

Recommendations **on** **Tourism Statistics**

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* The categories listed are from the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3*. Categories A - E, N and P are not applicable to SICTA.

Preface

At its nineteenth session, in 1976, the United Nations Statistical Commission approved provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism.¹ These were published in 1978² and distributed widely. In approving the guidelines, the Commission emphasized their provisional character and stressed the need for further work in this field by, among others, the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

WTO has since been actively involved in improving international as well as domestic tourism statistics and has carried out a number of activities, including the preparation of technical handbooks for the international compilation of tourism statistics and the organization of seminars. In so doing, WTO has worked closely with the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat and other bodies in order to ensure consistency and harmonization with concepts and classifications which already exist in related demographic, social and economic fields. Recognizing that, compared with the growth of many industries over the past decade or more, tourism has grown worldwide at a rapid rate, Governments, businesses and industries have started to pay great attention and to prepare appropriate policies and programmes to address the major changes taking place in various tourism markets.

In this context, WTO and the Government of Canada organized an International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics in Ottawa from 24 to 28 June 1991, which brought together representatives from Governments, tourism industries, national statistical offices and international and regional organizations to consider the development of reliable tourism statistics. The Conference adopted a resolution which defined the statistical needs of the industry for analysis, market research, industry performance and tourism forecasts. After the Conference, WTO set up a Steering Committee to promote and carry out work programmes for the implementation of Conference resolutions on the improvement of tourism statistics, and to coordinate its work with other international and national institutions.

Further, WTO made an oral report to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-sixth session, in 1991, on its ongoing work on tourism statistics, including the convening of the Ottawa Conference in June 1991.³ Noting the importance of tourism statistics, the Statistical Commission requested WTO to submit a report to it at its twenty-seventh session.⁴

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1993, the Statistical Commission adopted the recommendations contained in the report of the World Tourism Organization on tourism statistics; also adopted the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) as a provisional classification for use by countries; and requested that both be published and widely distributed. Pursuant to that request, the present publication contains both the WTO recommendations (Part One below) and the SICTA (Part Two below).

Notes

1. *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2* (E/5910), para. 74.
2. *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 62 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6).
3. For details, see "Resolutions of the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics" (World Tourism Organization, 1991).
4. *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum* (E/1991/25 and Corr. 1), para. 226 (c).
5. *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 6* (13/1993/26), para. 154.

Part One

Recommendations on Tourism Statistics

I. Development and needs of tourism statistics

A. Background

1. The first step towards the development of international definitions on tourism was taken in 1937 by the Council of the League of Nations, which recommended a definition of "international tourist" for statistical purposes. This was slightly amended by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) at a meeting held in Dublin in 1950. Finally, in 1953, the United Nations Statistical Commission established the concept of "international visitor".
2. The United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism (Rome, 1963) recommended a definition for the terms "visitor", "tourist" and "excursionist" proposed by IUOTO. These definitions were subsequently examined by a United Nations expert group on international travel statistics in 1967 and endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1968.
3. The present report has been prepared on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the International Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics held in Ottawa in June 1991. It also takes into account earlier international work on tourism statistics, particularly the provisional guidelines on statistics of international tourism as approved by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, held in November 1976. For the present report, use has also been made of the guidelines on tourism statistics prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), IUOTO, the United Nations and subsequently by WTO.
4. The development of the set of definitions and classifications included in this report also reflects the work carried out by other international and regional organizations, in particular:
 - (a) The recommendations on international migration statistics published by the United Nations in 1980, as well as the fourth edition of the *Balance of Payments Manual* published by the International Monetary Fund in 1977 and the *System of National Accounts 1993*;
 - (b) The cooperation between the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations regional commissions, as well as other regional and supranational organizations, namely the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) and the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO);
 - (c) The activities, experience and practices of both developed and developing countries concerning the mobility and characteristics of their residents traveling within the country and abroad.
5. The recommended definitions and classifications set forth in this report have been guided by the following criteria:
 - (a) Definitions and classifications should be of worldwide practical applicability, both to developed and developing countries;
 - (b) They should emphasize simplicity and clarity;
 - (c) They should be limited to strictly statistical purposes;
 - (d) They should be consistent with current international standards and classifications in related areas such as demography, transportation, business, international migration, balance of payments, national accounts, etc. to the maximum extent possible;
 - (e) They should be expressed in simple terms which are measurable within the practical constraints of visitor surveys.

B. The need for tourism statistics

6. Since 1968, when the United Nations Statistical Commission endorsed definitions for international tourism, the development of statistical concepts and frameworks for tourism has not kept pace with the changes in nature and significance of tourism worldwide and its potential for future growth. Moreover, the traditional measures of tourism have not kept pace with the increasing economic interdependence of all countries and the reduction of political and economic barriers between them. Meanwhile the requirements for tourism statistics have expanded enormously. Not only do the national administrations of each country have requirements for specialized tourism data needs, but the same holds true for many interest groups, such as industries, industry associations, local communities and academia. These interest groups have specialized needs for data relating to a wide variety of issues such as market analysis, marketing effectiveness, industrial investment, human resource development, policy analysis and issue-oriented advocacy. There is a need to measure tourism both at destinations and en route, as well as the generation of tourism in areas of origin (i.e., the propensity and frequency (or intensity) of traveling for all purposes by resident populations).
7. Some countries and industries have already established a wide and diverse range of tourism data sources, with varying concepts and definitions to meet these needs, while other countries have not yet developed significant statistical systems for tourism. Therefore, the development of a common language for tourism statistics is in this environment indispensable to the work of government statistical offices and the private sector.

II. Concepts and forms of tourism

A. Concepts of tourism

8. This report goes beyond the conception of tourism as being limited to holiday markets to cover the worldwide travel market within the general frame-work of population mobility.
9. Tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes.
10. The use of this broad concept makes it possible to identify tourism between countries as well as tourism within a country. "Tourism" refers to all activities of visitors, including both "tourists (over-night visitors)" and "same-day visitors".

B. Forms of tourism

11. In relation to a given country, the following forms of tourism can be distinguished:
 - (a) Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country traveling only within this country;
 - (b) Inbound tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country;
 - (c) Outbound tourism, involving residents traveling in another country.
12. The same forms of tourism may be described by replacing the word "country" with the word "region". In this case these forms of tourism would no longer refer to a country but to a region. The term "region" may refer either to an area within a country or to a group of countries.
13. The three basic forms of tourism set forth in paragraph 11 can be combined in various ways to derive the following categories of tourism:
 - (a) Internal tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism;
 - (b) National tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism;
 - (c) International tourism, which consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism.
14. The term "domestic" used in the tourism context differs from its use in the national accounts context. "Domestic", in the tourism context, retains its original marketing connotations, that is, it refers to residents traveling within their own country. In the national accounts context it refers to the activities and expenditure of both residents and non-residents traveling within the reference country, that is, both domestic tourism and inbound tourism.

III. Basic tourism units

15. In the present context, basic tourism units refer to the individuals/households which are the subject of tourism activities and can therefore be ad-dressed in surveys as the statistical units (notwithstanding broader or different concepts of statistical unit, e.g., unit of observation, enumeration, classification, analysis). The overall concept of "traveler" refers to "any person on a trip between two or more countries or between two or more localities within his/her country of usual residence".

16. An international traveler is defined as "any person on a trip outside his/her own country of residence (irrespective of the purpose of travel and means of transport used, and even though s/he may be traveling on foot)".

17. A domestic traveler is defined as "any person on
- a trip within his/her own country of residence (irrespective of the purpose of travel and means of transport used, and even though s/he may be traveling on foot)".

18. These concepts do not correspond to those of passenger in transport statistics since the latter usually exclude crew members as well as non-revenue or low-revenue passengers.

19. A distinction is made between two broad types of travelers: "visitors" and "other travelers". All types of travelers engaged in tourism are described as visitors. Therefore the term "visitor" represents the basic concept for the whole system of tourism statistics. The term "visitor" is further divided into two categories: "tourists (overnight visitors)" and "same-day visitors".

A. Visitor

20. For purposes of tourism statistics, the term "visitor" describes "any person traveling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".

21. The three fundamental criteria that appear sufficient to distinguish visitors from other travelers are as follows:

(a) The trip should be to a place other than that of the usual environment, which would exclude more or less regular trips between the place in

which the person carries out his/her work or study and the place in which s/he has his/her domicile;
- (b) The stay in the place visited should not last more than 12 consecutive months, beyond which the visitor would become a resident of that place (from the statistical standpoint);

(c) The main purpose of the visit should be other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited, which would exclude migratory movements for work purposes.

B. Usual environment of a person

22. The main purpose of introducing the concept "usual environment" is to exclude from the concept of "visitor" persons commuting every day or week between their home and place of work or study, or other places frequently visited. The definition of usual environment is therefore based on the following criteria:

(a) Minimum distance traveled to consider a per-son a visitor;

(b) Minimum duration of absence from usual place of residence;

(c) Minimum change between localities or administrative territories.

C. Usual residence

23. The country of usual residence is one of the key criteria for determining whether a person arriving in a country is a "visitor" or "other traveler", and if a "visitor", whether s/he is a national or overseas resident. The underlying concept in the classification of international visitors by place of origin is the country of residence, not their nationality.

Foreign nationals residing in a country are assimilated with other residents for the purpose of domestic and outbound tourism statistics. Nationals of a country residing abroad who return to their home country on a temporary visit are included with non-resident visitors, though it may be desirable to distinguish them in some studies.

D. Resident in a country

24. For purposes of international tourism statistics "a person is considered to be a resident in a country if the person":

(a) Has lived for most of the past year (12 months)

in that country, or
(b) Has lived in that country for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country.

E. Resident in a place

25. In parallel with the definition of the previous paragraph, for purposes of statistics on domestic tourism "a person is considered to be a resident in a place if the person":

(a) Has lived for most of the past year (12 months)

in that place, or
(b) Has lived in that place for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that place.

F. Nationality

26. The nationality of a traveler is that of the "Government issuing his/her passport (or other identification document), even if s/he normally resides in another country".

27. Nationality is indicated in the person's passport (or other identification document), while country

of usual residence has to be determined by means of a question. None the less, a traveler is considered either an international or domestic visitor on the basis of his/her residence, not his/her nationality.

G. Visitors according to forms of tourism

28. For the purpose of tourism statistics and in conformity with the basic forms of tourism, visitors should be classified as:

- (a) International visitors
 - (i) Tourists (overnight visitors)
 - (ii) Same-day visitors
- (b) Domestic visitors
 - (i) Tourists (overnight visitors)
 - (ii) Same-day visitors.

29. For statistical purposes, the term "international visitor" describes "any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited".

30. International visitors include:

(a) Tourists (overnight visitors): visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private

accommodation in the country visited;

- (b) Same-day visitors: visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

31. The following categories of travelers should not be included in international visitor arrivals and departures:

- (a) Persons entering or leaving a country as migrants, including dependents accompanying or joining them;
- (b) Persons, known as border workers, residing near the border in one country and working in another;
- (c) Diplomats, consular officers and members of the armed forces when traveling from their country of origin to the country of their assignment or vice versa, including household servants and dependents accompanying or joining them;

Persons traveling as refugees or nomads;

Persons in transit who do not formally enter (d) the country through passport control, such as air transit passengers who remain for a short period in a designated area of the air terminal or ship passengers who are not permitted to disembark. This category includes passengers transferred directly between airports or other terminals. Other passengers in transit through a country are classified as visitors.

32. For statistical purposes, the term "domestic visi-

tor" describes "any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".

33. Domestic visitors comprise:

- (a) Tourists (overnight visitors): visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited;
- (b) Same-day visitors: visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

34. The following categories of trips should not be included in domestic visitor arrivals and departures:

- (a) Residents traveling to another place within the country with the intention of setting up their usual residence in that place;
- (b) Persons who travel to another place within the country to exercise an activity remunerated from within the place visited;
- (c) Persons who travel to work temporarily in institutions within the country;
- (d) Persons who travel regularly or frequently between neighboring localities to work or study;
- (e) Nomads and persons without fixed residence;
- (f) Armed forces on maneuver.

H. Same-day travel

35. In many industrialized countries and in a growing number of developing countries, same-day visits are growing in importance as a part of tourism. Day visits are important to consumers and to many providers, especially tourist attractions, transport operators and caterers. There are demands for information at the regional level, for local administrative areas, for individual sites and for investment decisions of private firms.

36. It is therefore recommended that the overall concept for same-day visits should be similar to that for tourism, that is, "a break away from the usual environment". Business trips and other non-lei-

sure and holiday trips of a non-routine nature should be included in the concept of same-day visits and identified separately from leisure and holiday same-day trips.

37. For statistical purposes, the term "international same-day visitor" describes an international visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes:

- (a) Cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship re-

- mains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train;
- (b) Crew members who do not spend the night in the country of destination; this group also includes crews of warships on a courtesy visit

I. Same-day visits classified by place of departure

39. There are various types of same-day visits based on the place of departure, each of which should be clearly distinguished for the purpose of tourism statistics:
- (a) Round-trip starting from the place of usual residence;
 - (b) Round-trip from the place of the second residence, or from the place visited by a tourist, regardless of the purpose;
 - (c) During the course of a trip, regardless of purpose:

- to a port in the country of destination, and who spend the night on board ship and not at the destination.
38. For statistical purposes, the term "domestic same-day visitor" describes "a domestic visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited".
- (i) stopover on a trip by air;
 - (ii) stopover on a trip by sea (cruise or other trips where the passenger spends the night aboard ship);
 - (iii) stopover on a trip by land at any place, but not involving an overnight stay.
40. Only same-day visits listed under (a) above can be identified separately by household sample surveys. The remaining forms can be covered only as part of the whole trip, since there would exist the risk of counting trips and expenditure twice.

IV. Classifications of tourism demand

41. The aim is to propose standard classifications to enhance international comparability and for gradual universal application, and to ensure that such classifications can be applied equally, so far as possible, and with slight adjustments, to international and domestic tourism.
42. The terms "trip" or "visit" describe any travel to a place outside one's usual environment. They refer to the activities that visitors undertake from their place of usual residence, from the moment they leave until they return.

A. Purpose of visit

43. Information on the purpose of visit is needed to identify behavioral consumption and expenditure patterns of the visitor. It is recommended to collect data on the main purpose of visit defined as "the purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place". For many purposes, the secondary purpose is also important and worth including in a survey, for example, combined leisure and business, combined visiting friends and relatives and recreation to obtain the demand for specific services.

Classification

44. A classification of main purpose of visit (or trip) by major groups is recommended below. It elaborates on the classification proposed by the United Nations in 1979 in its *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*. This classification, which can be used for international and domestic tourism, is designed to measure the key segments of tourism demand for planning, marketing and promotion purposes.
- Classification of purpose of visit (or trip) by major groups for inbound, outbound and domestic tourism
- Major groups

1. Leisure, recreation and holidays

2. Visiting friends and relatives

3. Business and professional

4. Health treatment

5. Religion/pilgrimages

6. Other
45. For information and guidance to countries, the following types of activities are included under each of the major groups:
1. Leisure, recreation and holidays: sight-seeing, shopping, attending sporting and cultural events, recreation and cultural activities, non-professional active sports, trekking and mountaineering, use of beaches, cruises, gambling, rest and recreation for armed forces, summer camp, honeymooning, etc.;

2. Visiting friends and relatives: visits to relatives or friends, home leave, attending funerals, care of invalids;

3. Business and professional: installing equipment, inspection, purchases, sales for foreign enterprises; attending meetings, conferences or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; employer incentive tours; giving lectures or concerts; programming tourist travel, contracting of accommodation and transport, working as guides and other tourism professionals; participation in professional sports activities; government missions: including diplomatic, military or international organization personnel, except when stationed on duty in the country visited; paid study, education and research, such as university sabbatical leave; language, professional or other special courses in connection with and supported by visitor's business or profession;

4. Health treatment: spas, fitness, thalassotherapy, health resorts and other treatments and cures;

- 5. Religion/pilgrimages: attending religious events, pilgrimages;
- 6. Other: aircraft and ship crews on public carriers, transit and other or unknown activities.

