DRAFT GLOSSARY FOR THE SF-MST DOCUMENT

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Note to readers: This Glossary has been drafted to support review of the chapters of the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST). It remains a work in progress in terms of (i) ensuring coherence with definitions provided in SF-MST as they are refined through the consultation process; (ii) ensuring alignment with the source material for many of these definitions which have come from many sources; (iii) confirming the status of definitions across a range of statistical documents which are currently under updating and revision processes including SNA, ISIC and various ILO standards; and (iv) incorporation of additional terms and removal of proposed terms.

A

Abstraction is the amount of water that is removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily, in a given period of time. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.195).

Accessible tourism is a form of tourism that involves a collaborative process among stakeholders that enables people with access requirements, including mobility, vision, hearing and cognitive dimensions of access, to function independently and with equity and dignity through the delivery of universally designed tourism products, services and environments (UNWTO Recommendations on Accessible Tourism for All).

Accumulation is the acquisition of fixed assets, stocks of non-durable goods, land, mineral deposits and other non-reproducible tangible assets, financial assets, patents, copyrights and other tangible assets during a period of account less the incurrence of liabilities. This is gross accumulation. Net accumulation is gross accumulation during a period reduced by the consumption of fixed capital. (OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms).

Air emissions are gaseous and particulate substances released to the atmosphere by establishments and households as a result of production, consumption and accumulation processes. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.91).

Asset refers to a store of value representing a benefit or series of benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time. It is a means of carrying forward value from one accounting period to another. (SNA, para. 3.30).
**B**

**Biodiversity** means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. (Convention on Biological Diversity, article 2. Use of Terms).

**C**

**Changes in inventories** are measured by the value of the entries into *inventories* less the value of withdrawals and less the value of any recurrent losses of *goods* held in *inventories* during the accounting period. (SNA, para. 10.118).

**City region** (see Municipal).

**Consumption** refers to the consumption of *goods and services*, which is the act of completely using up the *goods and services* in a process of *production* or for the direct satisfaction of human needs or wants. (SNA, para. 9.39).

**Consumption goods and services** are defined as *goods or services* that are used (without further transformation in *production* as defined in the SNA) by households, NPISHs or government units for the direct satisfaction of individual needs (or wants) or for the collective needs of members of the community. (SNA, para. 9.2).

**Country-specific tourism characteristic products** are those *products* that each country identifies by applying in its own context the two criteria mentioned under the item *Tourism characteristic products* (IRTS 2008, para. 5.16).

**Country-specific tourism characteristic activities** are the activities that produce country-specific *tourism characteristic products*. (IRTS 2008, para. 5.16).

**Cultural assets**, also referred to as cultural heritage, are artefacts, monuments, a group of buildings and sites that have a diversity of values including symbolic, historic, artistic, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological, scientific and social significance (UNESCO UIS Glossary).

**Cultural services** are the characteristic *products* provided by cultural activities, which is one of the tourism characteristic activities (IRTS 2008, Figure 5.1 and Annex 3).

**Cultural ecosystem services** (also referred to as cultural services) are the *ecosystem services* generated from the physical settings, locations or situations that give rise to intellectual and symbolic benefits obtained by people from *ecosystems* through recreation, knowledge development, relaxation and spiritual reflection. This may involve actual visits to an area, enjoying the *ecosystem* indirectly (e.g., through nature movies) or the satisfaction gained from knowing that an *ecosystem* containing important *biodiversity* or cultural monuments will be preserved. (EEA, para. 3.4(c)).

**D**

**Decent work** is productive work in which rights are protected, which generates an adequate income, with adequate social protection. Also means sufficient work, in the sense that all should have full access to income-earning opportunities. (ILO Thesaurus). Decent work involves opportunities for work that are productive and deliver a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives, as well as equality of opportunities for all people.
Degradation considers changes in the capacity of environmental assets to deliver a broad range of contributions known as ecosystem services (e.g., air filtration services from forests) and the extent to which this capacity may be reduced through the action of economic units, including households. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.90).

Depletion, in physical terms, is the decrease in the quantity of the stock of a natural resource over an accounting period that is due to the extraction of the natural resource by economic units occurring at a level greater than that of regeneration. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.76). Depletion is distinct from ecosystem degradation inasmuch as it refers to the decrease in a specific individual environmental asset rather than to the decline in the functioning of an ecosystem asset as a whole. Nonetheless, close connections are likely to exist between depletion and ecosystem degradation in specific spatial areas. (EEA, Definitions and descriptions).

