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Measuring the Contribution of Tourism to the Economy: The Philippine Tourism Satellite Account

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Measuring the Contribution of Tourism to the Economy: The Philippine Tourism Satellite Account¹

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ABSTRACT

One important element of flexibility offered by the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), the latest internationally-accepted guidelines in the compilation of national accounts, is the extension of the System to satellite accounts that use product and income concepts alternative to those of the central framework. Such satellite accounts can cover various functional areas of interest such as education, health, research and development, environment and tourism. They provide answers to questions not addressed by the SNA central framework like who spends for the various components of expenditure in a field and where the sources of financing come from. In the case of the satellite account on tourism, measures of the contribution of the tourism “industry” to the GDP, its share of total employment, its contribution to capital formation, etc. are shown to serve as inputs in planning and decision making in the tourism sector.

This paper presents the development of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Account (PTSA). It presents preliminary results derived from data currently being generated by the Philippine Statistical System (PSS). It also discusses some of the problems encountered in the operationalization of the PTSA framework. Finally, it presents future directions for efforts towards the improvement of the PTSA.

KEYWORDS: CHARACTERISTIC PRODUCT; SATELLITE ACCOUNTS; TOURISM; TOURISM DEMAND; TOURISM INDUSTRY; TOURISM SUPPLY; VALUE ADDED; VISITOR

1. Introduction

Together with telecommunications and information technology, travel and tourism has been identified as one of three “paradigm service industries” that will drive the service-led economies of the 21st century [5]. In support of the hypothesis on long-term mega trends in international tourism, 93 percent of a panel of experts expected a worldwide increase in mobility level and a corresponding increase in willingness to travel [1]. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), on the other hand, expects travel and tourism to generate more than 100 million new jobs across the world economy between 1997 and 2007 if the appropriate collaboration between government and industry decision-makers materializes [10].

On the local front, the number of inbound tourist arrivals steadily expanded at an average annual rate of 8.1 percent³ between 1994 and 1998 despite the difficulties brought about by the Asian financial crisis and the lingering effects of the El Niño phenomenon.

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² Secretary General, Assistant Director and Statistical Coordination Officer III of the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB); and Chief for Tourism Research and Statistics Division, of the Department of Tourism (DOT), respectively. The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of the following members of the Development of the Satellite Account on Tourism Team: Bernadette Balamban, Florieleen Santos, Andrea Baylon, Estrelita Bañas and Andrea N. Morales.

³ Basic data were sourced from the 1994 and 1998 Statistical Report of the Department of Tourism (DOT)

During the same period, an increasing demand for tourism products and services expanded employment opportunities offered by tourism industries by 5.6 percent⁴ on the average.

Evidently, tourism offers excellent opportunities for economic growth brought about by the influx of foreign exchange earnings coming from tourist expenditures. But tourism is not without its drawbacks. The socio-cultural and environmental impact of tourism must be weighed against its positive economic contribution.

Up until recently, the economic reality of the tourism industry has not been statistically measured – its economic importance through the supply side, the capital formation it generates, its value added and its contribution to employment, the Balance of Payments and to the Gross National Income.

The social impact of tourism notwithstanding, if we are to be guided properly in the formulation of public policies, if we are to understand and/or promote the importance of the tourism sector, if we are to recognize the contribution of the private sector tourism operators in the socioeconomic development of the nation, up-to-date, reliable and relevant tourism statistics must be generated.

One element of flexibility introduced in the 1993 System of National Accounts [2], which documents the latest recommendations on national accounts compilation is the extension of the system to the so-called functionally-oriented satellite accounts to incorporate new development concerns. These accounts expand the analytical capacity of the SNA for selected areas of concern, without overburdening the central framework. They allow the analysis of uses or benefits out of the national expenditure in a given field, production and its factors, transfers and other ways of financing the uses both in monetary and physical terms, where relevant. They are applicable in many fields such as culture, education, health, tourism, environment, research and development, transportation, housing and communications.

Although statistical work on tourism may have started in 1937 when the Council of the League of Nations recommended a definition of "international tourist" for statistical purposes, work towards the compilation of satellite accounts on tourism started [6] in the late 1970s when France developed plans for the quantification of tourism's economic impacts. This was followed by the efforts of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1982 to describe tourism following concepts from the 1968 UN SNA with the view of achieving international comparability of tourism statistics. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) also attempted to describe the role of tourism in the OECD economies and came up in 1991 with its Manual on Tourism Economic Accounts. During the International Conference on Travel and Tourism in Ottawa in 1991, Statistics Canada presented a scheme to develop a framework to assess tourism economic activities in relation to other industries in a domestic economy taken from its May 1987 report on a proposed Tourism Satellite Account⁵. In 1993, the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) adopted the Recommendations on Tourism Statistics [7] as well as the WTO's Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA). In 1998, the WTO Steering Committee on Statistics approved the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): The Conceptual Framework [11].⁶ During its 31st session in 2000, the Statistical Commission approved the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework [3], which was

⁴ Basic data were sourced from the 1994 and 1998 October rounds of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO)

⁵ The first results of the Canadian TSA were published in 1994. Other countries that have produced TSAs are Dominican Republic, Norway, Sweden, Singapore, Mexico and the United States.

⁶ The Philippines participated in the Steering Committee Meetings through Gemma Cruz-Araneta and Rene R. De los Santos of the Department of Tourism and Romulo A. Virola of the National Statistical Coordination Board.

produced thru the collaborative efforts of the Commission of the European Communities, OECD, WTO and the UN. On 21-24 February 2001, the WTO and UN ESCAP jointly sponsored the Regional Seminar on Tourism Statistics and the Development of TSA held in Bangkok, Thailand.⁷ The WTTC has likewise done extensive work on the quantification of the economic impact of travel and tourism. The framework followed by the WTTC favored a demand-side approach and covered a more comprehensive scope to include travel⁸.

2. Development of the Philippine Tourism Satellite Account (PTSA)

Although tourism is still embedded somewhere in the different economic sectors covered in the compilation of the Philippine System of National Accounts (PSNA), the Philippines has been one of the pioneers in developing the TSA.

In 1988, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), thru its Grants-in-Aid statistical development program, provided funds and technical assistance to the Department of Tourism (DOT) in the conduct of a research study, which aimed to explore the contribution of tourism to the Philippine economy using an input-output analysis approach. This study derived income multipliers for the different economic activities concerning tourism, which showed tourism accounting for 2.8 percent of the country's economy in 1987 [4].

In 1996, the DOT and the WTTC collaborated closely towards the development of a SAT for the Philippines. Part of this collaboration was a study conducted in 1997 using the estimation procedure of a simulated satellite account for tourism developed by the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Association (WEFA) under the direction of the WTTC. The estimated contribution to GDP was determined through the travel and tourism shares for each of the expenditure items. This study, which was provided technical support by the NSCB, showed that travel and tourism accounted for 8.7 percent of the Philippine GDP in 1997.

On December 5, 1996, the DOT and the NSCB signed a Memorandum of Agreement on the development of the PTSA. With the collaboration and financial assistance of the DOT⁹, the NSCB undertook a project in 1997 that conceptualized the framework for the PTSA. Under this project, the NSCB pursued the initial compilation of the tourism accounts covering the years 1994 and 1998, under the guidance of an interagency committee, which was tasked to oversee the development of a satellite account on tourism for the country.¹⁰

While the aforementioned studies made use of the input-output table, an extension of the SNA, the development of TSA elsewhere saw the need to develop an accounting system that will provide a comprehensive measure of the impact of tourism in the Philippine

⁷ During the seminar, two of the authors, Lea H. Amoro and Milagros Y. Say presented the Philippine experience on the development of the PTSA.

⁸ The WTTC, in collaboration with the Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA) produced the report "*The Philippines, Travel & Tourism Creating Jobs*" in 1997 for the Department of Tourism.

⁹ The then DOT Secretary, Secretary Mina Gabor was an avid advocate of the SAT and showed great personal interest in the development of the satellite account on tourism for the Philippines.

¹⁰ The creation of the Inter-Agency Committee on the Development of a Satellite Account on Tourism (IAC-DSAT) was approved by the NSCB under NSCB Resolution No. 2-97 on January 27, 1997 and NSCB Memorandum No. 3-97 on February 7, 1997. It is chaired by the NSCB Secretary General, co-chaired by the DOT Undersecretary for Planning and with the following as members: Director of the Department of Economic Research, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP); Director of Trade, Industry and Utilities Staff, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); Administrator of the National Statistics Office (NSO); Dean of the UP-Asian Institute of Tourism (AIT); Director of the Economic and Social Statistics Office, NSCB; and representatives from the UP School of Economics and Philippine Institute of Development Studies (PIDS).

economy and at the same time, is fully linked to the PSNA. By contextualizing tourism within the national accounts framework and separately identifying its economic aspect, the estimates and analyses are presented credibly as a subset of the PSNA. This is in line with the perspective emphasized in the World Tourism Conference in France in June 1999 to adopt a set of concepts and definitions that are consistent with the core national accounts.

Considering TSA-related developments in the international scene, the NSCB once again undertook a project with DOT in July 1999. The project pursued the formulation of a conceptual framework for the PTSA. It was carried out through the creation of a Development of the Satellite Account on Tourism Team which, under the guidance and directions of the IAC-DSAT, worked on the operationalization of the draft conceptual framework through the compilation of tourism accounts for 1994 and 1998, the results of which are presented in this paper.

3. The Philippine Tourism Satellite Account Conceptual Framework

The TSA as developed by the Commission of the European Communities, the OECD, the WTO and the UN provides a comprehensive set of information on tourism that would facilitate its analysis in the context of macro-economic accounts, which is fully linked with the SNA central framework. The TSA allows detailed analysis of all the aspects of demand for goods and services associated with tourism within an economy, the interface of demand with the supply of such goods and services and how the supply interacts with the other economic activities. The TSA provides a set of definitions, classifications and tables organized in a logical and consistent way, allowing analysis of the whole economic magnitude of tourism on both aspects of supply and demand. The preliminary PTSA framework deviates very little from the TSA, with data constraints playing a big role in its operationalization. However, some conceptual issues need to be studied further and resolved in the continuing improvement efforts for the PTSA.

In general, the PTSA shows two facets of tourism. First, it highlights the output of tourism industries vis-à-vis consumption expenditures of tourists, thereby providing insight on the relationship of supply and use of tourism goods and services. The second aspect demonstrates the impact of tourism through physical indicators such as employment, tourist arrivals, length of night-stays, forms of accommodation and means of transportations.

3.1 Supply and Use Framework

Appendix A provides a framework for the analysis of tourism supply and consumption. This is taken from Figure 3.1 of [3] or Figure III.1 of [6].

3.1.1 The Demand Perspective

Central to the demand perspective of the TSA is the concept of a **visitor**. A **visitor** refers to “any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her **usual environment** for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.” The **usual environment**¹¹ of a person consists of the direct vicinity of his/her home and place of work or study and other places frequently visited. It has two dimensions: frequency and distance. Places frequently visited by a person (on a routine basis) are considered as part of his/her usual environment even though these places may be located at a considerable distance from his/her place of residence. Places

¹¹ The concept of usual environment and that of residence as used in the 1993 SNA and the 5th edition of the Balance of Payments Manual are not synonymous. Place of work is part of the usual environment but not necessarily the same as place of residence.

located close to the place of residence of a person are also part of his/her usual environment even if the actual spots are rarely visited [3].

There are two classes of visitors: **tourists**, who stay one or more nights in the place visited; and **same-day visitors**, who visit a place for less than one night.

Tourism is defined to comprise the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Thus, tourism activities are those of individuals who qualify as **visitors**, and not necessarily just those of **tourists**.

