الهيئة العامة للإحصاء

General Authority for Statistics

Metadata Report of Tourism Establishments

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1.1.	Contact organization	General Authority of Statistics
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2. Metadata Update

2.1.	Metadata last update	09/05/2023

3. Statistical Presentation

3.1. Data description
The Tourism Establishments Survey presents the data on the (distinctive activities of tourism such as the number of tourist establishments, workers, and their compensation, the value of revenues, matrices, capital formation and other data related to the tourism supply side. The Tourism Establishments Survey presents data on the tourism supply in Saudi Arabia.

The Tourism Establishments Survey is an annual survey conducted to collect data on the main characteristics as follows:

- Possession (ownership) of the establishment.
- General data about the establishment.
- Employees' data.
- Workers' compensation.
- Commodity and service requirements (operating expenses).
- Operating income.
- Change in assets and liabilities.

 The data is further used to estimate the:
• Percentage of the direct contribution of tourism to GDP.

3.2.   Classification system

The following classifications are applied in Tourism Establishments Survey:
For example:
- **National classification of economic activities (ISIC4):**
    The statistical classification based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC4) is used to describe productive activities of an establishment.

        The classifications are available on GASTAT's website: www.stats.gov.sa

3.3.   Sector coverage

Tourism Establishments Survey covers the following main economic sectors:
• Accommodation activity for visitors.
• Food and beverage serving activity.
• Road passenger transport
• rail passenger transport.
• Water transport for passengers.
• Passenger air transport.
• Rental of transportation.
• Travel agencies and booking services.
• Cultural activities.
• Sports and recreational activities.

• Other distinctive services for the country's tourism.
• Retail trade of goods characteristic of the country's tourism.

The Tourism Establishments Survey covers all economic sectors.

The size classes are divided into four categories in term of the size of establishments as follow:
- Micro: It includes all establishments with (1-5) employees.
- Small: It includes all establishments with (6-49) employees.
- Medium: It includes all establishments with (50-249) employees.
- Large: It includes all establishments with (more than 249) employees.

3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions

Terminologies and concepts of Tourism Establishments Survey:

- Statistical Unit:
The smallest independent part of the general framework, on which the statistical study is conducted and has a fixed place, used as a basis for data collection.

- Establishment:
An economic business unit with a legal entity that has a fixed position in which a specific economic activity is carried out owned by a person, group of persons, a company or a semi-governmental sector. It is the smallest economic unit that can have data on employees and their financial compensation, expenditures, revenues and capital formations.

- Number of employees:
All individuals (Saudis and non-Saudis) males and females, who work at the establishment. It also includes establishment owners, partners, employees who work for a wage, volunteers, those who work full time or part time, temporary workers, and those who are paid on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. It also includes partners and members of joint-stock companies, chairmen and members of boards of directors who work in the establishment, and workers who enjoy paid leaves. The average number of workers is calculated by dividing the number of workers at the end of each month of the year on the number of the months of the year.
- Employees' payable remuneration:
The due regular amounts paid by the establishment to its workers throughout the year, such as wages and salaries payable in consideration of the normal working hours, fixed bonuses together with all benefits and allowances such as accommodation, social insurance or transport allowances, etc.
- A/ Wages and salaries:
They are all cash payments, which are paid regularly by the establishment to employees in return for their normal work hours as well as fixed premiums before making any cuts by the employer in terms of taxes and contributions by workers in the social insurance, pension systems, life insurance installments, union fees and other obligations of employees.
- B/ Benefits and Allowances:

Cash and in-kind payments that are made by the employer to the workers except for salaries and wages. Such payments include all sorts of bonuses and benefits, such as scholarships, education and medicine payments for the worker or his /her dependents, food and housing allowances, transport allowances and overtime … etc.

- Operational expenses:

Goods supplies and services which cover all payments made by the establishment to practice an economic activity, whether purchased in the same year or taken from stocks purchased in previous years.

- A/ Commodity requirements:

The values of all local and imported goods supplies used by the establishment either in productive goods installation (such as raw materials), or the goods required for their production. It also includes the values of stationery, spare parts, fuel, oils, electricity and water consumption costs … etc., or any other goods.

