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SINGAPORE TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT 2015

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Executive Summary

Tourism is a composite industry that spans across many different industries. Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is used to measure tourism's contribution to output, value-added and employment in an economy. It provides useful information on the tourism industries and products as well as the framework for economic modelling and impact studies to facilitate analysis and policy making.

The Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) are used to inter-relate visitor demand with the supply of tourism and non-tourism industries. The compilation of Singapore's TSA for reference year 2015 is based on the latest benchmark SUT 2015, with key data sources from Singapore Tourism Board (STB)'s Overseas Visitor Survey and Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)'s Balance of Payments estimates.

In 2015, tourism expenditure amounted to \$21.8 billion and generated tourism direct output (visitors' purchases less imports and goods and services taxes) of \$17.9 billion. The Arts, entertainment and recreation services industry generated the highest tourism direct output of \$4.2 billion.

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) in the Singapore economy was \$9.5 billion in 2015 which accounted for 2.4 per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA). Tourism also indirectly contributed another \$3.7 billion or 0.9 per cent of GVA via the impact on other industries. Collectively, tourism's total contribution to gross value added as measured by tourism total gross value added (TTGVA) was \$13.2 billion in 2015, or 3.3 per cent of GVA. The Arts, entertainment and recreation services industry topped all the industries, generating \$3.5 billion (26.4 per cent) of TTGVA or 0.9 per cent of GVA.

Tourism direct and indirect employment were estimated to be 121.3 thousand and 38.8 thousand in 2015, contributing 3.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent of total employment respectively. Together, total tourism employment of 160.1 thousand accounted for 4.4 per cent of total employment in Singapore.

The tourism industry value added multiplier in 2015 was 0.74, the fourth highest out of 12 broad industries. This means an increase in visitors' consumption would stimulate a relatively higher level of value added in the whole economy compared to other industries. The employment multiplier of the tourism industry was 8.93, i.e. about 9 jobs were created per one million dollars of visitor spending in 2015.

SINGAPORE TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT 2015: MEASURING TOURISM'S IMPACT ON THE SINGAPORE ECONOMY

1. Introduction

Tourism plays a significant role in the Singapore economy. This paper aims to provide a better understanding on the economic contribution of tourism for policy analysis and development of the industry.

Tourism is not a typical industry as it is a composite industry that exists implicitly as part of many different industries with expenditure by visitors. The Supply and Use Tables (SUT) of the System of National Accounts 2008 provide the framework for inter-relating visitor demand with the supply of tourism and non-tourism industries. This enables the size of tourism industry and its contribution to be estimated.

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an extension of the SUT and it is a standard statistical framework for the economic measurement of tourism. The UN Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008 (TSA: RMF 2008) provides the common conceptual framework for constructing a TSA¹.

Besides providing key aggregates (output, value-added and employment) of the tourism industry, the objective of the TSA is also to provide detailed and analytical information on different aspects of tourism, such as the product composition of tourism consumption, the industries most impacted by tourism consumption, and their relationships with other industries.

Further, the TSA provides an integrated and comprehensive framework for economic modelling which enables tourism's indirect and total contribution to the economy to be derived. These estimates complement the Singapore Tourism Board (STB)'s tourism indicators on the Singapore economy.

2. Background of the Singapore TSA

The compilation of Singapore's TSA for reference year 2015 is based on the latest benchmark SUT 2015. Additional key data sources include STB's Overseas Visitor Survey and Singapore Department of Statistics (DOS)'s Balance of Payments estimates.

¹ The TSA: RMF 2008 was developed by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It presents a summary of the main issues of specific relevance for the Tourism Satellite Account conceptual framework.

According to the TSA: RMF 2008, the full TSA comprises a set of 10 interrelated tables. The focus of Singapore's TSA is on inbound tourism expenditure (consumption of a non-resident visitor within Singapore). Domestic tourism (tourism consumption of a resident visitor within Singapore) and outbound tourism (tourism consumption of a resident visitor outside Singapore) are not compiled due to data limitations. Singapore's TSA comprises the following tables:

- (i) Table 1: Inbound tourism expenditure by products;
- (ii) Table 5: Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices);
- (iii) Table 6: Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers' prices); and
- (iv) Table 7: Employment in the tourism industries.

This paper summarises the main findings from the Singapore TSA 2015, providing information on the following:

- (1) key aggregates of the Singapore tourism sector;
- (2) key tourism industries through their value-added contribution; and
- (3) direct and indirect impact of tourism on the Singapore economy.

3. TSA 2015 Findings: Tourism Contributions to the Singapore Economy

Tourism Products and Industries

Based on the International Recommendations of Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008², para 5.10), a tourism-characteristic product is one that would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which the level of consumption would be significantly reduced, in the absence of visitors. Tourism characteristic industries are industries that typically produce tourism characteristic products.

