The Bahamas
Tourism Satellite Account 2003

Preliminary Results

Prepared for:

The Bahamas Ministry of Tourism

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THE POWER OF PERSPECTIVE

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I. Overview

Tourism has long been understood to be a vital component of the Bahamian economy. However, the true importance of tourism has eluded measurement as tourism defies traditional economic definitions. The reason for this is that tourism is, strictly speaking, not an industry but a series of activities. As such, tourism touches many different industries such as lodging, recreation, entertainment, retail trade, and transportation. The challenge lies in measuring the tourism share of these sectors.

To overcome this challenge, the World Tourism Organization, in partnership with the United Nations, OECD, and Eurostat developed a standardized methodology for measuring the economic value of tourism called the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA).

The TSA guarantees consistency and comparability not only across countries but across industries. As a result, tourism can be credibly compared with manufacturing, finance, or any other industry on an "apples-to-apples" basis.

Global Insight began its work in Tourism Satellite Accounting in the early 1990's as a consultant to the World Travel & Tourism Council. We have since worked with over twenty countries and states on TSA development.

We are pleased to present here the findings of the first Tourism Satellite Account for The Bahamas. The approach follows the Recommended Methodological Framework produced by the WTO, OECD, UN, and European Commission.

This research represents a milestone in tourism analysis in The Bahamas for three reasons. First, it fully implements the TSA standard as ratified by the United Nations in the year 2000. Second, it leverages the substantial recent progress in national accounts data development by the Department of Statistics. Indeed, this provides much of the necessary backdrop for the TSA analysis. Third, this research benefited from contributions from an array of government agencies.

Prior analysis of tourism's economic importance has been limited to "top-down" models based on limited local data. In contrast, this research leverages relevant data from multiple government agencies. Data sources include The Ministry of Tourism, The Department of Statistics, The Central Bank of the Bahamas, The Ministry of Finance and The Ministry of Financial Services and Investments. Their cooperation and participation is gratefully noted. The collaboration of these organizations provided comprehensive information on tourism and the economy, allowed for cross-checking of data, and provided expert advice on data use and interpretation.

As a result, The Bahamas now has an updateable measurement system to track the value of its most important industry. The current model is for calendar year 2003.

II. Executive Summary

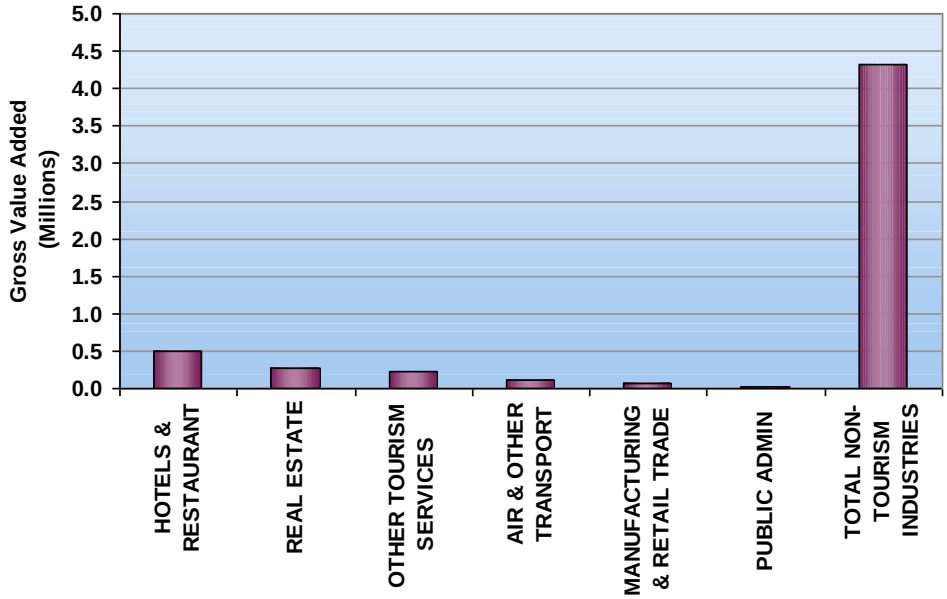
- Tourism is the largest economic engine in The Bahamas. The ***core tourism industry*** represented 21%, or $1.17 billion, of The Bahamas' $5.5 billion Gross Domestic Product in 2003. This narrow definition of tourism includes only the value added of sectors with direct visitor contact. On this basis, tourism can be accurately compared to other sectors. No other sector comes close to the value of tourism in The Bahamas.

Table 1: Tourism Industries Compared to Non-Tourism Industries

Tourism is the largest industry in the Bahamas

Industry	Value Added	Percentage of Industry Contribution to Total Value Added	Percentage of Industry Contribution to Tourism Gross Value Added
HOTELS & RESTAURANT	488,704.9	8.9	41.7
REAL ESTATE	274,131.8	5.0	23.4
OTHER TOURISM SERVICES	225,705.1	4.1	19.2
AIR & OTHER TRANSPORT	107,251.6	1.9	9.1
MANUFACTURING & RETAIL TRADE	65,280.6	1.2	5.6
PUBLIC ADMIN	11,627.4	0.2	1.0
TOTAL NON-TOURISM INDUSTRIES	4,330,932.3	78.7	
Tourism Gross Value Added	1,172,701.4	21.3	100.0
Total Gross Value Added	5,503,633.7	100.0	

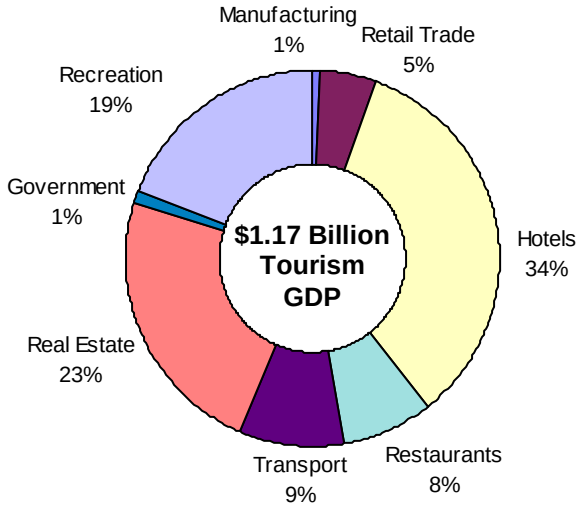
Chart 1: Tourism Industries Compared to Non-Tourism Industries



- Tourism generates direct economic value in various sectors. Some are obvious, such as hotels, restaurants, and transportation. However, tourism generates direct economic output in other less obvious sectors such as real estate, government, and manufacturing. The below chart shows the distribution direct Tourism GDP (or value added) by industry.

Chart 2: Composition of Tourism GDP:

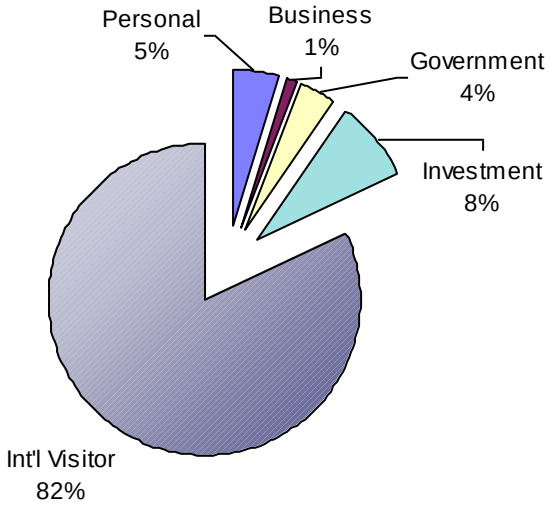
Hotels, Real Estate, and Recreation represent over three-quarters of tourism.



- Tourism directly employed 43,260 persons in 2003, or 28% of all 154,965 jobs.
- These jobs provided wages of $699 million, representing 27% of the $2.6 billion wages in The Bahamas.
- Total visitor-related spending in the Bahamas tallied $2.2 billion in 2003. This includes various categories of expenditures including international visitors, domestic personal travel, domestic business travel, capital investment, and government spending in support of tourism.

Chart 3: Tourism Final Demand by Type:

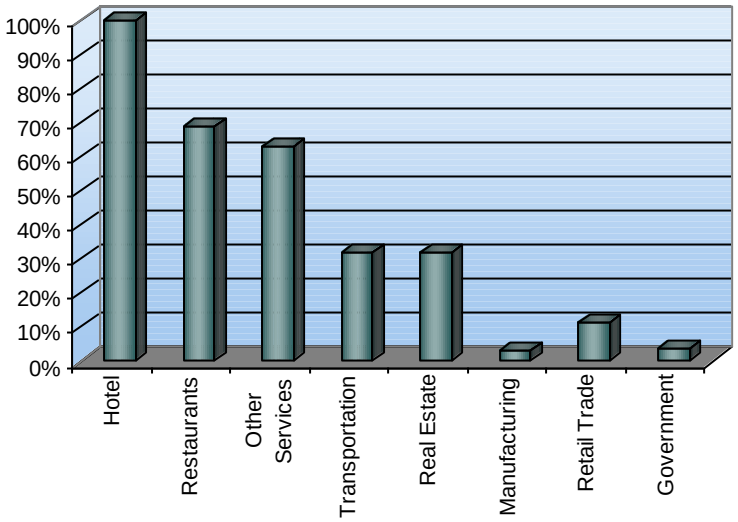
International visitors comprise the vast majority of tourism-related spending in the Bahamas.



- Tourism activity generates direct sales in eight sectors. The percentage contribution of tourism to economic output of each sector is shown below. Tourism represents 100% of hotel sales, 69% of restaurant sales, and 63% of services, which includes recreation and entertainment.

Chart 4: Tourism Share of Related Industries :

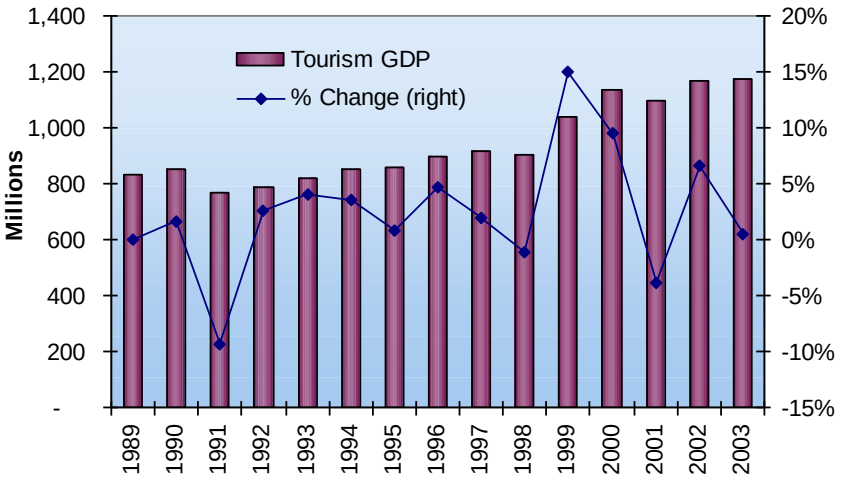
Tourism generates substantial shares of the hotel, restaurant, services, transportation and real estate sectors.



- Tourism is a growth industry in The Bahamas. Over the past five years, tourism GDP has increased 30%. Over the past ten years, tourism GDP has expanded 43%. It is noteworthy that while tourism has posted substantial growth, its share of the overall economy has actually declined over the past ten years to 21% from a high of 27% in 1989. This is a reflection of the overall diversification of the Bahamian economy as well as a more robust in-country supply chain for the tourism sector, leading to growth in supplying sectors to tourism. The volatility of tourism GDP is reflected in the U.S. recession of 1991 as well as the boom years of 1999 and 2000.