Based on the main purpose of visit, tourists and same-day visitors may be classified in the following categories: leisure, recreation and holidays; visiting friends and relatives; business and professional; health treatment; religion, pilgrimages; and other. Visitors may also be classified as **international visitors**, whose country of residence is different from the country visited; and **domestic visitors**, whose country of residence is the country visited. The different forms of tourism are **domestic tourism**, which is tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference; **inbound tourism**, which is tourism of nonresident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference; **outbound tourism**, which is tourism of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference; **internal tourism**, which is tourism of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economic territory of the country of reference; and **national tourism**, which is tourism of resident visitors, within and outside the economic territory of the country of reference [3]. In addition, **international tourism** can be defined to refer to tourism of visitors to or from the country of reference.

In the same manner that the visitor is the center of tourism activity, **visitor consumption** is the center of the economic measurement of tourism. **Visitor consumption** refers to “the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for or during his/her trip and stay at destination”. It is to be noted that visitor consumption is not defined by the products that are consumed but by the purpose for which the products are consumed. In this regard, consumption on the various forms of tourism described earlier can be defined accordingly – domestic tourism consumption, inbound tourism consumption, outbound tourism consumption, internal tourism consumption, national tourism consumption and international tourism consumption. The components of visitor consumption [8] and the definitions of the various forms of visitor consumption are shown in Appendix B. Tourism consumption in cash is discussed in Technical Document No. 1 while tourism consumption in kind is discussed in Technical Document No. 2 in [8].

3.1.2 The Supply Perspective

The measurement of the impact of tourism requires the identification of resources used by the visitors on their trips, the consumption of goods and services that they avail of, and necessarily, the identification of the economic units that provide those goods and services. Toward this end, the 1993 SNA suggests that the first step is to define the goods and services that are considered **specific** to tourism, which can be classified as either **characteristic** or **connected**. Appendix C taken from [9] depicts the structure for classifying characteristicity of products. **Non-specific** products are those that may be consumed incidentally (like toothpaste) by tourists but are not of significant interest to tourism analysis in an economic sense [9]. Characteristic goods and services cover products that are typical for tourism while connected goods and services include products in whose uses we are interested because they are clearly covered by the concept of tourism expenditure, without being typical, either by nature or because they are classified in broader categories of products. To operationalize these definitions and to maintain some degree of international

comparability of TSA statistics, the international guidelines recommend the following pragmatic criteria: **tourism-characteristic** – those which, in the absence of visitors, in most countries would probably cease to exist in meaningful quantity or for which the level of consumption would be significantly reduced and for which it seems possible to obtain statistical information; **tourism-connected** – a residual category, including those that have been identified as tourism-specific in a given country but for which this attribute has not been acknowledged on a worldwide basis; and **tourism-specific** – the sum of the two previous categories. In practice, the guidelines [3] include a proposed list of tourism-characteristic products and tourism-specific products, together with a list of tourism gross fixed capital formation items. Conceptually, the tourism-characteristics products could include both goods and services; however, the list provided is limited to services to respond to two measurement issues: the great differences within the goods purchased by visitors among countries and places visited; and the difficulty of drawing the basic statistical information from the visitors.

The activities, which produce these characteristic products, are called **characteristic activities** and the producers, which carry out characteristic activities, as their primary activity, are called **characteristic producers**. A list of tourism-characteristic activities is included in the international guidelines and reference can also be made to the SICTA.

The statistical unit of observation in the TSA is the establishment, defined to be an “enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added” [2], para. 5.21. In the SNA [2], para. 15.13, industries are defined as “groups of establishments engaged in the same kind of productive activities”. But a look at the ISIC, the PSIC or the SICTA will show that the tourism-characteristic activities do not comprise a unique industry in this sense. Thus, under the TSA, a **tourism characteristic industry** is defined as a group of establishments whose principal productive activity is a tourism characteristic activity. The set of all tourism characteristic industries comprises the **tourism industry**.

3.2 Main Aggregates

As currently designed, the TSA consists of 10 tables derived from or related to the tables of the 1993 SNA on the supply and use of goods and services and which can be used for international comparison of tourism statistics. The recommendation is for these tables in Appendix D to be developed in two stages: Tables 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 10 in the first stage and the rest in the second stage. As far as valuation is concerned, the TSA will adopt the same principles followed by the 1993 SNA: production should be valued at basic prices and consumption and use at purchasers’ prices and that accounting should be on an accrual basis.

In addition to the ten tables, the TSA produces estimates of the following main aggregates.

3.2.1 Value Added on Tourism Industries (VATI)

The VATI is defined as the sum of the value added of all tourism-characteristic industries. This does not include the value added contribution of industries producing tourism products only as a secondary output.

3.2.2 Tourism Value Added (TVA)

TVA is termed as the value added generated in the economy by the tourism industries and other industries in response to internal tourism consumption. This includes the value added of the principal activity but not of any secondary activity of tourism industries and the secondary tourism characteristic activities of other industries generated in the provision of goods and services directly to visitors.

3.2.3 Tourism Gross Domestic Product (TGDP)

TGDP is the sum of the value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption and the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure. Thus, it excludes value added generated by the supply to non-visitors by the tourism industries as well as value added generated by the supply to non-visitors by activities not in the tourism industries.

3.3 Other Aggregates

In addition to the main aggregates, the TSA also provides estimates of the following:

3.3.1 Tourism Employment

The compilation of employment generated by the tourism industries is an equally important endeavor in establishing the contribution of tourism in the economy. Monitoring employment in the tourism industries should take into account the seasonality, high variability in the working conditions, flexibility and lack of formality of many work contracts in many small producing units. Tourism employment is limited to employment in tourism industries.

3.3.2 Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Tourism gross fixed capital formation includes gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries as well as those of government agencies providing tourism services. Also included are public investments on infrastructure such as roads constructed specifically to support tourism activities.

3.3.3 Tourism Collective Consumption

Tourism collective consumption pertains to collective non-market services provided by the general government in support of tourism and for which individual usage cannot be recorded nor charged for payment. In the SNA, this is part of government services on the supply side, and government consumption expenditures on the demand side.

3.3.4 Tourism Demand

Total tourism demand is the sum of tourism consumption, tourism gross fixed capital formation and tourism collective consumption.

3.4 Non-Monetary Indicators

Non-monetary indicators include (a) the number of visitor arrivals; (b) the length of stay in the Philippines by the inbound visitors; (c) means of transportation; and (d) forms of accommodations availed by the visitors. They can be used to firm up and validate the resulting PTSA estimates by providing certain attributions of the performance of tourism industries vis-à-vis the development in the total economy.

4. Sources and Methods

4.1 Scope and Coverage

Being an initial effort to operationalize the WTO-TSA framework under severe data constraints, the results presented in this paper only cover 1994 and 1998. The choice took into account the availability of the input-output accounts for 1994 and the expectation that 1998 will be the next reference year for the Census of Establishments (CE), and thus the next benchmark I-O.

The tourism industries covered were identified on the basis of the list prescribed by the WTO and the SICTA adjusted to local conditions. The details are shown in Appendix C.

This study tried to compile the prescribed tables to the extent possible the data available can provide. Due to data constraints, Table 3 on outbound tourism was not compiled. The other tables, while compiled had their limitations. Appendix Table 2 in this study tried to capture TSA Tables 1, 2 and 4. However, it did not include same day visitors and other components of visitor consumption such as final consumption expenditures in kind, tourism social transfers in kind other than individual non-market cultural services and tourism business expense. Table 5 (Appendix Tables 6a and 6b in the paper) was compiled based on the 1994 Input-Output Accounts with the output gathered from the Industry by Commodity Make Matrix and the intermediate consumption from the Commodity by Industry Use Matrix. Table 6 (Appendix Tables 7a and 7b in this study) which, was modified by showing details of the final demand, was short of establishing the linkage between tourism supply and internal tourism consumption. Appendix Table 8 was established with the objective of estimating tourism ratios to eventually come up with the TVA. But this still needs refinements to correct tourism ratios, which are more than 100 percent. Table 7 (Appendix Table 9 in the paper) did not include information on the number of jobs and status of employment. Table 8 (Appendix Table 4 in this study) classified capital goods on the basis of available disaggregation. Table 9 (Appendix Table 3 in this study) does not provide disaggregation by level of government. Lastly, for Table 10 not all suggested sub-tables were compiled.

4.2 Data Sources

The compilation of the PTSA makes use of administrative data and survey results as well as derived statistics like those provided by the I-O table and the National Accounts. The National Accounts and the input-output table are being compiled by the NSCB in collaboration with the NSO in the case of the I-O. Survey results used in the compilation are: the Annual Visitors Sample Survey (AVSS) and the Sample Survey of Regional Travelers in Accommodation (SSRTA) conducted by the DOT; and the 1994 Census of Establishments (CE) and Labor Force Survey of the NSO. Administrative data included the: DOT Statistical Report; and the General Appropriations Act (GAA) and the Annual Reports of the General Government published by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

4.3 Compilation Methodology

The compilation of the PTSA involves the preparation of the PTSA tables, which modified the WTO-TSA tables to conform to the PTSA framework.

4.3.1 Tourism Consumption Expenditures

Tourism consumption expenditures was derived by summing up visitor consumption expenditures, government (collective) consumption expenditures and gross fixed capital

formation.

4.3.1.a Visitors Consumption Expenditures

Tourism consumption expenditures by product was estimated based on data gathered from the DOT Statistical Report and from the results of the Visitors Sample Survey (VSS) and Sample Survey of Regional Travelers in Accommodation (SSRTA). Information on average daily expenditure, tourism consumption by product and average length of stay were provided by the abovementioned surveys. On the other hand, total inbound tourist arrivals was sourced from the DOT Statistical Report and total domestic tourist arrivals was taken from the results of the SSRTA. Tourism consumption expenditures was estimated separately for inbound and domestic tourism. For inbound tourism, where data are available for 1994 and 1998, tourism consumption expenditure by tourism product was estimated first by allocating the average daily expenditure to the different tourism products, using the structure of the data on tourism consumption by product. Having derived average tourism consumption expenditure by product, each was multiplied by the average length of stay and number of tourist arrivals. For domestic tourism, basically the same procedure was followed except that for 1998 the number of domestic tourist arrival has to be estimated. With data on domestic tourist arrival only available for 1993 and 1997, to estimate for 1994 and 1998, the 1993 and 1997 figures were extrapolated using the geometric mean of the growth rate between the two periods.

4.3.1.b Tourism Collective Consumption

Tourism collective consumption expenditures covered the expenditures of the whole of DOT, and selected units of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DOF), Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) and Department of National Defense (DND), which have been identified as agencies providing tourism collective services. To be consistent with the accrual valuation basis of the SNA, the COA would be the logical data source. But while the COA figures provide data on personal services, maintenance and operating expenses and receipts from operations, they do not provide the details required by the framework on type of tourism service. This information can be generated from data on specific programs and projects in the GAA. The structure of expenditures taken from the GAA is applied to the COA data. From the GAA, the tourism related programs and projects of the DOT, DOF, DND and DECS are identified and classified by type of tourism service. Their corresponding costs of operations (personal services and maintenance and operating expenses) and receipts from sale of tourism services (mostly entrance fees) were tabulated by type of tourism service and by agency. The corresponding COA levels were then derived given the shares computed from the GAA details and the tourism collective consumption subsequently estimated.

4.3.1.c Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Tourism gross fixed capital formation cover both the public and the private sectors. From Table 7B (Number of Establishments and Capital Expenditures for Land and Used Fixed Assets) of the results of the 1994 CE, capital formation for private business was compiled. For DOT, the COA provided the data on capital formation. However for the DOF, DND and DECS where only specific units provide tourism service, the GAA provided the details on their tourism related programs and projects. Given their shares on capital formation as computed from the GAA data, these were then applied to the COA-audited figures on capital outlays of the agency. Investments cover land improvements, buildings and structures, equipment, furniture and fixtures.

