ONLINE TRAINING COURSE ON TOURISM STATISTICS

CONCEPT AND METHODOLOGY

19 January 2021

Malaysia Time : 15:30 – 18:30
Saudi Arabia Time : 10:30 – 13:30

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OUTLINE

1. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS
2. FLOW OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE
3. CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITOR AND TOURISM TRIPS
4. DOMESTIC TOURISM
5. OUTBOUND TOURISM
6. INBOUND TOURISM
7. TOURISM EMPLOYMENT
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A trip refers to the travel by a person from the time of departure from his usual residence until he/she returns.

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).

1 TRAVEL - Travel refers to the activity of travellers.

2 TOURISM - Tourism refers to the activity of visitors.

3 TRAVELLER - A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.

4 VISITOR - A visitor (domestic, inbound or outbound) is classified as a tourist (or overnight visitor), if his/her trip includes an overnight stay, or as a same-day visitor (or excursionist) otherwise.

Tourism is a subset of travel and Visitors are a subset of travellers.
‘Visitors’ can be classified into 2 categories:

• **Tourist** (or overnight visitors)
• **Same-day Visitor** (or excursionist)

The travel of domestic, inbound or outbound visitors is called **domestic, inbound or outbound tourism.**
Usual environment of an individual includes the place of usual residence of the household to which he/she belongs, his/her own place of work or study and any other place that he/she visits regularly and frequently, even when this place is located far away from his/her place of usual residence.

Determination of Usual Environment

(a) Frequency of the trip (except for visits to vacation homes)
(b) Duration of the trip
(c) The crossing of administrative or national borders
(d) Distance from the place of usual residence
FLOW OF TOURISM EXPENDITURE

TOTAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE

INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE

DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE

OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE

INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

NATIONAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Classification of inbound travellers

- **Business and professional**
- **Holidays, leisure and recreation**
- **Visiting friends and relatives**
- **Education and training**
- **Health and medical care**
- **Main purpose of tourism trips**
- **Religion/pilgrimages**
- **Shopping**
- **Transit**
- **Other**

Other inbound travellers
- **Inbound travellers**
- **Inbound visitors**

- **Tourist** (Overnight visitors)
- **Same-day visitors** (Excursionists)

- **Nationals residing abroad**
- **Other non-residents** (foreigners)

Border workers
- **Seasonal workers**
- **Other short-term workers**
- **Long-term workers**
- **Nomads and refugees**
- **Transit passengers not entering the economic and legal territory**
- **Crews on public modes of transport**
- **Persons entering the country to establish there their country of residences**
- **Long-terms students and patients and their family joining them**
- **Other travellers deemed not to enter the economy territory:**
  - Diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependents
  - Armed forces on manoeuvre

Other travellers deemed not to enter the economic territory:
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS

**Arriving non-residents**

- Visitors
  - Business and professional
  - Holidays, leisure and recreation
  - Visiting friends and relatives
  - Health and medical care
  - Religion/pilgrimages
  - Shopping
  - Transit
  - Other

- Other travellers
  - Border workers
  - Seasonal workers
  - Other short-term workers
  - Long-term workers
  - Crews on public modes of transport
  - Frequent border crossers
  - Long-term students
  - Long-term patients
  - Foreign diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants

**Returning residents**

- Visitors
  - Business and professional
  - Holidays, leisure and recreation
  - Visiting friends and relatives
  - Health and medical care
  - Religion/pilgrimages
  - Shopping
  - Transit
  - Other

- Other travellers
  - Border workers
  - Seasonal workers
  - Other short-term workers
  - Long-term workers
  - Crews on public modes of transport
  - Frequent border crossers
  - Long-term students
  - Long-term patients
  - Foreign diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants

**Others**

- Nomads, refugees

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INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS
CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITOR AND TOURISM TRIPS

MAIN PURPOSE
- Classification of tourism trips according to the main purpose
  1. Personal
     1.1. Holidays, leisure and recreation
     1.2. Visiting friends and relatives
     1.3. Education and training
     1.4. Health and medical care
     1.5. Religion/pilgrimages
     1.6. Shopping
     1.7. Transit
     1.8. Other
  2. Business and professional

TYPES OF TOURISM PRODUCTS
- A combination of different aspects around a specific centre of interest, such as nature tours, life on farms, visits to historical and cultural sites, visits to a particular city, the practice of specific sports, the beach, etc.

DURATION OF A TRIP OR VISIT
- Number of trips
- Number of nights

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
- For inbound trips, it is essential to classify all arrivals by country of residence rather than by nationality
- For outbound trips, departures should be classified according to the main destination of the trip.

