

# **Tourism Statistics: Challenges and Good Practices**

Regional Workshop for South East Asian countries

## **Demand perspective: characterization of visitors and tourism trips.**

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# Characterization of visitors

- Characteristics
  - Country of residence
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Economic activity status
  - Occupation
  - Annual household, family or individual income
  - Education



# Forms of tourism

- **Domestic tourism:** comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of residence, either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip;
- **Inbound tourism:** comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference on an inbound trip;
- **Outbound tourism:** comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference either as part of an outbound trip or as part of a domestic tourism trip.



# Travel party; travel group

- Travel party: visitors traveling together on a trip and whose expenditures are pooled (IRTS 2008 para 3.2.)
- Travel group: made of individuals or travel parties traveling together IRTS 2008 para 3.5.)

In a travel party, the main purpose is usually shared; but each member might have his/her own second purpose



# Characterization of tourism trips

- Main purpose
- Types of “tourism products”
- Duration of trip/stay/visit
- Origin and destination
- Modes of transport
- Types of accommodation
- Use of package



# Main purpose of a tourism trip

Definition: the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place

## 1. Personal

- Holidays, leisure and recreation
- Visiting friends and relatives
- Education and training
- Health and medical care
- Religion/pilgrimages
- Shopping
- Transit
- Other

## 2. Business and professional

National adjustments are possible, but categories should include a sufficient number of possible observations



# Duration of a trip/stay/visit

- Duration might be measured:
  - From the point of departure: absence from the usual environment;
  - From the destination: duration of stay in a country, in a place;
  - From a place of accommodation (length of stay in a hotel....)



Need to define what we want to measure and if the different measurements are equivalent

# Types of accommodation

- Define a national (or regional) relevant typology based on:
  - Market/non market; paying/non paying
  - According to types of additional services included in the price paid
  - Etc.
- Take into consideration second homes and innovative forms of second home ownership (timeshares, condo hotels, fractionals, private clubs, etc.) if relevant – Definitions...





# Observing characteristics of visitors and tourism trips

- Case of Inbound tourism
- Case of Outbound tourism
- Case of Domestic tourism



# Inbound tourism

- Comparing the concepts used in administrative sources with IRTS
  - Nationality vs. country of residence
  - Identifying whether the trip is or not within the usual environment
  - Place of stay
  - Duration of trip
- Combining administrative sources with surveys
  - Using administrative sources as a universe of reference
  - Issue of frequency of observation
- Diversifying methods according to type of points of entry
  - Road vs. air vs. water



# Domestic tourism

- Administrative sources?
- Surveys:
  - Module in a household survey
  - Specific survey to resident households
  - Surveys at places of collective accommodation
  - Surveys at tourism sites
- How to identify tourism trips?
- How to identify purpose of trip?



# Outbound tourism

Observe:            either as inbound tourism  
                          either as domestic tourism