4.3.2 Value Added of Tourism Industries (VATI)

The VATI was estimated from the Use and Make Matrices of the 1994 I-O table. Given the identified characteristic tourism industries, their corresponding outputs were lifted from the Industry by Commodity Make Matrix and the intermediate inputs and value added components were lifted from the Commodity by Industry Use Matrix of the 1994 I-O. Since there was no I-O for 1998, these figures were extrapolated by applying the trends derived from the Annual National Accounts. This assumes that the structure did not change between the two periods.

4.3.3. Ratio of Tourism Demand to Tourism Supply (Tourism Ratios)

The tourism ratios show the confrontation between the supply of tourism goods and services and tourism demand. This is one step leading to deriving the TVA.

The 1994 I-O commodity-by-commodity matrix, which has been purified in the sense that secondary products have been transferred to their corresponding industry groupings, was the basis in establishing the ratios. Its availability eliminated the need to transfer secondary activities of tourism industries and add characteristic tourism activities done as secondary activities by other industries. The total supply of tourism characteristic products to meet the demand of tourism consumption was derived from this commodity-by-commodity matrix. Both measures are understated by the amount of import duties that still has to be estimated.

This supply was then matched with tourism consumption by product, following the disaggregation from the demand side. When the resulting share of tourism consumption to supply exceeded 100 percent, the corresponding industries were lumped together. For example, hotels and restaurants were combined due to the difficulty in collecting information on the availment of their services separately, which could have resulted in double-counting. For 1998, the supply of tourism goods and services was derived by extrapolating the 1994 figures, using the trends from the National Accounts.

4.3.4 Tourism Employment

Employment generated by tourism industries was sourced from the 1994 and 1998 October rounds of the LFS. However, the disaggregation by type of tourism activities was not directly available from the LFS. To disaggregate the LFS employment levels, the employment structure of the 1994 CE and the Statistical Report of the DOT were adopted. The 1994 CE was used for passenger transport (i.e., land, water and air) and recreation, entertainment and cultural services. While it is recognized that the CE may not be a good basis for disaggregating LFS employment for industries with a big informal sector component, as in the case of transport, this is the only indicator available. The DOT Statistical Report, on the other hand, provided the structure for hotels and similar activities.

4.3.5 Non-monetary Indicators

For Table 10.a, the number of arrivals for inbound visitors was readily available from the DOT reports. However, for domestic visitors, the SSRTA, which generates this information, was only available for 1993 and 1997. Hence the 1994 and 1998 figures were derived by extrapolating the figures for 1993 and 1997 by the geometric mean of the growth rate between the two periods.

For Tables 10b-1 and 10b-2, the length of stay was derived by applying the distribution of tourists by length of stay from the DOT Statistical Report.

For Table 10c-1, the data on the number of inbound visitors by type of transportation used was readily available from the publications of the DOT.

Table 10d shows the forms of accommodation available for tourists. Only the occupancy ratio disaggregated into the different types of accommodation was available, hence the ratio was applied to the total number of visitors. It was assumed that the ratio holds true both for the inbound and the domestic visitors.

5. Preliminary Results

The preliminary results of the PTSA are very limited in scope and coverage due to data constraints, which hinder the analysis of the link between tourism consumption and the supply of tourism goods and services.

5.1 Tourism Expenditures

Total tourism expenditures (tourism demand) was recorded at ₱140 billion in 1994 and ₱274 billion in 1998, translating to an average annual increase of 11 percent between the two years. Visitor consumption expenditures had the biggest share, averaging more than 60 percent of tourism expenditures (Appendix Table 1).

5.1.1. Visitors Consumption Expenditures (Appendix Table 2)

- Consumption expenditures of tourists surged at an annual rate of 20 percent, brought about mainly by the 33 percent average annual rate of expansion of the domestic tourism consumption. Inbound tourism recorded a 13 percent average increase during the period.
- Tourist consumption for accommodation accounted for an average share of 36 percent of the total visitors consumption expenditures while retail trade services ranked second capturing an average share of 24 percent. Consumption on food had an average share of 20 percent while recreation, entertainment and cultural services had a share of 15 percent.
- Total consumption of resident tourists contributed 2 percent and 4 percent to total personal consumption expenditures (PCE) in 1994 and 1998, respectively. The consumption of inbound tourists, on the other hand, accounted for 11 percent in 1994 and 7 percent in 1998 of the country's total exports.
- The share of internal tourism consumption to GDP was at 5 percent and 7 percent in 1994 and 1998, respectively

5.1.2 Government (Collective) Consumption Expenditures (Appendix Table 3)

- Estimated tourism collective consumption expenditures amounted to ₱40 billion in 1994 and ₱91 billion in 1998, for an average annual growth rate of 23 percent.
- The share of tourism collective consumption to total government expenditures was 22 percent and 26 percent, in 1994 and 1998, respectively.

5.1.3 Capital Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) (Appendix Table 4)

- The GFCF for the private sector could not be estimated for 1998 due to data constraints. For 1994, tourism GFCF showed a 3 percent share of the country's GFCF.
- For the public sector, GFCF expanded at an average annual rate of 10 percent.

5.2 Value Added of Tourism Industries

- VATI was estimated at ₱200 billion in 1994 and ₱334 billion in 1998, representing 12

percent and 13 percent, respectively, of the country's GDP. Among the tourism characteristic industries, retail trade generated the biggest share of around 57 percent in 1994 and 54 percent in 1998 (Appendix Table 5).

5.3 Ratio of Tourism Demand to Tourism Supply

- Appendix Tables 6a and 6b exhibit the production of tourism and non-tourism industries while Appendix Tables 7a and 7b show the supply and use table from where the ratio of tourism demand to tourism supply was derived
- The share of the international tourism consumption to the total supply of tourism provided by characteristic industries was estimated at 33 percent and 41 percent in 1994 and 1998, respectively (Appendix Table 8)
- Tourism consumption of the supply for hotels and restaurants services, when combined, accounted 80 percent of the total supply (Appendix Table 8)

5.4 Tourism Employment (Appendix Table 9)

- The identified tourism establishments were largely composed of trading establishments and restaurants. In 1994, establishments for retail trade services composed more than 70 percent of all the identified tourism establishments while restaurants comprised 21 percent.
- Between 1994 and 1998, employment generated by tourism increased from 20 percent to 22 percent of the total employment for the whole economy with an average annual increase of 6 percent.
- While there are more men than women employed by the tourism industries, a bigger proportion of employed women (24 percent in 1994 and 25 percent in 1998) than of employed men (17 percent in 1994 and 20 percent in 1998) are in tourism.
- A large majority of the women are employed in retail trade (84 percent and 82 percent in 1994 and 1998, respectively).
- Contrary to what one may expect, the men heavily outnumber women in recreation, entertainment and cultural services.

5.5 Non-monetary Indicators

- Inbound tourists in the country increased at an average annual rate of 8 percent, while domestic tourists grew by an annual rate of 11 percent. Total tourist arrival expanded by 10 percent over the period (Appendix Table 10a).
- Appendix Tables 10b-1 and 10b-2 show that the average number of nights spent by inbound visitors declined from 11 nights in 1994 to 9 nights in 1998.
- The main means of transportation of inbound tourists, as shown in Appendix Tables 10c-1 and 10c-2, is still by air (99 percent in 1994 and 97 percent in 1998).
- Appendix Table 10d, on the other hand, shows that hotel accommodation is the most sought after by tourists, both inbound and domestic

5.5 Comparing the Preliminary Results with the WTTC Estimates

Comparing the preliminary results using the PTSA framework based on the WTO-TSA framework vis-à-vis the WEFA-WTTC model for the year 1994, the following observations are worth noting (Appendix Table 11):

- Domestic tourism consumption was estimated to be 2 percent of the country's PCE using the WTO framework. WTTC results recorded a 7 percent share.
- Inbound tourism consumption was about 11 percent of the country's total export based on the WTO framework, while the WTTC study estimated it at 14 percent.

- Tourism expenditures on capital formation, both of the private and public sector, was recorded using the WTO framework to have contributed 3 percent of the country's gross fixed capital formation as against 8 percent accounted by the WTTC study.
- Contrary to the pattern shown by the first three macro-aggregates, government collective consumption expenditures for tourism accounted for 22 percent of total government expenditures for 1994 based on the WTO framework compared to the 2 percent share estimated by the WTTC framework.
- Employment generated by the tourism industries was estimated to be 20 to 22 percent of total employment based on the WTO and 8 percent for the WTTC.
- Domestic tourism consumption was estimated to be 2 percent of the country's PCE using the WTO framework. WTTC results recorded a 7 percent share.
- Inbound tourism consumption was about 11 percent of the country's total export based on the WTO framework, while the WTTC study estimated it at 14 percent.

6. Areas for Future Improvements

6.1 *Frequency and distance dimensions of the concept of usual environment*

These two dimensions concerning usual environment of visitors are critical in defining tourism consumption expenditures distinctively from other personal consumption expenditures of individuals that are non-tourism in nature. It is imperative that these be established in statistical terms such as the regularity of journeys for the frequency of visits and/or the geographical/administrative boundaries of local places for the distance of travel.

6.2 *The borderline between characteristic and connected goods and services needs to be delineated further*

6.3 *Coverage of the current estimates must be expanded to fully measure the economic contribution of tourism*

This would entail compiling consumption expenditures on pre-travel by resident tourists, expenditures of same day visitors and of the households on behalf of tourists. Likewise, there is a need to include outbound tourism, both on the expenditure and the supply side, which would affect estimates of the tourism net receipts from the rest of the world.

6.4 *The initial compilation methodology must be refined*

There is a need to establish more clearly the conceptual linkage between the tourism consumption expenditure and the production of tourism industries. The present methodology estimates them independently using two different data sources, i.e., consumption using surveys and administrative reports and production using the input-output accounts, so that a one-on-one correspondence among the identified tourism industries and the tourism products has not been clearly established. Tourism on the demand side must be incisively scrutinized and this entails going back to the survey tools utilized during the data collection process. Further efforts must likewise be undertaken to gain a deeper conceptual understanding on the inclusion of the indirect effects of tourism industries, specifically its backward linkages.

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APPENDIX A

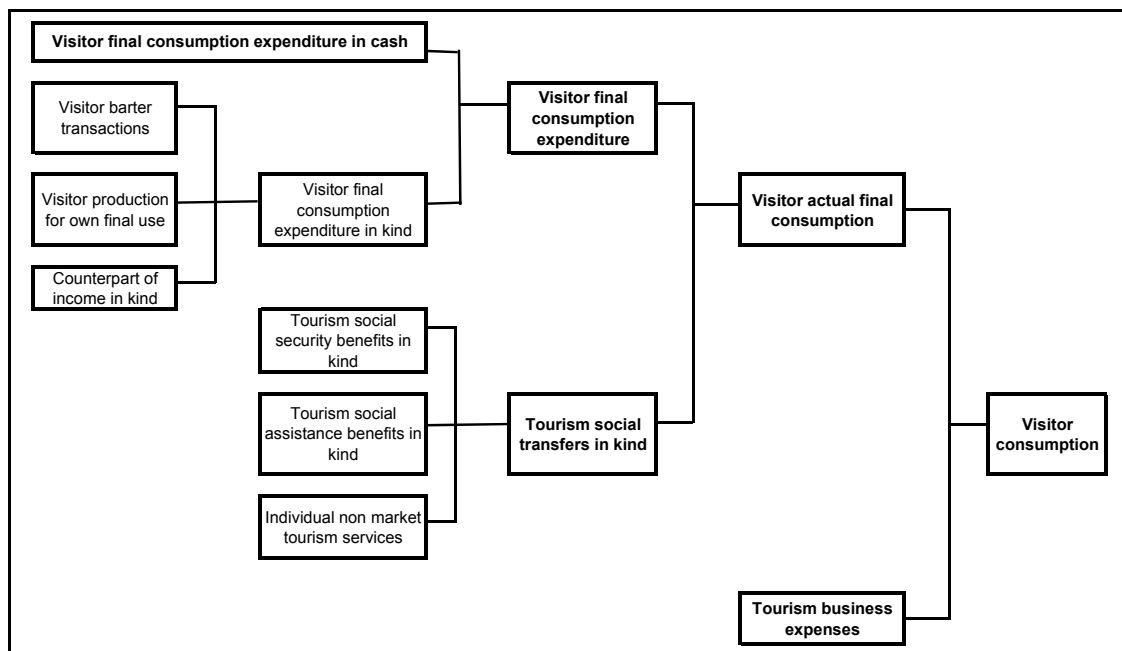
Focus of Tourism Supply and Consumption Analysis

Products Supplied to:	Tourism characteristic activities (1)			Tourism connected activities (1)			Non-specific tourism activities (1)			Focus of Internal Tourism Consumption Analyses
	Principal Output	Secondary Output		Principal output	Secondary Output		Principal Output	Secondary Output		
	Characteristic Products	Connected Products	Non-Specific Products	Connected Products	Characteristic Products	Non-Specific Products	Non-Specific Products	Characteristic Products	Connected Products	
Visitors										
Non-Visitors										
Focus of Tourism Supply Analyses										

Source: Figure III.1, page 39 of the document *TSA: Methodological References*, WTO.

