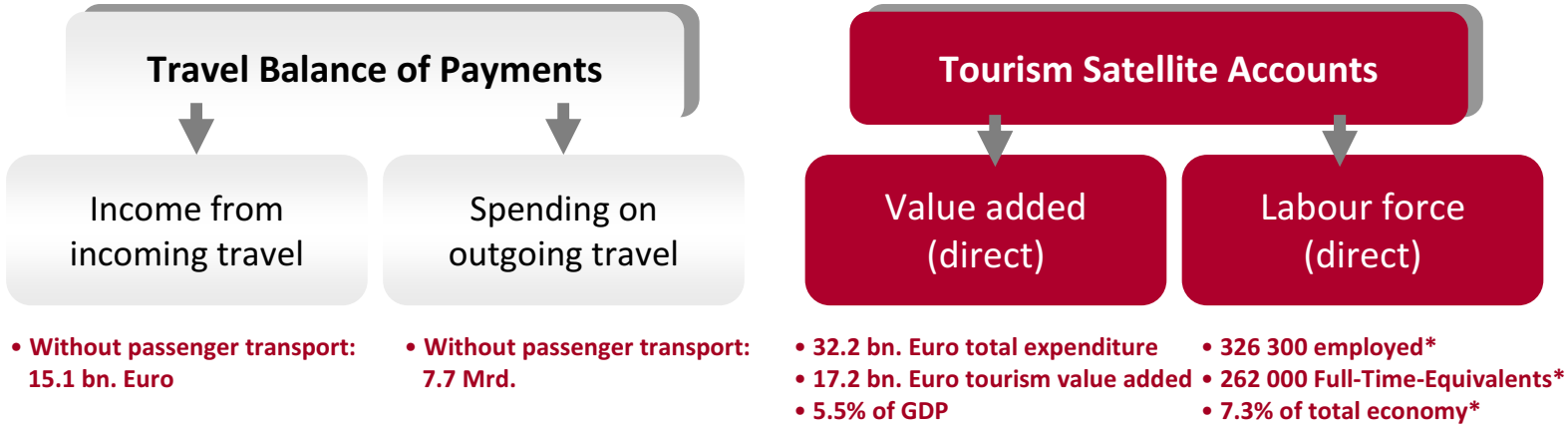




# Tourism & Travel Statistics



## Tourism & Travel Statistics Main results 2013



\*) Results 2012

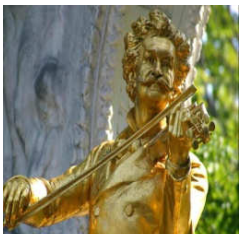
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# Economic measurement of tourism/leisure 1970-2000



1970ies: Tourism has been recognized and could be perceived as an **“own sector”** in the system of NA.



1990ies: Considering the increasing economic importance of the residents' expenditure on **leisure sector**.



1995: An **IO model** was constructed to measure the total impact of tourism in Austria.



1990ies: Several reporting “rounds” took place on **OECD-TEA** <sup>1)</sup> (reference years 1985, 1990, 1993, 1996).



Until 2000: TSA was gradually **replacing TEA** reporting by adjusting methodology used.

1) Tourism Economic Accounts.



# Development of TSA in Austria since 2001



On behalf of **BMWFW**<sup>1)</sup> Statistics Austria and Wifo<sup>2)</sup> have developed a TSA for Austria based on **TSA-RMF 2001** (direct & indirect effects)



Since the reference year 2003 estimates related the **tourism labour** were introduced (direct & indirect effects)

Since the reference year 2002 **Regional TSAs** are done for Vienna, followed by Upper Austria and Lower Austria on behalf of the respective Tourism Boards (excl. employment effects)



