

NOTE FOR TRANSLATORS FOR DOCUMENT
PROV/ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/83/REV.1

UP-DATE of the
Recommendations on Tourism Statistics
UN-WTO – Series M No. 83 (1994)

All the modifications to be included have been identified according to the corresponding Chapter, Section or Point.

All modifications relate to Part I of the Recommendations on Tourism Statistics.

The proposed modifications are explained, and the redrafting of the corresponding paragraphs is presented in full.

Some paragraphs have been added and some others deleted. Indication of these amendments is indicated in this document.

For new paragraphs, derived from the document “*Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): Methodological References*”, their origin has been clearly identified.

Chapters have been renumbered in the final document. Each chapter begins by number one.

Revised on 20 December 1999

Preface

The following paragraph has been added at the end of the Preface:

WTO and the Government of France organized from 15 to 18 June 1999 in Nice, France, the “Enzo Paci World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism” in which the project Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): Methodological References was presented. The design of this new statistical instrument made it necessary to introduce certain changes to the Recommendations on Tourism Statistics” (Series M.Nº 83 of 1994) and this new version has included the appropriate updating.

Chapter I – Development and needs of tourism statistics

Section: A. Background

Point 3: First paragraph: Add after “June 1991” the following sentence:
“ ... and by the Enzo Paci World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism, held in Nice, France, in June 1999 “.

3. The present report has been prepared on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics held in Ottawa in June 1991 and by the Enzo Paci World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism, held in Nice, France, in June 1999. It also takes into account earlier international work on tourism statistics, particularly the provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism as approved by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, held in November 1976. For the present report, use has also been made of the guidelines on tourism statistics prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), IUOTO, the United Nations and subsequently by WTO.

Point 4 (a): The references to the fourth edition of the IMF manual and the System of National Accounts must be substituted by the following text:
“... as well as the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual published by the International Monetary Fund in 1993, and the System of National Accounts published in 1993 by United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and European Economic Community.”

4. The development of the set of definitions and classifications included in this report also reflects the work carried out by other international and regional organizations, in particular:

- (a) The recommendations on international migration published by the United Nations in 1980, as well as the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual published by the International Monetary Fund in 1993, and the System of National Accounts published in 1993 by United Nations, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and European Economic Community;

Point 4 (b): The word “Statistical” must be substituted by “**Statistics**”.

- (b) The cooperation between the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations regional commissions, as well as other regional and supranational organizations, namely the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) and the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO);

Section: B. The need for tourism statistics

Points 6 and 7 should be deleted and replaced by the following paragraphs:

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 1.1 of the document TSA : Methodological References)

* Tourism, described as the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, has grown substantially over the last quarter of a century, as an economic and social phenomenon. Statistical information on the nature, progress and consequences of tourism is, on the whole, scanty and incomplete. This situation deprives governments, businesses and citizens of the accurate information necessary for effective public policies, efficient business operations, and a rising standard of living for both visitors and hosts. Valid information on the role tourism plays in national economies throughout the world is particularly deficient, and credible data concerning the scale and significance of tourism is urgently needed.

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 1.2 of the document TSA : Methodological References)

* If, in the past, the description of tourism focused on the characteristics of visitors, on the conditions in which they travelled and stayed, the purpose of visit, etc., there is an increasing awareness nowadays on the role tourism is playing and can play, directly, indirectly or through induced effects in the economy in terms

of generation of value added, employment, personal income, government income, etc.

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 1.3 of the document TSA :Methodological References)

* As a consequence, the type of data on tourism required both by the public and the private sector has radically changed in nature. Besides descriptive information on the flow of visitors and of the conditions in which they are received and served, countries now need robust information and indicators to enhance the credibility of the measurements concerning the economic importance of tourism. These should have the following characteristics:

- (a) They should be statistical in character and be produced on a regular basis, that is, not only as one-time estimations, but as on-going statistical processes, combining the compilation of benchmark estimations with more flexible uses of indicators to enhance the usefulness of the results;
- (b) Estimates must be based on reliable statistical sources, where visitors and producers of services are both observed, possibly using independent procedures;
- (c) Data should be comparable over time within the same country, comparable among countries, and comparable with other fields of economic activities;
- (d) Data should be internally consistent and presented within macro-economic frameworks recognized at the international level; that is, there is a need for new instruments of statistical observation.

