



URBAN-WASTE – 690452 – D2.4

Database Template

Urban strategies for Waste Management in Tourist Cities

D2.4 – Database template

Grant Agreement No:	WASTE-6b-2015 690452	Project Acronym:	URBAN-WASTE
Project Title:	Urban Strategies for Waste Management in Tourist Cities		
Funding scheme :	Horizon 2020: Eco-Innovative Strategies: “Waste: a resource to recycle, reuse and recover raw materials”		
Project Coordinator:	Government of Canary Islands		
Start date of the project :	01/06/2016	Duration of the project:	36 months
Contractual delivery date:	28/02/2017		
Actual delivery date:	01/02/2017		
Contributing WP:	2		
Dissemination level:	Public		
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Abstract

This report presents the template of the database developed in order to quantitatively describe the current situation of the pilot cities involved in the URBAN-WASTE project in terms of urban waste flows. The database includes three different sections corresponding to different thematic areas: waste related data, socio-economic data and tourism related data. This database once completed will serve as base file for assessing the current situation in each URBANWASTE pilot case.



Contributors

NAME	COMPANY	CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE
Aurore Médieu Marie Kazeroni	Observatoire Régional des Déchets d'Ile-de-France (ORDIF)	Development of the database and current deliverable
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1. Introduction

Deliverable 2.4 aims at collecting data from all the pilot cases involved in the URBAN-WASTE project in order to quantitatively describe their current situation in terms of urban waste flows. The database was divided in three thematic areas for the collection of the data: waste related data, socio-economic data and tourism related data. The indicators were chosen in coordination with the other project partners, based on the results of previous tasks of the current work package 2: report on indicator sets and touristic processes (deliverable 2.3) and methodology framework document as guidance for accompanying assessments (deliverable 2.2).

This database will be completed by each pilot city (task 2.5 of the URBAN-WASTE project). Once completed, the database will allow to assess the status quo of each pilot city, that is to say the quantification of the tourist waste production and the total urban production of waste before the implementation of the URBAN-WASTE waste management strategies (task 2.6 of the URBAN-WASTE project). The comparison of data collected from all the pilot cities will bring information on the differences and the similarities between the pilot cities in terms of waste and energy flows, touristic processes and background conditions.

The current deliverable includes the database and the list of definitions of the data asked to the pilot cities, which were included in the database as comments.



2. Database template

The database is divided in three thematic areas, which are divided in categories as indicated below:

- Waste related data
 - Waste generation and waste quantities
 - Waste prevention
 - Waste management
- Socio-economic data
 - Description of the pilot case
 - Economy
 - Society
 - Building statistics
- Tourism related data
 - Tourism economy
 - Accommodation capacity
 - Tourist flows
 - Other tourism related information

Each category contains a lot of indicators, each indicator being identified by a data ID, a unit, and a spatial scale. When needed, the definitions of these indicators were added directly in the database template. According to the type of indicators, the timing scale varies from annual data to monthly data.

Extracts of the three thematic areas are presented below, the whole sheets are included in annex.



