



TÜRKİYE İSTATİSTİK KURUMU

MAIN REVISION OF TOURISM STATISTICS

Explanatory Note

TurkStat Directorate of International Trade Statistics

27.10.2022

In this document; studies on the main revision carried out in cooperation with the Turkish Statistical Institute, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the Council of Higher Education, the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye and the Interbank Card Center for the improvement of tourism statistics are summarized. Within the scope of the revision, new data sources were integrated into the system and methodological improvements were made. The effect of the revision was reflected to the system as of 2012, depending on the availability of data.

Contents

- Abbreviations 3
- Introduction..... 4
- Part 1. Main reasons for revision in tourism statistics 5
 - 1.1 Departing Visitors Survey 6
 - 1.2 Interbank Card Center Data 7
 - 1.3 Health Tourism Survey 9
- Part 2. New Method Used in Calculating Travel Income..... 10
 - 2.1 Education Tourism Survey..... 11
 - 2.2. Refugee Expenditures..... 12
- Length and depth of major revision 12

Tables

- Table 1: Travel statistics and tourism statistics coverage differences by visitor type 10
- Table 2: Travel statistics and tourism statistics coverage differences by expenditure type 10
- Table 3: Travel statistics and tourism statistics coverage differences by international transportation..... expenditure 11
- Table 4: Revision in Tourism Statistics 12
- Table 5: Main Revision Impacts in Tourism Statistics, 2012 – 2022..... 13

Graphs

- Graph 1: Comparison of BKM Data and Departing Visitors Survey Data in Tourism Income 7
- Graph 2: The Ratio of BKM Data in Departing Visitors Survey Data 8
- Graph 3: Package Tour Expenditures, 2019-2021 14
- Graph 4: Health Expenditures, 2019-2021 14
- Graph 5: Tourism Income, 2019-2021 15
- Graph 6: Travel Income, 2019-2021 15

Abbreviations

BKM: Interbank Card Center

VAT: Value Added Tax

MoCT: Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Culture and Tourism

CBRT: Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye

Introduction

Tourism statistics are one of the most basic indicators of the economy and one of the important inputs of the balance of payments and national accounts system. Since 2001, these statistics have been estimated by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) via surveys. These surveys are carried out in certain periods and at certain border gates. Expenditures are calculated for foreigners leaving our country, citizens residing abroad and citizens leaving abroad.

International methodology is used in tourism statistics. The main source on this subject is the United Nations' Manual for Tourism Statistics (International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008).

The development in the socio-economic structure of the world has also increased the tourism activities, and the need for faster and higher quality information has emerged due to its effects on sectors such as education and health. In this context, a need for revision has arisen in order to increase the use of administrative records for faster and higher quality calculation of tourism statistics, to integrate new data sources and research results into the system, and to reflect methodological improvements.

All countries regularly revise statistics that they produce for two main reasons:

Routine revision; this revision is realized by reflecting the subsequent or subsequently finalized data to the accounts.

The main revision is; this revision signifies the updates resulting from the base year changes, changes of classifications, definitions and coverage as well as change in the source data and in consequence of the legal amendments. In accordance with the revision policy, which is shared regularly with the public, as more information is obtained, there may be a need to update the estimates and review the previous estimates.

With the revision work carried out, methodological changes were made in the system, updated data sources were integrated into the system and the results of the new survey studies were reflected in the system in line with the purpose. The main revision work was carried out in cooperation with the Turkish Statistical Institute, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT), Council of Higher Education, Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT) and Interbank Card Center (BKM).

The results of this revision will cause changes in the balance of payments statistics and accordingly in the national accounts system.

Part 1. Main reasons for revision in tourism statistics

Tourism statistics data published by TurkStat are compiled via surveys applied to visitors at border gates. In order to increase the quality of the data compiled through the surveys, alternative data sources were searched within the framework of the methodology. In the developing and changing world, administrative records should be kept consistent in order to provide the statistical needs. This has led to an update in the compilation methods of statistics.

With the increase in tourism activities and technological progress in the world, it has become important to calculate the income and expenditures required for the determination of tourism policies in a faster and high quality. Due to reasons such as the widespread use of international credit cards, the concentration in sectors such as education and health, and the increase in the use of information and communication technologies, studies are carried out to compile data from different sources.

TurkStat focused on studies to obtain data from different data sources. Within the scope of the revision;

- The Departing Visitor Survey will continue to be used with additional data sources and the regulation regarding the number of overnight stays in the package tour has been integrated,
- BKM credit card data has been integrated into the system,
- The results of the health tourism survey were used to obtain health tourism data,
- The results of the education tourism survey for the acquisition of educational tourism data and the fees paid by the students studying within the scope of the international student quota (Turkish, foreign) have been compiled and the results have been integrated,
- Studies were carried out on the use of BKM data for the determination of tourism expenditures.

