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Proposal of indicators for measuring the sustainability of tourism for policy decision making in line with SF-MST February 2024

A proposal to initiate a journey for countries,
regions and municipalities

Authors: Ana Moniche Bermejo*, **Nagore Uresandi
Espinosa,** **Laura Taroncher Verdaguer,** **Laura
Moniche Bermejo** and **Barbara Díaz Diez**

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List of Abbreviations

SF-MST Framework	Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism Statistical Framework
TSI	Technical Support Instrument
SEEA	System of Environmental and Economic Accounting
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
ETIS	European Tourism Indicators System
WEF	World Economic Forum
GSTC	Global Sustainable Tourism Council
PXY	Proxy
FW	Framework
C	Country
R	Region
L	Local
Y	Yes
N	NO
TBD	To be discussed
P	Partial

1. Introduction

This document is presented for consideration by the Expert Group on Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism as a first step towards a set of indicators, aligned with SF-MST, developed to start the journey of its revision and improvement via group of experts, consultations, and whichever process UN Tourism deems appropriate. The authors would like to express their gratitude and deeply appreciate the work done by UN Tourism to achieve SF-MST, its approval by the UN Statistical Commission, marking a significant milestone in the evolution of sustainable tourism measurement at different government levels.

Proxies

This work recognises that, the implementation of frameworks such as SEEA (System of Environmental and Economic Accounting) or TSA (Tourism Satellite Account System), is not currently a reality for all destinations across the globe. Conscious of this reality, this document takes up this issue, proposing proxy indicators that offer alternative and practical methods to measure certain aspects in the absence of SEEA or TSA, specially thinking on sustainable tourism measurement on a more granular scale such as regions or municipalities/local destinations. These additional indicators aim to provide all destinations, with valuable tools to advance in the measurement of their sustainability.

Granularity

The work presented in this document has been carried out under a NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, LAU1 and LAU2 logic. The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) allows the harmonisation of data and facilitates comparison between regions at different levels. The NUTS0 logic, which refers to the national level, NUTS2, which covers regions, and the local level, is crucial as it allows for the appropriateness and applicability of indicators at different management levels and territories. This structure facilitates coherent and effective implementation from country to local level, ensuring that indicators are relevant and useful in different contexts and scales to cover policy action tailored to the government level.

Destination meaning

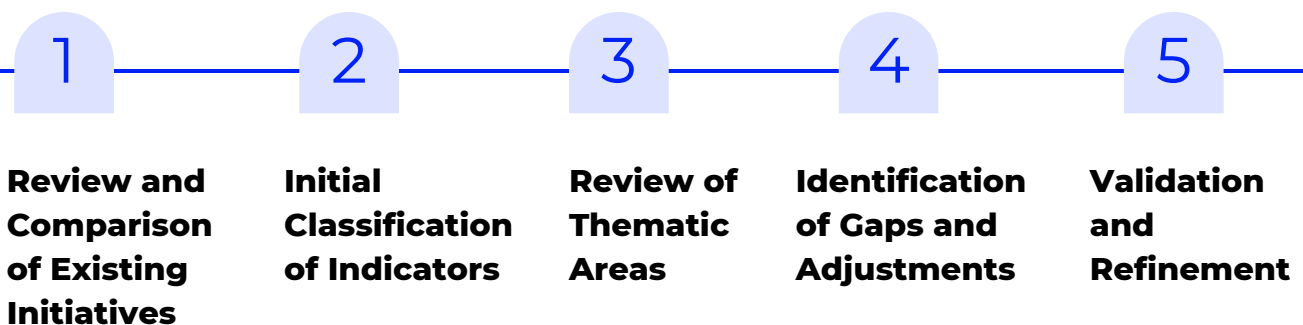
The destination definition proposed by Moniche Bermejo, A., Uresandi Espinosa, N., Taroncher, Verdaguer, L., Moniche Bermejo, L. And Díaz Diez, B. (2024) takes from INRouTe (2017) definition (in italics) and modifies it slightly: *The main destination of a tourism trip, can be a country or different levels of administrative divisions, for example (NUT1, NUTS2, NUTS3, LAU1 and LAU2) and is defined as the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip (see also Purpose of a tourism trip - main and secondary purposes, and Visit, INRouTe, 2017). This definition is consistent with that of the main purpose of a trip. However, if the visitor can identify no such place, the main destination is defined as the place where he/she spent most of his/her time during the trip. Again, if the visitor can identify no such place, then the main destination is defined as the place that is the farthest away from his/her place of usual residence: each trip should be associated its main destination.*

2. Methodology

Moving towards a single common set of indicators is essential for destinations. This effort should not only address the interests of countries, regions and municipalities, but also respond to what is common and shared. The standardisation of indicators allows for a more effective comparison between different destinations and facilitates data collection at a global level. Likewise, the authors are aware that beyond the core set of indicators then destinations might have particularities being islands, or mountain regions, or large urban areas, etc., that would need additional measuring efforts.

2.1 Steps followed

For the development of this proposal for indicators, we have followed a rigorous approach that seeks, as previously expressed, not to reinvent the wheel, but to build upon SF-MST and reviewing existing indicator initiatives seeking the development of a common set of indicators. The steps and considerations that have guided the work presented in this document are detailed below:



The first step has been to review the indicators of each of the initiatives. Based on this review, a mapping process was carried out to identify the main common indicators between these initiatives. This exhaustive work of comparing themes and indicators has made it possible to identify the areas of greatest consensus and relevance for the proposed set of indicators. The initiatives that were reviewed for this are the following:

- UN Tourism's SF-MST. SF-MST is an internationally-agreed framework describing the main concepts, definitions and data organization structures to support the production and organization of data on the impacts and dependencies of tourism on the economy, society and the environment. The Framework has been endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) at its 55th session (27 February – 1 March 2024).
- Indicators from the European Commission's EU Tourism Dashboard: this dashboard provides a set of key indicators for sustainable tourism that have been adopted and adapted in several European countries, offering a solid and tested basis.
- EUROSTAT reflections on new indicators within the framework of T4T initiatives: EUROSTAT has been at the forefront in developing new indicators that can be incorporated into the framework, reflecting the latest trends and needs in measuring sustainable tourism.
- Measuring and monitoring the sustainability of tourism at regional level in Spain (OECD, 2024), Technical Support Instrument (TSI) Spain project: This project provides a detailed and technical approach that has been valuable for the development of the proposed indicators.
- Documentation provided by the UN Tourism Statistics, Standards and Data Department (2024): The research and documents submitted (including a mapping of indicator initiatives, the list of data and indicators collected by UN Tourism for its UN Tourism Statistics Database) by the UN Tourism statistics team have been instrumental in ensuring that the proposals are aligned with the current data that destinations are already sharing with UN Tourism.

- UN Tourism's Guidebook on Indicators of Sustainable Development for Tourism Destinations (updated in 2004): A comprehensive guidebook that includes more than 700 indicators addressing 50 sustainability issues, designed to help tourism destinations measure and manage their sustainability.
- OECD's framework and set of indicators for integrating environmental and sustainability concerns into tourism policies (2003): A framework proposed by the OECD to integrate environmental and broader sustainability considerations into tourism policies, emphasizing the impact of tourism on the environment and socio-economic factors.
- EU Tourism Transition Pathway (European Commission, 2022): A strategic framework by the European Commission aimed at guiding the transition of the tourism sector towards greater sustainability, with a focus on improving statistics and indicators.
- European Tourism Indicators System (ETIS) (European Union, 2016): A voluntary system developed by the European Union to help tourism destinations measure and monitor their sustainability performance, providing a toolkit and set of indicators for practical implementation.
- MITOMED+ (based on the ETIS framework, focused on coastal and maritime tourism): An initiative based on the ETIS framework, specifically targeting the sustainability of coastal and maritime tourism, promoting best practices and sustainable management in these areas.
- World Economic Forum Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index (evolved into a Development Index, WEF, 2022): An index by the World Economic Forum that has evolved to include indicators focusing on the sustainable and resilient development of the travel and tourism sector, assessing various factors influencing sector competitiveness.
- Green Key: An international eco-label awarded to tourism establishments that meet a set of environmental management and sustainability criteria, encouraging sustainable practices in the hospitality industry.

- Global Destination Sustainability Index: A benchmarking tool that ranks and compares the sustainability performance of cities and destinations worldwide, providing insights and best practices to improve sustainability in tourism.
- Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) criteria: A set of globally recognized standards for sustainable tourism practices, providing a framework for destinations and businesses to measure and manage their sustainability performance.

2

Initial Classification of Indicators

All indicators were initially classified into their respective dimensions: General pressure, social, economic and environmental. This preliminary classification allowed the indicators to be organised in a way that reflected the various dimensions of sustainability in tourism.

3

Review of Thematic Areas

Within each dimension, the key thematic areas defined by the SF-MST were identified and reviewed. A thorough assessment was carried out to verify that the proposed indicators covered all thematic areas effectively. This involved analysing whether the indicators truly reflected the specific concerns and needs of each thematic area. Some indicators are included in more than one area to provide an overall view of dimensions. However, during further discussions, whether this approach is the most convenient can be evaluated.

4

Identification of Gaps and Adjustments

During the assessment, based on the authors expertise and based also on the whole SF-MST text, potential gaps or under-represented areas were identified. Adjustments were made to introduce new indicators or modify existing ones, thus ensuring comprehensive and balanced coverage.