B. Duration of stay or trip

- 47. The duration of stay or trip is a very important statistical datum since, besides being the most significant measure of the volume of tourism of any kind, it is instrumental in establishing the maximum limit beyond which the visit is no longer considered a tourism visit (one year) and in distinguishing between tourists and same-day visitors.
- 48. The duration of stay or trip is also useful, albeit indirectly, for assessing tourism expenditure, especially if the average duration is calculated for homogeneous groups of visitors or trips.

1. Duration of visit (stay or trip)

- 49. The duration of a visit (stay or trip) is measured in the following units: "the number of hours for same-day visits, and nights for staying visits. For international tourism the duration is measured either in terms of time spent in the receiving country for inbound tourism, or time away from the usual residence for outbound tourism".
- 50. The "duration of stay" is the measurement used from the standpoint of the receiving country or place, whereas the "duration of trip" is, logically, the measure used by the generating country or place.

C. Origin and destination of trip

- 52. For inbound tourism, it is essential to classify visitors by country of residence rather than by nationality. It is in the country of usual residence that the decision to travel is taken and where the trip begins. The country of usual residence is also a criterion for determining whether a person arriving in a country is a visitor or not, and if a visitor, whether s/he is a national or overseas resident.
- 53. The same classification of countries and territories should be used for deciding residence and outbound destination.

- 46. In a given country, one or more of these activities may be sufficiently important to identify separately at a second level of this classification, which may be developed for national purposes.

2. Classification of duration of stay or trip

- 51. For classifying tourism trips in general and leisure and holiday trips in particular, the duration of stay or trip is an interesting statistical variable. Computer technology now makes it economically feasible to manipulate large databases and report on stays of varying duration depending on the analytic need. To classify tourism trips, the following intervals are therefore proposed:

Classification by duration of stay of trip (number of nights)	
Major groups	Minor groups
0. Same-day visitors	
1. Tourists	
1. From 1 to 3	
2. From 4 to 7	
3. From 8 to 28	3.1.From 8 to 14
	3.2.From 15 to 28
4. From 29 to 91	4.1.From 29 to 42
	4.2.From 43 to 56
	4.3.From 57 to 70
	4.4.From 71 to 91
5. From 92 to 365	5.1.From 92 to 182
	5.2.From 183 to 365

- 54. For international visitors, it may be of interest to collect data on country of nationality in addition to country of residence. The nationality is often of value for market research purposes.
- 55. With the advent of computers, it is possible to report tourism data by country of residence (or nationality), coded in the maximum detail established by the reporting country or area. The various geographical aggregations can be derived depending on the analytical purpose.

- 56. The United Nations standard country or area codes for statistical use, by the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat, can serve as a guide

D. Classification according to area of residence or destination within countries

- 57. Each country should develop a classification system of important destination cities or resorts, as well as regions within the country, for tourism statistics, as data on tourism are of particular interest at the small area level. In some countries, the national statistical office will have developed a standard national classification of administrative regions which is used for many statistical collections. Alternatively, the national tourism

administration may have developed a classification of tourism destination regions. Where possible, for statistical purposes, the tourism regions should be defined in terms of groups of the smallest administrative area categories, to enable comparison or linkage of tourism data with such other collections as the population census and labour force statistics.

E. Means of transport

- 58. All countries should classify the statistical results of tourism according to the means of transport used, because it has a strong bearing on visitor behavior and expenditure and, for international tourism in particular, this information is important for planning the national transport system.

specifies each means of transport.

- 62. There is an increasing need for information about flows and traffic on a multimodal basis (e.g., taxi to station, train to airport, bus to hotel, fly and cruise, air and rented car). One possible approach is to record the main mode of transport (by time) and then any minor modes.

Definition and classification of means of transport

- 59. For tourism statistics, "the means of transport refers to the means used by a visitor to travel from his/her place of usual residence to the places visited".
- 60. A classification of means of transport used by the visitors is suggested below. It elaborates on the classification published by the United Nations in 1979 in its *Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism*.
- 61. This classification, which can be used for both international and domestic tourism, consists of two levels: the first level (major groups) with three positions refers to the transport route, and the second level (minor group) with eleven positions

Standard classification of means of transport

Major groups	Minor groups
1. Air	1.1. Scheduled flights 1.2. Non-scheduled flights 1.3. Other services
2. Waterway	2.1. Passenger lines and ferries 2.2. Cruise 2.3. Other
3. Land	3.1. Railway 3.2. Motor coach or bus and other public road transport 3.3. Private vehicles (with capacity for up to eight persons) 3.4. Vehicle rental 3.5. Other means of land transport

F. Tourism accommodation

63. It is obviously useful to classify tourism accommodation into relatively homogeneous groups and several criteria exist for this purpose. This classification will facilitate the collection of data on means of accommodation and persons accommodated and help present the findings in such a way that they yield the most useful information on this economic activity.

1. Definitions of tourism accommodation

64. There is no universally accepted definition of "tourism accommodation", but it may be regarded as any facility that regularly (or occasionally) provides overnight accommodation for tourists.

65. Tourism accommodation is divided into two main groups:

—Collective tourism establishments;

—Private tourism accommodation.

2. Collective tourism establishments

66. The accommodation establishment conforms to the general definition for the establishment or local unit as production unit. It will be regarded as such for the purposes of tourism statistics, irrespective of whether the accommodation of tourists is the main or a secondary activity.

67. Collective tourism establishments can be described as follows: "The accommodation establishment provides overnight lodging for the traveler in a room or some other unit, but the number of places it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit and all the places in the establishment must come under a common commercial-type management, even if it is non-profit-making".

68. In accordance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, "collective living quarters include structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals or several households and occupied at the time of the census".

69. Collective tourism establishments include hotels

and similar establishments, specialized establishments and other collective establishments defined as follows:

(a) Hotels and similar establishments are typified as being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding a specified minimum; as coming under a common management; as providing certain services, including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of sanitary facilities; as grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; and as not falling in the category of specialized establishments.

(b) Specialized establishments and other collective establishments are any establishments intended for tourists, which may be non-profit making, coming under a common management, providing minimum common services (not including daily bed-making) and not being arranged in rooms but perhaps in dwelling-type units, campsites or collective dormitories and often engaging in some activity besides the provision of accommodation, such as health care, social welfare and transport.

70. The definition of minimum capacity is left to each country, but must be determined in such a way that a reasonably representative picture can be obtained of the overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments. Therefore, the total number of accommodation establishments covered should represent at least 95 per cent of the total overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments.

3. Private tourism accommodation

71. Private tourism accommodation does not belong to the division of collective tourism establishments. Under this heading come the remaining types of tourist accommodation of a specific nature that do not conform to the definition of "establishment" and form a separate group in the classification.

72. Private tourism accommodation provides a limited number of places for rent or without charge. Each accommodation unit (room, dwelling) is

then independent and is occupied by tourists, usually by week, fortnight or month or by its owners as a second or holiday home.

73. In accordance with the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, "a housing unit is a separate and independent place of abode intended for habitation by one household, or one not intended for habitation but occupied as living quarters by a household at the time of the census or other inquiry". 2.

4. Classification of tourism accommodation

74. The classification of accommodation establishments proposed for statistical purposes is given

below and the description of the unit groups is contained in the annex.

75. The designation of accommodation means in each group may of course vary from country to country, and some types of accommodation that exist in one country may be wholly unknown in other countries. The classification is however meant to be exhaustive, so that a specific means of accommodation may be assigned to a minor group or at least a major group and so have a generic title and conform to a descriptive or concise definition. Countries may adapt this classification to the structure of their supply of tourism accommodation without detracting from its international comparability.

Standard classification of tourism accommodation

		Unit groups
Major groups	Minor groups	1.1.1. Hotels
		1.1.2. Similar establishments
		1.2.1. Health establishments
1. Collective tourism establishments	1.1. Hotels and similar establishments	1.2.2. Work and holiday camps
		1.2.3. Public means of transport
		1.2.4. Conference centers
	1.2. Specialized establishments	1.3.1. Holiday dwellings
		1.3.2. Tourist campsites
		1.3.3. Other collective establishments
	1.3. Other collective establishments	2.1.1. Owned dwellings
		2.1.2. Rented rooms in family homes
		2.1.3. Dwellings rented from private individuals or professional agencies
2. Private tourism accommodation	2.1. Private tourism accommodation	2.1.4. Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends
		2.1.5. Other private accommodation

1. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 67 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8), para. 3.70.

2. Ibid., para. 3.52.

Annex. Standard classification of tourism accommodation, description of unit groups

1. Collective tourist establishments

1.1. Hotels and Establishments

1.1.1. Hotels

This unit group comprises hotels, apartment-hotels, motels, roadside inns, beach hotels, residential clubs and similar establishments providing hotel services including more than daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

1.1.2. Similar establishments

This unit group comprises rooming and boarding houses, tourist residence and similar accommodation arranged in rooms and providing limited hotel services including daily bed-making and cleaning of the room and sanitary facilities.

1.2. Specialized Establishments

This minor group consists of establishments that, besides providing accommodation, have another specialized function. They include health establishments, work and holiday camps, accommodation in public means of transport and conference centers, which are described below.

1.2.1. Health establishments

This unit group comprises health treatment and health care establishments providing accommodation, such as spas, thermal resorts, sanatoria, mountain sanatoria, convalescent homes, homes for the elderly, health farms and other similar establishments.

1.2.2. Work and holiday camps

This unit group comprises camps providing accommodation for holiday activities, such as agricultural, archaeological and ecological work camps, holiday camps and villages, scout camps, mountain shelters, cabins and other similar establishments.

1.2.3. Public means of transport

This unit group consists of the accommodation, with

sleeping facilities, associated with collective public transport and inseparable from it as to expenditure; it mainly concerns trains, ships and boats.

1.2.4. Conference centers

This unit group includes establishments offering accommodation and specialized facilities for congresses, conference courses, vocational training, meditation and religion or young people's colleges. The sleeping accommodation is generally only available to the participants of the specialized activities organized in or by the establishments.

1.3. Other collective establishments

This minor group consists of establishments arranged as holiday dwellings, tourist campsites and other collective establishments.

1.3.1. Holiday dwellings

This unit group includes collective facilities under common management, such as clusters of houses or bungalows arranged as dwelling-type accommodation, and providing limited hotel services (not including daily bed-making and cleaning).

1.3.2. Tourist campsites

This unit group consists of collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and vehicle homes as well as boating harbors. All come under common management and provide some tourist services (shop, information, recreational activities).

1.3.3. Other collective establishments

This unit group comprises youth hostels, tourist dormitories, group accommodation, holiday homes for the elderly, holiday accommodation for employees and workers' hotels, halls of residence for students and school dormitories, and other similar facilities that come under common management, have a social interest and are often subsidized.

2. Private tourism accommodation

2.1. Private tourism accommodation

2.1.1. Owned dwellings

This unit group comprises second homes—apartments, villas, houses, chalets etc.—used during the tourist trip by visitors that are members of the owned household. This group also includes dwellings incorporated in a time-sharing contract.

2.1.2. Rented rooms in family homes

The accommodation covered by this unit group differs from the boarding house in that the tourist stays with the family that usually lives in the home and pays a rent.

2.1.3. Dwellings rented from private individuals or

professional agencies

This unit group comprises apartments, villas, houses, chalets and other dwellings rented or leased as completed units between households, on a temporary basis, as tourist accommodation.

2.1.4. Accommodation provided without charge by relatives or friends

The accommodation of this unit concerns tourists allowed by relatives or friends to use all or part of their home free of charge.

2.1.5. Other private accommodation

This unit group, which does not fit entirely into the major group of private tourist accommodation, includes other types of accommodation such as vessels at unofficial moorings.

V. Classifications of tourism supply

76. While tourism cannot abandon the demand-side definition of its scope, it must seek to more clearly delineate a supply-based conceptual structure for its activities because that is the source of most national economic statistics. Properly incorporated into the supply-based statistical structure, tourism's relationships to other economic sectors and its proper importance relative to other sectors can be recognized. A central element in the undertaking is the delineation of the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), discussed in Part Two.
77. As part of the statistical infrastructure, the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) has as its overall goal to provide the fundamental conceptual structure to guide the development of a consistent, comprehensive and objective system for producing, organizing and reporting statistical information regarding tourism. The specific objectives of a SICTA should be:
- To foster a more comprehensive statistical representation of tourism;
 - To guide the development of national accounts reporting tourism towards more valid and meaningful categorization of tourism-related economic activities;
 - To provide a framework for greater compatibility among national and international tourism statistics;
 - To provide tourism professionals with better knowledge of tourism products, services, markets and industry conditions;
 - To provide statistical linkage between the supply side of tourism (services provided/revenues/costs) and the demand side (expenditure/needs/preferences);
 - To permit clearer assessment of balance of payments conditions and tourism's contributions to international trade flows.
78. The classification of tourism activities based on economic activity provides a "supply-side" structure for categorization that to be useful must at some level be consistent with, and permit the identification of, the main activities or products that comprise tourism, as traditionally identified from the demand side.
79. When national statistical reporting systems are being designed, very practical and even mundane factors often control that design. National and international economic statistical reporting is almost always keyed to SIC-type structures at 2-, 3- or 4-digit level reporting. Lack of adequate detail often causes summarization of data at levels of aggregation in which tourism may be completely submerged in other broader categories. Within statistical agencies, supply-oriented surveys, for example surveys of establishments, are usually selected and structured around available SIC categories. Areas not discretely identified or clearly included or excluded in these categories may not be properly treated within the statistical system.
80. To be effective SICTA has been fully embedded in existing world classifications. It must be able to guide these classifications to produce better general statistical information of value to world tourism. All relevant definitions and criteria for selecting and defining economic activity categories developed by the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat for the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3) have been adopted by SICTA. The ISIC code structure, typology and nomenclature have been adopted as the basic framework for identifying, describing and locating new categories. The Central Product Classification (CPC) system has also been used, primarily as a guide to possible class and subclass categories. A full product and service code complement to SICTA is certainly feasible.
81. The recent revisions to SICTA reflect the intention to assure compatibility with important world

classification systems, particularly the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). As requested in the Ottawa resolutions, WTO has sought and received comments on SICTA. It has discussed these comments in a number of venues and has acted to modify SICTA to make it as

broadly representative as possible without compromising its fundamental structure. This process has succeeded in establishing full compatibility of SICTA with NACE, making it more responsive to user needs and therefore more valuable to those with important tourism interests in the world community.

VI. Statistics on tourism expenditure

82. Statistics on tourism expenditure are one of the most important indicators required by policy makers, planning officials, marketers and researchers.

They are used for monitoring and assessing the impact of tourism on the national economy and on the various sectors of the industry.

A. Tourism expenditure

83. The definition of expenditure is closely linked to that of tourism consumption. For the collection of data and their subsequent incorporation into the system of national accounts, it is recommended that tourism consumption be defined as "the value of goods and services used by or for tourism units (visitors)".
84. Tourism consumption, except when it corresponds to the intermediate consumption of enterprises, will thus conform to the concept of "final consumption" in the system of national accounts,

regardless of type of consumer.

85. Tourism expenditure is thus defined as "the total consumption expenditure made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at destination".
86. The concept of tourism expenditure encompasses a wide variety of items, ranging from the purchase of consumer goods and services inherent in travel and stays to the purchase of small durable goods for personal use, souvenirs and gifts for family and friends.

B. Expenditure which should be excluded

87. There are some outlays or acquisitions which should be excluded from tourism expenditure:
- (a) Purchases for commercial purposes, that is, resale, made by any category of visitor and purchases made on behalf of their employer by visitors on business trips;
 - (b) Capital type investments or transactions engaged in by visitors, such as land, housing,

real estate, works of art and other important acquisitions (such as cars, caravans, boats, second houses) even though they may be used in the future for tourist travel purposes;

- (c) Cash given to relatives or friends during a holiday trip which does not represent payment of tourism goods or services, as well as donations made to institutions.

