

**TSA (Tourism Satellite Account)
Flemish Region and Brussels-Capital Region 2016**

Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

A Tourism Satellite Account (abbreviation TSA in international literature) is an internationally recognised instrument for indicating the economic significance of tourism. The tourism sector is not an easily definable or clearly visible economic sector, but rather an amalgamation of (parts of) different branches of activity. Often, only a part of the output of these branches of activity is used for tourism consumption, which is why a TSA is necessary. On the supply side, the TSA brings together the various essential functional components of the national accounts and at the same time, it links this supply with the actual tourism consumption.

The setting up of the TSA for the Flemish Region is a project carried out by Statistics Flanders, in collaboration with the Flemish Department of Foreign Affairs and Tourism Flanders-Brussels. The first TSA described the situation in 2008 and was presented in march 2012. A few months later an extensive methodological report was published (Weekers, 2012). In 2013 the report on the TSA 2010 was published (Weekers, 2013a), together with an elaborated report on employment in the sector of tourism in 2008 en 2010 (Weekers, 2013b). In 2014 the report on the TSA 2012 was published (De Maesschalck and Weekers, 2014), in 2016 the TSA 2014 (De Maesschalck and Weekers, 2016).

In this executive summary, the results of the TSA 2016 will be presented. A complete Tourism Satellite Account consists of 10 tables, which are listed below. In the current stage of the project, we only focus on TSA Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

- TABLE 1: Inbound¹ tourism consumption
- TABLE 2: Domestic tourism consumption
- ~~TABLE 3:~~ *Outbound tourism consumption*
- TABLE 4: Internal tourism consumption
- TABLE 5: Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries
- TABLE 6: Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption
- TABLE 7: Employment in the tourism industries
- ~~TABLE 8:~~ *Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism and other industries*
- ~~TABLE 9:~~ *Tourism collective consumption*
- ~~TABLE 10:~~ *Non-monetary indicators*

In this Executive Summary, we will first discuss the used methods, sources and results per table for the TSA of the Flemish Region. In a second part, we take a look at the estimated results for the Brussels-Capital Region and for the total of Flemish and Brussels-Capital Region. Further, we discuss in greater detail the most important indicators and compare these with the results in other countries and with the share of other sectors in the value added in the Flemish Region. In attach, we give an overview of the results in the TSA 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 and 2016. All details regarding methods, choices of methods, calculations and (partial) results for each component can be read in the final report on the TSA 2016, which is only available in Dutch (Weekers and De Maesschalck, 2018).

¹ Since our objective is to prepare not a national but a regional TSA, we must interpret certain concepts differently: "inbound" refers to tourism from outside the Flemish Region (= from abroad + Brussels + Wallonia), while "internal" and "domestic" refer to the Flemish Region.

**1. METHODS, SOURCES AND RESULTS PER TSA TABLE
FOR THE FLEMISH REGION**

The methodological approach of the TSA is described in the manual "*Tourism Satellite Accounts: Recommended Methodological Framework*" (UNSD et al., 2008). This report has been prepared in accordance with the modified "*International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008*", (UNSD & WTO, 2008). The application of this methodology for the Flemish case was described in the methodological report on the TSA 2008 (Weekers, 2012). In the report on the TSA 2010 (Weekers, 2013a) some parts of the methodology were refined and TSA-Table 7 on employment was developed for the first time. The TSA 2016 uses the same methodology as the TSA 2014. The results of the TSA 2016 for the Flemish Region will be presented below. We discuss TSA-Tables 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

1.1. TSA TABLES 1, 2 AND 4: TOURISM CONSUMPTION IN THE FLEMISH REGION 2016

On the consumption side, three tables must be completed:

- TSA Table 1 for inbound tourism consumption
- TSA Table 2 for domestic tourism consumption
- TSA Table 4 for total internal tourism consumption.

In **TSA Tables 1 and 2** (inbound and domestic tourism consumption), tourists are divided into different categories. In the first place, we make a distinction between same-day visitors and overnight visitors. We also make a distinction depending on the purpose of the trip: recreational, MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences & Events) or other professional purposes. For TSA Table 1, we also need to know the origin of the tourists and for TSA Table 2, we need to know if the tourists are staying in the Flemish Region or whether they have another destination. For each of these groups, we must try to find out the volume and expenditures of the tourists. The results per group of tourists can be read in the final report on the TSA 2016 (Weekers and De Maesschalck, 2018).

Table 1: TSA Tables 1 and 2, divided according to groups of tourists

TSA TABLE 1: INBOUND TOURISM			TSA TABLE 2: DOMESTIC TOURISM		
1a: Visitors from Wallonia and Brussels to the Flemish Region	Same-day visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips	2a: Flemish visitors to the Flemish Region	Same-day visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips
	Overnight visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips		Overnight visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips
1b: Foreign visitors to the Flemish Region	Same-day visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips	2b: Flemish visitors travelling to Brussels or Wallonia, or abroad	Same-day visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips
	Overnight visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips		Overnight visitors	Recreational MICE Other business trips

These data are the result of various surveys and reports, the linking of different data sources, the estimation of certain volumes and expenditures or the application of ratios. Six groups of sources can be distinguished, on the basis of the nature of the suppliers of the data and the research results:

- Tourism Flanders-Brussels: "Toerisme in Cijfers" (Tourism in Figures) (2016); "MICE-onderzoek" (2013); "Vlaanderen Vakantieganger" (Flemish tourism research) (2011 and partly figures 2016 for the Coast area).
- WES: "Reisgedrag van de Belgen" (Travel behaviour of Belgians) (2016)
- Westtoer (provincial enterprise for tourism in West Flanders): KiTS (Flemish project on seaside tourism indicators and statistics) (2016); "Dagtoerisme kust" (Same-day tourism at the seaside) (2009); "Gebruikers vakantiewoningen" (Use second homes) (2011)
- Joint research : "Daguitstappenonderzoek" (Day trip study) (2011)
- Foreign studies: Travelpack (UK, 2016); SIT (Statistics on Inbound Tourism) (NED, 2010).