Tourism, health tourism and educational tourism income were revised with the data obtained from new sources and methodological arrangements.

The explanations regarding the new method used in the calculation of tourism income within the scope of the tourism statistics revision are summarized as below.

1.1 Departing Visitors Survey

Departing Visitors Survey data will continue to be compiled and data from the survey will be used with additional data sources.

Current calculation method of tourism statistics

The Departing Visitors Survey, conducted within the scope of Tourism Statistics, has been carried out since 2001 within the scope of the protocol signed between TurkStat, the Central Bank the Republic of Türkiye, and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Foreigners leaving the border gates and citizens residing abroad (with a passport of the Republic of Türkiye) are included in the scope. The Departing Visitors Survey is conducted by the TurkStat regional directorates at 22 border gates, namely air, land, rail and sea. Information on the profile and travel characteristics of visitors, especially tourism expenditures (tourism income) is compiled.

According to the border figures of the General Directorate of Security of the previous year, field application is carried out at 22 border gates, where it is determined that approximately 90% of foreign visitors and citizens residing abroad. Children under the age of 15 are excluded. This work;

- In quarterly periods,*
- Starting from 2021, with the monthly area application at specific gates,*
- Face to face and in 26 languages,*
- With a sample size of %5 (quota sampling)*
- Estimates are made for 27 selected countries and 6 country groups.*

Shuttle Trade Survey is conducted to calculate the value of the goods that foreigners who come to our country take abroad with them to sell. The Shuttle Trade Survey is conducted by face-to-face interview method at the border gates where shuttle is traded in the same period and dates as the Departing Visitors Survey.

In accordance with the international methodology, the rule of "**residence**" has started to be applied instead of "**the basis of nationality**" in the calculation of statistics. With this method, calculations were made based on the country of residence of the visitor. With this study, the data has been converted into compliance with international comparison. For example, Tunisians living in Germany, France or Tunisia, in the current calculation method were presented under the title of Tunisia. In the new dataset, departing visitors will be published according to their country of residence.

In the calculation of tourism income, compilations have been made using new data sources for package tour expenditures and have been updated in the relevant data since 2012.

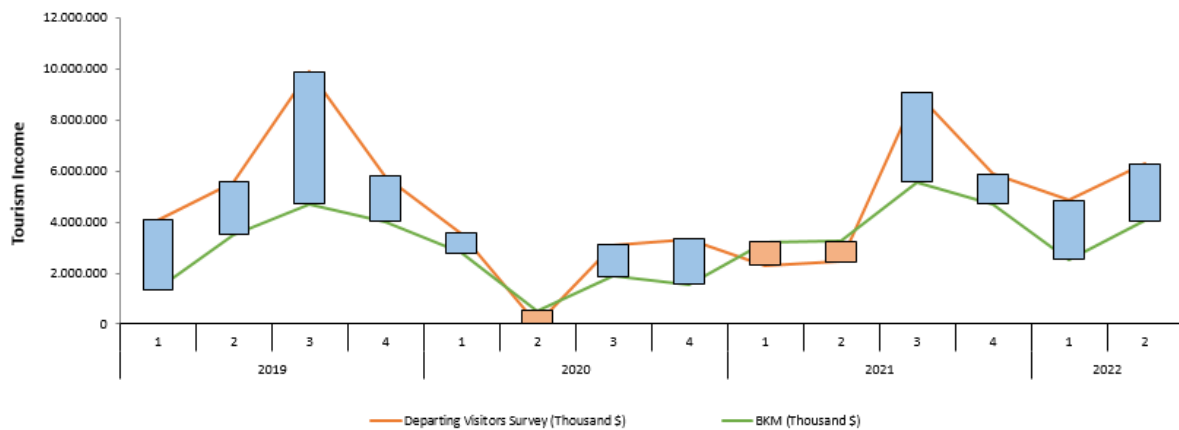
1.2 Interbank Card Center Data

Within the scope of improving tourism statistics, BKM's data were examined. It has been evaluated that information such as the type of expenditure required for the calculation of tourism statistics, the country of the card, the country where the card is used, the way the card is used (physical and e-commerce) are available in BKM data. Regular flow of BKM data to our Institution has been ensured. Expenditures that are not subject to tourism and expenditures made within the scope of e-commerce are excluded from the scope by examining the data according to the types of expenditures. Classification study was carried out in order to set up residency rules of the card usage information of foreigners (resident) living in our country. Credit card expenditure figures, which are considered to be used by foreigners living in our country, are excluded from the calculation as they are not within the scope of tourism statistics due to the residency rule in the methodology.