A standard list of tourism products and industries which are internationally comparable as well as a list of country-specific tourism products and industries (determined by each country) can be found in Annex 1: Tourism product and industry classification. The Singapore TSA adopts the list of classification as closely as possible, subject to the data available. For example, land and water passenger transport services are compiled at an aggregated level instead of being broken down into railway, road and water passenger transport services due to data limitations. Shopping is not in the standard list of internationally comparable tourism

² The IRTS 2008 was drafted by the UNWTO in close cooperation with the UNSD, the International Labour Organization and other members of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group on Tourism Statistics. It provides a comprehensive methodological framework for collection and compilation of tourism statistics.

products but is added as a country-specific tourism product as it has a significant impact on the Singapore tourism landscape.

The IRTS 2008 identifies tourism characteristic products and industries using the UN Central Product Classification (CPC, Ver. 2) and the UN International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 4) respectively. To derive the tourism products and industries for compilation, the Singapore TSA follows as closely as possible to the recommended list of CPC and ISIC.

A non-tourism product is a product that is not consumed by visitors. A non-tourism industry refers to all establishments whose principal activity is not a tourism characteristic activity. However, it may still serve visitors. For example, the telecommunications services industry is a non-tourism industry but visitors may still consume telecommunications services produced by the industry.

Inbound Tourism Expenditure

Inbound tourism refers to tourism of non-resident visitors (foreign visitors and nationals permanently residing abroad) within Singapore. The total inbound tourism expenditure in 2015 amounted to \$21.8 billion (see [TSA Table 1](#))³. Arts, entertainment and recreation services made up the largest share of inbound tourism expenditure at \$5.1 billion or 23.5 per cent, followed by Passenger transport services at \$4.2 billion or 19.3 per cent and Shopping at \$4.1 billion or 18.8 per cent.

TSA TABLE 1: Inbound Tourism Expenditure by Products at Purchasers' Prices, 2015 (\$ million)

Tourism Products	Inbound Tourism Expenditure (All Visitors)
Accommodation	3,648
Food and beverage services	2,797
Passenger transport services	4,196
Arts, entertainment and recreation services	5,117
Business and other services	1,936
Shopping	4,083
TOTAL	21,777

Notes: Passenger transport services include Land, water and air passenger transport services. Business and other services include Education, Health services, Exhibitions and conventions, Travel agency and reservation services, Other personal services etc

³ Although total inbound tourism expenditure was aligned to STB's tourism receipts (TR) in 2015, the TSA breakdown by products differed from STB's TR components due to more TSA codes and differences in methodology.

**TSA TABLE 2: Production Accounts of Tourism Industries and Other Industries at Basic Prices, 2015
(\$ million)**

Products	Tourism Industries							Other non-tourism industries ^{##}	Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
	Accommodation	Food and beverage services	Passenger transport services	Arts, entertainment and recreation services	Business and other services	Retail Trade	Tourism Industries TOTAL		
Accommodation	3,479	-	4	10	5	-	3,499	106	3,605
Food and beverage services	301	2,340	1	26	1	2	2,671	29	2,700
Passenger transport services	0	0	3,495	0	0	0	3,496	151	3,647
Arts, entertainment and recreation services	24	-	-	4,123	2	-	4,149	133	4,282
Business and other services	4	6	38	3	1,058	4	1,114	754	1,867
Shopping	1	0	1	1	5	1,371	1,379	444	1,823
Other non-tourism products [#]	2,654	7,267	23,422	2,944	18,878	9,302	64,467	996,581	1,061,048
Total Output	6,463	9,613	26,961	7,108	19,950	10,679	80,774	998,198	1,078,972
Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers' prices)	2,859	5,649	13,856	2,419	9,676	5,761	40,220	639,565	679,785
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	3,604	3,964	13,105	4,689	10,274	4,919	40,554	358,633	399,187
<i>Of which: Compensation of employees</i>	1,629	2,597	3,660	1,934	8,225	3,067	21,112	156,575	177,687
<i>Other taxes less subsidies on production</i>	138	65	280	76	5	11	576	6,456	7,032
<i>Gross operating surplus</i>	1,838	1,301	9,165	2,679	2,044	1,841	18,867	195,602	214,469
Key aggregates derived from Table 2:									
Tourism Output	3,809	2,347	3,539	4,164	1,071	1,377	16,308	1,617	17,924
Tourism Industry Ratio	0.589	0.244	0.131	0.586	0.054	0.129		0.002	
Gross Value-added of Tourism Industries (GVATI)	3,604	3,964	13,105	4,689	10,274	4,919	40,554		

Notes: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

[#] Non-tourism products refer to the rest of the products in the economy not consumed by visitors. These products can be produced by tourism industries.