- B/ Service requirements:

The values of all service requirements that the establishment uses including post office and telephone costs, training and secondment costs, travel costs, machines and equipment rent costs, premises and non-agricultural lands rent costs, and what the establishment pay for legal consultations or for services provided by others … etc., or any other service requirements with mentioning the types of such services for necessity.

- Residency:

It is the place that the tourist uses temporarily for the purpose of residence for a fee.

- Tourist:

A tourist is a person who spends at least one night outside his usual environment.

- Types of tourism activities:

Tourism activities include work, recreation, entertainment, visits, education, treatment, shopping, and religious activities.

- Furnished rooms and units available:

These are the furnished rooms and units intended for accommodation in the accommodation facility (hotels, hotel apartments, etc.)

- Occupied furnished rooms and units:

The number of rooms sold at residence establishment (hotels, hotel apartments, etc.) that have already been occupied within a specified period of time (not including rooms awarded on a complimentary basis or rooms booked and not attended by the occupant and not canceled.

- Guest:

A person who check-in at the residence facility and stays at least one night there.

3.5.	Statistical unit

The statistical unit in Tourism Establishments is the establishments.

3.6.	Statistical population

The statistical populations of Tourism Establishments are the (all of Establishments) in Saudi Arabia.

3.7.	Reference area

The survey sample is a representative sample for Saudi Arabia's 13 administrative regions.

3.8.	Time coverage

Data are available from 2016 to 2021.

3.9.	Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

Most of the results are measured by numbers such as: Number of employees - Revenue - Average length of stay.

5. Reference period

References period to the variables or dataset as following:
All data related to tourism establishments for the year 2021 are based, and the survey is usually held after the end of the target year of the survey to ensure the availability of data for the reference year.

6. Confidentiality

6.1. Confidentiality - policy

According to the Royal Decree No. 23 dated 07-12-1397, data must always be kept confidential, and must be used by GASTAT only for statistical purposes. Therefore, the data are protected in the data servers of the Authority.

6.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Data were displayed in appropriate tables to facilitate its summarization, comprehension, and results extraction. Also, to compare data with other data and extract statistical meanings for the study community. It is also easier to check tables without the need to see the original questionnaire, which usually include data like names and addresses of individuals, names of data providers, which violates data confidentiality of statistical data.

 "Anonymity of data" is one of the most important procedures. To keep data confidential, GASTAT removed information on individual persons, households, or business entities such a way that the respondent cannot be identified either directly (by name, address, contact number, identity number etc.) or indirectly (by combining different - especially rare - characteristics of respondents: age, occupation, education etc.).

7. Release policy

7.1. Release calendar

The Tourism Establishments Survey's results are bound by a release calendar.

7.2.	Release calendar access

Available on the: https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/future-releases

7.3.	User access

One of GASTAT's objectives is to meet better its clients' needs, so it immediately provides them with the bulletin's results once the Tourism Establishments Survey Publication is published. It also receives questions and inquiries of the clients about the Bulletin and its results through various communication channels, such as:
- GASTAT's official website www.stats.gov.sa
- GASTAT's official e-mail address info@stats.gov.sa
- Client Support's e-mail address cs@stats.gov.sa
- Official visits to GASTAT's official head office in Riyadh or one of its branches in Saudi Arabia.
- Official letters.
- Statistical telephone (92002008).

8. Frequency of dissemination

Annual.

9. Accessibility and clarity

9.1.	News release

The announcements for each publication are available on release calendar as mentioned in 7.2. Release calendar access. The news release can be viewed on the website of GASTAT in the link https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/news.

9.2.   Publications

GASTAT issues Tourism Establishments Survey publications and reports on a regular basis within a pre-prepared publishing plan and installed on the GASTAT's website. GASTAT is keen to publish its publications in a manner that serves all users of different types, including publications in different formats that contain (publication tables, data graphs, indicators, metadata, methodology, and used questionnaires) in both English and Arabic.