Pilot city name:									
Thematic area: Waste related data									
Category: Waste generation / waste quantities									
Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
[1]	Municipal solid waste (MSW)	[t]							
[2]	Separately collected recyclables (total amount)	[t]							
[2a]	• Paper and cardboard	[t]							
[2b]	• Paper only	[t]							
[2c]	• Cardboard only	[t]							
[2d]	• Glass	[t]							
[2e]	• Metals	[t]							
[2e1]	thereof: metal packaging	[t]							
[2f]	• Plastics (co-mingled fraction of rigid and soft plastics)	[t]							
[2f1]	thereof: PET bottles	[t]							
[2g]	• Rigid plastics	[t]							
[2g1]	thereof: PET bottles	[t]							
[2h]	• Co-mingled fraction of metals and plastics	[t]							
[2h1]	thereof: metal packaging	[t]							
[2h2]	thereof: PET bottles	[t]							
[2i]	• Co-mingled fraction of paper, cardboard, metals and plastics	[t]							
[2i1]	thereof: metal packaging	[t]							
[2i2]	thereof: PET bottles	[t]							
[2i3]	thereof: paper	[t]							
[2i4]	thereof: cardboard	[t]							
[2j]	• Co-mingled fraction of plastics, aluminium (cans), board packaging	[t]							
[2j1]	thereof: aluminium cans	[t]							
[2j2]	thereof: PET bottles	[t]							
[2k]	• Packaging waste	[t]							
[2l]	• Clothing, shoes and textiles	[t]							
[2m]	• Clothing only	[t]							
[2n]	• Textiles only	[t]							
[2o]	• Other recyclables (please add if necessary)	[t]							
[2o1]	Other (please specify)	[t]							
[2o2]	Other (please specify)	[t]							
[2o3]	Other (please specify)	[t]							
[2o4]	...	[t]							
[3]	Total organic waste	[t]							
[3a]	• Organic waste from households (separately collected)	[t]							
[3b]	• Green waste (from public and private gardens)	[t]							
[3c]	• Food waste from the kitchens, canteens, restaurants, bars	[t]							
[4]	Total WEEE (small and big, separately collected and assignable amounts from other waste streams)	[t]							
[4a]	• Small WEEE (separately collected)	[t]							
[4b]	• Big WEEE (refrigerator, washing machines, furniture, etc. - separately collected)	[t]							
[5]	Residual waste	[t]							
[6]	Bulky waste	[t]							
[7]	Hazardous waste	[t]							
[8]	Used oils and fats from kitchens	[t]							
[9]	Total amount of street sweeping waste	[t]							
[9a]	• Amount of litter (in % of street sweeping waste)	%							
[10]	Total solid waste from bins at beaches	[t]							
[11]	Total waste generated by touristic ships	[t]							
Category: Waste prevention									
Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015					
[12]	Number of home composting bins provided to households	[Number]							
[13]	Number of reuse centres	[Number]							
[14]	Total amount of goods reused or waste prepared for reuse	[t]							

Figure 1 - Extract from the "Waste related data" section of the database



Pilot city name:

Thematic area: Socio-economic data

Category: Description of the pilot case

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002
[23]	Total local resident population	[Number]				
[24]	Total number of migrants	[Number]				
[25]	Total number of households	[Number]				
[26]	Number of second homes (vacation homes)	[Number]				

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[27]	Total Area	[km ²]		
[28]	Total Beach Area (<i>only for the respective pilot cases</i>)	[km ²]		
[29]	Average household size	[Number/ Household]		

Category: Economy

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002
[30]	GDP per capita (at special scale of study area i.e. city or region)	[€]				
[31]	GNI per capita (at special scale of study area i.e. city or region)	[€]				
[32]	Household disposable income (at special scale of study area i.e. city or region)	[€]				

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[33]	Economically active persons by sectors	[Number]		
[33a]	• Sector Agriculture (NACE Rev. 1 A, B)	[% of total]		
[33b]	• Sector Industry (NACE Rev. 1 C-F)	[% of total]		
[33c]	• Sector Services (NACE Rev. 1 G-P)	[% of total]		
[34]	Employment rate	[%]		
[35]	Unemployment rate	[%]		

Category: Society

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[36]	Population by broad age groups and gender (total=100%)	[Number]		
[36a]	Total female population	[% of total]		
[36b]	Total male population	[% of total]		
[36c] = [36c1] + [36c2]	• Age 0-14	[% of total]		
[36c1]	Female population age 0-14	[% of age 0-14]		
[36c2]	Male population age 0-14	[% of age 0-14]		
[36d] = [36d1] + [36d2]	• Age 15-59	[% of total]		
[36d1]	Female population age 15-59	[% of age 15-59]		
[36d2]	Male population age 15-59	[% of age 15-59]		
[36e] = [36e1] + [36e2]	• Age 60 and more	[% of total]		
[36e1]	Female population age 60 and more	[% of age 60+]		
[36e2]	Male population age 60 and more	[% of age 60+]		

Category: Building statistics

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[37]	Predominant heating type of buildings (total = 100%)			
[37a]	District heating	[% of total]		
[37b]	Single stove heating	[% of total]		
[37c]	No heating	[% of total]		