Since all these studies and source data pertain to different years, the data on expenditures needed to be converted to 2016 prices, which was achieved by means of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The expenditures of second-home owners and users, which cannot be categorised on the basis of their origin, we have put in a separate column in TSA Table 4. We also have no source of information on Flemish visitors (same-day as well as overnight visitors) who travel to Wallonia, Brussels or abroad for business purposes. Hence, we cannot quote any expenditure figures for these groups of tourists. Only the air transport costs are quoted, on the assumption that the ratio of tourism consumption within this supply equals 100%. In Table 6, we use this 100% ratio for both passenger air transport and the services offered by travel agencies, tour operators and guides. Although there is little to no information in the available sources with regard to tourism expenditures on these products, it is quite obvious that these expenditures are tourism expenditures. Therefore, we have worked the other way round and assumed a total tourism consumption of the supply, which we have next redistributed over the various groups of tourists in TSA Tables 1 and 2.

TSA Table 4 displays the total tourism consumption, for which we have first combined the tourism expenditures compiled in TSA Tables 1 and 2. As shown in Table 1, we obtain a total expenditure of EUR 3.9 billion yielded by inbound tourism (i.e. tourists from Wallonia, Brussels and abroad) in the Flemish Region in 2016. For domestic tourism, i.e. Flemish tourists, we obtain a total expenditure of EUR 6.4 billion. We need to add to this the tourism consumption expenditures of second-home residents, which we estimate at approximately EUR 1.4 billion, to see the total of EUR 11.7 billion on tourism expenditures.

There are other forms of tourism consumption besides tourism expenditures which should be included in the TSA. Firstly, the value of the accommodation in private holiday homes can be estimated on the basis of the KiTS, the "Vlaanderen Vakantieganger" and our own (Weekers, 2017) studies. In total, an estimated rental value of approximately EUR 720 million has been entered in the TSA 2016. Secondly, for the calculation of social transfers (to culture, transport and tourism), we have examined the 2016 budgets of the Government of Flanders, the budget of the authorities of the five Flemish provinces and municipalities. Since only the transfers or subsidies from which the individual tourist draws benefits can be included in TSA Table 4 according to the RMF, we have screened each item on the various budgets against this condition. In total, an amount of over EUR 677 million in subsidies is included in the TSA 2016.

Table 2: TSA TABLE 4: Internal tourism consumption in the Flemish Region in 2016 (in euro and based on 2016 prices).

EXPENDITURES	TOURISM EXPENDITURES				OTHER COMPONENTS OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION			TOTAL
	TSA TABLE 1: Inbound Tourism	TSA TABLE 2: Domestic Tourism	Second-home residents + groups of friends, family and acquaintances		Accommo- dation in second homes	Subsidies	Durable goods	
			Seaside	Other				
1 Accommodation services	755 833 645	445 253 361	-	-	720 001 477	-	-	1 921 088 483
2 Food and beverages services	846 212 576	849 035 712	261 120 231	274 154 890	-	-	-	2 230 523 409
3 Passenger transport services by land (rail+road+water)	131 193 940	531 421 150	12 116 156	13 368 260	-	219 317 653	-	907 417 159
4 Air passenger transport services	928 801 712	1 538 912 198	-	-	-	6 105 018	-	2 473 818 928
5 Services of travel agencies, tour operators and guides	551 288 169	2 061 049 202	-	-	-	-	-	2 612 337 371
6 Cultural , sports and recreational services	105 829 536	130 173 364	1 943 247	2 262 069	-	451 857 944	-	692 066 160
7 Remainder participation fee	35 807 702	165 607 032	-	-	-	-	-	201 414 734
8 Other	558 216 403	663 725 226	383 908 717	406 103 931	-	-	983 454 489	2 995 408 765
TOTAL	3 913 183 684	6 385 177 245	659 088 351	695 889 150	720 001 477	677 280 614	983 454 489	14 034 075 010

Finally, we have included the value of durable tourism consumer goods, i.e. products purchased for tourism purposes and for lasting use, such as skiing or camping equipment, caravans and camper vans. On the basis of information from Statistics Belgium (statbel.fgov.be) and the Household Budget Survey, we were able to estimate the expenditures incurred by tourists for these products. We estimate the total value at approximately EUR 983 million in 2016.

Overall, tourism consumption in the Flemish Region totalled EUR 14 billion in 2016.

1.2. TSA TABLE 5: TOURISM SUPPLY IN THE FLEMISH REGION 2016

TSA Table 5 must hold data which provides more information about the supply of tourism groups of services produced in the Flemish Region, expressed in basic prices, irrespective of whether these are ultimately used for tourism purposes or not. We also display the intermediate consumption and the added value generated by tourism producers.

The data in TSA Table 5 have all been gathered from the Regional Input-Output Tables (RIOTs) and the regional Supply and Use Tables (SUTs). The figures, which were supplied to us by the Belgian Federal Planning Bureau (FPB) and are available at the level of the A-143 branch of activity, pertain to 2010, which implies that all relevant figures within the 2010 RIOT needed to be converted to 2016 prices.

The RMF 2008 uses NACE and CPA codes to outline the branches of activity and the products coming under the tourism sector in detail. We have tried to align these codes with those from the supply table of the RIOT. Since the TSA requires a higher level of detail for some data on branches of activity than can be supplied by the IOT, we have encrypted some variables from the IOT on the basis of decentralised statistics from the Belgian National Office for Social Security (NOSS or RSZ in Flemish)². This database supplies information on the number of employees at five-digit level on the basis of NACE codes. Although we are fully aware of the fact that the use of allocation keys is not the most ideal working method³ this is the only method we can use for lack of better information to break down a monetary aggregate to a five-digit level. In consultation with the members of the Steering Group, we decided to align the year of the data provided by the Belgian National Office for Social Security (NOSS) with that of the RIOT (in this case, 2010) and to examine the situation as on 30 June. We have also used the NOSS statistics to single out the tourism products.

The result of this exercise is displayed in Table 3. The interpretation of the figures will be dealt with later when discussing the results of TSA Table 6. Details on the allocation keys which have been applied to the RIOT codes for obtaining the data on tourism-related branches of activity and tourism industries can be found in the final report of the TSA 2016 (Weekers and De Maesschalck, 2018).

² By "decentralised", we mean that, where appropriate, the number of employees of a branch of the company situated at a location different from that of the head office is attributed to this other location. In the "centralised" statistics, all employee numbers are assigned to the head office, regardless of where these employees work.