Appendix B

Appendix B.1: The Components of Visitor Consumption



Source: Figure 2.1, page 6, *General Guidelines for Developing the TSA Vol. 1*, WTO.

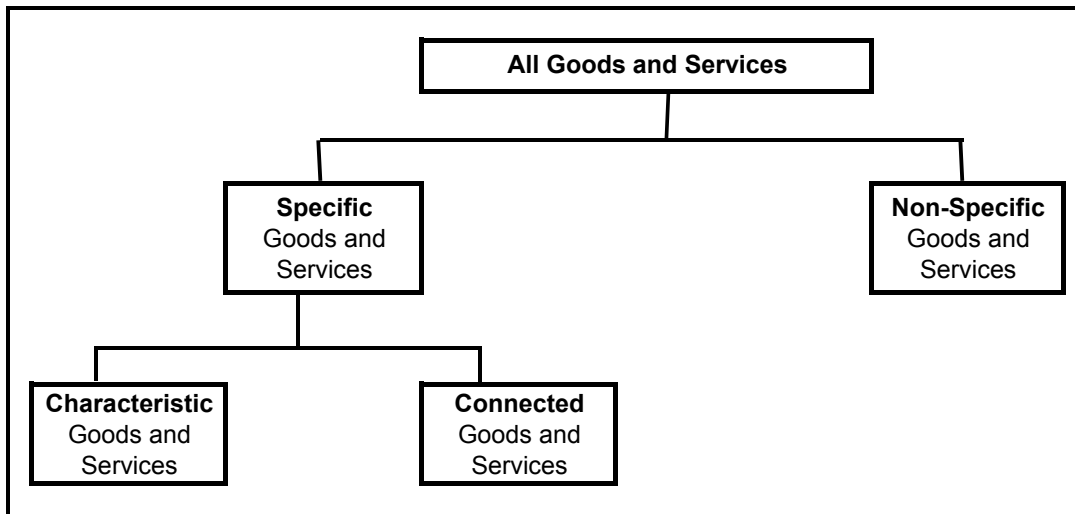
Appendix B.2: Definition of the Various Forms of Tourism Consumption

1. Form of Tourism Consumption	Visitor Consumption Category				
	2. Pre-Trip Durable Goods	3. Pre-Trip Non-Durable Goods	4. Pre-Trip Services	5. On Trip	6. Post Trip
A. Domestic	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors within the domestic economy	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)
B. Outbound				Resident visitors outside the domestic economy	
C. Inbound				Non-Resident visitors within the domestic economy	
D. Internal	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors within the domestic economy & inbound visitors	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)
E. National	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)	Resident visitors within the domestic economy	Resident visitors (whatever their destination)
G. International				Resident visitors outside the domestic economy & inbound visitors	

Source: Figure 2.3, page 13, General Guidelines for Developing the TSA, Vol. 1, WTO.

Appendix C

SNA93 Classification of Goods and Services



Source: Figure 3.1, page 6, *General Guidelines for Developing the TSA Vol. 2*, WTO.

APPENDIX D

List of TSA Tables

Table 1: Inbound tourism consumption by products and categories of visitors (visitor final consumption expenditure in cash)

Table 2: Domestic tourism consumption by products and ad hoc sets of resident visitors (visitor final consumption expenditure in cash)

Table 3: Outbound tourism consumption by products and categories of visitors (visitor final consumption expenditure in cash)

Table 4: Internal tourism consumption by products and types of tourism

Table 5: Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries

Table 6: Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by products

Table 7: Employment in the tourism industries

Table 8: Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries

Table 9: Tourism collective consumption by functions and levels of government

Table 10: Non-monetary indicators

APPENDIX E

List of Tourism Specific Industries and Products/Services in the Philippines

Appendix E.1: CHARACTERISTIC TOURISM INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS/SERVICES

Tourism Characteristic Industries	Products and Services	Description
Hotels and similar	Accommodation	Includes hotels, motels and other lodging places; excludes catering services of hotels
Restaurants and similar	Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking places	Includes food and beverages served in restaurants, cafes and other drinking and eating places
Passenger transport	Rail transport services Road transport services Water transport services Air transport services	Include railway transport services Include bus line operators; public utility cars and taxicab operation; jeepneys and auto calesa operation, tricycle and other road transport operation Include ocean passenger and freight transport; interisland shipping including inland water Include international and domestic air transport services
Travel Agents, Tour Operator, Tourism Guide	Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	Include tour and travel agencies services
Transport equipment rental	Transport equipment rental	Includes operation of tourist bus and cars and rent-a-car services
Recreation, entertainment, cultural services and similar	Recreation, entertainment and cultural services	Include motion picture distribution and projection; radio and TV programming; theatrical production and entertainment; other recreational and cultural services
Retail trade	Retail trade services	Include on the production side all retail trade services; on the consumption side, it accounts for shopping and miscellaneous items (e.g., novelties, handicrafts, wearing apparels, souvenirs, gifts and similar

Appendix E.2: CONNECTED TOURISM INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS/SERVICES

Tourism Connected Industries	Products and Services	Remarks
Manufacturing	Embroidery Articles made of native materials Wood carvings	Considered as souvenir items
Construction	Construction	Roads/infrastructures leading to airports, tourist spots; tourist facilities
Communication	Communication services	Include telephone; telegraph service; postal, messengerial and other communication services
Finance	Banking services	Foreign exchange
Private services sector	Private services	Include sanitary and similar services; private hospital, sanitarium and similar; private medical, dental and similar; laundry, dry cleaning and similar; barber and beauty shops; photographic studios; other personal services, n.e.c.
Wholesale trade	Wholesale trade services	

Appendix Table 1. Tourism Demand in the Philippines, 1994 and 1998
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

Products	1994				1998			
	Visitors Consumption Expenditures	Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Tourism Collective Consumption	Total Tourism Demand	Visitors Consumption Expenditures	Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Tourism Collective Consumption	Total Tourism Demand
A. Specific								
1. Characteristic products	85,924	10,856		96,780	178,793	n/a		178,793
• Hotels and other lodging services	26,554	4,059		30,612	74,022	n/a		74,022
• Food and beverage serving services	15,110	1,047		16,156	37,675	n/a		37,675
• Passenger transport services	4,103	5,075		9,177	8,574	n/a		8,574
• Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	1,686	104		1,790	3,393	n/a		3,393
• Cultural services; recreation and other entertainment services	15,311	572		15,883	20,666	n/a		20,666
• Miscellaneous tourism services ^{a/}	23,161	0		23,161	34,464	n/a		34,464
2. Connected industries	0	0	0	0	0	n/a		0
TOTAL	85,924	13,289	39,912	139,125	178,793	3,529	91,103	273,425

Note: ^{a/} Pertains to retail trade services acquired by the tourists for their shopping activities and purchase of miscellaneous products

Appendix Table 2^{a/}. Tourism Consumption Expenditures in the Philippines, 1994 and 1998
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

Products and Services	Year/Type of Visitors					
	1994			1998		
	Inbound	Domestic	Total	Inbound	Domestic	Total
A. Tourism Specific Products and Services						
1. Characteristic products and services	60,378	25,546	85,959	98,587	80,206	178,835
• Hotels and other lodging services	18,755	7,799	26,554	35,065	38,957	74,022
• Food and beverage serving services	10,358	4,751	15,110	19,933	17,743	37,675
• Passenger transport services	2,090	2,012	4,103	4,853	3,721	8,574
• Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	168	1,519	1,686	470	2,923	3,393
• Cultural services; recreation and other entertainment serv <i>including individual non-market cultural service^{b/}</i>	13,176	2,135	15,346 ³⁵	16,836	3,829	20,707 ⁴²
• Miscellaneous tourism services ^{c/}	15,831	7,330	23,161	21,431	13,033	34,464
2. Connected products and services	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	60,378	25,546	85,924	98,587	80,206	178,793
Share of Domestic Tourism Consumption to Personal Consumption Expenditures	2%			4%		
Share of Inbound Tourism Consumption to Export	11%			7%		
Share of Tourism Consumption Expenditures to GDP	5%			7%		

Note: ^{a/} Corresponds to Table 4 (Internal Tourism Consumption by Products and Types of Tourism) of the WTO-TSA tables. However, this table accounted only for the final consumption expenditures of inbound and domestic tourists

^{b/} Accounted only for cultural services acquired from the compiling economy.

^{c/} Pertains to retail trade services acquired by the tourists for their shopping activities and purchase of miscellaneous products

Sources of Basic Data: Visitor Sample Survey and Sample Survey of Regional Travelers in Accommodation, Department of Tourism (DOT)

**Appendix Table 3^{al}. Tourism Collective Consumption Expenditures in the Philippines, 1994 and 1998
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices**

Tourism Collective Non-Market Services	1994	1998
Tourism promotion	4,537	17,249
Tourism general planning and coordination	12	22
Tourism coordination of policies, plans and programs	44	19
Tourism product research and development	12,136	20,386
Tourism information services	78	239
Development, improvement and maintenance of presidential guesthouse, parks, plazas, children's playground, sports facilities, tourism roads, etc.	16,376	28,799
General administration and support services	5,602	22,876
Tourism services and regional offices	58	97
Legal services	1,070	1,416
TOTAL	39,912	91,103
Share to GGCE	22%	26%

Note: ^{al} = Corresponds to Table 9 (Tourism Collective Consumption by Functions and Levels of Government) of the WTO-TSA tables. However, this table has no disaggregation of the consumption by levels of government and the functions are not directly one to one with that prescribed by the the WTO-TSA tables.