MODES OF TRANSPORT
- Major groups classification: air (scheduled flight etc), water (passenger line and ferry etc) and land (railway, motor coach or bus and other public road transportation etc)
- Developed by UNWTO

TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION
- e.g: Hotel, motel, homestay, camping ground, holiday homes
Main purpose (IRTS 2008, para 3.10-3.21):

Definition: The main purpose of a trip is defined as the **purpose in the absence of which the trip would not have taken place**.

Personal:
- Holidays, leisure and recreation (incl. vacation homes, incentive trips)
- Visiting friends and relatives
- Education and training
- Health and medical care
- Religion/pilgrimages
- Shopping
- Transit
- Other

Business and professional:
- Attending meetings
- Other business and professional purposes
DOMESTIC TOURISM
INTRODUCTION

CONCEPT & DEFINITION

Guidelines and recommendations of the UNWTO with reference to the International Recommendation Tourism Statistics, 2008 (IRTS)

VISITORS

TOURIST (if trip includes an overnight stay)

EXCURSIONIST (same-day-visitor)

- A trip that includes an overnight stay

- A trip that takes more than 4 hours
  - >50km to and fro
  * Varies by country

DOMESTIC TOURISM

Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip

DOMESTIC TOURISM TRIPS

A domestic tourism trip refers to the travel of a visitor from the time of leaving his/her usual residence with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor until he/she returns: it thus refers to a roundtrip.
INTRODUCTION

DOMESTIC TOURISM

• the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip.

DOMESTIC TOURISM CONSUMPTION

• the tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference.

Source: TSA: RMF 2008
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

• Criterion as a Domestic Visitors

A. Frequency of the trip (except for visits to vacation homes)
B. Duration of the trip
C. The crossing of administrative or national borders
D. Distance from the place of usual residence

• No single criterion is dominant. However, frequency and duration are essential and it is recommended that the remaining two be applied to the definition of usual environment, if possible (IRTS 2008, para. 2.53).
## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM TRIPS
- according to the main purpose of visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Business and professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Holidays, leisure and recreation</td>
<td>Includes attending meetings, conferences or congresses, trade fairs and exhibitions; giving lectures, concerts, shows &amp; plays; sports etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting friends and relatives</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education and training</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Health and medical care</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Religion/pilgrimages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shopping</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOURISM EXPENDITURE

- **Amount paid** for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables,
- For **own use or to give away**, for and during tourism trips.
- **Includes** expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.

1. Food & beverages
2. Accommodation
3. Transportation
4. Retail trade (shopping)
5. Tourism Package
6. Before the trip
7. Entrance fees
8. Others
DATA SOURCES

- Domestic Tourism Survey
- National Accounts
- Tourism indicators
Objective of DTS

To collect information on the domestic tourism (expenditure, travelling pattern, destination, purpose of visit and profile of visitors)

To fulfill the demand of the stakeholders (MoTAC, Tourism Malaysia, etc)

As an input for the compilation of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)
DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY (DTS)

The **main purpose**: 

**Input** for TSA

- **Table 2** - Domestic Tourism Expenditure by Products, Classes of Visitors & Types of Trips
- **Table 4** - Internal Tourism Consumption by Products
- **Table 6** - Total Domestic Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption

**Collect** domestic tourism profile

- Demographic profile
- Main destination
- Main purpose of visits/trips
- Expenditure pattern
### METHODOLOGY OF DTS

#### SAMPLING DESIGN
- Two-stage Stratified Sampling (state & strata) at 95% confidence level
- Total sample (2014)
  - 25,664 living quarters

#### SCOPE & COVERAGE
- All state in Malaysia (urban & rural)
- Malaysia resident aged 15 years and above.
- Exclude those living in institutions

#### DATA COLLECTION
- Monthly basis
- Face to face interview
SCOPE AND COVERAGE

Urban & rural
Covers all states in Malaysia by monthly basis

Residents at private dwellings
Excludes residents living in institutions such as hotels, hospitals, prison etc.
Only making domestic trips are recorded
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF DTS

DOMESTIC VISITORS

TOURIST
(Trip include Overnight stay)

EXCURSIONIST
(Trip less than 24 hours (Same-Day Visitor))

1. A trip that takes more than 24 hours.
2. Trip must be less than 12 months.

1. A distance of 50 km or more, to and from and takes four hours and more.
2. A distance less than 50 km to and from, the time taken has to be four hours and more, and use tourism facilities such as transportation/ accommodation/ food & beverage/ recreation.

