

Capacity Building Programme on Tourism Statistics 2008-2009  
**Workshop IV – Vienna (AT), 18-20/11/2009**

Revised classification framework for types of accommodation & 2010-2012 project on automated data collection for accommodation statistics

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## **Structure of presentation**

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- i. The current classification framework**
- ii. Weight of private accommodation**
- iii. Revised classification framework**
- iv. ESSnet on “automated data collection and reporting in accommodation statistics”**

## The current classification framework

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### COLLECTIVE versus PRIVATE accommodation

- **Collective tourist accommodation establishments**

"An accommodation establishment that provides lodging for the traveller 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"

- **Private tourist accommodation**

"The remaining types of tourist accommodation that do not conform to the definition of "establishment"

## The current classification framework

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### Main shortcomings

- **Vague definitions**

- ⇒ "number of places greater than a *specified* minimum" ???
- ⇒ "a single family unit" ???
- ⇒ "commercial-type management" ???

- **Vague distinction between collective and private**

- ⇒ grey zone of smaller tourist accommodation establishments

⇒ **Different interpretations** across Europe have put the **completeness** and **comparability** of the data at risk

# The current classification framework

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## Collective tourism establishments

- Hotels and similar establishments
- Tourist campsites
- Holiday dwellings
- Other collective accommodation n.e.c.
- Specialised establishments

## Private tourism accommodation

- Rented accommodation (rented rooms in family houses ; dwellings rented from private individuals or professional agencies)
- Secondary residence (owned dwellings)
- Other types of private accommodation (incl. accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends)

# Weight of private accommodation

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## IRTS 2008, paragraph 3.44

“Countries lacking an exhaustive control of travelers at national borders often use, as a substitute, surveys of guests staying at collective accommodation. The users of these surveys without complementary operations to correct coverage shortfalls should bear in mind some limitations: first of all, not all visitors stay at collective accommodation, and those who do not might have very different patterns of behavior than those who do. Second, a visitor while on a trip might stay in more than one collective accommodation, resulting in an overestimation of the number of visitors and an underestimation of the total duration of the trips.”

## Weight of private accommodation

### Limitation to collective accommodation

*... can result to misleading conclusions*

#### example: analysis of the recent crisis

(first half 2009 compared with first half 2008)

- ⇒ number of nights spent in hotels and similar est.): **-7.4%**
- ⇒ number of holiday trips made: **+0.5%**
- ⇒ number of nights spent: **+0.4%**
- ⇒ *Tourism activities remained stable, but probably in different (cheaper?) types of accommodation*

*... and can puts completeness at risk*

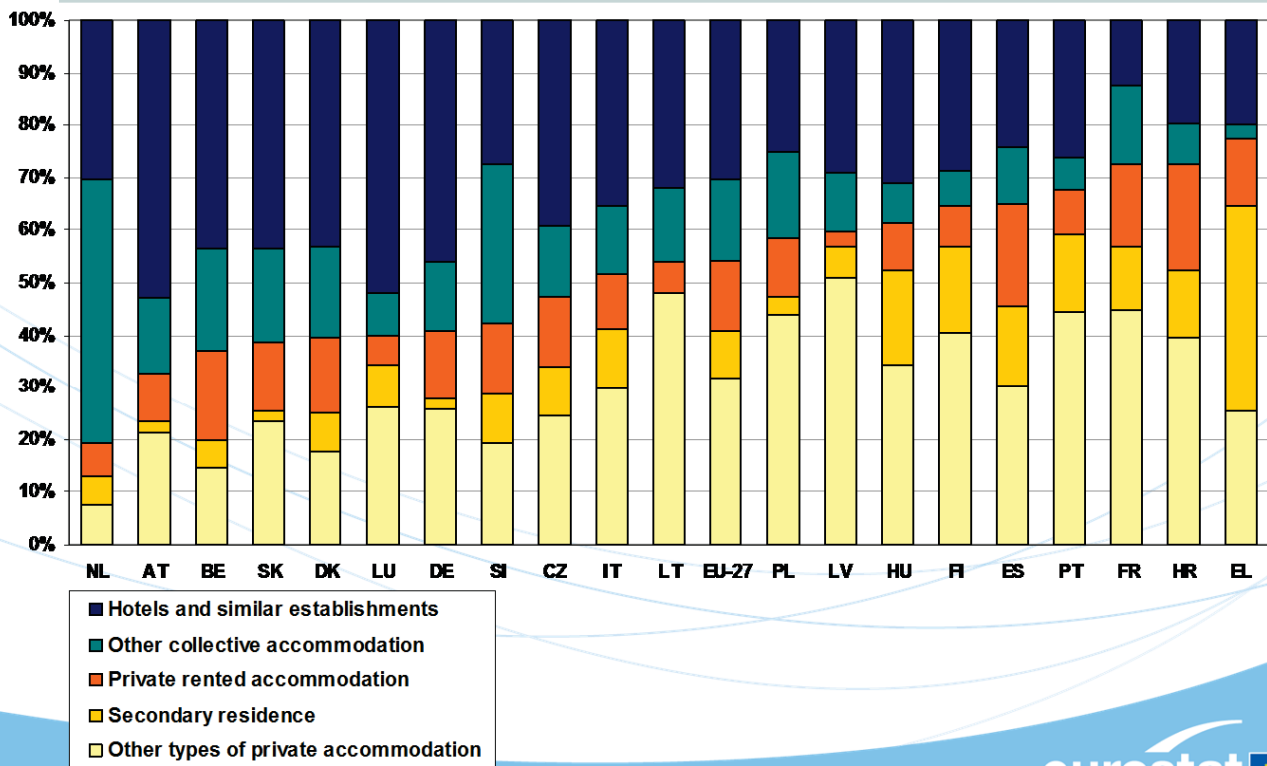
## Weight of private accommodation (demand)

