

Committee on Social Policies of Tourism



CSPT Bulletin
N. 1 - July 2020

Who are we?

The Committee on Social Policies of Tourism (CSPT) is part of the **working groups** of the International Social Tourism Organisation (ISTO).

It was formed in April 2019 and its **purpose** is to provide a forum for debate, interaction and proposals with regards to social policies of tourism in order to enable public authorities and other relevant bodies to **better understand** existing mechanisms, to **assess** their strengths and weaknesses and to **promote** their use.

This **bulletin** is elaborated to provide you with some interesting and updated **tourism insights**.

For more information about ISTO's working groups [click here](#).



Introduction



During the last **ISTO's General Assembly** (October 2019) preliminary results of the research on social policies of tourism in **Europe** were presented.

Using information provided by Eurostat (2018) it was possible to **identify links** between the data presented and the social policies of tourism studied.



Brief **summary** of the Committee's presentation in the last General Assembly

- There are **important levels of domestic tourism** in European countries.
- For European countries the average travel outside Europe is around 10%.
- A trend was identified: **the smaller the country, the more holidaymakers leave the country**. For example:
 - In **Luxembourg** only 0.7% of the population stays in the country for the holidays, and 81,5% travels within Europe; while 17,9% does it outside Europe.
 - In **France** 81,3% of the trips are domestic; 13,0% is within Europe; and 5,7% has a destination outside Europe.
 - In **Germany** 43,3% of the population does domestic holidays; 41,3% travels within Europe; and 15,4% of the population travels outside Europe.



Brief **summary** of the Committee's presentation in the last General Assembly

It is possible to identify some **correlations** with social tourism. 12 out of the 27 European countries considered by Eurostat do not have policies of social tourism. Although, some of them have social tourism programs or actions in place.

Social policies of tourism vary from country to country. They can be studied according to their:

- **Level:** national or regional.
- Responsible **authority**.
- **Target** groups.
- Program / action **objective**.
- **Funding scheme:** subsidies can focus on the person, an organization or buildings.



Why **research** about social policies of tourism?

This research is **important** and should be considered as an **iterative process** that will allow to:

- Identify potential ISTO members that would **strengthen the network** and provide it with **more influence** due to its wider representation power.
- **Analyse** the different **concepts and meanings** used with regards to social tourism across countries.
- **Refine definitions** in the long term.
- Understand the **development of social tourism policies**.