³ The Belgian National Accounts Institute (NAI) applies a similar method for the regionalisation of some macro-economic aggregates.

Table 3: TSA TABLE 5: The Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries in the Flemish Region in 2016 (in euro and based on 2016 prices).

	TOURISM INDUSTRIES													TOTAL	OTHER INDUSTRIES	GENERAL TOTAL (at basic prices)
	1a	1b			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	Accommodation for visitors	Accommodation second homes (Coast)	Food and beverage industry	Railway passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Water passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies, tour operators and guides	Cultural industry	Recreational and sports industry	Retail trade souvenirs and sports	Organisation conventions + shows			
1 a) Accommodation services	1 094 799 712	0	211 363 443	0	0	0	0	0	0	243 765	142 012	0	0	1 306 548 933	21 268 855	1 327 817 788
b) Accommodation - second homes seaside	1 578 371	130 301 980	205 197	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 960	2 170 107	0	0	134 291 614	1 142 959 476	1 277 251 090
2 Food and beverages services	139 325 126	0	5 731 255 451	0	0	0	9 675 995	0	0	11 141 012	54 164 056	6 806	0	5 945 568 446	587 003 262	6 532 571 708
3 Passenger transport services by railway	0	0	0	921 284 886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	921 284 886	125 030 905	1 046 315 791
4 Passenger transport services by road	0	0	0	0	1 985 915 285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 985 915 285	1 226 199	1 987 141 484
5 Passenger transport services by water	0	0	0	0	0	83 477 537	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83 477 537	594 270 738	677 748 275
6 Passenger transport services by air	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 041 092 262	0	59 113 724	0	0	0	0	2 100 205 986	373 612 942	2 473 818 927
7 Transport equipment rental services	0	0	0	0	639 199	0	0	1 765 456 455	319 195	0	0	0	0	1 766 414 849	762 037 698	2 528 452 547
8 Services of travel agencies, tour operators and guides	47 898	0	0	0	23 043 992	0	0	0	2 178 856 722	37 767 842	0	0	0	2 239 716 454	372 620 917	2 612 337 371
9 Cultural services	3 765 035	0	2 361 253	0	0	0	0	0	7 500 327	366 809 275	1 475 199	48 159	0	381 959 247	280 568 130	662 527 378
10 Sports and recreational services	10 014 851	0	9 129 605	0	0	0	0	0	0	779 528	816 237 729	0	0	836 161 712	298 783 407	1 134 945 119
11 Retail sale souvenirs and sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 167	109 381	5 478 984	0	5 590 532	272 759 817	278 350 349
12 Organisation of conventions and trade shows	14 140	0	2 546 497	0	0	0	0	0	0	471 707	138 461	12 093	17 012 552	20 195 450	264 350 343	284 545 793
13 Other	78 876 739	925 449 914	893 518 066	220 893 165	41 017 620	547 054 139	199 325 625	306 422 813	82 413 165	598 220 840	393 737 166	326 364 865	245 062 450	4 858 356 566	473 390 010 935	478 248 367 501
TOTAL OUTPUT (basic prices)	1 328 421 871	1 055 751 893	6 850 379 513	1 142 178 050	2 050 616 096	630 531 675	2 250 093 882	2 071 879 268	2 328 203 132	1 015 472 096	1 268 174 110	331 910 907	262 075 002	22 585 687 496	478 486 503 626	501 072 191 122
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (purchase prices)	669 915 499	493 041 834	4 346 544 325	709 239 953	930 104 035	530 342 826	1 900 020 504	864 300 307	1 979 207 521	578 695 534	711 099 515	157 120 499	164 352 419	14 033 984 771	285 852 301 059	299 886 285 830
GROSS VALUE ADDED (basic prices)	658 506 372	562 710 059	2 503 835 189	432 938 097	1 120 512 061	100 188 849	350 073 377	1 207 578 961	348 995 611	436 776 562	557 074 596	174 790 408	97 722 583	8 551 702 725	192 634 202 567	201 185 905 292

1.3. TSA TABLE 6: ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN THE FLEMISH REGION IN 2016

TSA Table 6 combines the information from the previous TSA Tables. We have also added information on imports and taken taxes, subsidies and trade and transport margins into account in order to be able to convert the supply at basic prices to consumption at purchase prices. Through linking the total supply of a particular product (calculated in TSA Table 5) to the total tourism consumption of this product (collected in TSA Table 4), the **tourism ratios per product** could be calculated. Through applying these ratios in turn to the supply data in each branch of activity, we could calculate the share of the output consumed by tourists per sector. This is referred to as the **tourism share of the supply**.

These tourism ratios and tourism shares allow us to calculate three important indicators for the Flemish Region in 2016:

- **The Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries:** this indicator designates the value added generated by the tourism industry, regardless of whether this supply is consumed by tourists or non-tourists. Hence, the value added by non-tourism related branches of activity is not taken into account, although these may also supply products purchased by tourists. The Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries in the Flemish Region in 2016 can be read from TSA Table 5: The total value added output by tourism-related branches of activity accounts for **EUR 8.6 billion or 4.3% of the total Value Added in the Flemish Region in 2016**.
- **The Tourism Direct Gross Value Added:** this indicator designates the value added generated by both tourism-related and other branches of activity, but only for the share which is actually purchased by tourists in these sectors. So the production by the tourism-related branches of activity which is not consumed by tourists, is disregarded. The Direct Gross Value Added by Tourism in the Flemish Region in 2016 can only be derived from TSA Table 6 and is equal to **EUR 5.0 billion or 2.5% of the total value added in the Flemish Region in 2016**. More than two-thirds of this amount, i.e. EUR 3.3 billion is generated as Value Added for tourism consumption in tourism-related branches of activity. The Value Added for the tourism share in other branches of activity is equal to EUR 1.7 billion.
- **The Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product:** This indicator adds to the direct gross value added by tourism, the tourism share of taxes less subsidies on products and imports, which also can be found in TSA-Table 6. The direct Gross Domestic Product in the Flemish Region in 2016 equals to **EUR 5.0 billion or 2.16% of the total gross domestic product in the Flemish Region 2016**.

