

Tourism Satellite Accounts (Tables 1-4)

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2. Metadata update	
2.1. Metadata last certified	May 15, 2026
2.2. Metadata last posted	May 15, 2026
2.3. Metadata last update	May 15, 2026

3. Statistical presentation	
3.1. Data description	
Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) are a standard statistical framework and one of the main tools for measuring the economic effects of tourism. It was developed by the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Eurostat and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The first four tables of the Tourism Satellite Accounts include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors; 2. Domestic tourism expenditure by products, classes of visitors and types of trips; 3. Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors; 4. Internal tourism expenditures by products. 	
3.2. Classification system	
Not used.	
3.3. Sector coverage	
The sample frame includes domestic, inbound and outbound visitors of Georgia of age 15 years or more.	
3.4. Statistical concepts and definitions	
Traveler – a person of any age who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration; Visitor – a traveler aged 15 or above, who took a trip outside his/her usual environment for less than a year (except following categories: employment, diplomatic or consular officers, Armed Forces servants and their dependents and persons who frequently cross borders); Tourist – a visitor whose trip includes an overnight stay in the visited place; Excursionist (same-day visitor) – a visitor whose trip does not include an overnight stay in the visited place; Visit – a movement of visitors.	
3.5. Statistical unit	
Visitor, visit.	
3.6. Statistical population	
General population, from where sampling is done for the tourism surveys, includes all the Georgian households, also border crossing data by border points and citizenship recorded by Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.	
3.7. Reference area	
The entire territory of Georgia, except for the occupied regions.	
3.8. Time coverage	

Data is available from 2022 year.
3.9. Base period
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4. Unit of measure
Million GEL.
5. Reference period
Year.
6. Institutional mandate
6.1. Legal acts and other agreements
The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics; https://www.geostat.ge/media/78228/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics--20.04.2026.pdf Statistical Work Programme (annual); https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/307/statistical-work-programme Charter of the National Statistics Office of Georgia. https://www.geostat.ge/media/78641/საქსტატის-დებულება.-04.05.2026---ENG.PDF
6.2. Data sharing
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7. Confidentiality
7.1. Confidentiality – policy
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Law of Georgia on Official Statistics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the article 5 of the law Statistical confidentiality and exclusive use for statistical purposes – individual data collected or received by the producer of official statistics, relating to natural or legal persons, must be strictly confidential and used only for statistical purposes. • According to the article 34 (Observing Confidentiality of Statistical Data) of the law 1. Data collected, processed, and stored to produce official statistics are confidential if they enable the direct or indirect identification of a statistical unit. In addition, aggregated data are subject to statistical confidentiality: a) Aggregates composed of 1 to 3 units, when the unit is a natural or legal person if one of these units could be identified indirectly, thereby disclosing individual data about this unit. Aggregates composed of more than 3 units may be declared confidential by the Executive Director if required to ensure statistical confidentiality; b) Information declares as a state secret on the basis of the „Law of Georgia on State Secrets“. 2. Confidential data shall be used exclusively for the purposes of producing statistics in accordance with this law. 3. Statistical data about the administrative body cannot be considered confidential information, except for the information determined by the Law of Georgia „On State Secrets“. 4. Individual data obtained from publicly available sources, which are defined as public information in accordance with the legislation of Georgia, shall not be considered confidential information. 5. Confidential (individual) data may be published if there is written consent from the statistical unit regarding the publication of such data. 6. It is not allowed to disseminate and distribute confidential data or use it for non-statistical purposes. • According to the article 38 (Confidentiality commitments) of the law the confidential statistical data collected and processed for statistical purposes shall not be used or disseminated either for personal, academic, research or any other activities, by the employees of the producers of Official Statistics. https://www.geostat.ge/media/78228/The-Law-of-Georgia-on-Official-Statistics--20.04.2026.pdf Data Confidentiality Policy at Geostat https://www.geostat.ge/media/20860/Data-Confidentiality-Policy-at-Geostat_En.pdf Procedure for providing access to confidential data for research purposes https://www.geostat.ge/media/61533/Rule-on-Access-to-Confidential-Data-for-Scientific-and-Research-Purposes....pdf The Law of Georgia on Personal Data Protection https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/1561437?publication=9
7.2. Confidentiality – data treatment
• Confidentiality guidelines.

- Written undertakings by an employee of Geostat on ensuring confidentiality of gained/collected data as a result of official duties.

8. Release policy
8.1. Release calendar
Data dissemination dates are defined by the calendar developed on the basis of the Statistical Work Programme, which is published on the website of Geostat and is publicly available.
8.2. Release calendar access
https://www.geostat.ge/en/calendar
8.3. User access
All users have the equal access to the statistical data simultaneously.

