

Tourism

Current definitions

Arrivals

An arrival is defined as a person (tourist) who arrives at a tourist accommodation establishment and checks in in the reference period.

Bed or bed-place

The term bed-place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed-places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed-place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed-places if the actual number of bed places is not known. Any extra beds that may be set up by customer request are excluded.

Bed and breakfast

Accommodation facility that offers overnight lodging and breakfast for a limited number of rooms and/or beds. These establishments come under the forms of "Private dwelling".

Business trips

Trips prevalently made for temporary work purposes away from the place of work, or more generally for business reasons (missions, attendance of congresses, conferences, etc.); trips for educational reasons/professional training or to take part in public competitions are also included.

Collective accommodation facilities

Including hotels, motels, pensions, religious institutions, residences for medical or cosmetic treatment, work or holiday camps, public transport, congress or conference centres, farm- and country houses, holiday villages, camping sites, marinas (boats docked, harbours) and other collective accommodation facilities.

Collective tourist accommodation establishments

Tourist accommodation establishments are classified in hotels and similar accommodation and other short-stay accommodation establishments.

Destination, means of transport, type of accommodation

Information recorded according to the concept of "prevalence", in particular, the trip destination and the type of accommodation are associated respectively with the place and type of lodging in which most of the nights were spent, while the means of transport is identified as that used to cover the longest distance.

Holiday dwellings (managed as a business)

Collective accommodation establishments characterised as being run by a single, commercial administration and rented out for tourist use. Based on regional laws, some types of holiday dwellings have been distinguished such as: houses and flats rented for holiday purposes, guesthouses, accommodation associated with restaurant businesses, furnished accommodation units for tourism, residences and inns.

Houses and flats rented for holiday purposes: holiday dwellings run as a business and rented out for tourist use without the provision of centralised services during one or more season for periods of no longer than three consecutive months.

Boarding houses: facilities for rental with maximum six rooms located in one or two furnished apartments

in the same house offering lodging and sometimes additional services. The regional authorities set the minimum requisites to run a boarding house.

Holiday trips

Trips prevalently made for relaxation, pleasure, enjoyment or rest, to visit relatives or friends, for religious reasons or pilgrimages, for thermal or health treatments. In the results presented, holiday trips are divided according to their duration into:

- *short holidays*: for stays with less than four overnight stays;
- *long holidays*: for stays with four overnight stays or more.

Holiday villages

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation establishments open to the public, managed as a single unit, equipped with marked-out areas for parking and staying, with minimum furnishings, for tourists usually not equipped with independent forms of lodging. These villages are attributed 4, 3 or 2 stars in relation to the level of service offered, their position and the presence of recreational, cultural or sporting equipment. Holiday villages are labelled with an additional “A” (meaning annually) if they are open both in Summer and Winter or are authorised to work during the whole calendar year.

Hotels

This class includes the provision of accommodation, principally for short stays by visitors. This includes the provision of furnished accommodation in guest rooms and suites. Services include daily cleaning and bed-making. A range of additional services may be provided. The hotels are classified into 5 categories (by number of stars) and tourist-hotel residences RTA.

The following minimum standards are required (unless the exceptions defined in regional regulations):

- accommodation capacity of at least seven rooms;
- at least one bathroom every ten beds;
- a washbasin with hot and cold running water for each room;
- a common room;
- a suitable technological system and adequate number of qualified staff for running the facility.

5-star hotels are labelled *luxury* if they meet typical international standards.

Hotels and similar accommodation establishments

This class includes the provision of accommodation, principally for short stays by visitors. This includes the provision of furnished accommodation in guest rooms and suites. Services include daily cleaning and bed-making. A range of additional services may be provided. This class includes accommodation provided by hotels (classified into 5 categories (by number of stars), resort hotels, tourist-hotel residences RTA, pensions, motels, vintage residences, hotels without board, *garni* hotels, historical dwellings, beauty farms, conference centres and all other types of accommodations that according to regional laws are similar to hotels. This class excludes provision of homes and furnished or unfurnished flats or apartments for more permanent use, typically on a monthly or annual basis.

Nights spent

A night spent or tourist night (overnight stay) is each night a guest / tourist (resident or non-resident) actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment or non-rented accommodation.

The number of nights spent (or overnight stays) is the principal indicator used for analysis, covering each night a guest / tourist actually spends (sleeps or stays) in a tourist accommodation establishment.

Other accommodation establishments

For the purposes of this site, this category includes farm- and country houses, youth hostels, holiday homes, mountain refuges, *bed and breakfast* and other accommodation establishments not elsewhere classified.

Other collective accommodation establishments

This class includes: camping sites, holiday villages, mixed forms – comprising both camping sites and holiday villages, rented holiday dwellings, farm- and country houses, youth hostels, holiday homes,

mountain refuges, bed & breakfasts and other private accommodations not elsewhere classified).

Private dwellings

Forms of dwellings rented by private people to other private people or to professional agencies, on a temporary basis, as tourist accommodation. They include the following categories:

- *Bed and breakfasts*: accommodation facilities offering lodging and breakfast for a limited number of rooms and/or bed-places.
- *Other private dwellings*, including all other types of rented private dwelling envisaged for by regional laws such as for example: rented rooms in someone else's house, apartments, villas, houses, chalets and other dwellings entirely rented as tourist dwelling on a temporary basis by households from other households or professional agencies.

Room

A unit formed of a room or a series of rooms constituting an indivisible unit in holiday and other short-stay accommodation or dwelling. The number of rooms is given by the number which the structure makes available for tourists. Rooms used as permanent residence (for more than one year) or by workers temporarily employed by an employee residing in the municipality where the accommodation is located, or by persons that have lost their homes due to a natural calamity are therefore excluded. Bathrooms and toilets are not counted as rooms.

Tourist camping sites

Collective facilities in enclosed areas for tents, caravans, trailers and mobile homes, all coming under common management and providing some tourist services (shop, information, and recreational activities). Accommodation open to the public, managed as a unit, equipped with areas marked out for the positioning and stay of tourists equipped, usually, with tents or other independent lodging. Camping sites are assigned 1, 2, 3 or 4 stars by regional laws in line with the level of service offered, their position and the presence of recreational, cultural and sporting equipment. Camping sites are labelled with an additional "A" (meaning annually) if they are open both in Summer and Winter or are authorised to work during the whole calendar year. Temporary closure of campsites can be allowed for a period of three months per year chosen by the owner of the campsite. Facilities, whereby it is not possible to clearly distinguish between camping site or holiday village, are defined as mixed forms of camping sites and holiday villages,

Tourist-hotel residences

Holiday and other short-stay accommodation establishments open to the public, managed as a single unit providing lodging and additional services in furnished housing units of one or more rooms with independent kitchen. Similarly to hotels they are classified into 5 categories (by number of stars).

Trips

Trips, for holiday tourism or for business, away from the place of residence resulting in at least one overnight stay in the place visited; regular weekly trips and trips with one or more overnight stays are excluded, in addition to trips lasting more than one year: in these cases, the trip is not counted as tourism as the place visited is associated with the place of residence.