Sources of Basic Data: Annual Financial Report of the National Government and General Appropriations Act (GAA),

Appendix Table 4^{a/}. Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Tourism Industries in the Philippines, 1994 and 1998
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

Tourism Industries	1994			1998		
	Building Structures and Land Improvements	Furnitures, Fixtures, Equipment and Machineries	Total	Building Structures and Land Improvements	Furnitures, Fixtures, Equipment and Machineries	Total
Private Sector:	3,968	6,888	10,856	n/a	n/a	n/a
1. Characteristic industries	3,968	6,888	10,856	n/a	n/a	n/a
• Hotels and Similar	3,076	982	4,059	n/a	n/a	n/a
• Restaurants and Similar	379	668	1,047	n/a	n/a	n/a
• Passenger transport	252	4,823	5,075	n/a	n/a	n/a
• Travel agencies and similar	20	84	104	n/a	n/a	n/a
• Cultural services; sporting and other recreational services	241	331	572	n/a	n/a	n/a
• Miscellaneous tourism services ^{b/}	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
2. Connected industries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Sector:	2,095	338	2,433	2,912	617	3,529
TOTAL	6,063	7,226	13,289	2,912	617	3,529
Share of Tourism GFCF to Total GFCF	3%			1%		

Note: ^{a/} Corresponds to Table 8 (Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Tourism Industries and Other Industries) of the WTO-TSA tables. However, this table lacks the presentation of the capital goods in a disaggregation prescribed by the WTO

^{b/} Pertains to retail trade services acquired by the tourists for their shopping activities and purchase of miscellaneous products

n/a - data are not yet available

Source: 1994 Census of Establishments, National Statistics Office (NSO)

Appendix Table 5. Estimated Value Added of Tourism Industries in the Philippines, 1994 and 1998
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

Industries	1994			1998		
	Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added of Tourism Industries	Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added of Tourism Industries
Tourism Specific Industries						
Characteristic industries	385,107	184,667	200,439	652,239	318,118	334,121
• Hotels and Similar	12,646	6,397	6,249	24,114	12,198	11,916
• Restaurants and Similar	65,613	44,905	20,708	125,117	85,629	39,488
• Passenger transport	100,571	61,086	39,485	170,327	103,446	66,882
- Railway	921	481	440	1,553	811	742
- Road	51,380	28,469	22,911	86,695	48,037	38,658
- Water	17,690	9,889	7,801	29,848	16,686	13,162
- Air	28,763	21,170	7,593	48,532	35,720	12,812
- Passenger transport equipment rental	1,818	1,077	740	3,699	2,192	1,507
• Travel agencies and similar	2,192	1,080	1,112	3,067	1,511	1,556
• Cultural services; sporting and other recreational services	29,271	11,210	18,060	55,816	21,377	34,439
• Miscellaneous tourism services ^{a/}	174,815	59,990	114,825	273,798	93,957	179,841
Share of VATI to GDP			12%			13%

Note: ^{a/} Pertains to retail trade services acquired by the tourists for their shopping activities and purchase of miscellaneous products

Sources of Basic Data: 1994 Input-Output Table and National Income Accounts of the Philippines, National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Appendix Table 6a. Production Accounts of the Tourism Industries and Non-Tourism Industries in the Philippines, 1994
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

PRODUCTS	TOURISM INDUSTRIES										Total Tourism Industries	Tourism Connected Industries	Non-Specific Industries	Total	
	Hotels and Similar	Restaurant and Similar	Passenger Transport					Travel Agents, Tour Operators, Tourism Guide	Recreation, Entertainment & Cultural Services	Retail Trade					
			Rail	Road	Water	Air	Transport Equipment Rental								
A. Specific product															
Characteristic products															
Accommodation															
Hotel and other lodging services	12,629	1									12,630	2	14	12,646	
Second homes services on own account or for free														-	
Food and beverages serving services	1,582	62,231									63,813	68	1,732	65,613	
Passenger Transport														-	
Interurban railway transport services			921								921	-		921	
road transport services				51,380							51,380	-		51,380	
water transport services					17,690						17,690	-		17,690	
air transport services						28,432					28,432	323	8	28,763	
Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services								1,818			1,818	-		1,818	
Transport equipment rental				627			1,209				1,836	-	357	2,192	
Recreation, entertainment cultural services	863	105							27,882		28,850	-	420	29,271	
Shopping										89		5,616	276	5,980	
Connected products														-	
Recreation, entertainment cultural services									2,841	5,616	8,457	694,004	19,229	721,689	
Shopping										0	17,137	2,572	2,377,957	2,397,667	
B. Non specific products	263	904		15,783	65	8	113				17,137	2,572	2,377,957	2,397,667	
TOTAL output at current producers' prices^{1/}	15,338	63,241	921	67,790	17,754	28,440	1,322	1,818	30,723	5,705	233,051	702,585	2,399,992	3,335,628	
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishery products	1,288	9,132	-	-	301	-	-	-	-	-	10,721	1,470	265,851	278,042	
2. Ores and minerals	2	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	3,292	62,126	65,485	
3. Electricity, gas and water	930	974	68	538	112	165	14	32	807	214	3,854	20,289	49,395	73,538	
4. Manufacturing	3,362	30,507	264	29,751	5,681	9,047	435	94	1,894	266	81,302	87,669	566,466	735,437	
5. Construction work and construction	83	3	-	96	100	29	15	1	88	7	422	2,831	16,124	19,377	
6. Trade services, restaurants and hotel services	478	2,490	32	3,646	522	7,303	34	37	1,724	161	16,428	18,325	83,905	118,659	
7. Transport, storage and communication services	302	620	61	975	1,241	880	23	586	411	667	5,766	55,425	52,492	113,684	
8. Business services	1,069	384	43	1,210	1,939	3,611	130	312	1,295	573	10,565	65,602	67,836	144,003	
9. Community, social and personal services	304	46	13	1,709	29	23	22	16	5,579	58	7,797	4,695	24,624	37,115	
Total intermediate consumption (purchasers price)^{2/}	7,818	44,221	481	37,925	9,925	21,059	673	1,077	11,797	1,946	136,922	259,599	1,188,819	1,585,340	
Total gross value added of activities at basic prices	7,520	19,020	440	29,865	7,829	7,381	650	740	18,926	3,758	96,129	442,986	1,211,174	1,750,288	
Compensation of employees	2,626	8,159	311	13,620	2,311	2,177	271	386	5,870	822	36,552	112,040	407,192	555,784	
Other taxes less subsidies on production	683	1,606	8	1,650	361	457	19	37	2,485	239	7,544	28,979	58,855	95,378	
Depreciation	1,224	1,764	64	7,034	992	2,607	72	95	1,612	263	15,727	40,074	97,760	153,561	
Gross Operating surplus	2,987	7,491	57	7,561	4,166	2,140	287	222	8,959	2,435	36,305	261,893	647,367	945,565	
Subtotal	7,520	19,020	440	29,865	7,829	7,381	650	740	18,926	3,758	96,129	442,986	1,211,174	1,750,288	

Note: ^{1/} = Corresponds to Table 5 (Production Accounts of Tourism Industries and Other Industries) of the WTO-TSA

^{1/} Total Output from Industry x Commodity Make Matrix

^{2/} Intermediate Input from the Commodity x Industry Use Matrix

Sources of Basic Data: 1994 Input-Output Table and National Income Accounts of the Philippines, National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Appendix Table 6a. Production Accounts of the Tourism Industries and Non-Tourism Industries in the Philippines, 1998
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

PRODUCTS	TOURISM INDUSTRIES										Total Tourism Industries	Tourism Connected Industries	Non-Specific Industries	Total	
	Hotels and Similar	Restaurant and Similar	Passenger Transport					Travel Agents, Tour Operators, Tourism Guide	Recreation, Entertainment & Cultural Services	Retail Trade					
			Rail	Road	Water	Air	Transport Equipment Rental								
A. Specific product															
Characteristic products															
Accommodation															
Hotel and other lodging services	24,082	2									24,084	4	26	24,114	
Second homes services on own account or for free														-	
Food and beverages serving services	3,017	118,669									121,686	129	3,302	125,117	
Passenger Transport															
Interurban railway transport services			1,553								1,553	-		1,553	
road transport services				86,695							86,695	-		86,695	
water transport services					29,848						29,848	-		29,848	
air transport services						47,973					47,973	546	13	48,532	
Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services								3,067			3,067	-		3,067	
Transport equipment rental				1,058			2,040				3,097	-	602	3,699	
Recreation, entertainment cultural services	1,647	200							53,168		55,014	-	802	55,816	
Shopping										139	139	8,795	432	9,367	
Connected products															
B. Non specific products	2,051	2,119		36,989	152	19	266		8,893	17,579	26,472	2,172,439	60,192	2,259,103	
TOTAL output at current producers' prices ^{1/}	30,796	120,990	1,553	124,741	30,000	47,992	2,305	3,067	62,061	17,718	441,224	2,187,941	5,638,309	8,267,474	
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishery products	1,553	11,010			363						12,926	1,773	320,534	335,233	
2. Ores and minerals	3	79									82	4,008	75,642	79,732	
3. Electricity, gas and water	1,615	1,615	118	935	194	287	25	56	1,400	371	6,615	35,223	85,753	127,667	
4. Manufacturing	4,977	45,167	391	44,047	8,412	13,395	644	140	2,804	394	120,370	129,798	838,675	1,088,843	
5. Construction work and construction	139	6		161	169	50	25	1	148	12	710	4,768	27,156	32,635	
6. Trade services, restaurants and hotel services	776	4,044	53	5,921	848	12,300	54	60	2,799	262	27,118	29,757	136,250	192,684	
7. Transport, storage and communication services	510	1,046	103	1,645	2,095	1,484	39	989	693	1,126	9,729	93,520	93,520	191,820	
8. Business services	1,928	693	77	2,182	3,497	6,516	235	562	2,337	1,034	19,060	118,357	122,388	259,805	
9. Community, social and personal services	579	87	24	3,259	556	44	41	30	10,639	110	14,868	8,952	46,955	70,775	
Total intermediate consumption (purchasers price) ^{2/}	12,081	63,747	765	58,151	16,133	34,075	1,063	1,837	20,819	3,309	211,480	426,156	1,746,873	2,379,195	
Total gross value added of activities at basic prices	18,715	57,243	788	66,591	13,867	13,917	1,242	1,230	41,241	14,409	229,744	1,761,785	3,891,436	5,886,846	
Compensation of employees	7,044	25,998	583	32,868	4,560	4,592	550	679	13,651	3,375	93,901	477,779	1,391,564	1,993,528	
Other taxes less subsidies on production	1,690	4,721	13	3,674	657	890	36	59	5,330	905	17,975	113,996	185,537	315,582	
Depreciation	2,531	4,333	93	13,084	1,508	4,238	113	129	2,889	832	29,749	131,707	257,492	424,517	
Gross Operating surplus	7,451	22,192	98	16,965	7,642	4,197	543	363	19,371	9,298	88,119	1,038,302	2,056,843	3,153,219	
Subtotal	18,715	57,243	788	66,591	14,368	13,917	1,242	1,230	41,241	14,409	229,744	1,761,785	3,891,436	5,886,846	

Note: ^{2/} = Corresponds to Table 5 (Production Accounts of Tourism Industries and Other Industries) of the WTO-TSA

^{1/} Total Output from Industry x Commodity Make Matrix

^{2/} Intermediate Input from the Commodity x Industry Use Matrix

Sources of Basic Data: 1994 Input-Output Table and National Income Accounts of the Philippines, National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Appendix Table 7a^{iv}. Supply and Use Table of Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries in the Philippines, 1994
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