^{##} Visitors also consume products produced by non-tourism industries

Tourism Output

Tourism direct output (at basic prices) is the value of domestically produced goods and services purchased by visitors, excluding goods and services tax. In 2015, inbound tourism expenditure of \$21.8 billion generated domestic output of \$17.9 billion (see TSA Table 2). Tourism demand in the Arts, entertainment and recreation services industry, and the Accommodation industry generated the highest domestic output of \$4.2 billion and \$3.8 billion respectively. For example, the Accommodation industry produced \$6,463 million of output, comprising \$3,809 million of tourism output (viz. \$3,479 million of accommodation, \$301 million of food & beverage services, \$24 million of arts, entertainment, recreation services, \$4 million of business and other services and \$1 million of shopping) and \$2,654 million of other non-tourism products. The Accommodation tourism industry ratio was 0.589 (based on \$3,809 million of tourism output out of total output of \$6,463 million), the highest among all the tourism industries. Using input-output modelling, tourism total output was estimated to be \$26.4b after including the indirect effects of output produced by upstream industries used as intermediate inputs in the production of products sold to visitors (see Annex 2).

Tourism Value Added

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added

The RMF 2008 recommends tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) as the internationally comparable measure of the economic importance of tourism. TDGVA refers to the value added generated from both tourism and non-tourism industries that supply tourism products directly to visitors.

Tourism Indirect Gross Value Added

TDGVA does not measure the full impact of tourism on the Singapore economy because it is only limited to those industries that have a direct relationship with visitors. Additional value added is also generated through the production of the intermediate inputs used in the production of products sold to visitors. For example, the Accommodation industry, which is a tourism industry, purchases inputs such as electricity and laundry services. In turn, the industries that supply electricity and laundry services will purchase inputs from other industries. The cumulative effect is tourism's indirect contribution to the economy and the value added generated from these other industries is known as the tourism indirect gross value added (TIGVA).

Tourism Total Gross Value Added

Tourism total gross value added (TTGVA) is the sum of TDGVA and TIGVA. It is the value added generated directly and indirectly through the provision of tourism products to visitors.

On its own, the TSA is unable to estimate TIGVA and TTGVA. By transforming the TSA into an input-output model, users can get a more complete picture of tourism value added and perform various analytical studies.

Gross value added of tourism industries

The TSA: RMF 2008 also uses the gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI) as a measure of tourism's direct contribution. It refers to the gross value added of all establishments that are classified as tourism industries regardless of whether their output is provided to visitors.

GVATI is recorded in TSA Table 2, which amounted to \$40.6 billion in 2015. The Passenger transport services industry accounted for the largest share of GVATI at \$13.1 billion or 32.3 per cent.

As GVATI includes the consumption of non-visitors and excludes consumption of visitors in non-tourism industries, it is a less precise measure compared to TDGVA (TSA: RMF 2008 para. 4.87). Hence TDGVA instead of GVATI is used to measure tourism's direct contribution to GDP in this paper.

Tourism Value Added Estimates 2015

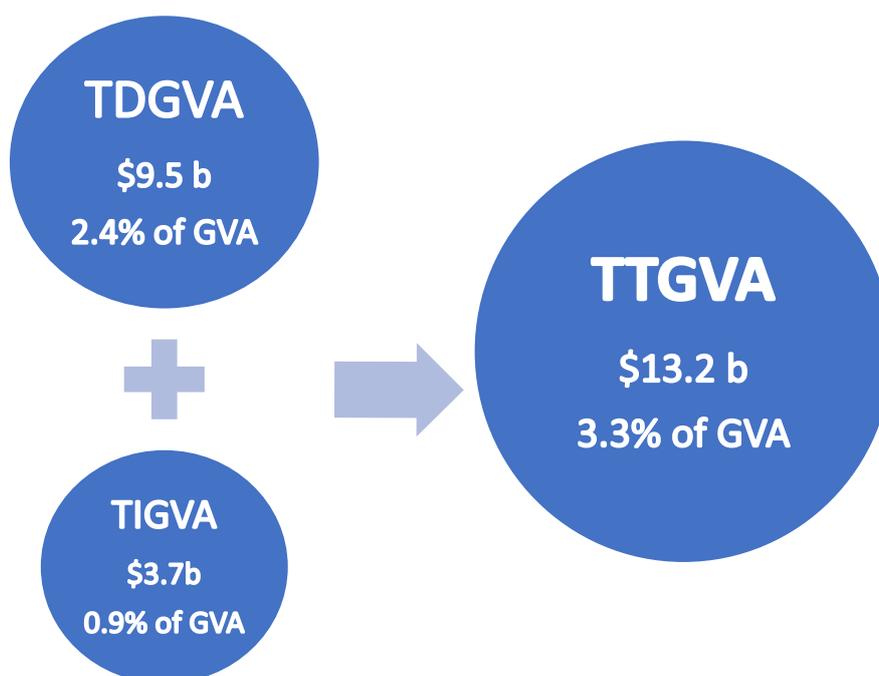
TSA Table 3: Total Supply and Inbound Tourism Expenditure at Purchasers' Prices is regarded as the core of the TSA system where the reconciliation between domestic supply and inbound tourism expenditure takes place and is derived from the Supply and Use Tables. For example, Accommodation total supply was \$4,598 million in 2015, of which \$3,648 million came from tourism supply, comprising \$3,499 million from tourism industries, \$106 million from non-tourism industries, and \$43 million from imports and taxes less subsidies. The Accommodation tourism product ratio was hence 0.793 (based on \$3,648 million of Accommodation tourism supply out of total supply of \$4,598 million).