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 1.4 of the document TSA :Methodological References)

* The data required cover the following main areas: analysis of the demand generated by the different forms of tourism (within the same economy, from other economies or towards other economies), classified according to characteristics of the visitors themselves and of their trips, of the goods and services acquired; the incidence of such supply on the basic macroeconomic variables of the country of reference; production functions and interrelationship between activities, which provide the basis for impact analysis; descriptions of the nature of employment and jobs, of capital formation and of non-financial investment; imports and exports and impacts on balance of payments; effects on government revenues, generation of personal and business income, etc.

The study of tourism has to take all these elements into consideration in a regular and systematic presentation and, to this end, countries should develop their own system of tourism statistics.

Chapter II – Concepts and forms of tourism

Section: A. Concepts of tourism

Point 9: The paragraph should be completed with the following sentence: “.... **Not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited**”.

9. Tourism comprises "the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".

Section: B. Forms of tourism

Point 11: This point has been completely modified and should be read as follows:

“In relation to a given country, the following types of tourism can be distinguished:

- (a) Domestic tourism: is the tourism of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference
- (b) Inbound tourism: is the tourism of non resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference
- (c) Outbound tourism: is the tourism of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference.

Points 12 and 13:The words “forms of tourism” should be replaced by “**types of tourism**”

12. The same types of tourism may be described by replacing the word "country" with the word "region". In this case these types of tourism would no longer refer to a country but to a region. The term "region" may refer either to an area within a country or to a group of countries.

13. The three basic types of tourism set forth in paragraph 11 (**paragraph 2.4 in the Rev.1-0 version of the Recommendations**) can be combined in various ways to derive the following categories of tourism:

- (a) Internal tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism;
- (b) National tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism;
- (c) International tourism, which consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism.

Point 14: The words “that is, both domestic tourism and inbound tourism” should be replaced by “**that is, internal tourism**”

14. The term "domestic" used in the tourism context differs from its use in the national accounts context. "Domestic", in the tourism context, retains its original marketing connotations, that is, it refers to residents travelling within their own country. In the national accounts context it refers to the activities and expenditure of both residents and non-residents travelling within the reference country, that is, internal tourism.

Chapter III: The title “Basic tourism units” must be read “**Basic tourism consumption units**”

Chapter III. Basic tourism consumption units

Point 15: The words “basic tourism units” should be replaced by “**basic tourism consumption units**”. The word “usual” should be deleted.

15. In the present context, basic tourism consumption units refer to the individuals/households which are the subject of tourism activities and can therefore be addressed in surveys as the statistical units (notwithstanding broader or different concepts of statistical unit, e.g., unit of observation, enumeration, classification, analysis). The overall concept of "traveller" refers to "any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of residence".

Section B: Usual environment of a person

Point 22 (b): The word “usual” should be deleted.

(b) Minimum duration of absence from place of residence;

Section: C: “Usual residence” must be read: **Residence**

Section C: Residence

23. The country of residence is one of the key criteria for determining whether a person arriving in a country is a "visitor" or "other traveller", and if a "visitor", whether s/he is a national or overseas resident. The underlying concept in the classification of international visitors by place of origin is the country of residence, not their nationality. Foreign nationals residing in a country are assimilated with

other residents for the purpose of domestic and outbound tourism statistics. Nationals of a country residing abroad who return to their home country on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors, though it may be desirable to distinguish them in some studies.

Section F: Nationality

Point 26: The word “normally” should be deleted.

26. The nationality of a traveller is that of the “Government issuing his/her passport (or other identification document), even if s/he resides in another country.

Point 27: The word “usual” should be deleted. The words “None the less” should be deleted:

27. Nationality is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country of residence has to be determined by means of a question. A traveller is considered either an international or domestic visitor on the basis of his/her residence, not his/her nationality.

Section G: Visitors according to forms of tourism

Point 29: The words “usual” and “main” should be deleted:

29. For statistical purposes, the term “international visitor” describes “any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited”.

Point 30 (b): The paragraph should be completed with the following sentence: “....”**A special category of this type of visitors is “in transit same-day visitors”.**

- (b) Same-day visitors: visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. A special category of this type of visitors is “in transit same-day visitors”.

Point 31 (e): The last sentence should be deleted and substituted by “**Other passengers in transit through a country are classified as tourists if they stay one night (or more), or as in transit same-day visitors if they do not**”.