5

Validation and Refinement

This validation process helped to build a more comprehensive and coherent set of indicators. By ensuring that each indicator was aligned with its corresponding thematic area, the relevance and applicability of the indicators was improved, facilitating their use in measuring and managing sustainability in tourism.

This systematic and detailed approach allowed not only to maintain coherence with the SF-MST, but also to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the proposed indicators. The result is a list of indicators that not only supports the thematic areas envisaged in the SF-MST, but also provides a robust tool for the assessment and promotion of sustainability in various tourism contexts.

Finally, the followed methodology results in a detailed table of indicators (see on chapter 3) accompanied by comments on the indicators. These comments are important as they contextualise the relevance of each indicator and justify its inclusion within the framework. Not all comments are yet the same, as they reflect the particularities and specific considerations of each indicator or metric, depending on the dimension and considerations that the authors had within internal discussion meetings.



2.2 Guiding principles

In order to develop the set of indicators, the team of authors has followed a set of guiding principles:

1. Aspirational and Inclusive Approach

It is often the case that certain data needed or desired by destinations is not available. Hence, the present document presents aspirational indicators along with a 'proxy' option, which provides an alternative measurement to promote inclusivity and help stakeholders find common ground when directly measuring progress toward a specific goal is challenging. For instance, many, if not all, destinations in the world would like to be able to better understand same-day visitors, hence this is gathered in the proposed set of indicators, and as proxy there is the "tourist" version of the indicator. Moreover, recognising that not all destinations have implemented a TSA and/or SEEA framework, the proposal incorporates "proxy" indicators that offer viable alternatives.

2. Feasibility

The aim has been for the list of indicators to be as short as possible, striking a balance between comprehensiveness and practicality for it to be feasible to implement in destinations. Although the list of metrics is extensive, it is designed to be feasible and manageable. This proposal is intended to be discussed in global consultations and by the expert group that will be generated, with the aim of refinement and continuous improvement.

3. Multi-level approach: Country - Region - Local

The methodology also follows a multi-level logic, encompassing NUTS0, NUTS1, NUTS2, LAU1 and LAU2. This approach has been important to ensure that indicators are relevant and applicable in different governance contexts. The harmonisation of data at these levels facilitates the comparison and integration of information, allowing for a more accurate and consistent assessment of sustainability in tourism.

3. Proposed set of indicators

The following tables divided by dimensions and themes, present the first approach to a common set of indicators designed to measure the sustainability of tourism. Each column of the table has been carefully defined to provide clear and detailed information on each indicator and its applicability at different levels of governance. The columns have the following meanings:

- **Indicator Name:** Here the name of the indicator is specified.
- **Potential Metrics:** This column lists specific metrics that can be used to measure the indicator.
- **Proxy (PXY):** This column indicates whether the proposed metric serves as an alternative option, marked with a "Y" for Yes or an "N" for No. Proxy metrics are practical alternatives for destinations that may not have advanced systems like TSA (Tourism Satellite Account) or SEEA (System of Environmental-Economic Accounting). They provide a way to measure certain indicators where direct data collection is challenging or resource-intensive.
- **Indicator initiatives:** It indicates the initiative from which the metric originates. It can be the EU Tourism Dashboard, EUROSTAT or the Technical Support Instrument project among others.
- **Country (C), Region (R) or Local/municipal (L):** These columns note the applicability of the indicator at the national, Regional or Local level indicating whether the indicator and its metrics are relevant and feasible to be measured and applied at this level of governance by a "y" meaning Yes or an "N" meaning No.

- **Potential Source:** This column suggests possible data sources for each indicator. These sources may include national statistics, administrative records, specific surveys, or international databases, providing guidance on where the data needed to measure each indicator can be obtained.
- **The Comments/Considerations column** gathers the rationale for including the indicator and its metrics in the set of indicators proposed, as well as any methodological considerations resulting from the discussions held during its development.
- **The final column in the table** identifies whether each metric can be evaluated using the data currently reported by countries to the UN Tourism office. Four categories are used: (Y) for metrics that can be fully measured with existing data, (N) for those that cannot be measured, (P) for metrics that can be partially or closely approximated, and (TBD) for metrics that require further discussion to determine feasibility due to ambiguities or data limitations.

The following tables is an essential tool that not only presents a clear and organised structure of the indicators, but also facilitates their practical application at different levels of governance. By providing detailed information on the origin, metrics, alternatives, and sources of data, the table is designed to support the measuring and managing the sustainability of tourism, promoting an inclusive and effective approach.

For a better understanding of the tables, the following colour code has been followed:

- **In blue letters** - All the indicators that contain metrics that have been duplicated in one or more than one dimension.
- **In light purple** - All the metrics that refer to the direct part of any magnitude affected to the tourism industries. In these, the methodology implies the use of satellite accounts as it measures tourism direct share of total output for each tourism industry.
- **In light orange** - All the metrics that refer to the total (direct and indirect) part of any magnitude affected to the tourism branches. In these, the methodology implies the use of satellite accounts and the input-output analysis. With the study of multipliers, the total effects, including direct and indirect effects, are estimated.

Summary of the proposed 73 indicators

GENERAL				ECONOMIC				SOCIAL				ENVIROMENTAL			
THEME	INDICATOR NAME	Metrics		THEME	INDICATOR NAME	Metrics		THEME	INDICATOR NAME	Metrics		THEME	INDICATOR NAME	Metrics	
		N	N+Y			N	N+Y			N	N+Y			N	N+Y
Tourism Flows	Average length of stay	4	4	Visitor expenditure	Average tourism expenditure	5	5	Visitor Satisfaction	Tourists as victims of crime	3	4	Ecosystem extent (for tourism areas)	Tourism activity in High-Quality Environmental Areas	1	7
	Visitor Arrivals	4	4		Total tourism expenditure per day	2	2		Satisfaction of visitors with their experience in the destination	12	12		Environmental quality of tourism assets	Tourism Impact and Quality of Heritage and Natural Sites	2
	Nights spent	2	2	Tourism economic structure	Size of tourism establishments	2	2		Visitor engagement	3	3	Environmental Quality of tourism establishments		1	2
	Accommodation Occupancy	1	1		Resident ownership of tourism establishments	3	3	Host Community Perception	Crime rate variation	1	1	Energy flows	Tourism energy consumption	4	7
Tourism concentration	Tourism Intensity	2	2	Survival of tourism enterprises	1	1	Decent work		Perception of host communities of visitors	10	10	Solid waste flows	Solid waste generated by tourism activity	2	2
	Tourism Density	2	4	Accommodation Occupancy	1	1		Attitude of residents towards tourism activity	2	3	Solid Waste Recycling Rate in Tourism		1	1	
	Combined Tourism Concentration	1	1	Tourism economic performance	Output of Tourism characteristic products	2		2	Distribution of benefits to employees in tourism establishments	1	2	Food waste	1	2	
	Second Home Ratio	2	2		Contribution of tourism to GDP	5		7	Average Hourly Earnings	2	4	Water resources	Tourism wastewater	1	2
	Tourism capacity	2	2	Distribution of economic benefits	Tourism balance (Balance of Payments)	2		2	Tourism Employment conditions	6	12		Tourism water flows	2	5
	Tourism employment concentration	2	3		Weight of the tourism employment	3		5	Participation of women in employment	4	8	GHG emissions	Internal GhC emissions	3	3
	Concentration of tourism establishments	1	1	Rate of salaried workers	1	2		Gender Equality in tourism employment	2	4	Tourism Carbon Footprint		2	5	
Tourism seasonality	Seasonality of Visitor Arrivals	7	7	Employment in tourism	Participation of women in employment	4	8	Vulnerable groups employment in tourism	3	6	Land Use	Tourism spatial Footprint	1	2	
	Seasonality of visitor expenditure	2	2		Labour productivity of different tourism industries	1	1	Employment stability	1	2		Infrastructure s enabling sustainability	Electric charging stations	1	1
	Seasonality of visitor satisfaction	1	1		Tourism investment	Contribution of tourism to investment	1	2	Education and workforce composition in tourism employment	2	4		Cycling routes	1	1
	Seasonality of tourism employment	1	2	Government tourism-related transactions		1	1	Governance	Sustainability and Climate Action tools	2	3	15 indicators	24	44	
Tourism visitor dependency	Ratio of same-day trips over overnight trips	1	1	Tourism related government transactions	1	1	Sustainable Tourism Strategy Implementation		5	5	There is some duplication		9	15	
	Inbound vs domestic visitor ratio	5	5	16 indicators	35	46	Accessibility measures in the destination		15	15		These are socio-economic indicators of employment	27	52	
	Inbound vs domestic tourism expenditure ratio	2	2	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDICATORS	73		Tax contribution		1	1	To be duplicated in the environmental dimension		3	4	
	Percentage of return visitors	1	1		Total metrics (N second best)	187			Specific tourism training provided to employed persons in tourism	1		2			
	Dependency ratio on top source markets	6	6	Total metrics (N+Y second best)	247		Engagement of Host Community		1	1	20 indicators	77	102		
	Dependence on distant origins	1	1	WITHOUT DUPLICATION											
	Tourism diversity	1	1	TOTAL NUMBER OF INDICATORS	69										
22 indicators	51	55	Total metrics (N second best)	178											
			Total metrics (N+Y second best)	232											

One metric is Y on one side and N on the other.

