

Tourism Satellite Account (2014-2016)

In 2016 the GVA generated by tourism represented 7.1% of national GVA

It is estimated that, in 2016, the GVA generated by tourism accounted for 7.1% of national GVA, increasing about 10% from the previous year in nominal terms, following an increase of 7.1% in 2015. In 2015 and 2016 national GVA increased, respectively, 3.6% and 2.7%.

Tourism consumption in the economic territory represented 12.5% of national GDP, growing 5.8% in 2016 and 5.9% in 2015.

Tourism exports accounted for 18.4% of total national exports, on average, in 2014 and 2015.

In the biennium 2014/2015, employment in tourism characteristic activities represented, on average, 9.1% of total national employment.

1. The new Tourism Satellite Account: Main results

Statistics Portugal reintroduces the publication of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), presenting the final results for the years 2014 and 2015 and a first estimate for the year 2016 for two main TSA aggregates: Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET) and Gross Value Added Generated by Tourism (GVAGT). The TSA new series reveals clearly higher levels of GVA and tourism consumption than those found in the previous series (see the last section where a comparison is made) confirming the increased relevance of tourism characteristic activities in the national economy.

It is estimated that in 2016 the GVAGT corresponded to 7.1% of the GVA of the national economy, increasing 10%, in nominal terms. In the biennium 2014/2015 the GVAGT corresponded, on average, to 6.6% of the national economy GVA (basic prices), increasing around

7% in 2015, which was a higher growth than that observed in the national economy GVA (3.6%).

It is estimated that in 2016 the TCET, which summarizes touristic demand, increased by 5.8%, representing 12.5% of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In the biennium 2014/2015, the weight of TCET in national GDP was 12.1%. Inbound tourism expenditure was the most relevant component of touristic demand (61.5%), increasing by 7.0% in 2015. Domestic tourism and other components expenditure (which together accounted for 38.5% of the total touristic demand) grew by 4.2% in 2015.

In 2014/2015 employment in tourism characteristic activities, measured in full-time equivalent (FTE), averaged 9.1% of total national employment.

In 2015, employment in tourism characteristic activities increased by 4.2%, exceeding the employment growth

rate observed in the national economy (1.9%).

Table 1 – Main Results of the Tourism Satellite Account

	2014	2015	Average 2014/2015	2016*
Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (TCET)				
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	20,675	21,902	21,288	23,180
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	5.9	//	5.8
Weight of Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory in National GDP (%)	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.5
Inbound Tourism Expenditure				
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	12,653	13,543	13,098	x
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	7.0	//	//
Domestic Tourism Expenditure + Other Components				
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	8,021	8,359	8,190	x
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	4.2	//	//
GVA Generated by Tourism (GVAGT)				
Value (10 ⁶ euro)	9,768	10,458	10,113	11,489
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	7.1	//	9.9
Contribution of GVA Generated by Tourism to National GVA (%)	6.5	6.7	6.6	7.1
Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities				
Value (FTE)	381,422	397,619	389,521	x
Nominal rate of variation (%)	//	4.2	//	//
Weight of Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities in National Employment (%)	9.0	9.2	9.1	//

* - First estimate
// - Non applicable
X - Non available

After presenting the main results, this press release includes seven more sections. The following section refers to the TCET (touristic demand), highlighting the characteristics of its two main components: tourism of non-resident visitors and domestic tourism. The third deals with tourism expenditure outside the economic territory. The fourth, for the first time under the TSA, provides information on the final consumption of General government related to tourism. The fifth presents detailed results on GVAGT. The sixth is devoted to employment and compensation of employees. The seventh provides information for some international comparisons. The last one reveals the variation of the main aggregates of TSA between 2008 and 2015 (respectively the last year in the previous

series and the new series with identical informative detail).

2. Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory (touristic demand)

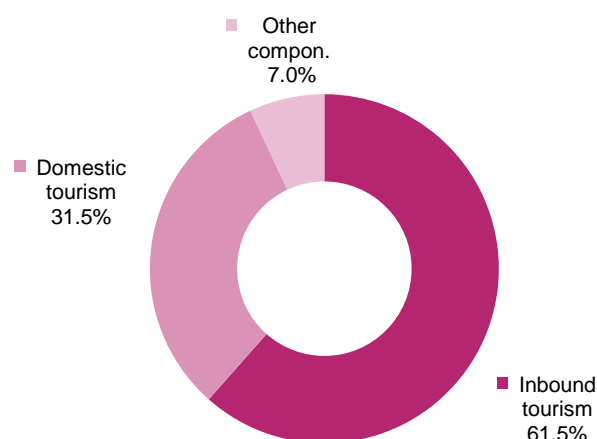
In 2014/2015, inbound tourism¹ was the most important component of touristic demand (61.5%). Domestic tourism expenditure² contributed with 31.5%, while the other components³ accounted for 7.0%.

¹ Inbound tourism - Expenditure incurred by non-resident visitors in the course of a trip to / in the reference country (or region), provided that it occurs out of their usual environment.

² Domestic tourism – Expenditure incurred by resident visitors in the course of a trip to / in the reference country (or region), provided that it occurs out of their usual environment.

³ Other components – These include the valuation of the "non-monetary" components of the touristic demand, including, namely, the valuation of secondary residences used in tourism and the tourism components of final consumption (individual) of institutional

Graphic 1 – Weight (%) of the tourism consumption in the economic territory components (average 2014/2015)



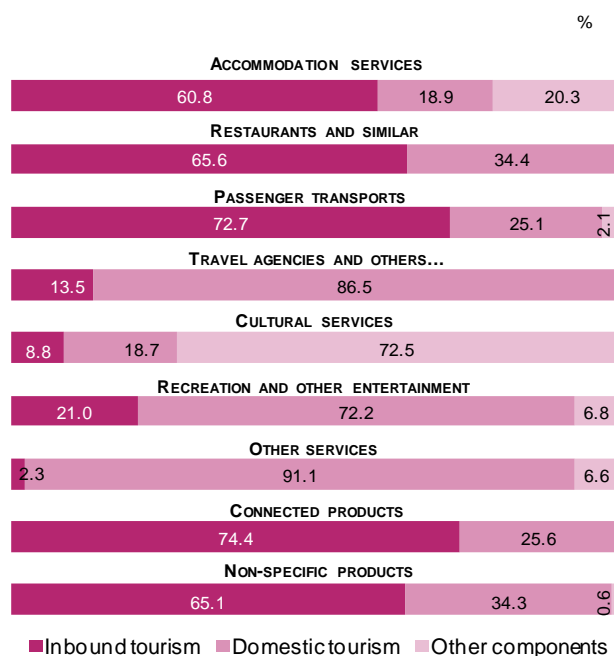
Analysing the distribution of the TCET by component and by product, in the same period, it was observed that:

- Inbound tourism expenditure was clearly dominant in connected products (74.4%), passenger transports (72.7%), restaurants and similar (65.6%), accommodation services (60.8%) and in non-specific products (65.1%);
- Domestic tourism expenditure exceeded the relative importance of inbound tourism expenditure and of other components in other services (91.1%), travel agencies and other reservation services (86.5%) and also in recreation and other entertainment services (72.2%);
- The other components only surpassed the value of both the inbound tourism expenditure and the domestic tourism in cultural services (72.5%). It should also be noted that the other

sectors such as general government (S.13) and non-profit institutions serving households (S.15) used for tourism.
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components exceeded the expenditure of domestic tourism in accommodation services (20.3%), which is due to the inclusion of second homes - own account or free, which were estimated to be worth 1,100 million euro in 2015.

Graphic 2 – Distribution (%) of tourism consumption in the economic territory by component and product (average 2014/2015)



Analysing the results by type of visitors, it was observed that, in 2014 and 2015, about 77% of touristic demand was originated by tourists and almost 16% by excursionists.

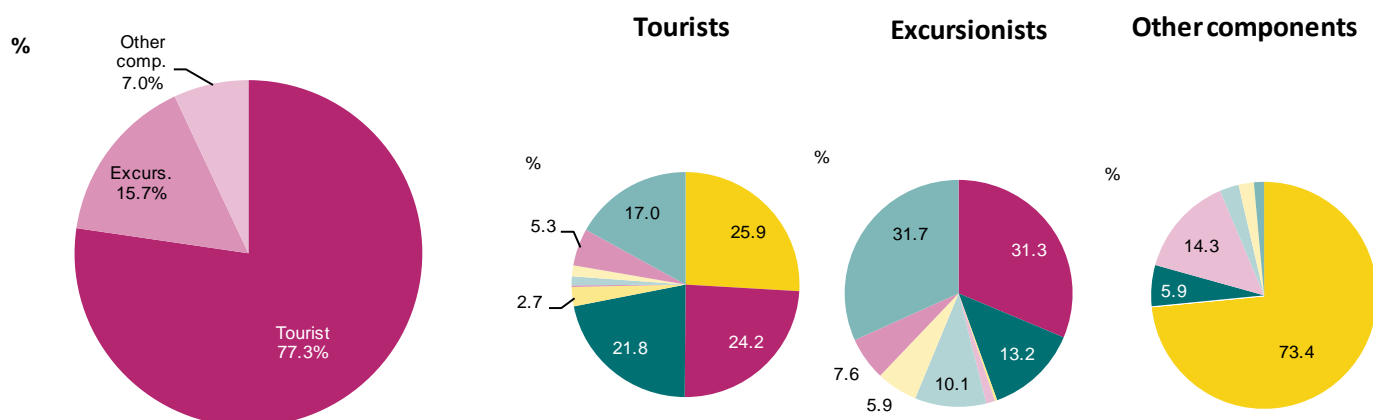
Tourist's expenditure privileged accommodation services (25.9%), passenger transport (21.8%) and restaurants and similar (24.2%), which together accounted for almost 72% of total expenditure of this type of visitors. The expenditure of excursionists was mainly directed to non-specific products (31.7%), restaurant and similar (31.3%) and passenger transport (13.2%). It should be noted that, by definition,

excursionists are visitors who do not stay overnight in the place visited, which is why they do not spend on accommodation services.

In the other components, there was a clear predominance of accommodation services (73.4%),

which accounted for second homes. In consumption structure, cultural services (14.3%) and passenger transport (5.9%) also stood out.

Graphic 3 – Tourism consumption in the economic territory by type of product (average 2014/2015)



2.1. Inbound tourism expenditure

Inbound tourism expenditure represented 61.5% of total TCET, on average, in 2014 and 2015.

Approximately 97% of the total inbound tourism expenditure was done by tourists, while same-day visitors accounted for only 3% of the overall amount.

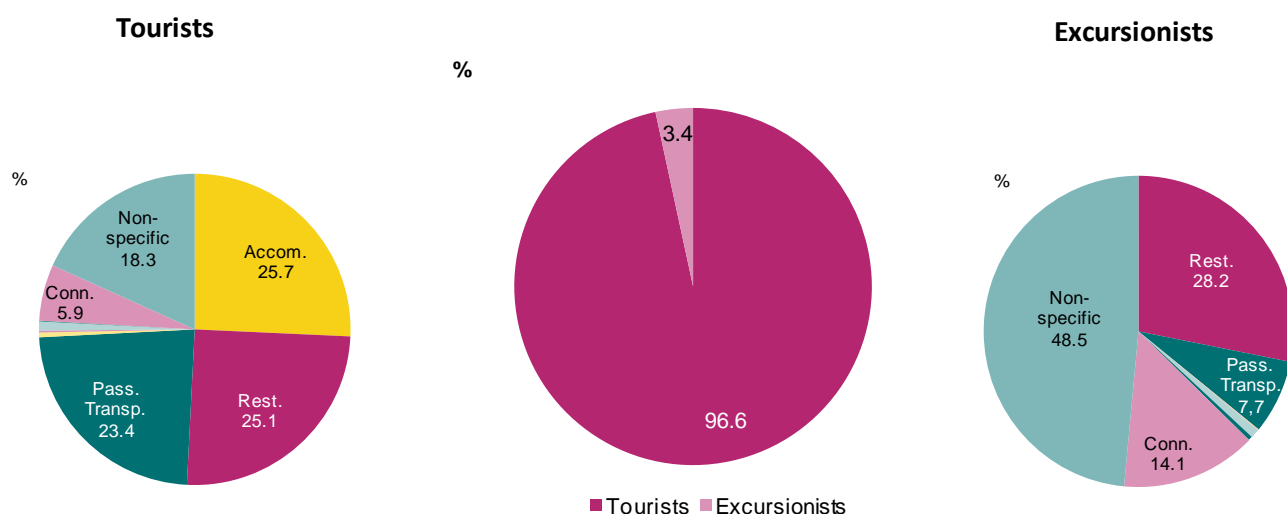
There were significant differences in the expenditure structure of the two categories of visitors:

- Tourists’ expenditure was mainly focused on accommodation services (25.7%), restaurants

and similar (25.1%) and passenger transport (23.4%);

- Approximately 48.5% of the non-resident excursionists’ expenditure was channelled to non-specific products, while 28.2% of this visitors’ expenditure was directed to restaurants and similar and 14.1% was related to connected products. These 3 products accounted for almost 90% of the total expenditure of the non-resident excursionists.

