

Technical Assistance Project to Support
the Establishment of Tourism Satellite Accounts

GD-PCU - GRENADA-369480-CS-INDV

TSA Report 2024

Compilation of TSA Tables 1 to 10



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\ ABBREVIATIONS

BREA	Business Research & Economic Advisors
CPC	Central Product Classification
CSO	Central Statistical Office
E/D cards	Entry and Departure Cards
GVA	Gross Value Added
HHFCE	Household Final Consumption Expenditure
ITRS	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TA	Technical Assistance
TDGDP	Tourism Direct gross Domestic Product
TDGVA	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSA-RMF	Tourism Satellite Recommended Methodological framework
VES	Visitor Expenditure Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Grenada authorities have agreed to execute in 2024, the project titled: Technical Assistance Project to support the Establishment of Tourism Satellite Accounts (hereafter referred to as the TSA Project). The Contracting Authority is the Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Agriculture and Lands, Forestry, Marine Resources and Cooperatives.
2. The technical assistance provided under this TSA Project has resulted in strengthening the countries' capabilities to measure the contribution of tourism and as such improve evidence-based policy preparation, formulation and implementation for sustainable economic growth. The technical assistance has by extension resulted in strengthening the statistical capacity in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals especially in terms of the compilation of the estimation of the tourism related indicators.
3. The Grenada authorities have reached an important milestone in the compilation of its first TSA based on its first Supply and Use Table (SUT) with the implementation of this TSA Project. The main results per table are described next.
4. The production account of tourism industries and other industries (TSA Table 5) and the total domestic supply and internal tourism (TSA Table 6) form the core of the TSA. The analytical value of this Table is to estimate the economic contribution of tourism based on the value of Tourism Direct GVA (TDGVA) and Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP). The TDGDP is equal to about EC\$ 957 million and the economic contribution of tourism is 31 percent of GDP.

Figure 1: Economic contribution of tourism

Description	Value (EC\$ 1000)
Calculate TGDP as TDGVA plus taxes less subsidies on products	
TDGVA	832,355
Taxes less subsidies on products	124,853
TDGDP	957,209
Calculate GDP as total GVA plus taxes less subsidies on products	
Total GVA	2,614,437
Taxes less subsidies on products	521,755
Total GDP	3,136,191
Calculate tourism contribution as TDGDP/total GDP	0.31

5. The main finding with regard to inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors is that visitors spent EC\$ 1,338 million in 2018. This figure is based on the SUT data on exports of services, combined with the balance of payments credit data on travel, and the updated results of the 2018 visitor expenditure survey.
6. Domestic visitors spent about EC\$ 96 million in Grenada in 2018. The main data source for this estimate is the household final consumption expenditure in the SUT. The recommendation is improving these estimates by conducting a domestic and outbound tourism survey (DOTS). Domestic tourism does not generate foreign exchange, as is the case with inbound tourism; however, it generates output and creates employment. Some countries promote staycation in the low seasons to compensate for the lower turnover.
7. Residents spent about EC\$ 91 million on outbound tourism in 2018. The main data source utilized is the balance of payments debit data on travel. This methodology provides the best estimate with the available data sources. The recommendation is improving these estimates by conducting a domestic and outbound tourism survey (DOTS).
8. Other findings are that :
 - Employment in tourism industries is of strategic importance in the development of an employment policy. Tourism is one of the largest employers globally, providing both direct and indirect employment opportunities. The TSA provides data on employment in the tourism sector, including the number of jobs directly related to tourism activities. This information helps in assessing the employment impact of tourism on an economy.
 - The main data source for tourism in employment industries is the Grenada quarterly Labour Force Survey. The main finding is that the tourism industries provide 23 percent of total employment.
 - Tourism gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) related to tourism is equal to about EC\$ 319 in 2018. This estimate is based on data from the capital budget. The recommendation is to improve this estimate when additional information becomes available.
9. The Consultant also provided several recommendations for improvements e.g. the update of the tables to a more recent year, the improvement of the macro-economic frameworks, further development of classifications, and to continue the interagency collaboration.

2 INTRODUCTION

10. The Grenada authorities have agreed to execute the project titled: Technical Assistance Project to support the Establishment of Tourism Satellite Accounts (hereafter referred to as the TSA Project). The Contracting Authority is the Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Agriculture and Lands, Forestry, Marine Resources and Co-operatives.
11. The TSA Project is financed by the World Bank under identification number GD-PCU - GRENADA-369480-CS-INDV.
12. This CONTRACT ("Contract") is for the duration of one year and is entered into the 15th of January 2024 between the Government of Grenada represented by The Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Tourism, ICT and Creative Economy ("the Client") having its principal place of business at The Ministerial Complex, the Botanical Garden, St. George's and Ms. Maureen Blokland ("the Consultant") having her principal office located at Netherlands, Europe.
13. The primary agencies for this TSA Project are the Grenada Central Statistical Office (CSO) and Grenada Tourism Authority (GTA) responsible for oversight of the implementation of the Project. This project also benefits other members of the National Statistical System, government services and the general public.
14. The TSA remains an invaluable tool in measuring tourism's contribution to GDP, according to the UNWTO. The **overall purpose** of the TSA project is to strengthen the countries' capabilities to measure the contribution of tourism and as such improve evidence-based policy preparation, formulation and implementation for sustainable economic growth.
15. The **overall objective** of this project is to finalize the preliminary tables 1 to 4 and 10, and to compile the remaining tables (5-9) with focus on tables 5 and 6 of the Tourism Satellite Account. Grenada would then be considered to have a fully operational Tourism Satellite Account, and thus able to measure tourism's contribution to our economy accurately.

16. The **results** of the TSA project will contribute to knowledge-based policy decisions for boosting tourism activities in Grenada. Tourism, especially in developing countries, is an activity which helps these countries to create jobs, attract new investments, and fight against poverty through distribution of revenues and stimulating economic growth.
17. The Consultant followed the international guidelines on the compilation of basic tourism statistics and TSAs adapted to the Grenada reality. The international recommendations are presented in the "Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS2008)", which provides a comprehensive methodological framework for collection and compilation of tourism statistics and should be viewed as an important foundation of the system of tourism statistics; and the "TSA Recommended Methodological Framework 2008 (TSA RMF2008)", which sets out a framework for measuring the economic contribution of tourism in an internationally comparable way.
18. The ten TSA tables described in the TSA RMF2008 are:
- Table 1: Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors;
 - Table 2: Domestic tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors;
 - Table 3: Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors;
 - Table 4: Internal tourism consumption;
 - Table 5: Production account of tourism industries and other industries;
 - Table 6: Total domestic supply and internal tourism;
 - Table 7: Employment in tourism industries;
 - Table 8: Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries;
 - Table 9: Tourism collective consumption by products and levels of government;
 - Table 10: Non-monetary indicators.
19. Some of the main aggregates derived are:
- Gross value added (GVA) of the tourism industries (GVATI): the total GVA of all establishments that belong to the tourism industries, whether or not their output is provided to visitors;
 - Tourism direct GVA (TDGVA): the total or that part of GVA of all industries (tourism and other industries) that directly provide goods and services to visitors;
 - Tourism direct GDP (TDGDP): tourism direct GVA plus taxes less subsidies on internal tourism consumption;
 - Tourism employment; Tourism gross fixed capital formation; Tourism collective consumption;
 - Total tourism internal demand: internal tourism consumption, tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption.