Summary of the proposed 72 indicators

N = All metrics
Y = Proxy metrics not included

Total number of indicators*	72
Total metrics (N)*	250
Total metrics, proxys not included (Y)*	194
Total Proxy metrics*	56
Total number of duplicated metrics	17
Total number of metrics (N) without duplicates	233
Total number of metrics, proxys not included (Y), without duplicates	184

*Duplicates included

General				Economic				Social				Environmental					
THEME	INDICATOR NAME	N	Y	THEME	INDICATOR NAME	N	Y	THEME	INDICATOR NAME	N	Y	THEME	INDICATOR NAME	N	Y		
Tourism Flows	Average length of stay	4	4	Visitor expenditure	Average tourism expenditure	5	5	Visitor Satisfaction	Tourists as victims of crime	4	3	Ecosystem extent (for tourism areas)	Tourism activity in High-Quality Environmental Areas	7	1		
	Visitor arrivals	4	4		Total tourism expenditure per day	2	2		Satisfaction of visitors with their experience in the destination	12	12		Tourism Impact and Quality of Heritage and Natural Sites	3	2		
	Nights spent	2	2		Size of tourism establishments	2	2		Visitor engagement	3	3		Quality of water tourism assets	2	2		
	Accommodation occupancy	1	1		Resident ownership of tourism establishments	3	3		Crime rate variation	1	1		Environmental quality of tourism assets	1	1		
Tourism concentration	Tourism concentration	6	4	Tourism economic structure	Survival of tourism enterprises	1	1	Host Community Perception	Perception of host communities of visitors	10	10	Energy flows	Tourism energy consumption	7	4		
	Combined tourism concentration	1	1		Accommodation Occupancy	3	3		Attitude of residents towards tourism activity	3	2		Solid waste generated by tourism activity	2	2		
	Second home ratio	2	2		Output of Tourism characteristic products	2	2		Distribution of benefits to employees in tourism establishments	2	1		Solid Waste Recycling Rate in Tourism	1	1		
	Tourism capacity	2	2		Contribution of tourism to GDP	9	7		Average Hourly Earnings	4	2		Food waste	2	2		
Tourism concentration	Tourism employment concentration	3	2	Distribution of economic benefits	Distribution of benefits to employees in tourism establishments	2	1	Tourism Employment conditions	Tourism Employment conditions	12	6	Water resources	Tourism wastewater	2	1		
	Concentration of tourism establishments	1	1		Weight of the tourism employment	5	3		Participation of women in employment	8	4		Tourism water flows	4	2		
	Seasonality of visitor arrivals	7	7		Rate of employees	2	1		Gender Equality in tourism employment	4	2		Average length of stay	2	2		
	Seasonality of visitor expenditure	2	2		Participation of women in employment	8	4		Vulnerable groups employment in tourism	6	3		Internal GhG emissions	3	3		
Tourism seasonality	Seasonality of visitor satisfaction	1	1	Employment in tourism	Labour productivity of different tourism industries	1	1	Employment stability	Employment stability	2	1	GHG emissions	Tourism Carbon Footprint	5	3		
	Seasonality of tourism employment	2	1		Contribution of tourism to investment	2	1		Education and workforce composition in tourism employment	4	2		Land Use	Tourism spatial Footprint	2	1	
	Ratio of same-day trips over overnight trips	1	1		Government tourism-related transactions	Tourism related government transactions	1		1	Sustainability and Climate Action tools	3		2	Infrastructures enabling sustainability	Electric charging stations	1	1
	Inbound vs domestic visitor ratio	5	5			15 indicators	48		37	Sustainable Tourism Strategy Implementation	5		5		Cycling routes	1	1
Inbound vs domestic tourism expenditure ratio	2	2	Tourism investment dependency	Dependency ratio on top source markets		6	6	Accessibility measures in the destination	15	15	16 indicators	45	29				
Percentage of repeat visitors	1	1		Dependence on distant origins		1	1	Tax contribution	1	1	Governance	Specific tourism training provided to employee persons in tourism	2		1		
Tourism diversity	1	1		Tourism diversity	1	1	Engagement of Host Community	1	1	20 indicators		102	77				
21 indicators	55	51															

GENERAL DIMENSION



GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Average length of stay	Average length of stay of inbound tourists	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/Demand surveys Household Surveys	Authors propose the Length of Stay theme be changed for Tourism Flows theme. In line with the Glasgow declaration, the means of transportation used to reach a destination and the length of stay are intertwined. Hence, what is proposed by the authors is that the following indicators: average length of stay, visitor arrivals, nights spent, and accommodation occupancy pertain to a theme called Tourism Flows. And within the Environmental dimension length of stay will be included as well. As it has been done by OECD (2024) as part of the Spain TSI project, length of stay and means of transportation to reach the destination are within the environmental dimension.	Y
	Average length of stay of domestic tourists	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/Demand surveys Household Surveys		Y
	Average length of stay of inbound same-day visitors (in hours)	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	MPD/visitor surveys/inmigration records/ship manifests (for cruises)		N
	Average length of stay of domestic same-day visitors (in hours)	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	MPD/visitor surveys/inmigration records/ship manifests (for cruises)		N

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Visitor arrivals	Inbound tourist arrivals	N	Y	Modified from EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys	This indicator measures various types of visitor arrivals to understand tourism patterns and trends. Key metrics include the number of inbound tourist arrivals, domestic tourist arrivals, inbound same-day visitor arrivals, and domestic same-day visitor arrivals. Monitoring these metrics provides valuable insights into the volume and nature of tourism activities, helping destinations manage resources, plan infrastructure, and tailor marketing strategies effectively. By analyzing both international and domestic tourism flows, destinations can enhance their ability to meet visitor needs, support local economies, and promote sustainable tourism growth. Authors consider of high importance to discuss in the working group sessions whether to use the term "arrivals" or "trips", ensuring consistency and clarity in how this metric is reported and interpreted.	Y
	Domestic tourist arrivals/trips	N	Y	Modified from EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		Y
	Inbound same-day visitor arrivals	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	MPD/visitor surveys/Household Surveys		Y
	Domestic same-day visitor arrivals/trips	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	MPD or visitor surveys		Y

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Nights spent	Inbound overnights	N	Y	Modified from EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys	This indicator measures the overall tourist overnights. The key metrics include the number of nights spent by inbound tourists and the number of nights spent by domestic tourists. Tracking these metrics provides insights into the length of stay and occupancy patterns, essential for understanding tourism demand and its economic impact. By analyzing both inbound and domestic nights spent, destinations can optimize accommodation capacities, plan for peak seasons, and develop targeted strategies to enhance visitor experiences and promote longer stays, ultimately supporting sustainable tourism development and local economic benefits.	Y
	Domestic overnights	N	Y	Modified from EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		Y

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Accommodation occupancy	Occupancy rates in accommodation establishments (based on bed-places)	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys	This metric provides essential insights into how well accommodation facilities are utilized throughout the year. High occupancy rates indicate strong demand and efficient use of accommodation resources, while low rates can highlight periods of less tourism demand. By analyzing these patterns, destinations can develop strategies to boost occupancy, enhance visitor satisfaction, and ensure the sustainable growth of the tourism sector.	Y

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism concentration

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism concentration	Number of visitors per 100 residents	N	Y	OECD (2024), EUTD & EUROSTAT	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys and census/register	The proposal is to use two metrics to measure tourism concentration relative to the number of residents. The metric, "Share of regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to tourism pressure (ratio of number of tourists present in those municipalities, based on MPD over population)" highlights regional disparities by identifying areas with exceptionally high tourism activity, enabling targeted analysis within specific regions. The second metric, also included as a secondary approach in the social dimension, aims to understand the context when analysing host community perceptions of tourism. For the metrics related to tourism concentration based on land, the secondary metrics are presented as a practical alternative given the challenges in defining tourism-specific land use categories, which can vary significantly across destinations. While less precise than the preferred metrics in reflecting the spatial distribution of tourism development, they align with findings from three analyzed initiatives, underscoring their relevance as valuable indicators.	P
	Share of regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to tourism pressure (ratio of number of tourists present in those municipalities, based on MPD over population)	N		OECD (2024)	N	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys and census/register		N
	Number of visitors per km2 in tourism-specific land use.	N		OECD (2024)	N	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys and land cover registries (e.g: Pan-European Corine Land Cover)		N
	Share of regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to tourism pressure (ratio of number of tourists present in those municipalities, based on MPD over land-use)	N		OECD (2024)	N	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys and land cover registries (e.g: Pan-European Corine Land Cover)		N
	Number of visitors per hectare of habitable land	Y	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys and Cadastre and Land Registry Authorities		N
	Share of regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to tourism pressure (ratio of number of tourists present in those municipalities, based on MPD over km2)	Y		OECD (2024)	N	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys and Cadastre and Land Registry Authorities		N

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism concentration

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Combined tourism concentration	Share of regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to tourism density and intensity	N		OECD (2024)	N	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys, land cover registries (e.g: Pan-European Corine Land Cover) and Census/register	Measuring the share of the regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to both tourism density and intensity is relevant for understanding the concentrated impact of tourism on specific areas. This combined metric highlights regions where the pressure from tourism is both high in volume (density) and significant relative to the local population (intensity). It allows for targeted policy-making.	N