The tourism supply of tourism and non-tourism industries in TSA Table 3 and the production accounts in TSA Table 2 are used to derive TDGVA⁴. The TDGVA in the Singapore economy was \$9.5 billion in 2015 which accounted for 2.4 per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic

⁴ TSA Table 3 matches tourism expenditure by type of product with the total supply of products in the Supply and Use Tables. The tourism product ratio for each product is derived by dividing the value of tourism expenditure by total supply of the product. Each industry's output by product is multiplied by the tourism product ratio to obtain the tourism supply by industry. This is linked to TSA Table 2, where each tourism industry supply is divided by total output, to obtain the tourism industry ratio – the proportion of each industry's total output that is purchased by visitors. Each tourism industry ratio is multiplied by the industry's total gross value added and then summed across all industries to derive TDGVA.

prices (see [Exhibit 1](#)). Using input-output modelling⁵, it was estimated that tourism indirectly⁶ contributed another \$3.7 billion or 0.9 per cent of GVA. Collectively, tourism's total contribution to gross value added (TTGVA) in the Singapore economy was \$13.2 billion in 2015, or 3.3 per cent of GVA.

Exhibit 1: Tourism Satellite Account Value Added Estimates, 2015



⁵ There are a few underlying assumptions for IO modelling: a) Homogeneity (all establishments classified in the same industry have the same production process and inputs requirements, b) Fixed proportion (industries have fixed input requirements proportion relative to output) and c) No supply constraint (the required amount of intermediate inputs and labour can be provided to meet the increase in demand at the same fixed price).

⁶ Total value added multipliers by industries are derived using IO modelling. For each industry, the value added multiplier is weighted by its tourism industry ratio to take into account the consumption of visitors. Each weighted industry value added multiplier is then multiplied by total tourism output and summed across all industries to derive the tourism total gross value added (TTGVA). Tourism indirect gross value added (TIGVA) is derived from TTGVA less TDGVA.