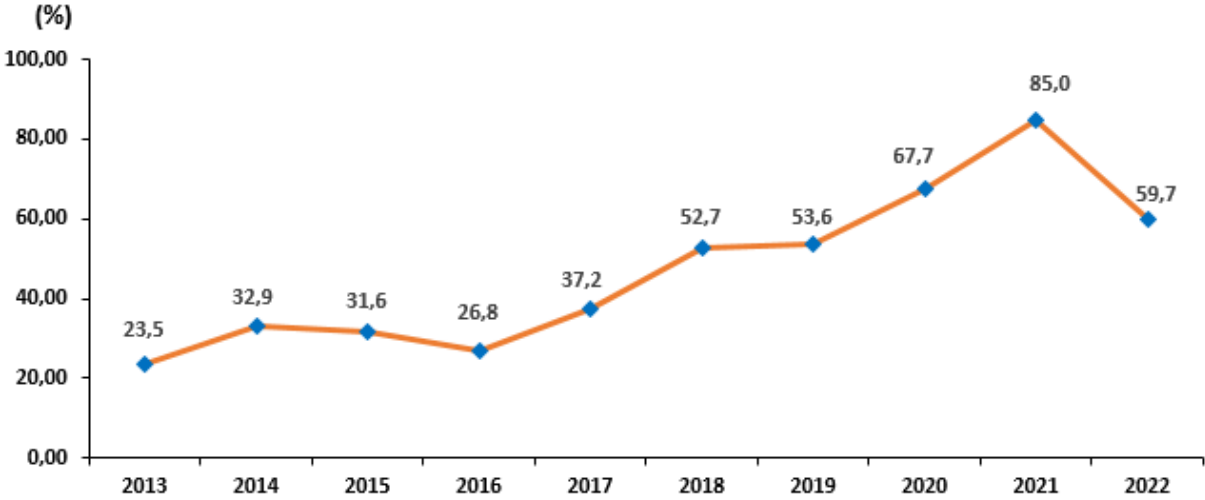
BKM data have been analyzed for the years 2013-2022. The data BKM and Departing Visitors Survey results were compared. It was observed that there were underestimations for the year 2019 and beyond. Because of that, BKM data has been used for 2019 and later in the revision.

Tourism income was obtained directly by using BKM data, since field application could not be made due to the Covid-19 pandemic in the 2nd quarter of 2020.

Graph 1: Comparison of BKM Data and Departing Visitors Survey Data in Tourism Income



Graph 2: The Ratio of BKM Data in Departing Visitors Survey Data



The 2022 data in the graph includes the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters.

Tourism and travel income is calculated by using BKM data and the results of Departing Visitors Survey. Individual expenditures are compiled as the sum of cash and credit cards within the scope of Departing Visitors Survey studies carried out at the border gates. The rate of credit card usage is determined by the question of distribution of individual expenditures made by foreign and resident citizens who visit and leave our country in the aforementioned survey according to payment types. With this study, the survey data and existing administrative records have been integrated and so the quality of the figures have been improved.

According to the international methodology, all of the expenditures on durable goods made by the visitors are considered as tourism expenditures. Expenditures on durable goods above a certain threshold, varies by country, are required to be declared when leaving the country. The declaration are classified as exports of goods and reflected in the balance of payments statistics. For this reason, it is recommended that those who are above a certain threshold and declared within the scope of export of goods should not be included in the balance of payments within the scope of tourism statistics. In this way, duplication is avoided. Within the scope of this revision, a study was carried out with micro data (foreign trade statistics, departing visitors survey, BKM) about that subjects. The figures that should be included in the balance of payments from durable consumer goods have been determined.

Marina service expenditures, obtained through the survey applied to marina enterprises, have begun to be obtained from BKM data.

1.3 Health Tourism Survey

Health tourism; plastic surgery operations, organ transplantation, dental treatment, physical therapy, rehabilitation, etc. to improve physical well-being in health centers and spas. It covers the activities of the visitors who come to receive treatment.

One of the studies carried out within the scope of improving tourism statistics is health tourism survey. Information on the number of people who come to our country for health purposes and the amount of expenditures made by these people are obtained with the Departing Visitors Survey, and these data are used in the calculation of tourism income and also provide input to the balance of payments travel item. In the health expenditures obtained through the survey; expenditures covered by private insurances and/or other states and health expenditures of visitors who come to our country for health purposes and organize their travel with package tours cannot be recorded. For these reasons, it was decided to apply health tourism survey to the enterprises.