C. The when and where of tourism expenditure

88. The various components making up tourist expenditure can be divided into three large groups, depending on whether these expenses are made in preparation for the trip (thus being classified by purpose) or during the trip (thus being classified by location), or after the trip. In other words:
- (a) Advance outlays necessary for the prepara-

tion and undertaking of the trip;

- (b) Expenses arising when traveling and at the places visited;
- (c) Travel related outlays made in the country of origin when returning from a trip abroad.

D. International tourism payments

89. In dealing with international tourism, the visitor's expenditure is a receipt for the receiving country and an expenditure for the generating country.

E. Receipts in foreign exchange generated by inbound tourism

90. International tourism receipts are defined as "expenditure of international inbound visitors including their payments to national carriers for international transport. They should also include any other prepayments made for goods/services received in the destination country. They should in practice also include receipts from same-day visitors, except in cases when these are so important as to justify a separate classification. It is also recommended that, for the sake of consistency with the balance of payments recommendations of

the International Monetary Fund, international fare receipts be classified separately".

91. International fare receipts are defined as "any payment made to carriers registered in the compiling country of sums owed by non-resident visitors, whether or not traveling to that country". This category corresponds to "Transportation, passenger services, credits" in the standard reporting form of the International Monetary Fund.

F. Expenditure in foreign currency generated by outbound tourism

92. International tourism expenditure is defined as: "expenditure of outbound visitors in other countries including their payments to foreign carriers for international transport. It should in practice also include expenditure of residents traveling abroad as same-day visitors, except in cases when this is so important as to justify a separate classification. It is also recommended that, for the sake of consistency with the balance of payments rec-

ommendations of the International Monetary Fund, international fare expenditure be classified separately".

93. International fare expenditure is defined as "any payment made to carriers registered abroad by any person resident in the compiling country". This category corresponds to "Transportation, passenger services, debits" in the standard reporting form of the International Monetary Fund.

G. Domestic tourism expenditure

94. Domestic tourism expenditure is the "expenditure incurred as a direct result of resident visitors traveling within their country of residence".

H. Classification of tourism expenditure

95. It is desirable to break down tourism expenditure according to the following main categories:
- 1. Package travel, package holidays and package tours
 - 2. Accommodation

- 3. Food and drinks
- 4. Transport
- 5. Recreation, culture and sporting activities
- 6. Shopping
- 7. Other.

VII. Further work to be carried out by the
World Tourism Organization in cooperation
with other organizations

A. Further work

96. The World Tourism Organization and the other participants in the Ottawa Conference recognized the evolving and interdependent nature of international, national and industry statistical systems in general, as well as the evolving nature of tourism in particular, as a demand that responds to changes in both taste and technology.

97. The Conference participants thus recognized the need for continuing review, refinement and revision of proposed existing concepts, definitions and procedures.

98. The Conference recommended that the concept of satellite accounting system which derives its main aggregates and basic concepts from the United Nations System of National Accounts be supported and that countries introduce such accounting systems into their analytic base for tourism data on an incremental basis, as resources become available and the demand for this type of information is realized. The Confer-
- ence considered that for the implementation of the system the OECD *Manual* could provide a useful and practical starting point.

99. The Conference also recommended the development of a system of industry performance indicators which would help to measure trends and forecasts of the industry worldwide, improve marketing efficiency and maximize tourism contribution to national benefits. Although some industry-related systems have already been developed, they are often neither coordinated nor comprehensive.

100. Further work in these areas will necessitate the development of coordinated statistical surveys of both tourism demand and supply and the use of new sources and instruments of data collection that can provide more meaningful, timely and comparable information to Governments and the tourism industry.

B. Plan of action

101. The World Tourism Organization has established a Steering Committee composed of representatives of Governments, international organizations and the tourism industry to carry out a concrete work program for the implementation of the recommendations of the Ottawa Conference.

102. With the guidance of the Steering Committee, WTO will:

(a) Coordinate its activities with those of other international institutions, mainly regional, for the implementation of the Conference recommendations;

(b) Develop a series of technical manuals and
- guidelines to assist countries in implementing the recommendations;

(c) Conduct a series of workshops and technical meetings at the regional level to assist countries in implementing the recommendations in accordance with their specific requirements;

(d) Act as an adviser, clearing-house and coordinator to:

(i) Further develop harmonized statistical bases for tourism and refine and implement the recommended classification systems and economic accounting frameworks for tourism;

- (ii) Identify training needs of individual countries, particularly the developing countries, for the implementation of the recommendations and encourage and foster cooperative assistance to those countries.
103. The further review, refinement and revision of the recommended definitions, classifications, methodologies and data-collection and analysis system will be the primary responsibility of the World Tourism Organization, in close cooperation with other competent international and regional organizations as well as industries and international industry associations and above all individual countries.
104. In particular, WTO will:
- (a) Review the relationship between the recommended classifications and procedures with other contingent international systems and procedures (i.e., SNA, CPC, ISIC etc.);
 - (b) Obtain feedback from international, regional and national organizations on their implementation activities;
 - (c) Obtain information on countries' individual experiences and practices;
 - (d) Initiate a program of occasional review and refinement of the existing procedures of international review and refinement of recommended classification systems, methodologies and data collection and analysis.

Part Two

Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)

I. Introduction

A. Quantifying the scale and scope of tourism

1. Tourism when considered as an industry has rarely received a level of public concern commensurate with its share of economic activity. At least one of the reasons for this is statistical. Within most existing statistical systems it is impossible to adequately document the full scale and scope of tourism-related economic activities. The inability to convey to public policy officials or to the general public the size of tourism in financial terms, its broad impact on economies and societies and its influence on international relations leads to a lack of appropriate, well-informed public policy concern. Similarly, economic entities dependent on tourism demand may not receive adequate public data about their industry or related tourism industry elements to plan, manage, and market effectively.
2. There are other reasons to be sure. Many nations still place emphasis in their public policies on agriculture, mining and manufacturing as the major sources of economic strength, failing to appreciate the economic power of tourism and service industries in general. A key illustration of this bias in public policies is demonstrated by examining national allocation policy during an energy crisis. Certainly if there were a fuel shortage or another comparable resource allocation problem existed, heavy industry and agriculture would be given preference over the needs of tourism and other recreation uses in most countries. These latter activities were often seen as "frivolous" and therefore of low priority in the 1974 and 1979 energy shortages, independent of their employment levels, or foreign trade earnings.
3. To the extent that they are statistical, these problems are, in part, shared by tourism with the entire service sector, which historically has received far less extensive treatment in national statistical programs than the so-called "basic" industries. While actions are being taken in many countries to redress this imbalance, there are still major differences in the scale of treatment. National standard industrial classification (SIC) codes have reflected, and perhaps helped cause this imbalance.
4. Within that context of inherent weaknesses in the current classifications of service-oriented economic activities, the reporting of tourism economic activity is further debilitated by the lack of clear boundaries of tourism-related activities. Tourism economic activity has been characterized as an "aggregate activity" a part of whose components belong to different branches of activity. In this sense it is inappropriate to use the term industry in reference to tourism economic activities.
5. To properly embed tourism economic activities in overall national systems of accounts and enhance the international ability to use tourism data, explicit delineation of the scope of tourism is required. In one sense this scope is potentially unbounded. Most definitions of tourism are demand-based and define tourism as the aggregate of the services and products purchased by tourists, however tourists are defined. This means that the same product or service will or will not be a tourism-related economic activity based on certain characteristics of the consumer, rather than anything inherent in the product or service. With such an approach all industries are in some degree part of the aggregate activity of tourist expenditure, because tourists can and probably do make expenditure in all sectors of the economy.²³ Such a definitional approach places great weight on the definition used for a tourist. Variations in opinion of how to define the tourist or tourist consumption unit further complicate matters.
6. This is in sharp contrast to practice within systems of national accounts where the distinctions between industries are based on differences in the nature of products from the standpoint of materials used, production, differences in method of

manufacture, as well as the intended uses of the output. This point is succinctly made in a WTO document "... The economic activities of the current classifications are determined according to the goods or services created by units of production while tourism economic activity has until now been determined principally according to the goods and services consumed by institutional tourism agents—visitors, tourists and same-day visitors."

B. Goals and objectives

8. In its document *Integration of Tourism in the ISIC and the CPC* of October 1987, WTO identified five basic aims as part of an enhanced world tourism statistical system:

- (a) To define the statistical variables that reflect the various perspectives of tourism and its identification;
- (b) To harmonize the definitions of domestic and national tourism, since they are complementary aspects of the tourism phenomenon;
- (c) To facilitate the international and national comparability of tourism information, guiding member and non-member countries so that, by adopting or adapting standardized concepts to their institutional characteristics, they can ensure comparability;
- (d) To coordinate and integrate tourism statistics with those of other economic activities, with particular attention to the definitions and classifications of basic demographic and economic statistics, of the system of national accounts and of the balance of payments;

C. The usefulness and practical application of SICTA for economic analysis of tourism and other activities

11. As part of the statistical infrastructure, the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) has as its overall goal to provide the fundamental conceptual structure to guide the development of a consistent, comprehensive and objective system for producing, organizing and reporting statistical information regarding tourism. The specific objectives of SICTA are:

7. While tourism cannot abandon the demand-based definition of its scope, it must seek to more clearly delineate a supply-based conceptual structure for its activities, because that is the source of most national economic statistics. Properly incorporated into the supply-based statistical structure, tourism's relationships to other economic sectors and its proper importance relative to other sectors can be recognized. A central element in this undertaking is the delineation of a Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities, SICTA.

- (e) To consider the current limitations on availability or access to necessary statistical information, given the complexity of the tourism activity regardless of how it is defined.
- 9. That same document describes the family of statistical activities undertaken by WTO to establish the fundamental framework for a world tourism statistical system in pursuit of those basic aims. It is pointed out that a high priority area that has not been adequately addressed is that of integration of tourism in the classification of economic activities and in the classification of goods and services. The formulation of a sound classification of tourism activities is a key element in the overall infrastructure designed to support the basic aims of the WTO statistical programme.
- 10. This report seeks to support that undertaking with the development of the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities, SICTA. By so doing it is intended to enhance opportunities for guidance of national and international classifications, systems of accounts and reporting, and overall understanding of the scope and scale of tourism-related economic activities.

— To foster a more comprehensive statistical representation of tourism;

— To guide the development of national accounts reporting tourism towards more valid and meaningful categorization of tourism-related economic activities;

—To provide a framework for greater compatibil-

- ity among national and international tourism statistics;

—To provide tourism professionals with better knowledge of tourism products, services, markets and industry conditions;

—To provide statistical linkage between the supply side of tourism (services provided/revenues/costs) and the demand side (expenditure/needs/preferences);

—To permit clearer assessment of balance-of-payments conditions and contributions of tourism to international trade flows.
12. A classification of tourism activities based on economic activity provides a "supply-side" structure for categorization that to be useful must at some level be consistent with, and permit the identification of, the main activities or products that comprise tourism, as traditionally identified from the demand side.
13. When national statistical reporting systems are being designed, very practical and even mundane factors often control that design. National and international economic statistical reporting is almost always keyed to SIC-type structures at 2, 3 or 4-digit level reporting. Lack of adequate detail often causes summarization of data at levels of aggregation in which tourism may be completely submerged in other broader categories. Within statistical agencies, supply-oriented surveys of establishments are usually selected and structured around available SIC categories. Areas not discretely identified or clearly included or excluded in these categories may not be properly treated within the statistical system.

D. The role and structure of an industrial classification

14. For public policy and industry to better understand and address the role of tourism in domestic economies and in the world economy, systems of national accounts must be made more responsive to the identification and description of tourism economic activities. The centerpiece of more responsive systems lies with the appropriate structuring of standard industrial classification (SIC) systems.
- Purpose of SICs
15. Standard industrial classifications underlie the economic reporting structures of all systems of national accounts. Like dictionaries, they are often taken for granted, without recognition of their powerful influence on our thinking and our understanding of the world. Their basic purpose is to classify all elements of economic activity in a comprehensive and consistent fashion.
16. Among the key roles SIC systems play are:

(a) They provide the structure for the uniform aggregation of non-statistical reporting to government from all sources, such as taxes and employment reports;

(b) They provide the structure for the design of economic surveys and systems of reporting
- within national statistical systems;

(c) They provide the structure for the uniform aggregation, tabulation and analysis of most statistical series, indexes and compilations;

(d) They serve as a guide to public policies unrelated to national accounts, such as subsidy, regulation and international trade practices;

(e) They serve as a guide to non-governmental statistical development produced by industry, associations, research bodies and other institutions.

Organization of standard industrial classifications

- Industrial classifications can vary in the typological structure used, the criteria for differentiation of economic entities and the level and type of economic entities addressed. Industrial classifications may be structured at the enterprise or establishment levels, or at the level of actual products and services. Other classifications, such as those for occupations and for commodities in trade, have similar structures and applications.
- Structurally all industrial classification systems strive to be comprehensive, in that they seek to
- 18.

represent the entire field of economic activities exhaustively. Further, any economic activity, given appropriate definition, should have one, but only one, location in the structure, without ambiguity.

19. The organization of industrial classifications tends to be typological, in that a hierarchical structure provides increasing detail about elements nested in progressively broader categories. Thus each level of the hierarchy can represent an entire economy exhaustively. Because of the need, typically, to represent an individual economy, and the need to remain consistent with long-standing historical precedents, there is no single "correct" order in which industries appear and no "correct" number of industry classes or class structure. Therefore, individual systems of classification may not be comparable, particularly at the higher-order levels of aggregation.
20. The structure of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is instructive. The revision 2 structure, issued in 1968, distinguished four levels: major division, a one-digit level code; division, a two-digit code; major group, a three-digit code; and group, a four-digit code. The 1989 revision 3 breaks with the convention of levels being equivalent to digits and therefore confined to 10 elements, by defining the first order division as a letter code, designated a tabulation category, from A to Q. The numeric structure is retained for subsequent levels but the first digit of the numeric code no longer has meaning for summary purposes.

Guiding concepts for classification

21. The criteria for differentiation of elements in any classification are key. Given the need to retain continuity with historical patterns and to properly represent unique structural aspects of individual economies, the criteria employed often are a mixture of rigorous statistical method and pragmatism. It is rarely feasible to adopt a rigorous, single guiding concept to structure a classification system. If a system is to meet its fundamental responsibility of identifying and describing all activities of an economy it usually must be adapted to structural aspects of the economy as well as data availability questions. To the extent possible the goal is to apply criteria consistently across categories and groups.

Level of representation

22. Classification can focus on enterprises, individual establishments or their equivalent, as well as the actual products and services produced by establishments. For small entities and some very large ones, the establishment and enterprise concepts may produce similar results. In large enterprises with varied activities, the establishment and enterprise concepts may generate very different statistical effects but the classification system itself would probably not be severely affected. ISIC, for instance, is usable as both an establishment and enterprise classification structure. Further, it has shown itself to be broadly compatible with product-based systems, e.g. the Central Product Classification, as well as non-market based systems, e.g., the Classification of Branches of the National Economy, of the former Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
23. All classification mechanisms must recognize that economic entities frequently produce or do more than one thing. Entities may be assigned a classification based on the "preponderance" of its activity, indicated by percentages of revenue or other output measures. Thus any system of allocation is an approximation. Secondary and auxiliary activities of entities not represented in their classification may be important elements of an economy.

Significance and scale of entities

24. The key criterion for creating a new category at the most detailed levels of a classification is the economic scale of the entity. One test of appropriate scale is to compare the characteristics of the proposed category to others in the same major industry grouping. For instance, if it were proposed to establish a separate category for travel agents, that new entity would be compared along several dimensions to averages for the entire transportation and communications group in which it resided. What measures of scale are appropriate guides? The recent revision of SIC codes by the Government of the United States of America employs an index of economic significance based on five variables: number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, value-added and shipment value. This index is compared to the averages for the parent division or group and must achieve a

selected threshold level, effectively a percentage of the average value for the division. Other variables can be employed as well.