If we look at the relative importance of the various tourism industries in the total Tourism Direct Gross Value Added in the Flemish Region⁴, we notice that the hotel and accommodation industry (see Table 4) is particularly important, accounting for no less than 20% of the Value Added. Restaurants and cafés do even better, with a share of 33%. Passenger transport by road, rail and water represents 16% of Tourism Direct Gross Value Added. Passenger transport by air accounts for

⁴ The relative importance of the various tourism industries in the Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries, can be derived from the lower row of TSA-Table 5.

11%, followed by the travel agencies and tour operators sector (11%) while cultural, recreational and sports companies are together responsible for 8.5% of the EUR 3.3 billion of the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added. The remaining two tourism industries, i.e. the retail sale of sports and souvenirs and the organisation of conventions and trade shows have a very small share.

Table 4: Tourism Direct Gross Value Added in the Flemish Region in 2016 (based on 2016 prices), by industry.

	Value added by tourism consumption = Direct Gross Value Added by Tourism	
	TOURISM INDUSTRIES EUR 3.3 billion = 100%	ALL INDUSTRIES EUR 5 billion = 100%
Accommodation for visitors	19,7%	13,2%
Accommodation related to second homes	1,7%	1,1%
Food and beverages industry	33,0%	22,1%
Road, rail and waterway passenger transport	15,8%	10,6%
Air passenger transport	10,5%	7,0%
Travel agencies, tour operators and guides	10,4%	7,0%
Cultural industry	3,1%	2,1%
Recreational and sports industry	5,6%	3,8%
Retail sale of sports and souvenirs	0,03%	0,02%
Organisation of conventions and trade shows	0,20%	0,14%
Other industries	Not applicable	33,1%

If we also consider the other industries, we notice that non-tourism industries are responsible for 33,1% of the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added. The shares of the tourism sectors are somewhat lower now, but the mutual ratio of importance remains the same. The relative importance of the different branches of activity in the total of the Gross Value Added of tourism industries is less relevant, since this indicator only takes into account production in these branches of activity and disregards consumption by tourists. We therefore do not discuss these in detail. Still, the figures can easily be derived from TSA Table 5, presented in Table 3 of this Summary.

1.4. TSA TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT IN THE TOURISM SECTOR WITHIN THE FLEMISH REGION IN 2016

Various sources have been exploited in order to gather data on employment. For wage and salaried employment, we have relied on the decentralised National Office for Social Security statistics (NOSS or RSZ in Flemish), while we have used the data supplied by the RSVZ (National Institute for Social Insurances for the Self-employed) and the census of the affiliated persons/companies liable to compulsory social insurance for self-employment in particular. We would like to refer to the detailed report in Dutch on employment in the tourism sector for 2008 and 2010 (Weekers, 2013b) for extensive information on the methodological background.

The overall **employment in the tourism sector in the Flemish Region in 2016** can be split up into 132,975 wage and salaried jobs and 52,867 self-employed and self-employed helpers jobs. Wage and salaried jobs within the sector represent 5.5% of overall wage and salaried employment while self-

employed and self-employed helper jobs take a share of approximately 8.1% of overall self-employment.

As regards the shares of the **distinct sub-sectors** within the tourism sector, there are but minor differences. The bulk of the jobs in tourism is supplied by restaurants and cafés: 41% of wage and salaried jobs. No fewer than 66% of self-employed jobs is within the accommodation and restaurants and café sector. This relatively large share of self-employed jobs within these sectors can partly be explained by the fact that we do not have information on all the self-employed within the tourism sector, which accounts for their share being larger than in actual fact. This is also true for the culture, sports and recreation sub-sector, which represents 29% of self-employment in tourism, besides 16% of wage and salaried jobs. Passenger transport is also an important job provider in the tourism sector supplying 28% of tourism wage and salaried jobs. The remaining sub-sectors take shares of 10% or less.

As regards **gender differences** in tourism employment, there is a slight predominance of male employment with 58% and 60% men among the wage-earners and self-employed/self-employed helpers respectively. This predominance is reflected in every sub-sector of self-employed jobs, with the hotel and food and beverage industry employing 57% men and the culture, sports and recreation sub-sector topping the league with 64% to 68% male employment. With 78%, wage and salaried employment within the passenger transport sector accounts for the highest amount of male employment. Men also have a slight edge over women in the culture (54%), sports and recreation (54%) and the restaurant and café (51%) sectors. The accommodation sector (second homes) and the travel agencies are the only sectors with a clear female predominance with 71% to 72% of wage and salaried employment taken by women.

Split out by working schedule, there is a slight predominance of full-time employment (52%), 37% working part-time and 11% working according to a special schedule in the tourism sector. The last group is made up of seasonal and temporary workers, who are employed through temporary contracts. The high proportion of part-time employment can be explained by the preponderance of part-time employment in the restaurant and café subsector. A slight predominance of part-time jobs can also be observed in the second homes segment within the accommodation sector. In the rest of the subsectors, full-time employment is preponderant. 64% of self-employed jobs in tourism can be qualified as main-profession jobs, 29% as secondary-profession jobs while the remaining 6% are exercised by individuals who stay in employment beyond their retirement age. Main-profession jobs are predominant in the hotel and catering industry in particular.

2. RESULTS OF THE ESTIMATION OF THE TSA FOR THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION AND THE FLEMISH REGION + BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION TOGETHER

After developing the TSA for the Flemish Region, we also estimated the results of a TSA for the Brussels-Capital Region. We were able to obtain some of the figures at fairly short term through our choice not to break down a large part of the information into details but to include them merely in an aggregate form instead. This is the case for TSA Tables 1 and 2, which measure tourism consumption. Moreover, we did not calculate the figures to be added in TSA Table 4, but estimated these on the basis of the Flemish TSA. As regards the supply, we were able to make use of the regional IOT for the Brussels-Capital Region, which was again made available by the Federal Planning Bureau. TSA Table 5 is therefore not based on estimations. The activities of companies pertaining to accommodation in second homes are the only thing aspect which has been left out.

On the basis of this TSA Table 5, the **Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries in the Brussels-Capital Region** could be calculated. This amounts to **EUR 3.5 billion or 5.3%** of the total Gross Value Added in the Brussels-Capital Region. When we combine these figures with the data from the TSA of the Flemish Region, we obtain the sum of the Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries in both regions, equalling EUR 12 billion or 4.5% of the Gross Value Added of both regions. For the Flemish Region alone, we had earlier obtained a figure of EUR 8.5 billion or 4.3%.