Disability is an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. It refers to the negative aspects of the interaction between individuals with a health condition (such as cerebral palsy, Down syndrome, depression) and personal and environmental factors (such as negative attitudes, inaccessible transportation and public buildings, and limited social supports). (World Health Organization and The World Bank, World Report on Disability, 2011; World Health Organization, How to use the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, 2013, Box 2: Definitions).

Domestic visitor is one type of visitor (as are Inbound visitor and Outbound visitor Inbound visitor or Outbound visitor). Domestic visitor refers to a resident traveller on a tourism trip within the country of reference (IRTS 2008, paras. 2.5, 2.6, 2.10, 2.49).

Domestic tourism is the activity of visitors on trips within their country of residence.

Domestic tourism expenditure (TSA:RMF Table 2) is one type of tourism expenditure (as are Inbound tourism expenditure and Outbound tourism expenditure). Domestic tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor within the economy of reference (IRTS 2008, para. 4.15 (a)); it includes not only the expenditure of visitors on domestic trips, but also the expenditure within the economy of reference of visitors that undertake outbound trips. (TSA:RMF, para. 4.39).

Domestic tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of resident visitors within the economy of reference. (TSA: RMF 2008, Figure 2.1).

E

Economic activity is understood as including production, consumption and accumulation activities.

Economic benefits reflect gains or positive utility arising from an action within the three economic activities recognized in the SNA, production, consumption and accumulation. Their assessment implies a comparison between two states. (SNA, para. 4.39).

Economic territory is a geographical reference and most commonly refers to the area under the effective economic control of a single government; it points to the country for which the measurement is done (country of reference) (IRTS 2008, para. 2.15). The economic territory includes the land area, airspace, territorial waters, including jurisdiction over fishing rights and rights to fuels or minerals. In a maritime territory, the economic territory includes islands that belong to the territory. The economic territory also includes territorial enclaves (i.e., embassies, consulates and military bases and the operations of international organizations (see SNA, para. 26.24-26.45 for more detail)) in the rest of the world. It is noted also that the economic territory may be larger or smaller than the area under the effective economic control of a single government, as in a currency or economic union or a part of a country or the world. (SNA, paras. 4.10-4.12).
Economic units (see Institutional units).

Ecosystem assets are spatial areas comprising a combination of biotic and abiotic components and other elements which function together. Ecosystem assets should be distinguished from the various individual components (e.g., plants, animals, soil, water bodies) that are contained within a spatial area (EA, para. 2.31).

Ecosystem assets are contiguous spaces of a specific ecosystem type characterized by a distinct set of biotic and abiotic components and their interaction. (SEEA EA, para. 2.11). Ecosystems are a dynamic complex of plant, animal and microorganism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (UN 2001, Treaty Series, vol. 1760, No. 30619, Convention on Biological Diversity article 2, Use of Terms). Examples are terrestrial ecosystems (e.g., forests and wetlands) and marine ecosystems. Often, there are interactions between different ecosystems at local and global levels. (SEEA-CF, para. 2.21).

Ecosystem condition is the quality of an ecosystem measured in terms of its abiotic and biotic characteristics (SEEA EA para. 2.13; 5.2). Condition is assessed with respect to ecosystem’s structure, function and composition, which, in turn, combine to underpin the ecological integrity of the ecosystem, and its capacity to supply ecosystem services (SEEA EA paras 5.2).

Ecosystem extent is the size of an ecosystem asset, measured commonly in terms of spatial area. (SEEA EA, para. 2.13).

Ecosystem services are the contributions of ecosystems to benefits used in economic and other human activity; they represent the benefits supplied by the functions of ecosystems and received by humanity. Ecosystem services, which are supplied in many ways and vary from ecosystem to ecosystem, may be divided into three groups: (a) provisioning services (such as the provision of timber from forests); (b) regulating services (provided, for example, by forests when they act as a sink for carbon); and (c) cultural services/recreation-related services (such as the enjoyment provided to visitors to a national park). (SEEA-CF, para. 2.22; SEEA EA, para. 2.14?).

Emissions are substances released to the environment by establishments and households as a result of production, consumption and accumulation processes. Generally, emissions are analysed by type of receiving environment (i.e., air, water bodies, soil) and by type of substance. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.88).

Emissions to water are substances released to water resources by establishments and households as a result of production, consumption and accumulation processes. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.92).

Employee refers to a worker who holds the type of job defined as “paid employment” (IRTS 2008, Box 7.2); he works for a resident institutional unit, by agreement, and receives remuneration for his/her labour. (SNA, para. 19.20).