**TABLE 3: Total Supply and Inbound Tourism Expenditure at Purchasers' Prices, 2015
(\$ million)**

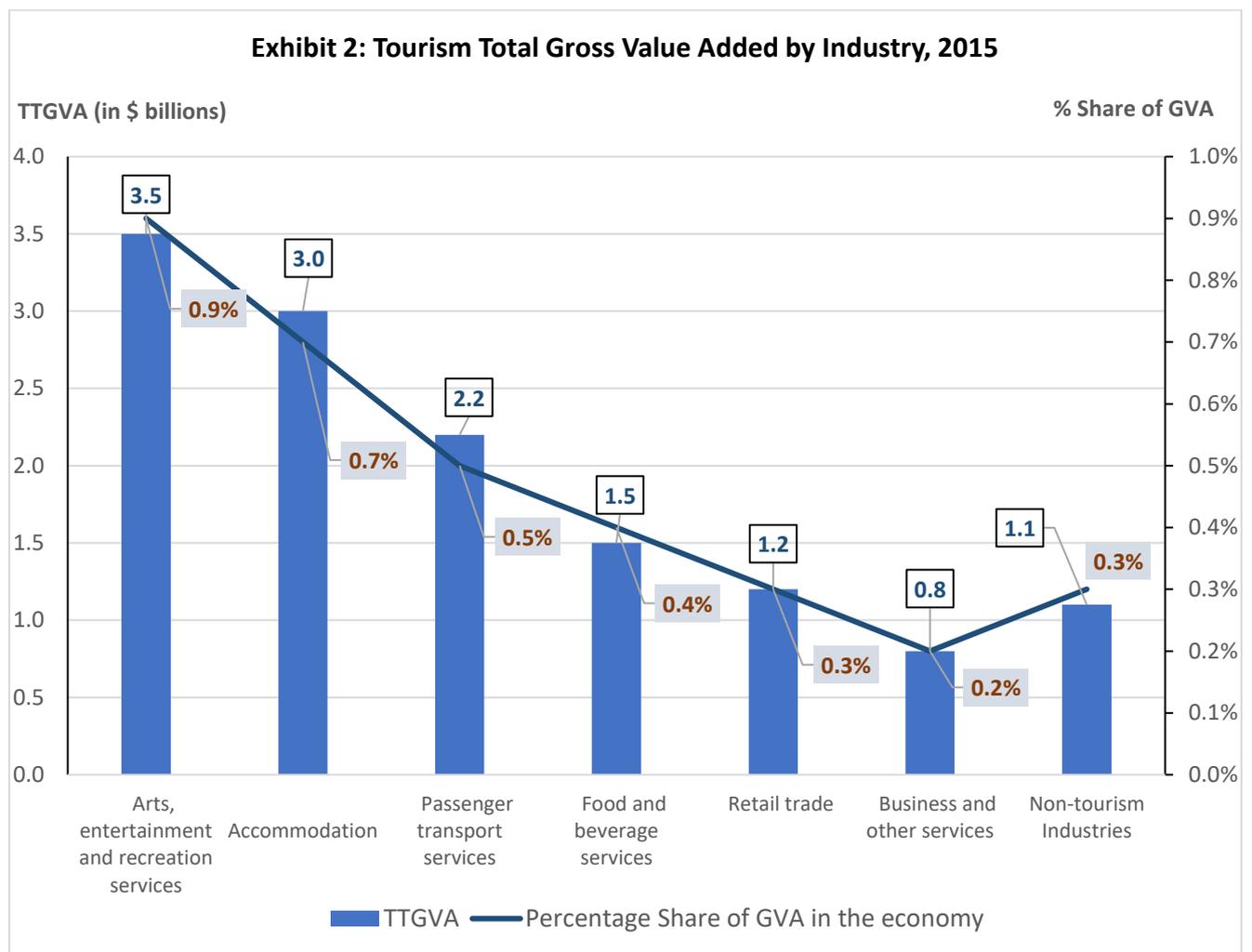
Products	Tourism Supply				Tourism Product Ratio	Total Supply			
	Tourism Industries	Non-tourism Industries	Imports and Taxes less Subsidies on Products	Inbound Tourism Expenditure (at purchasers' prices)		Tourism Industries	Non-tourism Industries	Imports and Taxes less Subsidies on Products	Total (at purchasers' price)
Accommodation	3,499	106	43	3,648	0.793	4,410	134	54	4,598
Food and beverage services	2,671	29	98	2,797	0.168	11,152	4,619	878	16,649
Passenger transport services	3,496	151	549	4,196	0.043	24,507	71,329	1,196	97,032
Arts, entertainment and recreation services	4,149	133	835	5,117	0.545	6,623	1,597	1,175	9,395
Business and other services	1,114	754	68	1,936	0.016	22,856	91,832	5,721	120,410
Shopping	1,379	444	2,260	4,083	0.022	10,018	84,275	93,694	187,986
Other non-tourism products						1,208	744,412	561,754	1,307,374
Tourism supply of products	16,308	1,617	3,853	21,777					
Total supply of products						80,774	998,198	664,472	1,743,444

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Tourism Value Added by Industries

Tourism comprises many supplying industries, including non-tourism industries. Each industry's contribution to tourism varies depending on how closely it is related to tourism.

The Arts, entertainment and recreation services industry topped all the industries, generating \$3.5 billion (26.4 per cent) of TTGVA, which accounted for 0.9 per cent of GVA in 2015 (see [Exhibit 2](#)). The Accommodation industry was the next largest with a TTGVA of \$3.0 billion (22.5 per cent), accounting for 0.7 per cent of GVA.



Tourism Employment

Employees in industries serving visitors generally provide services to both visitors and non-visitors. Hence, to estimate tourism's impact on employment, the TSA assumed that direct employment generated by tourism is proportional to the output generated by tourism (RMF 2008 para 4.64). Tourism direct employment was estimated to be 121.3 thousand in 2015 (see TSA Table 4).

