ONLINE TRAINING COURSE ON TOURISM STATISTICS

TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT: CONCEPTS & METHODOLOGY

20 January 2021

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

INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOURISM STATISTICS (IRTS) 2008

RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK (RMF) 2008

LIST OF TABLES
What is Satellite Accounts?

- Recommended in the System of National Accounts (SNA) by United Nations
- Allows for an expansion of the national accounts for selected areas of interest
- Maintains links to the basic concepts and structures of the core national accounts

SNA 2008:
Chapter 29 Satellite Accounts
## EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Based on SNA 2008, more than 70 countries has developed Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Australia    | ● Tourism  
              ● NPIs  
              ● Information and Communication Technology |
| New Zealand  | ● Tourism  
              ● NPIs and Volunteering |
| Canada       | ● Tourism  
              ● Non-profit Institutions |
| Norway       | ● Tourism  
              ● Health  
              ● Environment |
| Philippines  | ● Tourism |

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#INTRODUCTION

## EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Based on SNA 2008, more than 70 countries has developed Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)
CHRONOLOGY OF TSA

2003-2004
- IAPG Tourism meeting
- Establish TWG
- Create TSA unit in DOSM

2005-2006
- Participated in the International Workshop
- Study visit to Australia
- TSA compilation initiated
- Pilot Study of Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)

2007-2008
- Published DTS 2007 with official tourism domestic figure for every states (Internal Circulation)

2009-2010
- Published DTS (Public): Reference year 2009
- Limited circulation:
  - Publication TSA 2000-2008
  - Publication TSA 2000-2009

2012 Onwards
- Endorsement to release TSA to the public
- Publications:
  - TSA 2000-2010
  - TSA 2000-2011
  - TSA 2005-2012
  - TSA 2005-2013
  - TSA 2010-2014
  - TSA 2010-2015
  - TSA 2016
  - TSA2017
  - TSA2018
  - TSA2019

Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)
CHRONOLOGY OF REGIONAL TSA (RTSA)

Regional Tourism Satellite Account (RTSA) Sarawak

Mac – April 2017
- TSA briefing and MTAC Sarawak visit to DOSM
- TSA Sarawak Meeting at the Department level
- Tourism Satellite Account Sarawak Technical Meeting

October 2017
- Briefing on the Tourism Satellite Account to Sarawak Tourism Industry Players

Jan - Mac 2018
- Steering and Technical Committee Meeting in Sarawak
- Sarawak TSA Technical Committee Meeting at the Department level
- Sarawak Tourism Statistics Management Steering Committee

2019
- Discussion session related to TSA Sarawak
- Technical Meetings TSA Sarawak No. 1/2019
- Compilation Technical Discussion RTSA
- Presentation of data and reports to DOSM Management
- Presentation of RTSA Sarawak 2018 findings to the Honorable Minister of MTAC Sarawak
- Launching ceremony of RTSA Sarawak report by the Honorable Minister of MTAC Sarawak on 10 December 2019

3 Regions in Malaysia
- Peninsular Malaysia
- Sarawak
- Sabah
TSA MANUAL & GUIDELINES

IRTS 2008: concepts, definitions, classifications for basic tourism statistics

TSA: RMF 2008: framework for the economic measurement of tourism consistent with SNA, BoP

System of Tourism Statistics

Tourism as an economic sector (i.e. GDP, etc.)

Credible, comparable statistics
INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOURISM STATISTICS (IRTS) 2008

The IRTS 2008 provides the main concepts, definitions and classifications for the measurement of tourism in a standard way across countries.


Chapter 1: Development and needs for tourism statistics
Chapter 2: The demand perspective: basic concepts and definitions
Chapter 3: The demand perspective: characterization of visitor and tourism trips
Chapter 4: The demand perspective: tourism expenditure
Chapter 5: Classifications of products and productive activities for tourism
Chapter 6: The supply perspective
Chapter 7: Employment in the tourism industries
Chapter 8: Understanding tourism in its relationship with other macroeconomic frameworks
Chapter 9: Supplementary topics
## INTERNATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TOURISM STATISTICS (IRTS) 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Delivery</th>
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</table>
| Chapter 1: Development and needs for tourism statistics | • Historical records of documentation on manual and guideline of tourism measurement  
• To agree that tourism is important in building the nation, generate national income |
| Chapter 2: The demand perspective: basic concepts and definitions | • Tourism as a subset of travel  
• Conceptual background for the definition of visitors and tourism trip  
• Forms of tourism  
• Measurement of flows of visitors |
| Chapter 3: The demand perspective: characterization of visitor and tourism trips | • Characteristics of the visitor  
• Characteristics of tourism trips |
| Chapter 4: The demand perspective: tourism expenditure | • Tourism expenditure – coverage, categories/classification and measurements |
CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Tourism is a subset of travel and Visitors are a subset of travellers