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Concentration

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Second home ratio	Ratio of second homes to all accommodation establishments	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Survey of Essential Population and Housing Characteristics	Together, these metrics provide a comprehensive understanding of the second homes on local housing markets and the potential implications for host communities, housing availability, and local economies.	N
	Number of second homes per 100 homes	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Survey of Essential Population and Housing Characteristics		N
Tourism capacity	Year on year growth of number of beds available at tourism accommodation establishments at a destination	N	Y	EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records	This metric provides a direct and clear assessment of the destination's ability to accommodate visitors. It is crucial for understanding the potential maximum volume of tourists that can be physically hosted.	N
	Share of short-term rental number of beds available over hotel beds	N		Jiménez, Juan & Ortuño Padilla, Armando & Pérez-Rodríguez, Jorge. (2021). How does AirBnb affect local Spanish tourism markets?. Empirical Economics. 62. 10.1007/s00181-021-02107-2.	Y	Y	Y	Official registries or short-term rental platform data and accommodation records	This metrics deepens into the capacity of short-term rental versus hotel capacity.	TBD

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Concentration

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MS T_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
	Tourism direct full-time equivalent employment as % of full-time equivalent employment economy wide	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See Considerations in calculating direct employment:	P
Tourism employment concentration	Full-time equivalent employment of the tourism industries as % of full-time equivalent employment economy wide	Y	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This metric is crucial for understanding the economic reliance on tourism within a region or country. High concentrations indicate a significant portion of the workforce engaged in tourism-characteristic activities, highlighting both economic opportunities and vulnerabilities tied to the sector's performance.	P
	Tourism full-time equivalent employment as % of full-time equivalent employment economy wide	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Input-Output Framework, Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	With the input-output analysis and the study of multipliers, the total effects, including direct and indirect effects, are estimated.	N

(1) Considerations in calculating direct employment:

1. Sufficient sample sizes by branch would be needed in employment surveys to ensure representativeness to use the ratios by branch.
2. It is necessary to have a TSA or estimate of the breakdowns of domestic tourism consumption by branch.
3. Time lag. The TSA must have been published and usually it takes several years its publication. The above ratios can be used to advance the estimates.
4. Difficult comparability with countries, regions or localities that do not have TSA and do not calculate direct employment but only that of tourism industries. Advantages: Employment figures for certain branches (e.g., food and beverages) are not overestimated or inflated, so tourism employment is not characterized with biases towards sectors with very particular conditions such as catering in the case of the Spanish economy.

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Concentration

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Concentration of tourism establishments	Share of tourism establishments vs total establishments in the destination (on a local level)	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records	This metric provides insights into the prevalence and economic significance of tourism within the local business landscape. High concentrations can signify a destination heavily oriented towards tourism, which may influence local economic policies, infrastructure development, and investment priorities. Tracking this indicator aids in understanding the balance of the local economy and supports strategic planning for sustainable tourism growth and diversification.	P

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Seasonality

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Seasonality of visitor arrivals	Variations in total visitor arrivals on a regular time horizon and in regular frequencies	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys, MPD or visitor surveys	The proposed metrics for this indicator include variations in total, inbound, tourist, and same-day visitor arrivals, as well as the proportion of nights spent in the three peak months relative to the annual total and the calculation of the Gini coefficient of monthly international visits. This indicator helps identify seasonal patterns and peak tourism periods. Understanding these variations is essential for managing impacts, ensuring year-round economic stability, and enhancing visitor experiences through balanced and sustainable tourism development.	P
	Variations in inbound visitor arrivals on a regular time horizon and in regular frequencies	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys, MPD or visitor surveys		P
	Variations in tourist arrivals on a regular time horizon and in regular frequencies	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		P
	Variations in same day visitor arrivals on a regular time horizon and in regular frequencies	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	MPD or visitor surveys		P
	Proportion of nights-spent in the three most visited months in relation to the total nights-spent over the year.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		Y
	Gini coefficient of monthly international tourists	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		P
	Share of municipalities in the highest decile of seasonality according to Gini Coefficient	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Accommodation records/surveys		N

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Seasonality

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Seasonality of visitor expenditure	% of total visitor expenditure in the top 3 months over total expenditure	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys/Credit card data	This indicator is vital for understanding economic fluctuations within the tourism sector, revealing periods of high and low revenue generation. Analyzing these patterns helps aiming for a more balanced and resilient economic performance throughout the year.	P
	% of total visitor expenditure in the bottom 3 months over total expenditure	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys/Credit card data		P
Seasonality of visitor satisfaction	Visitor satisfaction difference between top 3 months and bottom 3 months.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys	This indicator provides insights into how seasonal variations affect visitor experiences, helping identify potential issues during different times of the year. Understanding these differences is crucial for improving service quality, enhancing visitor experiences, and ensuring consistent satisfaction year-round, thereby fostering a positive reputation and encouraging repeat visits.	N

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Seasonality

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Seasonality of tourism employment	Ratio of direct tourism employment during the three top months to employment during the bottom three months	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.. This indicator highlights the extent of seasonal fluctuations in tourism employment, revealing the dependency on temporary or seasonal jobs. Understanding these patterns is essential for monitoring employment stability, job security, and workforce sustainability within the tourism sector throughout the year.	N
	Ratio of persons employed in tourism characteristic industries during the three top months to employment during the bottom three months	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This indicator highlights the extent of seasonal fluctuations in tourism employment, revealing the dependency on temporary or seasonal jobs. Understanding these patterns is essential for monitoring employment stability, job security, and workforce sustainability within the tourism sector throughout the year.	N

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Visitor Dependency

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Ratio of same-day trips over overnight trips	Number of same-day trips compared to overnight trips	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys, MPD or visitor surveys	This indicator helps destinations understand their dependency on same-day visitors and tourists. Analyzing this data helps in identifying the destination's reliance on different types of visitors, guiding efforts to balance and diversify tourist dependency, ensuring sustainable growth and resilience against fluctuations in visitor patterns.	Y
Inbound vs domestic visitor ratio	Number of total inbound visitors relative to total internal visitors	N	Y	EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys, MPD or visitor surveys	This indicator provides insights into the composition of tourism markets arriving at the destination, helping understand the overall economic resilience and sustainability of the destination.	N
	Number of total domestic visitors relative to total internal visitors	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys, MPD or visitor surveys		N
	Number of inbound same day visitors relative to total same day internal visitors	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	MPD or visitor surveys		N
	Share of the nights spent by domestic tourists relative to total nights spent in accommodation establishments	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		Y
	Share of the nights spent by inbound tourists relative to total nights spent in accommodation establishments	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		Y

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Visitor Dependency

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Inbound vs domestic tourism expenditure ratio	Inbound tourism expenditure over internal tourism expenditure	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys/Credit card data	This indicator helps to understand the dependence of economic contributions of different visitor segments and its analysis is essential to support balanced tourism development, and enhancing the economic impact of tourism.	Y
	Domestic tourism expenditure over internal tourism expenditure	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys/Credit card data		Y
Percentage of repeat visitors	Share of repeat visitors to total visitors.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys	This indicator, within the context of tourism visitor dependency, reflects the loyalty and attractiveness of the destination to repeat visitors. Higher percentages indicate stronger visitor loyalty and potentially lower dependency on acquiring new visitors, which can enhance destination stability and economic resilience. Understanding and increasing return visitor rates is essential for fostering sustainable tourism growth, maintaining competitive advantage, and maximizing economic benefits from tourism activities.	N

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Visitor Dependency

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)	
Dependency ratio on top source markets	Share of the nights spent from the top three inbound markets relative to the total nights spent by total inbound tourists in the destination	N		OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys		Y	
	Share of the nights spent from the top three domestic markets relative to the total nights spent by total domestic tourists in the destination	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys	This indicator is critical for understanding the reliance on specific markets or regions, highlighting vulnerabilities to changes in travel patterns, economic conditions, or geopolitical factors. Regarding travel propensity, both SF-MST and EUROSTAT gather and analyse these data. However, UN Tourism is currently asking countries gross travel propensity data and Eurostat is analysing what authors here refer to as Net travel propensity data. Eurostat defines this as: the proportion of a given population that makes at least one tourism trip of a specified minimum duration in a given reference period.	P	
	Share of the nights spent from the top three regions or countries of residence of tourists relative to the total number of tourist arrivals.	N	Y					Accommodation records/surveys		Y	
	Share of the passengers from the top three airlines in relation to the total air travel passengers	N			OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y		Airport authorities' data	N
	Net travel propensity of top source markets: percentage of population that has taken at least one trip in a year or given time.	N	Y		EUROSTAT	Y	Y	Y		Census/register and Household survey/ domestic and outbound survey (data produced by the top 3 markets)	N
	Gross travel propensity of top source markets: average number of trips undertaken by resident in a year	N	Y			Y	Y	Y		Census/register and Household survey/ domestic and outbound survey (data produced by the top 3 markets)	P