Specialization and coverage characteristics

- 25. The appropriateness of a category can be further determined by economic measures of specialization and coverage.
- 26. A specialization ratio measures the degree to which the outputs of entities in the candidate category are exclusively oriented to producing the product or service defined by the category. This is usually measured by the percentage of total sales, or percentage of total value of output, in the selected category. In manufacturing such percentages are usually very high, indicating high specialization, while service organization can be more variable, particularly given the lack of detail disaggregation in the service sectors of many classifications. Substantial variations exist from industry to industry, from country to country, and over time periods.
- 27. The complement to the specialization ratio is the coverage ratio. Coverage ratios measure the proportions of sales by entities in a class in proportion to total sales of the same product or service in the total economy. For example, a category of retail luggage sales outlets might have high specialization (luggage shops obtain 90 per cent of their revenues from luggage sales), but might provide low coverage, perhaps accounting for only 50 per cent of total luggage sales in the economy.

Continuity

- 28. Once reporting systems are in place it is expensive and antagonistic to data quality to change classification codes. Certain changes are more difficult than others: changes at more detailed levels are typically more feasible than at more aggregate levels. Moving activities between major group-

ings, which can affect the adaptivity of the system, is very difficult. However, simply subdividing an existing category into more detailed ones causes few continuity problems.

- 29. Continuity concerns also affect the pace and scale of change. Government entities are often reluctant to revise classifications frequently or extensively because of the adaptation costs involved and adopt a criterion of minimizing disruption with past structures. This can leave systems badly out of date.

Other criteria

- Because continuity over time is so crucial to the viability of industrial classifications the pace of change in revising classifications is very slow, often measurable in terms of decades. ISIC's third revision in 40 years was recently completed. This suggests the utility of anticipating change by accepting separate categories for newly emerging industries when a periodic review is under way, even if the new industry has not yet achieved sufficient status to warrant separate treatment.
- 30.

- The recent revision of the national SIC by the United States of America incorporated a criterion for accepting revisions which would enhance compatibility of the code with the international classification system, ISIC. It would be very valuable to long-range comparability of national systems if more nations employed this criterion.
- 31.

- Because improved data collection is one of the goals of an enhanced classification, the impact of classification changes on data collection needs to be considered. In some instances, too many categorizations or too finely detailed industry elements can clutter the data system unnecessarily and ultimately reduce reporting rather than improve it. Generally, increasing the number of categories at the finest level has no effect on structure or statistical reporting at higher aggregation levels.
- 32.

E. Methods for preparation of SICTA

- 33. There is no assured method for producing a comprehensive and properly detailed SICTA. In part this is due to the lack of adequate statistical information on which to base decisions, which is then both the cause and effect of the problem.

Definitions

34. The lack of stability of definitions in the tourism area has been a challenge to consistent, comprehensive data collection. For this effort, the two key sources of definitions adopted are WTO for tourism and the United Nations for classification. Definitions adopted include those for a tourist from WTO and those for statistical units from ISIC as shown in chapter II below.

Theoretical design

35. It is instructive to consider how a SICTA design process would proceed under conditions of ideal data. Such a theoretical exercise would help in designing an effective substitute process that accommodated the realities of imperfect data and would also tell a great deal about the data set that we would wish to have exist, and the SICTA that would guide it.
36. If ideal data sets were available, all industry sectors in an economic activity database could be tested at their most detailed levels for the share of their sales generated by tourism purchases. Such a simple statistical operation would permit a listing of all national economic activities ranked by the proportion of their sales to tourism. This would very quickly establish the importance of tourism to industries.
37. Ideally, this percentage could be further disaggregated into purchases by foreign or domestic visitors, so that relative dependencies on foreign tourism could be established.
38. Conversion from percentages to absolute revenues would display the importance of tourism to the economy by industry and sector. This hypothetical table would tell us a great deal about critical elements to be included in the overall design of SICTA.
39. Similarly, tabulation of the percentage each category represented of the total expenditure by tourist units would serve to identify which categories of expenditure were important to understanding expenditure from the demand side. In complementary fashion, highly detailed diaries of all expenditure by tourists or their agents, by object of expenditure, could establish the proportions of expenditure by tourists going to different industry

categories from the demand side.

40. If the ideal supply-side data set were truly exhaustive it would identify all industries in which tourists make expenditure by amount of total expenditure. In some countries personal consumption surveys and diaries collected to provide inputs to price index computations employ methods that approach this hypothetical ideal, including identification of purchases by category and amount at home and away from home while in travel.
41. The two ways of stratifying and analysing tourist expenditure described here conform to the concepts presented in the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the execution of the General Programme of Work for the period 1982-1983, concerning determination of the importance of tourism as an economic activity within the framework of the national accounting system. Section IV.2. of that document identifies economic activities with a high percentage of tourism revenues to total revenues as "characteristic tourism activities" and considers this the "first criterion" in classifying economic activities in economic categories. The second way of stratifying tourist expenditure parallels what the addendum defines as principal or secondary activities, with principal activities being those representing a significant component of total tourism expenditure. This is identified as the "second criterion".
42. It is important to recognize that both of these ways of looking at tourism-related economic activities have distinct utility and application: the first for understanding the implications of tourism for economic activity and the second for better understanding the economic behaviour of tourism. Each needs to be given weight in the development of a comprehensive classification of tourism activities.

Pragmatic design

43. The figure (facing page) schematically arrays sample categories of tourism expenditure in these two dimensions. Even given the illustrative character of the figure, the principles involved are clear. Luggage and map sales are two activities where tourism purchases are a dominant element of total sales, although neither would be a significant element in overall tourism expenditure. Thus

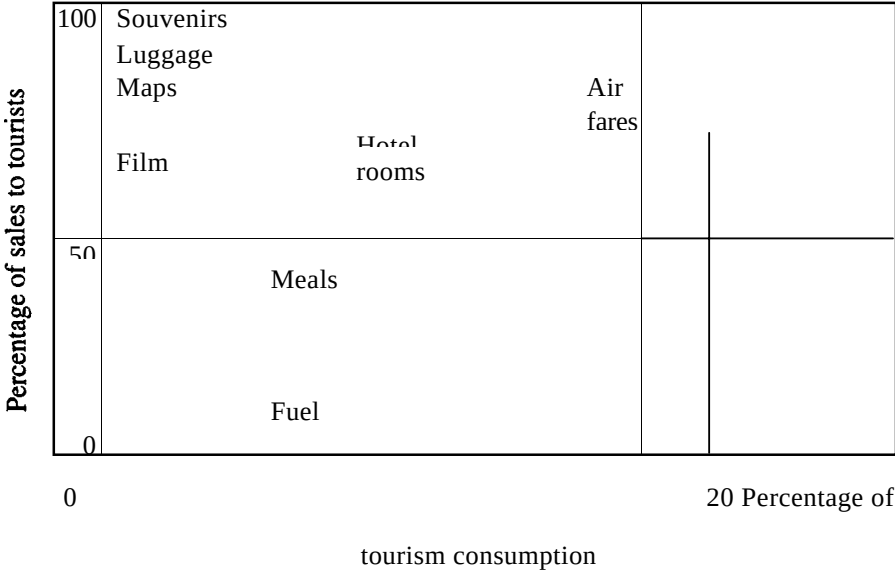
the detailed delineation of statistics for these activities would very likely be of interest to luggage-makers and map-makers and those distributing them, but would be unlikely to be of major interest to those focused on tourists' buying behaviour and activities. Air fares represent a case in which economic activity is important in both dimensions, while purchases of sundry items, such as newspapers or aspirin, would fall in the minor significance category in both dimensions. Fortunately for the tourism industry, there are no real instances of economic activities of major importance to tourists but minor interest to the selling industry, for this would be a likely case for an indifferent supplier. Fuel purchases for motor vehicles and food services would come close to having this characteristic, although in terms of tourism's share of sales, both are highly variable in importance with time and place.

- 44. The delineation of areas of tourism economic analysis. The design of a SICTA must be guided by the intention that at some level of disaggregation the two can be synonymous for most economic activities.
- 45. The greatest obstacle to this linkage in present

industrial classifications, specifically ISIC, is the lack of adequate detail. As greater disaggregation is provided the likelihood that tourism will be the primary focus of sales is increased in many industry categories. While it is certainly not true that all tourism expenditure can be separately identified simply by an increased level of disaggregation in areas of economic activity, a broad and important share of all tourism activity can be identified in this way, without modification of extant industrial classification criteria. In the ideal data set the ability to divide each economic activity into a tourism and non-tourism component based on sales was assumed. This concept can be emulated by disaggregation of activities, using accepted classification criteria, into components that distinctly segregate tourism purchases. In many cases this greater detail would produce benefits beyond the tourism sector.

- 46. activity within the existing ISIC structure of the tourism-related activities within a category would most often be "secondary activities". Disaggregation of the category into appropriate subcategories could produce new categories where sales to tourism units were primary. A significant concern is whether there is a viable distinction to be made in the categories based on accepted classification criteria or only one based on imputed sales to persons identified as tourists.

For example, the disaggregation of ISIC 602, "Other land transport" into passenger and freight



components is of great value to transport-related analyses as well as in assisting in identifying tourism components of revenues. Further disaggregation into scheduled and non-scheduled components assists that process further, and disaggregation of each category into its local, metropolitan and intercity components would complete the process, assuring distinct identification of tourism-related components. The key point is that these distinctions are possible and appropriate based on the different characteristics of the services provided by establishments in the categories, independent of their relationship to the interest in tourism-related activities. In other areas of tourism consumption of goods and services, such as food purchases, such distinctions may not exist and explicit desegregation will not be possible.

48. Given the foregoing, disaggregated industrial classifications providing extensive coverage of tourism-related economic activities can be established utilizing the same criteria as traditional classifications. These criteria include:
- (a) Scale—the category should represent a substantial level of economic activity consistent with the scale of other categories in the same group or division of activities;
 - (b) Specialization—establishments included in the category should have as their primary activity the activity defining the category;
 - (c) Coverage—establishments in the category should represent the great majority of the total economic activity of the kind defining the category generated by all establishments in the total economy. Only a small portion of the

activity represented by the category should be the product of secondary activity by establishments in other categories;

- (d) The tourism criterion—all categories in which service to tourism represents a majority of activities, as measured appropriately, should be represented in the classification;
 - (e) Principal activities—all categories representing a significant portion of tourism demand expenditure, as measured appropriately, should be represented in the classification.
49. Using these criteria and reviewing previous efforts at defining tourism-related classifications, including existing industrial classifications and the tourism annex to ISIC, potential categories for SICTA were identified. This candidate list was structured consistent with the format of ISIC, revision 3. Lack of data would preclude identification of potential categories based on exact calculation of their share of revenues from tourism or their share of tourism expenditure, but professional judgement and peer review can substitute for these data in most cases.
50. A limitation on the determination of appropriate categories in terms of input/output logic should be recognized as well. Categories are delimited based on final consumption or production of fixed capital assets. Thus intermediate and primary inputs will not be explicitly categorized as part of the tourism aggregate. Thus, restaurant services would be an important tourism category, but not the agricultural production that supplied the food, the freight system that brought it, or the cement and steel that went into building the restaurant.

F. Consistency with other world classifications

51. To be effective SICTA has been fully embedded in existing world classifications. It must be able to guide these classifications to producing better general statistical information of value to the tourism industry. All relevant definitions and criteria for selecting and defining economic activity categories developed by the Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat for the latest ISIC revision were adopted by SICTA. ISIC code structure, typology and nomenclature were adopted as

the basic framework for identifying, describing and locating new categories. The Central Product Classification (CPC) system also was used, primarily as a guide. A full product and service code complement to SICTA is certainly feasible. A classification system keyed to products and services would be highly effective as an adjunct to other economic classifications and is a natural evolution of the SICTA concept.

52. The recent revisions to SICTA reflect the inten-

tion to assure compatibility with important world classification systems, particularly the General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities (NACE). As requested in the Ottawa Resolutions, WTO sought and received comments on SICTA. It discussed these comments in a number of venues and acted to modify SICTA to make it as broadly representative as possible without compromising its fundamental structure. This process has succeeded in making SICTA more valuable to those with important tourism interests in the world community

and perhaps more importantly in establishing full compatibility with NACE. In many areas these comments have served to improve SICTA and make it a system that is more responsive to user needs.

53. In effect, SICTA, barring exceptions, will exist as a tourism classification compatible with and wholly nested within the existing ISIC revision 3, with the design presumption that revision 4 of ISIC, to be delineated in the future, could accept SICTA in its entirety, improving the ISIC in fundamental ways.

Notes

- 1. *Integration of Tourism in the ISIC and the CPC* (World Tourism Organization, October 1987), chapter III, para.20.
- 2. "When the indirect effects of tourist expenditure are taken into account, there is only one industry, Defence, which is not affected to some extent." See *Determination of the importance of tourism as an economic activity within the framework of the*

national accounting system (World Tourism Organization, April 1983), annex 1.

3. It should be borne in mind that no tourism activity exists in the strict sense and that an activity only assumes touristic character if the utilization of most of the goods and services produced by it is basically tourism related. See *ibid.*, annex 3.

Ibid., chap. H, para.26.

4.

II. Statistical units

A. Supply-side statistical units

54. In keeping with the intent to be consistent with the structure of ISIC, the statistical units for the supply side employed in this treatment adopt the ISIC assumptions and definitions as described in the Introduction to ISIC revision 3. ISIC supporting materials state that the benefits of internationally compatible statistics cannot be realized unless standardization is applied to the definitions and classifications of "transactors" in the economy. These transactors represent the statistical units to be employed in the classification process. The following attributes of ISIC were adopted for SICTA:

(a) As pointed out in the documentation to revision 3, ISIC is intended to be a classification according to kind of economic activity, not a classification of industries or goods and services. Economic activity is the characteristic of a statistical unit by which it can be grouped with other units for statistical purposes forming an industry. An industry is the aggregation of all units engaged primarily in the same or similar kind of activity. Kinds of activity groupings may not always coincide with industry classifications because the clustering of activities into industries may vary from country to country.

(b) ISIC does not differentiate according to kind of ownership or type of legal organization.
- Units engaged in the same activity are clustered in the same class independent of their legal attributes. Also, mode of operation, e.g., using machinery vs. hand-tools, is not a basis for differentiation of classes.

(c) Kind-of-activity units are classified according to their principal activity. Other activities engaged in by such units may or may not be similar. Secondary activities of these units may be very important in their own right. In general, separate classes are provided for activities of importance in the world economy or prevalent in most countries. Certain classes are established to attain greater international comparability in the classification.
55. The central attributes of units that guide their classification by activity is their autonomy of action in the economy and the homogeneity of their actions so that they can be classified with certainty. These two attributes act in conflict in many cases, with a high degree of homogeneity often an attribute of units that are least autonomous. Autonomy has important distinctions regarding financial and production attributes. Important distinctions regarding homogeneity are regional homogeneity and economic homogeneity. Four categories of statistical units are utilized reflecting the interaction of these variables:

	Autonomy		Homogeneity	
	Financial	Production	Regional	Economic
Enterprise-type unit	high	high	low	low
Kind-of-activity unit	low	high	low	low
Local unit	low	low	high	low
Establishment unit	low	low	high	high

56. The starting point in ISIC for establishing statistical units is the legal unit. In market economies the legal unit may be a corporation, stock company, association, partnership or individual. The central defining element of such entities is ownership or control by a single interest. In centrally planned economies the parallel entity is an enterprise, or a common bookkeeping and management entity, which may be grouped as a combine or trust. These groupings may occur around stages in the production process, or commonality of outputs with respect to inputs.
57. The four kinds of units identified above are defined as follows in the ISIC documentation:
 - (a) Enterprise: the smallest legal entity that encloses and controls all necessary functions to carry out its economic business. It owns the property of the organization, receives and disposes of its income, enters into contracts and maintains independent and complete accounting records. Its central requirement is that it has one ownership or control. It may be highly heterogeneous with respect to location and economic activity.
 - (b) Kind-of-activity unit: this unit typically is an autonomous part of an enterprise, engaging in predominantly one kind of economic activity without geographic constraints on its operations. The main characteristic of this unit is that it is autonomous with respect to its own activities. Each enterprise must, by definition, have at least one kind-of-activity unit.
 - (c) Local unit: in order to reflect the fact that units engage in activities in more than one geographic area, the local unit concept is created. It is defined as containing all local activities carried out by an enterprise at or from one location. Location can refer to the physical location where the unit operates or to the area served by the unit. Each enterprise must have at least one local unit.
 - (d) Establishment: in order to produce statistics that are homogeneous with respect to economic activity and geographic region, the establishment becomes the main unit of observation. The ideal definition is an autonomous part of an enterprise that engages in predominantly one kind of activity at a single location. Each enterprise, each kind-of-activ-

ity unit and each local unit must have at least one establishment. Fundamentally the establishment is the smallest common denominator statistical unit that can be used as an observation unit. Lack of data for some establishments lacking economic autonomy sometimes requires redefining establishments to encompass the smallest autonomous units providing separate records.