Graphic 4 – Inbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor (average 2014/2015)



Inbound tourism expenditure (tourism exports) accounted for about 18.4% of total national exports, on average, in 2014 and 2015.

Impact of non-resident visitors' expenditure

Applying the information of the Integrated System of Symmetric Input-Output Tables for 2013, recently published by Statistics Portugal, to the main results of the TSA, it is possible to estimate the impact on the creation of wealth (GDP) induced by the expenditure of non-resident visitors (inbound tourism). Focusing only on the three most relevant products, which accounted for 68% of the total expenditure of these visitors (accommodation, restaurants and air transport), it is estimated that for each 100 euro of expenditure, an additional 23 euro of GDP was generated in restaurants, 22 euro in accommodation and 4 euro in air transport, in 2015. The reduced impact on the latter product is associated with the fact that most of the service was provided by non-resident airlines.

2.2. Domestic tourism expenditure

In 2014 and 2015, domestic tourism expenditure represented, on average, about 31.5% of the TCET.

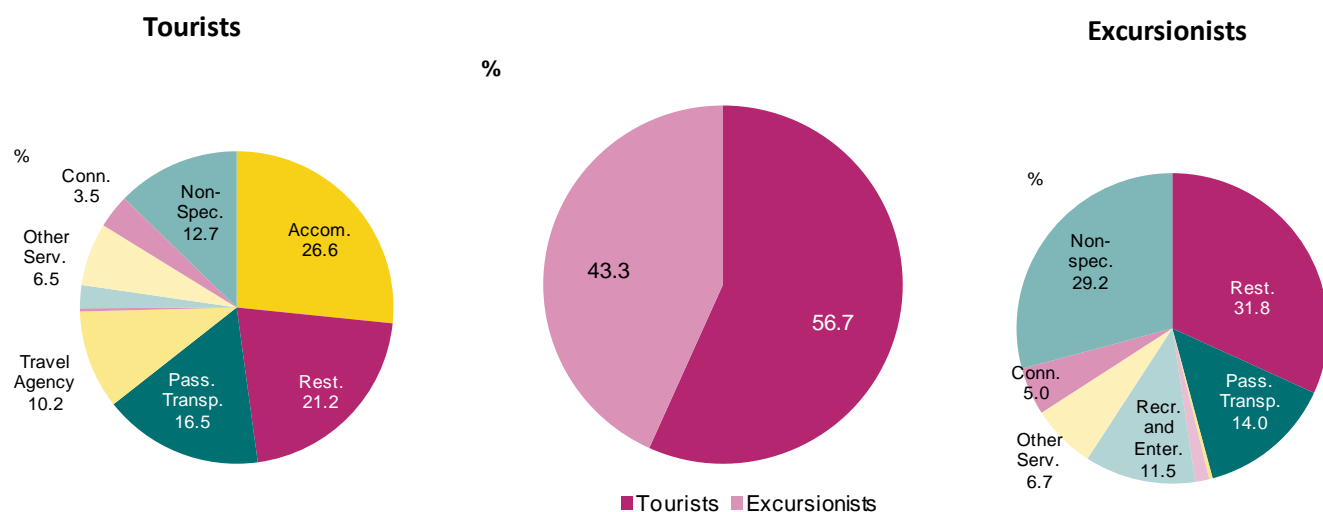
Analysing the breakdown of domestic tourism expenditure by type of visitor, tourists concentrated about 57%, while the remaining 43% was originated by excursionists.

The domestic tourism expenditure by type of visitor and by product showed the following split:

- Tourists' expenditure concentrated mainly on accommodation services (26.6%), restaurants and similar (21.2%) and passenger transports (16.5%);
- Excursionists' expenditure was directed to restaurants and similar (31.8%), non-specific

products (29.2%), and passenger transports (14.0%).

Graphic 5 – Domestic tourism expenditure by type of visitor (average 2014/2015)



3. Outbound tourism expenditure

As in the case of inbound tourism, outbound tourism expenditure (tourism imports) is dominated by tourists' expenditure, compared to the expenditure incurred by the same day visitors.

There were also significant differences in the expenditure breakdown of these two categories of visitors:

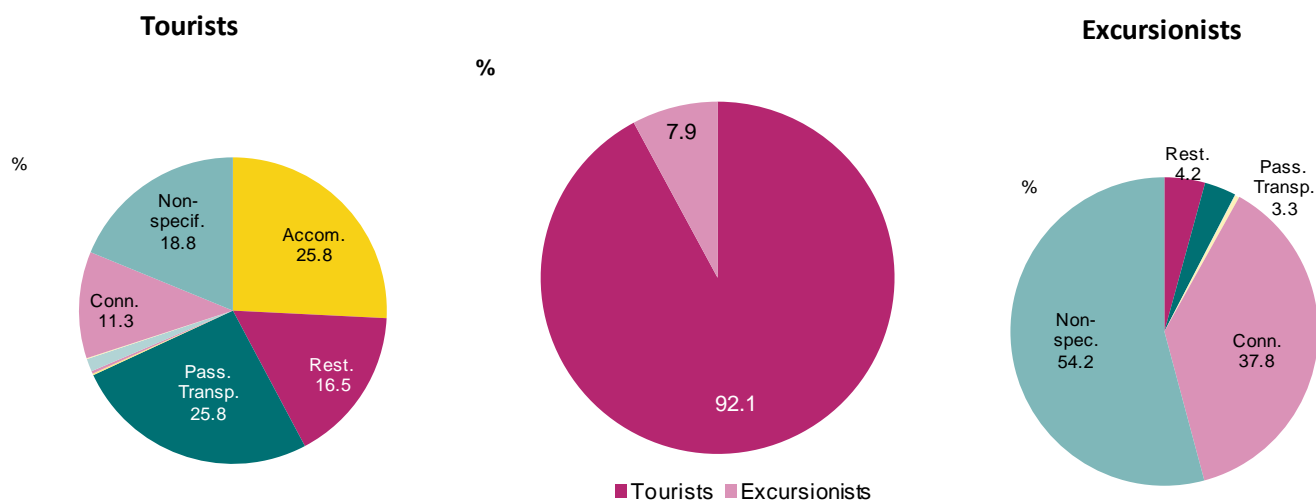
- Tourists' expenditure focused on accommodation services and passenger transports (each of which accounted for 25.8%

of tourists' expenditure) and non-specific products (18.8%);

- Expenditure of the same day visitors was mainly directed at non-specific products (54.2%) and connected products (37.8%).