TSA TABLE 4: Employment in the Tourism Industries, 2015

Industries	Total Employment in the Economy (Thousands)	Tourism Industry Ratios	Tourism Direct Employment (Thousands)
<i>Tourism Industries</i>			
Accommodation	35.8	0.589	21.1
Food and beverage services	148.5	0.244	36.2
Passenger transport services	104.4	0.131	12.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation services	44.5	0.586	22.8
Business and other services	174.0	0.054	9.7
Retail trade	110.7	0.129	14.3
<i>Other non-tourism industries</i>	3,038.1	0.002	4.8
TOTAL	3,656.2		121.3

Notes: Total Employment data are primarily from administrative records, with the self-employed component estimated from the Labour Force Survey from Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM. Figures do not add up to the total due to rounding.

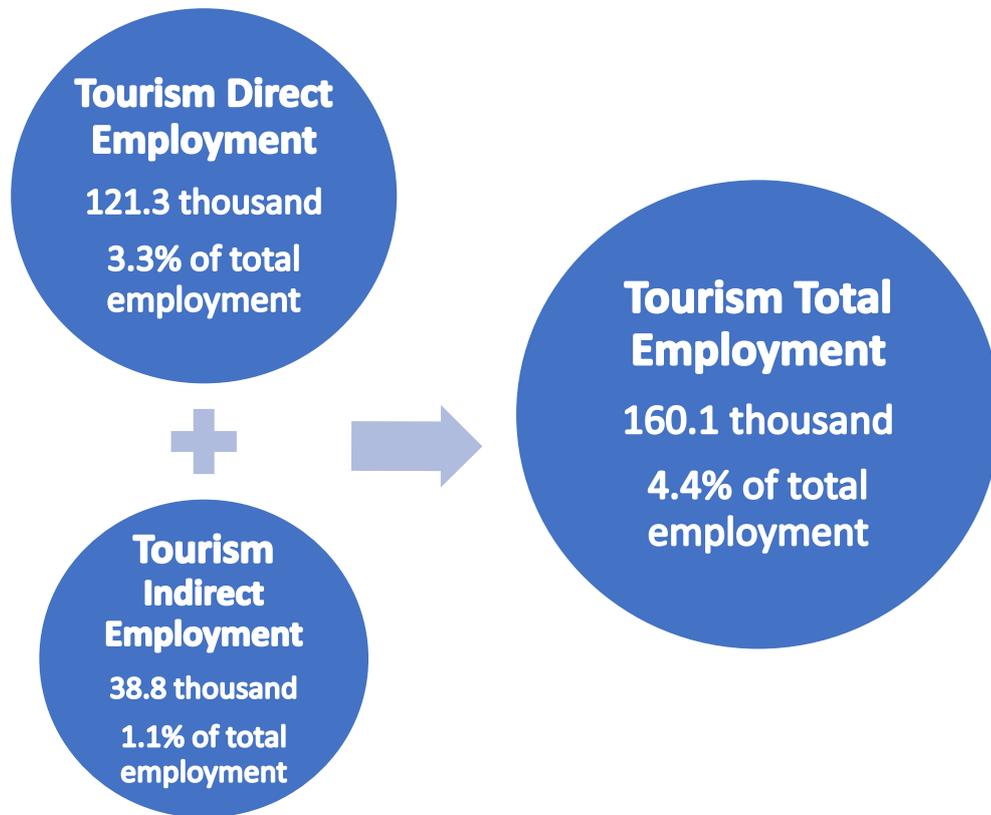
Tourism direct employment figures are DOS's estimates based on TSA methodology and total employment data from Manpower Research & Statistics Department, MOM.

Tourism total employment is derived by transforming the TSA into an input-output model⁷. Tourism indirect employment refers to employment generated from the production of intermediate inputs used for producing the products sold to visitors and it is derived from tourism total employment less tourism direct employment⁸. Tourism total employment was estimated to be 160.1 thousand in 2015, accounting for 4.4 per cent of total employment in the Singapore economy (see Exhibit 3). This comprises tourism direct employment of 121.3 thousand and tourism indirect employment of 38.8 thousand, accounting for 3.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent of total employment respectively.

⁷ Total employment multipliers by industries are derived using IO modelling. For each industry, the employment multiplier is weighted by its tourism industry ratio to take into account the consumption of visitors. Each weighted industry employment multiplier is then multiplied by total tourism output and summed across all industries to derive the tourism total employment.

⁸ Refer to Annex 2 on Tourism Key Aggregates 2015, which shows the direct as well as total tourism output, value-added and employment estimates.

Exhibit 3: Tourism Employment Estimates, 2015



4. Multiplier Analysis

A multiplier is a ratio that measures the impact on the total economy as a result of an initial exogenous change in final demand, for example, increased spending by visitors. Different multipliers are generated for different analyses. The most commonly used multipliers are output, value added and employment multipliers.