20. The aim of the Grenada TSA project is the compilation of these tables with focus on tables 1 to 6 and 10. As such, Grenada will have a full-fledged TSA at the end of the Project. This inception report describes how this will be achieved.
21. The TSA-RMF 2008 states that at a minimum, in order to speak of a satellite account, the Tourism Satellite Account must include a detailed presentation of supply and consumption in terms of goods and services acquired by visitors (tables 1-4) and of the industries that produce them (table 5) as well as their components, as this constitutes the core of the Tourism Satellite Account system (table 6).
22. The consultant conducted several online meetings with the counterparts of the CSO and the GTA. The Consultant and the counterparts (the Team) updated the estimates of the TSA tables compiled during a previous consultancy, during which the CSO compiled preliminary TSA tables. The Team also conducted an interagency meeting to present the results of the TA.
23. This final report describes the activities undertaken as part of the provision of technical assistance (TA) to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Grenada in the compilation and completion of the TSA tables 1 to 10. As such Grenada has now a full-fledged TSA for the base year 2018 which is also the base year of the Supply and Use Table (SUT).
24. The report is structured as follows:
- Chapter 2 provides an overview of the macro-economic frameworks that form important data sources for the TSA
 - Chapter 3 explains the tourism classifications used for the compilation of the TSA
 - Chapters 4 to 13 present the data sources and methodologies used to compile TSA tables 1 to 10
 - Chapter 14 outlines the conclusion and recommendations for future activities

3

MACRO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORKS

3.1 SUPPLY AND USE TABLES

25. What Are Supply-Use Tables? Supply and use tables are matrices describing the values of transactions in products for the national economy categorised by product type and industry.
- The Supply Table describes how goods and services become available in an economy during a certain period of time. Products are either produced in the domestic industry or imported. The supply table shows which industry supplies or “makes” which product. For this reason, it is used sometimes to be described as a “make matrix”.
 - The Use Table shows how goods and services are used in the economy during a certain period of time. The use tables show how these products are used by other industries and sectors.
 - The value added matrix or table shows a specification of how value added in compensation of employees, operating surplus and taxes less subsidies.
26. The TSA is satellite to the system of National Accounts specifically the SUT. The SUT also shows the tourism industries and products. As such the TSA enables measuring contribution of tourism in the same way as other sectors and industries in the economy. The importance of tourism is measured in terms of expenditures, GDP and employment.
27. The CSO has provided the Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2018. The SUT forms the macro-economic framework for compiling the TSA. The SUT has an overview of the tourism characteristic products and industries on an aggregate level. The cultural and sports and recreational industry are presented as one industry. This means that the previously detailed breakdown developed during the previous consultancy cannot be used at this time (see also classifications).

3.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

28. The Balance of Payments (BOP) is an important data source for compiling the TSA specifically for estimating inbound and outbound tourism expenditure. The relevant categories in the BOP are passenger transport and travel services (see table 1). The BOP is compiled by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB) and the CSO.
29. Paragraph 10.76 of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM) states that passenger services cover the transport of people. This category covers all services provided in the international transport of non-residents by resident carriers (credit) and that of residents by non-resident carriers (debit). Also included are passenger services performed within a territory by non-resident carriers. The valuation of passenger transport should include fees payable by the carriers to travel agencies and other providers of reservation services. Passenger services provided within a territory by residents to non-residents and provided or purchased separately from international transport are excluded from passenger transport; these services are included in travel.

Figure 2: BOP transport and travel categories in EC\$ million

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS GRENADA (EC\$ million)		
	2018	2019
1.A.b.3.2.1 Passenger air transport	-49	-77
1.A.b.3.2.1.cr. Credit	0	0
1.A.b.3.2.1.dr. Debit	49	77
1.A.b.4 Travel	1345	1448
1.A.b.4.cr. Credit	1409	1513
1.A.b.4.dr. Debit	64	65

In using the BOP as a data source for the TSA it is important to note that the BOP registers transactions of travellers and the TSA registers expenditures of visitors. Figure 2.2. of the International Recommendations from Tourism Statistics (ITRS) 2008 manual explains the relationship between international arrivals and various categories of visitors and other travellers.

4 CLASSIFICATIONS

30. Classifications are the backbone of statistical systems. For Tourism statistics and TSAs: consumption products are grouped by purpose, according to their categorization as internationally comparable tourism characteristics (see ITRS, Annex 2). Annex 3 of the ITRS presents a list of tourism characteristic activities (tourism industries) and grouping by main categories according to ISIC Rev. 4. ITRS, Annex 4 presents a list of tourism characteristic products and grouping by main categories according to CPC Ver. 2.
31. The product and industry classifications adjusted for Grenada are presented in figure 3. As mentioned the cultural, and sports and recreational industry are grouped together because of the classifications in the SUT. There are no country specific tourism characteristic industries and products.

Figure 3: Grenada customized products and industry classification

Products	Industries
A. Consumption products (*)	
A.1. Tourism characteristic products	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	1 Accommodation for visitors (including real estate services)
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	2. Food and beverage serving industries
4. Road passenger transport services	4. Road passenger transport
5. Water passenger transport services not relevant	5. Water passenger transport
6. Air passenger transport services	6. Air passenger transport
7. Transport equipment rental services	7. Transport equipment rental
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services	8. Travel agencies and other reservation services industries
9&10. Cultural, Sports and recreational services	9&10. Cultural industries, Sports and recreational industry
A.2. Other consumption products (a)	Other industries
B.1. Valuables	

32. The Consultant assisted the counterparts to classify the products in the SUT according to tourism characteristic products (A1), other consumption products (A2) and non-consumption products (B). The detailed classification is presented in Annex 1 of this document.

33. As indicated in paragraph 5.10 of the ITRS manual, Tourism characteristic products are those that satisfy one or both of the following criteria: (a) Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of total tourism expenditure (share-of-expenditure/demand condition); (b) Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of the supply of the product in the economy (share-of-supply condition). This criterion implies that the supply of a tourism characteristic product would cease to exist in meaningful quantity in the absence of visitors (see details in Annex 2 of this document).

5 INBOUND TOURISM

5.1 INTRODUCTION

34. Inbound tourism expenditure is defined as an expenditure of a non-resident visitor in the country of reference and is presented in TSA Table 1. TSA table 1 shows the expenditures by products and classes of visitors. The classes of visitors distinguished in the international manuals are the tourists or overnight visitors, and the excursionists or same-day visitors.

35. Grenada distinguishes the following types of visitors:

- Tourists/overnight visitors divided into:
 - 1.1a: Overnight visitors arriving by air
 - 1.1b: Overnight visitors arriving by sea: yachtees
 - 1.1c: Divers
- Excursionists or same day visitors of which:
 - 1.2a: Cruise visitors
 - 1.2 b: Other same day visitors

36. The main visitor categories are stay-over and cruise visitors. The following paragraphs contain an overview of the data sources and methodologies used by classes of visitors.

5.1.1 OVERNIGHT VISITORS ARRIVING BY AIR, NUMBER AND EXPENDITURES

37. The main data source for the expenditures of overnight visitors arriving by air, in the preliminary TSA table 1, is the expenditure survey conducted by GTA. A system was set up using Excel formula links to show how the information from the expenditure survey is linked to TSA Table 1. As such the table can be updated relatively easy in the next years.

