



JORDAN TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT (TSA) 2016



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Department of Statistics



Jordan

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JORDAN TOURISM
SATELLITE ACCOUNT
(TSA) 2016

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The USAID Building Economic Sustainability through Tourism Project extends its sincere thanks and appreciation to the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Department of Statistics for their longstanding relationship and cooperation. The Tourism Satellite Account 2016 edition has been produced for tourism industry partners to provide a picture of the role tourism plays in Jordan, with information on the changing levels and impact of tourism activity, and to emphasize the importance of measuring the contribution of tourism to Jordan's economy.



1. MAIN POINTS

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) has grown by an average of 5.3% per annum over the period 2012 to 2016, from JD 1.22 billion to JD 1.53 billion in 2016. Overall, tourism contributes 6.0% to GDP.

Of the tourism industries, accommodation generates the largest gross value added to the economy, accounting for JD 217 million, followed by land/sea passenger transport, accounting for JD 142 million.

There has been growth in tourism demand in Jordan over the period since the last TSA was compiled. Inbound tourism expenditure increased by an average of 3% per annum over the period 2012 to 2016, to a total of JD 3.49 billion in 2016. Domestic tourism expenditure increased by an average of 0.9% per annum over the period 2012 to 2016, to a total of JD 291 million.

Outbound tourism expenditure totalled JD 1.02 billion in 2016, increasing by an average of 0.5% per annum over the period 2012 to 2016.

Tourism direct employment totalled 88,506 jobs in 2016, with the most jobs in any individual tourism industry being created by food and beverages.

2. THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TSA 2016

2.1 Background

The Jordan Tourism Satellite Account provides information about the demand for goods and services associated with the activity of tourists and the relationship of this demand to the supply of such goods and services within the economy of Jordan.

2.2 TSA Concepts

The TSA methodology is necessary because tourism is not an industry in itself, but rather defined by the characteristics of the consumer in terms of whether they are a tourist or resident. This, therefore, differs from “traditional” industries such as manufacturing and agriculture, which are defined by the goods and services produced by themselves.

The tourism industries comprise all establishments for which the principal activity is a tourism characteristic activity. The term tourism industries is equivalent to tourism characteristic activities and the two terms are used synonymously.

Tourism activities occurring outside of the tourism industries (that is, non-tourism industries) are aggregated and accounted for within the non-specific (or other consumption products) industry classification. This is presented alongside the standard tourism industries throughout.

The TSA sets out the contributions that tourism makes to the economy of Jordan as a whole and to individual “tourism industries” in particular. Such industries invariably serve tourists and non-tourists alike and the TSA includes a series of tourism ratios, which are used to estimate the proportions of products supplied in Jordan that are consumed by tourists (in Table 6 of the TSA).

This report presents the findings for the 2016 Jordan TSA. The data for this are included in a set of 8 tables, which are presented in the Appendix: The TSA Tables.



As well as providing an indication of the economic importance of tourism in Jordan, the report includes information about tourism demand and supply and explanations of the internationally agreed concepts and definitions that are part of the TSA process.

2.3 TSA Aggregates

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) indicates the component of output from the set of Jordan tourism industries that is driven directly by tourism spend. It is calculated by reconciling the supply (the output of tourism industries) with the demand (tourist expenditure) side of tourism, so that the proportion of the output of tourism industries that is accounted for by tourism expenditure can be estimated.

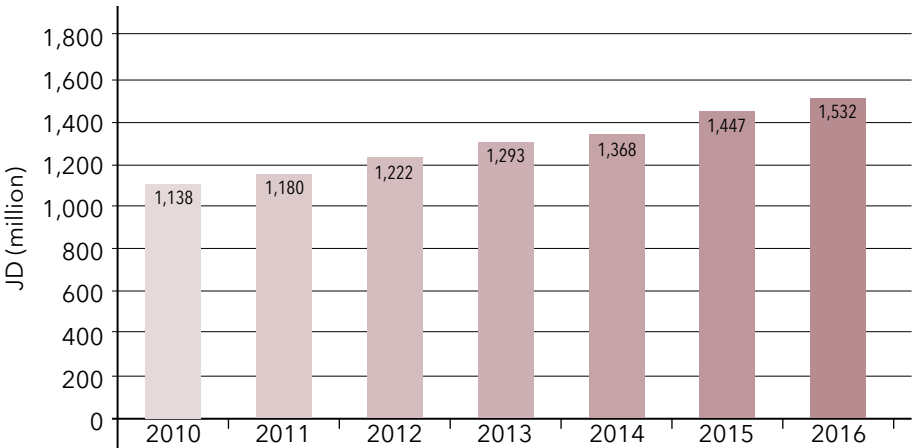
Tourism GDP is the proportion of output accounted for by tourism expenditure as a percentage of the total output of the Jordanian economy. This and TDGVA are the two key aggregates produced by the TSA, and appear in Table 6.