Application to SICTA

58. The primary guiding principle regarding statistical units for SICTA is that the establishment is the fundamental supply-side statistical unit to be classified. It is believed that it represents the smallest, most discrete unit for which economic statistics can be developed. Thus classifications capable of handling establishments should be able to handle more aggregate combinations of establishments.
59. Of the other statistical units identified, the enterprise is most likely to have significant currency in a classification system but is unlikely to be key in a tourism-related system. In the main enterprise data are typically limited to financial reporting given the lack of economic differentiability. Because enterprises often engage in diverse activities the ability to classify them discretely is weak and imprecise.
60. It is unfortunate that the remaining two statistical unit categories are so infrequently used because they could be of value to tourism reporting. Often the distinction between tourism-related and non-tourism-related establishments is not one of activity but one of area. For instance, while auto fuel consumption for tourism travel tends to amount to about 20 per cent of overall auto sales in representative countries, this distribution is not homogeneous. It is likely to be highly variable by area, with the national average statistics composed of areas with 90 per cent shares and 5 per cent shares. This would apply also to many classes where only part of total consumption is represented by tourism. In many of these cases where activities cannot be further distinguished by greater differentiation of economic activities, they can be further differentiated by geographic stratification. The ability to subdivide classes in the SICTA by geographic units could be very valuable and instructive. Temporal stratifications, particularly by

month and season, could also prove very valuable.

- 61. Determination of the classification structure for SICTA took as its guide the logic of classification of statistical units in the ISIC. ISIC uses a process of classification based on the primary activity of the unit. Secondary or ancillary activities are disregarded in the classification process. Primary activity may be measured by gross output, value added or other means.
- 62. To guide the classification process in ISIC, measures of homogeneity, including specialization ratios and coverage ratios are employed. Similar measures were constructed for SICTA based on examination of the characteristics of classes. Data supporting the specialization ratio are presented in the appendix. ISIC recognizes that coverage ratios cannot always govern classification logic. Establishments significant to a society may be highly oriented to an activity, i.e., they may exhibit a high

B. Demand-side statistical units

- 64. The ISIC assumptions and statistical delineations regarding "transactors" in economic activities are carried further by this work on SICTA to incorporate further differentiation of transactors to include defined classes of consumers. Transactor include "tourism agents" as defined, taking into account the concept of a "resident agent", used, in the systems of national accounts and balances, of segments of consumers, including visitors, tourists and same-day visitors, organized as follows:

Domestic visitors:
 Tourists (overnight visitors)
 Same-day visitors
International visitors:
 Tourists (overnight visitors)
 Same-day visitors
- 65. For statistical purposes, the term domestic visitor describes "any person residing in a country, who travels to a place within the country, outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".
- 66. Domestic visitors comprise:

 (a) Tourists (overnight visitors): visitors who stay at least one night in a collective or private

degree of specialization but fail to represent a major part of total national sales. These entities may well deserve separate classification. This can be an acute concern for tourism statistics where establishments specializing in tourism sales may be overwhelmed in total sales by larger, less-specialized entities. In order to represent such entities the coverage criterion must occasionally be relaxed.

- 63. Finally, ISIC uses a criterion of importance, suggesting that while an entity may fail other more stringent tests, if it represents activities of importance in a number of countries or is important to sustain comparability it should be incorporated in the system of classification. This view is also employed in the development of SICTA for activities identified as principal activities and is reflected in the statistical coding of areas of importance to tourism purchases in the appendix.

accommodation in the place visited;

- (b) Same-day visitors: visitors who do not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the place visited.

- 67. For statistical purposes, the term international visitor describes "any person who travels to a country other than in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited".

International visitors include:

- (a) Tourists (overnight visitors): a visitor who stays at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited;
- (b) Same-day visitors: a visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited.

- 69. For statistical purposes, the term "international same-day visitor" describes an international visitor who does not spend the night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. This definition includes:

- (a) Cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board even though the ship remains in port for several days. Also included in this group are, by extension, owners or passengers of yachts and passengers on a group tour accommodated in a train;
 - (b) Crew members who do not spend the night in the country of destination. This group also includes crews of warships on a courtesy visit to a port in the country of destination, and who spend the night on board ship and not at the destination.
70. A number of constructs are formed from these basic definitions, such as "internal tourism", "national tourism" and "international tourism", to establish tourism activity groups useful to national and international accounts:
- (a) Internal tourism, which comprises "domestic tourism" and "inbound tourism";
 - (b) National tourism, which comprises "domestic tourism" and "outbound tourism"; and
 - (c) International tourism, which consists of "inbound tourism" and "outbound tourism".

C. Interactions between the supply and demand sides

74. It is the intent of SICTA to be responsive to both **supply-side** and demand-side definitions of statistical units. In defining SICTA classes and subclasses linked to tourism, either as a primary economic activity or as a share of overall activity, linkages must be established in the following ways:
- (a) If the entire class receives its revenues primarily from tourism agents, based on the definitions of demand-side tourism statistical units, it is classified with a "T" for tourism. This is a rare occurrence within the ISIC structure.
 - (b) In other cases, parts of classes are identified as being attributable to tourism, based on the definitions of demand-side tourism statistical units.
 - (c) These parts are examined to establish whether they contain symmetric supply-side based subclasses. If there are such clusters they are labelled with a "T" for tourism for the sub-class.

Application to SICTA

- 71. The SICTA conceptual structure seeks to provide a structure responsive to economic activities by all tourism agents within a single national entity. This would include domestic and international visitors, tourists and same-day visitors.
- 72. Although the means of measuring same-day visit activity is recognized as difficult, either for international or domestic purposes, and is often excluded from national accounts and some tourism definitions, it can be represented in this structure conceptually.
- 73. If the receipts of an economic activity, defined as a SICTA class, are to be at least conceptually subdivided between purchases by residents and non-residents, it must be accepted that all visitor categories must be included to assure closure between supply- and demand-based statistical sources. For example, data obtained from a metropolitan survey of taxi-cab purchases, interviewing households and hotel residents to record taxi-cab usage, would theoretically differ from supply-based revenue data obtained from taxi-cab establishments by precisely the amount expended by same-day visitors not included in the demand-side surveys.
- (d) Where there are supply-side based subclasses that are useful to tourism analyses but are not symmetric, so that tourism agents do not represent the primary revenue source, the subclass is identified with a "P" to denote partial coverage.
- (e) Where there are no supply-side based subclasses useful to tourism analyses and the revenue relationship to tourism agents as revenue sources is partial, the class is denoted with a "P".
- (f) It would be highly desirable to be able to further demarcate subclasses using demand-side based criteria, e.g. taxis used by domestic visitors, taxis used by international visitors, by same-day visitors etc. This is clearly unfeasible for supply-side based statistical sources. But demand-side surveys could create such information and permit these stratifications as a useful supplementary cross-classification to SICTA and ISIC.

III. Guide to the table

75. SICTA conforms to the third revision of the Inter-national Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and parallels its structure throughout. It is intended that this conformance will enhance the general utility of SICTA and significantly expand the collection of relevant data of use for analysis of tourism industry requirements and for consideration of its contribution to national social and economic well-being.
76. A number of rules and conventions were adopted in producing the table that require explanation:

Tabulation categories always appear in the table for reference purposes. They serve to form the general structure within which tourism-related categories are embedded.

Divisions and groups appear in the table only when they contain classes significant to tourism. They are identical to ISIC divisions and groups.

Groups consisting of only one class are given a corresponding single four-digit identifying class number ending in "0". Groups consisting of more than one class do not have a single four-digit identifying class number. Their class numbers consist of a sequentially numbered series from 1 to 9, as needed. 9 is typically reserved for a not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) category.

Classes represent the main classification categories for industrial classification.

Classes containing discrete, definable sub-elements that are significant to the industrial classification of tourism are divided into subclasses with sequentially numbered suffixes appended. (These subclasses may either represent the specific tourism-related element of a class or may simply represent separately identifiable sub-elements of a class all of which are significant to tourism.)

Those sub-elements that represent the specific tourism-related element of a class, usu-

ally identified by the distinct supply characteristics of the subclass, are denoted with a "r" for tourism, paralleling the concept of a "characteristic tourism activity" as defined by WTO. Those sub-elements that represent separately identifiable sub-elements of the overall class with only part of their sales of significance to tourism are denoted with a "P". This is consistent with the concept of "tourism-connected" goods and services and "principal and secondary" consumption as defined by WTO. The assignment of these codes is guided by the analytical material shown in fields 7 and 8 of the table provided in the appendix.

77. In the example below:
- Classes XXX1, XXX2, XXX3 and XXX4 are all classes in group XXX of division XX.
- Class XXX1 contains no activity relevant to tourism (and would not appear in the table).
- Class XXX2, however, contains a discrete subclass specifically related to tourism (shaded area), identifiable by its supply characteristics (e.g., intercity rail passenger services as part of an overall class of transport via railways). This identifiable subclass is given the label XXX2-1. As a result the subclass would be designated with a "T" to indicate dedication to tourism and the parent class XXX2 would be given the designation "P" to indicate part of the class is associated with tourism.
- Class XXX3 represents a different situation. In this case the class can be shown to sell a significant proportion of its output to tourists or their agents (shaded area), but not in any way that characterizes the supply of the product (e.g., fuel sales to tourists' automobiles). In this case the overall class is given a designation of "P", providing an indication that this class is important to tourism analyses.

Class XXX4 represents a final example. In this case, the class can be differentiated into **unique subcategories**, which can be shown to sell a significant proportion of their output to

tourists or their **agents,providinggreatertour-**ism statistical detail. Again, each **subclass** and the overall class **would be designated** with a "P".

Example

XX	
XXX	
XXX1	-----
XXX2 P	
	XXX2-1 sales////////////////////////////////////
	////////////////////////////////////tourism
XXX3 P	////////////////////////////////////
	//////// tourism////////
	/////////sales////////
XXX4 P XXX4-1	/// tourism sales/////
	-----XXX4-2 ///
	tourism sales///// -----

XXX4-3	/// tourism sales/////

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)*

1	2	3	4	5	6.
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
A					AGRICULTURE
B					FISHING
C					MINING AND QUARRYING
D					MANUFACTURING
E					ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY
F					CONSTRUCTION
45					CONSTRUCTION
		4500 -1		T	COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - HOTELS, RETAIL ETC.
		4500 -2		T	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - SKI AREAS, GOLF COURSES
		4500 -3		T	CIVIL WORKS - TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, TERMINALS, DAMS
		4500 -4		T	RESORT RESIDENCES - SECOND HOMES, WEEK-END HOMES
G					WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
50					SALE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND FUELS
	501	5010		P	MOTOR VEHICLE SALES
	502	5020		P	MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR
	503	5030		P	SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
	504	5040		P	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTORCYCLES
	505	5050		P	RETAIL SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS
	521				NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE
		5211		P	RETAIL FOOD SALES
		5219		P	OTHER NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE

*Tabulation fields description

- Field 1 Division—ISIC tabulation category and division
- Field 2 Group—ISIC Group
- Field 3 Class—ISIC Class
- Field 4 Subclass—SICTA-defined class category
- Field 5 TIP—SICTA tourism designation "T" for subclasses dedicated to tourism; "P" for part involvement in tourism Field
- 6 Name—name of category

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Division	Group	Class Main-sub		PIT	Name
	522				RETAIL SPECIALIZED FOOD SALES
		5220		P	RETAIL FOOD SALES
	523				OTHER RETAIL, SPECIALIZED
		5231		P	RETAIL SALES, PHARMACEUTICALS
		5232		P	RETAIL SALE OF TEXTILES, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS
		5232 -1		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, TEXTILES
		5232 -2		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, CLOTHING
		5232 -3		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS
		5232 -4		T	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, LUGGAGE
		5232 -5		T	OTHER RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES IN SPECIALIZED STORES
		5239		P	OTHER RETAIL SALES IN SPECIALIZED STORES
		5239 -1		T	RETAIL SALES, SKIN-DIVING AND SCUBA EQUIPMENT
		5239 -2		T	RETAIL SALES, SKI EQUIPMENT
		5239 -3		T	RETAIL SALES, CAMPING AND HIKING EQUIPMENT
		5239 -4		P	RETAIL SALES, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT
		5239 -5		P	PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES AND SERVICES
		5239 -6		T	RETAIL SALES, GIFT AND SOUVENIR SHOPS
		5239 -7		P	RETAIL SALES OF OTHER TRANSPORT VEHICLES
	524	5240		P	RETAIL SALES OF SECOND-HAND GOODS
		5240-1		P	RETAIL SALES, ANTIQUES
	525				RETAIL SALES NOT IN SHOPS
		5252		P	RETAIL SALES IN STALLS AND MARKETS
H					HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
55	551	5510		T	HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
		5510 -1		T	HOTELS, CAMPING SITES AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS
		5510 -2		T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITH RESTAURANTS
		5510 -3		T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITHOUT RESTAURANTS
		5510 -4		T	HOSTELS AND REFUGES
		5510 -5		T	CAMPING SITES, INCLUDING CARAVAN SITES
		5510 -9		T	HEALTH-ORIENTED ACCOMMODATION
					OTHER PROVISIONS OF LODGING, N.E.C.

