

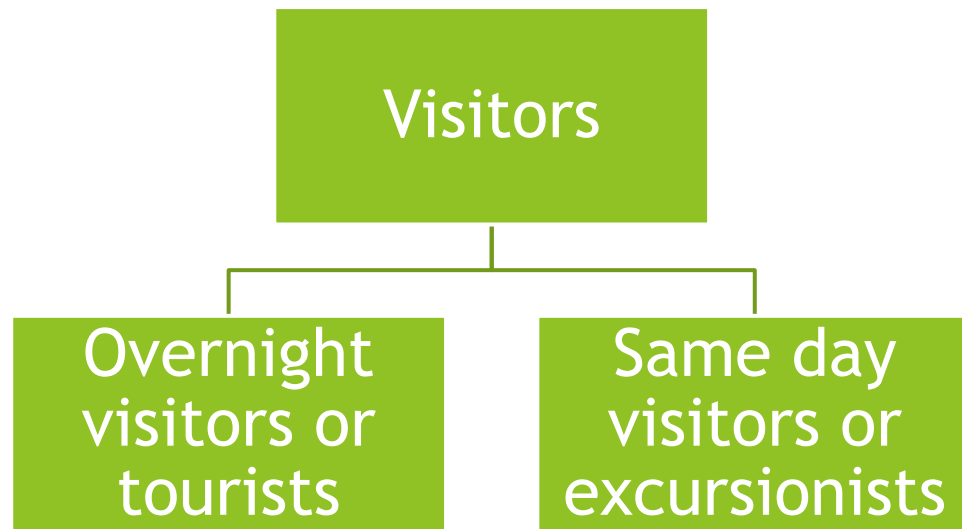
# Country Presentation of Measuring the Domestic Tourism in Nepal

-Dr. Jishnu Mohan Bhattarai & Mr. Sitaram Ghimire  
National Statistics Office and Ministry of Tourism

# Outline of presentation

- ▶ Definition of Tourists
- ▶ Definition of visitors, tourists and excursionist
- ▶ Usual place of residence
- ▶ Ten tables of TSA

# Visitors, tourists and Excursionist



- Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, pleasure being the usual motivation.
- 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.
- 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.

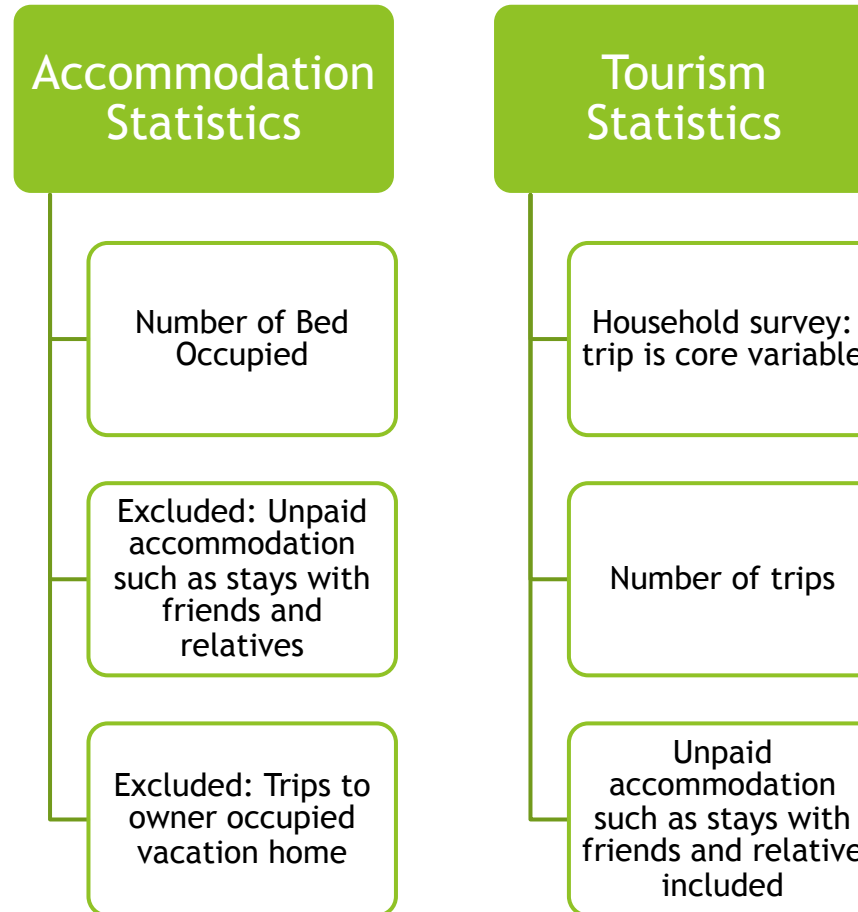
# Usual Place of residence and trip

- ▶ The usual environment of an individual, a key concept in tourism, is defined as the geographical area within which an individual conducts his/her regular life routines.
- ▶ Some countries leave it to the respondent to decide whether a trip taken qualifies as a tourism trip. However, in order to ensure comparability between responses within the country and over time, it is recommended that national statistical offices, tourism authorities and/or other organizations with direct responsibility for tourism statistics be encouraged to establish national criteria to operationalize the concept of “usual environment”.
- ▶ A domestic trip is one with a main destination within the country of residence of the visitor.