Outbound tourism expenditure (tourism imports) accounted for about 5.7% of total national imports, on average, in 2014 and 2015.

Graphic 6 – Outbound tourism expenditure by type of visitor (average 2014/2015)



In 2015, the expenditure of inbound and outbound tourism showed an upward trend, increasing, respectively, 7.0% and 6.3%, compared to the previous year.

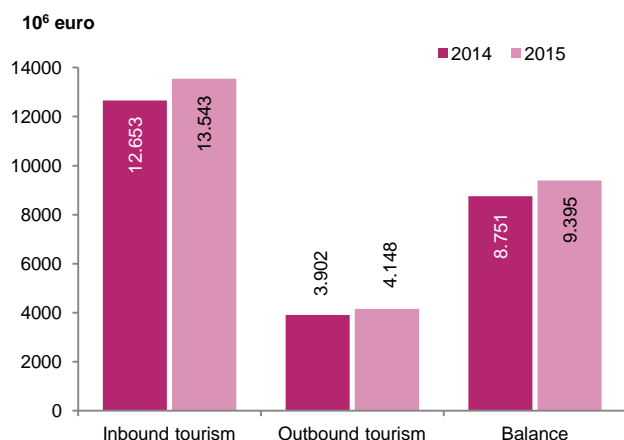
The balance of touristic flows was positive both in 2014 and 2015, showing an evolution of 7.4% in 2015 compared to the previous year.

4. Tourism collective consumption

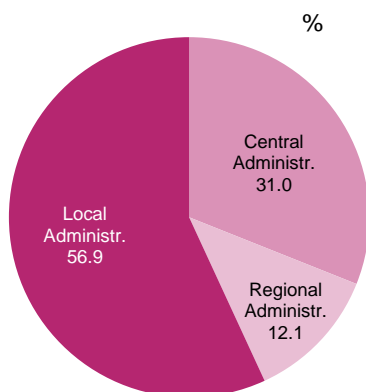
General government final collective consumption expenditure corresponds to the production of non-market services by General government, whose consumption is simultaneously available to the entire community. In the TSA context, possible examples of these services are tourism promotion services, visitor information services, administrative services related to tourism, among others.

In the biennium 2014/2015, about 56.9% of tourism's collective consumption corresponded to final consumption of the subsector of the local administration.

Graphic 7 – Touristic flows balance



Graphic 8 – Distribution (%) of the tourism collective consumption by subsector of General government (average 2014/2015)



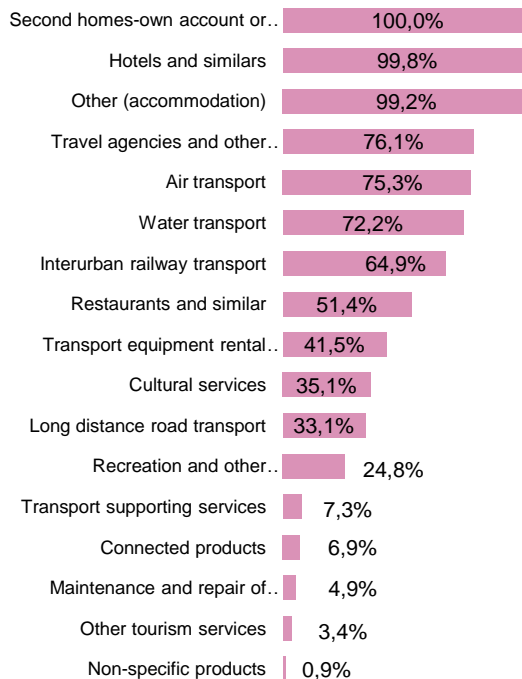
5. Output and GVA generated by tourism

Tourism domestic output accounted for about 6.0% of total domestic output in 2014 and 2015.

Comparing tourism domestic output, by product, with total national output, it was observed that accommodation services (including second homes-own account or free, hotels and similar and others), travel agencies and other reservation services, and air transport registered coefficients above 75%, evidencing a strong connection with touristic activity.

Other products whose tourism domestic output represented more than half of total domestic output were water transport (72.2%), interurban railway transport (64.9%), and restaurants and similar (51.4%).

Graphic 9 – Weight (%) of tourism domestic output in total domestic output, by product (average 2014/2015)

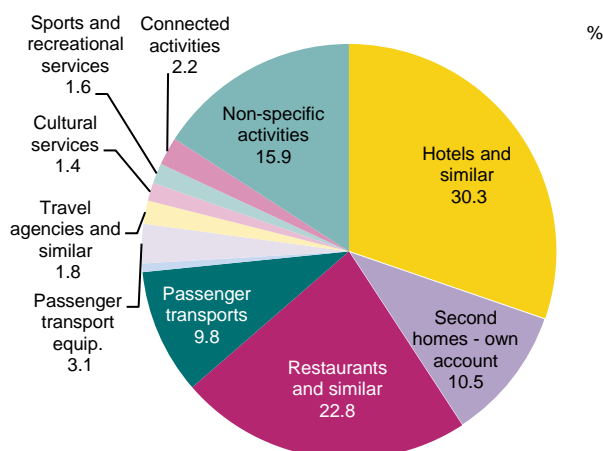


In the biennium 2014/2015 the GVAGT represented, on average, 6.6% of the national economy GVA.

The activities which contributed most to GVAGT, in 2014 and 2015, were hotels and similar (30.3%) followed by restaurants and similar (22.8%) and non-specific activities (15.9%).

The GVAGT increased by 7.1% in 2015, reaching the value of 10,458 million euro. A positive variation was observed in all activities analysed.