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.
CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Inbound travel
Travel to a country by non-resident

Domestic travel
Travel within a country by resident

Outbound travel
Travel outside a country by resident

Country
The travel of domestic, inbound or outbound visitors is called **domestic, inbound or outbound tourism**.

**VISITORS**  
(INBOUND, DOMESTIC AND OUTBOUND)

- **TOURIST**  
(if trip includes an overnight stay)
- **EXCURSIONIST**  
(same-day-visitor)
CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

FORMS OF TOURISM

International tourism = Inbound tourism + Outbound tourism

Internal tourism = Domestic tourism + Inbound tourism

National tourism = Domestic tourism + Outbound tourism

Inbound tourism: Activities of non-resident visitors within the country

Domestic tourism: Activities of a resident visitors within the country

Outbound tourism: Activities of a resident visitors outside the country

National tourism = Domestic tourism + Outbound tourism

International tourism = Inbound tourism + Outbound tourism

Internal tourism = Domestic tourism + Inbound tourism

Country
CHAPTER 2: 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.

- Trips taken by visitors are tourism trips. A tourism trip is characterized by its main destination, among the characteristics (for example, main purpose).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIP</th>
<th>Inbound Trip</th>
<th>Domestic Trip</th>
<th>Outbound Trip</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel of a visitor</td>
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<td>time of</td>
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<td>Travel of a visitor</td>
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<td>place of</td>
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<td>residence</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and returning</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Main destination:
- the place visited that is central to the decision to take the trip
- the place where he/she spent most of his/her time during the trip
- the place that is the farthest from the place of usual residence
CHAPTER 3: 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

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.

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

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
CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERIZATION OF VISITOR AND TOURISM TRIPS

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
Tourism expenditure refers to the 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. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.
(IRTS 2008, para 4.6 and 4.7):

Exclude: all expenditures that do not correspond to acquisition of goods and services or valuables:

- Tax payments
- Interests
- Current transfers in cash (i.e. family support transferred to the country of nationality)
- Purchase of financial and non-financial assets (i.e. land and real estate, but excluding valuables)

Current expenses related to vacation homes, such as those usually incurred by an owner as a producer of accommodation services, should also be excluded from tourism expenditure.
CHAPTER 4: TOURISM EXPENDITURE

Definition (IRTS 2008, para 4.9 and 4.10):

Following the rules of the System of National Accounts 2008 (see box 4.1), final consumption by households (individuals) is deemed to occur at the moment of the transfer of ownership of goods or that of the delivery of services, and not the time of its payment *(Timing of expenditure).*

Tourism expenditure follows the same rules. Consumption expenditure on transport services occurs when being transported, on accommodation services, when staying in the place of accommodation, on travel agency services, when the information is provided and the travel services are booked, etc.
A. Consumption products:

A.1. Tourism characteristic products: comprising two subcategories;

A.1.i. Internationally comparable tourism characteristic products, which represent the core products for international comparison of tourism expenditure;

A.1.ii. Country-specific tourism characteristic products (to be determined by each country by applying the criteria of paragraph 5.10 in their own context).

For both products mentioned above, the activities producing them will be considered as tourism characteristic, and the industries in which the principal activity is tourism characteristic will be called tourism industries;

A.2. Other consumption products made up of two subcategories, both to be determined by each country and, consequently, country specific:

A.2.i. Tourism connected products comprising other products according to their relevance for tourism analysis but that do not satisfy the criteria in paragraph 5.10;

A.2.ii. Non-tourism-related consumption products comprising all other consumption goods and services that do not belong to the previous categories.