Figure 2 - Extract from the "Socio-economic data" section of the database



Pilot city name:							
Thematic area: Tourism related data							
Category: Tourism economy							
Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003
[38]	Turnover of the tourism industry	[million €]					
Category: Variables for (accomodation) capacity							
Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003
[39]	Tourist accommodation establishments per accommodation type						
[39a]	• Number of hotels and similar accommodation	[Number]					
[39b]	• Number of holiday and other short-stay accommodation	[Number]					
[39c]	• Number of camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	[Number]					
[40]	Tourist accommodation establishments that are labelled with national or internationally recognized labelling schemes per accommodation type						
[40a]	• Number of hotels and similar accommodation labelled with national or internationally recognized labelling schemes	[Number]					
[40b]	• Number of holiday and other short-stay accommodation labelled with national or internationally recognized labelling schemes	[Number]					
[40c]	• Number of camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks labelled with national or internationally recognized labelling schemes	[Number]					
[41]	Bed places per accommodation type						
[41a]	• Number of bed places in hotels and similar accommodation	[Number]					
[41b]	• Number of bed places in holiday and other short-stay accommodation	[Number]					
[41c]	• Number of bed places in camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	[Number]					
Category: Variables for (accomodation) capacity							
Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003
[42] = [42a] + [42b]	Total number of tourist arrivals at the URBANWASTE pilot case area	[Number]					
[42a]	• by residents	[Number]					
[42b]	• by non-residents	[Number]					
[43] = [43a] + [43b]	Total number of tourist arrivals at a tourist accommodation establishment	[Number]					
[43a]	• by residents	[Number]					
[43b]	• by non-residents	[Number]					
[44]	Tourist arrivals split into types of tourist accommodation						
[44a]	Tourist arrivals in hotels and similar accommodation	[Number]					
[44b]	Tourist arrivals in holiday and other short-stay accommodation	[Number]					
[44c]	Tourist arrivals in camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	[Number]					
[45] = [45a] + [45b]	Number of nights spent (overnight stays) in total	[Number]					
[45a]	• Nights spent by residents	[Number]					
[45b]	• Nights spent by non-residents	[Number]					
[46]	Number of nights spent in different types of accommodation						
[46a]	• Nights spent in hotels and similar accommodation	[Number]					
[46b]	• Nights spent in holiday and other short-stay accommodation	[Number]					
[46c]	• Nights spent in camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	[Number]					
Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003
[47]	Average lenght of stay	[Days]					
Category: Other tourism related information							
Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003
[48]	Country of origin of tourists / Home destination of tourists						
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	Please add an origin	[Number/country]					
	---	[Number/country]					

Figure 3 - Extract from the "Tourism related data" section of the database



3. List of the accompanying definitions for data collection

Data-set ID		Definition
Definitions for waste related data requirements		
[1]-[11]	Waste generation	The weight or volume of materials and products that enter the waste stream before recycling, composting, landfilling, or combustion takes place. Also can represent the amount of waste generated by a given source or category of sources. Source: EEA
[1]	Municipal solid waste	All types of solid waste that are collected by municipalities or by order of them . They include waste originating from households and similar establishments (e.g. commercial activities, office buildings, institutions such as schools and government buildings and small businesses) that produce waste similar (quantity and quality) to household waste and dispose of waste at the same facilities used for municipally collected waste. They also include similar waste from rural areas, even if they are disposed by the generator. The definition goes on to include: similar wastes generated by the same sources that are collected or purchased for recycling, even if the material does not enter the same waste stream (including separately collected fractions); white goods, bulky waste; street sweepings and the content of litter containers, if managed as solid waste. Source: EEA Report
[2]	Separately collected recyclables	Waste streams collected separately (one waste stream not mixed with other waste streams) with negligible contamination going to a sorting or recycling facility, Source: R4R-project
[3b]	Green waste	Bulky organic waste from private and public gardens Source: LCA/IWM-project
[4]	WEEE	Waste from electrical and electronic equipment Source: LCA/IWM-project
[5]	Residual waste	Mixed waste collected from households and other sources. Source: EEA
[6]	Bulky waste	Large items of waste material that do not fit into the regular waste containers because of their size and nature (e.g. furniture, large car parts, trees, electrical appliances such as white goods, bicycles, rugs etc.).
[7]	Hazardous waste	Waste that because of their chemical reactivity, toxic, explosive, corrosive, radioactive or other characteristics, cause danger, or likely to cause danger, to health or the environment. See also: EC Directive on hazardous waste, HWC (hazardous waste catalogue). Source: LCA-IWM-project
[9]	Street Sweeping Waste	Street sweeping waste refers to waste that accumulates from street sweeping when cleaning large areas (sometimes including the contents of public waste bins). Street-sweepings consist mostly of materials such as grit, dust, salt, and de-icing products, abraded particles of the roadbed, interspersed with organic components of soil, roadside greenery, leaves, etc., as well as harmful substances related to motor vehicles, such as abraded particles from tyres and brake linings, heavy metals from exhaust fumes, and the residue from car leaks, as well as waste from collection containers along the roadside and in parks and public squares. Source: Austrian Federal Waste Management Plan 2006
[9a]	Litter	Litter means small pieces of rubbish (e.g. cans, paper, plastic bottles) that have been left lying on the ground in public places. Source: Cambridge Dictionary
[12]	Home composting	Composting of organic waste by private households by having a compost pile in their backyards/gardens or by using special composting bins on their premises.
[13]	Reuse	Reuse means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived. Source: EU Waste Framework Directive 2008
[13]	Reuse centres	Reuse centres are service establishments that facilitate the transaction and redistribution of reusable goods. They take possession of the donated materials and make them available for redistribution or sale. Source: Wikipedia