Further, all previously collected information was combined in TSA Table 6. This way, the **Tourism Direct Gross Value Added in the Brussels-Capital Region** could be calculated. In 2016, this amounts to **EUR 1.6 billion or 2.4%** of the total Gross Value Added in the Brussels-Capital Region. When we combine these figures with the data from the TSA of the Flemish Region, we obtain the sum of the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added in both regions, equalling EUR 6.6 billion or 2.5% of the total Gross Value Added in both regions. For the Flemish Region alone, we had earlier obtained a figure of EUR 5 billion or 2.5%.

Finally, we were also able to calculate the the **Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product in the Brussels-Capital Region**. This amounts to **EUR 1.6 billion or 2,2%** of the total Gross Domestic Product of the Brussels-Capital Region. When we combine these figures with the data from the TSA of the Flemish Region, we obtain the sum of the Direct Gross Domestic Products in both regions, equalling EUR 6.6 billion or 2.2% of the total Direct Gross Domestic Product in both regions. For the Flemish Region alone, we had earlier obtained a figure of EUR 5 billion or 2.16%.

TSA-Table 7 also gives an overview of **employment in the tourism sector in the Brussels Capital Region** for 2016, which totals 57,827 wage or salaried jobs and 7,005 self-employed and self-employed helper jobs. Wage and salaried jobs within the sector represent 8.6% while self-employed and self-employed helper jobs take a share of 6.7%. The breakdown into sub-sectors, gender and working schedule in the Brussels Capital region is to a great extent concurrent with that in the Flemish region.

3. BENCHMARKING OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR TOURISM IN THE FLEMISH REGION AND THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL REGION

In order to correctly interpret the above-mentioned figures and percentages, it is important to compare them with figures from other industries and other countries. Firstly, the Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries is discussed, followed by the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added, the Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product and the employment.

3.1. GROSS VALUE ADDED OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES

The Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries in the Flemish Region amounts to EUR 8.6 billion or 4.3% of the total Gross Value Added in the Flemish Region. For the Brussels-Capital Region, we obtained a figure of EUR 3.5 billion or 5.3% of the total Value Added in the Brussels-Capital Region. If we add the figures from both Regions together, we obtain at a total of EUR 12 billion of Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries or 4.5% of the total Gross Value Added in both regions together. We compare these percentages with the share of other industries in the Value Added in the Flemish Region and with the share of the tourism industry in the Gross Value Added in other countries.

According to the RMF, the tourism industry can be defined as a group of (parts of) different industries (see Table 5). Therefore, although **comparison with other branches of activity** is possible, we need to keep in mind that the parts of these other branches of activity may be included in the tourism total. If we list up the share of various sectors in the total Value Added in the Flemish Region, we see that the share of many sectors scores lower than 4.3%. In the industries group, there are only three sectors with a share of more than 2% in the total Value Added, i.e. the metal industry (2.7%), the food, beverages and tobacco industry (2.7%) and the chemicals industry (3.1%). The total Value Added by the sector for the generation and distribution of electricity, gas and water (2.3%), by the information and communication sector (2.8%) or by the entire financial sector (3.8%) is also lower than that of the tourism sector. The share in the Value Added of public administrations, defence and social security (5.3%), Education (6.4%) and the construction industry (6.3%) score higher than the share of tourism. Groups consisting of various larger sub-sectors, i.e. all services related to the exploitation of and trade in real estate (8%), business services (15%) and wholesale and retail trade (14%), invariably have a share in the Value Added which is much higher than that of tourism.

A comparison with other countries in which a TSA has yet been prepared, is another way of evaluating this figure. With a percentage of 4.3%, the Flemish Region has a good average and scores higher than New-Zealand, Lithuania and Romania and a little lower than the Netherlands. Further, we score lower than Canada, Denmark, Hungary and Australia. The Brussels-Capital Region scores higher and slightly increases the total share for both regions. Countries that have a higher share in the value added are Poland, Slovenia and the United Kingdom. The typical tourism destinations, such as Portugal, Austria, Cyprus and Spain have an even higher share in the value added. Estonia and Ireland also surprise through their remarkably high score.

Table 6: Share of the Value Added by tourism industries in the total Value Added, calculated on the basis of TSA Table 6 in various countries

Share of tourism industries in the Gross Value Added			Share of tourism industries in the Gross Value Added		
	Year	Source		Year	Source
New-Zealand	2	2007 UNWTO, 2010	Australia	5.6	2012 Tour.R.A., 2013
Lithuania	2.8	2006 Eurostat, 2009	Poland	6.2	2002 Eurostat, 2009
Finland	3.8	2006 UNWTO, 2010	Slovenia	6.2	2003 UNWTO, 2010
Romania	4.3	2001 UNWTO, 2010	United Kingdom	6.2	2011 Office N. S., 2013
Flemish Region	4.3	2016	Portugal	8.1	2004 Eurostat, 2009
Flemish + Brussels R.	4.5	2016	Austria	8.2	2007 Eurostat, 2009
The Netherlands	4.6	2007 UNWTO, 2010	Germany	9.3	2010 BMWi, 2012
Czech Republic	4.9	2011 Czech S. O., 2014	Slovakia	9.4	2009 OECD, 2012
Latvia	5	2009 OECD, 2012	Estonia	17.7	2004 Eurostat, 2009
Canada	5.1	2002 UNWTO, 2010	Ireland	19.6	2000 Eurostat, 2009
Denmark	5.2	2006 Eurostat, 2009	Cyprus	20.5	2007 Eurostat, 2009
Hungary	5.2	2005 Eurostat, 2009	Spain	22.3	2004 UNWTO 2010
Brussels Capital Region	5.3	2016			

SOURCE: see table, editing SF

3.2. TOURISM DIRECT GROSS VALUE ADDED

The Tourism Direct Gross Value Added in the Flemish Region amounts to EUR 4.9 billion or 2.5% of the total Value Added in the Flemish Region. For the Brussels-Capital Region, we obtained EUR 1.6 billion or 2.4% of the total Value Added in the Brussels-Capital Region. If we add the figures from both Regions together, we obtain a total of EUR 6.6 billion of Direct Gross Value Added by Tourism or 2.5% of the sum of Value Added in both regions.