The data in the value added tax (VAT) declarations received from the Revenue Administration were used effectively in the formation of both the framework and statistics. In this context, one of the data sources used within the scope of health tourism studies have been the value added tax (VAT) exemption in health services provided to foreigners. Preventive medicine, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation services provided exclusively to real person of foreign nationality who are not resident in Türkiye within the body of health institutions and organizations are exempt from VAT as of 1/6/2018. The "VAT exemption amount in health services given to foreigners", which is under the 334 code of the VAT1 declaration, was determined from the tax identification numbers of the authorized facilities and institutions sent by the Ministry of Health and used as an auxiliary source in our survey study.

With the health tourism survey, it is aimed to obtain the data from the supply side and has been applied to approximately 2000 health institutions since 2021. These health institutions were selected according to the following criteria:

- Those who have received authorization certificate from the Ministry of Health,
- Those who benefit from the exception under the 334 code of the VAT1 Declaration,
- Those who are excluded from these and have a significant share in the branch of service they provide.

BKM data was also used to obtain health expenditures. In this context, expenditures made in health-related sectors (excluding expenditures in health institutions) included in BKM's data are added to health expenditures.

The services that our citizens residing abroad receive from health institutions are carried out with their TR Identity Numbers. For this reason, settlement separation cannot be made and information about this continues to be compiled from Departing Visitors Survey.

Health tourism income;

- Health expenditures made by non-resident foreigners obtained from health tourism survey,
- Health expenditures of Turkish citizens living abroad from Departing Visitors Survey,
- Consists of credit card expenditures of non-residents in related sectors outside the scope of health tourism survey.

Part 2. New Method Used in Calculating Travel Income

Travel income, according to the international methodology, is defined as the extent of goods and services purchased by non-residents during their visit to economic territory.

There is a methodological scope difference between travel and tourism expenditures. While students and patients with a stay of more than one year are included in the travel income. Tourism statistics excludes the expenditures made by visitors who are staying at the economic territory for more than one year. Data on the travel item under the balance of payments are compiled by TurkStat. These data are obtained by excluding expenditures made for GSM (roaming), international transportation and durable consumer goods, which are included in tourism statistics. In addition to that the education expenditures of the students according to the education in the international student quota and the expenditures made by the refugees are added to the travel data.

Table 1: Travel statistics and tourism statistics coverage differences by visitor type

| | | Balance of Payments | Tourism Statistics |
|---------|---|--|--|
| Persons | Diplomats, consular staff, military personnel (other than locally engaged staff) and their dependants | No | No |
| | Border workers | Yes | No |
| | Seasonal workers | Yes | No |
| | Other short-term workers | Yes | No |
| | Crews | Yes | Considered as visitors except regular as well as occasional crews on public modes of transport |
| | Students | Short-term and long-term | Only those taking courses for less than one year(short-term) |
| | Patients | Short-term and long-term | Only those under treatment for less than one year(short-term) |
| | Nomads, refugees and displaced persons | Yes, if for stay of less than one year | No |

Table 2: Travel statistics and tourism statistics coverage differences by expenditure type

| | | Balance of Payments | Tourism Statistics |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Travel | Transactions on goods and services that do not imply a monetary transaction and represent social transfers in kind or require imputations | Yes | Not included in tourism expenditure but in the more inclusive concept of tourism consumption used in the tourism satellite account approach |
| | Acquisition of consumption goods and services other than international transport | Yes | Yes |
| | Acquisition of valuables | Yes if under the customs' threshold | All, if acquired on trips |
| | Acquisition of consumer durable goods | Yes if under the customs' threshold | All, if acquired on trips |
| | Expenditure on education for those whose main purpose is education | Yes | Yes, if course for less than one year (short-term) |
| | Expenditure on health for those whose main purpose is health | Yes | Yes, if treatment for less than one year (shortterm) |
| | GSM roaming expenditures | No | Yes |
| | Expenditure other than acquisition of goods and services | No in principle. | No |

Table 3: Travel statistics and tourism statistics coverage differences by international transportation expenditure

| | | Balance of Payments | Tourism Statistics |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| International transport | Transport to and from the country of reference in a resident to non-resident transaction | Yes | Yes |
| | Transport between two points outside the country of reference as a resident to non-resident transaction | Yes | For the country of residence of the carrier, the traveller is not a visitor to, from or within that country; for the country of residence of the traveller, part of outbound tourism expenditure, if the traveller is an outbound visitor. |
| | Transport within an economy by non-resident carriers as a resident to non-resident transaction | Yes | Part of outbound tourism expenditure for the country of residence of the traveller if he or she is a visitor; not in tourism statistics for the country of residence of the carrier. |
| | Intermediation of travel agencies | If remunerated by a fee or commission paid by the carrier, whatever the country of residence of the travel agency, its service is included in the valuation of international passenger transport and included or excluded whether the purchase of international passenger transport is a resident to non-resident transaction or not. Or, if a separate fee is paid by the traveller, it is included under travel but only if it represents a resident to non-resident transaction. | In all cases, the service is valued using the gross margin: it is acquired by the visitor. It is included in inbound, outbound or domestic tourism expenditure depending on the country of residence of the travel agency and the visitor. |

2.1 Education Tourism Survey

Another study carried out within the scope of improving tourism statistics is educational tourism survey.