- **Resident** or those living in Malaysia for at least a year
- Including expatriate and non-citizen, Who makes a trip outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year
- For the purpose of business, leisure or personal other than to be employed by a resident entity in the place visited.
The survey contains questions regarding:
1. Demographic profile
2. Occupation
3. Household income
4. Type of trips (day trip / overnight trip)
5. Main destination
6. Length of stay per overnight trip
7. Purpose of visit
8. Activities
9. Expenditure
10. Mode of transport
11. Type of accommodation
12. Method of use for booking of accommodation reservation
DATA COLLECTED

- **Questionnaire designed** to enable the collection of data related to the **demographic profile**.
- **Detail information relating** to the **economic characteristics** of the domestic visitor.

**Household member who made domestic trip.**

- a) Type of trips: Same day or overnight trip
- b) Monthly income
- c) Length of stay per overnight trip
- d) Main destination
- e) Main purpose
- f) Main activities
- g) Expenditure on tourism trip
METHOD OF COLLECTION

Trained Interviewer will visit household in selected dwellings to collect information on domestic tourism including demographic details of all the household’s members.

Face to face Interview with respondents

Revisits selected household (ensure completeness the questionnaire)
OUTCOME OF DTS

1. EXPENDITURE
   - Total expenditure
   - Average expenditure by type of domestic visitors
   - Average expenditure domestic visitors by strata
   - Components of expenditure of domestic tourism

2. NUMBER OF VISITORS
   - Domestic visitors by type of visitors
   - Domestic visitors by strata

3. NUMBER OF TRIPS and DURATION
   - Domestic tourism trips by strata
   - Average length of stay by strata

4. TRAVELLING PATTERNS
   - Purpose of visits
   - Most visited states by tourist
   - Mode of transport
   - Type of accommodation

5. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
   - Age group and gender
   - Ethnic group
   - Education attainment
   - Household income class
   - Employment status
• **Table 2** - Domestic Tourism Expenditure by Products, Classes of Visitors & Types of Trips

• **Table 4** – Internal Tourism Consumption of Visitors by Products

• **Table 6** – Total Supply and tourism consumption by type of Products
## TABLE 2: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS, CLASSES OF VISITORS AND TYPES OF TRIPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Domestic tourism expenditure</th>
<th>Outbound trips</th>
<th>Domestic tourism expenditure</th>
<th>All types of trips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tourists (overnight visitors) (2.3)</td>
<td>Excursionists (same-day visitors) (2.2)</td>
<td>Visitors (2.3) + (2.2)</td>
<td>Tourists (overnight visitors) (2.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Consumption products [*]</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A.1. Tourism-related characteristic products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Accommodation services other than 1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2. Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food and beverage-serving services</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Railway passenger transport services</td>
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<td>4. Road passenger transport services</td>
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<td>5. Water passenger transport services</td>
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<td>6. Air passenger transport services</td>
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<td>7. Transport equipment rental services</td>
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<td>8. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Cultural services</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Sports and recreational services</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.2. Other consumption products</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.1. Valuables</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* X does not apply

[*] The value of A. Consumption products is out of the gross revenue charged paid to travel agencies, transportation and other reservation services.

[**] Domestic tourism comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of domestic or part of an outbound trip (see figure 2.3).

[*] (1) Framework and facilities; counts should separately identify both components (tourism connected products and non-tourism related consumption products). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified if possible (see pages 4, 10).
### TABLE 2: DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS, CLASSES OF VISITORS AND TYPES OF TRIPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourist Characteristic Products</th>
<th>Table 2: Domestic tourism expenditure by product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUTBOUND TOURISM
What is Outbound

Outbound Tourism
Comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference, either as part of an outbound trip or as part of a domestic trip.

Outbound Visitor
A traveller taking a trip to a country 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 visited.
CLASSIFICATION OF OUTBOUND TRAVELLERS

- Outbound Travellers
  - Tourists (Overnight Visitors)
  - Same-day visitors (Excursionists)
  - National residing abroad
  - Other non-residents (foreigners)

- Main purpose of tourism trip

- Business & professional
- Holiday, leisure & recreation
- Visiting friends and relatives
- Education & training
- Health & medical care
- Religion/pilgrimages
- Shopping
- Transit
- Other

- Border workers
- Seasonal workers
- Other short-term workers
- Long-term workers
- Nomads and refugees

- Other travellers deemed not to enter the economic territory (Diplomats, military, armed forces on maneuver)
- Long-term students and patients and their family joining them
- Persons entering the country to establish there their cor
- Crews on public modes of transport
- Transit pass not entering the eco and legal territory
CATEGORIES OF VISITOR

Visitor
- a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment,
- not more than 12 months other than to be employed by resident entity in the country or place visited.