GENERAL DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Visitor Dependency

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Dependence on distant origins	Share of nights spent at accommodation establishments by inbound tourists arriving from locations that are geographically distant from the destination (considering distant the countries of origin that are at a distance of 2000 km or more from the destination)	N		EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys	This indicator provides insights into the diversity of a destination's visitor base and its exposure to long-haul international markets. Understanding dependence on distant origins helps destinations identify risks associated with regional economic fluctuations or geopolitical instability.	Y
Tourism diversity	Distribution of tourism accommodation establishments across geographical zones within a destination by typology (cities, coastal areas, rural areas, natural or mountainous areas, and snowy mountains)	N		EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records	The Tourism Diversity indicator measures the distribution of tourism accommodation establishments across various geographical zones within a destination, categorized by typology such as cities, coastal areas, rural areas, natural or mountainous areas, and snowy mountains. The results are expressed as an index, ranging from 0 to 1, indicating the level of diversity. A higher index signifies a more balanced and diverse distribution of accommodations across different zones.	N

ECONOMIC DIMENSION



ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Visitor Expenditure

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Average tourism expenditure	Average internal tourism expenditure per tourist	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
	Average internal tourism expenditure per same day visitor	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
	Average internal tourism expenditure per domestic visitor	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
	Average internal tourism expenditure per inbound visitor	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
	Average internal tourism expenditure per visitor	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
Total tourism expenditure per day	Domestic tourism expenditure per day	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
	Inbound tourism expenditure per day	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Visitor expenditure surveys		Y

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Economic Structure

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Size of tourism establishments	Share of large (>100 employees) tourism establishments in tourism industries	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)/National or regional accounts		N
	Share of small and medium establishments (SME) in tourism industries	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)/National or regional accounts		N
Resident ownership of tourism establishments	Share of resident owned tourism establishments relative to all tourism establishments	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)		N
	Share of employment of resident owned tourism establishments relative to employment of all tourism establishments	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)	Besides the share of resident owned tourism establishments, two other metrics have been considered: share of employment and share of revenues	N
	Share of revenues of resident owned tourism establishments relative to revenues of all tourism establishments	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)		N

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Economic Structure

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Survival of tourism enterprises	Survival rate in year t of enterprises in selected tourism industries, newly born in year t-5 [%]	N		EUROSTAT	Y	Y	Y	Central Balance Sheet Data Offices (ECCBSO)		N
Accommodation Occupancy	Occupancy rates for accommodation industry (based on bed-places)	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys; Data are regularly collected by UNWTO		Y

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Economic Performance

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Output of Tourism characteristic products	Tourism direct share of total output for each tourism industry	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	It is important that the same valuation is used in this case so that the results are comparable. For the calculation of the direct values for each industry, the tourism ratios to be used would be calculated as follows: (tourism consumption of industry i at basic prices/total output of industry i at basic prices)*100. This ratio represents the direct weight of tourism in each industry. They are used as weights to distribute direct tourism employment. It is the one that gives the surname of direct to the GVA and GDP as well as to employment.	N
	Tourism total share of total output for each tourism industry (total =direct+indirect)	N		TSA RMF 2008	Y	Y	N	Input-Output Framework	With the input-output analysis and the study of multipliers, the total effects, including direct and indirect effects, are estimated. It is important to use the internal symmetric (not total) input-output table. The total tourism ratios would be calculated as follows: (tourism output of industry i at basic prices/total output of industry i at basic prices)*100.	N

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Economic Performance

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Contribution of tourism to GDP	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added as % of total Gross Value Added	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	If there is no intention to disaggregate this indicator into sectors, a better alternative would be to use the following indicator: Tourism Direct GDP as % of total GDP	TBD
	Tourism Direct GDP as % of total GDP	N	Y	OECD (2024), EUTD & EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys		P
	Gross Value Added of the tourism industries as % of total Gross Value Added	Y	Y	OECD (2024), EUTD & EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	National or regional Accounts	If it is not possible to establish the direct contribution nor TSAs, this alternative indicator could be used.	P
	Year-on-year growth in Tourism Direct Gross Value Added	N	Y	OECD (2024), EUTD & EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	If there is no intention to disaggregate this indicator into sectors, a better alternative would be to use the following indicator: Year-on-year growth in Tourism Direct GDP	TBD
	Year-on-year growth in Tourism Direct GDP	N	Y	OECD (2024), EUTD & EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
	Year-on-year growth in Gross Value Added in the tourism industries	Y	Y	OECD (2024), EUTD & EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	National or regional Accounts	If it is not possible to establish the direct contribution nor TSAs, this alternative indicator could be used.	Y
	Tourism GDP/ TOTAL GDP	N	Y	OECD (2024), EUTD & EUROSTAT & TSA RMF 2008	Y	N	N	Input-Output Framework and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	With the input-output analysis and the study of multipliers, the total effects, including direct and indirect effects, are estimated.	P
	Inbound tourism expenditure over GDP	N	Y		Y	N	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys		Y
	Outbound tourism expenditure over GDP	N	Y		Y	N	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from resident expenditure surveys		Y

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Distribution of Economic Benefits

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Distribution of benefits to employees in tourism establishments	Share of direct compensation of employees relative to tourism direct value added	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	This is also covered in decent work within the social dimension. It would be recommended to disaggregate the metric by tourism characteristic activities.	N
	Share of compensation of employees relative to value added in the tourism industries	Y	Y	ILO	Y	Y	N	National or regional Accounts	This is also covered in decent work within the social dimension. It would be recommended to disaggregate the metric by tourism characteristic activities.	N

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Employment in Tourism

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Weight of the tourism employment	Share of tourism direct employed persons relative to total economy	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Share of employed persons in tourism industries relative to total economy	Y	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		P
	Tourism direct full-time equivalent employment as % of full-time equivalent employment economy wide	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Full-time equivalent employment of the tourism industries as % of full-time equivalent employment economy wide	Y	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		P
	Tourism full-time equivalent employment as % of full-time equivalent employment economy wide	N	Y	TSA RMF 2008	Y	Y	N	Input-Output Framework, Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	With the input-output analysis and the study of multipliers, the total effects, including direct and indirect effects, are estimated.	N

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Employment in Tourism

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Rate of employees	Rate of direct employees: Total number of direct tourism employees / direct tourism employed persons	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Rate of employees: Total number of employees in the tourism industries / employed persons in tourism industries	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		Y

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Employment in Tourism

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Participation of women in employment	Share of women in direct tourism Jobs	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs)	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Share of women in jobs in the tourism industries	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Share of women in direct tourism employed persons	N	Y	EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs)	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Share of women in employed persons in tourism characteristic industries	Y	Y	EUROSTAT	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Rate of direct salaried women: Total number of direct tourism women employees / direct tourism employed women	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs)	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Rate of salaried women: Total number of women employees in the tourism industries / employed women in tourism industries	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Share of women in direct tourism managerial positions relative to total direct tourism managerial positions	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs)	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Share of women in managerial positions in the tourism industries relative to total managerial positions in the tourism industries	Y	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Employment in Tourism

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Labour productivity of different tourism industries	Labour productivity: gross value added in the tourism industries/ Full-time equivalent employment of the tourism industries	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	National or regional Accounts and Labour force surveys	The same measure of productivity as the one used by the OECD is considered. See the following link: https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?df[ds]=DisseminateFinalDMZ&df[id]=DSD_SDBSBSC_ISIC4%40DF_SDBS_ISIC4&df[ag]=OECD.SDD.TPS&dq=A.ESP.WASE%2BREME%2BREM%2BEHOU%2BFTEE%2BEMPN%2BEMPF%2BEMPE%2BVAPE%2BENTR%2BTUTT.I55%2BI56%2BC._T%2BSIT249%2BS_GE250.&pd=2018%2C&to[TIME_PERIOD]=false&ly[cl]=TIME_PERIOD%2CSIZE_CLASS&ly[rs]=MEASURE%2CACTIVITY&ly[rw]=COMBINED_UNIT_MEASURE&vw=tb	Y

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Tourism Investment

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Contribution of tourism to investment	Direct Tourism GFCF relative to total economy GFCF	N	Y		Y	Y	N	National or regional Accounts		N
	GFCF by tourism industries and relative to total economy GFCF	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	National or regional Accounts		N

ECONOMIC DIMENSION

Theme: Government tourism-related transactions

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism related government transactions	Share of tourism related government budget relative to total government budget	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Administration Budgets; Data might be sourced from national accounts and Government Finance Statistics		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION



SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Visitor Satisfaction

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourists as victims of crime	Variation of the Total number of crimes involving tourists in the last 3 years	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Law Enforcement data reported to statistic authority	The proxy metric is presented since it might be likely that destinations have difficulties obtaining crime data specifically involving visitors. This indicator overall helps destinations create context on visitor satisfaction data. As well as it can give destinations a feel on the increase or decrease on crime and its possible relation to a high or low tourism activity.	N
	% per type of crime (e.g., theft, assault, fraud, etc.) involving tourists.	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Law Enforcement data reported to statistic authority		N
	Crime rate per 1000 tourists	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Law Enforcement data reported to statistic authority		N
	Crime-rate according to tourism concentration	Y		OECD (2024)	N	Y	Y	Law Enforcement data reported to statistic authority, Accommodation records/surveys and Cadastre and Land Registry Authorities		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Visitor Satisfaction