PRODUCTS	INTERMEDIATE DEMAND											FINAL DEMAND						Total Output		
	Tourism Specific Industries											Non-Specific Industries	Total Intermediate Demand	Personal Consumption Expenditures	General Government Consumption Expenditure	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Stocks		Net Export	Total Final Demand
	Tourism Characteristic Industries																			
	Hotels and Similar	Restaurants and Similar	Passenger Transport					Travel Agents, Tour Operator, Tourism Guide	Recreation, Entertainment and Cultural Services	Retail Trade	Connected Industries									
Rail			Road	Water	Air	Transport Equipment Rental														
Specific Products	1,024	2,925	89	3,247	1,441	7,294	626	119	5,471	31,469	61,254	153,169	268,130	349,712		200,137	53	118,169	668,070	936,200
1. Characteristic products	332	1,322	57	1,530	632	6,097	518	50	4,407	16,333	29,158	68,208	128,643	166,809		1,572		35,511	256,463	385,107
• Accommodation services	0	0				95			185	261	1,244	2,127	3,912	1,112				7,622	8,733	12,646
• Food and beverage serving services	53	40	6	88	213	5,107	25	14	1,358	3,078	5,566	6,673	22,220	35,278				8,114	43,392	65,613
• Passenger transport services	57	127	39	253	279	359	445	10	172	12,292	19,068	21,002	54,104	40,599		903		5,340	46,842	100,571
- Inter-urban railway										0	3	426	429	417				74	491	921
- Road	5	17	6	223	90	1		7	85	5,625	7,894	4,556	18,510	31,246				1,624	32,870	51,380
- Water	12	66	13	27	159	3		2	13	130	1,136	10,123	11,687	4,415		903		685	6,003	17,690
- Air	28	42	21	3	30	355		1	73	6,537	10,035	5,876	23,044	4,268				1,450	5,718	28,763
- Transport equipment rental	12	2					398		1		0	21	433	252				1,507	1,759	1,818
• Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	67	9					42		7		11	119	256	318				1,244	1,562	2,192
• Recreation, entertainment, cultural services and similar	1								2,595		1	3,905	6,502	10,769				11,999	22,768	29,271
• Retail trade services	154	1,145	12	1,189	140	536	5	26	90	702	3,268	34,382	41,649	78,733				1,193	133,166	174,815
2. Connected products	693	1,603	32	1,717	809	1,197	109	69	1,063	15,136	32,096	84,962	139,486	182,903			53	82,657	411,607	551,093
Non-Specific Products	5,373	41,979	392	25,222	8,448	13,875	451	961	5,740	28,521	147,309	1,038,940	1,317,210	906,901	182,776	207,202	7,733	(222,394)	1,082,218	2,399,428
Total Intermediate Inputs	6,397	44,905	481	28,469	9,889	21,170	1,077	1,080	11,210	59,990	208,563	1,192,109	1,585,340	1,256,613	182,776	407,339	7,786	(104,226)	1,750,288	3,335,628
Compensation of Employees	2,185	8,866	311	10,408	2,302	2,219	386	468	5,493	25,629	116,265	406,792	581,325							555,784
Depreciation	1,012	1,958	64	5,324	988	2,643	95	172	1,517	7,312	40,952	98,788	160,824							153,537
Indirect Taxes Net of Subsidies	568	1,678	8	1,260	360	466	37	48	2,417	7,884	29,696	58,840	103,259							85,674
Operating Surplus	2,484	8,207	57	5,919	4,151	2,265	222	424	8,634	74,000	270,050	642,899	1,019,312							181,076
Total Primary Inputs	6,249	20,708	440	22,911	7,801	7,593	740	1,112	18,060	114,825	456,963	1,207,319	1,864,721							85,674
Total Inputs	12,646	65,613	921	51,380	17,690	28,763	1,818	2,192	29,271	174,815	665,526	2,399,428	3,450,060	1,256,613	182,776	407,339	7,786	(104,226)	1,835,962	5,171,590

Note: ^{iv} = Corresponds to Table 6 (Domestic Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption by Products) of the WTO-TSA
0 = less than 1 million; blank = zero entry

Source: 1994 Input-Output Table, National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Appendix Table 7b¹. Supply and Use Table of Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries in the Philippines, 1994
In Million Pesos, At Current Prices

PRODUCTS	INTERMEDIATE DEMAND												FINAL DEMAND							Total Output			
	Tourism Specific Industries												Non-Specific Industries	Total Intermediate Demand	Personal Consumption Expenditures	General Government Consumption Expenditure	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Changes in Stocks	Export		Import	Net Export	Total Final Demand
	Tourism Characteristic Industries																						
	Hotels and Similar	Restaurants and Similar	Passenger Transport				Transport Equipment Rental	Travel Agents, Tour Operator, Tourism Guide	Recreation, Entertainment and Cultural Services	Retail Trade	Connected Industries												
Rail			Road	Water	Air																		
Specific Products	1,703	4,765	149	5,310	2,441	13,354	1,059	199	10,101	53,358	103,631	254,890	450,961	586,200	330,712	88	272,143	21,496	293,639	1,116,999	1,567,960		
1. Characteristic products and services	552	2,101	96	2,457	1,096	11,365	878	84	8,335	28,207	50,299	113,714	219,185	282,281	32,178		143,920	(25,324)	118,596	433,055	652,239		
• Accommodation services	0	0				182			353	498	2,372	4,055	7,460	2,120			18,146	(3,612)	14,534	16,654	24,114		
• Food and beverage serving services	101	76	11	167	407	9,738	48	27	2,590	5,870	10,613	12,724	42,372	67,272			28,941	#####	15,473	82,745	125,117		
• Passenger transport services	96	215	66	428	471	605	751	17	291	20,740	32,174	35,437	91,290	68,503	1,523		16,340	(7,329)	9,010	79,037	170,327		
- Inter-urban railway										0	5	720	725	704			144	(19)	125	829	1,553		
- Road	8	29	10	377	153	2		12	144	9,491	13,319	7,688	31,232	52,722			3,457	(716)	2,741	55,463	86,695		
- Water	21	112	21	46	268	5	5	3	22	219	1,917	17,080	19,719	7,450	1,523		3,635	(2,480)	1,156	10,129	29,848		
- Air	47	72	35	4	50	599	75	1	123	11,030	16,933	9,914	38,883	7,202			6,317	(3,871)	2,447	9,649	48,532		
- Transport equipment rental	20	3					671		2		0	35	731	425			2,785	(243)	2,542	2,968	3,699		
• Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services	114	15					71		12		19	201	432	537			2,116	(17)	2,099	2,635	3,067		
• Recreation, entertainment, cultural services and similar		1							4,948		2	7,447	12,399	20,536			23,777	(896)	22,881	43,417	55,816		
• Retail trade services	241	1,794	19	1,862	219	840	8	40	140	1,099	5,119	53,850	65,232	123,313			54,599		54,599	208,566	273,798		
2. Connected products	1,151	2,664	53	2,853	1,344	1,989	181	115	1,767	25,151	53,332	141,176	231,777	303,919		88	128,223	46,820	175,043	683,944	915,720		
Non-Specific Products	10,495	80,864	662	42,726	14,245	22,366	812	1,312	11,276	40,599	183,338	1,579,980	1,988,674								3,693,150		
Total Intermediate Inputs	12,198	85,629	811	48,037	16,686	35,720	1,871	1,511	21,377	93,957	286,969	1,834,870	2,439,636								5,261,109		
Compensation of Employees																							
Depreciation																							
Indirect Taxes Net of Subsidies																							
Operating Surplus																							
Total Primary Inputs	11,916	39,488	742	38,658	13,162	12,812	671	1,556	34,439	179,841	628,751	1,858,280	2,820,317								2,895,766		
Total Inputs	24,114	125,117	1,553	86,695	29,848	48,532	2,542	3,067	55,816	273,798	915,720	3,693,150	5,259,952								8,156,875		

Note: ^{1/} = Corresponds to Table 6 (Domestic Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption by Products) of the WTO-TSA; the components of the gross value added will be provided later on along with the other refinements for the accounts.
0 = less than 1 million; blank = zero entry

Source: 1994 Input-Output Table, National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Appendix Table 8. Estimated Tourism Ratio Based on the Tourism Final Demand, 1994 and 1998
Ratio in Percent, Levels in Million Pesos at Current Prices

Tourism Industries	1994			1998		
	Tourism Final Demand	Internal Tourism Consumption	Tourism Ratio	Tourism Final Demand	Internal Tourism Consumption	Tourism Ratio
Hotels and similar	8,733	26,554	304%	16,654	74,022	444%
Restaurants and similar	43,392	15,110	35%	82,745	37,675	46%
<i>hotels & similar and restaurants & similar, combined</i>	52,126	41,663	80%	99,399	111,697	112%
Passenger transport	46,842	4,103	9%	79,037	8,574	11%
Travel agencies and similar	1,562	1,686	108%	2,635	3,393	129%
Transport equipment rental	1,759	-	0%	2,968	-	0%
<i>travel agents, tour operators & tourism guide and transport equipment rental, combined</i>	3,321	1,686	51%	5,603	3,393	61%
Recreation, entertainment and cultural services	22,768	15,311	67%	43,417	20,666	48%
Retail Trade	133,166	23,161	17%	208,566	34,464	17%
Tourism Industries	258,222	85,924	33%	436,023	178,793	41%
Share to GDP	5%			7%		

Notes: Tourism ratio was computed by comparing tourism internal consumption expenditures with the final demand for the tourism industries

Appendix Table 9^{a/}. Employment Generated by the Tourism Industries in the Philippines, 1994 and 1998

TOURISM INDUSTRIES	Number of Establishments		Number of Employment					
	1994	1998	1994			1998		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hotels and other lodging services	2,281	3,816	51,377	33,611	17,766	58,418	38,217	20,201
Hotels	1,166	1,736	44,420	29,059	15,360	45,402	29,362	16,040
Resorts	537	1,317	4,556	2,980	1,575	10,344	7,024	3,320
Tourist inns	503	662	1,863	1,219	644	1,838	1,263	575
Apartels	75	101	539	352	186	833	567	266
Restaurants and Similar	49,420	47,433	385,623	223,777	161,846	528,582	306,736	221,846
Passenger Transport	2,596	3,621	1,031,323	910,715	120,608	1,360,004	1,200,958	159,046
Railway transport	2	3	24,118	20,474	3,644	31,804	26,998	4,806
Road passenger and freight transport	1,546	2,156	427,946	386,550	41,396	564,331	509,743	54,588
Water transport	1,008	1,406	437,318	406,837	30,481	576,691	536,495	40,196
Air transport	40	56	141,942	96,855	45,087	187,178	127,722	59,456
Travel Agents, Tour Operators and Tourism Guide	27	38	2,759	1,658	1,102	3,639	2,186	1,453
Recreation, Entertainment and Cultural Services	13,529	22,548	185,000	129,278	55,722	236,000	164,917	71,083
Motion picture and other entertainment services	5,761	9,602	81,631	55,801	25,830	104,135	71,184	32,951
Amusement and recreational services	7,768	12,947	103,369	73,477	29,892	131,865	93,733	38,132
Retail Trade	167,461	n/a	3,334,000	1,481,008	1,852,992	4,012,000	1,782,185	2,229,815
Total Tourism Industries	235,314	77,455	4,990,082	2,780,048	2,210,035	6,198,643	3,495,200	2,703,443
Total Economy, Philippines			25,166,000	15,985,000	9,181,000	28,261,000	17,653,000	10,608,000
Share of Tourism to Total Economy			20%	17%	24%	22%	20%	25%

Note: ^{a/} Corresponds to Table 7 (Employment in Tourism Industries) of the WTO-TSA tables. This table, however, accounted only for the number of establishments and number of employed persons. The total employment data based on the ISH October rounds for 1994 and 1998 were disaggregated using the structure of the DOT data and the 1994 CE data on employment.

n/a = data not available

Sources of basic data: 1994 & 1998 ISH October round (NSO); 1994 & 1998 DOT Statistical Report (DOT); 1994 Census of Establishments (NSC)

Appendix Table 10a. Tourist Arrivals in the Philippines, 1994 & 1998
Number of Heads

Country of Residence/ Region of Origin	1994	1998
INBOUND VISITORS		
ASIA	759,892	1,003,172
ASEAN	84,010	137,030
East Asia	636,043	816,449
South Asia	19,407	29,883
Middle East	20,432	19,810
AMERICA	352,483	540,596
North America	349,695	535,564
Central America	760	1,430
South America	2,028	3,602
EUROPE	203,471	307,058
Western Europe	96,761	140,420
Northern Europe	83,057	134,771
Southern Europe	20,577	27,089
Eastern Europe	3,076	4,778
OCEANIA	80,821	97,438
AFRICA	2,384	3,142
OTHERS AND UNSPECIFIED RESIDENCES	15,601	23,674
OVERSEAS FILIPINOS	159,169	174,277
<i>Subtotal, Inbound</i>	1,573,821	2,149,357
DOMESTIC VISITORS		
NCR - National Capital Region	711,590	626,130
CAR - Cordillera Administrative Region	254,805	649,847
Region I - Ilocos Region	155,369	222,940
Region II - Cagayan	170,906	241,914
Region III - Central Luzon	46,611	294,091
Region IV - Southern Tagalog	121,188	156,532
Region V - Bicol	124,295	213,453
Region VI - Western Visayas	248,591	227,684
Region VII - Central Visayas	301,416	407,933
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	87,007	109,098
Region IX - Western Mindanao	177,121	189,736
Region X - Northern Mindanao	360,456	521,775
Region XI - Southern Mindanao	220,624	417,420
Region XII - Central Mindanao	127,403	184,993
Region XIII - Caraga	0	222,940
ARMM	0	56,921
<i>Subtotal, Domestic</i>	3,107,382	4,743,406
GRAND TOTAL	4,681,203	6,892,763