38. Analysis of the data shows that the sample expenditures are equal to about ECD 495 million in 2018 and ECD 492 in 2019. The number of overnight visitors arriving by air (stay-over by air) is equal to about 161 thousand (160,970) in 2018 according to the Compendium of tourism statistics.

5.1.2 OVERNIGHT VISITORS ARRIVING BY SEA, NUMBER AND EXPENDITURES

39. The main group of overnight visitors arriving by sea are the yachties. Yachting is an important and growing activity in Grenada. Data on the number of yachters is available on a monthly basis and is derived from the E/D cards. The number of yachters increased from about 16,962 in 2009 to about 24,281 in 2018 (Source: Compendium).
40. The Team utilized the yachting sample survey conducted by GTA in 2018 and the Balance of Payments (BOP) data provided by the CSO to compile TSA table 1. The survey report indicates an average spend of about USD 1400 per boat per night/day and an average length of stay of 28 days. The total expenditures are equal to ECD 76 million.
41. Grenada has the following main classes of inbound visitors: overnight visitors arriving by air; overnight visitors arriving by sea (yachties); excursionists or same-day visitors of which: cruise visitors and other same-day visitors (e.g. on ferry service).

5.1.3 DIVERS

42. Diving is a niche industry in Grenada, and as such it is vital to have more information about the expenditures and the economic impact of this activity. The Experts together with the primary agencies (the team), analyzed several reports and data to estimate the contribution of the diving industry to the Grenada economy as described next.
43. The team reviewed the GSDA Strategy Document 2014. The Experts noted that the document contains 2008 data on the economic impact of the diving industry and dive center client demographics. The 2008 report shows a total economic impact of the diving industry of about USD 25 million. The GSDA representative indicated that the USD 25 million does not reflect the supply side revenue streams.
44. The Economic Impact Assessment (EIA) report 2019 was also reviewed. This report is based on a survey conducted by GTA. All dive operations were asked to provide their total revenue from diving operations (net of VAT and discounts) for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 on an anonymous basis to an independent and trusted third party. The total contribution of the diving industry to the economy of Grenada (excluding net contribution to VAT) was estimated at ECD 16 million for 2019, and ECD 15 million in 2018.

45. Another source of data reviewed is the Key Performance Index (KPI) report published by the GSDA. This report contains data on the marketing budget, the number of unique divers and the number of dives. In 2018, 626 unique divers visited Grenada and they went diving 3126 times.
46. In order to estimate the number of divers the team also analyzed the purpose of visit data since 'diving' is a line item under the main purpose for visit on the Customs form. Analysis of the data shows that 64 persons indicated diving as main purpose of visit in 2018 and 67 persons in 2019. It is important to note that persons indicating another main purpose of visit may also participate in diving activities.
47. The main finding is that the reports lack a detailed breakdown of expenditures of the divers (demand side estimates). Given the aforementioned, the Experts utilized supply side (VAT data) assuming that supply equals demand. Analysis of the VAT data obtained from the CSO, shows that the output of establishments providing diving services is about ECD 3 million. This amount is allocated to the product item 'CPC 96590: Other sports and recreational sports services, diving' and the customized GND ISIC 9313: 'diving activities'.

5.1.4 CRUISE VISITORS

48. The team analyzed the data from the Business Research and Economic Advisors (BREA) report provided by GTA, and the cruise expenditure data derived from the BOP-SUT 2018 provided by the CSO.
49. The main finding is that both sources show that the expenditures are equal to about ECD 41 million. The GTA calculated the expenditures (EC\$41,178,030) as the number of cruise visitors (342,826) multiplied by the average spend (EC\$141.31) multiplied by the disembarkation ratio (85%). The expenditure breakdown was based on the expenditure share derived from the BREA survey.
50. The GTA conducted a cruise tourism survey to estimate cruise visitor expenditures in 2010 and 2017. The GTA Research Unit facilitated the GTA Nautical Department project with the "Business Research and Economic Advisors (BREA)" to ascertain expenditure information by cruise visitors to the islands related to the year 2018. The Research Unit was planning to continue the bi-annual Cruise Survey after 2018, however, the 2019 survey could not be conducted due to budget restrictions, and the 2020 survey was not conducted due to the COVID 19 restrictions.

5.1.5 OTHER SAME DAY VISITORS

51. Information on the number of other inbound same day visitors arriving by air is available and derived from the length of stay field on the E/D cards. The number of inbound same day visitors is equal to 555 as published in the Compendium.
52. The CSO BOP-SUT file indicates that same day visitors spend about ECD 113.8 per day. The total spending is equal to 555 same day visitors multiplied by ECD 113.8 equals ECD 63,159 specified by type of product.

5.2 COMPILATION OF TSA TABLE 1

53. The main data sources for compiling TSA Table 1 are the SUT data on exports of services combined with the BOP credit data on travel and the updated results of the 2018 visitor expenditure survey (VES). The BOP credit data do not provide a breakdown of expenditures by type of visitor but the assumption is that the expenditures of all the types of visitors described before are included.
54. The Team utilized the expenditure structure of the stayover and cruise visitors combined with the exports in the SUT to distribute the BOP credit total across the different expenditure categories and two main groups of visitors. The main condition for the calculations is that the estimates should be consistent with and not higher than the BOP credit data and the SUT exports data. These calculations resulted in the following TSA table 1. As presented in table 1, visitors spent about EC\$ 1,338 million in 2018.

Table 1 Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors								
	Survey data			survey structure		Derived from SUT		
	Tourists	Excursionists	Total			Tourists	Excursionists	Visitors
	(overnight visitors)	(same-day visitors)				(overnight visitors)	(same-day visitors)	
	(1.1)	(1.2)						(1.3) = (1.1) + (1.2)
Products								
A. Consumption products (*)								
A.1. Tourism characteristic products								
1. Accommodation services for visitors	274,937		274,937	1.00		307,261		307,261
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	125,043	24,351	149,394	0.84	0.16	113,517	22,106	135,623
4. Road passenger transport services	15,174	11,307	26,481	0.57	0.43	9,431	7,027	16,458
5. Water passenger transport services not relevant	1,110	229	1,339	0.83	0.17	961	198	1,159
6. Air passenger transport services			0			9,699		
7. Transport equipment rental services	14,804	939	15,744	0.94	0.06	14,558	924	15,482
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services	11,632		11,632	1.00	0.00	31,779		31,779
9&10. Cultural, Sports and recreational services	37,804	412	38,216	0.99	0.01	13,253	144	13,397
A.2. Other consumption products	48,220	3,941	52,161	0.92	0.08	755,657	61,758	817,415
B.1. Valuables								
Total	528,724	41,178	569,902			1,256,117	92,157	1,338,575

6 DOMESTIC TOURISM

55. TSA table 2 describes domestic tourism expenditure by products, classes of visitors and types of trips. Domestic tourism is related to activities of domestic visitors. A domestic visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.
56. Reference is made to IRTS 2008 para. 2.21. "The usual environment of an individual, a key concept in tourism, is defined as the geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routine." Therefore, in considering the usual environment the following criteria can be considered:
- geographical area being the place of usual residence and
 - frequency of travel - any place and its surrounding areas that an individual visits on a regular basis.
57. The main data source for estimating domestic tourism expenditure is the domestic tourism and outbound survey (DOTS). Grenada does not conduct a DOTS and does not plan to do so on the short to medium term. The counterparts have the availability of a draft domestic tourism questionnaire that was developed with the Team during the 2020 consultancy.
58. Given the aforementioned the Team explored several other data sources for estimating domestic tourism such as:
- special events attendance on sister islands,
 - recreation and entertainment on sister islands and across the border of parishes on main island Grenada,
 - staycation,
 - the provision of hotel day passes.
 - household final consumption expenditure (HHFCE) in the SUT
59. The Team decided to utilize the HHFCE in the SUT as the source given that part of the domestic tourism expenditure covers expenditures related to domestic tourism. The HHFCE in the SUT shows that households spent about EC\$ 40 million on accommodation, and 0.8 million on travel agencies and other reservation services, so these

values are given. The other expenditures were estimated using ratios from neighbouring countries. The assumption is that households spent about 5 percent of their total expenditures on these items. This methodology resulted in the following table 2.