Chart 5: Tourism GDP History:

Tourism GDP has expanded 44% over the past ten years and 30% within the past five.



III. The Bahamas Tourism Satellite Account in Detail

A. Overview

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is the United Nations-approved method for measuring the contribution of tourism to the economy. It is called a "Satellite Account" because it is adjunct to the national accounts of a country and mirrors the measurement system for the national economy.

The TSA approach to measuring tourism is unique in its credibility, comparability, and comprehensiveness.

- Its *credibility* stems from a pedigree as the international standard which identifies what activities and sectors are to be included and how they are to be treated.
- Its *comparability* relates to its consistency with The Bahamas national income accounts, thus allowing for comparisons with the entire economy and specific industries.
- Its *comprehensiveness* is based on the holistic view of tourism that is taken. The TSA framework enables us to extend the analysis of tourism to all related expenditures including government and capital investment. Thus, we are able to answer the question, "What would be lost if we took tourism away?"

B. The Demand Side

The analysis begins with the demand side. That is, what is being spent? Expenditures fall into five broad categories. These categories and their definitions are shown below.

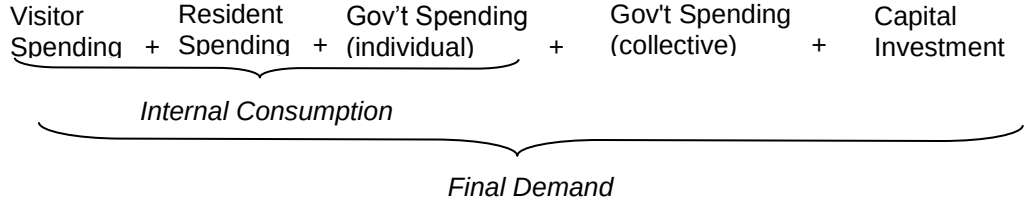
Domestic Personal – The expenditures of Bahamas' resident households on tourism goods and services. This includes inter-island travel, whether visiting family and friends or staying in a hotel. This also includes the local portion of an outbound trip. For example, a local travel agent's margin or the local operations of the air service. Outbound travel expenditures while abroad are also measured but excluded from the GDP analysis.

Domestic Business – This includes resident business travel expenditures on domestic trips. Outbound business travel is also measured but excluded from the GDP analysis.

Government Spending – Public sector expenditures in support of the industry such as the Ministry of Tourism and parts of the Customs Department are included. Individual expenditures, which are part of direct Tourism GDP, provide services that can be connected to individual visitors. Collective expenditures, which support the tourism industry more generally (such as marketing), are considered part of the broader economic value of tourism.

Investment – Construction of hotels, attractions, tourism infrastructure, operating and transportation equipment are all included. Capital investment is considered part of the broad impact of tourism but is not strictly part of direct Tourism GDP.

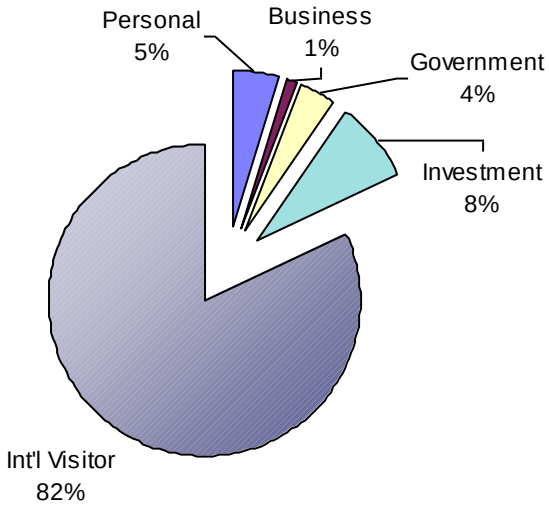
Foreign Visitor – Spending of international visitors to The Bahamas .



Total tourism final demand (excluding travel abroad) reached $2.2 billion in 2003. The most important source is foreign visitors with 82% of the total, followed by capital investment with 8% of all expenditures. When excluding collective government and capital expenditures, $2.1 billion in final demand expenditures generates direct Tourism GDP.

Chart 6: Tourism Final Demand by Type:

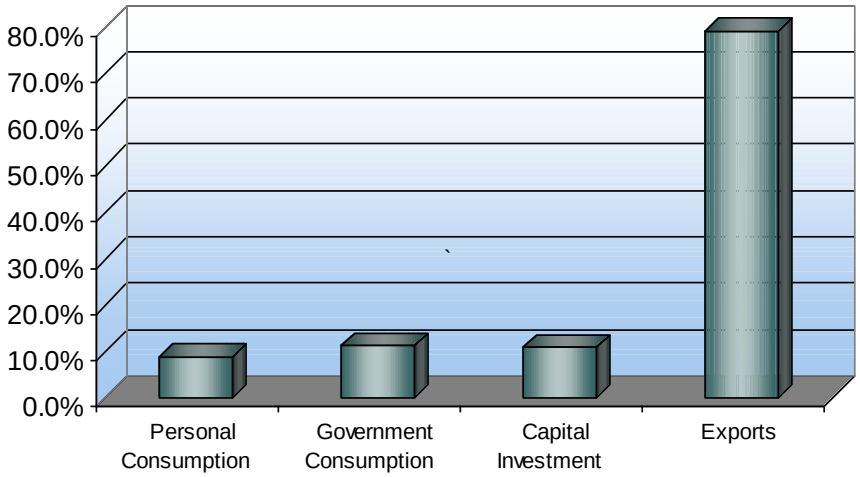
International visitors comprise the vast majority of tourism-related spending in the Bahamas.



Given that these final demand categories mirror (by design) the final demand categories of the total economy, the tourism share of each component can be assessed. Given that in the calculation of total economy GDP, business travel is considered part of intermediate demand, there is no parallel to the TSA. As shown in the following chart, tourism represents nearly 80% of all exports. These tourism exports take the form of foreign visitor spending, cruise vessel spending, and international transportation expenditures on local airlines. Nearly 11% of capital investment is generated by tourism activities, and just over 11% of government expenditures are on behalf of tourism.

Chart 7: Tourism Share of Final Demand:

Tourism represents nearly 80% of exports in the Bahamas.



Methodology Notes – Demand Side

Concept	*Data Sources*	*Notes*
Personal Consumption	Balance of Payments (Central Bank) BLCS 2001 Survey (Department of Statistics)	Balance of Payments data provides information on residents' spending abroad. The BLCS 2001 Survey provides information on total household expenditures by category. In tandem, these data sets allow for calculations of domestic tourism and outbound tourism expenditures.
Government Consumption	Government Receipts and Expenditures Detail (Ministry of Finance)	Detail of expenditures by 3,000 categories enables an identification of tourism-related government spending. Key categories are transportation, recreation, immigration, ports, Ministry of Tourism, and the Gaming Board. Tourism shares were assigned to each relevant expenditure category.
Business Travel	Government Receipts and Expenditures Detail (Ministry of Finance) Balance of Payments (Central Bank) Intermediate Consumption by Industry (Statistics) US Business Travel Share of Intermediate Consumption by Industry	"Business Travel" is separated into private and public sector travel, outbound and domestic. Outbound is based on Balance of Payment data. Government travel is broken out within the detailed budget accounts. Private business travel is broken out by applying the travel share of intermediate consumption by industry for the US to the same concept for the Bahamas. The domestic portion is calculated by subtracting the outbound component per the Balance of Payments.
Capital Investment	Investment Accounts (Statistics) Second Homes Transaction (Ministry of Investments and Financial Services) US Census data on capital investment by industry	Construction of tourism establishments provided from Department of Statistics for NP and GB. Average of this (as a share of non-residential construction) was applied to family islands. Second homes analysis based on transactions data. Capital investment on machinery and equipment is calculated on a per unit of sales basis by industry using shares from US Census.
Foreign Visitor	Balance of Payments (Central Bank)	Includes travel and transportation expenditures of all visitors. Also includes cruise line expenditures while in port.

C. Linking Tourism Demand with Tourism Supply

The crux of the TSA is in measuring tourism's contribution to GDP. The process involves connecting tourism final demand with the industry production required to meet that demand.

In order to ensure comparability between tourism and other sectors, only the value added of tourism-related industries is measured. This excludes all of the upstream local supplier impacts. It also excludes all imports into production. The reasoning for this is as follows: When GDP for traditional sectors, such as agriculture or manufacturing, is measured, only the direct value added is counted. Therefore, in calculating the GDP value of tourism, the same definition must be applied to maintain comparability.

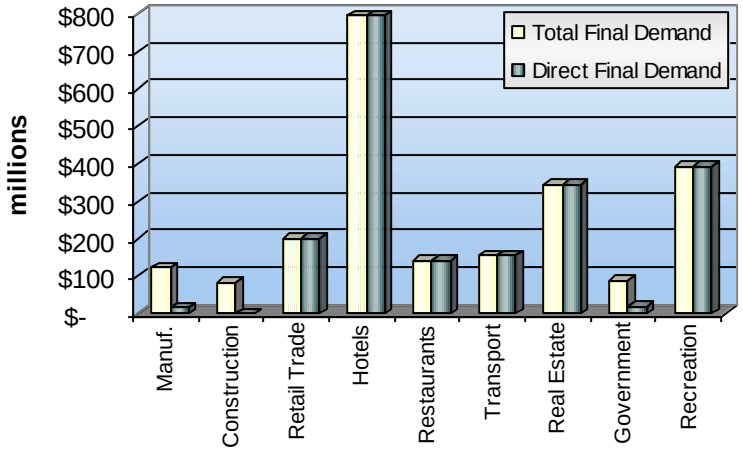
Therefore, direct Tourism GDP equals related tourism final demand minus intermediate demand (suppliers).

This calculation is a multi-step process. First, each of the above final demand expenditures must be allocated to industries. The primary basis of this allocation is the Ministry of Tourism visitor survey which categorizes expenditures.

This industry allocation is shown below for two types of aggregate final demand. *Direct final demand* only includes the internal tourism consumption categories defined above (specifically, visitor spending and individual government). *Total final demand* also includes collective government expenditures (such as the Ministry of Tourism), and tourism capital investment.

Chart 8: Total Tourism and Direct Tourism Final Demand:

In addition to visitor spending, total tourism includes capital investment, and collective government expenditures.



Two industry sectors bear additional explanation. Manufacturing represents those locally produced goods that are sold on a retail basis to visitors. This would include things like Bahamian handcrafts. This is considered in the Total Tourism Impact. Real Estate includes non-hotel rental properties and owner-used second homes. Transportation includes aviation, local road transport, and marine transport.

This sets the stage for two levels of tourism GDP analysis. The first is Direct Tourism GDP. This provides a measurement that is comparable to other industries as prescribed by the TSA methodology. The second is the Total Tourism Impact. This answers the question, "What would be lost if tourism were taken away?"

D. Direct Tourism GDP, Employment and Wages

Once the final demand associated with internal consumption has been allocated to the specific industries the value added of each industry can be calculated. Value added is the sum of an industry's wages, indirect taxes, profits, and depreciation, minus any government subsidies. Another way to describe value added is simply total sales minus purchases (also called intermediate consumption). This calculation yields an accurate measure of Tourism GDP that is comparable to the way other industries are measured in the System of National Accounts. A ranking of this newly defined sector is shown against other standard industries below. No other sector compares to the size of tourism in The Bahamas. Table 2 nets tourism out of all of the industries containing tourism.