3. TOURISM DIRECT GROSS VALUE ADDED IN JORDAN

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added was worth JD 1.53 billion to the Jordanian economy in 2016. This represents a 25.3% increase on that measured in the 2012 TSA, and an average annual growth rate of 5.3% since 2012.

Figure 1 shows the increase in TDGVA over the period since the first TSA was compiled in 2010. TDGVA is a main aggregate of the TSA as it indicates the component of output from the set of Jordan tourism industries that is driven directly by tourism spend.

Figure 1: Tourism Direct Gross Value Added in Jordan (2010-2016)



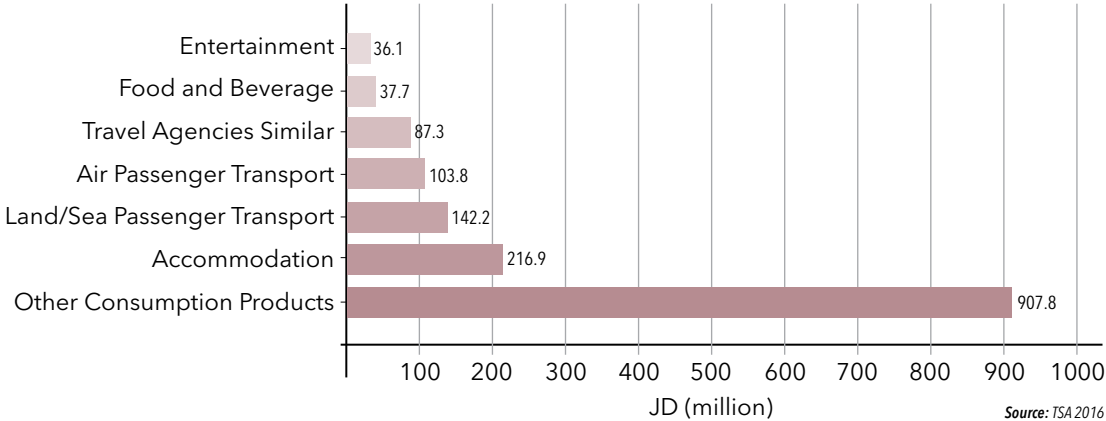
Source: TSA 2010, TSA 2012, TSA 2016
Note: Figures for 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are estimates



Figure 2 (overleaf) shows the value contributed to TDGVA by each of the individual tourism industries, and aggregated non-tourism industries producing tourism-related products in 2016.

The main component of TDGVA in 2016 was Other Consumption Products (JD 907.8 million), which refers to the value of output from non-tourism industries that is accounted for by tourism spend. This includes activities such as non-food shopping or expenditure on personal transport, and other services received in the country.

Figure 2: Tourism Direct Gross Value Added by Industry in Jordan (2016)



4. TOURISM DEMAND IN JORDAN

4.1 Introduction

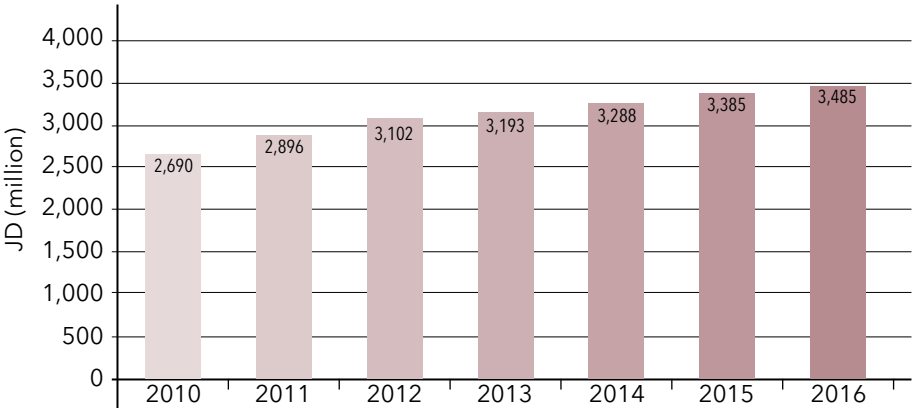
Tourism demand (or tourism consumption) is made up of two types of tourism: inbound tourism and domestic tourism. Inbound tourism is when foreign visitors travel to spend time in Jordan, for either overnight stays or same-day visits. Domestic tourism is made up of three components: overnight stays; same-day visits; and expenditure on outbound trips (before leaving Jordan).