Data-set ID		Definition
[14]	Goods reused or waste prepared for reuse	Reusable goods are unwanted, yet perfectly usable products or components of products. Preparing for re-use' means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing. Source: EU Waste Framework Directive 2008
[17]	Collection (service) coverage rate	How many people are served as a % of the total population? Source: draft WATRA-Project
Definitions for socio-economic related data requirements		
[23]	Total local resident population	For census purposes, the total population of the country consists of all persons falling within the scope of the census. In the broadest sense, the total may comprise either all usual residents of the country or all persons present in the country at the time of the census. The total of all usual residents is generally referred to as the de jure population and the total of all persons present as the de facto population. Source: OECD
[24]	Total number of migrants	The Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights has proposed that the following persons should be considered as migrants: (a) Persons who are outside the territory of the State of which they are nationals or citizens, are not subject to its legal protection and are in the territory of another State; (b) Persons who do not enjoy the general legal recognition of rights which is inherent in the granting by the host State of the status of refugee, naturalised person or of similar status; (c) Persons who do not enjoy either general legal protection of their fundamental rights by virtue of diplomatic agreements, visas or other agreements. This broad definition of migrants reflects the current difficulty in distinguishing between migrants who leave their countries because of political persecution, conflicts, economic problems, environmental degradation or a combination of these reasons and those who do so in search of conditions of survival or well-being that does not exist in their place of origin. It also attempts to define migrant population in a way that takes new situations into consideration. Source: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/migrant/
[25]	Total number of households	Total number of households existing within the region/city. Source: LCA/IWM-Project A household is a small group of persons who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food. Source: Eurostat
[26]	Second home /vacation home	A second home/ vacation home (sometimes also designated as a holiday home) is a secondary dwelling that is visited by the members of the household mostly for purposes of recreation, vacation or any other form of leisure. Trips should not be so frequent and the duration of the stay so large as to turn the secondary dwelling into the principal dwelling of the visitor. Source: UN_Dep.ESA_2010_International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008
[27]	Total area	Total area of a city or region including green space, built-up area, roads/streets, bodies of water, ... Source: LCA/IWM-Project
[29]	Average household size	Average number of persons per household.
[30]	GDP	Gross domestic product is an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. Source: OECD
[31]	GNI	Gross national income (GNI) is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units). Source: OECD