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
	552	5520		P	RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CANTEENS
		5520 -1		P	BARS AND OTHER DRINKING PLACES
		5520 -2		P	FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS
		5520 -3		P	FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIAS
		5520 -4		P	INSTITUTIONAL FOOD SERVICES, CATERERS
		5520 -5		P	FOOD KIOSKS, VENDORS, REFRESHMENT STANDS
		5520 -6		P	NIGHT CLUBS AND DINNER THEATERS
I					TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS
60					LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES
	601	6010		P	TRANSPORT VIA RAILWAYS
		6010 -1		T	INTERURBAN RAIL PSGR SERVICES
		6010 -2		T	SPECIAL RAIL TOUR SERVICES
	602				OTHER LAND TRANSPORT
		6021		P	OTHER SCHEDULED PSGR LAND SERVICE
		6021 -1		T	SCHEDULED INTERURBAN BUSES
		6021-2		T	LONG DISTANCE TOUR BUSES
		6021 -3		P	SCHEDULED LOCAL AND METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SERVICES
		6021-4		P	SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED VEHICLES
		6022		P	OTHER NON-SCHEDULED PSGR LAND TRANSPORT
		6022 -1		P	TAXIS
		6022 -2		P	CHAUFFEURED VEHICLES
		6022 -3		T	LOCAL TOUR VEHICLES
		6022 -4		P	CHARTER BUSES, EXCURSIONS (SAME-DAY VISITS)
		6022 -5		P	MAN OR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES
61					WATER TRANSPORT
	611	6110		P	SEA AND COASTAL WATER TRANSPORT
		6110 -1		T	CRUISE SHIPS
		6110 -2		T	SHIP RENTAL W/CREW
	612	6120		P	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT
		6120 -1		T	INLAND WATER PSGR TRANSPORT W/ACCOMMODATION
		6120 -2		T	INLAND WATER LOCAL TOURS
		6120 -3		P	INLAND WATER TAXIS, FERRIES
62					AIR TRANSPORT
	621	6210		T	SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT
		6210 -1		T	SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
	622	6220		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT
		6220 -1		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT
		6220- 2		T	AIRCRAFT RENTAL WITH CREW
63					SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303		P	OTHER SUPPORTING TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303 -1		T	OTHER SUPPORTING LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303 -2		T	OTHER SUPPORTING WATER TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6303 -3		T	OTHER SUPPORTING AIR TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES
		6304		T	TRAVEL AGENTS, TOUR OPERATORS AND GUIDES
		6304 -1		T	TRAVEL AGENTS
		6304 -2		T	TOUR OPERATORS, PACKAGERS AND WHOLESALERS
		6304-3		T	TICKET OFFICES NOT A PART OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES
		6304 -4		T	GUIDES
J					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
65					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NOT INSURANCE/ PENSIONS
	651				MONETARY INTERMEDIATION
		6519		P	OTHER MONETARY INTERMEDIATION
		6519 -1		P	EXCHANGE OF CURRENCIES
	659				OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION
		6592		P	OTHER CREDIT GRANTING
	660				INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING
		6601		P	LIFE INSURANCE
		6601 -1		T	TRAVEL INSURANCE
		6603		P	NON-LIFE INSURANCE
K					REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
70					REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
	701				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES WITH OWN OR LEASED PROPERTIES
		7010		P	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY
		7010 -1		T	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY
	702				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Division	Group	Class		PIT	Name
		Main-sub			
		7020		P	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY
		7020 -1		T	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY
	703				REAL ESTATE AGENCIES
		7030		P	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES
		7030 -1		T	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES FOR TOURISM PROPERTIES
		7030 -2		T	TOURIST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
71					RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT W/O OPERATORS
	711				RENTING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7111		P	RENTING OF LAND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7111 -1		T	AUTOMOBILE RENTAL
		7111 -2		T	MOTORCYCLE RENTAL
		7111 -3		T	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, CAMPER, CARAVAN RENTAL
		7113		P	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
		7113 -1		T	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONAL USE
	713	7130		P	RENTING OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
		7130 -1		T	RENTAL OF WATER CRAFT AND RELATED FACILITIES
		7130 -2		P	RENTAL OF SADDLE HORSES
		7130 -3		T	RENTAL OF BICYCLES
		7130 -4		T	RENTAL OF SKI EQUIPMENT
		7130 -5		T	RENTAL OF TOURIST-RELATED GOODS, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED
73					RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
	732	7320		P	R & D IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
		7320 -1		T	TOURISM RESEARCH
74					OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
	741				LEGAL, ACCOUNTING, BOOK-KEEPING & AUDITING, TAX CONSULTANCY, MARKET RESEARCH POLLING, BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY
		7413		P	MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING
		7413 -1		T	TOURISM MARKET RESEARCH
		7414		P	BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY ACTIVITIES
		7414 -1		T	TOURISM BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
					CONSULTANCY SERVICES
	742				ARCHITECTURAL, ENGRING & OTH TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
		7421		P	ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING
		7421 -1		T	TOURISM ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING
	743	7430		P	ADVERTISING
		7430 -1		T	TOURISM ADVERTISING
	749				BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		7494		P	PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES
		7494 -1		T	PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHERS
		7499		P	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		7499 -1		P	TRANSLATION SERVICES
L					PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
75					PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
	751				ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE
		7511		P	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES
		7511 -1		P	CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION
		7511 -2		P	TAXATION, FEES, FINES, TARIFFS
		7511 -3		T	INFORMATION BUREAUS
		7512		P	ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE AGENCIES
		7512 -1		P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT-RELATED FUNCTIONS
		7512 -2		P	PROVISION OF CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL SERVICES
		7513		P	BUSINESS REGULATION
		7513 -1		T	TOURISM ADMINISTRATION
		7513 -2		T	REGULATION OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT ACTIVTHIES
		7513 -3		P	FISHING, HUNTING REGULATION
		7513 -4		P	REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
		7513 -5		P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE
	752				PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY
		7521		P	FOREIGN AFFAIRS
		7521 -1		T	VISA ISSUANCE, CONSULAR AFFAIRS
		7523		P	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY
		7523 -1		T	SPECIAL POLICE, BORDER GUARDS, AIRPORT SECURITY
M					EDUCATION
80					EDUCATION
	803	8030		P	HIGHER EDUCATION

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cant)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Division	Group	Class		P/T	Name
		Main-sub			
		8030 -1		T	HOTEL SCHOOLS
		8030 -2		T	TOURISM EDUCATION PROGRAMMES
		8030 -3		T	RECREATION AND PARK SCHOOLS
		8030 -4		T	TOURISM-RELATED EDUCATION, N.E.C.
	809	8090		P	ADULT EDUCATION
		8090 -1		P	DRIVING INSTRUCTION
		8090 -2		T	SKI INSTRUCTION
		8090 -3		P	SWIMMING, SCUBA INSTRUCTION
		8090 -4		P	FLYING INSTRUCTION
		8090 -5		P	BOATING INSTRUCTION
		8090 -9		T	TOURIST INSTRUCTION, N.E.C.
N					HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
O					OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES
91					ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS N.E.C.
	911				ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS, EMPLOYERS, AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
		9111		P	ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYER ORGS
		9111 -1		T	VISITOR AND CONVENTION BUREAUS
		9112		P	ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
		9112 -1		T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM-RELATED PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
	912	9120		P	ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONS
		9120 -1		T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM INDUSTRY-RELATED TRADE UNIONS
	919				ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS
		9199		P	ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS
		9199 -1		T	TRAVEL CLUBS
		9199 -2		T	TRAVELERS AID SOCIETIES
92					RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES
	921				MOTION PICTURES, RADIO, TV AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT
		9212		P	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION
		9213		P	RADIO AND TELEVISION ACTIVITIES

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA) (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Division	Group	Class		PIT	Name
		Main	sub		
		9214		P	DRAMATIC ARTS, MUSIC AND OTHER ART ACTIVITIES
		9215		P	OPERATION OF TICKET AGENCIES
		9219		P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9219 -1		P	AMUSEMENT PARKS
		9219 -2		P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
	923				LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
		9231		P	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE ACTIVITIES
		9232		P	MUSEUM ACTIVITIES AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
		9232 -1		P	MUSEUMS OF ALL KINDS AND SUBJECTS
		9232 -2		P	HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS
		9233		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVE ACTIVITIES
		9233 -1		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
		9233 -2		P	NATURE AND WILDLIFE PRESERVES
	924				SPORTING AND OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
		9241		P	SPORTING ACTIVITIES
		9241 -1		P	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES
		9241 -2		P	OPERATION OF SPORTING FACILITIES
		9241 -3		P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL HUNTING
		9241 -4		P	OTHER SPORTING ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9249		P	OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
		9249 -1		P	OPERATIONS OF RECREATION PARKS AND BEACHES
		9249 -2		P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL FISHING
		9249 -3		P	GAMBLING AND BETTING OPERATIONS, CASINOS
		9249 -4		P	OPERATION OF RECREATIONAL FAIRS AND SHOWS
		9249 -5		P	OPERATION OF SKI LIFTS
93	930				OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
		9309		P	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.
		9309 -1		P	PORTERS, VALET PARKING SERVICES, DOORMEN
P					PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS
Q					EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
99	990	9900		P	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES
		9901 -1		T	INTERNATIONAL TOURISM BODIES

IV. Explanatory notes for standard industrial codes for tourism

F. Construction

4500-1 Commercial facilities—hotels, retail etc.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovation and repair work on, buildings owned and operated by private units for transient accommodations, restaurants, theatres and cinemas, nightclubs, casinos, and similar retail or service activities patronized by tourists.

4500-2 Recreational facilities—ski areas, golf courses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, renovations and repair work on, projects other than buildings including ski resorts, golf courses, swimming-pools, amphitheatres, playing fields, and other recreational facilities.

4500-3 Civil works—transportation facilities, termi-

nals, dams

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovations and repair work on, public works projects substantially patronized by tourists, including air, bus and rail terminals, public marinas, dams forming lakes for recreational use, roads and rail rights of way.

4500-4 Resort residences—second homes, weekend homes

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of construction of, and renovations and repair work on, privately-owned, non-primary residences such as homes held for occasional use, seasonal homes, resort apartments, time share units, cabins and cottages.

G. Wholesale and retail

G 50 Sale and maintenance of motor vehicles and fuels

5010P Motor vehicle sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of wholesale and retail sales of new or used personal motor vehicles, including automobiles, light trucks, campers, trailers, and recreational vehicles.

5020P Motor vehicle maintenance and repair

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing maintenance and repair services for personally-owned motor vehicles.

5030P Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of wholesale and retail sales of tires,

batteries and other motor vehicle parts, components or accessories, when not combined with sales of such vehicles themselves.

5040P Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of motorcycles and snowmobiles and their parts and components.

5050P Retail sale of motor vehicle fuels

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of the retail sale of fuel (motor spirits, gasoline, petrol, LPG), lubricating oil, diesel fuel, kerosene, for motor vehicles and motorcycles.

G 521 Non-specialized retail trade

5211P Retail food sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of a range of food items for home preparation and consumption in homes including second homes, condominiums and commercial accommodations.

5219P Other non-specialized retail trade

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of a range of non-food items purchased by tourists.

G 522 Retail specialized food sales

5220P Retail food sales

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of a specialized selection of food items, such as meat, fruits and vegetables, or seafood, for home preparation and consumption in homes including second homes, condominiums and commercial accommodations.

G 523 Other retail, specialized 5231P

Retail sales, pharmaceuticals

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of prescription drugs and non-prescription medicines and may also carry a number of related lines such as cosmetics and toiletries.

5232P Retail sales of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods

5232-1 Retail sale of travel accessories, textiles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of textiles associated with travel including fabrics, basic materials for making rugs and tapestries, sheets, tablecloths and towels.

5232-2 Retail sale of travel accessories, clothing

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of clothing associated with travel including cruise wear, outdoor recreational clothing such as cold weather or hot weather apparel and other specialized apparel.

5232-3 Retail sale of travel accessories, footwear and leather goods

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of footwear and leather goods excluding luggage, associated with travel, including walking shoes, hiking boots and sandals.

5232-4 Retail sale of travel accessories, luggage

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of luggage and trunks, overnight bags, shaving and toilet kits and passport cases and wallets.

5232-5 Other retail sale of travel accessories in specialized stores

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sale of other travel accessories including travel alarm clocks, electrical converters and other electrical appliances specifically designed for travel needs.

5239P Other retail sales in specialized stores 5239-1

Retail sales, skin-diving and scuba equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of underwater swimming and diving equipment.

5239-2 Retail sales, ski equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of ski apparel, equipment and accessories.

5239-3 Retail sales, camping and hiking equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of tents, backpacks and other camping and hiking equipment.

5239-4 Retail sales, hunting and fishing equipment

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of guns, ammunition, hunting apparel and other hunting equipment, and fishing rods, reels, bait and other fishing equipment.

5239-5 Photographic sales and services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of cameras, including video cameras, film, other photographic supplies and equipment, and film processing.

5239-6 Retail sales, gift and souvenir shops

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of retail sales of gift and novelty merchandise and souvenirs.

5239-7 Retail sales of other transport vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of boats, yachts and

other pleasure boats, and aircraft.
G 524 Retail sales of second-hand goods

5240-1 Retail sales, antiques

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales of antique furniture and other household items, rare books and manuscripts,

and objects of art.
G 525 Retail sales not in shops

5252P Retail sales in stalls and markets

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of retail sales in stalls, markets, high-way stands and sidewalk stands.

H. Hotels and restaurants

H 55 Hotels and restaurants

H551 Hotels, camping sites and other commercial accommodations

5510-1 Hotels and motels with restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing short-term lodging with restaurant facilities on a fee basis to the general public, including hotels, motor hotels, motels auto courts, inns and seasonal hotels.

5510-2 Hotels and motels without restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing short-term lodging without restaurant facilities on a fee basis to the general public including hotels, motor hotels, motels auto courts, inns and seasonal hotels.

5510-3 Hostels and refuges

This class includes units that provide short stay accommodations often to young travellers, on a specialized basis including hostels and shelters in rural or urban environments.

5510-4 Camping sites, including caravan sites

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing overnight or short-term sites for campers or tents, recreational vehicles, trailers or caravans.

5510-5 Health-oriented accommodation

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing transient lodging to the general public with specialized physical fitness and health-related services or spa facilities.

Exclusions: Such facilities without accommodation are covered under 9241-1.

5510-9 Other provisions of lodging

This class includes units whose function is to provide short-term accommodation and that are not elsewhere classified, including operations of sleeping cars when carried on by operations separate from railroad, or to provide transient lodging with or without meals to members or constituents only, including residence clubs.

H552 Restaurants, bars and canteens

5520-1 Bars and other drinking places

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling and serving alcoholic beverages with or without food service and with or without entertainment, to the general public.

5520-2 Full-service restaurants

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling and serving prepared foods with or without alcoholic beverages and with or without entertainment, to the general public seated at tables.

5520-3 Fast-food restaurants and cafeterias

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling prepared foods to the general public at a counter without table service.

5520-4 Institutional food services, caterers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of serving prepared foods with or without alcoholic beverages in institutional settings such as universities, military bases and commercial airplanes.

5520-5 Food kiosks, vendors, refreshment stands

This class includes units whose exclusive or main

activity consists of selling prepared foods to the general public at open-air stands and stalls, either movable or permanent.
5520-6 Nightclubs and dinner theatres

I. Transport, storage and communications 160

Land transport, transport via pipelines 1601

6010 Transport via railways 6010-1

Interurban rail passenger services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing all rail passenger transport services, including international and domestic services between cities or major urban centres.

Exclusions: The operation of sleeping cars is classified in class 5510 (Hotels, camping sites and other provision of short stay accommodation, see 5510-1) and the operation of dining-cars is classified in class 5520 (Restaurants, bars and canteens, see 5520-4), when carried on by separate units. Metropolitan railway transport is classified in class 6021 (Other scheduled passenger land transport, see class 6021-3).

6010-2 Special rail tour services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services on special trains designed for touring and sightseeing.

1602 Other land transport

6021P Other scheduled passenger land service

6021-1 Scheduled interurban buses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing scheduled road transport in buses for the carriage of passengers between cities or major urban centres.

6021-2 Long-distance tour buses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing long-distance tour-bus operations, typically providing scenic guided travel, over large areas and even across national borders.

Exclusions: Buses available for local charter, excursions or local tours are included under 6022-3, Local Tour Vehicles.

6021-3 Scheduled local and metropolitan transit ser-

This class includes units which provide meals or alcoholic beverages in association with a primary activity of providing entertainment (irrespective of the primary sources of revenue received).

vices

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services associated with daily metropolitan travel on a scheduled basis, whether by bus, tram, trolley, light rail vehicle, trolley-bus, underground or elevated railway, whether provided by municipal agencies or private providers.

6021-4 Specialized scheduled vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing scheduled vehicles serving specialized purposes, such as airports, terminals or guest-only commercial vehicles.

6022P Other non-scheduled passenger land transport

6022-1 Taxis

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing for-hire vehicles for exclusive or shared-ride on an on-call basis.

6022-2 Chauffeured vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing rental on a trip or timed basis of a passenger vehicle with driver, generally for the exclusive use of the renter and guests.

6022-3 Local tour vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing tours in bus-type vehicles or the like, available for use by visitors or groups on a seat-purchase basis.

6022-4 Charter buses, excursions (same-day visits)

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing bus-type vehicles or the like, available for use by groups on a per-vehicle basis to specific destinations and return or on an hourly service basis.

Exclusions: Long-distance tour buses habitually covering a standard route are included under 6021-2, Long-distance tour buses.

6022-5 Man or animal-drawn vehicles

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of vehicles propelled by persons or animals providing taxi or tour services such as rickshaws, pedicabs and horse carriages.

161 Water transport

1611 Sea and coastal water transport

6110-1 Cruise ships

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vessels designed to accommodate large numbers of passengers in a resort setting designed for travel to and through places of scenic interest, where emphasis is placed on the enjoyment of events on-board rather than on speed of arrival at the destination.