**Holidays trips (4 nights or more), broken down by type of accommodation**  
(aggregate data based on 19 MS for which full data is available for 2007 or 2008, plus Croatia)

	Total	Domestic	Outbound
<b>Collective tourism establishments</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>69%</b>
Hotels and similar establishments	31%	18%	53%
Tourist campsites	6%	6%	6%
Holiday dwellings	6%	5%	7%
Other collective accommodation	2%	1%	2%
Specialised establishments	1%	2%	1%
<b>Private tourism accommodation</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>31%</b>
Rented accommodation	13%	16%	10%
Secondary residence	9%	13%	3%
Other types of private accommodation	32%	40%	18%

# Weight of private accommodation (demand)

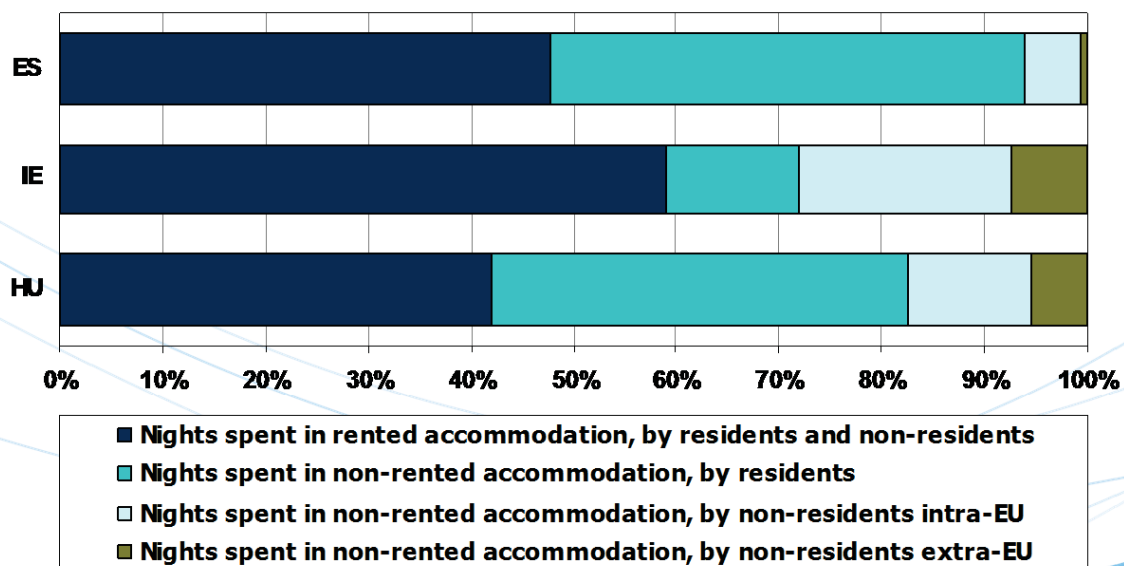
## Holidays trips (4 nights or more), broken down by type of accommodation



# Weight of private accommodation (supply)

## Structure of the use of accommodation, by type of accommodation and origin of the visitor

(data for 3 countries; own calculations, for IE and HU based on additional data provided by the CSO and KSH respectively, for ES based on published data)



## The revised classification framework

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### RENTED versus NON-RENTED accommodation

#### IRTS 2008, paragraph 3.36

“Short term accommodation might be provided either on a commercial (market) basis, that is as a paid service, even when the value charged to the user might be subsidized, or on a non-commercial (non-market) basis, that is, as a service provided by family, friends or relatives, without charge, or on own-account (owner-occupied vacation homes). [...]”