# Objectives of visitors



# Difference between Accommodation Statistics and Tourism Statistics



# Nearly half of the domestic tourism expenditure is linked to same-day visits

► Domestic tourism expenditure (TSA Table 2)

:Source European Union

# Satellite Accounts and TSA

## Satellite Accounts

- Satellite account is a framework to measure the size of economic sectors that are not defined as industries in the National Accounts. It maintains a loose relationship with the national accounts, with boundaries expanded and reclassified. In satellite accounts, certain types of transactions (such as tourism, health care, environment, etc.) are analysed from the expenditure side.

## Tourism Satellite Accounts

- The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) is an accounting procedure designed to measure the consumption of goods and services associated with tourism within the geographic boundary of an economy, according to internationally agreed standards, concepts, classifications and definitions



# Use of Tourism Satellite Accounts

- Analyses tourism from an economic point of view
- Fills the gap relating to role of tourism in economy
- Internationally comparable accounts
- Derives direct and indirect shares in GDP and Employment
- Calculates tourism value added and employment
- Illustrates the interlinkages of tourism with other sectors

# TSA Tables

Table 1: Inbound Tourism Expenditure

Table 2: Domestic Tourism Expenditure

Table 3: Outbound Tourism Expenditure

Table 4: Sum of the Values 1, 2,3: Imputed Tourism Expenditure

Table 5: Production Accounts of Tourism Industries

Table 6: Supply and Internal Tourism Consumption

Table 7: Employment in Tourism Industries

Table 8: GFCF of Tourism Industries

Table 9: Tourism Collective Consumption Expenditure

Table 10: Non-Monetary Indicators

# Table 1: Inbound Tourism Expenditure

- ▶ Inbound Tourism Expenditure for national level TSA refers to the expenditure incurred by visitors from other countries in the country of reference.
- ▶ The relevant expenditure data are collected from the unit level data of “International Passenger Survey”.

# Table 2: Domestic Tourism Expenditure

- ▶ TSA Table 2 focuses on domestic tourism expenditure by products and by purpose of travel. This table presents the domestic tourism consumption which refers to the tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference

# Table 3: Outbound Tourism Expenditure

- ▶ This table presents the tourism expenditure incurred by the resident visitor outside the country of reference on tourism characteristic and tourism connected products and services.
  - ▶ DTS is used to get the estimates for Outbound Tourism Expenditure
  - ▶ Same as inbound tourism expenditure
  - ▶ Only pre-trip expenditure accounted

# Table 4: Total Internal Tourism Consumption

- ▶ TSA Table 4 presents the total internal tourism expenditure and the total internal tourism consumption. Besides the internal tourism expenditure, the internal tourism consumption includes the imputed consumption.
- ▶ Hence this Table presents the sum of Tables 1 to 3 and the imputed expenditure. The components of imputed tourism expenditure are:
  - ▶ Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account
  - ▶ Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds)
  - ▶ Other imputed consumption

# Table 10: Non-monetary Indicators

- ▶ TSA Table 10 presents a few quantitative indicators that are important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented.
- ▶ The indicators include
  - ▶ the number of trips by forms of tourism,
  - ▶ classes of visitors and duration of the stay,
  - ▶ physical indicators regarding types of accommodation,
  - ▶ modes of transport used by non-resident visitors travelling to the economic territory of the country of reference, and
  - ▶ the number and size of the establishments belonging to tourism industries.

# What data will be collected in TSA?

- ▶ TSA Table 1 Inbound tourism expenditure [three indicators]
  - ▶ Total inbound tourism expenditure
  - ▶ Inbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
  - ▶ Inbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists
- ▶ TSA Table 2 Domestic tourism expenditure [three indicators]
  - ▶ Total domestic tourism expenditure
  - ▶ Domestic tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
  - ▶ Domestic tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists



# What data will be collected in TSA?

- ▶ TSA Table 3 Outbound tourism expenditure [three indicators]
  - ▶ Total outbound tourism expenditure
  - ▶ Outbound tourism expenditure by tourists/overnight visitors
  - ▶ Outbound tourism expenditure by same-day visitors/excursionists
- ▶ TSA Table 4 Internal tourism consumption [five indicators]
  - ▶ Total internal tourism consumption
  - ▶ Internal tourism expenditure
  - ▶ Inbound tourism expenditure
  - ▶ Domestic tourism expenditure
  - ▶ Other components of tourism consumption

# What data will be collected TSA?

- ▶ TSA Table 5 Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries [three indicators]
  - ▶ Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
  - ▶ Total intermediate consumption of domestic producers (at purchasers' prices)
  - ▶ Total gross value added (at basic prices)
- ▶ TSA Table 6 Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption [eight indicators]
  - ▶ Tourism gross value added (at basic prices) Annex I –
  - ▶ Total output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
  - ▶ Total imports
  - ▶ Taxes less subsidies on products produced and imported nationally
  - ▶ Trade and transport margins
  - ▶ Domestic supply (at purchasers' prices)
  - ▶ Internal tourism consumption
  - ▶ Tourism ratio (%)