TSA table 2: TSA Domestic tourism expenditure by products, classes of visitors and types of trips (x1000 EC\$)

	Visitors
Products	
A. Consumption products (*)	
A.1. Tourism characteristic products	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	40080
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	4367
4. Road passenger transport services	3387
5. Water passenger transport services	680
6. Air passenger transport services	
7. Transport equipment rental services	62
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services	827
9&10. Cultural, Sports and recreational services	3001
A.2. Other consumption products (a)	44014
B.1. Valuables	0
Total	96,419

60. The Consultant recommends conducting a domestic tourism and outbound survey (DOTS) to improve these estimates. The survey can be conducted as a separate household survey or as part of an existing household survey such as the Grenada Labour Force survey that is conducted on a quarterly basis covering a sample of 3 percent of the households.

7 OUTBOUND TOURISM

61. Outbound tourism expenditure (TSA Table 3) is defined as the expenditure of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference. The main data sources for estimating outbound tourism expenditure are the DOTS and the BOP debit data on transportation and travel. If relevant and feasible countries should distinguish between visitors and other types of travellers when utilizing the BOP data as source.
62. The main data source on the number of departing visitors is the Immigration Department. The number of outbound travellers is equal to 37550 (see also TSA Table 10).
63. The main data source utilized is the BOP-SUT compilation file containing a breakdown of the BOP travel data of about ECD 64 million by type of product. (see table 3 below). This methodology provides the best estimate with the available data sources. The table shows that residents spent about EC\$ 91 million on outbound tourism.
64. The estimates are consistent with the macro-economic frameworks of the SUT and the BOP. The Consultant recommends conducting a DOTS to improve the estimates.

Table 3 Outbound tourism expenditure by products, classes of visitors	
	Visitors
Products	(3.3) = (3.1) + (3.2)
A. Consumption products (*)	
A.1. Tourism characteristic products	
1. Accommodation services for visitors	14,291
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	9,668
4. Road passenger transport services	6,211
5. Water passenger transport services	0
6. Air passenger transport services	27,445
7. Transport equipment rental services	3,092
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services	953
9&10. Cultural, Sports and recreational services	953
A.2. Other consumption products (a)	28,349
B.1. Valuables	
Total	90,962

8

INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

65. Internal tourism consumption by products (TSA table 4) converts expenditure to the concept and coverage of final consumption expenditure used in the context of the national accounts. It is equal to domestic and inbound tourism expenditure and all additional components that must be taken into consideration to obtain consumption.
66. The expansion of the table, to include other consumption items could not be included based on the data availability of the SUT. The other components of tourism consumption consist of:
- ♦ The net cost for hosts of receiving visitors in terms of increased expenditure on food, utilities, invitations, presents, etc.
 - ♦ The imputed value of barter transactions (for example, temporary exchange of dwellings for vacation purposes).
 - ♦ Social transfers in kind: government consumption expenditure on products such as education, social services, health, museums, recreation services, etc. that can be considered as benefiting visitors.
 - ♦ Vacation accommodation on own account (secondary dwellings for vacation purposes and all other types of non-traditional vacation home ownership). The recommendation is to investigate this aspect using the population and housing census and information from real estate agents.
67. TSA table 4 also converts internal tourism consumption at purchasers' prices to basis prices by subtracting the global adjustments. These are estimated as the trade and transport margins plus the taxes less subsidies on products. The SUT has data on these global adjustments, however the tourism share in this value is lacking at this moment. The Consultant recommends collecting the data from the Ministry of Finance and/or the tourism authority.

9 PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

68. TSA Table 5 presents the production account of tourism industries and other industries. This Table follows the same structure of the production accounts in the national accounts. It covers output, intermediate consumption and GVA of the tourism industries and other industries. It also contains the different components of GVA consisting of compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production and gross mixed income/Gross operating surplus. Table 5 is presented in Annex 3 of this document.
69. The product classification is the same as discussed before namely tourism characteristic products, other consumption products and non-consumption products. The tourism industries and products are organized in such a way as to facilitate economic analysis.
70. The main data source is the SUT. The relevant information is derived by pivot tables based on the SUT namely : the output by tourism industry and tourism characteristic products; the output of the other industries (non-tourism industries) that produce other consumption products; the intermediate consumption by tourism industry and other industries. The GVA calculated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption.
71. The internationally recommended TSA Table 5 also contains the different components of GVA consisting of compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production and gross mixed income/Gross operating surplus. These components were not included in the Grenada SUT and therefore not in the TSA. The Consultant recommends the following data sources for estimating compensation of employees (D1): National accounts survey data for D1 of private establishments; Government chart of accounts for D1 of government employees; Social security database; Census database; population and housing census database.
72. The main data sources for other taxes less subsidies on production is the chart of accounts, and the mixed income/Gross operating surplus is derived as the GVA minus compensation on employees minus other taxes less subsidies on production.

10

DOMESTIC SUPPLY AND INTERNAL TOURISM

73. TSA Table 6 presents the total domestic supply and internal tourism, which forms the core of the TSA. The analytical value of this Table is to confront and balance domestic supply and internal tourism consumption using the SUT as a framework to be able to derive a consistent value of TDGVA and TDGDP. The Grenada TSA Table 6 is presented in two parts in Annex 4 and 5 of this document (given the size of the table).
74. TSA Table 6 includes the share of the tourism output in the output of all industries and the share in intermediate consumption to be able to derive GVA as the difference between output and intermediate consumption. It also contains the different components of GVA consisting of compensation of employees, other taxes less subsidies on production and gross mixed income/Gross operating surplus.
75. TSA Table 6, together with Table 5, form the core of the TSA. The analytical value of this Table is to confront and balance domestic supply and internal tourism consumption using the SUT as framework in order to be able to derive a consistent value of Tourism Direct GVA (TDGVA) and Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP). The preferred method is to compile this table within the SUT framework.
76. The main data source for compiling TSA Table 6 is also the SUT data already processed in TSA table 5, the imports, the taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced and imported and the trade and transport margins.
77. Intermediate consumption of a particular tourism industry is calculated as the intermediate consumption/output ratio of the industry multiplied by the output of tourism output of that industry. In addition to this table 6 requires the calculation of the tourism share in value of the different variables. These shares are derived from the individual TSA tables as follows:
- Tourism share in value of output: linked to internal tourism consumption (TSA table 4)
 - Import share in value: linked to outbound tourism expenditure Excel files shows the different steps for compiling this table

78. As mentioned TSA Table 6 provides the framework for measuring Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) is the part of GVA generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in response to internal tourism consumption (para. 4.88). The TDGVA in the case of Grenada is presented in the table below:

Figure 4: Tourism Direct Gross Value Added 2018

Description	Value (EC\$ 1000)
Total GVA	2,614,437
TDGVA	832,355
TDGVA in total GVA	0.32

79. Tourism direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP) is the sum of the part of GVA (at basis prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices (para. 4.96). The TDGVA in the case of Grenada is presented in the table below. As presented in the table below the tourism contribution to GDP equals about 31 percent in 2018.

