



## METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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# ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR TOURISM

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

Economic accounts for tourism, Slovenia, three yearly (First Release)



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Content	
1	PURPOSE..... 3
2	LEGAL FRAMEWORK..... 3
3	UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA..... 3
4	SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT..... 3
5	SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION..... 3
6	DEFINITIONS..... 4
7	EXPLANATIONS..... 6
8	PUBLISHING..... 7
9	REVISION OF THE DATA..... 8
10	OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS..... 8

## 1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the release is to estimate the economic importance of tourism.

With the release we want to show a detailed presentation of the demand for goods and services connected with the activity of tourists and visitors, the connection of demand with the supply of these products and the impact of this supply on other activities in the economy. There are shown the values of tourism consumption, the values of supply and domestic production of tourism products, and the values of generated value added and GDP.

## 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#) (*only in Slovene*)
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)

## 3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The unit described by the published data is expenditure of tourists and same-day visitors for tourism consumption, which are shown according to categories of visitors and categories of expenditure, as well as other components of tourism consumption, tourism employment and transactions in the production and supply of tourism products.

## 4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The calculation covers all forms of tourism consumption and all activities in the economy that produce services and goods for tourists / visitors.

Full coverage of units.

## 5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected three yearly.

Data are obtained within the framework of the statistical survey Tourism Satellite Accounts (NR-TURISM).

Sources of data for the compilation are data from statistical surveys conducted by SURS from the fields of:

- Tourism:

- data on the number of arrivals and overnights of tourists from accommodation statistics,
  - data on the number of same-day visitors (excursionists and transit guests) from the data of border crossings,
  - data from the surveys of foreign tourists and foreign same-day visitors (excursionists and transit guests) on their average expenditures (TU-TURISTI, TU-POT),
  - data from the survey of the travels of the resident population on the number and type of trips and expenditures (TU-ČAP),
  - data on the work of tourist agencies (TU-AGEN),
- transport and some other fields (Household Budget Survey, culture, employment, prices),
  - detailed national accounts data on the production, supply and use in the economy according to individual activities and products,
  - data from the balance of payments of the Bank of Slovenia,
  - some other auxiliary sources (data of individual enterprises, ministries, organizations).

Data for the survey are not obtained from administrative sources.

## 6 DEFINITIONS

**Tourism** comprises travels of individuals outside their usual environment for less than a year and for a main purpose other than to be employed in the place visited. Individuals on these trips are called visitors.

**Tourism consumption** according to the TSA definition comprises consumption of visitors outside their usual environment and also consumption which takes place in their usual environment for the purpose of travel.

**Visitors** who generate tourism consumption are divided into tourists (these have at least one overnight during their travel) and same-day visitors (excursionists or transit guests). It is important that these two groups are shown separately since their characteristics and structure of their consumption are importantly different.

TSA methodology divides products which are consumed by visitors into **tourism characteristic products and other products**. The first group includes products which are in close connection with tourism: accommodation services, food and beverage serving services, passenger transport services and transport equipment rental services, travel agencies and other reservation services, cultural services, sports and recreational services and eventual country specific tourism products.

**Tourism expenditure** is monetary expenditure which is paid by visitors themselves or is paid for them by others (e.g. by their employers). **Total**

**tourism consumption** covers in addition to monetary expenditure also other components of consumption. Among the latter, the most important are imputed rents for staying in own vacation homes and tourism social transfers in kind (this is a part of services which are consumed by visitors and financed by government and therefore they represent government consumption in national accounts).