Tourist
- If his/her trip includes an overnight stay

Excursionist
- If his / her trip takes less than 24 hours
OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE

Data Sources
- Tourism Malaysia
- Balance of Payment Division

Method Collection
- Malaysia Outbound Survey (MOS)
- Travel Data

Place of Interview
- Malaysia main entrances

Type of data
- Percentage breakdown of tourism expenditure
- Travel Data
- Transport Data
DATA SOURCE

- **Travel Data (Debit)**
  - Religious/pilgrimage
  - Medical
  - Travel expenditure abroad departures by air

- **Transport Data (Debit)**
  - Sea Passenger Transport
  - Air Passenger Transport
  - Other Passenger Transport

Balance of Payment
Main Objective:

Comprises the **activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference.**

- First introduced in 2007
- Conducted by Tourism Malaysia (TM)
- Annual survey

**MOS Outcome**

- Expenditure Breakdown
### Table 3
Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Tourists (overnight visitors)</th>
<th>Excursionists (same-day visitors)</th>
<th>Visitors (2.3) = (2.1) + (2.2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Consumption products (*)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A.1. Tourism characteristic products</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.a. Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.b. Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation</td>
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<tr>
<td>home ownership</td>
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<td>2. Food- and beverage-serving services</td>
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<td>12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.2. Other consumption products (a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.1. Valuables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The value of A. Consumption products is net of the gross service charge paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(a) If relevant, and feasible, countries should separately identify both components ("tourism connected products" and "non-tourism related consumption products"). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.75).
INBOUND TOURISM
**INTRODUCTION**

**Inbound Tourism:** Comprises the activities of a **non-resident visitor within the country of reference** on an **inbound trip**.

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.

**Tourist** (Trip include Overnight stay)

**Excursionist**
Trip less than 24 hours (Same-Day Visitor)

**Inbound tourism expenditure** is the tourism expenditure of non-resident visitors within the economy of reference either as part of a domestic or an international trip (from the perspective of his/her country of residence).

An **inbound trip** will correspond to the travel between arriving in a country and leaving.
CLASSIFICATION OF INBOUND TRAVELLERS

Source: International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008
DEPARTING VISITORS SURVEY (DVS)

MEASURING INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE

Data Source
TOURISM MALAYSIA

Type of Survey
Departing Visitors Survey (DVS)

A survey on foreign tourist at selected exit points to calculate tourist expenditure & demographic profile

Place of Interview
EXIT POINT

Air
Land
Sea

Frequency

Monday – Friday
(Major exit point)

Quarterly Survey
(Average 10 days at major border exits points)

Taking into consideration school holiday period of neighboring country

Data Collection

Face to face interviews using questionnaire
OUTPUT FROM DVS

EXPENDITURE PATTERN

Tourist Receipt
- Expenditure of inbound tourist

Per Capita
- Expenditure per person per trip

Per Diem
- Expenditure per person per day

Tourist Expenditure Components

- Airport transfer
- Accommodation
- Food & Beverages
- Medical treatment
- Organized tourism
- Local transportation
- Domestic Airfares
- International Airfares (Malaysia Owned)
- Shopping (Excluding fuel)
- Fuel (car)
- Sports
- Entertainment
- Others
OUTPUT FROM DVS

ALOS (night)
- Average duration of stay per trip

Mode of transport

Travel arrangement

Main Purpose of visit

Frequency of visit

Travelling companion

State Visited

Major activity engaged

Item purchased

Type of accommodation used

Information obtained before coming to Malaysia

Decision makers

Lead time to decide

Booking Channels

Method of bookings

Country visited before & after visiting Malaysia

Main Factors in choosing Malaysia

Main features to promote Malaysia
OUTPUT FROM DVS

Country of nationality

Country of residence

Gender

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Age

Marital Status

Occupation
FORMULAS

1. \[ \text{TOURIST RECEIPTS} = \text{TOURIST ARRIVALS} \times \text{AVERAGE PER CAPITA} \]

2. \[ \text{AVERAGE PER CAPITA} \]
   Expenditure per person per trip
   \[ \text{Total Tourist Expenditure} \]
   \[ \text{No. of Tourists} \]

3. \[ \text{AVERAGE PER DIEM} \]
   Expenditure per person per trip
   \[ \text{Average Per Capita} \]
   \[ \text{Average Length of Stay} \]

