



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Scienze Economiche, Aziendali e Statistiche
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	2020/2021
<b>SECOND CYCLE (7TH LEVEL) COURSE</b>	TOURISM SYSTEMS AND HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT
<b>SUBJECT</b>	ADVANCED TOURISM STATISTICS
<b>TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY</b>	B
<b>AMBIT</b>	50463-Discipline giuridiche e sociali
<b>CODE</b>	18995
<b>SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)</b>	SECS-S/05
<b>HEAD PROFESSOR(S)</b>	DE CANTIS STEFANO Professore Associato Univ. di PALERMO
<b>OTHER PROFESSOR(S)</b>	
<b>CREDITS</b>	6
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	114
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	36
<b>PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS</b>	
<b>MUTUALIZATION</b>	
<b>YEAR</b>	2
<b>TERM (SEMESTER)</b>	1° semester
<b>ATTENDANCE</b>	Not mandatory
<b>EVALUATION</b>	Out of 30
<b>TEACHER OFFICE HOURS</b>	<b>DE CANTIS STEFANO</b> Tuesday 10:00 12:00 Dip. SEAS, Edificio 13, secondo piano, stanza 89, sopra la ex presidenza Thursday 10:00 12:00 Incontro telematico via Teams da concordare (e prenotare) con il docente

<p><b>PREREQUISITES</b></p>	<p>Fundamentals of tourism economics. Basics of Statistics and Mathematics</p>
<p><b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b></p>	<p>Knowledge and understanding skills  Acquisition of basic methodologies to conduct analyzes needed to describe and measure tourism-related phenomena. It is expected that students will be able to develop the ability to comprehensively understand and elaborate data, texts and graphics that include the use of main tourism indicators.  Ability to apply knowledge and understanding  The ability to obtain tourism-related data from local, regional and national (ISTAT, Bank of Italy) and international (United Nations, UNWTO and Eurostat) sources, to calculate appropriate measures and to interpret the results obtained. Students are expected to be able to employ their critical knowledge even in relation to the phenomenon and the context they are studying. It refers, for example, to the observation of the mobility of individuals within and outside the national context; to the interpretation of tourism forecasts; To the analysis of changes of tourism behaviours. Autonomy of judgment  To be able to interpret autonomously the results of the statistical reports prepared by ISTAT, UNWTO and Eurostat. The nature and contents of the course are particularly geared towards achieving this goal. The main tourism-related (intra-destination mobility and seasonality) events are analyzed within the course, to enable the student to acquire skills that allow him to critically select among the various data analysis tools among the different sources available, those most appropriate to the context in which they will operate.  Communication skills  Ability to expose and synthesize the results. Students should be able to interpret and communicate effectively and clearly the main elements that describe the tourism phenomena and population whether they are expressed in the form of research results as well as tourism indicators or graphic representations.  Learning Capacity  Upgrade ability with the consultation of scientific publications in the tourism sector and the collection of official data on-line and consequent use of the knowledge gained during the lessons. Critical reflection on the use of instruments and principles of interpretation of the performance of the tourism flows (in space and in time), is the characteristic and a relevant element of the course.</p>
<p><b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b></p>	<p>The candidate could answer at least four/six questions posed orally, on all parts covered by the program, with reference to the recommended texts. Final assessment aims to evaluate whether the student has knowledge and understanding of the topics, has acquired jurisdiction to interpret and independent judgement.  EVALUATION SCALE (pass from 18 to 30)  The result of the global oral exam will be considered:  EXCELLENT (30-30 laude) if the student will show excellent knowledge of the topics, excellent property of language, good analytical capacity, and the ability to apply the knowledge to solve the problems submitted;  VERY GOOD (26-29) if the student shows good mastery of the subject, full property of language and the ability to apply the knowledge to solve the problems submitted;  GOOD (24-25) if the student will show to have basic knowledge of the main topics, fairly good property of language, limited ability to independently apply the knowledge for the solution of the problems submitted;  MORE THAN SUFFICIENT (20-23) if the student will show not to have full mastery of the main arguments but a good understanding of the same, satisfactory property of language, lack of ability to independently apply the knowledge acquired;  SUFFICIENT (18-19) where the student will show minimum basic knowledge of the main teaching and technical language issues, minimum ability to apply the knowledge acquired;  INSUFFICIENT (less than 18) if the student does not have an acceptable knowledge of the contents of the topics covered in the teaching.  For attending students grading is also based on individual performance and oral presentation of the research project</p>
<p><b>EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b></p>	<p>The course aims to present the main aspects related to the collection and statistical processing of the data with particular reference to tourism-related phenomena.  Firstly, the main information sources of official statistics will be presented: in particular the most widespread databases on  Tourism flows: on the supply side, on the demand side and on international travelers.  Then the problems of tourists' estimation and their characteristics at the</p>