B. Non-consumption products: This category includes all products that by their nature cannot be consumption goods and services and, therefore, can neither be a part of tourism expenditure, nor a part of tourism consumption, except for valuables that might be acquired by visitors on their trips. Two subcategories are defined:

B.1. Valuables (see para. 4.2);

B.2. Other non-consumption products comprising those products associated with tourism gross fixed capital formation and collective consumption.
CHAPTER 5: CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES FOR TOURISM

PRODUCTS
1. Accommodation services for visitors
2. Food and beverage serving services
3. Railway passenger transport services
4. Road passenger transport services
5. Water passenger transport services
6. Air passenger transport services
7. Transport equipment rental services
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services
9. Cultural services
10. Sports and recreational services
11. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods
12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services

ACTIVITIES
1. Accommodation for visitors
2. Food and beverage serving activities
3. Railway passenger transport
4. Road passenger transport
5. Water passenger transport
6. Air passenger transport
7. Transport equipment rental
8. Travel agencies and other reservation services activities
9. Cultural activities
10. Sports and recreational activities
11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods
12. Other country-specific tourism characteristics activities
### TSA MALAYSIA: CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES FOR TOURISM

#### Tourism Industry

1. Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
2. Land transport and transport via pipelines
3. Water transport
4. Air transport
5. Accommodation
6. Food and beverage service activities
7. Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
8. Financial service activities, except insurance/takaful and pension funding
9. Insurance/takaful, reinsurance/takaful and pension funding, except compulsory social security
10. Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance/takaful activities
11. Real estate activities
12. Other professional, scientific and technical activities
13. Rental and leasing activities
14. Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
15. Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
16. Education
17. Human health activities
18. Creative, arts and entertainment activities
19. Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
20. Gambling and betting activities
21. Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
22. Other personal service activities

#### Tourism Product

1. Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
2. Land transport and transport via pipelines
3. Water transport
4. Air transport
5. Accommodation
6. Food and beverage service activities
7. Financial service activities, except insurance/takaful and pension funding
8. Insurance/takaful, reinsurance/takaful and pension funding, except compulsory social security
9. Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance/takaful activities
10. Real estate activities
11. Other professional, scientific and technical activities
12. Rental and leasing activities
13. Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
14. Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
15. Education
16. Human health activities
17. Creative, arts and entertainment activities
18. Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
19. Gambling and betting activities
20. Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
21. Other personal service activities

**MSIC**: Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008  
**MCPA**: Malaysia Classification of Products by Activity 2009
IRTS 2008, para 6.2:

Tourism supply is understood as the direct provision to visitors of the goods and services that make up tourism expenditure.

IRTS 2008, para 6.8:

In recognition of this heterogeneity, the System of National Accounts recommends the use of establishment as the unit which provides data that are more suitable for analyses of production.

The establishment (or local kind of activity unit in the European Union lexicon) is defined operationally as “an enterprise, or part of an enterprise, that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added” (System of National Accounts 2008 para. 5.14).
IRTS 2008, para 6.17:

As the classification of an establishment is based on its main activity, establishments having a particular tourism characteristic activity as a secondary activity should not be included in the tourism industry that is characterized by this activity.

For example, if a travel agency service is carried out as a secondary activity by a supermarket, then this travel agency service will be part of the total output of the retail trade industry and will not appear as part of the travel agency industry. The activity will only show up as a secondary output of the retail trade industry.
IRTS 2008, para 7.1:

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.
RECOMMENDED METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK (RMF) 2008

The *Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008* (also known as the TSA: RMF 2008) provides the updated common conceptual framework for constructing a TSA.

It adopts the basic system of concepts, classifications, definitions, tables and aggregates of the *System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008)*, the international standard for a systematic summary of national economic activity, from a functional perspective.