9. Frequency of dissemination
Annual.

10. Accessibility and clarity
10.1. News release
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10.2. Publications
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10.3. On-line database
Data is accessible to all consumers on Geostat website: https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/720/tourism-satellite-accounts
10.4. Micro-data access
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10.5. Other
According to the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics within the framework of the Annual Statistical Work Programme, Geostat shall provide all users with the statistical data in electronic form free of charge.
10.6. Documentation on methodology
Documentation on methodology of Tourism Satellite Accounts is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/56189/TSA-Methodological-Framework.pdf
10.7. Quality documentation
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11. Quality management
11.1. Quality assurance
To ensure the quality of the statistical processes and products Geostat follows Chapter 10 – Quality of official statistics – of the Law of Georgia on Official Statistics, as well as the European Statistics Code of Practice, the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (ESS QAF).
11.2. Quality assessment
Methodology and Quality Management Division of Geostat, along with the sectoral departments, is responsible for the quality of the produced statistical products and processes. The Division carries out quality audit, self-assessment of statistical processes and assesses the risks for the quality of statistical processes and products. Geostat has developed policy documents, guidelines and standard routine descriptions. These documents ensure the standardization of statistical processes and products and the establishment of a unified quality assurance system. Quality policy is available on the following link: https://www.geostat.ge/media/44380/QP_Geostat_EN.pdf

12. Relevance
12.1. User needs
The main stakeholders are: business sector representatives, researchers and students, international organizations, governmental institutions, media, etc. They need these data to carry out different types of statistical analysis, to plan a marketing strategy or to evaluate and

study the economic situation.
12.2. User satisfaction
In 2023 user satisfaction survey was conducted, the target of the survey was to analyze the assessment of quality of statistical data by users and explore ways to improve user services. The survey report is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/en/page/customer-service
12.3. Completeness
The data are comparable to international standards.

13. Accuracy and reliability																										
13.1. Overall accuracy																										
The main source of Tourism Satellite Accounts are Domestic Tourism Survey, Inbound Tourism Survey and Outbound Tourism Survey, which are based on a random sampling method. Generally, this process is attended by existence of statistical deviation (error). Therefore, during the calculation of survey results sampling standard deviation is taken into consideration.																										
13.2. Sampling error																										
In 2025, sample size for Domestic Tourism Survey comprised 9 732 respondents, for Inbound Tourism Survey – 12 000 respondents, for Outbound Tourism Survey – 12 000 respondents. The table below represents standard errors, confidence intervals, coefficients of variation and design effects of indicators:																										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th rowspan="2">Standard Error</th> <th colspan="2">95% Confidence Interval</th> <th rowspan="2">The Coefficient of Variation, %</th> <th rowspan="2">Design Effect</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Lower Bound</th> <th>Upper Bound</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Average expenditure during domestic visits, GEL</td> <td>8</td> <td>154</td> <td>185</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average expenditure during inbound visits, GEL</td> <td>51</td> <td>2 088</td> <td>2 287</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>1.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average expenditure during outbound visits, GEL</td> <td>57</td> <td>747</td> <td>969</td> <td>6.6</td> <td>0.93</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		The Coefficient of Variation, %	Design Effect	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Average expenditure during domestic visits, GEL	8	154	185	4.7	1.26	Average expenditure during inbound visits, GEL	51	2 088	2 287	2.3	1.46	Average expenditure during outbound visits, GEL	57	747	969	6.6	0.93
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13.3. Non-sampling error																										
Non-sampling error can be caused by non-responses – refusal of respondents on obtaining information or providing incomplete information or etc.																										

14. Timeliness and punctuality
14.1. Timeliness
Annual data is published in May of the following year of the reporting period.
14.2. Punctuality
The data is published according to the date specified in the statistical work program. There has not been any violation of publication dates.

15. Coherence and comparability
15.1. Comparability – geographical
The data is comparable at the international level.
15.2. Comparability – over time
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15.3. Coherence – cross domain
The data is coherent.
15.4. Coherence – internal
The data is coherent.

16. Cost and burden
Receiving and processing of data does not require additional costs.
17. Data revision
17.1. Data revision – policy
Statistical data revision policy is available on the website of Geostat: https://www.geostat.ge/media/59824/Data-Revision-Policy-and-Error-Correction-at-Geostat_Eng.pdf
17.2. Data revision – practice
There is no data planned revision. Unplanned revision (in order to specify the data) has not taken place in practice.
18. Statistical processing
18.1. Source data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main source of information about domestic tourism expenditure is the Domestic Tourism Survey, which is conducted from the II quarter of 2014; • The main source of information about inbound tourism expenditure is Inbound Tourism Survey, which is conducted from the III quarter of 2014; • The main source of information about outbound tourism expenditure is Outbound Tourism Survey, which is conducted from 2019 year.
18.2. Frequency of data collection
Monthly.
18.3. Data collection
Data collection for Tourism Satellite Accounts is carried out as a result of fieldwork of Domestic, Inbound and Outbound Tourism Surveys (for details see metadata of mentioned surveys, section 18.3): https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/658/tourism-statistics
18.4. Data validation
Control of primary data is carried out in several ways (for details see metadata of above-mentioned surveys, section 18.4): https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/658/tourism-statistics
18.5. Data compilation
Tourism Satellite Accounts are compiled based on the databases of Domestic, Inbound and Outbound Tourism Surveys (information about tourist expenditure), as well as the Balance of Payments published by the National Bank of Georgia, in particular, the category of transportation services (for transport expenditure). The expenditure for tourist and same-day visits are calculated separately.
18.6. Adjustment
Not applied.
19. Comment
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