Domestic tourism is broken down by excursions and overnight trips in both the report and the accompanying tables. When domestic tourism is reported at this level it does not include outbound travel unless specifically stated.

4.2 Inbound Tourism

Inbound tourism consumption in Jordan was estimated at JD 3.49 billion in 2016, which represents an average annual increase of 3% since 2012 when it was last measured at JD 3.10 billion in the 2012 TSA, as shown in Figure 3.

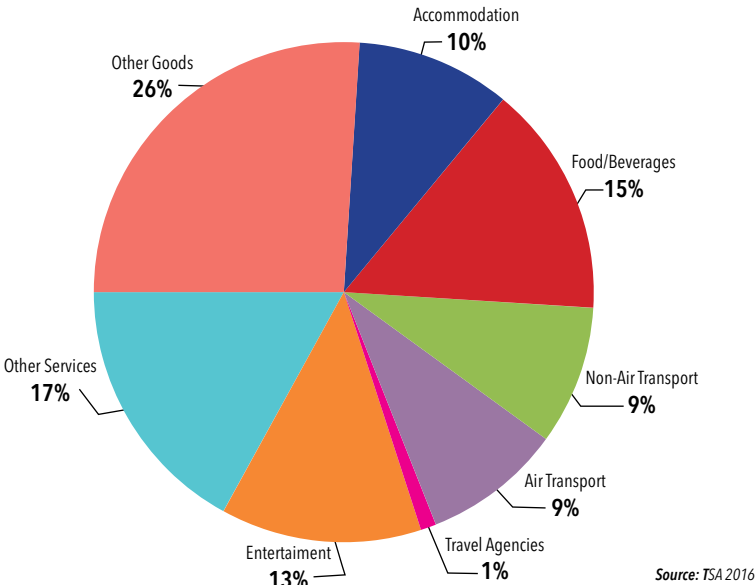
Figure 3: Inbound Tourism Consumption (2010-2016)



Source: TSA 2010, TSA 2012, TSA 2016
Note: Figures for 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are estimates

The distribution of consumption by individual products is shown in Figure 4 which indicates that Other Goods (mainly shopping) accounts for just over one-quarter (26%) of all consumption. Accommodation accounts for 10%, and Food and Beverages for 15%. Entertainment (which includes entry to sites, museums, sports, etc) accounts for 13%.

Figure 4: Distribution of Inbound Tourism Consumption by Product (2016)



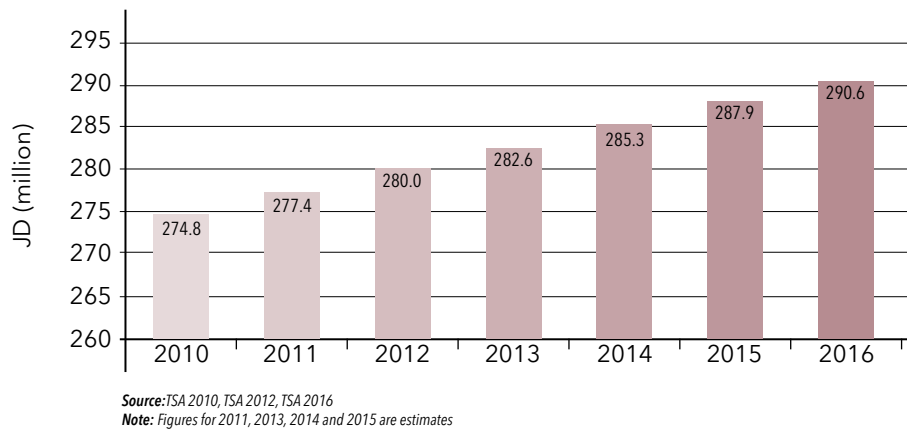
4.3 Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism covers the tourism activities of a resident visitor within Jordan. These activities can include tourism trips with an overnight stay and tourism visits without an overnight stay, that is, a same-day visit.

