

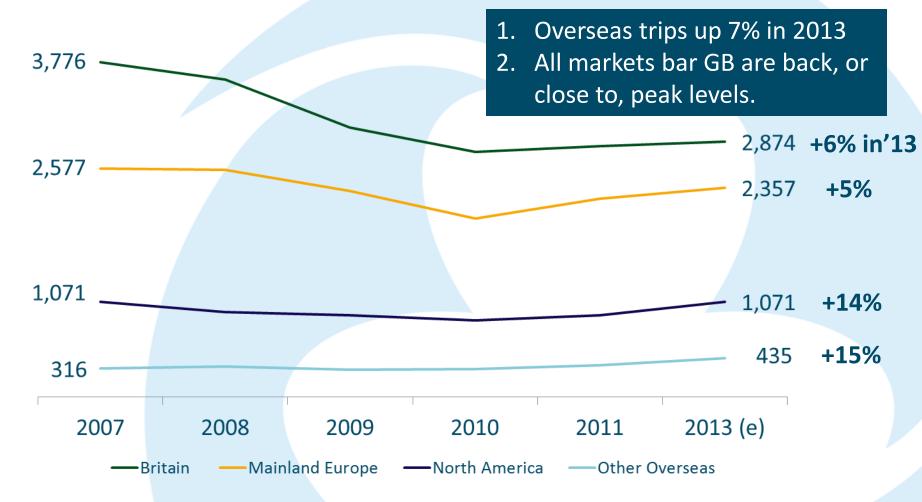
PUTTING TOURISM & TOURISM STATISTICS IN CONTEXT



Overseas Markets: Recent Trends & Top Line Performance

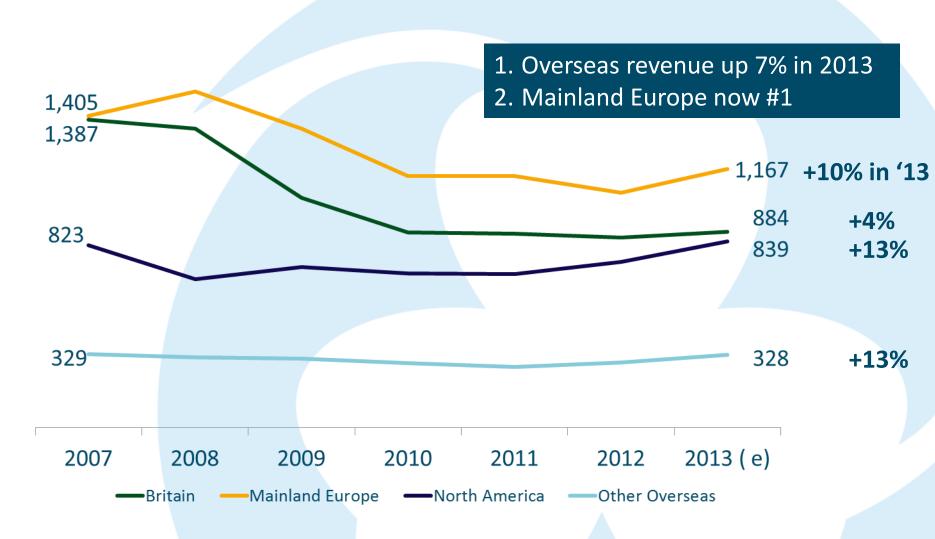


Overseas Visitors (000) to Ireland 2007-2013(e)





Overseas Tourism Earnings (€mn) 2007-2013(e)