Table 7: Share of tourism in the Gross Value Added, calculated on the basis of TSA Table 6 in various countries.

Share of tourism in the Gross Value Added			Share of tourism in the Gross Value Added		
	Year	Source		Year	Source
Finland	1.8	2001 Eurostat, 2009	United Kingdom	2.8	2011 Office N. S., 2013
Poland	1.8	2002 Eurostat, 2009	Switzerland	2.9	2005 UNWTO, 2010
Canada	2.2	2002 UNWTO, 2010	Ireland	2.9	2000 Eurostat, 2009
Romania	2.2	2001 UNWTO, 2010	Latvia	3.1	2009 OECD, 2012
Slovakia	2.3	2009 OECD, 2012	Slovenia	3.9	2003 UNWTO 2010
Brussels Capital Region	2.4	2016	Estonia	4	2004 Eurostat, 2009
Flemish Region	2.5	2016	Germany	4.4	2010 BMWi, 2012
Flemish + Brussels Region	2.5	2016	Portugal	4.6	2004 Eurostat, 2009
Denmark	2.5	2006 Eurostat, 2009	New-Zealand	5	2007 UNWTO, 2010
Czech Republic	2.6	2011 Czech S. O., 2014	Austria	5.9	2010 LAIMER, 2012
Australia	2.7	2012 Tour.R.A., 2013	Spain	6.5	2004 UNWTO 2010
Sweden	2.7	2007 UNWTO, 2010	Mexico	8	2009 OECD, 2012
Lithuania	2.8	2010 OECD, 2012	Cyprus	8.7	2007 Eurostat, 2009
The Netherlands	2.8	2007 UNWTO, 2010			

SOURCE: see table, editing SF

If we **compare** the Flemish and Brussels percentages **with those of other countries**, we must again be cautious, for a slight difference in method can yield huge differences in the final share in the Tourism Direct Gross Value Added. Despite these differences, Table 7 shows that the percentages for most countries vary between 1.8% and 3%. The Brussels and Flemish figure of 2.4% and 2.5% is close to the percentages of the Denmark, Czech Republic, Australia and Sweden. We find slightly higher

shares in Lithuania, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (2,8%) and Ireland, Switzerland (2,9%) and Latvia (3,1%). Countries with much higher shares are typical tourism destinations such as Cyprus, Mexico, Spain, Austria, New-Zealand and Portugal.

3.2. TOURISM DIRECT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product in the Flemish Region amounts to EUR 5 billion or 2.1% of the total Domestic Product in the Flemish Region. For the Brussels-Capital Region, we obtained EUR 1.6 billion or 2.2% of the total Value Added in the Brussels-Capital Region. If we add the figures from both Regions together, we obtain a total of EUR 6.6 billion of Direct Gross Value Added by Tourism or 2.2% of the sum of the Domestic Product in both regions.

Table 8: Share of tourism in the Gross Domestic Product in various counties.

Share of tourism in the Gross Domestic Product				Share of tourism in the Gross Domestic Product			
	Year	Source		Year	Source		
Poland	1.2	2013	OECD, 2018	Norway	3.6	2015	OECD, 2018
Ukraine	1.5	2016	WTTC, 2017	United Kingdom	3.7	2014	OECD, 2018
Denmark	1.7	2015	OECD, 2018	Bulgaria	3.7	2013	WTTC, 2014
Luxembourg	1.7	2016	WTTC, 2017	Italy	3.7	2012	OECD, 2014
Lithuania	1.9	2016	WTTC, 2017	Netherlands	3.9	2016	OECD, 2018
Japan	1.9	2015	OECD, 2018	Germany	3.9	2015	OECD, 2018
Romania	2	2014	OECD, 2018	Turkey	4.1	2016	WTTC, 2017
Canada	2	2016	OECD, 2018	Latvia	4.3	2014	OECD, 2018
Flemish Region	2.1	2016		Estonia	4.7	2009	OECD, 2014
Flemish + Brussels Region	2.2	2016		Slovenia	4.9	2014	OECD, 2018
Brussels Capital Region	2.2	2016		Hungary	5.6	2013	OECD, 2018
Belgium	2.2	2016	WTTC, 2017	Austria	5.9	2015	OECD, 2018
Serbia	2.3	2016	WTTC, 2017	Iceland	5.9	2009	OECD, 2014
Slovak Republic	2.4	2014	OECD, 2018	Egypt	6.1	2011	OECD, 2014
Finland	2.5	2016	OECD, 2018	Greece	6.4	2015	OECD, 2018
Switzerland	2.6	2016	OECD, 2018	France	7.1	2016	OECD, 2018
United States of America	2.7	2015	OECD, 2018	Cyprus	7.2	2016	WTTC, 2017
Sweden	2.7	2016	OECD, 2018	Portugal	9.2	2010	OECD, 2018
Czech Republic	2.8	2016	OECD, 2018	Croatia	10.4	2011	OECD, 2018
Ireland	2.9	2000	OECD, 2010	Spain	11.2	2016	www.ine.es, 2018
South-Africa	3	2015	OECD, 2018	Malta	14.1	2016	WTTC, 2017
Australia	3.2	2015	OECD, 2018				

SOURCE: see table, editing SF

If we **compare** the Flemish and Brussels percentages **with those of other countries**, we must again be cautious, since we use the methodology of TSA-Table 6 as basis and a slight difference in method can yield huge differences in the final share. On top of that a lot of information on shares of Direct Gross Domestic Product by tourism is provided by the WTTC (World Travel and tourism Council), and is not based on TSA-calculations. Those figures are estimations. Despite these differences, we can see that the shares of the Flemish Region (2.1%) and the Brussels Capital Region (2.2%) are within a very large group of countries, of which the share of gross domestic product by tourism is between 1.5% and 3%. There are a lot of European countries that have a lower share of gross domestic product by tourism than the Flemish region: Romania, Lithuania, Denmark, Luxemburg, and Poland. Serbia, Slovak Republic and Finland have a share that is a little higher than the Flemish Region. Further, the

share of Switzerland, The United States, Sweden, Ireland and South- Africa is between 2.5% and 3%. Countries with a share higher than 3%, but lower than 5% are Norway, Bulgaria, Italy, The Netherlands, Germany, Turkey and Slovenia. Although tourism is expected to be important in those last countries, we find much higher shares in typical tourism countries such as Spain, Portugal, Croatia and Malta.