What is the **share** of people going on **holidays** in **Europe?**

Information provided by Eurostat
January 2020



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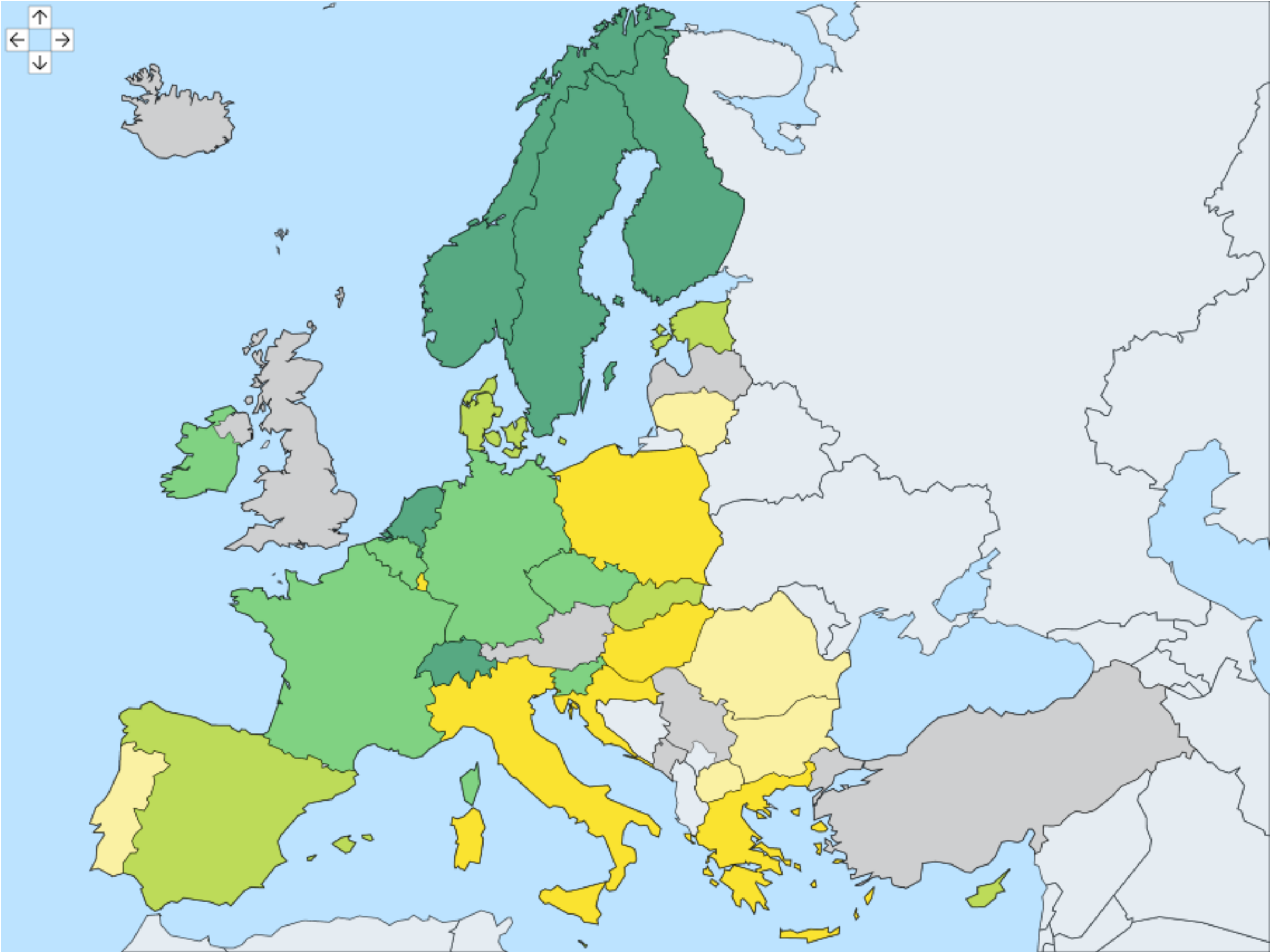
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Participation in **tourism** for personal purposes

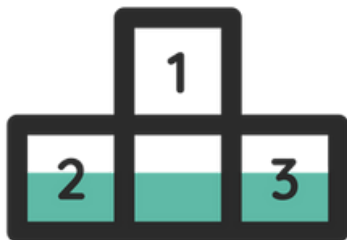
% in relation to total population of the country



The map shows the **share of the population** that went on holidays - meaning for personal purposes for a minimum of 4 nights - **in Europe during 2018**.