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Satisfaction of visitors with their experience in the destination	Share of visitors satisfied with overall experience at destination	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys	This indicator has a proposed core metric which focuses on the share of visitors satisfied with their overall experience. This core metric is proposed to be complemented by several other factors, including satisfaction with transport, accommodation, food and beverage services, public services, accessibility for people with disabilities, tourism attractions, cleanliness, noise levels, waste management, pollution, safety and security, emergency response effectiveness, cultural authenticity, likelihood of recommending the destination, and meeting expectations. These metrics collectively assess several aspects of visitor experience, providing a comprehensive view into understanding visitor satisfaction for enhancing destination competitiveness, fostering positive word-of-mouth, and ensuring sustainable tourism growth.	N
	Satisfaction with transport to and from the destination.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Satisfaction with accommodation.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Satisfaction with food and beverage services.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Satisfaction with public services (e.g. infrastructure, information services).	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Satisfaction with and perception of destination's accessibility for people with a disability and ease of mobility (e.g. local public transport).	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Satisfaction with and perception of tourism attractions and offers (e.g. bad weather programs/options, value for money, walking/hiking trails, opportunities for families/children and for disabled/elder persons).	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Perception of destination's cleanliness, noise, waste management, pollution etc.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Perception of destination's safety and security and the effectiveness of emergency response.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	Perceptions of destination's cultural authenticity.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
Extent to which visitors would recommend a destination (% over total)	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys	N		
Degree of expectations met at the destination.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys	N		

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Visitor Satisfaction

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR OR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Visitor engagement	% of visitors attending and participating in cultural performances	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys	The "Visitor Engagement" indicator measures the percentage of visitors actively participating in cultural experiences at a destination. Key metrics include the percentage of visitors attending and participating in cultural performances, cultural events, and visiting museums. This indicator provides valuable insights into the cultural engagement of tourists, highlighting the popularity and impact of cultural attractions. Monitoring these metrics helps destinations understand visitor interests, enhance cultural offerings, and promote meaningful tourism experiences. By fostering high levels of visitor engagement in cultural activities, destinations can support cultural preservation, enrich visitor experiences, and contribute to the sustainable development of the destination.	N
	% of visitors attending and participating in cultural events	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N
	% of visitors visiting museums	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Host Community Perception

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Crime rate variation	Perception on the Crime-rate variation in the last three years due to tourism	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys	This indicator is proposed as it is important for understanding local safety perceptions and the impact on community well-being.	N
Perception of host communities of visitors	Overall perception of host communities of the behavior of visitors.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys	This indicator has a proposed core metric which focuses on the Overall perception of host communities of the behavior of visitors. This core metric is proposed to be complemented by several other factors regarding perception of host community on how tourism affects the cost of living, housing affordability, environmental concerns such as cleanliness and waste management, social impacts including crime and noise levels, congestion, access to community facilities, cultural identity, public services, job creation, collaboration with local businesses, and contributions to overall community wellbeing. These perceptions provide valuable insights into the social impacts of tourism on local residents.	N
	Perception of effects on cost of living, including housing affordability, due to tourism.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
	Perceptions of effects of tourism on the local environment including concerning cleanliness, land use (soil sealing), waste management and pollution.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
	Perceptions of effects of tourism on local social context including crime, safety, and noise.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
	Perceptions of effects of tourism on local levels of congestion, noise, crowdedness and access to community facilities.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
	Perceptions on effects of tourism on the prevailing culture identity.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
	Perceptions of effects of tourism on access to and quality of public services.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
	Perceptions on effects of tourism on job creation and employment (including seasonal employment).	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
	Perceptions on tourism's collaboration with wider local business and community organizations.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys		N
Perceptions on the negative and positive contribution of tourism to overall wellbeing.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys	N		
	Degree of expectations met at the destination.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Visitor surveys		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Host Community Perception

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Attitude of residents towards tourism activity	Attitude of residents over tourism activity in their territory	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys	<p>This indicator provides insights into community perceptions, concerns, and support for tourism development. In cases where host community surveys are not available in the destination, a proxy metric is proposed: Share of regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to tourism pressure (ratio of number of tourists present in those municipalities, based on MPD over population), which measures the share of regional population residing in municipalities ranked highest in tourism pressure. Understanding resident attitudes and potential risks is key to foster positive community relations, mitigate negative impacts, and ensure sustainable tourism growth that aligns with local needs and aspirations at destinations. Measurement scale needs to be defined. Also, the metric on Housing price variation helps with the context to understand results from the Host community surveys on the resident's attitude towards tourism activity, this is specially relevant for destinations with higher tourism density and intensity.</p>	N
	Share of regional population that lives in the highest decile of municipalities according to tourism pressure (ratio of number of tourists present in those municipalities, based on MPD over population)	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/surveys and census/register		N
	Average long term rental price of municipalities in top decile for intensity or density relative to the rest of municipalities	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Housing price Index		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Decent Work

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Distribution of benefits to employees in tourism establishments	Share of direct compensation of employees relative to tourism direct value added	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	This is also covered in decent work within the social dimension. It would be recommended to disaggregate the metric by tourism characteristic activities.	N
	Share of compensation of employees relative to value added in the tourism industries	Y	Y	ILO	Y	Y	N	National or regional Accounts	This is also covered in decent work within the social dimension. It would be recommended to disaggregate the metric by tourism characteristic activities.	N
Average Hourly Earnings	Average hourly earnings of direct tourism employees relative to average earnings of employees economy wide	N	Y	EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Average hourly earnings of employees in tourism industries relative to average earnings of employees economy wide	Y	Y	EUROSTAT	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This indicator is important for assessing the economic well-being and fairness of wages within the tourism sector relative to other sectors. It provides insights into income equality, labor market conditions, and the attractiveness of tourism employment. Monitoring average hourly earnings helps identify opportunities, promote equitable economic growth, and enhance the overall quality of employment in tourism, supporting sustainable and inclusive development of tourism employment.	N
	Average hourly earnings of direct tourism employees relative to average earnings of employees in the services sector	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Average hourly earnings of employees in tourism industries relative to average earnings of employees in the services sector	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Decent Work

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism Employment conditions	Share of direct tourism employed persons who are informally employed	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs	This indicator is essential for evaluating the distribution of economic benefits within the tourism sector, assessing the extent to which tourism revenues translate into fair compensation for workers. A higher ratio indicates a more equitable distribution of economic gains among employees, contributing to improved livelihoods and economic stability in tourism-dependent communities.	N
	Share of employed persons in tourism industries who are informally employed	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Share of part-time direct tourism employees with the wish of full-time employment	N		Modified OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Share of part-time employees with the wish of full-time employment in tourism characteristic industries	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Percentage of direct tourism temporary Workers	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Percentage of Temporary Workers in Tourism Industries	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Percentage of direct tourism employed persons that work full-time (equivalent)	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Percentage of employed persons in tourism industries that work full-time (equivalent)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		P
	Percentage of direct tourism employed persons that work part-time	N	Y	Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Percentage of employed persons in tourism industries that work part-time	Y	Y	MST	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Percentage of direct tourism employed persons who are covered by a pension scheme.	N	Y	TSA RMF 2008	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Percentage of employed persons in tourism industries who are covered by a pension scheme.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Decent Work

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_ MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Participation of women in employment	Share of women in direct tourism Jobs	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Share of women in jobs in the tourism industries	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Share of women in direct tourism employed persons	N	Y	Modified EUROSTAT	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Share of women in employed persons in tourism characteristic industries	Y	Y	EUROSTAT	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Rate of direct salaried women: Total number of direct tourism women employees / direct tourism employed women	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Rate of salaried women: Total number of women employees in the tourism industries / employed women in tourism industries	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N
	Share of women in direct tourism managerial positions relative to total direct tourism managerial positions	N	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSAs) or estimation from Visitor expenditure surveys	(1) See considerations in calculating direct employment that can be found in the General Dimension on the indicator: Seasonality of tourism employment.	N
	Share of women in managerial positions in the tourism industries relative to total managerial positions in the tourism industries	Y	Y	OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Decent Work

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Gender Equality in tourism employment	Direct tourism Gender pay gap	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs	This indicator is crucial for evaluating gender equality and inclusivity within the tourism sector's workforce. Addressing these metrics supports efforts to create a more equitable and inclusive tourism industry, fostering sustainable development and economic empowerment for all.	N
	Gender pay gap in tourism industries	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys)		N
	Proportion of direct tourism women working in managerial positions	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Proportion of women working in managerial positions in tourism industries.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Decent Work

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Vulnerable groups employment in tourism	Number of youth direct tourism employment by total employment	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Number of youth employment in tourism characteristic industries by total employment	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This indicator is important for assessing the sector's contribution to youth employment opportunities and economic empowerment. A higher proportion indicates a greater role of tourism in providing jobs for young people, contributing to skill development, career growth, and socio-economic stability. Considerations within the discussions held over this indicator concern the ages to be taken into account for youth employment as OECD, statistics institutes and other entities such as social security can have different ranges of ages to refer to youth employment.	N
	Number of senior direct tourism employment by total employment	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Number of senior employment in tourism characteristic industries by total employment	Y		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This indicator is important for assessing the sector's contribution to senior employment opportunities and economic empowerment. A higher proportion indicates a greater role of tourism in providing jobs for senior citizens.	N
	Number of people with disabilities direct tourism employment by total employment	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Number of people with disabilities employed in tourism characteristic industries by total employment	Y		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This indicator is important for assessing the sector's contribution to people with disabilities employment opportunities and economic empowerment. A higher proportion indicates a greater role of tourism in providing jobs for people with disabilities.	N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Decent Work