Employment is defined in national accounts as all persons, both employees and self-employed persons, engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the SNA and that is undertaken by a resident institutional unit. (SNA, para. 19.19).

Employment in tourism industries covers all jobs in tourism industries.

Energy products are products that are used (or might be used) as a source of energy. They comprise (a) fuels that are produced/generated by an economic unit (including households) and are used (or might be used) as sources of energy; (b) electricity that is generated by an economic unit (including households); and (c) heat that is generated and sold to third parties by an economic unit. Some energy products may be used for non-energy purposes. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.146).
Enterprise may refer to a corporation, a quasi-corporation, a non-profit institution or an incorporated enterprise. An enterprise is the view of an institutional unit as a producer of goods and services. (SNA, para. 5.1).

Environmental assets are the naturally occurring living and non-living components of the Earth, together constituting the biophysical environment, which may provide benefits to humanity. Although they are naturally occurring, it is recognized that many environmental assets are transformed to varying degrees by economic activities. Environmental assets are considered from two perspectives. The first perspective encompasses individual components of the environment that provide materials and space to all economic activities; examples include mineral and energy resources, timber resources, water resources and land. (SEEA-CF, para. 2.17). The second perspective on environmental assets encompasses ecosystems. However, the scope of environmental assets is not the same as that of ecosystem assets, since the former includes mineral and energy resources which are excluded from the scope of the latter. (EEA, Definitions and descriptions).

Environmental goods and services are all products that are produced, designed and manufactured for purposes of environmental protection and resource management. (SEEA-CF, para. 4.95).

Environmental physical flows (environmental flows) are the flows of materials, water, pollutants, waste and energy that move between the environment and the economy and within the economy (SEEA CF, para. 2.14).

Environmental protection activities refer to economic activities whose primary purpose is the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution and other forms of degradation of the environment. These activities include, but are not limited to, the prevention, reduction or treatment of waste and wastewater; the prevention, reduction or elimination of air emissions; the treatment and disposal of contaminated soil and groundwater; the prevention or reduction of noise and vibration levels; the protection of biodiversity and landscapes, including of their ecological functions; monitoring of the quality of the natural environment (air, water, soil and groundwater); research and development on environmental protection; and the general administration, training and teaching activities (SEEA CF, para 4.12).

Environmental subsidies, or similar transfers, are transfers intended to support activities that protect the environment or reduce the use and extraction of natural resources. (SEEA-CF, para. 4.138).

Environmental taxes are taxes whose tax base is a physical unit (or a proxy of it) of something that has a proven, specific negative impact on the environment. (SEEA-CF, para. 4.150).

Environmental transactions are transactions in monetary terms between economic units that may be considered environmental. Generally, these transactions concern activity undertaken to preserve and protect the environment. Further, there are a range of transactions, such as taxes and subsidies, that reflect efforts by governments, on behalf of society, to influence the behaviour of producers and consumers with respect to the environment. Most of these environmental transactions are recorded within the core national accounts framework but many cannot be immediately identified owing to the structure of the accounts or the types of classifications that are used therein. (SEEA-CF, paras. 4.1-4.2).

Establishment refers to an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. (SNA, paras. 5.2, 5.14).

Excursionist (or same-day visitor) (see Visitor).
**F**

**Final consumption** consists of goods and services used by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants. (SNA, para.1.52).

**Fixed assets** are produced assets (such as machinery, equipment, buildings or other structures) that are used repeatedly or continuously in production over several accounting periods (more than one year) (SNA, para.10.11).

**Fixed capital formation** (see Gross fixed capital formation).

**Foreign direct investment (FDI)**

**G**

**GDP** (see Gross Domestic Product)

**GHG emissions** are the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs). These are atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change. The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O). Less prevalent - but very powerful - greenhouse gases are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF6). (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCC; Glossary of climate change acronyms and terms).

**Global (or international) scale** is a geographic scale (or a spatial area) encompassing both all countries and all marine areas.

**Goods** are physical, produced objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets. (SNA, para. 6.15).

**Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE)** consists of expenditure incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services (SNA 9.114). In the context of tourism, GFCE will most commonly encompass expenditure on tourism promotion, development, research and development and administration by relevant government agencies.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance. The System of National Accounts (SNA) provides the internationally agreed standard for measuring GDP. Basically, GDP derives from the concept of value added, which is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. According to the SNA accounting rules, the value of GDP is given by the sum of value added for all resident units when the value of taxes on products (less subsidies on products) is added. The underlying rationale behind the concept of gross domestic product (GDP) for the economy as a whole is that it should measure the total gross value added from all institutional units resident in the economy. However, while the concept of GDP is based on this principle, GDP as defined in the SNA is such that an identity exists between a measure built on value added, a measure built on income and one based on final expenditures. (SNA, paras. 1.1, 2.138, 6.70, 6.82).

