



### **Christophe Demunter**

# European Commission, DG EUROSTAT, tourism statistics

Thematic roundtable #1:

The use of indicators to influence maritime and coastal policy measures to achieve sustainable tourism





#### Introduction:

Two (of many) critical aspects of any indicator system for sustainable tourism

- 1. Comparibility over time and across geographical areas
  - Use as much as possible harmonised, official tourism statistics
- 2. Sufficient geographical and temporal granularity of the source data
  - → Not always the case with the harmonised, official tourism statistics ...





#### Harmonised official tourism statistics [now]

Eurostat and the network of national statistical authorities produce data on:

- Capacity and occupancy of tourist accommodation
  e.g. night spent by country of residence of the guest, by region,
  by degree of urbanisation, by coastal vs. non-coastal, by month,
  etc.
- Trips made by EU residents (household surveys)
  e.g. destination, duration, means of transport, expenditure, etc.

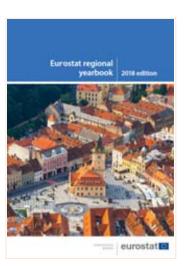




#### Harmonised official tourism statistics [now]

#### **PROS:**

- To a large extent harmonised methodologies, definitions and concepts
  - → Comparable and consistent across European countries/regions
  - → Repeatable over time (continuity of series)
- Available for free; (more or less) ready-touse









#### Harmonised official tourism statistics [now]

#### **CONS:**

- Trade-off between quality and timeliness
  - → Not necessarily a disadvantage... but at least a nuisance
- Address a wide variety of user needs but not always sufficiently & adequately addressing the detailed needs of individual users
  - → E.g. to monitor seasonality in tourism, more detailed geographical data and infra-annual data is desirable





#### **IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PIPELINE (1)**

- Adaptation of the existing legal basis for European statistics on tourism [Regulation (EU) 692/2011]
  - → Process was recently launched; positive discussion with Member States (statistical offices)
  - → Aim: Commission Delegated Act to be adopted in 2019
  - → Implementation as of 2020
  - → Includes: better timeliness and better geographical granularity of accommodation statistics





## BETTER GEOGRAPHICAL (AND TEMPORAL) GRANULARITY OF ACCOMMODATION STATISTICS

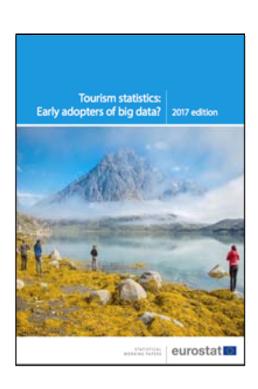
- 1. Regional data broken down by month (now: only annual data)
- 2. Combined breakdown of 'degree of urbanisation' and 'coastal/non-coastal' (now: transmitted separately but not combined, e.g. for rural coastal areas)
- 3. NUTS3 data (now: NUTS2 data)
- 4. Cities data (new; data for capital cities and the most important cities for each country)
- ⇒ Bringing tourism data closer to the level that matters for researchers, policy makers and business decision makers





#### IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PIPELINE (2)

- Exploring innovative sources and methods for tourism statistics
  - → Big data / smart statistics
  - → Modernised data collection

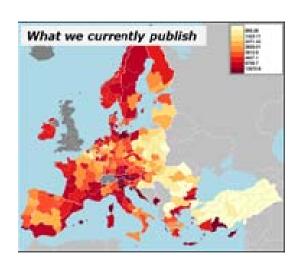


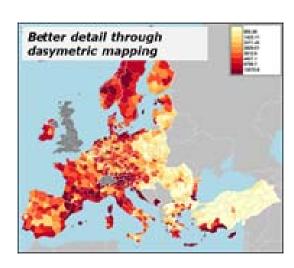




"EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS use new data sources and methods in an effort to better respond to our users' needs"

- ⇒ Dissemination of accommodation statistics at NUTS3 (tables) and for 10km grids (maps); on the basis of auxiliary (big) data
- **⇒** Available early 2019











#### THANK YOU FOR YOU ATTENTION!

christophe.demunter@ec.europa.eu

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/tourism/overview