Figure 5: Tourism direct Gross Domestic Product 2018

Description	Value (EC\$ 1000)
Calculate TGDP as TDGVA plus taxes less subsidies on products	
TDGVA	832,355
Taxes less subsidies on products	124,853
TDGDP	957,209
Calculate GDP as total GVA plus taxes less subsidies on products	
Total GVA	2,614,437
Taxes less subsidies on products	521,755
Total GDP	3,136,191
Calculate tourism contribution as TDGDP/total GDP	0.31

11

EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM INDUSTRIES

80. Employment in tourism industries is presented in Table 7 of the TSA (see international table). The first column presents the industry; the second column presents the number of establishments by industry. The other columns present the number of jobs broken down by employees and self-employed and by gender as can be seen in the international table below:

Table 7 Employment in the tourism industries							
		Number of jobs by status of employment (*)					
		Employees			Self employed		
	Number of establishments	male	female	total	male	female	total
1. Accommodation for visitors							
1.a. Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b							
1.b. Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership							
2. Food- and beverage-serving industry							
3. Railways passenger transport							
4. Road passenger transport							
5. Water passenger transport							
6. Air passenger transport							
7. Transport equipment rental							
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services industry							
9. Cultural industry							
10. Sports and recreational industry							
11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods							
12. Country specific tourism industries							
Total							

81. Employment in tourism industries is included in the TSA because of the frequent strategic importance of tourism in the development of an employment policy. Countries are encouraged to measure employment at least twice a year.
82. The international recommendation is to utilise a combination of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) results and establishment data to estimate tourism employment. Another recommendation is to explore the use of administrative data from the National Insurance Scheme (NIS). A third source is the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC).
83. The Grenada CSO conducts a quarterly LFS. A LFS is a household sample survey that provides estimates of employment and unemployment. Given its importance in informing policymakers, it was strongly recommended that these estimates be captured more frequently to provide policy makers with information regarding the

seasonality of employment and unemployment. Figure 6 presents the fourth quarter LFS employment data by gender for 2019.

Figure 6: Q4 Employment in tourism industries by gender, Q4 2019

	Male	Female	Total
Transportation and storage	2,079	230	2,310
Accommodation and food service activities	1,293	2,840	4,133
Real estate activities	-	284	284
Administrative and support service activities	2,614	1,432	4,046
Arts, entertainment and recreation	360	462	822
Total tourism industries	6,346	5,249	11,596
Total economy	27,971	21,983	49,954
Percentage share	0.23	0.24	0.23

84. The main objectives of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey are:

- to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications - employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force;
- to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these classifications on a quarterly basis; and
- to assess the level of poverty in Grenada using the multi-dimensional approach to poverty measurement.¹

¹ See further: <https://stats.gov.gd/survey/list-of-surveys/labour-force-survey/>

12

TOURISM GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

85. Table 8 of the TSA covers data on gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) of tourism industries and other industries. The rows in Table 8 show a proposed list of gross fixed capital formation items related to tourism. The columns cover the following items:

- the net acquisition of all capital goods by the tourism industries to derive GFCF of tourism industries.
- net acquisitions of tourism-specific capital goods by all other industries.
- total GFCF by type of product.
- memorandum item of tourism-related infrastructure; the recommendation is to include tourism-related infrastructure as a separate category if data are available.

86. The internationally recommended list of tourism-specific fixed assets as listed in Annex 5 of the TSA-RMF 2008) are:

- Accommodation for visitors
 - Hotels and other accommodation facilities for visitors
 - Vacation homes under full ownership.
 - Vacation homes under other types of ownership.
- Other non-residential buildings and structures proper to tourism industries
 - Restaurants and similar buildings for food- and beverage-serving services
 - Buildings and infrastructure for the long-distance transport of passengers
 - Buildings for cultural and similar services mainly for use by visitors
 - Facilities for sport, recreation, and entertainment
 - Other facilities and structures
- Passenger transport equipment for tourism purposes
 - Land (including road and rail)
 - Sea
 - Air
- Other machinery and equipment specialized for the production of tourism-characteristic products.
- Improvement of land used for tourism purposes.

87. The CSO uses the commodity flow approach to estimate GFCF. This does not allow for the breakdown of GFCF by industry. The Consultant has indicated that even the more TSA-advanced countries had challenges producing Table 8.

88. The Consultant assisted the Team derive estimates from the capital budget of the government. The first step in the process was to code the different categories in the budget using the tourism classification. The next step in the process was to use pivot tables to aggregate the relevant codes. Table 2 presents the results of the exercise. The Consultant recommends investigating the expenditures related to medical tourism.

Table 1: GFCF related to tourism 2018-2022 (EC\$)

Code	Description	2018	2019	2021	2022
1	Tourism Accommodation	285,290,967	254,550,000	77,500,000	57,713,455
3	Tourism Services	26,488,528	3,466,768	27,000	
6	Creative Industry	145,000			
8	Medical tourism	7,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Subtotal	318,924,495	268,016,768	82,527,000	62,713,455
	Total	377,205,097	386,411,268	293,839,867	317,834,631
	Share	0.85	0.69	0.28	0.20

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TOURISM COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION

89. Tourism collective consumption by products and levels of government is included in table 9 of the TSA. The international table is presented below.

Table 9 Tourism collective consumption by products and levels of government					
	Levels of government			Tourism collective consumption	Memorandum item (**)
	National	Regional	Local		
	9.1	9.2	9.3	(9.4)= (9.1)+(9.2)+(9.3)	Intermediate consumption by tourism industries
85561 Tourism promotion services					
85562 Visitor information services					
91135 Public administrative services related to the distributive and catering trades, hotels and restaurants					
91136 Public administrative services related to tourism affairs Part of:					
83700 Market research and public opinion polling services					
91260 Police and fire protection services					
92919 Other education and training services,					
92920 Educational support services n.e.c.					
Total					
X Does not apply.					
(*) CPC, Ver. 2 subclass.					
(**) This column reflects the expenditure by the tourism industries in tourism promotion or other services related to the products described, when relevant					

90. The Consultant recommended to accord a lower priority to this table but still provided general recommendations for the compilation. The Consultant explained the concept of collective consumption. As indicated in the 2008 SNA manual par. 9.4:

- A collective consumption service is a service provided simultaneously to all members of the community or to all members of a particular section of the community, such as all households living in a particular region.
- Collective services are the "public goods" of economic theory.
- By their nature, collective services cannot be sold to individuals on a market, and they are financed by government units out of taxation or other
- revenues.
- All members of the community can benefit from such services. As the individual usage of collective services cannot be recorded, individuals cannot be charged according to their usage.