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Employment stability	Annual coefficient of variance of monthly direct tourism employment	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Annual coefficient of variance of monthly employment in tourism characteristic industries	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This indicator evaluates the variability of monthly employment in tourism characteristic industries using the annual coefficient of variance which is interesting for assessing the reliability and predictability of employment within the tourism sector over time. A lower coefficient of variance indicates greater stability in employment levels throughout the year, providing insights into workforce resilience and economic security for employees.	N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Decent Work

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Education and workforce composition in tourism employment	Share of direct tourism Employed Persons by Education Level (Education level (ISCED-2011 classes): Less than basic, Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and Level not stated)	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Share of Employed Persons by Education Level in Tourism Industries (Education level (ISCED-2011 classes): Less than basic, Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and Level not stated)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys	This indicator provides insights into the educational qualifications of the tourism workforce and its overall size compared to the available working-age population. Monitoring education levels helps assess skill levels and training needs within the sector, guiding efforts to enhance workforce quality and competitiveness. Meanwhile, understanding the sector's size relative to the working-age population informs policies aimed at optimizing employment opportunities and fostering sustainable economic growth in tourism-dependent communities.	N
	Direct tourism employed persons as a percentage of working-age population.	N	Y		Y	Y	N	Labour force surveys and TSAs		N
	Employed persons in tourism industries as a percentage of working-age population.	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Labour force surveys		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Governance

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Sustainability and Climate Action tools	Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Statistics Institute / Public Authorities	For this indicator it is important to take into account that the proxy metric has been proposed in case destinations do not count with a TSA or SEEA but they do have a monitoring system of indicators to measure the sustainability of tourism. Monitoring these indicators helps destinations align their practices with global sustainability standards, enhance resilience to climate change impacts, and foster long-term socio-economic benefits for local communities and environments.	N
	Implementation of a set of indicators covering economic, social and environmental dimensions	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Statistics Institute / Public Authorities		N
	% of actions within the Tourism Climate Action plan that have been implemented	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Governance

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Sustainable Tourism Strategy Implementation	% of actions of the strategy for sustainable tourism development that have been implemented	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities	These indicator is proposed to measure collectively support on effective governance in sustainable tourism by fostering transparency, stakeholder engagement, adaptive management, and the achievement of long-term sustainability goals for the destination.	N
	Year of publication of the sustainable tourism strategy	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence of a mid-term review of the sustainable tourism strategy	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence of a participatory development process of the sustainable tourism strategy	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence of monitoring indicators in the sustainable tourism strategy	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Governance

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Accessibility measures in the destination	% of actions within the action plan for accessibility measures in tourism that have been implemented	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities	This indicator aims to measure inclusive tourism practices and existence of equitable access to cultural and natural heritage sites while fostering a welcoming environment for all visitors.	N
	Number of websites meeting the W3C114 requirements within the destination.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence/Number of websites with accessible booking engines.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence/type of platforms providing passengers information in accessible formats.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence/type of signs providing passengers information about accessible options.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Implementation of minimum accessibility requirements (e.g. access ramps) for the accommodation sector.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Tourism Business Surveys		N
	Existence/No of employees trained on service provision to customers with disabilities	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Tourism Business Surveys		N
	Share of establishments providing information on allergens.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Tourism Business Surveys		N
	Share of establishments providing information to clients to support their access to the venue.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Tourism Business Surveys		N
	Share of establishments providing menus in Braille.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Tourism Business Surveys		N
	Existence of information on alternative transportation options to support access to cultural and natural heritage areas.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence of a designated official or department covering accessibility in tourism.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Existence of allocated budget for accessibility improvements within the destination	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
	Number of official complaints to public tourism administrations on destinations' accessibility.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities		N
Availability of information on accessibility on the official tourism website of the destination	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities	N		

SOCIAL DIMENSION

Theme: Governance

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tax contribution	Amount of tourism tax revenues per inhabitant	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Public Authorities and census/registry	This indicator aids in understanding how to foster balanced tourism growth that benefits both visitors and local populations, contributing to long-term socio-economic stability and prosperity. It is important to note that no all destinations might have implemented a tourism tax.	N
Specific tourism training provided to employed persons in tourism	% of graduated alumni of tourism studies at university and vocational training levels that are working in tourism industries	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Education institutions	Tourism tends to be criticised for low qualification of its workers. It is relevant to measure the qualifications the workforce has and whether it is tourism specific or not. Hence these indicators focus on obtaining information on volume of graduated students from education institutions, comparing those on tourism related studies to the rest, and ideally connecting these students with their work in the tourism industries.	N
	% of graduated alumni of tourism studies at university and vocational training levels over total graduated alumni	Y		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Education institutions		N
Engagement of Host Community	Share of Host Community having made a request or complaint concerning tourism activity in their destination that perceive their input has been taken into account.	N	Y		Y	Y	Y	Host Community surveys	This indicator is important for measuring the level of community involvement and satisfaction in tourism governance processes. By ensuring that local voices are heard and concerns addressed, destinations can enhance community support, promote social cohesion, and foster sustainable tourism development that benefits both residents and visitors alike.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION



ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Ecosystem extent (for tourism areas)

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism activity in High-Quality Environmental Areas	Share of the total accommodation capacity (no. of rooms) which is located in areas with “high nature-based recreational opportunities”	Y	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	EUTD https://tourism-dashboard.ec.europa.eu/map-view?lng=en&ctx=tourism&ts=TOURISM&is=TOURISM&tl=2&i=345&cl=tourism&clc=basic-20descriptors&db=1294&it=outline&pil=indicator-level&date=2023&cwt=bar-chart	This indicator measures tourism activity in protected natural areas in order to understand its impact on sensitive ecosystems. It uses JRC's methodology, available for Europe (NUTS1 and NUTS2), and can be adapted to other regions and countries. It is an estimated descriptor, not directly based on official statistics.	N
	Share of the total accommodation capacity (no. of rooms) which is located in Protected areas	Y	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	ONS data for official accommodation statistics variables in protected Natural Parks upon request, given a sufficient sample size.	This indicator measures tourism activity in protected natural areas to assess its impact on sensitive ecosystems. Calculated using GIS, as it's not provided by ONSs, number of rooms from OTAs or any other georeference/online source.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Ecosystem extent (for tourism areas)

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism activity in High-Quality Environmental Areas	Percentage of protected areas (marine and terrestrial) to total tourist area	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y		This indicator measures tourism activity in protected natural areas to assess its impact on sensitive ecosystems.. This metric needs homogeneous definition of tourist area and protected area	N
	Percentage of protected areas (marine and terrestrial) to total area	Y	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y		This indicator measures tourism activity in protected natural areas to assess its impact on sensitive ecosystems.. This metric needs homogeneous definition of protected area (IUCN?)	N
	Share of natural parks awarded European Charter for Sustainable Tourism (ECST) [EUROPARC]	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	https://www.europarc.org/	This indicator measures tourism activity in protected natural areas to assess its impact on sensitive ecosystems. Presence of a tourism management plan within these natural parks. However, authors do consider that it is important to discuss during the working groups alternative sources or metrics to analyse this with an international point of view due to the fact that the proposed metric is only applicable to European destinations.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Ecosystem extent (for tourism areas)

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism activity in High-Quality Environmental Areas	Percentage of the destination area under a biodiversity protection plan (%)	Y		MITOMED +	Y	Y	Y		It evaluates the commitment to conserving biodiversity in the destination. It requires specifying what constitutes a biodiversity protection plan. Own calculation.	N
	Increase of threatened species in high intensity/density municipalities	Y		WEF 2019	Y	Y	Y		It highlights the potential negative impact of concentrated tourism activities on local biodiversity. Needs further discussion.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Environmental quality of tourism assets

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism Impact and Quality of Heritage and Natural Sites	Number of World Heritage sites with threat intensity due to tourism	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	UNESCO https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/?action=list&id_threats=118	It needs revisions of reports because the impact of tourism can be also included in other threats. Involves natural and cultural sites	N
	% of World Heritage sites with 20% or higher threat intensity coefficient in the last 3 years relative to total number of UNESCO sites.	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	UNESCO	The assessment includes natural and cultural sites and involves revising reports since tourism impacts can be part of various threat categories	N
	Number of UNESCO WHS in the List of World Heritage in Danger	Y		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	UNESCO: https://whc.unesco.org/en/danger/	It includes natural and cultural sites and requires defining an acceptable threshold for threat intensity	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Environmental quality of tourism assets