3.3 EMPLOYMENT IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

Although it is best to discuss the distinct forms of employment separately, we will start by adding them together⁵ in order to compare the result of this calculation with similar calculations abroad. If we add up all forms of employment, we obtain a total of 250,000 jobs for the Flemish region and the Brussels Capital Region taken together, which equals 6.5% of the aggregate number of jobs in the Flemish and Brussels Capital region. The Brussels Capital region accounts for a higher share (8.3%) than the Flemish region (6.0%).

TABLE 9: The share which employment in the tourism sector takes in overall employment in the distinct European countries which filled in TSA-table 7.

Share of employment in the tourism sector in overall employment				Share of employment in the tourism sector in overall employment			
	Year	Source		Year	Source		
Serbia	3.2	2010	OECD, 2012	Norway	6.5	2015	OECD, 2018
Canada	3.9	2016	OECD, 2018	Flemish + Brussels Region	6.5	2016	
Estonia	4.1	2016	OECD, 2018	France	7.3	2016	OECD, 2018
Sweden	4.1	2007	UNWTO, 2010	New-Zealand	7.5	2016	OECD, 2018
Switzerland	4.1	2016	OECD, 2018	Germany	7.6	2010	BMWi, 2012
Denmark	4.3	2015	OECD, 2018	Austria	7.9	2015	OECD, 2018
United Kingdom	4.3	2014	OECD, 2018	Brussels Capital Region	8.3	2016	
Czech Republic	4.4	2015	OECD, 2018	Romania	8.3	2001	UNWTO, 2010
South-Africa	4.5	2014	OECD, 2018	Italy	8.4	2010	OECD, 2018
Lithuania	4.8	2016	OECD, 2018	Latvia	8.9	2016	OECD, 2018
Poland	4.8	2002	UNWTO, 2010	Portugal	9	2015	OECD, 2018
Australia	4.9	2015	OECD, 2018	Hungary	9.1	2013	OECD, 2018
Chile	5.1	2016	OECD, 2018	Turkey	9.5	2015	OECD, 2018
Bulgaria	5.3	2011	OECD, 2014	Japan	9.6	2015	OECD, 2018
Finland	5.5	2015	OECD, 2018	Greece	10	2016	OECD, 2018
Croatia	5.8	2016	OECD, 2018	Argentina	10.2	2012	OECD, 2014
Netherlands	5.9	2016	OECD, 2018	Ireland	10.4	2015	OECD, 2018
Flemish Region	6.0	2016		Spain	13.3	2016	OECD, 2018
Slovenia	6.1	2014	OECD, 2018	Malta	14	2016	OECD, 2018
Slovak Republic	6.2	2014	OECD, 2018	Iceland	14.4	2016	OECD, 2018
USA	6.2	2006	UNWTO, 2010	Egypt	16.2	2015	OECD, 2018

SOURCE: see table, editing SF

If the share which employment in the tourism sector takes in overall employment in the Flemish region and in the Flemish region and Brussels Capital Region taken together, is **compared with that in other countries**, we again find that we score better than average. With a share of 6.0% for the

⁵ We actually shouldn't add these figures together, since these are distinct forms of employment. Still, this is international common practice in which we should indulge if we are to compare our figures with those from other countries. We have moreover made an attempt at making the figures as uniform as possible so that all figures regarding jobs can be considered as snapshots, i.e. the values of employment in the distinct forms of employment on a specific day of the year.

Flemish region and 6.5% for the Flemish region and the Brussels Capital Region taken together, we clearly score better than a lot European countries (Estonia, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, the UK and Poland), but also higher than countries like Canada, South-Africa of Australia. Further, countries with a share that is a bit lower than the Flemish share of employment are Bulgaria, Finland, Croatia, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, the United Kingdom and Norway. With the tourism sector representing 8.3% of overall employment, the Brussels Capital Region, which is but a city region, scores even higher than France, Germany, Italy and Portugal. Shares higher than 10% are seen in the typical tourism destination countries such and Greece, Spain, Egypt and Malta.

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TTACH: INDICATORS IN THE TSA 2008, TSA 2010, 2012, 2014 AND 2016

1. Tourism expenditures in TSA-Tables 1, 2 en 4

	2008 (EUR billon and based on prices 2016)	2010 (EUR billon and based on prices 2016)	2012 (EUR billon and based on prices 2016)	2014 (EUR billon and based on prices 2016)	2016 (EUR billon and based on prices 2016)	Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2008 en TSA 2010 (figures in EUR billion)	Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2010 en TSA 2012 (figures in EUR billion)	Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2012 en TSA 2014 (figures in EUR billion)	Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2014 en TSA 2016 (figures in EUR billion)
TSA-Tabel 1: Inbound tourism									
FR	3.41	3.13	3.42	3.74	3.91	-125 Wallon and Brussels overnight visitors -75 foreign same-day visitors	+ 260 overnight business +60 same-day business	+310 new RIOT	+220 overnight visitors (+133 foreign and +86 Wal en Brus) -42 business (-38 over- night en -4 same-day)
TSA-Tabel 2: Domestic tourism									
FR	5.92	6.65	7.34	6.56	6.39	+600 new method travel agencies +120 Flemish overnight visitors	+630 Flemish same-day business visitors	-750 new RIOT	-96 Flemish visitors abroad -33 Business visitors -44 overnight visitors
TSA-Tabel 4: Internal tourism consumption									
FR	12.85	13.67	13.25	13.80	14.03	+400 Table 1 en 2 +170 second-home residents +160 durable goods	+260 overnight business +60 second-home residents +65 subsidies transport -550 same-day business -180 durable goods	-450 Tabel 1 and 2 +590 second-home residents +250 second-home accomodation +65 subsidies +80 durable goods	+2 Table 1 en 2 -45 second home residents en +110 second-home accomodation -50 subsidies +214 durable goods
BR	3.08	3.42	3.47	3.50	2.95	+ 180 same-day visitors + 100 overnight visitors	-340 same-day business +100 Belgian overnight business visitors +300 Foreign overnight business visitors	+20 subsidies +16 durable goods	-517 Table 1 en 2 -55 subsidies +40 durable goods