There is also an amount of domestic tourism expenditure that takes place within Jordan and is associated with Jordan residents making an overseas visit - this domestic outbound tourism often involves some expenditure on Jordan territory before leaving the country. This can include spend on local transport or expenditure on outbound flights on Jordanian carriers and this is all accounted for within the TSA. Domestic tourism consumption, therefore, describes the tourism consumption of residents of Jordan within the Jordanian economy.

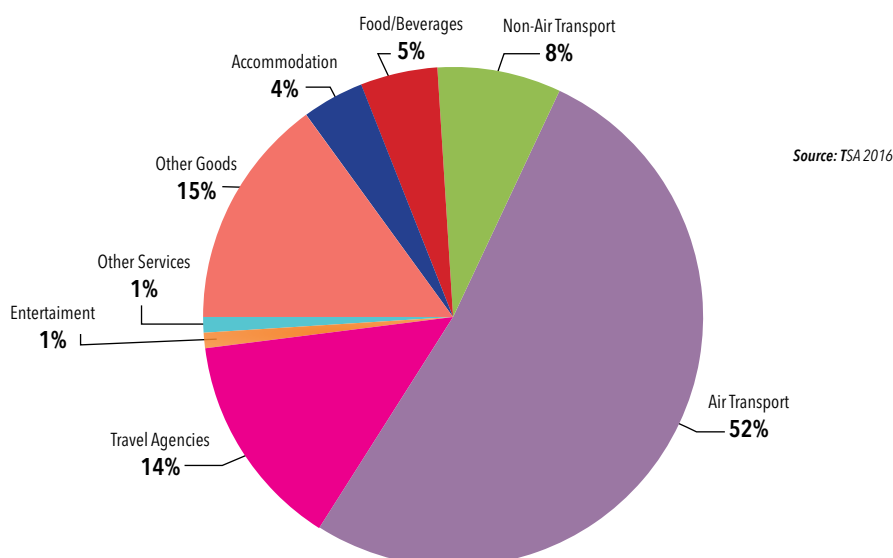
Domestic tourism consumption within Jordan was JD 290.6 million in 2016, representing an average annual increase of 0.9% over the period since it was last estimated in the 2012 TSA (JD 280 million).

Figure 5: Domestic Tourism Consumption (2010-2016)



The distribution of consumption by individual product is shown in Figure 6, and shows that Air Transport accounts for over one-half (52%) of all consumption.

Figure 6: Distribution of Domestic Tourism Consumption by Product (2016)

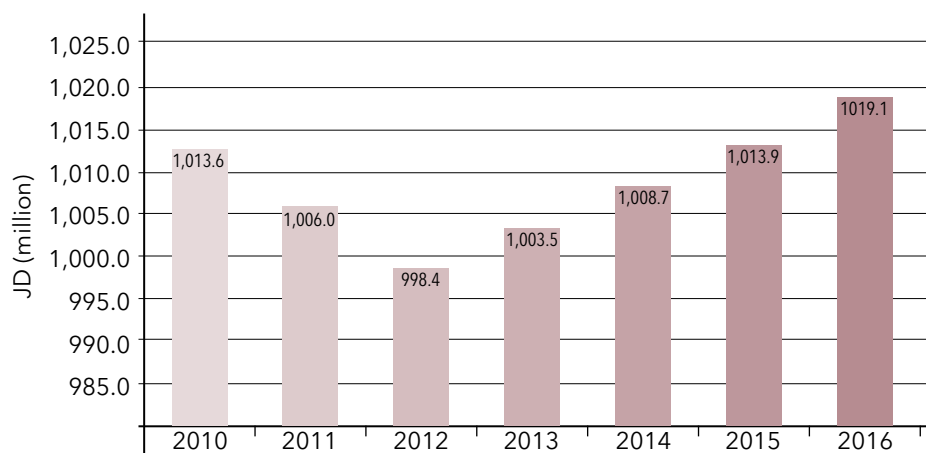


5. TOURISM DEMAND OUTSIDE OF JORDAN

Outbound tourism occurs when residents of Jordan travel to other countries. Whilst this does not affect TDGVA, as any consumption takes place outside of the Jordanian economy, it does impact the balance of payments.

Outbound tourism consumption within Jordan was JD 1.02 billion in 2016, representing an average annual increase of 0.5% since it was last estimated in the 2012 TSA (JD 998 million).