Graphic 10 – Distribution (%) of GVAGT, by activity (average 2014/2015)



6. Employment and compensation of employees

In 2014 and 2015, employment in tourism characteristic activities, measured in full-time equivalent (FTE), represented an average of 9.1% of total national employment, reaching 397,619 FTE in 2015.

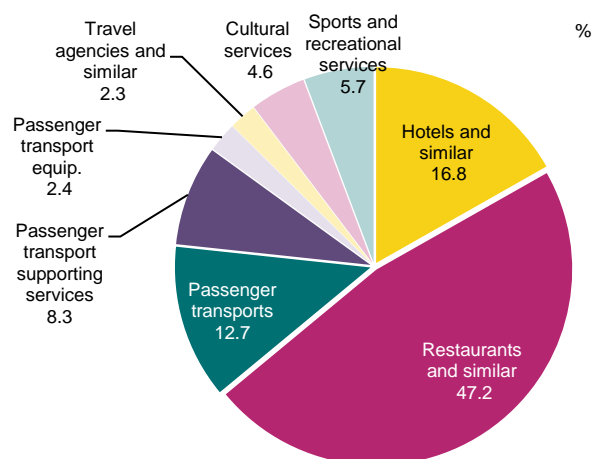
Considering only the tourism component of tourism characteristic activities, this would correspond to approximately 4.4% of the total national employment (FTE) in the 2014/2015 biennium, corresponding to 195,096 FTE in 2015.

In 2015, employment in tourism characteristic activities have grown (4.8% for jobs and 4.2% for employment measured in FTE), at higher pace than that observed in the national economy (1.6% for jobs and 1.9% for employment measured in FTE).

The tourism characteristic activities which showed higher employment growth rates (FTE) in 2015 were hotels and similar (+ 9.4%) and travel agencies and similar (+ 9.2%).

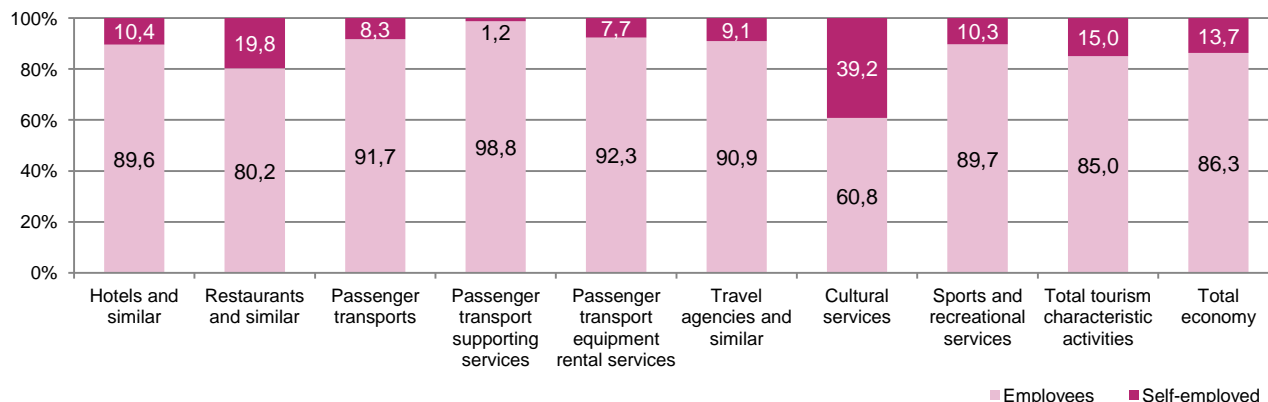
More than 75% of employment (FTE) in tourism characteristic activities was concentrated in restaurants and similar (47.2%), hotels and similar (16.8%) and passenger transports (12.7%), in 2014 and 2015.

Graphic 11 – Distribution (%) of employment in tourism characteristic activities (average 2014/2015)



The weight of the self-employed in restaurants and similar (19.8%) and in cultural services (39.2%) contributed significantly to the fact that the tourism characteristic activities show a higher relative importance of self-employment (15.0%) than the observed in national economy (13.7%), in the biennium 2014/2015.

Graphic 12 – Employees and self-employed in tourism characteristic activities and in national economy (average 2014/2015)



In 2014 and 2015, the compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities represented, on average, 9.2% of the total compensation of employees in national economy.

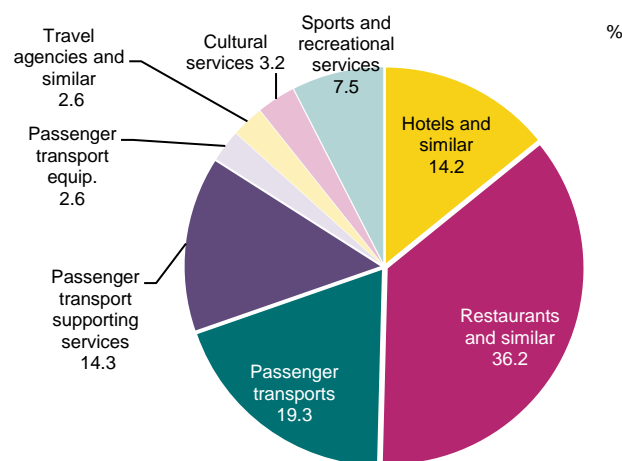
Considering only the tourism component of the tourism characteristic activities, the weight of the compensation of employees represented 4.2% of the total of national economy in the 2014/2015 biennium.

As in employment, in 2015, the increase in compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (5.7%) was higher than that observed in national economy (2.8%).

The breakdown of compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities shows that restaurants and similar were the most relevant activity, accounting for around 36% of the total amount in 2014 and 2015.

This was followed by passenger transports (19.3%), passenger transport supporting services (14.3%), and hotels and similar (14.2%), which ranked second in the employment breakdown by activities.

