

TASK F – Environmental & socio-economic sensitivity

Socio-Economic Feature selection: Tourism



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Tourism

- Most important economic activity (OSPAR, Blue growth)
- Socially very important
- 5 features:
 - Amenity beaches
 - Marinas
 - Tourism hotspots
 - Densely populated towns
 - Other tourism and recreational activities





Tourism hot spots

- Proposed as alternative hot spots for tourism (i.e. small cities)
- Input was needed from CP
- During workshop all participants agreed to delete this feature
- After the WS, the NO participant suggested to look at Eurostat database



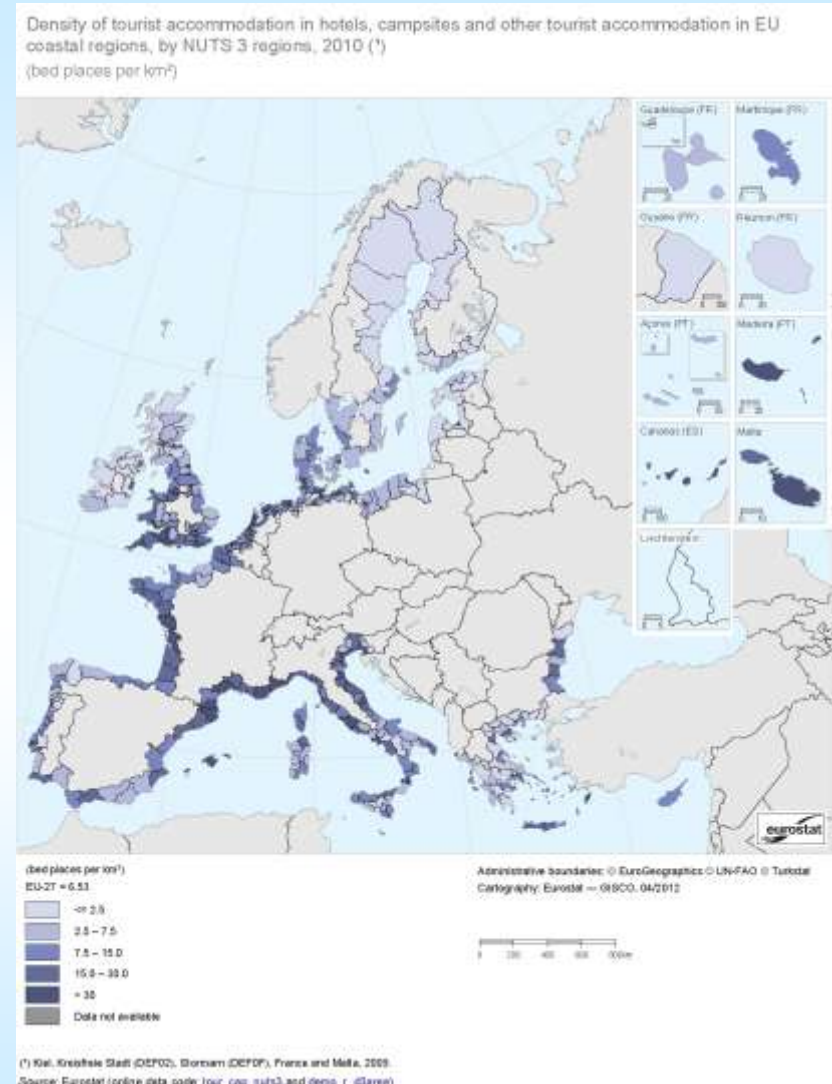
Eurostat (1)

- **Until 2011** tourism data was collected for all EU member states (incl. NO) according NACE Rev. 2 :
 - I551: hotels and similar accommodation
 - I552: holiday and other short-stay accommodation
 - I553: camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks
- **Following data is available:**
 - capacity of tourism accommodation establishments
 - annual occupancy data
 - monthly data on nights spent by residents and non-residents at tourism accommodation establishments
 - monthly data on arrivals and net occupancy rates
 - annual data on nights spent in non-rented accommodation