Figure 7: Outbound Tourism Consumption (2010-2016)



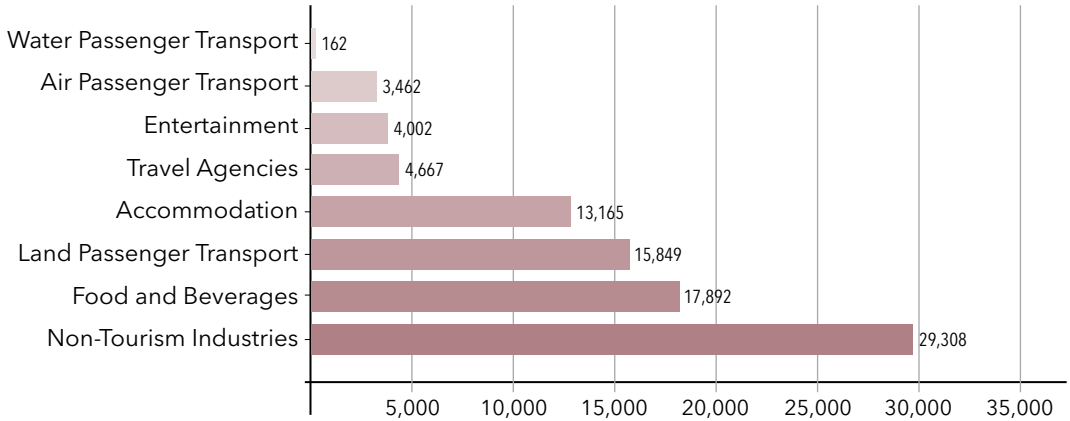
Source: TSA 2010, TSA 2012, TSA 2016
Note: Figures for 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 are estimates

6. TOURISM EMPLOYMENT

Tourism Direct Employment (TDE) refers to employment in Jordan that is directly supported by tourism consumption. In addition to the tourism industries, TDE includes employment data relating to tourism jobs located in the aggregated non-tourism industries grouping, which includes other consumption products.

The TSA shows that there were a total of 88,506 jobs created by the tourism industry in 2018. These are distributed across the various industries as shown below in Figure 8.

Figure 8: Tourism Direct Employment in Jordan (2016)



Source: TSA 2016

7. TSA METHODOLOGY

7.1 Tourism Satellite Account Explained

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an extension to a System of National Accounts (SNA). It enables users to gain an understanding of the size and role of tourism-related economic activity, which is usually «hidden» within standard national accounts. Using an SNA framework to examine tourism is important as, in essence, this allows (through the TSA) for the separation of expenditure of residents and tourists. This facilitates the estimation of main variables such as how much individual industries depend upon tourists, and, by extension, how much value added, and employment is supported by tourists.

7.2 TSA Concepts

In terms of the actual formulation of TSAs, there are a number of conceptual issues that can usefully be explained at this stage. The standard definition of tourism is highlighted within the International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics (IRTS 2008) from the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat to reflect the importance of defining what a visitor is and how that is related to travel (tourism being a sub-set of travel). The standard definition is as follows:

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his or her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips. Tourism refers to the activity of visitors.

There are different forms of tourism, characterised by the various categories of visitor. These are primarily made up of domestic tourism (which includes visitors staying overnight, taking day visits within their own country, or expenditure on trips before they leave their country of residence) and inbound tourism, which includes visitors to the reference country.

There are further important classifications available internationally that relate to the different main purposes of a tourism trip, in particular the concept of tourism expenditure. This can be further elaborated upon with reference to different categories of expenditure, which may vary according to the classification of the purpose of the trip.

The TSA: Recommended Methodological Framework of 2008 from UNWTO, OECD, and Eurostat (referred to as TSA:RMF 2008 hereafter) attempts to clarify these important classifications. It does this by acting as a statistical tool that complements those concepts, definitions, aggregates and classifications, already presented in the IRTS 2008 and articulating them into 10 analytical tables. Those tables provide elements to validly compare estimates between regions, countries or groups of countries. These elements are also comparable with other internationally recognised macro-economic aggregates and compilations (TSA:RMF 2008).

The TSA provides the conceptual framework for the comprehensive reconciliation of tourism supply and demand data. Therefore, for any country undertaking a TSA, it is necessary to consider tourism internal demand, specifically tourism consumption (or expenditure of tourists).