The (Tourism Establishments Survey) publications are available on the
https://www.stats.gov.sa/en/491-0

9.3.   On-line database

Not available.

9.4.   Micro-data access

Not Applicable

9.5.   Other

Not available.

9.6.   Documentation on methodology

The (Tourism Establishments Survey) Framework: Concepts, Definitions, Issues and Classifications are based on the international Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008. Issued by the United Nations, which provides a systematic framework for the collection and compilation of tourism statistics in all countries regardless of the evolution of their statistical systems.
A link to the framework is attached.
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/seriesm_83rev1a.pdf

9.7. Quality documentation

Quality documentation covers documentation on methods and standards for assessing, measuring, and monitoring the quality of statistical process and output. It is based on standard quality criteria such as relevance, accuracy and reliability, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and coherence.

10. Quality management

10.1. Quality assurance

GASTAT declares that it considers the following principles: impartiality, user orientated, quality of processes and output, effectiveness of statistical processes, reducing the workload for respondents.
Quality controls and validation of data are actions carried out throughout the process in different stages such as the data input and data collection and other final controls.

10.2. Quality assessment

GASTAT performs all statistical activities according to a national model (Generic Statistical Business Process Model - GSBPM). According to the GSBPM, the final phase of statistical activities is overall evaluation using information gathered in each phase or sub-process. This information is used to prepare the evaluation report which outlines all the quality issues related to the specific statistical activity and serves as input for improvement actions.

11. Relevance

11.1. User needs

Internal GASTAT's users, which make use of Tourism Establishments Survey data, include:
- National Accounts Department.
- Tourism, Hajj and Umrah Statistics Department.
- Department of Industry and Business.

- External users who make significant use of (Tourism Establishments Survey) data include, but is not limited to.
- Government entities.
- Regional and International Organizations.
- Research institutions.
- Media.
- Individuals.

The disseminated key variables that mostly used by key users:

Ministry of Tourism	Number of employees and financial indicators (operating income - operating expenses - compensation of employees - capital formations).
GCC-STAT	Sustainable Development Goals indicators on tourism in Saudi Arabia.

11.2. User satisfaction

Not available.

11.3. Completeness

Tourism Establishments Survey data are based on two main sources in order to provide comprehensive information:
• register based data from the Ministry of Human Resources and the Ministry of Tourism.
• Field data available through the Tourism Establishments Survey.

12. Accuracy and reliability

12.1. Overall accuracy

The data collected is improved through the researchers, that have been selected according to a set of practical and objective criteria and training program related to the field of work.

The electronic data collection form of the Tourism Establishments Survey's questionnaire includes.
Alert, prevention rules and correction rules during the data collection process in order to improve data quality.

Overall, the data is checked with previous years to identify any significant changes in the data. The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series is confirmed.

13. Timeliness and punctuality

13.1. Timeliness

GASTAT uses the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) issued by the International Monetary Fund. According to this Standard, all statistics agencies are required to publish data on a yearly basis, and with a delay of not more than half year (180 days) after the end of the reference period. If the data are from different source, they may be published in a different frequency.

13.2. Punctuality

Publication takes place in accordance with published release dates for
Tourism Establishments Survey in the GASTAT webpage. The data are available at the expected time, as scheduled the release calendar, If the publication delayed the reasons would be provided.

- Poor response to the survey sample.
- Availability of register-based data.

14. Coherence and comparability

14.1. Comparability - geographical

Data are fully comparable.

14.2. Comparability - over time

The survey started in 2016 as annual survey, in which data collection is carried out in the field inspection method and this procedure continued to 2021, and the main changes that occurred

are in 2019 and 2020 due to the circumstances of Corona pandemic, the estimation of financial data from the presentation and use tables .

14.3. Coherence- cross domain

Not applicable.

14.3.1. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

Not applicable.

14.3.2. Coherence- National Accounts

Not applicable.

14.4. Coherence - internal

Tourism Establishments Survey's estimates for a given reference period from 2016-2021 have full internal coherence, as they are all based on the same corpus of microdata, and they are calculated using the same estimation methods.