(e) Persons in transit who do not formally enter the country through passport control, such as air transit passengers who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal or ship passengers who are not permitted to disembark. This category would include passengers transferred directly between airports or other terminals. Other passengers in transit through a country are classified as tourists if they stay one night (or more), or as in transit same-day visitors if they do not.

Point 33 (b): The paragraph should be completed with the following sentence: “....A special category of this type of visitors is “in transit same-day visitors”.

(b) Same-day visitors: "visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited. A special category of this type of visitors is “in transit same-day visitors”.

Point 34 (a): The word “usual” must be deleted.

(a) Residents travelling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their residence in that place;

Section: H. Same-day travel

Point 38 (bis): A new paragraph should be added, reading as follows:

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 2.21 of the document TSA : Methodological References)

“In transit same-day visitors” constitutes a specific category of same-day visitors, relevant for statistical purposes, and relating both to international and domestic visitors. They include different sets of passengers, the identification of which present interest in some countries, because of their relevance, both in numerical terms and for their economic impact. It refers to same-day visitors who do not return to their place of origin within 24 hours of their departure, but are in their way towards a different destination, and do not stay one night in the country of reference. Within this constituency are included those visitors crossing a location or the territory of a country, heading to a different destination (the most relevant cases refer to those traveling by road or rail).

Section: I. Same-day visits classified by place of departure

Point 39: The word “usual” should be deleted. Point (c) “During the course of a trip, regardless of purpose” should read “**During the course of a trip, regardless of purpose: the visitors are in transit same-day visitors**”:

39. There are various types of same-day visits based on the place of departure, each of which should be clearly distinguished for the purpose of tourism statistics:

- (a) Round-trip starting from the place of residence;
- (b) Round-trip from the place of the second residence, or from the place visited by a tourist, regardless of the purpose;
- (c) During the course of a trip, regardless of purpose: the visitors are in transit same-day visitors.
 - (i) Stopover on a trip by air;
 - (ii) Stopover on a trip by sea (cruise or other trips where the passenger spends the night aboard ship);
 - (iii) Stopover on a trip by land at any place, but not involving an overnight stay.

Point 40: should be deleted.

Chapter IV. Classification of tourism demand

Point 41: At the end of the sentence, the words “... to international and domestic tourism” should be replaced by “**different forms of tourism**”.

41. The aim is to propose standard classifications to enhance international comparability and for gradual universal application, and to ensure that such classifications can be applied equally, so far as possible, and with slight adjustments, to different forms of tourism.

Point 42: The words “their place of usual residence” must read “usual environment”:

42. The terms “trip” or “visit” describe any travel to a place outside one's usual environment. They refer to the activities that visitors undertake from their usual environment, from the moment they leave until they return.

Section A: The title “Purpose of visit” must be read “**Classification of purpose of visit**” . The sub-section “Classification” should be deleted.

Section A: Classification of purpose of visit

Point 44:

- In the first paragraph the word “main” should be deleted.
- In the third paragraph, the parenthetical comment “which can be used for international and domestic tourism” should be deleted
- The title of the “Classification of purpose of visit (or trip) by main groups for inbound, outbound and domestic tourism” should read: “**Classification of purpose of visit (or trip) by types of tourism**”

44. A classification of purpose of visit (or trip) by major groups is recommended below. It elaborates on a classification proposed by the United Nations in 1979 in its *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*. This classification is designed to measure the key segments of tourism demand for planning, marketing and promotion purposes.

Classification of purpose of visit (or trip) by types of tourism

Major groups

1. Leisure, recreation and holidays
2. Visiting friends and relatives
3. Business and professional
4. Health treatment
5. Religion/pilgrimages
6. Other

Section B: Duration of stay or trip

1. Duration of visit (stay or trip)

Point 49: The word “usual” should be deleted.

49. The duration of a visit (stay or trip) is measured in the following units: “the number of hours for same-day visits, and nights for staying visits. For international tourism the duration is measured either in terms of time spent in the receiving country for inbound tourism, or time away from the residence for outbound tourism”.

Section C: Origin and destination of trip

Point 52: The word “usual” should be deleted. The sentence “The country of usual residence is also a criterion for determining whether a person arriving in a country is a visitor or not, and if a visitor, whether s/he is a national or overseas resident” should be replaced by “**The determination of the country of residence allows also to identify those visitors returning to their country**”

of residence, and thus, excluded from the measurement of inbound tourism”

52. For inbound tourism, it is essential to classify visitors by country of residence rather than by nationality. It is in the country of residence that the decision to travel is taken and where the trip begins. The determination of the country of residence allows also to identify those visitors returning to their country of residence, and thus, excluded from the measurement of inbound tourism.