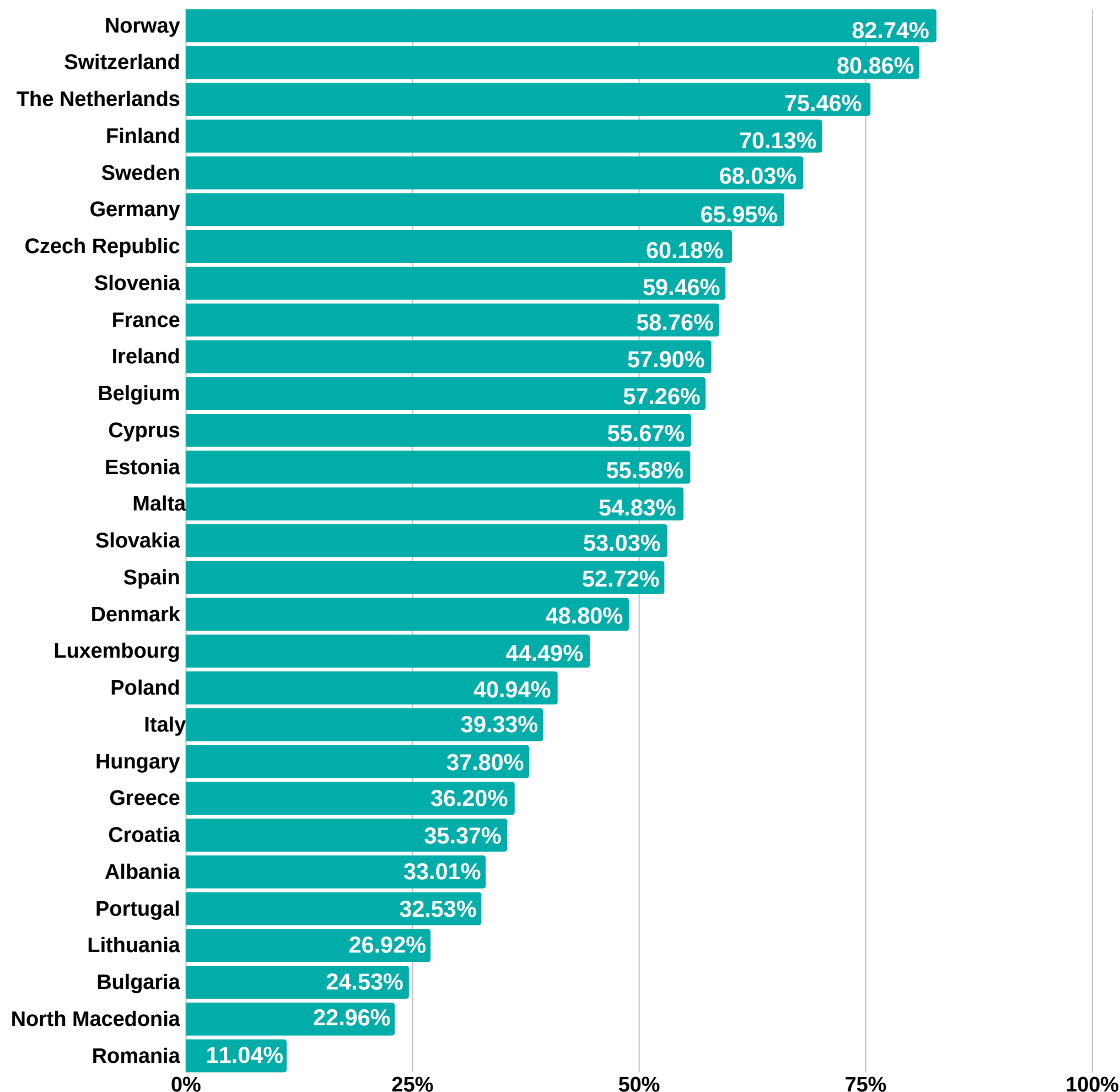
Top 10 European Countries

Norway:	82.74%
Switzerland:	80.86%
The Netherlands:	75.46%
Finland:	70.13%
Sweden:	68.03%
Germany:	65.95%
Czech Republic:	60.18%
Slovenia:	59.46%
France:	58.76%
Ireland:	57.90%



82.74% of Norwegian citizens went on holidays during 2018; while, only **11.04% of Romanians** did.

Ranking 2018



Source: Eurostat (2020)

In comparison to 2017, **Estonia and Germany** show the highest increase of people going on holidays.

In **Estonia**, 11.71% more people went on holidays in 2018; while in **Germany** 4.51% more did.

On the contrary, **Luxembourg and Denmark** had the highest decrease between 2017-2018.

30.69% less of **Luxembourgers** went on holidays in 2018, whereas 11.90% less of **Danish** did.

For more information [click here.](#)

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