Tourism Multipliers

The tourism multipliers are derived by applying industry multipliers from the TSA and weighted by tourism product ratios⁹ to each category of visitor spending. These weighted multipliers include the consumption effects of tourism across all industries serving visitors.

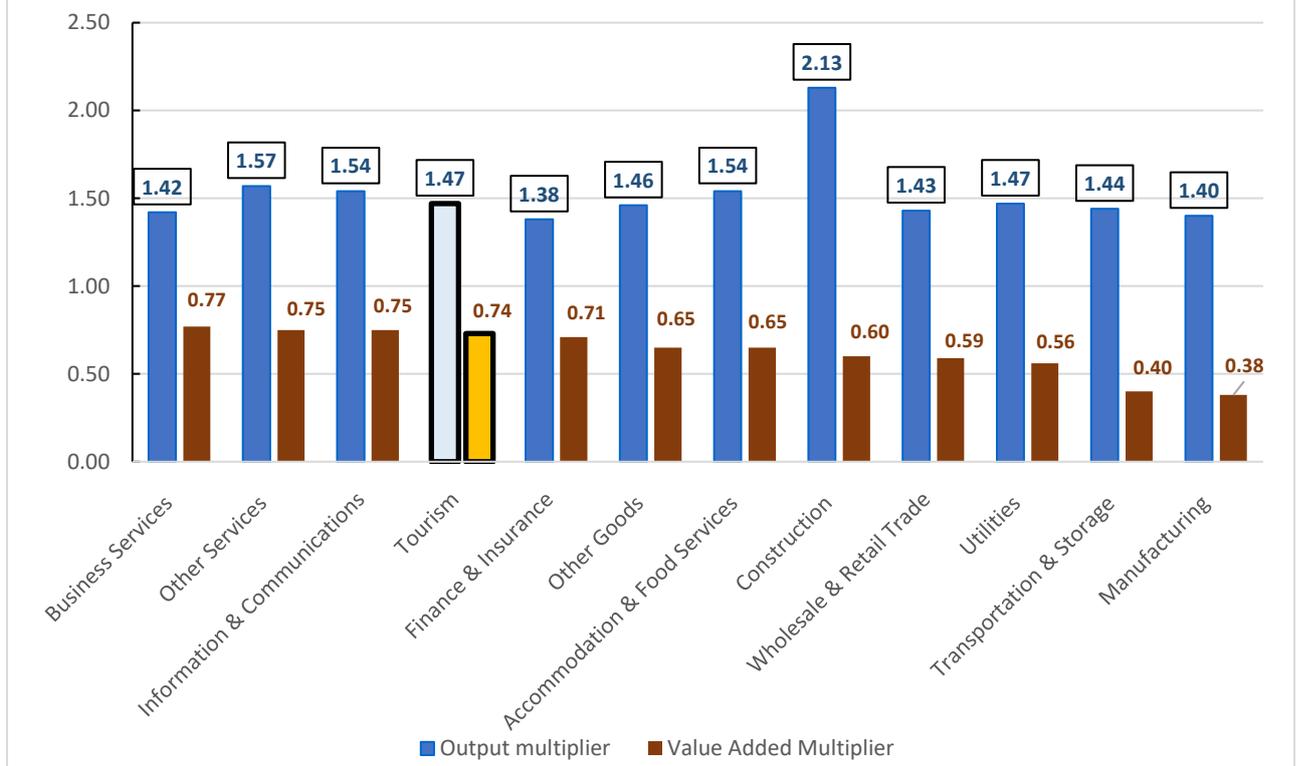
Exhibit 4 shows compares the output and value added multipliers¹⁰ of the tourism industry derived from the TSA 2015 with those of the other industries in the economy. The tourism industry output multiplier was 1.47 while the tourism value added multiplier was 0.74 in 2015. The value added multiplier was the fourth highest among all the industries, which means an increase in visitors' consumption would stimulate a relatively higher level of value added in the whole economy compared to other industries.

The employment multiplier of the tourism industry was 8.93 in 2015. This means the tourism industry generated an additional 9 jobs per one million dollars in final demand spending in 2015.

⁹ The tourism product ratio is the proportion of total product output consumed by visitors for each industry serving visitors. The tourism multiplier is the sum of all industry multipliers weighted by their respective tourism product ratio. This method to derive the tourism output, value added and employment multipliers is referenced from Tourism Research Australia's "*Tourism's Contribution to the Australian Economy 1997-98 to 2011-12*".

¹⁰ The simple multiplier here comprises both direct and indirect effects.