Point 56: The word “Statistical” should be replaced by “**Statistics**”.

56. The "United Nations standard country or area codes for statistical use", once revised by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat and published, could serve as a guide for the development of a classification of countries and areas for tourism statistics.

Section E: The title “Means of transport” should read “**Classification of means of passenger transport**”. The sub-section “Definition and classification of means of transport” should be deleted.

Section E: Classification of means of passenger transport

Point 59: The word “usual” should be deleted. Include, at the end of the paragraph “**outside his/her usual environment**”:

59. For tourism statistics, "the means of transport refers to the means used by a visitor to travel from his/her place of residence to the places visited outside his/her usual environment".

Point 60: A new sentence should be included reading as follows: “**This classification is consistent with the Central Product Classification (CPC Version 1.0), the list of Tourism Specific Products (TSP) and the list of Tourism Characteristic Products (TSA/TCP), except for the minor group 3.3 of the Classification of means of passenger transport “Private vehicles (with capacity for up to eight persons)”, which is not contemplated in these classifications since these vehicles do not generate an economic activity**”:

60. A classification of means of passenger transport used by the visitors is suggested below. It elaborates on the classification published by the United Nations in 1979 in its *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*. This classification is consistent with the Central Product Classification (CPC Version 1.0), the list of Tourism Specific Products (TSP) and the list of Tourism Characteristic Products (TSA/TCP), except for the minor group 3.3 of the Standard Classification of means of transport “Private vehicles (with capacity for

up to eight persons)", which is not contemplated in these classifications since these vehicles do not generate an economic activity.

Point 62: The title of the classification "Standard classification of means of transport" will be renamed as "**Classification of means of passenger transport**":

62. There is an increasing need for information about flows and traffic on a multimodal basis (e.g., taxi to station, train to airport, bus to hotel, fly and cruise, air and rented car). One possible approach might be to record the main mode of transport (by time) and then any minor modes.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS OF PASSENGER TRANSPORT

Major groups	Minor groups
1. Air	1.1. Scheduled flights
	1.2. Non-scheduled flights
	1.3. Other services
2. Waterway	2.1. Passenger lines and ferries
	2.2. Cruise
	2.3. Other
3. Land	3.1. Railway
	3.2. Motor coach or bus and other public road transport
	3.3. Private vehicles (with capacity for up to eight persons)
	3.4. Vehicle rental
	3.5. Other means of transport

Section F: The title "Tourism accommodation" must be read "**Classification of tourism accommodation**". All the chapter has been partially modified and the Annex deleted. The notes have also been modified and included in the new version of Section F. **(The numbering of the different paragraphs relate to the new version of the Recommendations Rev.1-0)**

F. Classification of tourism accommodation

- 4.23 Tourism accommodation is defined as "any facility that regularly, or occasionally, provides overnight accommodation for tourists".
- 4.24 Tourism accommodation may be classified according to several criteria. This classification includes two main criteria: the collective or private character of the accommodation and the purpose and mode of use. For a larger level of disaggregation, two supplementary criteria have been introduced in some categories (level of specialization, whether free of

charge or rented), in order to satisfy the needs of the industry. This classification includes the following types of accommodation:

Classification of tourism accommodation

1.	Collective tourism accommodation		
	1.1.	Hotels and similar establishments	
		1.111	Hotels
		1.112	Similar establishments
	1.2.	Specialized collective establishments	
		1.2.1.	Health establishments
		1.2.2.	Work and holidays camps
		1.2.3.	Accommodation in public means of transport
		1.2.4.	Conference centres
	1.3.	Other collective establishments	
		1.3.1.	Holiday dwellings
		1.3.2.	Tourist campsites
		1.3.3.	Marinas
		1.3.4.	Other collective establishments, n.e.c.
2.	Private tourism accommodation		
	2.1.	Rented private accommodation	
		2.1.1.	Dwellings rented from private individuals, households or professional agencies
		2.1.2.	Rented rooms in family homes
	2.2.	Non rented private accommodation	
		2.2.1.	Owned second homes for tourism purposes
		2.2.2.	Accommodation provided without charge by relatives and friends
		2.2.3.	Other private accommodation, n.e.c.