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Quality of water tourism assets	% of beaches with Blue flag award	Y		Modified from ETIS	Y	Y	Y	https://www.blueflag.global/	Blue Flag award, which is an international recognition for meeting high standards of water quality, safety, environmental education, and management. It reflects the environmental quality and attractiveness of beach destinations.	N
	Share of sampled bathing water sites that are classified as "excellent"	N		OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y		It provides insights into the cleanliness and safety of water at popular tourist destinations, which is crucial for maintaining high environmental standards	N
Environmental Quality of tourism establishments	% of Tourism establishments with "green" Labels and standards	N		OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y		"It reflects the commitment of the tourism sector to sustainable practices and environmental responsibility, promoting eco-friendly operations and services.. These standards need to be defined and agreed"	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Energy flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism energy consumption	Tourism ratio of total energy consumption	N	Y		Y	N	N	SEEA - TSA	It highlights the sector's energy demands. It requires the integration of TSA (Tourism Satellite Account) and SEEA (System of Environmental-Economic Accounting) frameworks.	N
	Tourism energy consumption (kw) per unit of tourism value added	N	Y	EUROSTAT	Y	N	N	SEEA - TSA	It helps assess the energy efficiency of tourism activities. It relies on the integration of TSA and SEEA frameworks	N
	Net domestic energy use by tourism industries per inbound overnight	N	Y		Y	N	N	SEEA - TSA	It helps to understand the energy impact of tourism. It requires the existence and integration of TSA and SEEA frameworks for accurate measurement.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Energy flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST 2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism energy consumption	kw consumed per overnight stay	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Structural Business Statistics in the Service Sector (annual water expenses in euros for 551 Hotels and similar accommodation, 552 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, 553-559 Camp sites and other type of accommodation activities)	Proxy metric for energy consumption in the tourism sector. It requires calculations based on the expenditure on energy by these establishments and the corresponding energy prices.	N
	Expenditure on energy by accommodation establishments	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	N	Structural Business Statistics in the Service Sector (annual water expenses in euros for 551 Hotels and similar accommodation, 552 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, 553-559 Camp sites and other type of accommodation activities)	Understanding these expenditures can help identify opportunities for energy savings and cost reductions. It provides insights into the energy efficiency of the tourism sector.	N
	Share of use of electricity from renewable sources in tourism industries	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	N	N	N	--		N
	Share of accommodation establishments with 100% renewable electricity	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	OTAs/industry surveys	It highlights the sector's move towards sustainable energy practices and reduces dependency on fossil fuels. Has limitations as access to data, legal, technical challenges from website changes, and potential bias in self-reported OTA data. It focuses just on accommodation. It does not capture absolute energy from renewable source energy usage.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Solid Waste flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Solid waste generated by tourism activity	Tourism ratio of total waste generated	N	Y		Y	Y	N	SEEA - TSA	Provides insight into the environmental impact of the tourism sector relative to other sectors. Accurate calculation and analysis require the integration of TSA (Tourism Satellite Account) and SEEA (System of Environmental-Economic Accounting) frameworks.	N
	Tourism Solid waste generated by tourism industries per visitor	N	Y		Y	Y	N	SEEA - TSA	It highlights the direct waste generation footprint of individual tourists. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N
Solid Waste Recycling Rate in Tourism	percentage of solid waste generated by tourism activities that is recycled.	N		Modified from ETIS	N	N	N	NSO	It reflects the effectiveness of waste management practices within the tourism sector and the commitment to sustainability. Higher recycling rates indicate better resource utilization and reduced environmental impact	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Solid Waste flows

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MST_2024	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Food waste	% of food waste (organic waste) collected in tourism industries	Y		Modified from ETIS	Y	N	N	NSO	Indicates how well the tourism industry is managing and mitigating food waste. Food waste is significant in tourism, as food services are a major component of the industry. In this case food waste has been assimilated with organic domestic waste in order to ease compilation based on official data. There are ongoing efforts to measure food waste directly in accommodation establishments serving food and in restaurants. Further research is needed.	N
	Total food waste (organic waste) per visitor	N		UN Tourism One Planet	Y	N	N	NSO	Highlights the individual impact of tourists on food waste generation. Food waste is significant in tourism, as food services are a major component of the industry. In this case food waste has been assimilated with organic domestic waste in order to ease compilation based on official data. There are ongoing efforts to measure food waste directly in accommodation establishments serving food and in restaurants. Further research is needed.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Water Resources

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MS T_202 4	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism wastewater	Tourism wastewater per tourist overnight	N	Y		N	N	N		Understanding the impact of tourism on local water resources and wastewater management systems. Wastewater is included in the water resources assessment in MST	N
	% of wastewater to treatment in tourist areas	Y	Y		N	N	N		Evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater treatment facilities in managing the additional load from tourism. Wastewater is included in the water resources assessment in MST	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Water Resources

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_ MST 202 4	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism water flows	Tourism ratio of total water used	N	Y		Y	Y	N		It is important for assessing the impact of tourism on local water resources.. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N
	Tourism water used by tourism industries per visitor	N	Y		Y	Y	N		Provides insights for resource management and sustainability efforts. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N
	Expenditure on water in accommodation establishments by number of beds	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	"Structural Business Statistics in the Service Sector (annual water expenses in euros for 551 Hotels and similar accommodation, 552 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation, 553-559 Camp sites and other type of accommodationactivities)"	Proxy metric for water consumption in the tourism sector. Understanding these expenditures can help identify opportunities for water savings and cost reductions. It provides insights into the water efficiency of the tourism sector.	N
	Tourism water use per visitor	Y	Y		Y	N	N		This indicator helps to understand the individual water impact of tourism. It requires the existence and integration of TSA and SEEA frameworks for accurate measurement.	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: GHG Emissions

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_M ST20 24	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Average length of stay	Average length of stay of inbound tourists	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/Demand surveysHousehold Surveys		Y
	Average length of stay of domestic tourists	N	Y	OECD (2024) & EUTD	Y	Y	Y	Accommodation records/Demand surveysHousehold Surveys		Y
Internal GhG emissions	Internal tourism GHG emissions per visitor	N	Y		Y	Y	N	SEEA - TSA	Assesses the environmental impact of individual tourists. This metric aligns with broader carbon offsetting and reduction initiatives, such as those outlined by CORSIA. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N
	Internal tourism GHG emissions per unit of tourism direct GDP	N	Y		Y	Y	N	SEEA - TSA	Understanding the carbon intensity of the tourism sector relative to its economic output. This metric aligns with broader carbon offsetting and reduction initiatives, such as those outlined by CORSIA. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N
	Share of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from tourism industries to total national GHG emissions	N	Y		Y	Y	N	SEEA - TSA	Evaluating the contribution of the tourism sector to national emissions. This metric aligns with broader carbon offsetting and reduction initiatives, such as those outlined by CORSIA. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: GHG Emissions

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_M ST20 24	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism Carbon Footprint	Average travel distance from country of origin	Y		Modified from OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	MPD or visitor surveys		N
	Share of tourist arrivals to destination by more sustainable transport modes: (train, bus or non-motorised transport ,bike, walking...)	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	Visitor Surveys	It highlights the shift towards greener travel options, reducing the overall carbon footprint of tourism.	P
	Share of tourist arrivals to destination by plane	Y		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y	MPD or visitor surveys	Air travel has a significant carbon footprint	Y
	Tourism Carbon Footprint per visitor	N		UN Tourism One Planet	N	N	N	SEEA - TSA	The full extent of tourism's impact and develop broader sustainability strategies. The metric aligns with international cooperation on emission reduction but requires further investigation. A Nordic good practice example is "Measuring the Climate Footprint of Tourism in the Nordics with SF-MST. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N
	Tourism Carbon Footprint per unit of tourism direct GDP	N		UN Tourism One Planet	Y	Y	N	SEEA - TSA	Evaluating the sustainability of tourism in relation to its economic benefits and aligning with global sustainability goals. The metric aligns with international cooperation on emission reduction but requires further investigation. A Nordic good practice example is "Measuring the Climate Footprint of Tourism in the Nordics with SF-MST. Requires the existence of TSA and SEEA and its integration	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Land Use

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MS T_202 4	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Tourism spatial Footprint	Tourism Footprint on (protected) Natural Land: spatial footprint of tourism activities on natural land, including infrastructure and tourist paths.	N		Modified from OECD (2024)	N	N	N	Land-cover observing systems (Global terrestrial observing system/CORINE Land Cover/ AFRICOVER)	Understanding the extent to which tourism encroaches on protected natural areas	N
	Land Use Change due to Tourism Development: extent of land converted from natural habitats (protected) to tourism infrastructure.	Y		Modified from GSTC	Y	Y	Y	Public Administration	Highlights the impact of tourism development on land use change and the potential loss of natural habitats	N

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

Theme: Infrastructures enabling sustainability

INDICATOR NAME	POTENTIAL METRICS	PXY	SF_MS T_202 4	INDICATOR INITIATIVES	C	R	L	POTENTIAL SOURCE	Comments and considerations	Provided to UN Tourism (Y/N/P/TBD)
Electric charging stations	Number of electric vehicle charging stations in relation to (tourist arrivals/Km of roads/ km2??)	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y		Highlights the infrastructure supporting sustainable tourism and the adoption of electric vehicles. Further research is needed to determine the most relevant denominator for this metric to accurately reflect the availability and accessibility of charging stations for tourists	N
Cycling routes	Length of tourism cycling routes in relation to (Km of roads/tourist arrivals/Km2??)	N		OECD (2024)	Y	Y	Y		Reflects the infrastructure promoting sustainable and active travel options for tourists. Further research is needed to identify the most appropriate denominator to ensure this metric accurately represents the support for cycling tourism.	N



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