Tourism Statistics: Challenges and Good Practices

Regional Workshop for the CIS countries

Classification of products and productive activities for tourism

Item 7

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Classification of products

IRTS 2008 (para 5.14-5.18):
- 2 focusses:
  - Demand: functional view (COICOP; identified as in CPC Rev. 2 [5-digit-level]; see also Annex 2)
  - Supply: CPC Rev. 2 (see Annex 2) in accordance with ISIC Rev. 4 [4-digit-level] (see Annex 3)

- Classifying products between:
  - Tourism Characteristic products:
    - Internationally comparable
    - Country specific
  - Other consumption products:
    - Tourism Connected products (always country specific)
    - Non-tourism-related consumption products: not particularly associated with visitors and tourism, though visitors (apart from residents) might acquire them
  - Non-consumption products:
    - Valuables (acquired during the trip)
    - Other non-consumption products

But: No strict one to one relation between industries and products!
Classification of products (IRTS 2008, para 5.16)

A. Consumption products:

A.1. Tourism characteristic products: comprising two subcategories;

A.1.i. Internationally comparable tourism characteristic products, which represent the core products for international comparison of tourism expenditure;

A.1.ii. Country-specific tourism characteristic products (to be determined by each country by applying the criteria of paragraph 5.10 in their own context).

For both products mentioned above, the activities producing them will be considered as tourism characteristic, and the industries in which the principal activity is tourism characteristic will be called tourism industries;

A.2. Other consumption products made up of two subcategories, both to be determined by each country and, consequently, country specific:

A.2.i. Tourism connected products comprising other products according to their relevance for tourism analysis but that do not satisfy the criteria in paragraph 5.10;

A.2.ii. Non-tourism-related consumption products comprising all other consumption goods and services that do not belong to the previous categories.

B. Non-consumption products: This category includes all products that by their nature cannot be consumption goods and services and, therefore, can neither be a part of tourism expenditure, nor a part of tourism consumption, except for valuables that might be acquired by visitors on their trips. Two subcategories are defined:

B.1. Valuables (see para. 4.2);
B.2. Other non-consumption products comprising those products associated with tourism gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption.
Tourism products

IRTS 2008, para 5.7-5.13, Annex 4:

- **Tourism characteristic products** (para 5.10):
  - Those that satisfy one or both of the following criteria:
    - Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of total tourism expenditure (share-on-expenditure/demand condition) – typical for tourism (see also Box 5.1, p. 45).
    - Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of the supply of the product in the economy (share-of-supply condition). This criterion implies that the supply of a tourism characteristic product would not exist in a meaningful quantity in the absence of visitors.
  - They can be internationally defined or country specific.

- **Tourism connected products** (para 5.12):
  - Their significance within tourism analysis for the economy of reference is recognized, although their link to tourism is limited worldwide.
  - They are necessarily country-specific (see also para 5.31-5.36).
Tourism characteristic activities

IRTS 2008 (Figure 5.1 [p.48], Annex 2):

- Activities that typically produce tourism characteristic products (para 5.11);
- As the industrial origin of a product (the ISIC industry that produces it) is not a criterion for the aggregation of products within a similar CPC category, there is no strict one-to-one relationship between products and industries producing them as their principal outputs;
- an industry may produce products as their secondary output (i.e. hotel provides restaurant service).
### Classification of activities and products

**Figure 5.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation for visitors</td>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving activities</td>
<td>2. Food and beverage serving services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Railway passenger transport</td>
<td>3. Railway passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Road passenger transport</td>
<td>4. Road passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Water passenger transport</td>
<td>5. Water passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Air passenger transport</td>
<td>6. Air passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transport equipment rental</td>
<td>7. Transport equipment rental services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Travel agencies and other reservation services activities</td>
<td>8. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cultural activities</td>
<td>9. Cultural services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sports and recreational activities</td>
<td>10. Sports and recreational services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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