Data-set ID		Definition
[32]	Household disposable income	Real household net disposable income is defined as the sum of household final consumption expenditure and savings, minus the change in net equity of households in pension funds. This indicator also corresponds to the sum of wages and salaries, mixed income, net property income, net current transfers and social benefits other than social transfers in kind, less taxes on income and wealth and social security contributions paid by employees, the self-employed and the unemployed. Household gross adjusted disposable income additionally reallocates "income" from government and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) to households to reflect social transfers in kind. These transfers reflect expenditures made by government or NPISHs on individual goods and services, such as health and education, on behalf of an individual household. The indicator includes the disposable income of non-profit institutions serving households. Disposable income, as a concept, is closer to the idea of income as generally understood in economics, than is either national income or gross domestic product (GDP). This indicator is measured in terms of net in annual growth rates and in terms of gross adjusted in USD per capita at current prices and PPPs. Source: https://data.oecd.org/hha/household-disposable-income.htm
[33]	Economically active population (Economically active persons) by economic sectors according to NACE Rev. 1 & ISIC Rev. 3	Economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts during a specified time-reference period (=Economically active persons). Source: OECD Classification NACE Rev. 1 (resp. ISIC Rev. 3): Sector Agriculture: A Agriculture, hunting and forestry B Fishing Sector Industry: C Mining and quarrying D Manufacturing E Electricity, gas and water supply F Construction Sector Services: G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods H Hotels and restaurants I Transport, storage and communication J Financial intermediation K Real estate, renting and business activities L Public administration and defence; compulsory social security M Education N Health and social work O Other community, social and personal service activities P Private households with employed persons
[34]	Employment rate	Employment rate represent persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64 years). Source: Eurostat
[35]	Unemployment rate	The unemployment rate gives the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labour force (total labour force excluding armed labour force). Source: OECD
[36]	Population by broad age groups and gender	Fill the percentage of population divided into three age groups: Age 0 to 14 [%] - Age 15 to 59 [%] - Age 60 and more [%] Source: LCA/IWM-Project



Definitions for tourism related data requirements		
[38]	Turnover	<p>Turnover, in the context of structural business statistics, comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to the total value of market sales of goods and services to third parties.</p> <p>Turnover includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the value-added tax (VAT) invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover; - all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately on the invoice. <p>Reductions in price, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted.</p> <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts; - operating subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union (EU). <p>Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Turnover_-_SBS (08.07.2016)</p>
[39]	Tourist	<p>A tourist accommodation establishment is a local kind-of-activity unit (an enterprise or part of an enterprise). It includes all establishments providing, as a paid service, accommodation for tourists, regardless of whether or not the provision of tourist accommodation is the main or a secondary activity of the enterprise to which the establishment belongs. As such, all establishments providing accommodation are covered, even if a major part of their turnover comes from restaurant / catering services or other services.</p>
[39]	Tourist accommodation establishment	<p>Tourism accommodation establishments are classified and described in groups according to Section I.55 of NACE Rev. 2 classification as follow:</p> <p>55.1 (hotels and similar accommodation), 55.2 (holiday and other short-stay accommodation) and 55.3 (camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks).</p> <p>Class 55.1 - Hotels and similar accommodation. This class includes the provision of accommodation, typically on a daily or weekly basis, 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 such as food and beverage services, parking, laundry services, swimming pools and exercise rooms, recreational facilities as well as conference and convention facilities. This class includes accommodation provided by: hotels (and similar establishments, for instance operating under the name 'bed & breakfast'); resort hotels; suite/apartment hotels; motels. This class excludes provision of homes and furnished or unfurnished flats or apartments for more permanent use, typically on a monthly or annual basis, see division 68.</p> <p>Class 55.2 - Holiday and other short-stay accommodation. This class includes the provision of accommodation, typically on a daily or weekly basis, principally for short stays by visitors, in self-contained space consisting of complete furnished rooms or areas for living/dining and sleeping, with cooking facilities or fully equipped kitchens. This may take the form of apartments or flats in small free-standing multi-storey buildings or clusters of buildings, or single storey bungalows, chalets, cottages and cabins. Very minimal complementary services, if any, are provided. This class includes accommodation provided by: children and other holiday homes; visitor flats and bungalows; cottages and cabins without housekeeping services; youth hostels and mountain refuges.</p> <p>Class 55.3 - Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks. This class includes: provision of accommodation in campgrounds, trailer parks, recreational camps and fishing and hunting camps for short stay visitors; provision of space and facilities for recreational vehicles. This class also includes accommodation provided by: protective shelters or plain bivouac facilities for placing tents and/or sleeping bags. This class excludes: mountain refuge, cabins and hostels, see 55.20. No regional statistics are available for nights spent in non-rented accommodation (= occupancy of dwellings by tourists, on a non-commercial basis, either as a service provided without charge by family or friends or on own account like secondary homes...) or for same-day visits. Source: Eurostat_2014: Methodological Manual for tourism statistics</p>
[40]	National or internationally recognized labelling schemes	<p>National or internationally recognized labelling schemes include e.g. EU Ecolabel, ISO, Green Key, Nordic Swan etc. (but not just own labels within chains of hotels and similar).</p>