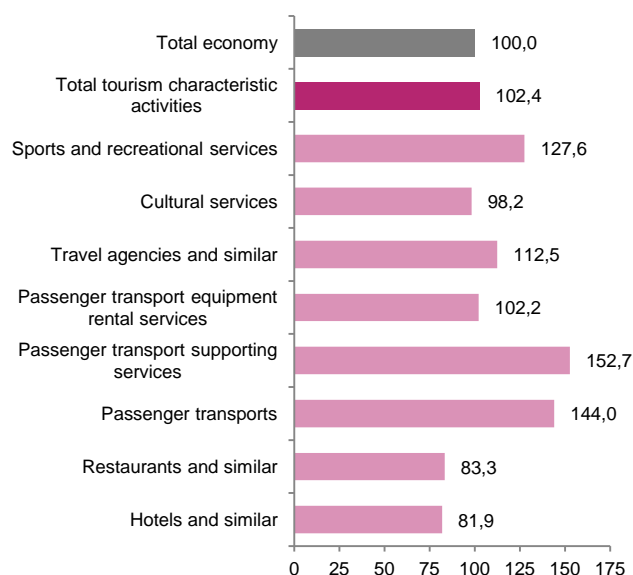
Graphic 13 – Distribution (%) of compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (average 2014/2015)



The two most relevant activities in employment structure (restaurants and similar and hotels and similar) presented lower compensations by employee than the total of national economy.

With the exception of those and of cultural services, the remaining tourism characteristic activities evidenced higher compensation by employee than the national economy, with passenger transport supporting services and passenger transports standing out as the activities with the highest average compensation of employees comparing to the average compensation of employees in national economy.

Graphic 14 – Average index of compensation of employees in tourism characteristic activities (average 2014/2015)

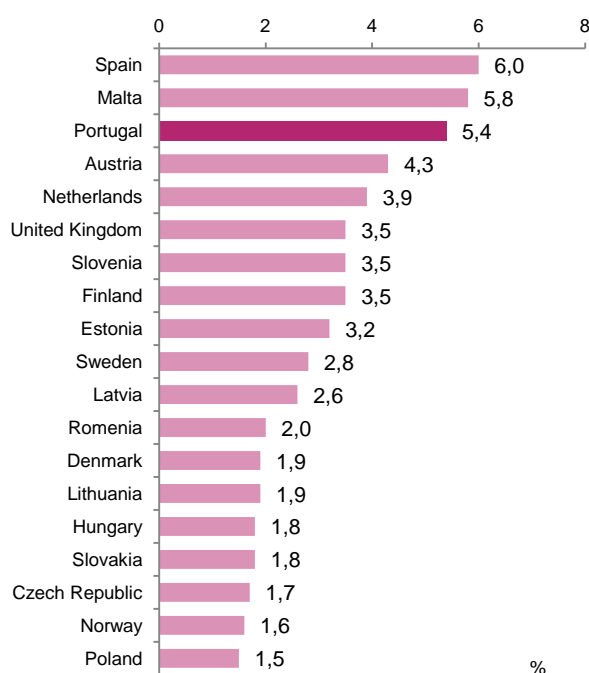


7. International Comparisons

Several European countries have been implementing TSA in recent years, facilitating international comparisons, although not all of them report on a yearly basis.

Considering the information available in different sources for different years of reference⁵, Portugal registered a relative weight of the TCET in the domestic supply of 5.4% in 2015, lower than Spain (6.0%) and Malta (5.8%).

Graphic 15 – Weight (%) of tourism consumption in the economic territory in domestic supply in European countries⁴



Sources:

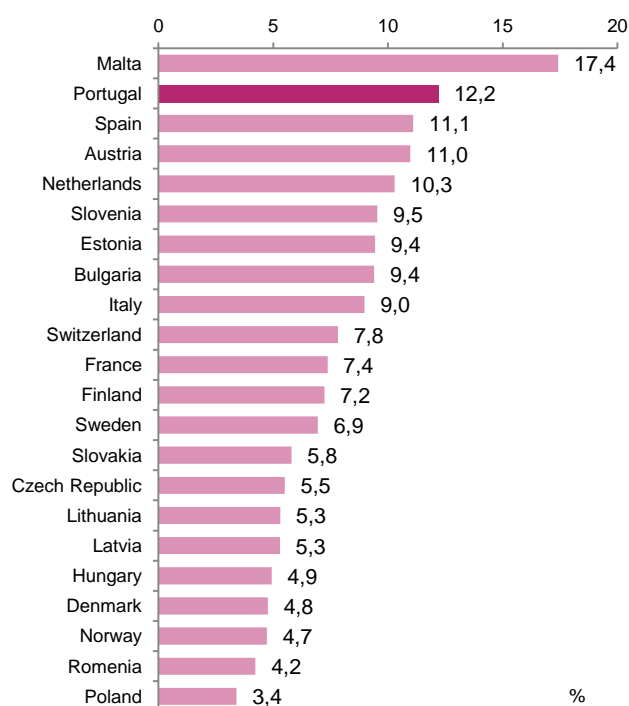
Eurostat: Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2016 edition; Statistics Portugal: Tourism Satellite Account 2014 and 2015, Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Cuenta satélite del turismo de España. Base 2010. Serie contable 2010-2015; Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) 2010 – Valletta: National Statistics Office, 2017.

⁴ Year of reference: 2010 (MT), 2011 (EE), 2012 (HU, PL, FI and SE), 2013 (DK, ES, LV, LT, RO, SK and NO), 2014 (CZ, NL, AT, UK and SI) 2015 (PT).

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Analysing the relative importance of TCET in GDP, Portugal registered 12.2% in 2015, only lower than the result presented by Malta (17.4%).

Graphic 16 - Weight (%) of tourism consumption in the economic territory in national GDP in European countries⁵



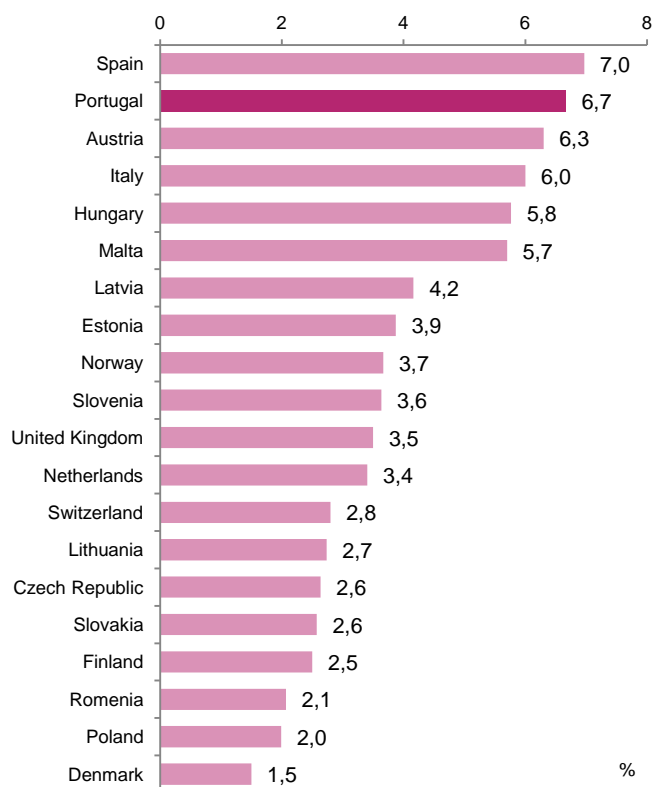
Sources:

Eurostat: Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2016 edition, Statistics Portugal: Tourism Satellite Account 2014 e 2015, Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Cuenta satélite del turismo de España. Base 2010. Serie contable 2010-2015; Il primo Conto Satellite del Turismo per l' Italia. Anno 2010. ISTAT (2012); Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) 2010 – Valletta: National Statistics Office, 2017.