91. Examples of Collective services provided by government:

- security and defence,
- the maintenance of law and order,
- legislation and regulation,
- the maintenance of public health,
- the protection of the environment, etc.

92. Examples of tourism related collective consumption products are:

- Tourism promotion services
- Visitor information services
- Public administrative services related to the distributive and catering
- trades, hotels and restaurants
- Public administrative services related to tourism affairs

93. In compiling this table, the first step is to identify the tourism collective non-market services by levels of government. There is only one level of government i.e. the national level in Grenada and all the specified categories are relevant in the case of Grenada.

94. The next step is to collect the relevant data. A main data source could be the budget of the Ministry of Tourism and the Grenada Tourism authority. The GTA counterparts have the availability of the relevant data. An examples of the relevant data is presented in the next tables.

PROJECT NAME	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Community Tourism					8,415	35,617
OECS Regional Tourism Competitiveness Project					528,855	7,353,282
Refurbishment of bathroom facility					6,400	
Tourism product enhancement						60,613
Tri Centennial Park Phase	3,441	28,019	-	-		
Total	3,441	28,019	-	-	543,670	7,449,512

MARKETING BUDGET	2019	2018
United States	1,954,000	1,739,000
United Kingdom	2,358,500	1,260,000
Canada	721,000	498,000
Germany	593,200	550,000
Caribbean	589,000	382,000
Internal	775,000	686,000
TOTAL MARKETING BUDGET SUMMARY	6,990,700	5,115,000

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NON-MONETARY INDICATORS

95. The non-monetary indicators are organised in TSA Table 10. The Team customized the categories of table 10 and discussed the data availability and methodology.
96. TSA Table 10a includes the number of trips and number of overnights by forms of tourism namely inbound, domestic and outbound. The GTA has data on the number of trips and overnights of tourists arriving by air, and the number of outbound visitors as received from the Immigration Department. The information was used to produce Table 10a with the main data gap being the number of domestic visitors.

Table 10a: Number of trips and overnights by forms of tourism and classes of visitors			
	Inbound tourism	Domestic tourism	Outbound tourism
Number of overnights	160973	data not available	37550

97. The Team adjusted Table 10b by deleting the modes of transport of inbound tourism not relevant for GND i.e. land transport. The GTA provided the information in table 10b below.

Table 10b. Inbound tourism: number of arrivals and overnights by modes of transports		
	Number of arrivals	Number of overnights
1. Air	5,089	163,009
1.1 Scheduled flights	4,364	160,973
1.2. Unscheduled flight		
1.3. Private aircraft	725	2,036
2. Waterway	6132	
2.1. Passenger line and ferry		
2.2. Cruise ship	246	
2.3. Yacht	5,886	
2.4. Other modes of water transport		
Total	11221	163009

98. TSA Table 10c is limited to accommodation by capacity and occupancy rates provided by GTA. The number of establishments providing real estate activities will be provided by the CSO.

Table 10 c. Number of establishments and capacity by types of accommodation			
	Accommodation for visitors in ISIC 55	Real estate activities in ISIC 68	
	Short-term accommodation activities	Real estate activities with own or lease property	Real estate activities on a free or contract basis
Number of establishments	93		
Capacity (rooms)	2242		
Capacity (beds)	3239		
Capacity utilization (rooms)			
Capacity utilization (beds)			

99. The main challenge with compiling TSA Table 10d is to relate the data on the number of establishments to different brackets of average number of jobs i.e.:1-4, 5-9, 10-19, 20-49, 50-99, 100-249, 250-499, 500-999, >1000. The customized table presents the number of establishments and number of employees in the tourism industries. The CSO is in the process of updating the statistical business register and will pursue to utilize the Social Security database to compile this table.

Table 10 d. Number of establishments in tourism industries classified according to average number of jobs (business register)

No. of Jobs	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees
Accommodation	452	4,308
1 - 4	-	-
5 - 9	226	2,154
10 - 19	132	230
20 - 49	44	286
50 - 99	23	306
100 -249	19	537
250 - 499	5	349
500 - 999	3	446
Over 1000	-	-
Restaurant	18	682
1 - 4	-	-
5 - 9	9	341
10 - 19	-	-
20 - 49	-	-
50 - 99	2	27
100 -249	5	176
250 - 499	2	138
500 - 999	-	-
Over 1000	-	-
Marinas	9	341
1 - 4	-	-
5 - 9	5	65
10 - 19	3	7
20 - 49	1	35
50 - 99	-	-
100 -249	1	23
250 - 499	-	-
500 - 999	-	-
Over 1000	-	-
Dive	5	65

15

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

15.1 CONCLUSION

100. Grenada has reached an important milestone in the compilation of its first TSA for 2018 based on the first SUT. The TA provided has resulted in strengthening the countries' capabilities to measure the contribution of tourism and as such improve evidence-based policy preparation, formulation and implementation for sustainable economic growth. The TA has by extension resulted in strengthening the statistical capacity in support of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals especially in terms of the compilation of the estimation of the tourism related indicators.
101. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations member States in 2015, emphasises the need for sustainable development. This agenda, as indicated on the UN website (www.un.org), remains the world's roadmap for ending poverty, protecting the planet and tackling inequalities. At the heart of the Agenda are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries, developed and developing - in a global partnership.
102. They recognise that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth, all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forest.
103. The SDGs are to be achieved around the world, and by all UN member states, by 2030. This means that all states are called upon equally to play their part in finding shared solutions to the world's urgent challenges. In addition, incentives are to be created to encourage non-governmental actors to make an increasingly active contribution to sustainable development.
104. Sustainable tourism is part of sustainable development. The UNWTO defines sustainable tourism as "tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities. Sustainable tourism should thus make optimal use of environmental resources, respect host communities and ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing benefits that are distributed fairly among all stakeholders" (www.unwto.org).

105. Sustainable tourism in the context of the SDGs, has four pillars: economic, social, cultural and environmental which contributes to economic growth, social development and mutual understanding around the world. Sustainable tourism has the potential to contribute, directly or indirectly, to all of the goals. In particular, it has been included as targets in Goals 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 12 Responsible consumption and production and Goal 14 life below water.

106. Figure 7 shows that the direct economic contribution of tourism to Grenada is significant (around 30 percent) in 2018. An important next step is to update this benchmark TSA to more recent years.

Figure 7: Main aggregates and economic contribution 2018

Main aggregates 2018 (xEC\$1000)	
Tourism expenditure	
Inbound	1,338,675
Domestic	106,118
Outbound	90,962
Internal tourism consumption at purchasers' prices	1,444,793
Internal tourism consumption at basic prices	1,373,123
Total GVA	2,614,437
TDGVA	832,355
Total GDP	3,136,191
Direct economic contribution (%)	
TDGVA in total GVA	0.32
Tourism contribution as TDGDP/total GDP	0.31

107. The consultant completed the following deliverables under the project:

- An inception report and a detailed work plan with timelines for completing the activities under the consultancy.
- Final TSA tables 1 to 4 and 10.
- Final TSA tables 5 and 6.
- Final TSA tables 7, 8 and 9 (Based on the availability of source data)
- Draft final TSA report.
- Final TSA report.