The TSA system defines the following **categories of tourism consumption**, which are shown separately:

- Expenditure of foreign tourists and one-day visitors (inbound tourism expenditure)
- Domestic tourism expenditure (expenditure of resident visitors in the country for domestic trips and part of expenditure for trips abroad which is spent in the home country)
- Expenditure of residents for tourism consumption abroad (outbound tourism expenditure)
- Internal tourism consumption (total tourism consumption in the territory of a country: inbound expenditure, domestic expenditure and other components of consumption)

TSA concepts are **aligned with national accounts concepts**, only in some places the presentation is to some extent different (i.e. treatment of tour operators), which, however, does not influence the net result of the accounts. Tables in which tourism supply in the economy and its connection to the demand are shown originate directly from supply and use tables from the system of national accounts. But tourism is not seen from the core system of national accounts, since it is part of different activities in the economy. In the TSA framework, this part is emphasized and separately shown and compared to other parts of the economy.

The TSA framework recommends calculation of the following important aggregates which represent indicators of the size of tourism in an economy:

**Tourism (direct) gross value added:** value added generated by domestic producers as a result of tourism consumption.

**Tourism (direct) gross domestic product (GDP):** includes tourism (direct) gross value added and net taxes paid as a result of tourism consumption.

In addition to **direct effects of tourism**, it is possible to calculate **total effects** that tourism has on the economy. They consist also of **indirect** and **induced effects**. Indirect effects take into account additional demand and production that is triggered in other industries of the economy which are supplying goods and services for the production of tourism products. Induced effects take into account additional demand and production that is triggered by the increase in incomes as a consequence of tourism demand. These are multiplicative effects of tourism demand which are estimated with the use of input-output multipliers. For the calculation of total effects, i.e. total value added and total GDP which was the consequence of tourism consumption, we use input-output multipliers augmented for the consideration of changes in incomes and expenditures of households (SAM multipliers).

## **7 EXPLANATIONS**

### **7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS**

Data are shown according to categories determined in recommendations for TSA compilation (TSA RMF 2008). Production activities are aligned with the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD). More information about classifications is available on:

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

### **7.2 DATA PROCESSING**

#### **DATA EDITING**

Data were edited by using appropriate systematic and individual corrections.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

#### **WEIGHTING**

Weighting was not performed.

#### **SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT**

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

### **7.3 INDICES**

Indices are not published.

### **7.4 PRECISION**

The precision is not calculated.

### **7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS**

#### **TSA is a system of 10 tables:**

Table 1: Inbound tourism expenditure

Table 2: Domestic tourism expenditure

Table 3: Outbound tourism expenditure

Table 4: Internal tourism consumption

In the tables the categories are shown by products and subdivided according to classes of visitors (tourists, same-day visitors).

Table 5: Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries: by categories of products which are comparable to internal tourism consumption

Table 6: Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption: Relates domestic supply and imports with internal tourism consumption by products. It is a central table from which tourism value added and tourism GDP are derived.

Table 7: Employment in tourism industries

Table 8: Tourism gross fixed capital formation

Table 9: Tourism collective consumption: consumption which is financed by government for tourism promotion and other initiatives and activities which serve tourism and forms in the system of national accounts collective consumption expenditure of general government.

Table 10: Non-monetary tourism indicators

The core TSA system comprises Tables 1-7 and Table 10, while Tables 8 and 9 are due to difficult estimation and some needed methodological clarifications still not included.

## 8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [GDP and National Accounts](#), Satellite Accounts, Tourism satellite accounts. Data are published in absolute values and shares, at current prices.
- SiStat Database: [Tourism](#), Economic Aspects of Tourism. Data are published in absolute values and shares, at current prices.
- First Release (GDP and National Accounts, Satellite Accounts): “Economic Accounts for Tourism”. Data are published in absolute values and shares, at current prices.
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)
- United Nations (UN)
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

## 9 REVISION OF THE DATA

### 9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

### 9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

There are no breaks in time series, so all points in time are comparable.

## 10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaire:
  - SURS does not collect data for this survey by using a questionnaire.
- Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008 – TSA RMF 2008

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesf/SeriesF\\_80rev1e.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesf/SeriesF_80rev1e.pdf)

- European System of Accounts ESA2010  
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5925693/KS-02-13-269-EN.PDF/44cd9d01-bc64-40e5-bd40-d17df0c69334>