15. Resources used

Description	Total
Total staff (GASTAT's staff, researchers)	149
Number of surveyed establishments	33224
Total days of data collection period (end date – start date)	25
Average conducted interviewer per day (during data collection)	1317

16. Data revision

16.1. Data revision - policy

Not applicable, only final results will be published.
16.2.   Data revision - practice
Not applicable, only final results will be published.

17.   Statistical processing

17.1.   Source data

First source of Tourism Establishments Survey:
   Data are collected from a sample of (tourism establishments) according to the economic activity, administrative region, and size of the establishment.
The archived sample size around 33224 establishments.

The disseminated key variables of survey data are:
• Total compensation of workers by economic activity.
• Total operating expenses by economic activity.
• Total operating income by economic activity.

Second source of Tourism Establishments Survey is administrative records:
•   Ministry of Human Resource and Social Development
•   Ministry of Tourism

   The data frame of Ministry of Human Resource and Social Development in Saudi Arabia presented through the data of the Ministry of Ministry of Tourism.

The disseminated key variables of administrative data are:
•   Total number of tourist establishments by economic activity.
•   Total number of employed persons by sex, nationality, and economic activity.
•   Total number of Saudi workers by sex and economic activity.
•   Total Number of Non-Saudi Workers by sex and economic activity.
•   Providing data on the occupancy rate of accommodation units.
•   Providing data on the average daily price of accommodation units.
•   Providing data on the daily rate of return for accommodation units.
•   Providing data on the average length of stay.

17.2. Frequency of data collection

Annual.

17.3. Data collection

Data collection from survey:
The Tourism Establishments Survey data collection is carried out through computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), computer-assisted web interviewing (CAWI) and computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI).

Data collection from administrative records:

In coordination with GASTAT's departments related to the implementation of the survey and the data acquisition department, the (Tourism Establishments Survey) publication data were obtained from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Development and Ministry of Tourism, which Includes data on the number of establishments and the number of employees by tourism economic activities and residence indicators.

The data were saved on GASTAT's databases, data have been audited and reviewed according to the statistical method and recognized quality standards, in case of defect quality issues or errors in the data we refer back to data source.

17.4. Data validation

Data are reviewed and matched to ensure their accuracy and precision in a way that suits their nature with the aim of giving the presented statistics quality and accuracy.

The data of the publication's current year are compared with the data of the previous year to ensure their integrity and consistency in preparation for processing data and extracting and reviewing results.

In addition to the data processing and tabulation to check their accuracy, all the outputs are stored and uploaded to the database after being calculated by GASTAT to be reviewed and processed by specialists in Tourism Establishments Survey through modern technologies and software designed for this purpose.

17.5. Data compilation

Data Coding

In the Tourism Establishments Survey, interviewers collect from respondents, a detailed description of each field. This information is then coded in-house by an automated process, which is reviewed by a small-dedicated team of coding experts using a series of consistency checks.

Data Editing

Specialists of Tourism, Hajj and Umrah Statistics Department have processed and analyzed data in this stage, and this step was based on the following measures:

- Sort and arrange data in groups or different categories in a serial order.
- Summarize detailed data into main points or main data.
- Linking between many parts of data and make them connected.
- Process incomplete or missing data.
- Process illogical data.
- Converting data into statistically significant data.
- Organize, display, and interpret data.

Imputation (for Non-Response or Incomplete Data Sets)

The averages (The arithmetic mean and median of the values) were used to compensate for the lost values according to the category of the establishment and the nature of the economic activity.

Extrapolation and weighting

After processing the data collected from the responding establishments, survey weights were generated to produce indicator tables by following two main steps in creating survey weights:

- Adjustment of non-response
- Calibration weight

Applied statistical estimation

GASTAT has relied on the formulas approved by the international standards in calculating Tourism Establishments Survey indicators, as follows:

- Occupancy = (Number of occupied rooms / number of rooms available) × 100
- Average Daily Room Rate = Revenue for occupied rooms/ available rooms.
- Revenue per available room = revenue for rooms/ available rooms.

17.6. Adjustment

Not applicable, only final results will be published.

18. Comment