**Gross fixed capital formation** is measured by the total value of a producer’s acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain specified expenditure on services that adds to the value of non-produced assets. (SNA, para. 10.32).

**Groundwater** is water that collects in porous layers of underground formations known as aquifers. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.479).
Host community is defined as a group of people and businesses that are involved and/or affected by the travel of people outside their usual environment (SF-MST). It is envisaged that this definition would generally be applied at the local tourism destination or municipal scale.

Household refers to the first type of institutional unit (the second type includes legal or social entities). A household is a group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. (SNA, paras. 4.3, 4.4).

Human capital is an intangible asset, related to any stock of knowledge or characteristics the worker has (either innate or acquired) that contributes to his or her productivity. Thus, human capital is the stock of competencies, knowledge, social and personality attributes, including creativity, embodied in the ability to produce economic value. This required by innate ability, schooling, (continuous) training and influence from his or her environment, like family and friends. (ILO, OECD).

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. (United Nations, Global issues).

Inbound visitor is one type of visitor (as are Domestic visitor and Outbound visitor). Inbound visitor refers to a non-resident traveller on a tourism trip to the country of reference (IRTS 2008, paras. 2.5, 2.6, 2.10).

Inbound tourism is the activity on trips within a reference country by non-residents.

Inbound tourism expenditure (TSA:RMF Table 1) is one type of tourism expenditure (as are Domestic tourism expenditure and Outbound tourism expenditure). Inbound tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference (IRTS 2008, para. 4.15 (b)).

Inbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. (TSA: RMF 2008, Figure 2.1)

Industry refers to a group of establishments engaged in the same, or similar, kinds of activity. (SNA, para. 5.46).

Institutional units are economic entities that are capable, in their own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities. There are two main types of institutional units, namely persons or groups of persons in the form of households and legal or social entities (SNA, paras. 4.2, 4.3).

Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital. (SNA, para. 6.213).

Internal tourism is the sum of domestic and inbound tourism.

Internal tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption. (TSA: RMF 2008, Figure 2.1).
**Internal tourism GHG emissions** equal to the total GHG emissions generated by resident tourism and non-tourism establishments (adjusted for their tourism share) plus any GHG emissions generated by visitors directly through their tourism activity plus the visitors’ share of emissions generated by resident households when visitors stay with them. Internal tourism GHG emissions will also include any GHG emissions associated with outbound visitors pre- and post-trip tourism expenditure but will exclude any GHG emissions associated with inbound visitors pre- and post-trip tourism expenditure.

**Inventories** are *produced assets* that consist of *goods* and *services*, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in *production* or other use at a later date. (SNA, para. 10.12).

**Job** refers to a work position defined by the agreement between an *employee* and the employer; each self-employed person has a job. There is a distinction between a job and an *employee*, one *employee* being capable of holding several jobs. (SNA, paras. 19.30, 25.57). A job is defined as a set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person, including for an employer or in self-employment.

**Labour productivity** is defined as an output per unit of labour input (e.g. hours worked, jobs).

**Land** consists of the ground, including the soil covering and any associated *surface waters*, over which ownership rights are enforced and from which *economic benefits* can be derived by their owners by holding or using them. (SNA, para. 10.175). From an environmental-economic point of view, land is a unique *environmental asset* that delineates the space in which economic activities and environmental processes take place and within which *environmental assets* and economic *assets* are located. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.239).

**Land cover** is the observed physical and biological cover of the Earth’s surface (SEEA-CF, para. 5.257). For the purposes of land cover statistics, land cover includes natural vegetation, abiotic (non-living) surfaces and inland water bodies, such as rivers, lakes and reservoirs (EEA, Definitions and descriptions).

**Land use** reflects both (a) the activities undertaken and (b) the institutional arrangements put in place for a given area for the purposes of economic *production*, or the maintenance and restoration of environmental functions. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.246).

**Legal or social entity** refers to the second type of *institutional unit* such as a corporation, non-profit institution or government unit (the first type includes *households*). A legal or social entity is one whose existence is recognized by law or society independently of the persons, or other entities, that may own or control it. (SNA, paras. 4.3, 4.6).

**Liability** refers to an obligation of one unit (the debtor), under specific circumstances, to provide a payment or series of payments to another unit (the creditor). (SNA, para. 3.33).