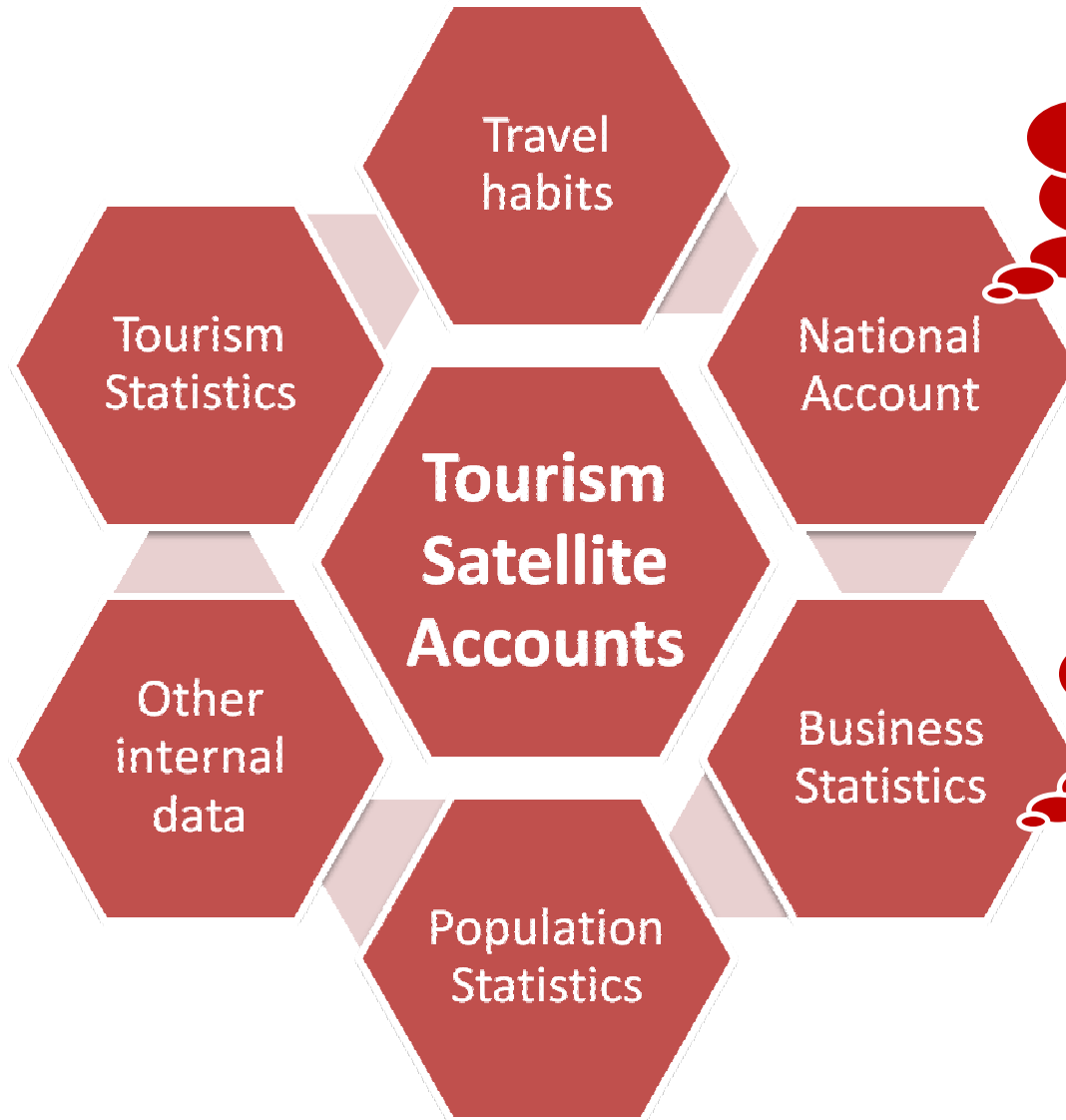
Starting with reference year 2013/2014: Applying the requirements of **TSA-RMF 2008**