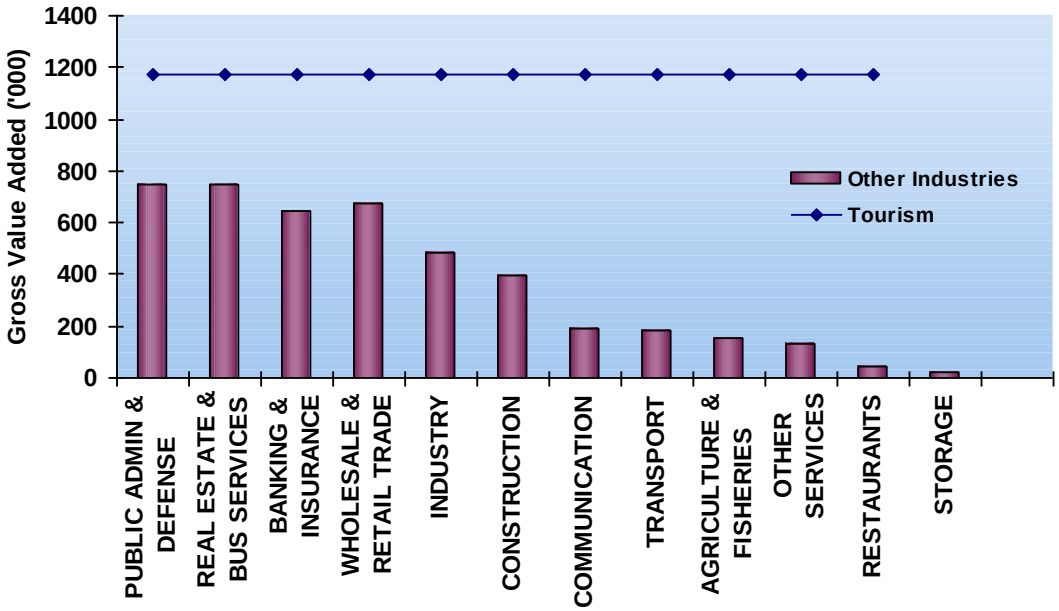
Table 2: Tourism Compared to Other Industries:

Tourism is the largest industry in the Bahamas economy, accounting for 21% of total GDP.

Industry	Value Added	Percentage of Industry Contribution to Total Value Added	Total GDP
TOURISM	1,172,701	21.3	5,502,198
PUBLIC ADMIN & DEFENSE	750,665	13.6	
REAL ESTATE & BUS SERVICES	745,278	13.5	
BANKING & INSURANCE	645,998	11.7	
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	672,056	12.2	
INDUSTRY	482,710	8.8	
CONSTRUCTION	393,516	7.2	
COMMUNICATION	191,874	3.5	
TRANSPORT	181,370	3.3	
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES	151,797	2.8	
OTHER SERVICES	129,207	2.3	
RESTAURANTS	43,233	0.8	
STORAGE	21,681	0.4	
Net Indirect taxes and stat discrep	-78,452	-1.4	
Total Non-tourism Industries	4,330,932	78.7	
Total Industries	5,503,634	100.0	

Chart 9: Tourism Compared to Other Industries:

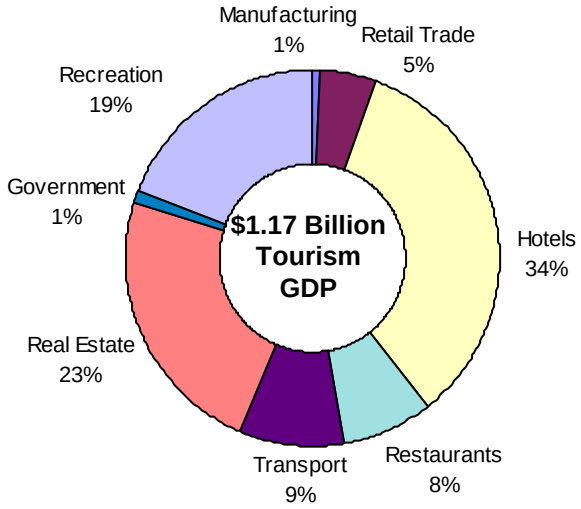
Tourism outranks the next largest industry (public administration) by a multiple of 1.6.



Given the detailed approach taken to measuring direct Tourism GDP, the TSA allows for a detailed understanding of the composition of the sector. Tourism's direct GDP is actually a composite of all or parts of eight sectors of the economy. These include obvious sectors such as hotels, restaurants, recreation, and transportation. However, tourism GDP is also comprise of real estate, government, and manufacturing. The below chart shows the distribution direct Tourism GDP (or value added) by industry.

Chart 10: Composition of Tourism GDP:

Hotels, Real Estate, and Recreation represent over three-quarters of tourism.



In the above chart, recreation includes casinos, water sports, and tours. Real estate includes activity related to second homes – including boutique establishments, rentals, time share, and owner occupied expenditures.

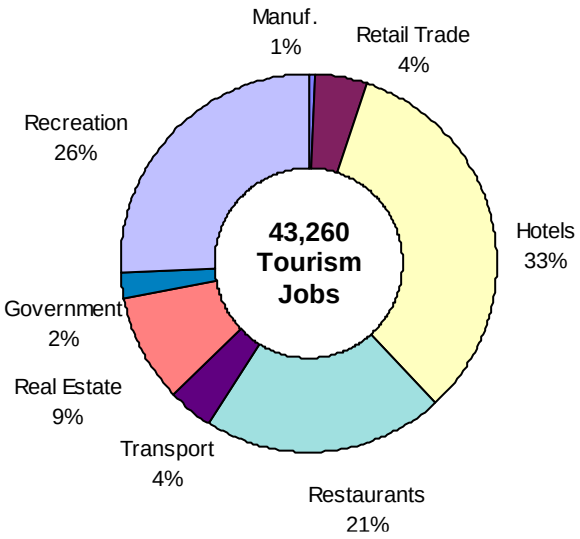
From Direct Tourism GDP by sectors, the TSA provides a framework for calculating Direct Tourism Employment and Direct Tourism Wages. These represent the jobs and associated wages of those persons directly servicing the tourism sector.

In terms of employment, tourism is even more important than in GDP terms. Tourism directly supported 43,260 jobs in 2003. This represented 28% of all jobs in the country. Direct tourism wages tallied $699 million, or 27% of all wages. Tourism is a labor intensive sector and, as a result, has a proportionately higher employment impact than GDP impact.

It is interesting to note in the below distribution of Direct Tourism Employment, that Real Estate represents only 9% of the total. In contrast, Real Estate comprises 24% of Direct Tourism GDP. The reason for this is that GDP per employee is higher in Real Estate than the average of the other sectors.

Chart 11: Composition of Tourism Employment:

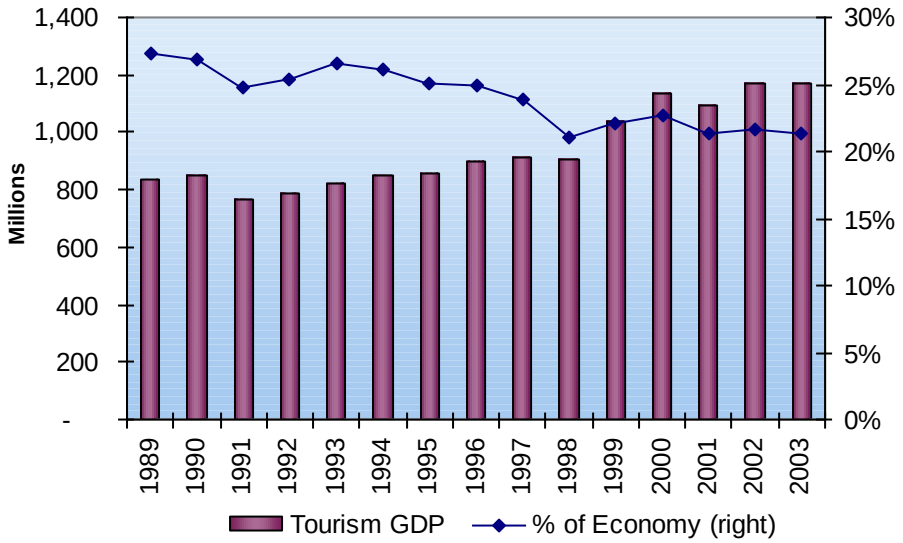
With labor intensive services, hotels and restaurants represent over half of all tourism employment.



Tourism is a growth industry in The Bahamas. Over the past five years, tourism GDP has increased 30%. Over the past ten years, tourism GDP has expanded 43%. It is noteworthy that while tourism has posted substantial growth, its share of the overall economy has actually declined over the past ten years to 21% from a high of nearly 29% in 1989. This is a reflection of the overall diversification of the Bahamian economy as well as a more robust in-country supply chain for the tourism sector, leading to growth in supplying sectors to tourism.

Chart 12: Tourism GDP History:

Tourism GDP has expanded 43% over the past ten years. Due to diversification and a stronger local supply chain, direct tourism has declined as a share of the economy.



Diversification is evident mostly within the finance and insurance sectors which increased their collective share of GDP to 12% in 2003 from 3% in 1989. Meanwhile, a strengthening supply chain for tourism can be seen in GDP share increases in the utilities and communication sectors which increased 235% and 177%, respectively, since 1989.

Methodology Notes – Direct Impacts

Concept	*Data Sources*	*Notes*
Value Added	National Income Accounts (Department of Statistics)	Value added share of sales is applied to tourism sales by industry.
Wages	National Income Accounts (Department of Statistics)	Wages share of value added is applied to tourism value added by industry.
Employment	National Income Accounts (Department of Statistics)	Wage per employee data is applied to tourism wages by industry.
Second Homes	Ministry of Financial Services and Investments	Second home transactions by type.

IV. The Primary TSA Tables

Tourism is not an industry nor is it a product. Instead it is a composite of portions of various industries, providing a variety of goods and services to visitors. As a consequence, tourism has not been included in the System of National Accounts (SNA), the standard developed by the United Nations Statistical Office and national and regional statistical offices.

In a number of areas, such as health care and the environment, it has become necessary to develop a satellite to the SNA, one that is consistent with the SNA but suits the purposes of that distinctive area. Tourism is one of these areas.

The tourism satellite account (TSA) framework developed by the United Nations in collaboration with other agencies consists of ten tables that build up an economic picture of tourism. For the purposes of this phase, Global Insight has developed the TSA for the year 2003. Estimates over the previous ten years were then estimated for key concepts for the purpose of historical review and analysis.

Table 1 distributes inbound tourism consumption among the products that the visitors purchase. In the case of The Bahamas, there is no breakdown of spending data for day visitors so the table shows only spending by tourists, the name used for overnight visitors. The left hand column of the table contains the categories of products used in a TSA.

- Characteristic products are products whose major use is by visitors or which make up a major part of tourism spending.
- Connected products are products that do not meet the definition of characteristic products, but are directly connected with the purpose of the trip. In The Bahamas TSA, shopping falls into this category.
- Together, characteristic and connected products comprise the broad category of specific products – products specific to the trip.
- Non-specific products include all other spending. This is not relevant to the final calculations and is left blank.

Table 2 provides the same data for residents' spending in The Bahamas economy. These expenditures are for domestic travel as well as in preparation for trips abroad and consist of airline tickets and spending with travel agents on foreign hotel stays and the like.

Table 3 contains data on spending by residents on foreign travel (outbound tourism expenditures).

Table 4 combines the data in **Tables 1** and **2** to arrive at internal tourism consumption. The importance of this concept is that it is this consumption that impacts The Bahamas economy. **Table 4** also includes, under "other components", the government subsidies to tourism consumption, such as museum and park subsidies.