**Local tourism areas** refer to the contiguous areas or zones (a) within a given municipality or (b) across multiple municipalities, that exhibit a connection to tourism. It is not expected that local tourism areas would coincide with administrative units at this spatial level.

**Local tourism destinations** are those spatial areas (i) where a large share of consumers are visitors; (ii) which attract a large share of visitors to the wider region or country; (iii) where the tourism industry represents a large share of the economy of the spatial area; or (iv) which have a
large share of the tourism industry of the wider region or country. Local tourism destinations should include supply of a wide range of tourism services including accommodations, restaurants and attractions and are delineated primarily based on economic factors.

M

**Municipal** or **city-region** scale refers to a geographic scale (or a spatial area) at the level of administrative units corresponding to local but relatively large populations. Large cities may have a number of municipalities and some municipalities may be sufficiently large such that sub-municipal areas can be defined (e.g. districts, arrondissements, boroughs). In some cases, the municipal scale may encompass a combination of land uses including, for example, urban, agricultural and natural areas. There will be close connections between this spatial area and local spatial area.

N

**National scale** is a geographic scale (or a spatial area) at the most common level of statistical measurement and the level of government that sets the overarching legislative and policy frameworks and engages with other countries.

**Natural capital** refers to all types of environmental assets (EEA, Definitions and descriptions)

**Natural inputs** are all physical inputs that are moved from their location in the environment as a part of economic production processes or are directly used in production. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.45).

**Natural resources** are a subset of environmental assets. Natural resources include all natural biological resources (including timber and aquatic resources), mineral and energy resources, soil resources and water resources. All cultivated biological resources and land are excluded from scope. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.18).

**Non-tourism specific fixed assets** refer to the investments by tourism industries towards following assets: (a) transportation equipment; (b) IT equipment and software; (c) buildings and other construction; (d) other equipment.

**NPISHs** (non-profit institutions serving households) are non-profit institutions that produce goods and services but do not sell them at economically significant prices and are not controlled by government. They are non-governmental social institutions. (SNA, para. 4.22).

O

**Other sustainability-related tourism areas** refer to areas that have connections to tourism and are relevant for the measurement of the sustainability of tourism but which do not have high concentrations of tourism activity. These areas would therefore be delineated primarily on the basis of environmental and social criteria. These areas should not overlap with local tourism destinations and, if an area satisfies the criteria for a local tourism destination, it should be treated as such rather than treated as an other sustainability-related tourism area.

**Outbound visitor** is one type of visitor (as are Domestic visitor and Inbound visitor). Outbound visitor refers to a non-resident traveller on a tourism trip to the country of reference (IRTS 2008, paras. 2.5, 2.6, 2.10).

**Outbound tourism** is the activity on trips outside a reference country by residents.
Outbound tourism expenditure (TSA:RMF Table 3) is one type of tourism expenditure (as are Domestic tourism expenditure and Inbound tourism expenditure). Outbound tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor outside the economy of reference (IRTS 2008, para. 4.15 (c)).

Output is defined as the goods and services produced by an establishment, excluding the value of any goods and services used in an activity for which the establishment does not assume the risk of using the products in production, and excluding the value of goods and services consumed by the same establishment except for goods and services used for capital formation (fixed capital or changes in inventories) or own final consumption. (SNA, para. 6.89).

Population (as a national accounting concept) refers to all those persons who are usually resident in a country. Persons are resident in the country where they have the strongest links thereby establishing a centre of predominant economic interest. (SNA, para. 19.10).

Population (as a statistical concept) is the total membership or population or “universe” of a defined class of people, objects or events. (CODED - Eurostat’s concepts and definitions database).

Produced assets include fixed assets, inventories and valuables. Both fixed assets and inventories are assets that are held only by producers for purposes of production. Valuables may be held by any institutional unit and are primarily held as stores of value. (SNA, para. 10.10).

Production is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an institutional unit, that uses inputs of labour, capital, and goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. (SNA, para. 6.2).

Products are goods and services (including knowledge-capturing products) that result from a process of production. (SNA, para. 6.14).

Provisioning services represent the material and energy contributions generated by or in an ecosystem, for example, fishes or plants with pharmaceutical properties. (EEA, 3.4(a)).

Regional scale is a geographic scale (or a spatial area) that refers to the level of administrative unit directly below the national level. Countries may also use the terms state, province, county, etc. It does not refer to aggregations of countries.