[41]	Bed places	<p>The number of bed places in a tourist accommodation establishment is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment, ignoring any extra beds that may be set up upon customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed; a double bed is counted as two bed places.</p> <p>The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or on a mooring in a boat to accommodate one person. One pitch for camping / tent, caravan or similar shelter and one mooring for boat should be counted for 4 bed places if the actual number of bed places is not known.</p> <p>Source: Eurostat_2014: Methodological Manual for tourism statistics</p>
[42]	Total number of tourist arrivals at the URBANWASTE pilot case area	<p>For tourism statistics, a traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.</p> <p>A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited. These trips taken by visitors qualify as tourism trips.</p> <p>A visitor is classified as</p> <p>tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or same-day visitor (or excursionist), if his/her trip does not include an overnight stay.</p> <p>Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Tourist</p> <p>The total number of tourist arrivals at the URBANWASTE pilot case area refers to the number of visitors (international and domestic) who arrive during a given year in the area of the URBANWASTE pilot case and who are staying at least one night.</p> <p>A tourist is any visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private accommodation.</p>
[43]	Tourist arrival at a tourist accommodation establishment	<p>Within the context of European Union (EU) tourism statistics, an arrival is defined as a tourist who arrives at a tourist accommodation establishment (rented accommodation) or at a non-rented accommodation; in the scope of the Tourism Regulation, however, no data for the latter are collected. Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Arrival_of_tourist_at_a_tourist_accommodation_establishment</p>
[45]	Night spent or tourist night (overnight stay)	<p>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.</p> <p>Source: Eurostat_2014: Methodological Manual for tourism statistics It covers the total number of nights spent at destination. Source: (LCA-IWM / Eurostat)</p>
[47]	Average length of stay	<p>The average length of stay for a number of tourism trips is calculated by dividing the total number of nights spent by the total number of tourism trips.</p> <p>Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Average_length_of_stay</p>



4. Annexes



Pilot city name:

Thematic area: Socio-economic data

Category: Description of the pilot case

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
[23]	Total local resident population	[Number]																	
[24]	Total number of migrants	[Number]																	
[25]	Total number of households	[Number]																	
[26]	Number of second homes (vacation homes)	[Number]																	

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[27]	Total Area	[km ²]		
[28]	Total Beach Area (only for the respective pilot cases)	[km ²]		
[29]	Average household size	[Number/ Household]		

Category: Economy

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
[30]	GDP per capita (at special scale of study area i.e. city or region)	[€]																	
[31]	GNI per capita (at special scale of study area i.e. city or region)	[€]																	
[32]	Household disposable income (at special scale of study area i.e. city or region)	[€]																	

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[33]	Economically active persons by sectors	[Number]		
[33a]	• Sector Agriculture (NACE Rev. 1 A, B)	[% of total]		
[33b]	• Sector Industry (NACE Rev. 1 C-F)	[% of total]		
[33c]	• Sector Services (NACE Rev. 1 G-P)	[% of total]		
[34]	Employment rate	[%]		
[35]	Unemployment rate	[%]		

Category: Society

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[36]	Population by broad age groups and gender (total=100%)	[Number]		
[36a]	Total female population	[% of total]		
[36b]	Total male population	[% of total]		
[36c] = [36c1] + [36c2]	• Age 0-14	[% of total]		
[36c1]	Female population age 0-14	[% of age 0-14]		
[36c2]	Male population age 0-14	[% of age 0-14]		
[36d] = [36d1] + [36d2]	• Age 15-59	[% of total]		
[36d1]	Female population age 15-59	[% of age 15-59]		
[36d2]	Male population age 15-59	[% of age 15-59]		
[36e] = [36e1] + [36e2]	• Age 60 and more	[% of total]		
[36e1]	Female population age 60 and more	[% of age 60+]		
[36e2]	Male population age 60 and more	[% of age 60+]		

Category: Building statistics

Data ID	Data	Unit	Spatial scale	Year 2015
[37]	Predominant heating type of buildings (total = 100%)			
[37a]	District heating	[% of total]		
[37b]	Single stove heating	[% of total]		
[37c]	No heating	[% of total]		

Annex 2 - "Socio-economic data" section of the database



**URBAN
WASTE**
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WASTE MANAGEMENT
IN TOURIST CITIES

