



Committee on Statistics

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Defining spatial areas for measuring the sustainability of tourism at a subnational level

Working Group of Experts on
Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (MST)

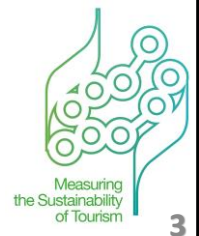
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Outline

1. Making the connection between global, national and subnational level
2. Defining subnational tourism areas
3. Adapted spatial scales
4. Challenges and issues



1. From local to global: making the connection

Different needs ...

At a local level:

- Temporal and spatial concentration of tourism
- Specific environmental and social pressures

At a national level:

- Monitoring and supporting international strategies (SDGs)
- Global contribution to the environmental change (*planetary boundaries*)



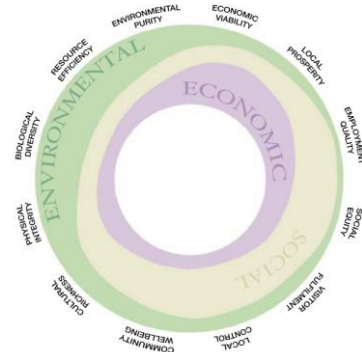
1. From local to global: making the connection

... *But mutual inputs*

The **12 pillars of sustainable tourism**, a tool for linking local, national and supranational data

- Complementarity
- Enhancing information
- Aggregation and comparison

Figure 1.1: Relationship between the 12 aims and the pillars of sustainability



Source: Unep/WTO, 2005 Making tourism more sustainable



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2. Defining subnational tourism areas

A complexity to delineate spatial limits of destinations

A wide variety a potential areas:

- Several administrative boundaries
- Some destinations without administrative boundaries
- Units of small size required to identify 'hotspots'

Several criteria :

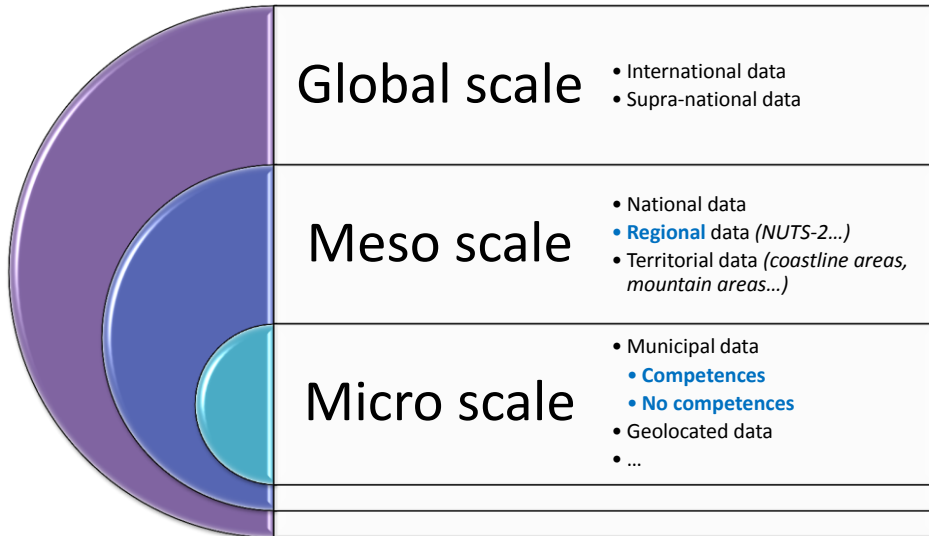
- Destinations' profile: coastal / mountain / urban, etc.
- Tourism concentration/intensity
- Tourism destination model

→ *Flexibility and adaptability*



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3. Adapted spatial scales



4. Challenges and issues



Thank your for your attention !

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