6110-2 Ship rental with crew

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing rentals of ships with crew for pleasure travel independent of whether the waters sailed are sea, coastal or inland.

Exclusions: Rental of ships without crew for commercial activities are covered under 7112—Renting of water transport equipment. This would typically be outside of tourism interest. Rental of boats without crew for recreational purposes are treated in 9249 and also in 7130—Renting of personal and household goods.

1612 Inland water transport

6120-1 Inland water passenger transport with accommodation

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing waterborne travel on inland waterways, lakes and seas, providing facilities for overnight sleeping accommodation.

6120-2 Inland water local tours

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing local tour services in boats in and around metropolitan harbours or local scenic water areas.

6120-3 Inland water taxis and ferries

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing for-hire services in wa-

ter-taxis around harbour areas, and ferries providing across-water transport services between major termini.

162 Air transport

1621 Scheduled air transport

6210-1 Scheduled air passenger transport

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing fixed route, scheduled air passenger services.

1622 Non-scheduled air transport

6220-1 Non-scheduled air passenger transport

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing charter and other non-scheduled air passenger services.

6220-2 Aircraft rental with crew

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing air services to a renter or small group of renters.

163 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities

6303P Other supporting transport activities 6303-

1 Other supporting land transport activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vehicle, crew, baggage and passenger services within a terminal complex for rail and bus operations. It also includes units that provide parking for automobiles and other vehicles for a fee, and structures such as bridges, tunnels and toll roads that provide passage for vehicles for a fee.

6303-2 Other supporting water transport activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing crew, baggage, and passenger services within a water terminal complex for ship, barge, ferry or boats, whether carrier or private including berthing, storage, navigation, pilotage and operation of locks and dams.

6303-3 Other supporting air transport activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing vehicle, crew, baggage, and passenger services within a terminal complex for air carriers and private aircraft operators including aircraft storage and ground services. It also includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of

providing services to aircraft in associated airspace with landing, take-off and en route guidance.

Exclusions: Retail and food services, vehicle fueling and maintenance provided within terminals in 6303 by vendors are covered in their appropriate retail categories.

6304P Travel agents, tour operators and guides

6304-1 Travel agents

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to travellers and tourists furnishing travel information, advice and planning, arranging tours, accommodation and transportation including furnishing tickets.

6304-2 Tour operators, packagers and wholesalers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main J.

Financial Intermediation

J 65 Financial intermediation not insurance/pensions

J651 Monetary intermediation 6519P

Other monetary intermediation 6519-1

Exchange of currencies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling international currencies to the general public.

J659 Other financial intermediation

activity consists of providing the service of designing tours, organizing and arranging them for sale to travellers and tourists **through travel agents. Also included** are those managing tours providing tour services directly to travellers and tourists.

6304-3 Ticket offices not a part of transport companies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing independent ticket offices arranging passage and seating for travellers on air, bus, rail and ships.

6304-4 Guides

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing tourist-guide services to travellers and tourists.

6592P Other credit granting

J660 Insurance and pension funding

6601P Life insurance

6601-1 Travel insurance

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of selling to the general public insurance covering accidental death while travelling away from home.

6603P Non-life insurance

K. Real estate, renting and business activities

K 70 Real estate activities

K701P Real estate activities with own or leased property

7010P Buying or selling of own or leased property

7010-1 Buying or selling of own or leased tourism property

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of buying or selling tourism properties, whether owned or leased for recreation, weekend, or tourism-related activities, including residence and

commercial properties.

K702 Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis

7020P Letting of own or leased property

7020-1 Letting of own or leased tourism property

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of letting, renting or leasing furnished apartments, rooms, houses, apartments, time-share units, cabins and cottages to tourists.

K703 Real estate agencies

7030P Real estate agencies

7030-1 Real estate agencies for tourism properties
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of real state agency activities provided to tourism properties including intermediation in buying and selling, appraisals and property management.

7030-2 Tourist property management
This class includes units whose exclusive and main activity consists of managing residences leased or rented to tourists on behalf of the owners.

K71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operators

K711 Renting of transport equipment 7111P

Renting of land transport equipment 7111-1
Automobile rental
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of automobiles, light trucks, and off road vehicles, all without drivers.

7111-2 Motorcycle rental
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of motorcycles, mopeds and other less-than-four-wheel motorized wheels.
7111-3 Recreational vehicle, camper, caravan rental

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily and short-term rental of campers, trailers, and recreational vehicles, all without drivers. These vehicles typically provide sleeping accommodation. Those primarily engaged in rental of aircraft are classified in K7113-1, and those primarily engaged in rental of boats are classified in K7130-1. Those primarily engaged in rental of auto/trucks or motor cycles without drivers are classified in K7111-1 and K7111-2.
7113P Renting of air transport equipment

7113-1 Renting of air transport equipment for personal use
This class includes units whose exclusive or main

activity consists of renting airplanes, gliders, helicopters and other aircraft to individuals.

K713 Renting of personal and household goods

7130P Renting of personal and household goods
7130-1 Rental of water craft and related facilities
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of boats and docking facilities to the general public.
7130-2 Rental of saddle horses

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of horses for horseback riding to the general public.

7130-3 Rental of bicycles
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of bicycles to the general public.

7130-4 Rental of ski equipment
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of daily or short-term rental of ski equipment.

7130-5 Rental of tourist-related goods not elsewhere classified
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of recreational equipment, transport vehicles and other items not elsewhere classified.

K 73 Research and development

K732 Research and development in the social sciences

7320P Research and development in the social sciences
7320-1 Tourism research
This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of economic, sociological, cultural, environment and geographic research on tourism. Market research is classified in 7413-1—Tourism Market Research.

K 74 Other business activities

K741 Legal, accounting, bookkeeping and auditing, tax consultancy, market research and polling, business and management consultancy

K7413P Market research and polling

7413-1 Tourism market research

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of research on domestic or international tourism markets, with or without polling.

7414P Business and management consultancy activities

7414-1 Tourism business and management consultancy services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activities consists of expert and professional advice and counselling on the management of tourism management.

K742 Architectural, engineering and other technical activities

7421P Architecture and engineering

7421-1 Tourism architecture and engineering

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consist of designing tourism buildings and other facilities, such as ski resorts, golf courses, amphitheatres and resorts.

L Public administration

L 75 Public administration and defense; compulsory social security

751 Administration of the state

7511P General public service activities

7511-1 Customs administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of collection of customs duties and fines on imported goods either brought or sent into a country by tourists.

7511-2 Taxation, fees, fines, tariffs

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of collecting taxes, fines, and fees from tourists or units whose exclusive or main activity is to service tourists, including arrival and departure taxes, airport fees and similar taxes and fees.

7511-3 Information bureaus

K743 Advertising

7430-1 Tourism advertising

This class includes units where a significant activity consists of preparing and placing advertising in print, broadcast and outdoor media for tourism businesses on a contract or fee basis.

K749 Business activities not elsewhere classified

7494P Photographic activities

7494-1 Passport photographers

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of still photography required for passports for the general public.

7499P Other business activities not elsewhere classified

7499-1 Translation services

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of preparing translations of documents from one language to another, or of providing live translators for the general public.

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing maps, brochures, directories, guides and other information on routes, services, facilities, festivals and other activities of interest to tourists.

7512P Activities of service agencies

7512-1 Provision of transport-related functions

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing inter-city transportation and other transportation for tourists.

7512-2 Provision of cultural, recreational services

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of managing museums, historic sites, zoological gardens, botanical gardens, arboreta, parks, forests, wildlife preserves and other cultural and recreational facilities for public use.

7513P Business regulation

7513-1 Tourism administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulating, licensing and inspection of tourist facilities, with or without providing marketing assistance.

7513-2 Regulation of private transport activities

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulating, licensing and inspecting intercity transportation services and facilities, including airports, air traffic control, surface transportation (public and private) and other transportation frequented by tourists.

7513-3 Fishing, hunting regulation

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of regulation, licensing and inspection of hunting and fishing activities and facilities.

7513-4 Regional and Economic Development Administration

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of promotion and develop-

ment of tourism and the industry that services it.

7513-5 Provision of transport infrastructure

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing and managing roads, terminals, ports, toll-roads, bridges, marinas and other transportation infrastructure.

752 Provision of services to the community

7521P Foreign affairs 7521-1 Visa issuance, consular affairs

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists of issuing visas and operating embassies and consular offices in other countries.

7523P Public order and safety

7523-1 Special police, border guards, airport security

This class includes government units whose exclusive or main activity consists in law enforcement, traffic safety, police and other activities related to the enforcement of the law and preservation of order at borders, international transportation ports and terminals, and tourist activities and facilities.

M. Education

M 80 Education

8030P Higher education

8030-1 Hotel schools

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in hotel management and administration.

8030-2 Tourism education programmes

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in tourism development and travel management, but not devoted to a single sector of the industry that services tourists.

8030-3 Recreation and park schools

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in management and administration of parks and recreation facilities, both public and

private.

8030-4 Tourism-related education not elsewhere classified

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing academic courses and furnishing degrees in administration and management of private units whose exclusive or main activity consists of servicing tourists, except hotel schools and tourism education programmes.

8090P Adult education

8090-1 Driving instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in automobile driving.

8090-2 Ski instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in alpine or nordic skiing, not part of an academic programme.

8090-3 Swimming, scuba instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in swimming and underwater diving and use of related equipment, not part of an academic programme.

8090-4 Flying instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in flying airplanes, gliders, helicopters and other aircraft, not part of an academic programme.

8090-5 Boating instruction

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in sailing, wind-surfing, surfboarding, rafting, canoeing, and operation of other water craft, not part of an academic programme.

8090-9 Tourist instruction not elsewhere classified

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing instruction in tourist activities or the operation of related equipment, not part of an academic programme.

0. Other community, social and personal service activities

0 91 Activities of membership organizations, n.e.c.

0 911 Activities of business, employers and professional organizations

9111P Activities of business and employer organizations

9111-1 Visitor and convention bureaus

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services promoting visitation to particular cities or areas for their membership, usually businesses.

9112P Activities of professional organizations

9112-1 Activities of tourism-related professional organizations

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to members consisting of those with a professional interest in tourism, including research, analysis and other areas of interest.

0 912 9120P Activities of trade unions

9120-1 Activities of tourism industry-related trade unions

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activities consists of providing representation and services to members of trade unions in industry sectors associated with the tourism industry.

0 919 9199P Activities of other membership organizations

9199-1 Travel clubs

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing representation and services to associations of members with an interest in travel, seeking to obtain desired special services and treatment for their memberships.

9199-2 Travellers aid societies

This class includes units, usually consisting of volunteer members, whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to travellers away from home in need of assistance.

0 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities

0 921 9210P Motion pictures, radio, TV and other entertainment

9212P Motion picture projection

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibition of films or motion pictures. (cinemas, motion-picture theatres, etc.)

9213P Radio and television activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing broadcast services via radio or television of news, weather, entertainment, public service and other programming.

9214P Dramatic arts, music and other art activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing music and theatre art performances. Includes music festivals, summer the-

atres and art festivals.

9215P Operation of ticket agencies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of agencies providing for sales of tickets to theatre, concert and sporting events.

9219P Other entertainment activities, n.e.c.

9219-1 Amusement parks

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing entertainment via amusement parks, theme parks, children's parks, providing rides, amusement devices, shows, foods and related services. Also included are carnivals and rodeos.

9219-2 Other entertainment activities, n.e.c.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing entertainment services including ballrooms, discotheques, and other entertainment services not elsewhere classified.

0 923 Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities

9231P Library and archive activities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing libraries and library and archive services.

9232P Museum activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings

9232-1 Museums of all kinds and subjects

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing museums and museum-like exhibitions in all subject areas, whether charging a fee for entry or free to the public.

9232-2 Historical sites and buildings

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain historical sites and buildings for exhibition to the public, whether charging a fee for entry or free to the public.

9233P Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserve activities

9233-1 Botanical and zoological gardens

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain botanical or zoological gardens or parks for public

exhibition.

9233-2 Nature and wildlife preserves

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain nature and wildlife preserves for public exhibition.

0 924 Sporting and other recreational activities

9241P Sporting activities 9241-1 Physical-fitness

facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing facilities for use by the public associated with physical training, exercise, health or relaxation including gymnasiums, steam baths, saunas, and spas.

Exclusions: Certain activities associated with physical fitness are identified in 9241 in ISIC. When associated with short-stay accommodation they would appear in this system under 5510-Hotels.

9241-2 Operation of sporting facilities

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing public exhibition of sporting events including sports arenas, spectator team sports and race tracks of all kinds.

9241-3 Activities related to recreational hunting

This class includes units whose exclusive or primary activity consists of providing shooting services separate from accommodation.

Exclusion: Those services provided in association with accommodation are classified under their appropriate category in the 5510 series.

9241-4 Other sporting activities, n.e.c.

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to the public in other sporting areas, not elsewhere classified.

Exclusion: Certain activities associated with hunting for sport or recreation are identified in 9241 in ISIC. Where associated with short-stay accommodation they would appear in this system under 5510-Hotels.

9249P Other recreational activities

9249-1 Operations of recreation parks and beaches

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to maintain for public use recreation parks and beaches, whether pub-

lic or private, whether for a fee or free to the public. Associated rentals of bathhouses, lockers, chairs etc. are also included, except as provided by concessionaires.

9249-2 Activities related to recreational fishing

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing recreational fishing services separate from accommodation.

9249-3 Gambling and betting operations, casinos

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing and operating gambling or casino activities for public betting and wagering.

Exclusions: Those services provided in association with accommodation are classified under their appropriate category in the 5510 series.

9249-4 Operation of Recreational Fairs and Shows

This class includes units whose exclusive or main

activity consists of providing public exhibitions of fairs, shows, and events primarily for recreational purposes.

9249-5 Operation of ski lifts

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing services to skiers and others primarily for the purpose of providing access to skiing terrain, regardless of the type of equipment employed.

093 930 Other service activities

9309 Other service activities, n.e.c.

9309-1 Porters, valet parking services, doormen

This class includes units whose exclusive or main activity consists of providing assistance to travellers with baggage, vehicles and other physical concerns, including porters, valets and doormen not operating as a part associated with other units.

O. Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

O 99 990 Extra-territorial organizations

9900-1 International tourism bodies

This class includes units whose exclusive or main

activity consists of providing services regarding the tourism industry, tourists or tourism generally to individual member countries.

Appendix. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (with fields 7 and 8)

Tabulation fields description

Field 1 Division—ISIC tabulation category and division

Field 2 Group—ISIC group

Field 3 Class—ISIC class

Field 4 Subclass—SICTA-defined class category

Field 5 T/P—SICTA tourism designation "T" for subclasses dedicated to tourism; "P" for part involvement in tourism

Field 6 Name—Name of category

Field 7 Per cent of sales to tourism—Identifies estimated percentage of industry receipts explicitly from tourism as "H", high; "M", medium; and "L", low.

Field 8 Share of tourism purchases—Identifies estimated percentage of total tourism expenditure going to this category as "H", high; "M", medium; and "L", low.

Notes

*Categories marked by an asterisk are those which primarily serve the tourism industry itself and serve tourists or their agents only indirectly. Therefore, they represent establishments with which tourists or their agents rarely have direct financial transactions.

1. The categories employed in field 7 roughly correspond to the

following percentage ranges:

high	Above 60 per cent of sales
medium—	Between 20 and 60 per cent of sales
low	Below 20 per cent of sales

2. It is more difficult to identify ranges for field 8. The codes appearing here result if a threshold of 5 per cent is used to differentiate between low and medium, with one of about 20 per cent between medium and high. Unfortunately, this excludes any activity being classified in the high category. Lowering the medium/high threshold, to perhaps 10 per cent, would require greater precision than is possible within present knowledge.