The TSA can be seen as a set of 10 summary tables, each with their underlying data:

- Inbound tourism expenditure,
- Domestic tourism expenditure,
- Outbound tourism expenditure,
- Internal tourism expenditure,
- Production accounts of tourism industries,
- The Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) attributable to tourism,
- Employment,
- Investment,
- Government consumption, and
- Non-monetary indicators.
### DATA SOURCES

#### TABLE 1
Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors
- Departing Visitor Survey (DVS) by Tourism Malaysia
- Balance of Payment by DOSM
- Arrivals Data by Immigration Department

#### TABLE 2
Domestic tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors
- Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) by DOSM

#### TABLE 3
Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors
- Malaysia Outbound Survey (MOS) by Tourism Malaysia
- Balance of Payment by DOSM

#### TABLE 4
Internal tourism consumption by products
- Summation Table 1 and Table 2

#### TABLE 5
Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries (at basic prices)
- Supply – Use Table (SUT) by DOSM
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by DOSM
### DATA SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 6</th>
<th>TABLE 7</th>
<th>TABLE 8</th>
<th>TABLE 9</th>
<th>TABLE 10</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption (at purchasers’ prices)</td>
<td>Employment in the tourism industries</td>
<td>Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries</td>
<td>Tourism collective consumption by product and level of government</td>
<td>Non-monetary indicators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Table 4 and Table 5
- Labour Force Survey (LFS) by DOSM
- Economic Census and Survey by DOSM
- GFCF Data by DOSM
- Compilation of data is by levels of government;
  - 2A Federal Government
  - 2B Statutory bodies
  - 2C State Government
  - 2D Local Authorities
- 10a: Number of trips and overnights by forms of tourism and classes of visitor
- 10b: Number of arrivals overnights by modes of transport
- 10c: Number of establishment and capacity by types of accommodation
- 10d: Number of establishment in tourism industries classified according to average number of jobs
### Economy & Household Surveys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Questionnaires</th>
<th>Guideline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Monthly Survey of Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Quarterly Survey of Services Fourth Quarter 2020</td>
<td>Quarterly</td>
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<td>i) Transportation &amp; Storage Services</td>
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<td>ii) Information and Communication Services</td>
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<td>iii) Food and Beverage Services</td>
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<td>iv) Accommodation Services</td>
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<td>v) Education Services</td>
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<td>vi) Health Services</td>
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<td>vii) Professional Services</td>
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<td>viii) Real Estate Agents</td>
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<td>ix) Arts, Entertainment and Recreation Services</td>
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<td>x) Administrative and Support Services</td>
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<td>xi) Personal Services and Other Activities</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Additional Question Fourth Quarter 2020</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Domestic Tourism Survey (DT5) 2020</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Survey on Usage of ICT and e-Commerce by Establishment 2020</td>
<td>Every 2 years</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Annual Economic Survey 2018</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Economic Census 2016 - Services Sector</td>
<td>Once in 5 years</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

Monthly Survey of Wholesale & Retail Trade
MAIN AGGREGATES

• Internal tourism expenditure
  - the tourism expenditure of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism expenditure and inbound tourism expenditure. It includes acquisition of goods and services imported into the country of reference and sold to visitors. This indicator provides the most comprehensive measurement of tourism expenditure in the economy of reference.

• Internal tourism consumption
  - the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.

• Gross value added of tourism industries (GVATI)
  - the total gross value added of all establishments belonging to tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and the degree of specialization of their production process.
MAIN AGGREGATES

• Tourism direct gross value added (TDGVA)
  - the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in response to internal tourism consumption

• Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)
  - the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers’ prices
### TABLE 1: INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and beverage services</td>
<td>17,038.4</td>
<td>20,142.5</td>
<td>21,534.2</td>
<td>21,518.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation services</td>
<td>17,038.4</td>
<td>20,142.5</td>
<td>21,534.2</td>
<td>21,518.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and tourism-related services</td>
<td>11,121.7</td>
<td>12,651.7</td>
<td>12,691.6</td>
<td>12,651.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and tour services</td>
<td>11,121.7</td>
<td>12,651.7</td>
<td>12,691.6</td>
<td>12,651.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>12,651.7</td>
<td>12,691.6</td>
<td>12,651.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Data includes international passenger expenses for air, sea and other transportation which is obtained from Balance of Payments.
• Derived from the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS)

• This survey covers those who stay in Malaysia for at least a year and above. Beside citizen and permanent resident, expatriate and non-citizen are also inclusive.
• Data for outbound tourism expenditure in Table 3 extracted from balance of payments statistics from the components such as travel abroad by air, pilgrimage to the holy places and medical treatment.