15.2 SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS

a. Institutional

- It is important for to seek support from private sector and other stakeholders and regional and international organizations; and for policy makers to provide political support and commitment e.g. imbedded in tourism master plans.
- The CSO and the GTA continue work closely together. It is critical to sustain this partnership and engage other stakeholders in the process. The CSO and GTA together with the Consultant organised the second stakeholder meeting in October 2024 to inform the stakeholders of the main results of the TA.
- It is important to strengthen statistics in support of the SDGS in to assist in making evidence-based policy decisions, programmes and initiatives.

b. Request TA to develop methodologies to update the benchmark TSA mainly TSA tables 1 to 6 to a more recent year. The compilation of the TSA for a more recent year requires e.g. updating the balance of payments, the national accounts data including the SUT, and tourism expenditure data.

c. Focus on important flows of tourism such as the stay-over visitors arrivals and expenditures, the cruise visitors arrivals and expenditures, and yachters; but estimate other flows (e.g. divers, same day visitors) resources permitting.

d. Develop the tourism classifications

- Continue the improvement and update of the classification of tourism establishments preferably integrated in the business register development and regular maintenance based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)
- Continue the improvement and update of the classification of tourism characteristic products using the criteria discussed (large share of expenditure ratio and share of output ratio) based on CPC rev 2
- Develop the classification of type of visitors relevant for the country i.e. tourists (stayover visitors), cruise visitors, yachters, divers, other same day visitors

e. Improve macro-economic frameworks

- BOP: the BOP includes a further breakdown of travel and transport items. Ensure that these specifications are in line with the tourism statistics e.g. to make a distinction between travellers and visitors
- SUT: ensure that the tourism classification are embedded in the next SUT ; one of the findings of the TA provided is that the SUT of the countries do not always include a breakdown of the tourism characteristic activities e.g. a breakdown of the cultural and sports and recreational activities.

f. Estimate and improve basic tourism statistics on physical flows, tourism expenditure and consumption. Most CARICOM countries already have data on the inbound tourism flows and expenditures. Data on domestic and outbound visitor expenditure is lacking due to resource constraints. Recommendations:

- Domestic tourism and outbound visitor expenditure
 - ✓ Conduct the pilot domestic and outbound tourism survey (DOTS) using examples of the questionnaires provided before embarking on the regular conduct of the survey. The recommendation is to combine this survey with another household survey e.g. the household budget survey.

ANNEX 1: SUT TSA CLASSIFICATION

Product code	Description	TSA type	TSA code
P01A	Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening other than stimulant, spice and aromatic crops	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P016	Stimulant, spice and aromatic crops	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P02	Live animals and animal products (excluding meat)	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P03	Forestry and logging products	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P04	Fish and other fishing products	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P11	Coal and peat	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P12	Crude petroleum and natural gas	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P13	Uranium and thorium ores and concentrates	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P14	Metal ores	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P15	Stone, sand and clay	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P16	Other minerals	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P17	Electricity, town gas, steam and hot water	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P18	Natural water	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P21	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, oils and fats	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P22	Dairy products and egg products	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P23	Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P24A	Alcoholic Beverages	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P24B	Non-Alcoholic Beverages	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P25	Tobacco products	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P26	Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P27	Textile articles other than apparel	B. non-consumption products	B
P28	Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	A.2. other consumption products	A2

Product code	Description	TSA type	TSA code
P29	Leather and leather products; footwear	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P31	Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P32	Pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and related articles	B. non-consumption products	B
P33A	Aviation, kerosene type jet fuel	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P33B	Natural gas and propane	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P33C	Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel excl jet fuel and propane	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P34	Basic chemicals	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P35	Other chemical products; man-made fibres	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P36	Rubber and plastics products	B. non-consumption products	B
P37	Glass and glass products and other non-metallic products n.e.c.	B. non-consumption products	B
P38	Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.	B. non-consumption products	B
P39	Wastes or scraps	B. non-consumption products	B
P41	Basic metals	B. non-consumption products	B
P42	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	B. non-consumption products	B
P43	General-purpose machinery	B. non-consumption products	B
P44	Special-purpose machinery	B. non-consumption products	B
P45	Office, accounting and computing machinery	B. non-consumption products	B
P46	Electrical machinery and apparatus	B. non-consumption products	B
P47	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	B. non-consumption products	B
P48	Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	B. non-consumption products	B
P49	Transport equipment	B. non-consumption products	B
P53	Constructions	B. non-consumption products	B
P54	Construction services	B. non-consumption products	B
P61	Wholesale trade services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P62	Retail trade services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P63A	Accommodation	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	1

Product code	Description	TSA type	TSA code
P63B	Food and Beverage Services	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	2
P64A	Ground Passenger Transport	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	4
P64B	Water Passenger Transport	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	5
P64C	Air Passenger Transport	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	6
P64D	Tour Operator Services	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	8
P65A	Ground Freight Transport	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P65B	Water Freight Transport	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P65C	Air Freight Transport	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P66	Rental services of transport vehicles with operators	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	10
P67	Supporting transport services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P68	Postal and courier services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P69	Electricity, gas and water distribution (on own account)	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P71A1	Explicit financial charges and fees	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P71A2	Implicit financial charges	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P71A3	Other financial and related services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P71B1	Life Insurance and pension fund services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P71B2	Non-life Insurance services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P71B3	Insurance agents/brokers commissions	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P72A	Rental of real estate	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	1
P72B	Imputed rental of owner-occupied dwellings	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P72C	Other real estate services	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	1
P73	Leasing or rental services without operator	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	7
P81	Research and development services	B. non-consumption products	B
P82	Legal and accounting services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P83	Professional, technical and business services (except research, development, legal and accounting services)	A.2. other consumption products	A2

Product code	Description	TSA type	TSA code
P84	Telecommunications, broadcasting and information supply services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P85	Support services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P86	Support and operation services to agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, mining and utilities	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P87	Maintenance, repair and installation (except construction) services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P88	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P89	Other manufacturing services; publishing, printing and reproduction services; materials recovery services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P91	Public administration and other services provided to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P92	Education services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P93A	Hospital care	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P93B	General and specialists medical practitioners including dental	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P93C	Other medical services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P93D	Residential and non-residential social services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P94	Sewage and waste collection, treatment and disposal and other environmental protection services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P95	Services of membership organizations	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P96	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	A.1. Tourism characteristic products	9
P97	Other services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P98	Domestic services	A.2. other consumption products	A2
P99	Services provided by extraterritorial organizations and bodies	A.2. other consumption products	A2

ANNEX 2: CLASSIFICATION FROM THE ITRS 2008 MANUAL

5.10. Tourism characteristic products are those that satisfy one or both of the following criteria: (a) Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of total tourism expenditure (share-of-expenditure/demand condition); (b) Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of the supply of the product in the economy (share-of-supply condition). This criterion implies that the supply of a tourism characteristic product would cease to exist in meaningful quantity in the absence of visitors.

5.11. Tourism-characteristic activities are the activities that typically produce tourism-characteristic products. As the industrial origin of a product (the ISIC industry that produces it) is not a criterion for the aggregation of products within a similar CPC category, there is no strict one-to-one relationship between products and the industries producing them as their principal outputs. Two products of similar characteristics but produced by two different ISIC industries would be classified in the same CPC category.

5.12. In the case of tourism-connected products, their significance within tourism analysis for the economy of reference is recognized although their link to tourism is limited worldwide. Consequently, lists of such products will be country-specific.

5.13. Some consumption products, though acquired by visitors, are not related to being on a trip and fall outside these two other categories. Consequently, they are assigned to a residual category.