Tables 1-4 describe the demand side of the consumption accounts. In the current version of the U.N. TSA methodology, only consumption contributes to Tourism GDP. In **Table 5** is entered data for the supply side of the TSA. Here are presented data for the production of the products contained in **Tables 1-4**.

In a similar way to the classification of products, in **Table 5** the *industries* that produce the products are classified into tourism industries and tourism connected industries. Table 5 shows the total sales for each related industry, whether or not these sales are entirely generated by tourism.

Below the products are the other supply-side concepts – output, intermediate consumption, value added and its components, and GDP – as well as more detailed breakdown of supply-side concepts based on Department of Statistics information.

Table 6 looks much like **Table 5** but is the heart of the process. The data entered in the columns is from **Table 4**. These data include only tourism consumption. By each entry is shown the percentage of total production of the product by the industry that is accounted for by tourism. The remaining percentages are calculated relative to the production data in **Table 5**.

The data at the bottom of **Table 6**, which represent total value added and GDP by each industry, are used to estimate value added and GDP, as well as intermediate consumption and the components of value added, for tourism. This allocation assumes that tourism generates these components in the same proportion as the total industry. This completes the calculation of tourism GDP, often referred as direct tourism GDP as distinct from the GDP that results from the intermediate purchases, which is referred to as indirect GDP. It is within Table 6, that we have extended the analysis to calculate the indirect impacts.

Please note that while Table 6 is related to Tables 4 and 5, the results are arrived at in a slightly different fashion which results in a slight statistical discrepancy between the tables.

Tables 7-10 contain other data not directly involved in the GDP computation.

Table 7 contains an accounting of direct tourism employment.

Table 8 and **9** contain estimates of gross fixed capital formation (investment spending) and collective consumption (government spending that cannot be associated with individual components of tourism consumption). Together with tourism consumption, these comprise tourism final demand. Whereas in the SNA, final demand leads to GDP, in the TSA only consumption does.

Table 10 contains non-monetary indicators that are normally used in tourism analysis but do not have direct economic content. Because numbers of visitors, tourism, trips, overnights, hotel establishments, hotel rooms, and similar numerical data are such an integral part of the data collected by tourism agencies, these data are presented in the TSA as well.

Following are the ten TSA tables for The Bahamas for the year 2003.

Table 1. Inbound Tourism Consumption, by Products and Categories of Visitors, Bahamian $, 2003

Visitor Final Consumption expenditure in Cash

Net Valuation

Products	Tourists
A. Specific Products	1,821,985,615
A.1 Characteristic Products	1,651,249,928
1 - Accommodation Services	1,000,482,405
1.1 - Hotel and Other Lodging Services	1,000,482,405
1.2 - Second Homes Services on own account of for free	X
2 - Food and Beverage Serving Services	122,307,421
3 - Passenger Transport Services	125,402,221
3.1 - Interurban Railway	
3.2 - Road	82,080,016
3.3 - Water	17,236,248
3.4 - Air	26,085,957
3.5 - Supporting Services	
3.6 - Transportation Equipment Rental	
3.7 - Maintenance and Repair Services	
4 - Travel Agency, tour operator and Tourist Guide Services	22,061,192
4.1 - Travel Agency	22,061,192
4.2 - Tour Operator	
4.3 - Tourist Information and Tourist Guide	
5 - Cultural Services	3,809,967
5.1 - Performing Arts	
5.2 - Museum and Other Cultural Services	3,809,967
6 - Recreation and Other Entertainment Services	377,186,721
6.1 - Sports and Recreational Sport Services	109,416,261
6.2 - Other amusement and Recreational Services	267,770,460
7 - Miscellaneous Tourism Services	0
7.1 - Financial and Insurance Services	
7.2 - Other Good Rental Services	
7.3 - Other Tourism Services	
A.2 Connected Products	170,735,686
Distribution Margins	69,840,152
Goods	100,895,534
Total	1,838,084,418
number of trips	4,594,042
number of overnights	8,909,997

Table 2. Domestic Tourism Consumption, Bahamian $, 2003
Visitor Final Consumption expenditure in Cash
Net Valuation

Products	Traveling Only Within the Country of Reference	Resident Visitors Traveling to a Different Country	All Resident Visitors
	Total Visitors	Total Visitors	Total Visitors
A. Specific Products	89,208,286	42,010,942	131,219,229
A.1 Characteristic Products	75,896,301	26,805,883	102,702,183
1 - Accommodation Services	**26,521,397**	**0**	**26,521,397**
1.1 - Hotel and Other Lodging Services	26,521,397	0	26,521,397
1.2 - Second Homes Services on own account for free	X	X	X
2 - Food and Beverage Serving Services	19,614,504		19,614,504
3 - Passenger Transport Services	**14,405,476**	**13,997,332**	**28,402,807**
3.1 - Interurban Railway	0		0
3.2 - Road	2,816,725		2,816,725
3.3 - Water	4,694,542		4,694,542
3.4 - Air	6,894,208	13,997,332	20,891,540
3.5 - Supporting Services	0		0
3.6 - Transportation Equipment Rental	0		0
3.7 - Maintenance and Repair Services	0		0
4 - Travel Agency, and Tourist Guide Services	**5,489,379**	**12,808,551**	**18,297,930**
4.1 - Travel Agency	5,300,464	12,367,750	17,668,214
4.2 - Tour Operator	188,915	440,801	629,716
4.3 - Tourist Information and Tourist Guide	0		0
5 - Cultural Services	**629,716**	0	**629,716**
5.1 - Performing Arts	314,858		314,858
5.2 - Museum and Other Cultural Services	314,858		314,858
6 - Recreation and Other Entertainment Services	**9,235,829**	0	**9,235,829**
6.1 - Sports and Recreational Sport Services	2,623,815		2,623,815
6.2 - Other amusement and Recreational Services	6,612,014		6,612,014
7 - Miscellaneous Tourism Services	0	0	0
7.1 - Financial and Insurance Services	0		0
7.2 - Other Good Rental Services	0		0
7.3 - Other Tourism Services	0		0
A.2 Connected Products	**13,311,985**	**15,205,060**	**28,517,045**
Distribution Margins	5,445,324	6,219,694	11,665,018
Goods	7,866,662	8,985,366	16,852,028
			0
Total	**89,208,286**	**42,010,942**	**131,219,229**

Table 3. Outbound Tourism Consumption, By Products and Categories of Visitors, Bahamian $, 2003

Visitor Final Consumption expenditure in Cash

Net Valuation

Products	Total Visitors
A. Specific Products	**294,571,911**
A.1 Characteristic Products	241,082,060
1 - Accommodation Services	**78,634,778**
1.1 - Hotel and Other Lodging Services	78,634,778
1.2 - Second Homes Services on own account of for free	X
2 - Food and Beverage Serving Services	**53,820,125**
3 - Passenger Transport Services	**82,670,854**
3.1 - Interurban Railway	0
3.2 - Road	8,216,505
3.3 - Water	0
3.4 - Air	74,454,349
3.5 - Supporting Services	0
3.6 - Transportation Equipment Rental	0
3.7 - Maintenance and Repair Services	0
4 - Travel Agency, tour operator and Tourist Guide Services	**0**
4.1 - Travel Agency	0
4.2 - Tour Operator	0
4.3 - Tourist Information and Tourist Guide	0
5 - Cultural Services	**10,094,118**
5.1 - Performing Arts	4,326,050
5.2 - Museum and Other Cultural Services	5,768,067
6 - Recreation and Other Entertainment Services	**15,862,185**
6.1 - Sports and Recreational Sport Services	7,210,084
6.2 - Other amusement and Recreational Services	8,652,101
7 - Miscellaneous Tourism Services	**0**
7.1 - Financial and Insurance Services	0
7.2 - Other Good Rental Services	0
7.3 - Other Tourism Services	0
A.2 Connected Products	**53,489,851**
Distribution Margins	21,880,249
Goods	31,609,602
Total	**294,571,911**

Table 4. Internal Tourism Consumption, By Products and Categories of Visitors, Bahamian $, 2003

Net Valuation

Products	Visitor Final Consumption Expenditure in Cash			Other Compo-nents	Internal Tourism (in cash and in kind)
	Inbound Tourism	Domestic Tourism	Internal Tourism		
A. Specific Products	1,821,985,615	131,219,229	1,953,204,843		1,953,204,843
A.1 Characteristic Products	1,651,249,928	102,702,183	1,753,952,112		1,753,952,112
1 - Accommodation Services	1,000,482,405	26,521,397	1,027,003,803		1,027,003,803
1.1 - Hotel and Other Lodging Services	1,000,482,405	26,521,397	1,027,003,803		1,027,003,803
1.2 - Second Homes Services on own account of for free	X	X	X		0
2 - Food and Beverage Serving Services	122,307,421	19,614,504	141,921,926		141,921,926
3 - Passenger Transport Services	125,402,221	28,402,807	153,805,029		153,805,029
3.1 - Interurban Railway	0	0	0		0
3.2 - Road	82,080,016	2,816,725	84,896,742		84,896,742
3.3 - Water	17,236,248	4,694,542	21,930,790		21,930,790
3.4 - Air	26,085,957	20,891,540	46,977,497		46,977,497
3.5 - Supporting Services	0	0	0		0
3.6 - Transportation Equipment Rental	0	0	0		0
3.7 - Maintenance and Repair Services	0	0	0		0
4 - Travel Agency, tour operator and Tourist Guide Services	22,061,192	18,297,930	40,359,122		40,359,122
4.1 - Travel Agency	22,061,192	17,668,214	39,729,407		39,729,407
4.2 - Tour Operator	0	629,716	629,716		629,716
4.3 - Tourist Information and Tourist Guide	0	0	0		0
5 - Cultural Services	3,809,967	629,716	4,439,682		4,439,682
5.1 - Performing Arts	0	314,858	314,858		314,858
5.2 - Museum and Other Cultural Services	3,809,967	314,858	4,124,825		4,124,825
6 - Recreation and Other Entertainment Services	377,186,721	9,235,829	386,422,550		386,422,550
6.1 - Sports and Recreational Sport Services	109,416,261	2,623,815	112,040,076		112,040,076
6.2 - Other amusement and Recreational Services	267,770,460	6,612,014	274,382,474		274,382,474
7 - Miscellaneous Tourism Services	0	0	0		17,644,009
7.1 - Financial and Insurance Services	0	0	0		0
7.2 - Other Good Rental Services	0	0	0		0
7.3 - Other Tourism Services	0	0	0		0
A.2 Connected Products	170,735,686	28,517,045	199,252,731		199,252,731
Distribution Margins	69,840,152	11,665,018	81,505,170		81,505,170
Services	0	0	0		0
B. Non Specific Products	16,098,803	0	16,098,803		16,098,803
Distribution Margins	0	0	0		0
Services	0	0	0	17,644,009	17,644,009
Value of Domestically Produced Goods Net of Distribution Margins	10,089,553	1,685,203	11,774,756		11,774,756
Value of Imported Goods Net of Distribution Margins	90,805,980	15,166,825	105,972,805		105,972,805
Total	1,838,084,418	131,219,229	1,969,303,646	17,644,009	1,986,947,655

Table 5. Production Accounts of Tourism Industries and Other Industries, Bahamian $, 2003