1) The “Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy” (BMWFW) creates the best possible framework for enterprises and represents at international levels the interests of Austria as a business location. Besides science, research, external trade, enterprise and energy the BMWFW strives to create a first-class framework for the Austrian tourism industry, since Austria’s tourist industry is a major economic factor. <http://www.en.bmwf.gv.at/Seiten/default.aspx>

2) The “Austrian Institute of Economic Research” (WIFO) is Austria’s leading institute for application-focused empirical economic research. Founded in 1927 by Friedrich August Hayek and Ludwig Mises, WIFO analyses and forecasts economic developments in Austria and abroad. WIFO is a non-profit organisation that carries on its scientific work independently of politics and business. <http://www.wifo.ac.at/en>

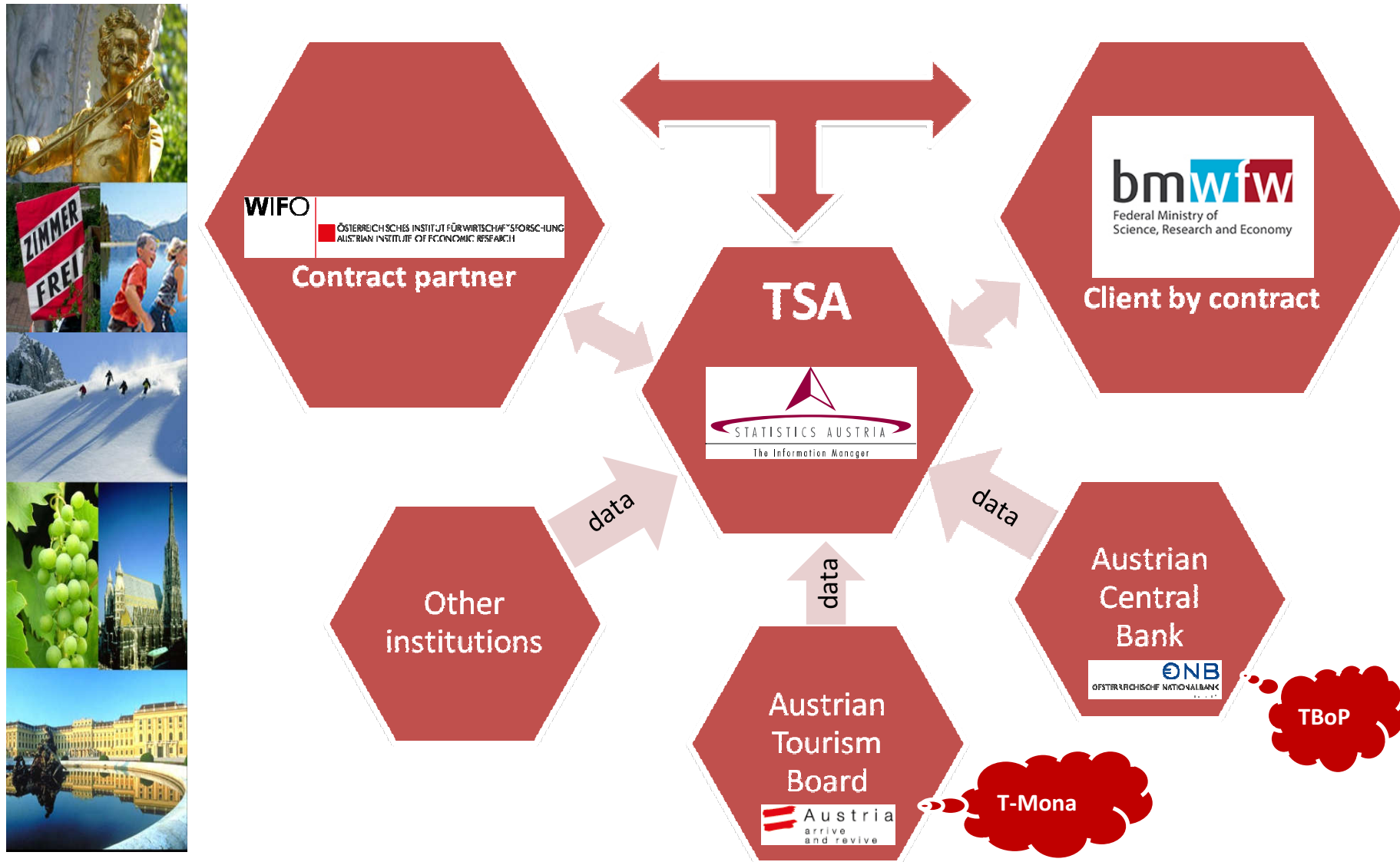
# Compiling TSA – internal partners/data