Regulating services result from the capacity of ecosystems to regulate climate, hydrologic and biochemical cycles, Earth surface processes and a variety of biological processes. These services often have an important spatial aspect. For instance, the flood control service of an upper watershed forest is relevant only in the flood zone downstream of the forest. (EEA, 3.4(b)).

Residence of each institutional unit is the economic territory with which it has the strongest connection, in other words, its centre of predominant economic interest. (SNA, para. 4.10). That is, the economic territory in which the institutional unit engages, or intends to engage, in economic activities or transactions on a significant scale either indefinitely or over a long period of time, usually interpreted as one year. (SNA, para. 1.48).

Residents of a country are individuals whose centre of predominant economic interest is located in its economic territory. For a country, the non-residents are individuals whose centre of predominant economic interest is located outside its economic territory. (IRTS 2008, Glossary of terms).
Residuals are flows of solid, liquid and gaseous materials, and energy, that are discarded, discharged or emitted by establishments and households through processes of production, consumption or accumulation. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.73).

Resource management refers to economic activities whose primary purpose is preserving and maintaining the stock of natural resources and hence safeguarding against depletion. These activities include, but are not limited to, reducing the withdrawals of natural resources (including through the recovery, reuse, recycling and substitution of natural resources); restoring natural resource stocks (increases or recharges of natural resource stocks); the general management of natural resources (including monitoring, control, surveillance and data collection); and the production of goods and services used to manage or conserve natural resources. (SEEA-CF, para. 4.13).

Resource rents refer to the measurement of economic returns on environmental assets. The surplus value accruing to the extractor or user of an environmental asset, calculated after all costs and normal returns have been taken into account, is referred to as resource rent and can be taken to be the return attributable to the asset itself. (SEEA-CF, paras 5.113-5.114).

Services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. (SNA, para. 6.17).

Social capital is a multi-dimensional concept. It refers to networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate cooperation within or among groups (OECD, 2001: "The Well-Being of Nations: The Role of Human and Social Capital"). The relationships on which the concept is centred can be seen as a resource in which a country invests to provide a stream of benefits to society. There is no international standard on the measurement of social capital.

Social carrying capacity is carrying capacity with specific focus on the social dimension of tourism. Carrying capacity is the maximum number of people that may visit a tourist destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction' (UNWTO 1981: 4). The social carrying capacity of a destination can be seen as determined (i) by its ability to absorb tourist development before negative impacts are felt by the host community; and (ii) by the level of tourist development beyond which tourist flows will decline because the destination area ceases to satisfy and attract them (Saveriades, A. (2000) 'Establishing the social tourism carrying capacity for the tourist resorts of the east coast of the Republic of Cyprus' in Tourism Management, 21, pp.147-156).

Solid waste covers discarded materials that are no longer required by the owner or user. Solid waste includes materials that are in a solid or liquid state but excludes wastewater and small particulate matter released into the atmosphere. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.84).

Stocks are a position in, or holdings of, assets and liabilities at a point in time. (SNA, para. 3.4).

Sub-national scale is a geographic scale used to refer to the spatial areas below the national level.

Subsidies are current unrequited payments that government units, including non-resident government units, make to enterprises on the basis of the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods or services that they produce, sell or import. (SNA, para. 7.98).

Supra-national scale is a geographic scale (or a spatial area) that refers to groupings of countries, usually in contiguous areas, including for example, Africa, the Middle East, the South Pacific. Within international statistics these are commonly referred to as “regions”, but the term region is reserved here in relation to certain sub-national areas.
**Supply table** refers to a rectangular matrix with the rows corresponding to the same groups of *products* as the matching *use table*, valued at purchasers’ prices, and with columns corresponding to the supply from domestic *production* plus columns for imports and the valuation adjustments necessary to have total supply of each [group of] *product[s]* valued at purchasers’ prices. (SNA, para. 14.13).

**Surface water** comprises all water that flows over or is stored on the ground surface regardless of its salinity levels. Surface water includes water in artificial reservoirs, lakes, rivers and streams, snow and ice and glaciers. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.477).

**Sustainability-related tourism areas** (see *Other sustainability-related tourism areas*).

**Sustainable development** is defined as the development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (UN World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, p423).

**Sustainable tourism** is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts whilst addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities (UNWTO).

**T**

**Taxes** are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by *institutional units* to government units. (SNA, para. 8.107).

**Timber resources** are defined, within the relevant areas, by the volume of trees, living or dead, and include all trees regardless of diameter, tops of stems, large branches and dead trees lying on the ground that can still be used for timber or fuel. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.350).