In terms of the relative importance of GVAGT in national GVA, among the countries with available information, Portugal also ranked second (6.7% in 2015). Only Spain had a higher result (7.0%).

⁵ Year of reference: 2010 (MT and IT), 2011 (EE and CH), 2012 (HU, PL, FI and SE), 2013 (BG, DK, LV, LT, RO, SK and NO) 2014 (CZ, FR, NL, AT and SI), 2015 (ES and PT).

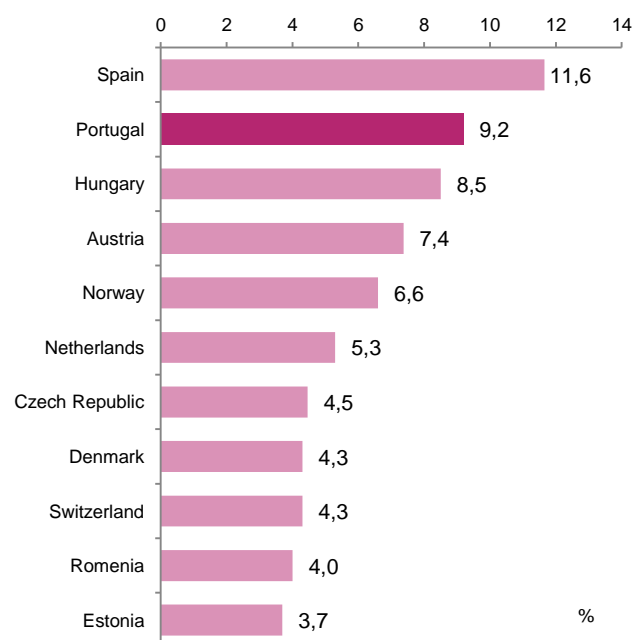
Graphic 17 - Weight (%) of GVA generated by tourism in national economy GVA in European countries⁶



Sources:

Eurostat: *Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2016 edition*, Statistics Portugal: *Tourism Satellite Account 2014 e 2015*; "OECD (2014), "Denmark", in *OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2014*, OECD Publishing", Instituto Nacional de Estadística. *Cuenta satélite del turismo de España. Base 2010. Serie contable 2010-2015*; UK *Tourism Satellite Account 2014*, Office for National Statistics; *Il primo Conto Satellite del Turismo per l' Italia. Anno 2010*. ISTAT (2012); *Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) 2010 – Valletta: National Statistics Office, 2017*.

Graphic 18 - Weight (%) of employment in tourism characteristic activities (FTE) in national employment in European countries⁷



Sources:

Eurostat: *Tourism Satellite Accounts in Europe 2016 edition*; Statistics Portugal: *Tourism Satellite Account 2014 e 2015*; "OECD (2014), "Denmark", in *OECD Tourism Trends and Policies 2014*, OECD Publishing"; Instituto Nacional de Estadística. *Cuenta satélite del turismo de España. Base 2010. Serie contable 2010-2015*; CBS - *Statistics Netherlands: Tourism; key indicators, National Accounts*; Tillväxtverket: *Tourism in Sweden. Effects of tourism on the economy, exports and employment, and tourism volumes, behaviours and supply and demand. Facts and Statistics. 2014*; Statistics Norway: *Tourism satellite accounts e Swiss Federal Statistical Office (FSO): The revised Tourism Satellite Account for 2011*.

The number of countries with information available for employment-related variables is significantly lower.

Still, based on the countries with available information, Portugal presented the second highest record (9.2% in 2015), immediately behind Spain, in terms of the relative importance of employment in tourism characteristic activities in total national employment, measured in full-time equivalent (FTE).

⁶ Year of reference: 2010 (MT and IT), 2011 (EE and CH), 2012 (HU, PL, FI), 2013 (DK, ES, LV, LT, RO, SK and NO) 2014 (CZ, NL, AT, UK and SI) 2015 (PT).

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⁷ Year of reference: 2011 (DK, EE and CH), 2012 (HU), 2013 (ES, RO and NO) 2014 (CZ, NL e AT) 2015 (PT).

8. Comparison of the TSA main aggregates in the 2006 and 2011 bases of National Accounts

In 2015, the TCET reached an average value of 21,902 million euro, or 12.2% of GDP, and the GVAGT amounted to 10,458 million euro, corresponding to 6.7% of the national GVA. In 2008, in the previous base of the Portuguese National Accounts, the TCET accounted for 9.2% of GDP and the GVAGT corresponded to 4.1% of the national GVA. The relative weight of tourism in economic activity is significantly higher than in the last year, with similar detail of TSA results, in the previous series (consistent with the

previous base of the National Accounts - see box below with the main changes).

Actually, the weight of the TCET in GDP, as well as the weight of the GVAGT in the national GVA, between 2008 and 2015, reflects the higher growth rate of tourism characteristic activities comparing to national economy. Although the employment relative weight of tourism characteristic activities, in FTE, has increased between 2008 and 2015, its absolute value has decreased.

Table 2 – Comparison of the TSA main aggregates in the 2006 and 2011 bases of National Accounts

TSA main aggregates		2008 (base 2006)	2015 (base 2011)
Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory	Value (10 ⁶ euro)	15,776	21,902
	Weight (%) in national GDP	9.2	12.2
GVA Generated by Tourism	Value (10 ⁶ euro)	6,076	10,458
	Weight (%) in national GVA	4.1	6.7
Employment in Tourism Characteristic Activities	Value (FTE)	416,076	397,619
	Weight (%) in national Employment	8.3	9.2

However, the overall change in employment in tourism characteristic activities, observed between bases, results from very different dynamics of its components.