Sources: Statistical Report and Study on the Regional Travel in the Philippines, Department of Tourism (DOT)

Appendix Table 10b-1. Inbound Tourist Arrivals in the Philippines, 1994
Number of Heads

Type of Visitors by Country of Origin	Number of Visitors ^{1/}	Length of Stays ^{2/}											Average Night
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-10	11-14	15-30	31-59	
ASIA	734,389	12,388	44,199	110,555	172,136	111,464	36,910	87,378	54,446	40,125	50,774	14,015	9.95
ASEAN	84,010	4,353	6,706	16,955	12,250	9,058	3,177	10,654	5,109	7,462	7,882	405	6.77
Brunei	2,612	0	290	0	290	290	0	580	580	580	0	0	7.56
Indonesia	11,695	735	0	2,677	1,706	736	245	1,215	970	1,952	1,215	245	8.56
Malaysia	28,038	0	1,201	7,147	7,764	5,970	0	2,967	586	1,203	1,201	0	5.47
Singapore	28,549	1,791	4,646	6,787	1,791	2,133	1,420	3,561	1,791	2,505	2,126	0	6.08
Thailand	13,116	1,356	451	451	2,261	1,356	1,356	2,261	455	0	3,170	0	7.59
East Asia	626,784	7,464	36,923	92,080	157,893	100,228	33,163	72,650	48,205	28,775	36,923	12,479	6.98
Hong Kong	277,825	7,804	57,813	38,921	63,925	21,973	14,194	28,086	18,640	12,527	10,860	3,081	5.82
Japan	93,673	741	3,176	14,042	22,473	18,164	4,488	11,982	7,766	4,769	5,143	928	6.68
Korea	97,867	1,166	7,429	14,965	13,888	10,952	5,178	11,539	8,603	3,416	12,127	8,603	11.18
Taiwan	157,419	3,449	13,681	21,080	62,796	10,218	12,579	9,116	6,755	4,551	8,014	5,181	6.75
South Asia	10,793	570	570	570	570	1,703	570	1,703	1,131	570	1,703	1,131	14.26
India	10,793	570	570	570	570	1,703	570	1,703	1,131	570	1,703	1,131	14.26
Middle East	12,802	0	0	950	1,423	475	0	2,371	0	3,318	4,265	0	11.78
Saudi Arabia	12,802	0	0	950	1,423	475	0	2,371	0	3,318	4,265	0	11.78
AMERICA	349,695	7,344	16,086	20,632	25,178	22,380	16,086	30,773	41,264	60,148	86,375	23,430	13.39
North America	349,695	7,344	16,086	20,632	25,178	22,380	16,086	30,773	41,264	60,148	86,375	23,430	13.39
Canada	39,464	2,644	868	2,210	4,815	1,736	2,210	3,512	3,946	5,249	8,761	3,512	12.96
United States of America	310,231	5,612	14,919	18,332	21,124	20,193	13,989	27,329	36,946	54,319	76,965	20,503	13.42
EUROPE	183,168	6,260	15,790	18,837	11,976	8,094	6,583	12,065	16,751	23,259	45,814	17,739	12.92
Western Europe	85,498	4,045	4,457	6,868	4,838	3,649	1,873	5,484	7,906	9,750	26,954	9,672	15.96
France	14,210	1,479	1,479	1,692	1,905	428	214	854	1,905	1,067	2,332	854	10.84
Germany	46,471	1,948	2,505	2,505	1,669	2,505	1,111	3,295	3,574	6,083	16,865	4,411	16.02
Netherlands	10,486	619	0	1,237	304	0	304	619	1,237	923	3,702	1,541	18.03
Switzerland	14,331	0	473	1,433	960	717	244	717	1,189	1,677	4,056	2,866	18.93

Appendix Table 10b-1. Inbound Tourist Arrivals in the Philippines, 1994
Number of Heads

Type of Visitors by Country of Origin	Number of Visitors ^{1/}	Length of Stays ^{2/}											Average Night
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-10	11-14	15-30	31-59	
Northern Europe	80,951	1,824	10,238	10,873	4,976	3,347	1,820	5,464	6,676	11,345	16,320	8,067	13.67
Denmark	5,513	346	346	1,375	0	346	344	0	688	688	1,035	346	11.56
Finland	1,978	0	330	330	0	0	0	0	659	0	0	659	15.17
Norway	4,909	491	0	736	245	0	0	245	0	1,473	1,227	491	13.10
Sweden	7,533	0	1,130	0	753	0	0	753	377	753	2,637	1,130	15.85
United Kingdom	61,018	987	8,432	8,432	3,977	3,001	1,476	4,465	4,954	8,432	11,421	5,442	12.68
Southern Europe	16,719	390	1,095	1,095	2,162	1,098	2,890	1,117	2,168	2,164	2,540	0	9.15
Italy	12,371	390	1,095	1,095	1,801	737	1,442	390	1,442	1,801	2,178	0	9.79
Spain	4,348	0	0	0	361	361	1,448	726	726	364	361	0	8.50
OCEANA	76,550	5,289	5,595	5,289	2,839	2,610	3,681	7,356	7,356	12,102	19,298	5,136	12.87
Australia	69,846	4,540	5,238	4,889	2,724	2,514	3,213	7,124	6,915	10,826	17,601	4,261	12.54
New Zealand	6,704	873	289	291	0	0	586	0	291	1,456	1,751	1,168	18.70
OTHERS AND UNSPECIFIED RESIDENCES	70,850	3,394	3,394	10,904	8,070	7,291	2,615	6,228	5,449	5,236	15,651	2,615	10.60
OVERSEAS FILIPINOS	159,169	0	926	1,736	941	3,328	1,418	6,830	7,148	18,608	88,643	29,591	23.91
TOTAL	1,573,821	34,674	85,991	167,953	221,141	155,168	67,293	150,630	132,414	159,478	306,553	92,525	11.49

Source: Statistical Report, Department of Tourism (DOT)

Appendix Table 10b-2. Inbound Tourist Arrivals in the Philippines, 1998
Number of Heads

Type of Visitors by Country of Origin	Number of Visitors ^{1/}	Length of Stays											Average Night
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-10	11-14	15-30	31-59	
ASIA	961,170	30,505	100,874	229,805	176,474	97,946	57,352	70,303	58,236	56,324	58,179	25,173	7.82
ASEAN	137,030	5,112	21,731	24,410	21,913	13,280	8,420	14,604	9,471	7,283	8,854	1,953	6.79
Brunei	2,694	0	0	1,584	317	0	0	158	0	317	158	159	8.71
Indonesia	15,106	515	1,557	2,086	2,343	515	787	2,343	1,300	787	1,829	1,044	10.21
Laos	450	0	0	270	0	90	0	0	45	0	45	0	5.70
Malaysia	49,144	1,278	8,551	5,553	7,716	6,831	2,555	5,996	5,111	2,113	3,440	0	6.50
Myanmar	1,722	88	376	367	279	97	122	131	52	114	71	26	5.49
Singapore	47,998	2,452	10,468	10,228	7,780	2,692	3,412	3,652	1,444	3,172	1,972	724	5.49
Thailand	16,260	779	779	2,129	3,478	2,324	1,543	2,324	1,153	779	973	0	6.32
Vietnam	3,656	0	0	2,194	0	731	0	0	366	0	366	0	5.70
East Asia	792,197	22,899	76,855	200,800	150,221	81,460	46,770	55,168	46,271	45,835	44,146	21,771	7.13
Hong Kong	162,718	13,210	25,251	38,431	26,227	20,207	9,142	7,026	9,142	7,026	7,026	30	4.96
Japan	361,631	986	27,747	88,139	74,036	45,105	19,791	36,788	21,599	24,492	12,920	10,027	5.97
Korea	81,979	3,279	3,935	14,346	12,379	4,591	5,165	7,788	7,132	6,476	10,411	6,476	10.86
Taiwan	185,869	5,424	19,922	59,884	37,579	11,558	12,673	3,565	8,398	7,840	13,788	5,238	6.74
South Asia	20,945	1,449	716	1,449	4,339	2,161	2,161	4	1,449	2,161	3,606	1,449	10.66
India	20,945	1,449	716	1,449	4,339	2,161	2,161	4	1,449	2,161	3,606	1,449	10.66
Middle East	10,998	1,045	1,573	3,145	0	1,045	0	528	1,045	1,045	1,573	0	6.71
Saudi Arabia	10,998	1,045	1,573	3,145	0	1,045	0	528	1,045	1,045	1,573	0	6.71
AMERICA	535,564	5,592	41,346	43,153	42,078	26,015	20,388	41,002	66,981	84,134	127,153	37,722	13.89
North America	535,564	5,592	41,346	43,153	42,078	26,015	20,388	41,002	66,981	84,134	127,153	37,722	13.89
Canada	66,756	862	3,799	4,200	5,468	2,063	2,531	6,736	8,806	6,269	19,754	6,269	14.97
United States of America	468,808	4,731	37,547	38,954	36,610	23,952	17,857	34,266	58,175	77,865	107,400	31,453	12.81

Appendix Table 10b-2. Inbound Tourist Arrivals in the Philippines, 1998
Number of Heads

Type of Visitors by Country of Origin	Number of Visitors ^{1/}	Length of Stays											Average Night
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-10	11-14	15-30	31-59	
EUROPE	277,556	6,408	26,421	36,982	29,866	16,328	21,204	18,474	20,524	35,529	52,688	13,132	10.64
<i>Western Europe</i>	123,956	2,127	10,087	16,785	15,538	6,873	8,295	10,885	7,029	15,889	23,382	7,067	9.82
France	25,909	0	3,514	3,078	4,814	1,317	1,317	2,638	2,198	2,638	3,519	876	8.59
Germany	64,207	391	5,142	6,298	3,537	3,922	5,142	3,922	3,922	11,820	15,351	4,757	13.34
Netherlands	16,953	704	399	4,722	4,095	399	399	1,857	704	399	2,247	1,026	9.33
Switzerland	16,887	1,032	1,032	2,687	3,092	1,234	1,437	2,467	204	1,032	2,264	407	8.02
<i>Northern Europe</i>	131,318	4,281	12,874	16,433	13,403	8,530	12,287	6,360	10,658	17,107	23,623	5,761	12.76
Denmark	11,309	577	871	1,742	1,448	1,448	1,165	294	577	2,612	0	577	8.08
Finland	3,125	0	0	0	625	625	0	625	0	0	625	625	20.00
Norway	8,156	0	431	431	0	1,288	432	856	856	432	2,577	856	15.68
Sweden	11,024	0	1,323	1,764	1,764	0	441	882	441	882	3,528	0	9.96
United Kingdom	97,704	3,704	10,250	12,497	9,566	5,169	10,250	3,704	8,784	13,181	16,894	3,704	10.07
<i>Southern Europe</i>	22,282	0	3,459	3,763	926	926	622	1,229	2,837	2,534	5,683	304	9.36
Italy	14,463	0	2,155	2,459	926	926	622	1,229	1,533	1,229	3,081	304	8.85
Spain	7,819	0	1,304	1,304	0	0	0	0	1,304	1,304	2,602	0	9.86
OCEANA	95,921	2,340	7,651	11,500	10,099	7,109	4,703	8,480	11,470	10,392	20,378	1,799	8.81
Australia	85,655	1,799	7,109	9,336	8,480	7,109	3,084	8,480	9,850	9,850	18,758	1,799	10.04
New Zealand	10,266	542	542	2,164	1,619	0	1,619	0	1,619	542	1,619	0	7.58
OTHERS AND UNSPECIFIED RESIDENCES	104,869	6,101	15,854	18,161	16,588	7,360	8,304	8,094	6,101	5,053	10,401	2,851	7.57
OVERSEAS FILIPINOS	174,277	0	1,046	1,046	3,137	2,614	2,614	6,274	16,905	42,175	75,810	22,656	19.68
TOTAL	2,149,357	50,947	193,192	340,647	278,242	157,373	114,565	152,627	180,216	233,607	344,610	103,331	9.05