5.16. The classification that has been developed and its basic elements are defined as follows:

A. Consumption products:

A.1. Tourism characteristic products: comprising two subcategories;

A.1.i. Internationally comparable tourism characteristic products, which represent the core products for international comparison of tourism expenditure;

A.1.ii. Country-specific tourism characteristic products (to be determined by each country by applying the criteria of paragraph 5.10 in their own context).

For both products mentioned above, the activities producing them will be considered as tourism characteristic, and the industries in which the principal activity is tourism characteristic will be called tourism industries;

A.2. Other consumption products made up of two subcategories, both to be determined by each country and, consequently, country-specific:

A.2.i. Tourism-connected products comprising other products according to their relevance for tourism analysis but that do not satisfy the criteria in para. 5.10;

A.2.ii. Non-tourism-related consumption products comprise all other consumption goods and services that do not belong to the previous categories.

B. Non-consumption products: This category includes all products that by their nature cannot be consumption goods and services and, therefore, can neither be a part of tourism expenditure nor a part of tourism consumption, except for valuables that might be acquired by visitors on their trips. Two subcategories are defined:

B.1. Valuables (see para. 4.2);

B.2. Other non-consumption products comprising those products associated with tourism gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption.

A footnote in the TSA table states that (a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism-connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). This means that you can also group these as other consumption products if it is not relevant to identify the products for which the visitors consume a limited share. Significant share is not defined but more than 50 percent combined with expert opinion of the economy is used as a rule of thumb. You can use this if it is relevant to your country.

ANNEX 3 : TSA TABLE 5

Table 5 Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (basic prices)

Products	Tourism Industries										
	1 Accommodation for visitors	2. Food and beverage serving industries	4. Road passenger transport	5. Water passenger transport	6. Air passenger transport	7. Transport equipment rental	8. Travel agencies and other reservation services industries	9&10. Cultural industries, Sports and recreational industry	Total TOURISM INDUSTRIES	Other Industries	Output of domestic producers at basic prices
	(5.1a)	(5.2)	(5.4)	(5.5)	(5.6)	(5.7)	(5.8)	(5.9)	(5.13)	(5.14)	(5.15)= '(5.13) +](5.14)
A. Consumption products (*)											
A.1. Tourism characteristic products											
1. Accommodation services for visitors	419,471								419,471	83,809	503,280
2. Food- and beverage-serving services		165,399							165,399	20,759	186,158
4. Road passenger transport services			55,365						55,365	0	55,365
5. Water passenger transport services				13,177					13,177	7	13,185
6. Air passenger transport services					9,724				9,724	0	9,724
7. Transport equipment rental services						22,353			22,353	0	22,353
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services							36,437		36,437	0	36,437
9&10. Cultural services, Sports and recreational services								25,838	25,838	1,794	27,632
A.2. Other consumption products (a)	201,306	0	0	363	935	0		0	202,604	2,622,298	2,824,902
B. Non-consumption products										687,639	687,639
I. Total output (at basic prices)	620,777	165,399	55,365	13,540	10,660	22,353	36,437	25,838	950,369	3,416,306	4,366,674
II. Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers price) ©	198,066	115,456	36,449	9,616	7,291	17,339	15,802	8,853	408,873	1,343,364	1,752,238
(I - II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)	422,711	49,943	18,916	3,924	3,368	5,014	20,635	16,985	541,495	2,072,942	2,614,437

ANNEX 4: TSA TABLE 6 PART 1

Products/industries	1 Accommodation for visitors		2. Food and beverage serving industries		4.Road passenger transport		5. Water passenger transport		6. Air passenger transport		7. Transport equipment rental		8. Travel agencies and other reservation services		9&10. Cultural industries, Sports and recreational		Total		
	Output	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Output industries	Tourism share in value	Tourism share in value
	(5.1a)		(5.2)		(5.4)		(5.5)		(5.6)		(5.7)		(5.8)		(5.9/10)		(5.13)		
A. Consumption products (*)																			
A.1. Tourism characteristic products																			
1. Accommodation services for visitors	419,471	345,342															419,471	345,342	
2. Food- and beverage-serving services			165,399	140,148													165,399	140,148	
4. Road passenger transport services					55,365	19,967											55,365	19,967	
5. Water passenger transport services							13,177	1,864									13,177	1,864	
6. Air passenger transport services									9,724	9,699							9,724	9,699	
7. Transport equipment rental services											22,353	15,546					22,353	15,546	
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services													36,437	32,606			36,437	32,606	
9&10. Cultural services, Sports and recreational services													0		25,838	16,507	25,838	16,507	
A.2. Other consumption products (a)	201,306		0		0		363		935		0				0		202,604	0	
B. Non-consumption products															0		0	0	
I. Total output (at basic prices)	620,777	345,342	165,399	140,148	55,365	19,967	13,540	1,864	10,660	9,699	22,353	15,546	36,437	32,606	25,838	16,507	950,369	581,678	
II. Total intermediate consumption(at purchasers price) ©	198,066	80,185	115,456	97,830	36,449	13,145	9,616	1,324	7,291	6,634	17,339	12,059	15,802	14,141	8,853	5,656	408,873	230,974	
(I - II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)	422,711	265,156	49,943	42,318	18,916	6,822	3,924	540	3,368	3,065	5,014	3,487	20,635	18,465	16,985	10,851	541,495	350,704	

ANNEX 5 :TSA TABLE 6 PART 2

Table 6 Production accounts of tourism											
Products/Industries	Other Industries	Other Industries	Output of domestic producers at basic prices		Imports		Taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced		Trade and transport margins		
	Output other industries	Tourism share in value	Output	Tourism share in value	Total imports	Tourism share in value	Total Taxes less subsidies on products	Tourism share in value	Total trade and transport margins	Tourism share in value	Domestic supply (at purchasers prices)
	(5.14)		(5.15)= '(5.13) +)(5.14)		6.1		6.2		6.3		6.4=5.15+6.1+6.2+6.3
A. Consumption products (*)											
A.1. Tourism characteristic products											
1. Accommodation services for visitors	83,809		503,280	345,342	14,291	14,291	31,159				548,730
2. Food- and beverage-serving services	20,759		186,158	140,148	14,291	9,668	8,107				208,556
4. Road passenger transport services	0		55,365	19,967	6,352	6,211	5,289				67,005
5. Water passenger transport services	7		13,185	1,864	635	0	1,691				15,511
6. Air passenger transport services	0		9,724	9,699	27,445	27,445	6,043				43,212
7. Transport equipment rental services	0		22,353	15,546	36,428	3,092	445				59,225
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services	0		36,437	32,606	1,270	953	120				37,827
9&10. Cultural services, Sports and recreational services	1,794		27,632	16,507	3,662	953	1,021				106,726
A.2. Other consumption products (a)	2,622,298	863,015	2,824,902	863,015	28,349	353,737	74,411				3,104,229
B. Non-consumption products	687,639		687,639	0	535,448		114,144		-74,411		
I. Total output (at basic prices)	3,416,306	863,015	4,366,674	1,444,693	639,823	90,962	521,755				4,191,021
II. Total intermediate consumption(at purchasers price) ©	1,343,364	339,356	1,752,238	570,330							
(I - II). Total gross value added (at basic prices)	2,072,942	523,659	2,614,437	874,363							