The following table shows that employment in hotels and similar hotels increased by 8.6% in the analysed period.

Table 3 – Change (%) in employment (FTE) in the TSA between 2006 and 2011 National Accounts bases

Tourism Characteristic Activities	2008 (base 2006)	2015 (base 2011)	Nominal change (%)
Hotels and similar	62,973	68,359	8.6
Restaurants and similar	204,608	187,008	-8.6
Passenger transports	89,112	82,293	-7.7
Passenger transport equipment rental services	11,044	9,667	-12.5
Travel agencies and similar	9,375	9,158	-2.3
Cultural, sports and recreational services	38,965	41,134	5.6
Total of Tourism Characteristic Activities	416,076	397,619	-4.4
Total of National Economy	5,010,546	4,327,478	-13.6

Differences in comparison with the previous TSA series

The new TSA series is consistent with the 2011 National Accounts base and consequently with the ESA 2010. The previous series was based on the 2006 National Accounts base and the ESA 95. However, the most significant differences were associated with the use of new data sources. It should be highlighted:

- a) the incorporation of the 2013 international tourism expenditures survey results - allowed a more up-to-date knowledge of the expenditure of non-residents in Portuguese territory and of residents outside the territory;
- b) the use of information on credit and debit card transactions - complemented the previous survey and made it possible to update the structure of expenditure, particularly with regard to the expenditure of non-residents;
- c) the update of the values of second homes rents (actual and imputed), which resulted from the inclusion of information from the Census 2011, leading to an upward revaluation of the value in the TSA.
- d) the survey on international tourism 2015/2016 – Allowed the update of travellers' expenditure structures according to the travel purpose (personal or business);
- e) the survey on tourist demand of residents - made available, for the first time, information on expenditure by product class and results on same-day trips. Thus, allowing the breakdown of domestic tourism expenditure by type of visitor (tourists and same-day visitors).

Methodological Notes

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) has as methodological framework the Eurostat's "European Implementation in Tourism Satellite Accounts handbook" and the "Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008" of the United Nations, OECD, Eurostat and World Tourism Organization (WTO). On the other hand, and since the TSA is a project consistent with the System of National Accounts, its concepts, classifications and methodological references, such as the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA2008) and the European System of Accounts (SEC2010), are essential.

The United Nations International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 is the main conceptual reference of International Tourism, ensuring the consistency of the TSA with the Tourism Statistical Information Subsystem, for concepts and definitions, as well as with other subsystems such as the Balance of Payments. Reference is also made to the publications "Measuring the role of tourism in OECD economies. The OECD manual on tourism satellite accounts and employment of the OECD" and Designing the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). Methodological Framework from the WTO.

The present estimates are broken down according to the TSA classifications for activities and products:

The tourism activities and products classifications

As far as the classifications are concerned, the Portuguese TSA maintained the reference of the Eurostat's European Implementation in Tourism Satellite Accounts.

The products and activities within the TSA are distinguished between Tourism "Specific (a)" and "Non-Specific (s)". The **Specific Products** are classified as Characteristic and Connected. The **Characteristic products** are the typical products of tourism and are the focus of tourism activity. In turn, **Connected Products** are products that, although they are not typical of tourism in an international context, can be in a narrower scope such as the national one. Typical products include accommodation, catering and beverages; the Transport of passengers; Travel agencies, tour operators and tour guides; Cultural services, Recreation and other entertainment services and Other tourism services.

Non-Specific Products correspond to all other products and services produced in the economy that even though they are not directly related to tourism, they can be consumed by visitors.

In the case of activities, the **Characteristic Activities** are productive activities whose main production was identified as being tourism characteristic that serve the visitors, admitting a direct relationship of the supplier with the consumer. This group includes: Accommodation (hotels and similar, secondary residences used for tourism purposes on their own or free of charge), Restaurants, Passenger transport, Passenger transport supporting services, Passenger transport equipment rental, Travel agencies, tour operators and tourist guides, Cultural services and Sports and other recreation services.

The components of Tourism Consumption in the Economic Territory and the GVA generated by tourism

Tourism consumption in the Economic Territory includes:

- The inbound tourism expenditure corresponds to final consumption expenditure made by non-resident visitors in Portugal;
- The domestic tourism expenditure corresponds to the final consumption expenditure of resident visitors traveling within Portugal, in places other than their usual environment, as well as to the domestic tourism expenditure made by resident visitors travelling to a different country (domestic component of outbound Tourism);
- The other components of tourism consumption, include the housing services of second homes on own account, the financial intermediation services and those components of tourism consumption that cannot be broken down by type of tourism and visitor. The other components also include products whose expenditure is made by the General government and whose consumption has individual nature.

The Gross Value Added generated by tourism (GVAGT) corresponds to the share of GVA that is generated by the provision of services to visitors in Portugal, whether resident in the country or not. This value can be considered as the contribution of the tourist activity to the GVA of the economy.

Collective consumption

The estimation of the tourism collective consumption is part of a broader perspective of the demand for tourism. In fact, the TSA central framework, which define tourism demand and supply and balance, are organized around the nomenclature of tourism products (goods and services), whose consumption is of individual nature.

The WTO manual provides a framework for estimating the collective consumption of tourism, broken down by products and subsectors of public administrations, suggesting the inclusion of some types of products, mainly services such as tourism promotion services, tourism information services visitor, and administrative services related to tourism, among others.

Within the TSA context, the approach adopted consisted in the identification of a set of entities of the public administrations that provide this type of services; information about the value of the collective consumption of tourism is then presented by subsector.

Data sources

The main data sources on which the estimation of the monetary and non-monetary variables of the TSA were based were the following:

- Statistics Portugal:
 - National accounts (Base 2011);
 - Transport and communications statistics (2014/2015);
 - Tourism statistics (2014/2015);
 - General register of statistical units;
 - Survey on tourist demand of residents (2014/2015);
 - Survey on international tourism (2015/2016);

- Others:
 - Balance of payments;
 - Detailed financial information from the General government;
 - General government account;
 - Simplified business information;
 - National tourism register;
 - Survey on National Scientific and Technological Potential;
 - Website of the Ministry of Justice (<https://publicacoes.mj.pt/Pesquisa.aspx>);
 - Websites of tourism entities;
 - Reports and accounts of tourism entities.