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 75 of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics) The word “specific” in bold has been included:

4.25 The designation of a **specific** accommodation means in each group may, of course, vary from country to country, and some types of accommodation that exist in one country may be wholly unknown in other countries. The classification is however meant to be exhaustive, so that a type of accommodation may be assigned to a group and so have a generic title and conform to a descriptive or concise definition. Countries may adapt this classification to the structure of their supply of tourism accommodation without detracting from its international comparability.

4.26 On the basis of this classification it is possible to establish an operational correspondence with the Central Product Classification (CPC ver. 1.0) of United Nations, 1998 and the Statistical Classification of Products by Activity in the European Economic Community (CPA-96). The items associated to tourism accommodation in these general classifications are presented in a more aggregated form than those included in the Classification of tourism accommodation.

1. Collective tourism accommodation

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 66 of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

- 4.27 The accommodation establishment conforms to the general definition for the establishment or local unit as production unit. It will be regarded as such for the purposes of tourism statistics, irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or the secondary activity.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 67 of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics). (The modification relates to the beginning of the paragraph: “The collective tourism accommodation”.

- 4.28 **The collective tourism accommodation** can be described as follows: “The accommodation establishment provides overnight lodging for the traveler in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come *under a common commercial-type management*, even if it is non-profit-making”.

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 68 of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics) The note to this paragraph has been modified.

- 4.29 In accordance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*,¹ “collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census”.

- 4.30 Collective tourism accommodation includes hotels and similar accommodation, specialized collective accommodation and other collective accommodation defined below.

(The following paragraph corresponds mostly to paragraph 69a of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics) (the modification relates to the wording “under a common commercial-type management”)

- 4.31 **Hotels and similar establishments** are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming ***under a common commercial-type management***; as providing certain services, including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialized establishments.

¹ Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 67 Rev. 1 (United Nations Publications, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8) para. 2.355

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.1.1. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.32 **Hotels comprise** hotels, apartment-hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.1.2. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.33 **Similar establishments comprise** rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 69b of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics and 1.2 “specialized establishments” beginning “They include...”)

4.34 **Specialized collective establishments comprise** any establishments intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common commercial-type management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories and often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation. They include health establishments, work and holiday camps, accommodation in public means of transport and conference centres, which are described below.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.2.1. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.35 **Health establishments comprise** health treatment and health care establishments providing accommodation, such as spas, thermal resorts, sanatoria, mountain sanatoria, convalescent homes, homes for the elderly, health farms and other similar establishments.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.2.2. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.36 **Work and holiday camps comprise** camps providing accommodation for holiday activities, such as agricultural, archaeological and ecological work camps, holiday camps and villages, scout camps, mountain shelters, cabins and other similar establishments.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.2.3. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.37 **Accommodation in public means of transport** consists of the accommodation, with sleeping facilities, associated with collective public

transport and inseparable from it as to expenditure; it mainly concerns trains, ships and boats.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.2.4. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.38 **Conference centres include** establishments offering accommodation and specialized facilities for congresses, conference courses, vocational training, meditation and religion or young people's colleges. The sleeping accommodation is generally only available to the participants of the specialized activities organized in or by the establishments.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 69b of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics) (the modification relates to the wording "under a common commercial-type management" and the end of the paragraph)

4.39 **Other collective establishments are** any establishments intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming **under a common commercial-type management**, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories. **They include holiday dwellings, tourist campsites, marinas and other collective accommodation n.e.c.**

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.3.1. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.40 **Holiday dwellings include** collective facilities under common management, such as clusters of houses or bungalows arranged as dwelling-type accommodation, and providing limited hotel services (not including daily bed-making and cleaning).

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.3.2. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.41 **Tourist campsites consist** of collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and vehicle homes. All come under common management and provide some tourist services (shop, information, recreational activities).

4.42 **Marinas** consist of boating harbours where boat owners can hire a berth in the water or a place on the land for the season or year and of ports for passing vessels where sailors buy mooring per night. These two types may be combined. At least some sanitary facilities are provided. Marinas may be run by clubs for water sports, businesses or public administration.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 1.3.3. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

- 4.43 ***Other collective establishments n.e.c. comprise*** youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, holiday homes for the elderly, holiday accommodation owned by businesses for their employees and workers, halls of residence for students and school dormitories, and other similar facilities that come under common commercial-type management, have a social interest and are often subsidized.