Net Valuation

Products	Tourism Industries					Total Tourism Industries	Tourism Connected Industries	Non Specific Industries
	1 - Hotels and Similar	2 - Second Home Ownership	3 - Restaurants and Similar	Transportation (4 through 9)	Other Services (includes 10 through 12)			
A. Specific Products	794,512,095	344,578,576	206,891,065	486,060,942	611,545,000	2,929,648,621	705,974,675	0
A.1 Characteristic Products	794,512,095	344,578,576	206,891,065	486,060,942	611,545,000	2,929,648,621	0	0
1 - Accommodation Services	794,512,095	344,578,576				1,139,090,671		
1.1 - Hotel and Other Lodging Services	794,512,095	X				794,512,095		
1.2 - Second Homes Services on own account or for free	X	344,578,576	X			344,578,576	X	X
2 - Food and Beverage Serving Services	0	X	206,891,065			206,891,065		
3 - Passenger Transport Services		X		486,060,942		486,060,942		
3.1 - Interurban Railway		X						
3.2 - Road		X		139,100,000				
3.3 - Water		X		173,027,000				
3.4 - Air		X		173,933,942				
Other Services (includes 4-7)					611,545,000	611,545,000		
4 - Travel Agency, Tour operator and Tourist Guide Services		X						
4.1 - Travel Agency		X						
4.2 - Tour Operator		X						
4.3 - Tourist Information and Tourist Guide		X						
5 - Cultural Services		X						
5.1 - Performing Arts		X						
5.2 - Museum and Other Cultural Services		X						
6 - Recreation and Other Entertainment Services		X						
6.1 - Sports and Recreational Sport Services		X						
6.2 - Other amusement and Recreational Services		X						
7 - Miscellaneous Tourism Services		X						
7.1 - Financial and Insurance Services		X						
7.2 - Other Good Rental Services		X						
7.3 - Other Tourism Services		X						
A.2 Connected Products		X					705,974,675	
Distribution Margins		X					705,974,675	
Services		X						
B. Non Specific Products		X						
Distribution Margins		X						
Services		X						
Value of Domestic Produced Goods Net of Distribution Margins		X						
Value of Imported Goods Net of Distribution Margins	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total Output	794,512,095	344,578,576	206,891,065	486,060,942	611,545,000	2,929,648,621	705,974,675	
Total Intermediate Consumption (at purchasers prices)	370,216,221	56,164,947	69,218,098	212,806,906	226,363,128	1,147,576,205	198,263,930	
Total Gross Value Added of Activities	424,295,873	274,131,823	137,672,968	273,254,036	385,181,872	1,767,790,609	507,710,744	
Compensation of Employees	363,820,937	0	95,698,170	128,143,614	99,708,743	815,515,078	249,199,593	
Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Depreciation	100,405,246	X	8,310,104	24,618,185	24,457,103	182,408,822	38,429,323	
Gross Operating Surplus	(60,943,782)	X	33,664,694	132,724,024	234,911,093	473,080,054	220,081,828	
GDP	403,282,402		137,672,968	290,600,744	359,077,000	1,481,233,858	507,710,744	
Main Economic Indicators							**Trade**	
Total Output	794,512,095		206,891,065	486,060,942	611,545,000	2,099,009,102	705,974,675	
Inputs	370,216,221		69,218,098	212,806,906	226,363,128	878,604,353	198,263,930	
Gross Value Added	403,282,402		137,672,968	290,600,744	359,077,000	1,190,633,114	507,710,744	
Depreciation	100,405,246		8,310,104	24,618,185	24,457,103	157,790,637	38,429,323	
Net Value Added	403,282,402		137,672,968	290,600,744	359,077,000	1,190,633,114	507,710,744	
Net Profit	(60,943,782)		33,664,694	132,724,024	234,911,093	340,356,030	220,081,828	
Annual Wages	363,820,937		95,698,170	128,143,614	99,708,743	687,371,464	249,199,593	
GDP	403,282,402		137,672,968	290,600,744	359,077,000	1,190,633,114	507,710,744	
Share								
Total Output	100%		100%	100%	100%		100%	100%
Inputs	47%		33%	44%	37%		28%	28%
Salaries	46%		46%	26%	16%		35%	35%
Depreciation	13%		4%	5%	4%		5%	5%
Net Profit	-8%		16%	27%	38%		31%	31%

Table 6. Domestic Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption, Bahamian $, 2003
Net Valuation

Products	Tourism Industries: 1 - Hotels and Similar		2 - Second Home Ownership (rental and owner value)		3 - Restaurants and Similar		Transport, Storage and Communications (4 through 9)		Other Services (includes 10 through 12)	
	Output	Tourism Share	Output	Tourism Share	Output	Tourism Share	Output	Tourism Share	Output	Tourism Share
A. Specific Products	794,512,095		344,578,576		141,921,926		153,805,029		431,221,355	
A.1 Characteristic Products	794,512,095		344,578,576		141,921,926		153,805,029		431,221,355	
1 - Accommodation Services	794,512,095	100%	344,578,576							
1.1 - Hotel and Other Lodging Services	794,512,095		X	X						
1.2 - Second Homes Rentals and on own account for	X	X	344,578,576	100%	X	X				
2 - Food and Beverage Serving Services			X	X	141,921,926	69%				
3 - Passenger Transport Services			X	X			153,805,029	32%		
3.1 - Interurban Railway			X	X			-			
3.2 - Road			X	X			84,896,742			
3.3 - Water			X	X			21,930,790			
3.4 - Air			X	X			46,977,497			
3.5 - Supporting Services			X	X			-			
3.6 - Transportation Equipment Rental			X	X			-			
3.7 - Maintenance and Repair Services			X	X			-			
4 - Travel Agency, tour operator and Tourist Guide Services			X	X					40,359,122	
4.1 - Travel Agency			X	X					39,729,407	
4.2 - Tour Operator			X	X					629,716	
4.3 - Tourist Information and Tourist Guide			X	X					-	
5 - Cultural Services			X	X					4,439,682	
5.1 - Performing Arts			X	X					314,858	
5.2 - Museum and Other Cultural Services			X	X					4,124,825	
6 - Recreation and Other Entertainment Services			X	X					386,422,550	
6.1 - Sports and Recreational Sport Services			X	X					112,040,076	
6.2 - Other amusement and Recreational Services			X	X					274,382,474	
7 - Miscellaneous Tourism Services			X	X						
7.1 - Financial and Insurance Services			X	X						
7.2 - Other Good Rental Services			X	X						
7.3 - Other Tourism Services			X	X						
A.2 Connected Products			X	X						
Distribution Margins			X	X						
Services			X	X						
B. Non Specific Products			X	X						
Distribution Margins			X	X						
Services			X	X						
Value of Domestic Produced Goods Net of Distribution Margins			X	X						
Value of Imported Goods Net of Distribution Margins	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Total Output	794,512,095	100%	344,578,576		141,921,926	69%	153,805,029	32%	431,221,355	71%
1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2,133,699		323,700		1,402,527		1,653		378,776	
2 Ores and Minerals	-		-		-		-		-	
3 Electricity, Gas and Water	36,234,093		5,497,020		1,208,895		541,137		6,136,179	
4 Manufacturing	28,552,776		4,331,699		8,483,196		27,096,035		9,696,678	
5 Construction	29,600,228		4,490,606		523,331		1,228,811		12,575,379	
6 Trade, Catering and Lodging Services	12,879,785		1,953,973		4,055,816		3,818,840		9,469,412	
7 Transport, Storage and Communication Services	32,121,873		4,873,161		1,904,925		7,398,890		12,272,358	
8 Business Services	148,195,113		22,482,458		7,666,800		9,245,627		71,588,753	
9 Community, Social and Personal Services	3,219,946		488,493		88,966		88,764		530,287	
Direct Imports	77,278,708		11,723,837		22,147,370		17,975,732		36,968,584	
Total Intermediate Consumption (at purchasers prices)	**370,216,221**	**100%**	**56,164,947**	**X**	**47,481,827**	**69%**	**67,395,490**	**32%**	**159,616,405**	**71%**
Total direct and indirect imports	113,390,570		17,202,313		27,661,945		35,310,612		51,209,226	
Total Gross Value Added of Activities	395,975,828	93%	274,131,823		92,729,056	67%	73,646,241	27%	259,489,888	67%
Compensation of Employees	363,820,937	100%			65,646,472	69%	40,548,685	32%	70,308,055	71%
Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production	21,013,472		X	X						
Depreciation	100,405,246	100%	X	X	5,700,516	69%	7,789,971	32%	17,245,542	71%
Gross Operating Surplus	(60,943,782)	100%	X	X	23,093,110	69%	41,998,072	32%	165,643,869	71%
GDP	395,975,828	98%	274,131,823		92,729,056	67%	73,646,241	25%	259,489,888	72%
Intermediate Consumption as a % of Output	47%		16%		33%		44%		37%	

Table 6. Domestic Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption, Bahamian $, 2003
Net Valuation

Products	Total Tourism Industries		Tourism Connected Industries		Non Specific Industries		Domestic Supply (at Purchasers Price)		Imports	Internal Tourism Consumption
	Output	Tourism Share	Output	Tourism Share	Output	Tourism Share	Output	Tourism Share		
A. Specific Products	1,866,038,980		89,232,229	13%	-		1,955,271,209	54%		1,955,271,209
A.1 Characteristic Products	1,866,038,980						1,866,038,980	64%		1,866,038,980
1 - Accommodation Services	1,139,090,671						1,139,090,671	100%		1,139,090,671
1.1 - Hotel and Other Lodging Services	794,512,095	100%					794,512,095	100%		794,512,095
1.2 - Second Homes Rentals and on own account for	344,578,576		X	X	X	X	344,578,576		X	344,578,576
2 - Food and Beverage Serving Services	141,921,926	69%					141,921,926	69%		141,921,926
3 - Passenger Transport Services	153,805,029	32%					153,805,029	32%		153,805,029
3.1 - Interurban Railway	-						-			-
3.2 - Road	84,896,742	61%					84,896,742			84,896,742
3.3 - Water	21,930,790	13%					21,930,790			21,930,790
3.4 - Air	46,977,497	27%					46,977,497			46,977,497
3.5 - Supporting Services	-						-			-
3.6 - Transportation Equipment Rental	-						-			-
3.7 - Maintenance and Repair Services	-						-			-
4 - Travel Agency, tour operator and Tourist Guide Se	40,359,122	100%					40,359,122			40,359,122
4.1 - Travel Agency	39,729,407	100%					39,729,407			39,729,407
4.2 - Tour Operator	629,716	100%					629,716			629,716
4.3 - Tourist Information and Tourist Guide	-						-			-
5 - Cultural Services	4,439,682						4,439,682			4,439,682
5.1 - Performing Arts	314,858						314,858			314,858
5.2 - Museum and Other Cultural Services	4,124,825						4,124,825			4,124,825
6 - Recreation and Other Entertainment Services	386,422,550						386,422,550			386,422,550
6.1 - Sports and Recreational Sport Services	112,040,076						112,040,076			112,040,076
6.2 - Other amusement and Recreational Services	274,382,474						274,382,474			274,382,474
7 - Miscellaneous Tourism Services							-			-
7.1 - Financial and Insurance Services							-			-
7.2 - Other Good Rental Services							-			-
7.3 - Other Tourism Services							-			-
A.2 Connected Products			89,232,229	13%			89,232,229			89,232,229
Distribution Margins	-		89,232,229				89,232,229			89,232,229
Services	-		-				-			-
B. Non Specific Products	-						-			-
Distribution Margins	-						-			-
Services	-				17,644,009		17,644,009			17,644,009
Value of Domestic Produced Goods Net of Distribution Marg	-						-			X
Value of Imported Goods Net of Distribution Margins	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Total Output	1,866,038,980	22%	89,232,229	13%	17,644,009		1,955,271,209	23%		
1 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			116,175		-					
2 Ores and Minerals			-		-					
3 Electricity, Gas and Water			2,470,837		233,024					
4 Manufacturing			2,779,692		129,458					
5 Construction			484,533		103,566					
6 Trade, Catering and Lodging Services			722,550		1,631,168					
7 Transport, Storage and Communication Services			2,419,833		673,180					
8 Business Services			13,915,459		724,963					
9 Community, Social and Personal Services			269,185		-					
Direct Imports	155,241,041		1,881,463		802,638		157,925,142			
Total Intermediate Consumption (at purchasers prices)	**644,709,943**	**56%**	**25,059,727**	**13%**	**4,401,563**		**674,171,233**	**50%**		
Total direct and indirect imports	227,572,353		4,829,765		972,228		233,374,345			
Total Gross Value Added of Activities	1,095,972,836	62%	65,280,567	13%	11,841,931		1,173,095,333	52%		
Compensation of Employees	540,324,149	66%	31,497,780	13%			571,821,930	54%		
Other Taxes less Subsidies on Production							-			
Depreciation	112,940,044	62%	4,857,305	13%			117,797,349	53%		
Gross Operating Surplus	10,311,405	2%	27,817,417	13%			38,128,823	6%		
GDP	1,095,972,836	74%	65,280,567	13%	11,841,931		1,173,095,333	59%		**Total Bahamas GDP**
Intermediate Consumption as a % of Output	35%		28%				34%			**Tourism % of Total GDP**