**Tourism** is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual environment for not more than a year, for any reason, including leisure and business, unless they are remunerated in the place they visit. (IRTS 2008, para. 1.1). These people are called *visitors*, who may be either tourists or excursionists, *residents* or non-*residents*.


**Tourism acceptance score (TAS)** is based on a measurement scale that was developed to assess the tourism acceptance among the resident population within a specific destination. In this regard, tourism acceptance is understood as the degree to which the resident population perceives tourism in the respective place of residence as positive or negative. Central to the research instrument is the question how people perceive and evaluate the impacts of tourism in their place of residence. Thus, the instrument does not necessarily measure the actual impacts but the perceived impacts which can be compared to the perceived temperature (German Institute for Tourism Research).

**Tourism activity** is an umbrella term which in the first instance refers to the activity of *visitors*. (IRTS 2008, para. 2.9). More precisely, it refers to the actions and behaviours of *visitors* in preparation for and during a trip in their capacity as consumers. (IRTS 2008, para. 1.2). However, the same term may be used also to include consideration of that part of productive activity which is in response to *visitors’* demand by serving them directly.

**Tourism carrying capacity** is defined as ‘the maximum number of people that may visit a tourist destination at the same time, without causing destruction of the physical, economic, socio-cultural environment and an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors’ satisfaction’ (UNWTO 2004 Tourism Congestion Management at Natural and Cultural Sites).
Tourism catchments are those where the catchment is a part of, or overlaps with, a tourism area (regions, municipalities or local tourism destinations).

Tourism characteristic activity refers to a productive activity that provides goods and services identified as tourism characteristic products as their typical output. A list of tourism characteristic activities, grouped according to the main categories and products concerned, is provided in IRTS 2008, Annex 3 and Figure 5.1. (IRTS 2008, para. 5.11; IRTS 2008 Compilation Guide, para. 5.21).

Tourism characteristic products are those goods and services that satisfy one or both of the following criteria:
(a) Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of total tourism expenditure (share-of-expenditure/demand condition);
(b) Tourism expenditure on the product should represent a significant share of the supply of the product in the economy (share-of-supply condition). This criterion implies that the supply of a tourism characteristic product would cease to exist in meaningful quantity in the absence of visitors (IRTS 2008, para. 5.10).

Tourism collective consumption forms a specific part of the government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) related to tourism. TSA:RMF 2.57-2.65 provides an introduction to the definition and measurement of tourism collective consumption highlighting the relevance of government activity to support tourism both directly and indirectly, for example through maintaining order and security and health systems.

Tourism consumption is a concept used in the Tourism Satellite Account framework which goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. Besides tourism expenditure, it also includes social transfers in kind that benefit visitors, the imputation of accommodation services provided by vacation homes to their owners, and other imputed consumption. (IRTS 2008, para. 4.3; TSA:RMF, para. 2.25). Tourism consumption expands the measurement boundary of tourism expenditure to include consumption that does not involve monetary transactions such as services associated with vacation accommodation on own-account, tourism social transfers in kind and other imputed transactions. (Details in TSA: RMF section B.2)

Tourism employment provides a measure of the number of jobs directly attributable to tourism demand in both tourism and non-tourism industries.

Tourism density measures the pressure exerted by tourism. It is measured by two indicators: the number of visitors compared to the number of residents (visitor to local resident ratio), and the number of visitors compared to the spatial area (visitor to area ratio).

Tourism destination is a destination that refers to any of the following spatial areas: (a) Global; (b) Supra-national; (c) National; (d) Regional; (e) Municipal or city-region; (f) Local; (g) Sub-national.

Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) represents the part of GDP attributable directly to internal tourism consumption. Said part is measured in tourism satellite accounts and is calculated starting from the Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) aggregate. TDGDP derives from internal tourism consumption in the same way as TDGVA does. (TSA:RMF, para. 4.96).

Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA) represents the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in response to internal tourism consumption. This aggregate is part of tourism satellite accounts. The use of the term direct refers to the fact that only that part is measured (of value added by tourism industries and other industries) that is due to the consumption of visitors, without taking into account indirect and induced effects that such a consumption might generate. (TSA: RMF 2008, para. 4.88).
Tourism expenditure is the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others (IRTS 2008, para. 4.2).

Tourism industry is a grouping of establishments (also referred to as tourism characteristic activities) each with the same main activity which serves visitors directly and is one of the tourism characteristic activities. The output of tourism industries might not consist exclusively of tourism characteristic products (IRTS 2008 paras. 6.15, 6.20 and figure 5.1).