Source: Statistical Report, Department of Tourism (DOT)

Appendix Table 10c-1. Main Means of Transportation of Inbound Tourists by Country of Residence and Port of Entry in the Philippines, 199
Number of Heads

Type of Inbound Visitors by Country of Origin	Arrivals by Port of Entry									Total Arrivals		
	Air				Sea					Air	Sea	Total
	Manila	Cebu	Davao	Zamboanga	Manila	Cebu	Batangas	Davao	Zamboanga			
ASIA	666,175	59,122	1,052	172	1,117	1,022	4,355	478	896	2,144,161	14,612	2,158,773
ASEAN	76,311	4,772	845	172	326	337	797	110	340	82,100	1,910	84,010
Brunei	2,535	7	27	1	41	-	1	-	-	2,570	42	2,612
Indonesia	9,834	146	753	4	62	140	592	77	87	10,737	958	11,695
Malaysia	25,676	1,907	58	163	102	12	82	6	32	27,804	234	28,038
Singapore	25,800	2,611	7	4	71	-	49	6	1	28,422	127	28,549
Thailand	12,466	101	-	-	50	185	73	21	220	12,567	549	13,116
East Asia	567,507	54,135	193	-	604	615	2,896	293	541	621,835	4,949	626,784
Hong Kong	81,451	12,173	30	-	1	-	15	-	3	93,654	19	93,673
Japan	244,078	32,370	93	-	600	163	410	75	36	276,541	1,284	277,825
Korea	93,837	527	5	-	2	413	2,459	218	406	94,369	3,498	97,867
Taiwan	148,141	9,065	65	-	1	39	12	-	96	157,271	148	157,419
South Asia	9,592	178	14	-	187	70	662	75	15	731,406	4,381	735,787
India	9,592	178	14	-	187	70	662	75	15	9,784	1,009	10,793
Middle East	12,765	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	708,820	3,372	712,192
Saudi Arabia	12,765	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,802	-	12,802
AMERICA	338,922	8,865	216	6	1,634	-	48	-	4	348,009	1,686	349,695
North America	338,922	8,865	216	6	1,634	-	48	-	4	348,009	1,686	349,695
Canada	37,218	1,851	22	2	368	-	3	-	-	39,093	371	39,464
United States of America	301,704	7,014	194	4	1,266	-	45	-	4	308,916	1,315	310,231
EUROPE	168,333	10,815	333	4	1,526	34	1,213	84	826	179,485	3,683	183,168
Western Europe	78,993	5,110	204	-	137	9	234	19	792	84,307	1,191	85,498
France	13,544	587	23	-	25	-	31	-	-	14,154	56	14,210
Germany	42,463	3,025	61	-	73	4	62	3	780	45,549	922	46,471
Netherlands	9,780	439	72	-	25	5	141	15	9	10,291	195	10,486
Switzerland	13,206	1,059	48	-	14	-	-	1	3	14,313	18	14,331
Northern Europe	74,080	4,528	104	4	1,324	25	795	65	26	78,716	2,235	80,951
Denmark	5,207	150	16	-	7	16	105	11	1	5,373	140	5,513
Finland	1,911	42	-	-	23	-	2	-	-	1,953	25	1,978
Norway	4,021	515	4	-	4	-	348	9	8	4,540	369	4,909
Sweden	7,175	319	7	-	14	-	12	2	4	7,501	32	7,533
United Kingdom	55,766	3,502	77	4	1,276	9	328	43	13	59,349	1,669	61,018
Southern Europe	15,260	1,177	25	-	65	-	184	-	8	16,462	257	16,719
Italy	11,144	1,077	24	-	50	-	68	-	8	12,245	126	12,371
Spain	4,116	100	1	-	15	-	116	-	-	4,217	131	4,348
OCEANIA	71,490	4,384	59	-	544	-	72	1	-	75,933	617	76,550
Australia	65,192	4,026	45	-	512	-	70	-	-	69,263	582	69,845
New Zealand	6,298	358	14	-	32	-	2	1	-	6,670	35	6,705
OTHERS AND UNSPECIFIED RESIDENCES	60,608	1,529	328	7	695	987	4,535	639	1,522	62,472	8,378	70,850
OVERSEAS FILIPINOS	155,116	4,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,169	-	159,169
GRAND TOTAL	1,460,644	88,768	1,988	189	5,516	2,043	10,223	1,202	3,248	1,551,589	22,232	1,573,821

Source: Statistical Report, Department of Tourism (DOT)

Appendix Table 10c-2. Main Means of Transportation of Inbound Tourists by Country of Residence and Port of Entry in the Philippines, 1998
Number of Heads

Type of Inbound Visitors by Country of Origin	Arrivals by Port of Entry										Total Arrivals		
	Air					Sea					Air	Sea	Total
	Manila	Cebu	Subic/Clark	Davao	Laog	Manila	Cebu	Subic	Batangas	Zamboanga			
ASIA	801,710	66,521	53,521	1,676	17,757	10,227	2,651	1,269	4,332	1,506	3,072,833	52,589	3,125,422
ASEAN	107,459	8,149	11,954	1,518	-	2,257	1,687	789	1,923	1,294	129,080	7,950	137,030
Brunei	2,589	78	2	2	-	-	22	-	-	1	2,671	23	2,694
Indonesia	10,542	379	126	546	-	736	1,202	203	1,157	215	11,593	3,513	15,106
Laos	444	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	448	2	450
Malaysia	32,684	3,880	10,994	467	-	102	37	66	271	643	48,025	1,119	49,144
Myanmar	1,275	11	2	1	-	-	49	87	251	46	1,289	433	1,722
Singapore	42,786	3,526	795	501	-	8	38	314	20	10	47,608	390	47,998
Thailand	14,085	249	35	1	-	1,411	98	88	138	155	14,370	1,890	16,260
Vietnam	3,054	22	-	-	-	-	239	31	86	224	3,076	580	3,656
East Asia	666,620	57,909	41,543	144	17,757	5,347	870	331	1,466	210	783,973	8,224	792,197
Hong Kong	136,355	14,672	10,486	3	107	1,058	11	1	24	1	161,623	1,095	162,718
Japan	321,563	34,985	532	86	135	3,874	219	70	155	12	357,301	4,330	361,631
Korea	79,309	690	16	22	-	87	401	54	1,267	133	80,037	1,942	81,979
Taiwan	129,393	7,562	30,509	33	17,515	328	239	206	20	64	185,012	857	185,869
South Asia	16,680	418	24	14	-	2,623	94	149	943	-	1,093,956	20,113	1,114,069
India	16,680	418	24	14	-	2,623	94	149	943	-	17,136	3,809	20,945
Middle East	10,951	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,065,824	16,302	1,082,126
Saudi Arabia	10,951	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10,996	2	10,998
AMERICA	504,963	17,758	1,041	402	3,250	8,065	28	11	31	15	527,414	8,150	535,564
North America	504,963	17,758	1,041	402	3,250	8,065	28	11	31	15	527,414	8,150	535,564
Canada	61,508	3,244	501	90	81	1,278	14	11	21	8	65,424	1,332	66,756
United States of America	443,455	14,514	540	312	3,169	6,787	14	-	10	7	461,990	6,818	468,808
EUROPE	242,775	19,464	952	1,410	67	9,788	1,476	437	1,095	92	264,668	12,888	277,556
Western Europe	107,486	9,922	81	765	67	4,449	750	146	261	29	118,321	5,635	123,956
France	23,315	1,151	15	29	-	878	377	30	114	-	24,510	1,399	25,909
Germany	54,255	5,819	62	415	67	2,991	340	104	135	19	60,618	3,589	64,207
Netherlands	15,259	1,121	4	189	-	326	26	6	12	10	16,573	380	16,953
Switzerland	14,657	1,831	-	132	-	254	7	6	-	-	16,620	267	16,887
Northern Europe	115,475	8,005	860	596	-	4,711	691	270	647	63	124,936	6,382	131,318
Denmark	10,185	498	-	216	-	247	15	24	123	1	10,899	410	11,309
Finland	2,985	123	-	8	-	5	2	-	2	-	3,116	9	3,125
Norway	6,315	1,204	5	78	-	266	19	10	222	37	7,602	554	8,156
Sweden	10,042	622	5	36	-	279	17	-	15	8	10,705	319	11,024
United Kingdom	85,948	5,558	850	258	-	3,914	638	236	285	17	92,614	5,090	97,704
Southern Europe	19,814	1,537	11	49	-	628	35	21	187	-	21,411	871	22,282
Italy	12,449	1,235	10	42	-	606	9	-	112	-	13,736	727	14,463
Spain	7,365	302	1	7	-	22	26	21	75	-	7,675	144	7,819
OCEANIA	90,043	4,198	329	259	-	975	17	16	79	5	94,829	1,092	95,921
Australia	80,546	3,545	311	205	-	945	16	11	72	4	84,607	1,048	85,655
New Zealand	9,497	653	18	54	-	30	1	5	7	1	10,222	44	10,266
OTHERS AND UNSPECIFIED RESIDENCES	84,263	2,901	1,975	282	451	4,867	2,101	3,920	2,524	1,585	89,872	14,997	104,869
OVERSEAS FILIPINOS	171,666	1,531	2	-	1,078	-	-	-	-	-	174,277	-	174,277
GRAND TOTAL	1,895,420	112,373	57,820	4,029	22,603	33,922	6,273	5,653	8,061	3,203	2,092,245	57,112	2,149,357

Source: Statistical Report, Department of Tourism (DOT)

Appendix Table 10d. Forms of Accommodations Available for Tourists in the Philippines, 1994 & 1998

Forms of Accommodations	Number of Establishments		Number of Rooms				Visitors' Room Occupancy			
			Available		Occupied		Inbound		Domestic	
	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998	1994	1998
Hotels	1,166	1,736	11,321	13,320	6,724	7,582	894,534	1,417,393	1,766,184	3,128,039
Deluxe			7,281	6,771	4,517	4,086	600,954	763,931	1,186,536	1,685,916
First Class			1,536	2,578	882	1,409	117,398	263,340	231,792	581,165
Standard			1,543	2,946	854	1,569	113,560	293,276	224,216	647,229
Economy			961	1,025	471	518	62,621	96,846	123,640	213,730
Resorts	537	1,317					107,623	183,663	212,493	405,324
Tourist inns	503	662					66,704	147,123	131,701	324,686
Apartels	75	101					57,261	183,663	113,057	405,324
Hostel/dormitory							8,000	84,147	15,796	185,704
Home of relatives/friends							439,699	133,368	868,151	294,328
TOTAL	2,281	3,816	11,321	13,320	6,724	7,582	1,573,821	2,149,357	3,107,382	4,743,406

Sources of basic data: 1994 Census of Establishments, National Statistics Office (NSO); Annual Visitor Sample Survey and Statistical R

Appendix Table 11. Comparison of the WTO and WTTC Results on Selected Expenditure Items for 1994

Expenditure Items	Total Philippines	WTO		WTTC	
		Results	%Share to Total Philippines	Results	%Share to Total Philippines
Personal Consumption Expenditures (mP)	1,258,750	25,546	2	92,020	7
Government Expenditures (mP)	182,776	39,912	22	3,940	2
Capital Formation (mP)	400,139	13,289	3	30,380	8
Export (mP)	572,646	60,378	11	79,210	14
<i>Tourism Demand (mP)</i>	2,414,311	139,125	6	205,550	9
Employment (million)	25	5	20	2	8