Table 7. Employment in the Tourism Industries, 2003

	Number of Jobs
Tourism Industries	**Total**
Hotels and Similar	14,426
Second Home Ownership	X
Restaurants and Similar	8,910
Trade (W&R + local goods)	2,103
Road Passenger Transport	1,243
Water Passenger Transport	357
Air Passenger Transport	123
Real Estate	3,945
Government	1,009
Other Services	11,145
Total	**43,260**

Table 8. Tourism Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Tourism Industries and Other Industries, Bahamian $, 2003

	Tourism Industries								Total Tourism Industries	Other Industries			Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Tourism Industries and Others
Capital Goods	1 - Hotels and Similar	2 - Second Home Ownership	3 - Restaurants and Similar	4 - Railway Passenger Transport	5 - Road Passenger Transport	6 - Water Passenger Transport	7 - Air Passenger Transport	8 - Other Services		Public Administration	Others	Total	
A. Produced Non-financial Assets	58,995,764	34,425,693	7,263,999	-	7,902,425	4,113,478	3,881,676	21,835,132	138,418,167	27,860,028	2,412,776	30,272,804	168,690,970
A1.Tangible Fixed Assets	58,995,764	34,425,693	7,263,999	-	7,902,425	4,113,478	3,881,676	21,835,132	138,418,167	27,860,028	2,412,776	30,272,804	168,690,970
1. Tourism Accommodation	30,382,639	34,425,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,808,331	-	-	-	64,808,331
1.1 Hotel and Other Collective Accommodation	19,878,035	X							19,878,035			-	19,878,035
1.2 Dwellings for Tourism purposes	10,504,604	34,425,693							44,930,297			-	44,930,297
2. Other Buildings and Structures	-	X	1,447,667	-	-	51,018	-	-	1,498,686	27,760,778	2,412,776	30,173,554	31,672,240
2.2 Restaurants and Similar Buildings		X	1,447,667						1,447,667			-	1,447,667
2.3 Construction of Infrastructure for passenger transport by road, rail, water, air		X				51,018			51,018			-	51,018
2.4 Building for cultural services and similar		X							-	27,760,778	2,412,776	30,173,554	30,173,554
2.5 Construction for Sport, Recreation and Entertainment		X							-			-	-
2.6 Other Construction and Structures		X							-			-	-
3. Passenger transport Equipment	22,555,266	X	4,811,769	-	5,532,267	1,697,143	1,927,163	10,520,717	47,044,326	99,250	-	99,250	47,143,576
3.1 Road	22,555,266	X	4,811,769		5,532,267							-	-
3.2 Water		X				1,697,143						-	-
3.3 Air		X					1,927,163					-	-
4. Machinery and Equipment	6,057,859	X	1,004,563		2,370,158	2,365,316	1,954,513	11,314,415	25,066,824			-	25,066,824
B. Improvement of land used for tourism purposes									-			-	-
Total	58,995,764	34,425,693	7,263,999	-	7,902,425	4,113,478	3,881,676	21,835,132	138,418,167	27,860,028	2,412,776	30,272,804	168,690,970

Table 9. Tourism Collective Consumption, By Function and Levels of Government, Bahamian $, 2003	
Function	**Total Tourism Collective Consumption**
Tourism Promotion	46,838,457
PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS	11,563,172
ALLOWANCES	783,745
TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS	190,835
RENT, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	3,028,559
PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION	1,348,926
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	709,802
Other Services (Gaming Board)	3,613,732
	-
Total	**68,077,229**

Table 10. Non monetary Indicators, 2003

a. Number of trips and overnights by type of tourism and categories of visitors

	Inbound Tourism		
	Same-day Visitors	Tourists (stopover)	Total Visitors
Number of Trips	3,083,873	1,510,169	4,594,042
Number of Overnights		8,909,997	8,909,997

b. Inbound Tourism: Number of arrivals and overnights by means of transport

	Number of arrivals	Number of overnights
Air	1,428,973	8,430,941
Schedule Flights	1,185,476	6,994,308
Non Scheduled Flights	243,497	1,436,632
Other Services		
Waterway	3,165,069	
Cruise	2,970,196	
Other Sea	194,873	479,056
Total	4,594,042	8,909,997

c. Number of Establishments and Capacity by Forms of Accommodation

	Collective Tourism	**Private Tourism Accommodation**
	Hotels and Similar	Second Homes
Number of Establishments	264	4,327
Capacity (Rooms)	15,393	-
Capacity (Beds)	30,786	12,980
Capacity Utilization (Rooms)	59.2%	-

V. Appendix I: Technical Appendix

A. Overview

Tourism has long been understood to be a vital component of the Bahamian economy. However, the true importance of tourism has eluded measurement as tourism defies traditional economic definitions. The reason for this is that tourism is, strictly speaking, not an industry but a series of activities. As such, tourism touches many different industries such as lodging, recreation, entertainment, retail trade, and transportation. The challenge lies in measuring the tourism share of these sectors.

To overcome this challenge, the World Tourism Organization, in partnership with the United Nations, OECD, and Eurostat developed a standardized methodology for measuring the economic value of tourism called the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA).

The TSA guarantees consistency and comparability not only across countries but across industries. As a result, tourism can be credibly compared with manufacturing, finance, or any other industry on an "apples-to-apples" basis.

This document details the data sources, methodologies, and technical approach taken in developing the TSA. In addition, areas where further data development may be pursued are identified for future enhancements.

Reader, please receive our apologies. This is not light reading but is designed to be a users manual as the TSA is updated. A basic knowledge of national income accounting and economics is assumed.

B. Files and Worksheets

The following files and worksheets comprise the TSA model.

Bahamas TSA final.xls	**Master TSA Model File**
Final Demand	Historical tourism demand side variable
TT Matrix	Distribution of 2003 demand side indicators across industries
TT GVA	Calculation of value added, wages, and employment for total and core tourism.
TT Time	Calculation of Bahamas' resident tourism time allotment
HHEXP	DOS HH expenditure results used for estimating domestic tourism
BOP	Full Central Bank Balance of Payments
Visitor Survey	Results of Ministry of Tourism visitor survey. Used to allocate visitor spending to industries
BIZ	Business travel Calculations (domestic and outbound)
Gcf	National Income Accounts – Gross Capital Formation
EMP	Total Employment (additional breakdown included)
NIA Expend	National Income Accounts – Final Demand
Second Homes	Data on transactions from Investment and Financial Services. Includes calculations of owner-occupied dwelling imputed rent.
GB Construction	Tourism Construction, Grand Bahama Island
NP Construction	Tourism Construction, New Providence
Total Construction	Tourism Construction, All Bahamas
Tourism M&E CAPEX	Tourism Investment, Machinery and Equipment
Gva_current	Total Gross Value Added by industry
GVA_matrix	Income accounts by industry, total economy
Int cons_current	Intermediate consumption by industry, total economy
Output_current	Gross output by industry, total economy
Wages	Gross wages by industry, total economy
Induced Impacts	Multplier estimation and related induced impacts
Indirect Impacts	Indirect impacts of tourism CAPEX and collective government (included in total economic impact)
Food imports	Calculation of percentage of food that is imported for consumption
Hotel Stock	Ministry of Tourism data on hotel inventory
Table 1	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 2	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 3	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 4	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 5	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 6	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 7	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 8	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 9	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Table 10	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)
Ranking	Chart of industry rankings.
Industry Shares	Chart of industry shares.
Composition	Chart of tourism composition.
Full impact	Chart of impact breakdown for GDP, wages and employment.

NIA 2005 delivery.xls	**Department of Statistics national income accounts. Information is linked into *Bahamas TSA Final.xls*.**
US I-O Use 2003.xls	**Travel & transportation intermediate purchases – industry shares of intermediate purchases. Taken from US Input-output model and applied to Bahamas intermediate consumption to calculate business travel by industry.**
US tourism capex.xls	**Capital investment of key tourism industries by type of capital investment as a share of gross output. Based on US Census of industries (1997).**
Actual_99-03.xls	**Central government budget detail (actual) on expenditures and receipts by category.**

C. The Primary TSA Tables

Tourism is not an industry nor is it a product. Instead it is a composite of portions of various industries, providing a variety of goods and services to visitors. As a consequence, tourism has not been included in the System of National Accounts (SNA), the standard developed by the United Nations Statistical Office and national and regional statistical offices.

In a number of areas, such as health care and the environment, it has become necessary to develop a satellite to the SNA, one that is consistent with the SNA but suits the purposes of that distinctive area. Tourism is one of these areas.

The tourism satellite account (TSA) framework developed by the United Nations in collaboration with other agencies consists of ten tables that build up an economic picture of tourism. For the purposes of this phase, Global Insight has developed the TSA for the year 2003. Estimates over the previous ten years were then estimated for key concepts for the purpose of historical review and analysis.

Table 1 distributes inbound tourism consumption among the products that the visitors purchase. In the case of The Bahamas, there is no breakdown of spending data for day visitors so the table shows only spending by tourists, the name used for overnight visitors. The left hand column of the table contains the categories of products used in a TSA.

- Characteristic products are products whose major use is by visitors or which make up a major part of tourism spending.
- Connected products are products that do not meet the definition of characteristic products, but are directly connected with the purpose of the trip. In The Bahamas TSA, shopping falls into this category.
- Together, characteristic and connected products comprise the broad category of specific products – products specific to the trip.
- Non-specific products include all other spending. This is not relevant to the final calculations and is left blank.

Table 2 provides the same data for residents' spending in The Bahamas economy. These expenditures are for domestic travel as well as in preparation for trips abroad and consist of airline tickets and spending with travel agents on foreign hotel stays and the like.

Table 3 contains data on spending by residents on foreign travel.

Table 4 combines the data in **Tables 1** and **2** to arrive at internal tourism consumption. The importance of this concept is that it is this consumption that impacts The Bahamas economy. **Table 4** also includes, under "other components", the government subsidies to tourism consumption, such as museum and park subsidies.

Tables 1-4 describe the demand side of the consumption accounts. In the current version of the U.N. TSA methodology, only consumption contributed to Tourism GDP. In **Table 5** is entered data for the supply side of the TSA. Here are presented data for the production of the products contained in **Tables 1-4**.

In a similar way to the classification of products, in **Table 5** the industries that produce the products are classified into tourism industries and tourism connected industries. Table 5 shows the total sales for each related industry, whether or not generated by tourism.

Below the products are the other supply-side concepts – output, intermediate consumption, value added and its components, and GDP – as well as more detailed data available from the 1995 economic census that is used to compute most of these other supply-side concepts. In the absence of an input-output table, there is no detail for intermediate consumption.