Tourism intensity measures the impact of tourism and focuses on the extent to which tourism activity in the host community is affecting residents' social context, that is their cultural identity, living environment and wellbeing. This may include, for example, impacts on the quality of life, employment and income, cultural heritage, prevailing beliefs, and the access to services such as health care, education, transport and infrastructure, and housing.

Tourism leakage is the way in which operating surplus generated from tourism activities does not fully accrue to local economic units but rather is also earned by non-resident units and not reinvested in the local economy.

Tourism occupation can be defined as one that would cease to exist or continue to exist only at a significantly reduced level of employment, as a direct result of an absence of tourism.

Tourism related infrastructure relates to infrastructure which is put in place principally by public authorities to facilitate tourism (TSA:RMF 2.45). These may have been developed for the specific purpose of supporting tourism activity, or they may facilitate or support tourism activity even though this was not the primary/sole objective of the investment.

Tourism satellite account is the set of economic accounts and tables developed according to TSA:RMF 2008.

Tourism share refers to the part of the output of each tourism industry that is attributable to visitors' consumption. For each component of supply there is a specific share of internal tourism consumption. It is possible, for each industry, to establish the tourism share of output (in value) as the sum of the tourism shares corresponding to the different products compising its output. (IRTS 2008 compilation Guide, para. 6.4; TSA: RMF 2008, paras. 4.51 and 4.55).

Tourism social transfers in kind are included in measures of total tourism consumption. (TSA:RMF 4.41)

Tourism specific fixed assets refer to assets which are used exclusively or almost exclusively in the production of tourism characteristic products (e.g. cruise ships, hotel facilities, convention centres, marinas, ski lifts, vacation homes, etc.) (TSA:RMF 2.44).

Tourism trip is a trip undertaken by a visitor and may be categorised as domestic, inbound or outbound trip depending on the residency of the visitor and the main destination.

Tourism trips are trips taken by visitors (IRTS 2008, para. 2.29).

Tourism visit refers to a stay in a place visited during a tourism trip. The stay does not need to be overnight to qualify as a tourism visit. Nevertheless, the notion of stay supposes that there is a stop. (IRTS 2008, para. 2.33).

Tourist (see Visitor).
**Transaction** refers to an economic flow that is an interaction between *institutional units* by mutual agreement or an action within an *institutional unit* that it is analytically useful to treat like a transaction, often because the unit is operating in two different capacities. (SNA, para. 3.51).

**Trip** refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his or her usual *residence* until he/she returns; it thus refers to a round trip. A trip is made up of visits to different places. (IRTS 2008, para. 2.7).

**Use table** refers to a set of *product* balances covering all *products* available in an economy, valued at purchasers’ prices, arranged in the form of a rectangular matrix with the *products* appearing in the rows and with the columns indicating the disposition of the *products* to various types of uses. (SNA, para. 14.13).

**Usual environment** is the geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines (IRTS 2008, para. 2.21).

**Valuables** are produced *goods* of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of *production* or consumption but are held as stores of value over time. They consist of precious metals and stones, jewellery, works of art, etc. (SNA, para. 10.13).

**Value added** (gross) is the value of *output* less the value of *intermediate consumption*. Net value added is the value of *output* less the values of both *intermediate consumption* and consumption of fixed capital. (SNA, para. 6.8).

**Visitor** refers to a traveller taking a *trip* to a main destination outside his/her *usual environment*, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a *resident* entity in the country or place visited. These *trips* taken by visitors qualify as *tourism trips*. *Tourism* refers to the activity of visitors. (IRTS 2008, para. 2.9). A visitor (*domestic, inbound or outbound*) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his or her *trip* includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise (IRTS 2008, para. 2.13).

**Wastewater** is discarded water that is no longer required by the owner or user. Water discharged into drains or sewers, water received by water treatment plants and water discharged directly to the environment are all considered wastewater. Wastewater includes return flows of water which are flows of water direct to the environment, with or without treatment. All water is included regardless of the quality of the water, including returns from hydroelectric power generators. (SEEA-CF, para. 3.86).

**Water resources** consist of fresh and brackish water in inland water bodies, including *groundwater* and soil water. (SEEA-CF, para. 5.474).
Potential additional terms

- Cost of living
- Embelatic species
- Wellbeing
- Types of spatial areas
- Visitor (and host community) satisfaction / perception / experience
- Ecotourism
- Government, corporations
- Heritage
- Income
- Host communities
- Financial assets
- Tourism density and intensity
- Tourism employment
- Tourism ratio
- Input-output
- Direct, indirect and induced effects