2. Economic Indicators in TSA-Tables 5 en 6 (EUR billion and prices 2016)

	2008		2010		2012		2014		2016		Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2008 en TSA 2010 (figures in percentage points)	Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2010 en TSA 2012 (figures in percentage points)	Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2012 en TSA 2014 (figures in percentage points)	Most important explanation for differences between TSA 2014 en TSA 2016 (figures in percentage points)
	Abs	%	Abs	%	Abs	%	Abs	%	Abs	%				
TSA-Table 5: GVATI (Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries)														
FR	10.7	5.2%	9.9	4.8%	9.9	4.8%	8.6	4.3%	8.6	4.3%	-0.4 new method second homes only seaside (-0.5) and adding new industries (+0.1)	/	-0.5 new RIOT (no simulation possible for situation 2012 with new RIOT)	/
BR	3.6	5.5%	3.7	5.6%	3.7	5.6%	3.5	5.3%	3.5	5.3%	+0.1 adding new industries	/	-0.3 new RIOT (no simulation possible for situation 2012 with new RIOT)	/
FR +BR	14.3	5.3%	13.6	5.0%	13.6	5.0%	12.1	4.5%	12.1	4.5%	-0.3	/	-0.5 new RIOT (no simulation possible for situation 2012 with new RIOT)	/
TSA-Table 6: TDGVA (Tourism Direct Gross Value Added)														
FR	4.7	2.3%	4.8	2.4%	4.7	2.3%	4.9	2.5%	5.0	2.5%	+0.1 new method in Table 5 and higher consumption in Table 4	-0.04 (2.36 to 2.32) changing consumption	+0.2 new RIOT and new method Second homes not-Coast BUT: + 0.05 if we had new RIOT and new method in 2012 (2.41% in 2012 vs 2.46% in 2014)	+0.03 = status quo
BR	1.6	2.4%	2.8	4.3%	2.7	4.2%	1.8	2.7%	1.6	2.4%	+1.9 adding tourismratio 100% for organisation of conventions	-0.12 (4.27 to 4.15) changing consumption	-1.6 new RIOT BUT: + 0.36 if we had new RIOT in 2012 (2.33% in 2012 vs 2.69% in 2014)	-0.24 changing consumption
FR +BR	6.3	2.3%	7.6	2.8%	7.5	2.8%	6.7	2.5%	6.6	2.5%	+0.5	-0.06	-0.4 new RIOT and new method Second homes not-Coast FR BUT: + 0.13 if we had new RIOT in 2012 (2.39% in 2012 vs 2.52% in 2014)	-0.04 = status quo

TSA-Table 6: TDGDP (Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product)

FR	5.3	2.3%	5.5	2.4%	5.6	2.3%	2.1% <i>New RIOT</i>	5.0	2.1%	5.0	2.1%	+0.07 new method in Table 5 and higher consumption in Table 4	-0.03 (2.37 to 2.34) changing consumption	-0.2 new RIOT and new method Second homes not-Coast <i>BUT: + 0.06 if we had new RIOT in 2012 (2.09% in 2012 vs 2.15% in 2014)</i>	Status quo:+0.01
BR	1.7	2.3%	2.9	4%	2.9	3.9%	2.1% <i>new RIOT</i>	1.8	2.4%	1.6	2.2%	+1.7 adding tourismratio 100% for organisation of conventions	-0.11 (3.98 to 3.87) changing consumption	-1.5 new RIOT <i>BUT: + 0.28 if we had new RIOT in 2012 (2.11% in 2012 vs 2.39% in 2014)</i>	-0.21 changing consumption
FR + BR	7.0	2.3%	8.4	2.8%	8.5	2.7%	2.1% <i>new RIOT</i>	6.8	2.2%	6.6	2.2%	+0.5	-0.05	-0.5 new RIOT and new method Second homes not-Coast FR <i>BUT: + 0.11 if we had new RIOT in 2012 (2.10% in 2012 vs 2.21% in 2014)</i>	Status quo : - 0.05

3. Indicators concerning employment in TSA-Table 7: number of jobs in the tourism industries

	2008		2010		2012		2014		2016		Differences between TSA 2008 en TSA 2010	Differences between TSA 2010 en TSA 2012	Differences between TSA 2012 en TSA 2014	Differences between TSA 2014 en TSA 2016
	# (number of jobs)	%	# (number of jobs)	%	# (number of jobs)	%	# (number of jobs)	%	# (number of jobs)	%				
FR														
Wage earners	126 000	5,8%	131 000	6,0%	128 000	5,8%	129 127	5,9%	132 975	5,5%	+0,2	-0,2	+0,1	-0,4
Self-employed	30 000	5,2%	45 000	7,6%	47 496*	7,8%	50 539*	8,1%	52 867*	8,1%	+2,4	+0,2	+0,3	=
Students	1 776	10,8%	2 246	13,5%	2 768	13,2%	-	-	-	-	+2,7	-0,3		
Total		5,7%		6,4%		6,3%		6,3%		6,0%	+0,7	-0,1	=	-0,2
BR														
Wage earners	54 000	8,7%	51 000	8,2%	51 300	8,3%	54 218	8,8%	57 867	8,6%	-0,5	+0,1	+0,5	-0,2
Self-employed	2 900	3,4%	5 700	7,4%	5 917*	6,3%	6 423*	6,5%	7 005*	6,7%	+4,0	-1,1	+0,2	+0,2
Students	225	11,8%	222	11,6%	268	11,5%	-	-	-	-	-0,2	-0,1	-	
Total		8,1%		8,1%		8,1%		8,5%		8,3%	=	=	+0,4	-0,2
VR+ BR														
Wage earners	180 000	6,4%	182 000	6,5%	179 000	6,3%	183 345	6,5%	190 842	6,1%	+0,1	-0,2	+0,2	-0,4
Self-employed	33 000	5,0%	51 000	7,5%	53 413*	7,6%	56 962*	7,9%	59 872*	7,9%	+2,5	+0,1	+0,3	=
Students	2 000	10,9%	2 500	13,3%	3 036	13,1%	-	-	-	-	+2,4	-0,2		
Total		6,2%		6,7%		6,6%		6,8%		6,5%	+0,5	-0,1	+0,2	-0,2

*Incl. directors