- National Accounts
- Supply Use Tables
- Private consumption

- Structural Business Statistics (SBS)
- Short Term Statistics (STS)

# Compiling TSA – external partners/institutions



# Compiling TSA - time table



**May-August:** Continuous data collection related to respective reference year (apart from NA)

**May-August:** Compilation of demand related to TSA-Table 1, 2 and 4

**End of September:** NA data are available, and considered for TSA-Tables 5 and 6

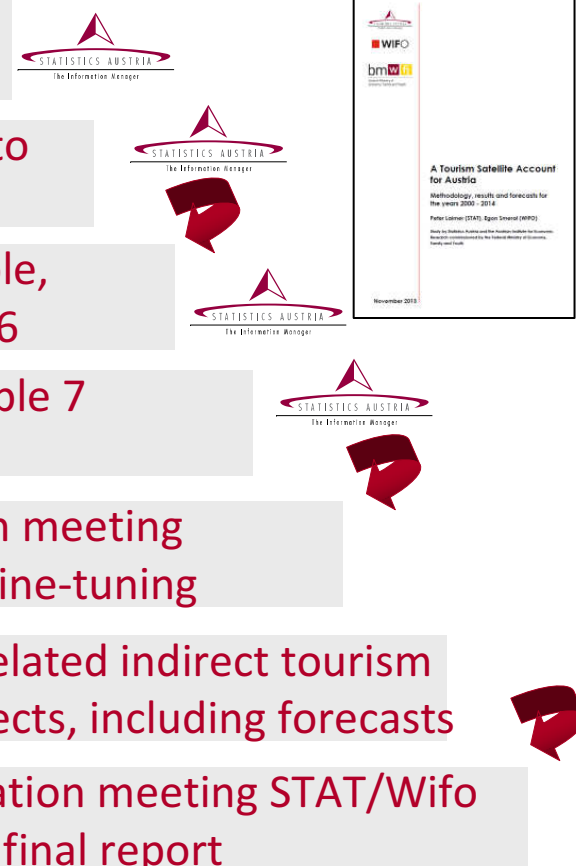
**October:** Compilation of TSA-Table 7 (tourism labour)

**November:** 1<sup>st</sup> coordination meeting STAT/Wifo (direct effects), fine-tuning

**November:** Wifo-estimates related indirect tourism and direct/indirect leisure effects, including forecasts

**November:** 2<sup>nd</sup> coordination meeting STAT/Wifo related to final report

**December:** Submission of the final report to BMWFW, publication of key figures  
[http://www.statistik.at/web\\_en/statistics/tourism/tourism\\_satellite\\_accounts/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/tourism/tourism_satellite_accounts/index.html)





# Tourism-Satellite Accounts – Overview data sources



## National Accounts

National Accounts (NA)

Private Consumption

Supply-Use-Tables (SUT)

Input-Output (IO) Statistics

Price Statistics

## Business Statistics

Structural Business Statistics (SBS)

Business Register (BR)

Short Term Statistics (STS)

## Population Statistics

Census

Labor Force Survey (LFS)

Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Cultural Statistics

## External Data Sources

Social Security Data (HVSV)

Same-day trips by Germans to Austria (DWIF)