Educational tourism is a type of tourism that occurs when individuals go to a different country from their country of residence for the purpose of education.

The expenditures of students who come to our country for education for more than one year provide input to the balance of payments travel item.

It is observed that education expenditures, which is one of the sub-expenditure components of tourism income, have been increasing in recent years. It is aimed to obtain these data, which was compiled with the field application at the border gates, in a more reliable and accurate way, supported by administrative records.

In order to determine the number of people who come to our country for education and the amount of expenditure, a survey (for tuition fee and number of non-resident students) with universities has been compiled.

In addition to that an education tourism survey was applied to the students studying in the quota of international students who came to our country for long-term education. With the survey applied to the students, expenses such as education expenses, food and beverage, transportation, excluding the tuition fees they have made in Türkiye taken into account. Since the duration of stay of the students in the country is more than one year, the results obtained from the education tourism survey will not be included in the tourism statistics and will be evaluated in the travel item of the balance of payments statistics.

2.2. Refugee Expenditures

According to the methodology, expenditures made by refugees are not included in tourism income. Tourism statistics for Ukrainian were estimated from the values obtained according to the departing visitors by purpose of visit with the survey conducted to the Ukrainian at the border gates. On the other hand, additional studies have been carried out to estimate the expenditures of Ukrainian citizens who have come to our country temporarily due to regional conflicts and have not yet exited. The expenditures made by those Ukrainians estimated by using BKM data and classified as travel item.

Length and depth of major revision

The revision process, depending on the subject, from 2012 to 2022 3rd quarter; the departing visitors by purpose of visit, the country of residence and the type of expenditure were carried out in detail.

Table 4: Revision in Tourism Statistics

| Revision Component | Years | Method |
|--|------------------------|--|
| Regulation on the number of overnight stays subject to the package tour | 2012-2022 | Instead of the share of the number of overnight stays in Türkiye, the total duration of the trip has been used. |
| Health Tourism | 2019-2022 | For the years 2019-2022, BKM data, citizen (residing abroad) health expenditures, Health Tourism Expenditures and VAT1 Declaration Exception values obtained from the Departing Visitors Survey were used. |
| Interbank Card Center Data | 2019-2022 | A monthly data set from BKM was used. |
| Education Tourism | 2018-2022 | The information collected from the students studying in the international student quota in our country through the fee information obtained from the universities and the mobile survey were used. |
| Durable Goods | 2012-2018 2019-2022 | The values obtained from Departing Visitors Survey for the years 2012-2018, BKM data was used for the years 2019-2022. |
| Refugee Expenditures | 2022 | Estimations were made for only Ukrainian citizens using BKM data. |