Exhibit 4: Simple Multipliers by Industry Per Million Dollar Change in Final Demand, 2015



Note: The multipliers of the non-tourism industries are from the Singapore Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables 2015

5. Conclusion

The TSA provides internationally recognised measures of tourism’s economic impact which enables tourism to be readily comparable with the contributions of other industries. It also provides a framework for economic modelling and impact studies to facilitate analysis and policy making.

Annex 1: Classification of Tourism Products and Industries

This list shows the categories of tourism characteristic products and industries recommended in the IRTS 2008 and the list of tourism industries and products used in Singapore's TSA.

No	IRTS 2008		Singapore TSA 2015	
	Tourism Products	Tourism Industries	Tourism Products	Tourism Industries
1	Accommodation services for visitors	Accommodation for visitors	Accommodation	Accommodation
2	Food- and beverage-serving services	Food- and beverage-serving activities	Food and beverage services	Food and beverage services
3	Railway passenger transport services	Railway passenger transport	Passenger transport services	Passenger transport services
4	Road passenger transport services	Road passenger transport		
5	Water passenger transport services	Water passenger transport		
6	Air passenger transport services	Air passenger transport		
7	Cultural services	Cultural activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation services	Arts, entertainment and recreation services
8	Sports and recreational services	Sports and recreational activities		
9	Transport equipment rental services	Transport equipment rental	Business and other services	Business and other services
10	Travel agencies and other reservation services	Travel agencies and other reservation services activities		
11	Country-specific tourism characteristic services	Other country-specific tourism characteristic activities		
12	Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods	Shopping	Retail trade ¹¹

¹¹ Retail trade refers to the margins associated with shopping goods purchased by visitors. From TSA: RMF 2008 Annex 4, only retail trade is considered a tourism productive activity (industry) and not the goods as retail trade activity has a direct relationship with the visitor. Producers of goods from the manufacturing industries that are not in direct contact with visitors will not be included as tourism industries.

Annex 2: Tourism Key Aggregates, 2015

(\$ million except for employment)

Industries	Key Aggregates from the TSA						Total Aggregates (Direct + Indirect effects) derived from Input-Output Modelling					
	Tourism Direct Output	Share of Domestic Output in the Economy	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA)	Share of Total GVA in the Economy	Tourism Direct Employment (Thousands)	Share of Total Employment in the Economy	Tourism Total Output	Share of Domestic Output in the Economy	Tourism Total Gross Value Added (TTGVA)	Share of Total GVA in the Economy	Tourism Total Employment (Thousands)	Share of Total Employment in the Economy
<i>Tourism Industries</i>												
Accommodation	3,809	0.4%	2,124	0.5%	21.1	0.6%	5,701	0.5%	2,966	0.7%	29.7	0.8%
Food and beverage services	2,347	0.2%	968	0.2%	36.2	1.0%	3,624	0.3%	1,524	0.4%	41.3	1.1%
Passenger transport services	3,539	0.3%	1,653	0.4%	12.4	0.3%	4,888	0.5%	2,152	0.5%	17.5	0.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation services	4,164	0.4%	2,823	0.7%	22.8	0.6%	5,657	0.5%	3,488	0.9%	31.8	0.9%
Business and other services	1,071	0.1%	555	0.1%	9.7	0.3%	1,637	0.2%	819	0.2%	12.5	0.3%
Retail trade	1,377	0.1%	634	0.2%	14.3	0.4%	2,483	0.2%	1,171	0.3%	18.7	0.5%
<i>Other non-tourism industries</i>	1,616	0.1%	710	0.2%	4.8	0.1%	2,437	0.2%	1,076	0.3%	8.6	0.2%
TOTAL	17,924	1.7%	9,468	2.4%	121.3	3.3%	26,426	2.4%	13,196	3.3%	160.1	4.4%

Note: Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

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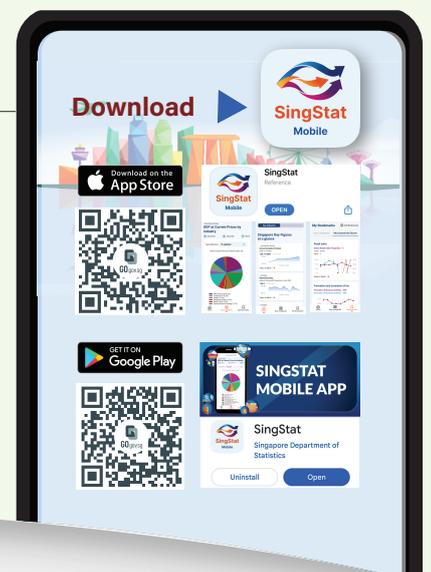
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