TBoP of Partner Countries – Central Banks

Same-Day Trips by Italians to Austria

T-Mona – Austrian Tourism Board

Mirror data

## Tourism & Travel Statistics STAT

Accommodation Statistics

Sample surveys on travel habits

Travel Balance of Payment (TBoP)

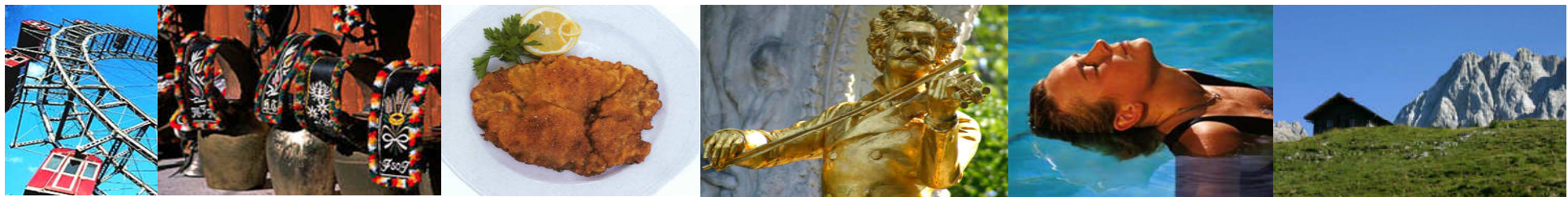
## Data sources ...

... are continuously being extended!

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# Conclusions



- ... **cooperation** with external research institutions and/or the academics is recommended;
- ... compilation within **tourism statistics department** is useful;
- ... in particular **close cooperation** with NA, SBS and LFS is needed;
- ... **meetings and discussion** of the results with **external** institutions (e.g. Central Bank) is supportive;
- ... done on a **yearly basis**, at least in the beginning phase is recommended;
- ... “**living**” system, **yearly improved** and considering any relevant, additional and new data source;
- ... **maybe not as detailed** as required according to the TSA-RMF 2008, but key items have to be available;
- ... the **basis** for Regional TSA (RTSA), for estimation of tourism labour (TSA-Table 7), forecasting, etc.;
- ... a **detailed documentation** of the methodology used (=meta data) for compiling TSA is highly recommended.

*Please address queries to:  
Peter Laimer*

*Contact information:*

*Guglgasse 13, 1110 Vienna*

*phone: +43 (1) 71128-7849*

*fax: +43 (1) 4934300*

*[peter.laimer@statistik.gv.at](mailto:peter.laimer@statistik.gv.at)*

*[http://www.statistik.at/web\\_en/statistics/tourism/tourism\\_satellite\\_accounts/index.html](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/tourism/tourism_satellite_accounts/index.html)*

## TSA for Austria: Governance and compilation process

### Steps and experiences



# About me



**Peter Laimer, PhD**

<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Geography (University Vienna)</li><li>▪ Advanced studies related Tourism- and Export-Industry (University Economics Vienna)</li></ul>
<b>Profession</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Vice Director, Directorate Spatial Statistics, Statistics Austria</li><li>▪ Head of Divison "Tourism, Motor vehicles, road safety"</li></ul>
<b>International</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Consultancy (Tourism Statistics, TSA): EUROSTAT (Medstat I/II in Jordan and Lebanon); UNWTO/UNSD (Moldova); furthermore in Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Oman, Slovenia, Taiwan and Turkey</li><li>▪ Contributor: TSA Recommended Methodological Framework 2001/2008, International Recommendation on Tourism Statistics 2008, European Implementation Manual on TSA 2001</li><li>▪ Member of the Bureau of the OECD Tourism Committee</li><li>▪ Member of the "International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism" (AIEST)</li></ul>
<b>Teaching</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ University courses related Tourism Management in Linz (tourism statistics)</li><li>▪ Tourism Management/ University of Applied Sciences in Vienna (statistics)</li></ul>