3. The overwhelming tendency for almost all classes to fall into the low category is not just a statistical weakness. Importantly, it is also a product of the immense diversity and specialization of tourism activities. The costs of ski gear or scuba equipment are an important cost component to those engaging in those activities, but the activities themselves represent such a minor component of **total** travel activity that their share of average national expenditure would be miniscule. Even air fares, which are a major expenditure component for travellers going by air, only involve approximately a third of all travellers.

4. A possible segmentation scheme could be considered to resolve the question, identifying significant expenditure for certain defined types of trip categories, i.e. an expenditure of more than 20 percent of travel expenditure for a trip type that involves more than 5 per cent of all tourism travel.

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main-sub	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
A					AGRICULTURE		
B					FISHING		
C					MINING AND QUARRYING		
D					MANUFACTURING		
E					ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY		
F					CONSTRUCTION		
45*					CONSTRUCTION		
		4500 -1		T	COMMERCIAL FACILITIES - HOTELS, RETAIL, ETC.	H	
		4500 -2		T	RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - SKI AREAS, GOLF COURSES	H	L
		4500 -3		T	CIVIL WORKS - TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TERMINALS, DAMS	M	L
		4500 -4		T	RESORT RESIDENCES - SECOND HOMES, WEEKEND HOMES	H	H
G					WHOLESALE AND RETAIL		
50					SALE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND FUELS		
	501	5010		P	MOTOR VEHICLE SALES	M	M
	502	5020		P	MOTOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	M	M
	503	5030		P	SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES	M	M
	504	5040		P	SALE, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF MOTORCYCLES	L	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main- sub	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	505	5050		P	RETAIL SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLE FUELS	M	L
	521				NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE		
		5211		P	RETAIL FOOD SALES	L	L
		5219		P	OTHER NON-SPECIALIZED RETAIL TRADE	L	L
	522	5220		P	RETAIL SPECIALIZED FOOD SALES	L	L
	523				OTHER RETAIL, SPECIALIZED		
		5231		P	RETAIL SALES, PHARMACEUTICALS	L	L
		5232		P	RETAIL SALE OF TEXTILES, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS	L	L
		5232 -1		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, TEXTILES	L	L
		5232 -2		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, CLOTHING	L	L
		5232 -3		P	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER GOODS	M	L
		5232 -4		T	RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES, LUGGAGE	H	L
		5232 -5		T	OTHER RETAIL SALE OF TRAVEL ACCESSORIES IN SPECIALIZED STORES	H	L
		5239		P	OTHER RETAIL SALES IN SPECIALIZED STORES	M	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4 P/T	5 Name	6 % sales to tourism	7 Share of tourism purchases
		5239 -1	T	RETAIL SALES, SKIN-DIVING AND SCUBA EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -2	T	RETAIL SALES, SKI EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -3	T	RETAIL SALES, CAMPING AND HIKING EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -4	P	RETAIL SALES, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	H	L
		5239 -5	P	PHOTOGRAPHIC SALES AND SERVICES	M	L
		5239 -6	T	RETAIL SALES, GIFT AND SOUVENIR SHOPS	H	L
		5239 -7	P	RETAIL SALES OF OTHER TRANSPORT VEHICLES	H	L
	524	5240	P	RETAIL SALES OF SECOND- HAND GOODS		
		5240 -1	P	RETAIL SALES, ANTIQUES	L	L
	525			RETAIL SALES NOT IN SHOPS		
		5252	P	RETAIL SALES IN STALLS AND MARKETS	L	L
H				HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS		
55				HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS		
	551	5510	T	HOTELS, CAMPING SITES AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS		
		5510 -1	T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITH RESTAURANTS	H	M
		5510 -2	T	HOTELS AND MOTELS WITHOUT RESTAURANTS	H	M
		5510 -3	T	HOSTELS AND REFUGES	H	L
		5510 -4	T	CAMPING SITES, INCLUDING CARAVAN SITES	H	L
		5510 -5	T	HEALTH-ORIENTED ACCOMMODATION	H	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1	2 Division Group	3 Class Main-sub	4	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
		5510 -9		T	OTHER PROVISIONS OF LODGING, N.E.C.	M	L
	552	5520		P	RESTAURANTS, BARS AND CANTEENS		
		5520 -1		P	BARS AND OTHER DRINKING PLACES	M	M
		5520 -2		P	FULL-SERVICE RESTAURANTS	M	M
		5520 -3		P	FAST FOOD RESTAURANTS AND CAFETERIAS	M	M
		5520 -4*		P	INSTITUTIONAL FOOD SERVICES, CATERERS	M	M
		5520 -5		P	FOOD KIOSKS, VENDORS, REFRESHMENT STANDS	M	M
		5520 -6		P	NIGHT CLUBS AND DINNER THEATERS	M	M
I					TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS		
60					LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT VIA PIPELINES		
	601	6010		P	TRANSPORT VIA RAILWAYS		
		6010 -1		T	INTERURBAN RAIL PSGR SERVICES	H	L
		6010 -2		T	SPECIAL RAIL TOUR SERVICES	H	L
	602				OTHER LAND TRANSPORT		
		6021		P	OTHER SCHEDULED PSGR LAND SERVICE	L	L
		6021 -1		T	SCHEDULED INTERURBAN BUSES	H	L
		6021 -2		T	LONG DISTANCE TOUR BUSES	H	L
		6021 -3		P	SCHEDULED LOCAL AND METROPOLITAN TRANSIT SERVICES	L	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4 P/T	5 Name	6 % sales to tourism	7 Share of tourism purchases
		6021-4	P	SPECIALIZED SCHEDULED VEHICLES	M	L
		6022	P	OTHER NON-SCHEDULED PSGR LAND TRANSPORT	M	L
		6022-1	P	TAXIS	M	L
		6022 -2	P	CHAUFFEURED VEHICLES	L	L
		6022 -3	T	LOCAL TOUR VEHICLES	H	L
		6022 -4	P	CHARTER BUSES, EXCURSIONS (SAME-DAY VISITS)	M	L
		6022 -5	P	MAN OR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES	L	L
61				WATER TRANSPORT		
	611	6110	P	SEA AND COASTAL WATER TRANSPORT		
		6110 -1	T	CRUISE SHIPS	H	L
		6110 -2	T	SHIP RENTAL WITH CREW	H	L
	612	6120	P	INLAND WATER TRANSPORT		
		6120 -1	T	INLAND WATER PSGR TRANSPORT W/ ACCOMMODATION	H	L
		6120 -2	T	INLAND WATER LOCAL TOURS	H	L
		6120 -3	P	INLAND WATER TAXIS, FERRIES	L	L
62				AIR TRANSPORT		
	621	6210	T	SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT		
		6210 -1	T	SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT	H	M

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main-sub	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	622	6220		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR TRANSPORT		
		6220 -1		T	NON-SCHEDULED AIR PSGR TRANSPORT	H	L
		6220 -2		T	AIRCRAFT RENTAL WITH CREW	L	L
63					SUPPORTING AND AUXILIARY TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES		
		6303		P	OTHER SUPPORTING TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	M	L
		6303 -1		T	OTHER SUPPORTING LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		6303 -2		T	OTHER SUPPORTING WATER TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		6303 -3		T	OTHER SUPPORTING AIR TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	L	L
		6304		T	TRAVEL AGENTS, TOUR OPERATORS AND GUIDES	H	L
		6304 -1		T	TRAVEL AGENTS	H	L
		6304 -2*		T	TOUR OPERATORS, PACKAGERS AND WHOLESALERS	H	L
		6304 -3		T	TICKET OFFICES NOT A PART OF TRANSPORT COMPANIES	H	L
		6304 -4		T	GUIDES	H	L
J					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		
65					FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION NOT INSURANCE/PENSIONS		
	651				MONETARY INTERMEDIATION		
		6519		P	OTHER MONETARY INTERMEDIATION	L	L
		6519 -1		P	EXCHANGE OF CURRENCIES	M	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main-sub	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	659				OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION		
		6592		P	OTHER CREDIT GRANTING	L	L
	660				INSURANCE AND PENSION FUNDING		
		6601		P	LIFE INSURANCE	L	L
		6601 -1		T	TRAVEL INSURANCE	H	L
		6603		P	NON-LIFE INSURANCE	L	L
K					REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
70					REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES		
	701				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES WITH OWN OR LEASED PROPERTIES		
		7010		P	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY		
		7010 -1		T	BUYING OR SELLING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY	L	L
	702				REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES ON A FEE OR CONTRACT BASIS		
		7020		P	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED PROPERTY		
		7020 -1		T	LETTING OF OWN OR LEASED TOURISM PROPERTY	H	L
	703				REAL ESTATE AGENCIES		
		7030		P	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES		
		7030 -1		T	REAL ESTATE AGENCIES FOR TOURISM PROPERTIES	H	L
		7030 -2		T	TOURIST PROPERTY MANAGEMENT		

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main-sub	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
71					RENTING OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT W/O OPERATORS		
	711				RENTING OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT		
		7111		P	RENTING OF LAND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	M	L
		7111 -1		T	AUTOMOBILE RENTAL	H	L
		7111 -2		T	MOTORCYCLE RENTAL	H	L
		7111 -3		T	RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, CAMPER, CARAVAN RENTAL	H	L
		7113		P	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	L	L
		7113 -1		T	RENTING OF AIR TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT FOR PERSONAL USE	H	L
	713	7130		P	RENTING OF PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS	L	L
		7130 -1		T	RENTAL OF WATER CRAFT AND RELATED FACILITIES	H	L
		7130 -2		P	RENTAL OF SADDLE HORSES	M	L
		7130 -3		T	RENTAL OF BICYCLES	H	L
		7130 -4		T	RENTAL OF SKI EQUIPMENT	H	L
		7130 -5		T	RENTAL OF TOURIST- RELATED GOODS, N.E.C.	H	L
73*					RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT		
	732	7320		P	RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SOCIAL SCIENCES	L	L
		7320 -1		T	TOURISM RESEARCH	H	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main-sub	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
74*					OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES		
	741				LEGAL ACCOUNTING, BOOK-KEEPING AND AUDITING, TAX CONSULTANCY, MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY		
		7413		P	MARKET RESEARCH AND POLLING	L	L
		7413 -1		T	TOURISM MARKET RESEARCH	H	L
		7414		P	BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7414 -1		T	TOURISM BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES	H	L
	742*				ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING AND OTHER TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES		
		7421		P	ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	L	L
		7421-1		T	TOURISM ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	H	L
743*		7430		P	ADVERTISING		
		7430 -1		T	TOURISM ADVERTISING	H	L
	749				BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.		
		7494		P	PHOTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7494 -1		T	PASSPORT PHOTOGRAPHERS	H	L
		7499		P	OTHER BUSINESS ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	L	L
		7499 -1		P	TRANSLATION SERVICES	H	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA ►, fields 1—8 (cont))

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main- sub	5 PTT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
L					PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		
75					PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY		
	751				ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE		
		7511		P	GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		7511 -1*		P	CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION	M	L
		7511 -2*		P	TAXATION, FEES, FINES, TARIFFS	L	L
		7511 -3		T	INFORMATION BUREAUS	H	L
		7512		P	ACTIVITIES OF SERVICE AGENCIES	M	L
		7512 -1		P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT- RELATED FUNCTIONS	M	L
		7512 -2		P	PROVISION OF CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL SERVICES	M	L
		7513		P	BUSINESS REGULATION	L	L
		7513 -1*		T	TOURISM ADMINISTRATION	H	L
		7513 -2*		T	REGULATION OF PRIVATE TRANSPORT ACTIVITIES	H	L
		7513 -3		P	FISHING, HUNTING REGULATION	M	L
		7513 -4*		P	REGIONAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	L	L
		7513 -5		P	PROVISION OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	M	L
	752				PROVISION OF SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY		
		7521*		P	FOREIGN AFFAIRS	L	
		7521 -1		T	VISA ISSUANCE, CONSULAR AFFAIRS	H	L
		7523*		P	PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	L	L
		7523 -1		T	POLICE SPECIAL, BORDER GUARDS, AIRPORT SECURITY	H	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 4 Class Main-sub	5 PIT	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
M				EDUCATION		
80				EDUCATION		
	803*	8030	P	HIGHER EDUCATION	L	L
		8030 -1	T	HOTEL SCHOOLS	H	L
		8030 -2	T	TOURISM EDUCATION PROGRAMMES	H	L
		8030 -3	T	RECREATION AND PARK SCHOOLS	M	L
		8030 -4	T	TOURISM-RELATED EDUCATION, N.E.C.	H	L
	809	8090	P	ADULT EDUCATION	L	L
		8090 -1	P	DRIVING INSTRUCTION	L	L
		8090 -2	T	SKI INSTRUCTION	H	L
		8090 -3	P	SWIMMING, SCUBA INSTRUCTION	H	L
		8090 -4	P	FLYING INSTRUCTION	L	L
		8090 -5	P	BOATING INSTRUCTION	M	L
		8090 -9	T	TOURIST INSTRUCTION, N.E.C.	H	L
N				HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES		
0				OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES		
91				ACTIVITIES OF MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS, N.E.C.		
	911			ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS, EMPLOYERS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
		9111	P	ACTIVITIES OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9111 -1	T	VISITOR AND CONVENTION BUREAUS	H	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4 PIT	5 Name	6 % sales to tourism	7 Share of tourism purchases
		9112*	P	ACTIVITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9112 -1	T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM-RELATED PROFESSIONAL ORGS	H	L
	912	9120*	P	ACTIVITIES OF TRADE UNIONS	L	L
		9120 -1	T	ACTIVITIES OF TOURISM INDUSTRY RELATED TO TRADE UNIONS	H	L
	919			ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS		
		9199	P	ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	L	L
		9199 -1	T	TRAVEL CLUBS	H	L
		9199 -2	T	TRAVELLERS AID SOCIETIES	H	L
92				RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES		
	921			MOTION PICTURES, RADIO, TV AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT		
		9212	P	MOTION PICTURE PROJECTION	L	L
		9213	P	RADIO AND TELEVISION ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9214	P	DRAMATIC ARTS, MUSIC AND OTHER ART ACTIVITIES	M	L
		9215	P	OPERATION OF TICKET AGENCIES	M	L
		9219	P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	M	L
		9219 -1	P	AMUSEMENT PARKS	H	L
		9219 -2	P	OTHER ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	M	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class	4 Main-sub	5 P/T	6 Name	7 % sales to tourism	8 Share of tourism purchases
	923				LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES		
		9231		P	LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9232		P	MUSEUM ACTIVITIES AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS	M	L
		9232 -1		P	MUSEUMS OF ALL KINDS AND SUBJECTS	M	L
		9232 -2		P	HISTORICAL SITES AND BUILDINGS	M	L
		9233		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND NATURE RESERVE ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9233 -1		P	BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS	L	L
		9233 -2		P	NATURE AND WILDLIFE PRESERVES	M	L
	924				SPORTING AND OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
		9241		P	SPORTING ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9241 -1		P	PHYSICAL FITNESS FACILITIES	L	L
		9241-2		P	OPERATION OF SPORTING FACILITIES	M	L
		9241 -3		P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL HUNTING	L	L
		9241 -4		P	OTHER SPORTING ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	L	L
		9249		P	OTHER RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	L	L
		9249 -1		P	OPERATIONS OF RECREATION PARKS AND BEACHES	L	L
		9249 -2		P	ACTIVITIES RELATED TO RECREATIONAL FISHING	M	L
		9249 -3		P	GAMBLING AND BETTING OPERATIONS, CASINOS	M	L
		9249 -4		P	OPERATION OF RECREATIONAL FAIRS AND SHOWS	M	L

Table. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), fields 1—8 (cont.)

1 Division	2 Group	3 Class Main-sub	4 P/T	5 Name	6 % sales to tourism	7 Share of tourism purchases
		9249 -5	P	OPERATION OF SKI LIFTS	L	L
93	930			OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES		
		9309	P	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES, N.E.C.	L	L
		9309 -1	P	PORTERS, VALET PARKING SERVICES, DOORMEN	M	L
P				PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS		
Q				EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES		
99*	990	9090	P	EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES		
		9900 -1	T	INTERNATIONAL TOURISM BODIES	H	L