Table 6 looks much like **Table 5** but is the heart of the process. The data entered in the columns is from **Table 4**. These data include only tourism consumption. By each entry is shown the percentage of total production of the product by the industry that is accounted for by tourism. The remaining percentages are calculated relative to the production data in **Table 5**.

The data at the bottom of **Table 6**, which represent total value added and GDP by each industry, are used to estimate value added and GDP, as well as intermediate consumption and the components of value added, for tourism. This allocation assumes that tourism generates these components in the same proportion as the total industry. This completes the calculation of tourism GDP, often referred as direct tourism GDP as distinct from the GDP that results from the intermediate purchases, which is referred to as indirect GDP. It is within Table 6, that we have extended the analysis to calculate the indirect impacts.

Please note that while Table 6 is related to Tables 4 and 5, the results are arrived at in a slightly different fashion which results in a slight statistical discrepancy between the tables.

Tables 7-10 contain other data not directly involved in the GDP computation.

Table 7 contains an accounting of direct tourism employment.

Table 8 and **9** contain estimates of gross fixed capital formation (investment spending) and collective consumption (government spending that cannot be associated with individual components of tourism consumption). Together with tourism consumption, these comprise tourism final demand. Whereas in the SNA, final demand leads to GDP, in the TSA only consumption does.

Table 10 contains non-monetary indicators that are normally used in tourism analysis but do not have direct economic content. Because numbers of visitors, tourism, trips, overnights, hotel establishments, hotel rooms, and similar numerical data are such an integral part of the data collected by tourism agencies, these data are presented in the TSA as well.

D. External Data Updates

The first step in developing the Bahamas TSA (and also for updating the system) is the compilation of secondary data from various sources. This section outlines the data concepts, sources, and model location for these updates.

Data Category: National Accounts
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
Gcf	National Income Accounts – Gross Capital Formation
EMP	Total Employment (additional breakdown included)
NIA Expend	National Income Accounts – Final Demand
Gva_current	Total Gross Value Added by industry
GVA_matrix	Income accounts by industry, total economy
Int cons_current	Intermediate consumption by industry, total economy
Output_current	Gross output by industry, total economy
Wages	Gross wages by industry, total economy

Notes: Simply add latest year of data. If at all possible keep row and column locations for historical data. GVA-matrix should be updated with the latest year of information, though it is not critical.

Data Category: Employment
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
EMP	Total Employment (additional breakdown included)

Notes: Simply add latest year of data. If at all possible keep row and column locations for historical data.

Data Category: Tourism non-residential construction
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
GB Construction	Tourism Construction, Grand Bahama Island
NP Construction	Tourism Construction, New Providence

Notes: Simply add latest year of data. If at all possible keep row and column locations for historical data. This information was prepared especially for the TSA by the Department of Statistics.

Data Category: Household Expenditures, $ value
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
HHEXP	DOS HH expenditure results used for estimating domestic tourism

Notes: Not an annual survey. Add new column for comparison when new data become available. Then move the calculations to the new row for domestic tourism calculations, assuming continuity of values.

Data Category: Balance of Payments
Data Source: Central Bank
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
BOP	Full Central Bank Balance of Payments

Notes: Simply add latest year of data to all concepts. Take care not to overwrite calculations of new concepts or to change rows of concepts.

Data Category: Visitor Survey breakdown of expenditures by category
Data Source: Ministry of Tourism
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
Visitor Survey	Results of Ministry of Tourism visitor survey. Used to allocate visitor spending to industries

Notes: Add latest year to expenditure distribution. Keep industry weightings approach for final distribution.

Data Category: Hotel and Visitor data
Data Source: Ministry of Tourism
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
Hotel Stock	Ministry of Tourism data on hotel inventory
Table 10	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)

Notes: Replace data with latest year. Take care to preserve links between two sheets.

Data Category: Government receipts and expenditures
Data Source: Ministry of Finance
Sheets to be updated:

Actual_99-03.xls	Central government budget detail (actual) on expenditures and receipts by category.

Notes: This is a large dataset requiring various levels of manipulation.

- Latest year of data can be a new worksheet / workbook or added to prior year.
- Sort travel and transportation of persons for government travel (domestic and outbound separately). See sheet "Gov Trav 2003".
- New column of expenditures and revenues should be aligned with 2003 data.
- Calculations assign various share to expenditures and revenues based on categorization including:
  - Tourism share (based on international averages, other parts of Bahamas TSA analysis, or conservative assumptions/expert opinion.)
  - Current / Capital flag
  - Individual / Collective flag
  - Transportation Equipment flag
- Following calculations through will provide new year of government expenditures and receipts related to tourism.

Data Category: US Coefficients on intermediate purchases and capital investment
Data Source: BEA / Global Insight
Relevant Sheets:

US I-O Use 2003.xls	**Travel & transportation intermediate purchases – industry shares of intermediate purchases. Taken from US Input-output model and applied to Bahamas intermediate consumption to calculate business travel by industry.**
US tourism capex.xls	**Capital investment of key tourism industries by type of capital investment as a share of gross output. Based on US Census of industries (1997).**

Notes: No updates of US required. Data are infrequently updated and generally static. Any change to these calculations should be based on new information available for the Bahamas via the Business Establishment Survey.

E. Calculating Tourism Final Demand

Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE)

Tourism PCE is composed of three parts:

1. Travel Abroad
2. Domestic Travel
3. Travel Goods

Travel abroad is calculated using Balance of Payments data on personal outbound travel expenditures (divided between travel and transportation). BOP data divides travel between business and personal. However, transportation is provided only in aggregate. Therefore, outbound transportation expenditures are distributed between business and personal based on the proportion of travel expenditures with a 30% price differential, assuming business fares to be relatively more expensive.

Domestic Travel is more complex and is based on a combination of Balance of Payment and Household Expenditures information. Household expenditure data yields several useful categories including Food Away from Home, Travel Expenses, and Holiday. We have noted that these do not cover retail expenditures while traveling. The key steps to the process follow:

- Assume 40% of Personal Travel Debits (BOP) are for retail
- Add the Tourism Time share of Meals Away from Home into HH Travel Expenses
- Therefore, Total HH Expenditures on Transportation Services and Holiday minus BoP Personal Travel Debits (excluding retail) = HH Expenditures on Domestic Travel
- Assuming transportation expenditures for personal travel are 80% of business travel in order to assign BoP Passenger Transportation to HH's.
- Because of BoP volatility, a four-year moving average on the above calculation is used
- This produces per-HH domestic travel expenditure of $300 per year
- Domestic tourism expenditures average about 30% of total Bahamian residents' *outbound* tourism expenditures.

Travel Goods represent those domestically-purchased goods and services related to travel. The approach is based shares of related household expenditure categories.

Business Travel

Business travel is calculated for both outbound and domestic trips. However, only the domestic trips contribute toward the GDP estimation.

The starting point is industry-by-industry data on travel and transportation expenditures as a share of intermediate consumption for industries in the US. These shares are then applied to intermediate consumption by industry for the Bahamas. This yields total business travel. The outbound portion of business travel (per BOP calculations) are subtracted to determine domestic business travel.

Government Travel

Using detailed budget data from the Ministry of Finance, the categories are sorted to isolate the following:

- TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS WITHIN THE BAHAMAS
- SUBSISTENCE FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE BAHAMAS
- TRANSPORTATION-PERSONS OUTSIDE THE BAHAMAS

- SUBSISTENCE-TRAVELLERS OUTSIDE THE BAHAMAS

Government Consumption and Public Investment

Calculations assign various share to expenditures and revenues to isolate specific categories of tourism-related spending and receipts:

  - Tourism share (based on international averages, other parts of Bahamas TSA analysis, or conservative assumptions/expert opinion.)
  - Current / Capital flag
  - Individual / Collective flag
  - Transportation Equipment flag
- Following calculations through yields government expenditures and receipts related to tourism within each category.

Private Investment

- Construction (non-residential). Data from DoS provides information on construction for designated tourism projects for NP and GB Islands. Family Islands are estimated based on these proportions of construction.
- Construction (residential). New construction permits for second homes unavailable. Model estimates that 10% of residential construction is for second homes. This share should be further validated through discussions with Financial Services and Investments or Register General and/or pursuit of more detailed information.
- Machinery and Equipment. Calculation uses capital investment of key tourism industries by type of capital investment as a share of gross output per US Census of industries (1997). These shares are then applied to gross output for tourism industries (more specifically, the tourism share of industries). Per the Bahamas NIA, this is broken out between transportation and non-transportation equipment.
- More Bahamas-specific analysis could be conducted by expanding the Business Establishment survey to measure capital expenditures for key tourism sectors.

Visitor Exports

- Based on Balance of Payments Travel and Transportation Receipts for three categories:
  - Foreign Visitors (Travel) – concept covers all visitor expenditures in country
  - Foreign Visitors (Transportation) – covers foreign expenditures on Bahamas airlines
  - Foreign Vessels (in-port) – covers expenditures of foreign cruise lines while in Bahamas ports. It is assumed that 50% of vessel's expenditures are cruise-generated. Further research with the port authority can be conducted to confirm this share.

Second Homes

Second homes expenditures are calculated in two parts. The first is based on rental fees per the Ministry of Tourism visitor survey. The survey identifies the "lodging" portion of expenditures. This is then allocated between hotels and second homes by limiting hotel expenditures to total hotel sales as estimated by the Department of Statistics. The remainder is allocated to real estate which includes all properties not categorized as hotels. This would include not only second homes but boutique establishments such as guest houses and bed & breakfasts.

The second part of the second home calculation involves imputed rent for owner occupied dwellings. The core data for the calculation is provided by the Ministry of Financial Services and Investments. (See "Second Homes" worksheet in Bahamas TSA Final.xls.) These data

represent all transactions of property by foreigners over a twelve year period. The methodology involves a series of steps:

- Aggregate all unit transactions over the twelve years for tourism property types
- Assume one transaction per property over the twelve year history
- Assume $2,000 weekly rental rate (based on primary research of Bahamas rental properties)
- Calculate imputed rent based on a 40 week rental season

This yields total imputed rent for all second home properties. Actual rental fees as previously calculated are then subtracted to estimate the owner occupied value of second homes.

For future development a number of options can be considered:

- Possibility of using property tax information.
- Possibility of total stock from Ministry of Financial Services and Investments
- Include real estate agent fee on transactions of second homes

F. Calculating Direct Impacts

Step 1 – DISTRIBUTE FINAL DEMAND ACROSS INDUSTRIES (CREATE TOURISM H-MATRIX)

Each category of tourism final demand needs to be allocated across industries, creating a final demand matrix, sometimes called the "H-Matrix" in I-O terms.

- International industry averages are used for outbound travel (This allocation does not enter into the GDP calculation and is actually irrelevant to all impacts.)
- Domestic Travel is based on household expenditure analysis (described earlier) which breaks out travel, food and retail spending.
- Business travel is based on industry averages (American Express).
- Government current expenditures are allocated to government per standard I-O methodology.
- Construction investment is given to construction.
- Investment in machinery and equipment is given to manufacturing.
- Visitor exports are allocated using visitor survey information on expenditures. Care needs to be taken for a number of reasons:
  - Food purchases can be at hotels, restaurants and retail stores
  - Accommodation expenses can be hotels or guest houses / rentals. Part must go to real estate.
  - Assignment to industries is iterative to align with DoS information on industry output. These calculations are performed in the "Visitor Survey" worksheet.

These calculations are performed in the worksheet "TT Matrix".