Table 5: Main Revision Impacts in Tourism Statistics, 2012 – 2022

The main revision effects of tourism statistics, 2012 - 2022

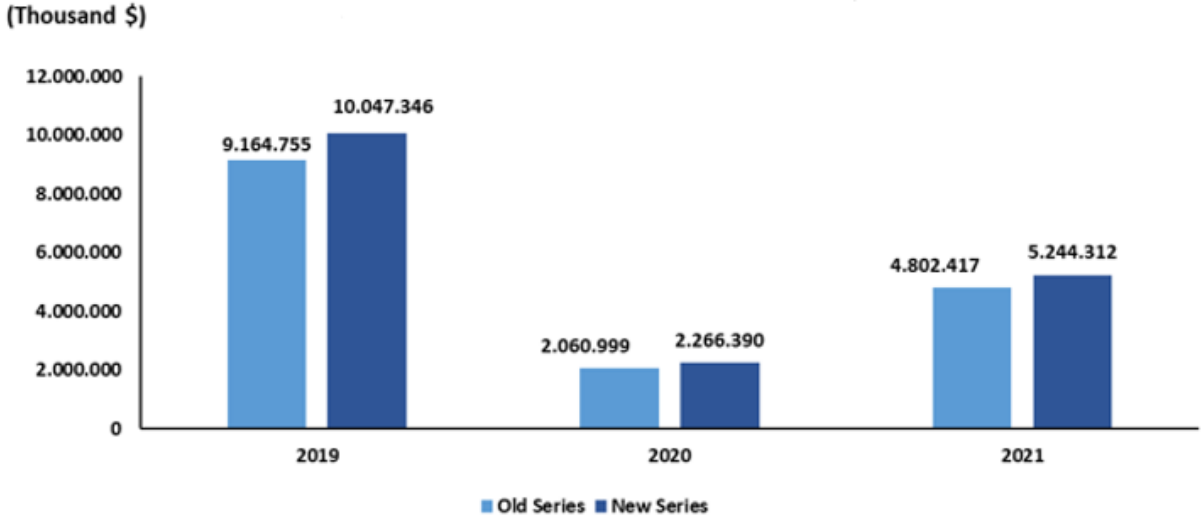
| Year | Quarter | Tourism Income (Thousand \$) | | | | Travel Income ^(*) (Thousand \$) | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | Old Series | New Series | Gap | Change of Level (%) | Old Series | New Series | Gap | Change of Level (%) | |
| 2012 | Annual | | 29 007 002 | 29 689 249 | 682 246 | 2,35 | 25 344 819 | 26 027 065 | 682 246 | 2,69 |
| | | I | 3 524 422 | 3 571 808 | 47 386 | 1,34 | 2 978 648 | 3 026 034 | 47 386 | 1,59 |
| | | II | 7 066 015 | 7 253 848 | 187 833 | 2,66 | 6 168 902 | 6 356 735 | 187 833 | 3,04 |
| | | III | 11 055 086 | 11 346 251 | 291 165 | 2,63 | 9 688 468 | 9 979 632 | 291 165 | 3,01 |
| 2013 | Annual | | 7 361 478 | 7 517 341 | 155 863 | 2,12 | 6 508 800 | 6 664 664 | 155 863 | 2,39 |
| | | I | 32 308 991 | 33 073 502 | 764 511 | 2,37 | 27 994 884 | 28 759 395 | 764 511 | 2,73 |
| | | II | 4 648 816 | 4 707 530 | 58 714 | 1,26 | 3 901 123 | 3 959 836 | 58 714 | 1,51 |
| | | III | 8 315 789 | 8 542 206 | 226 418 | 2,72 | 7 296 963 | 7 523 381 | 226 418 | 3,10 |
| 2014 | Annual | | 11 579 006 | 11 902 866 | 323 860 | 2,80 | 10 081 864 | 10 405 724 | 323 860 | 3,21 |
| | | I | 4 807 836 | 4 871 185 | 63 348 | 1,32 | 4 045 010 | 4 108 358 | 63 348 | 1,57 |
| | | II | 8 975 976 | 9 211 959 | 235 983 | 2,63 | 7 767 667 | 8 003 650 | 235 983 | 3,04 |
| | | III | 12 854 373 | 13 235 862 | 381 489 | 2,97 | 11 223 280 | 11 604 769 | 381 489 | 3,40 |
| 2015 | Annual | | 7 667 719 | 7 818 944 | 151 226 | 1,97 | 6 515 980 | 6 667 206 | 151 226 | 2,32 |
| | | I | 31 464 777 | 32 492 212 | 1 027 435 | 3,27 | 26 617 220 | 27 315 673 | 698 453 | 2,62 |
| | | II | 4 868 890 | 4 990 277 | 121 387 | 2,49 | 4 056 939 | 4 100 728 | 43 790 | 1,08 |
| | | III | 7 733 677 | 7 981 917 | 248 241 | 3,21 | 6 530 230 | 6 734 961 | 204 730 | 3,14 |
| 2016 | Annual | | 12 294 189 | 12 758 420 | 464 232 | 3,78 | 10 522 541 | 10 857 646 | 335 105 | 3,18 |
| | | I | 6 568 022 | 6 761 597 | 193 575 | 2,95 | 5 507 511 | 5 622 338 | 114 828 | 2,08 |
| | | II | 22 107 440 | 22 839 468 | 732 029 | 3,31 | 18 741 972 | 19 113 174 | 371 203 | 1,98 |
| | | III | 4 066 384 | 4 153 890 | 87 506 | 2,15 | 3 372 303 | 3 407 820 | 35 517 | 1,05 |
| 2017 | Annual | | 4 981 318 | 5 135 024 | 153 706 | 3,09 | 4 226 266 | 4 326 757 | 100 492 | 2,38 |
| | | I | 8 277 009 | 8 629 735 | 352 725 | 4,26 | 7 053 828 | 7 216 717 | 162 888 | 2,31 |
| | | II | 4 782 729 | 4 920 820 | 138 091 | 2,89 | 4 089 575 | 4 161 880 | 72 305 | 1,77 |
| | | III | 26 283 656 | 27 044 541 | 760 885 | 2,89 | 22 477 564 | 22 966 757 | 489 193 | 2,18 |