To undertake this kind of tourism measurement and analysis within a SNA framework requires a particular classification of products and productive activities. The classification refers to products, mainly those belonging to tourism expenditure, and productive activities that are the basis for defining tourism industries (TSA:RMF 2008).

Products can be sub-divided into those that are associated with consumption and those not (non-consumption products). Tourism characteristic activities are those that typically produce tourism characteristic products.

Tourism characteristic products are those that satisfy one or both of the following criteria: tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of total tourism expenditure (share-of-expenditure or demand condition); and tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of the supply of the product in the economy. This criterion implies that the supply of a tourism characteristic product would cease to exist in meaningful quantity in the absence of visitors (IRTS 2008).

Figure 9: Categories of Tourism Products and Activities

| Products | Activities |
|--|---|
| 1. Accommodation services for visitors | 1. Accommodation for visitors |
| 2. Food and Beverage serving services | 2. Food and Beverage serving activities |
| 3. Railway passenger transport services | 3. Railway passenger transport |
| 4. Road passenger transport services | 4. Road passenger transport |
| 5. Water passenger transport services | 5. Water passenger transport |
| 6. Air passenger transport services | 6. Air passenger transport |
| 7. Transport equipment rental services | 7. Transport equipment rental |
| 8. Travel agencies and other reservation services | 8. Travel agencies and other reservation services activities |
| 9. Cultural services | 9. Cultural activities |
| 10. Sports and recreational services | 10. Sports and recreational activities |
| 11. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods | 11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods |
| 12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services | 12. Country-specific tourism characteristic activities |

To summarise, the purpose of the TSA is to provide an overview of the supply and use of goods and services for the various types of tourism and to reconcile the supply of these products with the demand for them, or consumption, by tourists.

7.3 The TSA Tables

The UNWTO, OECD and Eurostat recommend 10 tables for use in a TSA, but only Tables 1 to 6 are currently considered core tables. Table 6 is regarded as the heart of the TSA, reconciling data found elsewhere in the TSA, namely Table 4 and Table 5. Table 4 synthesizes data from Tables 1 and 2 (which relate to inbound and domestic tourism expenditure), while Table 5 relates to the products produced by tourism activities. Table 7 of the TSA presents information on tourism employment within the labour market, while Table 10 presents some of the key non-monetary indicators, such as visitor arrivals.

Taken collectively, the TSA tables make it possible to identify the branches of tourism that generate the most value added, those that create the most jobs and those for which tourism consumption is highest. Developing a TSA requires not only a transformation and partitioning of the information already existing in the supply and use tables of the country (particularly in relation to Table 5), but also a basic set of direct data collection procedures regarding tourism expenditure data. In other words, the demand side features of the tourism sector need to be collected and analysed within the TSA framework and presented in Tables 1 and 2 of the TSA.

7.4 The TSA Aggregates

A number of macroeconomic aggregates can be derived that describe the size of the economic contribution of tourism, such as tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) and tourism direct employment (TDE), consistent with similar aggregates for the total economy and for other productive economic activities and functional areas of interest. These aggregates require, however, the formulation of a so-called tourism ratio, which is a main measure from the TSA in that it reconciles demand and supply, through the computation of a ratio of the sum of all the demand side data components to the total obtained from the supply side data components (the total supply of tourism products).



These are measures that reflect the reconciliation of supply and demand within the TSA and therefore refer to the direct effect of tourism on the economy. The TSA, however, does not undertake a measurement of the indirect and induced effects of tourism consumption on the economy as a whole. This can only be achieved through alternative forms of analysis such as input-output analysis or Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) models (TSA:RMF 2008).

7.5 Sources and Assumptions

The key sources of data for the TSA are derived from surveys undertaken by the Department of Statistics (DOS), and are as follows:

- Inbound and outbound tourism demand (Tables 1 and 3): International Tourism Visitor Survey (2016-2017). The period of this survey was from October 2016 to September 2017. An assumption has been made that the survey findings correlate to the calendar year 2016 without adjustment.
- Domestic tourism demand (Table 2): Domestic Tourism Survey (2012). This survey has not been undertaken since 2012, and consequently data for 2016 has been estimated based on population growth over the period since 2012.
- Supply (Table 5): National Accounts Industry Surveys (2016). These surveys are undertaken each year as part of the national accounts compilation process.