Step 2 – DIRECT GDP, WAGE AND EMPLOYMENT CALCULATION

Two separate impact definitions are calculated. The total impact includes all final demand and the related direct and indirect impacts. The core impact includes select final demand categories and only the related direct impacts. These "core direct" impact calculations are the most critical as they measure tourism in a way that is comparable to other industries. For this calculation (per TSA guidelines), the following final demand categories are included:

- Domestic personal travel
- Domestic Travel Goods
- Domestic business/government travel
- Individual Government Expenditures
- Visitor Exports

Capital investment, collective government expenditures and all outbound travel are excluded.

GDP is calculated by applying industry-level shares of value added to gross sales to the aggregate vector of the designated final demand categories.

Wages are calculated by applying industry-level shares of wages to value added.

Employment is calculated by applying the tourism share of value added to total employment for each related industry.

The direct impact calculations all exist in the worksheet "TTGVA". "Table 6" contains the direct impact analysis for only value added. This is mirror-image analysis for the sake of the standard TSA table.

VI. Appendix II: Metadata

This section consolidates all data references and sources contained in the previous chapters of the document for easy reference.

A. Data Sources and Notes by Impact

Concept	*Data Sources*	*Notes*
Demand		
Personal Consumption	Balance of Payments (Central Bank) BLCS 2001 Survey (Department of Statistics)	Balance of Payments data provides information on residents' spending abroad. The BLCS 2001 Survey provides information on total household expenditures by category. In tandem, these data sets allow for calculations of domestic tourism and outbound tourism expenditures.
Government Consumption	Government Receipts and Expenditures Detail (Ministry of Finance)	Detail of expenditures by 3,000 categories enables an identification of tourism-related government spending. Key categories are transportation, recreation, immigration, ports, Ministry of Tourism, and the Gaming Board. Tourism shares were assigned to each relevant expenditure category.
Business Travel	Government Receipts and Expenditures Detail (Ministry of Finance) Balance of Payments (Central Bank) Intermediate Consumption by Industry (Statistics) US Business Travel Share of Intermediate Consumption by Industry	"Business Travel" is separated into private and public sector travel, outbound and domestic. Outbound is based on Balance of Payment data. Government travel is broken out within the detailed budget accounts. Private business travel is broken out by applying the travel share of intermediate consumption by industry for the US to the same concept for the Bahamas. The domestic portion is calculated by subtracting the outbound component per the Balance of Payments.
Capital Investment	Investment Accounts (Statistics) Second Homes Transaction (Ministry of Investments and Financial Services) US Census data on capital investment by industry	Construction of tourism establishments provided from Department of Statistics for NP and GB. Average of this (as a share of non-residential construction) was applied to family islands. Second homes analysis based on transactions data. Capital investment on machinery and equipment is calculated on a per unit of sales basis by industry using shares from US Census.
Foreign Visitor	Balance of Payments (Central Bank)	Includes travel and transportation expenditures of all visitors. Also includes cruise line expenditures while in port.

Direct Impacts		
Value Added	National Income Accounts (Department of Statistics)	Value added share of sales is applied to tourism sales by industry.
Wages	National Income Accounts (Department of Statistics)	Wages share of value added is applied to tourism value added by industry.
Employment	National Income Accounts (Department of Statistics)	Wage per employee data is applied to tourism wages by industry.
Second Homes	Ministry of Financial Services and Investments	Second home transactions by type.
Indirect and Induced Impacts		
Indirect Impact	Input-output coefficients on the distribution of intermediate consumption by industry (Hawaii I-O table). Government Receipts and Expenditures Detail (Ministry of Finance)	Industries have broadly similar supply chain breakdowns, allowing for Hawaii distribution to be applied to intermediate consumption by industry for the Bahamas. On this basis, linkages to local suppliers and import leakages to foreign suppliers are calculated. For example, utilities are locally generated while supply linkages to manufacturing sectors are assumed to be imports. The sum of all local suppliers provides indirect GDP. In addition, import duties are added to the indirect impact as these intermediate expenditures are retained in the local economy. The calculations of indirect wages and employment are based on the relationships of total economy Bahamas GDP to wages to employment.
Induced Impact	National Income Accounts (Department of Statistics)	Measures the additional economic activity generated as direct and indirect tourism wages are spent in the local economy. Calculation takes the tourism-generated share of personal consumption and subtracts spending abroad. This gives us total local consumption generated by tourism wages. We then estimate the GDP contribution of this consumption using the ratio of value added to gross sales. This cycle is run twice and yields a multiplier of 1.56, meaning that for every dollar of direct and indirect impact, an addition 56 cents of impact is generated. This compares similarly to multipliers for Puerto Rico and other destinations with high leakages.

B. Data Sources By File Location

Data Category: National Accounts
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
Gcf	National Income Accounts – Gross Capital Formation
EMP	Total Employment (additional breakdown included)
NIA Expend	National Income Accounts – Final Demand
Gva_current	Total Gross Value Added by industry
GVA_matrix	Income accounts by industry, total economy
Int cons_current	Intermediate consumption by industry, total economy
Output_current	Gross output by industry, total economy
Wages	Gross wages by industry, total economy

Notes: Simply add latest year of data. If at all possible keep row and column locations for historical data. GVA-matrix should be updated with the latest year of information, though it is not critical.

Data Category: Employment
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
EMP	Total Employment (additional breakdown included)

Notes: Simply add latest year of data. If at all possible keep row and column locations for historical data.

Data Category: Tourism non-residential construction
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
GB Construction	Tourism Construction, Grand Bahama Island
NP Construction	Tourism Construction, New Providence

Notes: Simply add latest year of data. If at all possible keep row and column locations for historical data. This information was prepared especially for the TSA by the Department of Statistics.

Data Category: Household Expenditures, $ value
Data Source: Department of Statistics
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
HHEXP	DOS HH expenditure results used for estimating domestic tourism

Notes: Not an annual survey. Add new column for comparison when new data become available. Then move the calculations to the new row for domestic tourism calculations, assuming continuity of values.

Data Category: Balance of Payments
Data Source: Central Bank
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
BOP	Full Central Bank Balance of Payments

Notes: Simply add latest year of data to all concepts. Take care not to overwrite calculations of new concepts or to change rows of concepts.

Data Category: Visitor Survey breakdown of expenditures by category
Data Source: Ministry of Tourism
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
Visitor Survey	Results of Ministry of Tourism visitor survey. Used to allocate visitor spending to industries

Notes: Add latest year to expenditure distribution. Keep industry weightings approach for final distribution.

Data Category: Hotel and Visitor data
Data Source: Ministry of Tourism
Sheets to be updated:

Bahamas TSA final.xls	Master TSA Model File
Hotel Stock	Ministry of Tourism data on hotel inventory
Table 10	TSA Table (WTO prescribed format. See next section.)

Notes: Replace data with latest year. Take care to preserve links between two sheets.

Data Category: Government receipts and expenditures
Data Source: Ministry of Finance
Sheets to be updated:

Actual_99-03.xls	Central government budget detail (actual) on expenditures and receipts by category.

Notes: This is a large dataset requiring various levels of manipulation.

- Latest year of data can be a new worksheet / workbook or added to prior year.
- Sort travel and transportation of persons for government travel (domestic and outbound separately). See sheet "Gov Trav 2003".
- New column of expenditures and revenues should be aligned with 2003 data.
- Calculations assign various share to expenditures and revenues based on categorization including:
  - Tourism share (based on international averages, other parts of Bahamas TSA analysis, or conservative assumptions/expert opinion.)
  - Current / Capital flag
  - Individual / Collective flag
  - Transportation Equipment flag
- Following calculations through will provide new year of government expenditures and receipts related to tourism.

Data Category: US Coefficients on intermediate purchases and capital investment
Data Source: BEA / Global Insight
Relevant Sheets:

US I-O Use 2003.xls	**Travel & transportation intermediate purchases – industry shares of intermediate purchases. Taken from US Input-output model and applied to Bahamas intermediate consumption to calculate business travel by industry.**
US tourism capex.xls	**Capital investment of key tourism industries by type of capital investment as a share of gross output. Based on US Census of industries (1997).**

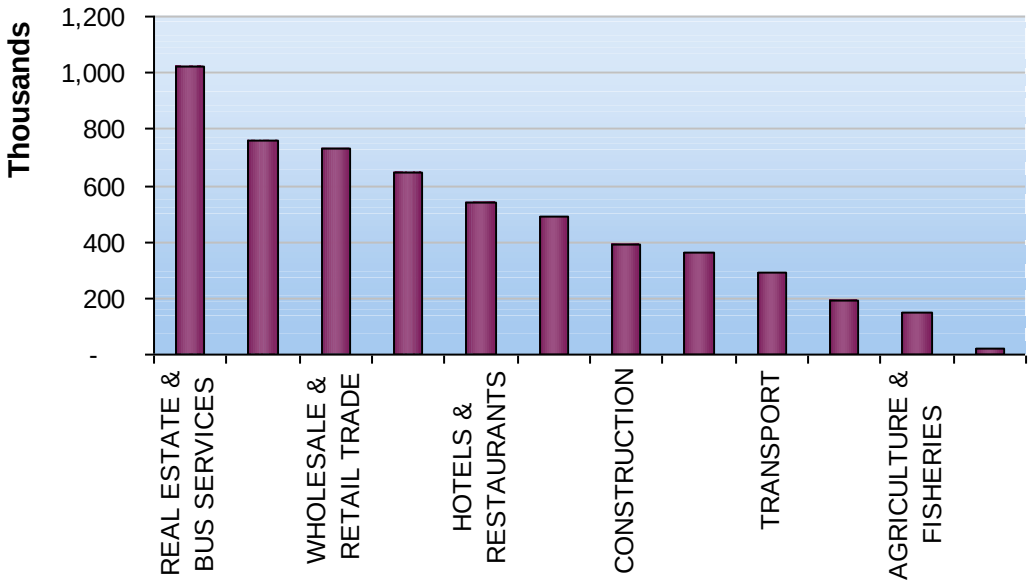
Notes: No updates of US required. Data are infrequently updated and generally static. Any change to these calculations should be based on new information available for the Bahamas via the Business Establishment Survey.

VII. Appendix III: Supplemental Information and Definitions

Distribution of Total Bahamas GDP by Industry
2003

Industry	Value Added	Percentage of Industry Contribution to Total Value Added	Total GDP
			5,502,198
REAL ESTATE & BUS SERVICES	1,024,468	18.6	
PUBLIC ADMIN & DEFENSE	762,507	13.9	
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	730,671	13.3	
BANKING & INSURANCE	645,998	11.7	
HOTELS & RESTAURANTS	540,955	9.8	
INDUSTRY	490,580	8.9	
CONSTRUCTION	393,516	7.2	
OTHER SERVICES	359,077	6.5	
TRANSPORT	290,601	5.3	
COMMUNICATION	191,874	3.5	
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES	151,797	2.8	
STORAGE	21,681	0.4	
Net Indirect taxes and stat discrep	-101,527	-1.8	
Total Industries	5,502,198	100.0	

Distribution of Total Bahamas GDP by Industry
2003



Table/Chart Definitions

Industry = mining, manufacturing, electricity and water

Other services or Other Community (Coverage: All Bahamas) =

Non Profit Institutions - Religious Organization

- Economic & Academic Assoc
- Labour Unions
- Library
- Golf Clubs
- Exterminators
- Other Sports

Recreation Tours & Cruises Survey - Water Sport Activities

Social, Personal Services Survey:

- Beauty & Barber shops
- Laundry Services
- Sewer Services
- Radio Stations
- Dry Cleaning
- Funeral Homes
- Spa Services

Private Households domestic workers

Casinos

Informal Economy: Data from labour force income from employment from business operators without paid help. Represents persons that are considered a part of the informal economy. Vendors out the back of the car, fruit vendors