	<p>territorial levels of single destination will be addressed.</p> <p>Finally, the problems related with tourists' mobility in time and space will be specifically taken in to account</p> <p>The course also aims to develop a competence in the statistical analysis of tourist phenomena, with particular emphasis to the measurement and quantification of tourism and its impact on the territory.</p> <p>The course will have a specialization approach and will be performed specific exercises and applications that will favor the interaction and the active contribution of the student.</p>
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	Lectures and guided class debates. Oral presentation of a research project with tourism issues and tourism analytics
<b>SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<p>Groves, R. M., Fowler Jr, F. J., Couper, M. P., Lepkowski, J. M., Singer, E., &amp; Tourangeau, R. (2011). Survey methodology (Vol. 561). John Wiley &amp; Sons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chapter Two, Inference and error in surveys, pp. 39-66</li> <li>- Chapter Three, Target populations, sampling frame and coverage error, pp. 67-92</li> <li>- Chapter Five, Methods of data collection, pp. 137-168</li> <li>- Chapter Six, Nonresponse in sample surveys, pp. 169-197</li> </ul> <p>De Cantis, S., Ferrante, M., &amp; Vaccina, F. (2011). Seasonal pattern and amplitude—a logical framework to analyse seasonality in tourism: an application to bed occupancy in Sicilian hotels. <i>Tourism Economics</i>, 17(3), 655-675.</p> <p>De Cantis, S., Ferrante, M., Kahani, A., &amp; Shoval, N. (2016). Cruise passengers' behavior at the destination: Investigation using GPS technology. <i>Tourism Management</i>, 52, 133-150.</p> <p>De Cantis, S., Parroco, A. M., Ferrante, M., &amp; Vaccina, F. (2015). Unobserved tourism. <i>Annals of Tourism Research</i>, 50, 1-18.</p> <p>Ferrante, M., De Cantis, S., &amp; Shoval, N. (2016). A general framework for collecting and analysing the tracking data of cruise passengers at the destination. <i>Current Issues in Tourism</i>, 1-26.</p> <p>Ferrante, M., Magno, G. L. L., &amp; De Cantis, S. (2018). Measuring tourism seasonality across European countries. <i>Tourism Management</i>, 68, 220-235.</p> <p>De Cantis S., Abbruzzo A. (2017). Tourism Statistics in Lowry L.L. (ed.), <i>The SAGE International Encyclopedia of Travel and Tourism</i>, Sage, ISBN: 9781483368948, pp. 1278-1283, DOI: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781483368924.n464">http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781483368924.n464</a></p> <p>Istat, 2018, Tourist flow in Italy, Year 2017, <a href="https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/224433">https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/224433</a> <a href="https://www.istat.it/it/files//2018/11/ENTourism2017.pdf">https://www.istat.it/it/files//2018/11/ENTourism2017.pdf</a></p> <p>Istat, 2019, Trips and holidays in Italy and abroad, Year 2018, <a href="https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/227020">https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/227020</a> <a href="https://www.istat.it/it/files//2019/02/Statreportviaggi-e-vacanzeEN.pdf">https://www.istat.it/it/files//2019/02/Statreportviaggi-e-vacanzeEN.pdf</a></p> <p>Bank of Italy, 2018, Survey on International Tourism, Year 2017, <a href="https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/indagine-turismo-internazionale/index.html">https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/indagine-turismo-internazionale/index.html</a> <a href="https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/indagine-turismo-internazionale/2018-indagine-turismo-internazionale/enstatisticheIT11062018.pdf?languageid=1">https://www.bancaditalia.it/pubblicazioni/indagine-turismo-internazionale/2018-indagine-turismo-internazionale/enstatisticheIT11062018.pdf?languageid=1</a></p> <p>Koenig-Lewis, N., &amp; Bischoff, E. E. (2005). Seasonality research: The state of the art. <i>International Journal of Tourism Research</i>, 7(4 5), 201-219.</p> <p>Lew, A., &amp; McKercher, B. (2006). Modeling tourist movements: A local destination analysis. <i>Annals of tourism research</i>, 33(2), 403-423.</p>

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
8	The role of statistics in tourism-related phenomena: fundamentals of Survey methodology: inference and errors in surveys; methods of data collection; nonresponse and sampling errors
8	Introduction to tourism statistics system in European countries
8	Tourism indicators to describe and to compare phenomena in time and space
6	Analisis of tourism phenomena in time: seasonality of tourism flows
6	Tourism flows in space. Tourism mobility