4. \[ \text{AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS)} \]
   Average duration of stay per trip
   \[ \text{Actual Duration of Stay} \]
   \[ \text{Total No. of Arrivals} \]

5. \[ \text{AVERAGE HOTEL ACCUPANCY RATE} \]
   \[ \text{Actual Room - Night Sold} \]
   \[ \text{Room-Night Available} \]
BORDER TOWN SURVEY

Sample: Excursionists (Day-Trippers)

Location

- Selected border towns

Main Objective

- Excursionist Expenditure
- Country of Nationality
- Main Purpose of Visit
- Items Purchased
### TABLE 1: INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE BY PRODUCTS AND CLASSES OF VISITORS

Table 1
Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Inbound tourism expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tourists (overnight visitors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Consumption products (*)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1. Tourism characteristic products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Accommodation services for visitors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a. Accommodation services for visitors other than 1b</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b. Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Food- and beverage-serving services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Railway passenger transport services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Road passenger transport services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Water passenger transport services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Air passenger transport services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Transport equipment rental services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Cultural services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sports and recreational services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2. Other consumption products (a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Valuables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* X does not apply.

(*) The value of A. Consumption products is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components (“tourism connected products” and “non-tourism related consumption products”). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.33).
TOURISM EMPLOYMENT
INTRODUCTION

What is Employment in the tourism industries?

Employment is an important dimension in the characterization of tourism and in the acknowledgement of its importance from the productive, social and strategic points of view…
**Objective**

- to collect information on the structure and distribution of labour force, employment and unemployment

**Frequency**

- Monthly
- January - December

**Scope and Coverage**

- Coverage
  - Annually
  - National, state, strata (urban & rural)

**Data Availability**

- National and state
- Urban and rural
- Annually, quarterly and monthly
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY COVERAGE

- Covers both urban and rural areas of administrative district within all states in Malaysia.

- Cover persons who live in private Living Quarters (LQ);

- Not include persons residing in institutional LQs such as hotels, hostels, prisons, boarding houses and construction work site.

- This survey comprises the economically active and inactive population between the aged of 15 to 64 years.
LABOUR FORCE - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Population (P)

- Young age (<15)
- Working age (15-64)
- Old age (>64)

Labour force (LF)

- Employed
  - Fully employed
  - Under employed
- Unemployed (UNEMP)
  - Active
  - Inactive

Outside labour force

- Schooling
- Housework
- Disabled
- Retired
- Not interested
LABOUR FORCE - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Working age

Refers to those who are between 15 to 64 years during the reference week, and who are either in labour force or outside labour force.

Labour force

Labour force refers to those who, during the reference week, are in the 15 to 64 years and who are either employed or unemployed.

Employed

All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain.

Unemployed

Classified into two groups that is the Actively unemployed and Inactively unemployed.

Outside labour force

All persons not classified as employed or unemployed are classified as outside labour force. (example: housewives, students, retireds, disabled persons and those not interested in looking for a job)
### Table 7

**Employment in the tourism industries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourism Industries</th>
<th>Number of establishments</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>194.1</td>
<td>227.4</td>
<td>218.3</td>
<td>222.4</td>
<td>233.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>227.4</td>
<td>218.3</td>
<td>222.4</td>
<td>233.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>421.5</td>
<td>445.7</td>
<td>444.7</td>
<td>455.9</td>
<td>468.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>192.2</td>
<td>194.5</td>
<td>192.5</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>194.5</td>
<td>192.5</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td>177.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>386.7</td>
<td>387.0</td>
<td>369.8</td>
<td>354.6</td>
<td>354.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Employment in the Tourism Industry**

| Total | 2,856.6 | 3,181.8 | 3,385.6 | 3,531.1 | 3,541.9 |

| Annual percentage change | 9.8 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 2.6 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage share (%)</th>
<th>Perakitan penggabungan Akomodasi services</th>
<th>0.4</th>
<th>0.5</th>
<th>0.4</th>
<th>0.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perakitan penggabungan makanan dan minuman</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perakitan pengangkutan penumpang</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perakitan agensi pengangkutan dan perpindahan tan Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perakitan kebudayaan, rekreasi dan rekreasi</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penangkapan berasapi bahan baku</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penangkapan berasapi bahan baku</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>32.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>180.0</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>190.0</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>189.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THANK YOU

BANCI MALAYSIA

7.7.2020 – 21.12.2020 (e-Census)  
20.1.2021 – 6.2.2021 (Face To Face)

POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS MALAYSIA 2020

YOUR DATA IS OUR FUTURE

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