Value for Money: Net Rating 2007-2013



Ratings range: very good; good; fair; poor; very poor

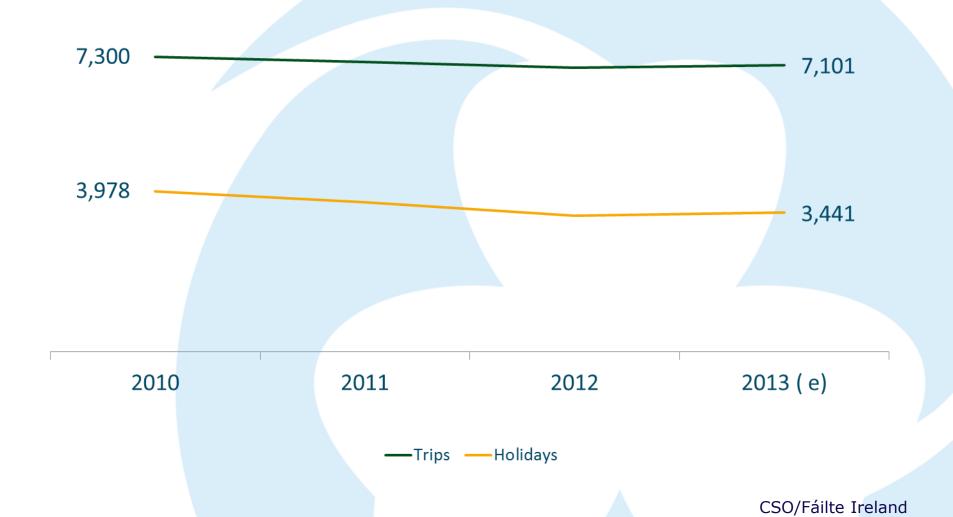
Net Rating = (Very good + good) - (poor + very poor)



The Domestic Market: Recent Trends & Top Line Performance

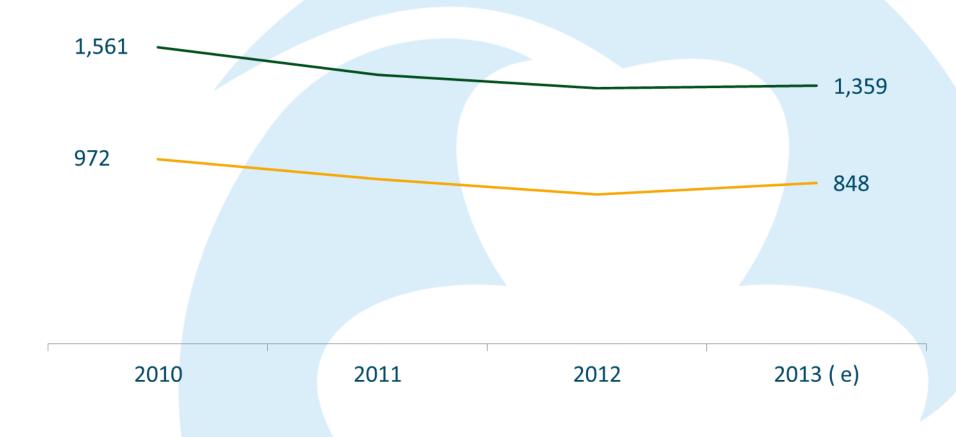


Domestic Tourism Volume (000) 2010-2013(e)





Domestic Tourism Revenue (€mn) 2010-2013(e)



- 1. Switching from holiday into VFR trips.
- 2. Declining holiday trip length.

−Trips — Holidays

CSO/Fáilte Ireland



The Nature of Tourism Statistics

'Tourism is defined by the activities of persons identified as visitors. A visitor is someone who is making a visit to a main destination outside his/her usual environment for less than a year for any main purpose [including] holidays, leisure and recreation, business, health, education or other purposes....

As a **demand side phenomenon**, the economic contribution of tourism has to be approached from the activities of visitors.

Extracts from IRTS 2008, paras 1.9 and 2.9



The Nature of Tourism Statistics

Tourism' demand side defined nature gives rise to a number of challenges:

- The unit of analysis tends to be the visitor rather than the service provider or producer.
- It is a 'blind spot' in the national accounts and it is very difficult to compare. Hence, the UNWTO's efforts to develop Tourism Satellite Accounts.
- The sector is more open than most to being subject to impact studies of questionable merit.



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