# What data will be collected TSA?

- ▶ TSA Table 7 Employment in the tourism industries [four indicators]
  - ▶ Number of jobs
  - ▶ Number of hours worked
  - ▶ Number of full-time equivalent jobs
  - ▶ Number of people employed
- ▶ **TSA** Table 8 Tourism gross fixed capital formation [one indicator]
- ▶ Total TSA table 9 Tourism collective consumption [one indicator]

# What data will be collected in TSA

- ▶ Total TSA Table 10 Non-monetary indicators [19 indicators]

- ▶ Inbound tourism :
  - ▶ Number of same-day trips
  - ▶ Number of overnight trips
  - ▶ Number of overnight stays
- ▶ Domestic tourism
  - ▶ Number of same-day trips
  - ▶ Number of overnight trips
  - ▶ Number of overnight stays
- ▶ Outbound tourism
  - ▶ Number of same-day trips
  - ▶ Number of overnight trips
  - ▶ Number of overnight stays
- ▶ Number of establishments
- ▶ Number of rooms
- ▶ Number of beds

# Sample design in Domestic Tourism Survey

The slide features a white background with a decorative graphic on the right side. This graphic consists of several overlapping, semi-transparent green shapes in various shades, including light lime green, medium green, and dark forest green. These shapes are primarily triangular and polygonal, creating a dynamic, abstract composition that tapers towards the top right corner.

# Sample Size

- ▶ There will be 8 domain which consists 7 province of Nepal and Kathmandu Valley Urban (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur(excluding rural municipality)).
- ▶ The total sample with prevalence rate 0.5, design effect 1.5, and 98% response rate in these 8 domain will be 5330.
- ▶ Taking 12 sample in each PSU we will have total number of PSU as 444.
- ▶ This accounts 111 PSU in each 4 season.

# Sample Design

- ▶ Two stage stratified sampling method will be used.
- ▶ 111 PSU(in each season) will be distributed to 8 domain with power allocation method (0.3 or 0.4)
- ▶ In first stage , for each season 111 PSU will be selected from 8 domain using PPS (Probability Proportional to Size) measure of size(MOS) as number of household of each EA.
- ▶ In second stage all the household form selected PSU will be listed and sample household will be selected using implicit stratification using (Systematic Sampling) method on sum of trip of the household.

# Challenges and solution in sampling of DTS, 2080

1. How to adjust **Excursionists or daily visitors** in our sample design who doesn't spent night in its destination? (Most people in Nepal tends to be excursionist than spending night)
  - ▶ **Solution : Taking ratio of excursionist in listing and estimate from tourist household that has part in excursionist. So question of excursion will be added in listing question.**



# Challenges in sampling of DTS, 2024

2. Finding the 'p' value i.e. prevalence of outcome in sample size calculation.

Solution: p value from NLSS can be used as proxy and n field test on 28 PSU 4 from each province where 2 PSU will be from rural and 2 PSU will be from urban.

# Challenges in sampling of DTS, 2024

3. 2177 EA out of 31,903 EA has household size greater than 350 and top 5 EA have household size 1756, 1475, 1354, 1276 and 1181 which will be definitely a time consuming task during listing of household if such EA are selected as PSU.

**Solution: GIS section has solved this problem in some extent...and good thing is that our household have passed the Kolmogorov Smirnov test which is normality test.**

# Challenges in sampling of DTS, 2024

4. What if the number of tourism household in a PSU is less than our sample size in that PSU?

Solution : The problem was addressed by decreasing sample size in each PSU form 20 to 12 and merging small PSU with nearby PSU.

# Challenges in sampling of DTS, 2024

5. Sampling should be based on household size or expenditure made on tourism sector? (The main objective of DTS is to obtain contribution of tourism sector on GDP)

**Solution : The sampling will be based on the total number of trips made by each household within the family. This information will be extracted from column 18 of the listing form.**

**If less than 12 household with tourism activities in EA we will take all the household (with tourism activities) as sample.**

# Who is tourists and borderline to become tourist

- ▶ Fixed the distance or time interval to consider excursion.  
: At least 10 km trip but should be different than usual environment .
- ▶ Frequency to separate usual environment with unusual environment.  
:No more than 1 visit in a week or 4 visit in month to be eligible for usual environment
- ▶ Should we repeat PSU in different season?  
: No
- ▶ Do we need age bar for individual to be eligible in survey?:  
:No

# Questionnaires for Domestic Tourism Survey

The slide features a white background with a decorative graphic on the right side. This graphic consists of several overlapping, semi-transparent green shapes in various shades, including light lime green, medium green, and dark forest green. These shapes are primarily triangular and polygonal, creating a modern, abstract design that frames the right edge of the text.

**Thank You**

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect against the white background.