Eurostat (2)

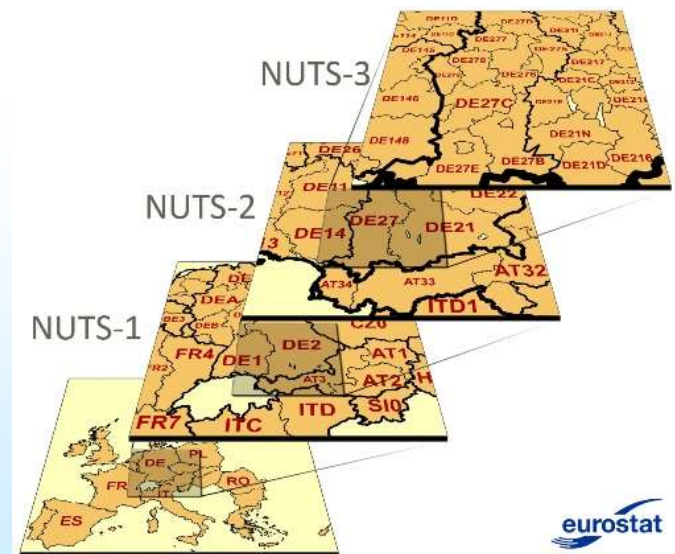
- MUMM was aware of Eurostat database but has recognized problems with this database
 - Data is only available for large areas (NUTS3) which for some countries go far inland
 - No differentiation between coastal and non-coastal tourism



Eurostat (3)

- BUT!!
- From 2012 breakdown between Coastal/Non-Coastal
- Unfortunately data only available at NUTS-2 level:

Basic regions for the application of regional policies



NUTS-2 Areas

Country	NUTS-2 areas
BE	1
DK	1
IRL	2
SE	3
DE	3
NO	3
FR	4
NL	5
UK	18





Use of dataset for “Tourism hot spot” feature (1)

- Dataset has to be split in two categories:
 - Areas with low tourismic value (not withheld for feature mapping)
 - Areas with high tourismic value (withheld for feature mapping)
- Seasonal data: use monthly data on number of nights spent
 - Seasonal number of nights spent per km coastline (SN/km)
- Different ways for selection:
 - SN /km > Annual EU average nr nights /km
 - SN /km > Seasonal EU average nr nights /km
 - SN /km > 25-percentile of annual number of nights /km





Nuts Area	Coast (KM)	Season	Total Nights spent (coastal)	Total nights spent/km	Area withheld (EU seasonal average)	Area withheld (EU annual average)	Area withheld (EU 25-percentile)
BE25	60	Spring	3000	50	No	No	Yes
		Summer	8000	133	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Autumn	2000	33	No	No	No
		Winter	2500	42	Yes	No	Yes
NL11	70	Spring	5000	71	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Summer	7000	100	No	Yes	Yes
		Autumn	3000	43	No	No	Yes
		Winter	1000	14	No	No	No
FR30	80	Spring	5000	63	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Summer	7000	88	No	Yes	Yes
		Autumn	6000	75	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Winter	3000	38	Yes	No	No
EU Seasonal Average	70	Spring	13000	62			
		Summer	22000	105			
		Autumn	11000	52			
		Winter	6500	31			
EU Annual average	70	Annual average	4375	62.5			
EU 25percentile	70	25-percentile	2875	41			

Use of Eurostat data for “Tourism hot spot” feature (2)

☹ Large scale dataset

- small spots or areas will not become visible
- Name “tourism hot spots” should be changed
eg. “High tourism turnover”

☺ Valuation of tourismic revenue for broader areas “rough brush”

- ↔ other tourism features are small scale (marinas, cities, ...)





Conclusion

- Eurostat database can be used for valorization of tourism revenue
- Only large scale data available
- Name “tourism hot spots” is no longer recommendable
- Complementary with small scale properties of other tourism features (beaches, cities, marinas,)
- Use of monthly number of nights spent/km coastline
- Selection parameter for feature mapping yet to be decided