| 2018 | Annual | | 3 369 753 | 3 442 495 | 72 742 | 2,16 | 2 818 673 | 2 841 905 | 23 232 | 0,82 |
| | | I | 5 413 048 | 5 585 194 | 172 146 | 3,18 | 4 606 700 | 4 721 254 | 114 554 | 2,49 |
| | | II | 11 391 668 | 11 761 803 | 370 135 | 3,25 | 9 854 006 | 10 108 817 | 254 812 | 2,59 |
| | | III | 6 109 187 | 6 255 049 | 145 863 | 2,39 | 5 198 185 | 5 294 780 | 96 595 | 1,86 |
| 2019 | Annual | | 29 512 926 | 30 545 924 | 1 032 997 | 3,50 | 25 219 506 | 25 933 673 | 714 167 | 2,83 |
| | | I | 4 425 237 | 4 503 731 | 78 495 | 1,77 | 3 662 826 | 3 704 367 | 41 541 | 1,13 |
| | | II | 7 044 591 | 7 289 762 | 245 171 | 3,48 | 6 031 770 | 6 195 861 | 164 091 | 2,72 |
| | | III | 11 502 665 | 12 025 329 | 522 664 | 4,54 | 9 989 175 | 10 356 309 | 367 134 | 3,68 |
| 2020 | Annual | | 6 540 434 | 6 727 102 | 186 668 | 2,85 | 5 535 735 | 5 677 136 | 141 400 | 2,55 |
| | | I | 34 520 332 | 38 930 474 | 4 410 141 | 12,78 | 29 827 711 | 34 305 316 | 4 477 605 | 15,01 |
| | | II | 4 629 679 | 5 126 534 | 496 854 | 10,73 | 3 843 337 | 4 456 705 | 613 368 | 15,96 |
| | | III | 7 973 963 | 9 135 322 | 1 161 358 | 14,56 | 6 963 864 | 8 195 516 | 1 231 652 | 17,69 |
| 2021 | Annual | | 14 031 122 | 15 843 017 | 1 811 895 | 12,91 | 12 165 429 | 13 842 799 | 1 677 370 | 13,79 |
| | | I | 7 885 568 | 8 825 602 | 940 034 | 11,92 | 6 855 080 | 7 810 296 | 955 215 | 13,93 |
| | | II | 12 059 320 | 14 817 273 | 2 757 954 | 22,87 | 10 129 590 | 13 330 322 | 3 200 731 | 31,60 |
| | | III | 4 101 206 | 4 664 392 | 563 186 | 13,73 | 3 409 409 | 4 166 353 | 756 943 | 22,20 |
| 2022 | Annual | | - | 647 474 | 647 474 | - | - | 791 490 | 791 490 | - |
| | | I | 4 044 356 | 5 122 305 | 1 077 949 | 26,65 | 3 415 055 | 4 530 958 | 1 115 903 | 32,68 |
| | | II | 3 913 758 | 4 383 102 | 469 344 | 11,99 | 3 305 126 | 3 841 521 | 536 395 | 16,23 |
| | | III | 24 482 332 | 30 173 587 | 5 691 255 | 23,25 | 20 828 962 | 26 634 333 | 5 805 371 | 27,87 |
| 2022 | Annual | | 2 452 213 | 2 635 969 | 183 756 | 7,49 | 2 048 514 | 2 447 003 | 398 489 | 19,45 |
| | | I | 3 003 628 | 4 104 082 | 1 100 454 | 36,64 | 2 531 440 | 3 773 202 | 1 241 762 | 49,05 |
| | | II | 11 395 117 | 14 126 732 | 2 731 615 | 23,97 | 9 715 647 | 12 262 695 | 2 547 048 | 26,22 |
| | | III | 7 631 374 | 9 306 804 | 1 675 431 | 21,95 | 6 533 361 | 8 151 434 | 1 618 072 | 24,77 |
| 2022 | Annual | | 14 171 591 | 17 076 179 | 2 904 588 | 20,50 | 11 937 152 | 15 542 524 | 3 605 372 | 30,20 |
| | | I | 5 454 488 | 6 561 011 | 1 106 523 | 20,29 | 4 509 649 | 5 885 949 | 1 376 300 | 30,52 |
| 2022 | Annual | | 8 717 103 | 10 515 168 | 1 798 065 | 20,63 | 7 427 503 | 9 656 575 | 2 229 072 | 30,01 |
| | | II | | | | | | | | |
| Average Change of Level | | | | | 7,52 | | | | 9,22 | |