2. Private tourism accommodation

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraphs 71 and 72 of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

- 4.44 Under this heading come the remaining types of tourist accommodation of a specific nature that do not conform to the definition of “establishment” and form a separate group in the classification. Private tourism accommodation provides a limited number of places for rent or without charge. Each accommodation unit (room, dwelling) is then independent and is occupied by tourists, usually by week, fortnight or month or by its owners as a second or holiday home.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 73 of 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics) The note has also been modified.

- 4.45 In accordance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, “a housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by **a single** household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census”.²

- 4.46 **Private tourism accommodation includes rented private accommodation and non rented private accommodation as defined below.**

- 4.47 **Rented private accommodation** comprise lodging places rented by households.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 2.1.3. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

- 4.48 ***Dwellings rented from private individuals, households or professional agencies comprise*** apartments, villas, houses, chalets and other dwellings rented or leased as completed units between households, on a temporary basis, as tourist accommodation.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 2.1.2. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

² Ibid., para. 2.331

4.49 ***Rented rooms in family houses***: the accommodation covered differs from the boarding house in that the tourist stays with the family that usually lives in the home and pays a rent.

4.50 **Non rented private accommodation** comprise lodging places offered free of charge to guests.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 2.1.1. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.51 ***Owned second homes for tourism purposes*** comprise apartments, villas, houses, chalets, etc used during the tourist trip by visitors that are members of the owned household. It also includes dwellings incorporated in a time-sharing contract.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 2.1.4. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.52 ***Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends***: this accommodation concerns tourists allowed by relatives or friends to use all or part of their home free of charge.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to point 2.1.5. of Annex on accommodation to 1994 WTO-UN Recommendations on Tourism Statistics)

4.53 ***Other private accommodation n.e.c.*** includes other types of accommodation such as vessels at unofficial moorings.

Chapter VI – The title “Statistics on tourism expenditure” must be deleted and replaced by “Measurement of tourism activity”

Chapter VI: must be deleted. It has been newly redrafted with the following title: **Measurement of tourism activity**.

Chapter VI – Measurement of tourism activity

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 2.1 of the document TSA : Methodological References)

82. Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. The term “activity of persons” is used herein as the general meaning of the word and not as an abbreviated term for “productive economic activity”. The “activities of persons” refer to the pursuits of these individuals, who qualify as visitors.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 2.2 of the document TSA : Methodological References)

83. As these activities are many and have consequences on a vast array of circumstances, the study of tourism can be made from a great variety of perspectives as, for instance, from that of its effect on the environment, on the general level of economic activities, on employment, etc.

84. Tourism is by nature a demand phenomenon. Visitor consumption is the basic component of the demand approach.

85. Tourism demand does not correspond only to visitor consumption. It must also include other concepts related to the attention to visitors in a country of reference, without which tourism activity could hardly take place, and more specifically:

- the existence of a basic infrastructure in terms of transport, accommodation, recreation, etc.;
- the role played by governments, at different levels, concerning the regulation of different activities associated to the development of tourism.

86. Although tourism is a demand phenomenon, the economic analysis of tourism requires, not only the identification of the resources used by visitors in their displacements, such as consumer goods and services purchased and, but also the knowledge of the characteristics of the units that produce them and the supply of those products. Both these aspects are particularly relevant.

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 3.61 of the document TSA : Methodological References)

87. Among different producer units, the establishment is specially relevant. It is defined as “an enterprise or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for the most of the value added (1). By extension, groups of establishments engaged in the same kind of productive activities define an industry (2).

Notes to Point 87:

(1) SNA93, ¶5.21

(2) SNA93, ¶15.16

A. The definition of visitor consumption

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 2.44 of the document TSA : Methodological References)

88. Visitor consumption is the basic concept measuring tourism activity. It is defined as the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination.

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 2.52 (partly) and 2.50 of the document TSA :Methodological References)

89. Visitor consumption includes:

- all consumption expenditure made during the trips by a visitor or on behalf of him/her regardless of the nature of the good and service as long as it is a consumption good and service;
- all consumption expenditure made before the trip by a visitor or on behalf of him/her in goods and services necessary for the preparation and undertaking of the trip: those goods and services which use is clearly related to it (inoculation, passports, medical control, etc.), as well as the purchase of small durable goods for personal use, souvenirs and gifts for family and friends;
- all consumption expenditure made after the trip by a visitor or on behalf of him/her in those goods and services (photograph development, repairs, etc.) which use is clearly related to it.
- consumer durable goods will have a different treatment according to the following convention:
 - (a) During trips, all consumer durable goods (tourism single and multipurpose consumer durable goods) purchased are included within visitor consumption;
 - (b) Before or after a trip, all tourism single purpose durable goods and small durable goods for personal use are included within visitor consumption;
 - (c) Outside the context of a trip, solely tourism single purpose consumer durable goods purchased, are included within visitor consumption.

