

## Tourist Intensity Index

<i>Algarve Indicator</i>	<b><i>Tourist Intensity</i></b>
<i>UNWTO Mandatory Area</i>	<i>Local Satisfaction with tourism</i>
<b>ETIS section</b>	C. Social and cultural impact
<b>ETIS criterion</b>	C.1 Community /social impact
<b>ETIS indicator</b>	C.1.1 Number of tourists/visitors per 100 residents
<b>Description</b>	Tourism Intensity. Measures the ratio between overnight stays in collective tourist accommodations and the resident population residing in the same area over the same period.
<b>Concepts</b>	<b>Tourist accommodation establishment:</b> Establishment that provides short-term accommodation services for remuneration, operating in one or more buildings or facilities. Types: hotels, local accommodation, tourism in rural areas and lodging tourism.
<b>Approach/Calculation</b>	$((\text{Annual overnight stays} / 365) / \text{Total resident population}) * 100$ $((\text{Monthly overnight stays} / n \text{ days month}) / \text{total resident population}) * 100$
<b>Geographic level and periodicity</b>	NUTSII: Monthly (Jan 2019-Nov 2022), Annual (2014-2021) Municipality: Annual (2014-2021)
<b>Data source(s)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INE, guests stays and other data on hotel activity survey. Indicator: Nights (No.) in tourist accommodation establishments by Geographic localization (NUTS - 2013) and Type (tourist accommodation establishment); Monthly</li> <li>• INE, Annual estimates of resident population. Indicator: Resident population (No.) by Place of residence (NUTS - 2013), Sex and Age group; Annual</li> </ul>
<b>Limitations/issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no data available on tourist arrivals on a regional level. Therefore, it was chosen to use tourist nights instead of number of tourists.</li> <li>• The category 'nights tourist accommodation establishments' does not cover all tourist nights since it leaves out some types of accommodation (such as youth hostels, holiday camps and camp-sites).</li> </ul>