(1) Since the survey could not be conducted at the border gates due to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), the data for the 2nd quarter of 2020 were taken from the Interbank Card Center and added to the new series.

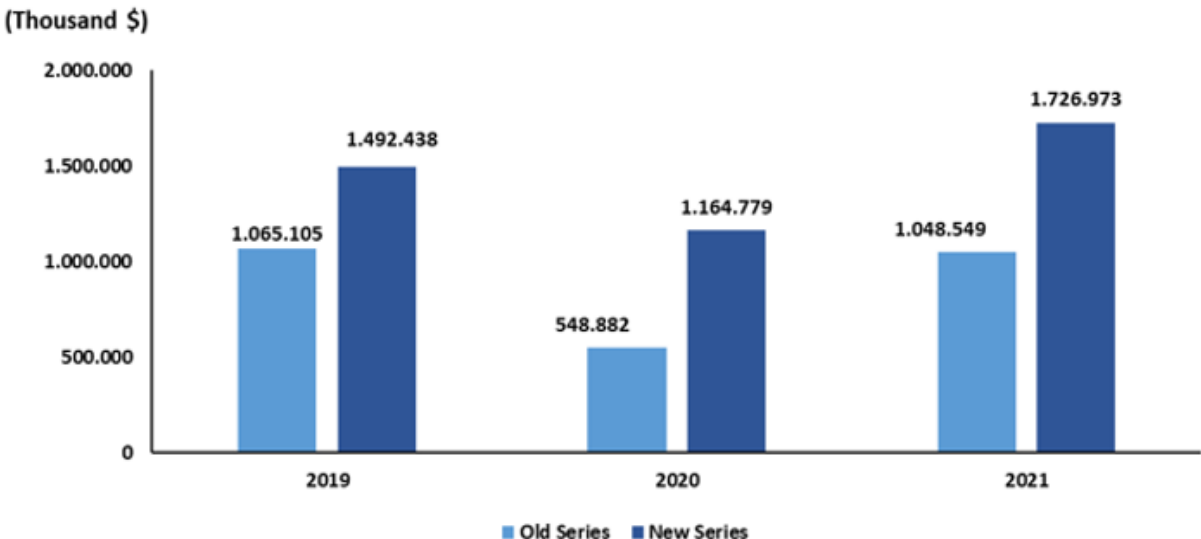
(2) The data for 2022 includes the 1st and 2nd quarters.

(*) Travel income figures are provisional, it has been revised with the Balance of Payments Statistics published by the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye on November 11, 2022.

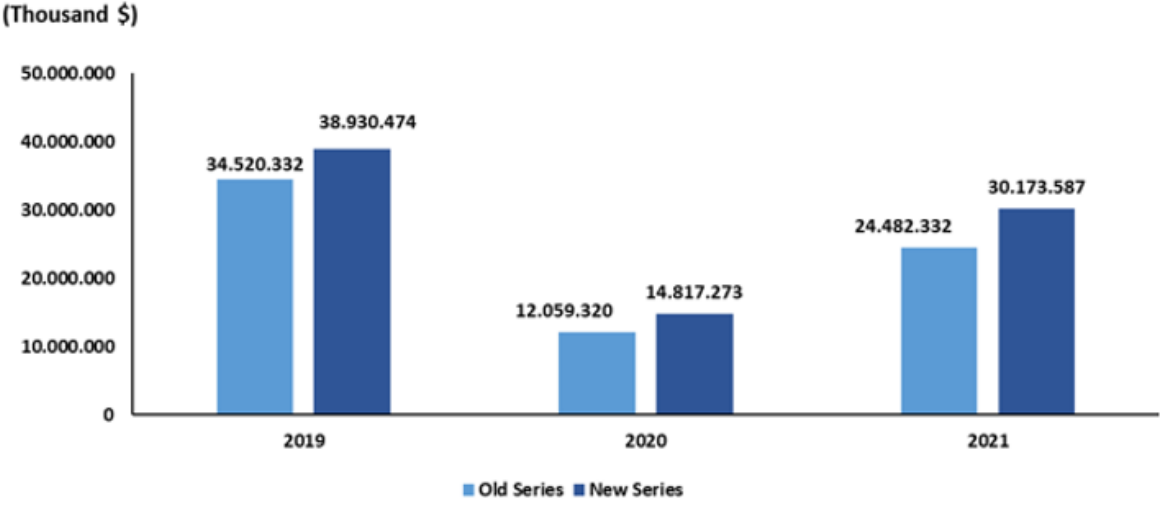
Graph 3: Package Tour Expenditures, 2019-2021



Graph 4: Health Expenditures, 2019-2021



Graph 5: Tourism Income, 2019-2021



Graph 6: Travel Income, 2019-2021