- **Less ambiguous distinction**

- ⇒ presence/absence of a monetary transaction
- ⇒ whether or not an economic unit

## The revised classification framework

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- **Context: the revision of the legal basis for tourism statistics in the EU, having as objectives (a.o.):**

- ⇒ Improving the **completeness**
- ⇒ Clearer **definition** (and better **coverage**) of so-called private accommodation
- ⇒ Improving the **consistency** between demand & supply side

- **In the proposal for a Regulation: *internal tourism* broken down into**

- ⇒ Capacity and occupancy of **tourist accommodation establishments**
- ⇒ Tourism nights spent in **non-rented accommodation**

## The revised classification framework

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- **“Tourist accommodation establishment”**

“refers to a local kind-of-activity unit [...], providing as a paid service, though the price might be partially or fully subsidised, short-term or short-stay accommodation services as described in NACE Rev. 2 groups 55.1 (hotels and similar accommodation), 55.2 (holiday and other short-stay accommodation) and 55.3 (camping grounds, recreational vehicle & trailer parks)”

- **“Non-rented accommodation”**

“shall include accommodation provided without charge by family or friends and accommodation in owner-occupied vacation homes, including time share properties”

## The revised classification framework

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- **Demand side *versus* supply side**

- ⇒ **Rented accommodation**

- a. Hotels or similar accommodation

[= NACE **55.1**]

- ⇒ Campsites, caravan or trailer park

[= NACE **55.3**]


- c. Other rented accommodation (health establishments, youth hostels, marinas, etc)

[~ NACE **55.2** ('holiday and other short-stay accommodation'), but also **other NACE classes** outside the scope of 55.1 (f.i. 'operation of recreational transport facilities, e.g. marinas' in NACE 93.29)]

## The revised classification framework

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- **Demand side *versus* supply side** (continued)
  - ⇒ **Non-rented accommodation**
    - d. Own holiday home
    - e. Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends
    - f. Other non-rented accommodation

 where Member States can't compile **data on nights spent in non-rented accommodation** (e.g. because of the lack of a frontier survey), Eurostat will make estimates using the partner data from other countries demand side statistics as an alternative/proxy to surveying inbound tourism

## ESSnet on *Automated data collection*

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### Introduction

- **Title : "Automated data collection and reporting in accommodation statistics"**
- **Timing : mid 2010 to end 2012**
- **Scope : EU Member States and EFTA countries**
- **Structure : cooperation network/partnership of NSI's, coordinated by one of the partners, with financial support (grants) from the EC (Eurostat)**
- **Budget: ± € 1 million**



## **ESSnet on *Automated data collection***

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### **Background**

- **Problem statement : need for re-engineering of the production process of statistics**
  - ⇒ increasing demands by users who want more timely data
  - ⇒ but... call to reduce the administrative burden
- **Inspiration : 9th International Forum on Tourism Statistics**
  - ⇒ country presentations on national experiences (Spain, Finland)

## **ESSnet on *Automated data collection***

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### **Aims and objectives**

- **Reduce burden for businesses *and* administrations**
  - **Improve timeliness**
  - **Enhance international comparability and quality**
  - **Feedback (statistical analysis) to reporting units**
- ⇒ **Ultimate objective is to develop a system which can generate statistical information automatically from the management information system(s) used by tourist accommodation establishments**

## ESSnet on *Automated data collection*

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### Expected output (deliverables)

- **Description of common XML-files**
- **Development of software applications which can generate the content of the XML-files directly from the hotels' management system**
- **Development of automated data analysis and automated feedback-reporting**

## ESSnet on *Automated data collection*

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### Cost-benefit analysis

- **Costs**
  - ⇒ Largely covered by ESSnet grants (preliminary budget: € 1 million)
- **Benefits**
  - ⇒ **For the reporting units:** less burdensome reporting obligation and the possibility of receiving feedback reports
  - ⇒ **For the administrations:** more efficient data collection (less manual entry of data, less reception costs, etc.)
  - ⇒ **For the users:** faster availability of statistical data (timeliness, punctuality)

## **ESSnet on *Automated data collection***

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### **In what phase are we now?**

- **The project is on the table of the Eurostat management board**
- **Discussion in the Strategic Development Group of the Business Statistics Directors Group (25/11/'09)**
- **Dedicated workshop during the forthcoming Working Group on Tourism Statistics (14-15/12/'09)**
- **Calls for interest to be launched early 2010**

## **Further information**

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### **Contact**

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### **Data**

- **All data & publications are available on the Eurostat website**
- **Dedicated section on Tourism Statistics:**  
**<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tourism>**