B. Components of visitor consumption

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 2.54 (partly) of the document TSA : Methodological References)

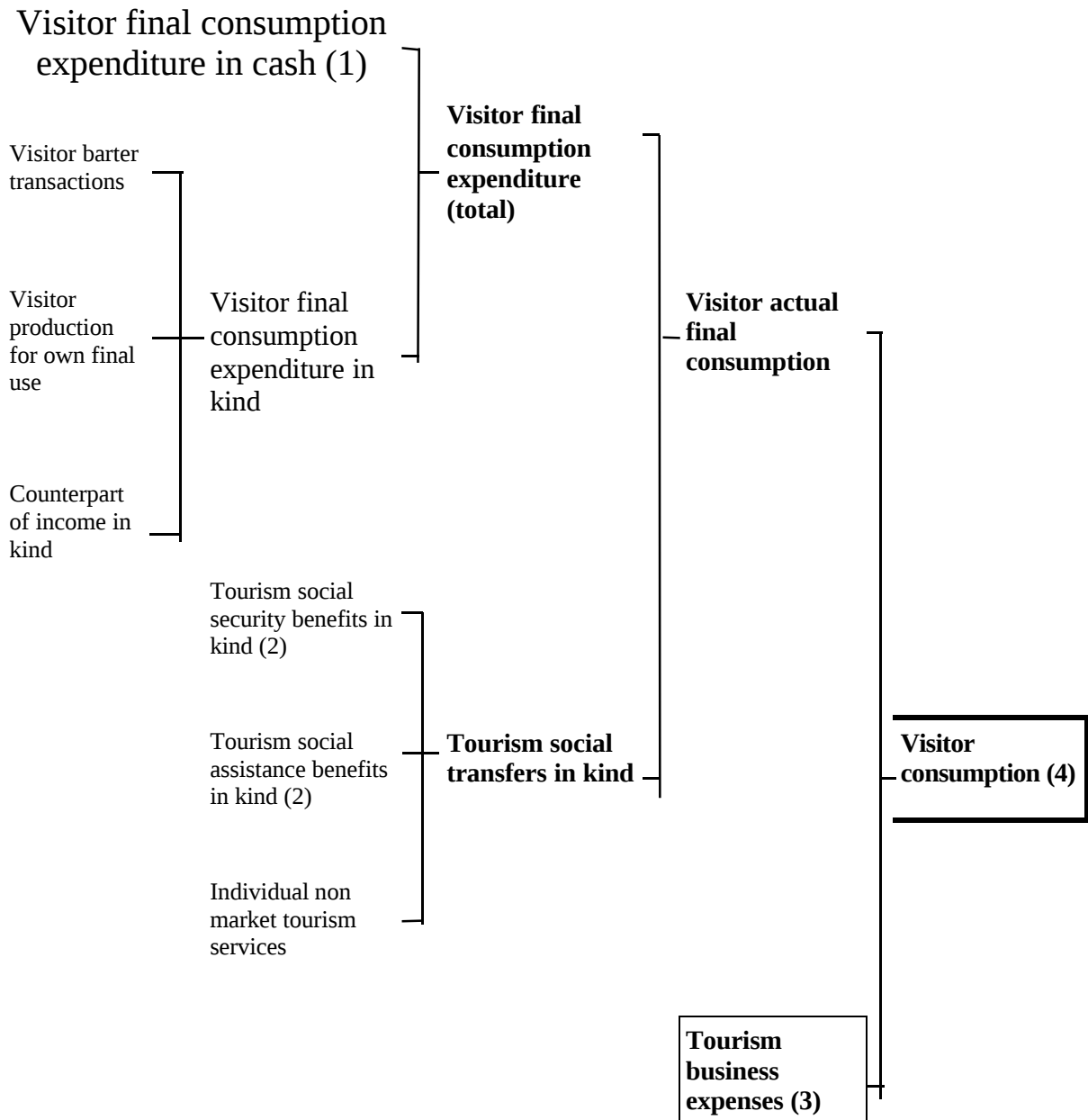
90. Visitor consumption is not restricted to the consumption expenditure by the visitor from his/her own cash resources, but also encompasses expenditure made on behalf of him/her, by the following units:

- A resident household different from that of the visitor
- A resident producing unit acting in this capacity
- General government and non profit institutions serving households of the country of reference
- Any other non resident unit.