• International passenger expenses for air, sea and other transportation are also included as recommended in TSA: RMF 2008.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3: Outbound Tourism Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 3: Pembiayaan perjalanan ke luar tanah (Dalam Satuan Ringgit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation services</td>
<td>8,264</td>
<td>8,214</td>
<td>8,672</td>
<td>9,204</td>
<td>10,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and beverage services</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>3,914</td>
<td>4,745</td>
<td>5,471</td>
<td>5,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation services</td>
<td>11,725</td>
<td>11,228</td>
<td>11,789</td>
<td>13,006</td>
<td>14,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical treatment services</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>1,491</td>
<td>1,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural, sports and recreation services</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>2,125</td>
<td>1,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country specific tourism services</td>
<td>5,214</td>
<td>7,307</td>
<td>8,775</td>
<td>10,979</td>
<td>10,979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>1,682</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Percent change in constant prices (%)        | 6.6    | 6.0    | 5.8    | 4.7    |

Source: according to the Director General of BPS Malaysia (AOC)
• Derived from inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure.
• Combination of these two tables becomes internal tourism consumption.

### TABLE 4: INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food and beverages services</td>
<td>22,700.7</td>
<td>26,749.8</td>
<td>25,188.3</td>
<td>29,432.5</td>
<td>30,453.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation services</td>
<td>5,879.4</td>
<td>6,914.6</td>
<td>22,358.4</td>
<td>24,170.3</td>
<td>20,557.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparel, luggage and other personal accessories</td>
<td>17,922.5</td>
<td>18,943.4</td>
<td>26,065.9</td>
<td>20,954.5</td>
<td>22,499.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational and personal services</td>
<td>5,019.6</td>
<td>5,667.5</td>
<td>5,507.0</td>
<td>5,705.0</td>
<td>5,693.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and personal care services</td>
<td>3,872.4</td>
<td>3,476.5</td>
<td>3,769.9</td>
<td>3,785.8</td>
<td>4,207.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Culture services</td>
<td>12,136.6</td>
<td>12,937.0</td>
<td>13,281.6</td>
<td>14,329.9</td>
<td>15,885.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-salary based personnel services</td>
<td>47,015.6</td>
<td>52,297.1</td>
<td>58,299.9</td>
<td>64,171.9</td>
<td>69,796.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education services</td>
<td>5,307.2</td>
<td>5,885.9</td>
<td>7,449.0</td>
<td>1,838.1</td>
<td>7,810.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>136,416.7</td>
<td>146,161.4</td>
<td>152,365.9</td>
<td>174,622.9</td>
<td>182,833.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Parah perubahan (%) | +6.8 |

| Food and beverages services | 17.6 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 16.7 |
| Accommodation services | 14.4 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.6 |
| Apparel, luggage and other personal accessories | 13.0 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.3 |
| Recreational and personal services | 2.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Health and personal care services | 2.0 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Media and Culture services | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Education services | 54.0 | 36.3 | 36.8 | 37.6 | 37.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

#MyCensus2020 #MakeSureYou’reCOUNTED
## TABLE 5: PRODUCTION ACCOUNT OF TOURISM INDUSTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Supply and Use Table (SUT) is the main source of data for the compilation of Table 5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data on tourism industry production for 2015 are derived from SUT 2015. For the subsequent years, data is based on published Annual GDP.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 6: TOTAL SUPPLY & TOURISM CONSUMPTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Supply</th>
<th>Total Consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$X</td>
<td>$Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$Z</td>
<td>$W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 6 is derived from production accounts of tourism industry & other industries in Table 5 and internal tourism consumption in Table 4.*
### TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism employment data are obtained from the Labour Force Survey produced by Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tourism employment data are obtained from the Labour Force Survey produced by Department of Statistics, Malaysia.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>184.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>187.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>245.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>322.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>323.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>319.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>322.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>327.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>331.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>334.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>337.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>340.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>343.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>346.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>349.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>351.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employment in the tourism industry data are obtained from the Labour Force Survey produced by Department of Statistics, Malaysia.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>327.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>331.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>334.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>337.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>340.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>343.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>346.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>349.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>351.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THANK YOU

BANCI MALAYSIA