APPENDIX: THE TSA TABLES

TABLE 1
INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS AND CATEGORIES OF VISITORS (JD Millions)

| Products | Total Inbound Tourism Expenditure | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Tourists | Same-Day Visitors | Total Visitors |
| SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | |
| Accommodation | 368.8 | 0.0 | 368.8 |
| Food and Beverage | 510.5 | 0.9 | 511.3 |
| Passenger Transport Services | | | |
| Land and Sea Passenger Transport Services | 273.1 | 30.8 | 303.9 |
| Air Passenger Transport Services | 298.2 | 11.0 | 309.1 |
| Travel Agencies and Similar | 41.9 | 6.2 | 48.1 |
| Entertainment | 425.7 | 26.0 | 451.7 |
| NON-SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | |
| Services | 554.3 | 27.2 | 581.5 |
| Goods (Shopping + Fuel/Oil) | 873.1 | 37.7 | 910.8 |
| | | | |
| TOTAL | 3,345.5 | 139.8 | 3,485.3 |
| Number of Trips | 3,701,323 | 750,276 | 4,451,599 |
| Number of Overnights | 57,370,507 | 0 | 57,370,507 |

TABLE 2
DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS, TYPES OF TRIP AND CATEGORIES OF VISITOR (JD Millions)

| Products | Resident Visitors | | | | | | Total Domestic Tourism Expenditure | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | On a Domestic Trip | | | On an International Trip (expenditure prior to leaving the country of reference) | | | Tourists | Same-Day Visitors | Total Visitors |
| | Tourists | Same-Day Visitors | Total Visitors | Tourists | Same-Day Visitors | Total Visitors | | | |
| SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Accommodation | 10.6 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 10.6 |
| Food and Beverage | 8.7 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 15.5 |
| Passenger Transport Services | | | | | | | | | |
| Land and Sea Passenger Transport Services | 11.2 | 12.9 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 24.0 |
| Air Passenger Transport Services | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 148.7 | 2.1 | 150.8 | 148.7 | 2.1 | 150.8 |
| Travel Agencies and Similar | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 37.6 | 0.5 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 0.7 | 39.2 |
| Entertainment | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 |
| NON-SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Services | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Goods (Shopping + Fuel/Oil) | 22.6 | 22.3 | 44.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 22.3 | 44.9 |
| TOTAL | 56.7 | 45.1 | 101.7 | 186.3 | 2.6 | 188.9 | 243.0 | 47.7 | 290.6 |
| Number of persons | 1,484,875 | 3,793,404 | 5,278,279 | | | | | | |
| Number of overnights | 4,178,529 | 0 | 4,178,529 | | | | | | |

TABLE 3

OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS AND CATEGORIES OF VISITOR (JD Millions)

| Products | Tourist Expenditure by Outbound Visitors in other Economies | | |
|---|---|-------------------|----------------|
| | Tourists | Same-Day Visitors | Total Visitors |
| SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | |
| Accommodation | 161.7 | 0.0 | 161.7 |
| Food and Beverage | 131.7 | 1.8 | 133.5 |
| Passenger Transport Services | | | |
| Land and Sea Passenger Transport Services | 119.9 | 1.7 | 121.5 |
| Air Passenger Transport Services | 123.4 | 1.7 | 125.1 |
| Travel Agencies and Similar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Entertainment | 87.2 | 1.2 | 88.4 |
| NON-SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | |
| Services | 66.6 | 0.9 | 67.6 |
| Goods (Shopping + Fuel/Oil) | 316.8 | 4.5 | 321.3 |
| TOTAL | 1,007.3 | 11.8 | 1,019.1 |
| Number of trips | 1,618,984 | 163,219 | 1,782,203 |
| Number of overnights | 20,561,097 | 0 | 20,561,097 |

TABLE 4
INTERNAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS AND TYPES OF TOURISM (JD Millions)

| Products | Internal Tourism Expenditure | |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Inbound Tourism Expenditure | Domestic Tourism Expenditure |
| | | Internal Tourism Expenditure |
| SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | |
| Accommodation | 368.8 | 10.6 |
| Food and Beverage | 511.3 | 15.5 |
| Passenger Transport Services | | |
| Land and Sea Passenger Transport Services | 303.9 | 24.0 |
| Air Passenger Transport Services | 309.1 | 150.8 |
| Travel Agencies and Similar | 48.1 | 39.2 |
| Entertainment | 451.7 | 3.6 |
| NON-SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | |
| Services | 581.5 | 2.0 |
| Goods (Shopping + Fuel/Oil) | 910.8 | 44.9 |
| TOTAL | 3,485.3 | 290.6 |
| | | 3,775.9 |