(The following figure corresponds to Figure II.2 (partly) of the document TSA : Methodological References)

91. Visitor consumption can be represented schematically according to the figure I.

Figure I. The components of visitor consumption



- (1) This always represents the most important component of total consumption of, or on behalf of, visitors. The term "in cash" does not necessarily mean a disbursement of "cash" but refers to all visitors final consumption expenditure which are not in kind.
- (2) The term "tourism" refers to those transfers for tourism purposes addressed to potential visitors.
- (3) Includes exclusively the expenditure on transport and accommodation of employees on business trips and those made by business on behalf of guests outside their usual environment.
- (4) Visitor consumption refers to total consumption of or on behalf of visitors.

C. Visitor consumption and forms of tourism

(The following paragraph corresponds to the right-hand side of the figure included in paragraph 2.56 (partly) of the document TSA :Methodological References)

92. Visitor consumption must be located geographically in order to analyze its impacts on the country of reference. Based on forms of tourism, and taking into consideration that consumption is an activity of visitors, different aggregations for tourism consumption can be derived:

- (a) **Domestic tourism consumption:** comprises the consumption of resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference;
- (b) **Inbound tourism consumption:** comprises the consumption of non resident visitors within the economic territory of reference and/or that provided by residents;
- (c) **Outbound tourism consumption:** comprises the consumption of resident visitors outside the economic territory of reference and provided by non residents;
- (d) **Internal tourism consumption:** comprises the consumption of both resident and non resident visitors within the economic territory of the country of reference and/or that provided by residents;
- (e) **National tourism consumption:** comprises the consumption of resident visitors, within and outside the economic territory of the country of reference.

D. Payments which should be excluded

(The following paragraph corresponds to paragraph 2.47 (partly) of the document TSA : Methodological References)

93. By convention, there are payments related to a trip that visitors might make which are excluded from visitor consumption.

- (a) Those which do not correspond to the purchase of consumption goods and services, such as:
 - the payment of taxes and duties not levied on products;
 - the payment of interests including those on expenditure made during and for trips;
 - the purchase of financial and of non financial assets, including land, works of arts and other valuables;
 - the acquisition of multipurpose consumer durable goods of important unit value not made during trips;
 - all transfer payments in cash such as donations to charities or to other individuals and which do not correspond to the payment for goods or services,
- (b) Any purchases on a trip for commercial purposes, that is, for resale or use in a production process or on behalf of his/her employer by a visitor on a business trip (these are intermediate consumption or gross fixed capital formation of the producing unit).

E. Classification of visitor consumption expenditure

94. Visitor consumption expenditure can be classified according to the “nature” of the products purchased by visitors and follows the criterion of the “purpose” or objective of the visitor consumption expenditure.

95. The visitor consumption expenditure classification, according to the nature of the products and based on the Central Product Classification (CCP), Version 1.0 of the United Nations, and its correspondence with the Tourism Specific Products (TSP) and Tourism Characteristic Products (TSA/TCP), includes the following groups of products in its first level of aggregation:

A. Specific products

A.1. Characteristic products

- 1 – Accommodation
- 2 – Food and beverage serving services
- 3 – Passenger transport services
- 4 – Travel agency, tour operator and tourist guide services
- 5 – Cultural services
- 6 – Recreation and other entertainment services
- 7 – Miscellaneous tourism services

A.2. Connected products

B. Non specific products

(The following paragraph corresponds partly to paragraph 95 of the WTO-UN 1994 Recommendations on tourism statistics)

96. The visitor consumption expenditure classification, according to the purpose of visitor consumption, should be based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) of the United Nations. Until this new classification is available, the traditional classification of tourism expenditure should be maintained:

1. Package travel, package holidays and package tours
2. Accommodation
3. Food and drinks
4. Transport
5. Recreation, culture and sporting activities
6. Shopping
7. Other services.

Chapter VII – Further work to be carried out by the World Tourism Organization in cooperation with other organizations

Must be deleted.