TABLE 5

PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES (JD Millions)

| Products | TOURISM INDUSTRIES | | | | | | | | | | Othr Industries | Total Output of Domestic Producers (at basic prices) | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Accommodation Services | Restaurants and Similar | Road/Rail Passenger Transport | Water Passenger Transport | Air Passenger Transport | Travel Agencies and Similar | All Entertainment | Total Tourism Industries | | | | | |
| SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accommodation | 445.3 | | | | | | | | | | | 445.3 | |
| Food and Beverage | | 450.8 | | | | | | | | | | 450.8 | |
| Passenger Transport Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land and Sea Passenger Transport Services | | | 770.4 | 62.6 | | | | | | | | 833.0 | |
| Air Passenger Transport Services | | | | | 669.3 | | | | | | | 669.3 | |
| Travel Agencies and Similar | | | | | | 88.0 | | | | | | 88.0 | |
| Entertainment | | | | | | | | 101.6 | | | | 101.6 | |
| TOTAL OUTPUT (at basic prices) | 445.3 | 450.8 | 770.4 | 62.6 | 669.3 | 88.0 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 44.7 | 22,043 | 46,220 | 2,587.9 | 48,807.5 |
| Total intermediate consumption (at purchasers price) | 190.7 | 254.4 | 334.7 | 16.9 | 518.2 | 4.4 | | | | | | 1,364.0 | 23,407.2 |
| TOTAL GROSS VALUE ADDED OF INDUSTRIES (at basic prices) | 254.6 | 196.3 | 435.7 | 45.7 | 151.1 | 83.6 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 24.1 | 24,176 | 24,176 | 1,223.9 | 25,400.3 |
| Compensation of employees | 127.4 | 103.8 | 52.7 | 15.3 | 85.7 | 35.8 | | | | | | 444.8 | |
| Other taxes less subsidies on production | 45.7 | 41.6 | 13.4 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 6.9 | | | | | | 117.4 | |
| Depreciation | 74.3 | 12.4 | 68.2 | 7.9 | 35.7 | 3.8 | | | | | | 216.8 | |
| Gross operating surplus | 7.2 | 38.4 | 301.5 | 20.4 | 29.1 | 37.2 | | | | | | 445.0 | |
| Value Added Tourism Industries (JDm) | 1,223.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 7

EMPLOYMENT IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRIES

| Industry | Jobs | Tourism Share (% - from Table 6) | Jobs Generated by Tourism |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | |
| Accommodation | 15,450 | 85.2 | 13,165 |
| Food and Beverage | 30,262 | 59.1 | 17,892 |
| Passenger Transport Services | | | |
| Land Passenger Transport Services | 44,219 | 35.8 | 15,849 |
| Water Passenger Transport Services | 451 | 35.8 | 162 |
| Air Passenger Transport Services | 5,039 | 68.7 | 3,462 |
| Travel Agencies and Similar | 4,704 | 99.2 | 4,667 |
| Entertainment | 4,329 | 92.5 | 4,002 |
| NON-SPECIFIC PRODUCTS | | | |
| Goods and Services | 1,614,588 | 1.8 | 29,308 |
| TOTAL | 1,719,042 | | 88,506 |

TABLE 10

NON-MONETARY INDICATORS

10a: Number of trips and overnights by forms of tourism and type of visitors

| | Inbound Tourism | | | Domestic Tourism | | | Outbound Tourism | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Tourists | Same Day Visitors | Total Visitors | Tourists | Same Day Visitors | Total Visitors | Tourists | Same Day Visitors | Total Visitors |
| Number of Trips | 3,701,323 | 750,276 | 4,451,599 | 1,484,875 | 3,793,404 | 5,278,279 | 1,618,984 | 163,219 | 1,782,203 |
| Number of Overnights | 57,370,507 | X | 57,370,507 | 4,178,529 | X | 4,178,529 | 20,561,097 | X | 20,561,097 |

10b: Inbound tourism - number of visitors by mode of transport

| Mode of Transport | Visitors |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Air | 1,980,962 |
| Land | 2,265,864 |
| Sea | 160,258 |
| Total | 4,451,599 |



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